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Hanoi Asks Socialist Nations To Pressure U.S. on Peace

HANOI (Agence France-Presse)—North Vietnam today called on the Soviet Union, China "and other fraternal socialist countries" to pressure the United States to honor an agreement that Hanoi said it reached with Washington earlier this month.

The appeal was contained in an official commentary accompanying the text of the agreement and an outline of the state of negotiations on the Vietnam conflict broadcast repeatedly by Hanoi since noon today.

The agreement stemmed from "a new and extremely important" North Vietnamese initiative taken on Oct. 8, according to Radio Hanoi.

It called on Moscow, Peking, "other fraternal socialist countries," people wanting peace, international organizations, the American people "and the people of the world who have always whole-heartedly supported the Vietnamese people" to "resolutely" struggle to get the United States "to execute immediately what was agreed between the United States and North Vietnam so as to end the war and re-establish peace in Vietnam.

THE RADIO said the agreement was to have been signed on Oct. 31. It deplored Washington's putting forward "alleged difficulties" in Saigon to delay "the carrying out of its commitments."

Hanoi still held by the nine-point agreement and felt that it must not be modified and that the final date for its signing remained Oct. 31, said the official statement.

Describing the birth of the accord, the official statement said that the Oct. 8 North Vietnamese initiative was a "draft agreement on the ending of the war and the re-establishing of peace in Vietnam" put forward to advance the negotiations. (On this date Hanoi negotiator Le Duc Tho was meeting in Paris with U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger).

Radio Hanoi said the North Vietnamese government had shown it was ready to settle the Vietnam conflict in two stages "conforming to the frequently expressed desire of the American side."

THE FIRST phase com-

prised the ending of the war in Vietnam and a cease-fire in the South, the ending of the U.S. military commitment to the South, and the signing of an agreement in principle relating to the realization of the South Vietnamese population's right to self-determination.

The second phase involved the settlement of South Vietnam's internal problems by the two sides in the South.

Hanoi said this initiative had been recognized by the United States as "truly important and very fundamental," opening the way to "a rapid settlement" of the affair.

On Oct. 20, President Nixon sent North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong a message saying that "he appreciated North Vietnamese goodwill and confirmed that the text of the agreement could be considered complete," according to today's official commentary.

THE DECISION of the Hanoi authorities to publish the terms of the agreement did not greatly surprise most observers here.

It had been considered possible the North Vietnamese would open the dossier on the Kissinger-Tho negotiations to demonstrate not only to the Vietnamese but also to international opinion the part that Hanoi had played in the conclusion of an agreement.

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