

## Soviet Urges President to Sign A Truce 'As Soon as Possible'

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MOSCOW, Nov. 6—The Soviet leadership called upon the Nixon Administration today to sign a Vietnam cease-fire agreement "as soon as possible."

In a major speech, made each year on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution — the speech is comparable to the State of the Union address in the United States — the First Deputy Premier, Kirill T. Mazurov, took note of Washington's delay in signing the secret agreement worked out in Paris by American and North Vietnamese negotiators and endorsed Hanoi's statement charging that Washington had reneged on a promise to sign on Oct. 31.

Mr. Mazurov, a member of the the ruling Politburo speaking on behalf of the collective leadership, did not repeat a Soviet formula used 10 days ago that endorsed resumption of North Vietnamese-American negotiations on a Vietnam settlement.

### Trade With United States

But the address, carried live on nationwide television from the Kremlin Hall of Congresses, did not seek to press President Nixon to sign the accord without resuming talks. It merely stated that the peace accord "must be signed as soon as possible," and on other issues between the two countries, it was notably warmer than in recent years.

Mr. Mazurov, hailing agreements reached this year with Washington as well as the generally "healthier international atmosphere," asserted that these

steps had shown that even the most complex issues could be resolved provided both sides were realistic. The task now, he said, is to consistently implement the agreements already reached.

This seemed to reflect the Soviet leadership's interest in moving ahead quickly with increased trade with the United States and perhaps some anxiety over obtaining speedy clearance for Soviet ships to begin handling large American shipments of grain to the Soviet Union.

The moderate language on Mr. Nixon and Vietnam was taken not only as a sign of Moscow's satisfaction with its other dealings with the White House this year but also as an assumption that the President was bound to win re-election tomorrow and be a major negotiating partner over the next four years.

Toward China, however, Mr. Mazurov renewed charges that she was pursuing an "anti-Soviet line aimed at splitting and undermining world socialism." His attack prompted the Chinese Ambassador, Liu Hsiuchuan, to walk out of the ceremony. There was a similar Chinese walkout last year.

Toward Japan, the speech was rather cool, reflecting the Kremlin's apparent uneasiness over her rapid improvement of relations with the Chinese. His most complimentary remarks for any Western government were directed toward the coalition Government of West Germany's Chancellor Willy Brandt.