

BREZHNEV ASSAILS U.S. ON CEASE-FIRE

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Asks Americans to Remove
Obstacles to Pact—Hints
Willingness to Assist
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MOSCOW, Nov. 13—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, called on the United States tonight to remove "the obstacles created by the American side literally on the eve of signing" of a Vietnamese cease-fire agreement.

He chose a banquet in honor of the Bulgarian party leader, Todor Zhivkov, to address to the Nixon Administration the Soviet leadership's sharpest language since problems arose late last month in completing the draft agreement worked out in secret by Washington and Hanoi.

Previously, Moscow has displayed some forbearance toward Washington's problems with Saigon, but tonight Mr. Brezhnev lumped Washington with its ally and accused the Americans of raising obstacles to final agreement.

At the same time the Soviet leader seemed to indicate that Moscow was prepared to work privately in favor of a settlement. "We strive to facilitate the end of the war," he said, "and will welcome the restoration of peace in Indochina."

In his speech, as reported by Tass, the Soviet press agency, Mr. Brezhnev did not allude to stepped-up American arms supplies to the South

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Vietnamese or stepped-up North Vietnamese supplies to Communist forces in the South, nor did he allude to the reported objections by the Saigon Government to the draft agreement.

In the last two days Soviet press commentaries have criticized the American arms deliveries. Izvestia, the Government newspaper, also reported briefly today on American press dispatches saying that Henry A. Kissinger, the chief American negotiator, would soon go to Paris for another round of talks with Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's special representative.

The comments on Vietnam by Mr. Brezhnev were echoed by Mr. Zhivkov, Moscow's most reliable ally in Eastern Europe, who charged Washington with postponing the signing of the cease-fire agreement in an unwarranted manner.

The bulk of their speeches, especially Mr. Brezhnev's, was devoted to claims of successes for the Soviet bloc's current line of accommodation with the West, especially West Germany and the United States, and to discussing the need for further gain in the reduction of tensions in Europe at the conference of the two superpowers.

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