

Cease-Fire Supervision: 4 Nations Prepare Team

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The detailed cease-fire accord described today by Henry A. Kissinger provides for a complex series of truce supervisory teams and for "no trespass" zones intended to bring an end to major warfare in Indochina.

But, as Mr. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security and chief negotiator on Vietnam, volunteered during a televised explanation of the arrangements, "whether this agreement brings a last peace or not, depends not only on its provisions, but on the spirit in which it is implemented."

Mr. Kissinger chose to accentuate the positive. "It is not inconceivable that not all the terms will be lived up to," he said. "It is our expectation that the agreement will be lived up to."

Key Military Aspects

According to the text of the agreement and four accompanying protocols, and Mr. Kissinger's exposition, these are among the key military aspects of the long-sought accord:

¶Within 60 days of the formal signing of the agreement Saturday, the United States will withdraw the 23,700 American troops still in South Vietnam.

¶Within the same period American prisoners of war throughout Indochina are to be returned and the missing accounted for.

¶A cease-fire in place will start in South Vietnam at 8 A.M. Sunday (7 P.M., Eastern standard time, Saturday) with Mr. Kissinger suggesting that it will be extended shortly after that to Laos and subsequently to Cambodia.

The North Vietnamese are permitted to keep their troops, estimated by Mr. Kissinger at 145,000, in South Vietnam but not to send replacements or to use Laos or Cambodia or the demilitarized zone for military men or weapons.

¶Weapons may be replaced one-for-one by both sides as they are damaged or worn out, but Mr. Kissinger made clear the Administration's hope that there would be no major flare-up of fighting to require large new shipments and that the United States, the Soviet Union and China will limit future de-

liveries to the two Vietnams.

¶Machinery is to be created to attempt to supervise the cease-fire. This will include a 1,160-man International Commission of Control and Supervision made up of equal numbers of representatives from Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland, buttressed for the first 60 days of the truce by a 3,300-man joint military commission with equal numbers of men from the United States, South Vietnam, the Vietcong and North Vietnam.

¶The United States will undertake principal responsibility for clearing the harbors and inland waterways of North Vietnam of mines first planted there last May 8 and reseeded from time to time.

Planners Are Divided

Senior military planners at the Pentagon, many of whom have been engaged for the better part of a decade in the Indochina war, were divided over whether the Saigon Government would be able to survive the expected struggle for power with the Vietcong.

One school feels that with its advantage in numbers of men under arms and in modern weaponry, South Vietnam has at least a "fighting chance" to win the struggle for control of its territory.

Others express apprehension that with their reputedly stronger ideological zeal and cohesion, the Communists will prevail in time.

All but a handful of top-level planners learned of the precise details of the agreement hammered out in Paris with the rest of the American public, by watching Mr. Kissinger on television.

But almost without exception the generals were glad that the United States was finally disengaging itself from the frustrating war, happy that the prisoners were coming home soon, and eager to turn to other pressing matters.

Warns Against Invasion

Mr. Kissinger made clear, in answer to a question, that nothing in the agreement restricts the numbers of bombers and fighter-bombers — now about 1,000 — in Thailand and Guam and on aircraft carriers offshore. The size of this force is

determined by the threat and as the threat diminishes, Mr. Kissinger suggested, the force will shrink.

As reported in The New York Times yesterday, Mr. Kissinger warned the North Vietnamese in Paris that should they be tempted to reinvade South Vietnam. The United States might feel compelled to re-employ its air power to throw back the offensive.

Mr. Kissinger also came very close to conceding the Administration's belief that it was the heavy bombing by B-52's in the Hanoi-Haiphong area for 12 days in December that broke the negotiating stalemate at Paris and led to rapid conclusion of an agreement this month. Thus, the Administration appears to be convinced, however rightly or wrongly, that air power represents

strong leverage in its dealings with Hanoi.

As explained today by Mr. Kissinger, the supervisory effort will involve two layers of inspectors, one international and the other representing the contending forces.

The initial component of the 1,160-man international team will meet in Saigon no later than Monday morning, he said. Seven 20-man regional teams are scheduled to be in place 48 hours later, he said.

Forty-five other teams of eight to 12 men each are to be in place 15 to 30 days later along the demilitarized zone, at traditional infiltration points into South Vietnam, in various localities in dispute between the South Vietnamese and the Vietcong, and at approved entry points for replacement weapons for the contending sides.

Washington had originally proposed that this force number 8,000. Hanoi had countered with 5,000 and this appeared to be the number agreed upon until the December stalemate, when the North Vietnamese talked of only 250 men, according to Mr. Kissinger.

Military planners said that if either side wanted to cheat, even 50,000 monitors would not be sufficient.

But they applauded the wide deployment of the teams, which may use their own transportation and communications.

For the first 60 days of the cease-fire there will be a parallel four-party joint military commission of 3,300 men. Like the international team, it will involve a sizable force in Saigon for planning and support, and will have seven 64-man regional teams, 26 16-man local teams and a force of 2,200 for

support and security.

Four Parties Represented

The United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Vietcong will make up this force, which is supposed to "deter and detect violations of the agreement, make inspections, and "be a forum to settle differences," according to the White House.

After 60 days have elapsed and the United States removed its military forces, this group will become a two-party military commission representing South Vietnam and the Vietcong.

The agreement calls for the contending forces to work out a plan of deactivation and demobilization. Hanoi has never conceded that it has troops in the South and intelligence reports talk of its large units breaking up into small groups wearing Vietcong uniforms and bearing Vietcong unit designations.

Mr. Kissinger said that since Hanoi had not claimed a right to be in the South, and had agreed not to infiltrate through Laos, Cambodia or the demilitarized zone, or to maintain support bases in Laos or Cambodia, "in our judgment, there is no way that North Vietnam can live up to that agreement without a reduction of North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam."

The threat posed by such forces in the South, he said, should be "taken care of by the evolution of events."

Presumably he meant that Saigon would agree to demobilize a substantial number of the 1.1 million men it has under arms for compensatory demobilizations by the other side and that North Vietnam, since it would have trouble supporting a large force abroad, would

sooner or later want to return much of it for home defense, training and reequipping.

Minesweeping Agreement

Since the Communists could no longer be supplied over the Ho Chi Minh trail network in Laos and Cambodia, Mr. Kissinger said, they would have to pick three entry points, presumably along the coast of South Vietnam, for sending in replacement arms. South Vietnam, too, would be limited to three entry points, and all six would be under international supervision.

While the United States undertakes primary responsibility for removing, destroying or permanently deactivating mines dropped in North Vietnamese ports and inland waterways, Hanoi has agreed to assist.

The protocol covering this operation said the two parties would meet "at an early date" to work out a minesweeping program. The United States will provide Hanoi with maps of the minefields and with information on the types, numbers and properties of the mines, according to the agreement.

American minesweeping teams have for months been in waters off Vietnam for just such a contingency.

The Military Airlift Command has been on alert since last May for the return of prisoners of war and military personnel. These orders are still in effect, officials said.

Indonesian Force Prepares

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Adam Malik said today that Indonesian troops taking part in an international force to supervise the cease-fire would leave for Vietnam within a few hours of the signing on Saturday.