

SAIGON ASSUMING A JANUARY TRUCE

NOV 22 1972

Announces Plan for Political Committees to Function After Cease-Fire

NYTimes

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY

Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Nov. 21—The South Vietnamese Government is carrying out a program of political indoctrination and organization in expectation of a cease-fire about the beginning of January. That is the date Government planning seems to assume the shooting will stop and the political struggle will begin.

The date has been mentioned by several Cabinet ministers in recent interviews as the basis for their contingency planning, and today the Government radio announced a program to set up "peoples' anti-Communist political struggle committees" to function after a cease-fire. Other sources report that the campaign to organize the committees is not scheduled to end until Jan. 15.

The planning for this date also extends to economic measures the Government expects to have to take to keep food supplies and currency flowing after a cease-fire and in fact to all other spheres of governmental activity in South Vietnam.

Nevertheless, Saigon's information organs have gone to great lengths to emphasize that President Nguyen Van Thieu holds fundamental and unyielding objections to the peace accord being discussed in Paris by Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam.

Today, for example, a Government radio commentary condemned the Western press for saying that North Vietnam had become more flexible and South Vietnam less intransigent. These statements, the

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4
commentary said, were completely untrue. "The position of South Vietnam remains unshakable and unchanged," it said.

But resignation to a cease-fire even on terms less than completely acceptable to the South is often expressed by high-ranking Government officials and Saigon politicians, who feel the Government is stalling for time.

2 Kinds of Committees

Later today, for example, the Saigon radio, in announcing formation of the struggle committees, said that: "Due to the new trends of international relations, a cease-fire will certainly come sooner or later to put an end to the protracted war in Vietnam. When the shooting war is over, another struggle will begin and the South Vietnamese people will have to fight hard, if they still wish to live in freedom and democracy."

According to the broadcast, the committees will be elected by local people and will "guide them in anti-Communist struggle activities," with strong support from the Ministry of In-

formation and the Political Warfare Department of the army. In fact they will be created and inspired by the Government and the army.

In the Saigon area, the broadcast said, 27 "mobile training teams" will help form the committees, conduct meetings, and "lend a hand to local authorities in tracking down and foiling the Communists' acts of sabotage."

The broadcast said that Saigon City Hall—the appointed Mayor, Do Kien Nhieu, is a general—has also ordered the establishment of underground "stationary teams" to coordinate and support the "mobile training teams."

One experienced Vietnamese journalist said: "It's like the Communist underground except that in this case the Government is planting one in its own territory and much less experienced than the other side's."

Hanoi Condemns Committees

The North Vietnamese radio has also made allusions to the Government indoctrination campaign. In a broadcast today it said: "Thieu is increasing his restrictive machinery by sending political cadres to the countryside. On Nov. 19 he

sent over 2,000 warrants officers and hundreds of cadets from a military institute in Thuduc to the Mekong River delta in order to break up the struggle movement of our people. In addition, the [Government] also formed mobile propaganda teams and sent them to various wards in Saigon, supposedly to propagate Thieu's latest doctrine but actually to spy on all the people."

One booklet provided to the Government teams and obtained by The New York Times, says: "You are now engaging in a political struggle that could be much more arduous, much more dangerous, and much more decisive than the armed struggle that the people and the army have been carrying out over the last 18 years."

According to Government officials involved in setting up the campaign, it includes thousands of students, junior officers in the army, cadets from military schools, and local appointed Government officials and militiamen. It calls for public meetings and for planting of underground agents and informers to provide information on Communist activities after a cease-fire.

Another document in the campaign, which was to have

begun Nov. 5 but is not yet fully under way, quotes President Thieu's speech of Oct. 24 and says: "If the Communists use knives, we will use pistols. If they use pistols, we will use rifles. If they use rifles, we will use machine guns. If they use machine guns, then we will answer with mortars. And if they shell our villages and cities, then we will bomb them."