

HANOI TROOP PLAN SAID TO BE ISSUE AT PEACE PARLEY

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U.S. Aides Report Evidence
North Plans to Disperse Its
Soldiers Among Vietcong
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WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 —

Well-placed Administration officials report that Henry A. Kissinger is raising questions with North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris about intelligence reports showing that Hanoi, after a cease-fire, intends to hide much of its army in South Vietnam in Vietcong units.

The officials say that Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's advisor on national security, raised a number of pointed questions in the Paris peace talks yesterday as a result of recent intelligence reports from Vietnam about such a plan of action.

The officials declined to say whether these questions, and the response from the other side, had anything to do with the cancellation of the session that had been scheduled in Paris today. The talks are scheduled to resume tomorrow morning. [Details on Page 17.]

At the White House, Ronald L. Ziegler said there had been a heavy flow of cablegrams between the President and Mr. Kissinger last night and today. He also noted that Mr. Kissinger had been in telephone contact with White House aides during this period, though not with Mr. Nixon.

Kissinger Told to 'Proceed'

Mr. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, refused to give a reason for the one-day postponement of the peace negotiations, but he did say that Mr. Kissinger had been told by the President "to proceed."

According to the intelligence reports, which officials here assess as very reliable, these appear to be the principal elements of the North Vietnamese and Vietcong post-cease-fire planning:

¶All North Vietnamese and Vietcong divisions and regiments will break down to small

units, none larger than 300-man battalions and all operating under the banner of the National Liberation Front, or Vietcong.

¶Some North Vietnamese division headquarters will make a show of moving to Vietcong-controlled enclaves and will be prepared to display greatly re-

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duced manpower rosters to any truce inspectors.

¶A majority of North Vietnamese soldiers in the South—out of a total estimated by American officials at 145,000 men—will secretly become "volunteers" and team up in small units with authorized Vietcong operatives.

¶The main enemy strategy, following the cease-fire, perhaps for as long as two or three years, the reports say, will focus on terror and assassination directed against Saigon Government representatives throughout the country.

¶Modern factories to produce small arms and ammunition will be established in remote parts of South Vietnam from machine tools already sequestered in Cambodia.

¶Officials said that in recent days detailed instructions along these lines had been sent to all Vietcong provincial lead-

ers from the so-called Central Office for South Vietnam, or COSVN. Throughout the war this headquarters has commanded Vietcong military and political operatives in the South.

¶Officials said that one of the reasons that Washington had declined to meet its tentative commitment for the signing of the original nine-point peace plan on Oct. 31 was that Mr. Kissinger received new information while he was in Saigon for talks with President Nguyen Van Thieu.

At that time, the officials said, Mr. Kissinger's attention was called to 20 intelligence reports indicating that the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong had sent out detailed instructions to their forces about territory that was to be taken two days after the cease-fire went into effect.

There were other basic reasons as well, they declared, including a desire to get the international truce teams into place

by the time of the cease-fire.

In Saigon almost two weeks ago, American intelligence sources said that Hanoi had ordered Communist forces to observe a cease-fire scrupulously for the first 60 days after it went into effect. Today Washington officials said that the latest intelligence reports were only a few days old and that presumably the information they contained superseded that contained in earlier reports.

In fact, the sources continued, many enemy units did try to carry out their assigned missions on Nov. 1 and 2, since they had not received orders to cancel their plans in time. As a result, the sources said, thousands of Vietcong military men and political agents were killed or captured.

Administration officials said that a strong effort would be made to try to limit opportunities for subterfuge in the new cease-fire plan.

But some officials acknowledged that they were privately skeptical that either side would live up to the letter and the spirit of the final peace package.

"After all these years of tooth-and-nail fighting, can we really expect that either side will turn to a nice, neat democratic solution?" one official asked.

"Obviously there will be sporadic violations on both sides," he went on, "but we hope we can limit any major violations. Our primary interest is to get the United States disengaged from Vietnam and give some reasonable hope that the Vietnam struggle will be reduced to the level where it does not further confrontations between us, the Russians and the Chinese. We believe Russia and China share this feeling."

Administration officials said that one main subject for discussion in the current round of talks in Paris had been the matter of North Vietnamese withdrawals from the South.

'Symmetrical' Cuts Planned

In the previous round, as reported in The New York Times last week, Hanoi had agreed on "symmetrical" deactivations of its units with comparable numbers of men in South Vietnamese units. The men thus released from duty would return home. But the North Vietnamese reportedly tied this concession to their demand that the Saigon Government agree to release tens of thousands of Vietcong "political" prisoners in its jails.

Some analysts, citing the new intelligence reports, expressed the view that Hanoi was seeking to give the impression that large numbers of North Vietnamese soldiers had been stricken from the rolls of their units and had presumably gone home, while in fact they were to be distributed among Vietcong units in the south.

"With different areas under different control and with so much uprooted population, how could any 5,000-man truce team really keep accurate tabs on who belonged where?" one military analyst asked.