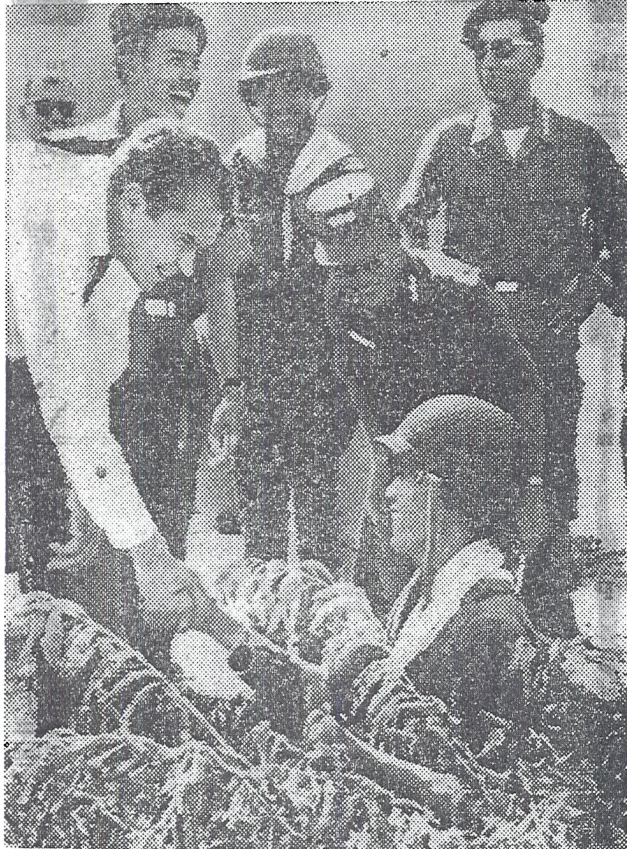


Nixon Bids U.S. Press for Victory



United Press International Radiophoto

Richard M. Nixon visits Vietnamese soldier. Behind him is Brig. Gen. Nguyen Chanh Thi, I Corps commander.

By NEIL SHEEHAN

Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Sept. 5 — Richard M. Nixon said today that he opposed any negotiations on Vietnam unless the North Vietnamese were prepared to withdraw their forces from the South and to cease aggression. "I do not feel that negotiations at this time would serve any

useful purpose," the former Vice President declared. Mr. Nixon expressed his views in a news conference shortly before leaving for Bangkok after a three-day visit to South Vietnam. He is touring Asia on what is described as a pri-

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vate business trip. "There is only one basis for negotiations on South Vietnam," Mr. Nixon said, "and that is for a Communist withdrawal of their forces and for the Communists to agree to quit infringing on the independence and territorial integrity of South Vietnam."

'Defeat or a Retreat'

"Anything less than that would be defeat or a retreat for the United States and for the forces of freedom in Asia," he added.

Under questioning, Mr. Nixon said that if the word "negotiations" implied concessions by both sides, he was opposed to any negotiations. The Communists should be given nothing at the conference table, he declared. *

Mr. Nixon warned that if President Johnson compromised with the Communists, the Republican party would make Vietnam a campaign issue next year in the Congressional election and in 1968 during the Presidential campaign.

Role of Loyal Opposition

"In the event that the war in Vietnam is ended by so-called 'negotiations,' he said, "or by referring it to the United Nations, or by some of the very loose proposals that have been made, in a way that the aggressors are rewarded in any degree, then Vietnam will be a campaign issue. Republicans, as the loyal opposition, would have the responsibility to make it an issue."

Mr. Nixon was critical of "so-called peace feelers" that he said were being made by Senator J. W. Fulbright and some other Democrats.

He accused Mr. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of advocating a "soft line" toward North Vietnam and "a major concession to the Communists in order to get peace."

"Whenever any individual talks about negotiations that would reward aggression," Mr. Nixon said, "all that he does is, rather than hastening peace, he prolongs the war. He encourages our enemies, he discourages our friends and he confuses even the neutrals."

'2 or 3 or 4 More Years'

Although his current tour gave him grounds for optimism, Mr. Nixon said, he does not foresee a solution of the Vietnamese problem in the near future.

"It is likely to go on militarily for two or three or four more years," he said. "We should be ready to participate for that long. We cannot afford to leave without a victory over aggression."

Mr. Nixon also suggested that the commitment of 125,000 United States troops to Vietnam, recently announced by President Johnson, would prove to be too little. "I think our commitment will have to be more substantial and larger than we have at present," he said.

* See this file 11 Sep 73, excerpts from editorial in NYTimes.