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NYTimes MAY 17 1972 Communists Deny Seeking Full Political Control in Sc

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Special to The New York Times

HANOI, North Vietnam, May 16—A representative of the Communists provisional Revolutionary Government for South Vietnam claimed great military success for his side today but insisted that it did not seek complete political control.

The representative, Nguyen Phu Soai, also said his group wanted no reprisals against individuals on Saigon's side. He said some Saigon officers who munitined had been welcomed and allowed to keep their rank.

Mr. Soai is acting head of what is termed the Revolutionary Government's "special representation" in Hanoi. The delegation occupies a large house at 19 Hai Ba Trung, a street named for the Vietnamese sisters who led an uprising against the Han Chinese occupation in the First Century A.D.

He held strictly to the political line of the seven-point peace program proposed by the Revolutionary Government in Paris last July. This calls for a "three-segment government of national concord" including elements from the present Saigon administration, the Revolutionary Government and other elements.

Asked what sort of people from the present Government could take part, Mr. Soai said: "Those in Saigon—apart from Thieu—must decide. It is up to them. They must just favor a policy of peace, independence and neutrality and give up the warlike policy of repression and persecution."

Efforts to clarify the idea of a three-segment coalition in conversation with North Vietnamese officials over the last few days have been unavailing. Their emphasis is always on the basic demand that President Nguyen Van Thieu must go.

The impression is that the Communist side looks for an initiative from Saigon if President Thieu is removed—an approach by other figures in the present Saigon Government.

Report Explained

One American report corrected by Mr. Soai was that the Revolutionary Government had set up a seat of government in Quangtri after its recent capture. This report was based on a radio broadcast by the Communist forces. But Mr. Soai said the broadcast spoke only of a provincial organization. He said the Revolutionary Government "has its seat and works in all liberated areas of South Vietnam."

Mr. Soai, 48 years old, comes from a South Vietnamese village about 12 miles from Mylai, site of the American massacre of civilians.

As he was interviewed early this morning, he referred to a large color map of fighting and military dispositions in the South. It was evidently printed recently as it showed the situation in such places as Anloc, Kontum and Quangtri.

"The Saigon army has been broken in many places," he said. "Of 13 divisions in the regular army, two have been put out of action—the third Division in the north and the 22d in the Central Highlands. Four others have been battered heavily."

He said the "liberation forces" in the South killed or wounded 80,000 men in April and captured 10,000. As is the practice here, he spoke only of "Liberation Forces" and never mentioned the dominant role of the North Vietnamese Army.

Mr. Soai criticized President Nixon's warning that a "blood-bath" would follow a Communist victory in the South. He said the Revolutionary Government understood "the sufferings of disunity" and did not want to aggravate them.

He was asked to comment on the killing of many hundreds of non-Communists in Hue in 1968. When American and South Vietnamese forces recaptured the city after the Lunar New Year offensive that year mass graves were found.

"Our policy is humane and is expressed not only in words but in deeds," he said. "We

want to create an opportunity for people not only in our ranks but those still within the Saigon regime who want to fight foreign aggression."

For example, he said the lieutenant colonel commanding the 56th Regiment of South Vietnam and another lieutenant colonel had been taken into the "liberation forces" at the same rank when the regiment mutinied. He gave their names as Pham Van Dinh and Vinh Phong.

As to the Hue massacre specifically, Mr. Soai added, "We consider the claims of a blood-

bath to be sheer fabrication—or maybe the United States and Saigon create such incidents themselves and seek to put the blame on the liberation forces."

[American and other foreign journalists visiting Hue have been told by residents that large-scale executions were carried out by the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong when they controlled the city during the 1968 offensive. Several journalists say that careful investigation has convinced them a massacre occurred, and they report that more than 2,500 bodies

have been uncovered thus far in 19 mass graves.]

Asked about American prisoners held by the Vietcong, Mr. Soai said he had no figures or details. "The matter is not within our competence here," he said.

Last Christmas eve, American families received 18 letters from such prisoners, the first to reach them. Asked how the families could write back, Mr. Soai said they could send letters to him and he would forward them to "the authority concerned."