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ROGERS REBUTTED BY VIETCONG AIDE

Talk of Early Peace 'False,'
Paris Spokesman Says

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PARIS, Aug. 22—The spokesman for the National Liberation Front, or Vietcong, said today that Secretary of State William P. Rogers's optimistic prediction of an early Vietnam settlement was "entirely false."

Ly Van Sau, the spokesman, answered questions about various reports of an impending breakthrough at a news conference. The session was called, he said later, to mark the 27th anniversary of "the Vietnamese people's struggle for freedom and independence, and to show that after 27 years of fighting, our people will not give up until we have achieved our goal."

"Every evidence indicates that the American Administration is only seeking to fool public opinion to serve its election campaign needs," he said.

The front's chief delegate, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, made the same point in an interview published today in the Tokyo newspaper Asahi Shimbun. Both reiterated that the front's seven-point program, offered a year ago, remained "the sole correct, logical and reasonable basis" for a peace settlement.

Neutral sources in Paris who have been following Vietnam diplomacy closely said they also had the impression that "nothing has really happened," although they are not privy to the latest secrets of Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser.

Mr. Sau said that the Republican party platform "exalted prolongation of the war and reaffirmed the American commitment to the Saigon regime."

He said that the front's position was "unbudgeable" but that peace could be established quickly if Mr. Nixon "proved his goodwill" by accepting three conditions. He listed

these conditions:

¶A fixed date for the withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam.

¶An end of American support for President Nguyen Van Thieu, "who should resign," and a change of Saigon's policy.

¶An end of "escalation of the war" and bombing of both North Vietnam and South Vietnam.

The spokesman rebutted Mr. Roger's expressions of confidence on the military as well as the diplomatic situation.

Assessing the battlefield balance, he said it was not in Saigon's favor because "despite all their efforts and the help of American air power, the South Vietnamese troops have not been able to retake Quang Tri, symbol of the determination and the heroism of the popular forces."

The spokesman said that "far from being beaten, as Washington claims, we are continuing the patriotic offensive on all the territory of South Vietnam, and scoring important victories."

Sees them as 'Isolated'

"The Saigon forces are incapable of recapturing the tactical initiative," he said, "and their defeat and demoralization are getting worse each day. Each day Thieu is getting more isolated, politically, militarily and diplomatically, so he has to resort to extreme fascist measures."

The Nixon Administration, he said, is trying to fool American opinion by "pretending that Vietnamization is succeeding and that peace can be brought thanks to this success."

There is no sign anywhere in Paris that the flurry of diplomatic activity in the last week has brought any change in the deadlocked peace talks. Nonetheless, there remains a vague atmosphere of expectation among long-time observers, who say they think the war is nearing its conclusion.

But they admit readily that their impression is based on analysis and logic, which have never been reliable guides to developments in Vietnam, and not on information.

These observers think that Hanoi is "obsessed" with the idea of provoking another Dienbienphu, the defeat that led France to abandon her Indochina war. And they believe that Mr. Nixon is "haunted" with the fear of provoking a repetition of the near collapse of South Vietnam, which followed the death of President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963, should he weaken United States backing of Mr. Thieu.