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# Nixon's Vietnam Cards

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ALTHOUGH President Nixon has been pressuring North Vietnam for an "honorable" settlement of the war at least since Henry Kissinger's first secret mission to Paris in 1969, the hot tempo of the Paris talks can be traced not to Mr. Nixon so much as the Communist Party politburo that runs North Vietnam.

Powerful signals that Hanoi really wants to find a compromise solution to the endless, bloody war have been crowding into the White House for months, including hints two months ago that Hanoi might accept the presence of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu in some form of coalition government.

But for Hanoi, the bitter irony is that North Vietnam, not the United States, has now become the most ardent suitor for peace in a dramatic reversal of roles. That reversal was unimaginable last spring when Hanoi was putting final touches on its massive Easter weekend offensive across the Demilitarized Zone.

With the antiwar movement then making dramatic gains in the U.S. Congress, the Hanoi scenario was transparently obvious: Exploit the peace movement by bloodying the war in the

midst of the American election, thus compelling Mr. Nixon to come to terms or risk losing to a Democratic Party peace candidate such as Sen. George McGovern.

But what happened? Mr. Nixon unleashed the bombers, mined the harbors of North Vietnam and flew off to a glorious summit conference with Hanoi's allies in Moscow. Now, five months later, U.S. casualties are minuscule, and the peace movement is quieter than at any time since 1969. Most important, political pressures on the President are actually operating against a pre-election settlement in favor of a post-election settlement.

The reasons for that are also obvious. If Mr. Nixon announced a settlement before Nov. 7, political critics would charge that he had deliberately timed it for maximum personal gain just before the election, raising the old specter of "Tricky Dick" Nixon.

MOREOVER, if the settlement contained elements of genuine compromise—as presidential advisers have long hinted it must—right-wing conservatives in both parties might seek revenge on the President. In California especially, where Mc-

Govern has a chance to win, the presidential nominee of the American Independent Party, right-wing Republican Rep. John Schmitz, could cut deeply into Mr. Nixon's conservative support.

Accordingly, the President has elbow room to spare. The odds today are that the secret negotiations between Kissinger and Le Duc Tho will not resolve even the main issues—such as Thieu's future, the question of U.S. military aid to Saigon and the withdrawal of all "foreign" troops—until December at the earliest.

In short, neither the election campaign nor the date of the election has real bearing any longer on the negotiations, depriving Hanoi of what it had long regarded as Mr. Nixon's most vulnerable pressure point. Yet Hanoi is indisputably eager for a settlement, despite all its rhetoric about protracted warfare. The main reason: the effects of the mining and bombing on its supply systems.

In an article signed by the North Vietnamese Minister of Materials and published in a recent issue of Hoc Tap,

the party's theoretical monthly, the impact of the materials shortages was starkly revealed:

"In the new situation, management of the supply and technical materials is an extremely heavy task which entails overcoming all enemy-caused difficulties and delivering on time all necessary equipment and materials to serve combat and production."

The article traced grave distortions in the storage and supply of scarce materials and warned partycadres to guard against thievery and hoarding. In a "fierce" was situation, it said, "each shortcoming and weakness in protecting materials can lead to disastrous consequences for state property and for implementation of production and combat duties."

That may be only the tip of the iceberg and it strongly suggests that the choking off of normal supply systems is hurting badly. It is no wonder, then, that Hanoi is pressing hard to end the war just at a time when, according to its own discredited plan, the heaviest pressure for settlement should have been coming from President Nixon.