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TASS
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I. MOSCOW SUPPORTS PRG SEVEN-POINT PROPOSAL

[Moscow Tass International Service in English, 1630 GMT,
2 July 1971]

Moscow July 2 Tass, Tass observer Vasili Kharkov writes:

The proposal put forth on July 1 at the Paris Conference by the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, and supported by the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, caused at once wide international repercussions. This great interest and attention accorded everywhere to the seven points of the proposal, is explained by their great significance. This had to be acknowledged even by that part of the Western press which usually is not inclined to stress the importance of the peaceful initiatives of embattled Viet-Nam. Thus, the New York Times this time believes that the new proposal may open the road towards getting the Paris Talks moving. In the opinion of London's The Times, the proposal strengthens the hope that a political solution of the Viet-Nam problem is possible. One cannot help agreeing with that opinion.

The most important clause of the new proposal of the Vietnamese side concerns the terms for the withdrawal of the troops of the United States and its allies from South Viet-Nam and the release of war prisoners. It says that in case the government of the United States sets a final date for the complete withdrawal of its troops in 1971 the sides will reach simultaneous agreement regarding both their withdrawal in the conditions for the safety of all the troops of the United States and its allies, and the release of all servicemen and civilian persons captured in the course of the war. It is stressed that the above named operations shall begin on the same day and shall end on one and the same day. This very clear formula completely exposes Washington's false arguments by means of which it is trying to justify the continuation of the aggression by the need to release the war prisoners.

From the moment such an agreement was reached the sides would observe a ceasefire.

The Vietnamese side gives new proof of its good will also by the other six points of the above proposal. Stressing the need for the USA to give up further support of the Saigon administration, it proposed the setting up in South Viet-Nam of a broad government of national accord, and to hold there general and free elections.

This proposal is all the more significant that, as the world public justly believes, it is impossible to isolate the military and the political aspects of the Viet-Nam problem, it is impossible not to take into account their inter-relation.

Washington has repeatedly stated that it seeks to respect the right of the South Vietnamese population to self-determination. Meanwhile, as reports from Saigon indicate, the United States is forcing the holding this autumn of so-called "Presidential elections" in order to retain its puppet Nguyen Van Thieu at the head of the Saigon regime.

The new important peace initiative of embattled Viet-Nam is the fifth since the beginning of the Paris Conference. It shows how consistent are the efforts of the Vietnamese patriots, their sincerity and ardent desire for the speediest ensurance of peace on their soil. It not only develops and supplements the proposals put forth back in November 1968, in May, 1969, in September and October, 1970, but gives them a new content.

The acceptance of the new proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam would undoubtedly put a speedy end to the war in Viet-Nam, would restore peace and bring about such a settlement of the Viet-Nam problem that would answer the interests of both the Vietnamese and the American peoples, would answer the desires of all peace-loving peoples.