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SOUTH VIETNAM
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RADIO COMMENTARY REVIEWS 'GREAT, COMPREHENSIVE VICTORIES' OF 1970

Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1400 GMT 2 Jan 71 S

[Commentary: "1970: A Year of Great, Comprehensive Victories"]

[Text] The South Vietnam PLAF Command's recently released communique on the victories in 1970 has elated our compatriots and combatants throughout the country.

In 1970, the victorious epic resounded not only in the southern part of our country, but also in Laos and Cambodia. The peoples throughout the Indochinese Peninsula waged a seething, heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Throughout the past year, the three Indochinese peoples met all requirements arising from the new development in the situation, vigorously developed their initiative, relentlessly attacked the enemy on all battlefields, smashed all of his military adventures, and won great, comprehensive victories.

Despite the U.S. imperialists' grave defeats in 1968 and 1969, in 1970, Nixon who is stubborn by nature, prolonged and expanded the war throughout Indochina. In South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists concentrated their forces on intensively implementing the Vietnamization-of-the-war policy and on accelerating pacification through extremely cruel tricks. In Laos, they intensified the special war. In Cambodia, after engineering the coup d'etat that overthrew Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the U.S. imperialists adventurously unleashed an armed aggression in this country. However, the more frenziedly the U.S. imperialists squirmed, the more painful blows they sustained.

Directing unrelenting, offensive spearheads at the enemy, our southern armed forces and people annihilated a substantial part of the U.S., puppet, and satellite troop strength. In the areas regarded by the enemy as crucial areas--such as Tay Ninh, Binh Long, and Phuoc Long in eastern Nam Bo, Chau Doc, Rach Gia, and Ca Mau in the Nam Bo delta, the area west of Route 12 in Tri-Thien, and the area west of Quang Nam and Danang, the U.S., puppet, and satellite troops sustained the heaviest losses in troop strength and in war equipment. The southern PLAF launched repeated attacks against the enemy on his outer defense periphery and deep penetration attacks against many of his command headquarters, bases, storage facilities, and positions inside the cities and provincial capitals and along various defense lines. The enemy was attacked everywhere--in the suburban areas, in his nibbling operations, and in his blocking positions--and sustained serious blows.

According to the PLAF Command's communique, in 1970, our southern armed forces and people killed or wounded 420,000 enemy troops, including 110,000 U.S. and satellite troops, downed or destroyed 5,900 aircraft of various types, destroyed 14,100 military vehicles, including 7,400 tanks and armored cars, and fired at and sank 680 ships and combat launches. These statistical data show our southern armed forces' and people's very glorious achievements in annihilating the enemy troops strength, and war equipment.

In 1970, the U.S.-puppet pacification plan was checked and sustained serious setbacks in many areas. All the three troop categories of the PLAF violently attacked the enemy's defense system in the rural areas, annihilated many of his military subsectors, annihilated or forced the enemy to evacuate hundreds of military posts, effectively supported the arising compatriots in regaining control everywhere. In the areas where the enemy feverishly carried out pacification--such as the central Trung Bo Delta, southern Trung Bo, and Mekong Delta--the Americans and puppets encountered the most resolute resistance of our people.

During the first half of 1970, in the Mekong Delta more than 5 million compatriots arose, destroyed 2,000 strategic hamlets and concentration camps, and controlled more than 1,400 additional hamlets. In central Trung Bo, more than 800,000 compatriots arose, annihilated and dispersed more than 40,000 members of the oppressive machinery and seized power in areas populated by 300,000 people.

At the same time, the patriotic struggle of the southern urbanites developed relentlessly and broadly in many diversified and practical forms. Obviously, the U.S. Vietnamization plan has been initially defeated and is developing many acute contradictions. In the past year, along with the steady victories of the southern revolution, the revolutions in Laos and Cambodia have scored unprecedentedly great victories. The Laotian fighters and people, after completely recovering the Plaine de Jarres in Xieng Khouang and wiping out the bandits in Sam Neua and Xieng Khouang, have achieved a position of mutual support in the liberated areas that stretch from upper Laos to lower Laos.

In Cambodia, the fraternal Khmer people have risen up strongly, have smashed the U.S. military offensive and are heroically waging a resistance war against the aggressors and their lackeys. In only a short period of time the Cambodian revolution has made great strides. The Cambodian Liberation Armed Forces have developed very quickly, have strongly attacked the enemy on all battlefronts, have liberated seven-tenths of the territory, with about 4 million people, have closely controlled the strategic routes, and are encircling and seriously threatening Phnom Penh.

The great victories of the three Indochinese peoples in 1970 were of great significance. They laid a steadfast basis for future greater victories. As for the U.S.-Puppet forces, they have become obviously weaker and have revealed many new deficiencies and gaps.

However, the U.S. imperialists have remained very stubborn and reckless. They are making extensive preparations for new military adventures in Laos and Cambodia and are attempting to harass the northern part of our country in order to salvage their deadlocked situation on all battlefields. Their reckless moves will surely lead them to heavier and more pitiful setbacks. The U.S. imperialists are now in a position of failure whereas the three Indochinese peoples are in a position of winning victories. The revolutionary path of the three Indochinese peoples has opened a very brilliant prospect and will lead to the final victory.

As asserted by the PLAF Command's communique, "The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen will commit new crimes and will create new difficulties to our people. However, they will surely be unable to turn the tide and will surely fail completely." In the flush of victory, let our PLAF enthusiastically rush forward with our entire people to attack the enemy unremittingly, to destroy much of his strength and large quantities of war material, to exterminate tyrants, to break bondage, to effectively assist our compatriots in regaining mastership over the countryside and cities, to step up the building of our forces in every respect while fighting, and to resolutely frustrate the enemy's war-Vietnamization scheme.