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REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 15 August 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a speech made by Han Nianlong, Head of the Chinese Government delegation and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the 10th plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on 14 August 1979. I request that this speech be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 11 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LAI Yali
Acting Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

* A/34/150.

ANNEX

Speech made by Han Nianlong, Head of the Chinese Government
delegation and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the
10th plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on
14 August 1979

Owing to obstruction and sabotage by the Vietnamese side, the negotiations between the Government delegations of China and Viet Nam have made no progress and remained stagnant till this date. At the 7th plenary meeting, the Vietnamese side dished up another proposal which was called "five points" on opposing hegemonism. People with a discerning eye will know at once that it was playing a new trick and did not at all wish to discuss the principles of not seeking hegemony and of opposing hegemony, but deliberately confounded right and wrong in order to create confusion, camouflage its hegemonic actions and place new obstacles in the way of the negotiations. Therefore, we deem it necessary to reiterate our views.

For some time, the Vietnamese side concocted many lies asserting that China harbours "big-Power hegemonist ambitions" in an attempt to put the label of hegemonism on China. In your so-called "five points" on opposing hegemonism, you accuse China by innuendo of carrying out "territorial expansion", "aggression", "interference with the relations between one State and another", etc. These are nothing but nonsense. The People's Republic of China has always pursued a peaceful foreign policy and established and developed its relations with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It does not seek hegemony or act like a super-Power and, at the same time, it is opposed to hegemonism in all its forms and firmly supports the struggles of all peoples in defence of independence and sovereignty and world peace against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. These are plain facts long acknowledged by world opinion, and nobody can obliterate them. Now, masquerading as opponents of hegemonism and attempting to attach the label of hegemonism to China, the Vietnamese authorities can only make a laughing-stock of themselves and become more discredited.

People today know better and better what hegemonism means and have deeper experience of it. Opposition to hegemonism has its objective content and definite meaning which brook no distortion. The "five points" on opposing hegemonism proposed by the Vietnamese side in the negotiations actually try to cover up hegemonism while purporting to be anti-hegemonist; they make no mention of, and dare not touch on, the key issue of sending no troops to a foreign country and the need of withdrawing troops already stationed abroad. The Vietnamese authorities dispatched 200,000 troops to invade Kampuchea, and those troops are still hanging on there and continuing their massacre of patriotic army men and civilians of Kampuchea and enforcing a policy of colonial enslavement. This is a typical case of Vietnamese regional hegemonism condemned by the whole world. World opinion and the leaders of many States have pointed out that the Vietnamese

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invasion of Kampuchea and maintenance of its troops there constitute the "key factor" in the present situation in Indo-China and South-East Asia. So long as the Vietnamese aggressor troops stay in Kampuchea and Laos, there can be no peace and stability in Indo-China and South-East Asia. Why has the Vietnamese side kept silent on this key issue if it is genuinely prepared to discuss the question of opposition to hegemony? How can your proposal be described as one "opposing hegemonism"? The Vietnamese authorities have subjected Laos and Kampuchea to their political, military and economic control and enslavement, setting up "an Indo-Chinese Federation", turning Indo-China into an anti-China base and threatening the security of the countries in South-East Asia. Yet they evaded the questions of refraining from using other countries' territories or bases for threats, subversion and armed invasion against the other side or any other countries. Betraying the interests of their own people and ignoring their national dignity, the present Vietnamese leaders have linked their regional hegemonism with the social imperialists' global hegemonic strategy and their policy of southward drive, concluded with the Soviet Union a treaty in the nature of a military alliance and provided it with the use of naval and air bases, threatening the security of China and infiltrating and expanding into South-East Asia. Yet your "five points" do not at all touch upon the questions of opposing other countries' efforts to seek hegemony, non-participation in military blocs and non-provision of military bases to foreign countries. What evidence of "opposing hegemonism" is there? There can be no other explanation to your so-called "five points" but that they aim at confusing right and wrong and defending and boosting the big and small hegemonists. Obviously, they cannot cover up the hideous features of the Vietnamese authorities' regional hegemonism or help them in any way.

It is a plain fact that the Vietnamese authorities are bent on following the course of opposition and hostility against China and of aggression and outward expansion. The clumsy tricks they play on the so-called contents of opposing hegemonism and their words and deeds at the negotiating table serve their need of collusion with social-imperialism and further pursuance of regional hegemonism. Their so-called "sincerity" towards the negotiations is false. At present, the Vietnamese side still keeps up its armed provocations and its intrusions into China's border areas. In the period since the end of June alone, there occurred more than 110 incidents in which the Vietnamese side fired and shelled and carried out armed intrusions into Chinese territory. At the same time, it falsely counter-charged China and viciously attacked the Chinese Government's just stand of defending China's frontiers, protecting its people's lives and property and upholding the principle of self-defence. What hegemonic arrogance this is! In Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities employed their 200,000 aggressor troops to massacre patriotic Kampuchean army men and civilians and plunge the Kampuchean people in their millions into a dire plight of suffering and humiliation. Furthermore, they have worked out and executed a long-term plan for moving many Vietnamese into Kampuchea for resettlement in an attempt to assimilate gradually and wipe out the Kampuchean nation. In the case of Laos, the Vietnamese authorities have used tens of thousands of troops and many officials, advisers and special agents to gain tight control over all departments, instituted their fascist colonial rule, ruthlessly purged, persecuted and oppressed patriotic Lao

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officials and civilians and tried to coerce Laos into collaborating with them in making preparations for launching a war against China. In order to turn Laos and Kampuchea into spring-boards or bases for threatening, subverting and invading South-East Asian countries, the Vietnamese authorities are massing heavy troops on the Kampuchea-Thailand border and are continuously sending their men to sneak into Thailand in preparation for a war of aggression against Thailand. They are also fostering and financing secret Thai opposition organizations and armed groups on Lao territory. Facts have irrefutably proved that it is the Vietnamese regional hegemonists who are perpetrating "territorial expansion", "aggression" and "interference in other countries' internal affairs" in Indo-China and South-East Asia.

The Vietnamese authorities are continuing to expel Indochinese refugees and ruthlessly extort money from them. Many countries and world opinion have rightly pointed out that the export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities is "a bomb" to destabilize and cause turmoil in the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and that "this is a preliminary invasion to pave the way for the final invasion" and have stressed that the international community must take measures to stop the Vietnamese authorities' atrocities "at source". These countries and views have correctly voiced the aspirations of all good and honest people. If the Vietnamese authorities turn a deaf ear to the voice of justice and continue to push the policy of exporting refugees, they will doubtless incur stronger condemnation and resolute sanctions from the whole world.

It is now clear to the people of the whole world that, instead of showing any repentance, the Vietnamese authorities have gone further down the road of regional hegemonism. The present Vietnamese leadership has betrayed President Ho Chi Minh, undermined the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, frenziedly pursued a policy of opposition and hostility against China and has become most unpopular inside its own country. After the reunification of Viet Nam, its people urgently demanded an increase in industrial and agricultural production, economic growth and better living conditions, but the Vietnamese authorities, while using their armed forces for wars of aggression and expansion abroad, have been perpetrating wanton suppression, purges and persecution at home, thus imposing extremely heavy burdens on the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people have been reduced to living in unprecedented misery, their grievances are on the sharp increase and their contradictions with the Vietnamese authorities are becoming increasingly acute. Internationally, the Vietnamese authorities have lost all the prestige won by the Vietnamese people through long years of revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggles and have incurred public wrath and landed themselves in dire isolation. They are already in a sorry plight and face a future dreadful to contemplate. In human history, there is no lack of precedents wherein those acting against the will of the people and the tide of history set out to do harm to others, but end up by ruining themselves.

Owing to the obstinate and perverse acts of the Vietnamese authorities, the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations are now facing serious difficulties and tests. The

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Chinese side pointed out long ago that the Vietnamese authorities' pursuance of regional hegemonism and total betrayal of the five principles of peaceful coexistence are the root cause of the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations and the tension in Indo-China and South-East Asia. The Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and the normalization of relations between the two countries must start from this fundamental question. Deviating from this direction will not lead to the success of the negotiations. The Chinese side still hopes that the Vietnamese side will adopt a serious attitude, sober down, listen carefully to the voice of the people of Viet Nam and the whole world, give serious consideration to the eight-point proposal put forward by the Chinese side on relations between the two countries (A/34/213-S/13278, annex) and stop its acts of obstructing and sabotaging the negotiations so as to create the necessary conditions for the negotiations. It is our hope that the Vietnamese side will act to put an end to its policies of opposition and hostility against China and the pursuance of regional hegemonism. First and foremost, it must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and Laos, cease to carry out armed provocation and intrusion into Chinese territory, withdraw from those islands it has occupied in China's Nansha Islands and stop its inhuman acts of exporting refugees. This is the urgent demand on the Vietnamese authorities from people all over the world and it is also the earnest appeal from the Chinese side.
