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Letter dated 14 January 1980 from the Permanent Representative
of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-
General

I have the honour to forward herewith the Viet Nam News Agency report on stepped-up Chinese military activities on the Sino-Vietnamese border from 20 December 1979 to 7 January 1980 and request you kindly to have this report and this letter circulated as official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative
of the Socialist Republic
of Viet Nam to the United Nations

ANNEX

CHINA STEPS UP MILITARY ACTIVITIES ON SINO-VIETNAMESE BORDER

HANOI VNA 9 JANUARY - The Chinese authorities are continuing military activities against Viet Nam. Some of these were very grave, causing casualties to both the civilian population and the armed forces, and considerable property losses.

- On 20 December last year two Chinese platoons crossed the border into Chi Ca village, Xin Man district, Ha Tuyen province.

- On 22 December, a Chinese platoon crossed the border into Ta Van village, Quan Ha district, Ha Tuyen.

- On 23 December a group of Chinese soldiers crossed the border and sprang an ambush in Pho La village, Pho Bang district, Ha Tuyen. Their target was peasants going out to harvest.

- On 24 December, a Chinese platoon, lying in ambush in Y Ty village, Bat Xat district, Hoang Lien Son, killed two Vietnamese border guards.

On the same day Chinese forces fired almost one hundred 60 mm and 80 mm mortar rounds on Pha Long and Ta Ngai Cho villages, Muong Khuong district, Hoang Lien Son. The shelling destroyed many dwelling houses and caused extensive damage to crops.

- On 25 December Chinese forces attacked with dozens of mortar rounds and hundreds of bursts of 12.7 mm machine-gun fire, Tung Chung Pho village, Muong Khuong district, Hoang Lien Son.

- On 27 December a Chinese platoon crossed the border into Ban Qua village, Bat Xat district, Hoang Lien Son. In an ambush there they killed five Vietnamese border guards.

- On 29 and 30 December the Chinese force that was illegally occupying peak 636 in Loc Binh district, Lang Son, lobbed hundreds of mortar rounds into Vietnamese villages and border posts in the area, destroying many houses and killing a number of civilians.

- On 1 January Chinese troops fired 12.7 mm machine-guns at areas in Hoang Mo district, Quang Ninh, killing or wounding three Vietnamese border guards.

- On 2 January Chinese forces attacked with 12.7 mm machine-gun and 82 mm mortar fire the area of Xao Ho in Hoang Lien Son.

- On 3 January Chinese troops fired dozens of bursts from heavy machine-guns at Ta Chu Phung village, Muong Khuong district, Hoang Lien Son.

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- On 4 December Chinese troops fired many mortar rounds on the area of
Kilometre 6 on the Lao Cai-Mucng Khuong highway, Hoang Lien Son.

- On 7 January Chinese troops fired, in two waves, almost 200 mortar rounds
on Ban Vuot village, Bat Xat district, Hoang Lien Son, destroying some ten dwelling
houses.

The most serious incident took place on 28 December when a battalion-sized
Chinese unit, with offensive weapons and covered by artillery on the other side of
the border, sprang three successive attacks on Chi Ca village, Xin Man district,
Ha Tuyen, from early in the morning to very late in the afternoon, they perpetrated
savage crimes, killing or wounding many Vietnamese soldiers and civilians, causing
heavy damage to houses and crops, they only withdrew after taking severe punishment.

Also in the first days of this year many large-scale exercises were conducted
by the Chinese navy, army and air force while more Chinese ships were dispatched
to the south and more troops and material moved to border areas.

These hectic military activities are posing a serious threat to Viet Nam's
security and jeopardizing peace and stability in this region.

Yet, to cover them up, the Chinese authorities are resorting to a customary
trick by charging Viet Nam with causing "bloodshed" on the common border. But they
cannot whitewash their crimes and cannot hide their frantic preparations for another
war against Viet Nam.

It is noted that those stepped-up military actions and slanderous charges
against Viet Nam coincided with a visit to China by United States Defence Secretary
Harold Brown and an acceleration of the Sino-United States collusion against the
revolutionary movement of the nations.
