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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 15 February 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith to Your Excellency the memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the Chinese authorities' frenzied intensification of their criminal schemes and actions against Viet Nam since 17 February 1979, and to request Your Excellency to have the memorandum and this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 50 of the preliminary list and of the Security Council.

(Signed) NGUYEN NGOC DUNG
Ambassador,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

* A/35/50.

ANNEX

M E M O R A N D U M

of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the Chinese authorities' frenzied intensification of their criminal schemes and actions against Viet Nam since February 17, 1979

(Round-up of facts over the year since February 17, 1979 when the Chinese authorities waged their war of aggression against Viet Nam.)

Having sustained successive failures in a series of schemes and overt actions against Viet Nam from early 1978, the Chinese authorities in 1979 stepped up more frenziedly than ever their hostile policy against Viet Nam in all fields: military, political, economic, diplomatic and public opinion. That policy was an important part of Beijing foreign policy of colluding more closely with imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, opposing peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, and carrying out their expansionism and big-nation hegemonism. They have exposed their true colours as reactionaries and traitors who have been undermining the long-standing friendship between the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people, seriously threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

I. THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES RECKLESSLY UNLEASHED THE FEBRUARY 1979 WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST VIET NAM

For several years past, together with their hostile acts aimed at weakening Viet Nam, the Chinese authorities had sought to invade Viet Nam from two strategic prongs: on the South-western border and the Northern border. Early in 1979, with the resounding victory of the Vietnamese people and army in smashing the aggressive attacks by Pol Pot - Ieng Sary troops from the South-west and the great victory of the Kampuchean people in overthrowing the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot - Ieng Sary clique, one Chinese strategic prong was broken up. Unwilling to accept their failures, according to their premeditated plan and with the support of the imperialists,

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particularly the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese authorities on February 17, 1979 feverishly mobilised a 600,000-strong army with hundreds of tanks and thousands of artillery pieces to invade Viet Nam from the North.

Following the ruts of the imperialists invaders, the Chinese authorities violated the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, opposed national independence and socialism, grossly trampled upon the fundamental principles of the U.N. Charter and international law, thus completely exposing their expansionist and hegemonist nature.

In that war of aggression, the Chinese authorities committed barbarous crimes indignantly condemned by the whole mankind. Clearly, it was an extremely barbarous war of extermination. On thousands of kilometres of Viet Nam's border region, the Chinese aggressor completely destroyed most of the provincial capitals, towns, villages as well as their economic and cultural establishments and public utilities. They massacred in cold blood Vietnamese civilians mostly old people, women and children, they destroyed all sources and means of life. Even the ecological environment. Although the Chinese authorities have tried to justify themselves and conceal the truth to public opinion, they cannot whitewash these crimes nor evade their responsibility.

In face of the aggression by the Chinese authorities, the Vietnamese people, united millions as one, stood up once again, resolved to safeguard their Fatherland's sacred independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The just struggle of the Vietnamese people, vigorously supported by the whole mankind, won glorious victory. The unjust war of the Chinese authorities was completely defeated: militarily, politically, economically and diplomatically.

II. AFTER THE HEAVY DEFEAT OF THEIR WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST VIET NAM, THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAVE STEPPED UP ARMED ACTIVITIES IN VIOLATION OF VIET NAM'S TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY, CAUSING A TENSE SITUATION IN THE BORDER REGION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

Heavily defeated, the Chinese authorities were compelled to declare the withdrawal of their troops. However, Chinese soldiers have illegally stationed in over ten places on Vietnamese territory, which they occupied in the February 1979 invasion. In these places they have dug many trenches and built many fortifications, and stocking more war means and materials.

Ever since China announced the total withdrawal of its troops from Viet Nam on March 16, 1979, the Chinese authorities have intensified their armed provocations on land, in the air and on the sea, perpetrating more crimes against the Vietnamese people.

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Along the land border, they have made more than 1,500 provocations of which over 50 per cent were shootings and artillery shelling, nearly 30 per cent were ambushes and attacks on Vietnamese territory. As a result, hundreds of Vietnamese civilians and border guards were killed or wounded, hundreds of others abducted, hundreds of dwelling houses razed to the ground. A great number of buffaloes, cows and horses killed or taken away and thousands of hectares of crop land and forest destroyed.

In the air, hundreds of sorties of Chinese combat planes have intruded into Vietnamese airspace at a number of border provinces. On some occasions, they flew deep into Vietnamese airspace, 10 to 20 km from the border.

On the sea, Chinese armed boats and ships, including submarines, have made more than 4,000 incursions into Vietnamese territorial waters from Quang Ninh to Quang Nam - Da Nang. The Chinese authorities have arrogantly delineated the so-called "four danger zones" in international waters and Vietnamese territorial waters around Hoang Sa (Paracel) Islands, forbidding international flights across these areas. They have built a number of military projects on Hoang Sa (Paracel) Islands which they have occupied since 1974. They continue making groundless claims on Viet Nam's Truong Sa (Spratly) Islands and blatantly demanding Vietnamese troops withdrawal from this archipelago. They have signed contracts with American companies on the prospecting and exploiting of oil and gas in Bac Bo (Tonkin) Gulf and around the Hoang Sa (Paracel) Islands.

All the above-mentioned actions have brazenly violated the territorial sovereignty of Viet Nam, seriously threatened its security and hindered and undermined the normal activities of its people in border and coastal areas.

III. THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAVE UNCEASINGLY
DISTORTED THE SITUATION, SLANDEROUSLY
ACCUSED VIET NAM IN THE HOPE OF LOWERING
ITS PRESTIGE ON THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA,
UNDERMINING THE MILITANT SOLIDARITY BETWEEN
THE PEOPLES OF VIET NAM, LAOS AND KAMPUCHEA,
SOWING DIVISION AMONG ASEAN COUNTRIES AND
INDOCHINESE NATIONS, AND ENCIRCLING AND
ISOLATING VIET NAM

Over the past year, with the most wicked designs, the Chinese authorities have closely coordinated with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in a series of vile actions against Viet Nam on a world-wide scale.

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They have whipped up a campaign dubbed "problem of victimized Vietnamese and Indochinese", trying by every possible means to slanderously accuse and vilify Viet Nam and distorting the truth about the Vietnamese emigrants question, the result of the U.S. war of aggression and neo-colonialism in the past and of the Chinese expansionists' war of aggression and threat of war at present.

Misusing every international forum, especially the U.N. General Assembly, they have mobilized their huge propaganda machine to distort the reality in Kampuchea, arrogantly demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and grossly interfering in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and in the legitimate Viet Nam - Kampuchea relations which are in keeping with the U.N. Charter and international law. They have left no stone unturned in sticking to the political corpse of the Pol Pot - Ieng Sary gang which was overthrown by the Kampuchean people and have given it all-round support in the hope of reinstalling that genocidal regime in Kampuchea, using Kampuchea as a springboard to oppose Viet Nam and expand to Southeast Asia.

They have continuously infiltrated into Laos to sabotage it from within, to foment revolts and subversion against the Lao revolution in an attempt to use Lao territory as a spearhead against Viet Nam from the west.

They have fabricated myths of every kind with the aim of splitting Viet Nam from Laos and Kampuchea undermining the militant solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples who are fighting shoulder to shoulder against their common enemies.

They have invoked the so-called "danger from Viet Nam" towards Thailand and other ASEAN countries in an attempt to sow division and set them against Viet Nam, and the other Indochinese countries.

They have incited and induced a number of countries to cut or reduce economic aid to Viet Nam.

Although the Chinese authorities have tried by hook or by crook to lower Viet Nam's prestige, blockade and isolate it on the international arena, all their wicked deeds have been foiled by the Vietnamese people, who are strong with justice and conscience of progressive mankind.

IV. THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN HINDERING THE PROGRESS OF
THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN VIET NAM AND CHINA, ELUDING ALL
SETTLEMENTS OF MATTERS CONCERNING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
TWO COUNTRIES

Thanks to the good-will of Viet Nam, the negotiations at the level of Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs aimed at settling problems concerning the relations between Viet Nam and China started on April 18, 1979, have so far gone through 15 sessions.

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At the very first session, aiming at the objective set by the two sides, the Vietnamese delegation put forward a three-point proposal on "the main principles and contents of a settlement of problems concerning the relations between Viet Nam and China." This proposal comprises: urgent measures to secure peace and stability in the border areas of the two countries and to restore the normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and of settling all border and territorial problems on the principle of respect for the status-quo of the border-line left by history. This is a reasonable and comprehensive proposal aimed at resolving both the urgent questions arising from the recent war and the basic questions concerning the relations between the two countries. Broad sections of public opinion have welcomed and appreciated Viet Nam's three-point proposal, and regarded it as an important peace initiative.

However, the Chinese side has persisted in their opposite stand and attitude. From the outset, they sought by all means to turn the bilateral negotiations for the settlement of basic questions concerning the relations between Viet Nam and China into a discussion of the problem of a third country, arrogantly interfered in Viet Nam's relations with both Kampuchea and Laos, regarding it as a precondition for the progress of the negotiations and the restoration of normal relations between Viet Nam and China.

They have insisted on imposing their eight-point proposal on Viet Nam, which reflects nothing but their policy of expansion and big-nation hegemony and their dark design to achieve what they failed in getting by all means including a war of aggression. They demanded that Viet Nam give up its correct policy of independence and sovereignty, and international solidarity, abandon its sovereignty over its territory, move in their orbit and follow their reactionary line. They flatly refused to discuss any problem raised by the Vietnamese side, and tried to elude all constructive proposals of the latter, first of all the proposal on urgent measures aimed at ensuring peace, and stability in the border areas between the two countries. They have recently turned down Viet Nam's initiative in proposing that the two sides commit themselves to ensure that from February 15 to February 22, there would be no hostile armed actions, no firing in the border areas between the two countries so as to let the people there freely enjoy Tet (the Lunar New Year Festival).

Moreover, they have taken advantage of the negotiating table to put forward questions completely out of the framework of these talks, in coordination with the anti-Viet Nam campaign whipped up by world imperialists and themselves.

Public opinion has realized daily more clearly that China came to the negotiations not to solve problems, to restore normal relations between Viet Nam and China, but to use it to mislead public opinion in their country and the world, to smokescreen their new military adventures against Viet Nam and to interfere deeply in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and Laos, and lastly to sow division among the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The negotiations have so far made no progress. This is entirely due to the lack of goodwill and the arrogance of the Chinese side.

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V. STILL PERSISTING IN THEIR SCHEME TO INVADE VIET NAM, THE
CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAVE FRENZIEDLY MADE PREPARATIONS FOR
AND INCREASINGLY THREATENED TO CONDUCT ANOTHER WAR OF
AGGRESSION AGAINST VIET NAM

Paralleled with their armed provocations and acts aimed at hindering the negotiations between Viet Nam and China, the Chinese authorities have frenziedly made preparations for a new military venture against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

In fact, all the Chinese army corps that invaded Viet Nam in February 1979 are still stationed in areas near Viet Nam. The forces stationed close to the Vietnamese border have increased from twelve divisions to fifteen divisions.

The number of troops stationed at each post along the border has increased from one squad, one platoon to one company, even a battalion in some cases. Missile and long-range artillery fields have been set up in most of important areas, high points and border gates along Viet Nam's border. Tanks and armoured vehicles have been deployed at every offensive direction, only some dozens of kilometres from the border at many places. Hundreds of fighter planes, bombers and mine laying planes have been reinforced at all military airfields in Hainan Island, Guangzhou, the autonomous region of Guangxi and Yunnan province.

In areas close to Viet Nam, both on land and on the sea, Chinese troops have carried out many large-scale military exercises of the navy, army and airforce by day or by night on a large area stretching over hundreds of kilometres.

The Chinese authorities have also sent hundreds of spies, including reactionaries among ethnic Chinese who had been in Viet Nam, into Vietnamese territory to secretly carry out espionage activities, contact with in-place agents in an attempt to cause public disturbances from within Viet Nam.

They have set up so-called "minority people task force" to infiltrate into some mountain border areas of Viet Nam to incite the people there and sow divisions among them.

In the field of psychology and public opinion, the Beijing authorities are striving to provoke hatred for Viet Nam among the Chinese people. They have conferred "titles of honour" on hundreds of army units and individuals who committed innumerable crimes in their war of aggression against Viet Nam. They have arranged for these soldiers dubbed "heroes" to go to all corners of China from Beijing and Shanghai to Xinjiang, etc. to report their "exploits" and "experiences" of aggression. They have staged dramas, films, photos, memoirs and news reports, etc... shamelessly distorting the truth and slandering Viet Nam with the aim of deceiving the Chinese people

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and army. They have cynically used the traitor Hoang Van Hoan in their dark designs against Viet Nam. In the meantime, various Chinese leaders have not ceased uttering insolent threats, such as "to teach Viet Nam another lesson".

More seriously, they have increasingly and closely colluded with imperialism, primarily with U.S. imperialism, against revolution and peace. They go all out to claim the imperialists' role of regional gendarme, hoping to rely in their alliance with imperialism to modernize their defence against the Soviet Union and Viet Nam, materializing their role of expansionism and hegemonism, first of all in Southeast Asia.

Following the visit by Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping to the United States in January 1979 and the visit by U.S. Vice President Mondale to China in August 1979, the recent visit by U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown to China in early January 1980 marked a new serious step in this process of reactionary alliance.

The attention of public opinion has been drawn to the fact that following this visit, the Chinese side and the U.S. side openly and brazenly declared that between them there are "coinciding assessments" and that there will be "effective measures" against the revolutionary movement of the peoples in the world.

In reality, the U.S. imperialists are backing the Chinese authorities to oppose Viet Nam in all fields. They have encouraged Beijing to invade Viet Nam. Together with Beijing, they have supported and aided the Kampuchea reactionary forces. They have despatched Seventh Fleet warships to operate in the waters South and Southwest of Viet Nam. They have massively introduced weapons into Thailand and attempted to revive the SEATO military bloc of aggression with the aim of opposing Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea. As for the Chinese authorities, pleading for their military alliance with U.S. imperialism, they are intensifying their machinations and hostile acts against Viet Nam. Most seriously, they are stepping up armed provocations in Vietnamese border areas, both on land and on the sea. They are feverishly preparing for war while using utterly absurd pretexts to impede the Viet Nam - China talks.

Obviously, with their intensification of armed provocations, their frenzied war preparations from many directions and in many fields, and their unceasing and insolent threats of war, the Chinese authorities are creating an extremely tense situation, likely to trigger a new war of aggression at any time, and which is endangering the security of Viet Nam, and peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region and throughout the world.

All the above-mentioned facts demonstrate that, over the past year, the Chinese authorities have, in close collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries and by all wicked, cruel and perfidious manoeuvres, frenziedly promoted a reactionary and hostile policy towards Viet Nam. This policy has seriously violated the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and sacred national interests of the Vietnamese people. It also runs counter to the interests of the Chinese people, and undermines peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world over.

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Upholding the banners of national independence and socialism, the Vietnamese people are determined to frustrate any aggressive and hostile attempts of the Chinese authorities and to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their Fatherland, thus contributing to the struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The Vietnamese people unswervingly treasure the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Viet Nam and China and always wish to normalize the relations between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China.

In the interests of the peoples of the two countries and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world over, the Vietnamese Government and people resolutely demand that the Chinese authorities give up all hostile schemes and activities against Viet Nam, first and foremost, cease at once all provocative and armed activities in the territory of Viet Nam - on land, in the air and on the sea, immediately end their war preparations and threats of war against Viet Nam, seriously negotiate with the Vietnamese side to settle all problems in the relations between Viet Nam and China so as to ensure peace and stability in the border region and to restore normal relations between the two countries.

The Chinese side must bear full responsibility for the tense, worsening and grave situation at present between Viet Nam and China.

Ha Noi, 12 February 1980
