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OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY  
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND  
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 25 November 1980 from the Permanent Representative  
of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-  
General

I have the honour to forward herewith a note dated 21 November 1980 addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China concerning the very serious territorial violations committed by the Chinese authorities in the Vietnamese border areas, and request you kindly to have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 50 and 119, and of the Security Council.

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

A N N E X

N O T E

ADDRESSED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE SOCIALIST  
REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

(November 21, 1980)

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In recent months, along with their armed provocations at the border areas and encroachments upon Vietnamese air space and territorial waters, and their war preparations and threats directed against Viet Nam, the Chinese authorities have made extremely serious territorial violations along the border between the two countries and have continued their nibbling attacks on the Vietnamese territory.

a) The Chinese side has occupied many hills and clusters of hills at the border, invaded Vietnamese territory and built many observation posts, blockhouses and trenches, forming a system of combat installations on the hills along the border line in the provinces of Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son. More concretely, they have seized and built military installations on the hills and clusters of hills from marker 3 to marker 20, Van Lang district, hill 636 in the area of marker 52, Loc Binh district, Lang Son province.

- A row of blockhouses has been built on the hills between marker 49 and marker 73 ; hill Chong Mu between markers 62 and 63, Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang province.

They have occupied several hills in Xin Man, the area from marker 1 to marker 4, Xin Man district ; several hills in Ca Ma Po, the area from marker 1 and 2, Quan Ba district ; a group of hills in Mo Phong - Vanh Khan, the area of marker 20, Meo Vac district, Ha Tuyen province ;

- Several isolated hills and a cluster of hills between markers 3 and 12, Muong khuong district, Hoang Lien Son province.

- Other areas have also been occupied.

By occupying those hills and clusters of hills, the Chinese side aims to establish a situation whereby it could control wide strips of Vietnamese land in the border areas, and be in a position to use these areas as spring-board for further continual attacks and encroachments on Vietnamese territory.

b) The Chinese side has gradually extended the areas they had previously occupied and continues to nibble at many other areas of Vietnamese territory. For example :

- In Lang Son province : A number of hills where the French had erected their military posts which were border posts of Viet Nam until February 17, 1979 ; hill 583, in the area between markers 15 and 16 ; hill 371, in the area South of marker 19, Van Lang district.

- In Cao Bang province, Nam Bang hill in the area Southwest of marker 107, Ha Quang district.

- In Lang Son province : The Kim Ngan cluster of hills, marker 43, Loc Binh district, hills Po Coc Phung, Co Min and Keo Lac Vai, the area between markers 17 and 20 ; the area of the Friendship Gate ; Po Pun-Leo Cao ; the area between markers 15 and 16 ; Pa Chi ; the area of marker 9, Van Lang district.

- In Cao Bang province : - The Chong Mu cluster of hills, the area between markers 62 and 63, Trung Khanh district ; Phia Un, the area between markers 94 and 95, Tra Linh district.

- In Hoang Lien Son province : Ta Lung Thang area between markers 21 and 22, Muong Khuong district.

- And other places.

This encroachment has been carried out in many forms : occupying land and growing crops on it, sending civilians for illegal settlement, fur-tively transferring marker posts, blatantly using armed forces to attack. Most seriously, on October 15, 1980, a Chinese infantry unit of regimental size supported by heavy artillery attacked several areas in Xin Man village, Xin Man district, Ha Tuyen province. This was the subject of a strong note of protest by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Chinese Foreign Ministry on October 18.

c) The Chinese side continued to remove and transfer dozens of marker posts in an attempt to modify the historical border line between the two countries. Some markers have been moved deep into Vietnamese territory, for example marker 33 in Cao Lau village, Cao Loc district, Lang Son province, which was moved 1,400 metres from its former position.

The creeping occupation of Vietnamese territory by Chinese armed forces and the modification of the historical border line is creating a situation of permanent tension and military action along the border. It demonstrates the Chinese authorities' contempt for international law and constitutes a continuous blatant violation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Viet Nam. It grossly tramples on the Conventions which were signed between the French Government and the Ching administration in 1887 and 1895 on border delineation between Viet Nam and China and which both Viet Nam and China have promised to honour. These arrogant acts of the Chinese authorities have exposed their big-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam energetically denounces and severely condemns these actions of the Chinese authorities. It strongly demands that the Chinese side immediately cease all such activities, immediately withdraw their troops from illegally occupied areas of Vietnamese territory and from the hills on the border line of the two countries.

The Chinese authorities must bear full responsibility for the consequences of their hostile and illegal actions.