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

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 18 February 1981 from the Permanent Representative of
Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the communiqué dated 16 February 1981 on Chinese crimes against Viet Nam over the past two years (1979-1980) made public by the Commission of Inquiry into the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' crime of war and aggression, and I kindly request Your Excellency to have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 34 and 58 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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

* A/36/50.

ANNEX

C O M M U N I Q U E
ON CHINESE CRIMES AGAINST VIET NAM
OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS
(1979 - 1980)

After their defeats in the two wars of aggression against Viet Nam, the Chinese reactionaries have not given up their scheme of aggression against our country. During the past two years, they entered into an alliance with imperialism, in particular with the United States and Japan causing other reactionary forces to oppose Viet Nam and the revolutions in Laos and Kampuchea.

Following is a list of their crimes against our people :

1. PREPARATIONS FOR AND THREATS OF A NEW WAR :

Since March 1979, the Chinese reactionaries have permanently deployed some 15 infantry divisions close to the border areas. This force is backed up by 5 army corps in the rear areas. Recently they deployed one army corps close to the Vietnamese border provinces of Lang Son and Quang Ninh, and several heavy artillery regiments facing the provinces of Lai Chau and Hoang Lien Son. They incessantly moved weapons and war material to the border areas, built more shelters and trenches, and fighting positions. They enlarged and opened more roads, widened airfields near the border areas and sent several units of fighter planes and bombers there. They built many military installations on Hainan island and the Hoang Sa (Paracels) archipelago, which they have seized from Viet Nam. They also conducted military manoeuvres involving various armed services in areas adjacent to the Vietnamese border and territorial waters.

2. INTENSIFICATION OF ARMED PROVOCATIONS AND INCURSIONS ON LAND, IN THE TERRITORIAL WATERS, AND THE AIR SPACE OF VIET NAM.

Chinese troops caused over 4,000 armed provocations in Vietnamese border areas including 750 incursions, seized 34 more heights, 27 points by illegally cultivating them. There were almost constant mortar and artillery shellings or firing of missiles, ambushes, killing and capturing of local inhabitants, and looting of property and crops. Serious incidents took place such as the firing of thousands of artillery shells and missiles on Coc Pui township (Ha Tuyen province) and the surrounding areas in one day in October 1980, the attack on Kin Man commune (Ha Tuyen province) with regiment size units supported by artillery for several days in October 1980.

As a result, more than 200 Vietnamese civilians were killed, 500 country dwellings demolished, 15,000 square metres of floor space destroyed, 37 hospitals and health stations, 47 schools and many shops ruined. 410 heads of cattle were either stolen or killed, causing tens of thousands of hectares of land to lie untilled, aggravating the tension and upsetting the normal life of the population in border areas.

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In Vietnamese territorial waters, the Chinese troops sent more than 1,000 armed craft to violate the areas surrounding the islands of Bach Long Vi (Hai Phong), Tran, Thanh Lan and Vinh Thuc (Quang Ninh province), Hon Me (Thanh Hoa province). Nam Yet (belonging to the Truong Sa archipelago) on reconnaissance missions, and to upset and threaten the normal life of Vietnamese fishermen, to capture people for information or to use as agents, they brazenly violated Viet Nam's sovereignty over its territorial waters, stating that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa (Spratly) archipelagoes are Chinese territory, stipulating four danger areas around the Hoang Sa archipelago and brazenly announcing plans to explore and drill for oil, in areas under Vietnamese sovereignty ...

In the air, the Chinese sent hundreds of flights of fighter planes to violate Vietnamese airspace, sometimes tens of kilometres inside Vietnamese territory.

3. INTENSIFICATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SPY WAR AGAINST VIET NAM.

At the Viet Nam - China border :

The Chinese reactionaries sent scouts, commandos and spies to collect intelligence, kidnap cadres and people for information, they also persuaded some to act as their agents and encouraged bandits to cause troubles in border areas.

By persuasion and force they caused Vietnamese people living in border areas to flee to China, and dispatched spies to infiltrate Vietnamese villages and hamlets.

They brainwashed a number of Hoa or Vietnamese which they had coerced to flee to China, and concentrate them in seven centres for political, military and spy training in the military zones of Yunnan and Guangzhou, they were grouped into "special guerilla units" conduct sabotage activities against Viet Nam; they are contemplating setting up so called "black uniform divisions".

They built 20 public address systems along the border with Viet Nam, distributed 28 types of leaflets on Vietnamese territory by mortar shells, rafts and balloons ... by all these means they are waging a propaganda and spy war to distort, criticize and divide the Vietnamese ethnic minorities and to foment unrest among the population.

Inland, the Chinese reactionaries used radio-broadcasts from Beijing, Kunming, Guangzhou and Fukien, and radio "Democratic Kampuchea" and coordinated with radio stations of imperialist countries, to broadcast several daily programmes in Vietnamese to create unrest. They also made use of the postal service to send 19 newspapers in the Vietnamese language and psy-war letters.

- In collusion with the U.S. imperialists, they talked Vietnamese citizens into leaving the country. They permanently deployed ships at sea to pick those people up, which they used for propaganda and spying purposes.

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4. INTENSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC SABOTAGE.

At the Viet Nam - China border.

They set up a network of shops, markets, and mobile open-air markets to drain Viet Nam of its agricultural produce, medicinal plants and domestic animals, thus sabotaging the Vietnamese currency. On the other hand they plundered or killed cattle and domestic animals, poisoned wells, planted mines in fields and gardens, and drove animals carrying epidemic germs into Viet Nam.

At the Viet Nam - Laos and Viet Nam - Kampuchea borders :

In collusion with the Lao reactionaries and the remnants of Polpot - Ieng Sary troops they set up contraband rings which smuggled narcotics and luxury goods into Viet Nam, draining the country of its gold and precious stones.

They used their agents to sabotage production, the economic establishments and communication lines of the three Indochinese countries.

The crimes committed by the reactionary Chinese authorities have caused great damage to Viet Nam and have undermined peace in Southeast Asia.

The Commission of Inquiry into the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' crime of war of aggression denounces before the peoples of Viet Nam, China and the world those heinous crimes committed against our country.

We call on all forces for peace and justice throughout the world, and the Chinese people, for the sake of peace and friendship among nations, and for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia, to step up the struggle to compel the Chinese reactionaries to end their hostile actions against Viet Nam and other Indochinese countries./.

HANOI, 16 February 1981.
