

# UNITED NATIONS



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-sixth session

Items 34 and 58 of the preliminary list\*

QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND CO-OPERATION

IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

UN/SA COLLECTION

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 3 April 1981 from the Permanent Representative of  
Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-  
General

I have the honour to forward herewith to Your Excellency excerpts of the communiqué dated 30 March 1981 on China's hostile actions against Viet Nam in the first quarter of this year made public by the Commission for Investigation into the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' war crimes and 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

EXCERPTS OF THE COMMUNIQUE  
ON CHINA'S HOSTILE ACTIONS AGAINST VIET NAM  
IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1981 ISSUED BY THE COMMISSION  
FOR INVESTIGATION INTO THE CHINESE EXPANSIONISTS AND  
HEGEMONISTS' WAR CRIMES  
(MARCH 30, 1981)

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Ten thousand more troops were more close to the border facing Meo Vac district in Ha Tuyen province. Many artillery battalions were positioned in front of Lai Chau province, and more roads, fortifications and barracks were built at the intersection of the Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Lao borders. Weapons, munitions and other war materials were transported to border points on 5,000 trucks and 27 trains.

During Tet, Chinese agents spread rumours about an imminent attack causing great anxiety among the border population. Chinese troops made 65 incursions into villages in Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen and Lang Son provinces, killing people, planting mines, causing property damage.

The Chinese reactionaries also staged two land grabbing incidents in Hoang Lien Son province and two others in Ha Tuyen province.

They mounted 96 attacks with artillery, machine-gunfire and rockets on villages and hamlets in Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh provinces, causing heavy losses to the local population, destroying a dam, in Cao Bang province. Hundreds of hectares were left uncultivated because of lack of water.

Meanwhile on the sea, more than 5,000 Chinese armed boats intruded into Vietnamese waters from Quang Ninh to Phu Khanh provinces to spy on Viet Nam, harass Vietnamese fishermen. Many U.S. and Thai ships also engaged in provocative operations off Da Nang and around the Truong Sa Archipelago and Tho Chu and Phu Quoc islands.

In the air, Chinese aircraft made thousands of drilling sorties close to Vietnamese airspace, at times even entering Vietnamese airspace on four or five kilometres ; at the same time U.S. spy planes were spotted off the Vietnamese coast.

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Beijing stepped up spying activities and political sabotage against Viet Nam. Twenty-two groups and teams of Chinese spies were discovered in Lang Son, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son. These agents were engaged in collecting intelligence and kidnapping Vietnamese cadres, soldiers and civilians. They have also released 13 Vietnamese whom they had trained to spy for them.

Hundreds of other Vietnamese in the so-called "special army of Hoang Van Hoan" trained in China and equipped like the Vietnamese People's Army, have been sent to border areas close to Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen and Cao Bang provinces to spy for China and link up with reactionaries in the country.

The Vietnamese people and authorities have discovered more than 90 intrusions into Vietnamese border villages by Chinese agents for subversive purposes or for organizing defections to China and other countries.

The Chinese reactionaries have also got in touch with the Fulro reactionary organization in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam, using the latter to disrupt traffic and disturb security. They have also enticed young people in the area to go to Thailand and to send them back to Viet Nam for sabotage. This has been confessed by many captured Fulro men.

China continued its psychological warfare to sow division among various nationalities in Viet Nam, and between the army and people, to encourage desertions among Vietnamese soldiers, to distort Viet Nam's policies and praise the traitors who had fled to China such as Hoang Van Hoan and Truong Nhu Tang.

Playing upon the economic difficulties of Viet Nam, they have organized many open - air markets near the border to corrupt the people of ethnic minorities, and disrupt Vietnamese economy and finance, and also to serve as rallying points for the reactionaries.

On the international arena, China has continued to make a noisy clamour about what it calls "Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea", "Viet Nam's intervention in Laos", "Vietnamese attacks against Thailand", "Viet Nam using toxic chemicals against the Kampuchean population on the Kampuchean - Thai border", etc.... China has also flocked together various factions of Kampuchean reactionaries into a coalition against the Kampuchean revolution and Viet Nam and is doing its best to prevent a dialogue between Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea and the countries members of ASEAN.

These acts against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam have exposed China's persistent policy of aggression and annexation against Viet Nam and Laos, the hegemonist and reactionary nature of the present rulers in China who are bent on destroying peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The Commission for Investigation into the war crimes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists denounces to the public at home and abroad the above criminal acts of the Beijing ruling circles and calls on all the forces of peace, democracy and social progress and the progressive people in China to step up their struggle for an end to the Chinese rulers' reactionary and hostile policies towards the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

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