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REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-seventh year

Letter dated 15 February 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note addressed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Embassy of Viet Nam in China on 11 February 1982 and request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 11 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LIANG Yufan  
Acting Permanent Representative of the People's  
Republic of China to the United Nations

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\* A/37/50.

ANNEX

NOTE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
OF CHINA TO THE EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Beijing, 11 February 1982

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, with reference to the Vietnamese armed provocations against and incursions into the Chinese border areas, wishes to state as follows:

Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have started a new anti-China campaign in a planned way and intensified their armed provocations and incursions into Chinese border areas, wantonly opening fire into the Chinese territory, making raids on innocent Chinese border inhabitants and sending airplanes to intrude into China's airspace for reconnaissance. In a period of over a month from 21 December 1981 to 29 January 1982, the Vietnamese authorities made as many as 416 instances of armed provocations, 44 of which took place during the Spring Festival. These caused a heavy loss of life and property to the Chinese border inhabitants and frontier guards.

Take the following incidents for example:

At 15:53 and 15:57'50'' on 29 December 1981, two Vietnamese military aircraft, MIG 21, twice intruded into the airspace over Aidian and Banlan areas, Ningming County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, carrying out reconnaissance deep in the Chinese territory. On 31 December, Vietnamese armed special agents intruded into Yijiang brigade, Shuolong Commune, Daxin County, /...

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and shot dead a commune member who was planting maize in the fields.

On 3 January 1982, Vietnamese troops fired into China's Tansan Commune, Fangcheng Nationalities Autonomous County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, killing a woman commune member. On 19, 20, 21 and 22 January, Vietnamese troops fired with rifles and guns in succession into the Naliang Commune and Dongxing town of that county, wounding a woman commune member who was gathering in sugar-canes. On 25 January, when people in Dongxing town were celebrating the Spring Festival, they were subjected to the firing of machine-guns by the Vietnamese troops and had to stop their festive activities.

On 12 January 1982, Vietnamese troops fired at commune members of the Huali production brigade, Hurun Commune, Jingxi county, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, who were working in the fields, and killed one and wounded three. On 15 January, Vietnamese troops kept shelling Pingmeng area, Napo county, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region for more than two hours. They fired more than sixty rounds of shells, wounding one Chinese frontier guard, destroying dozens of civilian houses, and seriously damaging the orchards and crops around the villages. On 17 January, Vietnamese troops again fired fifty-eight rounds of shells into this area, killing two Chinese border inhabitants and wounding another two. On 22 January, Vietnamese troops fired at the Shuikou commune, Longzhou county, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, killing one commune member.

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On 4 January 1982, Vietnamese troops fired sixty-one rounds of mortar shells, eighteen rounds of grad-rocket shells, over three hundred rounds of anti-aircraft bullets and more than six hundred rounds of heavy machine-gun bullets into the Qiaotou area, Hekou county, Yunnan Province, China. On 11, 13, 19, 23, 25 and 29 January, Vietnamese troops fired at and shelled many areas in Hekou county, wounding three commune members working in the fields and one engine driver and destroying a room of a primary school.

It must be pointed out that while continuing their military provocations and incursions into Chinese border areas, the Vietnamese authorities put on a "peace" posture, first by proposing a "cessation of hostile armed activities" along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the Spring Festival and then by making a great show in announcing "unilateral ten-day cease-fire". But in reality, during this period, Vietnamese troops fired at and shelled China's border areas almost every day, frequently invaded its territory, and carried out armed provocations and spying and sabotage, thus making it impossible for the Chinese border inhabitants to spend the Spring Festival in peace. These doings of the Vietnamese authorities fully prove that their so-called proposal of a "cessation of hostile armed activities" during the Spring Festival and the statement of a "unilateral ten-day cease-fire" are nothing but a propaganda ploy to swindle and bluff, and they also show that the Vietnamese authorities always say one thing but do another. Their purpose is to hide the truth from the Vietnamese people, mislead world opinion and disguise their criminal acts of intensifying their

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aggressive war in Kampuchea and its incessant encroachment upon the territory of Thailand.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against their acts of continuous encroachment on Chinese territory and killing and wounding innocent Chinese border inhabitants and frontier guards, and solemnly demands that the Vietnamese side stop forthwith its armed provocations and intrusions into Chinese border areas. Otherwise, the Vietnamese authorities shall be held totally responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

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