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

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

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

DRAFT CODE OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND

Letter dated 11 March 1985 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 the text of the communiqué by the Viet Nam Commission for investigation of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists crimes on Chinese war crimes against Viet Nam in 1984.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency could have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 40, 72, 132 and 133 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) LE KIM CHUNG
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

* A/40/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Communique by the Viet Nam Commission for investigation of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists crimes on Chinese war crimes against Viet Nam in 1984, issued at Hanoi on 8 March 1985

1) The Chinese reactionaries mobilized many divisions and army corps to reinforce the garrisons of the areas bordering on Vietnam mostly those of the areas opposite the Vietnamese border provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son. They also intensified their air force at airports near the Sino-Vietnamese border, continually transported arms, ammunition and other war materials to the border, built new roads and upgraded the transport networks for military purposes, and build more fortifications, shelters and artillery positions close to the border.

Up to now the Chinese forces stationed along the common border with Vietnam totalled more than 20 (twenty) infantry divisions and over 1000 (one thousand) aircraft of assorted types.

At the same time, the Beijing ruling circles repeatedly launched odious slanders and insolent threats against Vietnam with a view to exciting anti-Vietnam feelings in the Chinese troops and people, thus paving the way for their new acts of war escalation against Vietnamese people.

2) The Chinese reactionaries escalated their landgrabbing operations and artillery shelling against Vietnam's northern border areas to the largest extent since their aggressive war in Feb. 1979.

On many occasions, they conducted division-and regiment-scale nibbling attacks with artillery support on many places in Vietnamese territory, such as : heights 1250, 1509, 772, 233, 1030 and 1545 in Ha Tuyen province or heights 636 and 820 in Lang Son province. In those places they were illegally occupying, they built strong combat trenches, increased stores of weapons, ammunition and other war equipment with a design of prolonging their occupation and creating a chain of combat links along the border to be used as springboards to continue broadening their occupied areas and at the same time as take-off bases to commit new crimes against the Vietnamese people. The Chinese reactionaries carried out repeated, prolonged drives shellings, totalling more than 60 (sixty) artillery and

mortar rounds and rockets causing a lot of casualties and damage in Vietnam's six northern border provinces, from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau. In Vi Xuyen and Yen Ninh districts of Ha Tuyen province, Chinese troops fired more than 500,000 (fivehundredthousand) heavy artillery shells.. They repeatedly bombarded the provincial capital of Ha Giang. The areas of Phong Quang, Phuong Tien and Phuong Do (Ha Tuyen province), Hop Thanh (Lang Son province), 10-20 km from the border as the crow flies.. They also shelled the district towns of Mong Cai (Quang Ninh province), Ha Quang (Cao Bang province), Dong Dang (Lang Son province) and Dong Van (Ha Tuyen province).

The Chinese reactionaries infiltrated nearly 400 (fourhundred) groups of scouts and commandos into Vietnamese territory (for instance 120 (one-twozero) groups into Ha Tuyen, 100 (onehundred) groups into Hoang Kien Son, and 70 (seventy) into Cao Bang to carry out reconnaissance and psychological warfare activities, organize reactionary organizations and conduct acts of sabotage, kidnappings, ambushes and assassinations against Vietnamese cadres and people. Chinese armed vessels made more than 400 (fourhundred) intrusions into Vietnamese waters off the area from Quang Ninh to Binh Tri Thien provinces to spy on Vietnam and obstruct Vietnamese sea fishery. The above said criminal acts created a constant tention along Vietnam's northern border and territorial waters and caused many human and material losses to the Vietnamese people :

- Killing 110 (oneonezero) persons and wounding 250 (twofivezero) others and taking to China another 40 (fourzero) ones, most of them old-aged people, women and children, (including teachers and pupils).

- Destroying or heavily damaging nearly 1000 (onethousand) houses, two district hospitals, 16 sixteen) medical stations, 24 (twofour) schools, two creches, ten shops and factories, and burning down 30 (thirty) tons of food.

- Devastating nearly 30,000 (thirtythousand) hectares of rice, subsidiary food crops, industrial plants and precious-wood forests.

- Ruining many road sections, particularly those of highways 4-A and 1-A in Lang Son province and the roads linking the provincial town of Ha Giang with Thanh Thuy, Quang Ba, Yen Minh and Dong Van.

3) The Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai reactionaries, intensified spying and armed activities in an attempt to incite rebellions inland Vietnamese territory. The most typical of which was the espionage and subversion case of Le Quoc Tuy and Mai Van Hanh put on public trial in Ho Chi Minh City on Dec. 14, 1984.

4) The Chinese reactionaries, together with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, continued increasing their psychological warfare activities in the political and ideological fields among the Vietnamese people, they used many forces and means and resorted to many manoeuvres of counter-revolutionary propaganda in the areas along the Sino-

Vietnamese border e.g. intensifying their border loud-speaker network, ceaselessly broadcasting anti-Vietnam allegations or hectically smuggling reactionary- propaganda materials and psychological-warfare and debauched culture products into Vietnam by international post, aviation and tourism.

They continued intensifying their propaganda and buying-off campaigns among Vietnamese exiles in foreign countries to tarnish Vietnam's image abroad and recruit operatives to be infiltrated back into Vietnam for spying and sabotage purposes.

They stepped up slanderous campaigns to distort and smear Vietnam in an attempt to isolate her diplomatically and economically from Laos and Kampuchea, from the fraternal socialist countries and from the progressive forces in the world.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' crimes in 1984 prove that their hostile policy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam remains unchanged but, instead, is getting more and more brutal, perfidious and frantic.

The Vietnamese people have firmly struggled to foil the hostile policy and hegemonist ambition of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles and shall continue to sharpen their vigilance and strengthen their determination to victoriously defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.
