PRESS AND INFORMATION SECTION

12 Victoria Road, London W.S. Tel. 01-937 1912

(No.3 - 16 Feb. 1981)

COMMUNIQUE ON CHINESE CRIMES AGAINST VIETNAM

OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS (1979-1980)

Ater their defeat in the two wars of aggression against Vietnam the Chinese reactionaris have not given up their scheme of aggression against our country. During the past two years, they entered into an alliance with imperialism, US and Japanese imperialism in particular. They built many military installations on Hainan Island and the Hoang Sa (Paracels) archipelago, which they have seized from Vietnam. They also conducted military manoeuvres involving various armed services in area adjacent to the Vietnamese border and territorial waters.

2 - Intensification of armed provocations and incursions on land, sea and in the air.

Chinese troops caused over 4,000 armed provocations in Vietnamese border areas including 750 incursions, seized 34 heights and places. There were almost constant mortar and artillery shelling or firing of missles, 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 missles on Coc Pai township and the surrounding areas in one day in October 1980 and the attack on Xin 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 sq.metres of floor space destroyed, 37 hospitals and health stations, 47 schools and many shops ruined, 410 head of cattle were either stolen or killed, causing tens of thousands of hectares of land to lie untilled in the tense border areas.

In Vietnamese territorial waters the Chinese sent more than 1,000 armed crafts to violate the areas surrounding the island 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

fishmen, to capture people for information or to use agents, they brazenly violated Vietnam's sovereignty over its territorial waters, stating the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa (Spratly) archipelagoes are Chinese territory, stipulating four danger areas around the Hoang Sa archipelago and brazenly annoucing 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 Vietnam.
- At the Vietnam-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 trouble 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 who they had coerced to flee to China and concentrate them in seven centres for political, military and spy training in the military zone of Yunnan and Guangzhou, they were grouped into "special guerilla units ' to conduct sabotage activities against Vietnam. They are contemplating the setting up of so called 'black uniform divisions'.

They built 20 public address systems along the border with Vietnam, distributed 28 types of leaflets on Vietnamese territoty 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 .

The Chinese reactionaries used radio-broadcasts from Beijing, Kunming, Guangzhou and pukien 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 newspaers in Vietnamese language and psy-war letters.

In collusion with the US imperialists they talked Vietnamese citizens into leaving the country. They permanently deployed ships at sea to pick those people up who they use for propaganda and spying purposes.

4 - Intensification of economic sabotage.

- At the Vietnam - China border.

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

- At the Vietnam - Laos and Vietnam - Kampuchea borders :

In collusion with the Lao reactionaries and the remnants of Pol Pot - Ieng Sary troops they set up contraband rings which smuggled narcotics and luxury goods into Vietnam, 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 Vietnam and have undermined peace in Southeast Asia.

The Commission of Inquiry into the Chinese Expansionist and Hegemonist Crime of War of Aggression denounces before the people of Vietnam, 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 Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

February 1981.