

May 18/75  
OK

EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM  
PRESS AND INFORMATION SECTION

-----  
12 Victoria Road - London W.8 - Tel. 01- 937 1912  
-----

THE CHINESE SIDE HAS INDULGED IN CONTINUED  
ARMED PROVOCATIONS AND FRENZIED PREPARATIONS  
FOR NEW MILITARY ADVENTURES IN BORDER AREAS  
-----

Over the past month, the Chinese side has deliberately tried at the negotiating table to evade the reasonable and sensible proposals advanced by the Vietnamese side. On the other hand, it has arrogantly imposed pre-conditions, thus preventing any progress at the talks. During the same period of time, it has frenziedly made war preparations and uttered war threats against Viet Nam, thus causing a continuing tension along the border. Its troops have kept committing armed provocations along the border and its air and naval craft have repeatedly violated Viet Nam's air space and territorial waters.

According to incomplete statistics, since the start of the Viet Nam - China talks, the Chinese side has committed 159 provocations including 69 incidents of firing and shelling on Vietnamese territory 50 intrusions or ambushes, 40 incidents of infiltrating spies and commandos into Vietnamese territory. The Chinese troops have killed or wounded 49 Vietnamese including cadres, simple citizens and border guards, and abducted to China many others, they have also burnt down or destroyed dozens of houses in various villages, destroyed property and crops, and taken away nearly 30 heads of cattle. Dozens of flights of Chinese combat aircraft and hundreds of Chinese ships have violated Viet Nam's air-space and territorial waters.

Following the previous announcements, here are a number of new specific activities of the Chinese side :

1- FRENZIED PREPARATIONS FOR NEW MILITARY ADVENTURES AGAINST VIET NAM.

While the Chinese ruling circles are noisily threatening to "reserve the right to give Viet Nam a second lesson", China is still occupying illegally over ten points on Vietnamese territory, maintaining more than ten army corps in Kunming and Guang Zhou military regions, redeploying its forces, bringing its combat formations to the front, and massing twelve divisions close to the border-line. Over the recent days, it has concentrated hundreds of ships and boats in the area of Dau Roi port, Guang Xi province.

China has kept sending a large quantity of weapons and war material to border areas, speedily building more artillery positions,, solid fortifications, underground bunkers and military roads, and strengthening its communication network. Many Chinese land, air, navy and marine units are stepping up large-scale military manoeuvres in many areas close to the border. Along the entire border-line, the Chinese side has been repeatedly carrying out reconnaissance flights, flying atmospheric sounding balloons, spreading rumours and conducting a campaign of war threats through loudspeakers.

2- SCEASELESS ARMED PROVOCATIONS AND VIOLATIONS OF VIET NAM'S  
TERRITORY, AIR-SPACE AND TERRITORIAL WATERS.

a) On land

- From concentration points close to the border, Chinese troops have almost daily opened fire on and shelled Vietnamese territory, striking even at villages and civilian populations, causing casualties and material losses to the Vietnamese people.

+ On May 8, 9 and 11, 1979, Chinese troops fired many rounds of machine-gun and 82-mm mortar on Tung Chung Pho village, Muong Khuong district, Hoang Lien Son province.

+ At 9.00 hrs. on May 15, 1979, Chinese troops fired many rounds of machine-gun on the area around border-stone No 120, Nam Quyet post, Cao Bang province.

On the same day, Chinese troops fired many rounds of machine-gun on Xin Man village, Xin Man district, Ha Tuyen province.

- China has frequently sent its armed forces across the border to kidnap Vietnamese cadres and simple citizens, to destroy houses and crops, to plunder property, to lay ambushes, killing or wounding Vietnamese border guards and civilians :

+ On April 23, thirty Chinese troops intruded into Lung Suoi hamlet, Can Yen village, Thong Nong district, Cao Bang province, abducted and brought to China Mr. Trieu Van Can, member of the village people's council.

+ On April 27 and 28, and May 4, 1979, many Chinese detachments crossed the border destroying or burning down houses and taking away tens of heads of cattle of the people in Tan Minh village, Trang Dinh district, Lang Son province, in Can Yen village, Thong Nong district, Cao Bang province, and in Thuong Phung village, Meo Vac district, Ha Tuyen province.

+ On April 29 and 30, May 2 and 3, 1979, over one Chinese company occupied the two heights 1678 and 1992 on the border-line advanced into Vietnamese territory to burn down dozens of houses in Pa Vay Su and Chi Ca villages, Xin Man district, Ha Tuyen province.

+ At 16.00 hrs. on May 7, 1979, Chinese troops fired many rounds of machine-guns on Xin Man village, Xin Man district, Ha Tuyen province and sent 2 platoons to Vietnamese land in an attempt to carry out plunder, destruction and massacre against the local people.

+ On May 12, 1979, a Chinese detachment infiltrated into Vietnamese territory, mined the area around border-stone No 23 in Bao Lam village, Van Lang district, Lang Son province, killing 1 Vietnamese border guard and wounding another. Later they laid an ambush and opened fire on local rescuers, wounding many civilians including one seriously.

+ On May 15, 1979, a Chinese detachment crossed the border into Na Dong, Hung Quoc village, Tra Linh district, Cao Bang province, destroyed a great number of houses of the local people and carried the material to China to build fortifications.

Stepped up infiltration of spies and commandos for sabotage activities.

- On April 30 and on May 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9, many groups of Chinese spies and commandos including Hoa reactionaries who has fled to China and undergone training there infiltrated into Xin Man and Dong Van districts (Ha Tuyen province), Muong Te district (Lai Chau province), Tra Linh and Hoa An district (Cao Bang province), and Bat Xat district (Hoang Lien Son province) to carry out sabotage activities and try to contact local reactionaries in an attempt to foment violent actions.

- On May 12, 1979, a group of Chinese spies infiltrated into Tra Linh district, Cao Bang province.

b) Air space :

- Dozens of flights of Chinese combat planes have repeatedly violated the air space of Viet Nam over Lang Son and Quang Ninh provinces. In some cases, they flew dozens of kilometres inside Vietnamese air space, for instance, on May 5 and 9, 1979, five flights of Chinese combat planes violated the air space over Quang Ninh and Lang Son provinces 10 to 15 km inside Vietnamese territory.

- From May 8 to May 14, 1979, hundreds of sorties of Chinese combat planes carried out illegal activities over Cao Loc and Loc Binh districts, Lang Son province. Many planes flew as far as 35 km inside Vietnamese territory.

It is noteworthy that since late April, Chinese combat planes have carried out in hundreds of sorties almost daily training, reconnaissance and intimidation flights in border areas. On some days, the Chinese side sent dozens of atmospheric sounding balloons into Vietnamese air space.

c) Territorial waters :

Hundreds of Chinese boat and ships have repeatedly violated Viet Nam's

territorial waters near Co To and Vinh Thuc islands (Quang Ninh province), Bach Long Vi island (Hai Phong) and Vung Ang area (Nghe Tinh province), thus posing a threat to the security of the Vietnamese territorial waters.

The above-mentioned armed provocations, war preparations and threats have shown that it is the Chinese side which is making the situation in border areas more tense, frenziedly preparing for new ventures against the Vietnamese people, and poisoning the atmosphere of the negotiations.

The Vietnamese people and peace-and justice-loving public opinion in the world are following attentively and with the utmost vigilance these actions of the Chinese authorities.

#### ON THE BORDER AND TERRITORIAL PROBLEM BETWEEN VIET NAM AND CHINA

---

At the fourth meeting held on May 12, 1979, of the Viet Nam - China negotiations, the Head of the Chinese Government Delegation focussed on the border and territorial problem between the two countries, trying his utmost to distort the truth, to slander the Vietnamese side and to blame it for the failure of the previous two rounds of talks. At the fourth meeting on May 12, 1979 and the fifth meeting on May 18, 1979, the Head of the Vietnamese Government Delegation rejected the wrongful contentions of the Chinese side and reserved the right to give further comments when necessary on the above-mentioned border and territorial problem.

On March 15, 1979, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam issued a "Memorandum concerning the Chinese authorities' provocations and encroachments on Vietnamese territory in border regions". Today, we make public further documents to give public opinion a clearer idea of the two sides' positions and attitudes :

##### 1- REGARDING THE BOUNDARY IN THE BAC BO GULF :

The Vietnamese side's position in the previous two rounds of talks in 1974 and 1977-1978 was as follows. The two sides should strictly respect the status quo of the historical border-line delineated by the 1887 and 1895 Conventions, regarding the boundary in the Bac Bo gulf, Article 2 of the June 26 , 1887 France-Tsing Convention reads in part : "...Paris meridian 105043' east longitude, that is the north - south line passing through the eastern tip of Tra Co island and forming the boundary ..."

However, during the above-mentioned talks , the Chinese side completely distorted article 2 of the 1887 Convention, refusing to regard the above-mentioned meridian as a boundary, obstinately arguing that there had never been any boundary in the Bac Bo gulf and demanding that the two sides discuss

a demarcation of zones. Thus, it negated the agreement reached between the sides to respect the status quo of the historical border-line.

2- REGARDING THE LAND BOUNDARY BETWEEN VIET NAM AND CHINA.

In the course of the 1977-1978 talks, the Delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, prompted by a desire to facilitate the discussion, put forward at the eleventh meeting on January 12, 1978, a draft Agreement on the state land boundary between the two countries. The Chinese side refused to consider that draft Agreement and at the twelfth meeting on January 24, 1978, it advanced a nine-point proposal of principle and demanded that only these nine points be taken as a basis for discussions.

THE NINE-POINT PROPOSAL OF PRINCIPLE MADE BY  
THE DELEGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

----

1- The Sino-Vietnamese boundary has been jointly surveyed and marked out with border-stones delineated, in keeping with documents signed between the Chinese Tsing Government and the French Government. The two Delegations shall carry out checks and establish the location of the entire border-line between China and Viet Nam on the basis of the 1887 border convention, the 1895 complementary border convention along with the documents relations to boundary delimitation and the annexed maps recognized by the above-mentioned convention and complementary convention, or signed under the provisions there of and the border stones planted under the conventions.

To facilitate the work of checking and establishing the location of the border-line, the two sides shall exchange in the same time 1/100,000 scale maps showing the border-line between the two countries.

2- Generally speaking, the Sino-Vietnamese boundary has been clearly delineated. In the process of checking and establishing its location, any difference of interpretation as to the concrete location of any section of the border-line may be settled in a fair and logical manner through friendly discussions in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

3- Any territory found after a joint check to be administered by either side beyond the border-line, shall, in principle, be returned to the other side unconditionally. With due attention to the interests of the local inhabitants, appropriate readjustments on a fair and logical basis may be made by common agreement with regard to a few areas.

4- Where the boundary goes along rivers or streams, it shall follow the median line of the main channel in the case of navigable water courses, and the deep-water channel in the case of not navigable ones, ownership over

islands and sandbars in boundary rivers shall be determined accordingly. From the median line of the main channel or the deep-water channel, those islands and sandbars lying on the Chinese side shall belong to China and those lying on the Vietnamese side shall belong to Viet Nam.

Regarding the bridges spanning boundary rivers, the border between the two countries shall lie in the middle of the bridges and the border-line under the same shall be delineated according to the above-mentioned principle for determining the boundary along rivers.

5- After checking and establishing the location of the entire border-line and settling the border and territorial disputes, the two delegations shall jointly draft a border Treaty between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The Treaty shall be signed by plenipotentiaries of the two countries.

6- After the conclusion of a Sino-Vietnamese border Treaty, a joint border commission shall be set up comprising representatives of the two sides in equal numbers. On the basis of the provisions of the Sino-Vietnamese border Treaty, the joint commission shall survey the border-line, plant new border-stones, determine the ownership over islands and sandbars in the boundary-rivers, and discuss and resolve other relevant matters. Afterwards, it shall draft a border protocol and draw maps of the border-line. The border protocol and maps shall be signed by representatives of the two governments.

7- After the coming into force of the Sino-Vietnamese border Treaty, the joint commission shall discuss and take decisions on the timing and measures related to the handing over of the areas to be returned by one side to the other, and carry it into effect. Regarding the inhabitants of the areas to be returned, those wishing to keep their nationality shall return to their country within a time-limit agreed upon between the two sides, and those wishing to stay on the spot shall become citizens of the country which exercises sovereignty over the areas as of the date of the return.

8- After the coming into force of the Sino-Vietnamese border Treaty, the two sides shall prohibit their respective inhabitants from farming on the other side's territory. Those people having crops previously grown across the border and not yet harvested are allowed to cross the border and take care of the crops until they are harvested, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the country wherein the crops are grown.

9- Pending the coming into force of the Sino-Vietnamese border Treaty, and with a view to preserving tranquillity in border areas and maintaining the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries, the two sides shall abide by the arrangements reached during the talks between the five border provinces of China and Viet Nam and approved by the Central Committees of the Chinese and Vietnamese Parties through letters exchanged in 1957 and 1958, maintain the status quo on the border, and refrain from unilateral attempts to change the zone of actual jurisdiction in any form and under any pretext whatsoever..

Prompted by a desire to make the talks progress and basing itself on the proposals of principle of both sides, the Vietnamese side made at the 17th meeting on May 10, 1978 a recapitulation of nine issues comparing the nine points of both sides for joint consideration and discussions in order to settle the questions in the most practical and effective manner :

A RECAPITULATION OF NINE ISSUES BY THE  
DELEGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

----

I/ REGARDING THE PRINCIPLE OF RECOGNIZING THE HISTORY-LEFT BOUNDARY  
BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES :

On this question, both sides have affirmed that the Viet Nam - China border-line is a historical one, already delineated and marked out with border stones under border documents signed between the French Government and the Chinese Tsing Government. These documents include the 1887 Convention and 1895 Convention complementary to the 1887 Convention, along with the annexed minutes and maps relating to the delimitation, and minutes and maps relating to the planting of border-stones pursuant to these two conventions.

Strictly abiding by the principle of maintaining the status quo of the border-line left by history as agreed upon by the Central Committees of the two Parties, our side recognizes this historical border-line as the state boundary between the two countries. At the 12th plenary meeting, the Chinese side, too, said that the two Party Central Committees had exchanged letters recognizing this historical border-line. Thus, both sides have recognized the historical border-line delineated and marked out under the border documents signed between the French Government and the Tsing Government.

In our view, "to recognize the border-line delineated and marked out under the France-Tsing documents" means to accept as such the directions adopted, the border-stones planted, and the boundary between Viet Nam and China delineated under those documents in order to check and officially recognize the border-line on the terrain. Any place administered by either side beyond the boundary delimited and drawn under the France-Tsing documents should be returned to the other side. If there are a few places over which ownership cannot be established after repeated studies and checks against the provisions of the France-Tsing documents, the two sides shall discuss and seek a fair and logical settlement on this subject.

That is the reason why at the 6th plenary meeting, we requested the Chinese side to supply the original and official texts of the France-Tsing documents as working documents for the two sides. These documents are kept in the archives of the French Government and the Tsing Government. Only

*copies are available to us. They are highly important and indispensable documents. Of course, if, in the case of maps, there are a few places not very clearly drawn up because of technical limitations of those times, we can discuss and agree to use additional maps which are comparatively clearer and more precise to work on when necessary.*

*Such are the points on which we wanted to make clearer our views in this question. We would like to see the Chinese side make clearer its views on the question of the two delegations' checking and determining the entire direction of the border-line on the basis of the France-Tsing documents and exchanging at the same time 1/100,000 scale maps. Is the Chinese conception like ours? or does it differ from ours, and on what points? At the 15th plenary meeting, we also mentioned the possibility that the views of the two sides on this point might be close to each other, or that there might still be differences, perhaps merely semantic difference, perhaps difference on substance. If an agreement can be reached on this question, we say that a significant progress has been made.*

## II/ REGARDING THE PRINCIPLE OF RETURNING THE TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED BEYOND THE HISTORICAL BOUNDARY.

*On this question, both sides have affirmed that the territories administered by either side beyond the boundary left by history should be returned to the other side.*

*The Chinese side has further said that such return must in principle be unconditional. As we already pointed out at the 15th plenary meeting, "unconditional" return means in our view that all such territories should be returned without any exception. We fully share the idea of a return of all territories administered by either side beyond the historical border-line. That is the reason why we have asked whether the readjustment proposed by the Chinese side with regard to a few places administered beyond the boundary in order to give our attention to the population's interests constitutes an exception. We should discuss on what we mean by "to give due attention to the population's interests". If, as the Chinese side put it, the readjustment with regard to a few places administered beyond the border-line established through a long process of history is meant to give due attention to the production work and living conditions of the people who have settled for a long time in those areas we would like to request the Chinese side to explain it clearly with specific examples.*

*For our part, in solving the issues relating to the populations living in the areas to be returned to farming across the border, etc., we always give due attention to those populations' interests. We are awaiting the Chinese side's clarifications and are prepared to discuss and seek a settlement which meets the legitimate aspirations and interests of the people in border regions of the two countries.*

III/ REGARDING THE PRINCIPLE FOR RESOLVING THE QUESTION OF A FEW  
UNCLEARLY DETERMINED BORDER SECTIONS :

*On this question, both sides have affirmed that generally speaking the border-line left by history between the two countries has been clearly delineated. There are only a few unclearly determined sections and the two sides shall seek through discussions a fair and logical settlement.*

*However, we have noted that in its documents the Chinese side speaks now of "the sections on which there are differences of views between the two sides in the process of checking and determining the direction of the border-line" now of "contested" sections or sections "presenting problems". Then, how many categories of questions are there to be dismissed and settled? Therefore, it is advisable that the Chinese side gives clarifications as to the sections on which there are "differences of views between the two sides, "contested" sections and section "presenting problems" and cite specific examples to facilitate our discussions. It is our view that there are a few unclearly determined sections - these are places over which ownership cannot be established after repeated studies and checks against the provisions of the France-Tsing documents. So what common points and what differences are there between the Chinese side's views and ours?*

IV/ REGARDING THE PRINCIPLE FOR DETERMINING THE BOUNDARY ALONG WATER  
COURSES.

*On this question, both sides have agreed to take the middle line as the boundary on bridges spanning rivers or streams. As for the boundary along rivers or streams, the Chinese side has recognized, as we have, that the France-Tsing documents have laid down different provisions for each section of the rivers or streams on the entire border-line.*

*With a view to maintaining the status quo on the border left by history, we deem it necessary for the two sides to abide by the provisions of the France-Tsing documents regarding the boundary on each section of the rivers or streams and regarding the islets and sandbars on the same. The Chinese side has proposed that the boundary will follow the middle line of the main channel where the rivers are navigable, and the deep-water channel where the rivers are not navigable, and that ownership over the islets and sandbars on the boundary rivers or streams will be determined accordingly. As far as we know, this is a provision of the France-Tsing border conventions regarding only a number of water courses, now the Chinese side proposes to make it a general principle applicable to all boundary rivers and streams, holding this course of action to be advantageous to the settling in a unified way of the practical problems on boundary rivers and streams. However we do not understand what advantages there are, can the Chinese side explain what changes would be brought about in the historical boundary should this be applied? As far as we know, the boundary rivers and streams occupy about one-third of*

the entire length of the land border-line between the two countries. And what changes would happen should ownership over the islets and sandbars on boundary rivers and streams be determined according to this principle? This is an important problem as it is related to about one-third of the land border-line between our two countries.

V/ REGARDING THE PRINCIPLE FOR SETTLING THE POPULATION PROBLEM IN TERRITORIES TO BE RETURNED.

On this question, both sides have spoken about the inhabitants of the territories to be returned going back to the country of which they are nationals, or remaining on the spot and taking the nationality of the recipient country.

Here, we note that once the return of territories has been settled, a correct solution should be found to the problem of the populations and their nationality, this is a fairly complicated problem which requires a good settlement. We have made clear our views: The inhabitants of the territories to be returned to the other side shall go back and settle in the country of which they are nationalities in case somebody wishes to remain on the spot, he or she should register with the local authorities to become citizens of the recipient country. We do not know whether there is any difference between the Chinese side's approach to this issue and ours. We hope that the two sides will discuss and find out a reasonable and sensible solution in order to carry out the principle of returning the territories administered beyond the historical border-line, and at the same time, to meet the feelings and the legitimate interests of the local people, and to contribute to the building of a border of lasting friendship between the two countries.

VI/ REGARDING THE PRINCIPLE FOR SETTLING THE PROBLEM OF FARMING OVER THE BORDER AND INDULGING IN ILLEGAL BUSINESS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE OTHER SIDE:

On this question, both sides stand for a strict prohibition of farming over the border on the territory of the other side. And in order to give due attention to the owners of crops grown over the border and not yet harvested, the two sides have agreed to allow them to look after their crops till harvest time, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the land.

Besides, we have proposed that each side should not permit its people to indulge in illegal business on the territory of the other side. This proposal stems from the actual situation with varied aspects in border areas of the two countries and aims at ensuring order and security in border areas, protecting the legitimate interests of the local people, and at the same time preventing the possible occurrence of regrettable incidents detrimental to the friendship between the two peoples.

VII/ REGARDING THE SIGNING OF DOCUMENTS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT VIET NAM - CHINA BORDER COMMISSION :

Through the views put forth by the two sides on this question, we note that both sides stand for conducting the negotiations on the land border problems between the two countries roughly in two stages :

- First, the two sides will discuss the principles for a settlement of the problem and eventually sign a border document which we call agreement and the Chinese side a treaty.

- Second, a joint Viet Nam - China border commission will be set up with the task of implementing the provisions of the agreement or treaty, discussing and settling specific problems on the terrain, and finally a protocol with enclosed maps on the border line between the two countries is to be signed.

Thus, the first task of our two delegations is to discuss and reach an agreement on principles. This question was raised by us right at the preparatory meeting and the Chinese side, too, said that "it is necessary to reach an agreement on the basic and important principles, and after the principles are agreed upon, the discussions will start on the setting up of an implementing apparatus". The Chinese side further said that the border between the two countries had been delimited, now some incidents had happened in some places, the basic and important principles are usually general ones which will not enter into the details of specific points and specific places. We hold the same views. However, through some speeches made by the Chinese Head Delegate Han Nian Long in previous meetings, we see that it is necessary to make clear here whether our two delegations should discuss specific problems besides discussing and agreeing on matters of principles. Since this question relates to the duties and rights of the joint commission, we wish to know the views of the Chinese side.

VIII/ REGARDING THE DRAFTING OF DOCUMENTS.

As we have said, we can agree that after the two delegations have reached agreement on the principles, the two delegations will jointly draft the agreement or treaty on the land border between the two countries. The joint commission will draft the protocol and draw the map of the border line between the two countries.

The name of the documents, the level of the plenipotentiaries to sign each document, the ratification and the exchange of instruments of ratification will also be topics for bilateral discussions.

IX/ REGARDING THE PRESERVATION OF TRANQUILLITY IN BORDER AREAS AND THE MAINTENANCE OF FRIENDLY AND GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

The Chinese side has spoken of the need for the two sides to maintain

the status quo on the border-line pending the coming into force of the border treaty between China and Viet Nam if tranquillity is to be preserved in border areas and the friendly and good neighbourly relations are to be maintained between the two countries.

We hold that ours are two neighbouring countries, the border-line between them should be a border of friendship. We affirm that the Vietnamese people have always respected the historical border-line between the two countries, and will do everything in their power to make forever the Viet Nam - China border a border of friendship.

We have repeatedly made it clear to the Chinese side that both sides should educate their respective cadres, armed forces and people in border areas to make every effort to maintain the good neighbourly relations, to prevent and stop border violations and other unfriendly acts in border areas. Should any regrettable incident unfortunately take place in border areas, the local authorities of the two sides should meet to discuss and settle the problem in a spirit of solidarity, friendship and mutual respect. We believe that this is a correct attitude and course of action conducive to the preservation of tranquillity in border areas and the maintenance of good neighbourly relations between the two peoples, thereby positively contributing to a fruitful outcome of these negotiations.

But the Chinese side refused to discuss this recapitulative list of nine problems, and adamantly insisted on the Vietnamese side discussing China's nine points and discussing only the problems raised by it, thus bringing the talks into a deadlock. Responsibility for this state of affairs rests entirely with the Chinese side./.

---

*C O M M U N I Q U E*  
*on the crime of aggression of the*  
*Chinese expansionists and hegemonists*

	: Total in the : invaded region :	: Enemy inflicted : losses :	: Percentage : (%) :
Provincial capitals	: 4	: 4	: 100
Villages	: 320	: 320	: 100
Superficies of housing area in cities	: :	: 600,000 : sq. meters	: :
City dwellers turned homeless	: :	: 150,000	: :
Houses in the countryside	: :	: 45,000	: :
Villagers turned homeless	: :	: 200,000	: :
General education schools (1st, 2nd and 3rd degrees)	: 904	: 735	: 82
General education school pupils deprived of campuses	: :	: 180,000	: :
Nurseries	: 691	: 691	: 100
Children left with no places of education	: :	: 14,000	: :
Teachers left with no schools to teach	: :	: 5,570	: :
Provincial hospitals	: 4	: 4	: 100
District hospitals	: 26	: 24	: 92
Infirmaries	: 400	: 400	: 100
Afforestation centers	: 42	: 38	: 90
State farms and agricultural stations	: :	: 41	: :
Number of buffaloes and oxen killed or looted	: 260,000	: 157,000	: 60
Number of pigs killed or looted	: 305,000	: 244,000	: 80