

# UNITED NATIONS



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECURITY COUNCIL

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Thirty-fifth session  
Item 50 of the preliminary list\*  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF  
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 10 March 1980 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 to Your Excellency a copy of the note dated 8 March 1980 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (annex I) and a copy of the statement dated 8 March 1980 by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the Chinese side's unilateral conclusion of the second round of the Viet Nam-China talks (annex II), and request Your Excellency to have this letter and its enclosures circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 50 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) NGUYEN NGOC DUNG  
Ambassador  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

\* A/35/50.

ANNEX I

NOTE

*by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic  
of China*

*The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and has the honour to make clear its views about the latter's note dated March 6, 1980 as follows:*

*1. With the desire to settle early the questions between Viet Nam and China, restore the age-old friendship between the two peoples and normalize the relations between the two States, the Delegation of the Vietnamese Government, right at the first session of the Viet Nam - China talks, put forward a 3-point proposal regarding the "Essential Principles and Contents of a Solution to the Problems in the Relations between the Two Countries". In the context that the situation in the border area between the two countries has been rendered increasingly tense and serious by the Chinese side, the Vietnamese side has more than once proposed that the two sides immediately discuss urgent measures to secure peace and stability and put forward practical and constructive initiatives in this regard. In order to take into consideration the positions of both sides and for the talks to move ahead, the Vietnamese Delegation has, on many occasions, stated its readiness to discuss any problem in the relations between Viet Nam and China raised by the Chinese side by ways that the two sides take turns to raise problems of their concern to exchange views in each session. World public opinion has welcomed and highly appreciated such logical and reasonable proposals and good-will of the Vietnamese side.*

*But, the Chinese side has clung to an erroneous position and adopted an attitude showing no slightest good-will. Since the beginning of the talks, the Chinese side has tried, by all means, to turn the bilateral talks which are aimed at solving the problems in the relations between the two countries into a forum to discuss the problems of a third country and arrogantly interfered in the righteous and legitimate relations between Viet Nam and Kampuchea and those between Viet Nam and Laos, making it a precondition for the talks to make progress. The Chinese side has stubbornly tried to*

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*impose on the Vietnamese side its 8-point stand showing big-nation expansionism and hegemony and persistently refused to discuss any problem put forward by the Vietnamese side. The Chinese side has taken advantage of the talks to co-ordinate with the imperialists in their campaigns of slandering Viet Nam. At the same time, it has stepped up military activities in violation of Viet Nam's territorial integrity, causing constant tension along the mutual border while intensely making preparations and continuously threatening Viet Nam with another war of aggression.*

*Apparently, the Chinese side comes to the talks not to find ways to normalize relations between Viet Nam and China, but to use negotiations to deceive public opinion, cover up its anti-Viet Nam designs and tricks, creating tension and instability in Indochina and South East Asia.*

*2. After months of trying to prolong the intervals between sessions of the talks, the Chinese side now unilaterally decides to conclude the second round of the talks. The Vietnamese side totally rejects the distortions, slanders and reasons that the Chinese side has put forward to suspend the negotiations.*

*The Government and people of Viet Nam have time and again reaffirmed their resolve to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country while persevering in a policy of solving all the problems between Viet Nam and China through negotiations. The Vietnamese side always wishes to see the Sino-Vietnamese talks develop. If the Chinese side adopts a serious attitude as the Vietnamese side does, the two sides could start the third round of talks in March or April. But if the Chinese side is not prepared for that, the Vietnamese side agrees with the Chinese suggestion to hold the third round in the second half of 1980 in Ha Noi, and it proposes that the two sides hold the first session of the third round on July 15, 1980. The Vietnamese side wishes to receive a prompt reply from the Chinese side through the Vietnamese Embassy and the Chinese Embassy.*

*Ha Noi, March 8, 1980*

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ANNEX II

**S T A T E M E N T**

*by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the Chinese side's unilateral conclusion of the second round of the Viet Nam - China talks*

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*On March 6, 1980, the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a Note to the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, unilaterally declaring the conclusion of the second round of talks at Vice-Foreign Ministerial level going on in Beijing and putting off the third round till the second half of 1980 in Ha Noi, this is another proof showing: the Chinese side, pursuing its policy of big-nation expansionism and hegemony, has no goodwill whatsoever for serious talks aimed at solving the problems in the relations between Viet Nam and China.*

*After its disastrous defeat in the aggressive war against Viet Nam in February 1979, which has been condemned by the whole world, the Chinese side was forced to engage in the negotiations with the Vietnamese side, but since then, it has continued to step up war preparations, carry out armed provocations against Viet Nam's land border, air space and territorial waters, and repeatedly uttered war threats of "teaching Viet Nam a second lesson". It has also tried to oppose the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean and Lao peoples, sabotage the unity bloc of the three Indochinese countries, sow division between the three Indochinese countries and their neighbouring countries and undermine peace and stability in South East Asia.*

*At the negotiating table it always evades the just and reasonable proposals by Viet Nam, refuses to discuss urgent measures proposed by Viet Nam for securing peace and stability along the common border and restoring normal relations between the two countries. It persistently tries to impose its big-nation position and preconditions upon the talks, demanding that Viet Nam abandon its independent and sovereign line and renounce its sovereignty over Hoang Sa (Paracels) and Truong Sa (Spratley) islands. It stubbornly demands settlements for the problems of third countries at the bilateral talks.*

*Failing to force Viet Nam to accept its unreasonable stand, the Chinese side has created all kinds of groundless pretexts to prolong the intervals between sessions of the talks and in the end unilaterally closed the second round of talks, putting off the third round until an indefinite date in the second half of 1980.*

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*The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam resolutely rejects all distortions and slanders of the Chinese side and its unjustified pretexts to prolong and sabotage the talks. The truth about this is that the Chinese authorities have no slightest desire to settle peacefully the disputes between the two countries and still pursue a policy of threatening with war, weakening and annexing Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea so as to realize expansionism in South East Asia. Another step taken by the Chinese side in its manoeuvre to sabotage the talks between the two countries, is closely connected with its stronger collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other imperialist and reactionary forces in creating tension in the world, stepping up the arms race, interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, sabotaging the independence and sovereignty of other nations and threatening peace and security of the countries in the world.*

*The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Vietnamese people are determined to safeguard their independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity and deeply cherish the age-old friendship between the peoples of Viet Nam and China, and wish to maintain and bring the talks to progress, the Vietnamese side is of the view that the third round of talks may begin in March or April 1980 in Ha Noi. However, if the Chinese side is not ready, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam proposes that the third round of talks begin on July 15, 1980 in Ha Noi.*

*The afore-said serious position and correct attitude of the Vietnamese side are surely to enjoy sympathy and support from peace-loving public opinion the world over. Should the Chinese side refuse to respond positively to the correct proposal of the Vietnamese side and deliberately delay and sabotage the negotiations, it shall not escape protest by the Chinese people and condemnation by world public opinion. All its manoeuvres to oppose the Vietnamese people and to create tension in Indochina and South East Asia shall be frustrated.*

*Ha Noi, March 8, 1980*

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