

# UNITED NATIONS



GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



SECURITY  
COUNCIL

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/34/210

S/13271

25 April 1979

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: CHINESE/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-fourth session

Item 11 of the preliminary list\*

REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 25 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of  
China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a written speech made by the Head of the Chinese Government delegation on arrival at the Hanoi airport on 14 April 1979 (annex I) and a speech made by the Head of the Chinese Government delegation at the first plenary session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on 18 April 1979 (annex II). I request that the above speeches be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 11 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHEN Chu  
Permanent Representative of the  
People's Republic of China  
to the United Nations

---

\* A/34/50.

ANNEX I

Speech by Han Nianlong, Head of the Chinese Government delegation,  
on arrival at the Hanoi airport on 14 April 1979

We, the Chinese Government delegation, have been entrusted by the Chinese Government and people with the task of conducting negotiations with the Vietnamese Government delegation and have arrived in Hanoi today. In coming here, our aim is to try, through peaceful negotiations, to restore normal relations between China and Viet Nam, uphold the traditional friendship between the two peoples and settle the disputes between the two countries.

China and Viet Nam are countries linked by common mountains and rivers, and our two peoples have lived in close friendship and harmony. In the last several decades they shared weal and woe, supporting and encouraging each other, and formed a profound revolutionary friendship in the course of their countries' revolution and construction.

Serious differences on matters of principle arose between our two countries in recent years, and there were armed border clashes between the two sides not long ago for reasons well known to everyone. The Chinese Government and people deeply deplore these. It is our conviction that it should not be hard to resolve the disputes and issues between the two countries through friendly negotiations, provided the two sides cherish the friendship between the two peoples and genuinely want to settle outstanding issues.

We have always valued the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and advocated the resolution of differences and disputes between States through negotiations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and in a spirit of friendly consultation, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. The Chinese side did its very best to try and bring about these negotiations between the two Governments. And, in first sending the Chinese Government delegation to Hanoi, the Chinese Government is offering a fresh proof of its earnest hope for a negotiated settlement of the disputes between the two countries. We sincerely hope the Vietnamese Government delegation will work co-operatively with us to bring positive results out of these negotiations.

In conclusion, I wish to convey the greetings and cordial good wishes of the Chinese people to the citizens of Hanoi and the entire Vietnamese people.

ANNEX II

Speech by the Head of the Chinese Government delegation at the  
first plenary session of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on  
18 April 1979

Your Excellency Phan Hien, Head of the Government  
delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam,  
Colleagues on the Vietnamese Government delegation.

The Government delegation of the People's Republic of China has come to Hanoi for negotiations with the Vietnamese Government delegation. Today, at the first plenary session, my colleagues and I sincerely wish that these negotiations may make satisfactory progress.

Sharing weal and woe and supporting and helping one another in the long years of revolutionary struggle, the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples forged a profound friendship. This was a friendship nurtured on the blood of Chinese and Vietnamese revolutionaries and based on the true mutual affection of the two peoples. For many decades, it grew in strength and developed under the loving care of Chairman Mao Zedong and President Ho Chi Minh. It was a source of gratification for the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and for the people of Asia and the world as a whole. Facts show that it is in the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and beneficial to the cause of peace and stability in South-East Asia and in Asia as a whole to uphold and strengthen this friendship between the two peoples and the amicable and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

In recent years, however, the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and the amicable and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries have been seriously impaired. The Chinese side is not responsible for this deterioration and deeply regrets it. We have made painstaking efforts over a number of years to maintain these amicable and good-neighbourly relations. But, unfortunately, our efforts failed to yield results as anticipated, and relations between China and Viet Nam deteriorated drastically.

Persisting in proletarian internationalism, the Chinese Government and people have always energetically supported the just struggles of the people of all countries. We have consistently opposed the hegemonist designs of the super-Powers to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, monopolize international affairs and commit aggression and expansion. We are opposed to the efforts of any country to seek domination in any part of the world. The Chinese Government has solemnly declared on many occasions that China does not, nor will it ever, seek hegemony or act as a super-Power. China does not maintain a single military base or station a single soldier abroad. China is one of the initiators of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and has always lived up to these principles.

/...

These are acknowledged facts. We have held that all countries irrespective of size are equal, that big, strong or rich countries should not bully small, weak or poor countries, and that international disputes should be settled peacefully through negotiations and not by recourse to arms. China is currently engaged in the great undertaking of socialist modernization and feels keenly the need for an international environment of peace and stability. We wish to live in amity forever with all our neighbours, Viet Nam included. But in recent years the Vietnamese authorities have energetically pursued an expansionist foreign policy and brought about a drastic deterioration in the relations between the two countries. Aided and abetted by a super-Power, the Vietnamese authorities ignored China's repeated admonishments, kept sending more and more troops to the Sino-Vietnamese border and escalated their armed incursion into China. When these became absolutely intolerable, the Chinese side was at last compelled to take the kind of action which it did not wish to take.

When Chinese frontier troops reluctantly launched their counter-attack in self-defence, the Chinese side already proposed that China and Viet Nam should speedily hold negotiations at an appropriate level at any agreeable site to discuss ways of restoring peace and tranquillity along their border and then proceed to a settlement of their boundary and territorial disputes. Subsequently, the Chinese side put forward positive proposals about the level, date, place and topics of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and indicated its readiness to come first to Hanoi for negotiations. All this proves that the Chinese side took the initiative to do its part to overcome obstructions and bring about the negotiations.

Now the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations have started. This is in accord with the wishes of the two peoples. The Chinese Government delegation has come in all sincerity and is prepared for discussions with the Vietnamese side on measures to restore normal relations between our two countries and uphold the traditional friendship between our two peoples and on ways to ensure peace and tranquillity in the border areas, to be followed by discussions to settle our boundary, territorial and other outstanding disputes. The Chinese Government delegation will put forward its constructive suggestions and proposals on these matters. I will comment in a later speech on the speech made by the Vietnamese side today. We have also taken notice of, and will study, the proposals made by the Vietnamese Government delegation. We believe that if the Vietnamese side cherishes, as we do, the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and has any goodwill for these negotiations, it is possible for this round of negotiations to yield positive results, and it will not be difficult to settle the disputes between our two countries. The Chinese Government delegation hopes that the Vietnamese Government delegation will co-operate with us and make its due contribution to ensure positive results from these negotiations.

The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples have high hopes for these negotiations, and the people in South-East Asia, in Asia and the rest of the world eagerly wish that there will be peace and stability in this region. We must not let them down.