

## **December 1979**

# Additional information for the Soviet comrades on the visit of the Mongolian party and government delegation to Indochina

#### Citation:

"Additional information for the Soviet comrades on the visit of the Mongolian party and government delegation to Indochina", December 1979, Wilson Center Digital Archive, Mongol Ulsyn Zasgiin Gazryn Arkhiv: fond 1, tov'yog 28, kh/n 20 (1980 on), khuu 184-186. Obtained and translated by Sergey Radchenko. https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/208463

## **Summary:**

This report informs the Soviet side about the issues of implementing a common declaration following the Sino-Soviet conflict and North Korea's support for China.

# **Original Language:**

Mongolian

#### **Contents:**

Translation - English

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE SOVIET COMRADES

1. ☐ Frankly speaking, in Vietnam, during the negotiations on joint documents, certain difficulties kept arising in light of the considerable additions, changes and amendments from the Vietnamese side, which were introduced up until the last moment. Besides, the Vietnamese side refused to include some terms and formulations into the text of the joint documents.

In particular, the Vietnamese side insisted to take out from the draft declaration a statement about the growth of influence of the international communist and workers' movement, about the strengthening of friendship and co-operation with the USSR and other fraternal parties, about the struggle for the purity of the Marxist-Leninist teaching. [...] But because of our insistence they [these statements] were included into the text of the declaration.

When negotiating over the statement about the danger of the great power - hegemonic policy of the Chinese leadership we were under the impression that the Vietnamese comrades wanted to concentrate attention on problems that touched directly on Vietnam.

Because of the insistence of the Vietnamese side, a statement about the necessity of solidifying the principle of the impermissibility of hegemonic policy as a norm of international relations was taken out from the draft declaration. Proposals about the end of manufacture and the piling up of nuclear weapons, about non-use of force in international relations were also taken out from the draft declaration. In this connection the Vietnamese comrades declared that although they supported all the Soviet initiatives, they have to choose a correct moment to support this or that proposal so that this did not reflect on their relations with the non-aligned countries and the Western states.

2. The Vietnamese comrades declared that our (Mongolian) appraisal to the effect that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is merely a forward post of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia is inadequate, that the Vietnamese comrades themselves understand their role and influence in a wider context, that is - they also include South Asia into their zone of influence.

3. When negotiating the draft of the Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the MPR and the SRV, the Vietnamese side proposed to include into the treaty the second part of Article 6 of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, that is - the statement that "in case, if one of the parties becomes an object of attack or a threat of attack, the High Parties will immediately begin mutual consultations with the aim of the liquidation of such a threat and the taking of appropriate effective measures to provide for peace and security of their countries".

We consulted with you regarding this question through our foreign ministries' channel.

However, at the last moment, the Vietnamese side withdrew its proposal and agreed not to include it into the agreed draft Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between the MPR and the SRV. [...]

Neither of the three sides [Vietnam, Kampuchea or Laos] agreed to include into the text of joint documents a general statement about the support of the efforts of the Korean peoples to unite their country. This is directly connected with the known position of the DPRK regarding the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and the development of events in Kampuchea.