



## Ho Chi Minh's Thought on Preventing War, Settling Disputes, Contradictions BY Peaceful Measures

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**Abstract.** Respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; not to use force or threaten to use force in international relations; equal and mutually beneficial cooperation; the peaceful settlement of disputes and disputes are core principles and values of international law, the Charter of the United Nations; achievements and efforts of all nations in the world, including Vietnam. With the historical approach, the article in-depth clarifies a number of prominent points in Ho Chi Minh's thought about war prevention, settlement of disputes, disputes by peaceful means and their application in fight to protect the sovereignty and legitimate interests of Vietnam in the East Sea.

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### 1. An assessment of Ho Chi Minh's outstanding contributions:

An assessment of Ho Chi Minh's outstanding contributions, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) issued Resolution 18-C/4351 emphasizes: "President Ho Chi Minh is an outstanding symbol of the determination of an entire nation, devoted its whole life to the cause of national liberation of the Vietnamese people, contributing to the common fight of all nations for peace and independence. nation, democracy and social progress ... His thoughts embody the aspirations of peoples to affirm their national identity and represent the promotion of mutual understanding" (Vietnam Social Science Committee 1990). Among the legacy values of Ho Chi Minh ideology, the issue of peace protection, prevention of war, settlement of disputes and conflicts through negotiation and negotiation on the principles of international law, The United Nations Charter is an outstanding value, which is shown in the following contents: The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is ready to put diplomatic relations with the Government of any country that respects equality and sovereignty territory and national sovereignty of Vietnam, to jointly protect peace and build democracy in the world (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 6).

In the Declaration of Independence dated September 2, 1945, President Ho Chi Minh declared to the people of the whole country and the people of the world the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, expressing the goodwill for peace and friendship. to all

countries and the determination of the Vietnamese people in protecting the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. "Vietnam has the right to enjoy freedom and independence, and in fact has become a free and independent country. The entire Vietnamese nation is determined to bring all spirit and force, life and wealth to maintain that freedom and independence. With outstanding international ideological, theoretical and legal values, the 1945 Declaration of Independence is considered: "Vietnam's first important diplomatic message to that country. Gender (Vietnam Diplomacy 1945 – 2000), advocates establishing peaceful, friendly and cooperative relations with all countries, equality and mutual benefit on the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. According to President Ho Chi Minh, the basis for establishing peaceful and friendly relations is that countries respect each other's independence, national sovereignty, territorial unity and integrity, equal cooperation and mutual benefit. . The Vietnamese people love peace and wish to establish friendly relations with countries around the world, but peace and friendship cannot be separated from basic national rights: Independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. In September 1947, responding to a question by American journalist S.Eli Maysi about the "outline of Vietnam's foreign policy", Ho Chi Minh determined to "make friends with all democratic countries and without causing enemies. resentment towards someone (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011 volume 5). In the context that Vietnam is facing the encirclement and resistance of

the invading forces, Ho Chi Minh's thoughts express the era vision of building friendly relations, protecting peace, and preventing risk of war, conflict in international relations. Prime Minister of India J. Nepal said: "The world today is going through a crisis, a psychological crisis. What is needed now is access to peace, friendship and friendship. Dr. Ho is the manifestation of that approach (Song Thanh 1999).

In the capacity as the highest leader of the Party and State, President Ho Chi Minh directed the construction of a foreign policy, giving views and principles of conduct in international relations to assert national sovereignty, equality between ethnic groups. In June 1955, when visiting the People's Republic of China once again, President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "The Democratic Republic of Vietnam is ready to put all friendly relations in cooperation with any country, on the principle of: respect for the completeness of sovereignty and territory of each other, no mutual invasion, no interference in each other's internal rule, equality of mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. We firmly believe that such cooperation will benefit both sides and mutual benefits for the work of world peace". (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 10). Ho Chi Minh's statements are the messages of the Vietnamese people to the world people and the international community on peace protection, prevention and elimination of risks of war, conflicts, and cooperation. , the two sides have mutual benefits, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity in the relations between nations.

The Vietnamese people are ready to cooperate with the United Nations in building a sustainable world peace (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 4). After the success of the August Revolution in 1945, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh repeatedly sent letters and texts to the heads of governments of major countries: America, Great Britain, The Soviet Union, China, the President of the United Nations General Assembly ... announced the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and asked to join the United Nations, establishing diplomatic relations with other countries. The Vietnamese people expressed their wish: "The Vietnamese people wish to cooperate with the United Nations for the cause of creating lasting peace around the world (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 4). Addressing the 10th National Day of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1955, he stated: "In relations with other countries, the policy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is clear and transparent. : it's a policy of peace and good relations. That policy is based on five great principles outlined in the Sino-Indo and Sino-Burmese joint declarations, that is: respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-infringement, no interference in public internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 4). People repeatedly declared: For all

countries in the world, Vietnam earnestly wishes to maintain friendship and sincerely cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual assistance to build lasting world peace. . The Vietnamese people always support all the struggles against aggression and protect world peace. The goal of Vietnam is complete independence and full cooperation with all countries.

President Ho Chi Minh is considered the messenger of peace and friendship between the Vietnamese people and the people of the world, "bridging friendship bridges, promoting exchanges and contacts to enhance understanding. mutuality between peoples (Song Thanh 2005). In all business trips to many countries around the world, Ho Chi Minh always takes advantage of every opportunity, even the smallest opportunity to establish friendly, cooperative and peaceful relations between the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese people. countries on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Speaking at the Indian Association of International Affairs, Ho Chi Minh stated: "Regarding international relations, we have always been loyal to the policy of peace and cooperation between countries on the basis of five principles. peaceful coexistence (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 11). Ho Chi Minh repeatedly declared its endorsement of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, peaceful coexistence between countries with different social regimes. "It is necessary to unite all peace forces into a powerful front and act united to preserve peace, prevent war, implement peaceful coexistence among countries with different regimes (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 12). With the bravery, experience and experience in international activities, Ho Chi Minh firmly and wisely struggles against all imposition in international relations, upholding the spirit of independence, self-control, and anti-manifestations of the powerful ideology of "great country", "narrow-minded nationalism, selfishness", violates the legitimate interests of other ethnic groups. The Vietnamese people firmly believe that all world disputes can be resolved peacefully; firmly believe that countries with different social regimes and different forms of consciousness can coexist peacefully (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 11).

Consistent guidelines and policies in Ho Chi Minh's foreign activities are preventing war, protecting world peace, resolving disputes and conflicts by negotiation, dialogue instead of confrontation and implementation. negotiations on the basis of the principles of international law, the Charter of the United Nations. According to Ho Chi Minh, "The world peace can be done if countries in the world, especially big countries, are willing to settle the conflicts between countries by negotiation (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 8). Declaring at a press conference in the capital of Jakarta (Indonesia) on March 3, 1959, he stated: "Countries with different social systems can live together peacefully, It can be done by ending the cold war, ending the arms race, suspending the test of nuclear



weapons and hot air, by properly implementing the five principles of peaceful coexistence, by addressing all international disputes by means of peaceful negotiation and by ending any imperialist interference in the internal affairs of another country (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 12).

President Ho Chi Minh always emphasizes the culture of dialogue, expresses the goodwill of peace and peace in relations with other countries, with the invading colonial forces, always strives to seek every opportunity for peaceful dialogue. Although the smallest, all the ways to "resolve the conflict, prevent war" between Vietnam and France, Vietnam and the US. "Our unchanging goal is still peace, unity, independence and democracy," he stated. Our principles must be solid, but our strategies are flexible ... Any peace or war, we must master the initiative, we must foresee, prepare first (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 8). In the extremely complicated international and domestic situation after 1945, President Ho Chi Minh made a four-month journey to France to show his goodwill for peace, and his willingness to cooperate. in the spirit of trust and respect for each other's sovereignty. Responding to the reception of French President G.Biôn on July 2, 1946, he emphasized: "I believe that the sincere and friendly cooperation of the two countries will be a great example for the world. knowing that, with mutual trust, free and equal peoples can still solve the most difficult problems (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 11). In a letter to President Ho Chi Minh on February 8, 1966, Charles de Gaulle (Charles de Gaulle 1890 - 1970) wrote: "If only there was a better understanding between the Vietnamese and the French right after the World War, it would have been possible to avoid the evils that are tearing through your country today (Vietnam Diplomacy 1945 – 2000). French President F. Mitterrand admitted: in 1946, no one really had a dialogue with President Ho Chi Minh to find a peaceful solution for the two peoples. Mr. Ho Chi Minh looked for interlocutors but could not find them, even though he wanted to negotiate towards independence. During the resistance war against the US, to save the country, President Ho Chi Minh repeatedly expressed the goodwill of the Vietnamese people, willing to "spread the red carpet" and "sprinkle flowers" for the American troops to return home if they give up their tactics Vietnam invaders. "The Vietnamese people really love peace, a true peace in independence and true freedom ... America must end the war of aggression and withdraw its troops from South Vietnam, respecting the right to self-reliance." decisions of the people of the South and the people of Vietnam, without any intervention from abroad. That is the right way to solve the problem of Vietnam in accordance with the national rights of the Vietnamese people, with the interests of the United States and the world people's peace aspirations (Ho Chi Minh Complete 2011, volume 15).

As a person who always raised the flag of peace and fought for the independence and sovereignty of the

country, Ho Chi Minh was one of the first leaders to advocate for the settlement of disputes and differences through negotiation. phone, always wants to realize solidarity and friendly cooperation with all countries in the world, regardless of socio-political regime. Special attention is paid to promoting international legal values, applying traditional Vietnamese diplomatic values and culture to find similarities, upholding the cause and morality to persuade and enlist. support from the community and international public opinion. In Ho Chi Minh's thought, resolving disagreements and conflicts by means of dialogue and negotiation on the basis of respecting each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and concern for each other's interests, Mutual benefits not only retain territorial sovereignty but also strengthen solidarity and understanding among countries. To maintain national independence and national development, to strengthen solidarity and international cooperation, use a spirit of peace and goodwill to settle disagreements and disputes on the basis of linking national interests with interests of countries in the region. Accordingly, it is necessary to pay attention to "Strengthening friendly relations with neighboring countries by many forms of state diplomacy to establishing relations with local authorities and people living together with the border line, to solve conflict by negotiation.

## **2. Undergoing change in times and historical challenges, President Ho Chi Minh's views on war prevention, peaceful settlement of territorial disputes:**

Experiencing the fluctuations of the times and historical challenges, President Ho Chi Minh's views on war prevention, peaceful settlement of international law disputes and disagreements still remain valid and valid. of profound significance in the fight to protect the national sovereignty and legitimate and legitimate interests of Vietnam in the East Sea. On the basis of awareness and grasp of Ho Chi Minh's thought, it is necessary to pay attention to the following issues:

Firstly, to protect national sovereignty and national interests on the basis of the principles of international law, along with maintaining an environment of peace, stability, security and safety for national development.

The issue of the East Sea, including the sovereignty dispute of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos, always has hidden uncertainties, increasingly complicated and unpredictable developments, seriously threatening security and peace. , stability and development of countries in the region. Reality shows that resolving disputes, disagreements and differences in the East Sea and sovereignty of the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa is a difficult, complex and long-term problem.

The unilateral interpretation of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is inconsistent with the standards and interests of the international community, ambitions for sovereignty are not based on

international law. The major geopolitical conflict and the militarization of the East Sea complicate the field situation, impeding diplomatic processes in an effort to promote dialogue and cooperation. In that context, it is necessary to be deeply aware: protecting independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity is a vital and constant task; Maintaining a peaceful and stable environment is in the highest interest of the nation and the people. Ensure the national and nation's supreme interests on the basis of basic principles of international law, and consistently implement the foreign policy of independence, autonomy, peace, cooperation and development; resolutely and persistently in the fight to firmly protect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Fatherland.

The process of negotiating and coming to the signing of the Code of Conduct in the East Sea between ASEAN countries (Association of Southeast Asia Nationals), including Vietnam and China, must be placed on the foundation and principles of protecting the national and national interests. The national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam on the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa cannot be negotiated, cannot be exchanged, cannot be compromised. Vietnam does not exchange sovereignty and territorial integrity for unrealistic "peace and friendship". Vietnam adopts a foreign policy of peace, independence, self-control, not to be manipulated and influenced by external factors, and does not stand with one side to oppose the other. Vietnam takes all necessary measures in accordance with Vietnamese and international laws to firmly protect sovereignty, while maintaining a peaceful and stable environment for national construction; peaceful settlement of disputes and differences, including legal and diplomatic proceedings.

Secondly, promoting the "soft power" of Vietnam in the fight to protect national sovereignty and interests at sea.

"Soft power" (soft power) Vietnam includes the strength of political institutions, ideas, foreign policies in international relations, the strength of traditions and historical truth, of human culture. and Vietnam's international reputation with the region and the world. Vietnam has a proud history, a tradition of friendly relations and cultural values "Bringing great cause to win cruelty, Using humanity to replace violence" (Nguyen Trai) associated with the desire for peace, independence. , freely. Vietnam's sovereignty over the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa is in accordance with international law and is recognized by a series of historical evidence and legal bases. The possession and enforcement of Vietnam's sovereignty in the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa is clear, continuous, peaceful, in accordance with the principle of territorial acquisition under international law. In the countries, the parties claim sovereignty and sovereignty disputes over the Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands in the East Sea, no country has a Ministry of Imperial Affairs, the Ministry of State History

and the National atlas. demonstrate sovereignty like Vietnam. Firm scientific bases and historical-legal basis affirming Vietnam's sovereignty over the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are the basis for consensus and solidarity in the country and take advantage of consensus and support. household community, international opinion. All of these factors contribute to the "soft power" of Vietnam in the fight to protect national sovereignty and interests at sea.

On the basis of identifying "soft power" as one of the important fronts, outward communication and propaganda work to make the world people clear: Vietnam struggles to protect sovereignty over two groups. Hoang Sa island, Truong Sa by peaceful way, peaceful means is a cultural action, has a noble human meaning, is to protect justice, protect cultural values, civilization, against all imposition, power. The struggle to defend Vietnamese sovereignty over the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa is a just, righteous and ethical cause of the Vietnamese people, in accordance with international law and the principles of the Charter. United Nations. Through cultural strength, "cultural diplomacy" to make the world people, including the Chinese people, clearly see: Vietnam always protects the sovereignty of the islands on the basis of compliance with international law; is a country that loves peace, justice, respects morality and reason. Applying creatively the diplomatic method "public conscience", the culture of dialogue in relations with the countries of Ho Chi Minh in the new situation in order to "propagate our righteousness among the people of the other country, the people. world"; "Persuade people, conquer people, take advantage of people with reason and morality" (Diplomatic History Research Department 2009). Vietnam fights to protect national sovereignty and interests on the basis of international law and righteous strength, upholds principles, and persists in the motto of peace and tenderness. In the struggle to defend Vietnam's national sovereignty over the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, not military power but the strength of justice and justice, historical truth and justice, the power of law International France is the most persuasive. The nations of the world, big or small, must respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, comply with international law and the Charter of the United Nations; strengthen trust and resolve disagreements, territorial and territorial disputes through peaceful measures.

Thirdly, to improve the research on forecasting and assessing the situation of the world and the East Sea region; competition, strategic friction, compromise of major countries; resolutely not to let the Fatherland and the country fall into a passive and unexpected strategic situation in all situations, all times, and circumstances.

Vietnam advocates to protect the Fatherland from an early stage, from a distance, from a time when the country was not in danger, has a plan to prevent the risk of war and



conflict on the basis of grasping, studying and forecasting the situation and regional and international. The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is an international legal basis defining the legitimate rights and interests of all parties and is the framework governing activities at sea. As a member of the United Nations, under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Vietnam always abides by the provisions of international law, persevering in the path of resolving problems arising by peaceful means. on the basis of equality and mutual respect, meeting the legitimate interests of all stakeholders. Grasp the principle of maintaining independence, autonomy, exercising balance in handling relations with major countries, proactively responding to the strategic competition of major countries in the East Sea, maximizing a positive factor and minimizes negative effects in relations with major countries in order to protect national sovereignty and strategic interests in the East Sea. To intensify the struggle on the ideological and theoretical fronts, to fight against the disinformation and rhetoric distorting the history of Vietnamese sovereignty in the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa; distorting the views and undertakings of the Party and State of Vietnam on the settlement of disputes and disagreements in the East Sea. Develop a research strategy on the East Sea issue, collect documents, complete the system of scientific arguments to consolidate the legal record of Vietnamese sovereignty over the two archipelagos of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa to serve the struggle. protecting national sovereignty and interests at sea.

### 3. Conclusion:

German professor W.Luylây commented: "Ho Chi Minh's point of view is very consistent with today's point of view in resolving international conflicts ... Peace, happiness for the people, that is the will throughout his life " (Proceedings of the International Conference on President Ho Chi Minh 1990). Complicated and unpredictable developments in the South China Sea in the first half of the twenty-first century pose challenges in protecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the long struggle to protect Vietnam's sovereignty and legitimate interests in the South China Sea, it is necessary to realize and thoroughly grasp President Ho Chi Minh's point of view on war prevention and settlement of disputes. dispute, disagreement by means of peace, combining national strength with the power of the times; to uphold Vietnam's justice and righteousness, to apply international legal values and bases to take advantage of the consensus and support of the progressive people in the world.

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