HO CHI MINH’S THOUGHT ON INTEGRATION AND APPLICATION OF VIETNAM SINCE THE COUNTRY’S REUNIFICATION TO BEFORE THE INNOVATION PERIOD (1976-1985)

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ABSTRACT

Right from the 20s of the twentieth century, on his journey to find the way to save the country and liberate the nation, Ho Chi Minh has raised the idea of wanting to be friends with all countries, regardless of the political regime. After the August Revolution (1945), the sender of a letter to the United Nations General Assembly and major countries expressed his desire for Vietnam to join the United Nations with the high responsibility of keeping peace and opposing pressure, injustice. Ho Chi Minh’s thoughts on international integration and cooperation are methodological orientations in the revolutionary cause of the nation under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This study focuses on analyzing Ho Chi Minh’s thoughts on the integration and application of Vietnam after 1975 to pre-renovation (1986); from which to draw lessons for the next stages of development.

Keywords: Ho Chi Minh’s thought on integration, application of Vietnam, country’s reunification, Innovation period, 1976-1985

1. INTRODUCTION

Ho Chi Minh’s thought on international integration was formed from the process of finding a way to save the country, working abroad, and going home to lead the Vietnamese revolution to win many victories (Giap 1994 & 2005). The Communist Party of Vietnam has gradually recognized and applied its integration ideology in the revolutionary times of the country, both during the war and in peace construction and development. Such application has achieved important results, but also encountered many difficulties and limitations, especially the period from the time the South was liberated and reunified until the threshold of the “Innovation” of country.

The Russian October 1917 socialist revolution opened a new era for peoples, with the common goal of humanity: Peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. Ho Chi Minh with strategic thinking and vision, accurately identifying the new era, on the basis of deeply imbued and applying, creatively developing Marxism-Leninism in Vietnam’s specific conditions, right away. Early on, it was aware of the significance and importance of international integration in order to contribute to national liberation and national development and revival. International integration shows the participation of the nation and the people in the process of internationalization and globalization as a historical trend of the modern world. Observing the volatility of the world, Ho Chi Minh made a philosophical comment: “In principle, general progress depends on the development of internationalism; and civilization only benefits when international relations are expanded and strengthened” (Minh, vol 1, 2011, p.341) and “Annam revolution is also a part of the world revolution” (Minh, vol 2 & vol 5, 312).

Looking back at the anti-Vietnamese patriotic movements before the Communist Party of Vietnam came into existence, there is no connection with the world revolutionary movement, the connection with international organizations, our country is not close such as being closed, isolated, etc. so it has not contributed to creating strength for the struggle for independence and freedom. The process of Ho Chi Minh’s departure to find a way to save the country and revolutionary activities was also the time when he created a premise, evoked and oriented the international solidarity, international integration, and integration of our country on the basis of self-reliance, strength, dependence, and strength are key. That shows in practical activities and in many articles, speeches, and works of him.
II. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Ho Chi Minh’s thoughts on integration

In his work “Đường Kách Mệnh” (Revolutionary way), he pointed out the need for the Vietnamese revolution to realize domestic and international solidarity, join the world, to unite with the world revolutionary forces, to stand completely towards the worker movement and the world national liberation movement. Ho Chi Minh advocated proactive communication and solidarity with other colonial and dependent peoples, with the proletariat in other countries in the world and in the right country; at the same time, it is necessary to actively and quickly engage with and join international organizations.

The person has learned quite deeply about many international organizations such as the Communist International, the International Worker, the International Women, the Communist International Youth, the Red Salvation International, etc. Each organization, The Conception generalizing the needs of establishment, development history, organization, results of operations, and all of them have drawn the necessary things for the Vietnamese revolution. He analyzed the similarities and differences between International First, International No. 2, and International Third. From these considerations, it comes to the policy: “An Nam wants to succeed in destiny, it must depend on the Third International” (Minh, vol 2, 2011, p. 312) People who encourage Vietnam to follow the International saving red money, because “An Nam Revolution is also a part of the world’s destiny. Whoever makes the destiny in the world are comrades of the Annam people. Already, comrades, the miserable happiness must have each other. In any case, the Annamese people were fighting with the French imperialism, etc. they needed to be helped by brothers in the world” (Minh, vol 2, 2011, p. 329). “For the women of our country, he called: “An Nam with a destiny must also have women participate in order to be successful, but if An Nam women want a revolution, they must follow the instructions of International Women” (Minh, vol 2, 2011, p. 312). For young people, he wants them to quickly set up their own organization that connects our country’s youth movement with the international youth movement: “Today there is young communist in every country. Only An Nam is not yet” (Minh, vol 2, 2011, p. 323), etc.

While striving for international communication, international solidarity, thanks to international support and assistance, the Vietnamese people themselves must be active, proactive, stand up to the revolution, and have to do by themselves. Helping themselves, not relying on others, looking forward to others, making the people understand clearly how to make the revolution. When talking about Red International’s willingness to help, the author said: “If An Nam boatmen know the organization, Red International will surely help and do destiny. But if you want people to help, you must first help yourself” (Minh, vol 2, 2011, p. 320)

His activities and undertakings contributed to overcoming the isolation, loneliness, closedness, and closure of the previous patriotic movements in our country; at the same time evoked and oriented the connection of our country with the world, combining the national strength with the power of the times, combining internal and external forces; to promote the integration and integration of our country with the revolutionary movements of other countries and with the world. Accordingly, he sets the correct foundation for the Party’s international line, as the basis for international support and assistance in the process of Party establishment, Party building, and revolution. This is really his vision and vision, bringing many new opportunities for the revolution, for the people and country of Vietnam at that time and in the future.

In the December 1946 “Call to the Nations United,” Ho Chi Minh clearly outlined the basic principles of independence, autonomy, equality, and sincere cooperation in foreign policy and open-door policy. of the Vietnamese people: “For Laos and Cambodia, Vietnam respects the independence of those two countries and expresses its desire to cooperate on the basis of absolute equality between sovereign countries”; “For democratic countries, Vietnam is ready to implement an open-door policy and cooperate in all fields” (Minh, vol 4, 2011, p. 523). In which, he soon mentioned many areas that Vietnam is willing to cooperate with other countries: “giving favorable reception to investment from foreign capitalists and technicians in all industries”, “Ready to expand ports, airports, and roads for international trade and transit”, “accept to join all international economic cooperation organizations under the leadership of the United Nations”, “Is ready to sign with the naval forces, the army within the framework of the United Nations special security agreements, etc.” (Minh, vol 4, 2011, p. 523)

Ho Chi Minh is always rational in building diplomatic relations, solidarity, and cooperation with many countries around the world, always remembering the merit to the socialist countries and the companion countries help people, our country. In the Will, he intends: “I will visit on behalf of our people and thank the brothers in the
socialist faction, and the companion countries throughout the five continents for their wholehearted support and assistance in the fight America, save the country of our people” (Minh, vol 5, 2011, p. 618).

The above viewpoints and guidelines show Ho Chi Minh’s acumen, insight, sophistication, and correctness regarding foreign affairs and international integration. But due to the war situation and many influencing factors that many decades ago do reform, these views have not been fully implemented in practice, including the period from 1976 to 1985.

From 1976 to 1985, after the South was liberated, our country had many advantages and at the same time faced many difficulties and challenges, both objectively and subjectively. These difficulties and challenges have led to the crisis of our country in many aspects, obstacles in foreign affairs, and international integration.

Regarding some objective difficulties, it can be seen that: the starting point for socialism in Vietnam is still low, from a small, backward agricultural country with no premise for the facilities. quality, technique; the country suffers from the very heavy consequences of long-term warfare on many fronts; our country was more difficult due to the invasion war of the Khmer Rouge reactionary group Pol Po on the southwest border (1977-1978) and the Chinese invasion war on the northern border (1979); our country was surrounded, embargoed and isolated by capitalist countries; the complicated destruction of reactionary forces, hostile to the revolution.

Regarding some subjective difficulties, it can be seen prominently: Our Party has not really stemmed from the specific reality and circumstances of Vietnam, has mechanical manifestations, and reproduces stereotypes of experiences and models. socialism from a number of countries in the socialist system; ideological tendencies in a section of cadres, party members, leading cadres of the Party and State show the expression of willpower, simplicity, subjectivity and not really respect the objective law; planning a number of major policy undertakings, strategic direction and implementation organization of national renovation and construction are sometimes not appropriate. Since then, our country has faced many difficulties. The economy suffers, decline, recession; scarce consumer goods; Labor has not yet had enough jobs; The people’s life is extremely difficult, failing to meet many legitimate needs, at least in terms of material, health care, as well as cultural and spiritual; law and discipline are not strict; Negative problems in the society, illegal business, abuse, corruption in a part of civil servants, etc. have not been handled in time.

In the context of the domestic and international situation facing many difficulties and challenges, our Party has advocated continuing following Ho Chi Minh’s revolutionary path, applying and developing his thoughts in the cause of construction socialism, which has been gradually applied in foreign affairs and international integration.

Application of the Communist Party of Vietnam

In his opening address to the Fourth National Congress of the Party in December 1976, President Ton Duc Thang stated: “In recent years, applying Marxism-Leninism to our country’s circumstances. In a correct and creative manner, implementing the wise directive of the great President Ho Chi Minh, the Party Central Committee has led the entire Party, the entire people, and our entire army to successfully complete the historic task set. The Third-Party Association has proposed and fulfilled its sacred mission towards the Fatherland and its lofty international obligations” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 37, 2004, p. 469); At the same time, the Congress expressed the Party’s promise and determination in realizing what he told him: “We are certain to successfully implement President Ho Chi Minh’s divine will: “The whole Party, the whole our people unite to strive, to build a peaceful, united, independent, democratic and rich Vietnam, and make a worthy contribution to the cause of world revolution” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 37, 2004, p. 469).

In foreign policy, the Congress asked the Party to be loyal to Marxism-Leninism, while at the same time educating our Party members and people to “imbue the pure revolutionary sentiments of President Ho Chi Minh, continue to raise up the flag of national independence and socialism, perfectly combine genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism ... maintain independence and autonomy, make every effort to fulfill the duties towards the nation and perform well international obligations towards the people of other countries” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 37, 2004, p. 619). This congress has defined our country’s foreign affairs as: “making every effort to take advantage of favorable international conditions to quickly heal war wounds, restore and develop economic, cultural development. science, technology, national defense consolidation, building the material and technical foundations of socialism in our country” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 37, 2004, p. 617), advocacy policy to establish and expand normal relations with other countries on the basis of respecting independence, sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.
Following and promoting the previous policy on foreign affairs, the 5th National Congress of the Party in March 1982 emphasized that foreign affairs must become an active and active front in the struggle to defeat the policy of the militant forces attempting to destroy our country’s revolution. The congress affirmed the important role of Ho Chi Minh’s foreign policy to the Party’s strategy and strategies on this front: “The neo-militant foreign policy promoted by comrade Ho Chi Minh and persevered is one an integral part of the Party’s strategy and strategy in all developmental periods of the Vietnamese revolution” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 43, 2004, p. 140). The congress advocated: “In the coming time, foreign affairs must make every effort to take advantage of favorable international conditions, take advantage of great and multifaceted international assistance for the construction and defense of the country” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 43, 2004, p. 140). Thanks to understanding Ho Chi Minh’s thoughts on foreign affairs and integration, our Party initially expressed that spirit in its lines, undertakings, and policies.

During this time, the application of Ho Chi Minh’s ideology on the expansion of cooperative relations with other countries, international integration was not only shown in the general lines, undertakings, and policies, but also in directing and come to fruition with some important results. As follows:

First, continue to strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union and socialist countries on a rational and loving basis: President Ho Chi Minh soon laid the foundation and foundation for Vietnam to follow the path. October 1917 revolution in Russia and unite full cooperation with Russia, with the Soviet Union. The Fourth Congress of the Party advocated the consolidation and strengthening of combat solidarity and cooperative relations with all socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union. Accordingly, important results have also been achieved on strengthening comprehensive cooperation with countries in this bloc. On June 29, 1978, our country joined the Economic Cooperation Council, ie the SEV bloc. In mid-1978, the Party advocated that our country must focus on consolidating and enhancing all aspects of cooperation with the Soviet Union - considering relations with the Soviet Union as the foundation in foreign policy. On November 31, 1978, our country signed the Treaty of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. By 1982, the Party emphasized: “Solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the cornerstone of the foreign policy of our Party and State” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 43, 2004, p. 142); At the same time, it considers that the principle, the strategy and also the revolutionary sentiment that the Party and generations of Vietnamese need to grasp, understand, turn into the driving force for our country’s revolutionary cause. At that time, our country has taken advantage of considerable aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to contribute additional resources to building the country.

China is a country in the socialist system and a neighboring country that has many relations with Vietnam in the revolutionary struggle and in building socialism. President Ho Chi Minh opened and laid the foundation for a special friendship, both comrades and brothers: Vietnam - China. But since the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, causing the Northern Border War in 1979 has led to tension, confrontation in the bilateral relationship. However, in 1982, our Party advocated restoring normal relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence: “persevering the policy of friendship and good neighbors with the Chinese people”, the policy of “restoring normal relations between the two countries on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other’s independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and settlement of disputes by a trade route quality” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 43, 2004, pp. 149-150). That clearly shows the spirit of piety that our Party inherits the spirit of the Vietnamese nation and Ho Chi Minh’s point of view into diplomatic and integration practice.

Since Vietnam is a member of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance, the solidarity and cooperation between our country and other countries in the socialist community have undergone a new qualitative development. Our country has received strong support and multifaceted help from socialist countries. At the same time, Vietnam also supports and close contacts with countries in the bloc. For the People’s Republic of Poland, when being interfered with by outside forces, Vietnam protested and affirmed: “Unshakable solidarity with the Workers Party that unified the brother Poland” (Communist Party Vietnam, vol 43, 2004, p. 145). For Cuba, the Party emphasizes that Vietnam “stands beside” the Cuban people, “strongly supports” the Republic of Cuba. For North Korea, our people “support the righteous struggle” of the Korean people to peace, unify the country, etc.

Second, to consolidate and strengthen the close cooperation relationship in the three countries of Indochina, Vietnam - Laos - Cambodia: Our people have a tradition of peace with neighboring countries in the spirit of “Sell brothers far away, buy close neighbors”. Ho Chi Minh saw the importance of that, so always advocated and implemented this peaceful relationship with surrounding countries during the process of our country’s
revolutionary leadership and operation. The three Indochina countries have a tradition of uniting together against foreign enemies invading and dominating for independence and freedom, and continue to stick together in the process of building and developing each country. The Party’s Fourth Congress advocates the protection and development of this special relationship; is ready to establish and develop friendly relations and cooperation with countries in the region. These are also countries in ASEAN, so they must strengthen solidarity and cooperation. In mid-1978, in the context of complicated developments in Cambodia, our Party requested to try to preserve a special relationship between Vietnam and Laos. Maintaining and strengthening this good relationship has contributed to the realization of Ho Chi Minh’s wishes for the deep ties between the two countries: Vietnam - Laos, our two countries; love as deep as Hong Ha - Cuu Long (Red River and Mekong River).

Third, step by step realize and implement the establishment of diplomatic relations with ASEAN countries and many other countries on the basis of independence and autonomy: Recognizing the importance of ASEAN, Vietnam advocates the early establishment of establishing diplomatic relations with member countries. In late 1976, Thailand and the Philippines, the last two countries in the organization, established diplomatic relations with Vietnam. In mid-1978, the Party also advocated contributing to building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, freedom, neutrality, and stability. In 1982, Vietnam advocated establishing good neighbor relations with ASEAN countries, always ready to coordinate efforts with these countries to build Southeast Asia into a peaceful and stable region. Vietnam has also been very goodwill to call on ASEAN countries to conduct dialogue and negotiation to resolve problems in the relations between these two groups of countries, in order to make this region peaceful and stable, friendship and cooperation.

Vietnam “fully supports” the struggle of Asian, African, and Latin American countries against colonialism won, and defended national independence. With regard to the movement of non-affiliated countries, our country “thoroughly practice the policy of developing cooperation between Vietnam and member countries”.

From 1975 to 1977, our country has established more diplomatic relations with 23 countries. Also since 1977, a number of capitalist countries opened economic cooperation relations with Vietnam. With the policy of establishing and expanding normal relations in terms of the State, economy, culture and science and technology “with all countries regardless of the socio-political regime on the basis of exclusive respect establishment, sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 43, 2004, p. 150), Vietnam has established cooperative relations with many countries in Western Europe, Northern Europe, and South America and other areas.

During about a decade under conditions of peace, independence and unification, despite efforts, Vietnam has only established diplomatic relations with a number of countries and territories around the world.

Fourth, initially actively participating in organizations and international integration: In this period, Vietnam achieved a number of results in international economic integration reflected in its persistent negotiation to participate officially in international organizations. Accordingly, taking advantage of aid, international cooperation, and enhancing our country’s position in the international arena. Vietnam has in turn joined important international economic organizations. That is, on September 15, 1976, Vietnam became an official member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF); September 21, 1976, was an official member of the World Bank (WB); September 23, 1976, joins the Asian Development Bank (ADB); September 20, 1977, as a member at the United Nations, etc. Through that, we help us stabilize our society and politics, step by step remove difficulties and challenges, contribute to stabilizing and maintaining the property export, as the basis and premise for integration in the following years.

These are not many but important results in the context of many difficulties and challenges unfavorable for national construction and development in general and international cooperation and integration in particular. These results contribute to reinforce the foundation and foundation for Vietnam’s international integration in the following periods.

In addition to the results achieved, the international integration and integration in this period also had certain limitations. Vietnam’s international relations and international integration face many difficulties, obstacles, and challenges. After the war, our country was surrounded and isolated by the imperialists. As for the US, “the relationship has not been improved because of the hostile policy of Washington, D.C.” (Communist Party of Vietnam, vol 43, 2004, p. 150). From the fact that Vietnam had to resist the invasion of the reactionary group, the Khmer Rouge genocide on the southwest border (1977-1978) and wholeheartedly help the liberation of the people...
of your country to revive, the capitalist countries again “used the pretext of Vietnam bringing troops” to invade “Cambodia” but tightly surrounded, embargoed, and isolated our country. In general, international relations and international integration are still narrow and closed, but in fact, the door cannot be opened.

The reason for our country to face the difficulties and limitations in the above time in foreign affairs is due to many reasons, both subjective and objective. Objectively: first of all by the institutions, dominated by the cold war, from the bipolar world, two systems - the socialist system, headed by the Soviet Union, and capitalism, by America stands first - opposing each other, dominating Vietnam and other socialist countries. Subjective: because our country is surrounded by an economic embargo, politically isolated, we have to deal with the kind of war that destroys many aspects of hostile forces; to add disagreements and economic downturn in socialist countries; due to not being aware of and taking advantage of the international trend shifting from confrontation to conciliation and economic development race, so it has not taken advantage of favorable factors in international relations to serve economic development, etc.

### III. CONCLUSION

Despite trying to expand foreign affairs, wanting to integrate, it can be seen that the priority in Vietnam’s foreign policy and international integration in the period of 1976 - 1985 was to build comprehensive cooperation relations with other countries in the socialist system, especially the Soviet Union; strengthening solidarity and cooperation with neighboring countries Laos and Cambodia; expanding friendly relations with Non-Aligned countries and developing countries; strive to fight the siege, embargo, and sabotage of reactionary hostile forces, etc.

Due to objective circumstances and subjective factors, international integration in this period had a number of limitations that had not yet fully applied and realized Ho Chi Minh’s views and policies on foreign affairs and integration internationalization, causing our country to fall into an isolated, closed, closed situation, leading to delays in development. However, the results, experiences, both successful and unsuccessful in terms of integration, mainly in international economic integration at that time, also contributed to Vietnam’s awareness and implementation in a comprehensive and comprehensive manner expanding, more suitable for economic integration and going to the world more and more in the following stages.

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