



The place in Tuyen Quang was a strategic area of Vietnam in the period 1946-1954

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Abstract

Place names are closely related to the historical, cultural, and resident characteristics of a certain area. Therefore, place names are an extremely rich repository of "data" that needs to be exploited. Researching place names in the direction of geography - history - culture gives results about places of important cultural and historical value. The historical sites in Tuyen Quang are also associated with the revolutionary activities of President Ho Chi Minh, the Party Central Committee, and the Government in the years of preparing for the August uprising and the resistance war against the French colonialists.

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1. Introduction

Each place has its history and is often associated with a certain socio-historical situation, and in it stores documents and information about the material and spiritual culture of its creator. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the study of place names in the direction of a geographical - historical-cultural approach developed strongly. There are many published research works on place names, typically the authors TAGibson, I Ssac Taylor (1872), JJ Egli (1903). In Vietnam, the authors Nguyen Van Au ^[1, 2] Bui Thiet ^[4], Nguyen Duoc, Trung Hai ^[3], Nguyen Nhu Y ^[5].

Tan Trao, Tuyen Quang, and Viet Bac are places of the president's priceless revolutionary heritage Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese Revolution. That has created for Tan Trao, Tuyen Quang a strength, a historical responsibility for the entire Vietnamese people in the cause of national construction, protection, and development. The article studies the historical site of Tan Trao, Tuyen Quang, the place worthy of being the birthplace of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the solid base of the Vietnamese revolution, and a strategic area where the Party and President Ho Chi Minh for and for. Where the Party and President Ho Chi Minh have been attached for a long time in the cause of the national liberation struggle and construction of a new Vietnam.

Viet Bac is a mountainous region in the North of Vietnam including the provinces of Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Lang Son, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang, and Ha Giang, often referred to as CAO - BAC - LANG - THAI - TUYEN - HA. The North borders China, the South borders the midland provinces, the East borders Quang Ninh, and the West borders Lao Cai. There are waterways, roads, and railways connecting with the Northern Delta. In particular, there is a very long land border with the People's Republic of China.

During the long history of thousands of years, the northern mountainous region has always been the symbol of the Vietnamese land, the bordering place, the place of international trade and commerce, and the refuge of the dynasties when they lost their political position. The rulers (Mac, Lord Trinh...) were the fulcrum, support, and base of the revolution in difficult days, the link connecting the Vietnamese revolution with the world to give strength to two miraculous resistance wars. Viet Bac, Tuyen Quang with the legacy of Vietnam - US relations in 1945 is extremely valuable, it contributes to the healing of Vietnam - US relations after the 10,000-day war of the US with Vietnam, contributing to the creation of peace, and development.

2. Contents

2.1. Tan Trao is the birthplace of democratic Vietnam

In the years 1938 - 1939, Viet Bac, Tuyen Quang was originally a remote mountainous area, sparsely populated, and extremely difficult to travel, most of which lived were the Tay, Nung, and Cao Lan ethnic groups. , Dao, Thai... Communist Party of Vietnam has thought of this strategic region, Viet Bac - including Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Lang Son, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang, and Ha Giang. Due to remote conditions, rugged mountains, and little attention by the colonialists, the Communist Party of Vietnam chose the mountainous area to build into a war zone and a base for resistance against invaders. At the end of the 30s of the twentieth century, the Party Central Committee expanded the resistance war zone, then established the II National Salvation Platoon (1941) and the III National Salvation Platoon (1944).

In 1910, Japan occupied the Korean peninsula and the island of Taiwan, starting the Sino-Japanese War. The Soviet Union is industrializing strongly and wanted to maintain peace for development. Leader Nguyen Ai Quoc at that time was working at the Institute for the Study of Ethnic and Colonial Affairs in the Soviet Union - under the Communist International. Annexation, the opportunity to liberate the nation has come. In 1938, with the consent of the Communist International, the introduction of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party of China, in October 1938, Nguyen Ai Quoc returned to the Fatherland to directly lead our people to win the war. Independence.

In 1940, Nguyen Ai Quoc returned to Kunming and Guangxi, predicting that the Allies would win, Japan and France would fight and Vietnam would be independent, and at the same time find a way to return home. On January 28, 1941, after leaving Moscow, it took more than two years for Nguyen Ai Quoc to set foot in his homeland, after 30 years of searching for a way to save the country and liberate the nation.

After the 8th Central Conference (May 1941), at the end of 1942, Nguyen Ai Quoc went to China to take the name Ho Chi Minh. After that, Ho Chi Minh joined the Vietnamese Revolutionary Allied Association (located in Liuzhou - China). By taking advantage of Truong Phat Khue, in August 1944, he left Liuzhou and returned to Pac Bo in September, Cao Bang. Ho Chi Minh instructed Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap to establish the Vietnam Liberation Army propaganda team (December 22, 1944). An employee with an American pilot was shot down by the Japanese in Cao Bang, Ho Chi Minh sent to Kunming, where the US Air Force Command is located in China, and turned the humanitarian mission to return the American pilot into a diplomatic mission, establishing relations with the US - Allies.

The Viet Minh delegation was well aware of Truong Phat Khue's plan to invade Vietnam, ostensibly accepting tactical cooperation with the Vietnamese Revolutionary Allies and the Chinese Nationalist Party, promising to return home first to prepare for the arrival. The Republic of China delegation to take over. At this time, the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee is losing contact with Ho Chi Minh. He brought the strength and opportunity of the times, combined with the armed forces and the people's strength to create the landslide August revolution, establishing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In May 1945, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet organized to welcome Ho Chi Minh and the delegation back to Pac Bo, along with Ho Chi Minh, there were 2 radio staff (Chinese:

Mac Xim, Flen Tan) of the love agency. American strategic newspaper - OSS with American information equipment, and our two telegraphers, Qui and Luu Minh Duc. Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet met him in Cao Bang and organized to welcome him back to Tan Trao - the capital of the vast liberated area.

In July 1945, via the radio of the OSS (US Strategic Intelligence Agency) who accompanied him to Tan Trao, the Viet Minh agreed to allow the US military to set up a field base, including barracks and yards, training camp, airport... Viet Minh received the Con Nai detachment, consisting of soldiers, interpreters, and medical and logistics personnel at Na Lua, their barracks near Ho Chi Minh's shack. At Tan Trao, the first military cooperation was the establishment of the Vietnam-US Company, led by Comrade Dam Quang Trung as Company Captain, and Major Thomas as Chief of Staff. This was also the first time that the Liberation Army of Vietnam received modern American weapons, although those days were only Thompson, DKZ submachine guns ... On August 15, the Emperor announced his surrender. September 2, 1945, Japan will officially sign the treaty of unconditional surrender to the Allies aboard the Missouri.

With firmness, boldness, and speed, but with scientific, accurate, and creative calculations, on the evening of August 13, the Central Committee held a meeting and issued a summons to the General Uprising. The delegates urgently, by all means, return to the locality, depending on the situation of each locality, insurrection, and revolt to seize power. On August 16, at Tan Trao, a meeting of the National People's Congress was held, issued the General Uprising Order, and elected the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The government consists of 5 permanent members, members who have been dyed "non-Communist": Ho Chi Minh (Viet Minh, Viet Cach); Tran Huy Lieu (Viet Minh, Viet Quoc); Pham Van Dong (Viet Minh); Nguyen Luong Bang (Viet Minh); Duong Duc Hien (Viet Minh, attended the Bach Sac conference), chaired by Ho Chi Minh. With this provisional government, the Party and Ho Chi Minh gained the trust and support of the entire people, and at the same time gathered a force of the entire people, blinded the Chiang's eyes, and ensured the safety of the fledgling revolutionary government. Young, while 20,000 Chiang soldiers full of weapons are about to flood into North Vietnam.

On August 16 at Tan Trao, the Standing Committee of the Central Committee immediately discussed urgent things to do for the day of the declaration of independence, the day the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was introduced to the nation, to ensure the legitimacy of the people. Honorable, just, and just, by international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Because of the above conditions, he decided to celebrate Independence Day at 2 pm on September 2, 1945, after the moderate and sufficient conditions were met.

2.2. Tan Trao - A solid base of the Vietnamese revolution

Faced with the risk of an inevitable war with the French colonialists, on December 12, 1946, the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee issued a Directive to the All Peoples Resistance, outlining the basic features of the all-round resistance line. Comprehensive, long-term, self-reliant, and self-sufficient life of our people. On December 18 and 19, 1946, in Van Phuc, Ha Dong (now part of Hanoi), the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee held an

expanded meeting chaired by President Ho Chi Minh, deciding that the whole country entered the resistance war against the enemy. French colonialists invaded.

To prepare for the all-people, comprehensive, long-term, and self-reliant resistance war against the French colonial invasion, in the "Call for the National Resistance" dated December 19, 1946, The Party Central Committee, the Government and our army and people entered a new battle with the enemy, temporarily left the beloved capital, and returned to Tan Trao, the old war zone.

Returning to Tan Trao, the Communist Party of Vietnam has waged a long resistance war to regain the mountains the French colonialists plotted to take over again! But with a wise and correct strategic vision of the times, times, and trends of the world, continents, and regions, the People and the Central Government withdrew to Tan Trao, both preserving their forces and consolidating their position and position. Force, determined to break the siege! After World War II, the Soviet Union liberated Eastern Europe, creating the Socialist faction, under the leadership of the Communist Party. Fearing the growth of the Socialist faction, the Communist movement, and the International Workers' movement, the British and American capitalist countries launched the global war to prevent Communism (March 1946 in Fulton - Vietnam). United States, the British Prime Minister called for an anti-communist alliance, in 1947 G. Kennan formulated a doctrine; to prevent global communism, creating East-West confrontation, and the cold war began. Vietnam was stuck between two lanes. Bullets, although at that time we announced the dissolution of the Communist Party of Indochina, and established the Vietnam-American Friendship Association, the Party withdrew into secret activities. The French colonialists with cunning and sinister schemes raised the issue. Unarmed Germany's defeat, to isolate Ho Chi Minh's government from the great powers, to encircle the Viet Bac, with brutal military campaigns, to wipe out our Government, but at the revolutionary base. In Viet Bac, not only did we preserve, develop, and lead the entire army and people in the resistance war against the French, the Party, and the people were determined to break the siege and isolation. Independent, sovereign, territorial integrity, by international law, the Charter of the United Nations, due to the legitimacy, legitimacy, and justice.

Any army present on this land is an invader. He assigned comrade Hoang Quoc Viet to organize diplomatic missions to Myanmar, Thailand, and the Socialists to break the diplomatic siege. Especially with his close relationship from the anti-Japanese years with the Chinese Communist Party, in early 1949, the friend Party sent Comrade Trang Dien to the Viet Bac war zone, asking Vietnam to send troops to help China. According to the wishes of the Communist Party of China, imbued with his advice: "helping friends, helping yourself", we launched the campaign. With two regiments, the soldiers, mostly the children of the mountainous people, the successful campaign of the Thousand Mountains, drove out the reactionary Chiang and liberated South China. (September 1945) and October 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China was born. The Socialist faction, in addition to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and North Korea, has China, adjacent to Viet Bac. In 1950, with the help of China, we opened the Border Campaign, connecting Vietnam with China, the Soviet Union, and the Socialists in one prize. After the Border Campaign, thanks to the connections made by many years of work at the Comintern in the Soviet Union, he

had a special mission to China, to the Soviet Union. In Moscow, he held talks with Marshal Stalin, Chairman Mao Zedong and received great aid in all aspects, from politics, economy, culture, and military, not only for the resistance war against the French. years, but also for the construction of the country's resistance against the US in the future. This is an extremely valuable legacy of his for Viet Bac, including Tan Trao, and Tuyen Quang. In Son Duong, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam held a public meeting under the name of the Vietnam Labor Party. The Labor Party of Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have attached themselves during the two holy wars of our nation against foreign invaders, creating two miraculous battles of Dien Bien Phu. Our revolutionary work was long, with many losses and sacrifices, but it was extremely glorious, creating the Ho Chi Minh Era. - The era of great and brilliant development of the country, creating a new Vietnam as brocade as a flower.

3. Conclude

During the resistance war against the French colonialists, Tuyen Quang was a base, a safe area for the central agencies as the wise choice of President Ho Chi Minh and the Party Central Committee During the 9 years of anti-colonial resistance. People's Republic of France, Tan Trao, Tuyen Quang is a revolutionary base, the "Capital of the Resistance" of the country, the workplace of President Ho Chi Minh, and the central agencies of the Communist Party of Vietnam. At this place, the Party Central Committee, Government, and National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made important decisions, greatly contributing to the victory of the Vietnamese Revolution. These sites have been classified as special monuments. The historical relics - souvenirs of President Ho Chi Minh are considered by the Party Central Committee and the Government as the most important revolutionary historical relic system of the history of the Vietnamese nation in the twentieth century.

4. Acknowledgement

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