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Location of establishment of the national salvation troops 3

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Abstract

Place names are closely related to the historical, cultural, and resident characteristics of a certain region. Therefore, place names are an extremely rich store of "data" that need to be exploited. To decode a place name, in addition to linguistic knowledge, it is necessary to have a comprehensive view of the culture of the research area. This article explores the relic where the Khuoi Kich Officers' Conference was held and the national salvation troops3 was established, which is Khuoi Kich, Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province, where the conference took place. officers on February 16, 1944 and established the Vietnam national salvation troops 3 on February 25, 1944.

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1. Introduction

Place names are an area of special interest in linguistic geography. " [4; 154-155]; is "an indispensable part of daily life and socio-political activities in that place" [cited 4; 16]. Studying place names is studying the proper names of geographical objects. Researching place names with a geographical - historical - cultural approach has authors such as: Nguyen Van Au, Bui Thiet, Nguyen Duoc, Trung Hai, Nguyen Nhu Y... Research works can be named: Place names in Vietnam (1993) ^[1], Some issues of Vietnamese geographical names (2000) ^[2] by Nguyen Van Au; Author Bui Thiet has Vietnam Cultural Places (1999) ^[8]. Researching place names from a linguistic perspective includes the following tasks: Understanding structural models of place names, methods of naming, and the process of creating place names; Learn about the historical origin, formation and development process of landmarks; Learn the semantics of place names and how identifiers are expressed; the change of place names... Place names are historical relics that are remaining traces of the past ^[7], associated with typical events or associated with the life and career of national heroes and famous people. People and historical figures have a positive influence on the development of an entire nation or a land or region during historical periods. Historical sites and relics in each locality reflect the local characteristics, but are a part of the national cultural heritage, reflecting the general process of formation and development of the nation's history.

Khuoi Kich before 1945 was a small village consisting of 8 Dao ethnic families. After 1945, households in the village moved to other places. Currently, Khuoi Kich is just a place in Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district.

The relic where the Conference took place and the national salvation troops3 was established, is located in Tan Lap village, about 5.5 km northeast of Tan Trao Commune People's Committee Headquarters.

2. Content

2.1 Historical background

The Khuoi Kich conference was held in a hastily made house, 10m long, 5m wide, with wooden columns, palm leaf roof, and no walls around the house. During the conference, delegates spread leaves on the ground to sit and discuss.

In May 1941 in Pac Bo - Cao Bang, revolutionary bases were developed everywhere, and the armed forces also developed continuously. The work of building bases and consolidating and developing the armed forces is an important and urgent work.

In early 1944, comrade Hoang Quoc Viet - Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee from the lowlands went to the Viet Bac war zone, came to Vo Nhai to meet with soldiers of the national salvation troops I and II, then comrades from Vo Nhai went to Khuoi Kich, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province.

Khuoi Kich is a small valley, on both sides there are high mountains and dense forests, in the middle there is a small stream flowing through, also called Khuoi Kich stream, on both sides of the stream are flat strips of land.

In late 1941 and early 1942, Khuoi Kich was visited by a number of revolutionary comrades such as Nguyen Cao Dam and Dang Nguyen Minh to work and enlighten the revolution. From this time Khuoi Kich became a solid base of the revolution.

In February 1944, comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, on behalf of the Northern Party Committee, came to Khuoi Kich to convene the Khuoi Kich cadres conference and established the national salvation troops³ on February 25, 1944.

2.2 Conference content

The founding ceremony of the national salvation troops³ was held on a flat ground, near the conference meeting place, the ground had been previously cleared of vegetation.

The conference began meeting on February 16, 1944, the content of the conference was divided into two parts: The first part studied politics, the second part studied military. Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, disseminating the resolution of the Party Central Committee's Standing Committee meeting in February 1943, commented that the world war was moving into a new phase. The Anti-Fascist Democratic Front was formed. The world revolutionary movement is developing strongly. The Soviet Union is the vanguard of the world revolution and the anti-fascist World Democratic Front will win many victories and in the end the fascists will fail. The resolution clearly stated: "1943 is the year when the democratic faction will fight the fascist faction more fiercely to prepare the conditions for final victory...".

About the domestic revolutionary climax and the armed struggle of the national salvation troops in Bac Son, Trang Xa, Vo Nhai. The Conference Resolution commented: "This heroic fight proves that the people of Indochina can fight guerrillas against Japan and France even though they have planes and cannons... Holding weapons against each other with Fascists, Bac Son guerrilla army, Dinh Ca, actually supported the Soviet resistance war...".

In spite of France increased its terrorist tactics, the revolutionary movement remained vibrant and strong. Realizing the new mission situation, local party committees need to organize available armed teams such as the Bac Son guerrilla team. The national salvation troops must seize the opportunity to eliminate traitors, traitors, and steal enemy weapons, both fighting and arming...

Comrades attending the conference also had the opportunity to study the Resolution of the 8th Central Conference, review the Viet Minh program, study methods and revolutionary work on propaganda, mobilization, mass organization, and the establishment of national salvation troops associations both fought guerrillas and mobilized the masses.

The military training part was led by comrades Chu Van Tan and Le Duc Ton. Delegates learn: shooting, rolling, crawling, lunging and grenade throwing movements. The eighth day of the Conference was also the last day, an important event ending this historic conference, which was the official

establishment of the national salvation troops³ to develop the armed forces, promptly meeting the requirements of the Conference. The demands of the revolutionary movement are rising passionately.

The founding ceremony of the 3 national salvation troops was held on the afternoon of February 25, 1944 at Khuoi Kich stream. All national salvation troops brothers and sisters gathered into neat formations, some holding guns, some holding swords, standing solemnly. Comrade Chu Van Tan, comrades Khanh Phuong, Ha Cham and Le Duc Ton stood in command positions in front of the army. Under the red flag with yellow star, comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, on behalf of the Party Central Committee, solemnly announced the recognition of the 30-member National Salvation Army, officially the armed force of the Party. After recognizing the national salvation troops³, comrade Hoang Quoc Viet assigned tasks to officers and soldiers to promote the good traditions of the national salvation troops teams I and II, learning the tenacious fighting spirit of eight months Trang Xa guerrillas conducted propaganda work, mobilized the masses, and developed stronger forces. On behalf of the Command Board, comrade Chu Van Tan encouraged the soldiers to enthusiastically move forward to complete the new mission. Comrade Le Duc Ton, on behalf of all brothers and sisters, promised to promote the revolutionary spirit of the national salvation army, to only advance, not to retreat, to thoroughly grasp the resolutions of the Khuoi Kich Conference, to grasp the Central Government's guidelines, and to persevere. determined to move the revolutionary movement forward strongly.

The Khuoi Kich Conference outlined a work plan to consolidate the base and develop the movement. The national salvation troops teams are assigned to be in charge of regions and localities. To facilitate leadership and development of the movement, the Bac Son - Vo Nhai base at this time was called Hoang Hoa Tham War Zone, divided into two subdivisions. Division A is also known as Quang Trung Division, on the left bank of Cau River, including Vo Nhai, Binh Gia, Bac Son, Yen The and is in charge of the national salvation troops II; Subdivision B, also known as Nguyen Hue Subdivision, on the right bank of Cau River, includes Dong Hy, Dai Tu, Phu Luong, Dinh Hoa, Son Duong, Yen Son, Chiem Hoa, Cho Don, and is in charge of the national salvation troops³. Comrade Chu Van Tan is in charge of the General Steering Committee of both national salvation troops teams II and 3.

Depending on the movement in each locality, each subdivision is divided into working groups in charge of the Chau and Districts. In Division B, Dai Tu working group includes comrades Tan, Ms. An, brothers Quy, Khanh Phuong and Van. The Dinh Hoa - Cho Don group was headed by comrade Le Duc Ton, including comrades Phuong Cuong, Hoang Thuong, Vu Yen, old man Tu and Ms. Le. The Son Duong group has comrades Phuc Quyen, Nong Van Quang, and Hong Hai. Joining the Chiem Hoa group were comrades Hong Thai, Hoang Xuan, and Chu Phong. Comrades Hoang Tai, Quang Hien and Hoa in Phu Luong group.

Given the expansion of the movement, the national salvation troops teams will essentially be propaganda and armed teams with politics as the main focus and military support.

The Khuoi Kich Conference achieved good results, that night the delegates spread out to localities to lead the revolutionary movement, preparing for the General Uprising when the opportunity arose.

3. Conclude

The Khuoi Kich Conference and the establishment of the national salvation troops³ are evidence of our Party's timely and correct leadership. Directed by the Party Central Committee, the Conference outlined the path forward for the National Salvation troops³, marking the strong maturity of the revolutionary movement. It was after the Khuoi Kich Conference that the Resolution of the Party Central Committee was thoroughly grasped that the revolutionary movement developed widely, the operating areas were connected to each other, unified into a block, forming the liberated zone later. Also after the Khuoi Kich, the national salvation troopsteam developed to the south, maintaining contact with the Northern Party Committee and the Central Committee downstream.

The birth of the Third national salvation troops created momentum and strength for the revolution, and at the same time opened a period of building political forces along with building armed forces to prepare for an uprising to seize power.

The relic where the Khuoi Kich Conference took place and established the national salvation troops³ is evidence of the steadfast revolutionary spirit, solidarity, protection, protection and solidarity of the people of Tan Trao ethnic groups, with one heart. believe in the Party's leadership and the victory of the revolution.

With the historical significance and importance of the monument, this is a place to educate revolutionary traditions for young generations today and tomorrow, serving the research of Vietnamese revolutionary history and serving visitors. sightseeing, tourism.

With the historical significance and importance of the relic of Khuoi Kich cadres' conference and the establishment of the 3 National Salvation troops³ Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province deserves to be a cultural historical relic. culture, in the Tan Trao special national relic complex.

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