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## Location of the national library of Vietnam during the war Vietnamese: France

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### Abstract

History of Place names are often associated with a certain socio-historical situation, and are a dictionary of local geography and culture. At Tan Lap Village, Tan Trao Commune, Son Duong District, Tuyen Quang Province is where the Central Library of Vietnam lived and worked during the Vietnam-France War from early 1952 to October 1954. This place is a monument commemorating an event of revolutionary history. This article presents about this historical place with the historical and cultural values saved through the place name reflecting objective reality.

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### 1. Introduction

Research on place names has existed for a long time in the world. Currently, this is still an issue that attracts many researchers. Authors who research on place names around the world include: George R. Stewart, Richard Coates (UK), Oliver Padel, Eilert Ekwall (USA), GP Smolicnaja, MV Gorbanevskij, AV Superanskaia (Russia)... This direction studies the language of place names, geography of place names and the history of place names. The time when this trend flourished was the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There are many published research works on place names, typically the works: "*Etymological Geography*" (1835) by TAGibson; "Words and places or original historical, ethnographic and geographical illustrations" (1864) by Isaac Taylor; "*Geography*" by JJ Egli and "*Geography*" by JW Nagl. The above works are all highly theoretical. The authors have presented an overview of the theory of place names. For example, author TA Gibson aimed to classify words commonly found in a complex of geographical names.

In Vietnam, place names have also become a phenomenon of interest in research. 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 as: *Vietnamese geographical names* (1993) <sup>[1]</sup>, *Some issues of Vietnamese geographical names* (2000) <sup>[2]</sup> by Nguyen Van Au; Author Bui Thiet has *Vietnam Cultural Places* (1999) <sup>[4]</sup>. The authors have divided into 5 groups of place names such as: places with historical and cultural relics; *Place* names associated with archaeological sites that have been discovered, described, and recorded in books, magazines, or archaeological notices; places that are famous landscapes; The places are traditional craft villages, festival villages, and celebrity villages; Administrative place names from the provincial and central city levels with data on area, population, districts, towns, etc.

Researching historical place names: Vietnam Central Library is in the direction of studying place names following a geographical - historical - cultural approach. This is a historical place - a place that witnessed the days of living and working in difficult conditions of National Library of Vietnam staff during the Vietnam - France war.

### 2. Content

#### 2.1. Historical background

The Second National Congress of the Party (February 1951) in Vinh Quang commune, Chiem Hoa district, Tuyen Quang province. The Congress decided to bring the Party into public operation and name it the Vietnam Labor Party. The Congress affirmed:

*" To bring the resistance war to victory, at this time the Party must perfect its political leadership to direct all activities to serve the resistance war. We must mobilize human, material and financial resources to fight the resistance." fight under the slogan "All for the front line, all for victory".*

Implementing the Party's guidelines and policies and the Resolution of the First Conference of the Central Executive Committee of the Vietnam Labor Party in March 1951 on building the apparatus, working methods and establishing support agencies. Central Committee in the work of propaganda, education, and training... At the end of 1951, the Party Central Office established the Central Library to serve the Central departments and branches and the Government, preserving documents and gifts from friendly countries to senior leaders of the Party and Government.

## 2.2. Activities of National Library of Vietnam

After its establishment, the library department was still located in the Party Central Office. In early 1952, the Central Library moved to live and work in Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province, the agency had the alias CP15. At this time, the agency had 14 officers and employees, led by comrade Nguyen Duc, and comrade Ha as party cell secretary. The task of the Central Library during this period was to preserve and preserve documents, books and newspapers, re-gluing book margins, receiving documents, books, newspapers and magazines abroad and sending them to the Party Central Committee and the Government. With a quantity of over 20,000 books and documents, stored in wooden boxes (both for books and bookshelves and easy to move). The number of books is arranged by symbol, classified by subject: Politics, Economics, Philosophy, History, Literature to serve officials who come to read and look up documents easily. In addition, librarians also make summaries of new book and document introductions, quickly translate some documents, and update domestic and foreign press (mainly foreign press are L'Humanite', Pravda, People's Daily). Distribute new books and newspapers to central agencies, Party and Government leaders, and unions in ATK.

At Tan Trao, the Central Library has provided many books to teach popular education to people of all ethnic groups here, actively contributing to the cause of cultural and political education for all classes of people.

In October 1954, the Central Library agency left Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune to take over the capital Hanoi, ending the long nine-year resistance war against the French colonial invaders in Viet Bac.

Location of the Central Library, Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province, where the Central Library agency lived and worked during the resistance war against the French colonial invasion, from early 1952 until October 1954.

The Central Library relic is located at the foot of Khau Tam mountain, in Tan Lap village, about 4 km east of Tan Trao Commune People's Committee Headquarters.

### The monument is adjacent to the following landmarks

- The East borders the residential area of Tan Lap village.
- The West borders Tan Lap village residential area.
- The South borders the fields of Tan Lap village.
- The North borders Khau Tam mountain.

Central Library relic, Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province, where the Central Library agency lived and worked during the resistance war against the French colonial invasion, from early 1952 until October 1954, is a monument commemorating an event of revolutionary history.

The Central Library relic is located in the northwest of Tan Lap village, about 300m from Tan Trao banyan tree.

There are 2 houses built in the style of real estate houses running along the foot of Khau Tam mountain. The materials used to make the house are all wood, bamboo, and palm leaves harvested on the spot. In it a house, work, a kitchen. Both houses have 3 compartments, round wooden columns, palm leaf roofs, surrounded by double woven bamboo walls, each compartment has 1 door and 1 window.

From the Central Library relic, go about 50m to the Northeast to the Central Infirmary relic.

Artifacts related to the Central Library relic, Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district during the resistance war were all lost or misplaced. Currently, the Management Board of Tan Trao historical, cultural and ecological tourist area is conducting a collection.

## 3. Conclusion

The Central Library relic in Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune is a place to witness the days of living and working in difficult and arduous conditions of Central Library staff during the resistance war against the French colonialists.

During the time the Central Library stayed and worked at Tan Trao, it always did a good job of preserving books, newspapers and documents of the Central and Government, meeting the needs of learning, research, information and documents for staff and people. The relic is a testament to the spirit of solidarity, attachment, and protection of the local people towards the Central agencies, in the cause of national liberation struggle. The relic has significance in the work. Traditional education for the younger generation and serving research on Vietnam's revolutionary history.

After more than 60 years, under the impact of nature and population development, the two houses of the relic have been completely damaged, the landscape has also changed, and only the relic remains. Currently, local people have built houses on the relic site.

In 1999, Tan Trao Museum - ATK (now the Management Board of Tan Trao historical, cultural and ecological tourist area) was assigned to directly manage and promote the value of the monument. Coordinate with local authorities to propagate and mobilize people to participate in protecting and preserving the relic landscape.

With the historical significance and importance of the relic. The Management Board of Tan Trao historical, cultural and ecological tourism area prepares scientific records and delineates relic protection areas, so that localities have a legal basis in protecting, embellishing and promoting their values of monuments.

## 4. Acknowledge

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