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Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on foreign affairs in the period 1945 to 1954 and the role of current foreign affairs activities

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Abstract

In the legacy of the ideological system left by President Ho Chi Minh, there is the ideology of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and countries around the world, especially with big countries. Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic ideology includes a system of principles and views on contemporary issues, international guidelines, strategies, tactics, and foreign policy of Vietnam in the modern period... Based on the principle the principle of "unchanging things, responding to all changes", Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic thought has illuminated Vietnam's foreign policy under the Party's leadership for more than 90 years. This ideology has actively contributed to opening peaceful and friendly relationships between Vietnam and countries around the world; through this, Vietnam has enlisted the support of progressive public opinion in the world for the struggle of the Vietnamese people for independence, sovereignty and national territorial integrity. Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic ideology, including the ideology of relations between Vietnam and major countries, continues to be the guideline for Vietnam's foreign affairs activities today.

Keywords: diplomacy, independence, sovereignty, Ho Chi Minh

1. Introduction

Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic ideology includes principles, content, methods, style and art of diplomacy. He promoted basic national rights, including national independence associated with socialism, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity, peace and resistance to aggressive wars. He emphasized that diplomacy "must always serve the interests of the nation"; Independence, self-reliance, and self-reliance must be associated with international solidarity and cooperation, according to which Vietnam is ready to "be friends with all democratic countries and not make enemies with anyone". He greatly values friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries that share a common border; Expanding diplomatic relations with countries in the region and around the world, Well handle relations with major countries to serve revolutionary interests.

2. Research content and results

2.1. Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on diplomacy

President Ho Chi Minh, a genius leader, a great teacher of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people, a hero of national liberation, an eminent soldier of the international communist and workers' movements, world's outstanding cultural celebrity. His life and revolutionary career have left our Party and our nation with priceless legacies - that is, the cause of gaining independence for the nation, building a Vietnam with rich people, strong country, democracy, civilized justice, standing shoulder to shoulder with the powers of the five continents, being friends with countries around the world for peace, independence, social progress and Ho Chi Minh Thought - with Marxism-Leninism as the foundation ideology and guideline for the actions of the Vietnamese revolution.

Ho Chi Minh's Thought is a comprehensive and profound system of views on the basic issues of the Vietnamese revolution. Ho Chi Minh's Thought on foreign affairs and international solidarity - Ho Chi Minh's Diplomatic Thought is a very important and unique part in the system of views of Ho Chi Minh's Thought.

The historical reality of the nation's struggle to build and defend the country shows that only when the Party is born can there be a complete, truly revolutionary political line. In that political policy system, foreign policy is an important part, serving the general political policy. Our country's first foreign policy was built by Uncle Ho in "Revolutionary Road" (1927) and "Brief Policy and Policy" (1930). Next, it was stated in the 4-point system of foreign policy in the Viet Minh program before the General Uprising (1944), then passed through the Tan Trao National Conference (August 1945). In particular, Uncle Ho's views on foreign policy were expressed in the Declaration of Independence (September 2, 1945) and through a report on the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (October 3, 1945). In the documents of the Congresses of the Communist Party of Vietnam, foreign policy is always considered an important part of our Party's policy system built by Uncle Ho, expressing the true proletarian viewpoint. Not stopping there, Ho Chi Minh also considered the diplomatic front as a powerful weapon, allowing to change the relationship of forces to our advantage and disadvantage the enemy.

Based on the viewpoint of independent diplomacy, without outside interference, Uncle Ho considered this to be the standard that ensures the true independence of a country. It must not only stop at a separate diplomacy in name but must be in substance, demonstrating the forms, steps, and measures in international relations on the basis of independence, autonomy, self-reliance, reliance. For a long time, Uncle Ho often advised "using our own strength to liberate ourselves", he considered independence and self-strength to be the "root", "key point" of all policies, the method and source of motivation for development. country. He affirmed that domestic resources are decisive, international advantages are important, but proactive choice is a form and measure in international relations based on our own potential, "the Vietnamese people." Nam, for example, must devise its own methods and measures." At the same time, Uncle Ho also pointed out that independence and self-reliance in diplomacy does not stop at proactively planning policies and measures, but more importantly, knowing how to proactively exploit internal resources in the spirit of self-reliance and self-reliance. On the other hand, self-reliance and self-reliance do not mean closedness, closure, or isolation, but strengthening international relations. He once pointed out that one of the reasons for the weakness of the Eastern peoples was isolation. He also believed that the Vietnamese revolution was part of the world revolution, closely linked to the world's revolutionary and progressive movements for peace, national independence, and social progress.

2.2. Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on foreign affairs in the period 1945 to 1954

Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic school is a school of revolutionary practice. Nguyen Ai Quoc's first typical foreign policy activity was in June 1919: on behalf of Vietnamese patriots in France, he sent the "Request of the An Nam people" to the International Conference in Verxai, demanding national independence. International recognition of freedom,

democracy, and equal rights for Vietnamese people. These claims are "modest", as Nguyen Ai Quoc commented in this claim and in the article "Indochina (1923-1924)". The opening part of the Claim reads: "From the day the Allies won the war, all dependent peoples were filled with hope that according to the official and solemn commitments that the allied powers had declared to all over the world, in the struggle of civilization against Barbarism, the prospect of an era of justice and righteousness must surely come to them. While waiting for the national principle to move from the realm of ideals into the realm of reality due to the true recognition of the sacred right of self-determination of peoples, the people of the former An Nam, now the East-France, would like to present to the distinguished Governments of the Allies in general and to the honorable French Government in particular, the following modest demands...". Towards the French people, in the final part, the Claim reads: "... because the people of Annam know that the French people represent freedom and justice and never give up their noble ideals of worldwide charity. Therefore, by listening to the voices of the oppressed, the French people will fulfill their duty to France and to humanity" The petition was also sent to all members of the French National Assembly. The French Socialist Party's Dan Dan newspaper published the requests of the Vietnamese people.

While the young revolutionary government is in a "dangerous" situation, with internal and external enemies, and countless difficulties, Vietnamese diplomacy is under the ingenious leadership of the Party, headed by President Ho Chi Minh. played a pioneering role, successfully completing tasks, contributing to protecting and strengthening the revolutionary government, preparing forces for a long-term resistance war, leaving valuable lessons for foreign affairs during the period. Currently. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born in the context of extremely difficult and complicated international and domestic situations. The winning powers in World War II discussed how to reorganize the world and divide areas of influence. Small countries and colonial peoples that have recently gained independence but whose economic and military potential are still very weak have become the subject of agreements between large countries. Vietnam is caught up in this spiral of competition and compromise.

It was during those extremely difficult times that our Party, led by President Ho Chi Minh, used diplomacy as a sharp weapon to carry out the task of protecting the achievements of the revolution and protecting the people's government, serving the resistance war and national construction. Under the direction of President Ho Chi Minh, Vietnamese diplomacy has skillfully applied the motto "unchangeable, adapt to all changes". Since then, our Party has promptly proposed the policy of "making peace to advance" with France. Implementing that policy, through diplomatic measures, our Government signed with France two very important documents, the Preliminary Agreement 6-3 and the Provisional Agreement 14-9. We made some concessions to France to extend the period of peace, strengthen and prepare our forces, but did not compromise on the principled issues of national independence and unity. "Dying" with France to save time and preserve strength is a way to "turn time into material force" to serve the long-term resistance war against the French in the future. "Constant in nature, adapt to all changes" is President Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary ideology and method in handling strategic and tactical issues. In the

difficult context of the domestic and international situation, when our position and strength were still weak, skillfully applying the motto "remain constant, adapt to all changes", our diplomacy was extremely flexible and creative in handling situations, thereby promoting its role and pioneering role in protecting independence and the fledgling revolutionary government.

The motto of peace and filial piety, "more friends and less enemies" has formed and become the principle of Vietnamese diplomacy. During the pre-uprising period, our Party also commented: "Although we have tried a lot, up to now, we have not had good results with China; As for other allied countries, although diplomacy has made progress, the Vietnamese revolution has still not gained a position on the international arena. Therefore, after declaring independence, our Party and President Ho Chi Minh focused on promoting the legitimacy and strength of the revolutionary government, taking advantage of international recognition. The Party determined that "the immediate enemy of our nation is the reactionary France" "Our goal at this time is freedom and independence. Our will right now is democracy and peace. Our friends during this period are all countries, peoples or forces in the world that agree with that goal and share the same will with us."

Diplomacy has deployed a series of measures to achieve that important goal. The government has thoroughly exploited the commitments made by the Allies during the war, especially the rights to independence, self-determination and equality between peoples. President Ho Chi Minh, on behalf of the head of the Government, conducted many diplomatic interactions via letters, diplomatic notes... with the heads of Government of major countries such as the US, UK, Soviet Union, China, and the President of the Republic of China. The United Nations Council... announced the birth of Vietnam and enlisted international support. Taking advantage of the fact that the Washington government has not publicly expressed clear and decisive policies on the Indochina issue, supporting the ideology of independence and self-rule of all nations, President Ho Chi Minh frequently maintain relations with US representatives present in Vietnam such as the US Mission in Indochina and the Office of the Strategic Intelligence Agency to enlist Americans in Hanoi to support the restraint of US generals. Chiang and the forces of France... His diplomatic activities contributed to taking advantage of America's "neutrality", creating favorable conditions for peace as well as restraining the forces of Chiang and France in Vietnam.

2.3. Applying Ho Chi Minh's ideology on diplomacy in the current period

Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on diplomacy are an integral part of his revolutionary ideological system, including his system of views on international affairs and the forms, measures, and art of dealing with relations internationally to serve the revolutionary cause in each period. Ho Chi Minh's ideology in foreign affairs is very broad and profound, and can be exploited from many different angles. His thoughts have always been a guideline for the Vietnamese revolution in general and diplomacy in particular to develop, gradually enhancing Vietnam's position in the international arena.

Currently, the world and regional situation is becoming complicated and unpredictable; Big countries have adjusted their strategies, both cooperating and compromising, while also competing, fighting, and restraining each other.

Researching, thoroughly grasping and applying Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic ideology to improve the effectiveness of foreign affairs, contributing to maintaining a peaceful and stable environment, to build, develop and protect the country has extremely important meaning.

The movement of international relations in the impact process of globalization changes the correlation of forces, leading to geo-political changes in the world. Attracted to that global change and the struggle between major countries today is the gathering of alliances and interests that have forced countries to choose strategies to suit changes and the world. The world is facing the risk of a new cold war in the future, in which the nature of this war depends on the strength of the balanced struggle between major countries. Therefore, Vietnam must choose and build an appropriate diplomatic policy to protect the supreme interests of the nation in the dynamics of the international situation. In the current context, applying President Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic ideology, Vietnam's top strategic choice is: Continuously strengthening internal economic and defense resources; building solidarity and consensus at home and abroad; proactively respond to international geo-political developments to enhance Vietnam's strategic position; firmly protect the country's independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and strategic interests; Take care to protect the freedom and happiness of the people.

Implementing the policy of multilateralization and diversification of international relations, to date, Vietnam has had diplomatic relations with 189 countries around the world, establishing strategic and comprehensive partnerships with 30 countries; has economic and trade relations with more than 230 countries and territories. While still maintaining a national defense policy of peaceful and self-defense nature; do not participate in military alliances; Do not associate with one country to fight another country; Do not allow foreign countries to set up military bases or use Vietnamese territory to fight other countries; not use force or threaten to use force in international relations; Vietnam continues to tighten strategic security relations with major countries and countries in the region in a flexible and effective manner to enhance its strategic position. That is the correct application of President Ho Chi Minh's views and thoughts to strengthen the position and strength of the diplomatic struggle to protect the country's sovereignty and strategic interests. That ideology includes linking and binding, a community of interests with countries that support Vietnam's legitimate national interests. Therefore, Vietnam continues to maintain a multilateral and diverse foreign policy to minimize the negative impacts caused by competition between major countries. To do this, with a foreign policy of multilateralization and diversification of international relations, Vietnam must proactively participate and contribute to shaping regional geo-political developments, so as not to be passive or passive become an outsider and a bargaining victim in the chess game between major countries.

In an increasingly complex international environment, foreign affairs has effectively contributed to firmly protecting sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have made efforts to build land borders of peace, friendship and development with Laos, Cambodia and China. Faced with the complications in the East Sea, we have correctly assessed the situation, fought and handled it promptly, alertly, wisely, resolutely and persistently in firmly protecting our sovereignty, territorial integrity and rights and Vietnam's legitimate interests at sea.

Besides the above results, other important pillars and areas of foreign affairs have achieved many achievements. Party foreign affairs, State diplomacy, People's foreign affairs, National Assembly foreign affairs, defense-security foreign affairs are deployed effectively, closely and smoothly coordinated; Economic diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, citizen protection, work for Vietnamese people abroad, and foreign information are deployed proactively and actively, making an important contribution to the country's overall foreign policy achievements.

Today, in the context of the new situation, our country continues to creatively apply Ho Chi Minh's ideology on foreign affairs, pioneering in creating an environment of peace, security, stability, cooperation and combination national strength with the power of the time to serve most effectively for the cause of building and defending the Fatherland, enhancing the prestige and position of Vietnam in the international arena and successfully implementing the tasks set out in the Resolution proposed by the 13th Party Congress. That is: "Resolutely and persistently protect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Fatherland; protect the Party, State, People and the socialist regime; implement a foreign policy of independence, autonomy, multilateralization, and diversification; Proactively and proactively integrate comprehensively, deeply, and effectively internationally; Maintaining a peaceful and stable environment, constantly enhancing Vietnam's international position and reputation."

3. Conclusion

Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic ideology is an important part of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, an invaluable spiritual heritage, a foundation of strength and a "handbook" for successfully and effectively implementing the policy strategy and foreign policy of our Party and State. Currently, the country is in the process of promoting industrialization, modernization and international integration when the domestic and international situation is becoming extremely complicated, research and creative application of diplomatic ideology is essential. Ho Chi Minh is an issue of urgent significance to expand foreign relations and strengthen potential to serve the cause of building and protecting the Fatherland in the new situation. At the same time, promote the combined strength of the entire political system, all levels, sectors and the entire people so that foreign affairs make a worthy contribution to the successful implementation of the vision and goals of national development set out in the Congress Resolution proposed by the Party's 13th national delegate.

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