HO CHI MINH'S THOUGHT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS FROM 1945 TO 1946: MEANING AND HISTORICAL VALUES

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ABSTRACT

Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on diplomacy are an important part of Ho Chi Minh's thought - The ideological system identified by the Vietnamese Communists together with Marxism-Leninism is the foundation of ideas and instructions for all actions of the Communist Party of Vietnam. In Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on diplomacy, the diplomatic period 1945-1946 has a particularly important meaning. The historical context of Vietnam in this period had profound changes, the newly established Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the whole country was fighting against the invading enemy; Therefore, diplomatic ideology is one of the important "links" to both defend the independence of the nation and build a new state. This study focuses on analyzing Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on diplomacy in the period 1945-1946, that thoughts' value in the period 1945 - 1954 and in the current period, in the context of globalization, private the idea that “đi bất biến, ứng van biến” still has profound epochal values, becoming the direction of action in Vietnam's foreign policy.

Keyword: Ho Chi Minh's Thought, Foreign Affairs, the period 1945-1946, Historical Values, Vietnam

1. INTRODUCTION

Ho Chi Minh's thought is a comprehensive and profound system of views on the fundamental issues of the Vietnamese revolution, from the people's democratic revolution to the socialist revolution; is the result of the creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism in the specific conditions of our country, and at the same time the crystallization of the national cultural quintessence and modern wisdom to liberate the nation liberate class and liberate people [1].

President Ho Chi Minh is a great patriot, an outstanding international activist, a pioneer soldier of the national liberation movement, a messenger of peace and friendship. The life and career of his revolutionary activities have left an invaluable treasure of theory, revolutionary ideas and science for the Vietnamese people [2]. In the entire rich content of Ho Chi Minh's thoughts, the ideas of diplomacy occupy an important place.

His external thought was formed on the basis of inheriting the good values of the national tradition, from the absorption of the quintessence of human culture, especially the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, through the process of practical surveys in the country and the world [3]. These views have become the Party's foreign policy, guidelines and policies, proven its correctness in the Vietnamese revolutionary practice in the national liberation revolution and in the period of buildings society.

General Vo Nguyen Giap reiterated that Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic ideology was "a system of views and strategic and strategic lines for international affairs, the foreign policy and foreign affairs of the Party and Our State is an organic part of Ho Chi Minh’s thought on the Vietnamese revolution” [2].

Ho Chi Minh, as President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the period 1945-1946. When our revolution was successful, we had to deal with foreign enemies and enemies, par for thousands of pounds hanging hair. In that context, Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic ideology has helped the fledgling Democratic Republic of Vietnam to overcome difficulties and challenges. Vietnam's diplomacy in the Ho Chi Minh era is the biggest turning point in the history of our nation's diplomacy [3]. During decades as the President of the Party and President, he has cared to closely direct foreign affairs, in order to promote the strength of the nation and the times, to make a worthy contribution to the glorious cause of the nation. With his extremely rich domestic positions
and international activities, Ho Chi Minh approaches Vietnamese and international practices, develops and proposes many principles, perspectives and arguments about the era and about international policy, foreign policy and Vietnamese diplomacy. Analysis of Ho Chi Minh's foreign ideas in the period 1945 - 1946 helps us to understand more deeply the sensitive and profound thoughts of the people, which is not only the way but also the scientific method, to help Vietnam's foreign policy become more and more sensitive, to best serve the country's renovation.

2. FOREIGN POLICY AND FOREIGN POLICY ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE POLITICAL WAY SYSTEM OF THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION

The historical reality of the nation's struggle to build and defend the country shows that only when the Communist Party of Vietnam comes into existence will there be a complete, truly revolutionary political line, consistent with the situation of the country and the world at that time [3]. In that political way system, foreign policy is an important part, to serve the general political way.

The first foreign policy of our country was built by Ho Chi Minh in "Revolutionary Road" (1927), "Brief policy outline" (1930). It was then mentioned in the 4-point system of foreign policy in the Viet Minh program before the General Uprising (1944), then passed the Tan Trao National Conference (August 1945). In particular, the foreign policy stance was expressed by Ho Chi Minh in the Declaration of Independence (September 2, 1945) and through his report on the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (October 3, 1945).

In the documents of the Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, foreign policy is always considered as an important part of the Party's policy system built by Uncle Ho, all expressing the true proletariat view [4]. Not stopping there, Ho Chi Minh also considered the diplomatic front as a powerful weapon, allowing the force to change in favor of us and against the enemy. While explaining how to fight with conspiracy, Ho Chi Minh pointed out: "The best use of soldiers is to fight with tactics. The second is to fight with diplomacy. The third is to fight with soldiers" [5].

Ho Chi Minh's above basic ideological views are evidenced in the practice of the Vietnamese revolution. With skillful foreign policies, it helped the Vietnamese revolution overcome many difficult and challenging periods, especially the period 1945-1946 (the period when the country was in a situation of "a thousand pounds hanging hair" - thousands of people danger). His external thought has been expressed through a system of consistent, objective, and scientific political lines; passed the National Party Congress in the revolutionary period, is the guiding foundation for the development of Vietnam's diplomacy [3].

3. DIPLOMATIC INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY IS ONE OF THE STANDARDS AND PREMISE FOR REAL NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

In the five copies of the Vietnamese Constitution, the value of independence and sovereignty has always been affirmed and solemnly placed on the first pages by the Party, State and people. When the country was at peace, independence and sovereignty were declared more clearly and specifically by the Constitution, including the land, islands, seas and airspace. The 2013 Constitution affirms that "Defending the Socialist Vietnam Fatherland is the cause of the entire people" [6].

Along with asserting national territorial sovereignty as sacred and inviolable, the Constitution also affirms the task of building and protecting territorial sovereignty, national borders are considered an important strategic task importance of the Vietnamese revolution. At the same time, building and protecting national territorial sovereignty, national borders is the task of the entire people, under the leadership of the Party, the unified management of the State, the armed forces act as the core. All acts against independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, against the cause of building and defending the Fatherland are severely punished [7].

The nation's independence and sovereignty is the premise for building an independent and autonomous diplomacy, with independence and sovereignty to have its own diplomacy. On the contrary, having autonomy diplomacy is the norm to assert the true independence of the people. After the successful revolution (1945-1946) as President of the Government, cum Minister of Foreign Affairs, Uncle Ho persisted in his struggle
to build and defend the nation's diplomacy. That origin is an important factor in the complete national independence. Uncle pointed out: if the Vietnamese military and diplomacy were under French rule, then Vietnam was not completely independent and still a French colony; the same time, Ho Chi Minh also affirmed: independence means that we control all our affairs, without outside interference [8]. This Uncle Ho's thought is not only the legitimate aspiration of all nations, but has become the standard in modern international relations. After the Preliminary Agreement (March 6, 1946), Vietnam's basic national rights were recognized, but the issue of "independent diplomacy" still struggled because France had not agreed. On the other hand, Uncle Ho said that independence and sovereignty over diplomacy are the premise for the realization of equal rights and democracy among national nations in international life.

Thus, Uncle Ho's thought about an independent diplomacy that did not depend on the outside was an important ideological foundation of the new Vietnamese diplomacy. This condition has a very important significance in the trend of globalization in all areas of human life today.

4. DIPLOMATIC METHODS OF HO CHI MINH IN THE PERIOD 1945-1946

On May 31, 1946, before leaving for France, President Ho Chi Minh told Mr. Huynh Thuc Khang - who was just authorized to act as acting President: I have to go a little far because of the task assigned by the nation. For a long time, at home, hundreds of difficulties have been relied upon to deal with in particular with our brothers. Hope Instrument "dĩ bất biến, ưng van biến"

"Dĩ bất biến, ưng van biến" is both the motto and the principle method in Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic activities [3]. This method stems from Eastern philosophical thinking "taking the unchangeable to deal with all the changes", or taking the immutable to correspond to the universal. Ho Chi Minh harmoniously combined Eastern philosophy with Marxist materialistic dialectic. The "immutable" thing in Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic method is national interests, national liberation goal, national reunification, the ideal of the national revolution, people's democracy moving towards communism. Association under the leadership of the Party. It is the red thread that goes through the entire struggle in all aspects, especially in the diplomatic struggle in the Ho Chi Minh era. In the process of leading the Vietnamese revolution, to achieve the basic goals Being independent, free and unifying the country, Ho Chi Minh correctly assessed the international situation and compared forces at specific times to apply the strategy flexibly, flexibly, to win each step. "My unchanging goal is still peace, unity, independence, democracy" [9]; Ho Chi Minh pointed: "Our principles must be sound, but our strategies are flexible" [9].

The diplomatic method "dĩ bất biến, ưng van biến" is applied flexibly in the struggle to negotiate with the enemy. When negotiating with the enemy, Ho Chi Minh always kept the principle of immutability: independence and integrity of the Fatherland, freedom of happiness of the people, fundamental rights of the nation barter, inalienable. That principle is expressed by determination: "Even if it is necessary to burn the whole Truong Son mountain range, it is necessary to be determined for independence and independence" [10].

In order to ensure the principle of "immutability" to serve the revolutionary goal, Ho Chi Minh always reminded: First of all, for the period of independence, all for independence, "there is nothing more precious than independence due to ".[11]. But when we have independence, we must build a new social regime, bringing freedom and happiness to the people. Because according to President Ho Chi Minh, having independence and the people not enjoying freedom and happiness, independence doesn't mean anything. Peace, independence and unity of the Fatherland, freedom and happiness of the people are the goals of the struggle and striving of all Vietnamese people. But the way to that goal is a long way, full of hardships and hardships, requiring the struggles and sacrifices of many classes of people and generations.

In each step up, the revolution must deal with countless changes, requiring the revolutionary to be wise, alert and sharp to change the way of responding to historical conditions that the struggle poses. Revolutionary strategies and strategies must be flexible and suitable: "variable" in certain times and conditions to achieve the specified final goal. Ho Chi Minh's "Immutable course" is completely consistent with the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism. In the revolutionary struggle, it is necessary to win
victory in order to step forward, but not only knowing the immediate goal but forgetting the long-term goal, nor can it be sacrificed for the long-term goal just for the immediate goals.

In a diplomatic struggle, there are times when it is necessary to compromise and make concessions, but compromise must have principles, not leaving the matter of principle when negotiating with the enemy. It means defining the limits of concessions in diplomacy, that is, not to prejudice national sovereignty and national interests. In 1946, our Party affirmed that "Provisions on September 14 is the last step of concession. Concession is another violation of the sovereignty of the country, and harms the great interests of the nation" [12]. President Ho Chi Minh and our Party steadfastly fought for "private diplomacy", because "if Vietnam's military and diplomacy were under French rule, then Vietnam would not be completely independent and still a French colony" [11].

During the war against the French, the method of "đi bất biến, ưng van biến" was expressed in the effort to seek peaceful opportunities in the relationship with France, etc. of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam after the Revolution. August. That also shows our country's principled stance in preserving national independence and peace, avoiding the risk of war. The Preliminary Agreement on March 6, 1946, Provisional Convention on September 14, 1946 was signed with France before the time when we were forced to war the whole country when the last chance for peace was no longer a typical proof.

"Đi bất biến, ưng van biến" is also a flexible strategy but also must show a resolute attitude and know how to take advantage of every opportunity to attack diplomatically. In January 1966 in a letter to a number of countries related to the Geneva Agreement, Ho Chi Minh wrote: “The US government must declare to recognize the four-point stance of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and prove it’s by real deeds” [13]. In January 1947, in his letter to General Leclerc, Ho Chi Minh expressed his determination and determination in resolving the issue of Vietnam with France to France and respect the economic and cultural interests of our country. But we also determined to fight to the end for national independence and unification” [11]. In fact, Ho Chi Minh knew how to take advantage of every opportunity to open a diplomatic front enemy.

Immediately after our victory in Dien Bien Phu, we immediately proceeded to sign the Geneva Agreement, taking advantage of the movement to oppose the American war of aggression in South Vietnam during the years 1954-1960 actively mobilized international organizations to open diplomatic fronts, proactively fought diplomatically and considered this an important part of the revolutionary struggle.

Recognizing the results of the Geneva Agreement, evaluating the force comparison correlation at that time, it was found that the motto and method "Constant immutability" was used creatively by Ho Chi Minh and the Party flexibility to win. The Vietnamese people had to accept the loss and concessions in order to achieve peace in the North after the Geneva Accords. But thanks to that "multifaceted", the Vietnamese revolution had the conditions to build the northern rear, preparing forces for the long-standing resistance war in the South and later became the decisive factor for the revolution's victory. In a letter to the US President dated December 15, 1967, Ho Chi Minh wrote: “The Vietnamese people are very passionate about independence, freedom and peace, etc. the way to peace in Vietnam is the US must stop invading etc; must withdraw all American troops and vassals from South Vietnam" [13].

5. APPLYING THE IDEA OF "ĐI BẤT BIỆN, ỨNG VÀN BIỆN" IN THE CURRENT PERIOD

On the basis of independent diplomacy, with no outside interference, Uncle Ho considers this the standard to ensure the true independence of a nation. Not only a nominal diplomacy but also substance, showing the forms, steps, and measures of handling in international relations on the basis of independence, autonomy, self-reliance, reliance.

For a long time, Uncle often instructed "to take our strength to liberate us" country. Uncle Ho affirmed that domestic resources are of decisive significance, international advantage is important, but the initiative to choose is a form and measure in international relations based on our own potential, "Vietnamese people, for example, have to work out their own methods and measures" [13].
At the same time, Uncle Ho also pointed out that independence and autonomy in diplomacy does not stop at actively making policies and measures, but it is more important to know how to actively exploit internal resources in the spirit of self-reliance and self-reliance. On the other hand, self-reliance and self-reliance are not synonymous with closeness, closure, and isolation, but strengthening international relations. He once pointed out that one of the weakening causes of Eastern peoples is isolation. Uncle also said that the Vietnamese revolution is part of the world revolution, closely attached to the revolutionary movement and progress in the world for peace, national independence and social progress.

At the XII Congress (2016), the Communist Party of Vietnam identified one of the key tasks of the entire Party, the entire people and the entire army in the following years: Resolute, persistent struggle to protect the establishment, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Fatherland; maintain a peaceful and stable environment for national development. Expand and deepen external relations; implement effectively international integration in new conditions, continue to improve the country's position and prestige in the international arena [14].

However, due to objective and subjective conditions, the task of building and defending the Fatherland is dominated by a series of factors: politics, economy, science and technology and other issues, etc. These factors have a strong impact on foreign affairs and the application of Ho Chi Minh's diplomacy method in diplomatic practice has many new urgent issues, which require good implementation can respond to the current complex situation.

Today, the country's renovation cause is going in depth and achieving great and important achievements in many fields: The economy is constantly growing steadily, politics is maintained and stable, integration. The world is becoming more and more extensive and Vietnam's power is constantly being improved, the people's spiritual and material life is constantly improving, etc. However, difficulties and challenges for the country are not. The clown decreased but even increased. In particular, four dangers that our Party identified that directly affect the survival of the nation and regime still exist. This requires the Party to understand more deeply and fully grasp Ho Chi Minh's philosophy of "dĩ bất biến, ứng vận văn biễn".

6. CONCLUSION

Vietnam's international integration process is increasingly deep and effective. Economically, Vietnam has become an important link in many economic links through the signing of many free trade agreements, thereby creating a great driving force for development. The IMF considers Vietnam to be among the 20 economies with the largest contribution to global growth in 2019. Although the Covid-19 translation is causing the global economic recession, Vietnam still has a positive growth in the high category in the area. International integration in politics - security - defense, society - culture, and other fields has been deepened.

With a new position and force, Vietnam has actively participated and contributed to most important international organizations and forums successfully assumed many important responsibilities, is promoting the role of ASEAN Chair 2020 effectively, and Non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the 2020-2021 term. Vietnam has been actively contributing to solving many important international issues such as: contributing to ensuring food security, promoting international cooperation for the prevention of the Covid-19 epidemic, the promotion of peace and reconciliation on the Korean peninsula, etc.

In the increasingly complex international environment, foreign relations have effectively contributed to firmly safeguarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Fatherland. We have made every effort to build a land border of peace, friendship, and development with Laos, Cambodia, and China. Facing the complications in the South Sea of Vietnam, we have correctly assessed the situation, struggled, and handled in a timely manner, soberly, wisely, persistently, firmly defending sovereignty, territorial integrity, rights, and legitimate interests of Vietnam at sea.

In addition to the above results, other important pillars and fields of foreign affairs have all achieved many achievements. Foreign affairs of the Party, State diplomacy, people’s diplomacy, foreign affairs of the National Assembly, foreign defense and security have been implemented effectively, closely, and smoothly; economic diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, citizen protection,
overseas Vietnamese work, and external information were also actively and actively implemented, making an important contribution to the overall external achievements of the country.

**REFERENCE**


