



**IMPLEMENTING “THE GREAT UNION OF THE PEOPLE”
TO PROTECT AND BUILD A REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT
IN VIETNAM IN THE PERIOD 1945 – 1946**

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Abstract:

The strength of a country lies in its people. In order to succeed in every revolutionary cause, that source of strength must be exploited and mobilized first. Over the past 90 years, the Communist Party of Vietnam has had many successes and valuable experiences in promoting the strength of the great national unity bloc, typically in the years 1945-1946. By properly and creatively solving the problem of national unity, the Party has mobilized the entire nation's potential to the fullest in the work of protecting and building the government, bringing the revolution through the perilous period, creating the premise for glorious victories in the long-term resistance war against French colonialism and American imperialism and today's *doi moi*. The article focuses on clarifying the requirement to unite the whole people in Vietnam after the August Revolution in 1945, contents and measures to unite and unify the whole people in the years 1945-1946 and draws some comments.

Keywords: August Revolution, 1945-1946, Communist Party of Vietnam, unity, all people

1. Solidarity and unification of the whole people is the vital requirement of the nation

The August Revolution was a very fierce race between the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party and the imperialist forces in the world on the other. The revolution in Vietnam won, but the enemy did not accept defeat easily. Before the August Revolution, there were only about 60,000 Japanese troops in Vietnam, however, as soon as the revolution was successful, the people had just won power, and foreign military forces massively entered Vietnam (as agreed at the Potsdam Conference). Twenty thousand Chiang troops occupied the North; half a thousand British and Indian troops occupied the South; tens of thousands of French troops from many directions, in many ways, surreptitiously pulled into Vietnam one after another; Japanese troops are

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still present in scattered provinces across the country. Thus, the whole territory of Vietnam at that time had the presence of more than 30,000 foreign troops. Following the foreign military forces are the forces of henchmen, reactionaries who use the strategy of divide and conquer, specifically:

According to the decision at the Potsdam Conference, from August 1945, Chiang Kai-shek began to implement the plan "The Chinese army entered Vietnam" in the North of Vietnam. At the end of August and early September, Luu Han (former Commander of Group 11) as Commander led nearly 200,000 troops into Vietnam in 5 directions: Lang Son, Lao Cai, Lai Chau, Ha Giang and Mong Cai to receive the surrender of the Japanese at the 16th parallel. In Vietnam, the scheme of the Chiang army had three purposes: to destroy the Indochinese Communist Party, destroy the Viet Minh and help the Vietnamese reactionaries overthrow the people's government to set up a reactionary government as their henchmen.

To accomplish these three purposes, the Chiang army colluded with reactionary organizations: the Vietnam Nationalist Party led by Vu Hong Khanh and Nguyen Tuong Tam, and the Allied Revolutionary Vietnam Organization led by Nguyen Hai Than. With Chiang's help, when entering Vietnam, these organizations attacked the people's government at all levels, occupied the headquarters of the people's committees, demanded the disbandment and disarming of the armed forces of the revolutionary government and occupied a series of towns, such as Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Phu Tho, Viet Tri, Vinh Yen, Bac Ninh, Mong Cai, Hong Gai..., established reactionary governments in Vinh Yen, Yen Bai, Mong Cai..., set up Viet Quoc headquarters in Vinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Giang, Dap Cau, Kien An, Yen Bai, Lai Chau, Hai Phong, Ninh Binh, set up headquarters on Quan Thanh street in Hanoi, occupied Ngu Xa Truc Bach area to collect taxes and force people to fly the three-stick flag. Viet Quoc colluded with Viet Cach to form an alliance. Based on this alliance, all previous reactionary forces linked with Dai Viet by secret or openly colluding with Chiang's henchmen. Thus, the Tuong army became the support for Viet Quoc, Viet Cach, on the contrary, Viet Quoc and Viet Cach were the support for other reactionary forces to oppose the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In the South, also according to the decision of the Potsdam conference, on September 6, 1945, a British military mission led by General Gracey with about 5,000 soldiers of British units landed in Saigon. In nominal terms, the Allies entered Vietnam to disarm the Japanese army, but in reality, they were actively helping the French return to Vietnam. With the patronage and support of the British colonialists, at a rally to celebrate the independence of the people of Saigon Cho Lon, the French colonialists caused a bloody shooting at the group of people participating in the rally. Then on September 23, 1945, the French colonialists were helped by British troops, blatantly launched a war of aggression to attack and destroy the people's government. The people of the South were forced to take up arms to fight the enemy, the war gradually spread to a number of South Central provinces. At this time, Vietnamese crooks, French oligarchs such as Nguyen Van Thinh, Nguyen Van Tam... were rescued from the Saigon Grand

Prison and continued to follow the French. They pieced together and restored old organizations, gathered all the reactionaries in the sects, especially in the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao religions to form a mess of both old and new, trying to destroy the people's government, against the Viet Minh, serving the war for France.

The French colonialists directed their henchmen to come up with the theory of "*self-governing Cochinchina*" to oppose the central government and divide the unified national bloc. They put up the slogans "*The Southerners decide to take their own work*", "*Coordinating with the Central, North, and South Vietnam does not work*"... They publish the newspapers "*Renaissance*", "*The call*" to propagating the doctrine of autonomy. They discriminated between middle people, north people, and south people; isolated, humiliated and even killed the North and the Chinese. They organized thugs to corner people, forced them to rally and demonstrate to "*support*" them. The essence of the so-called "*self-governing Cochinchina*" theory aims to separate the South from Vietnam, turning the South into a French colony. On February 4, 1946, France established the "*Cochinchine Advisory Council*" chaired by Jean Cedelli, a member of the French Republic, consisting of four French and eight Vietnamese. In May 1946, France established the "*Popular Front*" of the autonomous Cochinchina, followed on June 1, 1946, the French established the "*Autonomous Cochinchina Republic*" and a provisional government headed by Nguyen Van Thinh.

The French colonialists set up associations and assemblies in the areas they captured, where there were ethnic minorities, they introduced the slogan "*self-governing*". In July 1946, they marched to occupy the Central Highlands to establish the country of "*Tay Ky*", "*Thai land*", "*Nung land*" in Mong Cai, Lang Son, "*Muong land*" in Hoa Binh, Thanh Hoa. With the reactionary Catholic group, France intended to re-establish the Catholic federation and make it a branch of the French Popular Republic.

While hostile forces are finding ways to divide the nation and separate the people from the revolutionary government, in some places, opportunists, greed, self-interest, and some reactionaries crept into government agencies at all levels, trusted in position, embezzled, corrupted, became a revolutionary mandarin and bullied the people. Most of good and revolutionary cadres do not have technical knowledge, are not used to administrative management, are confused in how to handle and operate, so the work is poorly run, and the authority of the government is reduced. Therefore, "*in some places, the People's Committees based on a few petty thefts...they naively ordered "martial law" to cause terrorism among the people, without any solid evidence, and also down orders to arrest people, confiscate property... they have played the trick of oppressing the people with swords and guns to make people tremble... Thus, these people's committees are not different from old rotten contracts, organizations plundering, oppressing, and chipping away at the people of the French and Japanese colonial times*". Some People's Committees also organize to sell positions and buy reputations at exorbitant prices. Therefore, "*people love the provisional government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, whereas when it comes to local People's Committees, people are afraid or show disliking*".

The mass organization also has many shortcomings. During the revolution, the opportunity came, to have forces, in many places we could only mobilize the masses to rebel but not yet organize the masses into teams, unite, or organize but not strictly regulate. Many classes of people, many individuals have patriotic enthusiasm but still stand outside. There are organizations in the same or different unions that still have frictions and conflicts (between the National Salvation Associations and the Vietnam Democratic Party in the South); even the shooting conflict between the old Viet Minh and the new Viet Minh in the South. Especially between the People's Committee and the Viet Minh Committee, there were conflicts, competition, etc. In the South, some Party cadres did not fully grasp and understand the Party's policies, their activities had many deviations, and within the Party there were still contradictions, frictions, and even shootings and killings. The admission of party members is not in accordance with the charter, leading to phenomena of indiscipline, degeneration, and factions, causing great harm to the Party.

The socio-economic and cultural situation is more urgent. The famine in 1945 has not ended but there is a risk of getting worse at the beginning of 1946. In many places, people had to eat soup, sporadically, some people died of starvation. The flood broke the dyke and then the drought, the large fields were abandoned, unable to cultivate, people's living standards decreased, and the finances were empty. More than 90% of the people are illiterate, and the social remnants left by the old regime are very heavy.

All of the above leads to the following result: *"In last August last, my people were more unified. Although the August revolution gave us a lot of guns and put us in the position of government, our strength has slightly declined recently, because the struggle gradually turned to the defensive in the South, and due to our mistakes, due to the counter-propaganda of the reactionary parties, also our political influence in the people are a little bit hurt"*. The above situation has been putting the revolutionary government in front of a situation of *"thousands of pounds hanging by a hair"*. Therefore, more than ever, it is necessary to promote patriotism, national spirit, and national solidarity to work with the Party and Government to overcome difficulties and dangers, protect and build the people's government is an urgent and vital issue of the nation.

2. Content and measures to unify the entire people in order to protect and build the government

The situation of the country requires the unity of the whole people, upholding the national spirit and solidarity to oppose the enemy's malicious division policy, protect, uphold and build political power. People's democratic rights, stabilizing the situation, increasing the strength of the revolution and gradually pushing back the enemy out of the country have become the central task of the Vietnamese revolution since August 1945. To solve the above requirements and tasks, the Party advocates the unity of the whole people on the basis of determining that the revolution of our people at this time is still the revolution of national liberation, the slogan is still *"the nation first", "the country first"*,

therefore the people at this time included "*working classes, peasants, urban petty bourgeois, patriotic bourgeois and patriotic, progressive landowners*". The Party advocates to unite all classes of people, all ethnicities, parties and religions with the spirit of: "*Great solidarity is broad and deep solidarity. Solidarity is not only a broad coalition from the working class, to democratic figures, patriotic landlords, but also an alliance of both above and below, an alliance between people representing political parties, unions, classes, alliances between leaders, and alliances between organized and unorganized masses*". Upholding the slogan "*the nation first*", "*the country first*", pointing the spearhead of the struggle at the nation's main enemy, the invading French colonialists, the Party pointed out: "*The current basic policy is peace, delaying conflicts between classes of people in the country, eliminating discriminations among the Indochinese peoples, uniting all classes, in order to establish a united people's front against the French colonialists' aggression*". "*We advocate that at this time, the rich and the poor in the country must make concessions to each other, support each other to fight the common enemy from outside*".

On September 24, 1945, the Ministry of Propaganda announced: "*It is well known that in the old regime, mandarins often oppressed the people, so the people often resented the mandarin regime. However, in the mandarin circle, there are bad people and there are good people, and in the new regime, those who are not good also have the opportunity to gradually cultivate themselves. For these reasons, the Democratic-Republican Government, towards the old mandarins, follows the same policy of equal treatment as it does for other nations. Those who are guilty are punished, those who are talented are used, and those who are virtuous are respected*". Before going to France to negotiate, President Ho Chi Minh advised: "*I advise compatriots to unite closely and widely, the five fingers also have short fingers, long fingers, but short and long fingers all fit together in the hand. Among millions of people, there are also people like this, people like that, but this or that are all descendants of our ancestors, so we must be generous, we must admit that, being a son of Lac and Hong, everyone has more or less patriotism. For the people who have lost their way, we must use our affection to touch them. Only then will unity become possible, with great solidarity, the future will certainly be glorious*". After returning from France, in his statement to the nation, Ho Chi Minh reiterated: "*We must unite closely, regardless of party, class, religion, unity is a force, division is a weakness; do not take revenge or report punishment. For those who have gone astray and lost their way, our compatriots must use the policy of leniency, use wise and right words to teach them, everyone has patriotism, but sometimes for small interests, they forget the great meaning. If you say the right thing, they will listen*".

French colonialists and foreign military forces are colluding with reactionary henchmen in the country to plot to overthrow the revolutionary government, annihilate the achievements of the August Revolution, massacre the compatriots, and invade the country. The war of aggression broke out in the South, at this time all the interests of classes, sections and individuals must be placed under the national interest, serving that supreme interest. The Party emphasized: "*National interests force us to do so, the way of unification is the only way to save our nation's life*". "*We must unite widely, the wider the better for the revolution. We must unite deeply, the deeper the stronger; but we must unite in principle. Resolutely opposing the French colonialists and their henchmen is a principle. With parties and*

other solidarity objects, the Party proposes the following four conditions. Firstly, it must be sincere for the people and for the country, but cannot be worn revolutionary and patriotic masks that harm the people and the country. Secondly, we must act together, that is, do certain things together to achieve common goals. Thirdly, we have the right to maintain their political and organizational identity, but must follow a common minimum program of the front and participate in the activities of the front. Fourthly, we always supervise each other and criticize each other in a friendly and evidence-based manner".

Firmly upholding those principles, when making alliances with the leaders of the pro-Chiang Party, the Party and the Government accepted some of their requests, such as allowing them to join the coalition government. The National Assembly did not approve the general election, but the Party and Government also definitely did not approve the request to change the National Anthem, change the National Flag and definitely not abandon the Party's leadership over the government, the revolution and the great unity bloc. Tolerating them is to limit their destruction, avoiding the position of having to confront many enemies at once. To make concessions to them is to unmask their dangerous revolutionary masquerade, to entice and enlighten those who have mistakenly followed them. On the other hand, we only implement the strategy of compromise with their leaders above, while below, we resolutely punish the invaders and saboteurs. The Party also mobilized genuine and reputable members of the Nationalist Party to set up a Committee to mobilize the reform of the Vietnam Nationalist Party. With this strategy, the Party was able to completely isolate the oligarchs, neutralize them, and prevent them from carrying out their plots to incite mischief against the revolution. The Party has used the very forum of the joint conferences between the parties to expose their insidious schemes, to educate those who have gone astray. Therefore, although they were sponsored by the Chiang army in various forms and also built a number of bases, occupied a number of places, had a certain number of forces, and held the position of vice president, more than one-third of the ministerial seats in the coalition government, 70 seats in the parliament and a number of other benefits, but Chiang's henchmen still could not carry out their scheme, leading to our division, internal affairs, conflicts and defeats by the national unity of the Vietnamese people.

The Party advocates inactivity to provoke the enemy, but the enemy still recognizes us, they focus on spearheading the attack on the Communist Party. They try to find ways to divide the Party from the people in order to compete for leadership with the Party. They accused the leaders of being "dictator", "red terrorist", etc. Facing that situation, on November 11, 1945, the Party issued a notice to "disband arbitrarily" but actually withdrew in secret activities, only for a form of public activity is the "Marxism Research Association", in order to propagate communism, propagate the Party's lines and policies, maintain and expand the relationship between the Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam. Next, on November 25, 1945, the Party issued a Directive stating: "*The Party's system of secret or semi-public organization must be maintained. The Party's organizations must operate evenly and for no reason to let it be fragmented or deviated. Cell branches were organized in administrative agencies or in French associations to strengthen the*

party and union in it; establish a cell in the army; combine secret activities with public activities, harmonize these two activities, keeping secret work as the root".

Withdrawing into secret activities, the Party not only avoided the enemy's malicious spearheads and protected itself, but also continued to develop strongly. The number of Party members from 5000 people in the August Revolution increased to over 20,000 people at the end of 1946. Many new cell branches and Party committees were built in localities, the armed forces, the government apparatus and mass groups. Through the Party organization system, through the party members who operate openly in the name of Viet Minh and especially through the role of Ho Chi Minh - The proponent and soul of the great unity bloc of the whole people, the Party still completely holds the direct leadership over the revolution, the government and the great unity bloc of the people.

The fact that the Communist Party's "*self-dissolution*" has had a great educational and persuasive power. It proves the Party's determination to completely liberate the nation and reunify the country completely. For that reason, the Party made noble sacrifices to promote great unity, eliminate anxiety, record or spread misrepresentations of the enemy among the people, and push the nation's revolutionary cause to the top. Through the waterfall of dangerous professions, it firmly entered the new revolutionary phase. Thanks to that, many dignitaries, intellectuals, many people who were ardently patriotic but were still hesitant and apprehensive, boldly abandoned their old wrongs and enthusiastically joined the great unity bloc to fight the enemy. Many high-ranking officials in the old government system had progressive ideas, many important figures who had participated in reactionary party organizations, also abandoned the old organization and joined the revolutionary team according to the leader of the Party. All employees in the Government, many civil servants and individuals in government agencies at all levels have volunteered to work without pay; sacrificing their personal interests, wholeheartedly for the country, for the people, for the cause of complete national liberation.

Solidarity and unity are the tradition and strength of the Party. Due to a special situation, the Southern Party Committee made some mistakes: lack of unity, divided factions, and discriminated against each other. Faced with that situation, the Standing Committee of the Central Committee promptly directed and corrected the Southern Party Committee, and at the same time set up a Committee to Reform the Southern Party Committee to directly lead the Southern Party Committee to carry out the reform. Under the slogan: "*purity and unification*", the struggle took place resolutely and urgently in the difficult and complicated situation of the South at that time, finally the Southern Southern Party was reorganized and the union was reorganized. The cadres and party members wholeheartedly for the Party and for the people tightened the fighting team, rolled with the movement to bring the South to overcome the dangers, and the whole Party and the whole country ready to enter the new battle.

Regarding the unification of mass organization, the Directive "*resistance war for national salvation*" of the Central Committee stated: "*To do our utmost to develop national salvation organizations, to unify those organizations throughout the period and nationwide; revise*

the charters, national saving organizations to suit the new circumstances; organize new national salvation organizations into the Viet Minh Front, smooth out conflicts and frictions between organizations in the front, especially between national salvation associations and the Vietnamese Democratic Party". Implementing the Party's Directive, by December 1945, a series of new national salvation organizations had been established and joined the Viet Minh front, such as Fathers of National Salvation, Veterans Save the National Union, Catholic Salvation National Assembly, National Salvation Army Scouts, National Salvation Army General Association, National Salvation Army Federation, National Salvation Farmers Union... At the same time, the unification of national salvation organizations at ministerial level was also carried out very urgently. From August to October 1945, the unification conferences of the National Salvation Workers' Union were respectively held throughout the North, Central and South regions. On November 25, 1945, the Congress of the Unification of Youth for National Salvation in the North. On November 13, 1945, the Central Committee of the Central Committee for the Unification of Youth for National Salvation were held, and on December 16, 1945, the Viet Minh Central Committee was officially established and took the oath to "*absolutely submit to the General Department, unite the whole people, and resolutely support the resistance war, maintain independence, resolutely support the Government of the Republic, resolutely support the Government of Ho Chi Minh*". As a result, the number of people participating in National Salvation Associations increased rapidly. By November 1945, the Central region alone had 181,676 members who were young people for national salvation. After a year of independence, the total number of women's members for national salvation reached 50,000, of which 200,000 were in the South, 130,000 in the North, and 160,000 in the Central region. After the August Revolution, the number of union members of workers for national salvation increased from 150,000 by the beginning of 1946 to 220,000 and by the end of 1946 to 30,000. Thus, in just a short time after taking power, the total number of members of the Viet Minh Front had increased to nearly 5 million people, many high-ranking civil servants, mandarins, soldiers, monks, etc. monks, progressive landowners joined national salvation organizations.

The Party strongly supports and helps the Democratic Vietnam Party, a member of the Viet Minh front, to operate and develop. The influence and prestige of this Party is increasing day by day. The number of bourgeois, patriotic and progressive landowners applying to join was much larger. On July 22, 1946, the Socialist Party of Vietnam, the political party of patriotic intellectuals, was also organized. From here, true intellectuals have a unified organization, a voice, and a common action for national independence, national reunification and the interests of the whole people. Many other forms of organization were also established in turn in order to widely gather groups and individuals with different political orientations and colors, such as on December 28, 1945 Vietnam press union was established; on May 27, 1946 Vietnam General Confederation of Labor was established; on October 20, 1946 Vietnam Women's Union was established. By May 1946, although the Viet Minh Front had been consolidated for a long time, the majority of the people had gathered in the organizations of the front, but the Viet Minh

still did not include some of the upper classes. There are some people who have a national spirit but for some other reason have not joined the Viet Minh. There are others who do not agree with the invading French colonialists but are indifferent to the Viet Minh and some bourgeois intellectuals. The South also did not approve of "self-governing Cochinchina". In order to thoroughly isolate the enemy and unite the nation more widely and strongly, on May 26, 1946, the Party established the United Nations Association of Vietnamese People, called Lien Viet for short, a new form of organization. of the united national front "*The Vietnam National Union is not a single united front of patriotic parties, such as the Viet Minh. It is a bloc that unites different parties, factions, and classes of people together for one purpose: for the sake of the country, that is the All-People's United Front*". On the other hand, "*The Vietnam National Union, not only advocates for the freedom of the Vietnamese people to be liberated like the Viet Minh Front, but also fights for the integrity of Vietnam's territory, and that Vietnam occupies the rich and powerful*". With the Vietnam National Union, the Party has united almost everyone who can unite, enlisting everyone who can, including some members of Viet Cach, Viet Quoc, Viet Minh and Lien Viet, two forms of interlocking front organization, coexisting are unique, creative and characteristic features of the great unity policy in this period.

Along with unifying the organization, the Party directed the implementation of a series of specific measures both to encourage, educate and guide the masses to practice great solidarity, and to deal with immediate urgent situations. The main contents of the measures are:

First, take care of the people's essential interests, build and consolidate a firm belief among the people, and resolutely rely on the people to help the revolution overcome difficulties and challenges. President Ho Chi Minh said: "*If the country is independent, but the people do not enjoy happiness and freedom, then that independence has no meaning*". Happiness for the people is something that is thought of throughout all activities of the Party and the government. The current circumstances may not yet allow the Party to do that fully, but the Party has done all it can to pursue happiness for the people and foster the people's strength. The minimum democratic freedoms such as freedom of assembly, freedom of movement, freedom of speech, freedom of residence, etc. were issued right after the successful revolution. The government immediately implemented nationwide the confiscation of land by the imperialists and Vietnamese fraudsters, divided among the poor farmers partly, and partly set up state-owned farms; redistribution of public fields according to democratic principles to both men and women; temporarily allocating all private fields to farmers who lack fields; issued a circular to reduce rent by 25%; issued a decree abolishing the personal tax and other unreasonable taxes, reducing the land tax by 20%; tax exemption for flooded areas; ... For the working class, the 8-hour working day regime is promulgated. Workers have the right to attend political and military training classes of the government and open unions while maintaining their salaries...

For the bourgeoisie and patriotic and progressive landowners, the revolutionary government encourages encourage them to invest, do business, and expand industries beneficial to the nation's livelihood; temporarily not taxing progressive income for them,

issued a notice guiding the conciliation measures in conflicts of interest between landlords and farmers; encouraged landlords to help farmers produce and create jobs for poor farmers, temporarily still applying the 1936 labor code, a relatively progressive code for the current labor system ... for ethnic minorities, in October 1945 the government announced the policy of equality and union of all ethnic groups Viet, Tay, Nan, Meo... into one block; establishing the House of Ethnic Minorities to implement the Party's ethnic policy; organizing help in all aspects for ethnic minorities; organize conferences of representatives of ethnic groups to enhance mutual understanding and solidarity... For religions, the government sets forth policies on freedom of belief, religious solidarity, improvement of living standards, etc. raise the cultural level of people of all religions; resolutely punish those who take advantage of religion to divide the nation, treason against the people...

Resistance war in the South, hunger relief in the North and eradication of ignorance are the most urgent tasks, the Party advocates relying entirely on the people, promoting the nation's patriotic tradition, and the entire people devote themselves to saving the country. Responding to the Party's call, an unprecedented "*entering the South*" movement arose, "*the army is on the ground, the people on the road are full*". Most people of all ages, regardless of class, religion, ethnicity, everyone is enthusiastic, and they also want to volunteer to go to the South to fight with the spirit of the whole country for the South's blood, thereby losing their lives. After defeating the French colonialists' strategy of fighting quickly and winning quickly, the French army was imprisoned in the South for a long time, the North and the Central region had more time of relative peace to consolidate the government, build revolutionary strength.

In the movement to eliminate hunger, the movement of "*sharing rice and clothes*" with many creative forms was launched throughout the country, from President Ho Chi Minh to all people (who still can) volunteer to reduce the part of their food in the spirit of 10 days of fasting for one meal to help poor people. The whole people made donations of clothes, medicine, weapons and ammunition... to support the compatriots and soldiers. The "*golden week*" and "*independence fundraising*" campaigns took place with enthusiasm, people volunteered to donate even the last money in their families to the government, sacred family memorabilia for the revolution. The Cham people in Phan Thiet brought even a golden hat (the heirloom of the Cham King that has been kept for 300-400 years) to the Government. The event "*golden week*" ended, people voluntarily donated 370kg of gold, 20 million dong to the independent fund and 40 million dong to the defense support fund . All the people enthusiastically participated in the movement of "*increasing production*" "*all the land for an inch of gold*" to join hands to contribute to repelling hunger. In parallel with the task of fighting hunger, the plan to fight against floods and floods with new fairly large-scale dykes, dykes, and dykes was quickly deployed on the basis of the government and the people working together. Thanks to that, the famine was eliminated, the people's life was gradually stabilized and improved somewhat by more than 1 step, the dyke break ceased, and the people were assured of production.

The Party also took great care of building a foundation for the new regime, eradicating the ignorant enemy to expand the people's knowledge, and a popular scholarly movement was launched. The groups of soldiers to eliminate ignorance were trained quickly, carried out ceremonies to return to all parts of the country. They volunteered for unpaid work, tried their best to educate, persuade and teach the masses, throughout the villages and hamlets from urban to rural, mountainous areas, classrooms were opened everywhere. Most of the tuition fees are covered by the villages themselves. The whole people participated in the eradication of ignorance with the spirit of "*the literate teach the illiterate, the more literate teach those who know little*". Thanks to that, ignorance was repelled an important step. In two years we have taught more than 4 million people to literate, many villages and communes are all literate. A new life advocacy committee was established, systematically from the central to the local, a new atmosphere, a new sentiment, a new system of moral values was born from the city to the countryside. The good traditions of the nation were revived, the old social evils were gradually pushed back, replaced by healthy social activities, pure human affection and revolutionary love. Besides, the Party strengthened and promoted the people's mastery, reformed the government to make the revolutionary government truly by the people, for the people. Just six days after the declaration of independence, the provisional government issued a Decree stipulating that after two months, a general election would be held to elect the National Assembly. The right to stand for election and to vote is open to all Vietnamese citizens aged 18 years and over, regardless of male or female, rich or poor, regardless of religion or ethnicity, except for those who are deprived of their rights and who lost their mind. The decree also stipulates the immediate establishment of a committee to draft the rules of the general election and a committee to draft the constitution to submit to the National Assembly. At the end of October 1945, the election regulations were announced with 12 clauses and 70 articles with basic contents in order to ensure real freedom, democracy and equality for all voters in voting and standing for election, create favorable conditions for voters to exercise their rights and obligations. By the beginning of November 1945, the draft Constitution was also completed, printed and published in newspapers every day for the whole people to comment. On November 9, 1946, at the 2nd National Assembly session (term I) the first Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was officially adopted. Although there were many limitations, but this was the most advanced Constitution in Southeast Asia at that time, it officially recognized the right to master and the obligations of the people. Because of special circumstances, the Constitution had not been approved yet, and the nationwide resistance war broke out, but the spirit and effect of the Constitution were great. The Constitution became a solid legal basis for the people to firmly believe in their revolutionary cause.

Faced with the serious shortcomings of some local People's Committees, the Party decided to immediately reform the system of government agencies in order to maintain the people's trust. The reform was carried out resolutely and widely across the country in terms of organizational structure, personnel issues, spirit, style and working style of the government. Agencies in the government are expanded to ensure the integrity of the

people. Reactionaries, opportunists, and corrupt people are eliminated. People of integrity, for the people, for the country are replaced. Party members in name of Viet Minh capable, enthusiastic and prestigious talents were added to the cadres of the government. The spirit, style and working style of government agencies at all levels must take service of the people as the main thing. All its activities must aim: for the people, by the people, respecting the people. Due to the limitations of historical circumstances, government agencies at all levels still have many unavoidable shortcomings, but it is clear that the reform has consolidated and greatly increased the prestige of the government among the people.

The general election was held on January 6, 1946, but long before that, propaganda and agitation activities were conducted with great enthusiasm, forming a profound political enlightenment campaign. Therefore, election day really became the day of the revolutionary struggle of all classes of people. Many provinces in the South are fighting fiercely, and in many places in North and Central Vietnam, the reactionaries tried to sabotage them, but the general election was still held in many creative ways while ensuring the basic principles of electoral regulations. The overwhelming majority of voters took part in the vote, popularly over 80%, and over 90% in many places. Most constituencies have volunteers to stand for election to shoulder the burden of the country exceeding the requirements. Many officials, comrades and compatriots have heroically sacrificed for the victory of the general election. As a result, the whole people elected 330 members of the National Assembly, of which 96% are men, 4% of women, 57% of party members, and 43% of nonpartisan people. Intellectuals 61%, farmers 22%, workers 6%, industrialists 6% and merchants 5%. The success of the General Election is strong evidence, showing the iron determination to gain independence and unify the country and the unwavering support of the whole people for the revolutionary government led by President Ho Chi Minh. The National Assembly is the epitome of the great national unity bloc.

3. Some comments

President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: *"There is nothing in the sky more precious than the people. In the world nothing is stronger than the united strength of the people"*. He affirmed, if the people are strong, no soldier or gun can be the enemy. *"If the leadership is good, then no matter how difficult and great the people are, they can do it"*. The historical fact has proven that the people's power is invincible, the potential of the people is infinite. Due to the great unity of the whole people, the Communist Party has unleashed that infinity and infinity. The solidarity, spirit and strength of the Vietnamese people at that time were exactly like Lenin's remark at the time of Russia after the October Revolution: *"It is never possible to defeat the people of a country when the majority of workers and the farmers understood, felt that they were defending their government for themselves, the workers' government; that they are defending a cause whose victory will ensure for themselves and their descendants the ability to enjoy all the cultural happiness, all the creations of human labor"*. Thus, by the strength of the

people and the skillful use and promotion of the strength - the great unity bloc of the Communist Party, the revolution has won, the danger has passed, the whole people, the whole country of Vietnam entered a new and steady battle.

In the extremely difficult and complicated circumstances of the years 1945-1946, the good resolution of the problem of great national unity has demonstrated the ingenious and ingenious leadership of the Party, led by President Ho Chi Minh. After all, the main thing is not that the Communist Party has done much for the people, but that the Party has done it right for the people.

The Party has built a government that is truly by the people, truly for the people. The cadres of the Party and the government are concerned with the concerns of the people and enjoy the joys of the people. There is no distance between the people and the cadres. The cadres respect the people, the people believe in the Party and the cadres that come from them. Although the cadres still have many shortcomings, the government agencies are still inexperienced, not really in order, but the people still realize that it is their government, fighting for the people, so they wholeheartedly strongly agree with the government.

The Party has grasped the most ardent aspirations of the whole people and sacrificed without fear of hardships with the spirit of: Independence for the nation, unification for the country, happiness for the people. After long years of living in slavery under the heels of the colonialists, the Vietnamese people have no greater desire than to be independent and free. Due to the limitations of history, people's awareness is limited, their national consciousness is associated with all that is very practical. For workers, it is work and life. For farmers it is the field, garden plot, ferry market, taxes. With small traders, small owners it is free trade, open business, etc. The Party and Government have not done all, but from the Party, there is a belief that people realize that the Party and Government will do everything. Therefore, the whole people followed the Party, believed in the Party, the whole people united around the Party and leader Ho Chi Minh.

Thus, only when we put ourselves in the difficulties and complexities of the situation, we can understand the truth and creativity of the Party in its policy of solving the problem of the great unity of the whole people at that time. Putting a long, great cause, lofty and glorious ideals into each specific daily task to educate and motivate the masses, that is the basis for creating the Party's ingenious creativity, making the Party differentiated it from other parties in other countries in the world, making the Party the strongest and greatest Party in the hearts of the people during the perilous years of the country at that time.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

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