

The Party's Creative Application and Development of the Thesis on the Relationship between Industrial and Agricultural Development in Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on Socialist Industrialization in the Implementation of Industrialization and Modernization in Our Country from the 13th National Congress to the Present

Tran Thi Binh¹, Duong Thi Thanh Hai²

Abstract

Ho Chi Minh's ideology on socialist industrialization, including his thesis on the relationship between industry and agriculture in the industrialization process, reflects his creative perspectives. His thoughts on the connection between agriculture and industry remain highly relevant both theoretically and practically, serving as a guiding principle for the Party and the State in formulating policies for agricultural and rural development during the implementation of national industrialization and modernization from the 13th National Congress to the present. This article aims to clarify the Party's creative application and development of Ho Chi Minh's thesis on the relationship between industrial and agricultural development in socialist industrialization, particularly in the country's industrialization and modernization efforts since the 13th National Congress.

Keywords: *Relationship between industry and agriculture, Ho Chi Minh's ideology, socialist industrialization, 13th National Congress.*

Introduction

In the process of building socialism in Vietnam, the ideological legacy of President Ho Chi Minh continues to serve as a foundational compass for the Party's strategic vision, particularly in the realm of industrialization and modernization. Among his many contributions, Ho Chi Minh's thesis on the dialectical relationship between industrial and agricultural development stands out as a profound and enduring insight. He emphasized that agriculture must serve as the foundation for industrial growth, and that the two sectors are interdependent in creating a prosperous and resilient socialist economy. This perspective was not only theoretically sound but also deeply rooted in the practical realities of Vietnam as a post-war, agrarian society.

From the early stages of national reconstruction, Ho Chi Minh advocated for a model of socialist industrialization that prioritized the development of agriculture as a prerequisite for industrial progress. His vision extended beyond economic transformation to encompass national defense, social welfare, and cultural advancement. By linking industrialization with the improvement of people's livelihoods and the strengthening of national sovereignty, he laid the groundwork for a comprehensive and human-centered approach to development.

Since the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Party has creatively applied and further developed Ho Chi Minh's thesis in its policies and strategies for industrialization and modernization. This period marks a renewed emphasis on harmonizing industrial and agricultural growth, integrating economic development with national defense, and leveraging cultural and human resources to build a modern socialist nation. The Party's approach reflects both continuity with Ho Chi Minh's ideological framework and innovation in adapting it to the challenges and opportunities of the contemporary era.

Ho Chi Minh's Perspective on Socialist Industrialization and the Relationship Between Agriculture and Industry in National Development

Socialist Industrialization in Ho Chi Minh's Ideology

¹Nghe An University, Nghe An, Vietnam.

² Vinh University, Nghe An, Vietnam.

According to Ho Chi Minh's views, industrialization is closely linked to socialism and Vietnam's path toward socialism. Therefore, after the liberation of the North in 1954, the Party and the Government began building socialism, paying special attention to establishing the foundations, prerequisites, and conditions for industrialization in Vietnam. Discussing the role of socialist industrialization, he emphasized: *"That is the path we must take: the path of industrializing the country... Socialist industrialization remains our common goal of striving, the true path to prosperity for our people"* (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, Volume 12, p. 445).

Understanding Vietnam's characteristics as an underdeveloped agricultural country lacking technical infrastructure and experiencing fierce warfare, President Ho Chi Minh also proposed a method for implementing industrialization in our country: *"To develop industry and the economy in general, agriculture must be prioritized as the foundation, the core. If agriculture does not develop, there is no basis for industrial development, because agriculture provides raw materials and food for industry and consumes industrial goods"* (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, Volume 12, p. 635).

Regarding the implementation of the first five-year plan, he also emphasized: *"The first long-term plan of the period of socialist industrialization in our country"* (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, Volume 12, p. 450).

Thus, President Ho Chi Minh highlighted that socialist industrialization is the true path to the happiness of our people. Recognizing this early on, he believed that to improve people's living standards, Vietnam must successfully build socialism, because: *"Socialism means ensuring that people have enough food, enough clothing, and increasing happiness. Everyone should be able to go to school, receive medical care when sick, and retire when they are too old to work. Harmful customs should gradually be eliminated (For example: marrying too young, excessive rituals, overindulgent feasting, laziness...). In summary, society progresses, material wealth increases, and spiritual well-being improves—that is socialism"* (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, Volume 13, p. 438).

Ho Chi Minh also emphasized that building the material and technical foundations of socialism and carrying out industrialization under socialist orientation is a means to serve production, improve people's lives, and protect the nation. According to him, socialist industrialization would establish a large-scale production system with a modern industrial-agricultural structure. When both industry and agriculture develop, the people prosper, and the country becomes stronger. Industrialization also strengthens the military and national defense by ensuring access to weapons, technical equipment, and logistics. Additionally, it contributes to the development of a defense industry capable of self-repairing and producing weapons to meet the growing needs of the armed forces and the People's Army. Clearly, this viewpoint highlights the objective necessity of socialist industrialization during Vietnam's transitional period toward socialism while affirming its profound impact on all aspects of people's lives (Nguyen Minh Duc, 2015).

In Ho Chi Minh's ideology, national defense and economic development are distinct domains, but fundamentally, they are unified and closely related. From the early days of the resistance for national independence, in his letter *"To Vietnamese Farmers"* dated December 7, 1945, he explicitly addressed the relationship between nation-building, national defense, and economic development: *"For national salvation, soldiers fight on the battlefield; for nation-building, farmers strive in the fields. Soldiers work hard to protect the country. Farmers work hard to support soldiers. The two occupations are different, but in reality, they cooperate. Therefore, both sides contribute to the nation and are heroes."* (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, Volume 4, p. 134).

This thought reflects his strategic revolutionary leadership, which emphasized the necessity of integrating the economy with national defense and vice versa. It also demonstrates a creative application of Lenin's thesis on the *"necessity of protecting socialism as the homeland"* within the specific conditions of the Vietnamese revolution.

Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on the Dialectical Relationship Between Industry and Agriculture in the Process of National Industrialization and Modernization

Throughout his leadership of the Vietnamese revolution, President Ho Chi Minh paid great attention to the relationship between the key components of the national economy. The economy consists of essential sectors, including agriculture, industry, and commerce. Among them, he consistently regarded industry and agriculture as the two most important sectors due to their close interdependence. In his writings, he often emphasized: *"Industry develops, so agriculture must also develop. Therefore, industry and agriculture must support each other and grow together, just like two strong legs moving in unison for a faster and more successful journey. This is the essence of the worker-peasant alliance to build*

socialism and create a prosperous and happy life for the people." (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, Volume 13, p. 376).

However, he identified agriculture as the fundamental starting point for economic development, explaining: *"Agriculture provides food, raw materials, and plays a key role in exports. Rural areas are the largest consumer market today. Therefore, improving and developing agriculture is necessary to establish a foundation for the growth of other economic sectors."* (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, Volume 12, p. 413).

It is evident that agriculture addresses the most basic, essential needs of human existence—food, clothing, and shelter—with food being the foremost necessity. Only when these needs are met at a certain level can people pursue higher aspirations. Ho Chi Minh stressed: *"All human societies are rooted in agriculture. If people want to eat well, they must cultivate abundantly. If a nation seeks prosperity, it must develop agriculture. We must not waste even a single inch of land—we should cherish every inch as if it were gold."* (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, Volume 4, p. 134). Thus, he regarded agricultural development as a priority task for the Party, the State, and the people. He wrote: *"Currently, the Party and the Government have decided to restore the economy, with agricultural production as the main focus."* (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, Volume 10, p. 184).

Nonetheless, he acknowledged that agriculture could only thrive and yield abundant output when supported by industrial expansion and the application of machinery in farming. According to him, the path to socialism required a transitional period in which Vietnam would evolve from an underdeveloped agricultural country into an industrialized nation. While he affirmed the foundational role of agriculture, he also recognized that industrialization was the essential route to advancing production and improving people's livelihoods. Although he valued the balanced development of both agriculture and industry, he noted that in the initial stages, agriculture played a crucial role in stimulating growth across other economic sectors.

Ho Chi Minh's economic ideology regarding the relationship between agriculture and industry during the transitional period consistently emphasizes the necessity of prioritizing agricultural development while recognizing the dialectical interaction between the two sectors. Agricultural growth is the initial focus, but industrial expansion is crucial for supporting and advancing agriculture. Clearly, Ho Chi Minh identified and systematically addressed this relationship, ensuring the sustainable development of a socialist economy and the improvement of people's living standards (Pham Viet Dung, 2021). In other words, this approach serves as the foundation and key factor guaranteeing the success of socialist industrialization in Vietnam.

The Party's Creative Application and Development of Ho Chi Minh's Thesis on the Relationship Between Industry and Agriculture in Socialist Industrialization for National Industrialization and Modernization Since the 13th National Congress

From its inception, the Communist Party of Vietnam has adopted Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh's ideology as its foundation and guiding principle. Therefore, Ho Chi Minh's perspective on the relationship between industry and agriculture in socialist industrialization serves as the theoretical basis for national industrialization and modernization in the post-13th National Congress era. Building upon his assertion that industrialization is a fundamental task in the transition to socialism, the Party has consistently reaffirmed its commitment to advancing this initiative in the years ahead.

Since Vietnam's economic reform (Đổi mới) in 1986, the centrally planned economic system has gradually transitioned to a market-oriented economy with increased openness. As a result, at the 7th Plenum of the 7th Central Committee in 1994, the Party formulated a national industrialization strategy for the integration era. From that point onward, industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas became a crucial focus. Resolution No. 26-NQ/TW (August 5, 2008) of the 7th Plenum of the 10th Central Committee, titled "On Agriculture, Farmers, and Rural Areas," defined the core tasks of agricultural and rural industrialization. The Resolutions of the 11th and 12th National Congresses continued to emphasize the significance of agriculture and the necessity of integrating industry and agriculture in the socialist industrialization and modernization process.

Building upon past achievements, the 13th National Congress reaffirmed the commitment to industrialization and modernization through advancements in science, technology, and innovation. Given Vietnam's unique conditions, to become a modern, industrialized nation with middle-high income and an economy driven by technology, innovation, and digital transformation, continued industrialization and modernization are indispensable. The 10-Year Socio-Economic Development Strategy (2021-

2030), endorsed at the 13th National Congress, explicitly states, "Continuing to accelerate industrialization and modernization based on scientific and technological advancements, innovation, and the achievements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution in our country."

Applying and creatively developing Ho Chi Minh's thesis on the relationship between industry and agriculture in socialist industrialization, the documents of the 13th National Congress outline key priorities: "Promote industrialization and modernization nationwide; focus on infrastructure development and urban expansion; integrate rural economic growth with new rural development; prioritize resources for rural infrastructure, particularly in mountainous and ethnic minority regions; accelerate national digital transformation; advance the digital economy based on science, technology, and innovation; harmonize domestic and international economic conditions; enhance productivity, quality, efficiency, and competitiveness of the economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p. 115).

For industry: "Build a strong national industrial sector. Restructure industry, enhance technological capabilities, and accelerate the transition to digital technologies. Focus on developing foundational industries, particularly mechanical engineering, manufacturing, and supporting industries, to strengthen economic autonomy and enable deeper participation in global value chains. Prioritize high-tech, environmentally friendly industries. Develop defense and security industries while also serving civilian needs. Utilize new and modern technologies to advance industries where Vietnam has a competitive advantage (e.g., agricultural processing, textiles, footwear), generating employment, boosting exports, and contributing significantly to national value-added. Optimize industrial distribution across territories; enhance technological and scientific expertise in construction to enable large-scale, complex, and modern projects with domestic and international competitiveness" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, pp. 123-124).

Regarding agriculture, the Resolution of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam affirms: "Agriculture has undergone a significant transformation towards commodity production, the application of high technology, and the improvement of quality and efficiency, continuing to be the pillar of the economy; rural economy continues to develop; the new rural construction program has achieved significant results, completed nearly two years earlier than planned, contributing to the transformation of the rural landscape and farmers' lives" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, pp. 61–62) and "Continue to effectively implement the policy of agricultural restructuring, develop agriculture and the rural economy in conjunction with new rural construction towards ecological agriculture, modern countryside, and civilized farmers. Focus on developing large-scale commodity agriculture, applying high technology; leveraging the potential and advantages of each region and locality. Strengthen the connection between agriculture with industry and services; production with preservation, processing, consumption, brand building, and enhancing the value of agricultural products in value chains. Encourage the development of household economies and cooperative economies, with cooperatives as the core, attract business investments, and reform state management to improve agricultural productivity, quality, and efficiency while adapting to climate change and ensuring food safety. Develop agricultural and rural infrastructure systems; connect rural areas with urban centers; continue promoting the national target program of building advanced new rural areas, fostering cultural life, model new rural areas, and protecting the ecological environment" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, pp. 124–125).

Based on the assessment of achievements, limitations, and the causes of shortcomings in the process of industrialization and modernization, along with an analysis of the new domestic and international context and emerging issues, the Party Central Committee unanimously issued Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW on November 17, 2022, regarding "Continuing to accelerate the industrialization and modernization of the country by 2030, with a vision towards 2045." Accordingly, the guiding principles set forth state: "Industrialization and modernization must optimally utilize and enhance the nation's and each region's and locality's potential and advantages, the benefits of a latecomer economy, and the golden population period; ensure a synchronized and efficient combination of sequential development with leapfrogging; rapidly transition from processing and assembly to research, design, and production in Vietnam; focus on developing key service sectors with competitive advantages, high knowledge and technology content, and emphasize the servicization of industries. Consider the development of manufacturing and processing industries as pivotal; regard digital transformation as a breakthrough approach to shorten the industrialization and modernization process; prioritize the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and rural areas as one of the top tasks." A key highlight of the Resolution is the recognition that industrialization and modernization encompass all sectors and activities of a country, and that the development of science, technology, and innovation is the foremost decisive factor for success in industrialization and modernization.

Resolution No. 29-NQ/TW also sets the general goal for 2030: "Vietnam will essentially meet the criteria of an industrialized nation, be a developing country with modern industry and high middle-income status; the living standards of the people will be enhanced; a strong national industry will be established with new production capabilities, self-sufficiency, adaptability, and resilience, gradually mastering core technologies, foundational technologies in key and priority industries, and cutting-edge industries. Agriculture will develop rapidly and sustainably towards ecological farming, incorporating advanced science and technology applications. Service sectors will be comprehensively restructured on a modern digital technology foundation, with improved quality, efficiency, and competitiveness, forming many new high-value-added service industries." From this, it can be seen that the Resolution clarifies the importance and role of industrialization and modernization in the socio-economic development of the country, considering "industrialization and modernization as the central task of the national socio-economic development strategy, aimed at building an independent and autonomous economy with active and deep international integration, rapid and sustainable development, ultimately becoming a developed country with high income under socialist orientation."

It can be said that one of the key aspects of promoting industrialization and modernization as outlined in the 13th National Congress is reliance on the foundation of science, technology, and innovation. A review of recent Party documents shows that industrialization and modernization are identified as crucial elements to achieving a shortened industrialization process, bringing Vietnam into industrialized status in a modern direction. The content is comprehensive and specific, detailing the criteria, scope, and implementation methods. The documents of the 13th National Congress inherit previous principles while emphasizing core tasks tailored to domestic and international conditions, especially "strongly promoting research, transfer, and application of scientific and technological advancements, fostering innovation, particularly the achievements of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, so that science and technology truly become the main drivers of economic growth. Intensify national digital transformation, develop the digital economy and digital society to create breakthroughs in productivity, quality, efficiency, and the competitiveness of the economy" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, p. 46).

The 10-year Socio-Economic Development Strategy for 2021–2030 emphasizes: "Continuing to accelerate industrialization and modernization on the foundation of science, technology, innovation, and technological achievements from the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Develop national, regional, sectoral, and field-specific planning and plans that align with the country's realities to enhance economic autonomy, adaptability, and resilience. Promote key economic sectors and areas with potential and untapped room for growth as drivers of economic progress, aiming to catch up, stay abreast, and surpass regional and global developments in certain areas" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, pp. 235–236). The notable innovation in this strategy is the clear assertion that industrialization and modernization must be based on science, technology, and innovation, effectively leveraging the Fourth Industrial Revolution to create breakthroughs and gain competitive advantages in certain industries. At the same time, the strategy calls for building a strong national industry with an emphasis on both foundational industries and high-tech sectors that drive productivity, quality, and economic efficiency.

Despite the different Party Congresses with varying expressions and urgent priorities for each development phase, the Communist Party has consistently put forward and directed the implementation of strategies with an overarching spirit that remains unchanged: promoting industrialization and modernization to transform Vietnam into a developed industrial nation with advanced technical infrastructure, a rational economic structure, and production relations suitable for the level of productive forces, ultimately improving people's quality of life. Clearly, the application of President Ho Chi Minh's thought in response to contemporary demands and contexts will significantly contribute to advancing Vietnam's economy in this period. Thus, to effectively develop and apply Ho Chi Minh's ideological perspective on the relationship between industry and agriculture in the industrialization and modernization process post-13th National Congress, several considerations should be taken into account:

First, valuing both agriculture and industry in the process of industrialization and modernization Vietnam is an agricultural country with the potential to build its competitive advantage and truly become an agricultural powerhouse. Especially in the face of challenges such as food security, ecological environment, and population explosion, agriculture will always hold an important position in social life, economic development, and national political stability. Therefore, agriculture and industry should develop harmoniously and support each other. If agriculture and the rural economy do not develop alongside industrial growth, it will lead to economic imbalance, exacerbating issues such as poverty, inequality, and unemployment. Clearly, ensuring synchronized economic development in Vietnam

under current circumstances means avoiding an imbalance between agriculture and industry—neither hindering nor conflicting with each other, nor sacrificing one for the benefit of the other (Phạm Việt Dũng, 2021). To integrate the development of agriculture and industry, the Party should focus on substantial investment in rural infrastructure, including transportation, irrigation, electricity, water supply, healthcare, and education, which must be upgraded and modernized comprehensively to facilitate rural industrialization. Additionally, functional agencies and local authorities should prioritize developing high-quality human resources for rural areas through vocational training programs, skill enhancement initiatives—particularly training in cultivation techniques, production management, and modern technology applications—to help farmers gain knowledge, improve production efficiency, and access advanced production models.

Second, continuing to innovate the growth model and restructure agriculture towards modernization. Although Vietnam has seen positive changes, it remains an agricultural nation that has not yet achieved full modernization. Thus, it is necessary to innovate the growth model and accelerate agricultural restructuring towards modernity, large-scale commodity production, linked with processing industries and market integration. The 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam emphasizes the continued reform of the growth model while maximizing opportunities from the Fourth Industrial Revolution, based on scientific and technological advancements and innovation. “Continue to strongly reform the economic growth model, shifting the economy towards a growth model based on productivity improvement, scientific and technological progress, innovation, high-quality human resources, and the efficient use of resources to enhance the quality, efficiency, and competitiveness of the economy. Improve the investment and business environment, promote entrepreneurial innovation, develop sectors, industries, and enterprises leveraging technological achievements, particularly from the Fourth Industrial Revolution; develop competitive advantage products, high-tech products with high added value, and environmentally friendly products, effectively integrating into global production networks and value chains... Restructure industries, agriculture, and services towards developing sectors and products with potential, advantages, high technological content, and strong competitiveness” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021, pp. 120–121). To develop agriculture under industrialization and modernization, efforts must be made to enhance high-tech agriculture and gradually form a high-quality agricultural workforce. Special attention should be given to modernizing agriculture sustainably, promoting large-scale commodity production, and applying science, technology, and innovation to boost productivity, quality, and efficiency, improve farmers' livelihoods, and build a civilized, modern countryside. In specialized agricultural zones, necessary infrastructure should be developed, along with policies to establish industrial zones serving agriculture and clusters of service industries supporting agricultural production.

Third, bringing industry to rural areas. Over the years, Vietnam has made significant efforts to promote industrialization and urbanization. Accordingly, bringing industry to rural areas can support agriculture by fostering large-scale commodity production linked with processing industries, facilitating mechanization, electrification, irrigation development, and applying scientific and technological achievements in agricultural production. To achieve these goals, it is essential to build factories, establish industrial zones, plan investments in infrastructure, develop production sites and craft villages in rural areas, and prioritize industries supplying agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, mechanized equipment, and processing industries. Industrial production planning should be closely tied to specialized agricultural production zones and service development regions.

Conclusion

The study of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the relationship between industry and agriculture reveals his profound, forward-thinking vision, encompassing a multifaceted and strategic approach to Vietnam's economic development. His perspectives remain remarkably relevant, offering essential guidance as the country continues its transition to socialism. With the rapid expansion of science and technology, coupled with the intensifying demands of international integration, Ho Chi Minh's thoughts on industrial-agricultural relations in nation-building and development, particularly the application of scientific and technological advancements, the fostering of productive forces, and the shaping of socialist-oriented production relations, retain significant theoretical and practical value.

Recognizing the depth of his ideology, the Communist Party of Vietnam has skillfully and innovatively applied Ho Chi Minh's insights, ensuring a harmonious balance between industry and agriculture throughout the country's industrialization and modernization efforts. This strategic implementation has not only driven Vietnam toward sustainable economic growth but has also steadily improved the quality of life for its people. Indeed, these ideological principles serve as a guiding compass, illuminating the

pathway to building a resilient, self-sufficient economy, particularly in the period following the 13th National Congress.

In reality, Vietnam's economy has experienced remarkable progress by embracing Ho Chi Minh's philosophies. The country has achieved key milestones in infrastructure development, high-tech agricultural innovation, and industrial expansion, all of which have contributed to significant improvements in the well-being of its citizens. By maintaining a strong emphasis on scientific and technological breakthroughs, Vietnam continues to enhance its global competitiveness while ensuring economic stability and social advancement.

Ho Chi Minh's ideology has proven timeless, demonstrating that a nation's industrialization must be deeply interconnected with agriculture to create a balanced, prosperous economy. His emphasis on leveraging modern technology, advancing education, and fostering innovation underscores the need for continuous adaptation in an ever-evolving global landscape. By steadfastly adhering to his principles, Vietnam is not only strengthening its economic foundations but also reinforcing its standing on the international stage, emerging as a dynamic player in global trade, innovation, and sustainable development.

Thus, Ho Chi Minh's ideological framework remains a beacon of wisdom, guiding Vietnam toward a future of industrial strength, agricultural sustainability, and socio-economic prosperity. The nation, driven by this enduring vision, continues to harness the synergy between industry and agriculture, ensuring a stable, inclusive, and resilient economy that supports long-term national growth and global integration.

References

- 1) Pham Viet Dung (2021), The Relationship Between Agriculture and Industry in Nation-Building and Development According to Ho Chi Minh's Ideology – Application in Improving the Current Economic Sector Structure, accessed at: <https://www.tapchicongsan.org.vn/web/guest/kinh-te/-/2018/824054/moi-quan-he-giua-nong-nghiep-va-cong-nghiep-trong-xay-dung-va-phat-trien-dat-nuoc-theo-tu-tuong-ho-chi-minh---van-dung-vao-hoan-thien-co-cau-nganh-kinh-te-hien-nay.aspx>, October 9, 2024.
- 2) Communist Party of Vietnam (2021), Documents of the 13th National Congress of Delegates, National Political Publishing House, Truth, Hanoi.
- 3) Nguyen Minh Duc (2015), Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on Socialist Industrialization and National Defense, accessed at: <https://tulieuvankien.dangcongsan.vn/c-mac-angghen-lenin-ho-chi-minh/ho-chi-minh/nghien-cuu-hoc-tap-tu-tuong/tu-tuong-ho-chi-minh-ve-cong-nghiep-hoa-xa-hoi-chu-nghia-voi-su-nghiep-bao-ve-to-quoc-2034>, October 13, 2024.
- 4) Ho Chi Minh (2011), Complete Works, Volume 4, National Political Publishing House, Truth, Hanoi.
- 5) Ho Chi Minh (2011), Complete Works, Volume 10, National Political Publishing House, Truth, Hanoi.
- 6) Ho Chi Minh (2011), Complete Works, Volume 12, National Political Publishing House, Truth, Hanoi.
- 7) Ho Chi Minh (2011), Complete Works, Volume 13, National Political Publishing House, Truth, Hanoi.