

BUILDING THE GREAT NATIONAL UNITY BLOC – POLITICAL MEASURES OF HO CHI MINH TO PROTECT NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE IN VIETNAM IN THE PERIOD 1945 - 1954

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Abstract: Building the great national unity bloc was one of special political measures of Ho Chi Minh in the period 1945 – 1954 in order to gather forces to the maximum, perform the goals, namely: maintaining the independence, protecting revolutionary accomplishments. With the aforementioned meaning, in this article, the authors develop into two contents: *firstly*, Ho Chi Minh flexibly implemented the policy of national unity on the basis of harmoniously settling the issues of nationality and social classes in revolutionary practice; The *second* one is his creativity in building and organizing the great national unity bloc through the form of the National United Front. Thereby, we can see the flexibility and suppleness in Ho Chi Minh's strategy of great national unity - an important factor contributing to the great victory of the Vietnamese revolution in general and in the period 1945 - 1954 in particular.

Keywords: Great national unity, political measures, Ho Chi minh, national independence, Vietnam, period 1945 – 1954.

1. INTRODUCTION

Great national unity is the basic idea, a consistent strategy throughout Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary life, because, according to him, unity was the invincible force to overcome all difficulties, a vital matter determining the success of the revolution. With a sharp political vision and a noble humane spirit, throughout his life, Ho Chi Minh constantly built a large and solid great national unity bloc. He is the embodiment of Vietnamese great national unity bloc. The period 1945 - 1954 - the period associated with the proactive role and movements of Ho Chi Minh in building and organizing the great national unity bloc in order to maintain the national independence

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1.1. Flexibly implement the policy of great national unity

The interest issue of different strata in the society is expressed through pairs of categories, namely: "*Individual - collective; family - society; part - whole; classes - nation; national - international*" [8, p.133-134]. These pairs of categories always raise problems to leaders and pioneering political organizations that need adequate resolutions. These pairs of categories present a complex and criss-cross relationship, and always contain two sides of a combination of "unity and contradiction". During the movement of real life, these pairs of categories are constantly changing, in which the relationship of the nation and social classes plays a core role. Properly resolving this relationship is a strategic and extremely difficult work. In Ho Chi Minh's political mindset and practical activities, the proper and rational settlement of the nation and classes relationship is shown in diverse, vivid, creative and unique aspects. Especially in the strategy of

great national unity (1945 - 1954), Ho Chi Minh correctly assessed the role, position and relationship of classes, strata, ethnic groups and religions in the society to organize and put them into the nation-building and resistance.

Nation and classes are two categories with different content and reflect different social relations, each of which has its own historical role in the development of the society, but they have integral relationship and interact with each other. The relationship between nation and classes in historical conditions and certain historical periods is also manifested as two sides of the same problem, dialectically acting upon each other in the unity of a nation state. The relationship between nation and classes is the inseparable dialectical relationship of a unity.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism claim that only standing on the stance of the proletariat and proletarian revolution can properly settle the national issues. Resolving the class issues is the basis for settling the national issue, resolving the problem of nation and classes in the dependence on the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. K. Marx and F. Engels supposed that by eliminating the human exploitation, the national exploitation would also be eliminated, when the resistance between classes no longer existed, the resistance between nations would disappear.

From patriotism and national spirit to Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh chose the proletarian revolution for the Vietnamese revolution; He inherited comprehensively, deeply and enriched Marxism-Leninism on the proletarian revolution, including the theory of resolving the national relations and special class in the liberation revolution in colonial countries. Originating from national practice, in Ho Chi Minh's mindset, national independence was the starting point and also a key goal in His career. There, there was always a perfect combination between national interests and class interests. This ideology did not stop at theoretical awareness, it was vividly realized in the practice of Vietnamese revolution. In settling the national and class relationship, Ho Chi Minh always considered the national interests as the first and foremost. This was considered as the supreme principle in the process of leading the revolution, non-class metaphysical nation never existed or a metaphysical class stood outside the nation.

In the period 1945 - 1954, by the method of "analyzing the specific situation", Ho Chi Minh noticed, despite the social context with inherently diverse and complex relationships among social classes and strata which always changed under certain conditions, along with different economic, political and social interests, all classes existed within the nation. From that scientific perception, Ho Chi Minh correctly assessed the role and position of social classes, strata, religions, ethnic groups, taking the common, the similarity to overcome the difference, taking compassion to settle disagreements, step by step bringing them into the work of defending the country, in order to maintain national independence and protect the revolutionary government as the key and consistent point.

The country has just gained independence, our people were free after more than 100 years under French colonial rule and thousands of years under autocratic feudalism, able to live under a new democratic republic regime. With a strong belief in patriotism and national independence of all strata of the patriotic populace, Ho Chi Minh and the revolutionary government dexterously propagated the people, mobilized wisdom and the power of the entire nation to perform the revolutionary mission. Ho Chi Minh affirmed that the motto of the Government of Vietnam was: unifying the people, being determined for the righteousness, and maintaining the independence at all costs. In order to protect the national independence, there must be a legal, constitutional state and the armed forces, but its root is the force of revolution-enlightened populace. To achieve that, it is inevitable to strengthen the expansion of the great national unity bloc, gather a large number of people into organizations so that the people can participate in the cause of nation-building and resistance. Therefore, in the revolutionary practice, in addition to more widely attracting parties, organizations, intellectuals, patriotic individuals who have not yet joined the great national unity bloc for many reasons, Ho Chi Minh also advocated gathering forces previously working in the old government, misled people, uniting Catholicism, uniting ethnic groups in the great family of ethnicity, and uniting patriotic forces in foreign countries.

In Ho Chi Minh's strategy of gathering forces, it can be seen that "people", "the people", "the entire people" are a very large concept containing all Vietnamese people with patriotism, hatred to the enemy, not opposing the interests of the country, nation. Therefore, in order to gather the revolutionary forces and bring into play the strength of the people, it is necessary to implement the great national unity, it is not allowed to leave any force, and be ready to serve the country, great unity to achieve the common goal of the nation, and the people, namely: independence for the nation, freedom and happiness for the people. Many times, Ho Chi Minh affirmed: five fingers included short and long fingers. But both short and long ones gathered at a hand. Among tens of millions of people, people were like this or that, but this or that was our ancestral lineage. So we must be generous. We had to admit that as Lac Hong's descendants, everyone had little or much

patriotism. For the misled people, we had to use fellowship to convert them. Only then would great unity be formed, with great unity, the future would surely be glorious. Therefore, in his strategy of great unity, with the spirit of ignoring the past, tolerance and generosity, Ho Chi Minh encouraged and invited some of officials who used to work in the old government to participate in the new government, new organizations to promote their wisdom and experience for the cause of protecting the national independence.

In order to well implement the policy of national unity, Ho Chi Minh and the Government treated former Emperor Bao Dai and the Nguyen royal family with kindness. Right after his abdication, Ho Chi Minh sent a written order to Hue, on behalf of the provisional government proposing Mr. Vinh Thuy to be the supreme advisor to the Government. The events that He cordially received the Advisor at Tonkin Palace, visited at his home in person, went arm in arm with Vinh Thuy while talking, created an image of national unity that had never been seen in history, between the head of the new Government with the young king who has just abdicated. At the same time, even some members of the royal family of the Nguyen Dynasty were considerably cared for by Ho Chi Minh.

Along with that, with the foresight, immense compassion, the exploitation and use of possible abilities, encouraging this force to participate in the national interests, Ho Chi Minh not only invited famous notables and intellectuals such as Huynh Thuc Khang, Nguyen Van To... to join the government, but also boldly used the ministers and the high-ranked officials of the court of Hue such as Bui Bang Doan, Pham Khac Hoe to serve at the important positions of government.

Thanks to Ho Chi Minh's policy of great unity, in Hue, besides the royal descendants of the Nguyen Dynasty, a lot of great intellectuals and officials removed guilt feelings, quickly gathered under the unity flag of Ho Chi Minh. Later, most of them were attached and loyal to the revolution. This is a very unique point of Ho Chi Minh in the process of gathering the power of the great national unity bloc, this is different from the French revolution, the Russian revolution... In France, after overthrowing the feudal government, King Louis 16 was beheaded.

Even for misled people, even opposition people, Ho Chi Minh still had a strategy to entice, gather, and did not want anyone to stand outside the great national unity bloc, to be manipulated and imposed by the enemy. After the provisional government was launched, Ho Chi Minh immediately sent Mr. Hoang Minh Giam to find Tran Trong Kim when hearing that he had just arrived in Hanoi. Unfortunately, upon arriving, Tran Trong Kim left Hanoi. At that time, by personal decision, Ho Chi Minh ordered to release Ngo Dinh Diem, and then He received Ngo Dinh Diem right after his release, inviting him to cooperate with the Government. However, Ngo Dinh Diem refused.

Ho Chi Minh was also very proactive in gathering and uniting people of all religions for a common cause. He affirmed: national unity, religious unity was to fight the enemy to save the country and the people. With the spirit of unifying Buddhism and Catholicism, he invited bishops like Le Huu Tu and Ho Ngoc Can to join the supreme advisory delegation of the Government.

In the strategy of building the great national unity bloc, Ho Chi Minh also paid special attention to the great unity bloc of all ethnic groups in the great family of ethnic groups in Vietnam. In a letter to the Congress of Southern Ethnic Minorities, Ho Chi Minh wrote: "The Kinh or Tho, Muong or Man, Gia Rai or E De, Xe Dang or Ba Na and other ethnic minorities are all Vietnamese descendants, all biological brothers. Rivers may be dry, mountains may be eroded, but our unity never diminishes. We are determined to contribute our forces to maintain our freedom and independence". [3, p.249]

In gathering forces, Ho Chi Minh paid great attention to the Vietnamese patriotic forces living and working abroad. He affirmed: it was impossible to sit and wait for the talented person to come, but we had to mobilize. Mobilization here did not mean using money, but by sincerity, openness, taking the spirit of patriotism as the motivation, not the motive to have dignity or material benefits. Therefore, thanks to the emotional conversion and influence of Uncle Ho's personality towards intellectuals along with such a righteous, sincere, open-minded policy with highly patriotism motivation, Ho Chi Minh gathered a large number of people, intellectuals to participate, and cling faithfully to the revolution for their entire life.

In particular, during his visit to France in 1946, when he contacted with 2,000 overseas Vietnamese organized by the General Association of Overseas Vietnamese in France, Ho Chi Minh dexterously spoke about unity and efforts for the independence, freedom and territorial integrity for Vietnam. Thereby, He called for and mobilized overseas Vietnamese in France to contribute to the cause of the nation-building and resistance. Ending the talk are two meaningful slogans: Nation first. Fatherland first. By bringing into full play the patriotism in each Vietnamese, Ho Chi Minh succeeded in his strategy

of gathering forces. Some people gave up their positions and jobs with high perquisites in France to follow Ho Chi Minh to return home, participate in and serve the resistance such as: Professor - Doctor Tran Huu Tuoc; Tran Dai Nghia; Professor - Doctor Nguyen Van Huyen or Engineer Vo Quy Huan... With the same spirit, during the resistance war against the French, many intellectuals working abroad returned to serve the country like doctors - agronomist Luong Dinh Cua (from the South, returning from Japan), Professor Dang Van Ngu (Leading Professor of Parasitology in Vietnam, returning from Japan)... This is an important force who devoted their talents, wisdom and strength to the cause of nation-building and resistance. These names have become noble symbols of patriotism, national attachment and the spirit of great national unity. When the resistance war against the French entered a drastic period, thousands of Vietnamese youths were selected to send to the Soviet Union, China and other brother countries in the socialist system to study science and technology, preparing the team of intellectuals for the long-term national construction and defense.

In the strategy of great national unity in the period 1945 - 1954, Ho Chi Minh based on historical materialistic methodology, harmoniously solving the relationship between the nation and the classes and the relationship among the social classes and strata, "neutralized" the antagonism of partial interests in certain circumstances to gather people, and focus on the interests of the entire nation.

In fact, putting national interests as the first is a theoretical creation of Ho Chi Minh. He not only grasped the "soul", creatively applied the class struggle theory of Marxism-Leninism to specific circumstances in Vietnam, but also promoted the our patriotic tradition, the national tradition of respecting the people, appreciating the people, taking the people as the root. This not only created the driving force for the revolution through the settlement of objective conflicts, inherent within the people and the nation; but also concentrated forces on the great national unity bloc under the leadership of the Party. As a result, when carrying out the resistance war against the French colonialism with "all-people" line, Ho Chi Minh brought into full play the strength of national unity, in the spirit: "each citizen is a soldier", all-people war would bring the enemy into "net from heaven to earth", destroy the enemy anywhere, at any time. Together with other factors, we achieved a glorious victory in the resistance war against the French colonialists, and for national independence. That success was associated with Ho Chi Minh – He was the power gathering the great national unity bloc.

1.2. Build and develop the National united front consistent to the reality

National solidarity is a strategy, but it is not limited to ideology, concepts, and calls, but must be turned into material strength, into an organized material force. Therefore, building a national united front is to create a material core to contain the content of unity, this is considered as the sharpest and the most important weapon to defeat all the enemies of Vietnamese revolution.

In the history of long-term class struggle, political parties often have alliances with each other in each period to achieve immediate goals or certain local interests. When the struggle situations or goals are changed, those alliances also shatter, to transform into a new form of struggle. That is a temporary political tactic. The people's fronts in France, Spain ... in the period 1936 - 1939 were established under the Resolution of the 7th Congress of the Communist International was just a tactical matter.

In Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh's issue of building and developing National united front to mobilize and gather the strength of the entire nation against the enemy is not a strategic temporary political tactic, but that is a basic and consistent strategy throughout the entire Vietnamese revolution, from national independence to socialism; in the struggle for achieving, maintaining, building, and consolidating the revolutionary government. However, depending on certain historical period, the forms of the national united front have been different, even many types of fronts exist at the same time, but its political purpose does not change.

From an early stage, Ho Chi Minh identified the Front's function, it was established to realize the unity, but unity was only implemented when there is agreement on goals and benefits. Ho Chi Minh affirmed: "Unity could only be achieved if we had the same purpose, the same fate. Unless we thought the same, pursued a common goal, had a common fate, despite calls for unity, unity still could not be achieved" [1]. Front is the place gathering classes, strata with common and private interests. Therefore, to build a united front to properly settle the relationships between individual and collective interests, parts and whole, classes and nation. Ensuring the nation's ultimate interests was a consistent principle throughout the process of building the front. With the spirit: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom"

[7, p.131] which was considered as a common denominator, Ho Chi Minh had an creative measure to build a National united Front in Vietnam in the period 1945 - 1954.

After the success of the August Revolution (1945), the Viet Minh front expanded widely, hence its position, role and prestige were constantly improved. However, the operation and development of the Viet Minh front still faced many difficulties brought about by objective conditions. Relying on external forces, the reactionary forces in the country raced to introduce political "labels" such as: national restoration and patriotism to show off their prestige and split the Viet Minh front; The Viet Quoc and Viet Cach forces are the two typical forces that rely on the Chiang's army to gather Vietnamese exiled overseas to establish government in some localities, to establish the front, namely: the National Front against France, ... these activities were the conspiracy to split the great national unity bloc.

Moreover, on 11-11-1945, Indochinese Communist Party declared its self-disbandment, the believers of the Communism who want to conduct the study of the Communism would join the "Association of Marxist study in Indochina". After declaring self-disbandment, most of the party's members switched to covert operations and on behalf of the Viet Minh; a few joined the Association of Marxist study in Indochina to operate publicly. At that time, the Viet Minh front was considered as belonging to the Communist Party, so many reactionary organizations such as Dai Viet made requests to disband the Viet Minh, forcing the Viet Minh to participate in their Democratic front against France.

In that context, to be able to unite other forces with patriotic and national spirit, wanting to save the country such as notable, intellectuals, old mandarins, zemindars, businessmen, but still "being afraid of the communism, and the Viet Minh", with political agility, Ho Chi Minh and the Party Central Committee came up with a measure, namely: establishing the National united front to fight against the French reactionary, contributing to building the strength of national unity surrounding the Government of Ho Chi Minh, heading to the complete independence.

With their activeness, the advocacy committee established the association of 27 leaders (including representatives of the Viet Minh, different professionals, and the Nationalist Party of Vietnam). On May 29, 1946, the League for the National Union of Vietnam referred to as Lien Viet Front was established. Thus, even the structure of the Advocacy committee showed the unity, coalition, union, representing organizations and parties. The advent of the League for the National Union was a form of front organization of the new era, led by prestigious people, not in the Viet Minh (president: Huynh Thuc Khang; deputy president: Ton Duc Thang). The advent of the Front created new capacity to unite those who can be united, to take advantage of those who can be taken advantage to create the unity of domestic forces to make Vietnam: Independent - Unified - Democratic - Prosperous. At the same time, the League also set out four urgent tasks and emphasized: in the moment of the historical existence of country, the nation, the contradictions between political trends, religions, classes, unreasonable divisions between ethnic groups must be settled, eliminated and given way to the broad, honest and solid unity.

The advent of the League for the National Union of Vietnam was a plausible answer to the traitors, reactionaries committing to being henchmen for foreign countries, against the interests of the entire people and attempting to rely on human strength to establish an "autonomous local government". It was a measure not only to split the enemy deeply but also to oppose the French disunion when they allowed Nguyen Van Thinh to establish the Autonomous Republic of Cochinchina in the Indochinese Federation (in violation of the Preliminary Agreement on March 6) at this time. At the same time, making the activities of the henchmen who were urgently establishing the National United Front not come to fruition, thereby the Industrial and Agricultural Front of the Trotsky was also disabled. Together with the Viet Minh front, the League for the National Union created a solid unity, contributing to the victory of a wide range of movements such as: eradicating the hunger and the ignorant enemy...

It can be said that, in the midst of the "encirclement of the enemy", the defense of the revolutionary achievements just won had vital significance, the advent of the League for the National Union of Vietnam was not a temporary political tactic in order to deal with the reactionary forces and political parties, it was originated from the demands of practice, captured and implemented by Ho Chi Minh.

To maximize the mobilization of forces to join the unity bloc, under the movement of the Viet Minh Front and the Indochinese Communist Party headed by Ho Chi Minh, in order to "gather and unite all patriotic and democratic intellectuals", the Vietnam Socialist Party - The Party of patriotic intellectuals was established (July 27, 1946) to stand

side by side with the entire people to fight for the ideal of national independence. This organization then voluntarily applied to join the League for the National Union.

The establishment of the Vietnam Socialist Party in the context of the Vietnamese Communist Party's withdrawal into covert activities not only affirmed Ho Chi Minh's political bravery in the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory into practice of Vietnamese revolution to gather forces in the highest level. Asserting that the role of the coalition of workers and peasants was the core, but Ho Chi Minh was clearly aware that, if only relying on the forces of the working class alone, even with the peasant class it would not be enough, but only developing the entire nation, including the great role of the intellectual force would turn the national power into an invincible force.

Ho Chi Minh pointed out the role of the intellectual force in the cause of nation-building and resistance: among all social classes, the scholars occupied the top position, "Intellectuals are the precious capital of the nation" [4, p.184]. Therefore, "intellectuals participating in the revolution and the resistance war were very valuable to the Party. Without those people, the revolution would be much difficult" [4, p.275]. However, at the same time, he also pointed out the limitations of this force, namely: *Individualism*: they only think of themselves and their family, but rarely think that nation is a big family, the greater ego must go with the nation. *Uncertainty*: They lack of determination in doing anything. When happy, when excited, they will do. If there is an obstacle or failure, they tend to go backwards. Due to being not determined, they are easy to wobble. *Indifference*: an attitude known as out of class. That means considering as intellectual, they will not take any side. They assume that each side has its own good or bad. The revolution has its own refinement, and the empire also has its own refinement" [6, p.54-55]. Therefore, with the establishment of the own Party of the intellectuals force, Ho Chi Minh not only limited their weaknesses, but also brought back their glorious position and foothold in the Front, creating a great driving force for them to participate in the cause of nation-building and resistance. In the history of class and nation struggles, this is an unprecedented phenomenon. Not only complying, Ho Chi Minh successfully developed Marxist theory on classes in the new condition, highly combining Vietnamese traditional patriotism in the unity with proletarian internationalism. As Engels affirmed: true national ideas ... at the same time were always true international ideas.

Thus, taking the Viet Minh Front as the mainstay, Ho Chi Minh had an idea to organize a new form of a front - the League for the National Union of Vietnam - to exist together with the Viet Minh Front (1946-1951). This was Ho Chi Minh's unique creation in this century. The advent of the front not only enriched the form of force gathering but also demonstrated a democratic development step of the new regime. Although two Fronts existed in parallel, but the Front's function and role were unchanged, this was still a force gathering organization in order to bring the revolution to success. The front at this time was a part of the political system, the political basis of the people's government.

The creativity in this measure was that Ho Chi Minh successfully settled very complex issues of class - national relations, in which the national issue was considered as the first one in extremely complex country contexts. He dealt with those problems correctly and wisely. Putting the national interests as the first and taking the national independence goal as the first was completely in compliance with the rules, in logical development the practice, because after all when the country was in danger, national and class interests are united. When the country was invaded by foreign invaders, when the people became slaves, they must put the national interests first and foremost. Even if the interests of the nation and classes conflict with each other, class interests must be put aside temporarily.

The existence of the national united front under two forms in one country would have many complex problems that could create split and opposition. Ho Chi Minh's genius was that he together with the Party worked out measures and policies to clearly delineate the development geography, ensuring the classiness of the two form of the front. The education of the pioneering and integrity of Viet Minh cadres and members was often paid attention to develop the Viet Minh truly into the core of the national united front. The idea of organizing and building that front not only guaranteed the traditional inheritance but also fully met historical requirements.

However, after the Victory of Border Campaign 1950, the resistance war against the French colonialist invasion of our people entered a new stage, with new requirements - the stage of general counterattack. Responding to the urgent requirement of our country's revolution at that time was the implementation of "one nation, one front" in order to bring into full play the strength of the nation for the resistance war. The inevitable requirement is to merge the two fronts to secure one front under the leadership of one Party. Because at this moment: in order to ensure the resistance war to be successful, we had no way but to unify these two fronts and actively reorganize the mobilization to the professionals. At the Second National Party Congress in 1951, it was affirmed: "The Front is one of the mainstays of the people's

democratic state, the boundless power of the cause of nation-building and resistance, and an intensive mass base forming a stable armor of the Party" [2, p. 186]. Thereof, the specific role of the front for elements in the political system was determined.

Implementing the policy of Ho Chi Minh and the Party Central Committee, on March 3, 1951, the Congress agreed to unite the Viet Minh and Lien Viet to be Vietnamese National Popular Front (hereinafter referred to as the Lien-Viet Front). The Congress affirmed the Front's purpose, namely: Destroying the French colonialist invaders, defeating American interventionists, punishing traitors, consolidating and developing the people's democracy, building an independent, united, democratic, free and prosperous Vietnam, assisting the people all over the world to protect the long-term peace. The Front's members include: the Vietnam Labor Party, associations, religions and patriotic parties uniting to fight for the goal: destroying French colonialists, defeating American interventionists, winning in the cause of nation-building and resistance. At the same time, at this Congress the Platform, Charter, and Declaration of the Front was passed. Evaluating this event, Ho Chi Minh pointed out: "... that forest of great unity has blossomed, its results and roots are rooting deeply and spreading widely over the whole people, and it has an "immortal" future" [5, p.47].

It can be said that the unification of the Viet Minh - Lien Viet has great historical significance with the cause of the nation-building and resistance. This is a new development step in Ho Chi Minh's strategy of great national unity. This is a political victory that created a solid basis for the nation-building and resistance to enter a new era, the peak of consolidating the great national unity bloc. Along with the resumption of the Party's official operation, and the completion of the State, the formation of the Lien Viet Front was the final step for the new face of the political system of Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Also from here, the entire political system made new steps forward on the path of nation-building and resistance. This is closely related to Ho Chi Minh's role.

Inheriting the glorious career of the previous forms of the Front, Lien Viet Front made an important contribution to mobilizing the entire people and the entire army to build and defend the government and was one of the mainstays of the people's democratic State; the boundless power of the cause of nation-building and resistance an intensive mass base forming a stable "armor" of the Party to defeat the invaders and their henchmen, resulted in the victory of Dien Bien Phu, forcing the French colonialists and henchmen to sign the 1954 Geneva Agreements, which recognized Vietnam's sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity, liberating half of the country, heading the North to socialism, and serving as a solid back-end for the Southern major frontline against American imperialist invaders.

3. CONCLUSION

Thus, Ho Chi Minh's thought on great national solidarity was an issue throughout all the processes of the Vietnamese revolution. However, for each period, He applied measures to supplement and complete development, step by step, depending on the social situation and the revolutionary mission. In the period 1945 - 1954, being consistent with the supreme principle when gathering forces combined with the practical situation, Ho Chi Minh had measures to promptly adjust the content in order to gather forces for the revolution at the highest level. Ho Chi Minh - the initiator - put that strategy into practice in the practice of nation-building and resistance and won a great victory.

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