

THE INEVITABILITY OF PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION PATH IN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION REVOLUTION UNDER HO CHI MINH'S IDEOLOGY

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Abstract: President Ho Chi Minh was born and raised in the context of our country being colonized and invaded by the French colonialists. The Vietnamese people suffered extremely brutal oppression and exploitation by the colonialists and feudalism. The French colonial exploitation made many changes in the social nature of Vietnam. The birth of new class meant that many new arisen contradictions, along with old classes and conflicts, became even fiercer. Many uprisings broke out, but all failed. The Vietnamese Revolution in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century fell into a state of crisis and deadlock in terms of path. Born in the context of "the country was lost, the house was dissolved", on the basis of patriotism inherited from the traditions of the homeland, the people and the family, Ho Chi Minh determined to leave to find a way to save the country and liberate the nation. In the process of traveling all over the countries and continents, through exploration and research, especially the influences and impacts from the victory of the Russian October revolution in 1917, Ho Chi Minh came to the theory of Marxism - Leninism on the path of proletarian revolution. Thereby he affirmed that "To save the country and liberate the nation, there is no other way than a proletarian revolution" [6, p.120]. The article shows the basis for asserting that Ho Chi Minh's choice of the proletarian revolution of Ho Chi Minh for the national liberation revolution in Vietnam is absolutely judicious. At the same time, the content on the path of national liberation revolution revolutionary under Ho Chi Minh's ideology will prove Ho Chi Minh's theoretical development as well as his contributions to the cause of colonial national liberation, contributing to affirm, prove and glorify President Ho Chi Minh - a national liberation hero, who made great contributions to the movement of liberation of colonial nations.

Keywords: inevitability, proletarian revolution, national liberation, colony.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ho Chi Minh was the revolutionary thinker, the prominent leader of the Party and the people of Vietnam who radiantly illuminated our nations, our people and our country. Under the shining flag of Ho Chi Minh, a new era in the evolutionary history of the Vietnamese nation was opened - the era of independence and freedom. The revolutionary ideology and theory he left to the nation and humanity has been a very precious heritage. The great turning point that he created for our cause of national liberation revolution was that he came to the theory of the Marxism-Leninism, found out the path of proletarian revolution and constantly developed and applied it to the cause of national liberation revolution. It was Ho Chi Minh's assertions and steadfast Marxist-Leninist stance that made the foundation and premise for the qualitative development steps of the Vietnamese revolution. In other words, the choice of proletarian revolution path, the affirmation of the inevitability of that revolutionary path in the cause of national liberation revolution was both an expression of qualitative development in Ho Chi Minh's ideology, on the other hand, it affirms for his valuable contribution to the development of the Vietnamese revolution in particular and the cause of liberating the working class in general.

2. CONTENTS

Affirming the inevitability of the proletarian revolution to the cause of national liberation revolution under Ho Chi Minh's ideology based on three foundations: the first one was originated from the condition and context of the Vietnamese revolution to affirm the choice of a revolutionary path different from the one existing in Vietnam was necessary. In addition, it was evaluated with the nature, mission and goal of the national liberation revolution to see why it is affirmed that the proletariat revolution was the only path if we wanted our revolution to fulfill its set objectives. The second one was the assessment of the bourgeois revolution - one of theories about the revolutionary path was also quite popular at the time when Ho Chi Minh was looking for a way to save the country to show why it was not consistent with the requirements of Vietnam's revolutionary practice. Thirdly, it was based on the content of the theory of the proletarian revolution to show its compatibility with the goals set by the Vietnamese revolution and to confirm that choice was the only right choice, which meant the inevitability of the proletariat revolution to the Vietnamese national liberation revolution.

1. *Originated from the requirements of national liberation revolution*

Ho Chi Minh was born and raised in the context of "the country was lost, the house was dissolved", and witnessed the miserable life of the Vietnamese people, especially the working people under the exploitation of the imperialists and their henchmen. Besides, he also witnessed the failure of the patriotic movements that had been taking place in the reality of Vietnamese revolution. During this period, the uprisings in Vietnam took place in two tendencies. That was typical feudal tendency such as the Yen The uprising by Hoang Hoa Tham. The second one was the uprising following the typical bourgeois democratic tendencies such as those of Phan Boi Chau, Phan Chu Trinh etc. However, these uprisings all failed, were suppressed and immersed in pool of blood by the French colonialists. The Vietnamese revolution at that time fell into a state of crisis and deadlock in terms of path. A big question of national history posed at that time was "How will the nation be liberated? By which way?". This had a strong impact on Ho Chi Minh, at that time he was working hard to accumulate knowledge, observing and learning revolutionary practices, initially participating in some struggle movements to accumulate experience. With the nature of a patriotic man, Ho Chi Minh saw it was really necessary to find out a right direction for the Vietnamese national liberation revolution, a new direction, a new path to overcome the limitations of the patriotic movements in Vietnam in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Of course, judging the insurrectional movements of the predecessors, Ho Chi Minh still appreciated their resilience and patriotism, but he also wisely found that these ideologies revealed limitations. The feudal ideology was outdated and old-fashioned and could not lead the national liberation movement, while the reformed and compromised bourgeois democratic ideology was also not consistent with the requirements and nature of the colonial revolution. Therefore, to his seniors, although Ho Chi Minh admired their patriotism, he did not agree with their path. This was the reason that Ho Chi Minh left with the desire to find a new, suitable way meeting the revolutionary goal set by the national liberation revolution in the colonial countries.

Based on colonial practices, Ho Chi Minh considered the nature of the revolution in the colonial countries firstly to be the "national revolution" in order to drive out the colonialists and imperialists for independence and freedom. He analyzed and judged absolutely correctly about the practical situation in a colonial country. That was if the country was lost, our house would be dissolved, the loss of country meant that the people also lost all their economic and political interests, and rights on freedom and national independence. The correct perception of the nature of the revolution in the colony led to the correct determination of the enemy, mission, forces, and ways to conduct the revolution. Mentioning the enemy and the mission of the national liberation revolution, Ho Chi Minh said that the people of the colonial countries had to suffer from "double yoke" oppression when the imperialists and reactionary feudalism colluded to exploit the working people together. The working people of the colonial countries were exploited twice: colonial exploitation by imperialism and labor exploitation by feudalist henchmen. And for the Vietnamese people, they also suffered from the "merit of protection" of France, especially for the farmers because "as Vietnamese, they are oppressed; as farmers, they are deprived" [1, p.32]. Therefore, when determining the mission of the revolution in the colonies, Ho Chi Minh said: "It must be like An Nam drove out France, India drove out Britain, Korea drove out Japan, the Philippines drove out the US, China drove out the imperialists to win the freedom and equality for their people" [2, p.274]. Thus, the basic task of the revolution in the colony according to him was to "raise the flag of anti-imperialism, gain independence, freedom, and carry out the national liberation revolution following the revolutionary path of the Marxism - Leninism" [3, p.33]. The correct determination of the nature, enemy and mission of the revolution in the colonial countries was an important basis in choosing the suitable revolution path by Ho Chi Minh.

2. *The bourgeois revolution was not thorough, not yet arrived*

Originating from the requirements set by Vietnamese revolutionary practice, Ho Chi Minh wanted to leave to find a suitable path for the national revolution. He traveled through many countries around the world. During those days, Ho Chi Minh made great efforts of searching, experimenting and considering the situation of all nations, classes and political institutions, and especially he went deeper and learnt the theory and struggling experience typical revolutions all over the world.

This period was the period of the emergence of capitalist countries with the victory of many countries in the world under the path of bourgeois revolution such as the British bourgeois revolution, the French bourgeois revolution, the American bourgeois revolution etc. Studying these revolutions, Ho Chi Minh gained a lot of experience, improved the understanding of the class and the roles of the classes in the bourgeois revolution, the revolutionary organization, spirit and volition of the masses in the bourgeois revolutions and the ideology of freedom and democracy. However, judging on these revolutions, He said that: The French revolution as well as the American revolution,... were the capitalist revolution, the "not yet arrived" revolution. In theory, it was the republic and democracy but in fact it oppressed workers and peasants inside and oppressed the colonies outside. With this perception, Ho Chi Minh pointed out the true nature of the bourgeois revolution. Its product was a state with government exploiting working people in both the colony and the state. The successful bourgeois revolution would establish the state government of the bourgeoisie and continue to exploit the colony and working people in the country. The working people - the majority force in the capitalist society was not the object of liberation of the bourgeois revolution. Therefore, Ho Chi Minh considered that the bourgeois revolution was "not thorough" and "not yet arrived". Moreover, he was so well aware of the true nature of bourgeois revolution through practice and misrepresentations that he said that by 1919, most colonial peasants did not know about the Russian revolution. When knowing a little, they were misrepresented by the imperialism. Therefore, all were fascinated by the song of President Wilson. He commented and compared: "Just like Koreans, Egyptians, Syrians and other oppressed nations, some of young Vietnamese people submitted a claim to the Versailles peace conference. They received excellent letters from delegations promising to "pay close attention". That was all." [4, p.33] and the fervent Wilsonian revolutionaries were taken the wind out of their sails. Ho Chi Minh even found that the delegates of the Second International "tried their best to avoid the fate of colonial nations". These are comments showing the development in Ho Chi Minh's ideology when properly assessing the nature of the imperialism and bourgeois revolution. Thus, considering the conditions and objectives set by the Vietnamese revolution, this revolutionary path was completely incompatible and could not meet the goals of the Vietnamese revolutionary practice at that time. Therefore, Ho Chi Minh steadfastly did not choose the bourgeois revolution to apply in the Vietnamese national liberation revolution because, in Ho Chi Minh's point of view, He determined the goal of the national liberation revolution was liberating the working people thoroughly, because: "we have sacrificed to make revolution, we should do it thoroughly. When the revolution succeeds, political power is assigned to a large number of people, not a few people. Thus, we do not have to sacrifice many times, so that people can be happy". [2, p.270]

3. *The proletarian revolution path through the victory of the Russian October revolution*

While Ho Chi Minh had very accurate judgments on the bourgeois revolution on the standpoint of a patriot, the bourgeois revolution was having certain influences on the revolution in many countries. At that time, the Russian October revolution succeeded, Soviet Russia was formed. This success also proved the Marxist-Leninist theory was realized. With his research and learning about the first proletariat winning this victory, Ho Chi Minh said: "In the current context, only the Russian revolution has succeeded, even fully, enabling people to enjoy virtual happiness, freedom and equality, not false freedom and equality ... The Russian revolution has expelled the king, capitalist, landlords, and then worked hard to contribute to the oppressed workers, peasants and people in colonial countries to make revolutions in order to destroy all the imperialists and capitalists in the world" [2, p.280]. Ho Chi Minh supposed that: The October revolution with its results opened a new era for human development history. That new era was really significant because it "opened the way to new victories for the working class" [4, p.440]; helping eliminate the phenomenon "the working masses who create all wealth are drowned in poverty and ignorance, those two are the perilous and long-standing fate of most of humanity. For the first time in human history, the working people embarked in building a socialism without national exploitation and oppression" [2, p.240]; furthermore, the victory of the Russian October revolution also proved the capability of overthrowing the dictatorship of the exploiters to build the socialism. Ho Chi Minh also said that the October revolution brought to nations self-determination and means to exercise those rights, making the colonial peoples stick together for the same revolutionary goal, uniting the proletariat of countries and colonial nations for the sake of human peace.

It can be seen that, with all the above meanings, Ho Chi Minh had enough grounds to affirm the nature of the Russian October revolution and also the properties of the Marxist-Leninist proletarian revolution. That is: "It has opened a new era in human history, the era when workers and peasants fight for the rights to own their own destiny; the era when the oppressed nations rise to gain their freedom and independence; the victorious era of the socialist revolution and the national liberation revolution; the era of the decline and disintegration of imperialism and colonialism; the era when Marxism-Leninism has become the intelligence and conscience of all progressive nations in the world" [5, p.653].

Theoretically, Ho Chi Minh came to Lenin's Draft thesis on national and colonial questions in 1920. Lenin's theory brought Ho Chi Minh new, correct and brighter insights on colonial revolution, on the way to liberate the oppressed and exploited nations. With the theory of the proletarian revolution path, through research, Ho Chi Minh found many points consistent with the revolutionary practice of national liberation in Vietnam. With a sharp political vision and the experience of revolutionary struggle accumulated during the years travelling through many continents, Ho Chi Minh made accurate judgments on the correct way to save the country for the Vietnamese people. His perceptions showed that: "The current world's political situation has put the problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat to become the immediate problem ... All national liberation movements in colonies and in oppressed nations with painful experiences made them believe that there was no way for them to be saved but the victory of the Soviet government over world imperialism" [7, p.199-200].

Realizing the points consistent with the revolutionary practice posed by Vietnamese national liberation revolution, Lenin's thesis had a strong impact on the formation of Ho Chi Minh's ideology, especially His selection of theory on the revolutionary path. That profound influence was shown through his feelings when coming to the theses, he said: "What emotion, enthusiasm, clear-sightedness and confidence it instilled into me! I was overjoyed to tears. Though sitting alone in my room, I shouted out aloud as if addressing large crowds: "Dear martyrs compatriots! This is what we need, this is the path to our liberation!" [5, p.127]. It can be seen that the first draft of the thesis on the national and colonial question of Lenin brought new insights on the national liberation revolution and the theory of the proletarian revolution to Ho Chi Minh. With his accumulated knowledge and struggling experience, Ho Chi Minh chose the path of proletarian revolution to liberate the Vietnamese people through the comparison between the tendencies and traditional ways of fighting in Vietnam and the bourgeois revolutionary movement in the world. His firm affirmation about this choice was expressed through the view: To save the country and liberate the nation, there is no other way than a proletarian revolution.

4. The significance of choosing the proletarian revolution path for the revolution of Vietnamese national liberation revolution

On the basis of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian revolution, Ho Chi Minh developed and applied in accordance with the conditions and requirements of the Vietnamese revolution. Given the nature of the colonial revolution, the most basic goal for the colonial revolution was the liberation of the nation, the leading mission of the revolution was to gain national independence in the hands of the people by expelling the invading imperialism. Therefore, the content of the proletarian revolution in the colonial countries developed by Ho Chi Minh was "bourgeois revolution of civil rights and land revolution to move forward a communist society". Ho Chi Minh's selection, application and development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian revolution had created a great historical turning point in the history of Vietnamese revolution. The significance of this choice was reflected in two aspects: one is the termination of the crisis period, the deadlock in the direction lasting nearly 2/3 century of the Vietnamese revolution; secondly, that choice completely met the demands and requirements of Vietnam's revolutionary practice.

As analyzed above on the Vietnamese social context in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, the failure in the patriotic movements in our country since the French colonialist invaded and exploited the colony showed the embarrassment and deadlock in the direction. The thoughts in that period all revealed the limitations and did not meet the requirements set out in reality. Therefore, looking for a new path for the Vietnamese revolution was an urgent requirement. Therefore, Ho Chi Minh's finding out and choosing the proletarian revolution path ended the crisis and deadlock in the direction of the Vietnamese revolution in the late 20s of the twentieth century.

Moreover, from the nature and properties of the Vietnamese national liberation revolution in terms of nature and properties of the proletarian revolution, the path of the proletariat revolution was completely appropriate and right for the national liberation in the colonial countries because the common goal was to liberate the working people. Being able to meet the objective demands and requirements of the Vietnamese revolutionary practice showed that Ho Chi Minh's choice of proletarian revolution was inevitable.

It can be said that Ho Chi Minh's choice to follow the path of proletarian revolution was not the result of sentiment, but it was selected from the recognition of the highest value scale of the culture, namely the goal of human liberation. Moreover, this choice was also completely consistent with the traditional cultural values of the Vietnamese nation, namely the values of the humanitarian spirit, always heading to human's happiness, the society of no oppression or slavery. It was also because of the humanistic and humanitarian tradition of Vietnamese culture that when coming to the theory of the bourgeois revolution, Ho Chi Minh refused. The reason was that he realized that the bourgeois revolutionary path was not in harmony with the traditional Eastern culture, moreover in nature, and the bourgeois revolutionary goal was completely unable to meet the revolutionary goals in the colonial countries.

In short, the Ho Chi Minh's choice of the proletarian revolution is considered as the choice derived from the Vietnamese culture, tradition and people, it is an expression of the compatibility between the values of national traditional culture and Marxism-Leninism, the quintessence of human culture. The contents of the proletariat revolution path, the most important of which was the revolutionary goals, completely met the requirements of the Vietnamese revolutionary practice. Moreover, that choice was also consistent with the development tendency of the world revolution, the human civilization with the desire to bring humanity to higher development. Therefore, this choice of Ho Chi Minh was historically inevitable.

However, each country, the nation has different characteristics, especially the Eastern colonial countries inheriting and applying revolutionary ideas formed in the capitalist Western countries. Therefore, such inheritance must ensure selective inheritance and at the same time it must be applied and developed creatively to suit the practical conditions of the Vietnamese revolution. This is also Ho Chi Minh's persistent viewpoint in absorbing human values, typically the Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

3. CONCLUSION

Going through the development stages of the Vietnamese revolution since the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam, our people have steadfastly followed the ideals and proletarian revolutionary path that Ho Chi Minh chose. It can be said that the victories of the Vietnamese revolution, typically the August Revolution and the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945, are the clearest proofs of the correct choice of proletarian revolutionary path.

Today, the revolutionary path that President Ho Chi Minh and our Party have chosen with the goal and content of national independence associated with socialism, for independence, freedom, and happiness for the nation and Vietnamese people, heading to peace and friendship in international relations has been continued by our people in the new historical context. That path will continue to be implemented and developed because it is the most accurate, suitable and most cultural path. This is the reaffirmation of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the inevitability of the proletarian revolution to the cause of Vietnamese national liberation.

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