

HO CHI MINH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF POLITICS

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**HO CHI MINH'S LEADERSHIP IN
IMPLEMENTING THE GOAL OF NATIONAL
INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN VIETNAM
FROM 1954 TO 1969**

SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL THESIS

MAJOR: HO CHI MINH STUDIES

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**The thesis can be found at the National Library and
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INTRODUCTION

1. The necessity of the thesis topic

National independence and socialism constitute the core content of Ho Chi Minh's ideological legacy and the guiding nucleus throughout his entire life of revolutionary activities. Notably, the 1954-1969 period holds exceptional significance, marking the crucial development and perfection of Ho Chi Minh's theoretical thinking and leadership methods. With a strategic vision, he directly led the execution of two strategic tasks: building socialism in the North (the socialist revolution) and struggling to liberate the South and reunify the country (the people's national democratic revolution). His landmark decisions and strategic orientations guided the Vietnamese revolution to overcome all historical challenges and the vicissitudes of the times to achieve ultimate victory.

Following national reunification, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people have remained steadfast in the revolutionary goals chosen by Ho Chi Minh and have achieved immense accomplishments of historical significance, fundamentally and comprehensively transforming the country's fortune, potential, standing, and international prestige. However, alongside the achieved accomplishments, the practical implementation of the Vietnamese revolutionary goals in recent times still exhibits certain limitations and inadequacies. To contribute to overcoming these limitations and addressing emerging practical issues, the study of President Ho Chi Minh's thought, life, and career—including research on his leadership activities in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969—needs to be further strengthened. Analyzing his thought, life, and career, especially the process of his leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism, will further elucidate the scientific value of Ho Chi Minh's thought and his contributions to the Vietnamese revolution. Simultaneously, these research findings contribute to the effective implementation of the Politburo's Resolution No. 35-NQ/TW *on strengthening the safeguarding of the Party's ideological foundation and fighting to refute erroneous and hostile viewpoints in the new context*.

In particular, researching Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969 holds significant importance in the current context. The strategic thinking, leadership methods, and approaches to resolving revolutionary tasks that he left behind remain entirely valid for the cause of building and defending the Fatherland in the new period. Therefore, this thesis topic not only helps elucidate a crucial period in the history of the Vietnamese revolution but also contributes to affirming the enduring value of Ho Chi Minh's thought and his immense contributions to the current development of the country.

Stemming from the urgency and significance of the aforementioned issues, the author selected the topic: ***“Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969”*** as the topic for the doctoral thesis, majoring in Ho Chi Minh Studies.

2. Objectives and research tasks of the thesis

2.1. Objectives

To clarify Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969, thereby elucidating the theoretical and practical values of such leadership.

2.2. Tasks

- To provide an overview of the research situation related to the thesis topic.
- To clarify the historical context and Ho Chi Minh's role in leading the formulation of guidelines for implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.
- To clarify Ho Chi Minh's role in leading the organization of the implementation of the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.
- To analyze the theoretical and practical values of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.

3. Objects and scope of research

3.1. Objects of research

Ho Chi Minh's role in the process of leading the implementation of the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.

3.2. Scope of research

- Regarding research content: The thesis focuses on researching Ho Chi Minh's strategic thinking and practical leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh's leadership role in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam during this period was highly rich and diverse. Within the research scope of the topic, the thesis focuses on elucidating this through his role in formulating guidelines and organizing their implementation across major fields of social life. On that basis, the thesis clarifies the values of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969
- Regarding time: The thesis focuses on researching Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969, which is from the signing of the Geneva Accords until his passing.

- Regarding space: In Vietnam.

4. Theoretical basis and research methods

4.1. Theoretical basis

The thesis is conducted based on the theoretical basis of Marxism-Leninism

regarding the role of the masses and individuals in history; the theory of Marxism-Leninism, and the guidelines and lines of the Party, as well as the policies and laws of the State on implementing the goal of national independence and socialism.

4.2. Research methods

Based on the methodology of dialectical and historical materialism, the author combines research methods, such as: the historical - logical method in objectively presenting, evaluating, and analyzing the events and activities of Ho Chi Minh to clarify his leadership role in the Vietnamese revolution; the comparative method to clarify the role and values of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969. Simultaneously, the thesis utilizes several other specific methods such as the method of analysis - synthesis, the method of induction - deduction, the method of summarizing practice, the documentary research method.

5. New contributions of the thesis

- The thesis contributes to clarifying the historical context and Ho Chi Minh's leadership in formulating guidelines for implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.
- The thesis supplements the elucidation of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in organizing the implementation of the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.
- The thesis further clarifies the theoretical and practical values of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.

6. Scientific and practical significance of the thesis topic

6.1. Scientific significance

The thesis contributes to clarifying Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969, as well as the theoretical values of those activities and contributions to the Vietnamese revolution.

6.2. Practical significance

The research findings of the topic provide valuable scientific bases for the continued creative application and development of Ho Chi Minh's thought in the current cause of building and defending the socialist Fatherland.

The topic can serve as reference material for students majoring in Ho Chi Minh Studies and the History of the Communist Party of Vietnam; as well as a reference document in the work of safeguarding the ideological foundation and refuting erroneous and hostile viewpoints in the new context.

7. Structure of the thesis

In addition to the Introduction, Conclusion, List of the author's published scientific works related to the thesis, and List of reference materials, the content of the thesis consists of 4 chapters and 8 sections.

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH SITUATION RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC

1.1. RESEARCH SITUATION RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC

1.1.1. Research works related to Ho Chi Minh's thought on implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam

The prominent content in this group of research works is that scholars unanimously agree that implementing the goal of national independence and socialism is the core and consistent content in Ho Chi Minh's thought and activities. Through analyzing the theoretical basis and the practice of the Vietnamese revolution, the authors affirm the correctness of Ho Chi Minh's choice and leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam. Simultaneously, these research works have elucidated the contents of Ho Chi Minh's thought on implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam. These research findings create an important theoretical basis upon which the thesis clarifies Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities and leadership role in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.

1.1.2. Research works related to Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969

1.1.2.1. Research works related to the historical context and Ho Chi Minh's role in leading the formulation of guidelines and organizing the implementation of the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969

These research works have addressed the historical context impacting Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969. Thereby, affirming the immense role and contributions of Ho Chi Minh in leading the formulation of guidelines and organizing their implementation to realize the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam. Scholars have cited Ho Chi Minh's activities in leading the implementation of the goal of national independence and socialism. This entire subsection provides the basis for the thesis to further analyze and clarify the historical context and Ho Chi Minh's role in leading the formulation of guidelines and organizing the implementation of the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969..

1.1.2.2. Research works related to the values of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969

These research works have affirmed the values of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam.

According to the authors, national independence and socialism are the soul and the victorious banner of the Vietnamese revolution. Today, the thought "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" retains its original value and vitality. Across all fields, from the socio-economic, educational, and healthcare sectors to national defense, security, and foreign affairs, the imprint of Ho Chi Minh's thought is clearly visible. The synthesis of these research works creates an important basis that helps the thesis analyze and clarify the theoretical and practical values of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.

1.2. EVALUATION OF THE RESEARCH SITUATION RELATED TO THE THESIS TOPIC AND ISSUES RAISED FOR THE THESIS TO FURTHER RESEARCH

1.2.1. Evaluation of the research situation related to the thesis topic

First, the reviewed research works have pointed out the historical context and its impact on Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam.

Second, they have addressed Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in formulating guidelines and organizing the implementation of the Vietnamese revolutionary lines.

Third, they have elucidated the theoretical and practical values of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam, including the 1954-1969 period.

Fourth, the number of research works addressing Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969 remains modest.

In particular, no work has deeply and systematically researched Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.

1.2.2. Issues raised for the thesis to further research

Inheriting the research findings of previous authors, the thesis will further research and address the following contents:

First, to clarify the historical context impacting Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969, and his leadership role in formulating the Vietnamese revolutionary lines from 1954 to 1969.

Second, to comprehensively and systematically analyze Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in organizing the implementation of the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969 across specific fields: politics; economics; culture and people; national defense and security; and foreign affairs.

Third, to clarify the theoretical and practical values of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969.

Summary conclusion of chapter 1

Chapter 1 has systematized and classified the research works related to Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969. The overview has highlighted the historical context, the role of Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities, and the values of Ho Chi Minh's leadership in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969. The chapter has also identified the research gaps. Based on the overview of the research works, the thesis not only holds the significance of continuing and inheriting the previous research findings, but also clarifies Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam during an exceptionally crucial historical period of the Vietnamese nation. Thereby, it makes new theoretical and practical contributions to the research, application, and creative development of the values in Ho Chi Minh's thought, methods, and leadership style in the current context

Chapter 2

HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND HO CHI MINH'S LEADERSHIP ROLE IN FORMULATING THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTIONARY LINES FROM 1954 TO 1969

2.1. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1.1. The world situation

First, following World War II, many socialist countries emerged, and socialism expanded from a single country into a world system. The socialist system became a force with a profound influence on the developmental course of human society, promoting the trend of peace, independence, democracy, and socialism on a global scale. It served as a strong pillar for the national liberation struggles in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In particular, the successful experiences in national construction of countries within the socialist system, especially the Soviet Union and China, had a direct and decisive impact on the formation of the thought and lines on building socialism of Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnam Workers' Party.

Second, alongside the growing strength of the socialist system, the national liberation movement developed vigorously and achieved significant victories. In particular, during this period, after gaining independence, although nations had different trends of social development, they all shared a commonality in

developing their countries along independent and self-reliant lines, and in supporting the movements for peace and social progress. The emergence of newly independent countries (breaking free from old colonialism) under the international conditions at that time led to the birth of the "Non-Aligned Movement". This movement gathered a large number of newly independent nations, constituting the Third World force, and thereby shared a common voice with Vietnam in the struggle for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress. Therefore, in the resistance war against the US imperialist aggressors, Vietnam received immense political and moral support from this movement.

Third, between 1954 and 1969, the world witnessed the Cold War continued to take place between the socialist and capitalist systems. However, from the 1950s onwards, the relationship between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the US, shifted towards a trend of temporary détente. During this time, the Soviet Union promoted the slogans of "Peaceful competition" and "Peaceful coexistence" within the system of socialist countries. This affected the common stance of the countries within the socialist system, causing disadvantages for the Vietnamese revolution.

Fourth, the world situation during this period also witnessed adverse impacts on the relations among socialist countries, especially the disagreements that later escalated into conflicts between the Soviet Union and China. The discord among countries in the socialist camp not only weakened the world revolutionary forces, causing disadvantages to the national liberation movement and the struggle for peace and friendship among nations, but also profoundly affected the cause of building socialism in the North and the struggle for national reunification in the South. This was because the sympathy, support, and immense assistance from the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries remained a crucial factor for the Vietnamese people to achieve victory in the resistance war.

Fifth, the achievements in scientific and technological research, with the Soviet Union's successful testing of the hydrogen bomb (1953) and successfully launching the Sputnik artificial satellite into Earth's orbit (1957), opened a new chapter in the history of human aerospace conquest, rendering the United States no longer invulnerable. Ho Chi Minh recognized the decisive role of science and technology, education, and the human factor in building socialism. Therefore, in his leadership, he paid special attention to fostering and educating the younger generation, training technical cadres, and developing science and technology, considering them the foundation of the cause of building and defending the Fatherland

2.1.2. The Domestic situation

- The situation in the North

In the North, the revolutionary administration carried out the takeover of the

liberated areas under favorable conditions but also faced many difficulties due to the devastating consequences of the war and nearly a century of colonial rule. In that context, immediately following 1954, the Vietnam Workers' Party advocated carrying out the socialist revolution in the North, advancing the North to socialism.

Under the leadership of the Party, headed by President Ho Chi Minh, within three years (1955-1957), the North finished healing the wounds of war and restored most of its agricultural and industrial establishments. From 1957 to 1960, the North implementing the economic and cultural development Plan, taking socialist transformation as the central task, and achieved many accomplishments in the cause of socialist transformation. From 1960 to 1965, the North implemented the First Five-Year Plan, which essentially concluded in 1964 due to the US imperialists expanding the war of destruction to the North. During the period from 1960 to 1964, the North took initial steps in building the material and technical foundations of socialism and carried out a step of socialist industrialization.

The achievements in the cause of building socialism created a healthy and enthusiastic social atmosphere in the socialist North and among compatriots in both the North and the South. However, alongside the achieved results, the cause of building socialism in the North during this period revealed certain errors and weaknesses, particularly the commission of many errors and shortcomings in directing the implementation of the land reform combined with organizational rectification.

Besides the difficulties caused by the errors in the land reform, the cause of building socialism in the North also encountered many other difficulties - which were major challenges on the developmental path of the revolution, such as poor economic management capacity, a not truly high sense of responsibility, suboptimal product quality, and the prevalence of bureaucracy, wastefulness, and embezzlement, etc."

Based on the assessment of shortcomings and errors in implementing the economic restoration and development plan, the Vietnam Workers' Party and Ho Chi Minh both led the formulation of guidelines and directed the implementation of the campaign to improve cooperative management and technical practices; raise the sense of responsibility, strengthen economic and financial management, improve techniques, combat embezzlement, wastefulness, and bureaucracy; and mobilize compatriots from the lowlands to participate in economic and cultural development in mountainous areas. In particular, the timely and practical policies of the Party and Ho Chi Minh were manifested in the Resolutions of the 11th Plenum of the 2nd Central Committee (December 1956), the 12th Plenum of the 2nd Central Committee (March 1957), and the 13th Plenum of the 2nd Central

Committee (December 1957), which exerted a positive influence on the economic and political life of society. Consequently, industry and handicrafts were rapidly recovered; agriculture developed swiftly with consecutive bumper crops, ensuring that food did not need to be imported and even leaving surplus rice for export; and the cultural, educational, and healthcare sectors developed rapidly. Therefore, although the building of socialism was realized for the first time in the North, the superior values of socialism were shaped and clearly manifested in the daily lives of every citizen.

- *The situation in the South*

In the South, Article 7 of the Final Declaration and Point (c) of Article 14 of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam, signed at the 1954 Geneva Conference, stipulated that a free general election aimed at national reunification would be held in July 1956. However, the US imperialists, with the plot to permanently partition Vietnam and transform the South into a new-style colony, quickly installed Ngo Dinh Diem as prime minister, establishing a US puppet regime there. Under the direct guidance of Ngo Dinh Diem and with the backing of the US imperialists, the Ngo Dinh Diem administration clearly revealed its aggressive and traitorous nature through extremely cruel counter-revolutionary actions.

The fascist and dictatorial policies of the Ngo Dinh Diem administration and the intervention of the US imperialists made the atmosphere in the South increasingly stifling, causing the material and spiritual life of the Southern people to become even more miserable, and plunging the South into constant chaos. In such a situation, the Vietnam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh realized that it was impossible to rely on the general election; instead, it was necessary to take the initiative on the path of revolutionary struggle to liberate the South, resolutely opposing the US intervention and the fascist, dictatorial policies of the Ngo Dinh Diem administration.

Under the chairmanship of President Ho Chi Minh, in January 1959, the Party Central Committee held its 15th Plenum (*enlarged*) to strengthen solidarity and resolutely struggle to maintain peace and achieve national reunification. After analyzing the characteristics of the situation in Vietnam since the restoration of peace and defining the tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, the Conference focused on discussing the Guidelines for the Vietnamese revolution in the South.

The achievements attained by the people of the North on the path to socialism heightened the anxiety of the US imperialists and their lackus, alongside heavy defeats in the "Special War"; the Ngo Dinh Diem administration fell into a chronic, total crisis. Analyzing the situation, the White House and the Pentagon concluded that the cause of all failures in the "Special War" strategy was attributed by the US to North Vietnam. Therefore, to salvage the situation, the US

imperialists blatantly introduced hundreds of thousands of US and satellite expeditionary troops to directly invade the South, while waging a devastating war of destruction against the North. Faced with this situation, the Party and Ho Chi Minh decided to swiftly redirect the Northern economy from a peacetime to a wartime status, strengthen defense work and protect the North, expand armed forces according to wartime force-building plans, and promote the role of the North as the great rear area providing support for the great frontline of the South. They executed the strategic task of "both producing and fighting," while fulfilling the obligations of the great rear: "not a single kilogram of rice lacking, not a single soldier missing," "one person working as two for the kindred South..."

On April 10, 1965, at the Second Session of the 3rd National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh affirmed the determination to fight and defeat the US. Across all regions of the country, the Vietnamese people and armed forces were resolved to fight the US imperialists. Large-scale campaigns to annihilate US and satellite troops took place extensively, notably the launching of the 1968 Tet Offensive and General Uprising, in which the army and people of the South simultaneously attacked and rose up against almost all the central and local headquarters of the US-puppet regime. Faced with successive failures of strategies in both parts of Vietnam, Johnson had to de-escalate and unconditionally end the bombing and shelling of the North. From May 13, 1968, the Paris Conference between the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the US officially began at the International Conference Center on Kléber Street in the capital of Paris (the French Republic). From January 25, 1969, the four-party negotiation conference took place among: the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (later changed to the Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam), the US, and the Republic of Vietnam.

2.2. HO CHI MINH'S LEADERSHIP IN FORMULATING THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTIONARY LINES FROM 1954 TO 1969

2.2.1. Ho Chi Minh's leadership in determining the goals and tasks of the Vietnamese revolution from 1954 to 1969

Regarding the goal: Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnam Workers' Party continued to pursue the goal that the Party had defined since its inception: carrying out the bourgeois-democratic revolution and the agrarian revolution to advance toward a communist society, which means realizing the goal of national independence and socialism.

Regarding the strategic orientation: concurrently carrying out two revolutionary strategies in the two zones. The North would carry out the socialist

revolution, while the South would carry out the national-democratic revolution. The two zones carried out two revolutionary strategies, yet both shared a common goal.

Regarding the general tasks of the Vietnamese revolution: Strengthening national solidarity, resolutely struggling to maintain peace; achieving national reunification on the basis of independence and democracy, completing the national-democratic revolution nationwide; striving to consolidate the North and advance the North to socialism; building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, and prosperous Vietnam; and actively contributing to the protection of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Regarding the specific tasks of each zone: The socialist revolution in the North was to consolidate and promote the achieved victories and build a solid foundation for achieving national reunification. The Southern revolution was to continue the national-democratic revolution, overthrowing the imperialist and semi-feudal regime in the South to achieve national reunification.

When the US imperialists expanded the air war of destruction against the North and massively introduced US combat units into the South, Ho Chi Minh affirmed that the task of resisting the US and saving the country was the sacred duty of the entire nation and the Vietnamese people from the South to the North. Among these, the task of the people in the North was to maximize the role of the great rear toward the great frontline of the South. The task of the people in the South was to resolutely fight to annihilate the US imperialists and their lackeys to liberate the South and defend the North

2.2.2. Ho Chi Minh's leadership in determining the measures to implement the goals and tasks of the Vietnamese revolution from 1954 to 1969

Concretizing the set objectives and tasks, Ho Chi Minh led the determination of appropriate measures to implement them in the new situation across two main fields of activity: domestic and foreign affairs. *Regarding domestic affairs:* Strengthening national solidarity, emulating in production, bringing prosperity to the people and the country, while simultaneously struggling for peace, reunification, independence, and democracy. *Regarding foreign affairs:* Closely uniting with the peoples of brotherly countries, the peoples of the two countries of Cambodia and Laos, the peoples of Asia, the French people, and peace-loving people worldwide; and implementing the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Both domestic and foreign activities aimed at a common goal: peace, reunification, independence, democracy, and prosperity

Summary conclusion of chapter 2

Chapter 2 clarifies the world and domestic contexts that impacted Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in implementing the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969. It clarifies Ho Chi Minh's leadership role in determining the goals and tasks of the Vietnamese revolution from 1954 to 1969, as well as in determining the measures to implement those revolutionary goals and tasks during this period. On that basis, the thesis analyzes and elucidates

Ho Chi Minh's activities in organizing the implementation of the goal of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969 in Chapter 3.

Chapter 3

HO CHI MINH'S LEADERSHIP IN ORGANIZING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN VIETNAM FROM 1954 TO 1969

3.1. HO CHI MINH'S LEADERSHIP IN ORGANIZING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN VIETNAM FROM 1954 TO 1964

3.1.1. Regarding politics

3.1.1.1. Fostering the building of a clean and comprehensively strong Party

First, fostering the ideological building of the Party.

Second, fostering the political building of the Party.

Third, fostering the organizational building of the Party

3.1.1.2. Building and consolidating the State of the people, by the people, and for the people

First, building and perfecting the legal system.

Second, consolidating and perfecting the organizational structure of the State to ensure that all power belongs to the people.

Third, directing the construction and enforcement of laws, maintaining discipline and social order.

3.1.1.3. Building the great national unity bloc

First, defining the principles as the basis for building the great national unity bloc.

Second, actively propagating, explaining, and guiding units and localities in practicing unity.

Third, paying special attention to building and consolidating organizations such as the Trade Union, the Youth Union, and the Women's Union, considering them important factors contributing to the strengthening of the Front's power.

Fourth, when the US imperialists and their lackeys sabotaged the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and the struggle to achieve national reunification in the South needed to be expanded, He directed the establishment of the unified national front in the South under the name of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (1960).

3.1.2. Regarding economics

3.1.2.1. Leading economic restoration and development (1955-1957)

First, continuing land reform, implementing the policy of "land to the tillers".

Second, reorganizing rural production practices, with the immediate task of widely developing labor exchange teams.

Third, paying attention to industrial production.

Fourth, paying attention to the commercial sector. Encouraging industrialists and traders to continue their business and trade.

3.1.2.2. Leading the implementation of the three-year plan for national economic development and transformation (1958-1960)

On the basis of the results achieved, and based on the realities and requirements of the initial stage of implementing the tasks of national economic development and transformation, the Politburo advocated for the first long-term plan spanning three years, from 1958 to 1960.

The task of the 1958-1960 three-year plan was to accelerate socialist transformation of individual economic sectors of farmers, handicraftsmen, and private capitalist economic sectors; simultaneously expanding and strengthening the forces of the state-run economic sector to create material foundations for socialism. In implementation, He required that transformation must be combined with construction, in which construction was the key and long-term task, to be carried out across all fronts: forces of production, relations of production, science and technology, and culture and ideology.

Stemming from practical conditions, He believed that the key link to promote the socialist transformation in the North was to conduct the agricultural collectivization movement, leading individual farmers gradually from labor exchange teams (which contained socialist seeds), advancing to lower-level cooperatives (semi-socialist), and then to higher-level cooperatives (socialist). Along with emphasizing agricultural collectivization, Ho Chi Minh focused on transforming other economic sectors toward socialism

3.1.2.3. Leading the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan (1961-1965)

First, paying attention to agricultural development, in which limitations of the collectivization movement, their causes, and remedial measures were candidly pointed out.

Second, paying attention to industrial development and clearly pointing out the decisive role of industry in the national economy. While emphasizing industrial development, He also noted the necessity to ensure a balance between industrialization and the people's livelihood.

Third, paying attention to building the commercial sector so that it truly became an economic lever, performing well its role in economic exchange between industry and agriculture, production and consumption, localities and the central government, and domestically and internationally.

3.1.3. Regarding culture and people

3.1.3.1. Organizing the restoration of all cultural activities

First, continuing the eradication of illiteracy, which had been implemented since the August Revolution.

Second, paying attention to raising the cultural standards of the people.

Third, paying attention to literature and art.

3.1.3.2. Building a new socialist culture and new people

First, paying attention to promoting the human factor and building new people in the transformation and construction of the new society.

Second, developing the healthcare and disease prevention sector, and calling on the people to practice physical education and sports to protect and improve health.

Third, developing cultural education, considering it an important front in the cause of building socialism in the North and struggling to achieve national reunification.

Fourth, building and developing literary and artistic activities aimed at serving the absolute majority of the people.

Fifth, building a new lifestyle and new way of life among the people.

3.1.4. Regarding national defense and security

3.1.4.1. Consolidating national defense and security forces, maintaining public order and security, and standing ready to fight

First, paying attention to building a strong army.

Second, promoting the emulation movement within the army, emulating to fulfill the tasks of protecting borders, defending the coastline, safeguarding cities, and maintaining public order and security for the people.

Third, paying attention to building the police force.

Fourth, paying attention to religious policies, safeguarding state secrets, focusing on mountainous development, and improving the living conditions of compatriots in ethnic minority areas.

3.1.4.2. Organizing the patriotic struggle movement of the Southern compatriots

First, exposing the plots and actions of the US imperialists and their lackeys, thereby clearly pointing out the sacred duty of the people nationwide to resolutely struggle for the implementation of the Geneva Agreements.

Second, directing and encouraging the Northern compatriots to strive in emulation, consolidating a strong North to care for the South.

Third, directing the Southern revolution to shift its orientation from political struggle to armed struggle in various forms in order to break the yoke of bondage imposed by the US imperialists and their lackeys.

3.1.5. Regarding foreign affairs

3.1.5.1. Consolidating and developing relations with the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries

Fostering the consolidation of friendship and solidarity between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries, and developing economic and cultural ties with brotherly countries.

In 1955, President Ho Chi Minh led a delegation of the Party and the Government of Vietnam on visits to the Soviet Union, China, and Mongolia. In 1957, President Ho Chi Minh led a delegation of the Party and the Government of Vietnam on visits to nine brotherly countries: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania.

These visits yielded highly positive results: first, they further developed and consolidated the friendship between Vietnam and these countries; second, they brought great encouragement to the Vietnamese people as well as the peoples of these countries; third, they further elevated Vietnam's international status; fourth, they strengthened mutual understanding between Vietnam and these countries; fifth, they contributed to tightening solidarity among countries within the socialist family; and sixth, they enhanced economic and cultural cooperation between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of these countries.

3.1.5.2. Consolidating and expanding relations with neighboring countries

He always emphasized the significance and importance of international solidarity among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries in the struggle for national liberation and national construction.

In addition, attention was paid to expanding friendly relations with democratic countries and countries in the Asia-Africa region, especially relations with the two major Asian powers of India and Indonesia, the founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

3.1.5.3. Participating in the activities of the international communist and workers' movement, especially calling for the resolution of disagreements and upholding the spirit of solidarity and consensus among communist parties

First, proactively mediating and expressing the desire to narrow the disagreements between the Soviet Union and China.

Second, leading the delegation of the Party and Government of Vietnam to attend the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution and the Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties of the World held in Moscow from November 14 to November 19, 1957, making positive contributions to summarizing strategic and tactical issues of the world revolution, determining the universal laws of the socialist revolution, and emphasizing the necessity to strengthen the solidarity of the international communist movement.

Third, raising voices to demand that countries maintain and strengthen solidarity and consensus, jointly striving for the bright future of all humanity.

Fourth, welcoming, meeting, holding talks, and signing joint statements with heads of state of visiting socialist countries

3.2. HO CHI MINH'S LEADERSHIP IN ORGANIZING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN VIETNAM FROM 1965 TO 1969

3.2.1. Regarding politics

First, paying attention to Party building and rectification, and fostering revolutionary moral qualities for cadres and party members.

Second, building and maintaining a clean and strong State apparatus.

Third, continuing to consolidate and expand the great national unity bloc.

3.2.2. Regarding economics

Implementing the directives of the Party and Ho Chi Minh, from the beginning of 1965, the entire North rapidly shifted to a wartime footing with the determination to defeat the US aggressors, continue building socialism, and stand ready to provide support for the South.

Regarding agriculture, encouraging and commending cooperatives, cadres, and cooperative members for their achievements in production and combat. Calling on cooperatives to promote the "five tons per hectare" campaign.

Regarding industry, advocating for the continued acceleration of industrial production, particularly in light industry and local industry. Heavy industry continued to be developed, with special attention to the coal sector.

3.2.3. Regarding culture and people

First, identifying people as the decisive factor for victory, He called on and encouraged all strata of the people and cadres in educational agencies to uphold the spirit of patriotism, especially raising high the banner of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism, overcoming all difficulties and hardships, fighting bravely, and achieving many brilliant feats and glorious achievements.

Second, education continued to receive attention.

Third, paying attention to propaganda work, especially those working in journalism.

Fourth, guiding literary and artistic activities to serve the resistance war against the US imperialist aggressors.

Fifth, dedicating time to publishing and propagating books on "good people, good deeds."

3.2.4. Regarding national defense and security

First, leading the people in a resolute struggle against the US imperialist aggressors, while also striving to achieve a political solution to the Southern issue.

Second, setting forth a landmark decision to reorient the activities of the entire Party, the entire people, and the entire army to proactively cope with the US imperialists' escalation of the war (local war in the South, expanding the war to the

North) with the central slogan "Building and defending the North, liberating the South," bringing the Vietnamese revolution into a new stage of development.

Third, leading and encouraging the army and people in the South to launch a series of counterattacks, completely bankrupting the "search and destroy" and "pacification" plans of the US imperialists and their lackeys during the 1966-1967 dry season.

Fourth, deciding to use the method of general offensive and general uprising to annihilate and disintegrate the US imperialists and their lackeys, seizing all power back to the people, and shattering the strategic will of the US imperialists and their lackeys.

Fifth, calling on the people in the North to be determined to overcome all difficulties to fulfill their tasks and support the South in the spirit of "Each person works as two to repay our flesh-and-blood compatriots in the South."

Sixth, to proactively cope with the US imperialists' air and naval war in the North, He regularly visited and spoke with forces within the army.

Seventh, to protect the lives and property of the people, He regularly reminded every party member, every party cell, and every agency to bear responsibility, carefully protect the lives and property of the compatriots, and pay attention to air-defense evacuation and the reinforcement of trenches and shelters.

Eighth, ensuring the North's reinforcement and support for the South, He directed the transportation sector to successfully fulfill its sacred mission.

3.2.5. Regarding foreign affairs

First, regarding the Soviet Union, He expressed gratitude and high appreciation for the sentiments and immense assistance extended by the leadership of the Party, the State, and the people of the Soviet Union toward the Vietnamese people's resistance war against the US imperialist aggressors. To help the Soviet Union better understand the Vietnamese people's struggle and to convey profound gratitude to the Party and people of the Soviet Union, Ho Chi Minh dispatched high-level delegations of the Party and State of Vietnam to the Soviet Union. In addition, He directed the invitation and warm reception of numerous high-level delegations from the Party and State of the Soviet Union visiting Vietnam.

Second, regarding China, to express gratitude for China's enormous assistance and to further consolidate the Vietnam-China friendship and solidarity, Ho Chi Minh undertook official and unofficial visits to China.

Third, paying attention to supporting, encouraging, and fostering the friendship among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries in the combat against the US imperialist aggressors.

Fourth, as an international communist soldier, Ho Chi Minh consistently cared for and extended support to national liberation movements and struggles to

defend national independence and sovereignty, while condemning the interventionist and aggressive actions of imperialism.

Fifth, proceeding to build broad relations with numerous countries, international organizations, prominent figures, intellectuals, politicians, and renowned cultural figures to form a world people's front supporting the Vietnamese people against the US aggression.

Summary conclusion of chapter 3

Chapter 3 has comprehensively analyzed President Ho Chi Minh's activities in organizing the implementation of the goals of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969. Formulating a correct revolutionary line for each region was an extremely difficult task; however, realizing that line and combining the revolutionary missions of the two regions - which, despite having different contents, shared a common goal - was even more challenging as there were no precedents. Leading the country to implement the goals of national independence and socialism during a period filled with hardships and challenges, Ho Chi Minh step-by-step realized these goals, guiding the entire Party, the entire people, and the entire army toward decisive victories. Every step forward of the Vietnamese revolution and the Party during the 1954-1969 period was inextricably linked to Ho Chi Minh's correct, resolute, and creative leadership.

Chapter 4

THE VALUE OF HO CHI MINH'S LEADERSHIP IN REALIZING THE GOALS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM IN VIETNAM FROM 1954 TO 1969

4.1. THEORETICAL VALUE

4.1.1. Inheriting and developing Vietnamese patriotism in a new context - patriotism associated with the love for socialism

First, loving the Fatherland and the people must be closely associated with loving socialism, because only by advancing to socialism can the people enjoy a life of abundance and the Fatherland become rich and strong.

Second, loving the country must be manifested through concrete, practical, and effective actions rather than empty talk. During the war of resistance against foreign invaders, patriotism meant striving to fight the aggressors; under conditions of peace, patriotism is demonstrated through work efficiency and labor productivity.

Third, shaping new values of Vietnamese patriotism as manifested in the spirit of "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom"; once the country gains independence, it is imperative to deliver the laboring people from

poverty, ensure that everyone has employment, enjoys material abundance, and leads a happy life.

Fourth, arousing and strongly promoting the people's spirit of patriotism through patriotic emulation movements suited to each historical period.

4.1.2. Complementing and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory on socialism

First, Ho Chi Minh and the Party made an exceptionally creative decision: simultaneously carrying out two different revolutionary strategic tasks in the two regions of the country, governed by two different sets of laws. The North - having completed the national liberation revolution - transitioned to socialism, assuming the role of the "great rear," which was the most decisive factor for the entire revolutionary cause of the whole country. The South - still under the yoke of the US imperialists and their lackeys - continued to carry out the national liberation revolution, assuming the role of the "great frontline," directly deciding the reunification of the country.

Second, a prominent creative hallmark in Ho Chi Minh's thought lies not only in correctly defining the revolutionary tasks for each region but also in leading both regions to execute different revolutionary tasks that did not cancel each other out; on the contrary, they created momentum for one another.

The victory of the Vietnamese revolution contributed to enriching the Marxist-Leninist perspective on the inevitability of advancing to socialism and demonstrated that, in the conditions of a poor, backward country devastated by war, it is still possible to advance toward building socialism and winning national independence if there is a correct line, the support of the entire people, and the backing of international friends.

4.1.3. Complementing and creatively developing the Marxist-Leninist perspective on the relationship between the national question and the class question

Ho Chi Minh handled the relationship between the national question and the class question, as well as between national independence and socialism, flexibly, without dogma or extremism.

In the North, He clearly determined that the national liberation revolution must develop into a socialist revolution to achieve complete victory.

In the South, He condemned, denounced, and called upon compatriots nationwide to resolutely defeat the US imperialist aggressors in order to eliminate the oppressive and exploitative yoke of the imperialists and their lackeys, win national independence, unify the country, and advance the whole country toward socialism.

Ho Chi Minh's correct and dialectical resolution of the relationship between the national question and the class question, between national independence and

socialism during the 1954-1969 period generated immense strength, rallying all strata of the people to participate in the revolutionary cause, and contributing to complementing and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory under the conditions of a colonial and feudal country that had to simultaneously resolve intertwined and complex historical tasks

4.1.4. Fundamentally perfecting the thought on the Vietnamese revolutionary path - the ideological foundation for realizing the goals of national independence and socialism in Vietnam today

Before 1954, national independence was considered the direct, immediate goal, while the transition to socialism was only oriented in nature. When the North was completely liberated and transitioned to socialism, His views on socialism were, for the first time, implemented on real ground. It was the rich practical experience in leading the realization of the goals of national independence and socialism in Vietnam during the 1954-1969 period that contributed to perfecting Ho Chi Minh's thought on the path of the Vietnamese revolution: national independence and socialism.

As early as 1955, He clearly pointed out to the entire Party and people: "The North is the foundation, the root of the people's struggle force." Therefore, He demanded: "Must strive to consolidate the North in all aspects, must make the North strong and move forward forever." Thoroughly grasping Ho Chi Minh's thought, at the Third National Congress (1960), the Party outlined the line of simultaneously carrying out two strategic tasks: "Those two strategic tasks are closely related and have the effect of promoting each other." That line not only demonstrated the will for independence and the nation's aspiration for self-reliance but also proved the bravery, vision, and outstanding intellect of Ho Chi Minh in resolving the dialectical relationship between national independence and socialism. With that line, the patriotism and revolutionary heroism of the entire Party, army, and people were highly promoted. The great victory of the Vietnamese revolution during the years 1954-1975 proves the scientific nature and correctness of the Party's line of simultaneously carrying out two strategic tasks.

In the process of national development, despite times when the national context posed challenges regarding the choice of path - especially in the late 1980s and early 1990s, when the socialist model in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union collapsed and the world revolution fell into a regression - the Communist Party of Vietnam has always remained steadfast in pursuing the goals of national independence and socialism.

4.2. PRACTICAL VALUE

4.2.1. Realizing the aspirations of progressive humanity for national independence, freedom, and happiness

First, independence, freedom, and happiness mean "everyone has food to eat and clothes to wear, everyone has the opportunity to study."

Second, independence, freedom, and happiness mean moving toward building a new world in accordance with the noble ideals of socialism.

4.2.2. Affirming the correctness of the political line: Raising high the banner of national independence and socialism

The historical reality of the Vietnamese revolution proves that without building socialism in the North, there would not have been sufficient strength to assist the great frontline in the South, and without the great frontline of the South, the North could not have been defended against the enemy's aggressive plots.

With a solid northern rear area to encourage, motivate, and urge the southern compatriots to be determined to defeat the US imperialist aggressors so that the whole country could advance to build socialism, there was enough human and material resources to reinforce the southern battlefield. For the southern compatriots, all the trust, confidence, and affection from the northern people served as a driving force urging every citizen to move mountains and fill seas, overcome any obstacle, complete any task, and defeat any enemy.

Evaluating the victory of the resistance war against the US for national salvation, the 4th National Congress (1976) of the Party affirmed: The victory of the resistance war against the US for national salvation was the victory of both revolutionary strategies carried out simultaneously and closely combined with each other: the national-democratic revolution in the South and the socialist revolution in the North.

4.2.3. Laying the foundation for building and realizing the model of socialism suited to Vietnam's reality

Ho Chi Minh led the realization of the model of socialism from aspiration into reality under the condition of a country whose most prominent characteristic was *transitioning directly* from a backward agricultural country to socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development. This characteristic governed the entire method, steps, and measures for building socialism in the North.

Based on the actual situation, Ho Chi Minh determined appropriate contents, steps, and forms of transition to socialism. Accordingly, the path to building socialism in Vietnam is a process of comprehensive social transformation, in which difficulties are inevitable because it requires building a completely new society unprecedented in the nation's history; it demands thoroughly changing lifestyles, habits, thoughts, and prejudices that have deep-rooted origins spanning thousands of years.

As a result, the endeavor of building socialism achieved significant accomplishments. Many large industrial parks were formed and continued to take

shape. The initial foundations of important heavy industries emerged: electricity, coal, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, chemicals, and construction materials; at the same time, a number of light industries were established along with a developing transport network. In the agricultural field, the collectivization movement achieved positive results. Notably, education, culture, and healthcare developed at a high rate.

Assessing the socialist construction in the North, the 4th National Congress of the Party affirmed: These achievements and transformations were still modest compared to the objectives of socialism. However, under the circumstances in which the North had to simultaneously confront millions of tons of bombs and bullets from the US imperialists, continuously provide human and material resources alongside the southern compatriots to fight and save the country, and shoulder international obligations, the achievements attained were miracles that could hardly be imagined outside the orbit of socialism..

4.2.4. Arousing and promoting the strength of the entire nation in the cause of building and defending the socialist Fatherland

In the North, tasked with simultaneously building socialism and serving as the rear area for the great frontline in the South, to fulfill this historical mission, He called for rallying the absolute majority of the people, who were workers, peasants, and other strata of laboring people. The determination of the Party and the Central Committee had to be transformed into the determination of every party member, every soldier, and every citizen.

In the South, He led in promoting the strength of the entire people through the line of people's war. He advocated for building a national defense posture of all the people, combining political struggle, armed struggle, and diplomatic struggle, coordinating armed forces with the political forces of the masses; combining uprising, gaining mastery, and attacking; and launching offensives across all three strategic zones: rural plains, urban areas, and mountainous regions.

Applying and creatively developing the thought and lessons drawn from President Ho Chi Minh's practical activities, the Party has consistently and thoroughly grasped and practiced the viewpoint that "the people are the root," constantly consolidating and strengthening great unity, considering it a primary source of strength, a chief driving force, and a decisive factor ensuring the sustainable victory of the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese Fatherland.

4.2.5. Combining national strength and the strength of the times, securing international support for the Vietnamese people's struggle

Identifying the Vietnamese revolution as an integral part of the world's forces of peace, democracy, and socialism, He attached great importance to building and consolidating great solidarity, especially the support and assistance of

other countries, regarding it as an important factor ensuring the victory of the Vietnamese revolution.

To enable international friends and the American people themselves to understand, sympathize with, and support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people, Ho Chi Minh persistently pursued "psychological warfare" diplomacy directed at the American people, Asian, African, and Latin American countries, socialist forces, and peace and democracy movements worldwide. Through this, He elevated Vietnam's resistance war into a symbol of the times; isolated enemies; and created an increasingly favorable international posture and strength for the Vietnamese revolution.

While highly appreciating the support and assistance of other countries, a distinct highlight in Ho Chi Minh's thought was His consistent emphasis on the motto: "Self-reliance is primary, while the assistance of fraternal countries is supplementary."

Creatively applying the values in President Ho Chi Minh's thought and practical activities, from the Doi Moi (Renewal) period (1986) to the present, the Party has consistently attached importance to combining national strength with the strength of the times for the cause of building and defending the Fatherland. In international integration, the Party has always focused on the relationship between maintaining independence and self-reliance and achieving comprehensive, extensive international integration, along with the necessity of strengthening internal resources to ensure successful integration.

Under the illumination of the theoretical and practical values of Ho Chi Minh's thought on combining national strength with the strength of the times, Vietnam's foreign affairs have achieved great accomplishments, notably creating an important transformation in cooperation activities with neighboring and regional countries. By 2025, Vietnam maintains diplomatic relations with 195 countries and territories, and has established strategic partnerships or comprehensive partnerships with 38 countries, including strategic partnerships or comprehensive strategic partnerships with all 5 permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, all 7 leading developed industrial nations (G7), and 17 of the 20 largest economies in the world (G20).

Summary conclusion of chapter 4

Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities regarding the goals of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969 made a decisive contribution to the victory of the Vietnamese revolution and the great victory of the resistance war against the US for national salvation, which are inextricably linked to His name and career. He not only shaped and initiated awareness but also guided and inspired vision and orientation for the process of realizing the goals of national independence and socialism through immensely rich practical activities. Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities have left behind profound values and lessons

on leadership methods, as well as creative ways of handling and resolving all issues in the process of realizing the goals of national independence and socialism.

CONCLUSION

In carrying out the dissertation entitled ***“Ho Chi Minh's leadership in realizing the goals of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969”*** the doctoral researcher has drawn several conclusions as follows:

First, Ho Chi Minh led the realization of the goals of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969 amidst domestic and international contexts characterized by numerous favorable conditions while also posing severe challenges, with the prominent feature of a single Party leading the implementation of two revolutionary tasks directed toward a common goal: liberating the South and unifying the country. This profoundly impacted the formulation of the line and the organization of the implementation of Vietnam's revolutionary goals by the Vietnam Workers' Party and Ho Chi Minh.

Second, creatively applying Marxism-Leninism and basing it on the reality of the Vietnamese revolution, Ho Chi Minh deeply understood and determined that the path forward for the Vietnamese revolution was to simultaneously carry out the socialist revolution in the North and the national-democratic revolution in the South to ultimately unify the country. His orientations served as the theoretical basis and ideological foundation for the Party to set forth the revolutionary line of Vietnam at the 3rd National Congress (1960)

Third, on the basis of the defined general revolutionary line, Ho Chi Minh determined the implementation measures and organized the leadership to carry out the goals of national independence and socialism across all fields of social life. Ho Chi Minh's perspectives and practical activities not only contributed to shaping the revolutionary line of Vietnam during this special historical period but also created turning points of strategic significance, paving the way for the victory of the Vietnamese revolution to advance toward glorious triumphs.

Fourth, Ho Chi Minh's leadership activities in realizing the goals of national independence and socialism in Vietnam from 1954 to 1969 possess profound theoretical and practical values. These values have been, are, and will continue to illuminate the revolutionary cause of the Party, the nation, and the people of Vietnam; they serve as the foundation and firm belief for the entire Party, army, and people of Vietnam to continue promoting the Doi Moi (Renewal) process, striving by 2030 to become a developing country with modern industry and upper-middle income, and by 2045 to become a developed, high-income country, steadily advancing toward socialism.

LIST OF THE AUTHOR'S PUBLISHED SCIENTIFIC WORKS RELATED TO THE THESIS

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