

An Understanding about the International Solidarity Strategy of President Ho Chi Minh

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Abstract

This article illustrates the international solidarity strategy of President Ho Chi Minh, and shows that President Ho Chi Minh endeavored a lot to build the solidarity strategy with other countries in the World, especially with big countries which directly affected the development of Vietnam, including China, United State of America and France. With the soundness, practicality, and suitability with Vietnam's situation, President Ho Chi Minh's international solidarity strategy was not only applied during his living time, but also the later time after he passed away. Vietnamese government continued practicing this strategy during the development of the country to help Vietnam achieve a lot of important achievements in foreign affairs.

Keywords : President Ho Chi Minh; the International Solidarity; Strategy.

Introduction

Solidarity is one of the best tradition which was built and nursed by many generations of Vietnamese ancestors for a long time and was related to the struggle of building the country of Vietnamese people through the history of four thousand years. Once upon a time, in the King Hung VI Dynasty, there was a little boy named Giong, who was unable to speak and step as other boys until he was 3 years old. However when the invaders came, King Hung sent an envoy to find a hero to help the country, the boy suddenly spoke and requested the envoy to ask King Hung for an iron horse, an iron armour and an iron rod to kill the invader. Since then, Giong grew so fast, his clothes could only be worn for a few days. Villagers saw that and

contribute rice to help raise him. Shortly he grew up to be a rugged man with full of strength. When the envoy brought the iron horse, iron armour and rod to him, Giong did not hesitate to ride the horse straightly to the battle to fight the enemy. It is possible to say that Giong was raised and grew from his surrounding people, the strength he got was the strength of solidarity, the agreement to contribute to the invader fighting of all Vietnamese people. The event that King Hung did not hesitate to forge him the iron horse, iron armour and iron rod showed the agreement from the King to lower people. Therefore, however strong all the invaders were, they finally had to move out. We all understand that the main thing which made the enemy scared was not the iron horse, iron armour or iron rod, but was the solidarity of all the Vietnamese people.

In the period of Tran Dynasty, when the Yuan force prepared to invade Vietnam the second time in order to revenge for their first defeat in Vietnam War and also to be a way to get back their honor and prestige of a big country, King's Father Tran Thanh Tong called the elderly people throughout the country to Dien Hong palace for referendum. King's father himself granted a banquet and asked the elderly people that the adversary force was very strong, whether we should give concord at any price or fight them. All the elderly people said "fight". Dien Hong Meeting once again affirmed the tradition of Vietnamese solidarity, showed the agreement of King and people from high to low levels. The determination to win to protect the country and solidarity without flinching any difficulties created a magic strength, made the Yuan force lost in all their three times invading Vietnam, forbore their deeply resent to withdraw their troops (Nguyen Dinh Bin, 2015, pp. 23-24).

Anyway, Vietnamese feudal dynasties always kept in mind that Vietnam is a small country, the friendliness with China in the North and other adjacent countries made a very important meaning. It not only helped improve the nation position, but also was an essential condition for people to have a happy and peaceful life. According to a Chinese historic document, in the year 1110 BC King Hung delegated his envoys to pass thousands of miles, brought a noble bird to King Cheng of Zhou to express his willingness of concord. King Cheng of Zhou replied by sending five equipages with magnetic needles to King Hung's envoys so that they

would not get lost in their way back. Or in Tran dynasty, although Vietnamese people won the Yuan force three times making them too frightened to invade Vietnam, King Tran did not take it as a proud, still delegated an envoy to go there for tributes, requested for compromise and built a friendly relation. In King Quang Trung Dynasty, in only one battle His Majesty defeated 290 thousand Tsing force invader, His Majesty still delegated an envoy to Tsing Dynasty to receive investiture and sending tributes, helped the relation between the two countries soonly come back as usual (Nguyen Dinh Bin, 2015, p. 24).

President Ho Chi Minh was an excellent politician of Vietnam. Right after the success of Vietnam revolution, and Democratic Republic of Vietnam was officially established on 2nd September 1945, the issue of international relation was one of the most important issue which was concerned and led by President Ho Chi Minh. He composed some basic principles as the basis of foreign affairs of Vietnam. Firstly, Vietnam is always open to widen cooperation with all other countries based on the principles of respect the ownership, entire territory of each other, equality and benefit for both. The second is cooperation based on voluntarily. The third is all countries in the World enhance cooperation through exchange, together pursue the policy of peaceful living together, resolve conflicts and dispute by discussion and no weapons. The fourth is creating a friendly and steadfast relation with neighbor countries in the region. And the fifth principle is flexible resolving in cooperation relation with big countries (Dang Van Thai, 2009, pp. 31-42).

Moreover, the event that President Ho Chi Minh undertook the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Democratic Republic of Vietnam once again affirmed his strategic vision in building solidarity relation with other countries, in order to take advantage of international encouragement to Vietnamese people's struggle to protect independence. The policy of friendly foreign affairs with all countries was not only practiced by President Ho Chi Minh in the period after Vietnam achieve the independence, but also the main policy through the two fights with French and US force, and became one of the most important factors contributing to the victory of Vietnam military and people. In the scale of this article, the authors would like to give some examples to prove President Ho Chi Minh's effort in building the

solidarity and make friends with China, USA and France. With the expectation that this article would help readers understand more about President Ho Chi Minh's intelligence, political sense and strategic vision in foreign affairs of Vietnam.

1. President Ho Chi Minh built the solidarity relation with China.

Vietnam-China relation is a long time relation established during thousands of years in the history. All the Vietnamese Dynasties made a lot of efforts to maintain the friendly relation with Chinese Dynasties but still kept the independence, self control and self respect of Vietnamese people. Therefore, the foreign affair relation between Vietnam and China was like a colorful picture whose value and benefit from maintaining the picture was distributed equally to both countries.

World War II exploded and changed the whole world political complexion in general and the situation in Asia in particular. In around the middle of 1942, in Pacific, Japanese force changed into defending position due to their exhausted attack ability. Under the lead of Viet Minh, Vietnamese's struggle against the Fascist Japanese was very strong. But in foreign affairs, President Ho Chi Minh thought that Viet Minh had not had any official relation with any countries in the side against Fascism. The cooperation with China which was a big country in the Allied Force and next to Vietnam in order to cooperate to fight Fascist Japan had not been proceeded yet. President Ho Chi Minh affirmed that: The relation between China-Vietnam was very friendly in history, now both countries are invaded by Japanese, have a common enemy which is Japan, have the common purpose which is fighting to expel the Japanese out of the country. If the two countries gather together as one to help each other, the common liberation will be quickly successful (Vu Khoan, 2010, pp. 30-31).

Realizing that Vietnam should have had a meeting immediately with Chiang Kai-shek's Central government in order to discuss about the relation between the two parties, President Ho Chi Minh left for China. In His "Letter to all the people in the nation" sent in October 1944, He said that after over a year in China, he could understand the international situation and the policies of neighbor countries, firstly China. Meanwhile he also announced a good news that Chinese Government

and people would be willing to help Vietnamese people's revolution (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, p. 537).

After Democratic Republic of Vietnam was officially established on 2nd September 1945, the French immediately brought their troops back to invade Vietnam again. Together with leading Vietnamese people to prepare for the long term war of resistance, President Ho Chi Minh also sent a letter to Chinese people in Vietnam to express his sympathy with the difficulties that Chinese people in Vietnam were having to suffer under the French's domination. He did not forget to thank Chinese people in Vietnam for their contribution in the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against French, reminding the closed relation over thousands of years between the two countries, as well as expressing his belief in the strong solidarity of the two nations in the misfortune (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, pp. 550-551). After that, on 1st October 1949, People's Republic of China was officially established, Vietnam's Government immediately recognized the legality of People's Republic of China's Government, and expressed the willingness to establish the foreign affair relation and exchange ambassadors. Right after that, on 18th January 1950 Chinese Government also officially recognized Vietnamese Government (Ngo Van Tuyen, 2016, p. 296).

The friend and solidarity relation between the two countries during all the time when Vietnam was under the struggle against the French and American was also shown in the mail to congratulate President Ho Chi Minh's age from President Mao Zedong, Prime Minister Chou En-lai and other senior leaders of China on 20th May 1960. The mail was written attention to "The person who established and leads Vietnam Labour Party, the distinguished soldier of international communist movement and the closest friend of Chinese people". The mail had a passage: "Thanks to your excellent contribution to the Vietnamese people's revolution, to the communist and worker movement as well as the world peace, you were not only loved by Vietnamese people but also Chinese and international people" (Pham Hong Chuong, 2016, p. 381).

During his life time President Ho Chi Minh always objected the individualism worship. He strictly denied contribution of himself to the struggle against

the enemies as well as in building international relation between Vietnam and friends in the World. However, the history of foreign affairs between Vietnam and China in the period after World War II clearly proved that President Ho Chi Minh's prestige and effects on Vietnamese and international political stage contributed a big part to Vietnam's strategic foreign affair strategy.

2. President Ho Chi Minh built a solidarity relation with the United State of America.

President Ho Chi Minh always respected and understood the position and big influence of USA in international stage. Therefore, since 1919, on behalf of Association of Vietnamese Patriots in France to send Versailles Meeting the request of An Nam, He did not forget to sent one copy to US President (Nguyen Huy Hoan, 2016, pp. 48-49).

The event that USA joined the Allies to struggle against Fascist forces and the stressful relation between United Kingdom and USA at the end of World War II made a hard impact to President Ho Chi Minh's foreign affair policy this time. Concretely from 1943-1944, World War II had a lot of changes which were good for the Allies. In Europe, English-USA troops landed to France and shortly liberated Paris in August 1944. In the meantime, Soviet Red force came to their western border and opened a lot of big attacks to liberate Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary during the time from July to December 1944. In Asia-Pacific, English-USA troops landed to the islands of the Philippines and Myanmar made the movement of struggling against Japanese facism in those countries develop so strongly.

However, the uprising of all the nations in Southeast Asia at the same time against Japanese fascism and achieved the big results was the main reason causing the stressful relation between United Kingdom and USA. In Tehran Conference where the leaders of Soviet, USA and United Kingdom met in November 1943, Stalin confirmed that he did not want the Allies to waste blood to liberate Indochina then the French would receive and reestablished here a colonial regime. US President Roosevelt highly agreed with this opinion, and he recommended that three or four countries should be nominated to sponsor Indochina and prepare for Indochina

nations to have sufficient conditions to control themselves after 30 or 40 years later. After that, at the second meeting of the leaders of Soviet, USA and United Kingdom in Yalta in February 1945, President Roosevelt delivered a plan to establish a council to manage Indochina including one representative from France, one from China, one from USA and one from Soviet. But the meeting could not come to any agreement as United Kingdom and USA could not reach the same viewpoint. English Prime Minister Churchill objected President Roosevelt's plan of Indochina's future because he was worried that the control regime that USA recommended would be applied homogeneously in all United Kingdom's colonies.

President Ho Chi Minh followed up the status closely and very fast he recognized the stress in USA-United Kingdom-France regarding colony issue in general and about Indochina in particular. He was also so observant in catching USA's attempt in control plan recommended by President Roosevelt in order to destroy the monopoly of United Kingdom and France's colonialism. President Ho Chi Minh recognized that the policy against colonialism which Roosevelt had been carrying out was a thing of which Vietnam could take advantage. It was his sensitiveness of new progress, his deep understanding about politics, and his ability to accurately analyze the changes of international political balance helped President Ho Chi Minh decide to approach USA, take advantage of their supports, make more friends for the revolution to liberate Vietnamese people, as well as to help Vietnam get a position in the Allies against the Fascism.

At that time, Corp 14 of USA Air force with over 300 fighting and bombing planes under the command of Claire L. Chennault based in Kunming were assigned to support for Chinese force in Guangxi and attacked Japan in Vietnam. In the winter of 1944, USA nominated a lot of planes to attack Japanese military in Vietnamese air space. One of them was shot down by Japanese troop in a forest. Lieutenant William Shaw dropped a parachute down and was saved by local people and defense force and brought to meet President Ho Chi Minh at the border area. President Ho Chi Minh determined to take this chance to make a stepping-stone in building the relation with USA. He brought the pilot Shaw to return to USA command

in Kunming by himself and took this advantage to reach USA, to let them see the strength of Viet Minh and forced them to pay attention to this organization.

In February 1945, President Ho Chi Minh started his journey to Kunming, Lieutenant Shaw was allowed to go with him. In Kunming, He took opportunity to meet with AGAS (USA air force relief), their commander Claire L. Chennault who commanded the Air Corp 14, L.A. Patti - a lieutenant colonel in the United States Army and Charles Fenn - Lieutenant of OSS (the USA strategic support organization) who was the one directly control the intelligence group of the Allies working in Vietnam. President Ho Chi Minh informed USA some status of French-Japanese force and their moves in the northwest of Vietnam. These USA officers wanted him to cooperate to organize a network of spies in Indochina, but he refused and said that he did not want to be “used” as one of Chinese spies. He wanted a cooperation with USA to fight the Japanese, as well as wanted to have USA’s highest recognition to his revolution organization in Vietnam (Vu Khoan, 2010, p. 199).

One of the events which explained President Ho Chi Minh’s special vision and political sensitiveness to take maximum encouragement from all international forces in the uprising in 1945 was that he brought the most essential wordings of USA’s Proclamation of Independence, which was one of the most famous Proclamation of Independence in the world history, to the Proclamation of Independence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In his meeting with L.A. Patti on 29th August 1945, President Ho Chi Minh requested L.A. Patti to comment on Vietnam’s Proclamation of Independence which he had just completed. L.A. Patti told that he was so touched that the Proclamation of Independence of Vietnam started by an immortal sentence in Proclamation of Independence of USA which was written by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson in 1776. L.A. Patti tried to concentrate his memory and discover that the order of “right of freedom” and “right of life” in the draft had been switched. President Ho Chi Minh immediately accepted that comment, he totally agreed that there would have been no “right of freedom” if there was no “right of life” and there would have been no happiness if there was no “right of freedom” then he revised the draft himself (Vu Khoan, 2010, pp. 73-74).

After the establishment of Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945, the new Government led by President Ho Chi Minh was under the besieged and isolated as there was no country in the World recognized the legality of Vietnam. Finding out that setting up a foreign affair relation with USA is a far future, President Ho Chi Minh gave an initiative of people's foreign affair, in order to open the cooperation relation between Vietnamese and American people, firstly in culture. On 1st November 1945, President Ho Chi Minh sent a mail to Minister of US Foreign Affairs J. Brynes to recommend to send a delegation of about 50 Vietnamese youths to USA, on one hand in order to establish a closed cultural relationship with USA youths and on the other hand to proceed researches on technology, agriculture and other professions in USA (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, pp. 91-92).

Also in early 1946, President Ho Chi Minh sent mails to President Truman a lot of times to request USA to support Vietnam's Independence, and prevent French's invading attempt. Especially in the mail on 16th February 1946, President Ho Chi Minh expressed his gratefulness to US President and people of "benefitted concerns for colonial nations that his representatives shown at United Nations (UN)". He accused France's action of reinvading Vietnam and confirmed that: "We, Vietnamese people, after so many years under the robbery and exploitation, only started our building work. We need security and right of freedom." Then he said that: "Security and freedom only ensure our independence, and only with the voluntary cooperation with other strong countries. It is this solid belief that we request USA, as in the position of protectors and defenders of international justice, execute an essential step in encouragement of our independence. We will try our best to make this independence and cooperation become benefit in all over the World (Le Van Tich, 2016, pp. 133-134).

After the war with American ended with the victory for Vietnamese people and military in 1975, American government proceeded a policy of embargo to Vietnam, and also the vote against Vietnam's attendance in UN. However, with the efforts of Vietnamese Government in renormalizing relation with USA, in early 1977, US President Carter changed a number of points in foreign affairs policy to Vietnam. Through Soviet, President Carter sent Vietnam Government a plan to

renormalize relation with Vietnam, including three main points which are: Vietnam would inform information about lost American in the war; Secondly, USA would accept that Vietnam could join UN and USA was willing to set up a sufficient foreign affair relation as well as started to do business with Vietnam; Thirdly, USA could contribute to recover Vietnam by developing trading, providing equipments and by other ways of cooperation. In order to boost that plan, in March 1977 US Government delegated an important delegation to visit Vietnam. Also in 1977, both parties also carried out three rounds of negotiation in New York. Through the US delegation's visit and above negotiation, USA recommended the unconditioned renormalization of relation and set up contact office in each country's capital while not yet renormalized the relation. On 5th October 1977, at UN, US President Carter congratulated Vietnam to join UN, meanwhile expressed happiness about progresses in relation between USA and Vietnam (Nguyen Dinh Binh, 2015, pp. 313-314).

Since the middle of 1986, Vietnam-USA relation gradually changed from confrontation to discussion and made important improvements after the conflict in Cambodia, achieved political solutions and Vietnam achieved very important achievements in its renovation. In October 1991, in the occasion of visiting Paris for the international meeting about Cambodia and sign off the Convention about Cambodia, Vietnam Minister of Foreign Affairs had a meeting with USA Minister of Foreign Affairs to discuss about enhancing renormalization of the two countries' relation. From 1992 to 1994, in the occasion of attending annual United Nations General Assembly, Vietnam Minister of Foreign Affairs continued unofficial meeting with US Minister of Foreign Affairs to discuss about improving Vietnam-USA relation. In the meantime, there were a lot of delegations from USA had official visits to Vietnam in order to improve understanding between each other and boost the renormalization of both countries. On 3rd February 1994, US President Bill Clinton announced to rescind the embargo and established USA contact office in Hanoi. On 11th July 1995, USA officially announced the renormalization in relation with Vietnam. After four years of negotiation, on 14th July 2000, Vietnam Minister of Trade and USA trade representative signed off the Convention of Vietnam-USA Trade, completing the renormalization of relation between both countries. In November

2000, USA President Bill Clinton had an official visit to Vietnam, opened a new page in the history of Vietnam-USA relation.

President Ho Chi Minh's continuous effort to build a peaceful and friendly relation with USA since the end of World War II to create a peaceful atmosphere in Southeast Asia in general and for Vietnam in particular was a clear proof of his sharp foreign affair strategy. The event that USA cancelled the embargo and announced the renormalization in relation with Vietnam showed the effort to make great progress of Vietnam Government in continuing President Ho Chi Minh's ideology of foreign affairs, as well as confirmed the time ideology in the Vietnamese beloved President's international solidarity ideology.

3. President Ho Chi Minh built the solidarity relation with France.

It could be said that the relation between the two countries Vietnam and France in their history was a long path. From the end of 19th century, the French brought their troops to invade Vietnam's territory to make Vietnam and all the Indochina become their colony to maximize their exploitation in this area. Directly witnessing the suffering of his people, with his unlimited love to his country, 21 year-old President Ho Chi Minh determined to go to find a way to save Vietnamese. His first destination was France, not only because it was the mother country who was dominating Vietnamese people, but because President Ho Chi Minh wanted to directly verify the innovated democracy ideology of France which he had been impressed since his childhood.

His witnesses of the French's lives in France affected a lot President Ho Chi Minh's psychology and thinking. He realized that France also had poor labours as in his home country, He also realized that French in France were politer than the ones doing their control assignments in Indochina. Moreover, in his activities in France, President Ho Chi Minh received the warm help from his friends in French Socialist Party and Communist Party, he really appreciated this and had a special respect to French who had ideology of democracy, innovation and encouragement to the justice struggle.

From the fact that his country was dominated and his people had to live the miserable lives, President Ho Chi Minh was pushed to raise a determination to expel the French invaders. However this struggle was totally toward the purpose of liberating his country and people, did not mean to revenge or make France to lose their face in front of international friends. This was shown in President Ho Chi Minh's patience to avoid a bloody war in which the witnesses would be both countries' people. In his "Mail to the French people in Indochina" published in "Save the country" newspaper volume 74 on 23rd October 1945, President Ho Chi Minh explained that the fight of Vietnamese people and military was not aimed to France or good French people, it was only against the cruel domination of the French colonists in Indochina. Meanwhile, he also confirmed that despite the war between both countries, the lives and assets of good French people in Vietnam were still always protected at the highest level (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, pp. 75-77). At the end of 1945, with his effort to save the peace in Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh had a lot of meeting with French delegation represented by Jean Sainteny. Jean Sainteny had a good feeling with him, he said: "Finally, all the things happened to bring me to Ho Chi Minh. That is a person we need to meet, we need to negotiate with that person". Furthermore, Jean Sainteny also confirmed with one of the delegation members that: "Ho Chi Minh is a person on the top level, it would be not a long time he will be the outstanding person in Asian political stage" (Do Hoang Linh, 2013, pp. 122-124).

In order to decrease the stress to create an advantage for the negotiation on ending war between Vietnam and France, as well as to create an opportunity to propagate for French people to understand Vietnamese people's desire of peace, in June 1946, President Ho Chi Minh started his official visit to France at the position of the leaders of new Vietnam Government. In front of President Ho Chi Minh's efforts, on 14th September 1946, Mariuyt Mutê - Minister of Oversea French Ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed to sign in the Temporary Convention. This Temporary Convention regulated that both parties suspended the conflict, France would ensure the economic and cultural benefit of France in Vietnam. Both parties agreed the time for opening a negotiation in January 1947. However, in spite of all President

Ho Chi Minh's efforts and Vietnam Government in preventing France-Vietnam war, a part of French in Vietnam tried to hide cover the truth, delayed to forward the mails which Vietnam Government sent to France Government. On 18th December 1946, The French Ministry of Command sent Vietnam side two messages requesting Vietnam to stop all activities preparing for the war of resistance and transfer the right of controlling security in Hanoi to French. In the morning of 19th December 1946, The French Ministry of Command sent the third ultimatum to President Ho Chi Minh requesting Vietnam to remove all obstacles and take all weapons of Vietnam armed forces. They also threatened that if Vietnam did not carry out those requests during 24 hours, France would have the action. In that stressful situation President Ho Chi Minh had final efforts to save the peace. He immediately sent a private mail to Jean Sainteny, with an expectation that Jean Sainteny could help both parties to find a solution to improve the boiled atmosphere. The content of the mail was: "On recent days the situation became more and more stressful. What a pity! In the time waiting for Paris's decision, I would look forward to your and Mr. Giam's solution to improve the current atmosphere" (Le Van Tich, 2016, p. 333). But Jean Sainteny refused to meet Vietnam's representative on 19th December 1946. He said that he could not meet on 19th, and wait until the next day. The answer of Jean Sainteny forced Vietnam to make their final choice. Also on 19th December, President Ho Chi Minh facilitated the Meeting of Central Party Standing Committee. He confirmed that the current situation did not allow Vietnam to continue giving concession to France any longer. Therefore, at night of 19th December 1946, the war of resistance of Vietnamese people under the lead of President Ho Chi Minh officially exploded. President Ho Chi Minh read "The call for nationwide war of resistance", to call for the whole Vietnamese people to stand up and struggle against the invader enemy, protect the independence and self control of their beloved country.

The desire of peace was always burnt in President Ho Chi Minh's heart. The event that he actuated the long term war of resistance against the French on 19th December 1946 did not have the same meaning that Vietnam completely ended all the relation with France. On the contrary, President Ho Chi Minh always opened the gate of negotiation so that both parties could end up the war as soon

as possible. That willingness was expressed in the New Year greeting letter that President Ho Chi Minh sent to France Government and people and letter to Prime Minister Leclerc on 1st January 1947. The letter to French Government and people had a passage: “We expect that French people understand that we are not spiteful with French nation at all. We were forced to fight against the reactionaries who have attempt to separate our country, bring us to the slave circle and disseminate the split of both nations France and Vietnam. But we are not fighting against France, we want to cooperate in a compassionate way” (Ngo Van Tuyen, 2016, p. 8).

From the determination and willingness to build a foreign affair relation with France, we realize President Ho Chi Minh’s gracious heart and great personality. He always separated clearly the invaders and people in invading countries. He never uses or determined not to use anyone’s private hurt or private feeling to the political purpose. President Ho Chi Minh’s bright personality was not defiled by any racial discrimination although he was observed and threatened by French Government’s personnel, but those memories did not make any effect on his friendly foreign affair path which he always built with French Government in particular and the whole France country in general. In the “Letter to French prisoners” written on 24th December 1946 on the occasion of Christmas, President Ho Chi Minh expressed his sadness that French soldiers were put into the war of Vietnam, He also hoped that in a near future, those French soldiers would have freedom when both countries France-Vietnam could cooperate in peace and friendliness (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, p. 542).

President Ho Chi Minh’s extraordinary efforts in building solidarity relation with France and Vietnam’s foreign affair policy with the determination to be friends with all countries, and no vindictiveness with anyone helped the relation between Vietnam and France after the war improved. Along the time, France and Vietnam became the important partners in most of fields such as economy, culture, and technology. This made us more and more admire President Ho Chi Minh’s great efforts in orientation of friendly foreign affair between Vietnam and France as well as other democratic countries in the World.

Conclusion

It could be seen that President Ho Chi Minh's international solidarity strategy began from the tradition of friendly solidarity with neighbors especially China which had been built over time by previous generations of predecessors from the feudalism time. This strategy was not only applied in the foreign affair relations with China, USA and France during the time when President Ho Chi Minh still led Vietnam, but even after he passed away, Vietnam Government have been keeping practicing his ideology of international solidarity in each condition and situation of Vietnam, to help the foreign affair relation between Vietnam and other countries became more and more complete, solid and also to help raise Vietnam's position in international stage.

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