

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
TRAINING**

**HO CHI MINH NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF POLITICS**

ACADEMY OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION

NGUYEN THI NHU QUYNH

**VIETNAMESE REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE –
THE FORERUNNER ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF
VIETNAM**

**MAJOR: HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM
CODE: 9 22 90 15**

**SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL THESIS IN HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF VIETNAM**

HANOI - 2024

**THE THESIS IS COMPLETED AT
ACADEMY OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION**

Supervisors: **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Manh Ha**

Dr. Vu Ngoc Luong

Examiner 1:.....
.....

Examiner 2:
.....

Examiner 3:
.....

The thesis is defended at the Academy-level dissertation committee, Academy of Journalism and Communication

- Learn more about the dissertation at:
- National Library of Vietnam
- Library of the Academy of Journalism and Communication

INTRODUCTION

1. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, what would the Vietnamese revolution have to do to solve a series of challenges posed by history in order to gain independence and freedom?

Karl Marx said: "Every social era needs its own great people and if it cannot find such people, then... it will create them" [113, p. 88]. And, Nguyen Ai Quoc's appearance was the product of the historical movement of that period. In November 1924, as soon as he arrived in Guangzhou (China), Nguyen Ai Quoc proactively contacted the group of Vietnamese patriotic youth of the "Tam Tam Commune" organization present here. On the basis of selecting outstanding members of the group "Communist Youth Union" (February 1925), Nguyen Ai Quoc established the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, along with the newspaper "*Youth*" - the mouthpiece of the Association, with the hope: "It is the egg from which the communist (Communist Party) baby bird hatches" [47, p. 21]. .

Under his direction, the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League has fully prepared the political, ideological, organizational, and cadre conditions for the birth of the proletarian Party in Vietnam. This is also the journey of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League completing its journey into a historic mission as the precursor organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the national revolutionary cause.

According to Hoang Phe's Vietnamese Dictionary published by Hong Duc Publishing House released in 2021, the "*Forerunner*" organization is "the previous form of organization in relation to the later form of development, the previous organization that transformed into the later organization" [138, p. 1248].

Thus, "Forerunner" in predecessor organization refers to the movement in the relationship between the previous organization and the later development form. And within the scope of research, the thesis mentions the distinctive nature that distinguishes this organization from other organizations by proving that Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League is the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which proves the relationship in nature as well as clarify the process of that qualitative change. Very clearly, the Communist Party of Vietnam has the nature of the working class, and is at the same time united with the people and the nation. This shows that Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League is truly an organization that has a "*relationship*" with the Communist Party of Vietnam before - an organization that comes later in terms of the nature of the working class. And, the "*transformation*" from the previous organization (Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League) into the later organization (the Communist Party of Vietnam) is the process of increasing the number of worker members and changing the level of enlightenment of the members (Party members) as well as the organizational system (including the system of grassroots Party organizations and mass organizations).

Up to now, while the number of works studying the history of the Party since the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam is very large, the works studying the period of formation of the proletarian Party in Vietnam are still quite modest. Among them, there are even fewer comprehensive studies of the Party organization in terms of politics - ideology, organization - cadres. In particular, there is no research from the perspective of Party history on the revolutionary organization that acted as the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Originating, researching Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League to objectively reflect the organization's movement process from the "League" transforming into the Communist Party of Vietnam is very necessary.

Finally, it stems from *the author's own needs*, with the desire to "reveal the roots of the Vietnam". From the above basic reasons, the author chose the topic: "***Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League – The forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam***" for her doctoral thesis on the history of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

2. Research purposes and tasks

2.1. Research purposes

Research and clarify the historical context of the birth as well as the process of operation and transformation of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in order to clarify the important contributions in ideology, politics, organization, and staff of the Association; Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League

for the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam in particular and the history of the Vietnamese nation in general. From there, it affirmed the role of the Association as a "predecessor" to the Communist Party of Vietnam and drew some experiences on the organization and activities of the current Party organization.

2.2. Research tasks

To achieve the above purpose, the thesis focuses on performing the following tasks:

First: Overview of the research situation related to the thesis.

Second: Present the historical context of the birth of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and analyze the process of operation and transformation of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League.

Third: Clarifying the position and role of Nguyen Ai Quoc in the birth and movement of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in the historical process of Vietnam's revolution.

Fourth: Provide comments on the characteristics and historical mission of the Association from the process of its operation and transformation under the direction of Nguyen Ai Quoc. On that basis, draw some lessons learned as well as affirm that the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League is the predecessor organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

3. Research subjects and scope

3.1. Research subjects

The research object of the thesis is Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League - the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

3.2. Research scope

Regarding the content: The thesis focuses on researching the formation process, development activities and transformation of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in the following aspects: politics, ideology, organization, and staff. Through the Association's advocacy in the process of national history, it is affirmed that Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League is the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Regarding the space: The entire territory of Vietnam and on the relevant international scale.

Regarding the time: From the founding of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League until the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam (June 1925 - February 1930). During the research process, the thesis mentioned the period in the early twentieth century, before the Association was born.

4. Theoretical basis and research methods

4.1. Theoretical basis

The author relies on the worldview and methodology of Marxism-Leninism along with the system of Ho Chi Minh's views and the Communist Party of Vietnam's policy on building the Party in all aspects: ideology, politics, organization, and cadres.

4.2. Research methods

The thesis uses a combination of research methods of historical science, mainly historical methods and logical methods. Along with the two main methods mentioned above, the thesis also uses other research methods such as synthesis, statistics, analysis, comparison, document survey and specific research methods of historical science. Party history is based on the Party's resolutions and directives... to analyze, evaluate and draw comments and experiences to clarify the research tasks set.

5. New scientific contributions

Firstly, this is the first historical thesis of the Communist Party of Vietnam to systematically and comprehensively study a forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam in all aspects: politics, ideology, organization, and cadres.

Secondly, the thesis analyzes the operational process and transformation steps of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League. From there, it clarifies the political and ideological logic of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League's movement from patriotism to communism; In terms of organization, it evolved from a patriotic organization into a communist organization (the Communist Party of Vietnam).

Thirdly, the thesis wishes to clarify the historical mission of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, which is the only forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Fourthly, the thesis contributes to clarifying the important role of Nguyen Ai Quoc for the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in the process of the Association carrying out its mission as the

predecessor organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam. At the same time, affirming that the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam in early 1930 is the most convincing proof of the creativity of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on national liberation revolution (in a colonial-feudal country). From there, it makes an important contribution to perfecting Marxism-Leninism, making this theory rich in content and diverse in subjects (or in other words, helping Marxism-Leninism not only be true in Europe). Europe but also true in Asia and with colonial countries around the world).

6. Theoretical and practical significance of the thesis

6.1. Theoretical significance

- Systematize comprehensive documentation on the birth, development and transformation of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League (1925 - 1930).

- Clarifying the process of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League carrying out its mission as the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam in all aspects: politics, ideology, organization, and cadres from June 1925 to the beginning of 1930.

- Contribute to clarifying the dialectical relationship between Nguyen Ai Quoc and Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in the historical process of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

- Provide additional archival documents as well as scientific data to clarify the Association's position and role as the predecessor organization, along with Nguyen Ai Quoc's great contributions to the birth and development of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

6.2. Practical significance

- The thesis is a source of reference material for researchers and policymakers for the country's development in general and in the work of building and rectifying the Party in particular. In Party building work, affirming Ho Chi Minh's role in the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Thereby, refuting the arguments of anti-revolutionary organizations aimed at reducing the reputation of President Ho Chi Minh as well as the current Communist Party of Vietnam.

- The thesis hopes to be a necessary source of reference material for officials, lecturers, students and scientists in researching and teaching national history, history of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh ideology and some other political theory subjects.

7. Structure of the thesis

In addition to the introduction, conclusion, list of references and appendices, the content of the thesis includes 4 chapters and 9 sections.

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH SITUATION RELATED TO THE THESIS

1.1. Vietnamese research projects related to the thesis topic

1.1.1. Research projects related to the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League

Firstly, regarding the birth of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League: There are many historical works that mention the political - ideological - organizational changes in the world and region that took place at the end of the 19th century. early twentieth century. Works on recent and modern world history provide graduate students with useful resources to see Vietnam's movement in the general movement of countries in the region and the world.

Next, the socio-political situation in Vietnam in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was also recreated by scientists in many general historical works such as: Dinh Xuan Lam (1998), *Near-modern history of Vietnam, one number question topic research rescue* [94]; Institute of History Study (2007) *History of Vietnam 1919-1930, volume VIII* [202] ; Truong Huu Quynh , Dinh Xuan Lam, Le Mau Han (2003) *Overview of Vietnamese history* [142]... In addition, many of Ho Chi Minh's works compare the French colonial rule in Vietnam with The British colonial rule in India, the rule of other empires in China... are all valuable reference sources for graduate students to varying degrees.

On specific aspects: politics - economics - culture - society in Vietnam in the early twentieth century: Nguyen Van Khanh (1999), Vietnam's socio-economic structure during the colonial period (1858-1945), [86], Nguyen Van Khanh (2019), Vietnam 1919 - 1930 – The period of exploration and orientation [87], Nguyen Van Khanh (2019), Vietnamese Intellectuals in the course of national history [89]; Ta Thi Thuy (2007), *Vietnam Industry in phase paragraph declare waterfall belong land*

time rank two belong to French (1919-1930) [169], Ta Thi Thuy (2005), *About question topic head private of France in the declare waterfall belong land time rank two in Vietnam* [170]; Tran Van Giau (1957), *The Vietnamese Working Class, its formation and development from the "self" class to the "for themselves" class* [60]; Ngo Van Hoa and Duong Kinh Quoc (1978) *Vietnamese working class before the years of Party founding* [72]. From an educational perspective, Trinh Van Thao (2009) *the book French School in Indochina* [161]; Hue university of Education (2020), *French-Vietnamese education from the late 19th century to the middle of the century* [44]; Tran Thi Thu Hoai (2015), *The work Political change in Vietnam from 1858 to 1945* [74]...

Approaching from the perspective of the history of thought: the best works are the 3-book series: Tran Van Giau (2019), *Volume 1: Story broadcast development belong to private thought in Vietnam from position the 19th century arrived Way network month Eight (Ideology wind ants and the the seventh lose belong to It before the responsibility service calendar history)* [62], Tran Van Giau (2019), *Volume 2: Story broadcast development belong to private thought in Vietnam from position the 19th century arrived Way network month Eight (Ideology Private product and the the seventh lose belong to It before the responsibility service calendar history)* [63], Tran Van Giau (2019), *Volume 3: Story broadcast development belong to private thought in Vietnam from position the 19th century arrived Way network month Eight (Success belong to owner means Marx - Lenin , Tu thought Ho Chi Minh)* [64].

On the topic of the anti-colonialism movement from the 1920s to 1945 in Vietnam, Dinh Xuan Lam (2015), *Anti-Colonialism Movement in Vietnam* [95], Dang Huy Van (2019), *Patriotic Movement Against French Colonial Invasion of the Vietnamese People in the Late 19th Century - Early 20th Century* [180].

Regarding research projects on the operation and development of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League as well as the Communist Party of Vietnam and patriotic organizations in Vietnam in the early twentieth century: The Central Party History Research Committee (now the Institute of Party History) (1984), *History of the Communist Party of Vietnam (Sketch), Volume I (1920 - 1954)* [24]; Pham Tuyen (1985), *Understanding the elements that make up the Communist Party of Vietnam* [173]; Institute of Party History (2018), *History of the Communist Party of Vietnam, volume 1 (1930 - 1954) - issue 1 (1930 - 1945)* [200]. Tran Huy Lieu and the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities (2003), *Eighty Years of Anti-French History* [101]. *In addition, there are also groups of works about political organizations such as:* Nhuong Tong (1945), *Tan Viet Cach Mang Dang* [171]; Hoang Van Dao (1964), *VNQDD (History of Modern Struggle 1927 - 1954)* [45]; the Central Party Historical Research Committee (1977), *Predecessor Organizations of the Party of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam* [47]. Do Quang Hung (2004), *Vietnam Red Association* [82]; Dinh Tran Duong (2006), *TVCMD in the campaign to establish the Vietnamese Communist Party* [39]; Nguyen Van Khanh (2019), *VNQDD in the history of the Vietnamese revolution (1927 - 1954)* [88]...

Regarding research projects related to Nguyen Ai Quoc and the operation and development process of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League under his direction to prepare for the establishment of the Communist Party of Vietnam: Duc Vuong (1985), *the process of President Ho Chi Minh from patriotism to Marxism-Leninism* [207]; Mach Quang Thang (2010), *Ho Chi Minh the man of life* [163]. Nguyen Manh Ha and Vu Thi Hong Dung (2022), *Ho Chi Minh - Journey for national independence (1911 - 1945)* [65]...

1.1.2. Research projects directly related to the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League - The forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam

Research works related to the role of the "forerunner" of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Nguyen Thanh (editor) (1985), *Vietnam Revolutionary Youth Comrades Association* [156]. Tran Thanh Nhan (2008), *Relations between patriotic and revolutionary organizations in Vietnam and foreign countries in the early twentieth century (1904-1929)* [135]; Pham Xanh (1990), *Nguyen Ai Quoc with the spread of Marxism-Leninism into Vietnam (1921-1930)* [211]; Dinh Tran Duong (2015), *The Historical Role of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth*

League [40]. Beside edge these labour submit research rescue , also much post newspaper Have inter - content mandarin next VNCMTN Association and shoulder game " money" . body ” of Festival opposite to with the go out life of the Communist Party of Vietnam such as : Pham Ngoc Anh (2014), *Ho Chi Minh with job luck use , develop development and transmit uncle owner means Marx - Lenin time period in Guangzhou (1924 - 1927)* [3]; Nguyen Van Hoan (1970), *Find understand wind flow “ no product ” in 1930* [76] ; Post write Tam Vu (1978), *Youth ” - Sheet week newspaper head fairy belong to luck dynamic transmit uncle owner means Marx - Lenin above land Vietnam* [206] ; Nguyen The Hue (1985), *Dong will Ho Chi Minh with Vietnamese Youth way network copper will Association* [81]; Pham Xanh (2005), *Youth – sheet newspaper start source belong to current newspaper will way Vietnamese network* [213]; Pham Xanh (2006), *Truong Dai Oriental study one place dig create rolling set way Vietnamese network* [214]; Pham Xanh (2009), *About job dig create team sleep rolling set army the way network head fairy of Vietnam* [215]... It is a mistake to study Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League without studying the works written about Vietnamese revolutionary comrades according to the program of collecting documents and writing biographies of senior leaders of the Party and the Vietnamese revolution.

1.2. Research projects of foreign scholars related to the thesis topic.

1.2.1. Research projects related to the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League

From the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, the historical context of the world and region was studied by many foreign researchers. These include: Mary Somers Heid Hues (2007), *History of the Development of Southeast* [116]; D.G.E. Hall (1997), *A history of Southeast Asia* [66]... In addition, many of Marx's works in the Complete Marx - Engels series as well as Lenin's works discuss the British colonial rule in India, the situation of the people in Indochina... This is a reference source. Important and valuable reference for graduate students at different levels.

Regarding the situation in Vietnam in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, typical scientific works that can be mentioned are: Le Thanh Khoi (2014), *History of Vietnam from its origins to the mid-20th century* [92]; Pierre Brocheux & Daniel Hémerly (2022), *Indochina - An ambiguous colony* [137].

Research works on each aspect: politics - economics - culture - society in Vietnam in the early twentieth century also appeared research works by foreign scientists such as: Phillippe Devillers (1952), *Histoire du Vietnam de 1940-1952* [227] và Paul Mus (1952), *Vietnam: Sociologie d'une guerre* [226].

In the world, in the field of Vietnamese ideological history in the early twentieth century, Ho Tai Hue Tam (1992), *Radicalism and the Origins of the Vietnamese Revolution* [223]; Home research save Philippe M.F.Peycam again select direction next near else , through the corner look belong to newspaper will main treat in Sai gòn with Philippe MF Peycam (2012), *The Birth of Vietnamese Political Journalism: Saigon 1916-1930* . Construction This after Okay pandemic and export copy equal Tran Duc Tai (2015), *Village newspaper Sai Gon 1916 – 1930* [146]. This is the first in-depth study in English on the formation and development of Vietnamese political journalism and its role in the anti-colonialism movement.

On the topic of the anti-colonialism movement, there is Shiraishi Masaya (2000) (translated by Nguyen Nhu Diem, edited by Chuong Thau), *The Vietnamese National Movement and its relationship with Japan and Asia: Ideology by Phan Boi Chau on revolution and the world* [143]. In this work, the author examines Phan Boi Chau's political ideology during his time in Japan on many issues, emphasizing concepts such as the state, the people, and Phan Boi Chau's perception of domestic and international situation. On that basis, G. Boudarel (1997) (Chuong Thau, translated by Ho Song), *Phan Boi Chau and Vietnamese society in his time* [58] discussed issues of democracy and the organization of the Duy Tan Association. ... in Phan Boi Chau's thought.

Research works on the Communist Party of Vietnam as well as patriotic organizations (including Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League) in Vietnam in the early twentieth century are mentioned: Alexandre Woodside (1976), Community and Revolution in Modern Vietnam [217]. William Duiker (1976), *The Rise of Nationalism in Vietnam 1900-1941* [219] and William Duiker

(1981), *The Communist Road to Power in Vietnam* [221]. Besides studies on the ICP, monographs on other parties have appeared, although the number is not as large as Nguyen Van Khanh (2016), *The Vietnam Nationalist Party (1927-1954)*. Published by Springer Singapore January 2016, ISBN: 978-981-10-0073-7, <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-0075-1/> published in English manuscript by the author Vietnam with Nguyen Van Khanh (2019), *Vietnam Nationalist Party in the history of the Vietnamese revolution* [88]. Articles by R.B.Smith (1969), Bui Quang Chieu and the Constitutionalist Party 1917- 1930 [231] and the work of Megan Cook (1977), *The Constitutionalist Party in Cochinchina: The year of decline, 1930-1942* [225].

Around the world, research on Ho Chi Minh is also a major topic of many international scholars such as famous scholar E. Cobelev with E. Cobelev (1985) *Comrade Ho Chi Minh* [34]. Alain Ruscio (2019), *Ho Chi Minh - These post write and these the painting fight*, (Person Translated by : Nguyen Duc Truyen , Person signal Attachment : Le Trung Dung) [1]. Sophia Quinn-Judge (2001), *The Communist International and the Vietnamese Communist Movement, 1919-1941* [229]. In addition, there are articles by researchers around the world affirming the position and role of President Ho Chi Minh in the process of national history in general and the history of the Vietnamese Communist Party in particular. Specifically: Sudhir Kumar Singh (2009), *Ho Chi Minh and Vietnam's struggle for freedom* [230]. Article Vladimir N. Kolotov (2018), *Ho Chi Minh's ideology in the Vietnamese revolutionary process* [204]...

1.2.2. Research projects directly related to the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League - The forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam

Research projects related to the role of the "forerunner" of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The earliest document is the book Louis Marty (1933), *Contribution à l'histoire des mouvements politiques de L'Indochine Française: Vol. No.1 - Le Tan Viet Cach Menh Dang ou Parti révolutionnaire du jeune Annam (1925-1930)* [104]; *Vol. No.2 - Le Viet Nam Quoc dan dang ou Parti national annamite au Tonkin (1927-1932)* [105]; *Vol. No.3 - Le Viet Nam Quoc dan dang ou Parti national annamite des émigrés in Chine (1930-1933)* [106]; *Vol. No.4 - Le Dong Duong Cong san dang ou Parti communiste indochinois (1925-1933)* [107]. In the same research direction, Hoang Tranh (1987), *Ho Chi Minh and China* [176] ... Solokov A. A. (1999), *The Communist International and Vietnam* [145] wrote about the process of training political cadres for Vietnam in Communist schools in the Soviet Union in the 20-30s of the twentieth century... In addition, there is Huynh Kim Khanh (1986), *Vietnamese Communism, 1925-1945* [224]; Duiker, W. J. (1976), *The Rise of Nationalism in Vietnam 1900-1941* [220]; Duiker, W. J. (1981), *The Communist Road to Power in Vietnam* [210]. Besides research works on the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, there are also monographs about this revolutionary organization, although not many in number, the most typical of which is Duiker, W. J. (1972), *The Revolutionary Youth League : Cradle of Communism in Vietnam* [219]; Or HanyaThip Sripana (2013), *Tracing Ho Chi Minh's Sojourn in Siam* [222]... It can be said that the published works are all very elaborate and have serious research investment. This is a valuable resource with many levels and approaches, demonstrating the diversity and richness of research by domestic and foreign scholars. Based on the content from research projects, graduate students absorb, inherit, and apply in the process of completing the thesis.

1.3. The results of scientific works have been reviewed and the issues the thesis focuses on research

1.3.1. The results of the works have been summarized for the thesis topic

* *Regarding documents:* Research works related to the content of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League - the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Vietnam and around the world are diverse in genre, including books, newspapers, magazines, research topics. Scientific research at all levels, doctoral dissertations... have clearly shown the interest and leadership of the Party, State, and domestic and foreign scientists in the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League - the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Research projects have provided many documents,

materials, statistics, and organizational charts about political organizations in general and Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League - the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam in particular. From there, it helps graduate students have rich historical sources to refer to and inherit during the process of implementing their thesis topic.

* *Regarding research approach and methods:* Research works on Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League – The forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam - have been approached from many different angles such as politics, journalism, international relations, philosophy, history and history of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Research methods such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, logic, history and statistics have been used to analyze and interpret the issue of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League – The forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The above approaches and research methods help graduate students have more options for scientific and specialized approaches and research methods about Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League – The forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

* *Regarding research content:* *First*, works on recent and modern world history provide useful sources of information to see Vietnam in the general picture, to see Vietnam's movement in the common movement of countries in the region and the world. The influences and impacts of international factors on the Vietnamese revolution (first of all, Japan, the Chinese revolution, the Russian revolution and the Comintern...). The fighting alliances of the Vietnamese people with oppressed peoples around the world in the struggle against colonialism and independence (in Laos, Cambodia, Madagascar...) Experiences in international relations for Vietnam in the period of international integration.

Second, the works presented the historical context of Vietnam from when it was an independent feudal country to when it became a French colonial colony. A colonial-feudal society was formed with the appearance of many new classes and new social conflicts also arose. At the same time, many works have pointed out the invasion and annexation of Vietnam by the French colonialists in the second half of the 19th century due to many different reasons, including the backwardness and weakness of the feudal politics of the Nguyen Dynasty. That backwardness and weakness have hindered the creation of premises for a movement to reform the country - an effective way out of Western annexation. In particular, scientists have initially pointed out the transition in the ideology of the Vietnamese people from the category of feudal patriotism to the category of bourgeois democracy to the category of proletarian revolution.

Third, the research works have analyzed the relatively complete light on the life and career of Nguyen Ai Quoc - Ho Chi Minh. Notably, scientists have systematized the transition in the development of President Ho Chi Minh's ideology from patriotism to Marxism-Leninism on the journey to find a way to save the country.

Fourth, the authors studied the process of Nguyen Ai Quoc preparing the conditions and establishing the Communist Party of Vietnam. There are works that have mentioned the proactive, decisive, independent and creative role of Nguyen Ai Quoc in establishing the Communist Party of Vietnam. On that basis, some researchers have boldly made the assertion that Ho Chi Minh was an indispensable factor in the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Fifth, the research projects have outlined the basic features of the process of formation, birth, and activities of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in terms of politics - ideology - organization - personnel. From there, researchers initially pointed out the position and role of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in the process of developing national history in general and the history of the Vietnam Communist Party in particular.

1.3.2. The issues that thesis focuses on

Starting from the theoretical and practical significance of the topic, the thesis focuses on solving the following basic issues:

Firstly, on the basis of clarifying changes in the world historical context of politics, ideology, revolutionary organization as well as socio-political changes in Vietnam in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the thesis points out the impacts of historical context on the birth of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League.

Second, the thesis conducts a system of Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities during the process of establishing Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and directing the Association's activities and development until the Association transformed into the Communist Party of Vietnam in order to clarify the process of formation and test the basic content of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on the Vietnamese revolution in reality.

Third, the thesis presents the process of birth, operation as well as development of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League. From there, it clarifies the logic of the Association's movement in the process of the Association carrying out its historical mission as the predecessor organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam. At the same time, it contributes to affirming Nguyen Ai Quoc's important position and role for Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in the Association's journey to carry out that historic mission.

Fourth, the thesis raises some observations from the process of the Association carrying out its historical mission as the predecessor organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Thereby, we initially draw some historical experiences from the process of establishment and operation of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League.

Conclusion of chapter 1

The works and articles mentioned above are extremely valuable reference sources, with contents and issues that can be inherited from the thesis. From there, the graduate student continued to research and clarify the thesis issues raised about "Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League – The forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam". On the other hand, stemming from the need to "fill historical gaps", while ensuring comprehensiveness in researching the history of the Vietnamese Communist Party, studying Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League to see the logic of the Association's political - ideological - word movement from true nationalism to Marxism-Leninism and the organization from a patriotic organization to a communist organization. From there, important events and content are added to clarify the special strategic and tactical contributions of this organization, as well as that of Nguyen Ai Quoc, to the establishment of a proletarian political Party in Vietnam. From there, it affirmed the position and irreplaceable role of the Association as the forerunner organization for the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND BIRTH OF VIETNAMESE REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE (6/1925)

2.1. Historical background

2.1.1. World situation in the late 19th and early 20th centuries

The late 19th and early 20th centuries was a period of many important historical changes, those events affected all countries in the world, including Vietnam, specifically:

* *Regarding the politics*: By the 70s of the 19th century, the achievements of the second scientific and technical revolution allowed capitalism to create a world according to its shape. It is very clear that the civilizing actions of imperialists or colonialists are essentially colonial exploitation and exploitation, and the specific action is to enslave vulnerable peoples and exploit the poor. It is also because "it takes as long as it takes" to "awaken" the human rights of people who have been exploited and oppressed for a long time.

* *Regarding the ideology*: Along with the invading footsteps of Western imperialist countries in the journey of capitalist internationalization, the bourgeoisie proceeds to spread Western civilization to Eastern countries in general and Vietnam in particular. At this time, in Asia, a number of national reforms in East Asian and Southeast Asian countries have taken place quite successfully, creating changes in the thinking of colonial and semi-colonial countries (including Vietnam). Along with the national reforms in Japan, Thailand and China was the victory of the Russian October Revolution (1917). From here, it can be seen that all of the above events have hit Vietnam, contributing to awakening the ability to fight and the spirit of national solidarity of all Vietnamese people in the cause of regaining national independence and freedom.

* *Regarding revolutionary organizations:* At the end of the 19th century, the 2.0 industrial revolution made the capitalist production method increasingly develop, leading to conflicts between the modern working class and the bourgeoisie. As a result, a series of struggles of the proletariat against the oppression of the bourgeoisie took place. From here, the fire of the working class's struggle was fanned around the world. Contents of the first draft of theses on national and colonial issues by V.I. Lenin, approved by the Second Congress of the Comintern (1920), helped oppressed peoples and working people around the world find the path of independence - freedom - happiness. In the Third International article written in 1927, Nguyen Ai Quoc asserted: "If Annam wants the revolution to succeed, it must rely on the Third International" [121, p. 312] and history has proven this to be the case.

2.1.2. Vietnamese situation

2.1.2.1. French colonial rule policy and its consequences

* *Regarding the politics:* On September 1, 1858, the French colonialists began the war of invasion of Vietnam, opening fire to attack the Son Tra peninsula - Da Nang. After 1884, the process of organizing territorial governance was increasingly consolidated and perfected by the French colonialists. They divided Vietnam into 3 States with 3 different political regimes, in which all three legislative, executive and judicial powers were essentially in the hands of the French colonialists, the Nguyen feudal court only existed in name and had no real power.

* *Regarding the economy:* The most outstanding feature of the Vietnamese economy at that time was the intertwining of elements of a traditional feudal economy with elements of a dependent capitalist economy. Feudal production relations shrunk, breaking the homogeneity of traditional agricultural production, replaced by the development of industrial factories, mines, plantations, transportation networks, commercial services, establishments. The civilizing work of the mother country France towards the colonies was actually "aimed at extracting immediate material benefits and not as what the French empire declared. That has become a new, fertile land, creating conditions for new ideological trends from outside to penetrate as well as change the ideological consciousness of the people.

* *Regarding culture - ideology - society:* The French colonialists advocated strong reform of culture and education in accordance with colonial exploitation. The content of the educational program focuses heavily on "the civilizing grace of the mother country". They try to create people (both Vietnamese and French) with a "colonial soul" as the basis for their ideological and cultural rule. As a result, a colonial-feudal society was formed with many new classes and strata appearing along with the emergence of additional conflicts within Vietnamese society. In addition to the old social conflicts that still exist (conflicts between the people (mainly farmers) and feudal landlords), a new conflict arose in society - a national conflict (it was a conflict between the entire Vietnamese people and the French imperialists and their lackeys). These two conflicts exist parallel and intertwined, in which the national conflict covers everything.

When the Can Vuong movement failed, the struggle of Yen The farmers also failed, marking the end of the historical role of feudal forces and Confucian ideology in the nation's revolutionary cause. Among the patriots at that time were Phan Boi Chau, Phan Chau Trinh, Nguyen An Ninh, Huynh Thuc Khang... who gradually linked traditional patriotism with progressive democratic and humanistic values from the West. The West created a strong shift in people's awareness and national ideology. They took steps to break away from Confucian ideology to gradually switch to bourgeois democratic ideology. In 1917, the success of the October - Russian Revolution had a profound impact on every country in the world, in Asia and even Vietnam. With political acumen and fervent patriotism, thinkers proceeded to "introduce" a number of issues of Marxism-Leninism to Vietnamese society. Although these thinkers are not yet standing on the proletarian stance but are standing on the stance of bourgeois democracy, the content of those works resonates with the process of propagating the proletarian ideology of Leader Nguyen Ai Quoc spread the theoretical issues of Marxism-Leninism into the spiritual life of society, creating a new, meaningful atmosphere that guided the Vietnamese people from feudal ideology to bourgeois ideology, as a premise to approach proletarian ideology.

2.1.2.2. Changes in revolutionary movements and revolutionary organizations in Vietnam in the early twentieth century

By the beginning of the twentieth century, in the North, the Can Vuong movement had failed, and peasant leader Hoang Hoa Tham tried to maintain the fight in vain. In the South, the “spirit of association” among the people who were originally rebel soldiers in the past continued to arise with the new revolutionary trend of the early twentieth century - the bourgeois democratic revolutionary trend with the violent trend was organized and led by Phan Boi Chau and the reform trend was initiated by Phan Chau Trinh. In addition to the form of armed struggle of the previous period that was still maintained, patriotic scholars of this period established patriotic associations, combining many new measures in all aspects: politics, economics, culture, diplomacy... Although it did not come to success because Vietnam at this time did not fully converge with mature economic, political, and social conditions, the transformation process of the movement in the first 20 years of the 20th century, the country created solid ideological, economic and social premises to help the national and democratic movement continue to transform, entering a new stage of development with a new revolutionary path. and new fighting trends.

2.1.2.3. Nguyen Ai Quoc and his journey to find a new solution for independence and freedom for the Vietnamese people

On June 5, 1911, at Saigon harbor, young man Nguyen Tat Thanh named Van Ba applied to be a kitchen assistant on the Admiral Latouche-Tréville ship to find a new solution for his homeland. In July 1920, he read Lenin's “First draft of theses on national and colonial issues”. After carefully studying and analyzing Lenin's Theses, Nguyen Ai Quoc began preparing the necessary conditions for the birth of a political Party of the proletariat in Vietnam: “Return to the country, go to into the masses, awakening them, organizing them, uniting them, training them, bringing them out to fight for freedom and independence” [120, p.151].

2.2. The birth of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League

2.2.1. From the "youth group" part of the Vietnam Quang Phuc Hoi, the Tam Tam Xa organization was formed

In 1912, Phan Boi Chau founded Vietnam Quang Phuc Hoi organization to replace Duy Tan Hoi organization. In the face of fierce pursuit by the French colonialists and especially after the incident, “France - Vietnam propose political views” by Phan Boi Chau, most of the people in Vietnam Quang Phuc Hoi organization abroad went to Guangzhou (China) - a locality with many advantages to return to Vietnam. They are in a deadlock situation and there is a divide in age and political opinions, so within the organization, two groups have formed with different tendencies and belong to two different generations. In the spring of 1923, in the boiling revolutionary atmosphere in Guangzhou, Ho Tung Mau and a number of others were Le Hong Son and Nguyen Giang Khanh (adopted son of Mr. Nguyen Thien Thuat; there are some documents recording the name Nguyen Gian Khanh), Dang Xuan Hong, Truong Quoc Huy, Le Cau and Nguyen Cong Vien (aka Lam Duc Thu) founded the Tan Viet Youth Union [30, p. 82] with the purpose of "restoring the human rights of Vietnamese people".

2.2.2. Communist Youth Union Group - Core of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League

On November 11, 1924, Nguyen Ai Quoc took the name Ly Thuy (sometimes called Vuong) and went to Guangzhou to carry out the tasks assigned to him by the Comintern. At the same time, he conducted an open and sincere dialogue with 14 patriotic young people. Vietnam is present here. From the challenges of training and work, he trained them on new revolutionary perspectives and the inevitable development path of the world revolution as well as the Vietnamese revolution. He selected a number of active young people to form a secret group, as the nucleus for a larger organization later. The secret group, named Communist League, was founded in February 1925.

2.2.3. Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League was born (June 1925)

In June 1925, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League was born. This organization has announced its Program and Charter. It must be admitted that in the mid-20s of the twentieth century, raising the above issues was extremely important ideologically and politically. It was at this point that it attracted its political forces and revolutionary organizations and had a good and positive influence on the programs of other political organizations of the time. Nguyen Ai Quoc established Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League - an appropriate revolutionary organization, suitable for the specific historical conditions of our country at that time - is a purpose, a creative direction, different from the models of establishing the Communist Party

in other countries in the region, but completely suitable for Vietnam at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Conclusion of chapter 2

The infiltration of capitalism and the invasion of French colonialism led to Vietnamese society taking on the “shape” of a capitalist society. As a result, many uprisings and movements against the French colonialists took place continuously and strongly in all three regions, North - Central - South with different trends but all had the same result: failure. Although he admired the previous generation, but did not agree with the path of his predecessors to save the country, Nguyen Tat Thanh followed a different path. When he read the “First Draft in July 1920”, he realized that Marxism-Leninism was truly a “miracle handbook” for the people of colonial nations around the world, including Vietnam. Immediately after that, he began to prepare the necessary conditions for the birth of a political Party of the proletariat in Vietnam. In 1923, in Guangzhou (China), a group of patriotic youth determined to restore the human rights of Vietnamese people established Tam Tam Commune. Based on political training, Nguyen Ai Quoc selected excellent students and established Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League (June 1925). In essence, the entire work that Nguyen Ai Quoc conducted was to organize forces to spread new revolutionary ideas in a suitable revolutionary organization as an organizational preparation for the Marxist Party in the future.

CHAPTER 3

THE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION PROCESS OF VIETNAMESE REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH LEAGUE (FROM JUNE 1925 TO THE EARLY 1930)

3.1. Operation and development process of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League (June 1925 - August 1928)

3.1.1. Regarding politics - ideology (June 1925 - August 1928)

3.1.1.1. Political training and training propaganda officials

From the end of 1925 to April 1927, political training classes were opened at numbers 13 and 13B Van Minh Street (now numbers 248 and 250) [200, p.86]. Class composition: The main instructor of the training class is Nguyen Ai Quoc, the teaching assistants are: Ho Tung Mau, Le Hong Son... Students are patriotic Vietnamese youth living in Guangzhou and young people from Vietnam. These are young people studying in the West, high school students, teachers, officials, and children of well-off families, but almost no one is a worker or poor farmer. They all love their country and are “determined to do their best” conduct everything to restore the human rights of Vietnamese people” [47, p. 109]. The document used in the classes is the Lecture Outline compiled by Nguyen Ai Quoc called *Duong Kach Menh*. The book outlined the path to fight for independence for the Vietnamese people: “To save the country, the Vietnamese People's Liberation Army has no other path other than the path of proletarian revolution” [127, p. 30]. From there, “enlighten” the people at a higher level in the journey of establishing the correct scientific and political ideology for the Vietnamese people. At the end of each course, students are admitted to Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League. According to Nguyen Ai Quoc's arrangement, most of the students were sent back to the country to propagate revolutionary theory and build an organization for the Association. They became a very basic living propaganda vehicle for disseminating and propagating Marxism-Leninism among the working masses in Vietnam. From here, the “red seeds” have spread in many directions to multiply the revolutionary nucleus of Vietnam's patriotic struggle movement.

3.1.1.2. Spreading Marxism-Leninism, building a communist stance for the people in the country.

In June 1925, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League was established. Nguyen Ai Quoc directed both the opening of training classes for elite young people brought from the country and the publication of Youth newspaper - the mouthpiece of the Association. On June 21, 1925, the first issue of the weekly newspaper was released. After Youth newspaper, Nguyen Ai Quoc founded Kong Nong newspaper (December 1926 to early 1928); On October 1, 1929, the Hammer and Sickle newspaper - the mouthpiece of the Indochina Communist Party - published its first issue. In August 1929, the An Nam Communist cell in Shanghai issued a Red newspaper handwritten on wax paper. From Youth newspaper

to the end of 1929, Vietnam's revolutionary press had over 50 newspapers and magazines that were agencies of all levels of associations of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and two Communist organizations: Indochina Communist Party and Annam Communist Party. As a “collective organizer”, Youth newspaper becomes a connecting thread that binds all patriotic people (including members of the Association) into a unified bloc. For the anti-colonial movement in Vietnam, for the first time in the history of anti-French colonialism in Vietnam, the revolutionary forces regularly published a periodical to explain the principles and guiding goals, always interested in revolutionary work, propagandizing revolutionary ideology and training cadres - These contents all had a great influence on the activities of political parties at the same time such as Hung Nam - Tan Viet and Vietnamese Nationalist Party. In fact, “both Tan Viet and Vietnamese Nationalist Party borrowed revolutionary slogans and organizational techniques as discussed in the pages of Youth newspaper. That may clearly indicate that Youth newspaper had a certain influence within that party” [205, p. 11]. With all of these actions, it has contributed to helping Youth Weekly fully carry out its historic mission - “Propaganda, prepare ideology, theory and organization for the birth of communist groups, at the end of 1929 and established the Communist Party of Vietnam in early 1930” [129, p. 27].

If in *The Trial of the French Colonial Regime*, Nguyen Ai Quoc exposed and condemned the evil and despicable actions in the French colonial colonies, then in the next part - *Duong Kach Menh* and *Youth newspaper* both reflects the main ideas: (1) Concept of revolution; (2) Concept of the Revolutionary Party - Communist Party. Through *Duong Kach Menh* and *Youth newspaper*, many ideas guiding the Vietnamese revolution have been completed, constituting issues of strategic direction and strategy for the Marxist Party in the future. From there, unite all patriotic and proletarian nationalistic people into a revolutionary organization so that they can take the most correct actions.

In 1926, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League announced its Program and regulations. In particular, the purpose of the Association is defined as “Sacrificing one's life, rights, and ideology to carry out the national revolution (smash the French and gain independence for the country) and then make a world revolution (overthrow imperialism and implement communism)” [49, p. 118].

3.1.1.3. Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League conducted political and ideological activities in Siam - Ai Lao (1925-1928)

Right from the first days of its establishment, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League sent Vo Mai, Nguyen Tai, Dang Van Cap, Ho Tung Mau... to established bases in Siam and Ai Lao. The Youth Cell among Overseas Vietnamese in Siam is directly subordinate to the General Headquarters located in Guangzhou without going through other intermediaries. Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League opened a short-term training class for revolutionary cadres. The content of the class is research on world and domestic situations, Marxism-Leninism, mass work, secret work... Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League mobilizes its members to do mass mobilization work. Wherever members of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League go, they mingle with compatriots and overseas Vietnamese people. At the end of 1926, *Dong Thanh newspaper* - the mouthpiece of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in Thailand was born. *Dong Thanh Newspaper*, has sections: News, Freedom of forums, educational help, women's talks, euphemisms. The content is rich, providing a lot of valuable information about the history of the national struggle, revolutionary methods, and experience in secret activities; expose the crimes of French imperialism and Vietnamese feudalism, reflect the suffering of the people, advise the people to unite to save the country, help each other... The writing style is storytelling, simple and easy. understand, contains many meanings, both suggests and educates and propagates for our people living and doing business in Siam.

3.1.2. Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League builds its organization and cadres

3.1.2.1. Training revolutionary cadres

In all the initial activities of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, the training and education of cadres was carried out as soon as possible to create a team of cadres equipped with the most advanced doctrine of the time - Marxism-Leninism, from which to enlighten and educate the masses, organize them and bring them out to fight for national independence. The training of cadres is an activity that makes Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League fundamentally different from previous and contemporaneous

political organizations. This is a prominent and easily recognizable point, making this political organization close to a new-style Marxist party in both teaching content and learning methods. In the activities of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, two training methods are clearly seen: First, self-training, that is, the Association organizes its own training school with all the elements of a school such as a campus, a team of teachers, students, study programs, learning methods, and activities of graduates; Second, send students to study at other schools. Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League has conducted training and training of cadres through 3 establishments: "Political Training" School (or "Propaganda" School) operating right in Guangzhou with the help of the government of Sun Yat-sen and the late Doan Soviet Consultation, Communist University of Oriental Workers and Huangpu Military School. Many people taught by Nguyen Ai Quoc became pillars in the Vietnamese revolutionary movement. The trees of life first planted by him have borne fruit and are green and lush. History has, is and will forever recognize that merit.

3.1.2.2. Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League builds and develops an organizational system in the country

- *In North Vietnam:* At the end of 1926, Nguyen Cong Thu and Nguyen Danh Tho returned to Tonkin. Through friendship relationships, in March 1927, the Leadership Board of the Northern Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League of the People's Republic of Vietnam was established, including Nguyen Danh Doi, Mai Lap Don, Nguyen Cong Thu, Duong Hac Dinh and Mai Ngoc Thieu, led by Nguyen Danh Doi as Secretary. The area of operation includes the provinces of Hanoi, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh mining area, Kien An, Hai Duong, Hung Yen, Ninh Binh, Nam Dinh, Thai Binh, Ha Dong, Ha Nam, Son Tay, Vinh Yen, Phuc Yen, Phu Tho, Bac Giang, Bac Ninh, Cao Bang... On September 28, 1928, the Northern Ky Bo decided to convene the first Congress. The first All-Term Congress elected a new Executive Committee including Tran Van Cung (Secretary), Ngo Gia Tu, Nguyen Duc Canh, Nguyen Phong Sac, Do Ngoc Du, Trinh Dinh Cuu, Duong Hac Dinh, Ngo Gia Tu and Nguyen Duc Canh were responsible for mobilizing workers. The agency is located in Hanoi.

In Central Vietnam: In April 1928, implementing the Directive of the Youth Committee of Central Vietnam, the Provisional Provincial Committee of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League convened a conference of representatives of small groups across the province at Quan Thanh pagoda (Nhoi mountain, Dong Son). The conference appointed the official Provincial Executive Committee consisting of 7 members with comrade Le Huu Lap as Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee.

- *In South Vietnam:* According to the assignment of the General Headquarters, Phan Trong Binh and Nguyen Van Loi returned to South Vietnam to build an association organization system. After connecting and accepting Ton Duc Thang's secret Association organization, the organizational system of the Cochinchina Youth Committee was quickly built. The first facilities were established in Go Cong, Saigon, Cho Lon, Gia Dinh, Can Tho, Long Xuyen, Sa Dec, Tra Vinh...

3.1.2.3. Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League builds and develops the organizational system in Siam - Ai Lao

In Siam there was a school for training young men. The main learning content is culture mixed with lectures on patriotism. The purpose of training is to foster in students patriotism, hatred of the French enemy, and revolutionary will to later become revolutionary cadres. Under the leadership of the branch of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, overseas Vietnamese in Thailand are organized in two main forms: the Cooperation Association and the Friendship Association. In 1926, when Nguyen Ai Quoc sent people to Siam to establish Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, Dang Thuc Hua became one of the very prestigious leaders of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and among overseas Vietnamese in Siam [75, p. 59]. From 1926 to 1929, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League organized 5 branches in places with large numbers of overseas Vietnamese, concentrated in the northeastern provinces of Siam. Regarding Laos, "He summoned comrades operating in Vientiane to Noong Khai to listen to reports on the situation and direct directions for promoting activities in Laos" [103, p. 23]. In Cambodia, in early 1930, the first communist cell was established at Sisovat High School (Phnom Penh) [208, p. 102]. In general, since the beginning of 1927, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League has built an organizational system in the country. All ministries are under the strict leadership of the Central Committee

(Headquarters). However, in the process of building the organizational system, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League has not paid attention to building mass organizations. As a result, the organization lacks a strong bond with the people, thereby creating a major obstacle for leading the masses to fight. The majority of members come from non-worker backgrounds, making these establishments not really Communist organizations but only with Communist tendencies.

3.2. From the transformation process of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League to the Conference to unify Communist organizations to establish the Communist Party of Vietnam (September 1928 - February 1930)

3.2.1. The transformation process of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League (September 1928 - May 1929)

3.2.1.1. Regarding politics – ideology

In September 1928, realizing the need to promote propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and the need to “proletarianize”. *The North Vietnam* was the first place to implement “proletarianization”. The Executive Committee brings members of the intellectual petty bourgeoisie to immerse themselves in mines and factories to “three together” with workers in order to train and reform the intellectual petty bourgeois ideology and transform it into ideology. Through this force, we brought Marxism-Leninism into the workers' movement, propagandized, organized and led workers to fight, making the workers soon realize their historical mission. *In South Vietnam*, comrades Ngo Gia Tu, Le Van Luong, Le Quang Sung... went to “proletarianize” at Binh Tay wine company, Nha Be oil company or pulled handcarts. At the end of 1928, many provinces in Cochinchina responded to implementing the policy of proletarianization. *In Central Vietnam*, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League advocates: “Whoever is loyal should escape from “Proletarianization” and “Labourization”, that is, each comrade should go to crowded places such as plantations, factories, mines. working together and mobilizing the masses to fight for their rights” [205, p. 7].

* Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League fights politically and ideologically with Tan Viet Revolutionary Party and Vietnamese Nationalist Party

Regarding Tan Viet Revolutionary Party, the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League noted: “That Party is the result of the enlightenment of the An Nam people when it was still young, so it is recognized that that Party can go on the revolutionary path” [49, p. 131] and “the responsibility of the Association towards that Party is to do our best to guide and help on the path of genuine revolution” [49, p. 132]. In 1929, the Vietnam Veterans Association continued to analyze the mistakes of the Vietnamese Nationalist Party and recommended: “With vague theories, loose organization, and mixed party members, there will only be failure” [40, p. 244]. Only in the period from 1924 to 1930, the proportion of people who had a clear awareness of the national revolution and class interests increased, and the proportion of people who responded to the slogan of general solidarity of Vietnamese Nationalist Party is decreasing. They realized that in Vietnam, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League was the only organization at that time that believed in Lenin and followed the path of the October Revolution, so the majority of the population followed and united with the working class as well as the Association. *On the foundation of the great patriotic tradition, the national strength has a new nature (proletarian nature), thereby creating a great driving force to help the proletariat and the Vietnamese people firmly entered a new historical period.*

3.2.1.2. Regarding organization and cadres

In parallel with the work of enlightening revolutionary ideology and politics, wherever the Association's grassroots organizations were formed, petty bourgeois cadres also secretly built many mass organizations. Accordingly, the number of official members and sympathizers has increased to thousands. Wherever there are comrades going to “proletarianize”, there are Youth organizations, Red Unions, mutual aid associations, relief associations, and reading associations. By mid-1929, there was a qualitative change in the thinking of members of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and parts of the worker-peasant class, specifically helping them improve their ideological stance, from true nationalism to proletarian nationalism. It is this qualitative change in political and ideological awareness that has pushed to the maturity of the need to establish a proletarian political party in Vietnam.

3.2.1.3. Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League organizes and develops the struggle movement of workers and patriotic people from all walks of life

Due to seriously implementing the policy of "proletarianization", in just a short time it "brought an increasingly clear class character to the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth Comrades Association" [58, p. 411]. The workers have a positive change: "We are the proletariat!" The proletarian class is the one who digs the grave of the imperialist capitalists" [72, p. 334]. The intellectual petty bourgeoisie has truly been imbued with the idea that "workers and peasants are the root of the revolution". Wherever the Association's organization developed, the training work continued immediately, just like the revolutionary path previously outlined by Nguyen Ai Quoc. Thanks to that, the progress of the labor movement in the two years 1928-1929 became more steadfast and the labor movement also rose higher.

In parallel with the activities of carrying out the struggle movement of the proletariat, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, through the working class, leads the patriotic movement in the country, bringing the masses into the struggle to "break the Western cage in which it is trapped". That is the ultimate goal of liberation. But realizing that goal is a process in which farmers must be gathered and guided on the revolutionary path. Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League actively brought the masses into the national and democratic struggle movement. In North Vietnam: movements are taking place enthusiastically. In the Central provinces, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League organized struggles for farmers in the provinces of Nghe An, Thua Thien Hue, Binh Dinh... In the Southern provinces, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League rallied to the countryside to gather farmers and direct them to work. the struggle for liberation and their own liberation. In 1929, Indochina broke out in the struggles of the working class in economic and political centers; lawsuits and protests against high taxes in rural areas. The influence of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League among young people and students in cities and towns is increasingly expanding. All of these movements are creating new material for the working class's struggle to move from "spontaneous" to "self-conscious", and at the same time creating objective and subjective conditions for the unification of the movement. communism in the late 20s and early 30s of the 20th century in Vietnam.

3.2.2. The division within Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League leads to the Conference to unify Communist organizations to establish the Vietnam Communist Party (June 1929 - February 1930)

3.2.2.1. Basic premises have an important influence on the differentiation process of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League

* *World situation in the late 20s of the 20th century:* On April 12, 1927, Chiang Kai-shek staged a coup in Shanghai, massacring communist party members, disbanding revolutionary organizations of the masses, including Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League. This makes the connection between the General Headquarters (Central) and the domestic organizational system looser, making the work of directing the domestic revolutionary movement interrupted and facing many difficulties. But, it was the Nationalist Party's act of betrayal that helped the members of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and the patriotic people of Vietnam realize the nature of the native bourgeoisie and that if they wanted to save the country, the revolutionary cause cannot be placed in the hands of this force. At the same time, in the Soviet Union: while capitalist countries were in serious economic crisis, the Soviet people continued to develop their economy steadily. That comparative picture between the two social systems further affirmed the superiority of the Socialist regime, and the Soviet Union's prestige and international status were increasingly enhanced. That result was a source of strong encouragement for the people of colonial and semi-colonial countries around the world, including Vietnam. The 6th Congress of the Comintern, held in Moscow from July 17 to September 11, 1928, supplemented and developed the theoretical perspectives on revolutionary policies in colonial countries presented at previous meetings of the Communist Comintern, especially at the Second Congress and the adoption of the "Outline on revolutionary movements in colonial and semi-colonial countries". Besides, the speech of comrade Nguyen Van Tao - Indochina representative in the French Communist Party Delegation read at the Congress, made revolutionary organizations in Vietnam at that time have a more correct understanding of the role of the proletariat and the establishment of a Communist Party in Indochina.

* *In Vietnam*: The organizational system of the Vietnamese revolution has had new developments. Grassroots branches of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League continue to be established in localities. On July 27, 1929, a conference of representatives of the Red Congress of Tonkin was held and decided to establish the General Red Congress of Tonkin. Under the leadership of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and the General Red Trade Union of Tonkin, workers' struggles broke out continuously in many factories, with a close connection between the struggles of the workers of this factory and other enterprises in the same locality, between these localities and other localities throughout the country, combined with the anti-tax movement of farmers, the strike of small businesses, the strike of students...

* *French colonialists*: they tightened their alliance with Kuomintang to suppress Vietnamese revolutionaries in South China. Many leading officials of the General Headquarters and some core comrades of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League such as Ho Tung Mau, Le Hong Son, Le Duy Diem, Truong Van Linh... were arrested by the reactionary Chinese government.

3.2.2.2. *The process of differentiation of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League*

* *The origin of the division of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League was the outstanding development of the revolutionary movement in the North compared to the Central and the South Vietnam*. By 1929, there were more than 700 official members and 1,000 sympathizers. The North developed organizations in all 17 provinces and cities; including 2 cities (Hanoi, Hai Phong), three provinces (Thai Binh, Nam Dinh, Bac Ninh). By 1929, most of the mines, factories, enterprises, plantations... the economic powerhouses of the French colonialists had members living, operating and fighting. In the struggle movement, there is a close combination between the Association's grassroots organization system and a rich and widespread mass organization system with the participation of all classes and strata in Vietnamese society.

* *The differentiation of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League took place at the First National Congress of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, held from May 1 to 9, 1929 in Hong Kong*.

At the Congress, the North Delegation proposed dissolving the Thanh Nien organization and establishing the Communist Party of Vietnam. However, Lam Duc Thu opposes this policy. The majority of delegates did not object and even supported the policy of establishing a Communist Party, but believed that Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League could not directly transform into a Communist Party, and the issue of establishing a Communist Party could not be discussed at the Congress. Because the proposal to establish a Communist Party was not accepted, the North delegates (except Duong Hac Dinh) left the Congress. Faced with this situation, the policy of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League is still to continue to maintain and strengthen the Youth organization. Headquarters and delegates of the Central and South branches: One thing that needs to be confirmed is that most of the Executive Committee of the Youth Headquarters (except Lam Duc Thu) and delegates of the Central and South branches all agreed with communism and found it necessary to establish the Communist Party. The main disagreement comes from the method of proceeding and preparing for the birth of the Communist Party.

3.2.2.3. *The result of the process of differentiation of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam*

* *The result of the process of differentiation of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League is the birth of Communist organizations in Vietnam*. On June 17, 1929, the Indochina Communist Party was established at 312 Kham Thien Street (Hanoi), with the participation of 20 outstanding delegates of the Northern Youth Committee. After its birth, the Indochina Communist Party published the Declaration, Charter, and published the Hammer and Sickle newspaper as the Party's propaganda agency. Faced with the increasingly profound influence of the Indochina Communist Party, the South led by Chau Van Liem decided to disband the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and establish the An Nam Communist Party in August 1929 [49, p. 360]. Along with the process of differentiation within the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League that led to the birth of two communist organizations, advanced delegates of the Tan Viet Revolutionary Party met in September 1929 in Saigon and issued a Proclamation officially declaring the establishment of Communist League of Indochina [50, p. 409 – 410]

* *Conference unifying Communist organizations to form the Communist Party of Vietnam*

Situation of the Vietnamese revolution in late 1929 and early 1930: The appearance and strengthening of activities of three communist organizations in the second half of 1929 affirmed the new development of the Vietnamese revolution, proving its ideology. The communists gained the upper hand in the national movement. However, the three communist organizations are not completely ideologically unified. Because of this, there was a situation of fighting over the masses and criticizing each other between the three organizations. In November 1929, Ho Tung Mau appointed and sent a letter to Truong Van Linh to go to Thailand to inform Nguyen Ai Quoc that Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League disbanded, the communists divided into many factions. Upon receiving the news, Nguyen Ai Quoc immediately secretly went to China and arrived there on December 23, 1929. As a representative of the Comintern, Nguyen Ai Quoc personally wrote a letter to the country inviting representatives of communist organizations to come to Hong Kong to discuss unification.

The conference to unify Communist organizations was conducted from January 6, 1930 to February 8, 1930 - when the delegates departed to return home, in the Kowloon peninsula (Hong Kong). The conference to unify communist organizations was held in the house of a worker's family, in a poor workers' village on the outskirts of the Kowloon peninsula, under the chairmanship of comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc. Attending the conference were two delegates of the Indochina Communist Party, Trinh Dinh Cuu and Nguyen Duc Canh, and two delegates of the Annam Communist Party, Chau Van Liem and Nguyen Thieu. In addition, there are also Ho Tung Mau and Le Hong Son who are in charge of taking minutes and helping.

Thus, in early 1930, under the direction of Nguyen Ai Quoc, members of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League built and developed their organization comprehensively in terms of politics, ideology, organization, staff, and work. for Marxism-Leninism to play a leading role in the Vietnamese national ideology, and at the same time help the struggle movement of the working class move from spontaneous to spontaneous. Through the "Proletarianization" movement of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, Marxism-Leninism combined with the workers' movement and the patriotic movement in the reality of a colonial-feudal country, where the working class only accounting for a few percent of the entire population, without a long tradition of struggle. Although the Communist Party of Vietnam was born, it only had about 500 party members and 40 party cells. The number is still small, but from the early days, the Communist Party of Vietnam clearly had a pioneering character, a mass character, and a class character. From now on, with the right policy, we can be sure that the Communist Party will make rapid progress, bringing the Vietnamese revolution to overcome all hardships and challenges" [78, p. 177].

Conclusion of chapter 3

Thus, the process of transforming the ideology of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League from an organization with communist tendencies into a communist organization has many steps. If in mid-1925, it was still a nationalist and communist-oriented organization, then in 1926, with the first program and charter, the Association's political ideology had completely turned to the Communist Party. communism. By the end of 1929, communist ideology had gained the upper hand in the national movement, the conditions for becoming a communist party were gradually ripening, the transformation from the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League to the Communist Party was an irreversible trend. In short, Vietnam's revolutionary history has had an important step forward in the country's revolutionary history when along with the birth and transformation from Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League to the Communist Party of Vietnam organization came the ideological process of establishing a legitimate position in the history of national political ideology. February 8, 1930: Delegates returned to the country to merge domestic organizations as planned in the conference. Up to this point, with the birth of the political party of the Vietnamese proletariat, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League completed its historical mission as the predecessor organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

CHAPTER 4

COMMENTS AND SOME EXPERIENCES

4.1. Comments

4.1.1. Characteristics of the formation, development, and differentiation of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League

* Regarding politics - ideology: it is the process of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League moving from patriotism to Marxism-Leninism.

* Regarding organizational issues: the process of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League going from a patriotic organization to a communist organization (the Communist Party of Vietnam)

4.1.2. Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League is the only forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam

From the time Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League was established to the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam, it was the process in which the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, under the direction of Nguyen Ai Quoc, fulfilled its role as the forerunner organization of the Party of the Vietnamese working class, specifically :

* *Regarding ideology and politics*: because Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League takes Marxism-Leninism "as its core", rather than applying it mechanically, it has transformed revolutionary youth into true communist soldiers, contributing to creating changes in both quantity and quality in the organization of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League. In September 1928, the North launched the "Proletarianization" movement, the working class realized its historical mission. In February 1930, the Communist Party of Vietnam was established. From the content of the Party's first Political Platform, it can be seen that the Communist Party of Vietnam takes Marxism-Leninism as a guideline for action. This proves that Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League is the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam in terms of ideology and politics.

* *Regarding organization and cadres*: The Association is organized according to the principle of democratic centralism, subordinates obey superiors, minorities obey the majority, taking self-criticism and criticism as its development motto. This is the way of organizing a new type of proletarian party that Nguyen Ai Quoc learned when he joined the French Communist Party and while in the Soviet Union. From then on, he applied it to build the organization of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and later the Communist Party of Vietnam.

- *Regarding the organizational system*: The Association's organizational system includes five levels: General Department, Regional Department, Provincial Department, District Department and Party Cell. All members must operate within the community, keeping their activities absolutely secret. The Association stipulates that Party Cells are the grassroots organizational units, and the General Headquarters is the highest leadership agency between two Congresses. On February 8, 1930, the delegates participating in the conference to establish the Party returned to the country to transfer the communist organization system as well as the members of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League into the Communist Party of Vietnam. Thereby, the model of a new type of proletarian Party organization in terms of organization was gradually perfected.

**** Comparison between Tan Viet Revolutionary Party and Vietnamese Nationalist Party***

Looking at historical reality, it can be seen that, in the early 20th century, in the Vietnamese revolution, revolutionary and progressive organizations appeared besides the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League such as: Hoi Phuc Viet (1925) and later reformed into Tan Viet Revolutionary Party (1928) and Vietnamese Nationalist Party (1927). The emergence of patriotic organizations creates richness in the nation's tendency to struggle. By the early 1930s, when Tan Viet Revolutionary Party was deeply divided, a group of progressive members established Communist League of Indochina. When the Vietnamese Nationalist Party failed with the Yen Bai uprising (February 1930), only Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League proved its ability. Born from a small, primitive place, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League has grown strongly and become a key factor, the decisive backbone for the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It is clear that without the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, there would not have been the emergence of communist organizations in 1929 and would not have led to the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam in February 1930. Later, when mentioning the role of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in this way, President Ho Chi Minh affirmed that the Association is the nursery for the Indochina Communist Party to blossom and bear fruit in the future, and the reality of Vietnam's revolutionary history has proven that.

4.1.3. Nguyen Ai Quoc's role in Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League

Nguyen Ai Quoc's first role in Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League was the role of organization. In Guangzhou, in June 1925, he founded Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League. This is a prudent and correct decision because in a country where no one knows what communism is. What is the content of communism? It is only possible to establish a socio-political organization of a national nature, after which the leaders of this organization have the task of gradually bringing its members to Marxism. In February 1930, the Communist Party of Vietnam was newly established but was a Marxist-Leninist Party solid in theory and mature in practice. That firmly ensures all future victories of the Vietnamese revolution.

Second, Nguyen Ai Quoc's role is shown in the selection of core forces. Because he always closely followed the specific conditions of Vietnam and quickly immersed himself in the working world, he helped him realize that if he wanted to mobilize the people of colonial countries to stand up to fight for national liberation, he first needed to enlighten the youth. Therefore, right after finding the right path to save the nation, on the journey from Moscow to Southern China at the end of 1924, Nguyen Ai Quoc quickly learned about the activities of Vietnamese people living in Vietnam. He met the patriotic youth group "Tam Tam Commune" - a radical patriotic organization founded in 1923. In February 1925, he founded the group "Communist Union" to act as the nucleus for a revolutionary organization. On that basis, in June 1925, Nguyen Ai Quoc gathered patriotic, enthusiastic young people with revolutionary spirit and brought them into a transitional organization called Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League. From early 1926 to mid-1927, 75 students from three political training classes were directly taught by Nguyen Ai Quoc. After completing the training program, they stormed into mines and factories to eat together, live together, work together, and fight together with workers and people from all walks of life. Thereby, Marxism-Leninism was widely spread into Vietnamese society. Many workers' cells were formed, many struggle movements took place across the country with a variety of forms and methods of struggle. Thereby, making an important contribution to the process of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League transforming into the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The third role of Nguyen Ai Quoc is shown in the fact that he determined for Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League the correct revolutionary path and the method of implementing that revolutionary path. Experiencing an independent journey of thinking, studying, researching, and testing in the international workers' struggle movement, especially after he enlightened Marxism-Leninism, becoming one of the founders of the French Communist Party and the first Vietnamese Communist, he affirmed: "To save the country and the country, there is no other path than the path of proletarian revolution" [131, p.30], Because "Only communism can save humanity, giving everyone regardless of race or origin freedom, equality, fraternity, solidarity, prosperity on earth, joy, peace, happiness..." [120, p. 496]. Accordingly, right at the beginning of its establishment, the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League determined its mission and purpose to be "on the one hand, to overthrow French imperialism, feudalism and capitalism, and to establish a dictatorial government of workers" boats, farmers and soldiers; On the one hand, we participate in the world's anti-capitalist campaign to carry out communism" [49, p. 118].

The fourth role is that Nguyen Ai Quoc's initiative and positivity contributed to helping Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League fulfill its historical mission as the sole forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This is shown in some of the following activities: (1) In Hong Kong - China, February 1930, to heal the revolutionary "movement crack". Nguyen Ai Quoc was able to gather the scattered communist forces into one bloc, thereby giving the Indochina workers a fighting and resolute revolutionary vanguard. (2) With their prestige and experience, and Nguyen Ai Quoc's thoughtful and reasonable analysis, the delegates at the conference agreed to merge the two communist organizations into the Communist Party of Vietnam, through the "Short Political Platform", "Summary", "Brief Strategy" and "Brief Charter" and "Summary Program" of the Party, drafted by leader Nguyen Ai Quoc. (3) Naming the Communist Party of Vietnam also shows the creativity of Nguyen Ai Quoc.

4.2. Some experience

4.2.1. Build the correct ideological stance and determine the appropriate path of struggle to win national independence.

4.2.2. Build and conduct organizational activities suitable to practical conditions and circumstances, creating favorable conditions for establishing the Communist Party.

4.2.3. Comprehensive training and fostering of cadres in both theory and practice to become pioneering Communist soldiers.

4.2.4. Experience in great national unity and international solidarity, towards the goal of establishing the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Conclusion of chapter 4

Accompanying the development process of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League are the persistent and tireless revolutionary activities of Nguyen Ai Quoc. The moment that marked the completion of the qualitative transformation up the new ladder was the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam on February 3, 1930. This event also marks Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and Nguyen Ai Quoc's excellent work in fully preparing the necessary conditions for the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Or to put it another way, under the leadership of Nguyen Ai Quoc, Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League has completed its historic mission as the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the cause of national revolution. Parallel to that, the movement process of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League from patriotism to Marxism-Leninism, from a true patriotic organization to a Communist organization is the journey to form Chi Minh's basic ideology on the Vietnamese revolution. Thereby, contributing to building a solid ideological foundation, guiding and guiding revolutionary activities for the Communist Party of Vietnam since the Party was born. In particular, the moment when Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League completed its "precursor" mission by successfully transforming into the Communist Party of Vietnam, it demonstrated the theoretical value as well as the creativity and practical correctness of Ho Chi Minh's ideology on revolution. From there, supplementing and developing the theoretical treasure of Marxism-Leninism makes this scientific theory true not only in Europe and Asia but also throughout the world.

CONCLUSION

At the end of the 19th century, the French colonialists aggressively carried out the mission of “civilizing” Annam with a series of policies. As a result, a colonial-feudal society was formed, and many new classes and strata appeared. Vietnam became a source of abundant raw materials, fuel, a large market for the country's capitalists, and human resources to act as cannon fodder for the French empire in all battlefields around the world. These changes made the conflict between the entire Vietnamese people and the French colonialists and their henchmen fiercer. Realizing that there was nothing “modernized” in the path of his predecessors to save the country, young man Nguyen Tat Thanh decided to leave to find a new solution for his homeland. People travel through many countries, do many different jobs to make a living, study and test. In July 1920, he read V.Lenin's “First draft of theses on national and colonial issues” and found a “handbook” for reforming the people. As soon as he chose Guangzhou (China) as the next destination on his journey to save the country, Nguyen Ai Quoc thought of appropriate measures to build a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party in Vietnam. In February 1925, based on the Tam Tam Commune group, he selected a number of active young people to form the Communist Union group and in June 1925 Nguyen Ai Quoc established a revolutionary organization of a mass nature. They are larger, named Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League. Because he was the founder of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, parallel to the process of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League carrying out its mission as the predecessor organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam, were Nguyen Ai Quoc's tireless activities: using means that can widely spread Marxism-Leninism among the masses, building revolutionary organizations across the country, and training a team of genuine revolutionary soldiers, fully preparing the necessary conditions for the birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam. With Nguyen Ai Quoc's scientific arrangement, he helped Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League promote the strength of revolutionary soldiers, creating the ability to connect not only domestically but also in overseas chapters, creating great influence on the masses. By the end of 1929, the number of members of the Association at its peak reached more than 1,700 people, thanks to that, the workers' movement and the patriotic movement of all classes of people were increasingly growing loudly and vibrantly, creating created a quantitative change and a qualitative change for Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in particular and the Vietnamese revolution in general. In early 1930, the Communist Party of Vietnam was born, and Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League fulfilled its mission as the forerunner organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam. In short, with all the contributions of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League and Nguyen Ai Quoc to the life and development of the Communist Party of Vietnam in all aspects: politics, ideology, organization, and cadres. Which patriotic organization in the early twentieth century could accomplish this? Therefore, Ho Chi Minh is an indispensable factor in the birth and development of the Communist Party of Vietnam. At the same time, the fact that Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League is the only predecessor organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam is an undeniable fact.

LIST OF PUBLISHED SCIENTIFIC WORKS RELATED TO THE THESIS

1. Nguyen Thi Nhu Quynh (2020), *Youth with social responsibility: History - Present and future expectations*, Proceedings of the Scientific Conference on Social Responsibility of Youth and Students - Theory, practice and issues, ISBN: 978-604-315-485-6, Hanoi National University Publishing House, p. 65 – 74.
2. Nguyen Thi Nhu Quynh (2021), *Nguyen Ai Quoc's methods of propagating Marxism - Leninism into Vietnam in the early years of the twentieth century*, International Journal of Advance Research and Innovative Ideas in Education, 7 (3), p. 903 - 907 IJARIE [Online]. Available at: https://ijarie.com/AdminUploadPdf/NGUYEN_AI_QUOC'S_METHODS_OF_PROPAGATING_MARXISM_LENINISM_INTO_VIETNAM_IN_THE_EARLY_YEARS_OF_THE_TWENTIETH_CENTURY_ijarie14300.pdf (Accessed: May 27, 2021)
3. Nguyen Thi Nhu Quynh (2022), *Contributing to understanding the "Proletarianization" movement of the Vietnam Youth Association*, Journal of Party History, ISSN: 0936-8477, No. 379 June 2022, Hanoi, p. 87-92.
4. Nguyen Thi Nhu Quynh (2023), *From Nguyen Ai Quoc's political training class in Guangzhou (China) to lessons for innovation in current teaching methods*, European Journal of Social Sciences Studies, [S.l]; ISSN 25018590. Available at:
<https://oapub.org/soc/index.php/EJSSS/article/view/1562/2139>
<https://doi.org/10.46827/ejsss.v9i2.1562>
5. Nguyen Thi Nhu Quynh (2023), *Contributing to understanding the political training class of the Vietnam Youth Association in Guangzhou - China (1926 - 1927)*, Journal of Party History, ISSN: 2815 - 6382, No. 395, October /2023, Hanoi, p. 77-82.