



Historic Sites: National Political Publishing House in Tuyen Quang

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ABSTRACT

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Place names are a part of vocabulary. Studying place names is learning about the class of words used to name geographical objects in a language. Therefore, place names are influenced by general linguistic rules. Place names are closely related to a certain region's historical, cultural, and resident characteristics. Therefore, place names are a vibrant store of "data" that needs to be exploited. This article exploits historical and cultural elements in the "data" warehouse of place names, where the National Political Publishing House Truth Today was once based in Tuyen Quang.

KEYWORDS:

Historic sites, National Political Publishing House, Tuyen Quang.

I. INTRODUCTION

Place names have many different definitions. It is "a name that refers to a land, location, among proper nouns" and toponymy is "the study of land names" [4, p.189], or "is the name of territories, points Populations (villages, communes, districts, provinces, cities), economic points (agricultural areas, industrial zones), countries, continents, mountains, passes, plateaus, valleys, plains, deltas, rivers, lakes, bays,(...) have certain geographical coordinates recorded on the map. Place names can reflect the formation process and characteristics of natural and historical geographical elements along with the economic and social characteristics of territories" [15, p.978].

Toponymologists have identified toponyms as a part of nomenclature, studying the formation, structure, naming methods and functions of geographical names. In reality, topography is also divided into smaller branches such as: Topography studies the names of hills and mountains, topography positive compared to the ground; Hydronymology studies names related to water and flows, Hydronomenology studies the names of human residences (place names of residential units); Street names study the names of streets and objects in the city (place names of man-made structures). Therefore, Karpenko: "The study of place names cannot but be the work of linguistics" [7, p.14].

Through place names, we learn many types of information that they contain, including information about history and culture. During the resistance war against the

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French colonialists, Tuyen Quang was the revolutionary base, the "Capital of the Resistance" of the whole country, and the workplace of President Ho Chi Minh and Central agencies, including the Central Committee. Standing member of the National Assembly. Places in Tuyen Quang province are: Ban Quan, Ban Khay in Chiem Hoa district; Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district and Na Te, Yen Son district were established as Truth Publishing House, the predecessor of Truth National Political Publishing House.

II. CONTENTS

2.1. Historical background

After the National Resistance Day, in early 1947, President Ho Chi Minh, the Party Central Committee and the Government decided to return to the Viet Bac base, including the Truth Publishing House. As a political and theoretical agency of the Party, National Political Publishing House has the task of spreading Marxism-Leninism; propagate the Party and Government's guidelines and policies to a large number of officials, party members and all patriotic people in society; fight against hostile ideologies; build a great unity of the entire people around the Party to protect the independence and freedom of the nation. Comrade Truong Chinh - General Secretary of the Party is the person who directly leads and directs the Publishing House.

The main task of the Publishing House is to publish books. At the same time, staff training, organization and activities of the editorial agency also take place regularly and according to rules.

2.2. Historic Places National Political Publishing House Truth

During the early years of the resistance war, the editorial department of National Political Publishing House

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was located in Dinh Hoa district, Thai Nguyen province. At the end of 1950 and beginning of 1951, to prepare for the Second National Congress of the Party taking place in Vinh Quang commune (now Kim Binh commune), Chiem Hoa district, the Publishing House moved to be based in Ban Ban Ore, then return to Ban Khay, Chiem Hoa district. To keep the secret, at the request of the Central Committee, when moving from Ban Quan, the agency changed its name to CP14 (until 1954), a number of young comrades who had many connections in mass mobilization work with the locality at that time. It was renamed according to Uncle Ho's spirit of "Effort, Efficiency, Reliability, Chinh".

After the Second National Congress in February 1951, the Communist Party of Vietnam decided to bring the Party into public activities to strengthen leadership in the resistance cause and changed the Party's name to the Lao Party. Vietnamese movement. The top and urgent task set by the Congress is to bring the resistance war to victory. This historical event accounted for a significant proportion of the titles published in 1951-1952 by National Political Publishing House and was printed in the highest number up to that time. That is "*Nghị quyết Đại hội Đảng - tập I, Tuyên ngôn*" and "*Chinh cương của Đảng Lao động Việt Nam*"; *Điều lệ Đảng Lao động Việt Nam*. Two important books published during this time were *the Political Report read at the Second National Congress in February 1951* of President Ho Chi Minh and *Overcoming difficulties, eliminating shortcomings, winning. New benefits* of comrade Truong Chinh. In addition, other theoretical and political books continue to be published, the content mainly serving the policy of stepping up the resistance war, preparing to move to a general counter-offensive. In particular, a number of books with high theoretical value have been published such as: *Imperialism - The ultimate stage of capitalism* by VI Lenin, translated by Tran Quang and Hoang Linh (1951); *Historical materialism* by Tran Van Giau (1950); *Lecture outline "History of human evolution"* by Ngai Tu Ky, translated by Nguyen Van Huan (1951)... The total number of new books published in 1951 was 14.

In 1951, the distribution apparatuses of the Truth Publishing House, *National Salvation newspaper*, and *Nhan Dan* newspaper were unified into a common distribution apparatus including the people's bookstore system, bookstore branches, and agents. private management.

At the same time as publishing books, during this time, National Political Publishing House also sent officers to participate in campaigns and go deep into enemy areas to learn about the situation of the struggle of our army and people. After the Second National Congress of the Party, in May 1951, the Publishing House moved from Ban Khay back to Ban Quan, then moved to Tan Lap village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district and stayed here until At the end of 1953. To travel, from Ban Quan, some comrades made rafts to carry documents along the Nam Ba stream flowing to

the Gam and Lo rivers to Tuyen Quang town, then from here by road to Tan Trao commune., Son Duong district.

During the period from late 1951 to 1952, National Political Publishing House had an organizational turning point. That is the establishment of a separate Editorial Board of National Political Publishing House under the Party Central Committee. The Editorial Board is headed by comrade Minh Tranh (aka Khuat Duy Tien). Comrade Minh Tranh is a member of the Party since the Democratic Front period, and used to work at the News *Office* - the Party's publicity agency at that time was in charge of comrade Truong Chinh. The Editorial Board has now increased to about 20 people. Editing includes translating foreign books, mainly classic books of Marxism-Leninism, into French; Collect articles from leaders to print into books; Translating and adapting international current affairs; making books about current domestic issues... These jobs have not been divided into separate groups. An editor can sometimes do this and sometimes do that. The Editorial Board of National Political Publishing House must undertake the editing of manuscripts by assigning staff in the Board to self-translate or write and then submit it to the collective for approval, without organizing authors or collaborators. The administrative work of the Publishing House is in charge of the Central National Printing House.

The number of books published in 1952 increased to 54 books with 237,600 copies printed. In the years 1952-1954, the number of books directly written about the Party's revolutionary policy was not many, but there were important works such as: *Manifesto and Political Platform of the Vietnam Labor Party*; *Discussing the Vietnamese revolution (Report read at the Second National Congress of the Party in February 1951)* by comrade Truong Chinh. Comrade Truong Chinh's thin book "*One year of activities of the Vietnamese Labor Party*" was published as a summary of the Vietnamese revolutionary situation after the Communist Party of Vietnam opened its public activities. The book *Some essential issues about the people's democratic government* by comrade Pham Van Dong (also published in 1952) further clarifies the nature, role and tasks of the revolutionary government.

In 1952, many popular books about world news included short articles by President Ho Chi Minh published under the pen names CB, D.X. Collected and gathered by staff in the Editorial Board to print into small-sized books are: *America is a bad country ; Which side is strong, which side is weak? ; Americans talk about the Soviet Union, ...* In addition, there are classic books such as: *Manifesto of the Communist Party* by C. Marx and Ph. Engels (reprint), VI Lenin's *State and Revolution*, a series of other popular books on international issues such as: *The French people, fighting friends of the Vietnamese people*, *The Pathet Lao people's struggle for independence create*, *Telling the story of the great Soviet Union*, etc. At the end of 1952, to prepare for the future long-term work of the Publishing House, the Party

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Central Committee sent a number of comrades to the Soviet Union to study.

At the end of 1953, we won the 1953-1954 Winter-Spring strategic offensive and prepared to open the Dien Bien Phu campaign . The Party Central Committee left Tan Trao to Na Te, now in Khuon Dien village, Kim Quan commune, Yen Son district to direct the campaign . The publisher followed closely the new workplace of the Party Central Committee.

In 1953, the number of published books increased to 42 and since then the number of books published every year has been increasing. Books published during this period have deepened people's awareness of Vietnam's revolutionary process and perfected the Party's revolutionary guidelines. A number of important works were written about the Party's basic guidelines, clarifying the nature, role and tasks of the revolutionary government, and summarizing the situation of the Vietnamese revolution since the Party came into public operation. In addition, popular books on international issues by President Ho Chi Minh and other Party and State leaders; about the role of farmers in the national democratic revolution in our country... continues to be published, many of which are reprinted many times. Not including books adapted from foreign documents, the number of translated books in these years usually accounts for half of the total number of books published, including classic works by C. Marx, Ph. Engels, VI Lenin, IV Stalin; Books by Chinese authors...

Agricultural production and rural work is an area of special interest to the Communist Party of Vietnam . The fact that the Communist Party of Vietnam set the task of land reform right during the resistance war was an important innovation in the people's national democratic revolutionary path. To serve that Party's policy, since 1953, National Political Publishing House has published a series of popular political and research books. At the same time as publishing books, the Publishing House also sends staff to participate in practical work in rural areas such as participating in the production and savings campaign, the rent reduction and land reform movement that is being implemented. under the Party's leadership.

In August 1954, National Political Publishing House moved to Phu Nghia village, Khoi Ky commune, Dai Tu district, Thai Nguyen province, then returned to Hanoi. In 1954, the Publishing House published a number of works about the resistance war against the French colonialists such as: *Tám năm kháng chiến thắng lợi, Hỏi và đáp về Hội nghị Giơnevơ* of Ho Chi Minh; about praising peace and the beautiful country of Vietnam such as: *Hòa bình thắng lợi, Nước Việt Nam Tổ quốc của chúng ta...*

III. CONCLUSION

During the resistance war against In France, during the years of operation in Tuyen Quang, National Political Publishing House has published a number of classic books by C. Marx, Ph. Engels, VI Lenin, IV Stalin such as: *Manifesto of the Communist Party, Utopian socialism and scientific*

socialism, Marxism, Marxism and Marxism ... contributed to spreading the doctrine Marx - Lenin entered Vietnam. In addition, a number of important books by President Ho Chi Minh and some leaders of the Communist Party of Vietnam were also published. *Political reporting works , Modifying the way of working , The resistance war will definitely win , Marxism and Vietnamese culture ...* have left their mark in the nation's resistance war and are precious books of the Publishing House in a historical period. glorious of the nation and valuable to this day.

The achievements that National Political Publishing House achieved during the years of resistance against the French colonial invasion, including a long period of standing in Tuyen Quang, are very remarkable, significantly contributing to the overall victory. Of the nation, creating a solid foundation for the Publishing House to enter a new era after the North's complete liberation and also the foundation to create the tradition of National Political Publishing House Currently.

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