

Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on International Solidarity and its Application by the Communist Party of Vietnam in the Context of International Integration

Nguyen Thi Lien Nhi^{1*} 

¹Faculty of Political Sciences, Ho Chi Minh City University of Industry and Trade, Vietnam

<p>Abstract: The purpose of this study is to explore the basic contents of international solidarity in Ho Chi Minh's Ideology and to clarify the significance of that Ideology for the application process of the Communist Party of Vietnam in the context of international integration and promoting the strength of the times in the process of national development. To achieve this purpose, this study researches Ho Chi Minh's articles, arguments, and viewpoints expressed in the Ho Chi Minh Complete Works and some typical research works of some previous researchers; at the same time, it studies and researches the views of the Communist Party of Vietnam on international solidarity. The research results show that Ho Chi Minh's Ideology of international solidarity has been thoroughly applied by the Communist Party of Vietnam, especially in the context of Vietnam's deep international integration. These research results contribute to clarifying Ho Chi Minh's Ideology as the ideological foundation and compass for all actions of the Vietnam revolution; at the same time, the correct and creative application of the Communist Party of Vietnam has contributed to the position of Vietnam in the international arena in the new context.</p>	<p>Research Paper</p> <p>*Corresponding Author: <i>Nguyen Thi Lien Nhi</i> Faculty of Political Sciences, Ho Chi Minh City University of Industry and Trade, Vietnam Email: nhintl@huit.edu.vn</p> <p>How to cite this paper: Nguyen Thi Lien Nhi (2025). Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on International Solidarity and its Application by the Communist Party of Vietnam in the Context of International Integration. <i>Middle East Res J. Humanities Soc. Sci.</i> 5(2): 14-20.</p> <p>Article History: Submit: 28.01.2025 Accepted: 26.02.2025 Published: 08.03.2025 </p>
<p>Keywords: Ho Chi Minh's Ideology, International Solidarity, Application of the Communist Party of Vietnam, International Integration.</p> <p>Copyright © 2025 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.</p>	

INTRODUCTION

During the process of national construction and defense, from the revolutionary struggle of the Communist Party of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh concluded a profound philosophy: "Đoàn kết, đoàn kết, đại đoàn kết. Thành công, thành công, đại thành công" (Unity can create great strength to help people overcome all difficulties and challenges, thereby achieving great results) (Minh, 2011, vol. 1, p. 15). President Ho Chi Minh's ideology of unity is expressed in both theoretical thinking and practical activities; not only unity within the Party, the government apparatus, the Vietnamese nation, and on a larger scale, that is, solidarity and international cooperation.

Throughout nearly 60 years of revolutionary activities (from 1911 to 1969), including 30 years of activities abroad (from 1911 to 1941), continuously participating in revolutionary movements and contributing to the common cause of world revolution; President Ho Chi Minh has clearly and profoundly

expressed the message of friendship, solidarity, and international cooperation. His ideology of solidarity reflects the political vision of a great man, the ingenuity of a revolutionary organizer who always puts solidarity first. According to his will, only "unity, great unity" can gather forces, form revolutionary organizations, create great strength to turn scientific theories, turn the Party's guidelines and viewpoints into reality and achieve "great success".

Assessing the contributions of President Ho Chi Minh, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) emphasized: "President Ho Chi Minh is an outstanding symbol of the determination of an entire nation, who devoted his whole life to the cause of national liberation of the Vietnamese people, contributing to the common struggle of nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. President Ho Chi Minh's important contributions in many aspects in the fields of culture, education and art are the crystallization of the thousands of years of cultural tradition of the Vietnamese people

and his Ideology are the embodiment of the aspirations of the people in affirming their national identity and representing the promotion of mutual understanding (Vietnam Social Sciences Committee, 1990).

Thus, international solidarity and cooperation are not only a unique feature of Ho Chi Minh's diplomatic Ideology but also a motto for action to promote understanding and solidarity among nations and peoples in the world. To continue to promote Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on international solidarity and the application of the Communist Party of Vietnam, this study focuses on answering the following questions:

- What is solidarity and international solidarity? Why is international solidarity necessary?
- What are the basic contents of Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on international solidarity?
- How is the Communist Party of Vietnam applying Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on international solidarity today?
- What solutions are needed to continue promoting Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on international solidarity today?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Solidarity (Unity)

The term "Unity" (solidarity) first became popular in France in the early to late 19th century (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2023). Since then, it has been used to describe a special relationship of unity and mutual indebtedness within a group. The origin of the term stems from French legal usage, where the Roman legal concept of obligation in "solidum" - a general contractual obligation in which each contracting party declares himself responsible for the debts of all—has long had a place in the French civil code (Blais 2007; Hayward 1959; Wildt 1999).

Solidarity expanded beyond its legal origins to become a central social and political concept in response to anxieties about the centrifugal, individualizing forces of commercial and industrial society (Coulthard, Glen Sean, 2014). What could replace the old social bonds of church, family, and association, all of which had been undermined by the market? What could ensure a sense of common purpose and the common good? In response to these questions, "solidarity" became a rallying cry in progressive movements across Europe, including socialism, liberal nationalism, Catholic reformism, and Solidarity.

According to Blais, Marie-Claude (2007): "What matters is what problems we use to think about other problems; what matters is what stories we tell to tell other stories; what matters is what knots tie knots, what Ideology think Ideology, what descriptions describe descriptions, what ties bind, that is solidarity". According to Alnoor Ladha (2022), in "What is Solidarity?" stated: "Solidarity is not something activists do. It is a requirement for being citizens of our time. Most

of us are not taught moral philosophy outside the structures of institutional religion or our educational system. I would like to propose a simple, time-tested applied ethic to guide our conversation. In the difficult times we are living through, we should be inclined to side with those with less power. In the modern capitalist context, to borrow the language of Abdullah Öcalan, this means standing with the oppressed, the exploited, the miserable, the marginalized, the poor".

According to Ho Chi Minh, "Our history teaches us this lesson: Whenever our people unite as one, our country is independent and free. On the contrary, whenever our people are not united, we are invaded by foreign countries. So now we must know how to unite, unite quickly, unite firmly and surely, and continue to grow" (Minh, 2011, vol. 3, p. 256). "Great unity means first of all uniting the great majority of the people, and the great majority of the people are workers, peasants and other working classes. That is the foundation of great unity. It is like the foundation of a house, the root of a tree. But having a solid foundation and good roots, we must also unite other classes of people" (Minh, 2011, vol4, p. 469).

From the above concepts, solidarity is a state in which people or groups of people join their strength, spirit and will to achieve a common goal. It includes consensus, cooperation and mutual respect to create greater strength, bring higher efficiency and solve difficult problems more quickly and effectively. The spirit of solidarity is considered one of the important factors to build a strong and successful community in personal and social life.

International Solidarity

As we know, international solidarity is an extremely precious tradition, a priceless historical lesson in thousands of years of building and defending the country of our people, imbued with the tradition of patriotism - humanity - solidarity of the nation, since its establishment, the Communist Party of Vietnam has absorbed, applied and promoted the spirit of national solidarity and international solidarity throughout the Vietnam revolutionary journey, step by step leading the Vietnamese revolution to overcome many difficulties and great challenges, achieving complete victory, unifying the country and advancing towards socialism with the goal of a rich people, a strong country, a fair, democratic and civilized society like today.

International solidarity has become a motto for action and it is also one of the fundamental and decisive factors ensuring the victory of the country's revolution, contributing to creating brilliant milestones and heroic pages in the history of the nation. In the Platform for National Construction in the Transitional Period to Socialism in 1991, the Platform summarized five lessons of our country's revolution, including the lesson of "Continuously consolidating and strengthening

solidarity: Solidarity of the entire Party, solidarity of the entire people, international solidarity” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 1991). Gathering forces for any national liberation revolution has two aspects: national and international. If we can gain the support and united actions of international forces, the strength of the nation will be multiplied. Therefore, in parallel with the policy of gathering national strength.

The Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh paid great attention to the international front to gather forces, to expand solidarity and international support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people. If national solidarity is the decisive factor for the victory of the nation, international solidarity increases the strength of the people. Therefore, very early on, President Ho Chi Minh spoke about the relationship between the Vietnamese revolution and the world revolution: “The Annamese revolution is also a part of the world revolution. Anyone who is a world revolutionary is a comrade of the Annamese people”. The Communist Party of Vietnam always recognized and implemented the close combination between the domestic revolutionary movement and the revolutionary movement and progressive forces in the world, combining national strength with the strength of the times. In the political platform of 1930 and the platform of 1991, the Communist Party of Vietnam always paid attention to the task of international solidarity, combining national strength with the strength of the times as a strategic task.

METHOD RESEARCH

Theoretical research methods: Theoretical research methods are methods of collecting information through reading books, newspapers, and documents to select basic concepts and ideas as the basis for the theory of the topic, form scientific hypotheses, predict the properties of the research object, and building initial theoretical or experimental models. Here, the author collects information and research related to Ho Chi Minh's international solidarity ideology and its application by the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Interdisciplinary and interdisciplinary research methods, specifically:

- (i). **Systemic Approach:** With this approach, the author will evaluate and consider the research objects comprehensively, raising issues with similar relationships based on factors, parts of the same system, and interactions with other systems.
- (ii). **Multidisciplinary Approach:** This study approaches from many directions, many angles, and many different aspects from many fields such as sociology, law, etc., from which to compare, explain, and clarify issues related to Ho Chi Minh's international solidarity ideology and its application by the Communist Party of Vietnam.

(iii). **Method of Analyzing Documents Related to Ho Chi Minh's Ideology and the Viewpoints of the Communist Party of Vietnam:** This method is used to analyze documents related to Ho Chi Minh's international solidarity ideology and its application by the Communist Party of Vietnam.

(iv). **Method of Analysis and Synthesis:** This is the main method used in the research process to prove scientific arguments, and clarify the legal and practical basis of the research process related to Ho Chi Minh's international solidarity ideology and its application by the Communist Party of Vietnam.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on International Solidarity Solidarity among Oppressed Peoples

During his revolutionary activities, President Ho Chi Minh made many contributions both in theory and practice to the cause of national liberation. One of his great contributions was to create solidarity among oppressed peoples and classes in the struggle against imperialism. According to him, to liberate the nation and liberate people, the working class of the world must unite to fight and overthrow the exploiting and ruling class.

In 1921, he chaired and founded the Colonial Union and published the newspaper *Le Paria*. In his call for the establishment of the Association, he wrote: Dear compatriots, if the saying “Unity makes strength” is not empty, if you want to help each other if you want to defend your interests, as well as the interests of all compatriots in the colonies, join the Colonial Union” (Minh, 2011, vol5). During his time working in China, he and his comrades from China, India, Korea, Indonesia, Burma, etc., founded the Union of Oppressed Peoples (1925) to unite the oppressed, weak, and small nations in a revolutionary organization for the goal of liberating the country from colonialism.

Solidarity between the Colonial National Liberation Revolutionary Movement and the Proletarian Revolutionary Movement in the Mother Country (Imperialist Countries)

In the process of practical revolutionary activities, Ho Chi Minh realized that there must be a close alliance between the colonial peoples, between the colonial peoples and the proletariat in the mother country: “The era of monopolistic capitalism is also the era when a group of large countries led by financial capitalists dominates dependent and semi-dependent countries, so the liberation of oppressed countries and peoples is an integral part of the proletarian revolution. Therefore, first of all, there arises the possibility and the necessity of a close fighting alliance between the colonial peoples and the proletariat of the imperialist countries to defeat the common enemy” (Minh, 2011, vol8).

According to Ho Chi Minh, the colonial revolution does not depend entirely on the proletarian revolution in the mother country, but places these two revolutions on an equal footing, interacting and influencing each other. According to him, revolutions in colonial countries can even break out and win before the proletarian revolution in the mother country, and at the same time, they can influence and promote the victory of the revolution in the mother country. He proposed the following strategy: “The revolutionary struggle of the workers in capitalist countries directly helps oppressed peoples to liberate themselves, etc. Meanwhile, the revolutionary struggle of colonial and semi-colonial peoples directly helps the proletariat in capitalist countries in their struggle against the ruling classes to liberate themselves from the slavery of capitalism. The unity of the anti-imperialist struggle ensures victory for colonial and semi-colonial peoples and the proletariat in capitalist countries” (Minh, 2011, vol8).

Solidarity among Communist Parties in the World and Countries in the Socialist System

Ho Chi Minh always determined that unity in the international communist and workers’ movement, and solidarity among fraternal socialist countries is the foundation, the most important factor, the factor that has decisive significance for the victory of socialism on a world scale. He once emphasized: “The final victory will certainly belong to us, will belong to socialism... If all fraternal countries and fraternal parties unite closely with each other” (Minh, 2011, vol8). With that spirit, he continued to affirm: “The resolute struggle of oppressed peoples will certainly defeat the colonial imperialists. Socialism will eventually triumph throughout the world. In that great struggle, the unity between the forces of socialist countries and the unity between communist and workers’ parties of all countries is of utmost importance” (Minh, 2011, vol10).

With the responsibility of a true international soldier, Ho Chi Minh always paid attention to the solidarity between countries in the socialist system. In his speech at the National Day celebration of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (September 2, 1957), he affirmed: “We all agree on the need to strengthen solidarity in the spirit of internationalism, on the principle of mutual assistance and cooperation, and respect for each other’s sovereignty among brotherly countries in the great socialist family” (Minh, 2011, vol8).

In solidarity with socialist countries, Ho Chi Minh paid special attention to the solidarity between ruling communist parties. He considered this relationship to be close and mutually supportive in the spirit of true proletarian internationalism. He believed that: “Parties, whether big or small, are independent and equal, and at the same time united and unanimously help each other” (Minh, 2011, vol12).

Solidarity with Neighboring Countries and Countries in the Region

Since the late 20s of the 20th century, Ho Chi Minh has recognized the role of solidarity among countries in the region. According to him, Asia is a large continent with a large population and many countries with long-standing civilizations such as China, India, etc. Vietnam is an inseparable member, with a closely related fate. He said: “Vietnam is a part of the great Asian family. Fighting for freedom and independence of Vietnam means fighting for freedom and independence of the great Asian family” (Minh, 2011, vol5). He always cared for and fostered solidarity among countries in the region based on equality and respect for each other’s independence and autonomy. Therefore, he participated in the founding and became the soul of the Association of Oppressed Nations - an organization consisting of revolutionaries from many countries in the region who together carried out the revolution to expel imperialism and gain independence and freedom for each nation.

Solidarity with Peace-Loving, Democratic and Progressive Forces in the World

Since the late 20s of the 20th century, Ho Chi Minh has recognized the role of solidarity among countries in the region. According to him, Asia is a large continent with a large population and many countries with long-standing civilizations such as China, India, etc. Vietnam is an inseparable member, with a closely related fate. He said: “Vietnam is a part of the great Asian family. Fighting for freedom and independence of Vietnam means fighting for freedom and independence of the great Asian family” (Minh, 2011, vol5, p. 153). He always cared for and fostered solidarity among countries in the region based on equality and respect for each other’s independence and autonomy. Therefore, he participated in the founding and became the soul of the Association of Oppressed Peoples - an organization consisting of revolutionaries from many countries in the region who carried out the revolution to drive out imperialism and gain independence and freedom for each nation.

Application of the Communist Party of Vietnam on International Solidarity in Ho Chi Minh’s Ideology Firmly Maintaining Independence and Self-Reliance, Diversifying and Multi-Lateralizing International Relations

The consistent viewpoint of our Party and State since the country’s renovation has been to build and perfect the connotation of the concept of “independence and self-reliance” in the new context of implementing “diversification and multilateralization” in international relations. The 12th National Party Congress affirmed: “Ensuring the supreme national interests, based on the fundamental principles of international law, equality, mutual benefit and consistently implementing the foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, peace, cooperation, development and diversification and multilateralization; proactively and actively integrating

internationally; ready to be a friend, a reliable partner and a responsible member of the international community” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2016). This policy was further affirmed in the Resolution of the 13th National Party Congress: “Continue to implement the foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, multilateralization and diversification; proactively and actively integrate into the international community comprehensively, deeply and effectively; maintaining a peaceful and stable environment, constantly enhancing Vietnam’s position and prestige” (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2021).

39 years of comprehensive national renovation is a process for Vietnam to deeply integrate into the international economy at many levels, in diverse forms, according to the principles and standards of the global market, especially participating in major international organizations and signing many new-generation free trade agreements with major partners, such as comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), European Union - Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA), ASEAN Comprehensive Partnership Agreement with partners (RCEP), etc. With the EVFTA, Vietnam is the first developing country in the Asia-Pacific region to have free trade relations with the European Union (EU). This affirms Vietnam’s important role and geopolitical position in the region, affirming that Vietnam - from a country that is behind in the process of international economic integration, has had an increasingly deep integration process, creating strong international connections both at the regional and global levels.

From a country that was not on the world map, to date, Vietnam has established diplomatic relations with over 200 countries and territories; rising to become a leading dynamic economy in the Asia-Pacific region, an important link in many economic linkages, free trade agreements, regional and global production chains. With the policy of multilateralization and diversification; Proactively and actively integrating internationally, being a friend, a reliable partner, a responsible member of the international community, for peace, cooperation and development, Vietnam has become a meeting place, cultural and economic exchange, and safe political and security dialogue of most countries and major international organizations in the world.

Actively and Proactively Participating in World Organizations and Forums

As an active and responsible member of prestigious organizations in the region and the world, Vietnam participates in many organizations, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), Human Rights Council for the 2014-2016 and 2023-2025 terms, UNESCO World Heritage Committee for the 2013-2017 term, United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for the 2016-2018 term. The Communist Party of Vietnam has established foreign relations with

254 political parties in 114 countries (Central Theoretical Council, 2020)

In recent years, Vietnam has successfully assumed many important positions in international and regional forums and organizations, especially the role of the host country of APEC 2017, Chair of ASEAN 2020, AIPA 41, Non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council; Vice President of the 77th United Nations General Assembly. Vietnam also successfully organized the World Economic Forum on ASEAN, the 2nd US-North Korea Summit; Non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, Chair of ASEAN and Chair of AIPA. Notably, on June 7, 2020, at the United Nations headquarters in New York (USA), Vietnam was elected to the United Nations Security Council for the 2020-2021 term, with 192/193 votes. This is an affirmation of Vietnam’s growing position and prestige in the world.

Proposing Some Solutions to Continue Promoting Ho Chi Minh’s Ideology on International Solidarity of the Communist Party of Vietnam Today

Firstly, continue to harmoniously resolve the relationship between the national interests of Vietnam and the interests of major countries and other countries in the world.

Implementing the consistent foreign policy of the Party and the State of Vietnam is to put the national interests as the country’s ultimate task. In relations with major countries and other countries in the world, Vietnam always maintains a balance and a spirit of autonomy, upholding the “four no’s” defense policy to protect the ultimate goal of Vietnam’s national independence.

The consistent task in Vietnam’s foreign affairs is to always put the country in the most advantageous position to respond to all complex developments in the regional and world situation. At the same time, firmly affirms that independence and autonomy are not dependent on anyone, maintains stability, firmly protects sovereignty and territorial integrity and enhances the country’s position and role in the international arena.

Secondly, resolutely fight to defeat all activities against the Vietnamese revolution by hostile forces that harm our country’s foreign policy.

The foreign policy principles determined by our Party and State from the stage of policy formulation and implementation are all aimed at the ultimate goal of protecting independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity: (1) National and ethnic interests are the ultimate and highest goal of foreign affairs; (2) Foreign affairs activities must comply with the principles of international law.

Thirdly, continue to research and innovate foreign policy thinking, concretize the Party's new thinking on partners and subjects in the new situation.

In multilateral cooperation, Vietnam clearly recognizes that there are objects in partners and vice versa, thereby pointing out the negative aspects of partners and promoting the positive elements of objects with the viewpoint: "In partners, if there are conflicts with our interests, we will fight; and in objects, if there is consensus, we will cooperate" (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2013). In order to protect Vietnamese citizens and people abroad in terms of diplomacy, in addition to renewing thinking about partners, our Party and State need to renew the content and methods to improve the effectiveness of foreign propaganda work suitable for many objects in the new situation and need to improve the capacity for strategic forecasting and foreign affairs advice.

At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to taking care of the team of cadres doing foreign affairs to improve their qualifications and capacity to fight against hostile and destructive forces. In addition, in the process of practical activities, evaluate, recognize and criticize manifestations of taking immediate benefits without paying attention to long-term benefits; emphasize economics and ignore politics, defense, and security in foreign relations and international integration.

CONCLUSION

Currently, when international conditions have changed significantly compared to before, research on the issue of international solidarity will open up a wide range of possibilities to apply and successfully implement the foreign affairs tasks set forth by the XIIIth National Party Congress (2021): consistently implementing the foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, peace, cooperation and development, multilateralizing and diversifying foreign relations. Ensuring the highest national interests based on the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and international law, equality, cooperation and mutual benefit. In particular, the overarching goal is to maintain a peaceful, stable and favorable environment for the cause of building and defending the Fatherland, implementing strategic tasks on socio-economic development; and at the same time, resolutely and persistently defending our independence, sovereignty and legitimate interests following international law. In ensuring a peaceful environment, one of the key requirements is to always be persistent, calm, and clear-headed in properly handling all complicated issues in foreign affairs, including sovereignty and territorial issues. To seize and maximize opportunities, control and resolve challenges, and respond well to external changes, we must always promote the building of international solidarity and consensus. We strive to seek and gain consensus on interests to promote cooperation and development based on protecting national interests and

respecting international law, and at the same time, through this, we can protect the country early and from afar.

Implementing President Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on international solidarity, the Communist Party of Vietnam always promotes pure, noble, and loyal internationalism, doing its utmost to make an important contribution to building solidarity between communist and workers' parties, preserving and consolidating solidarity in the international communist and workers' movements; at the same time, strengthen the building and development of international relations in the new situation, considering it one of the important factors ensuring the victory of the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnam Fatherland. Along with the process of national renewal, the Communist Party of Vietnam has proposed and consistently implemented the foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, openness, multilateralization and diversification of international relations. Vietnam is a friend, a reliable partner and a responsible member of the international community, striving for peace, independence and development.

REFERENCES

- Alnoor Ladha. (2022). What is Solidarity? *Kosmos Journal*, 20(3). Retrieved from https://www.kosmosjournal.org/kj_article/what-is-solidarity/
- Blais, Marie-Claude. (2007). *La solidarité: histoire d'une idée*, (Bibliothèque des idées). Paris: Gallimard.
- Central Theoretical Council. (2020). 30 years of implementing the Platform for national construction during the transition period to socialism. Hanoi: National Politics Truth.
- Communist Party of Vietnam. (2013). Resolution 28-NQ/TW dated October 25, 2013 of the 8th Central Conference (11th tenure) on the Strategy for National Defense in the New Situation.
- Communist Party of Vietnam. (2016). Documents of the XIIIth National Congress of Delegates. Hanoi: National Politics.
- Communist Party of Vietnam. (2021). Documents of the XIIIth National Congress of Delegates. Hanoi: National Politics Truth.
- Coulthard, Glen Sean. (2014). *Red Skin, White Masks: Rejecting the Colonial Politics of Recognition*, (Indigenous Americas), Minneapolis. MN: University of Minnesota Press.
- Hayward, J. E. S. (1959). Solidarity: The Social History of an Idea in Nineteenth-Century France. *International Review of Social History*, 4(2), 261–284. doi:10.1017/S0020859000001371
- Huong, N. T. (2022). Ho Chi Minh's Ideology on Cadres Work and its' Ideology Meaning in Cadre Work today. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(10), 2493 – 2502.

- <https://www.journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/view/13694>
- K. Marx & F. Engels. (1995). Complete works, Volume 4. Hanoi: National politics.
 - Lenin, V. I. (2006). Complete works, Volume 42. Hanoi: National politics.
 - Linh, H. T. (2021). Ho Chi Minh's Ideology of "keeping calm is to cope with multi-unexpected change and the value of that Ideology to Vietnam's foreign policy today. *Journal of Natural Remedies*, 9(1), 14-23.
 - Luong, N. V. (2022). Research of Marxism-Leninism: The requirements, difficulties and recommended solutions. Nuances: Estudos Sobre Educação, e022011-e022011.
 - Luongngoc, V. (2022). O papel educacional das redes sociais na comunicação de políticas no Vietnã. *Revista on Line De Política E Gestão Educacional*, 26(esp.1), e022037. <https://doi.org/10.22633/rpge.v26iesp.1.16513>
 - Minh, H. C. (2011). Complete works, Volume 1. Hanoi: National politics.
 - Minh, H. C. (2011). Complete works, Volume 10. Hanoi: National politics.
 - Minh, H. C. (2011). Complete works, Volume 12. Hanoi: National politics.
 - Minh, H. C. (2011). Complete works, Volume 15. Hanoi: National politics.
 - Minh, H. C. (2011). Complete works, Volume 18. Hanoi: National politics.
 - Minh, H. C. (2011). Complete works, Volume 3. Hanoi: National politics.
 - Minh, H. C. (2011). Complete works, Volume 4. Hanoi: National politics.
 - Minh, H. C. (2011). Complete works, Volume 5. Hanoi: National politics.
 - Minh, H. C. (2011). Complete works, Volume 8. Hanoi: National politics.
 - National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National Commission for UNESCO. (1990). President Ho Chi Minh was a national liberation hero – a great cultural figure. Hanoi: Social sciences.
 - Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. (2023). Solidarity in Social and Political Philosophy. Retrieved from <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/solidarity>
 - Thanh, T. T. (2023). The education of Marxism–Leninism and the application of the Communist Party of Vietnam. *Synesis*, 15(2), 234–253. Retrieved from <https://seer.ucp.br/seer/index.php/synesis/article/view/2541>
 - Wiland, E. (2017). Chapter 3: "Moral Testimony: Going on the Offensive", in *Oxford Studies in Metaethics* 12, Russ Shafer-Landau (ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.