

## Hồ Chí Minh (1890 – 1969)

is a character of the modern history of Vietnam, to research on his biography is also to study modern history of Vietnam. I here only give his main periods of activity from which we can draw the remarks related to the topic that we want to consider.

In the forest of materials of HCM that I found, they can be divided into three main groups:

- From the propaganda machine of the South government before 1975. These documents reek of anti-communism and antipathy.

- From other political groups: relatively objective but tinged with subjective views of factions.

- From the North government: which worships him as god.

I have filtered from all these sources by carefully reflecting on them to have this paper. This will of course be tinged with subjectivity of the writer, but it is true for me.

### 1. Biography.

Ho Chi Minh, birth name is Nguyen Sinh Cung, was born on 19/05/1890 in Nghe An province, Vietnam.

Following Confucian tradition, at the age of 10, his father gave him a new name: Nguyen Tat Thanh (Nguyen “the Accomplished”).

Thanh's father, Nguyen Sinh Sac, was a Confucian scholar and teacher, and later an imperial magistrate in the small remote district of Binh Khe (Qui Nhon province). In deference to his father, Thanh attended lycée in Hue and received a French education.

He was born and raised in the stage that Vietnam was under the Nguyen feudal regime and was ruled by the French colonialists. Two Nguyen kings, Thanh Thai (from 1889-1907) and Duy Tan (from 1907-1916), being anti-French, were exiled from the native land. Two final Nguyen kings, Khai Dinh (from 1916- 1925) and Bao Dai (from 1925-1945 and then 1949-1955) accepting the protection of the French authorities were in office.

In that situation, he participated in secret operations of the contemporary patriotic movement of De Tham, Phan Chu Trinh, Phan Boi Chau. He thought about the ways and the situations of the patriotic movements at that time, and determined to find another way to liberate the people and the nation.

- June 5, 1911 (21 years old), he left VN, worked as a kitchen helper on a French steamer, the *Amirale de Latouche-Treville* to France. From there, he went to the United States and Britain, did many jobs for a living. In late 1917, he returned to France, lived and worked here until 1923.

- In February 1919 (29 years old), he joined the French Socialist Party. After World War I, under the name of Nguyen Ai Quoc (Nguyen “the Patriot”), he petitioned for equal rights in French Indochina on behalf of the Group of Vietnamese Patriots to the Western powers at the Versailles peace talks, but was ignored. Citing the language and the spirit of the U.S. Declaration of Independence, Ho petitioned U.S. President Woodrow Wilson for help to

remove the French from Vietnam and replace it with a new, nationalist government. His request was also ignored. It is the failure of the Versailles Conference in resolving the colonial issues pushed his belief to communism.

– In 1920, Nguyen Ai Quoc read *Draft Theses on National and Colonial Questions* of Lenin, thence he fully believed that communism could help him in the achievement of his goal of national liberation from French colonialists.

Also in 1920, during the Congress of Tours, France, Nguyen Ai Quoc became a founding member of the French Communist Party, and spent much of his time in Moscow afterwards, becoming the Comintern's Asia hand and the principal theorist on colonial warfare.

– In 1921, he and some patriots of the French colonies established Inter-colonial Union to set the oppressed peoples to stand up against imperialism.

– In 1922, he and some of the colonial revolutionaries founded the newspaper *Le Paria* (The Pariah), he served as chairman and chief editor, to denounce the persecution and exploitation of imperialism in general and French colonialism in particular. The work "*Indictment of the French colonization*" in French written by Nguyen Ai Quoc, was published in 1925, has denounced the brutal policy of the French colonialists and mentioned struggle movement of the colonial peoples.



All his writings were secretly passed to home his nation and handed in all strata of people.

*Nguyen Ai Quoc in 1923*

– In 1922, he went to the Soviet Union for the first time and started his operation in the Comintern (The Third International), learning about Marxism, propaganda and armed insurrection. He has received a number of positions in the Comintern.

– In late 1924, he left the USSR to go to Guangzhou (China) in the delegation of advisers of Soviet Union government by Mikhail Borodin, head of delegation, to help the Republic Of China government of Chiang Kai-shek, and worked as a translator, under the name of Ly Thuy.

His mission was to disseminate revolutionary ideas to Eastern region.

– In 1925, he assembled overseas Vietnamese and established the Vietnam Youth Revolutionary Comrade Association in Guangzhou to spread Marxism-Leninism in Vietnam, organized training courses for staff of Vietnamese revolution. The book *Revolutionary Path* which he was the author, is a collection of lectures at the political training classes of the Vietnam Youth Revolutionary Comrade Association, published in 1927.

Also in 1925, he participated in the establishment the Union of Oppressed Peoples in Eastern Asia, of which Lieu Trong Khai, a trusted partner of Sun Yat-sen, was the leader

and he secretary. This organization later became the South Seas Communist Party, the forerunner of a series of subsequent communist organizations, including the Indochina Communist Party. During this period, Nguyen Ai Quoc also sent a series of Vietnamese to attend military schools of Chiang Kai-shek in Guangzhou, and conducted a training course of armed insurrection.

Due to Chiang Kai-shek terrorized the communist revolutionists of China and Vietnam, so he left Guangzhou to go to Hong Kong, then escaped to the Soviet Union through the Gobi desert.

– November 1927, he was sent to France, then attended the General Assembly meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League from 9 though 12 December 1927 in Brussels, Belgium.

– Autumn 1928, he travelled from Europe to Siam (Thailand), disguised as a bald monk, alias Thau Chin, to propagandize and to train overseas Vietnamese in Siam, and publised papers to send to the country.

– In late 1929, he left the Kingdom of Siam and entered China.

– February 3, 1930, in Kowloon of Hong Kong, under the behest of the Communist International, to resolve the contradictions existing between the communists in Indochina, he unified three Communist Parties into Vietnamese Communist Party, then renamed them to Indochinese Communist Party. Also this year, Xo Viet Nghe Tinh uprising broke out, directed by the Communist Party, but failed. The French government banned Indochinese Communist Party from activity, and Nguyen Ai Quoc was sentenced in absentia to death.

– In 1931 under the assumed name of Tong Van So, Nguyen Ai Quoc was detained by Hong Kong authorities with the intent handing him over to the French authorities in Indochina. He was released on December 28th, 1932, and then secretly returned the Soviet Union.

– The Overseas Leadership of Indochinese Communist Party wrote to the Communist International to condemn Nguyen Ai Quoc, because of his reuse of Lam Duc Thu who had been a traitor that more than 100 members of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League had arrested. He was forced to be in the Soviet Union and under house arrest until 1938 because of doubts about the reason he was released by Hong Kong authorities. The Communist International founded the Examining Board to examine Nguyen Ai Quoc's political allegiance but found no evidence, and Nguyen Ai Quoc record was finally canceled.

– In the years 1931-1935, he was criticized by Tran Phu and then Ha Huy Tap for his reformist path of "alliance with the small and medium bourgeois and landowners", which was incorrect with the class struggle of the Three International. They wrote this to the Three International.

The reason for this criticism was that at that time, the Communist International, under the leadership of Stalin, associated the national liberation struggle with the class struggle. Nguyen Ai Quoc enlisted small and medium bourgeois and landowner forces into his rank while his comrades disagreed with him.

During this period, Tran Phu, Le Hong Phong, Ha Huy Tap, one after another, worked as General Secretary of the Indochinese Communist Party, while Ho Chi Minh only undertook the work of contact between the Communist International and Southeast Asian Communist Parties.

– In 1938, he returned China.

– Early January 1941, Hoang Van Thu, Standing Member of the Party Committee, from Vietnam to Jingxi (Guangxi, China) met Ho Chi Minh to report the results of building and reinforcing the safety of Cao Bang Base. Hoang Van Thu suggested him to return to the country through the entrance of Cao Bang, to directly lead Vietnam revolution. Ho Chi Minh also realized that Cao Bang Base would open up great prospects for the revolution, and he decided to return after 30 years of traveling abroad.

– He returned to Vietnam on January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1941

– February 8, 1941, he arrived to live in Coc Bo cave, Cao Bang Province, alias Old Thu. He called the large stream flowing through this region Lenin, high rocky mountain Carl Marx. He did a poem (this has been carved into a cliff) expressing his purpose:

*Non xa xa nước xa xa (Mountain is far, so is river)*

*Nào phải thênh thang mới gọi là (It needs not the vast area)*

*Đây suối Lê-nin, kia núi Mác (Here is Lenin stream, there Marx mountain)*

*Hai tay gây dựng một sơn hà. (With these hands, the country is built)*

He here opened classes for training staff, had newspapers printed, and participated in daily activities ... Materials for training and propaganda on many topics were written and translated by him. At the end of such a book, he put: "Vietnam is independent in 1945". He had many mass organizations organized, such as the Women's Society of National Salvation, Old People's Society of National Salvation, Farmers' Society of National Salvation, ...

– From March 10 through May 19, 1941, he presided at the 8th Congress (expansion) of the Party Committee in Cao Bang. One of the results of this conference is the resolution on the establishment of the League for the Independence of Vietnam (Viet Minh).

– August 13, 1942, with the name Ho Chi Minh, he went to China as the representative of both Viet Minh and the International Association of anti-invasion in Vietnam (an association which he set up previously) to enlist the support of the Republic of China (ROC).

– He was arrested by the local government of ROC (Chiang's) on August 29 when traveling with a leading Chinese, and imprisoned for more than a year, over 30 prisons. He wrote "*Poems from the Prison Diary*" (a poetical work, in Chinese) during this period (from August 1942 to September 1943).

– October 25, 1943, the International Association of anti-invasion in Indochina sent two letters, one to the US Ambassador in China, the other to President Chiang Kai-shek, to propose the intervention for the release of Ho Chi Minh (HCM). At the same time,

representatives of the Chinese Communist Party in Chongqing had secret contacts with OSS and SACO officers, suggesting that they might cause HCM to cooperate with the Allies. After the discussion with the US Embassy in China, OSS and the US diplomatic mission negotiated with the ROC government to release Ho Chi Minh from prison and persuaded him to cooperate with the OSS. At the same time, Zhang Fakui, governor of Guangdong and Guangxi of the Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) also try to force HCM to work for the KMT. Ho Chi Minh was released on September 10, 1943, at the request of the United States.

– Soon, Ho Chi Minh joined the Central Executive Committee of Vietnamese Revolutionary Association (Viet Cach, sponsored by China). Earlier, Viet Minh issued a statement supporting this organization.

– In late September 1944, he returned to Vietnam. At this time, his comrades in Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Lang Son provinces as Vo Nguyen Giap, Pham Van Dong ... had decided to launch the guerrilla warfare within intercity. He successfully prevented this decision. Instead, he offered to hold up the armed forces and bases closely and more efficiently. He directly instructed to establish a formal troop which is the Vietnamese Propagandic Liberating Army (the predecessor of the Vietnamese People's Army), with 34 members which were squad leaders, platoon leaders or members of earlier tiny and scattered army teams of Viet Minh.

– In late 1944, he returned to Kunming (China) and worked there until early 1945.

– On March 09, 1945, Japan toppled France, and on March 12, 1945, the Vietnamese Communist Party instructed "Japanese - French shooting each other and our action" to launch the anti- Japanese movement to salvage the nation.

– On March 29, 1945, Ho Chi Minh met US Lt. Gen. Chennault in Kunming (China). The Lieutenant General thanked Viet Minh and was willing to help what requested if possible. HCM also affirmed Viet Minh's view to give support to and side with the Allies against the Japanese fascists.



– Ho Chi Minh found the US was seeking to use the Vietnamese revolutionary organizations in the military operations against the Japanese in Vietnam, so he has established relationships with US intelligence agencies. He instructed Viet Minh to do everything to rescue the crashed pilots during the war with Japan and to provide intelligence for the OSS, to do some activities promoting the ROC and OWI. In return, the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS) provided weapons, communications, medical assistance, counseling and training for small-scale Viet Minh military.

· *Ho Chi Minh in 1945* seriously ill and it seemed he would not survive. A small OSS unit parachuted behind Japanese boundaries in Vietnam to engage in combat with Viet Minh. The OSS found HCM afflicted with severe malaria, and sent message to the US military headquarters in China to ask for medication as soon as possible. Two weeks later, the

military doctor named Paul Hogland arrived. The Americans stayed there for two months and probably saved his life.

– In Europe, Germany lost the war and surrendered on May 8, 1945. On August 6 and 9, 1945, the United States threw two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki islands. On August 15, the Japanese Emperor declared the unconditional surrender. So Japanese troops in Vietnam fluctuated and were disintegrated. According to the Potsdam ultimatum of the Allies which was posted to Japan on July 26, the Japanese army must be disarmed by the Chinese army north of latitude 16, and by British army south of latitude 16.

– From August 12, 1945, troops of Viet Minh in turn attacked the Japanese stronghold and moved to seize power in the provinces of Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Thai Nguyen, Tuyen Quang, Yen Bai.

The insurrection spread to many communes of Thanh Hoa and Thai Binh provinces.

– August 16, 1945, Viet Minh convened the Great National Congress at Tan Trao (Tuyen Quang), noted that the general uprising conditions were ripe and prepared to lead the uprising. It also appointed National Liberation Committee and the Interim Government. Ho Chi Minh was appointed President of Democratic Republic Vietnam. On behalf of the Interim Government, he ordered a general uprising to seize power in the country.

– The armed uprising to seize power was successful in the North took place on August 19, August 25 in the South, August 30 in the Central when Emperor Bao Dai abdicated.

– On November 02, 1945, President Ho Chi Minh read the Declaration of Independence of Democratic Republic Vietnam.

– His government faced a series of difficulties both internally and externally. Externally, at this time Vietnam has not yet been recognized by any country, nor member of the United Nations, nor received any material support from other countries. Besides 180,000 soldiers of the ROC in the North, there were also British and French troops (at the national resistance, in December 1946, France had about 60,000 soldiers), and about 60,000 Japanese soldiers. Domestically, "hunger and illiteracy enemies" – as he called – and empty treasury were the most serious issues.

– That which HCM feared was that in some circles, especially in the Vietnamese middle class, people still attributed label to him and Viet Minh as "communist". People belonging to national parties close to China were not attributed any label. So he tried do everything possible to get rid of such a brand. In November 1945, he decided to dissolve the Indochinese Communist Party. In terms of publicity, Communist Party was no longer present, but there was only a unit operating under the name of Indochinese Marxism Research Association. He called on party members who deemed themselves not to be appropriate, to withdraw from the government leadership.

With the thought putting national interests first, he called on and thoroughly implemented the policy of national great unity by inviting many notables, intellectuals to join the Government and Parliament. Before the Congress, he declared: "I have only one party – the Vietnamese Party".

- In September 1945, France joined the United States, Great Britain and KMT forces (China) again invaded Vietnam. On September 23, 1945, the French attacked Saigon. French troops occupied the South and gradually expanded to invade the North, in order to eliminate the State of Democratic Republic Vietnam just established.
- French-Vietnamese Preliminary Agreement took place in Hanoi on March 06, 1946. Next was the Conference of Fontainebleau in 1946, failed because the French side hesitated to set definite time of when and how to organize a referendum in South Vietnam to enter the South into the Democratic Republic Vietnam at the request of the Vietnamese delegation.
- The concessions of the VN side in the temporary Peace Treaty could not avoid the war. After having gotten consecutive 3 French ultimatum in less than a day to demand the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to suspend all activities prepared for war, to disarm militia forces in Hanoi, and to give French army to maintain security in the city, he ordered a resistance war.
- Evening on December 19, 1946, the Call For National Resistance was broadcast on radio. At 20h on the same day, the war broke out.
- In March 1947, he and the Party Committee transferred from Hanoi to Viet Bac (a region in Northernmost Vietnam).
- The French returned Bao Dai to power and set up the state of Vietnam (South Vietnam) in July 1949, with Saigon as its capital.
- On Lunar New Year day in 1950, he made a secret trip to China, and to the Soviet Union. In this trip, he was successful both politically and diplomatically, established diplomatic relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, between Vietnam and China and other socialist countries. By mid April, 1950, he returned to Tuyen Quang (Vietnam).
- The Campaign in Fall and Winter in 1950 was the one in Indochina War, from September 16 to October 17, 1950, conducted by Viet Minh, aimed at breaking the isolation of Viet Bac revolutionary base, cleared border between Vietnam and China to open the way to receive military, economic aids. An additional goal was to expand the base and partly destroy force of French garrison, tested tactics for Vietnamese People's Army which then lacked experience in big battles.
- At the second National Party Congress which was held in mid-February 1951 in Tuyen Quang, he decided to take the Party to return to public activity with the new name Vietnamese Labour Party.
- During the 5 years of the war against France in isolation, Viet Minh have actively expanded relations to seek international support. October 1, 1949, the Republic People of China was founded and quickly recognized and established diplomatic relation with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Then January 18, 1950, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries recognized and set diplomatic relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In February 1950, Ho met with Stalin and Mao in Moscow after the Soviet Union recognized his government. They all agreed that China would be responsible for backing the Viet Minh. Mao's emissary to Moscow stated in August that China planned to train 60-70,000 Viet Minh in the near future. China's support enabled Ho to escalate the fight against France.

– The United States began to jump on by military assistance to France and the National Vietnam.

– Until July 1954, the victory of Dien Bien Phu campaign led to the signing of the Geneva Accord. This Accord divided Vietnam into two zones: the North remained the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The South, with the support and assistance of the United States, the Republic of Vietnam was established. Also according to the agreement, a national election would be held in 1956 to reunite Vietnam under one government. But Ngo Dinh Diem, President of the Republic of Vietnam at that time, refused to hold the stipulated elections, pleading that Ho had introduced a police state and refused to allow international observers, precluding a free election. Moreover, most contemporary observers considered that if an election had been held in the 1954-55 period, around 80% of the Vietnamese population would have voted for Ho Chi Minh, as the popular hero of their liberation. So the United States focused on nation building in South Vietnam as a bulwark against communism.

– Dissatisfied with the outcome of the Geneva Convention, Ho held the government and the people of the North to perform two tasks simultaneously: to build socialism in the north, and to organize armed forces to seize power in the South.

In 1959 Ho's government began to provide active support for the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam via the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which escalated the fighting that had begun in 1957.

– Since 1963, Ho Chi Minh gradually handed over the work to the First Secretary Le Duan, an officer from the South, whom Ho Chi Minh had called to Hanoi in 1957 to directly help him to run the general affairs of the Party.

– With the outcome of the Vietnam War still in question, Ho Chi Minh died on the morning of September 2, 1969, at his home in Hanoi at age 79, from a heart failure.

His embalmed body was put on display in a granite mausoleum modeled after Lenin's Tomb in Moscow, but the "honor" violated Ho's last wishes. He wished to be cremated and his ashes buried in urns on hilltops of Vietnam (North, Central and South). He wrote, "*Not only is cremation good from the point of view of hygiene but also it saves farmland.*"

-- In 1987, the UNESCO officially recommended the Member States that they "join in the commemoration of the centenary of the birth of President Ho Chi Minh by organizing various events as a tribute to his memory", considering "the important and many-sided contribution of President Ho Chi Minh in the fields of culture, education and the arts", and that Ho Chi Minh "devoted his whole life to the national liberation of the Vietnamese people, contributing to the general struggle of peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress".



## 2. His place upon the Path.

The first thing I find in him that he was a personality of full willpower, as if he had clearly seen his mission to follow the path of revolution for national liberation. He was driven toward the goal that he had chosen, without hesitation at all, with no intention to give it up halfway.

His life was a life completely devoted to the ideal that he had proposed. It could be said that he had no personal happiness. His happiness was associated with that of Vietnamese people, such as the independent country, the prosperous and happy people.

In the oversea period of 30 years to find the way for revolutionary activity in VN, he worked, learned, mobilized the help of international organizations. He often displaced, used various names to avoid being detected. This showed that his life was not easy at all.

The ideal he proposed was absolutely beautiful, not motivated by the desire for power, for fame. The following statement when interviewed by a foreign journalist showed this: *"I absolutely do not desire fame and wealth at all. Now being as Chairman because of the people entrustment, I must try to do, as well as a soldier obeys the order to go out to battle. Whenever the people allow me to retire, then I would be willing to withdraw. I have only one desire, an extreme desire, such as our country is completely independent, our people are completely free, have adequate food and clothing, and access to education. As regards myself, I shall build a small house where there are blue mountain and river to go fishing, to cultivate flowers, befriend all day the elder who gather wood, the young who look after buffalos, having nothing to deal with fame and wealth"*

Sacrificing his own family happiness for the country, the people, but when the country situation was temporarily stabilized, he only lived as an ordinary Vietnamese citizen. His daily meals were extremely frugal. He advised: *"Lifting a bowl of rice to eat, we cannot help being sorrowful when thinking of our fellow citizens who are starving and suffering."* He always reminded everyone: *"We all always want to be fed with good food, to wear pretty clothing, but this must have fit time and fit circumstances, while our people are needy, impoverished that someone who wants to have delicious food and beautiful clothing is not moral".*

At first, I intended to put him in a place of an aspirant, and he must undergo long-term challenges for development. I tried to find out if there were some defects he had to overcome in this lifetime. I read many articles which criticize his shortcomings to find documentation for this. But those who wrote these articles, even though trying to be objective, gave lot of arguments to ostracise, to sentence him, but I still find that they were shortsighted, lack of justice, do not put themselves in the situations to identify problems that he suffered. Yes, I see he had some mistakes in his working life, but these mistakes were not in his nature. As many people said, his following of Communism is a fundamental mistake, which led to many sequent consequences. But in his case, he had no other choice. He reached to the free world for help but no one responded to him, a young nonentity of a small, weak country. Finally, after reading Lenin's *Theses on the National and Colonial Questions*, he found the path of national liberation. It was revolutionary violence of Marxism-Leninism. He said: *"It was Patriotism, not Communism, that inspired me."* Thus, we

find that his following of communism was his given destiny and that also was the given fate of the nation of VN.

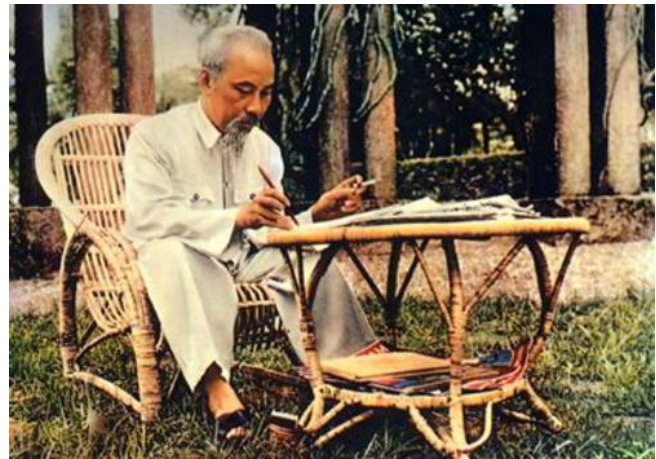
By these, I think he was an initiate of level 2, or at least nearly to level 2, because he has overcome the temptation of material and personal feelings, his actions showed a lot of impact of the soul. I saw in him a man full of energy who reached the pinnacle of human life. Whether he was aware of this or not, we do not know? Perhaps "the mystic is still sleeping beneath the outer activity and the intelligent worldly effort". But one special thing in 1941 was that, when he repatriated to directly lead the Resistance, at the end of the papers and lessons that he prepared for officer training, he put "Vietnam will be independent in 1945", without any explanation. Did his power of intuition foretell him this?

### 3. His rayology profile

**a. Physical-etheric ray : 7.** He has an elegant, noble appearance. His dwelling is tidy, homely. His movement is moderate, stable. Working under certain timetable. Adaptable, easy to be trained (when traveling abroad, he did various jobs to earn a living).



*Elegant demeanor.*



*Quiet, calm.*

There were very rare video documentaries when he was young but only a few videos when he was interviewed at the age over 70, which can help us visualize his style.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=onhVOcVGHds> : He was interviewed by a French reporter (speaking French, subtitled Vietnamese in June 1964): 74 years old, speaking fluently and deliberately with a coherent idea.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CdJHbFf3S-w> : Some pictures of his activities, has praised the song as the background of his heart for the nation and people.

#### **b. Emotional ray : 2 .**

During his youth, it was only fervent affection for oppressed Vietnamese people under the condition of a ruled country that enabled him to seek way for the national salvation and liberation. That sentiment had helped him to endure all difficulties on the way of revolutionizing. He went abroad from the age of 21, until the age of 51, he returned home to directly lead the resistance enterprise.

The image of him wiping away tears when he apologized to the people on behalf of the Party and the State for the overdoing of uncontrollable Land Reform from 1955 through 1956. This showed his ray 2 astral body.

In fact, there have been many opposite ideas about this issue. Researching his activities, I notice that when Ho assigned a person to a task, he expressed respect for this person's decision. Such as for the military, he transferred all authorities to Vo Nguyen Giap, and in the land reform process, he transferred all authorities to Truong Chinh. The success or failure of these careers, he would be responsible for the general direction, the specific responsibilities belonged to those who were directly charged. Arguments which assigned all responsibility to Ho were not fair. I do not say that he had absolutely no responsibility for mistakes during that radical land reform, but let us look at the issue more objectively in order to have more correct evaluation of the event.

From 1931 through 1938, he was criticized and suspected of his lack of dictatorship and loyalty to the proletariat. This showed the effects of ray 2 astral body.

He renamed the Communist Party the "Labour Party". He did this to show that his government was closer, more friendly to everybody, so that it could engage people of all social categories in building, protecting the country. He said : "*I only follow one party: the Vietnamese Party*". This also showed his inclusive character of ray 2.

### **c. Mental ray : 1.**

To analyse his intellectual faculty, we try to see the way he treated during the period 1945 - 1946, the one of extreme troubles and difficulties to his newly established Democratic Republic Vietnam (DRV).

- When the Japanese surrendered to the Allies on August 15, 1945, Viet Minh took the opportunity to order the uprising to seize power. To reduce losses, he appointed his men to negotiate with the Japanese. The negotiation took place quite toughly but in the end the Japanese, as was expected, accepted to take no action, non-interference in the affairs of Viet Minh; the return was that their soldiers would be ensure in safety, not attacked by Viet Minh.

*Result:* he avoided loss of lives and property in direct confrontation with Japanese armed forces, at the same time eliminating any hope of other political forces in the country who wanted to interject themselves into the affairs in order to change the situation in Hanoi at that time.

- After attained the government in all three regions of the country, he read the Declaration of Independence on September 02, 1945, declared the creation of the DRV. Meanwhile the Allies planned to disarm the Japanese troops in VN, ignoring the newly established State of VN. In the north, 180,000 troops of Chiang Kai-shek came, the aim was to expand into VN, otherwise to create a ROC-submissive government. In the south, the French followed the British forces to come, with the purpose of establishing colonial government over the whole of VN.

– In November 1945, he decided to dissolve the Indochinese Communist Party. He wanted to call for a national reconciliation, to call all the people to join forces with Viet Minh against the foreign forces which was intending to invade VN.

– In early 1946, the North had 180,000 Chiang troops, the South 35,000 French troops. On February 28, 1946, the French and Chiang Kai-shek governments signed an agreement in Chongqing, China. Accordingly, the French would replace Chiang troops in northern Vietnam (from March 1-31, 1946), in return for this, Chiang would be returned some Concessions in China by French, as well as received some other economic benefits. Chiang accepted this condition because he wanted to gather force against Mao Zedong forces which were increasingly strong in China, and also due to US pressure.

In this difficult situation, HCM had a number of concessions, to get a temporary peace with the French, hoping to salvage the fragile peace between Vietnam and France at that time. The Preliminary Treaty therefore was signed with France on March 06, 1946 in Hanoi.

*Contents of the Treaty:*

- The French government recognized the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as a free country, with its own government, military, parliament and finance within the French Union. (*Note : One partial victory of him on the diplomatic front.*)
- The French government promised to admit the decisions of the referendum on the issue of unification of three regions. (*Note : In accordance with his will for the unification of VN*)
- Vietnam agreed to let 15,000 French troops come in the north to replace ROC Army in the Japanese disarming. This number of French troops would be annually withdrawn 1/5 of troops, would be depleted after 5 years. (*Note : To be freed from 180,000 Chiang troops, and to plan to expel 15,000 French troops*).
- The two sides agreed an immediate armistice in the South to create a favorable atmosphere for the formal negotiation.
- The official talk would take place in Hanoi, Saigon or Paris with its contents of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and foreign countries, Indochinese regulations, French economic interests and culture in Vietnam.

Results: :

- This was only a preliminary Agreement which did not go into the basics, immediately, its purpose was to avoid a conflict with France as soon as the French sent troops to the north to replace the Chiang's military. This could lead to the link between the French and Chiang's troops to fight against VN. With this signing, he turned the military replacing terms in Chongqing bilateral agreement between France and Chiang into a 3 party agreement.
- Although the French have not yet recognized the independence of Vietnam, but the Agreement had the nature of the first international legal document which the independent Vietnam first signed with a foreign country, witnessed by

representatives of the US, Britain and China. This showed that Vietnam was no longer a French colony, "as to Vietnam, that signing showed that France has recognized Vietnam as an autonomous nation".

- The Agreement played its part that reduced French military pressure against resistance forces of the South at that time.

However, after signing the preliminary agreement, the French shew no respect for it:

- Continuing the war in the South.
- Establishing the so-called "autonomous Southern government" to split the South out of Vietnam.
- Illegal occupying and provocative in many areas, including Hanoi.
- Delay of negotiating which was agreed ...

Eventually the two sides discussed to sign the Vietnam-France Interim Convention in Fontainebleau (France). In the session on September 10, 1946, Vietnamese delegation requested the French to determine certainly when and how to implement the referendum in the South before signing the Convention, but the French made no answer. Vietnamese delegation left the meeting room and would ship home on September 16. HCM stayed with some his men to try to salvage the peace situation between the two countries. At dawn on September 15, two parties signed Franco-Vietnam Modus Vivendi of September 14, 1946.

In the Modus Vivendi, there were some notable provisions: *clause 1* stated that Vietnam nationals in France, French nationals in Vietnam will enjoy the same freedom of residence as a native. *Clause 2* stated that French property and enterprises in Vietnam may not be submitted to a stricter regime than that accorded property and enterprises of Vietnam nationals, particularly with regard to taxes and labor legislation. *Clause 5* stipulated that a single and identic currency would have legal tender in the territories placed under control of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and in the other territories of Indochina. The Indochinese piastre was part of the "zone franc. *Clause 9* confirmed that all acts of hostility and violence on both sides would cease, unfriendly propaganda on both sides would cease. Under *Clause 10*, the negotiations will be resumed to this end as soon as possible and at the latest in January 1947.

Thus, Modus Vivendi of September 14, 1946 had some more concessions to France than Preliminary Agreement of March 6, 1946, but also gived more precious peaceful time so that the young government could strengthen its forces.

These concessions enabled other inland political forces to say that he was French minion. With his time and preparation to pursue the long revolutionary career, this might not happen. With his possibility of foresight, we can see that he had no illusion on the French goodwill of peace. He just wanted to prolong the truce as long as possible, so that he could preserve and build forces in all aspects, prepare needed conditions for the war later. But after all his efforts, finally on December 19, 1946, he had to declare war on France, started the stage of long-term struggle, which only ended in the victory of Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

Through his behavior in the confused situation of this stage, we can see he determined specific targets based on the actual situation, gathered all his efforts to that goal. He could judge things synthetically, gave quick decision when the situation changed, had excellent organizational skill, thoughtful planning for the intended target. His acting was really impressed, knowing to select priority issues to focus on front, ready to take a backward step to prepare for the great leaps.

In operation as president of the State, he made orders brief but steely, resolved matters in an impartial, unbiased manner. His considering problems did not focus on small details but looked at from the overarching perspective to go to conclusion. He criticized his officials deeply and candidly.

These showed a mind of decision, power, one-pointedness of the first Ray of Will-Power.

#### **d. Personality ray : 1.**

He expressed a strong willpower, was ready to destroy all obstacles to go to the goal for which he has chosen. He has once said to a French General: *“You can kill ten of our men for every one we kill of yours. But even at those odds, you will lose and we will win.”*

To him, *“It is better to sacrifice everything than to live in slavery!”*

Under the name of Nguyen Ai Quoc, he petitioned for equal rights in French Indochina on behalf of the Group of Vietnamese Patriots to the Western powers at the Versailles peace talks. Citing the language and the spirit of the U.S. Declaration of Independence, he petitioned U.S. President Woodrow Wilson for help to remove the French from Vietnam and replace it with a new, nationalist government. Although all these were ignored but he proved to be a born leader at the age of 29.

In order to rescue his weak people from the French tyranny, he went abroad to find a way of national liberation. In spite of passing through many disadvantaged circumstances, including imprisonment, he was not losing heart, frustrated, still firmly went on the selected path. Even if other political forces in the country criticized the concessions he made to the French in the period of 1945-1946, he was not shaken, but remained confident step by step to outline plans to deal with the French in order to protect his young government.

In his life, he shew a dynamic energy, a great inner fortitude, and a rock-hard ability to endure in face of all obstacles.

*This image shows his passionate youth, yearning to go forward, towards the goal, despite all hardship.*



It is the Personality of first Ray of Will - Power, with full power to carry out the arduous, difficult mission, such as to organize the successful implementation of the revolution for

national liberation. And we also see the character of this ray 1 personality in the answer "Jamais" ("Never") at the final part of this interview:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=onhVOcVGHds>

#### e. Soul ray : 2.

In my opinion, I think his soul ray is the second Ray of Love-Wisdom because he had most of characteristics of this ray.

– He was foresighted, not impatient, focused on strengthening force, patiently waiting for a ripe opportunity. We could see this character in some cases :

+ In 1944, when he returned from China, his comrades proposed launching an armed uprising but he stopped, and only allowed them to strengthen and prepare the forces.

+ On May 8, 1945, Germany lost the war and surrendered. On August 6 and 9, 1945, the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki islands. On August 15, 1945, the Japanese Emperor declared unconditional surrender. After these events, the Viet Minh uprisings (known as the August Revolution), broke out across the country. They seized power in the country for over ten days.

+ From 1962, he closely monitored and began to show interest in the American B52 and in this kind of aircraft. So when the US brought B52 to bomb the North in 1972, Anti-aircraft Forces of the North actively entered the fight. This produced the world-shaking victory of "Dien Bien Phu in the air".

– He also had a great skill in building relationship and communication, so he enlisted international support in the war against France and the United States, such as:

+ In 1950, he came to meet Mao in China and then went with Mao to Moscow to meet Stalin. They all agreed that China would be responsible for backing the Viet Minh. China's support enabled Ho to escalate the fight against France.

+ In 1955, he traveled to Moscow and Peking, and in 1958, to New Delhi and Jakarta, skillfully maintaining a balance between his powerful Communist allies and even, at the time of his journey to Moscow in 1960, acting as a mediator between them. Ho Chi Minh also skillfully maintained a balance between the two Communist giants (the Soviet Union and China). And when the war was resumed, he obtained an equal amount of aid from both.

– Inclusiveness of Ray 2 gave him the ability to communicate well with people, so he learned several languages from whom he met. Besides Vietnamese, he was fluent in speaking French, Chinese and Russian.

He was also a writer, journalist, has written many articles in newspapers, sent them to the country for ideological education for the people and the youth in the country during his time in exile. His articles are gathered in Ho Chi Minh Writings selected. Some of his representative works: *Annamese claims* (1919), *Indictment of French colonisation* (1925), *The*

*Revolutionary Path* (1927), *Diary in prison* (1942-1943, poetical work in Chinese), *Our History* (1942, poetical work), *Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom* (1966).

– As president, Ho held formal receptions for foreign heads of state and ambassadors at the Presidential Palace, but he personally did not live there. He ordered to build a stilt house at the back of the palace for himself. He did not want to be living so much different than the majority of the masses who were still so difficult in life due to the country still in war.



His hobbies (according to his secretary Vũ Kỳ) included reading, gardening, feeding fish and visiting schools and children's homes.

*Stilt house of "Uncle Ho" in Hanoi*

– He expressed compassion in his living, in the teachings of his books. The first time I heard his teaching of "*One for everybody, everybody for one*", which means "One acts for the sake of everybody, everybody acts for the sake of one", I was very surprised because it was an idea in a Dhammapada's story of Buddhism, he interpreted this in a statement brief but concise.

– He was tolerant, generous, believed in the spiritual power, the tendency to the good of all human beings. We can cite some of his statements in these cases:

+ For those who due to circumstances were led astray, he said: "*Five fingers have long and short ones. But short and long ones form the hand. In several million people there are this type or other, but this or other type all are descendants of our ancestors. We must therefore treat them with clemency.*"

+ In the letter *Send French prisoners*, Ho wrote: "*I am very upset because of seeing you to be in this situation. I consider you as my friends*". For French soldiers who were killed, Ho also expressed his sincere mercy full of humanity: "*Alas, for charity, French or Vietnamese blood are also blood, French or Vietnamese people are also human beings*".

To conclude this section, we take a look at some pictures of Ho with the Vietnamese children in Kim Dong orphan home in the clip below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xhFZdoUGkZQ>

#### **4. The Active Chakra or set of Chakras.**

Through his biography and his past activities in The Third International, these showed that he had no longer held personal feelings for himself but only had the feelings embracing all Vietnamses people and others who were suffering around the world. It is the universal love of Christ, of the buddhic consciousness. This showed that energies from the solas plexus centre has been drawn to heart in the second transference.

So I think he was most active in heart chakra.



I think this Ho's life might prepare him for the second initiation. The great challenges that he faced during his life in order to consolidate the achievements he had made in many previous lifetimes. Through his attitude toward challenges and difficulties, we can see that he firmly focussed in soul consciousness. His Ray 2 soul completely controlled his Ray 1 personality. His Ray 1 personality was expressing its own characteristics and those of the Ray 2 soul. The two Rays were blended in this lifetime of him.

Besides, his creative mind and great intelligence as presenting in the previous section indicated that the throat centre was also in action. And his achievement in this life revealed a prominent personality on the physical plane, full of creativity, visionary, proved that the Ajna centre also very lively and strong. Some people who once came into contact with him showed their so deep feelings that they nearly cried, were bathed in tears, this indicated that his Ajna centre was in so strong activity that it stirred the Ajna centre of these sensitive people.

I have learned that the Marxism-Leninism that he applied in Vietnam was not the same with that was used in Russia or in China. When it came to VN, it was transformed into Vietnamese style in order to fit with Vietnamese situation and society. It seems milder, more humanitarian. It is Vietnamese Marxism-Leninism.

The tactics that he used during the period 1945-1946 to achieve the purpose for which he aims proved that they were innovative. Those who criticize him did not understand or did not want to understand his intention when signing treaties with the French. He made all these concessions, one after another, actually only to prolong a temporary peace to prepare for later war.

The heart centre is the one of universal love of Christ; the solar plexus centre is the position of personal human love. The love in himself was for the miserable who was oppressed and for the people at large, but it also seemed he was no longer capable of personal love. This shows that his heart centre had unfolded and energy of the second Ray of Wisdom-Love was flowing through it.

He had a ray 2 astral body, thus his emotions were abundant for everyone. It was that abundant sentiment that has caused trouble for him during the period from 1931 to 1938 :

In the years 1931-1935, he was criticized by Tran Phu, and then by Ha Huy Tap about his reforming line, "entering into alliance with the small and medium bourgeoisie and landowners," not strictly following the correct line of class struggle of the Third International. It was because the Communist International, under the leadership of Stalin, placed national liberation struggle accompanied with the class struggle, but the difference between Ho Chi Minh with some of his comrades was that while mentioning the struggle of national liberation and class liberation, their points of view were different of joining forces to enlist. Therefore, in this period, Tran Phu, Le Hong Phong, Ha Huy Tap held in turn the position of General Secretary of the Indochinese Communist Party, while Ho Chi Minh just undertook communicating works between the Communist International and the Communist parties in Southeast Asia. (above mentioned)

## 5. In Summary

From what has been stated above, I assume that Ho Chi Minh's status is an initiate. Rays effected him were the 2th ray of Love and Wisdom, his soul ray, the first ray of Will or Power, his personality and mental body ray, and the fourth ray of Harmony through Conflict, his Sun Sign ray. And the ray which he most ably demonstrated in his incarnation was the second ray of Love and Wisdom as his soul ray.

His Sun Sign is Taurus. The Ray of this sign is the fourth, the planet who governs is Vulcan. When studying of Taurus, I realize that there are many interesting things. These correspond to the qualities of his ray chart, which I have discussed in the previous section.

Some impediments of these Taurus influences, such as conservativeness, stubbornness, intolerance, material avarice, hedonistic tendency, in himself, they have transformed into perseverance, working tirelessly for the ultimate target, expressing harmony with colleagues who together pursued the common objective, using resources rationally and sparingly, loving the goodness in life and nature.

With its energy of the first Ray of Will and Power, Vulcan which dominates this sign helped him overcome all obstacles to come to the chosen end. The energy of the fourth Ray of Harmony Through Conflict which flows through this sign showed a long, hard-won struggle to gain victory, though not yet perfectly as he wished.

In Vietnamese history, there was a king who was considered as the great hero, for he had spent 10 years of uninterrupted resistance against domination of the Ming Reign (China), gained the victory, chased out Ming forces and established the brilliant Le Dynasty. He was King Le Loi.

In modern times, there was a Vietnamese man who left his homeland to go abroad to search for a way of national liberation from French colonial government since his age of 21, and when he was 51 years old, he returned to directly lead the revolutionary resistance. During his time abroad, he must have done variety of works to earn his living, at the same time, he searched and studied, and joined political movements, to find out the most appropriate path of the struggle for national independence, concurrently held the revolutionary domestic movement, the spiritual education for the masses, to prepare for insurrection. While he engaged in revolutionary activities, he had to constantly shift his dwelling places and names, in order to avoid the hunt of the French government with the help of its allied countries. At that time, only the Soviet Union and his Communist comrades extended their hands to him, helped him implement his ideal.

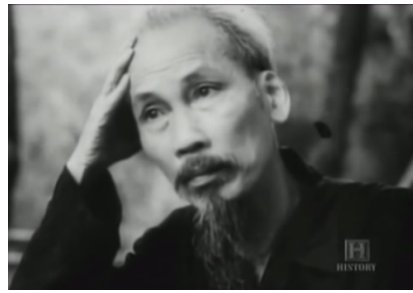
Returned to the country in January 1941, he was in the lead the resistance. In August 1945, i.e. 5 years later, World War II ended with the defeat of the Axis, he took the opportunity to seize power from the French and the Japanese. But the independence was not complete and did not last long.

In November 1946, he called for national resistance, and in March 1947, he and his comrades left Hanoi, withdrew to Viet Bac war zone, continued the war against the French until 1954, i.e. additional 7 years. Thus, if excluding the time of 30 years of overseas

activities, the total time he lived in the forests and mountains to lead the resistance was 12 years.



*Youthful enthusiasm*



*His agonized image before the gloomy future of the revolution for national liberation while he was still in the war zone.*

It was the energy of the Ray 1 personality, Ray 1 metal body, and Ray 1 energy of Vulcan in Taurus gave him an iron will unshakable, causing him to resolutely pursue the chosen path from 21 (1911) through 64 years old (1954) to liberate Vietnam. In fact, he then only held half the country's power, from the 17th latitude to the North. And according to the agreement of the Geneva Conference in 1954, a general election to unify Vietnam would be held in 1956, whether the result would be, Vietnam would be independent, united in accordance with his wish.

But the election did not occur and its cause we dealt with in the previous section. As a result of this, the country was divided into two. This result was not the same as the results of innumerable victorious struggles against foreign invaders in Vietnamese history in the past. And the stubborn Taurus bull in him could not stand it. Its task was thus unfinished. He did not accept that, for it was as if he was succumbing, just like a surrender. Ray 1 in his personality and his mind body, and Ray 1 in Vulcan asked for fighting to the end. The stage 2 of Vietnamese war was initiated in 1957, and so ensued so much blood and tears, many sufferings for Vietnamese people both in the South and North, and both for the American people and their country.

Behind this Ray 1 personality, it was full of outstanding activities, I also recognize the image of the soul of the second Ray of Wisdom-Love which was equally glorious. This soul ray expressed successful diplomatic activities, so that he could gain supports in the preparation stage of the national revolutionary cause, enlist the aid of weapon and others things from the Soviet Union and China in the period after the August Revolution and the stage 2 war with the United States and Republic Vietnam. The nature of the Ray 2 soul also was expressed through his warm feelings for his people and children, for all the soldiers on the other side, and for the mild people of the country in war with VN.

Looking at pictures of the North and South Korea which are still in conflict with each other incessantly, I feel a warmth when I realize I live in a unified country, with both the South and North are together sharing their advantages and disadvantages, I am more sympathetic to his concerns of his unfinished wish of a unified Vietnam, his deep sadness when departing this life with this incomplete business.

To end this paper, let us view some Ho Chi Minh 's general pictures on the background of a song in Vietnamese folk harmony in the following link:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JUNpI\\_BTSvo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JUNpI_BTSvo)