

The Historical Monument of the Contact Station Mien – Laos in the Resistance War Against The French Colonialists In Tan Trao Commune, Son Duong District

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ABSTRACT

The historic monument Mien-Laos Communication Station - Lung Bung village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district - witnessed the hard working days of officials in the last years of the resistance war against the French colonialists. The monument shows the friendship between the peoples of the three countries: Vietnam - Laos – Cambodia, side by side against the common enemy - the French colonialists, contributing to the common cause, bringing the resistance war to complete victory. This is a revolutionary traditional education for the young generation, serving the study of Vietnam's revolutionary history.

KEY WORDS: *historical and cultural relics, communication stations, resistance war.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Linguistics has many specializations, including Toponymy, which studies the origin, structure, semantics, variation, distribution and use of Toponymy. Toponymy explores different aspects of naming, and simultaneously learns about the language, culture of a region in particular and a nation in general. In this article, we use research approaches to Toponymy geographic-historical-cultural approach when researching on The historic monument Mien-Laos Communication Station - Lung Bung village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district. Classification of place name: the function of personalizing objects and the function of identifying objects is an important function, showing the true nature of the place name. In addition, places also bring cultural value when performing the function of reflecting reality and preserving cultural values. The study of places of historical and cultural relics always goes hand in hand with preserving cultural and historical relics.

Overview of Toponymy research shows, in the world, the authors are registered as: George R. Stewart, Richard Coates (UK), Oliver Padel, Eilert Ekwall (USA), G.P.Smolicnaja, M.V.Gorbanevskij, A.V.Superanskaia (Russia), etc. Managing tangible cultural heritage gets much attention from enthusiasts (XIX century). The birth of Heritage Associations in Europe (XX century) has had tangible cultural heritage organized, managed and exploited.

In Vietnam today, there are many policies to protect, store and promote the values of tangible cultural heritage (can include the authors: G.J. Ashworth và P.J. Larkham, Peter Howard, Arthur Perderson, UNESCO, etc). The research of Vietnamese authors focuses on the issues of theory, practical experience of management, conservation and promotion of values in the period of international integration and development; thereby, proposing solutions and recommendations for each specific case, can include the authors: Luu Tran Tieu, Ha Van Tan, Phan Hong Giang, Bui Hoai Son, etc. Accordingly, the authors focus on the management of historical and cultural relics in all aspects: protecting relics in terms of law and science, technical material; using relics to serve the current needs of society, etc.

II. MAIN CONTENT

Tuyen Quang is a province in the Northeast region of Vietnam where many important historical events took place: During the August 1945 revolution, Tuyen Quang was the Capital of the Liberation Zone, the center to lead the General Uprising to seize power throughout the country, where the Central Party Committee, Uncle Ho lived and worked, leading the August Revolution to succeed, establishing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. During the resistance war against the French colonialists, Tuyen Quang was chosen to be the Resistance Capital, the headquarter by Uncle Ho, the Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Government, the Front, many ministries, departments and agencies to lead the resistance to complete victory. Tuyen Quang was also the venue for important national events in the nation's history such as The National Party Conference deciding the total uprising to win the government throughout the country; The Tan Trao National People's Congress - the forerunner of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, elected the National Liberation Committee, the Provisional Government; The Second National Party Congress;

The National Conference of Unification of Viet Minh - Lien Viet; Congress of the People's Union of three countries Vietnam - Laos – Cambodia, etc. History has left Tuyen Quang province many valuable heritage with the system of historical and cultural relics. It is a living resource, a material evidence for the process of building and defending the country of the people of Tuyen Quang province. The article explores the historic monument Mien-Laos Communication Station - Lung Bung village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district where some of the officials of the Lao and Cambodian resistance government resided and worked in the resistance war against the French Colonialists. The article explores the historic monument Mien-Laos is a historical and cultural relic in Tan Trao special national monument complex. Research methods: Fieldwork surveying and descriptive methods as well as interdisciplinary approach and some other methods have been utilized in the research.

The three countries: Vietnam - Laos – Cambodia have close bond in all aspects: economy, politics, military. On February 3, 1930, the Indochinese Communist Party was born, focusing on mobilizing people of the three countries to step up the struggle against the common enemies, the French colonialists and Japanese fascist. In the 8th(May 5/1941) Central Conference in Khuoi Nam, Cao Bang Province, to promote the struggle against the French colonialists and Japanese fascists, our Party advocated establishing a broad alliance among the three nations: Vietnam - Laos – Cambodia. After the establishment of the Vietnam Independent Alliance, the conference decided to mobilize the peoples of Laos and Mien to establish Ai Lao Independent Alliance and Cao Mien Independent Alliance. With that policy, in August 1945, the peoples of Cambodia and Laos promptly joined the peoples of Vietnam to overthrow the rule of the Japanese fascists and build the people's government.

Since the resistance war against the French colonialists outbroke, the Party has actively helped the revolutionary movement of Laos and Cambodia. With the support of our Party, the progressive national groups of Cambodia and Laos, including the patriotic princes, developed and intensified the armed struggle throughout the country and joined Vietnam in the resistance war against the French colonialists.

In April 1950, the Executive Committee of the Khmer Issarak Association (Cambodia) and in June 1950, the Issara Front (Laos), were established. In October 1950, the Party advocated opening a meeting of delegates of the three Unified Fronts of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to prepare for the official meeting to establish the resistance alliance of three nations in Indochina. In March 1951, the Viet Minh - Lien Viet Front was established by Mr. Ton Duc Thang as Chairman. Since then, Lien Viet Front was the pillar of Indochina solidarity against the French colonialists and the intervention of the US to restore peace on the Indochina peninsula.

In order to facilitate communication between the Party Central Committee, the Government of Vietnam and the representatives of the resistance government of Cambodia and Laos in Viet Bac, during the resistance war against the colonialists, agreed to build communication stations with Mien - Laos in Safety Zones. Before that, this place was a hilly forest with dense old trees, surrounded by only 5 houses of Lung Bung villagers.

To ensure safety and secrecy, the agency's housing and work were hidden under dense old trees. Materials included wood, bamboo, palm leaf. There was a house, a place for work and a kitchen; the house had for rooms; each was 3.5m wide, about 4m long, with bamboo and wooden poles, palm roofs, surrounded by double-walled bamboos; the house had two doors and 3 windows 1.5m in height, 1.2m in width without partitions; window railings were made of round sharpened bamboo; indoors; the beds were made of cork with a height of 60cm running along the trunk of the house, 2.5m wide, in parallel with this was a desk and chair for working.

About 10m from the house was the kitchen, there were 2 rooms, 4m wide, 6m long; one for cooking, the other was the dining room. The house was hidden under the canopy to ensure safety and confidentiality. In 1951, to facilitate the operation of the representatives of the governments of the two countries with our resistance government, the contact station of the Mien - Lao was moved from Dinh Hoa, Thai Nguyen to Lung Bung village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province. The agency included comrades: Hoang tu (i.e. Tran), Phuc (i.e. Lang); comrade Lang was in charge of management, comrade Ta (i.e. Xom), comrade Cacas supporter, etc.

The main task of the Cambodia - Laos Communication Station during the time in Lung Bung village, Tan Trao commune was to receive and deliver letters, official dispatches and papers related to the governments of the resistance countries of Laos and Cambodia in Viet Bac, Vietnam. During this time, comrade Son Ngoc Minh leading the Cambodian resistance government and Prince Xuphanuvong leading the Lao resistance government often stayed at the Communication Station on their business trip.

After the victory of Dien Bien Phu battle, the Geneva Agreement was signed, restoring peace on the Indochina peninsula; along with the Party Central Committee, our Government, the Mien-Lao liaison station was moved from Lung Bung village, Tan Trao commune to Dai Tu district, Thai Nguyen province and then to Hanoi capital.

In 1999, Tan Trao Museum (at present, the Management Board of Tan Trao cultural-ecological-historical tourist site) was assigned to directly manage and promote the value of the monument. In 2010, the Management Board of Tan Trao cultural-ecological-historical tourist sites set up scientific records to localize the protection area. In 2012, the monument was recognized by the Government as a cultural and historical site in the Tan Trao national monument complex. With historical significance and the importance of the monument, the historic monument Mien-Laos Communication Station - Lung Bung village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district deserves to be a cultural and historical relic in the Tan Trao special national monument complex.

III. CONCLUSION

Research on place names the historic monument Mien-Laos Communication Station - Lung Bung village, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province in the geographic-historical-cultural approach has shown the historical -cultural characteristics through elements in place names. The present, the relic of Mien Lao Communication Station has been recognized by the Government of Vietnam as a historical and cultural relic in the population of Tan Trao special national monument. The Management Board of Tan Trao cultural and ecological historical tourist area has the legal basis for protecting, embellishing and promoting the value of the monument.

WITNESS

- [1]. Ms. Hoang Nhu Loan, Director of the Management Board of Tan Trao National Monument, Tan Trao commune, Son Duong district, Tuyen Quang province.
- [2]. Ms. Nguyen Thanh Hai, Deputy Director of Bao Quang province, Tuyen Quang province.
- [3]. Mr. Truong Van Van, Secretary of the Party Committee of Tan Trao Commune, Son Duong District, Tuyen Quang Province.
- [4].

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