

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY COMMITTEE OF BAC GIANG PROVINCE (VIETNAM) IN BUILDING THE REAR OF THE PEOPLE'S WAR IN ITS PROVINCE (1951-1954)

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Abstract: after the Border Campaign in 1950, there was a change in the situation of war between Vietnam and the French colonialism. In the new historical context, the request for the Party Committee of Bac Giang province is to step up the construction of the people's war back in the province, contribute to the whole country to promote the resistance to quickly complete victory. In this article, the author clarifies the historical context and leadership process of the Party promoting the rear construction of the people's war in Bac Giang in the period 1951-1954.

Keywords: People's War, Vietnamese history, rear of war, French colonialism, Battle of Dien Bien Phu.

РУКОВОДСТВО ПАРТИЙНОГО КОМИТЕТА ПРОВИНЦИИ БАК ЗЯНГ (ВЬЕТНАМ) В СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ ТЫЛА НАРОДНОЙ ВОЙНЫ В СВОЕЙ ПРОВИНЦИИ (1951-1954 ГГ.)

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Аннотация: после пограничной кампании 1950 года ситуация с войной между Вьетнамом и французским колониализмом изменилась. В новом историческом контексте просьба к партийному комитету провинции Бака Зянга (Вьетнама) состоит в том, чтобы активизировать подготовку народной войны в провинции, внести свой вклад в поддержку всей страны для содействия сопротивлению для быстрой полной победы. В статье автор разъясняет исторический контекст и процесс руководства партией, способствующей тыловому строительству народной войны в Баке Зянге в период 1951-1954 гг.

Ключевые слова: народная война, вьетнамская история, тыл, французский колониализм, Битва при Дьенбьенфу.

1. The historical context influenced the leadership of the Provincial Party Committee in the post-People's War construction

Nationwide war situation:

After the victory of Border Campaign 1950, the resistance war of the Vietnamese people changed from defensive to strategic initiative on the main battlefield in North Vietnam. The People's Army of Vietnam matured markedly, strong in both size and combat ability, ready to open big campaigns, attack and counterattack pushed the French into a passive position.

After 5 years of resistance war, under the leadership of the Party (Communist Party of Vietnam) the base (CCD), the rear across the country was increasingly expanded, connecting from the North Vietnam Interzone to the 3rd Interzone, Inter-zone IV, Inter-zone V and battle zones D, Dong Thap, Duong Minh Chau, U Minh of the South were also maintained and became the strategic rear. In addition, political facilities (CSCT) were also built and strengthened in urban areas, lowland rural areas, mountainous areas and guerrilla areas (KDK), guerrilla bases (CCDK) were built, expand in the temporarily occupied area.

In 1950, China and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with Vietnam. Since then, the relationship between the Vietnamese revolution and its revolutionary forces, love peace, national independence, democracy and

socialism in the world is enhanced and expanded. Vietnam escaped isolation and encirclement of colonialism and imperialism.

From 1951 to 1954, the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Defense opened many major campaigns, such as Tran Hung Dao campaign (December 1950 to 1-1951), campaign Hoang Hoa Tham (March to April 1951), campaign Quang Trung (5 to 6-1951) and to oppose the French Navare plan, the Party Central Committee and President Ho Chi Minh decided to launch a strategic offensive in winter-spring 1953-1954, intensifying the guerrilla war (CTDK), ready to destroy the enemy when the French attack the free zone. In December 1953, the Politburo of the Central Party decided to open the Dien Bien Phu Campaign. The battlefields of the Northern Delta, Binh Tri Thien, the Southernmost of the Central Coast and the South pushed up the enemy attack, consumed, dispersed and restrained the enemy forces to coordinate with the major campaigns. The great victories in the main fronts were the contribution and coordination of the local battlefields, the contribution of human resources from the rear. The major campaigns organized by the Central Government have created favorable conditions to promote the resistance movement and build the people's war rear in localities, including Bac Giang.

After the failure of Border Campaign in 1950, the French colonialists fell into a passive position, weakened and faced many economic, financial and military difficulties. To save the situation, to regain the lost initiative, the French colonialists stepped up comprehensive war through the Tatxinh Slay Plan (De Lattre de Tassiny).

In early 1951, the French colonialists built a bunker line with 113 positions, over 1,300 blocks from Hong Gai stretching through the areas of Dong Trieu, Cam Ly, Luc Nam, Doi Ngo, Cau Lo, Phu Lang Thuong, Bac Ninh, Vinh Yen, Son Tay, Ha Dong to Ninh Binh were occupied by 20 Au Phi battalions. The total war strategy of Don Lat Don Tátxinh made the resistance war of the Vietnamese people even more difficult and difficult. In May 1953, the French colonialists planned to Navare, building Dien Bien Phu into a strong stronghold, the second gathering place after the Northern Delta. Implementing the H.Navare plan, the French colonialists wished to turn the tide of the Indochina war, the goal within 2 years would help the French colonialists end the war with honor.

The American Empire gradually intervened in Indochina, providing more and more aid to the French colonialists, causing more difficulties for the resistance war of the Vietnamese people. The general situation across the country poses a requirement for the Party Central Committee and local Party Committees to lead and promote the building of a strong and comprehensive people's war rear, contributing to speeding up the resistance war to the complete victory.

War situation in Bac Giang province:

After 5 years of resistance war (1946-1950), under the leadership of the Party Committee of the province, the resistance of Bac Giang people was growing stronger and stronger, the rear of the resistance was built more and more firmly in all aspects. Guerrilla war (CTDK) achieved significant development steps, the qualifications and techniques of the army and guerrillas have been raised, the ability to operate independently and cooperate in combat between the main squadron (the CPV), the local army. (CPDP) and militia (DQDK) were increasingly effective, KDK and CCDK expanded and became the front of consumption, destroying the life force of the French army.

Besides the above positive aspects, the fighting situation in Bac Giang also caused certain difficulties for the leadership of the Provincial Party Committee. After 5 years of resistance war, building and defending the rear, the rear of Bac Giang has undergone thousands of sweeps by the French colonialists, suffering heavy losses in life and property. The movement of the resistance war, CTDK in the rear of the enemy in 1951 was quieted down, a number of cells were dislodged, and had to change operations to suit the new situation to protect the forces. Poor guerrilla war affected important tasks, such as protecting crops, transporting paddy, and setting up a resistance base in the rear of the enemy. The organization and development of mass associations in the post-enemy enemy were not strictly organized, especially young people. The propaganda and education of the people behind the enemy was still lacking, thus a part of the recruitment of the puppet was successfully planned. The force building was too heavy on the local map, but light in the DQDK, so the combat of sweeping in the village was poor.

After the failure of a number of major campaigns, the French colonialists increased their army back to the temporary occupation area, intensified the sweeping into the KDKs, CCDKs and communes bordering the free zone. Implementing the total war strategy, the French colonialists intensified the destruction and destroyed important political, military and economic targets of Bac Giang.

Along with the establishment of the line, the French colonialists reorganized the command system, divided into 3 subdivisions. Phu Lang Thuong subdivision and Cau Lo subdivision (under the Bac Ninh military zone), and Luc Nam subdivision (under Pha Lai military zone). The number of three subdivisions was held by 3 battalions, including 2,230 troops, in addition to thousands of armed reactionary troops, concentrated in Viet Yen.

From mid-1951, the French colonialists established themselves *white belt* by cornering the village, expelling people to create a vacant land area, 5-10 km wide, greatly affecting the agricultural production area of the province. The white belt is located in Bac Giang, extending from My An (Luc Ngan) through Luc Nam, Lang Giang, Phu Lang

Thuong, Viet Yen, Hiep Hoa, Yen The. According to the Standing Committee of the Viet Bac Inter-Area Party Committee, the activities of the French colonialists in the Viet Bac Inter-zone: "The enemy's attitude was very positive. They started to give the puppet dominance to let the people know their work, bluntly saying "follow them, come close to the position for them to protect, and after the resistance, go to the free area". After that 5 or 3 days, in some places over a long time, they used military pressure, fired cannons at the villages, and concentrated their sweeping force (in Bac Ninh, they once used 3. 000 soldiers raided a commune) and forced the people to carry their wealth and carry them with them; they intended to go all the way in a certain time. The enemy used the method of burning houses to get buffaloes and cows, and stealing wealth to gather people" [6].

In parallel with military activities, the French colonialists directly exploited the people with various taxes and destroyed crops or tried to rob the people of paddy. The above actions of the French colonialists caused many difficulties for the economic life and resistance of Bac Giang.

In order to strengthen the war apparatus and destroy the rear of Bac Giang, the French colonialists tried to consolidate the government of henchmen, support the reactionary party, arrest soldiers to supplement troops, and strengthen control of the people, raiding establishments, treasures, releasing books, depraved pictures, reactionary and propaganda against the communists, painting for the puppet army and the puppet authorities among the Bac Giang People.

The situation of the resistance war raised a requirement for the Provincial Party Committee to lead and promote the rear building of the people's war together with the whole country to quickly win and end the war.

2. Leadership to promote the building behind the people's war

To meet the increasing demand for human resources to serve the war and to counter the total and comprehensive war plots and tricks of the French colonialists in Bac Giang province, the Party Committee of Bac Giang province had to lead in promoting the construction and protection of the people's, all-people and comprehensive war rear-end.

On the economic front and abide by the central policy of developing the war economy in order to meet the demand for food and foodstuff supplied for the war, initially improving people's lives, fostering long-term resistance. On March 30, 1952, the Provincial Party Committee and the Central Committee of the province set up a plan and determined that production was a key task, especially for agricultural production in war circumstances. The Party Committees of free zones open a conference to launch the emulation movement of production, saving and proposing a higher level of food production next year than the previous year; organize a week for all people to cultivate; launched a campaign to increase production to wish President Ho Chi Minh's longevity. In many places, the local Party Committee has mobilized people to return to their villages to do business, restore land, and shatter land; to change cultivation direction, build many small irrigation works to get water for rice and crops. By the end of 1952, three districts of Yen The, Hiep Hoa and Viet Yen, thanks to the development of small irrigation, have transplanted 2,678 rice samples exceeding the plan 680 samples; 8,452 acres of ba Giang rice (3 months -Gold) exceeded the plan of 216 acres; 13,769 crops of crops exceeded the plan, with 2,210 samples [2, p. 227-230].

From May 1952, Lang Giang District Party Committee focused on consolidating facilities on the two sides of Road 13B, mobilizing the people of the white belt to fight with the enemy every inch of land for production. Some parts of the free zone enforce the provision of land on French plantations to farmers to plow. Hiep Hoa District Party Committee advocates strengthening control staff at Cho Cha, Trai Co, Duc Thang markets, placing more checkpoints at Gam and Mai Thuong wharf, focusing on purchasing agricultural products, forest products and selling consumer goods and production materials, opening the campaign for the People to use domestic goods. In Luc Ngan, many checkpoints were set up at Chu, Kep Ba, on 13B and Luc Nam rivers. The local authorities and committees of Hiep Hoa, Yen The, Luc Ngan organized the army to station, welcome agencies and people inside and outside the province to evacuate.

Implementing the policy of the Central Government and the Viet Bac LKU on mobilizing the masses to implement the land policy, reducing rent, reducing income, since 1953 the Party Committee of Bac Giang province has led and mobilized the masses to reduce the rent and land reform in some communes in free zones. Party committees, authorities and peasantry fought to claim landlords and rich peasants in 23 communes to thoroughly reduce their rent and quit their rents. In 1953, the provincial government confiscated nearly 20,000 hectares of land from French and Vietnamese planters to divide it to the poor and mobilized farmers to fight for landlords to reduce more than 1,000 tons of paddy rice. In early 1954, the province continued to mobilize the masses to thoroughly demand the reduction of rents and to withdraw the land rent and initially conduct land reform in some communes of Hiep Hoa and Yen The. The initial results of the struggled to overthrow the feudal landlords brought practical benefits to the peasants. The political status and class consciousness of the peasantry was raised to a new step. The peasants were excited, making more efforts to increase production, contributing human resources to the resistance, at the same time being a great encouragement for cadres and soldiers who were fighting on all battlefields. Besides the

victories, in the land reform and organizational reorganization in Bac Giang province also made serious mistakes. The composition and the wrongdoing charges are not less. Some of the reform team cadres used corporal punishment... Mistakes in land reform and organizational reorganization caused great harm to the Party organization, to the policy of the great unity of the people in the province, causing a heavy atmosphere, tension within the people, and causing confusion [2, p. 243].

On the military front, in order to prevent the French colonialist's plots and actions towards the rear, the Provincial Party Committee advocated and directed the Party Committees at all levels and the people's armed forces to be ready to fight and defend. Bac Giang Provincial Party Committee undertakes: "Launching the ideology of cadres, party members, the masses to fight resolutely to protect the free zone" and "Promote the guerrilla war movement, consume the enemy's vigor and maintain our forces" [4, p. 141]. On September 27, 1952, the Standing Committee of Bac Giang Provincial Party Committee issued a Directive on preparing to prevent the enemy from sweeping into the free zone. rushing to the free zone to influence politics, take advantage of the initiative in autumn and winter and especially to destroy our crops and factory treasures"; "The Party committees at all levels must raise their vigilance, actively guard, have a very thoughtful and specific plan to protect people's lives and property, protect treasures, factories and secure jobs, completing crop agricultural tax in 1952" [5, p. 93]. Implementing the policy of the Provincial Party Committee, DQDK of Yen The, Hiep Hoa and Huu Lung districts was strengthened, guarded, added weapons, practiced combat plans, reorganized the apparatus of the village and commune. team, DQDK, spy siege, security room, ready to move machines, treasure dig more bunkers to avoid planes, fight against enemy paratroopers, fight bullies, bandits, treasure guard, road roads, ferry bridges, village fencing organizations, young people enthusiastically enlisted in DQDK. The CPOs and the commune diplomatic missions set up public checkpoints, guarding and fighting day and night to protect the area, protect crops, protect the people of production.

In the winter-spring 1953-1954, the Provincial Party Committee advocated actively fighting the enemy to sweep away, fighting against repelling people and arresting soldiers, strengthening the puppet transport work and trying to destroy the roads, protecting the transport roads to the frontlines. The VCP closely coordinated with the CPDP, DQDK actively ambushed, ambushed, surrounded enemy positions, destroyed the treasures, costing the French colonialists and wasting money.

Politically, in order to strengthen the leadership of the Provincial Party Committee towards the resistance war, step up the task of building and defending the rear, the Resolution of the 3rd Provincial Party Congress (April 1951) stated: "Leaders to consolidate the system of Party agencies, authorities, fronts and unions from province to grassroots level. Strengthen maintaining political security, social order and safety. Actively propagate and educate policies of the Party and the Government in order to raise the theoretical awareness of cadres, party members and the people, and consolidate confidence in the final victory of the resistance war led by our Party. Focusing on Party building, consolidating and consolidating Party grassroots organizations. Strengthening the inspection work, considering and disciplining the degenerated party members. Continue to lead the entire people to promote the resistance to complete victory" [2, p. 210].

Implementing the resolutions of the Congress, the Party building committees continued to be strengthened. The Provincial Political School opened many training classes, fostering political theory and Party building work for thousands of cadres and party members. The quantity and quality of party organizations, cadres and party members are developing day by day. By the end of 1952 and early 1953, the total number of members of the Provincial Party Committee had increased to 10,453, of which 769 were female members. The inspection of party discipline is taken seriously. In 1952, the entire Party Committee disciplined 40 party members with various forms from warning to expulsion from the Party. The leadership role and prestige of the Party Committee have been raised one step. The authorities at all levels, branches and mass organizations have all been strengthened, striving to serve the resistance war, national construction, building and protecting the rear firmly.

The government system from province to commune was strengthened, reorganized, anti-destructive elements were eliminated, and solidarity strengthened in the Central Committee. The unions were strengthened and improved to raise class enlightenment, national unity, religion and mutual assistance, mobilized the people to enthusiastically participate in supporting the resistance.

In the fields of culture, education and health, under the leadership of the Party Committee of the province, directly the Party Committee of the districts, the cultural, educational and medical life in the rear gradually developed in the direction of serving the resistance. Every year, in Hiep Hoa and Yen The hundreds of classes are maintained, helping tens of thousands of people to escape illiteracy. The special classes increased when the French attacked the southern part of Bac Ninh, a large number of children of the Bac Ninh and Viet Yen people evacuated to Hiep Hoa and Yen The to study. The motto of general education is serving the resistance war, serving the people and production. The education sector has initially built up the order, linking learning with production and social life,

building a good relationship between teachers and students; encourage all people to participate in education. By October 1952, most communes in the two districts of Hiep Hoa and Yen The had a primary school, each school had 4-6 classes, some places up to 8 classes; Primary schools were reopened in the northern communes of Luc Ngan district. The medical network is expanding day by day, more medical facilities are built. The movement "Three clean, four destroyed" was widely launched among the people. Yen The is the standing area of the National Salvation Culture Association (Doi Chay - Hill of the Resistance Culture), where many important events took place in the cultural life of the resistance war and many cultural works of the resistance were born. . Cultural and artistic activities to support the morale of soldiers in the front and to encourage the spirit of supporting the resistance of the people in the rear were always actively taking place. Yen The is the standing area of the National Salvation Culture Association (Doi Chay - Hill of the Resistance Culture), where many important events took place in the cultural life of the resistance war and many cultural works of the resistance were born. Cultural and artistic activities to support the morale of soldiers in the front and to encourage the spirit of supporting the resistance of the people in the rear were always actively taking place. Yen The is the standing area of the National Salvation Culture Association (Doi Chay - Hill of the Resistance Culture), where many important events took place in the cultural life of the resistance war and many cultural works of the resistance were born. Cultural and artistic activities to support the morale of soldiers in the front and to encourage the spirit of supporting the resistance of the people in the rear were always actively taking place.

3. Bac Giang rear provided aid to the fronts, coordinated with the Dien Bien Phu front to liberate the homeland

The final result in the leadership of the Party Committee of Bac Giang province on the construction of the people's war back in the province is the creation of abundant human and material resources to support the frontlines.

In order to coordinate with the major campaigns organized by the Party Central Committee, the Party Committee of Bac Giang province led the army and people in the province to make efforts to spend human and material resources for the frontlines. During the campaigns the province has mobilized tens of thousands of citizens to transport food, weapons and repair roads. Among the citizens serving the Hoang Hoa Tham campaign were an old man 70 years old and many students and teachers of Ngo Si Lien school participating. Citizens of Bac Giang in this campaign were granted certificates of merit by the General Command of Vietnam for their outstanding achievements in the assigned tasks [3, p. 213].

During the period from 1951-1953, with the slogan "*All for the frontlines, all for victory*" The cadres of the province and district have always closely followed the grassroots and mobilized the people to contribute their human and resources to the campaigns. The whole province has mobilized 50,000 people to take part in transporting 400 tons of rice to the northeastern front, on a 100km long journey, crossing the pass to wade streams, under enemy bombs, for 7 consecutive days and nights. In many places, the number of soldiers participating in serving the frontlines exceeded the prescribed quota, many students from 14-15 years old to the elderly still volunteered to join the civilians of the fire line. Bridge guard teams, bomb defenders slow explosions, medial supply teams always show strong courage during their missions. Although the people were constantly terrorized and blocked crossroads by the enemy, the people still actively participated in transporting food, food, ammunition, and wounded soldiers in the enemy region to the free zone. The local people took care of the war invalids and sick soldiers, worked hard and hard day and night to ensure the health of the guerrilla army and militia to fight the enemy. Due to many achievements in serving the frontline, Bac Giang people were awarded the Victory Emulation flag [1, p. 96].

During the coordination with the Dien Bien Phu campaign, with the slogan *All for the front lines, all for victory*, Provincial Party Committee led to promote military activities in localities, attacked the enemy force, destroyed mine detectors, patrolled the perimeter, encircled the positions and restrained the French artillery from Phu Lang. The wounded shot at the Ca Pass, blocked the French transport routes, protected the 1st and 13th roads, tried to propagate the victory news on the front, combined with the military transport, the fight against The enemy suppressed terrorism, converted some areas occupied by the French into KDK. The route through Ca Pass (Yen The) - Pha Din - Dien Bien Phu was always bombed by French planes, and fiercely bombarded. Workers of the bomb disposal team and more than a thousand citizens of Bac Giang along the 20 km long transportation route, have steadfastly held on to the pillars, bravely disassembled bombs with slow explosions, repaired roads, bridges and ferries to ensure traffic smoothly. Citizens and youth volunteers of Bac Giang province were also assigned by the Viet Bac Interzone to make three 25-kilometer roundabouts, avoiding the focal point of Deo Ca. The Youth Union of Bac Giang volunteered to open the 19-kilometer-long Phung - Mo Trang route and ensure smooth traffic on the Soi river ferry. After completing the route, the youth force instructed 365 times to carry cargo cars and towed firecrackers to the Dien Bien Phu campaign. Dien Bien Phu campaign took place, "after a month of ensuring traffic, Bac Giang province has mobilized 17,355 workdays, ensuring for 356 trips to and fro Ca Pass safely, making 3 more bypasses,

length 25 km, filled with 5000 m³ of soil, leveled 3000 m² of land on the road surface, took 4000 bundles of firewood to fight mud and shot down 1 aircraft, destroyed 2 enemy 155 mm cannons " avoid the key point of Deo Ca. The Youth Union of Bac Giang volunteered to open the 19-kilometer-long Phung - Mo Trang route and ensure smooth traffic on the Soi river ferry. After completing the route, the youth force instructed 365 times to carry cargo cars and towed firecrackers to the Dien Bien Phu campaign. Dien Bien Phu campaign took place, "after a month of ensuring traffic, Bac Giang province has mobilized 17,355 workdays, ensuring for 356 trips to and fro Ca Pass safely, making 3 more bypasses, length 25 km, filled with 5000 m³ of soil, leveled 3000 m² of land on the road surface, took 4000 bundles of firewood to fight mud and shot down 1 aircraft, destroyed 2 enemy 155 mm guns " avoid the key point of Deo Ca. The Youth Union of Bac Giang volunteered to open the 19-kilometer-long Phung - Mo Trang route and ensure smooth traffic on the Soi river ferry. After completing the route, the youth force instructed 365 times to load cars and towed firecrackers to Dien Bien Phu campaign. Dien Bien Phu campaign took place, "after a month of ensuring traffic, Bac Giang province has mobilized 17,355 workdays, ensuring for 356 trips to and fro Ca Pass safely, making 3 more bypasses, length 25 km, filled with 5000 m³ of soil, leveled 3000 m² of land on the road surface, took 4000 bundles of firewood to fight mud and shot down 1 aircraft, destroyed 2 enemy 155 mm cannons". The youth force guided 365 times to cargo cars and pulled firecrackers to the Dien Bien Phu campaign. Dien Bien Phu campaign took place, "after a month of ensuring traffic, Bac Giang province has mobilized 17,355 workdays, ensuring for 356 trips to and fro Ca Pass safely, making 3 more bypasses, length 25 km, filled with 5000 m³ of soil, leveled 3000 m² of land on the road surface, took 4000 bundles of firewood to fight mud and shot down 1 aircraft, destroyed 2 enemy 155 mm cannons". The youth force guided 365 times to cargo cars and pulled firecrackers to the Dien Bien Phu campaign. Dien Bien Phu campaign took place, "after a month of ensuring traffic, Bac Giang province has mobilized 17,355 workdays, ensuring for 356 trips to and fro Ca Pass safely, making 3 more bypasses, length 25 km, filled with 5000 m³ of soil, leveled 3000 m² of land on the road surface, took 4000 bundles of firewood to fight mud and shot down 1 aircraft, destroyed 2 enemy 155 mm cannons" [1, p. 124]. On the waterway, on March 15, 1954, the Provincial People's Army Corps of Vietnam sank 1 warship and 3 canoes, killing 100 soldiers on the Cau River section of Pha Lai area.

During the Dien Bien Phu campaign, the People's Armed Forces and the people in the rear intercepted the French colonial raids, dug bomb holes, fenced the village, hid rice, property, and evacuated, not let the enemy sack and the PLA was ready to fight when the French attacked the free zone.

Following the ceasefire order, the provincial team promptly disseminated the task immediately to the armed forces and the people. On July 27, 1954, the enemy withdrew from the position of Viet Yen, Lang Giang; on August 1, 1954, withdrew from Doi Ngo and Thai Dao. On August 4, 1954, the last French expeditionary soldier swept away from Phu Lang Thuong, Bac Giang province was completely liberated [3, p, 233].

During the 9 years of resistance war, under the leadership and direction of the Party Committee of the province, the back of Bac Giang bravely overcame challenges, unanimously agreed, overcame all difficulties. Consisting human and material resources for the frontline, making many outstanding achievements, contributing to the nation's people to make a great victory, forcing the French colonialists and American intervention to sign the Geneva Agreement to restore peace in Vietnam. Vietnam and Indochina. The achievements of fighting and serving the frontline of Bac Giang in the 9 years of the resistance war against the French colonialists have affirmed and recognized the glorious and glorious sacrifices, the great contributions of the Party Committee, the government, Armed Forces and People of Bac Giang province.

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