

The  
**HO CHI MINH**  
museum

THE BRANCH IN HO CHI MINH CITY



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**Museum hours :**

★ 7 : 30 - 11 : 30

★ 13 : 30 - 16 : 30

# THE HO CHI MINH MUSEUM

## THE BRANCH IN HO CHI MINH CITY

In the middle of the 19th century (1858), the French colonialists launched an aggression war against Vietnam. The country became a colony which was ruled over under a very cruel régime.

At the beginning of the 20th century (1911), Ho Chi Minh, at age twenty-one, known as Van Ba at that time, urged by his own love for the country and for the destiny of his compatriots, decided to leave Vietnam for foreign countries with the aim at looking for a way which might help liberate his country from the French colonization.

He boarded a French liner lying at anchor in "NHA RONG HARBOR".

Adopting Ho Chi Minh's political line, the Vietnamese were struggling heroically for decades, and finally regained the independence of their country on April 30, 1975.

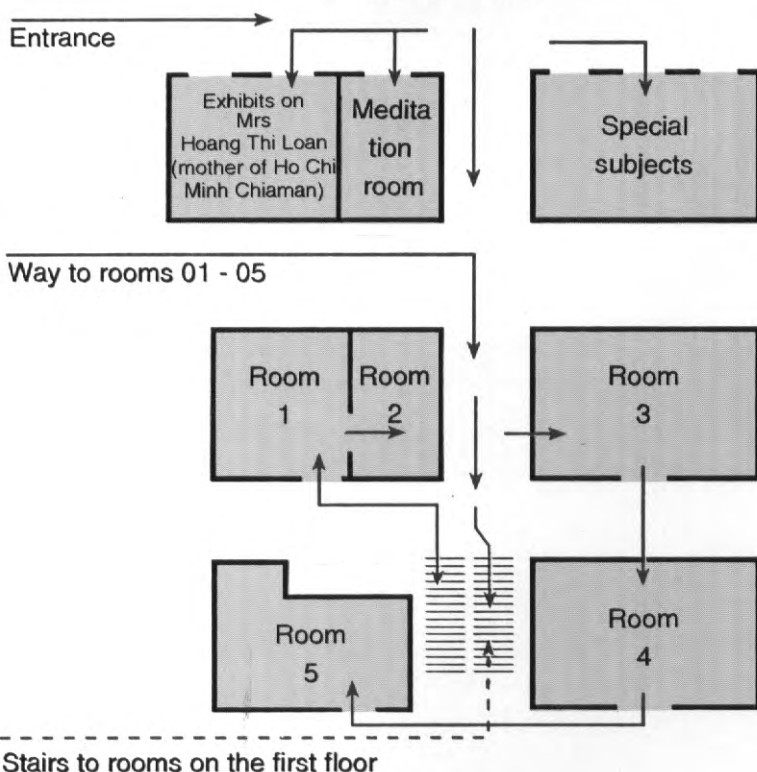
Since 1979, the "NHA RONG HARBOR" has been recognized as a historic site relating to Ho Chi Minh's activities. The site has been transformed into the Ho Chi Minh museum, a branch set up in the city as the main museum is in Hanoi.

This museum has nine rooms with nearly two thousand exhibits. The contents of the five first rooms deal with "Ho Chi Minh's Life and Contributions". The remaining rooms bring up special subjects of the President's activities.

The Ho Chi Minh museum is assigned to carry out scientific studies of Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary life, to preserve archives, things in nature, documentary sequences, photographs and publications about the late President. The museum also has duty to give lectures, organize colloquiums, etc. on Ho Chi Minh.

It is known as a political, ideological, and cultural center of the city and the surrounding area as well.

### GUIDE MAP





NGUYEN TAT THANH (HO CHI MINH) IN 1911

*Statue by PHAM MUOI*

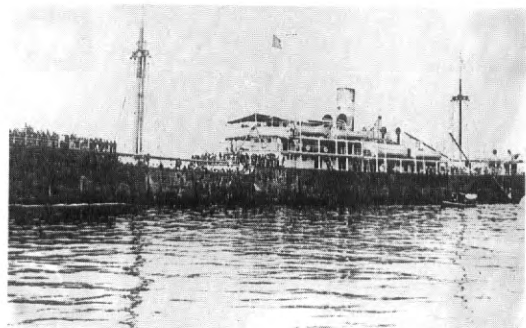


The maternal house of President Ho Chi Minh in Hoang Tru hamlet, Kim Lien village, Nam Dan district, Nghe An province (where he was born).

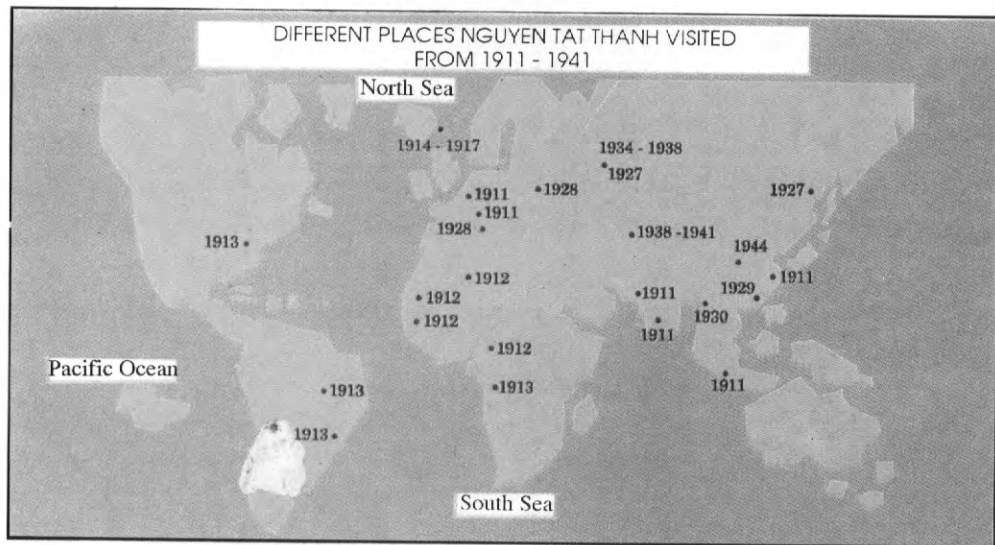


The "NHA RONG HARBOR" where Nguyen Tat Thanh boarded a French ship for France and other countries on June, 5, 1911. He decided to look for a way that might help liberate Vietnam from colonization.

Picture by HASBONSAC



The French liner AMIRAL LATOUCHE TREVILLE, Nguyen Tat Thanh went on board and worked as a kitchen helper during the long travel from Saigon to France.



- Saigon	1911	- USA	1912	- Belgium	1928
- Singapore	1911	- Brasin	1913	- Switzerland	1928
- Ceylan	1911	- Achenina	1913	- Italy	1928
- Port Said	1911	- Mehico	1913	- France	1928
- Marseille	1911	- Mactinich	1913	- Ceylan	1929
- Le Havre	1911 - 1912	- France	1913	- Thailand	1929 - 1930
- Spain	1912	- Great Britain	1914 - 1917	- Hongkong	1930
- Portugal	1912	- France	1917 - 1923	- Thailand	1930
- Algeria	1912	- Germany	1923	- Malaysia	1930
- Tunisia	1912	- USSR	1923	- Singapore	1930
- Senegal	1912	- China	1924	- Hongkong	1931
- Guinea	1912	- USSR	1927	- USSR	1934 - 1938
- Dahomey	1912	- Germany	1928	- China	1938 - 1941
- Congo	1912	- France	1928	- Vietnam	29 - 1 - 1941



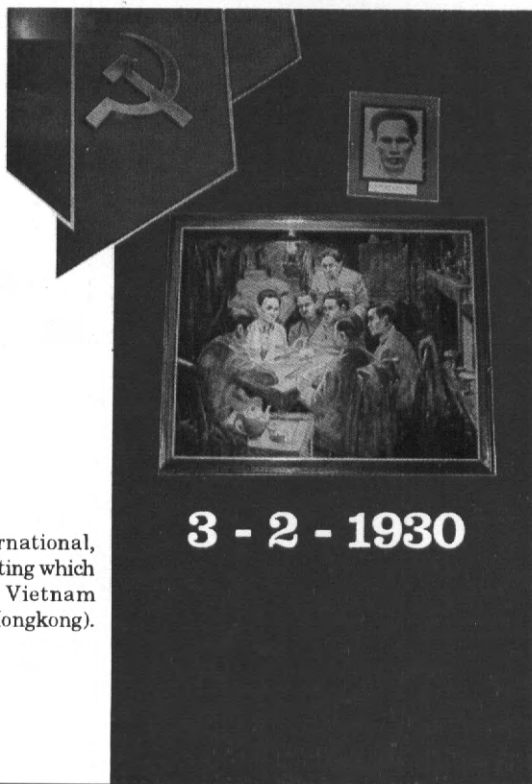
Nguyen Tat Thanh as a waiter in a restaurant in London (1914).

Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh) reading Lenin's "Thesis on the National and Colonial Question" (1920).

*Statue by DIEP MINH CHAU*



At the 18th Congress of the French Socialist Party (Tours City), Nguyen Ai Quoc voted for the Third Communist International. Then he took part in the founding of the French Communist Party (12 - 1920).



On behalf of the Communist International, Nguyen Ai Quoc presided over a meeting which resulted in the founding of the Vietnam Communist Party (Feb.3, 1930 in Hongkong).

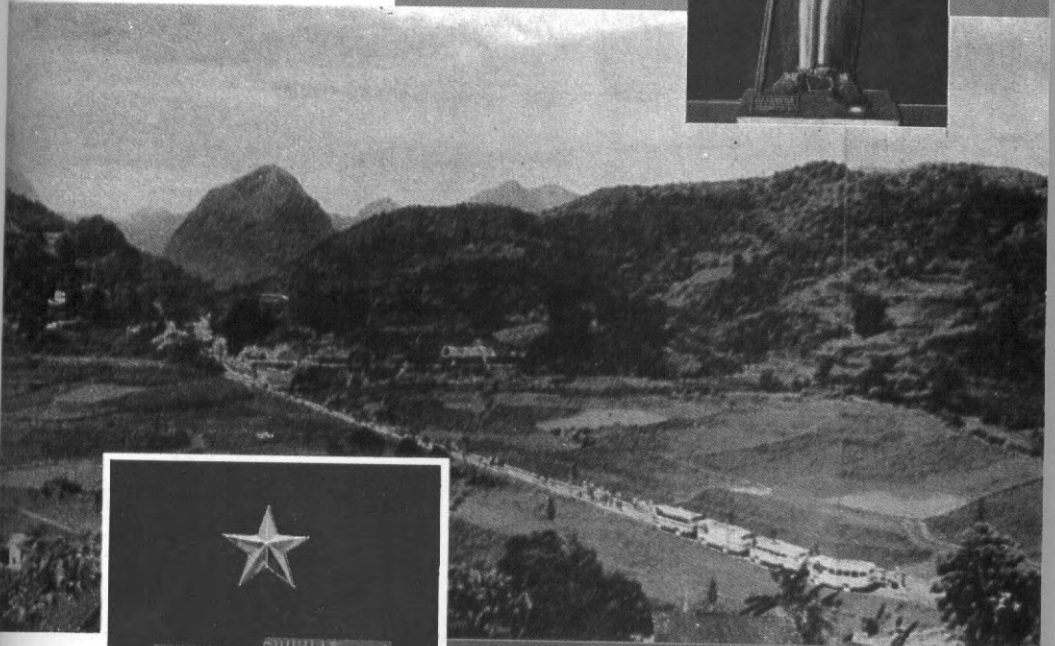
**3 - 2 - 1930**

On January 28, 1941, Nguyen Ai Quoc disguised himself as a Nung (an ethnic minority) returned to Vietnam (milestone 108) to lead the Vietnamese revolution directly.

Statue by HỮA TỬ HOAI



Pac Bo scenery. From this very place, Nguyen Ai Quoc was widening revolutionary activities and recognized as the distinguished leader of the revolution (1941 - 1945).







"NƯỚC VIỆT NAM CÓ  
 QUYỀN HƯỚNG TỰ DO  
 VÀ ĐỘC LẬP VÀ BỨ THẺ  
 VÀI THỜI TRỞ LẠI MỘT  
 MẠCH TRUYỀN MANG ĐỘC LẬP  
 TỰ DO VÀ ĐỘC LẬP VIỆT  
 NAM QUYẾT ĐỊNH HẾT CẢ  
 TÊN THÂN MẪU CƯỜNG  
 TÍNH MẠNG VÀ CỦA GIỮ  
 KẾ MỞ VANG QUYỀN TỰ  
 DO VÀ ĐỘC LẬP."

2 - 9 - 1945

The Vietnamese August Revolution succeeded. On Sep.2, 1945 President Ho Chi Minh made a speech on Declaration of Independence, and the founding of the Republic Democratic of Vietnam.

*"Compatriots all over the country !*

*As we desired peace, we made concessions. But the more we made concessions, the further the French colonialists went because they are resolved to invade our country once again.*

*No ! We would rather sacrifice all than lose our country. We are determined not to be enslaved."*

## HO CHI MINH

Excerpts from Ho Chi Minh's Appeal to the entire people to wage the Resistance War. (Dec.19, 1946)



The President inspecting the front during the campaign to liberate the border between Vietnam and China (1950).



The II Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party held in Tuyen Quang decided to change the name of the Indochina Communist Party into the Vietnam Workers' Party (Feb.1951).

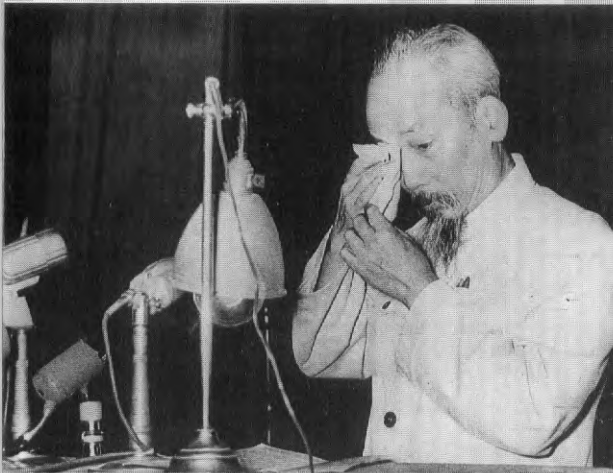


The Dien Bien Phu victory over the French in May, 1954 put an end to the resistance war against the French colonialists.



On the way to Hanoi (Sep.19, 1954) President Ho Chi Minh visited the Hung Temple. *"In the very long past our Kings Hung achieved brilliant accomplishments in founding our country, now our duty is to protect the country,"* the President said to officers and rank and file of a division

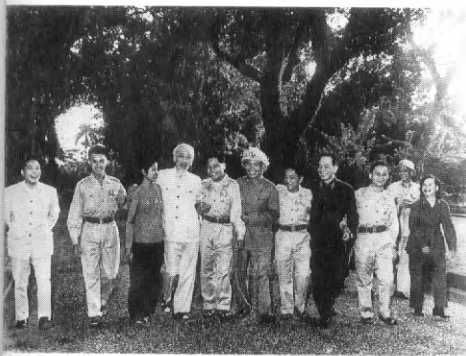
It was the Third Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party held in 1960 which decided the policy on building the socialist system in North Vietnam and liberating South Vietnam at the same time for the unification of the country.



President Ho Chi Minh deeply moved as he thought about his compatriots, victims of the war of aggression in South Vietnam.

The President operating the machine for transplanting rice seedlings at Tu Liem (Hanoi, July 16, 1960).





A delegation of "Heroes and Valiant Fighters" coming from South Vietnam received by the President in Hanoi (1965).

*"The war may still last five, ten, twenty years, or longer. Hanoi, Haiphong, and some other cities may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated !*

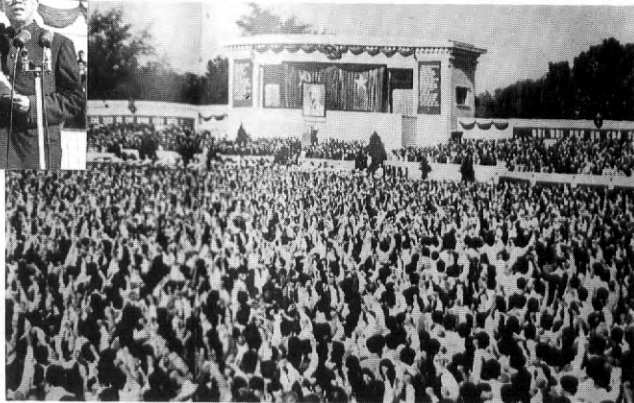
**NOTHING IS MORE PRECIOUS  
THAN INDEPENDENCE AND  
FREEDOM "**

**HO CHI MINH**

(Appeal to the entire People to Fight  
until Complete Victory, July 17, 1966)



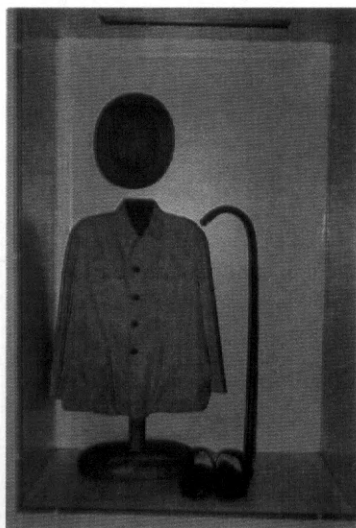
Le Duan, Secretary General of the Vietnam Communist Party, delivering an oration during a commemoration meeting for the late President. The meeting was held at Ba Dinh Square in Hanoi on Sep.9, 1969.



The resistance war waged by the Vietnamese people against the U.S. for national salvation ends in victory. Finally, a tank of the Liberation Army is forcing the gate of the "Independence Palace" in Saigon on April 30, 1975.

*The 18th session of the UNESCO held on October 31, 1987  
honored Ho Chi Minh to be  
a National Hero and Cultural Worker in the world.*

Some belongings of the late President :  
a hat, a jacket, rubber sandals  
and a rattan walking-stick.



Visitors in the museum.

"Offering Flower Dance " performed  
in the museum on the occasion  
of the 105th anniversary  
of Ho Chi Minh 's birthday  
(May 19, 1995).

