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- Down with the Chinese militarists!
- Long live the Russian October Revolution!
- Long live the Soviet Union!
- Long live the world revolution!

The First Celebration of the Anniversary of the October Revolution in Our Country
42100003s Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese
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[Article compiled by H.C.]

[Text] The first Vietnamese to deeply understand the worldwide historical significance of the October Revolution and clearly explain it to our people was Nguyen Ai Quoc. He wrote many articles, which were printed in various newspapers, especially in LE PARIA, YOUTH and so forth, introducing the October Revolution. In his book "The Revolutionary Road" published in 1927, Nguyen Ai Quoc wrote: "In the world today, only the Russian revolution has achieved success, and its success has been complete, that is, the masses now enjoy true freedom and equality, not the fake freedom and equality that the French imperialists brag about in Vietnam... The Russian revolution teaches us that to be successful, a revolution must have the masses (workers and peasants) as its base, must have a strong and courageous party, must make sacrifices and be united. In summary, it must adhere to Marxism and Leninism."

Propagandized and educated by Nguyen Ai Quoc and through the specific activities of the first communists of our country trained and forged by Nguyen Ai Quoc, our people gained an increasingly clear understanding of the great significance of the October Revolution. In 1929, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Indochinese Communist Party, one of the forerunners of our party, organized a nationwide celebration. This was the first time that the working class and people of Vietnam commemorated the anniversary of the October Revolution.

During the night of the 24th and the morning of the 25th of October 1929, many leaflets written in the national language and signed by the Indochinese Communist Party appeared throughout Saigon and adjacent areas. The leaflets were printed on 20cm x 30.5cm paper and bore the symbol of the hammer and sickle. They appealed to the workers and peasants of Indochina to follow the example of the workers and peasants of Russia and arise to topple the capitalists and imperialists. These leaflets of the Indochinese Communist Party, which were dated 24 October 1929, carried the following slogans:

- Down with imperialist capitalism!
- Down with imperialist aggression!

On the night of the 6th and the morning of the 7th of November 1929, members of the Indochinese Communist Party spread leaflets and raised the flag in Nhi Xuan District, Ha Tinh Province. The leaflets, which were printed in both Demotic script and the national language, carried the following slogans:

- Against the imperialist war!
- Defend Soviet Russia!
- Down with capitalism!
- Down with the Nam Trieu feudalists!
- Establish a worker-peasant-soldier government!
- Power to the proletariat!
- Put communism into practice!

The ruling imperialists and feudalists tried everything they could to stop the mass movement to commemorate the anniversary of the October Revolution. In Vinh, the chief of the Secret Police, Marti, offered a 400 dong reward to anyone who caught a person spreading leaflets or raising the communist flag. On 6 November 1929, in Hanoi and the provinces of Tonkin, secret police conducted a large-scale roundup in a vain attempt to prevent the anniversary of the October Revolution from being celebrated. They searched the houses of and arrested many persons in Hanoi, Bac Ninh, Haiphong, Nam Dinh, Hung Yen, etc. In this roundup, they arrested many communist militants, including Ho Ngoc Lan, a leadership cadre in Bac Ninh and staunch revolutionary militant who subsequently bravely sacrificed his life on the guillotine of the French imperialists.

Despite intense efforts by the authorities to prevent them, members of the Indochinese Communist Party spread leaflets and raised flags to commemorate the anniversary of the October Revolution in practically all the provinces of Tonkin. According to reports by secret police, they confiscated a large number of leaflets and red flags distributed by the Indochinese Communist Party during the night of the 6th and the morning of the 7th of November 1929 in the provinces of Tonkin. Specifically:

In Hanoi: one red flag with hammer and sickle flying on the Long Bien Bridge, 100 leaflets and four red flags at other places within the city and one red flag and two slogans at **Phuong Liet**, the last stop on the Bach Mai trolley line.

Saigon under the name "the Organ of the Workers and People of Indochina," in its 3 November 1937 issue. [Photograph not reproduced]

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In Ha Dong: hundreds of leaflets, four red flags and two banners.

In Haiphong: 320 leaflets, 74 red flags and banners.

In Nam Dinh: 60 leaflets and 10 red flags.

In Bac Ninh: leaflets and red flags at Dap Cau.

In Phu Ly: leaflets.

In Thai Binh: a very large, 1.4 meter by 1.2 meter, red flag flying at Tan De and eight red flags and many leaflets at other places in the province.

In Ninh Binh: leaflets entitled "Proclamation of the Communist Party."

In Hung Yen: many leaflets and two red flags.

In Thai Nguyen: many leaflets and banners.

In Hai Duong: leaflets and banners.

In Quang Yen: raised red flags with hammer and sickle.

In Hon Gai: leaflets.

In Cam Pha: leaflets and red flags raised while electricity was cut throughout the town.

The authorities caught many persons in the process of distributing leaflets and raising flags. In Hanoi, 12 year old Nguyen Van Chien was arrested while distributing leaflets in **Phuong Liet**. Although ruthlessly tortured, he told them nothing. In Haiphong, eight persons were arrested while distributing leaflets. Following their arrest, secret police arrested five other persons. In Nam Dinh, nine persons were arrested. In Bac Ninh, five persons were arrested. Three persons were arrested in Ninh Binh, two in Hung Yen, one in Cam Pha...

The above are incomplete data recorded by secret police in some of their documents on the activities of Vietnamese communists during the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the October Revolution in late 1920. From these data, we can also see how large in scale the first celebration of the anniversary of the October Revolution in our country was.

Photograph Caption: an article entitled "The October Revolution at 20," written in French, appeared in LE PEUPLE Newspaper, the central organ of the Indochinese Communist Party, which was published openly in