

The Formation of Nguyen Ai Quoc's Method of Revolutionary Mobilization During his Activities in Guangzhou (1924–1927)

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the formation of Nguyen Ai Quoc's method of revolutionary mobilization in Guangzhou during 1924–1927, focusing on the combination of theoretical dissemination, propaganda, organization, cadre training, and the establishment of communication networks. Based on historical sources and relevant studies, the article demonstrates that Guangzhou was not merely the site of Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities but also a favorable environment for connecting the Vietnamese revolutionary movement with international revolutionary networks. There, he gradually transformed the dissemination of Marxism–Leninism into organized mobilization through training classes, the publication of the newspaper *Thanh Nien* and the book *Duong Kach Menh*, and the establishment of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League. In particular, cadre training was closely linked to the construction of communication networks for transferring personnel, documents, and revolutionary ideas from Guangzhou to Vietnam. The article argues that this method of mobilization constituted an interconnected process extending from theory and propaganda to organization, cadre development, and network building, thereby contributing to the formation of revolutionary forces within Vietnam and creating important ideological, political, organizational, and cadre foundations for the establishment of the Communist Party of Vietnam in 1930.

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Introduction

Following his attendance at the Fifth Congress of the Communist International, Nguyen Ai Quoc left the Soviet Union for Guangzhou, China, in late 1924 to undertake the tasks assigned to him by the Communist International: building the workers' and communist movements in Southeast Asia and preparing for the establishment of the Communist Party of Vietnam. During his activities in Guangzhou from late 1924 to mid-1927, Nguyen Ai Quoc undertook a number of important revolutionary activities, including establishing the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, publishing the newspaper *Thanh Nien*, and organizing political training classes to develop core cadres for the Vietnamese revolution. This was a particularly significant period in the transformation of revolutionary awareness into practical organizational activity. In Guangzhou, Nguyen Ai Quoc simultaneously disseminated Marxism–Leninism, mobilized young people, trained cadres, published revolutionary press materials, and established links with revolutionary movements both within Vietnam and internationally (Khoan, 1984; Song Thanh, 1998).

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Studies of Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities in Guangzhou have addressed the major dimensions of this process relatively comprehensively, ranging from the dissemination of Marxism–Leninism, the establishment of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, and the publication of *Thanh Nien* to cadre training and preparation and the construction of communication networks. The works of Song Thanh (ed., 1998), the Institute of Ho Chi Minh and Party Leaders (2006), and, more recently, the Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics – Institute of Party History (2025) provide important documentary foundations for identifying the trajectory of Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities during this period. Studies of his work *Duong Kach Menh* likewise demonstrate the close connection between the dissemination of revolutionary theory, political education, and the preparation of revolutionary forces (Nghia, 2017).

However, these dimensions have largely been examined as separate activities or individual fields. The question, therefore, is how Nguyen Ai Quoc interconnected and operationalized these activities to form a relatively coherent method of revolutionary mobilization. This article focuses on the integration of theory, propaganda, organization, cadre training, and the construction of communication networks in Guangzhou, thereby clarifying the process through which revolutionary resources were transformed into active forces within Vietnam. The article further affirms that the period from 1924 to 1927 was a stage in which Nguyen Ai Quoc gradually developed a systematic method of revolutionary mobilization, creating important ideological, political, organizational, and cadre foundations for the development of the revolutionary movement and the establishment of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV).

Sources and Research Methods

The article draws on 19 selected sources, combining primary sources, chronological records and Party documents, and domestic secondary studies. The primary sources form the foundation of the study and include the Complete Collection of Party Documents, Volume 1 (1924–1930) (CPV, 1997), the Complete Works of Ho Chi Minh, Volume 2 (1924–1930) (Ho Chi Minh, 2011), and *Duong Kach Menh* (Nguyen Ai Quoc, 2022). These sources are essential for directly identifying the ideological content, activities, and revolutionary organizational issues associated with Nguyen Ai Quoc during and after his period in Guangzhou. In addition, the Chronological History of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Volume 1, and Ho Chi Minh: A Biographical Chronicle, Volume 1, are used to verify the chronological sequence of events and the relationships among individuals and organizations during the period 1911–1929 (Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics – Institute of Party History, 2025; Institute of Ho Chi Minh and Party Leaders, 2006).

The monographs provide in-depth approaches and interpretations that help identify Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities in the relationship between revolutionary thought, organization, and practical mobilization. Among these works, *Nguyen Ai Quoc in Guangzhou (1924–1927)* by Song Thanh (ed.) is the study most closely related to the research subject, focusing directly on Guangzhou and the period 1924–1927. It provides substantial documentation on Nguyen Ai Quoc's organization of revolutionary forces, cadre training, journalistic activities, and construction of communication networks (Song Thanh, 1998). Meanwhile, Pham Xanh's study places Nguyen Ai Quoc's dissemination of Marxism–Leninism within a broader process spanning 1921–1930, thereby clarifying the continuous development of theoretical, propaganda, and organizational activities prior to the establishment of the CPV (Pham Xanh, 2009). The two works are therefore complementary: one focuses in depth on the geographical

setting and methods of activity in Guangzhou, while the other situates those activities within the broader process of disseminating Marxism–Leninism and preparing for the establishment of the Party.

Articles published in specialized journals are used to supplement the study with thematic research on China, Guangzhou, the revolutionary press, cadre training, the dissemination of Marxism–Leninism, the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, and the campaign for the establishment of the Communist Party (Linh & Oanh, 2025; Thuan, 2025; Trinh & Po, 2025; Ngoc Anh, 2014; Huong & Tra, 2019; Trinh Nhu, 2024; Luong, 2024; Duyen, 2025). The studies by Khoan (1984) and Tinh (2025) are used to situate Nguyen Ai Quoc’s activities within the broader context of international revolutionary history, transnational revolutionary networks, and the political transformations in Asia in the early twentieth century. The works by Chinh and Lam (2017) and Nghia (2017) further contribute to the ideological dimensions and historical significance of *Duong Kach Menh*.

Regarding methodology, the study primarily employs historical and logical methods, combined with the analysis, comparison, and synthesis of documentary sources. The historical method is used to reconstruct the course of Nguyen Ai Quoc’s activities in Guangzhou in relation to the Chinese context and the international revolutionary movement. The logical method helps identify the relationships among the dissemination of revolutionary ideas, organizational development, cadre training, and connections with the revolutionary movement within Vietnam. Comparing multiple groups of sources enables the verification of historical events and helps avoid an approach based solely on a single type of documentary evidence. On this basis, the study does not treat Nguyen Ai Quoc’s activities in Guangzhou as isolated events but analyzes them as an interconnected process involving ideas, organization, cadres, communication, and revolutionary networks, thereby clarifying the role of the 1924–1927 period in preparing the conditions for the establishment of the CPV.

Components Constituting the Method of Revolutionary Mobilization in Guangzhou

i. Guangzhou as an Environment for the Formation of a New Method of Revolutionary Mobilization

Nguyen Ai Quoc arrived in Guangzhou in late 1924 in a revolutionary environment characterized by particularly favorable conditions for developing a new method of revolutionary mobilization. During 1923–1927, Guangzhou was the capital of Sun Yat-sen’s revolutionary government, as well as a major centre of the democratic revolutionary movement in China and a gathering place for numerous international revolutionaries; it was therefore referred to at the time as the “Moscow of the East” (Song Thanh, 1998, p. 48). In particular, the development of workers’, peasants’, and revolutionary organizations in Guangdong created a dynamic political and social environment in which Marxism–Leninism was disseminated and diverse forms of organization, education, and mass mobilization were developed. Another major advantage of Guangzhou was its potential to serve as a hub connecting the Vietnamese revolution with the international revolutionary movement. According to Khoan (1984, p. 51), Guangzhou was then a revolutionary center of China, where the activities of workers, peasants, soldiers, and international revolutionary cadres were concentrated. More importantly, the city provided favorable conditions for receiving people from Vietnam, organizing training, and supplying means for propaganda activities. The author notes that Guangzhou was a place where “cadres from the country were received and provided with accommodation to attend training,” while the newspapers *Thanh Nien* and *Duong Kach Menh* were also printed there. The communication networks established from Guangzhou

in multiple directions toward Vietnam and Siam further enhanced the area's capacity to connect people, documents, and revolutionary information.

Geographical conditions and transportation networks also increased Guangzhou's strategic value for the Vietnamese revolutionary movement. According to Song Thanh (1998), Guangzhou simultaneously possessed favorable economic and transportation conditions, a revolutionary political environment, Chinese revolutionary organizations, and a system of training institutions, thereby creating a favorable setting for Nguyen Ai Quoc to conduct revolutionary mobilization activities. "Guangzhou was also the headquarters of the Borodin mission, where relations among Sun Yat-sen's government, the Communist International, and Chinese revolutionary organizations converged. The city also concentrated numerous revolutionary agencies and organizations, together with training institutions such as Sun Yat-sen University, the Peasant Movement Training Institute, and the Whampoa Military Academy" (p. 50). Therefore, Guangzhou not only provided a relatively secure base of operations but also facilitated access to sources of information, organizations, human resources, and international revolutionary experience.

Another important condition was the presence of successive generations of patriotic Vietnamese in Guangzhou. From participants in the Can Vuong and Dong Du movements to the young Vietnamese generation of the early 1920s, the city became a meeting place for those seeking a new path for national salvation. In particular, the formation of the Tam Tam Xa organization and the activities of Pham Hong Thai in 1924 generated a further wave of Vietnamese youth toward Guangzhou, while also demonstrating the urgent need for an organized force guided by revolutionary theory (Song Thanh, 1998, pp. 51–53).

In this context, Nguyen Ai Quoc did not come to Guangzhou with the aim of pursuing isolated activities. His program of work incorporated a combination of training, organization, and the dispatch of forces back to Vietnam: organizing classes for Vietnamese youth on the path to national liberation from a Marxist–Leninist perspective; attracting young people from Vietnam to Guangzhou for training; sending them back after training to engage in revolutionary activities and propaganda; and, on that basis, building organizations and preparing the core elements for a proletarian political party in Vietnam.

Thus, the Guangzhou environment brought together international conditions, local revolutionary bases, the Vietnamese community, and the need to transform revolutionary ideas into organized forces. It was within this convergence that Nguyen Ai Quoc's method of revolutionary mobilization gradually evolved from the dissemination of ideas into an interconnected process: dissemination of theory – mobilization of youth – cadre training – organizational development – and connection with the movement within Vietnam. In this sense, Guangzhou became, in Song Thanh's (1998) formulation, an "international revolutionary base" of the Vietnamese revolution (p. 55).

ii. Formation of a Method of Revolutionary Mobilization Based on Theory, Propaganda, and Organization

In Guangzhou, Nguyen Ai Quoc gradually transformed the dissemination of Marxism–Leninism from an activity of education and political enlightenment into a method of revolutionary mobilization combining theory, propaganda, and organization. A notable feature was that these dimensions were not pursued separately but complemented one another, to create unity in political awareness, organizing revolutionary forces, and determining the direction of action. Pham Ngoc Anh observes that, following the establishment of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, Nguyen Ai Quoc implemented a plan that simultaneously employed various means to

disseminate Marxism–Leninism and build revolutionary organizations within Vietnam; the establishment of communication channels, provision of means, and development of propaganda content were undertaken concurrently and in an interrelated manner (Ngoc Anh, 2014).

First, theory became the foundation for ideological unity and the orientation of action. In *Duong Kach Menh*, Nguyen Ai Quoc not only introduced Marxism–Leninism but also explained fundamental issues of the Vietnamese revolution, ranging from its objectives, forces, and methods to the role of revolutionary organization. The study Nguyen Ai Quoc in Guangzhou (1924–1927) identifies *Duong Kach Menh* as a compilation of his lectures delivered in training classes and emphasizes the work’s role in laying the foundation for a new approach to national liberation (Song Thanh, 1998, pp. 65–68). In particular, the propositions that “there must be a revolutionary party” and that “for the Party to be strong, it must have an ideology as its core” demonstrate that Nguyen Ai Quoc linked the dissemination of theory with the requirement to build a political organization characterized by unity of thought and action.

Second, propaganda was organized as a systematic activity. The newspaper *Thanh Nien*, whose first issue was published on June 21, 1925, became the organ of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League and an important means of transmitting views on revolution, organization, and Party-building from Guangzhou to Vietnam. According to Linh and Oanh (2025), the newspaper was initially used as study material for trainees in the political training classes and was subsequently sent to Vietnam for propaganda purposes. Its content combined political theory with news, commentary, literature, and forms of expression appropriate to the educational level and needs of the masses. Trinh and Po (2025) likewise point out that Nguyen Ai Quoc’s journalistic activities in Guangzhou were not limited to propaganda and mobilization but also contributed to organizing revolutionary forces and connecting the Vietnamese revolution with the world revolutionary movement. Thus, *Thanh Nien* went beyond the function of transmitting information and became a means of political enlightenment, mobilizing, and expanding revolutionary forces. Propaganda activities were further supported by a relatively well-organized communication system. Nguyen Van Khoan notes that “alongside the road network and the waterway communication system...,” *Thanh Nien* and *Duong Kach Menh* were transported to Vietnam during 1926–1930 (Khoan, 1984, p. 58). This demonstrates that propaganda, organization, and communication were implemented as an integrated whole, enabling the ideas and materials developed in Guangzhou to be transmitted to and exert influence on the revolutionary movement in Vietnam.

Third, theory and propaganda were transformed into revolutionary organizations and revolutionary cadres. Starting from the initial core group, Nguyen Ai Quoc established the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League and, at the same time, organized political training classes. According to Le Duc Thuan, his program included training young people in accordance with Marxist–Leninist principles, sending trainees back to Vietnam to engage in revolutionary activities, and subsequently building organizations and preparing the core elements for a proletarian political party in Vietnam (Thuan, 2025). In these classes, theoretical instruction was combined with practical training in propaganda, public speaking, mobilization, and mass organization. Thus, the trainees were not merely equipped with theoretical knowledge but were also prepared to disseminate revolutionary theory and organize the movement.

From these three dimensions, a relatively clear logic of revolutionary mobilization can be identified: theory provided the ideological foundation; propaganda brought theory to those who needed to be politically enlightened; and organization transformed those who had been

enlightened into a disciplined force capable of action. This represented an important development in Nguyen Ai Quoc's method of revolutionary activity in Guangzhou. He did not disseminate Marxism–Leninism merely as a system of abstract knowledge; rather, he linked theory with the press, education, cadres, and organization, thereby gradually creating the ideological, political, and organizational conditions for the development of the Vietnamese revolutionary movement and ultimately for the establishment of the CPV (CPV, 1997; Pham Xanh, 2009).

iii. ***The Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, Cadre Training, and Network Building***

While, in terms of theory and propaganda, Nguyen Ai Quoc gradually established the ideological foundations of the movement, the establishment of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, the organization of training classes, and the development of a communication system brought these activities to a new level: transforming ideas into organization, transforming politically enlightened individuals into cadres, and transforming the operational center in Guangzhou into a network oriented toward Vietnam. As early as the beginning of 1925, Nguyen Ai Quoc had established a clandestine revolutionary organization in which the Communist Youth League served as the core; by June 1925, the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League was established, with its General Headquarters based in Guangzhou (Song Thanh, 1998, p. 57). The establishment of the League was directly associated with the objectives of disseminating Marxism–Leninism, organizing revolutionary forces, and preparing the conditions for a revolutionary political party in the future. Notably, the League was not an end in itself but rather an appropriate organizational form through which Nguyen Ai Quoc could mobilize, educate, and develop revolutionary forces. In *Duong Kach Menh*, he stated that “first and foremost, there must be a revolutionary party” so that “internally, it can mobilize and organize the people; externally, it can establish contact with oppressed nations and the proletariat everywhere” (Ho Chi Minh, 2011). Thus, revolutionary organization was conceived along two simultaneous lines: building forces within Vietnam and establishing connections with the international revolutionary movement.

Cadre training was the central link connecting organization with the practical revolutionary movement. From early 1926 to April 1927, Nguyen Ai Quoc directly organized three training classes in Guangzhou with 75 participants; the trainees were secretly brought to Guangzhou, underwent relatively short-term training, and then returned to Vietnam to engage in revolutionary activities (Song Thanh, 1998, pp. 61–62). The training content covered not only theoretical issues concerning revolution, Marxism–Leninism, and international organizations, but also practical exercises in public speaking, lecturing, mobilization, and explaining political issues to the masses (Song Thanh, 1998, pp. 64–69). According to Thuan (2025), this constituted an important component of Nguyen Ai Quoc's preparation of the cadre corps for the establishment of the Party.

Cadre training in Guangzhou was closely integrated by Nguyen Ai Quoc with the construction of a system for transporting personnel to and from Vietnam and maintaining communication with the revolutionary movement at home. Khoan notes: “The next step was to organize a system of communication channels with the country to bring young people to Guangzhou for training and return them afterward”; he relied on former members of the Tam Tam Xa organization and made use of pre-existing transportation stations. After completing their training and returning to Vietnam, cadres continued to participate in establishing local bases and maintaining communication stations. As a result, the network not only facilitated the movement of personnel between Guangzhou and Vietnam but also became a mechanism for

transmitting documents and newspapers and maintaining direction and contact among revolutionary bases (Khoan, 1984, pp. 51–53).

More importantly, the principal outcome of the training process was a network of cadres operating within Vietnam. Most trainees, after completing their courses, were sent to Northern, Central, and Southern Vietnam to establish and develop branches of the League; some were dispatched to other areas or continued their training (Song Thanh, 1998, p. 71). The case of Tran Phu illustrates this mechanism quite clearly: after receiving training in Guangzhou, he returned to Vietnam to engage in revolutionary activities and participate in building revolutionary organizations (Huong & Tra, 2019).

Alongside cadre training, Nguyen Ai Quoc developed a transnational communication system. Routes from Bangkok, Mong Cai, Lang Son–Longzhou–Nanning to Guangzhou, together with merchant shipping routes through Saigon–Haiphong–Hong Kong–Shanghai, formed a network for transporting personnel and transmitting news and documents (Song Thanh, 1998, pp. 57–60). As Khoan (1984) points out, the construction of communication channels constituted an important component of Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities during 1924–1930.

Thus, the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, training classes, and communication networks formed an integrated chain of revolutionary mobilization: mobilization of forces → education and training → organization → deployment of cadres to different areas → expansion of revolutionary bases. This represented an important transition from the dissemination of revolutionary ideas to the construction of a self-expanding network of revolutionary forces, thereby creating direct organizational and cadre foundations for the establishment of the CPV.

Historical Significance and Contributions to the Preparatory Process for the Establishment of the Communist Party of Vietnam

Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities in Guangzhou (1924–1927) not only produced concrete results in propaganda, organization, and cadre training but, more importantly, gave rise to a relatively comprehensive method of revolutionary mobilization that closely integrated theory, the press, political education, organizational development, cadre training, and the establishment of communication networks. This represented a particularly significant development in the political, ideological, and organizational preparations for the establishment of the CPV.

First, Guangzhou marked the transition from the dissemination of ideas to the organization of revolutionary forces. Prior to this period, the dissemination of new ideas in Vietnam remained largely fragmented, without an organization capable of sustaining and expanding such activities. In Guangzhou, Nguyen Ai Quoc linked the dissemination of Marxism–Leninism with the establishment of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, the organization of training classes, and the dispatch of cadres back to Vietnam to engage in revolutionary activities. Song Thanh (1998, pp. 57–60) shows that the formation of the core organization, the construction of communication channels, and the dispatch of young people to Guangzhou were implemented as interconnected components of a unified process. Ngoc Anh (2014) likewise confirms that Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities in Guangzhou were conducted simultaneously and in an interrelated manner, combining organizational development, the establishment of communication channels, and the creation of means for disseminating Marxism–Leninism.

Second, the formation of a method of cadre training that linked theory with the practical work of mobilizing the masses. The three training classes directly organized by Nguyen Ai Quoc from early 1926 to April 1927 had 75 participants; the program went beyond the transmission of theoretical knowledge and required trainees to practice public speaking, lecturing, mass

mobilization, and the study of revolutionary realities in Guangzhou (Song Thanh, 1998, p. 62, pp. 69–70). After completing their training, most trainees were sent to Northern, Central, and Southern Vietnam to establish and develop organizations of the League (Song Thanh, 1998, p. 71). Therefore, the value of these training classes lay not only in the number of cadres trained but also in the mechanism through which revolutionary forces were reproduced and expanded.

Third, the formation of a revolutionary mobilization network extending beyond Guangzhou. Communication routes from Siam, Bangkok, Guangxi, Mong Cai, and Lang Son to Guangzhou, together with maritime routes through Hong Kong, facilitated the transportation of cadres, the transmission of news and documents, and the maintenance of contact between the operational center and localities within Vietnam (Song Thanh, 1998, pp. 58–60). This demonstrates that Nguyen Ai Quoc's method of revolutionary mobilization had a networked character, in which Guangzhou served both as a center for training and propaganda and as a hub connecting revolutionary forces within Vietnam with the international revolutionary movement. This dimension was also emphasized by Ngoc Anh (2014) in analyzing the organization of communication channels with Vietnam and the Communist International as part of the "Nguyen Ai Quoc plan."

Fourth, the creation of direct ideological and organizational foundations for the establishment of the CPV. *Duong Kach Menh* was compiled from lectures delivered in Guangzhou, in which Nguyen Ai Quoc clearly defined the role of a revolutionary party, emphasized the requirement for ideological and organizational unity, and underscored the relationship between mobilizing and organizing the masses within Vietnam and maintaining contact with the world revolutionary movement (Ho Chi Minh, 2011, p. 289). Song Thanh (1998, pp. 65–69) assesses *Duong Kach Menh* as a direct product of the training process and as one of the important foundations for the formation of the Vietnamese revolutionary line. These ideas were subsequently reflected in the process of mobilizing for the establishment of the Party and in the Party's earliest documents (CPV, 1997; Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics - Institute of Party History, 2025).

Fifth, the method of revolutionary mobilization in Guangzhou reflected the integration of the national and international dimensions of the Vietnamese revolution. Nguyen Ai Quoc focused on preparing forces for the Vietnamese revolution while maintaining relations with the Communist Party of China, the Communist International, and revolutionary forces in the region. His journalistic activities in Guangzhou likewise aimed both to disseminate the revolutionary line to Vietnam and to connect the Vietnamese revolution with the world revolutionary movement (Trinh & Po, 2025). This was not a merely formal combination but became a distinctive feature of Nguyen Ai Quoc's method of revolutionary activity: placing the task of national liberation in Vietnam at the center while situating the Vietnamese revolution within the broader current of the international revolutionary movement.

From these dimensions, it can be affirmed that the outstanding historical significance of the Guangzhou period lay in Nguyen Ai Quoc's gradual transformation of a revolutionary ideological system into a practical method of activity—from political enlightenment to organization, from organization to cadre training, and from cadre training to network building and the development of the revolutionary movement. This constituted an important basis for the Vietnamese revolutionary movement to overcome the fragmentation of thought and organization and move toward unity in its revolutionary line and political organization. Thus, if the establishment of the CPV is viewed as the outcome of a prolonged process of preparation, Guangzhou (1924–1927) was one of the important locations and periods in the formation of

Nguyen Ai Quoc's method of revolutionary mobilization, while also creating direct foundations for the establishment of the Party in 1930 (Trinh Nhu, 2024; Duyen, 2025).

Conclusion

Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities in Guangzhou during 1924–1927 marked an important transition from the search for and selection of a path of national salvation to the organization and mobilization of revolutionary forces. Within the distinctive political and revolutionary environment of Guangzhou, Nguyen Ai Quoc gradually integrated the dissemination of Marxism–Leninism with political education, journalistic activities, organizational development, cadre training, and the establishment of communication networks linking Guangzhou with Vietnam, Siam, and other revolutionary centers. Accordingly, Nguyen Ai Quoc's method of revolutionary mobilization in Guangzhou can be understood not as a collection of isolated activities but as a systematic process: dissemination of theory → propaganda and political enlightenment → mobilization of forces → cadre training → organizational development → network building → deployment of cadres back to Vietnam for revolutionary activities. The Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League played an important intermediary organizational role in this process; the training classes and press system served as means of transforming revolutionary ideas into organized forces, while the communication networks facilitated connections between the operational center in Guangzhou and the revolutionary movement within Vietnam.

The outstanding historical significance of this process lies in its contribution to preparing the ideological, political, organizational, and cadre foundations for the establishment of the CPV. From Guangzhou, the revolutionary cadres who had been trained and organized returned to Vietnam, expanded the organizational base, and promoted the development of the revolutionary movement. Therefore, studying Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities in Guangzhou not only helps clarify an important stage in the development of his revolutionary thought and activities but also provides deeper insight into the mechanisms by which revolutionary forces were formed and the methods for preparing the establishment of a revolutionary political party in Vietnam. Through the dissemination of Marxism–Leninism, the publication of the press, the establishment of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth League, the organization of training classes, and the construction of communication networks, Nguyen Ai Quoc gradually integrated thought with organization, theory with practice, and cadre training with the development of the revolutionary movement. This process transformed politically enlightened patriotic individuals into organized revolutionary forces with a coherent revolutionary line and the capacity to operate within Vietnam. Therefore, Guangzhou was not merely a location for Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities; it was also an important space for preparing the ideological, political, organisational, and cadre foundations, thereby making a direct contribution to the establishment of the CPV in 1930.

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