

TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

King Gia Long and the Decisions Issued during His Stay in Thang Long in 1802

Vu Van Quan

Abstract: In mid-1802, after securing Phú Xuân, King Gia Long began marching his troops to the North and quickly defeated the Tây Sơn regime and seized control of Thăng Long citadel. During his three-month stay at Thăng Long, Gia Long issued multiple important decisions that created direct and long-term impacts on the Tonkin in particular and the whole country in general. This research focuses on the

policies issued during King Gia Long's stay in Thăng Long in 1802 to restructure the ruling apparatus and resolve issues relating to the former mandarins of the Lê – Trịnh dynasties, Tonkin intellectuals, descendants of the Lê kings and Trịnh lords and followers of the Tây Sơn regime.

Keywords: Gia Long; Thăng Long; Ruling Apparatus; Tonkin Intellectuals; Tây Sơn dynasty.

Trading Activities in Vinh Yen Province during the 1930s

Tran Xuan Hung

Abstract: In traditional Vietnamese economy, agriculture played a dominant role, influencing national economic policies and security. Although handicrafts and commerce developed early on, they only grew to a certain extent, not matching their inherent potential and status. Production and trading activities were mostly confined to family and village scales, with farmers buying necessities and selling surplus products. With the French colonial invasion and exploitation, Vietnam's economy underwent significant changes, including the emergence of

modern economic sectors and the continuous transformation of traditional ones. In this context, there were many opportunities for expansion in both scale and volume of trade, gradually integrating Vietnam into the global market. At the end of the 19th century, Vinh Yen province was established. Under the impact of colonial exploitation, the province's economic sectors experienced many changes. Particularly in the 1930s, Vinh Yen's economy in general, and trade in particular, flourished the most during the modern period due to both objective and subjective

factors. This article does not aim to explore all aspects of trading in Vinh Yen province during the 1930s. The author focuses on clarifying the contents related to traded goods, trade values, and trade markets

through trading activities within and outside the province.

Keywords: Vinh Yen Province; Domestic Trade; Foreign Trade; Market System; French Colonial Period.

Management of the Film Industry by the Sai Gon Government in South Vietnam (1955-1975)

Nguyen Le Phuong Anh

Abstract: Cinema in South Vietnam, managed by the Sai Gon government from 1955 to 1975, primarily operated based on market mechanism and was dominated by the local commercial bourgeoisie. Throughout its existence, the government of the Republic of Vietnam (1955-1975) continuously controlled the film industry by various measures and policies. The article aims to interpret the history of cinema in South Vietnam (1955-1975) from an institutional perspective, focusing

on the role of policymakers and managers in the region's film industry. By accessing a range of archival materials and analyzing notable films relevant to the topic, the article highlights the intentions and political stances of the Republic of Vietnam (1955-1975) through its cinema policies, as well as the actual outcomes or impacts of these policies on the development of cinema in South Vietnam.

Keywords: Cinema; Vietnam; South Vietnam; 1955-1975.

Talent Training, Utilization, and Attraction in Leadership and Management - Awareness and Solutions

Nguyen Tich Nghi, Nguyen Van Chieu, Ha Thi Trang, Hoang Viet Ha

Abstract: The success or failure of the revolutionary leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam is determined by human factors. Therefore, in order to have groups of professional and effective leaders and managers, it is necessary to have long-term and systematic preparation, practice, and training. In each period, the Communist Party of Vietnam always pays attention to and perfects directions, guidelines, and policies on training, utilizing, and

attracting talented leaders and managers. Currently, along with renovating the Party's leadership method, streamlining and optimizing the political system's organizational structure, and enhancing public knowledge, Vietnam has simultaneously implemented talent training, attraction, and utilization. The article focuses on clarifying the importance of talented individuals in leadership and management, related issues, and proposing

a breakthrough policy to improve the effectiveness of training, attracting, and utilizing them in Vietnam's public sector today.

Keywords: Training; Utilization; Attraction; Talent; Leadership; Management.

Japan's Engagements in the South China Sea (Biển Đông) over the 2016-2023 Period and Policy Implications for Vietnam

Tran Bach Hieu, Dinh Tran Yen Nhi

Abstract: Japan is not a direct party to the South China Sea disputes, but it holds strategic interests in the region. Given China's increasing assertiveness in the South China Sea, the Japanese government has bolstered its policy of engagement in this maritime area in recent years. To implement this policy, Japan has collaborated with allies and partners in the region on diplomatic and legal fronts, increased its military presence in the South China Sea, and provided legal capacity-building support to coastal nations in Southeast Asia. Through policy analysis,

historical context, logical reasoning and statistical methods, this research aims to elucidate Japan's involvement in the South China Sea issue from 2016 to 2023 and assess its impact on the regional situation. Additionally, the study raises certain issues for Vietnam, such as enhancing scientific-technological cooperation with Japan, maintaining a neutral policy stance, and achieving technological self-reliance in the production of essential military equipment.

Keywords: South China Sea; Territorial Dispute; Japan; Foreign Policy; Vietnam.

The Korean New Deal and Experiences for Vietnam

Dao Thi Thanh Tra

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has seriously affected the global economy. Simultaneously, it has brought about an era of widespread development of online activities, which is the engine of the digital economic race around the world. This requires nations to promptly introduce appropriate policies to both stimulate economic recovery and accommodate the ongoing economic structural

transformation. South Korea is no exception as this country has introduced a policy of "living with the pandemic" to overcome economic consequences of the pandemic, with a series of economic stimulus and social security packages. One of them is the "Korean New Deal", which is a prompt response by The Government of South Korea's with a long-term vision and strategy in the context of the crisis

caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This article focuses on researching the results of the Korean New Deal to draw lessons for Vietnam in the post-pandemic period of

digital economic and digital society development.

Keywords: Korean New Deal; Sustainable Economy; COVID-19 Pandemic; South Korea; Vietnam.

Time in Vietnamese Folk Jokes

Dang Quoc Minh Duong

Abstract: Time is a concept to describe the sequence of occurrence of events and incidents. In literature, time is also considered as a type of content and an artistic intention of the artist. For each genre, time also has its own characteristics and features. In Vietnamese folk jokes, narrative time is clearly shown through the speed of the story teller. It is expressed quite richly and flexibly: sometimes fast, sometimes slow and sometimes alternating between fast and slow, depending on the content and sometimes depending on the storyteller's talent and experience.

Regarding the time of telling stories, the folk storytellers choose the nighttime for the characters to carry out their intentions, thereby criticizing and attacking certain wrong actions. The narrative time's unique characteristics are also clearly shown through the timeline of the events, telling about a short period of time (a moment, or at most a month or two). Thus, narrative time in folk jokes has its own distinctive characteristics.

Keywords: Time; Joke; Storyteller's time; Event time; Moment.

Building Psychological Criminal Characters on Screen: A Case Study of *Dark Figures of Crimes* (Kim Tae-Gyun, Korea) and *The Silence of the Lambs* (Jonathan Demme, USA)

Nguyen Minh Thu, Nguyen Thanh Binh

Abstract: In today's modern social context, cinema plays an important role in the development of a country. Film genres are no longer limited to their original definition because filmmakers now have mixed them to serve the audience's demand. Among them, detective films are mixed with horror elements and psychological criminal

characters, which have attracted a lot of attention. This article chooses to study two detective movies from Korea and the United States, which are *Dark Figure of Crimes*, directed by Kim Tae-gyun and *The Silence of the Lambs*, directed by Jonathan Demme. From the perspective of Syd Field's theory of character building in screenplays, the

article compares and contrasts two psychological criminal characters in these two films. The article focuses on finding similarities and differences between the depiction of psychological criminals in Korean and American cinema. From this analysis, some suggestions are offered to expand the scope of creativity in the art of

building psychological criminal characters which Vietnamese researchers may be interested in. In doing so, this study hopes that these suggestions will contribute to the reconstruction of Vietnamese cinema in the context of globalization.

Keywords: Psychological criminal; *Dark figure of Crimes*; *The Silence of the Lambs*.

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