
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

The Role of *Thanh Nien* and Nguyen Ai Quoc in the Birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam

Tran Viet Nghia

Abstract: The failure of the Can Vuong movement (1885-1896) marked the defeat of feudal ideology in the mission of national liberation. The patriotic movement following the bourgeois democratic tendency (the Dong Du and Duy Tan movements) also failed due to suppression by the French colonists. Vietnam fell into a crisis regarding the path to national salvation. In that context, in 1911, Nguyen Tat Thanh (Nguyen Ai Quoc, Ho Chi Minh) departed to seek a way to save the country. By 1920, Nguyen Ai Quoc had chosen the revolutionary path as the ideological weapon to liberate the Vietnamese nation. Since then, he actively prepared the conditions for establishing a Marxist political party in Vietnam. In 1926, Nguyen Ai Quoc founded *Thanh Nien*, the newspaper mouthpiece of

the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League. This newspaper emerged at a time when the Vietnamese revolutionary movement was undergoing profound transformations, gradually shifting from a bourgeois democratic patriotic tendency to a proletarian revolutionary tendency. *Thanh Nien* contributed to accelerating the conditions for the swift maturation and birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This article elucidates the establishment, fundamental content, and role of *Thanh Nien* in the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam, thereby further clarifying the role of Nguyen Ai Quoc in the Vietnamese revolution.

Keywords: Communist Party of Vietnam; Nguyen Ai Quoc; *Thanh Nien*; ideology; politics.

Export Activities in Tonkin during the 17th - 18th Centuries

Le Thuy Linh

Abstract: During the 17th - 18th centuries, the predominant trade policy of the Lê-Trịnh regime was to establish a state

monopoly over foreign commerce. For much of the 17th century, the government took a comparatively open approach to

overseas trade. However, by the late 17th century and into the early 18th century, commercial policies became noticeably more restrictive, which curtailed the scope of free trade within Đại Việt. As a result, the state assumed an increasingly central role in regulating and tightly controlling the export of goods. The merchant community in Tonkin (the area surrounding the Red River Delta of Northern Vietnam) during this period remained diverse, comprising Vietnamese, Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, English, and French traders, alongside merchants from other regions who engaged actively in the market. Together with their Vietnamese counterparts, these groups helped shape a lively trading scene in the

17th century. The principal export commodities of Tonkin included raw silk, ceramics, gold, musk, and cinnamon. Yet shifts in trade policy and the changing attitudes of the Lê-Trịnh court were decisive factors in the gradual decline of export activity over time. This article focuses on analysing the export of key commodities within the context of the Lê-Trịnh government's evolving trade policies and on assessing how export trends affected Tonkin's economy in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Keywords: export activities; goods; Tonkin; 17th- 18th centuries.

The Accelerated Pacification Plan of the US and Saigon Governments (November 1, 1968 - January 31, 1969)

Vu Thi Mien

Abstract: In late 1968 and early 1969, the U.S. and Saigon governments sought to expand their control over the territory and people of South Vietnam. To implement this objective, the U.S. and Saigon governments developed the Accelerated Pacification Plan, which focused on specific tasks and solutions such as management arrangement, force organization, and assessment methods. This article focuses on examining the

schemes and tactics of the U.S. and Saigon governments during the strategic transition from direct involvement to gradual de-escalation and troop withdrawal. It also analyzes the implementation process and the results of the Accelerated Pacification Plan.

Keywords: Pacification of South Vietnam; Accelerated Pacification Plan; the United States; the Saigon government.

The Role of Identity in Building and Consolidating the ASEAN Community

Vo Lap Phuc, Nguyen Quoc Thinh

Abstract: In 2015, almost half a century after the formation of ASEAN, the ASEAN Community was established. Understood as

a political-security community, an economic community, and a sociocultural community, it represented a breakthrough in the

evolution of Southeast Asian intra-regional relations and the elevation of ASEAN's role within the regional and international architecture. The milestone of the ASEAN Community's 10th anniversary in 2025 served as a pertinent reminder of the need to clarify ASEAN identity and its correlation with the construction and consolidation of the Community as the organization enters a new development phase. By analyzing the foundations of identity formation and the three pillars of the ASEAN Community, this paper argues that ASEAN identity harmoniously integrates “inherited values” with “constructed values.” Identity serves simultaneously as the “social glue” that fosters unity amidst the institutional and cultural diversity of member states, and as the “roots” that nurture unique intra-regional

values while deepening a shared consciousness regarding ASEAN's vision and mission. Consequently, the article explores the correlation between “identity” and “community”, asserting that identity is the cornerstone of the existence and development of the ASEAN Community. It acts as the catalyst that transforms commonalities in perception and vision into concrete actions to maintain ASEAN centrality and regional resilience. The article argues that consolidating and continuously refining the cognitive basis of identity is a prerequisite for ASEAN to realize a sustainable, people-centered “shared future” and to uphold its value system in the face of global challenges.

Keywords: ASEAN; identity; community; Southeast Asia.

Practitioners as Agents in Safeguarding Nung-Tay Beliefs: The Case of Young Then Practitioners in Lạng Sơn, Vietnam

Ly Viet Truong

Abstract: Practitioners are the central actors in maintaining, reproducing, and transmitting intangible cultural heritage. Within the Then belief system, practitioners are not only custodians of traditional knowledge but are also closely connected to the heritage as an integral part of their spiritual and social lives. Recognizing this important role, from early 2021 to early 2025, the author conducted field research to clarify the role of young Then practitioners

(defined in this study as those aged 20–40 years) in safeguarding and promoting the values of the Then belief in Lạng Sơn Province. The article focuses on two main aspects: (i) the participation of young practitioners in the practice of ritual Then, and (ii) their role in transmitting and promoting performative Then in the contemporary context.

Keywords: safeguarding; Lạng Sơn; young practitioners; Then belief system.

When Power Belongs to Consumers: The Reception of the Folk Tale *Thạch Sanh* in Contemporary Vietnamese Culture

Mai Thi Thu Huyen

Abstract: The article examines the evolution of the folk tale *Thạch Sanh* within the Vietnamese cultural landscape from 1975 to 2024, tracing its journey from a classic folk tale to contemporary adaptations. The study identifies two contrasting trends in reception: the sanctification of the work as a symbol of national spirit and moral values, and the secularization that reinterprets character relationships through modern perspectives. The coexistence of these perspectives demonstrates cultural pluralism, as various social groups adopt distinct approaches to consuming and redefining traditional values.

Through an analysis of diverse formats, including textbooks, fairy tales, fairy-tale collections, comics, articles on social networks, movies, cartoons, comedy skits, and boys' love stories, the article argues that contemporary derivative products of the folk tale *Thạch Sanh* function as cultural commodities in the market. The article ultimately identifies and documents the empowerment of consumers and the transformation of folk heritage in the current social context.

Keywords: consumer society; cultural commodities; evolution of the folk tale *Thạch Sanh*; sanctification; secularization.

The Journey Motif in Walter Macken's *Flight of the Doves* and Doan Gioi's *Southern Forest Land*

Pham Tuan Anh, Nguyen Thi Hong Hanh, Nguyen Thuy Thuy Duong

Abstract: The article focuses on contrasting two novels – *Flight of the Doves* (1963) by Walter Macken and *Southern Forest Land* (1957) by Doan Gioi – from the perspective of the journey motif, a motif seen as an archetype in the human mind. The article focuses on analyzing the process of the journey motif in the two works, pointing out the similarities and differences in the art of creating motifs between the two writers. Subsequently, the article explains

the interference and dialogue between the two works and highlights the success and contributions of Walter Macken and Doan Gioi to the development process of global literature. The research findings contribute to enhancing the practical value of literary criticism and reception in Vietnam from a comparative perspective.

Keywords: archetype; journey motif; collective unconscious; Walter Macken; Doan Gioi.

An Epistemology of Genre and Text Generation: The Dialogue on Japanese Identity in Tanizaki Jun'ichirō's Work *Fumiko's Feet*

Le Thi Diem Hang, Dau Gia Bao Thi

Abstract: The strong interaction between Japan and the West in the early 20th century prompted a journey of reflection and reinterpretation concerning national identity. In this context, Tanizaki Jun'ichirō, a talented writer of the Taishō era who always longed for an imaginary world, transformed texts into fictional creations. Drawing upon the concept of dialogue outlined by Mikhail M. Bakhtin (1981; 1984), this study offers a novel exploration of how and why Tanizaki established an interaction between discourses on Japanese identity and the West. Approaching the analysis through micro and macro lenses,

our article analyzes the genre interactions, tapestry of quotations, and ideological dialogues in the work *Fumiko's Feet* (1919) (*Fumiko no ashi*), a representative piece by Tanizaki from this period. This project indicates that Tanizaki's genre epistemology and exceptional textual generative ability have allowed him to create a meta-dialogue, which not only sustains his literary narrative discourse on Japanese identity but also significantly influences the West.

Keywords: dialogue; Mikhail M. Bakhtin; epistemology of genre; Tanizaki Jun'ichirō; Japanese identity.

Going Beyond Epistemology: The Primacy of Understanding in Contemporary Communication

Nguyen Hung Vuong

Abstract: Starting from the recognition of the limitations of quantitative research models and big-data-driven approaches that tend to flatten complex social phenomena, this article provides a profound analysis of the constraints of positivist epistemology in contemporary media studies and proposes hermeneutics as a crucial alternative philosophical foundation. Through it, the article affirms the role of understanding as an ontological and intersubjective dimension, while also highlighting the limitations of the notion of purely objective knowledge in communication research.

Drawing upon the philosophical frameworks of Heidegger, Gadamer, and Ricoeur, the paper contends that understanding is not merely a cognitive activity but a lived event occurring within a dialogical circle between historical and cultural interpretive horizons. Critical hermeneutics is examined as a method for decoding discourses embedded within communication mechanisms, particularly in the context of digital media and the crisis of trust. Finally, the article suggests future directions for media studies based on a "data-interpretation-dialogue" hybrid framework within an open,

interdisciplinary knowledge base, aiming to build humanistic, critical, and context-rich research models.

Keywords: epistemology; hermeneutics; understanding; contemporary media.

Proposed Research Model of Factors Affecting Youth's Intention to Participate in Volunteer Tourism in Vietnam

Tran Tuyen

Abstract: Volunteer tourism has received increasing interest from researchers and practitioners because of its connection to social issues at the travel destination and the demand for collaborative, engaging, and co-creative experiences for tourists. Young people are regarded as the main group of participants owing to their enthusiasm, vitality, and availability. Nonetheless, their participation rate in volunteer tourism remains constrained, highlighting the need to investigate the elements influencing this demographic's intention to participate. This article draws on a literature review and expert interviews to ascertain the elements influencing young people's propensity to engage in volunteer tourism, subsequently proposing an evaluation model appropriate for the practical environment in Vietnam. The review's findings indicated that factors

including attitude towards volunteer tourism, capacity for participation, subjective norms, desire to share, need for tourism experiences, social networks, and aspiration for self-development positively influence intention to engage in volunteer tourism. The study additionally identified two novel factors pertinent to volunteer tourism in Vietnam: the urgency of social issues at the destination and the sustainability of volunteer tourism projects. The study's findings enhance the understanding of tourism studies and provide practical implications for formulating strategies to advance volunteer tourism in Vietnam.

Keywords: tourism; volunteer tourism; influencing factors; research model; young people.

Psychological Effects of Parentification on Children: A Literature Review

Tran Ha Thu, Truong Quang Lam, Luong Bich Thuy

Abstract: Parentification is a psychosocial phenomenon in which children assume adult roles and responsibilities within the family, typically emerging in contexts of family dysfunction or crisis. This article reviews and synthesizes 45 academic studies to examine the psychological and

social impacts of parentification on children. Findings indicate that both instrumental parentification and emotional parentification are negatively associated with children's mental health, impeding their social relationships and academic performance. However, under certain conditions,

parentification may also foster the development of positive social skills and personal qualities, particularly when children perceive the role positively, receive parental recognition and respect, and live in environments where their quality of life is supported. The article also highlights current research gaps, including a lack of longitudinal studies, limited understanding of mediating and moderating mechanisms,

and a scarcity of research in diverse cultural contexts. Based on these gaps, the article proposes future research directions aimed at deepening the understanding of how parentification influences child psychological development across different cultural settings.

Keywords: parentification, emotional parentification, instrumental parentification, child psychology, children.

Transforming Livelihood Strategies of Smallholder Households in Peri-urban Hanoi

Nguyen Tuan Anh

Abstract: In the context of rapid urbanization, industrialization, the implementation of the New Rural Development Program, and significant adjustments in rural administrative–territorial organization, the livelihoods of smallholder households in the peri-urban areas of Hanoi are undergoing profound transformation. This article analyzes the transformation of livelihood strategies among smallholder households in peri-urban Hanoi from the perspective of the sustainable livelihoods framework. Based on qualitative data collected from in-depth interviews conducted in several peri-urban localities of Hanoi, the study clarifies how households restructure and combine five types of livelihood capital – natural capital, human capital, physical capital, financial capital, and social capital – in order to develop their livelihood strategies. The findings indicate that changes in natural

capital, particularly agricultural land, have encouraged smallholder households to shift their livelihood strategies from agriculture to non-agricultural activities. Smallholder households increasingly diversify their livelihoods through handicraft production, trade, services, wage labor, and migration, while accumulating physical and financial capital to participate more deeply in market activities. In addition, social capital – through craft village networks, kinship relations, and market connections – plays an important role in reducing risks and expanding livelihood opportunities. By examining the transformation of livelihood strategies among smallholder households, this article contributes to a better understanding of the ongoing transformation of peri-urban rural areas in Hanoi.

Keywords: smallholder households; livelihoods; peri-urban; Hanoi.