
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

The Relationship Between the Communist Party and the Working Class in “The Communist Manifesto” of Karl Marx and Engels

Phan Trong Hao

Abstract: "The Communist Manifesto" is the main classic work of scientific socialism. The principles of Marx and Engels in this work are the basis of thought and guidance for all the activities of the entire communist movement and international workers. The "Communist Manifesto" also laid the cornerstone for the Communist Party's issues about the working

class. The article focuses on clarifying Marx and Engels' ideas on the historical mission of the working class, the inevitability of the birth of the Communist Party and the relationship between the Communist Party and the working class.

Keywords: “The Communist Manifesto”; the working class; the bourgeois class.

Everyday Cinema, Urban Spaces, and Representations of Youth in Tsai-Ming Liang's Films and Vietnamese Contemporary Art Cinema

Nguyen Hoang Qui Ha

Abstract: This essay examines the ways that Tsai-Ming Liang's makes use of everyday cinema aesthetics which focus on the characters' slow body movements and activities within private, uneventful and narrow spaces within cities. The aesthetics of everyday cinema allow Tsai to insightfully portray the urban alienation and marginalization of poor young people, creating a counter-statement against the mainstream discourse about the “miracle” of economic development in Taiwan. Tsai-Ming Liang's aesthetics have left their imprint in Vietnamese contemporary art

cinema. This article contends that while Vietnamese filmmakers have adopted Tsai's film aesthetics, including voyeurism-based narrative and visual codes and motifs, they distinguish themselves from Tsai with their emphasis on portraying young immigrants struggling in urban Vietnam, rather than young dwellers native to the cities. The article suggests that Tsai-Ming Liang's influences in terms of cinematic style and themes of social conventions need to be situated in the context of the rapid modernization and urbanization that Taiwan and Vietnam faced in the 1980s-90s and

1990s-2000s, respectively. In these historically and socially dramatic transitions, people became disconnected from their normal living rhythms. Tsai-Ming Liang's and Vietnamese filmmakers underscore cinema's specificity as a visual medium to urge audiences to patiently observe the

boredom of the characters' daily activities in an effort to resist the rush of life and to nurture their ability to observe.

Keywords: Everyday cinema; Tsai-Ming Liang's; Vietnamese art cinema; urban space; youth.

An Introduction to the Imagology and the Use of Western Imagery in the Confucianist Emissary's Poetry of the Nineteenth Century

Ta Thi Thanh Huyen

Abstract: Generations of Vietnamese researcher have introduced and applied Western literary theories to decode phenomena of both Vietnam's and other countries' literature. To join this effort, in this paper, we briefly present the definition, purpose, objects, and history of Imagology - a new interdisciplinary theory that stemmed from comparative literature. At the same time, we also try to use this theory to approach and explain a problem of

Vietnamese mediaeval literature: Western Imagery in the Confucianist Emissary's Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. The interpretation of the problem from the perspective of Imagological study can help us understand the perception of a part of the sinologists before the turning point of history.

Keywords: Imagology; stereotype; national character; self-other; East-West.

Cultural Space in Some Rural Novels After the Reform

Ho Thi Giang

Abstract: The cultural space of rural culture in literature after the reform is a special space model which has been deeply influenced by historical and social conditions as well as the changes in novel ideas. In order to highlight cultural conflicts, writers reconstructed the traditional space in their novels. Some typical characteristics can be identified, such as narrow space, meeting space, contrasting space: urban area-rural area, ambiguous and moving

space. In relation to the urban area, the rural space, on the one hand, has the tendency of breaking the traditional structure (for instance, the changes in the village gate and the communal house; the elimination of banyan trees and bombax ceiba trees making way for the reconstruction of economic areas). On the other hand, the rural area has been perceived as the most peaceful and natural place that can rescue people from despair and panic/frustration due to the

cunning and mercenary motive in the market mechanism. The discourse on the rural culture has shown the effort of the writers in

creating the reality model and the image of modern people.

Keywords: Culture space; rural; urban; novel.

Structure and De-Structuration in the Novel “the Crossroads and Lamp Posts” (By Tran Dan)

Nguyen Thi Tuyet Nhung

Abstract: “The crossroads and lamp posts” (by Tran Dan) is a late-discovered novel of modern Vietnamese literature. Compared to the works written by other writers at the same time, it reflects new creativities in many aspects: language, structure, character, tone, etc. The article goes into the novel's structure to shed light

on the destruction of this genre's potential. At the same time, it is possible to consider it as a literary-cultural sign suggesting multi-dimensional thinking about the writer, the era, and the art.

Keywords: Tran Dan; crossroads; lamp posts; structure; de-structure; sign.

Researching to Determine the Ancient Tieu Tuong River (Bac Ninh) (Through an Inter-Disciplinary Approach)

Nguyen Thi Hue, Nguyen Quang Anh

Abstract: Tieu Tuong is an ancient river that played an important role in the development of economic, social and cultural life in Bac Ninh - Kinh Bac. At present, this river has been completely filled up, leaving only a few ponds, lagoons and lakes remaining in the villages. However, it is always alive in the memoir of local people. Through some archaeological excavations in the Hà Bắc region in the 1960s and 70s of the twentieth century, it was soon seen that this river was at the forefront of population formation and linking larger cultural and political centers

of Dai Viet for centuries. However, up to now, most of the materials have described the Tieu Tuong River in a very brief manner, so it is difficult to accurately determine the exact location of this river. In this study, we rely on historical records, ancient bibliographic sources, ancient maps, geographic information systems (GIS) and interdisciplinary approaches to trace the vestiges of Tieu Tuong River. As a result, we could reconstruct the flow of the river on the current map.

Keywords: Tieu Tuong river; Dien Uan; hometown of Ly Dynasty.

Improving the Quality of Training and Retraining of Cadres in Charge of Organizing Staff - Case Study at Vietnam National University Hanoi

Le Quan, Dao Cong Tuan

Abstract: The article outlines the status of training and retraining of the staff of the VNU staff and some achievements in the process of implementation. The article has suggested some solutions to improve the quality of training and retraining of staff, solutions include: (1) raising the awareness of unit leader about role in training and fostering personnel team; (2) issuing guiding documents, stipulating the implementation of training and fostering for units; (3) developing a training curriculum based on

capacity building approach; (4) mobilizing external resources and intelligence and pilot training and retraining of source staff in foreign countries; (5) motivating themselves to study for life. Applying and multiplying these solutions, VNU Hanoi will have high quality and professional staff to meet the requirements in the changing environment of education today.

Keywords: Training; fostering; organization personnel; capacity framework.

Temporary or Sustainable: Rural Livelihoods in the Context of Industrialisation in Contemporary Northern Vietnam

Lam Minh Chau

Abstract: Building on ethnographic fieldwork in a rural northern Vietnamese village, this article calls into question two common views on the role of ‘traditional’ rural livelihoods, notably small-scale rice farming, animal husbandry and handicraft production in the context of industrialization. The first view holds that those livelihoods will be deemed low-value by rural households and thus will rapidly be replaced by new high-value livelihood options opened up to them by industrialization. The other view argues that rural households might temporarily retain those traditional livelihoods until they muster the confidence to specialize in

industrial-waged employment as their sole livelihood strategy and the guarantee of their future well-being. This article shows that although local households value factory work as a novel livelihood option and an opportunity to substantially increase household income, they still retain traditional livelihoods as valuable ‘safety-nets’ against the many challenges and uncertainties of industrial waged employment. More importantly, they regard those livelihoods not as temporary safety measures, but as sustainable solutions for their long-term well-being.

Keywords: Livelihood; rural; industrialization; sustainable; Vietnam.

The Concept of Commodity in Consumer Society: A Sociological Perspective

Dao Thuy Hang

Abstract: The article discusses the different perspectives about commodity of some sociologists' approach, including: (1) Commodity as an individual's social expression, (2) Commodity as a religion, (3) Commodity as a symbol and mean of social interaction. These perspectives were put in the context of consumer society's emergence after the Industrial Revolution in some Western countries. Thus, in order to provide profound understanding, it also

explains development's roots of these consumerism countries. In a society where the wave of consumption is spreading from developed to developing countries, consumer research is needed to understand the nature and to predict changes in consumer behavior as an indicator of cultural change at the micro level.

Keywords: Consumerism society; goods; commodity; consumption; sociology of consumption; Industrial Revolution.

The Cambodia Issue in Australia-Vietnam Relations

Huynh Tam Sang

Abstract: The Cambodian conflict 1978-1991 gained much attention during the 90s since it involved not only regional powers but major parties as well. As a traditional middle-power, Australia made vital contributions in an attempt to search for a resolution to the Cambodia issue. Australia's role in resolving the conflict thus included its cooperative activities with Vietnam. This article aims at explaining Australia's orientation towards Southeast Asia and its pioneering role in managing

regional conflict. Specifically, I demonstrate that Australia, when striving for peace in Cambodia, actively sought the diplomatic maneuverings to build closer ties with Vietnam. This study provides a detailed explanation that the Australia-Vietnam relationship went through long difficult periods to witness the spirit of mutual trust and strong cooperation.

Keywords: Australia; Southeast Asia; Cambodia issue; Vietnam.

Delphi study: The Fundamentals

Bui Thu Huong

Abstract: Delphi is not a new concept for social scientists in many parts of the world. For seven decades since its advent, in spite of its undoubted shortcomings, the Delphi technique has been widely utilized in a variety of fields, ranging from social and political sciences and health to the environment... and has proved its effectiveness in social investigations by exploring, evaluating and searching for participants' consensus in terms of knowledge, experiences and viewpoints

regarding one specific issue. By reviewing and analyzing some of the most important literature in this area, this paper aims to systemize the most significant points of debate surrounding Delphi's definition, characteristics, types and necessary steps to design and implement a Delphi study in a real-life setting.

Keywords: Delphi method; consensus; expert evaluation methods; positivist approach; interpretive approach.