
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Ho Chi Minh Diplomacy Towards France in the Years 1945 -1946: A Political Science Review

Nguyen Thanh Tung

Vietnam's diplomatic activities towards France in the years 1945 and 1946 were discussed in many documents. However, this article approaches this issue from the perspective of political science in order to contribute to the systematic and deeper analysis related to Ho Chi Minh's diplomacy towards France from the August Revolution to the National Resistance Day on December 19th, 1946. Specifically, the article uses basic terms and research requirements in diplomacy field such as

levels of behaviors, French benefits in Vietnam, and power relations between France and Vietnam. These factors led to the specific diplomatic activities that Ho Chi Minh set out to deal with France. The analysis of these activities through methods of analysis, synthesis and evaluation using the criteria and requirements for effective diplomacy will prove Ho Chi Minh's talent in diplomacy.

Keywords: Diplomacy; Ho Chi Minh; France; 1945; 1946.

Political Capital in Modern American Politics

Phan Duy Anh

Abstract: Political capital (PC) is an important concept for understanding political exchange and relationships. After the 2004 U.S. presidential elections, George W. Bush publicized his intent to utilize “political capital” for future projects; because the rule about political capital is, “when you’ve got it, you can’t hold on to it, spend it”. Political capital is leverage for

leadership and the key to ascendancy, authority and influence. This paper examines the concept of “political capital” in modern American politics and focuses on clarifying the origins and impacts on the political careers of US presidents.

Keywords: Political Capital; US President; Origins; Political Career.

India's Foreign Policies Towards Southeast Asia (1947-1964): Principles, Results and Impacts

Phung Thi Thao

Abstract: Despite facing various internal challenges after its independence, India took much interest in Southeast Asia. This was demonstrated in India's foreign policies towards Southeast Asian countries in the period of 1947-1964. With an analysis of India's foreign policies towards some Southeast Asian countries (1947-1964) such as Indonesia, Vietnam, and Burma, the paper highlights the principles and results of Indian foreign policies towards Southeast

Asia as well as their impacts, particularly on Vietnam. The policies serve as the background for its relations with this important region in the following periods. Through this analysis, the paper plays a role in evaluating foreign policies towards Southeast Asia by the Indian government from 1947 to 1964 in a more comprehensive and objective approach.

Keywords: India's foreign Policies; Southeast Asia; Principles; Results; Impacts.

Strategic Partnership Between ASEAN and Russia: Theory and Practices

Tran Hung Minh Phuong

Abstract: In the 21st century, ASEAN economies remain attractive destinations for foreign investment, becoming major trading partners of the United States, Japan, EU, China, India, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and so on. The ASEAN and the Russian Federation had developed into a new stage when the first summit between the two parties was held in Kuala Lumpur in December 2005, which created a foundation for Russian-ASEAN relations.

In May 2016, the ASEAN-Russia Summit was held in Sochi (Russia). This was a milestone, not only marking the 20 years of ASEAN's and Russia's maintained partnership but also an opportunity for the two sides to work out future directions for cooperation and further improve relations to a new level of strategic partnership.

Keywords: ASEAN; Strategic, Partnership; Strategic Partnership; Russia.

The Relationship Between Personal Value and Prosocial Behavior of Young People

Nguyen Tuan Anh

Abstract: Value is one of the central concepts of psychology. It is conceived as a goal or an important thing that humans turn to in their lives and plays a central role in guiding human behavior. For a long time, many researchers have focused on understanding and explaining the relationship between human values and prosocial behavior. These studies usually focused on the questions: What type of behavior is involved? Are all values or only certain new values related to behavior? Does this relationship have the same or different characteristics when studying the same problem but on different subjects and in different cultural contexts?

This article will answer those questions by presenting the results of empirical research on adolescents. Through the results of our study, we have initially recognized the value of youth according to Schwartz's Theory. Thereby, we see that young people now value the following the most: *personal security; trust; fairness and equality;*

attention and care and autonomy in thinking. Factors such as gender; job; living area; and living standards also influence the choices of adolescents. Adolescents in the surveyed sample performed prosocial behaviors at a moderate level.

Regarding the relationship between prosocial behavior and values, the results show that any value can be correlated with the level of performing prosocial behaviors. The values most strongly correlated with prosocial behavior include: *tolerance, nature universalism, attention and care, tradition and humility.* The values of “self-transcendence” and “conservation” are two great values (two value propositions) that are most closely related to the degree to which young people behave prosocially. Thus, it can be seen that these prosocial behaviors are somewhat driven by the values that adolescents uphold.

Keywords: Value System; Schwartz's Value Theory; Prosocial Behavior; Youth.

Solutions to Promote the Role of the Vietnamese Elite Intellectuals in Doi Moi

Nguyen Cam Ngoc

Abstract: The main objective of the article is to point out the factors that can influence the promotion of the role of Vietnamese elite intellectuals through

SWOT analysis including strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. On this foundation, the author proposes feasible solutions in order to promote the role of this

group. The focus is on issues such as improving quantities and quality of intellectuals, changing the perception and actions of the whole society, building research universities, building remuneration policies for elite intellectuals, investing in infrastructure for research and creative activities and lastly, appropriate treatment of

the talented. Basically, the overarching idea of the solution is about “action” because policies or a call to action cannot be as useful as actions in building a better and stronger elite intellectual community in Vietnam.

Keywords: Elite Intellectuals; Research University; Using talent.

The Practice of Rituals of Immigrant Catholics in Hanoi: A Comparative Analysis of Indigenous Catholics at Co Nhue Parish, Bac Tu Liem District, Hanoi

Nguyen Thi Ngoc Anh

Abstract: In any religion, faith (or "spiritual conception") and ritual practice play an important role in spiritual development as well as the spiritual life of a human being in any society. This study focuses not only on religious studies but also on the study of Catholic immigrants' ritual practices in the religion. For the time being, the issue of migration or immigration has always been a matter of concern, especially as a society grows and material needs increase, spiritual needs become even more necessary. This is demonstrated in international studies: as many people from

all over the world move to Western Europe, spiritual need increases and religious worshipping places are essential for immigrants to pray and practice rituals (Hirschman 2004). This paper does not only provide results in immigrants' practice of rituals but also shows interesting comparisons of ritual practices between immigrants and indigenous peoples in order to give specific conclusions and pave the way for future research on the issue of Catholic immigration.

Keywords: Belief; Ritual Practice; Immigration; Indigenous; Catholic.

Livelihood Assets of Women in Agricultural Land-Use Conversion Areas (Case-Study in Dai Mach Commune, Dong Anh District, Hanoi)

Nguyen Thi Thu Huong

Abstract: This article discusses the livelihood assets of rural women in land-use

conversion areas. The process comes along with the transformation of their livelihood

assets, which are vital to ensure and maintain their livelihood strategies. The study was conducted using qualitative and quantitative methods in Dai Mach commune, which has a large area of agricultural land converted by Dong Anh district, Hanoi city. Based on the results of sociological research, the article will present in detail the five sources of livelihood assets for women in areas where agricultural land is lost. *Firstly*, women own natural capital to maintain agricultural livelihood strategies. *Secondly*, women own material capital to create new livelihoods. *Thirdly*, women's

financial capital is used to support livelihood activities. *Fourthly*, human capital is used to adapt to the new context. *Fifthly*, social capital is flexible in converting other resources for livelihood strategies. Thus, it can be seen that livelihood assets have a strong impact on the livelihood strategies of women in land-use conversion areas and have important implications in many aspects.

Keywords: Livelihoods; Livelihood Assets; Livelihood Strategies; Agricultural Land-Use Conversion Area.

Women's Social Capital in Consumption of Handicraft Products in Some Traditional Villages in the Red River Delta

Phan Thi Thu Ha

Abstract: Many studies have confirmed the role of social capital in economic development in general and production processes in particular. For handicraft production, social capital has also played an important role in various activities such as preparing raw materials, applying technical and technological means of production, mobilizing financial capital, preparing human resources and organizing production. Consumption is the end of the production and business process to distribute products to the market, meeting the demands of consumers. This article will discuss the social capital of women in consumption of handicraft products in two famous villages in Thuong Tin district, Hanoi: Ha Thai village in Duyen Thai commune producing lacquer products and Trat Cau village in Tien Phong commune specializing in producing blankets, sheets, pillows and cushions. The social capital of women in the consumption of handicraft products is

studied in two aspects: the seeking of customers and transactions between women producers and important customers. In particular, the author looks into the methods of ordering and paying, forms of transaction commitment between women and customers, and methods of shipping. The data used in this article is based on the results of the survey conducted by the author in these two areas in 2017, with a questionnaire sample of 395 women and 20 in-depth interviews. Research results show that social capital has brought certain benefits for women when they consume products in the two surveyed areas. Some women rely on their social networks to find customers. Important customers come mainly from outside the village like other provinces and districts. The study also shows that trust exists in the relationship between women and customers, shown through the method of ordering mainly by phone, payment after delivery with a simple

form of commitment. This method brings convenience, saves time, effort and expense to both female sellers and their customers. However, women in the two villages are more likely to fall into the situation of not

receiving the payment from their customers. In fact, nearly half of women have experienced that situation.

Keywords: Social Capital; Women; Production; Handicraft

Ngo The Vinh's View on the “Yi” in *Zhutang Zhouyi Suibi*

Bui Ba Quan

Abstract: By studying thoroughly Ngo The Vinh's (吳世榮) *Zhutang Zhouyi suibi* (竹堂周易隨筆), this article has pointed out some features of his view on the Yi (易). On the aspect of character model (字樣), Ngo insisted that the Yi was formed by the combination of "sun" (日) and "moon" (月), and symbolized the rise and fall of Yin (陰) and Yang (陽) in the universe. Regarding the aspect of character meaning (字義), he asserted that the Yi had two meanings, namely change and exchange. Besides, from historical perspective, it is realized that Ngo's interpretation of the Yi inherited from the view of many scholars living under the Song and Yuan dynasties, such as Zheng Xuan (鄭玄), Cheng Yi (程頤), Zhu Xi

(朱熹), Hu Yigui (胡一桂), Wu Cheng (吳澄), Hu Bingwen (胡炳文)... as well as some scholars during the Qing dynasty to a certain extent, especially Li Guangdi (李光地). *Zhutang Zhouyi suibi* was mainly edited on the basis of *Zhouyi zhuanyi daquan* (周易傳義大全) and *Yuzuan Zhouyi zhezong* (御纂周易折衷). The article also points out that Ngo The Vinh's view on the word “Yi” is similar to views of intellectuals of the same such as Nguyen Van Sieu 阮文超, and Nguyen Duc Dat 阮德達.

Keywords: Ngo The Vinh; *Zhutang Zhouyi suibi*; *Zhouyi Zhuanyi Daquan*; Cheng-Zhu's Yi Studies.

Hermeneutical Methods of Ngo Thi Nham to Interpret *Chun Qiu* in *Chun Qiu Guan Jian*

Le Phuong Duy

Abstract: In this paper, the author focuses on Ngo Thi Nham's five hermeneutical methods to interpret *Chun Qiu* in his *Chun Qiu guan jian*, a representative of Vietnamese Confucian study in the late 18th century till the early

19th century. Those methods are: 1. Using *San Zhuan* and interpretations of Confucian experts of old times; 2. Inheriting and reconstructing the system of styles and meanings; 3. Using other Confucian Classics to interpret *Chun Qiu*; 4.

Connecting information to explain and comment upon subjects; 5. Using *Chun Qiu* as a reference frame to justify history. Those methods directed the model of compilation Ngo Thi Nham used in his *Chun Qiu guan jian*. Looking into the history of interpreting Confucian classics in general and *Chun Qiu* in particular, they could be considered traditional methods but under the application of Ngo Thi Nham, they gained new and unique functions which came from the

author himself. Not only is it a Confucian classic, *Chun Qiu* is also a book of history, those five methods supported Ngo Thi Nham to interpret subjects of *Chun Qiu* classically and historically at the same time. But in the end, historical interpretation was the main object of Ngo's *Chun Qiu guan jian*.

Keywords: Hermeneutics; Chun Qiu; Chun Qiu guan jian; Ngo Thi Nham.

How Bui Anh Tan's Prose and His Diversity in Forms Reflect the LGBT Community

Le Thi Thuy

Abstract: Known as the pioneer author of the LGBT community (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) since the renovation in Vietnam, Bui Anh Tan has also become the most typical penman in this field at present. He is also a writer who has a strong awareness to refresh himself by experimenting various ways of integrating and combining LGBT topics with diverse themes, inspirations, and styles. This paper focuses on three areas: the privacy theme describing the hidden corner of the homosexual community, the psycho-detective-criminal triangle creating chaotic and colourful images about the LGBT

community and the adventurous experiment in historical and mythical stories. All of those contribute to the diversity in the distinctive style of Bui Anh Tan's prose. These experiments not only helped him to become "the deepest and most profound writer of the LGBT community in contemporary Vietnamese literature", but also broadly inviting the spirit of democratic conversation - a superior quality of Vietnam's prose nowadays.

Keywords: Bui Anh Tan; LGBT Community; Prose.

Cubistic Vision in Narrative Perspective of *Unwomanly Face of war* by Svetlana Alexievich

Nguyen Trong Truong

Abstract: Cubistic vision is one of the narrative perspectives of painting in 20th century, associated with Cubism. In

literature, especially in the 20th century, with the postmodern sense, cubism is often expressed through the chronological

narrative structure and the method of presenting reality such as: telling the untold story, breaking the old story structure or using stream of consciousness. If nineteenth-century writers have the concept of "describing reality as it is", then in the twentieth century, they perceive the picture as the real world. A salient piece of the work which represents this narrative structure is "Unwomanly face of war". This work is a selection of life stories taken from hundreds of interviews Alexievich conducted with Soviet women who returned from World War II. Placing the work under the cubistic vision, we have analyzed the narrative

strategy and the multi-dimensional, multifaceted approach of the author. The moments that coexist in the memory of the characters are the slices of human life. History is reflected through the voices of those who have been pushed to the sideline of victory - the voices of women. Alexievich defends for women's rights, goes through the "rotational axis of tradition" of history to find another form of discourse, stepping on the mainstream masculine discourse on men and heroism.

Keywords: Narrative Perspective; Vision; Cubism; War.

The Three-Dimensional Grammar Framework of Larsen-Freeman and Teaching Vietnamese Grammar to Foreigners

Vu Lan Huong

Abstract: Grammar plays an important role in teaching foreign languages. However, the presentation and teaching of grammar still need much improvement. Today, most educators agree with the need to teach grammar forms with meaning and communication, including Larsen-Freeman (2001). The author presents "A Three-Dimensional Grammar Framework", a solution for teaching grammar by Larsen-Freeman that balances form and meaning. Larsen-Freeman's theory considers three

main aspects: the form of the grammatical structure, the meaning of the grammatical structure and the use of the grammatical structure. In this article, we summarise Larsen-Freeman's main ideas about presenting and teaching grammar and relate his theory to the teaching of Vietnamese as a foreign language.

Keywords: Grammar; Vietnamese Grammar; Teaching Vietnamese for Foreigners.