
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Some legacy of Karl Marx: A Century and a Half in Retrospect

Nguyen Quang Hung

Abstract: Marxism was introduced into Vietnam through Leninism, followed by Russian and Chinese revolutionaries a century ago. Karl Marx's legacies are the theoretical basis for the Labour Party of Vietnam, followed by the Communist Party of Vietnam, which led the Vietnamese people in the struggle for national independence and winning two wars before the final unification. In the nation's construction, Marxism also played a significant role, which is associated with ups and downs in socio-economic development both before and after the Renovation (Doi Moi). Since the start of Doi Moi and with

international events that occurred after the fall of the Berlin Wall, there have been a lot of voices among researchers and politicians about a reassessment of the legacy of K. Marx. There is a need for a justified assessment of what is still relevant so that we can continue to develop those things and to enrich the legacy of Marxism. Also, it is also necessary to assess issues that may be outdated. This article adds a contribution to this assessment work.

Keywords: Karl Marx; Vietnam; Communism; the Law of Unification and Struggle between Opposing Sides.

Discovery of Ceramic Moulds in the Ancient Citadel of Luy Lau (Bac Ninh) – New Achievements of Research on the Casting Techniques of Dong Son Drums in Vietnam

Truong Dac Chien

Abstract: From 2014 to 2019, the Vietnam National Museum of History, in collaboration with Japanese researchers, carried out several surveys and excavations at the ancient citadel of Luy Lau, which was considered as one of the earliest and largest metropolises in Northern Vietnam during the first ten centuries AD. It is noteworthy

that during the excavations in 2014 and 2015, archaeologists discovered hundreds of fragments of ceramic moulds for bronze drum casting that have been *in situ* in the culture layer. This discovery provides compelling evidence that the Dong Son drums were made in the central region of North Vietnam and opens the door for us to

thoroughly understand the ancient Viet people's drum casting process. The significance of this discovery becomes even clearer in the context of the current situation of the Dong Son drum casting technology. Therefore, in this article, we will review the research situation of the Dong Son drum casting technique, which revolves around three main subjects: (i) methods of drum casting; (ii) alloy composition; and (iii)

experimental research. Based on this, we will draw some remarks on the significance of the discovery of bronze drum casting moulds within the archaeological stratigraphy of the ancient Luy Lau citadel - one of the greatest archaeological discoveries in recent years of Vietnam.

Keywords: Drum Casting Moulds; Bronze Drum-casting Process; Dong Son Drums; Dong Son Culture; Luy Lau Citadel.

State Department of Industries in the Early Lê Dynasty (1428-1527)

Le Thuy Linh

Abstract: During the Early Lê Dynasty, the handicraft industry consisted of two sections: the state-owned handicrafts and the household (or folklore) handicrafts. The state-owned handicrafts were managed by the State Department of Industries (Cục Bách tác or Cục Bách công). This article focuses on the mission, organization and activity of the State Department of Industries - the state institution which directly managed the production of handicraft products for the Early Lê Dynasty's royal families and high-ranking courtiers. The State Department of Industries, which belonged to the Ministry of Industry, was assigned with special tasks.

Its products, which were distributed mainly among the royal families, mandarins and soldiers, include products of such industries as weaving, porcelain and ceramics, stone sculpture, coin minting, weapon industry, ship-building industry, etc. On the basis of contemporary sources and deep analyses, this article reveals both strong and weak points of the State Department of Industries as well as its impacts on the development of handicrafts under the Early Lê Dynasty.

Keywords: State Department of Industries (Cục Bách tác); Handicrafts; Early Lê Dynasty.

A Deeper Understanding of Thoai Ha Canal (An Giang) through French Documents

Bui Thi Ha

Abstract: In 1817, Thoai Ngoc Hau was assigned to defend Vinh Thanh region and

administer Ha Tien region. The first thing he did when arriving in this region was to

mobilize the people there to dig the Thoai Ha canal in 1818. Overtime, especially during the French colonial period, Thoai Ha canal not only was dredged and widened but also indicated new values in irrigation, traffic, commerce and border defence. It was also the embodiment of the working ability and creativity of different classes of people. It was the proof of the policy which emphasized on the importance of agricultural development. This canal also attracted the research interest of the French colonial authorities and international researchers (mostly French ones), which was reflected through archived documents and research from the middle of the 19th century to the early 20th century. These

French documentary sources have contributed to the vivid picture of the formation and development process, and the role of Thoai Ha canal in the Southwestern region of Vietnam at that time. With the application of historial method and textual method, this article compared and commented on the value of French documents in the development of Thoai Ha canal in different aspects: i. History and information about Thoai Ha canal, ii. The name of the Thoai Ha canal during the French Colonial; iii. The role of Thoai Ha canal.

Keywords: Thoai Ngoc Hau; Thoai Ha canal; Cochinchina.

Japan - France Relations Regarding Overseas Chinese in Vietnam during World War II

Vo Minh Vu

Abstract: After entering Indochina, Japan retained the French-Indochina colonial administration and started controlling Indochina through this administrative system. The biggest expectation of Japan towards French-Indochina was the guaranty of rice supply to satisfy requirements and in addition to take a stand in preparation for southward advance and the pursuance of the Second Sino-Japanese War. However, at that time, the mechanisms of rice distribution within French-Indochina were held by Overseas Chinese merchants who expanded the Anti-Japanese movement. As overseas Chinese had extensive economic power but held sensitive political positions in Indochina as

“Asiatiques Étrangers”, Japan designated that gaining the co-operation of the Overseas Chinese was an important task in order to guarantee food supply and to construct the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. By examining the actions and reactions on both sides (Japan and France) from political and economic viewpoint with regard to overseas Chinese, this paper aims to clarify the nature of this relation – a competitive relation under the form of co-operation, and there is a hint of contempt, compromise and opposition between two sides.

Keyword: Overseas Chinese; Japan; French-Indochina; Vietnam; Co-dominate Co-corporation.

Tourist Satisfaction of Ta Xua in Ta Xua Commune, Bac Yen District, Son La Province

Pham Hong Long, Phan Thi Quynh

Abstract: In recent years, Ta Xua has been known and has become a new destination for tourists. Many factors have had a strong impact on visitors' demand and satisfaction. This study aims to assess tourist satisfaction when arriving at Ta Xua destination through four research methods, in which two main methods are qualitative (in-depth interview) and quantitative (questionnaire, scale). The research focused on assessing the satisfaction of visitors through 5 elements of a destination (according to Dickman, 1997) and factors of security and safety, and demographic characteristics of tourists. The survey

collected 280 research samples. The method for analysis include Cronbach's Alpha test, exploratory factor analysis EFA, Pearson's correlation method, and Linear regression. The research results show that tourists are satisfied with the destination, in which 4/6 elements having satisfied visitors and 2/6 elements having unsatisfied visitors. Based on unsatisfied factors, solutions - recommendations are proposed to improve the efficiency of tourism exploitation and to increase tourist satisfaction with Ta Xua destination.

Keywords: Satisfaction; Ta Xua; Tourist Destination.

The Livelihood of Self - Employed Migrant Workers in Hanoi City in the Covid - 19 Pandemic

Pham Van Quyet, Pham Van Hue, Dinh Quang Hung

Abstract: Through statistics, other research and survey results, this article aims at making some findings of the basic aspects in the reality of livelihoods of the self-employed migrants in Hanoi during the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. First of all, the pandemic has impacted severely on the most important aspects of the livelihood of freelance immigrant workers, which are job and income. Therefore, their most common adaptive livelihood form is to cut their budget spending as much as possible and limit the amount of money spent to what they have. Coming back to their homeland to avoid the epidemic and to

help reduce expenses in Hanoi is also a form of livelihood strategy chosen by a part of immigrant workers. They are also looking for another source of income; however, they have to accept the high risk of disease. The access to the social support packages, especially the government's financial support, was limited and inadequate for a number of freelance immigrant workers. When the pandemic broke out, the discrimination, avoidance, fear in communication and dealing with immigrants in Hanoi were shown more clearly. That further increased the level of experiencing

discrimination in each individual and family of immigrants.

Keywords: Livelihood; Migration; Immigrant Workers; COVID-19 pandemic.

Experience - passing Value of Korean Proverbs with Dog Elements

Hoang Thi Yen

Abstract: Proverbs contain a treasure of knowledge and experience of a people. In this article, we choose the methodologies of describing and analyzing semantic elements in combination with literary analysis, synthesis, and translation. The abundant treasure of experience in proverbs with dog elements includes: i) experience in production and economy; ii) experience in problem-solving; iii) experience in behaving and communicating in families as well as in society; iv) experience in education and self-cultivation; v) experience in food and health; and vi) experience in evaluating and

judging events. Korean and Vietnamese people share many similarities in perspective on life, behaviors and perception of important factors that determine success or failure at work. Differences in the way of feeling and thinking between the two peoples can also be seen through the association or expression of proverbial elements. This originates from the characteristics of the living environment, mode of product, and social-historical elements of the two groups.

Keywords: Korean Proverbs; Dog; Experience-passing Value.