

INFORMATION

Opening Exhibition of books, newspapers and documents in Social Sciences Library (Institute of Social Sciences Information) on Hồ Chí Minh Campaign, Sài Gòn Liberation, National reunification

On the morning of April 17th 2015, at the reading room of Social sciences Library (26 Lý Thường Kiệt, Hanoi), the Institute of Social Sciences Information held an opening ceremony of the Exhibition room “Exhibition of books, newspapers and documents in Social Sciences Library (Institute of Social Sciences Information) on Hồ Chí Minh Campaign, Sài Gòn Liberation, National reunification”. The exhibition is an essential activity of the Social sciences library to remember important dates of Vietnam in 2015. This activity is also in response to Vietnam Book Day on April 21st and World Book Day on April 23rd.

With nearly 600 books in Vietnamese, English and French, over 100 magazines and newspapers in Vietnamese, about 30 photos and 2 maps selected, the exhibition provided a multi-dimensional view and valuable information for visitors about the historical meaning and role of the great 1975 Spring victory of Vietnam. This

clearly showed the ingenious leadership of Vietnam Communist Party, Vietnam Government and Vietnam People's Army in the period of Resistance War against America in general and Hồ Chí Minh campaign in particular, especially the launch of the People's war, combining all fronts military, diplomacy, politics, culture, etc.; the spirit, the sense of uprightness and the noble sacrifice of the whole nation for the reunification of the country and the independence and freedom of the nation; the local and international scientific evaluation from different angles on the meaning of the Great victory of 1975 Spring, which announced the end of neocolonialism over the world,...

The exhibition opened from April 17th to May 17th 2015 from Monday to Saturday, at Social Sciences Library, 26 Lý Thường Kiệt, Hanoi.

LINH CHI

Nationwide Linguistics Conference 2015

On April 17th 2015, in Hồ Chí Minh city Vietnam Linguistic Association in cooperation with Saigon University held *Nationwide Linguistics Conference 2015*. Assoc. Prof. and Dr. Nguyễn Thế Kỳ - Vice Chairman of

the Central Committee for Propaganda and Education, Vice Chairman of the Central Council for Theory and Criticism on Literature and Arts attended and gave a speech.

In 1996, Vietnam Linguistics Association started an annual linguistics conference named *Youth Linguistics*. In the 15th conference (2011), the name *Youth Linguistics* was changed to *National Linguistics* and held every two years. *National Linguistics* Conference is a scientific forum to gather, motivate and attract linguists from all areas to publish their research results. *National Linguistics* Conference 2015 is the 18th conference which attracted the attention of plenty of scholars with total presentations of 299. This is the linguistic conference with the largest number of participants and presentations so far.

The Conference focused on 5 major areas corresponding to 5 committees:

Sub-committee 1: Linguistics and Vietnamese language with 83 presentations, of which the most noticeable is: Vietnamese language in the context of reunification, innovation and integration; Oriental studies and some changes in Vietnamese morphology; Some experiences in Hồ Chí Minh's approach to linguistics; Historical phonological changes in coining Vietnamese words; Further discussions about toponymy in

Vietnam; A contribution to develop a policy to support Vietnamese language education as a native language; Educational linguistics and standard language; ...

Sub-committee 2: Native language and Foreign language with 52 presentations, of which some should be mentioned: Application of English semantic mapping in learning and teaching English for Vietnamese speakers; Foreign language studies; Some opinions on methods of teaching Vietnamese as a foreign language in the post-method era; Scope of using English in current Vietnamese newspapers; A network to develop intercultural communicative competence in Pacific Asia; etc.

Sub-committee 3: Languages and Culture with 30 presentations, such as: About characteristics and cultural-linguistic values of Nghệ Tĩnh ví-giặm folksongs, conservation and promotion of those values in modern times; Some features of online language of teenagers nowadays (Vietnam and China cases); Some uses of good words for communicating in Chinese; Culture as a standard in learning Vietnamese;...

Sub-committee 4: Languages and Literature with 82 presentations: The beauty of Vietnamese language in Quảng Ngãi folksongs; Learning about ancient traces of Vietnamese rhythm

and non Sino-Vietnamese sounds in Nôm character story "Hoa tiên nhuận chính"; Phan Huyền Thư and Vi Thùy Linh's poetic language; Colloquial language in current Vietnamese prose; Romantics in language of Thái ethnic group's narrative poetry in Vietnam;...

Sub-committee 5: Dialect and Ethnic minorities' language with 52 presentations, including: Professional jargon - Encyclopedic knowledge of folk; Pun in Nghệ Tĩnh parallel sentences; Initially learning about the gradual loss of Dao ethnic group's language; Artistic role of local language in folk poetry of the South of Vietnam;...

Under the spirit to integrate and develop Vietnamese, in addition to the presentations at the Conference focusing on general issues, there are some presentations deeply considering new issues, affirming the role of Vietnamese language in the general development of the society, being able to convey Vietnamese culture and ideology in the period of industrialization and modernization of the country.

HOÀI PHÚC

International conference: Thoughts of East Asian countries in 19th century

On the morning of April 22nd 2015, in Hanoi, Institute of Social sciences

Information (Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences) in collaboration with Research team of project "Vietnam's philosophical thought in the early 19th century" held an International conference "Thoughts of East Asian countries in 19th century". Attending the Conference were scientists from Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, National Foundation for Science and Technology Development, Hồ Chí Minh National Academy of Politics and Public Administration and scientists from Korea.

The goal of the Conference was to re-evaluate ideological values of East Asian countries in the 19th century; the role, influence of and issues posed by this ideology on the development of each country and the whole region in the 19th century and later period. The organizer received 14 papers, of which 3 papers by Korean scholars, 11 papers by Vietnamese researchers.

At the Conference, the participants listened to and discussed 6 presentations, including: "Researching Korean Confucianism - Situation and problem - Focusing on ecological discussion about Korean Confucianism in the 16th - 19th century period" (Prof, Kim Sea Jeong); "Some changes in Japanese Buddhism since Meiji Restoration (1868 - 1912)" (PhD candidate Trần Thị Thúy Ngọc); "Solidarity and division in Korean

society in the 19th century” (Kim Seong Beom, PhD); “Some characteristics in Vietnam's philosophical thought in the 19th century” (Assoc. Prof. Lê Thị Lan, PhD); “Situation of collecting and studying ancient texts of the Republic of Korea” (Jung Su Hwan, PhD); and “Influence of Confucianism on diplomatic and military strategies in the past and their meaning to the current situation” (Prof. Đỗ Lan Hiên, PhD).

The Conference agreed that the world has been in the 21st century for almost 2 decades with many changes, technology revolution and globalization, which have created a totally new appearance for the world development. Human civilization has had great breakthrough in comparison with the previous centuries; however, there are still problems caused by conflicts, societies, religions, nations, environment,... just like over one century ago when the Western capitalist countries invaded the Orient for colonies, for market to consume their products and sources to provide materials and fuel.

East Asian countries under the influence of Confucianism have had quite similar development stages. The comparison of movement and development of ideology in these countries in the 19th century is very interesting, which brings about a common awareness that valuable for the study of ideological

history in each country and in the whole region. At the same time, the comparison of academic background and ideology of East Asian countries in this period provides scholars from each country with lessons and recommendations for a better insight into the development and movement of their countries as well as an identification of more effective research trends in modern ideology.

The presentations addressed at the Conference not only brought about a more comprehensive, diverse, and persuasive understanding of general and specific ideological issues East Asian countries experienced in the 19th century, but also produced meaningful lessons and recommendations for the perception of the movement and development of modern ideology in each country in the exchange and connectivity under the context of common historical movement and development, especially in the process of globalization and integration at present.

HÀ LINH

Scientific conference: Humanistic thought of Hồ Chí Minh

On May 12th 2015, in Hanoi, Relic of President Hồ Chí Minh at the Presidential Palace in collaboration with Academy of Journalism and Communications held a Scientific

conference with the title: “Humanistic thought of Hồ Chí Minh”. The Conference was held to celebrate President Hồ Chí Minh’s 125th birthday.

Attending the Conference were delegates representing leaders of departments, sectors from the central bodies as well as scientists, lecturers, students from the two co-organizers and research institutions, universities,... in Vietnam.

The organizer received more than 40 papers and plenty of opinions at the Conference.

The participants agreed that *as the product of good values of Vietnam traditional culture, world culture quintessence, creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism in the particular context of Vietnam, Hồ Chí Minh's thought was formed, developed and shone with the course of Vietnam revolution and left long-term values to the theory treasure of Vietnam and the word revolution.*

His thought as well as practical activities shining humanistic spirit aimed at liberating people, by people and for people. It contained a lot of values that human kind is currently targeting.

At the conference, the scientists and researchers paid attention to make clear Hồ Chí Minh’s core arguments and thoughts which contained

humanistic values, develop and at the same time find out their great meaning to Vietnam and the world’s revolution,

The presentations analysed and pointed out the meaning of “democracy,” and how to apply and practise democracy in Hồ Chí Minh's concept, the necessity of promoting democracy in the course of innovating the country at present. By researching theory and practice, the participants pointed out specific interpretations of humanity as well as the applications of humanity in Hồ Chí Minh’s thought in reasoning and in social life of all areas like culture, economics, educations, environment, ...

In addition, arguments and analyses which affirmed the importance of continuing Hồ Chí Minh's humanistic thought at the current period were presented, especially in the period when the country is integrating, cultural and social values are influenced and there are emergence of negatives in society ... humanistic values and humanism in Hồ Chí Minh’s thought should be further strengthened.

HÀ LINH

Scientific dialogue “The EU’s Practical Approach to ASEAN: A Roadmap for a Strategic Alliance”

On May 28th 2015, in Hanoi, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences in

cooperation with the Project EU Public Diplomacy and Outreach in Vietnam held the Seminar dialogue “The EU’s Practical Approach to ASEAN: A Roadmap for a Strategic Alliance”. The Seminar attracted the participation of a large number of scientists from research institutions, representatives from the EU Delegation in Vietnam, the diplomatic staff of Embassy of Britain, Embassy of Poland, Embassy of Germany, Embassy of France in Vietnam as well as press agencies.

Close cooperation between countries are becoming increasingly important in today's world, when challenges that we face are growing at the regional and global level. In this aspect, the EU - as a successful integration region - is a partner who supports ASEAN in a natural way. The Seminar was organized for the purpose of exchanging, discussing, making contribution to promote their cooperation in order to strengthen the link between the two regions EU and ASEAN, making efforts to upgrade strategic partnership relations.

The participants said that with features of being a market with over 600 million people, locating in a strategic position between two oceans, being the gateway between two continents and

the world, ASEAN has a special role in balancing the world power as well as strengthening cooperation of world powers, including the EU. The year 2015 marked an important milestone in the history of ASEAN, with the formation of the ASEAN Community based on three fields: economics, politics - security, socio-culture.

The EU is the largest economy in the world, accounting for nearly one fifth of global trade. The EU is also a particularly important partner of ASEAN. Bilateral trade EU - ASEAN increased by an average of 7% per year over the period 1993-2013. EU is the second largest trading partner of ASEAN, the biggest foreign direct investor in ASEAN and also the biggest sponsor to ASEAN in recent years. The partnership between the EU and ASEAN has been upgraded to a new level since 2012 through a series of dialogues, initiatives and cooperation. Vietnam did make good use of the benefits of the multilateral framework for dialogues between ASEAN and the EU, took ASEAN as a pillar of its foreign policy. Review of the policy of EU and ASEAN (of which Vietnam is a member) brought about practical meanings in the current period.

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