

INFORMATION

National Scientific Seminar on “Huỳnh Thúc Kháng with Vietnam revolution and his Quảng Nam Homeland”

Recently, in Hanoi, the Hồ Chí Minh National Academy of Politics, the Central Propaganda and Instruction Department of the Party and Quảng Nam Provincial Party Committee jointly organized a national scientific seminar on the topic: “Huỳnh Thúc Kháng with the Vietnam revolution and his Quảng Nam homeland”. The seminar was organized to celebrate the 140th anniversary of the birthday of Huỳnh Thúc Kháng - a famous patriot, an excellent cultural activist, exemplary leader, close coworker of President Hồ Chí Minh, eminent son of the Vietnamese people and of his Quảng Nam homeland.

In attending the seminar there were leading representatives of the diverse central departments, ministries and agencies, of Quảng Nam Province, of many localities, and numerous scientists, leading researchers of the country and representatives of Huỳnh Thúc Kháng’s family.

At the seminar, researchers and scientists analyzed deeply, identifying the factors such as homeland, family, nation, age and personal qualities which caused profound impacts on shaping of the personality, the person, the path and will of saving the nation and Huỳnh Thúc Kháng’s life. The reports of seminar confirmed: Huỳnh Thúc Kháng is the fervent patriot. He devoted his entire life to the struggle for national independence. The leading talent of Huỳnh Thúc Kháng was demonstrated thoroughly since his

joining in Duy Tân movement leadership, in the Central Vietnam Representative House, and notably in Revolutionary Government, assuming the Acting President of Vietnam during the time when President Hồ Chí Minh went on mission to France.

The life of Mr. Huỳnh Thúc Kháng is a shining example of true patriotism, put the interests of the nation above all, and is the symbol of national unity. He didn’t wish the high-ranking position, benefit, kept all life striving only for people’s freedom and nation’s independence. His outstanding contribution to the country shows mainly in the time he served as Acting Chairman of the Vietnam Government (Acting Vietnam’s President) when President Hồ Chí Minh visited France. Implementing the motto “taking static principles to respond to variables”, Acting President Huỳnh Thúc Kháng managed the Government to focus on the supreme tasks of the nation, ingeniously and proactively managed the internal and external relations, actively prepared powers and forces of the entire people to respond to the French colonists conspiracy to expand invasion ; Mr. Huỳnh Thúc Kháng was also a typical example of the unity policy of the Central Party Committee and of President Hồ Chí Minh. He actively participated in lobbying for establishing the National Union of Vietnam (25th September 1946), in order to unite and gather those persons and patriotic organizations which did not have chance to join in the League for the Independence of Vietnam (Việt Minh). Under the

leadership of Chairman Huỳnh Thúc Kháng, the National Union of Vietnam carried out the outstanding role in solidarity, assembling the patriotic individuals and organizations to join in the defence of the independence, sovereignty, national reunification, freedom and well-being of the entire people. Mr. Huỳnh Thúc Kháng also was an excellent cultural activist, demonstrated in various fields of literature, journalism, education...; he is a pure, shining and lofty example, giving lifelong devotion to the revolutionary cause of the nation, to people's happiness.

HÀ LINH

International Seminar on “the Court Cultural Heritage of Nguyễn Dynasty - Research, Conservation and Promotion of the Values”

On the date of 16th September 2016, in Huế city, the Ancient Huế Heritage Conservation Centre organized the international seminar on “the Court Cultural Heritage of Nguyễn Dynasty - Research, Conservation and Promotion of the Values”. In attending the seminar there were administrators of the Cultural Heritage Department, the Thừa Thiên - Huế Provincial People's Committee and representatives of various agencies and departments of Thừa Thiên Huế province and scientists of the country and from abroad.

The reports presented at the seminar highly appreciated the size, stature and important values of the court cultural heritage from the Nguyễn Dynasty, and highly appreciated the results of research, conservation and promotion of the heritage values over recent years. Besides,

some reports analyzed deeply the shortcomings in some areas of the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage values, and then made out scientific recommendations, practical solutions to overcome in the forthcoming time and in the future.

The workshop agreed that in the world it is rarely seen 5 noble titles that were glorified by UNESCO as in Huế of Vietnam: Complex of Ancient Capital of Huế Monuments recognized as a World Cultural Heritage in 1993, Vietnamese Court Music of Huế (Nhã Nhạc) as a masterpiece of intangible and unwritten cultural heritage of humanity recognized in 2003 (now known as the representative intangible cultural heritage of humanity) and 3 World Documentary Heritages in the Asia - Pacific region including the Nguyễn Dynasty Woodblocks recognized in 2009, the Imperial Records of Nguyễn Dynasty recognized in 2014, and the Poetical and Literary Works on Huế Court Architecture recognized in 2016. This is a massive and invaluable treasure of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, encompassing global outstanding values of culture, history, geography, ideology, politics, military, diplomacy, legislation, philosophy, education and arts... under the Nguyễn dynasty.

Huế often strives to establish and maintain the harmony and active balance between conservation and sustainable development in the spirit of the UNESCO Convention.

It has effectively implemented the relatively comprehensive work to preserve the Huế Citadel Heritage Complex in the direction: consensus on the state management of heritage sites; conservation

planning; planning management of the heritage complex and the projects of conservation and promotion of cultural tangible and intangible heritages. Beside the problem of continuing to protect and promote effectively the court cultural heritage treasure, the Seminar suggested that Hué should continue to select, research and establish scientific dossiers to propose many other notable heritages to be recognized as national and world cultural heritages.

During the seminar process, several accompanied activities were organized including: the exhibition on “The official names and capitals of the nation through historical periods (from nation establishment to 1945)”; the exhibition on “A destination - Heritage Year” and the inauguration of restored monuments conservation Trieu Ancestor Temple Group.

MINH MINH

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PROF. ACAD. Dr. Sc. PHẠM MINH HẠC (2015), **Understanding the Values of Vietnamese Nation by Psychology and Pedagogy**, National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 372 p.

In recent years, the value system is considered to be part of the “soft strength”, “soft power” in the development process of the country. Therefore, values studies are going into the life and existence of society in Vietnam more and more deeply and practically. To build a better society and ensure social security, it is necessary to research, teach and disseminate a proper, trendy *conception of value*, in order to motivate people, promote social progress and improve strength and position of nation. The book is a useful document, contributes to the study of national psychology in general, the psychology of value and education of value in particular, helping each Vietnamese could turn the national value system into individual values, contributing to the cause of

national industrialization and modernization of the country today.

With 7 chapters referring to the concept of value, to history of value conception, to human value, national value of Vietnam, social value in the agricultural society, values in industrial civilization, and to personal values, the contents of the book have clarified some theoretical issues, reviewed the history of scientific values, related theories to practices through a number of surveys, and initially learnt about the values of humanity, the national values of Vietnam in the history of building and defending the country, as well as in the face of requirements of the industrial, modernized and international integration age. Besides, the book proposed solutions in order to improve the orientation for national value system of Vietnamese at the request of a modern industrial society; to focus on the formation, development, promotion of the personal values in the young people, thereby looking forward to contribute to the ethics, culturology, and to rectify, build and promote the moral and social values.

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