

## SUMMARY

**Nguyen Xuan Hong. *Indigenous knowledge and shifting cultivation amongst ethnic groups at the Hong Ha commune, A Luoi district, Thu Thien Hue province.*** The two ethnic minorities Co tu and Ta oi have long been living at Hong Ha. Over the course of history they have mainly lived through shifting cultivation. As such, they have gained a lot of knowledge relating to production - including expertise in land selection, climate-forecasting, rotation, planting, tending and harvesting of crops. Such experiences can be transferred to modern forest and orchard development on sloping lands.

**Pham Hiep. *Issue on development of traditional vocational villages in Hai Duong province.*** There are about 42 vocational villages specialized in production of labor tools, consumer goods and raw materials for industry and food processing in Hai Duong province. Fifty three percent of households, who represent 55% of labor force in the province, have been involved in these activities. The householders have been able to improve their lives within the changing socio-economic structure in rural areas, as well as maintain traditional cultural factors. However, production scale in these villages is still modest with backward technology. The author suggests that in order to develop vocational villages in the future, the State and Hai Duong province should improve tax, credit, and market policies.

**Nguyen Van Chinh - Hoang Luong. *Overview on research of mountainous peoples development and training of ethnic cadres.*** This article provides an overview of domestic and international mountainous development and ethnic cadres' training in Vietnam. International documents mainly focus on the Vietnamese State policies on ethnic minorities, reflecting diversified development in mountainous areas and a top down approach by development programs. The domestic documents show the limitations with regard to training ethnic cadres, focusing on policy examples and issues of feasibility.

**Tran Binh. *Planting by Co Lao people at Tung San commune, Hoang Su Phi district, Ha Giang province.*** Co Lao people at Tung San commune have a long tradition of farming on terraced fields for water rice cultivation, as well as for cash vegetable crops such as maize, taro, and beans. Techniques in land tilling, irrigation, fertilizing, tending plants, and seed selection have been developed in this traditional form of agriculture. Seeds selection has been used especially for high yield rice and maize, also the Co Lao people have grown some of their plants as a commodity within the market economy. In order to maintain the Co Lao people's planting, the state needs to provide them with funds, new seeds and other agricultural investments.

**Phan Chi Thanh. *Nature of ancestry structure of Vietnamese communal life in the Northern Delta.*** Ancestry is social structure formulated on the basis of consanguinity. At present, the ancestry of the Vietnamese in Northern Delta is still closely based around the principle of exogamy. There are also some common activities concerning marriages, funerals and the most important event: common ancestors' death anniversary.

**Hoang Bao. *The boats of people living on the Perfume river: forms and structure.*** Some people have lived on boats concentrated in villages on the Perfume river of Thua Thien Hue province. This article describes the structure of the boats and the impact on the river. Local raw materials such as timber, bamboo and paint have been used to produce boats suitable to the climatic conditions and the lives of the people. The people relationship to the river over many generations has contributed to the development of practices that adapt the nature on the Perfume River.

**Dang Nghiem Van. *Some comments on ethnic classification at Tra My district, Quang Nam province.*** The mountainous district of Tra My of Quang Nam province is the home of 4 ethnic groups of the Mon Khmer that is the Co, the Ca dong, the Xo dang, the Ba noong. Due to the dangerous topography and the effect of war, these ethnic groups have been divided into different localities whereby their ethnic classification has met with a lot of difficulties and controversial arguments.

**Nguyen Van Can. *Mid-Autumn festival in China.*** The Mid Autumn festival is the second most important festival within the year after the Lunar New Year for the Chinese people. During this festival, people divide the Mid Autumn moon cake so as to enjoy prosperity and happiness - a tradition of Moon watching. These traditions have been closely connected with the mystery of religions.

**Nguyen Thi Que Loan. *Wedding ceremony of Dao Lo Gang people (Ba Nhat hamlet, Phu Luong commune, Vo Nhai district, Thai Nguyen province).*** This article describes the wedding process of the Dao Lo Gang people at Ba Nhat hamlet. According to local people's traditions, wedding ceremonies must go through the following steps: ceremony on age matching of a couple; announcement of results on age comparison; a demand put to the girl's family for gifts; the marriage ceremony; newly-weds' first visit to the bride's family. In these ceremonies, there are many taboos and religious activities.