

*BOOKS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES LIBRARY REVIEW*

**TRẦN MINH TRUỞNG. Hồ Chí Minh's viewpoints and principles of conduct in international relations and the Party's application in the new situation.** H.: National political Publishing House, 2014, 212 pages, Vb 51622.

Right after seizing the power, Hồ Chí Minh, in the position of the highest leader of the Party and the State, directed the diplomatic policies of the State, drew up the diplomatic policies of the State to gradually fortify and extend international relationships, enhancing the position and power of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. He also brought out principles of conduct in international relations to assert the national sovereignty and equal rights among various nations in the principle of mutual respect and mutual benefits.

Despite unpredictable complex changes in many aspects worldwide, primary issues in the international relationship including territorial rights, border, sea and island, particularly, the settlement of conflicts and dispute among nations must be in compliance with Hồ Chí Minh's principles of conduct in international relations.

The book includes 2 chapters:

Chapter 1 clarifies Hồ Chí Minh's principles of conduct in international relations

Chapter 2 analyzes the application of Hồ Chí Minh's principles of conduct in international relations in the new situation.

*LÊ HỮU*

**NGUYỄN VĂN DÂN. Geopolitics in the national development strategies and policies.** H.: National political Publishing House, 2014, 311 pages, Vb 51390.

The term geopolitics appearing in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century means the art or method of using political power or influence in a certain territory. In the international history, theories of geopolitics have significant impacts on the home affair and foreign relationship policies of a nation. Geopolitics in Vietnam has not been, in fact, considered a science so has not been properly studied.

This four-chapter book will systematize perspectives and theories of geopolitics as well as clarify the scientific position and nature of geopolitics in order to bring out a proper viewpoint on this field. At the first place, chapter 1 and 2 present

definitions on geopolitics, political geography, strategic geography, etc. along with generalize some geopolitics theory and practice trends worldwide. Subsequently, chapter 3 analyzes political viewpoints in the national development strategies and policies of some major nations and regions such as the USA, Russia, EU, China, Japan and India. Chapter 4 clarifies viewpoints on the role of geopolitics in the national development strategies and policies of Vietnam and systemizes some relevant experiences applicable in Vietnam.

#### HOÀI PHÚC

NGUYỄN THÁI ANH - QUỐC DŨNG (select, edit). **Viet Nam's justice on the rights towards Hoang Sa and Truong Sa**. H.: Literature Publishing House, 2014, 279 pages, Vb 51637.

Among a wide range of books, this book aims to demonstrate the determination, consistency and unanimity of the entire Party, army and people of Vietnam who share the same will of making no concession to the invasion of foreign nations; as well as nurturing, educating and inspiring the patriotic tradition of the whole nation and further defining the role and responsibilities of each citizen for the fate of the nation; the determination to fight for the national independence and

territorial integrity "Sovereignty over the land and island is sacred and inviolable".

The book summarizes opinions by international friends and peace lovers worldwide to criticize the provocative activity of China to unilaterally and illegally placing the drilling platform HD981, infringing Vietnam's sky and sea by a wide range of military vessels and flights; directly threatening the marine and political safety as well as the regional order of Vietnam and nations having relevant rights (part I). Simultaneously, the book presents international legal basis to help Vietnam fight for the sea and island sovereignty (part II).

#### HÀ LINH

ĐINH XUÂN DŨNG (chief editor). **Culture in the development strategies of Vietnam**. H.: National political Publishing House, 2014, 287 pages, Vb 51393.

Culture in the development strategy of Vietnam is a new theory that needs studying and dealing. Rather than focusing on specific aspects of culture history, culture types or studying and evaluating the status of culture and specific aspects of culture, this book studies culture at the general and theoretical level based on the value system and the dialectical and rich relationship of culture with other

aspect of the society to generate an important internal power for the development, accordingly, regarding culture as a crucial element in the general development strategy of the nation. These are major contents presented in part 4 of the book.

Part 1: Regard culture as a value system; position and role of culture in the development strategy of Vietnam.

Part 2: Dialectical relationship between culture and primary elements of the social life – internal resources and power of the sustainable development.

Part 3: Major mission of culture in the development strategy: Summarize and develop the general value system of Vietnamese in the industrialization and modernization.

Part 4: Put an effort of culture development to create motivation for the national development in the new era.

*HUỆ NGUYỄN*

TRƯỜNG HỒNG QUANG.  
**Homosexuals, bisexuals and transgenders in Vietnam and the innovation of the legal system.** H.: National political Publishing House, 2014, 299 pages, Vb 51631.

The modern world recognizes new concepts of gender, gender equality, marriage and family. Furthermore, bisexuality and transexualism are also

natural sexual orientation and identity of the people (minority) along with heterosexual tendency (majority). Rights of homosexual, bisexual and transgender people are rights of vulnerable people. It takes long time to recognize and protect rights of homosexual, bisexual and transgender people that involves the political, cultural and social arguments. Basically, Vietnamese laws protect most rights of this vulnerable people. Other rights are put under consideration while there are various opinions on the recognition of such rights as marriage, recognition of the partnership of bisexual people, operation to change the gender or children adoption.

The book provides readers with general knowledge about the community of homosexual, bisexual, transgender people and their demands as well as suggest deeper legal discussions about this issue in the time to come. The book is comprised of 3 chapters:

Chapter 1: General issues of homosexuality, bisexuality and transgenderism.

Chapter 2: International laws and those of some nations and territories about homosexuality, bisexuality and transgenderism.

Chapter 3: Community of homosexual, bisexual and transgender people in the

social and legal life in Vietnam and some recommendations.

### HOÀI PHÚC

NGUYỄN VĂN TOÀN. **Settled agriculture and socio-economic changes of Khmú and H'mông.** H.: World, 2014, 319 pages, Vb 51634.

Study in the book is based on two traditional nomadic farming of H'mông and Khmú in Vietnam. Collected information about these two models and the settled agriculture process of these two communities is analyzed and compared in terms of diachronism and synchronism with a focus on the historic comparison of traditional and modern (diachronic) issues of each people through secondary sources, reference materials, stories and retrospective documents and synchronic comparison of study contents in Khmú and H'mông at study area and other areas in during the settled agriculture period.

6 chapters of the book focus on:

- Making a general evaluation of settled agriculture process and policies in Vietnam and the world; accordingly, to present some theoretical issues on nomadic farming and settled agriculture policies.
- Analyzing settled agriculture policies of the Party, State and the implementation since 1968.

- Analyzing, evaluating features of culture change and adaption of Khmú and H'mông during the change into the life style of settled agriculture and practical implications for the development policies of ethnic minority.

### TRẦN AN

PHONG LÊ. **Through a hundred years...about the golden generation in the modern literature of Vietnam.** H.: Literature Publishing House, 2014, 319 pages, Vb 51638.

The book introduces 2 writers born in the period between the last decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century including Tân Đà, Ngô Tất Tố and Hoàng Ngọc Phách to the 1920s including Tố Hữu, Chế Lan Viên and Tô Hoài. Introduced authors are called “golden generation” by the writer of this book as they are first people shaping and completing the modern look of the national literature and learning with the focused and outstanding presentation in the 1930-1945 period.

The book presents the deep understanding about major works and writers of Vietnamese modern literature as well as helps readers recognize the important role of that generation in bringing splendid era to Vietnamese literature. Articles in the book appreciates the beauty of works and

career of various writers, poets and scholars such as Nguyễn Công Hoan with a powerful literature career, Thạch Lam with romantic and realistic works, Nguyễn Tuân with the ability to approach beauty and reality, Ngô Tất Tố with the modernism of a Confucian, etc.

Moreover, the writer also appreciates the merits of introduced authors to highlight history of a literature period in Vietnam. Upon writing about Tản Đà, the writer puts an emphasis on the feature of “ego” and the individualism of the author of *Thề non nước* to regard Tản Đà as a pioneer in literature: “Tản Đà does not either write revolutionary poems or involve in revolution; however, his poems meet the spiritual and emotional demands of the people”. Writing about Hoàng Ngọc Phách, the writer puts a focus on his role in founding a new novel and romantic movement. Regarding the “king of love poems” Xuân Diệu, the writer evaluates him to be deserved for “being the person extending and enriching the heritage, to make it become heritage”.

KHÁNH VÂN

PROF. DR. HOÀNG NAM. **Vietnam's cultural anthropology: Premise and approaches.** H.: Social Science Publishing House, 2014, 415 pages, Vb 51612.

The book includes 7 chapters:

Chapter 1 looks at basic concepts of cultural anthropology.

Chapter 2 presents natural and social premises of cultural anthropology with the emphasis on the direct historic impacts of these premises on the formation and development of Vietnam cultural anthropology.

Chapter 3-5 presents three approaches to Vietnamese cultural anthropology including natural geology – *cultural geography*; humanism history – *historic culture* and national language – *national linguistics*.

Chapter 6 and 7 analyze and study anthropology in terms of changes, causes and tendencies; preservation, promotion and development.

HÀ AN

HOÀNG KHẮC NAM. **Some theoretical issues of international relation in the perspectives of history.** H.: National political Publishing House, 2014, 527 pages, Vb 51629.

In an era of globalization and international integration, international relation plays an important role in promoting the cooperation and settlement of international various complex issues among international relation objects worldwide.

The book focuses on the discussion about theories of international relationship, identifying trends of international relationship, studying conditions governing the interaction among various objects along with predicting our behaviors and reactions in the international relationship and so on.

The author also analyzes some basic theoretical issues on the international system such as awareness about

international system, factors of the international system, definition of international system as well as presents definitions of power, power theory.

Moreover, the author also analyzes some new theories and concepts of green politics, theory of dependence, zone definition by sharp arguments that can be used as a suggestion for readers to think about continuous changes of the current global world.

*HUỆ NGUYỄN*

---

*(continue to page 54)*

At the Seminar, participants exchanged views that EU could make useful contributions without imposing their model for ASEAN by taking in strategic issues on the agenda when working with stakeholders. EU focused their supporting proposals on some areas of strengths and prestige, which had been confirmed; made a difference in the fields of EU strengths such as security reform, humanitarian aid, disaster relief, peace-building and conflict prevention. To maintain the

driving force, EU strengthened the commitment and dialogues with diversity and depth to ensure that these measures created a real impact in practice. At the same time, the participants also discussed the issue of cooperation mechanisms of the two areas based on three core factors in order to create a firm bilateral relation, as a basis for making decisions related to the implementation of inter-regional objectives.

*HUỆ NGUYỄN*