

What Was Ho Chi Minh Political Economic Philosophy



What Was Ho Chi Minh's Political/Economic Philosophy?

Introduction:

Ho Chi Minh, the iconic figure of Vietnamese independence, remains a complex and often misunderstood historical figure. His legacy is interwoven with revolutionary fervor, unwavering nationalism, and a pragmatic approach to achieving his goals. This post delves into the intricacies of Ho Chi Minh's political and economic philosophy, exploring its evolution, influences, and lasting impact on Vietnam. We'll unravel the layers of his ideology, examining its communist underpinnings, its adaptation to the Vietnamese context, and the significant deviations from orthodox Marxist-Leninist principles. Prepare to gain a deeper understanding of the man who shaped modern Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh's Early Influences and the Path to Nationalism

Ho Chi Minh's political philosophy wasn't born in a vacuum. His early life, marked by exposure to both French colonialism and the burgeoning global socialist movement, profoundly shaped his worldview. He witnessed firsthand the injustices inflicted by French rule, fueling his fervent nationalism.

The Seeds of Nationalism: Exposure to the brutal realities of French colonialism in Vietnam ignited a fire within Ho Chi Minh, driving him towards independence. This experience provided the foundational bedrock for his later political actions. He saw the exploitative nature of colonial rule and the desperate need for self-determination.

Exposure to Marxism and Leninism: Ho Chi Minh's journey wasn't solely defined by nationalism. He was deeply influenced by Marxist-Leninist ideologies, seeing them as a potential tool to achieve his nationalist goals. He understood the appeal of communist promises of equality and social justice, recognizing their power to mobilize the masses against colonial oppression. However, it's crucial to note that his adoption of communism was largely instrumental, prioritizing Vietnamese independence above rigid adherence to Soviet doctrine.

The Synthesis: Nationalism and Communism in Ho Chi Minh's Thought

Ho Chi Minh masterfully blended his fervent Vietnamese nationalism with communist ideology. This wasn't a simple adoption; it was a calculated synthesis tailored to the specific conditions of Vietnam. He didn't prioritize international communist revolution above Vietnamese liberation. Instead, he used communist ideology as a practical tool to achieve his primary goal: independence.

Prioritizing National Liberation: His unwavering commitment to national liberation consistently took precedence over strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy. He adapted communist principles to fit the unique circumstances of Vietnam, demonstrating remarkable pragmatism.

The Role of the Viet Minh: The Viet Minh, the national independence movement he led, became a testament to this synthesis. It united diverse groups under the banner of independence, transcending class divisions to some extent, showcasing the adaptability of his approach.

Ho Chi Minh's Economic Philosophy: A Blend of Socialism and Pragmatism

Ho Chi Minh's economic philosophy reflected a similar blend of socialist ideals and practical considerations. While aiming for a socialist economy, he recognized the need for gradual implementation and pragmatic adaptations.

Land Reform and Collectivization: Land reform, aimed at redistributing land from landlords to peasants, was a central element of his economic policy. However, the implementation of collectivization was a more gradual and less forcefully imposed process compared to the Soviet model. He acknowledged the need for a balance between socialist ideals and the realities of Vietnamese agriculture.

State Control and Private Enterprise: His economic strategy involved a degree of state control over key industries, but it wasn't a completely centrally planned economy. He allowed for a degree of private enterprise, particularly in agriculture, recognizing the importance of incentives and efficiency. This pragmatic approach allowed for a more flexible economic system, adapting to the specific needs of Vietnam.

The Lasting Impact and Deviations from Orthodox Marxism-Leninism

Ho Chi Minh's legacy is marked by both his successes and the complexities of his political and economic approach. While he achieved national independence, his path deviated significantly from strict Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

Nationalism Over International Revolution: Ho Chi Minh's primary focus remained on Vietnamese national liberation, even if it meant diverging from the Soviet Union's push for global communist revolution. His ideology was fundamentally nationalistic, using communism as a means to an end.

Adaptation and Pragmatism: His adaptability and willingness to modify his approach based on circumstances set him apart from more rigid communist leaders. He prioritized practical solutions over dogmatic adherence to ideology.

Conclusion:

Ho Chi Minh's political and economic philosophy represents a unique synthesis of nationalism and communism, adapted to the specific context of Vietnam. His unwavering commitment to national independence, coupled with his pragmatic approach to implementing socialist ideals, shaped the course of Vietnamese history. While his methods were sometimes controversial, his enduring legacy lies in the successful liberation of Vietnam from colonial rule and the creation of a unified, independent nation.

FAQs:

1. Was Ho Chi Minh a true Marxist-Leninist? No, Ho Chi Minh adapted Marxist-Leninist principles to fit his primary goal of Vietnamese independence, prioritizing nationalism over strict adherence to

Soviet doctrine.

2. How did Ho Chi Minh's economic policies impact Vietnam's development? His land reforms benefited peasants, but the collectivization process was more gradual and less forceful than in other communist states, impacting the overall pace of economic development.

3. What was the role of the Viet Minh in Ho Chi Minh's success? The Viet Minh provided a crucial organizational structure and mobilized broad support for his nationalist cause, uniting diverse groups under a common goal.

4. How did Ho Chi Minh's philosophy differ from Mao Zedong's? While both were communist leaders, Ho Chi Minh placed a greater emphasis on national liberation and adapted his approach more pragmatically to the specific circumstances of Vietnam, unlike Mao's more revolutionary approach.

5. What is the lasting impact of Ho Chi Minh's legacy on Vietnam today? Ho Chi Minh remains a pivotal figure in Vietnamese history, symbolizing national independence and shaping the country's political and ideological landscape even today, despite ongoing debates about his policies.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: *Ho Chi Minh* Pierre Brocheux, 2007-03-12 A fascinating biography of the Vietnamese icon Ho Chi Minh.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: *To Build as Well as Destroy* Andrew J. Gawthorpe, 2018-12-15 For years, the so-called better-war school of thought has argued that the United States built a legitimate and viable non-Communist state in South Vietnam in the latter years of the Vietnam War and that it was only the military abandonment of this state that brought down the Republic of Vietnam. But Andrew J. Gawthorpe, through a detailed and incisive analysis, shows that, in fact, the United States failed in its efforts at nation building and had not established a durable state in South Vietnam. Drawing on newly opened archival collections and previously unexamined oral histories with dozens of U.S. military officers and government officials, *To Build as Well as Destroy* demonstrates that the United States never came close to achieving victory in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Gawthorpe tells a story of policy aspirations and practical failures that stretches from Washington, D.C., to the Vietnamese villages in which the United States implemented its nationbuilding strategy through the Office of Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support known as CORDS. Structural factors that could not have been overcome by the further application of military power thwarted U.S. efforts to build a viable set of non-Communist political, economic, and social institutions in South Vietnam. *To Build as Well as Destroy* provides the most comprehensive account yet of the largest and best-resourced nation-building program in U.S. history. Gawthorpe's analysis helps contemporary policy makers, diplomats, and military officers understand the reasons for this failure. At a moment in time when American strategists are grappling with military and political challenges in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria, revisiting the historical lessons of Vietnam is a worthy endeavor.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: *On Guerrilla Warfare* Mao Tse-tung, 2012-03-06 The first documented, systematic study of a truly revolutionary subject, this 1937 text remains the definitive guide to guerrilla warfare. It concisely explains unorthodox strategies that transform disadvantages into benefits.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: *Down with Colonialism!* Ho Chi Minh, 2007-11-17 Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Vietminh and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, having defeated Japanese and French colonialist became a hate figure of the USA during the Vietnam War. Anti-globalization activist Walden Bello shows why Ho Chi Minh should still be read by anti-imperialists the world over.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Ho Chi Minh William J Duiker, 2012-11-13 To grasp the complicated causes and consequences of the Vietnam War, one must understand the extraordinary life of Ho Chi Minh, the man generally recognized as the father of modern Vietnam. Duiker provides startling insights into Ho's true motivation, as well as into the Soviet and Chinese roles in the Vietnam War.

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what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Communism Emile Bertrand Ader, 1970

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what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Ho Chi Minh's Political Ideology - Historical and Era Value (Monographs) Asso.Prof. Dr Pham Ngoc Tram, 2020-10-29 "Historical experience shows that any country or nation that wants to survive, develop and steadfast with its era must have its own political ideology or must choose the appropriate ideology. At the same time, historical experience also shows that this choice is only correct, when on the one hand comes from the reality of the country, from the personality of the nation, from the earnest desire of the people, and on the other hand, must be consistent with the law of the inevitable and objective development of the society. Ho Chi Minh's political thought is the development path of the Vietnamese revolution not only in the history of national liberation, but also in the era of integration " MAIN AUTHOR: ASSO PROF.DR. PHM NGC TRÂM (Edited by Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, MBA, International University of Japan)

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Political Economy After Economics David Laibman, 2013-03-01 This re-incorporation of economics into political economy is one (small, but not insignificant) element in a larger project: to place all of the resources of present-day social-scientific research at the service of increasing democracy, in an ultimate direction toward socialism in the classic sense. An economics-enriched political economy is, above all, empowering: working people in general can calculate, build models, think theoretically, and contribute to a human-worthy future, rather than leaving all this to their betters.

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reply to common questions with uncommon answers.

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what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung Mao Tse-Tung, Mao Zedong, 2013-04-16 Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung' is a volume of selected statements taken from the speeches and writings by Mao Mao Tse-Tung, published from 1964 to 1976. It was often printed in small editions that could be easily carried and that were bound in bright red covers, which led to its western moniker of the 'Little Red Book'. It is one of the most printed books in history, and will be of considerable value to those with an interest in Mao Tse-Tung and in the history of the Communist Party of China. The chapters of this book include: 'The Communist Party', 'Classes and Class Struggle', 'Socialism and Communism', 'The Correct Handling of Contradictions Among The People', 'War and Peace', 'Imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers', 'Dare to Struggle and Dare to Win', et cetera. We are republishing this antiquarian volume now complete with a new prefatory biography of Mao Tse-Tung.

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what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Vietnam Michael Lind, 2013-07-30 Michael Lind casts new light on one of the most contentious episodes in American history in this controversial bestseller. In this groundbreaking reinterpretation of America's most disastrous and controversial war, Michael Lind demolishes enduring myths and put the Vietnam War in its proper context—as part of the global conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. Lind reveals the deep cultural divisions within the United States that made the Cold War consensus so fragile and explains how and why American public support for the war in Indochina declined. Even more stunning is his provocative argument that the United States failed in Vietnam because the military establishment did not adapt to the demands of what before 1968 had been largely a guerrilla war. In an era when the United States so often finds itself embroiled in prolonged and difficult conflicts, Lind offers a sobering cautionary tale to Americans of all political viewpoints.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: The Spy Who Loved Us Thomas A. Bass, 2009-02-10 Pham Xuan An was a brilliant journalist and an even better spy. A friend to all the legendary reporters who covered the Vietnam War, he was an invaluable source of news and a font of wisdom on all things Vietnamese. At the same time, he was a masterful double agent. An inspired shape-shifter who kept his cover in place until the day he died, Pham Xuan An ranks as one of the preeminent spies of the twentieth century. When Thomas A. Bass set out to write the story of An's remarkable career for The New Yorker, fresh revelations arrived daily during their freewheeling conversations, which began in 1992. But a good spy is always at work, and it was not until An's death in 2006 that Bass was able to lift the veil from his carefully guarded story to offer up this fascinating portrait of a hidden life. A masterful history that reads like a John le Carré thriller, The Spy Who Loved Us offers a vivid portrait of journalists and spies at war.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Ho Chi Minh's Blueprint for Revolution Virginia Morris, Clive A. Hills, 2018-09-10 When Saigon fell to North Vietnamese forces on April 30, 1975, the communist victory sent shockwaves around the world. Using ingenious strategy and tactics, Hồ Chí Minh had shown it was possible for a tiny nation to defeat a mighty Western power. The same tactics have been studied and replicated by revolutionary forces and terrorist organizations across the globe. Drawing on recently declassified documents and rare interviews with Hồ Chí Minh's strategists and operatives, this book offers fresh perspective on his blueprint and the reasons behind both the French (1945-1954) and the American (1959-1975) failures in Vietnam, concluding with an analysis of the threat this model poses today.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: The Dialogue of Cultural Traditions

William Sweet, 2008

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: *Marxism* Thomas Sowell, 1985 Sowell leads the reader through the Marxian scheme of ideas, shattering some existing interpretations of Marx which have developed through repetition rather than through scholarship.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: *Haunting Legacy* Marvin Kalb, Deborah Kalb, 2011 The United States had never lost a war [that is, until 1975, when it was forced to flee Saigon in humiliation after losing to what Lyndon Johnson called a raggedy-ass little fourth-rate country. The legacy of this first defeat has haunted every president since, especially on the decision of whether to put boots on the ground and commit troops to war. In *Haunting Legacy*, the father-daughter journalist team of Marvin Kalb and Deborah Kalb presents a compelling, accessible, and hugely important history of presidential decisionmaking on one crucial issue: in light of the Vietnam debacle, under what circumstances should the United States go to war? The sobering lesson of Vietnam is that the United States is not invincible [it can lose a war] and thus it must be more discriminating about the use of American power. Every president has faced the ghosts of Vietnam in his own way, though each has been wary of being sucked into another unpopular war. Ford (during the Mayaguez crisis) and both Bushes (Persian Gulf, Iraq, Afghanistan) deployed massive force, as if to say, Vietnam, be damned. On the other hand, Carter, Clinton, and Reagan (to the surprise of many) acted with extreme caution, mindful of the Vietnam experience. Obama has also wrestled with the Vietnam legacy, using doses of American firepower in Libya while still engaged in Iraq and Afghanistan. The authors spent five years interviewing hundreds of officials from every post war administration and conducting extensive research in presidential libraries and archives, and they've produced insight and information never before published. Equal parts taut history, revealing biography, and cautionary tale, *Haunting Legacy* is must reading for anyone trying to understand the power of the past to influence war-and-peace decisions of the present, and of the future.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: *Revolutions: a Very Short Introduction* Jack A. Goldstone, 2023 In the 20th and 21st century revolutions have become more urban, often less violent, but also more frequent and more transformative of the international order. Whether it is the revolutions against Communism in Eastern Europe and the USSR; the color revolutions across Asia, Europe and North Africa; or the religious revolutions in Iran, Afghanistan, and Syria; today's revolutions are quite different from those of the past. Modern theories of revolution have therefore replaced the older class-based theories with more varied, dynamic, and contingent models of social and political change. This new edition updates the history of revolutions, from Classical Greece and Rome to the Revolution of Dignity in the Ukraine, with attention to the changing types and outcomes of revolutionary struggles. It also presents the latest advances in the theory of revolutions, including the issues of revolutionary waves, revolutionary leadership, international influences, and the likelihood of revolutions to come. This volume provides a brief but comprehensive introduction to the nature of revolutions and their role in global history--

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: *Asian Socialism & Legal Change* John Gillespie, Pip Nicholson, 2005-08-01 The immense process of economic and social transformation currently underway in China and Vietnam is well known and extensively documented. However, less attention has been devoted to the process of Chinese and Vietnamese legal change which is nonetheless critical for the future politics, society and economy of these two countries. In a unique comparative approach that brings together indigenous and international experts, *Asian Socialism and Legal Change* analyzes recent developments in the legal sphere in China and Vietnam. This book presents the diversity and dynamism of this process in China and Vietnam-the impact of socialism, constitutionalism and Confucianism on legal development; responses to change among enterprises and educational and legal institutions; conflicts between change led centrally and locally; and international influences on domestic legal institutions. Core socialist ideas continue to shape society, but have been adapted to local contexts and needs, in some areas more radically than in others. This book is the first systematic analysis of legal change in transitional economies.

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what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: *Ancient Economic Thought* Fouad Sabry, 2024-02-01 What is Ancient Economic Thought The term ancient economic thought is used to describe the concepts that were prevalent among individuals before to the Middle Ages in the history of economic philosophy. How you will benefit (I) Insights, and validations about the following topics: Chapter 1: Ancient economic thought Chapter 2: Carl Menger Chapter 3: Economics Chapter 4: Political philosophy Chapter 5: Léon Walras Chapter 6: Index of economics articles Chapter 7: Islamic economics Chapter 8: Ibn Khaldun Chapter 9: Classical economics Chapter 10: Arthashastra Chapter 11: Oeconomicus Chapter 12: History of Islamic economics Chapter 13: History of economic thought Chapter 14: Schools of economic thought Chapter 15: Muqaddimah Chapter 16: History of political thought Chapter 17: Aristotle Chapter 18: Economic history of the world Chapter 19: Economics (Aristotle) Chapter 20: Perspectives on capitalism by school of thought Chapter 21: Avicenna (II) Answering the public top questions about ancient economic thought. (III) Real world examples for the usage of ancient economic thought in many fields. Who this book is for Professionals, undergraduate and graduate students, enthusiasts, hobbyists, and those who want to go beyond basic knowledge or information for any kind of Ancient Economic Thought.

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what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: *Learning to be Capitalists* Annette Miae Kim, 2008-10-02 Why have some countries been able to escape the usual dead end of international development efforts and build explosively growing capitalist economies? Based on years of fieldwork, this book provides a detailed account of the first generation of entrepreneurs in

Vietnam in comparison to those in other transition countries. Focusing on the emergence of private land development firms in Ho Chi Minh City, the author shows how within seven years the private sector produced the majority of all new houses in the real estate market. This book demonstrates that capitalist entrepreneurialism was not the result of state initiative, properly incentivized policies, or individual personality traits. Rather, a society-wide reconstruction of cognitive paradigms enabled entrepreneurs to emerge and transformed Vietnam from a poor, centrally planned economy to one of the fastest growing, market economies in the world.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: On the Ho Chi Minh Trail Sherry Buchanan, 2021 Follow Sherry Buchanan on a journey by an author who has long had a passion for Vietnamese art and for the sketches produced under the duress of the Vietnam or American War (1965-1975). Though she was familiar with and had traveled in Vietnam, she had never attempted the Trail before. The epic military road through the spectacular Tru'ò'ng So'n Mountains was built by North Vietnam to bring about the unification of North and South Vietnam, promised in the 1954 Geneva Accords. The United States, allied with South Vietnam to defeat the communist North, deployed close to eight million tons of bombs against it. Buchanan encounters totemic locations from Hanoi in the north to Ho Chi Minh City in the south, and records her interactions - both scheduled and spontaneous - with North the South Vietnamese, Laotians, and Americans, who were actors or participants in the Vietnam War. Buchanan reveals the stories of the women who defended the Trail against the sustained American bombing campaign - the most ferocious in modern warfare - and of the artists who drew them. She focuses on what life was really like for the women and men under fire, bringing a unique perspective to the history of the Vietnam War. She discovers an inspiring postwar legacy of personal healing, forgiveness, and atonement. She talks to the Vietnamese women veterans who encouraged a culture of forgiveness toward the foreign enemy and continued their fight for social justice; to American veterans who returned to Vietnam to take responsibility where their government had failed to do so; and to women in the former South Vietnam who brought reconciliation through art. Interspersed with these accounts are excerpts from memoirs and chronicles that reveal logistical details of the Ho Chi Minh Trail which were hidden until now.

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what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Dreaming of Money in Ho Chi Minh City Allison J. Truitt, 2013-08-30 The expanding use of money in contemporary Vietnam has been propelled by the rise of new markets, digital telecommunications, and an ideological emphasis on money's autonomy from the state. People in Vietnam use the metaphor of open doors to describe their everyday experiences of market liberalization and to designate the end of Vietnam's postwar social isolation and return to a consumer- oriented environment. *Dreaming of Money in Ho Chi Minh City* examines how money is redefining social identities, moral economies, and economic citizenship in Vietnam. It shows how people use money as a standard of value to measure social and moral worth, how money is used to create new hierarchies of privilege and to limit freedom, and how both domestic and global monetary politics affect the cultural politics of identity in Vietnam. Drawing on interviews with shopkeepers, bankers, vendors, and foreign investors, Allison Truitt explores the function of money in everyday life. From counterfeit currencies to streetside lotteries, from gold shops to crowded temples, she relates money's restructuring to performances of identity. By locating money in domains often relegated to the margins of the economy-households, religion, and gender- she demonstrates how money is shaping ordinary people's sense of belonging and citizenship in Vietnam.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: The Quiet American Graham Greene, 2018-03-13 A "masterful . . . brilliantly constructed novel" of love and chaos in 1950s Vietnam (Zadie Smith, *The Guardian*). It's 1955 and British journalist Thomas Fowler has been in Vietnam for two years covering the insurgency against French colonial rule. But it's not just a political tangle that's kept him tethered to the country. There's also his lover, Phuong, a young

Vietnamese woman who clings to Fowler for protection. Then comes Alden Pyle, an idealistic American working in service of the CIA. Devotedly, disastrously patriotic, he believes neither communism nor colonialism is what's best for Southeast Asia, but rather a "Third Force": American democracy by any means necessary. His ideas of conquest include Phuong, to whom he promises a sweet life in the states. But as Pyle's blind moral conviction wreaks havoc upon innocent lives, it's ultimately his romantic compulsions that will play a role in his own undoing. Although criticized upon publication as anti-American, Graham Greene's "complex but compelling story of intrigue and counter-intrigue" would, in a few short years, prove prescient in its own condemnation of American interventionism (The New York Times).

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: The Oxford Handbook of the History of Communism S. A. Smith, 2014-01-09 The impact of Communism on the twentieth century was massive, equal to that of the two world wars. Until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, historians knew relatively little about the secretive world of communist states and parties. Since then, the opening of state, party, and diplomatic archives of the former Eastern Bloc has released a flood of new documentation. The thirty-five essays in this Handbook, written by an international team of scholars, draw on this new material to offer a global history of communism in the twentieth century. In contrast to many histories that concentrate on the Soviet Union, The Oxford Handbook of the History of Communism is genuinely global in its coverage, paying particular attention to the Chinese Revolution. It is 'global', too, in the sense that the essays seek to integrate history 'from above' and 'from below', to trace the complex mediations between state and society, and to explore the social and cultural as well as the political and economic realities that shaped the lives of citizens fated to live under communist rule. The essays reflect on the similarities and differences between communist states in order to situate them in their socio-political and cultural contexts and to capture their changing nature over time. Where appropriate, they also reflect on how the fortunes of international communism were shaped by the wider economic, political, and cultural forces of the capitalist world. The Handbook provides an informative introduction for those new to the field and a comprehensive overview of the current state of scholarship for those seeking to deepen their understanding.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Vietnamese Tradition on Trial, 1920-1945 David G. Marr, 1984-02-03 The colonial setting -- Morality instruction -- Ethics and politics -- Language and literacy -- The questions of women -- Perceptions of the past -- Harmony and struggle -- Knowledge power -- Learning from experience -- Conclusion.

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Encyclopedia of Modern Political Thought (set) Gregory Claeys, 2013-08-20 This groundbreaking new work explores modern and contemporary political thought since 1750, looking at the thinkers, concepts, debates, issues, and national traditions that have shaped political thought from the Enlightenment to post-modernism and post-structuralism. Encyclopedia of Modern Political Thought is two-volume A to Z reference that provides historical context to the philosophical issues and debates that have shaped attitudes toward democracy, citizenship, rights, property, duties, justice, equality, community, law, power, gender, race, and legitimacy over the last three centuries. It profiles major and minor political thinkers, and the national traditions, both Western and non-Western, which continue to shape and divide political thought. More than 200 scholars from leading international research institutions and organizations have provided signed entries that offer comprehensive coverage of: Thought of regions and countries, including African political thought, American political thought, Australasian political thought (Australian and New Zealand), Chinese political thought, Indian political thought, Islamic political Thought, Japanese political thought, and more Thought regarding contemporary issues such as abortion, affirmative action, animal rights, European integration, feminism, humanitarian intervention, international law, race and racism, and more The ideological spectrum from Marxism to neoconservatism, including anarchism, conservatism, Darwinism and Social Darwinism, Engels, fascism, the Frankfurt School, Lenin and Leninism, socialism, and more Connections of political thought to key areas of politics and other disciplines such as economics, psychology, law, and

religion Notable time periods of political thought since 1750 Concepts including class, democratic theory, liberalism, nationalism, natural and human rights, and theories of the state Theorists and political intellectuals, both Western and non-Western including John Adams, Edmund Burke, Mohandas Gandhi, Immanuel Kant, Ayatollah Khomeini, Ernst Friedrich Schumacher, George Washington, and Mary Wollstonecraft

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Japanese Studies in South and Southeast Asia: Directories of specialists and institutions , 1997

what was ho chi minh political economic philosophy: Dealing in Desire Kimberly Kay Hoang, 2015-02-11 This captivating ethnography explores Vietnam's sex industry as the country ascends the global and regional stage. Over the course of five years, author Kimberly Kay Hoang worked at four exclusive Saigon hostess bars catering to diverse clientele: wealthy local Vietnamese and Asian businessmen, Viet Kieus (ethnic Vietnamese living abroad), Western businessmen, and Western budget-tourists. Dealing in Desire takes an in-depth and often personal look at both the sex workers and their clients to show how Vietnamese high finance and benevolent giving are connected to the intimate spheres of the informal economy. For the domestic super-elite who use the levers of political power to channel foreign capital into real estate and manufacturing projects, conspicuous consumption is a means of projecting an image of Asian ascendancy to potential investors. For Viet Kieus and Westerners who bring remittances into the local economy, personal relationships with local sex workers reinforce their ideas of Asia's rise and Western decline, while simultaneously bolstering their diminished masculinity. Dealing in Desire illuminates Ho Chi Minh City's sex industry as not just a microcosm of the global economy, but a critical space where dreams and deals are traded.

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The meaning of HO is —used especially to attract attention to something specified. How to use ho in a sentence.

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She wasn't going to let him get away with calling her a ho. He was heard referring to the women's basketball team as "hoes" during a live broadcast.

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