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VCP NINTH PLENUM RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC TASKS

BK311600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Dec 80

["Parts One and Two" of resolution issued by fourth VCP Central Committee's ninth plenum on "Orientation of Economic and Social Tasks for 1981"--date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] The party Central Committee met from 3 to 10 December 1980. After hearing a report and holding discussions on the situation of the implementation of the 1980 state plan and on the orientation of economic and social tasks for 1981, it affirmed the following main points:

1. The implementation of the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum, resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau and the various new positions and policies of the party and state in the political domain has initially fostered a new spirit and new progress in production, distribution and circulation.

Generally speaking, the trend of agricultural development throughout the country is satisfactory. The Nam Bo provinces have continued to obtain bumper crops, while the northern provinces have achieved initial success in bringing into play the peasantry's zeal for work in production and in the struggle against natural calamities. A number of good models of high economic efficiency have appeared in industry. In distribution and circulation, the country as a whole, and the Mekong River delta provinces in particular, have collected and purchased more grain and cultural products than before. The budgetary and cash balance began to change for the better in the last months of 1980. Living conditions of the people, workers and civil servants in a number of provinces have received closer attention. The economic leadership and management of our party and state, which have undergone an initial and correct change in direction, are creating new positive factors and opening up prospects for the mobilization of our real capabilities to help the national economy overcome the difficulties and to steadily advance it in the coming years.

The recent progressive shifts in direction, however, have been few and far between. Rectification has been slow for many shortcomings in the application of the line, in economic and social management, and especially in plan coordination and policy implementation guidance. Many principal targets of the 1980 state plan have remained unfulfilled. The national economy still shows serious imbalance in the supply of grain and foodstuffs, essential consumer goods, energy, raw materials and money, and in international trade. There still are not enough jobs for laborers in the cities. The lives of workers, civil servants and peasants in a number of areas affected by natural calamities are beset by many difficulties. Overcoming negative phenomena in the economy and society is going too slowly.

This situation requires that our entire party and people, from the party Central Committee and government down to all sectors and levels and each basic unit, uphold their sense of responsibility, revolutionary zeal, self-reliance, activeness and creativity; make extraordinary efforts in all fields so as to vigorously develop the existing capabilities and positive factors; actively rectify shortcomings and overcome difficulties; and resolutely effect a new and more vigorous change in economy and society in 1981 and throughout the period of the third 5-year plan, 1981-1985.

2. The basic tasks of the plan for the coming years and the 1981 plan are:

- To step up production and improve distribution and circulation so as to stabilize and develop the economy, reduce the difficulties and advance to gradually improving the people's living conditions;
- To strengthen and consolidate national defense, firmly maintain political security and social order and safety, and stand ready to fight and fight victoriously to defend the fatherland;
- To step up socialist transformation in the south, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations in the north, vigorously improve economic management, and resolutely struggle against negative phenomena;
- To continue building the important material and technical bases of socialism;
- To consolidate the special relations with Laos and Kampuchea, step up all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, strengthen economic relations with the other socialist countries in CEMA, and broaden economic relations with other countries.

In order to carry out the above-mentioned basic tasks and bring about a new change in our country's economic and social situation, it is necessary to firmly grasp the basic contents of the 1981 state plan, which are:

A. Making the best use of all existing potentials, especially the most valuable source of manpower, land and skills; rearranging and making good use of manpower in each enterprise and cooperative; reorganizing manpower in each district and redistributing manpower on a national scale; and at the same time, making rational capital investments in order to further rearrange the economic structure in the direction of putting great emphasis on the agricultural front, especially on serving the grain and food production task; giving priority to making capital investments in the production of consumer and export goods; allowing the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas in conjunction with efforts to make appropriate capital investments in the electricity, coal, communications and transportation and machinery sectors as well as the chemical fertilizer and construction materials producing sectors in order to meet the requirements of agriculture and light industry in a more satisfactory manner.

B. The first and foremost task is to step up agricultural production in all areas throughout the country in order to solve the grain and food problem, provide raw materials to industry and quickly create more agricultural products for export.

It is necessary to strive to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping while expanding the rice acreage, subsidiary food crops, legumes of all sorts including soybean, and industrial crops, especially sugarcane, tobacco, jute, rush, mulberry, coffee, rubber, oleaginous trees and medicinal herbs; to develop the raising of buffalo, cattle, hogs, small domestic animals and poultry; to step up the raising of all kinds of marine products along with satisfactorily organizing the catching of marine products; to achieve a close combination between agriculture and forestry; and to satisfactorily carry out forest protection and afforestation along with expanding agricultural production and exploiting forestry products.

It is imperative to concentrate leadership and guidance on and make appropriate investments in the exploitation of the Mekong Delta, the most important granary; to develop to the fullest the ability and tradition of carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping of the Bac Bo delta; and to pay attention to increasing the production of agricultural products for export in the central highlands as well as in the eastern nam bo region. All other areas must strive their utmost to solve the local grain and food problems themselves.

C. Attaching the greatest importance to expanding artisan industry and handicraft and bringing into full play the consumer goods manufacturing industry in each district, province and city; ensuring the successful implementation of plans for electricity generation and coal production along with improving the distribution and use of electricity and coal; making full use of all machinery production and repair capabilities and stepping up the production of fertilizer and construction materials. Specific attention must be paid to developing the industrial, artisan and handicraft production capabilities of Hanoi capital and Ho Chi Minh City in order to serve agriculture, provide consumer goods to the entire country, manufacture export goods and provide jobs for the laboring people.

D. Expanding economic activities abroad, boosting imports and exports, especially with the Soviet Union and other countries in the CEMA; increasing exports in order to import technical materials needed for domestic production, especially nitrogenous fertilizer and insecticide for agriculture; widely organizing export-oriented production; starting to establish a number of areas specializing in growing such crops for export as Sugarcane, Tobacco, Fruits, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Oleaginous trees and medicinal herbs; increasing the production of various kinds of marine and forestry products, fine art objects, handicraft and artisan articles for export; and expanding the foreign trade activities of the central government while permitting and encouraging Hanoi municipality, Ho Chi Minh City and other cities and provinces to expand their import and export activities under state control.

E. Continuing to satisfactorily implement the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution No 26 so as to create vigorous and homogeneous changes in the field of distribution and circulation aimed at firmly maintaining proletarian dictatorship. It is necessary to combine the three measures--economic, administrative and educational--to vigorously shift the activities of the state-owned trade sector mainly to trade transactions in order to make it possible for the state to satisfactorily control the market and goods. That is, it is necessary to control grain and money and closely manage cash receipts and expenditures to stabilize the financial and monetary situation and rationally distribute income among the people of various strata, thus ensuring the laborers' livelihood.

It is particularly necessary to successfully fulfill the plan for the collection of grain, food and other farm products as well as to ensure that essential commodities are distributed to office and manual workers according to established quotas. Efforts must also be made to intensively study and create favorable conditions for the implementation of the law on improving prices and salaries.

F. Accelerating socialist transformation in the south and improving production relations in the north; firmly grasping the objective for increased production; resolutely encouraging the peasants in the south to join collective work under numerous forms through appropriate methods and steps; and actively consolidating various forms of collective work in agriculture aimed at constantly improving the managerial ability of these organizations. It is necessary to positively carry out socialist transformation in private industry and commerce, satisfactorily organize registration of trade transactions, and combine all measures and all forces struggling against speculation and blackmarketeering to control the market.

In the north, efforts must be made to improve agricultural cooperatives, closely combine the building of cooperatives with the building of districts, consolidate and strengthen the country's economic and social management and resolutely struggle to oppose all negative phenomena.

G. Stepping up cultural, educational, public health, calisthenics and sporting activities, war invalid-related and social welfare activities and so forth in accordance with the actual capabilities of the economy in order to contribute to successfully implementing all economic and social tasks; maintaining and developing the educational task in accordance with the situation in each region; actively preparing for and gradually carrying out educational reform; adjusting the scope and the pace of the training of scientific and technical cadres and workers in such a way as to suit the tempo and the scale of economic development at present and to prepare for the economic developments that follow; paying attention to providing training and additional training for economic management cadres and to improving training qualities; developing and improving the qualities of various cultural, literary, artistic, public health, calisthenics and sporting activities; striving to exploit and produce pharmaceutical materials in order to produce and export medicine to be exchanged for other pharmaceutical materials to produce medicine for curing common diseases; and intensifying motivational activities and taking practical steps to satisfactorily promote family planning.

The above-mentioned essential norms of the 1981 state plan are regarded as minimum requirements arising from the present economic situation and the people's livelihood. Our party, state and people must exert efforts to make full use of all our actual capabilities in order to overfulfill these essential norms.

GOVERNMENT, VCP LEADERS GREET CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

OW311609 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Dec (VNA)--Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a message of congratulations to Cuban party and state leaders on the 22nd National Day of the Republic of Cuba. The message is addressed to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of State, and president of the Council of Ministers, and Blas Roca Calderio, president of the National Assembly of People's Power, and signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee Truong Chinh, and Premier Pham Van Dong. It reads:

"In the unremitting, staunch and indomitable struggle over the past twenty-two years, the Cuban revolution has overcome untold hardships and fierce tests, has been consolidated and developed constantly and has become firmer and stronger than ever before.

"Under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Cuba headed by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, the heroic Cuban people promoting the glorious revolutionary tradition of the nation, deploying all-out efforts and enjoying the sympathy and support from the fraternal socialist countries and the whole of progressive mankind, have won successive splendid successes in building and defending their beautiful socialist homeland, defeated all hostile schemes and acts of U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries, thus making an active contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism in Latin America and throughout the world.

Those glorious successes together with Cuba's contributions to the world revolutionary movement and Cuba's active role as president of the non-aligned movement have unceasingly raised the importance and international prestige of the Republic of Cuba. The Vietnamese communists and people greatly rejoice over and admire the wonderful achievements of the Cuban revolution and consider them as their own. Welcoming the marvellous successes of the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba with fraternal affection, the Vietnamese people believe that the Cuban people will succeed in carrying out the important resolutions adopted by the congress on economic construction and development and national defence in the new stage, and at the same time will continue to make worthy contributions to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"Rejoicing over the vigorous development of the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba, the Vietnamese people are moved by the wholehearted support and assistance which the party, the government and the people of Cuba have reserved for them in their anti-U.S. resistance war, for national salvation in the past, as well as in their present struggle against the Beijing hegemonistic reactionary leadership, and in building socialism throughout the country. On this occasion, on behalf of the party, the National Assembly, the government and the people of Vietnam, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to the party, the National Assembly of People's Power and the people of Cuba for that support and precious assistance.

May the militant solidarity and the fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba last for ever."

On this occasion, Hoang Tung, president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, and Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Peoples of Other Countries, have sent their congratulations respectively to Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, and president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples.

FINAL PART OF VCP RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC TASKS

BK030314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Dec 80

["Third and Final Part" of resolution issued by the fourth VCP Central Committee's ninth plenum on "Orientation of Economic and Social Tasks for 1981"--date not given. Parts One and Two of the resolution were published in the 2 January Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 4.]

[Text] 3. The following major measures must be intensively carried out:

A. In order to make full use of the work force and land and most effectively employ the existing material and technical bases, we must reorganize production, rearrange the work force, step up the improvement of economic management in every production establishment and in every district, and redistribute the work force on a nationwide basis in order to rationally use the land. Attention must be given to maintaining an appropriate percentage of young and able-bodied workers, knowledgeable and experienced in production and economic management on the agricultural front.

We must make full use of the working capacity of cooperative members' families; actively streamline the table of organization and send to the countryside surplus personnel of the state who have the qualifications to live and engage in production there; reduce the nonagricultural population to suit our country's current level of economic development and reinforce the agricultural work force; assign an important military force to economic construction and effectively employ this force to realistically serve the national economy while ensuring the army's capability to stand ready for combat and to fight victoriously; closely combine mechanized labor with manual labor; satisfactorily make use of existing machinery and equipment; and at the same time, organize satisfactory use of manual labor without waiting for or relying on mechanized means.

The state must promulgate at an early date a labor law and agrarian law in order to closely manage and most rationally use these two sources of precious capital.

We must combine large, medium and small-sized irrigation projects, quickly complete those still under construction, step up the transformation of ricefields, enlarge the areas fully serviced by irrigation and drainage facilities, produce and broadly use highly productive crop seeds and breeding livestock, rapidly increase the local sources of organic fertilizer and rationally use chemical fertilizer, and actively apply scientific and technical progress to production in order to rapidly increase agricultural production.

We must adopt all necessary measures to satisfactorily use the production capacity of industrial enterprises, especially those establishments engaged in the processing of domestic raw material, and transport capacity, especially transportation means that operate with little or no gasoline and oil. It is necessary to promulgate a policy designed to encourage the various enterprises to create additional sources of raw and other materials to use up their surplus production capacity and develop the production of secondary items after fulfilling the production quotas assigned by the state based on the amount of supplies provided to them.

In capital construction, we must determinedly suspend projects which we are not yet capable of building and which are not really necessary so that concentrated investments can be made to rapidly complete major projects. Attention must be given to making in-depth investments, with priority accorded to projects that require little capital but can bring about quick results. It is necessary to satisfactorily carry out preliminary preparations, designing and construction work, and to concentrate on finishing off the construction of new projects.

AFP REPORTS 'BUSINESS AS USUAL' IN BORDER PROVINCE

BK081024 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 8 Jan 81

[By Bernard Estrade]

[Text] Cao Bang (Sino-Vietnamese Border), 8 Jan (AFP)--Despite Chinese military pressure denounced by Hanoi, it's business as usual for the population in the Vietnamese border province of Cao Bang. The province, 300 kilometres (180 miles) northwest of Hanoi, is on the traditional northern invasion route. And it was Cao Bang which suffered hardest from what China called its "lesson" to Vietnam two years ago.

As Chinese troops pulled out, they destroyed as much as they could, from dams to buffalo pens. "For barbarism, the Chinese beat the Americans," an official said.

The latest incident took place on December 23. Two peasants were killed during what was described as a Chinese "armed provocation." According to the same official, Chinese forces are encamped in six points inside Vietnam and there are currently more Chinese troops along the 300 kilometres (180 miles) of border with China than on the eve of the border war of February-March 1979.

Although the situation was described as "tense" by a military official, life continues as normally as possible. Due to good weather, the province had a good harvest this year comparable to that of 1978, although about 2,000 hectares (4,940 acres) of land which lie directly in the Chinese line of fire had to be left fallow.

There are no military hardware or fortifications visible but the roads that I travelled for three days were crammed with soldiers, most of them unarmed. Military and civilian officials both said that there were no regular armed forces stationed in the province, which is defended by "regional forces" and the militia.

These soldiers, present everywhere, seem to be perfectly integrated with the population. I saw uniformed troops ploughing rice-fields while others worked repairing roads or bridges. "The soldiers are here to defend the region, and also to take part in the economic life of the province," an official said.

No real reconstruction work is underway in the province. Ruins can still be seen in Cao Bang, as in the other towns I visited. Light buildings are being erected alongside old ones. Stone and tiled buildings have been replaced by mud and thatched structures. A case in point is the Cao Bang central market, which was burned down by the Chinese and of which only the facade and the roof's metallic frame remain. Inside the compound, traders have set up their stands, protected from the rain by makeshift roofs.

Most inhabitants of Cao Bang Province are hill tribesmen, mainly ethnic Tais or Nungs, living on both sides of the border. The war and persistent tension have led to a suspension of all cross-border trade and family links.

"When the Beijing reactionary government collapses, friendship between the peoples on both sides of the border will be restored," said a border town official, belonging to a local ethnic minority.

Efforts must be made to strengthen management in order to put an end to the situation in which construction work is carried out in a fragmented and prolonged manner, and to overcome the practices of theft, waste and irresponsibility in construction.

In production as well as in construction, we must resolutely overcome the tendency to wait for external sources of supplies and to rely on the central government and the state. All sectors, echelons and establishments must deeply grasp and realize at all costs the current economic action slogan "produce better and create more material wealth with equal or less means and supplies provided by the state."

B. We must further step up the improvement of economic management in accordance with the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum and resolution No 26 and the resolution on organizational work of the Political Bureau. The general orientation for the improvement of economic management consists of eliminating the managerial system patterned after administrative and subsidizing methods and vigorously shifting to socialist business methods which use planning as the focal point, correctly employ the relations concerning goods and money, carry out profit and loss accounting, seriously consider the results of production and business, and which ensure the correct combination of the three types of interests--namely the interests of the state, the collectives and working people.

We must further expand the interests of the working people and production establishments. While expanding the socialist economic system throughout the country, efforts must be made to appropriately make use of other economic elements to accelerate production and the circulation of goods under the state's guidance and management.

It is necessary to improve planning work to ensure that the plan set forth will fully embody the party's line; and to balance the plan on the basis of three basic factors--the entire country, the localities and the production establishments. Special attention must be given to formulating the plan from the district level upward in order to successfully combine labor with land, and agriculture with industry at the district level.

In formulating plans at the grassroots level, we must expand the production establishments' right to financial autonomy and the right of the various sectors and localities to take their own initiatives.

We must combine planning with the use of market relations and closely link planning with the various economic incentive policies. It is necessary to enhance the scientific nature of the plan and to ensure that it is well-balanced and realistic and that it can exploit the various capabilities and meet legitimate demands. We must seriously consider the role of economic measures and policies, vigorously improve economic incentives and resolutely eliminate the subsidies found widely in the various economic and financial policies. It is necessary to promptly revise all the current managerial policies and systems that hinder the exploitation of potentials, tie up production establishments and localities, or cause conflicts among the various sectors or between sectors and localities.

Efforts must be made to resolve at an early date the issue concerning the decentralization of management from the central to the local level. It is necessary to clearly define the right of localities and major economic establishments to take their own initiatives in export-import work.

We must apply more widely and perfect the various forms of contractual work in agriculture on the principle of ensuring the development of production, guaranteeing the use and continued construction of the material and technical bases for agriculture, consolidating the socialist production relations and ensuring the satisfactory implementation of obligations toward the state.

Efforts must be made to develop the collective economy while helping cooperative members' families develop their economic activities along the right direction. It is necessary to expand the application of piece-work and contractual wages; and to improve the bonus systems in state-run enterprises.

We must accelerate the elaboration of the state economic law among the various sectors and echelons. Attention must be given to popularizing and carrying out education in economic law as well as to improving economic policies and economic management systems; and to struggling against negative manifestations.

C. The application of scientific and technical innovations should be accelerated in order to exploit all realistic and latent economic potentials. Policies and management should be improved in order to quickly apply these innovations to production. Each sector should strive to firmly grasp its own technology in order to put its factories into production with ever more advanced economic and technical norms.

Scientific and technical research agencies should closely coordinate with various sectors and primary installations by taking specific action to apply scientific and technical innovations to the production of each given item. They must seek and apply those scientific and technical measures which enable us to more effectively use the existing material and technical bases. to economize on raw materials and other materials, energy, facilities and equipment, to increase the productivity of crops and animals, to exploit and process domestic resources as substitutes for imported raw materials, and to increase the quantity and quality of export goods.

We should improve or establish new qualitative standards and economic and technical norms. Specific policies should be promptly established to motivate and urge scientific and technical cadres including those of the former regime in the south, and overseas intellectuals to study the rationalization of production, to improve technical work and economic management, and to introduce inventions.

D. Regulations on thrifty practices in production, construction and consumption must be generally strictly observed, even among the armed forces, to economize on manpower and materials, especially gasoline, oil, coal, electricity, steel and food and all other material facilities. Thrifty practices must be considered a struggle objective for each sector, echelon and primary installation and unit. Gasoline and oil must be most thriftily used in production by vigorously shifting to the utilization of manually operated and semi-mechanized facilities, and by extensively restricting the use of gasoline and oil in daily living. Policies must be established to organize the collection and use of discarded materials and substandard products and to recondition spare parts.

Good examples of thrifty practices should be appropriately commended and rewarded while cases of waste and corruption should be severely punished.

E. We must develop the people's right to collective mastery, launch a seething and continuous revolutionary movement among the masses in every domain, emphatically develop the people's right to collective mastery in primary economic units, especially over the formulation of plans and the correct combination of three interests, mobilize the masses to establish and implement the management policies and activities of primary economic units, and strive to satisfactorily organize the people's material and cultural lives. We must foster patriotism and love of socialism among the people, making them fully realize the present situation and immediate tasks, and especially the insidious plots and odious tricks of the Beijing expansionists so that they can clearly understand the background of the struggle between socialism and capitalism and enhance their combat will as a strong motive force to defeat all enemies, surmount all difficulties and win victories in national construction and defense.

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Efforts must be made to strengthen management in order to put an end to the situation in which construction work is carried out in a fragmented and prolonged manner, and to overcome the practices of theft, waste and irresponsibility in construction.

In production as well as in construction, we must resolutely overcome the tendency to wait for external sources of supplies and to rely on the central government and the state. All sectors, echelons and establishments must deeply grasp and realize at all costs the current economic action slogan "produce better and create more material wealth with equal or less means and supplies provided by the state."

B. We must further step up the improvement of economic management in accordance with the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum and resolution No 26 and the resolution on organizational work of the Political Bureau. The general orientation for the improvement of economic management consists of eliminating the managerial system patterned after administrative and subsidizing methods and vigorously shifting to socialist business methods which use planning as the focal point, correctly employ the relations concerning goods and money, carry out profit and loss accounting, seriously consider the results of production and business, and which ensure the correct combination of the three types of interests--namely the interests of the state, the collectives and working people.

We must further expand the interests of the working people and production establishments. While expanding the socialist economic system throughout the country, efforts must be made to appropriately make use of other economic elements to accelerate production and the circulation of goods under the state's guidance and management.

It is necessary to improve planning work to ensure that the plan set forth will fully embody the party's line; and to balance the plan on the basis of three basic factors--the entire country, the localities and the production establishments. Special attention must be given to formulating the plan from the district level upward in order to successfully combine labor with land, and agriculture with industry at the district level.

In formulating plans at the grassroots level, we must expand the production establishments' right to financial autonomy and the right of the various sectors and localities to take their own initiatives.

We must combine planning with the use of market relations and closely link planning with the various economic incentive policies. It is necessary to enhance the scientific nature of the plan and to ensure that it is well-balanced and realistic and that it can exploit the various capabilities and meet legitimate demands. We must seriously consider the role of economic measures and policies, vigorously improve economic incentives and resolutely eliminate the subsidies found widely in the various economic and financial policies. It is necessary to promptly revise all the current managerial policies and systems that hinder the exploitation of potentials, tie up production establishments and localities, or cause conflicts among the various sectors or between sectors and localities.

Efforts must be made to resolve at an early date the issue concerning the decentralization of management from the central to the local level. It is necessary to clearly define the right of localities and major economic establishments to take their own initiatives in export-import work.

We must apply more widely and perfect the various forms of contractual work in agriculture on the principle of ensuring the development of production, guaranteeing the use and continued construction of the material and technical bases for agriculture, consolidating the socialist production relations and ensuring the satisfactory implementation of obligations toward the state.

We must satisfactorily combine all economic, educational and administrative measures, and closely lead the socialist emulation drive to launch a revolutionary movement broadly and deeply among the masses in order to accelerate production, practice thrift, oppose negativism, overcome difficulties and overfulfill all economic plan norms.

We must consolidate and intensify the activities of trade unions, and the unions of youth and women who are members of the dictatorship of the proletariat, representatives of the people's right to collective mastery and efficient collaborators of the state in economic and social management.

F. We must perform profound changes in the organizational and cadre tasks while actively improving the working method in order to intensify party leadership and improve state management in accordance with the resolutions of the fourth party Central Committee plenum and Political Bureau on the organizational tasks.

The following tasks must be completed in 1981:

We must quickly consolidate various economic committees and departments while establishing new ones. We must replace cadres in key positions of the national economy and perfect various party committees, the general management agencies and the ministries in charge of economic and technical management, especially the system of sectors related to the fronts of agricultural production, distribution and circulation.

We must select and correctly place key cadres in various factories and major production, construction and transportation and communications installations such as engineering and powerplants, coal mines, food and consumer goods industries, construction project sites, farms and in critical districts. The cadre tasks must vigorously improve through the bold recommendation for promotion and efficient use of cadres who are loyal to the revolutionary cause of the party and people in order to promptly perfect the necessary leading and economic management organs at all levels.

We must closely guide the consolidation of grassroots-level party organizations, especially in the rural areas and factories, by immediately linking it with the issuance of party membership cards to be completed by the end of 1981, by improving the weak party committees of provinces and districts, especially those major districts growing rice and industrial plants, and by intensifying the political and ideological tasks in order to enhance the combat will and sense of responsibility, organization and discipline of cadres and party members, making each of them fully aware of the present realistic potentials and specific guidelines for advancing the economy, and of the new factors so that they can be determined to make changes and, at the same time, they can see all the immediate difficulties and the serious imbalances. In this way, they will resolve to consistently struggle to overcome difficulties and ensure smooth and adequate implementation of the party and state policies.

There should be several sensitive, flexible and appropriate forms of ideological tasks to correctly and promptly answer the cadres and the people's questions. At the same time, we must be determined to foil all of the enemy's psychological warfare maneuvers. The ideological tasks must be considered an important motive force to promote production, practice thrift, oppose negativism and stabilize the people's livelihood.

We must change the working methods of the party Central Committee and its Political Bureau and Secretariat, the Council of Ministers and all sectors and echelons from the central down to grassroots levels.

It is necessary to improve the task of economic information by establishing a system of scientifically preparing and approving various decisions.

We must gather the intelligence of managerial, scientific and technical cadres in order to select the best economic and technical projects and to quickly resolve all problems concerning the economic and financial policies and the economic organization and management.

We must correct deficiencies in guiding and organizing the implementation of various decisions by emphatically enhancing the system of responsibility and by enforcing discipline.

It is necessary to intensify and perform the inspection task well and, especially, establish a system for closely controlling the implementation of various party resolutions.

We must quickly receive initiatives and newly emerging factors in order to promptly develop good points and overcome shortcomings and mistakes.

The party Central Committee is convinced that in view of its various resolutions, with the strength of unity and singlemindedness of the whole party, with our people's traditions of courageous struggle and diligent labor, and with our accumulated knowledge of and experiences in economic management, we will certainly be able to develop our present realistic potential and the new positive factors in order to successfully implement the 1981 state plan, creating a new economic and social situation to welcome the promulgation of the new SRV Constitution and to greet the Fifth National Congress Party Delegates.

VCP 20 NOV RESOLUTION ON ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

Parts One, Two

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[Text] On 20 November 1980, the Party Central Committee Political Bureau issued an important resolution on organizational work. The main points in the resolution consist of effectuating a profound organizational change in order to strengthen leadership and management, especially in the economic domain.

Part One of the resolution evaluates the past organizational work. The resolution says:

1. Following the victory in liberating the south and unifying the country, under the party leadership, our people have endeavored to restore and develop production, stabilize their life and lead the socialist revolution to new steps. Meanwhile, they have defeated two wars of aggression waged by the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys. The successes which our people have achieved are very great.

The fourth party Central Committee plenum correctly evaluated the important results of the organizational task and cadre-related task. Following this plenum, we made great efforts and definite progress in all our tasks--such as perfecting various party committee echelons and basic party organizations, strengthening the state apparatus and mass organizations and building national defense forces and people's security forces--and, most recently, we have made correct changes in economic leadership and management, thus creating new, positive factors in this respect.

Our party has now a large force of cadres and party members who are basically good due to the fact that they were trained and tested in the past struggle and construction tasks. Their general knowledge has gradually been improved. Generally speaking, they are a force loyal to the party and regime. They have endured countless difficulties and hardships. Many comrades have devotedly fought on the battlefields and worked amid the mass movement.

2. We are going to finish the second 5-year plan and are preparing to enter the third 5-year plan at a time when the economic situation and life in general are fraught with many difficulties. The economic situation and organizational work have given rise to basic and strategic problems which are to be solved over several years. At the same time, there are urgent, specific problems which must be solved immediately.

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We must gather the intelligence of managerial, scientific and technical cadres in order to select the best economic and technical projects and to quickly resolve all problems concerning the economic and financial policies and the economic organization and management.

We must correct deficiencies in guiding and organizing the implementation of various decisions by emphatically enhancing the system of responsibility and by enforcing discipline.

It is necessary to intensify and perform the inspection task well and, especially, establish a system for closely controlling the implementation of various party resolutions.

We must quickly receive initiatives and newly emerging factors in order to promptly develop good points and overcome shortcomings and mistakes.

The party Central Committee is convinced that in view of its various resolutions, with the strength of unity and singlemindedness of the whole party, with our people's traditions of courageous struggle and diligent labor, and with our accumulated knowledge of and experiences in economic management, we will certainly be able to develop our present realistic potential and the new positive factors in order to successfully implement the 1981 state plan, creating a new economic and social situation to welcome the promulgation of the new SRV Constitution and to greet the Fifth National Congress Party Delegates.