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HANOI SECOND ROUND CONGRESS: May 1977

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

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SUMMARY OF HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE REPORT PUBLISHED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 1977 p 5

[Summary of the Report of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Party Organization on the 7th Municipal Party Organization Congress: "Gradually Build a Modern, Civilized, Rich and Attractive Hanoi That is Worthy of Being the Capital of a United, Socialist Vietnam"]

[Text] The 7th Congress of the Hanoi Party Congress will meet at the end of May 1977. The Congress will review the various aspects of the work since the previous congress (April 1977), discuss and determine the directions and political missions of the municipal Party organization in the new phase, determine the directions and missions of the 1976-1980 five-year plan and the principal goals of the 1977-1978 two-year period, and elect a new Party organization Executive Committee.

The Hanoi Party Committee has just made public a summary of the report of the Party organization Executive Committee so that all Party members and people of the capital may discuss it and contribute opinions regarding its implementation.

The Situation Since the Previous Congress (1974-1977)

The first part evaluates the accomplishments that have been achieved since the 6th Party Organization Congress (April 1974). The report summary stated that the Party organization and people of the capital are extremely proud and enthusiastic over having contributed to the great victory of the Fatherland and to bringing the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation to complete victory.

The Party organization and people of the city have manifested a love of country and of socialism, developed the revolutionary traditions, overcome all difficulties and challenges, and done a good job of fulfilling the mission of aiding the frontlines. Many units and individuals in Hanoi have been awarded the designation of Hero for having been exemplary in combat and for having bravely sacrificed.

The Party organization and people of the city have made many great efforts to overcome the consequences of war, to restore and develop the economy, and to resolve a number of difficulties in the lives of the people.

In addition to central-level industry, the material-technical bases of local industry were also strengthened, and the total value of production increased by 34 percent in comparison to 1973 and was double that in 1975. The production of consumer goods and foodstuffs was promoted. The machine-building industry was able to produce a number of items of equipment to serve the economic sectors of the city and of a number of other provinces. Progress was made in export goods, which doubled in comparison to 1973 and included a number of new products. The city's artisan industry and handicrafts made all-out efforts to produce their own equipment, to overcome difficulties regarding raw materials and materials, and to promote production. In 1976 the total value of production was 29 percent greater than in 1973. Agriculture in the areas around the city changed its orientation, in accordance with the resolution of the Municipal Party Organization Congress: the production of perishable food crops is now the key concern. Although there are only 28,000 hectares of cultivable land, because the central level supplied animal feed a number of pig farms, breeding stock farms, and industrial-style chicken farms, are in operation. The vegetable requirements have essentially been met, as have 40 percent of the need for eggs and 30 percent of the need for meat of the city's people. With regard to the production of staple food crops, thanks to the completion of irrigation systems progress has been made in both productivity and output, so although the population has increased and the acreage has been reduced, the staple food requirements of the peasants around the city have essentially been assured.

In capital construction, many all-out efforts have made to meet the urgent requirements of production and life. Under the circumstances of a shortage of raw materials and materials, during the past 3 years there have been built and brought into use nearly 140,000 square meters of housing, more than 10,000 square meters of school buildings, and a number of other industrial and civilian projects.

With regard to labor, we have arranged for more than 100,000 to participate in production labor and technical study. In the communications-transportation, commercial, financial, and banking tasks many all-out efforts have been made to serve production and life.

The development of new economic areas has begun. Although the accomplishments are few and are only initial, they are very important. Some 2,500 workers and 315 households (a total of 3,100 people) have been sent to build production bases in Lam Dong Province. An area of more than 50,000 hectares has been zoned in order to prepare for animal husbandry, and work has begun on reclaiming 550 hectares. Good productivity and output have been attained on some corn, potatoes, and soybeans acreage.

In the cultural, educational, social, and security preservation tasks a number of notable accomplishments were made during the war years. In general, progress has continued during the past 3 years.

By means of its leadership in the struggle to fulfill the capital's political missions the Hanoi Party organization has been consolidated and has matured.

The summary of the report brought out the principal shortcomings and weaknesses during the recent period:

1. The city's material-technical bases are still weak and the rate of production development is still slow. Many industrial consumer products are scarce and of low quality. The spare parts repair and production industry is developing slowly and industry has not assured sufficient ordinary agricultural implements and improved agricultural implements for agriculture in the areas around the city. With regard to agriculture, vegetable production is not yet stable, difficulties are still encountered in the between-seasons periods, the winter season has developed slowly, and continual efforts have not been made to apply new techniques to agriculture. With regard to capital construction, the problem of construction materials has not been resolved, the design and construction forces have not been strongly developed, and the quality of construction is low. The repairing of houses has not received adequate attention. Although many efforts have been made in transportation, the volume is small and management has progressed slowly. With regard to commerce, the network is still small. The repair of living facilities has not been carried out well.

There are still many difficulties in the lives of the people, the supply level of perishable foods is low, and recently the supplying of staple foods has not been good. There is a shortage of housing within the city and utilities have not yet met the needs. The providing of jobs for hundreds of workers every year is still an urgent matter.

2. There are still many deficiencies and weaknesses in economic management and social management.

In the state sector, there are still many shortcomings in the interval economic management of the sectors, and some state goods and materials have made their way to the outside. Illegal trading has been a bad influence. In artisan industry and handicrafts, there are still many matters regarding production planning, the organization of the sectors and trades, assistance in improving equipment, the supplying of raw materials and materials, the tax and price policies, and product marketing, which must be examined and supplemented. In agriculture, the collective mastership right of the cooperative members has not been truly stressed, the value of a work day is low, the handicraft trades in agriculture have not yet been developed, and there are still many negative phenomenon.

3. There was a seething mass movement during the anti-U.S. resistance war, but with the changeover to production and construction it is not yet strong and continuous. The masses have not yet been profoundly educated. Attention has not yet been paid to developing the collective mastership right of the people. The mass mobilization task still has an administrative, bureaucratic nature and lacks variegated forms which are appropriate for each category of people, especially the backward masses.

Those deficiencies are due in part to the very large number of objective difficulties that have been encountered: the serious consequences of the war, excessively weak material-technical bases, unfavorable weather, etc. But the subjective reasons are very important.

The revolution has entered a new phase, the phase of economic and cultural development and the building of a better life. A very large number of new, urgent, and complicated demands have been made. But a number of cadres and Party members have not yet clearly recognized the situation and retain their old way of thinking and old way of working, and have not yet shown a sufficient sense of responsibility or endeavored to advance to the fulfillment of the new missions. The slogan of self-reliance has not yet been fully understood and the latent capabilities of the city's labor, equipment, and materials, although still poor, have not been fully developed. On the contrary, there is an attitude of depending on others. The working methods are bureaucratic and unrealistic, and lack profound and timely response to the urgent problems in the production and life of the masses. There is a lack of positive development of the collective mastership right of the masses and a lack of confidence in the creativity of the masses, so all tasks seem difficult. A small number of cadres and Party members have declined in quality, violated state and collective quality, and taken advantage of their authority to intimidate the masses, which has adversely influenced the prestige of the Party and state.

In general, there are deficiencies in the implementation guidance of the municipal Party committee: specific policies have been set forth but there is a lack of specific measures and plans to carry them out; there has been a failure to make careful explanations within the Party, the organizational apparatus have not been developed, and cadres capable of assuming responsibility for implementation from beginning to end have not been selected. At times guidance has not been concentrated on the principal aspects but has been dispersed, so tasks have not been completed definitively. There has been failure to mobilize all strength of the proletarian dictatorship system and to closely coordinate the Party, governmental, popular, and military organizations so that they may operate together.

The Directions and Missions of the Five-Year Plan and the Principal Goals of the Next Two Years (1977-1978)

The second part deals with the directions and missions of the Party organization during the 1976-1980 five-year period and the next two years (1977-1978). The report stated:

Today Hanoi has become the capital of a united Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with a population of 50 million, a history of heroic opposition to foreign aggression, a glorious revolutionary tradition, rich latent capabilities, and a brilliant future.

The basic mission of the Party organization and people of the capital has shifted over to the phase of economic and cultural development, the reform

and building of the capital, and the gradual improvement of living conditions. In October 1976 the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee issued a resolution on constructing the capital: "The capital is a political center and a cultural-scientific center, and will be an important industrial center for the entire nation. The capital will be surrounded by a rural belt and a number of cities. We will gradually build a modern, civilized, rich and attractive capital that is worthy of being the capital of a united, socialist Vietnam and worthy of the heroic Vietnamese people."

On the basis of the goals of the Central Committee's five-year plan, the report summary brought out the directions and missions of the 1976-1980 five-year plan and the struggle goals for 1977 and 1978 with regard to the following specific aspects:

1. With Regard to the Economy and Living Conditions

a. Industry, artisan industry, and handicrafts:

Further develop the capital's industry, artisan industry, and handicrafts. Study the perfecting of sector and trade planning, further develop the production bases, and increase equipment. Organize along the lines of production groups, consisting of central enterprises, local enterprises, cooperatives, and cooperative teams, in order to specialize production and enable the production bases to easily assist one another in increasing productivity, improving product quality, and lower production costs. Do a good job of supplying raw materials, materials, and spare parts for repairs. Pay attention to the living conditions of workers, civil servants, and cooperative members. Do a better job of organizing the improvement of trade skills and train many new workers.

It is estimated that in the five-year period 280 million dong will be invested, and that 38 million dong will be invested in 1978. Some 36 new enterprises will be built and 49 enterprises will be expanded. Priority will be given to the construction of enterprises which produce construction materials, process meat, vegetables, fish, and soft drinks, produce bicycle spare parts, electric fans, watches, sewing machines, porcelainware and pottery, assemble buses, process garbage, and produce goods for export.

In the two-year period, the production of sufficient agricultural hand tools will be assured, the production of specialized industrial and construction machines will be increased, the production of ordinary consumer goods (such as dishes, beds, toys, school supplies, bicycle parts, watches, etc.)

In 1978 the total value of local industrial production will increase by about 20 percent (with artisan industry and handicrafts increasing by about 15 percent). The value of export goods production will increase by 50 percent.

b. Agriculture in the areas around the city.

On the basis of the present acreage, agriculture in the areas around the city has the areas around the city have the mission of endeavoring to continually

supply sufficient vegetables to the city, especially during the inter-seasonal periods. To do that it is necessary to organize processing, storage, and stockpiling. We must rapidly restore, and then develop, hog raising and chicken raising (meat chickens and laying chickens), and continue to develop pisciculture. With regard to staple foods, we must assure their supplying to the peasants around the city and increase the level of requisition-purchasing by the state. Furthermore, we must supply more fruit and a number of special products ("tam" rice, glutinous rice, etc.).

In order to meet the above requirements it is necessary to positively implement the resolutions that have been issued by the central echelon and advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production. Study the rezoning of the land, reorganize production along the lines of intensive cultivation and specialization, continue to improve techniques, build up the fields, and increase the productivity and production of each area. Continue to complete the irrigation systems in both the vegetable and riverbank areas, in combination with communications-transportation planning, and increase mechanization and electrification. Promote the seedstock task, assure fertilizer and animal feed, and guard against and eliminate insects and diseases. Consolidate the state farms, increase acreage and equipment, and perfect management and leadership. Consolidate the small agricultural cooperatives and improve cooperative management. Take many measures to improve the effectiveness of the cooperative member congresses, so that the cooperative members may truly be allowed to decide upon the work of the cooperatives and to select their leadership cadres.

Improve the organization of district-level leadership, so that the district echelon may truly be a planning echelon with full responsibility and authority and capable of guiding the work, from production to requisition-purchasing and distribution and from economic management to the application of science and technology along the lines of advance to large-scale socialist production.

Study the policies and plans to gradually transform the district echelon into an agricultural-industrial economic unit, as proposed in the resolution of the 4th Party Congress.

Study the proposed plans in order to recommend that the central echelon allow an expansion in the areas around the city and the plans for increasing the production of the new areas around the city, in order to produce a good deal of animal feed, expand animal husbandry, and supply increasingly greater quantities of staple foods and a number of agricultural products with high nutritive value to the city.

It is estimated that during the five-year period 88 million dong will be invested on the present acreage (in 1978, 8.3 million dong) in order to complete the irrigation system and improve the fields around the city, and to provide 350 additional standard tractors and 300 small tractors to increase agricultural mechanization to 40 percent in 1978 and 80 percent in 1980. Build additional pig farms and chicken farms, increase the number of breeding stock farms, and improve fish ponds. Expand the veterinary medicine network.

In 1978 the areas around the city will increase the production of vegetables in order to have 270 tons a day to supply to the city. There will be requisition-purchased 8,200 tons of pork a year, 15 million eggs, 550 tons of poultry meat, and 2,500 tons of fish.

c. Housing and public projects.

During the five-year period 1 million additional square meters of housing will be built. Some 159 million dong will be invested (22 million in 1978) for public projects: increase the water standard in 1978 to an average of 180 liters per person per day and to an average of 220 liters in 1980; add 83 kilometers of pipelines (in 1978, 11.5 kilometers), bring additional water to the areas where it is now lacking, add 25 kilometers of river routes, dig 8.5 kilometers of canals, dig water reservoirs, build water pumping stations (in 1978, build two limited drainage systems), and improve and build 5,000 privies in the areas where they are lacking.

With regard to transportation, add thousands of passenger vehicles and expand five city gates, build more parks, and improve the lighting network. Invest 29.3 million dong to construct 112,000 square yards of day-care centers, schools, and nursery schools (to accommodate 70 percent of the of-age children). In 1978, construct 29,000 square meters of day-care centers, schools, and nursery schools, and increase the ratio of children attending day-care centers to 45 percent and those attending nursery schools to 35 percent. Invest 50 million dong to build 176,000 square meters of schools (in 1978, 30,000 square meters), with all schools having two shifts of students. The total amount of capital to be invested in building housing and the public projects is estimated at about 640 million dong (in 1978, 102 million dong).

d. Labor, living conditions, and the work of the commercial and service sectors.

The city of Hanoi still has much labor which has not been well utilized. The problem that has been posed is to develop that source of strength to produce plentiful wealth and to, by improving organization and strengthening management, promptly supply sufficient raw materials and materials, increase equipment and facilities, increase labor skills and discipline, and mobilize a spirit of enthusiastic labor to achieve the slogan "All for production, all for building socialism, all for a rich and strong Fatherland, and all for the happiness of the people." Furthermore, it is necessary to employ all laborers who are still idle and do not have jobs and the number of workers added every year, by opening additional industrial, agricultural, artisan industry, and handicraft production bases, opening many capital construction, housing construction, and public project sites, and mobilizing people to go to develop the new economic areas in the various areas of the Fatherland.

In order to fully utilize labor and increase labor productivity it is necessary to be concerned for the living conditions of the people, especially those of the workers and civil servants, by supplying sufficient food and

housing. With regard to the arduous, insalubrious sectors and trades and those which require complicated, sophisticated techniques, there must be suitable compensation. There must be suitable compensation. There must be concern for the labor of women. The regulations regarding labor protection and social insurance must be strictly observed and labor accidents must be reduced to the lowest levels.

Commerce and the service sectors are sectors with great responsibility toward the lives of the people. They must improve their work so that the tasks may be carried out better. They must control the sources of goods and recommend stands and policies to stimulate production in order to have goods that are good, inexpensive, and plentiful. We must research the improvement of the transportation and storage elements in order to avoid damage. We must improve the method of distribution by increasing the service network, organizing packaging, changing the goods-selling hours, and assuring that distribution is fair, rational, and convenient for the consumers. We must inculcate in the personnel a good attitude toward service and oppose self-seeking behavior, adulteration, and a proprietary attitude.

d. Regarding the planning, materials, financial, price, and banking tasks.

Plans must be guided from above to below and must be truly drafted at the lower echelons. It is necessary to locate the central problems at each time in order to concentrate on resolving them.

We must go all-out to regularly supply materials to the bases and avoid the situation of production slow-downs caused by a lack of materials, advance to the creation of materials stockpiles, and implement the resolutions of the Central Committee regarding materials norms, the economizing of materials, and the full utilization of waste materials and rejected products.

The most important functions of finance and banking are participating in drafting plans and promoting their implementation, overseeing the economic activities, and promoting economic auditing.

The municipal Party committee will study the opinions of the recently developed sectors regarding a number of prices in order to reexamine them or have opinions to recommend to the central level.

In addition to increasing the material-technical bases of the sectors of the city we must pay attention to consolidating and perfecting the production relationships, the principal contents of which are strengthening and perfecting economic management and doing a good job of serving the activities of the bases, in order to achieve clear results regarding the increasing of labor productivity, improve product quality, economize on production expenses, and distribute justly and rationally. We must positively study ways to enable the organizational forms and managerial systems of the city to promptly transmit the increasingly deep and broad changes regarding the material-technical bases in the city and enable the various aspects of construction and economic activities of the city to mesh harmoniously.

2. Regarding the Cultural, Educational, and Scientific-Technical Tasks:

a. The technological revolution movement in the capital must be promoted. In production labor we must combine manual, semi-mechanized, and mechanized labor but gradually achieve the modernization of industry and the mechanization of agriculture and strengthen the material-technical bases of the economic sectors in order to rapidly advance to an advanced level. We must promote the movement for the masses to improve techniques, improve implements, apply new technological measures, and manufacture and use new machinery. We must supplement and mobilize scientific-technical cadres and combine the activities of the technical cadres at the bases with those of the colleges and research institutes. Production must be organized to combine the small, medium, and large scales, and the principles of specialization and cooperativization must be implemented, in order to accelerate technical progress.

b. With regard to general education, within the next few years we must merge the kindergarten system into Level-I, universalize Level-I schools in correct accordance with age groups, continue to universalize Level-II schools, and maintain the normal developmental rate of Level III. The quality of education must be raised to meet the requirement of students having solid knowledge, good qualifications, and increased consciousness of labor. It is necessary to develop the vocational classes and the night classes and drain into them students who could not enter Level-III.

We must promote the cultural supplementation movement by universalizing Level-I schools among the people, and universalizing among youths and the key cadres of the villages and the agricultural, artisan industry, and handicraft cooperatives.

Perfect the normal schools, supplement the existing corps of instructors and train a corps of new instructors in accord with the requirement of educational form. Strengthen the schools' material bases, achieve the system of two shifts of students in each school, and gradually provide a number of schools with school workshops or gardens in order to assist the teaching of combined techniques to the students.

Promote the training of technical workers and positively meet the need for secondary school-level technical, economic, and cultural cadres. Encourage on-the-job college classes. Supplement the college-level cadres. Increase the material bases of the specialized schools and be concerned with perfecting the corps of full-time teachers as well as the part-time teachers.

c. Culture, information, press, and broadcasting.

The newspapers and radio stations must further improve their contents as well as their forms, and reflect in a lively manner the rich labor life of the masses. The loudspeaker network must be expanded to the families. The precincts and hamlets must be equipped with public television sets.

The corps of writers and artists must be mobilized to create many good literary works and artistic projects regarding the recent phase and the

present phase. We must continue to maintain and repair the historical vestiges and complete documentation, especially the documentation regarding the anti-U.S. resistance war period. A number of status and memorials must be erected.

Special attention must be paid developing and improving the mass arts-and-letters movement. The city's culture-drama groups must be developed comprehensively, and there must be formed a number of groups which are highly skilled and worthy of the position of the capital's arts and letters.

We must strengthen the posts-and-telecommunications network and the publishing of newspapers, and increase equipment in order to do a better job of serving the activities of the people and meeting the guidance requirement.

d. In public health we must continue to increase the number of material-technical bases and specialized cadres. We must improve the organization of the medical examination and treatment network and improve its quality, and must build or expand a number of hospitals. Sufficient medicine must be assured and the management of medicine quality must be strengthened. There must be additional education with regard to the spirit of service among the public health cadres and personnel and with regard to improving the system of oriental medicine responsibility. Efforts must be made to attain the five goals of the public health sector.

There must be a planned parenthood campaign and the birth rate must be reduced to 1.8 percent of the population. We must guard against and fight women's diseases and women's occupational diseases.

There must be increased concern for the health of children and the treatment of their diseases. Additional day-care centers and nursery schools must be built and deployed rationally in the populated areas. We must strengthen their material bases and give them priority in the allocation of goods, and expand the elementary and advanced training of day-care center personnel and nursery school teachers.

e. With regard to physical education and sports we must strongly develop the popular physical education movement, especially in the enterprises, organs, and schools. We must train instructors and talented performers. We must create additional playing fields, develop sports clubs in the wards and districts, and increase physical education and sports equipment.

f. Care for the families of war dead, wounded soldiers, families of military personnel, and social work.

Meticulous care must be taken of the parents and children of war dead without means of supports. With regard to wounded soldiers, care must be taken of their health, they must receive cultural supplementation, and they must receive vocational training. Collective wounded soldier production bases. We must be concerned for the living conditions of the families of military personnel on active duty and assist them when they encounter difficulties.

With regard to the demobilized military personnel, they must be provided jobs and brought into the vocational schools, construction sites, enterprise, and organs.

We must organize care for old people and handicapped people without families, and raise and educate orphan children. Workshops must be set up to teach trades to handicapped people who are still able to work.

3. Develop the collective mastership right of the laboring people, increase the effectiveness of the governmental administration, and promote the revolutionary movement of the masses.

We must seek all measures and create all conditions for the people of the people of the capital to participate in discussing matters related to building and managing the nation and building the managing the capital, and so that they can contribute their opinions whenever necessary to the Party and state organizations, from the central level to the base level, especially to the Party and state organizations of the city, and so that they can oversee the activities of those Party and state organizations and contribute opinions critical of cadres and Party members. We must assure that the people can democratically elect the governmental and mass association organs and those of the economic and social organizations, and even contribute opinions to the Party regarding the selection of the Party's leadership cadres.

Many measures must be sought to organize easy and convenient contact between the people and the Party, governmental, and mass association organizations. Experience must be gained so that complaints may be handled promptly and accurately. Experience must be gained with regard to the activities of the People's Inspectorate Committees in order to expand those activities and enable those committees to further increase the effectiveness of their work.

When speaking of consolidating the governmental apparatus we must speak of the mission of building the army and consolidating national defense, and the mission of strengthening the legal system and strengthening the security, procuratorial and court organs. Those are missions which must continually receive attention, and we must never lack vigilance.

In order to develop the collective mastership right of the masses, it is necessary to consolidate the mass associations, strengthen the solidarity bloc of all the people, with the worker-peasant alliance serving as the base, and create a deep, broad, and continuous revolutionary mass movement to serve as a base of support for the government. The strength of the proletarian dictatorship system must be completely developed: the Party delineates the stands and policies, the governmental administration organizes their implementation, and the mass associations educate the masses and mobilize them to carry them out.

4. Develop the Lam Dong new economic area.

We must quickly perfect the production plans and the policies regarding the people going to develop the new economic area and strengthen the managerial

apparatus in order to meet the requirements of that great and urgent mission.

Strengthen the Party Building Task

In the third part, dealing with strengthening the Party building task, the report summary stressed that the situation and missions in the new phase demand that the Hanoi Party organization greatly increase its leadership ability and combativeness and fulfill the requirement set by the central echelon of rapidly overcoming its deficiencies and weaknesses, make outstanding progress, and become a model, exemplary Party organization which has the confidence and respect of the people. The Party organization must endeavor to profoundly understand the lines and viewpoints of the Party in order to equip itself with much new knowledge and the ability to organize leadership on a broad and complicated scale.

We must continue to consolidate the basic Party organizations.

We must implement the resolutions of the Central Committee regarding the political, theoretical, cultural, and specialized education of Party members; organize the implementation of the new Party Statutes so that they may be properly executed; and fulfill the mission of developing the Party uniformly and in correct accordance with the standards and procedures, with attention being paid first of all to workers and attention also being paid to youths and women.

We must study the rectification of Party and government organizations at the precinct level.

We must do a better job of selecting and deploying cadres. There must be plans to perfect the corps of key cadres of the basic organizations, the district Party committees, and the ward Party committees. We must build a corps of reserve cadres and organize study of the resolutions of the 4th Party Congress and study of Marxist-Leninist theory, in which the most effective method is cultivation and forging in the mass movement and in actual work.

The working methods of the municipal Party committee must be improved. The municipal Party committee must fully understand the lines and policies of the Party and the actual life of the capital and come forth with correct and prompt work policies, focusing on the key elements in the situation at each time and the close organization of implementation, from beginning to end. The newer and more complicated the work, the more necessary it is to stress collective, democratic work and perfect the committees assisting in the collecting of differing opinions in order to study, compare, and carefully consider them. We must strengthen control and conduct regular preliminary recapitulations and recapitulations, gain experience and find good points to develop and deficiencies and weaknesses to overcome. We must not only carry out criticism and self-criticism in the Party from top to bottom and from the bottom up, but must also create all conditions for coming into contact with the masses, and request and encourage the masses to observe and criticize the work of the Party organization and observe and criticize the cadres and Party members.

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NHAN DAN EDITORIAL WELCOMES 7TH HANOI PARTY CONGRESS

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[NHAN DAN 25 May editorial: "Make the Capital Modern, Civilized, Prosperous and Beautiful"]

[Text] The seventh congress of the Hanoi municipal party organization was opened today. It is certain that this congress will usher in a new period of development in the work to build Hanoi into a modern, civilized, prosperous and beautiful capital of our country. Since its sixth congress, the Hanoi municipal party organization has made progress and scored achievements worthy of pride. It led the people in the municipality in satisfactorily making Hanoi a frontline, heroically fighting the U.S. imperialists' war of destruction and firmly defending the capital. In the wake of the victory of the resistance struggle, it has led the people in overcoming the aftermath of war, restoring and developing the economy, culture, education and public health and overcoming some difficulties in their lives.

Through the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance and in the process of implementing the political tasks of the capital, the Hanoi party organization has constantly strengthened. However, as pointed out in a party Central Committee resolution as well as in a municipal party committee resolution, the municipal party organization's leadership is not yet sufficiently strong to master its major duties; its material and technical facilities are still weak; the development of production in the capital is still slow; the people still have many difficulties in their lives; economic and social management still leaves much to be desired; and the mass movement, which was seething during the resistance struggle, is not strong and continuous in the peaceful reconstruction period.

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

Hanoi, the 1,000-year old capital of our country--it is more than 2,000 years old if the name of Co Loa is taken into account--is the pride of our country. In the past and at present Hanoi has represented the Vietnamese people's culture and tradition of struggle against foreign aggression. Today Hanoi is the political and cultural center of the SRV. It is also an important economic center of our country.

Implementing the fourth party congress resolution and President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, the seventh Hanoi municipal party organization congress will decide effective policies and measures to overcome immediate difficulties in the economy and the people's lives, to gradually develop the municipality, to develop the economy and culture and to build a new regime, a new economy, a new culture and new men. In the future, Hanoi, the scale of which will be increasingly enlarged, should have an appropriate economic structure, use all its potentials and meet all demands of localities while at the same time fulfilling the duty to supply goods to the central level and produce many goods for export.

Hanoi enjoys many favorable conditions for becoming an industrial center with industrial sectors of high technical standards and with sectors producing consumer goods of good quality. Agriculture in the suburbs can advance toward supplying many kinds of food products to the municipality.

The congress will discuss and decide effective measures aimed at strengthening the leadership of the municipal party committee and lower party committee levels, the leadership of all administrative levels and the ownership role of mass organizations and people; and at initiating a revolutionary mass movement to engage in productive labor and in shaping a civilized way of life.

The immediate and urgent duty of the municipal party organization and people is to do their best to reduce difficulties and advance toward improving the people's lives. The municipality possesses enormous labor potentials which must be used most optimally to produce abundant wealth for society. Every person old enough to work needs work and must work. We must end the situation in which a number of people refuse to work and earn their living by dishonest occupations. The people of Hanoi are jacks-of-all-trades and are skillful. If they are well reorganized and receive adequate assistance, they can produce many kinds of products very necessary for the people's consumption and for export. Hanoi should build new housing quarters and repair old and damaged ones. Part of the existing labor force must be used for this purpose. It must also be used to build new projects of public utility and repair old ones. There is a myriad of other things which can be done if the labor force is well organized.

Developing the capital is a direct duty of the city's people and, at the same time, an obligation of the entire country, of party and state organizations and of the central-level agencies. All cadres and party members at central-level agencies are responsible for participating in activities and for fulfilling their obligation in the municipality.

We are certain that the seventh Hanoi party organization congress will create a new labor momentum and a seething revolutionary movement in the capital. Hanoi will be a model for the whole country in the building of the economy and culture, in the development of the party and the administration, in the mass motivation task and in the building of the laboring people's system of collective ownership.

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FURTHER REPORTS ON HANOI PARTY CONGRESS

Agenda Items Cited

OW251529Y Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 25 May 77 OW

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA May 25--The Organization of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi began its seventh congress today. Delegates will review what has been achieved since the previous congress, and decide on measures to be taken in the current 5-year plan and the 1977-78 plan to build Hanoi into the modern, civilized and beautiful capital of Vietnam. The congress will also elect a new leading body.

Executive Committee Report

BK260709Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 May 77 BK

[Text] In an atmosphere of elation and enthusiasm, the seventh congress of the Hanoi municipal party organization opened on the morning of 25 May.

Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, delivered an inaugural speech pointing out the significance, content and importance of the seventh congress of the Hanoi municipal party organization. He also heartily welcomed and contributed his views to the summary work report drafted by the municipal party committee and the people of all walks of life in the capital. He urged the delegates to devote all their enthusiasm and intellect to the work of the congress, to uphold the sense of responsibility, to democratically and honestly discuss the issues before the congress and to accurately decide the guidelines, tasks and objectives for the 5-year plan and the 2-year 1977-1978 plan aimed at gradually making Hanoi a modern, civilized, prosperous and beautiful capital, worthy of being the capital of the entire country and worthy of the heroic Vietnamese people.

Comrade Le Van Luong then read a report of the Executive Committee of the VCP Hanoi Municipal Party Organization reviewing the situation since the sixth party organization congress, that is, from 1974 to 1977.

The report dealt with the achievements and strongpoints of the Hanoi party organization and people. He said: Implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on transforming and developing the capital, our basic duty in the present revolutionary stage is to consolidate and strengthen our party organization, to increase the effectiveness of the system of proletarian dictatorship, to strengthen the system of collective ownership of the laboring people, to maintain political security and social order, to accelerate the revolutionary high tide of the laboring people, to develop the economy and culture and make the capital modern, civilized, prosperous and beautiful so as to be worthy of the nation and the country, and to gradually improve the people's living standards.

We must build an economic structure consistent with the party's line and the character and position of the capital. On the road to industrializing the country, the capital will have to have modern industry and a developed industrial structure so as to become an important economic center of the entire country. Emphasis will be laid on accelerating the production of consumer goods and the processing of food products with plenty of variety and high quality in order to meet the people's demands and the demand for export. It is necessary to vigorously develop the production of construction materials and the engineering industry. Great importance must be attached to industry, artisan industry and handicrafts--which are our advantages--in order to meet the demands for consumption materials and production means by the Hanoi people and to make active contributions to the central echelons in supporting export activities.

To take the initiative in supplying food products to the Hanoi people, a food products belt must be established on the basis of large-scale modern production.

Comrade Le Van Luong pointed out guidelines and tasks for the 5-year plan and the 2-year objectives of the Hanoi party organization and people in industrial, artisan and handicraft production, in the production of food products, in motivating the people to go and build new economic areas in Lam Dong, in capital construction, in communications and transportation, in trade and in price. Stress will be laid on a number of main objectives. For example, in 1978 the output value of central and local industries is expected to increase by 20 percent over 1976, and the output value of goods produced by localities for export is expected to increase by about 50 percent. Efforts will be made to provide the people with sufficient vegetables and part of their meat, fish and eggs requirements. In 5 years, from 850,000 to 1 million square meters of housing will be built for the people. Attention will be paid to building new socialist men in the capital and developing and improving cultural, educational, public health and physical training and sport activities.

To outstandingly implement the tasks set for the 5-year and 2-year plans, the Hanoi party organization will pay great attention to increasing the effectiveness of the administration from the grassroots level to the municipal level in order to exercise the laboring people's right to collective ownership, accelerate the revolutionary movement of the people in the capital and improve the activities of mass organizations.

The party Central Committee urges the Hanoi party organization to strive to become an exemplary party organization with high revolutionary militancy and with adequate leadership knowledge and capabilities so as to fulfill all tasks, deeply engage in practical activities, work amid the laboring people and be trusted and loved by the people.

Scrupulously implementing this instruction, each cadre and party member of the capital must heighten his stalwart and thorough revolutionary fighting spirit, work and study with devotion, fear no difficulties and be resolved to implement the party's resolution at all costs.

Each cadre and party member must be aware of the realities of life and take great care of the people's lives; seek every possible way to develop the laboring people's right to collective ownership and oppose the practice of avoiding the realities of life and the masses.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES HAIPHONG PARTY CONGRESS

OW251533Y Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 25 May 77 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 25--The congress of the party organization in Haiphong has decided on the orientations and tasks of the port city in the 1977-1978 plan.

In a political report previously thoroughly discussed and commented on by more than 3,300 party cells and committees at grassroots levels, it was said that regional industry would receive great attention to develop mechanical engineering and repair work in service of other economic branches, first of all agriculture and fisheries. The report, delivered by Tran Dong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the Haiphong committee of the party, says great concern will also be given to the production of more consumer goods, food processing, exports, building materials, and the exploitation of local resources, to ensure an annual increase of 15-16 percent in gross industrial output value.

With regard to agriculture, the report says, a matter of immediate importance is to produce more food both for local consumption and export, while strongly developing animal husbandry. The report lays stress on the development of sea fishing to make it a major industry. Another point of importance will be the extension and modernization of the port.

The closing session was addressed by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, who commended the city for its efforts in implementing the party line on building and developing the local economy. "As the party is in power, it must, while mobilizing the masses, listen to them and welcome their contributions to the party." Truong Chinh said.

BINH TRI THIEN HOLDS SECOND-ROUND PARTY CONGRESS

BK240833Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 May 77 BK

[Text] The second-round congress of the Binh Tri Thien provincial party organization successfully concluded recently. Comrade Tran Huu Duc, member of the party Central Committee, attended the congress.

The congress discussed and laid down guidelines and tasks for the 1976-1980 5-year plan and spelled out specific tasks and targets for the 1977-1978 period. The congress affirmed that the general task of Binh Tri Thien Province is to highly concentrate efforts on providing food and employment for all working people.

In order to satisfactorily solve the grain problem, the congress stressed the role of subsidiary food crops, of which cassave is a major crop suitable for the soil conditions in several areas of the province. Relying on its four basic advantages--agriculture, forestry, fishery and building materials--Binh Tri Thien resolves to produce by 1980, 800,000 to 850,000 tons of grain, 50 percent of which must be cassave; to raise 800,000 to 850,000 hogs; to catch 80,000 to 100,000 tons of fish; to turn out 150,000 to 160,000 cubic meters of timber, 200,000 tons of lime and 90,000 to 100,000 tons of cement; to reclaim 110,000 more hectares of wasteland; to grow 160,000 hectares of forests; and to speedily reforest all denuded hills and to grow crops on all sandbanks to stamp out all vestiges of war.

The congress decided that, under the 1977-1978 2-year plan, the province will actively strive to mobilize the people throughout the province to urgently expand the cultivated areas while stepping up intensive cultivation of both rice and subsidiary food crops. The province plans to expand the cultivated areas to 266,000 hectares in 1977 and 322,000 hectares in 1978; to turn 10 percent of the rice-growing area into high-yield fields averaging 7 to 8 tons per hectare, to strive by 1978 for an average yield of 5 tons of paddy rice per hectare for both rice crops.

As for subsidiary food crops, the province will strive for an increase in both area and yields and for an expansion of the subsidiary food crop-growing area to 78,500 hectares in 1977 and 110,000 hectares in 1978.

The congress pointed out that by 1978 Binh Tri Thien must produce 600,000 to 650,000 tons of grain, 45 percent of which must be subsidiary food crops; rapidly raise livestock raising to a main production task proportional to planting; strive to quickly expand the hog population from 500,000 head in 1977 to 600,000 head in 1978, an average of 2 hogs per family; and vigorously develop cattle raising in hilly areas.

Binh Tri Thien will strive to catch 40,000 tons of shrimp and fish in 1977 and 48,000 tons in 1978 and to increase the rate of sale to the state from 60 to 70 percent.

The congress decided that the province should basically solve the problem of unemployment within 2 years to help the working people.

In order to insure the fulfillment of these targets, the congress decided to launch assaults on six economic fields: to step up the movement to build water conservancy projects; to reclaim shallow land and to open new land; to increase the number of crops per year, to carry out intensive cultivation and to improve crop yields; to catch and raise marine products; to produce building materials and to process agricultural, forestry and marine products, especially subsidiary food crop products.

The congress devoted much time to discussing the task of building the party, of strengthening party leadership and of urgently training the contingent of managerial and skilled cadres for agricultural cooperatives.

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MAY. -- 1977

HANOI SECOND-ROUND PARTY CONGRESS HELD 25 MAY

Composition of Delegates

BK250646Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 May 77 BK

[Text] The seventh second-round congress of the Hanoi municipal party committee was held this morning, 25 May, to review tasks carried out since April 1974 when the previous congress was convened, to decide political guidelines and tasks of the municipal party committee in the new stage and to set forth guidelines and tasks for the 5-year 1976-1980 plan and the main objectives for 1977 and 1978 aimed at gradually making Hanoi modern, civilized, prosperous and beautiful--a worthy capital of Socialist Vietnam.

Attending the congress were 639 official delegates representing more than 100,000 party members from 54 party organizations in the municipality.

Almost all delegates have education backgrounds of level II upward; 197 delegates have higher education backgrounds. One hundred thirty-six delegates are women, representing 21.3 percent of the total number of delegates; 219 delegates are from the production sector, representing 40 percent; 266 delegates are economic management cadres and scientific and technical cadres, representing 41.2 percent; and 125 delegates are workers, representing 19.7 percent. Thirty-one delegates joined the party prior to the August revolution; 311 delegates joined the party from 1948 to 1954; and nearly 300 delegates have been admitted to the party since 1955. One hundred fifteen delegates are under 40; 312 delegates are aged from 41 to 50; 185 delegates are aged from 51 to 60 and 27 delegates are over 61.

Le Van Luong Cites Tasks

OW221152Y Hanoi Domestic Service on Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 May 77 OW

[Text] After a month of intensive study in the atmosphere of solidarity, enthusiasm and confidence, on 20 May 1977 more than 600 key cadres and reporters of the Hanoi municipal party committee concluded their study of the resolutions of the fourth party congress. This was the first course on studying the fourth party congress resolutions for the Hanoi party committee.

Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, was present at the concluding session and discussed several problems on building the party.

Comrade Le Van Luong pointed out the tasks and guidelines for building the party and stressed the position and responsibility of the Hanoi party committee in making Hanoi a really modern and civilized capital city of working people who are masters of their country. To successfully implement the fourth party congress resolutions we must constantly strengthen the party's leadership and capacity for struggle. To this end we must build a politically, ideologically and organizationally powerful party and through a vigorous revolutionary mass movement, must develop the working people's collective ownership and closely coordinate the building of party organizations with the strengthening of the state managerial apparatus and mass organizations.

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

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Comrade Le Van Luong gave a careful analysis of major issues mentioned in the report on the tasks of the municipal party committee to be presented to the coming seventh congress of the municipal party committee delegates. He urged the cadres and party members to constantly train themselves in their thoughts and revolutionary ethics, to enhance their exemplary vanguard role and to serve the people with all their heart and strength.

He stressed: After the seventh congress of municipal party committee delegates we must whip up two major movements in the capital: the labor productivity and economization movement and the movement to oppose all negative aspects in political activities and social life. All party organizations, cadres and party members must now set a good example in the general socialist emulation movement for labor productivity and economization, resolutely concentrate efforts on overcoming all difficulties regarding production and the people's actual living conditions and strive to overfulfill the 1977 state plan norms.

People's Suggestions Offered

OM241525Y Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 24 May 77 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24--The Hanoi population has contributed 110,000 suggestions to the draft report of the Hanoi committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam to be presented to its seventh congress tomorrow. This second-round congress will discuss the orientations and concrete tasks for the capital city in implementation of the orientations and objectives laid down by the fourth national party congress for the coming 5 years (1976-1980).

The suggestions were put forth at more than 5,000 meetings convened by the Hanoi party committee. Besides, the committee has received many personal letters from party members and other people. It has also held five special discussions with representatives of workers, scientific workers, writers and artists, and cooperative peasants.

The suggestions centered on how to build Hanoi into a civilized, modern, beautiful and prosperous socialist capital. Especially, stress was laid on pushing up the emulation movement for productive labour and thrift; bettering the people's life; building the new-type, socialist man; bringing into play the working people's right to collective mastery; strengthening the building of the party organizations and consolidating the party cells and mass organizations.

MAY. -- 1977 ^{SRV} FILE / SUBJ. ^{LD}
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HANOI MUNICIPAL PARTY'S SEVENTH CONGRESS ENDS

OW311019Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 May 77 OW

[Text] From 25 to 30 May 1977, the Hanoi municipal party organization held its seventh congress and enthusiastically discussed the municipal party committee's report on activities presented by Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee.

On the morning of 30 May, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, visited and spoke to the congress, which was very elated and honored to receive him.

In upholding the sense of responsibility and in developing the concept of criticism and self-criticism within the party, more than 60 reports by the delegates raised many concrete questions. The reports clarified the main content of the municipal party committee's report on activities, reiterated the achievements scored by the people and the municipal party organization since its sixth congress in April 1974, clearly pointed out the shortcomings and weak points of the branches at all levels in their leadership and guidance, and contributed ideas to the orientations, tasks and objectives of the city's 5-year plan and 1977 and 1978 plans, which are aimed at gradually making Hanoi a modern, beautiful and prosperous capital worthy of the heroic Vietnamese people. Many reports strongly criticized the negative aspects of social life in the capital over the past few years and phenomena such as rightism, bureaucracy and so forth, that remain in the branches at all levels and that are far removed from the people and from reality. The reports proposed measures geared to rapidly overcoming these shortcomings and weak points.

The delegates of the central enterprises and local industrial and handicraft branches proposed measures to strengthen management, improve technology, achieve technical progress, supply materials and care for the workers' living conditions in a more effective manner, make plans for and reorganize the different trades and crafts along the lines of specialization and cooperativization, train and improve the contingent of cadres and workers, resolve problems of policy, develop the capital's industrial potential and manufacture more and better products for serving the economic branches and the people's lives and for export.

Delegates from the agricultural sector proposed many measures to step up food production outside the capital according to specialized and intensive cultivation and large-scale production, motivate the people to build new economic zones in Lam Dong, develop investment, strengthen the technical and material bases for cooperatives, carry out the production reorganization movement more efficiently, gradually improve agricultural management and build the districts into agro-industrial units.

Delegates from the cultural and artistic branches proposed measures to further develop cultural, artistic and sports activities, raise the quality of the general education system, train cadres in vocational middle schools and universities, expand and raise the quality of physical examinations and disease prevention, step up the movement of building a modern lifestyle and modern families on the basis of the new cultural requirements, expand day-care centers and kindergartens and develop all public welfare projects.

Delegates from the Hanoi Municipal Trade Union Association expressed their determination to step up trade union activities and the emulation movement in labor productivity and thrift and to overfulfill the 5-year state plan and the 1977 and 1978 plans for the manual laborers and officer workers. They proposed that branches at all levels pay greater attention to the material and living conditions of manual laborers and officer workers.

Delegates from the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Group expressed their determination to step up the creative labor movement, voluntarily overfulfill the second 5-year plan and motivate all young men and members in the capital to lead all movements in building a modern life and modern families on the basis of the new cultural requirements.

Many delegates proposed that the contingent of scientific and technical cadres be better organized and utilized, that manual laborers and office workers in the central organs be motivated to participate in productive labor and in capital construction, that the party organization's leadership role and combat force be strengthened and that party members' quality be raised.

The congress devoted much time to discussing the 1977 and 1978 tasks and objectives aimed at vigorously stepping up the emulation movement in productive labor and thrift, market management, social security and order, and improving the people's living standards.

DETAILS ON LE DUAN REMARKS AT HANOI VCP CONGRESS

OW042140Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Jun 77 OW

[A brief Hanoi VNA account of the 2 June closing of the seventh congress of the Hanoi VCP organization and VCP General Secretary Le Duan's remarks at the congress, was published on page K 9 of the 3 June DAILY REPORT]

[Text] The seventh congress of the Hanoi municipal party organization ended successfully on 2 June in an atmosphere of unity, enthusiasm and firm confidence in the glorious VCP.

The congress heard and discussed the report of the Hanoi party committee delivered by Comrade Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee.

More than 60 speeches by delegates from various branches, levels and installations in the city discussed in detail the following questions: building a modern, civilized, prosperous and beautiful capital, the economy, culture, the people's life, national defense, social order and security, development of the working people's right of collective ownership, increased managerial efficiency of administrative power at various levels and of mass organizations, strengthening of the organization and building of the party, and raising the quality of cadres and party members.

The congress devoted much time to discussing specific problems of the 5-year and 2-year plans for the capital and suggesting many ideas on how to achieve rapid changes in the economic, industrial and agricultural fields, in good circulation and distribution, in the movement of productive labor and the building of a civilized way of life and new-culture families, in social order and security, market management, and in solving difficulties relating to daily life such as food, lodging, transportation, study, medical care and employment.

The congress unanimously adopted the city party committee's report on developments in the city over the past 3 years--1974-1977, the orientation and tasks for the next 5 years and the objectives for 1977 and 1978. The resolution of the seventh congress of municipal party organization affirmed the achievements and strong points of the capital organization and people since the sixth municipal party organization congress--April 1974--and noted the main shortcomings and the cause of these shortcomings, stressing those related to the party organization's leadership and guidance.

It also determined the orientation and political tasks of the city's party organization: building a stable and strong party organization, developing the working people's right of collective ownership, strengthening the efficiency of the proletarian dictatorial system, simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions among which the scientific-technical revolution is the keystone, pushing forward the revolutionary mass movement, developing the economy and culture, gradually raising the people's living standards, preserving political security and social order and building an all-people national defense in order to make Hanoi a modern, civilized, prosperous and beautiful capital worthy of the people and the country.

Regarding the 5-year orientation and tasks and the main objectives of the coming 2 years--1977-1978, the resolution says: We must build an economic structure compatible with the party line and with the nature and position of the capital in which the industrial structure must develop according to the city's position as an important economic center of the entire country; the construction branch must expand quickly; food production must be built around large-scale and modern production techniques; and communications and transportation, the trade service and the projects of public interest must be built to support production and life.

The congress elected the new executive committee of the party organization.

During its 6th day the congress enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Le Duan warmly greeted the Seventh Congress of the Hanoi municipal party organization. He commended Hanoi city's outstanding contributions in the process of the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle, from the founding of the primary party organization of the VCP to the time when Hanoi held high the August revolution banner to urge other cities and provinces to rise to regain administrative power throughout the country and from the 2-month fight conducted by Hanoi after the outbreak of the nationwide war of resistance against the French colonialists to the glorious ending of the patriotic war that ousted the U.S. aggressors from our country following the heroic Dien Bien Phu "air battle."

Comrade Le Duan said: Through the ups and downs of our nation's history with the moments of glory and suffering as well, Hanoi has always symbolized the vitality and will for independence and freedom of the Vietnamese people. Hanoi is indeed worthy of being the heroic capital of heroic Vietnam.

Regarding reconstruction, Comrade Le Duan highly valued the achievements scored by Hanoi in rapidly overcoming the consequences of war to meet the minimum needs of the people's life. He also stressed the party Central Committee's concern over the situation in which Hanoi is still short of material-technical installations, its economy is developing slowly, labor output remains low and the people's lives still include many difficulties. He pointed out that in this new stage, along with the central state organs, the Hanoi party organization and the Hanoi population as a whole have the political mission to build Hanoi into a modern, civilized, prosperous and beautiful capital; an exemplary political, economic, cultural and scientific center of the whole country and a worthy capital of the Vietnamese nation and country. This will be an essential task for several 5-year plans. But we must start this task immediately according to a plan and must exert efforts to effect major changes on the construction front in 1980 and from 1980 to 1985 so as to rapidly and obviously put a new face on the capital.

To further explain the basic content of the general line on socialist revolution, Comrade Le Duan profoundly analyzed the problem of developing the working people's collective ownership with a view to simultaneously conducting the three revolutions in the capital. He stated: Proletarian dictatorship is a means by which to achieve the socialist revolution. Regarding collective ownership, it is at the same time a means and an aim of this revolution. Development of collective ownership is aimed not only at insuring the democratic freedoms for the citizens but primarily at organizing and mobilizing the working people's active and positive capabilities to implement the three revolutions. The key problem is to give full play to the working people's collective ownership role at the bases and in each factory, worksite, state farm and school. The central branches, party echelons and administration of the municipality must pay attention to and assist the bases in satisfactorily carrying out the three revolutions.

As far as the specific tasks of Hanoi are concerned, the party general secretary stressed the need to concentrate efforts on implementing the three following urgent tasks.

1. Improve the city dwellers' daily diet. After stressing the need to improve the daily meals consistently with the economic conditions and the requirements of national industrialization, Comrade Le Duan pointed to the need to presently insure sufficient vegetables, sauce, bean-curd and fish; to strive to further increase the meat and egg rations and to pay special attention to satisfactorily organizing the trade, distribution and processing of food and ready-to-eat meals and to reorganizing and developing mess halls in the enterprises, schools and organs.
2. Gradually and positively solve the housing shortage for the city population. It is necessary to satisfactorily organize the construction branch and to mobilize a large force of people, troops, cadres, workers and civil servants to participate in building houses in the capital so that in 1980 1 million square meters of housing will be finished according to the plan and after 1980 the housing construction tempo will be further increased. Along with building houses, efforts should be made to increase the rate of the water and electricity supply and to properly solve the problems of sanitation, travel and so forth.
3. Endeavor to better the children's living conditions. It is necessary to build sufficient schools and classrooms for our children, from kindergartens and primary schools to other academic levels; to increase teaching equipment and aids; to build more day nurseries; to produce a large quantity of toys and school things; to train sufficient nurserymaids and to strive to build more clubs, recreation centers and playgrounds for young children.

Comrade Le Duan urged the Hanoi party organization to satisfactorily conduct the three following emulation movements:

1. The production and economy movement: In industry, agriculture and other economies, this movement is aimed at meeting the following three requirements: increasing labor output, insuring quality, and economizing on raw materials and semi-finished materials. At the same time, it is necessary to pay great attention to heightening labor discipline and forming a new attitude toward work and new labor behavior.

2. The labor movement to build the capital: It is aimed at motivating and organizing all the people and the armed forces to participate in building the capital. The central organs must assign 20 to 30 percent of staff workers and civil servants to participate in work on the construction sites of the capital. Those assigned to this work must be organized into construction units. The policy of compulsory labor toward lazy persons and those able-bodied people engaged in illegal trading activities to earn their living must be implemented.

3. The movement to build a civilized pattern of life and families endowed with a new culture: Through this movement, the production and economy movement and the labor movement to build the capital, it is necessary to form a new type of man who is a working person, behaves as a master, leads a civilized orderly, healthy, jovial, self-respecting and well-mannered life, unites with other people throughout the country and is friendly and courteous to foreigners.

Finally, the party general secretary dealt with building the Hanoi party organization, education and training of party members and intensification of the party organization's capacity for struggle. He stated that it is necessary to build the Hanoi party organization into a powerful and exemplary one endowed with a revolutionary offensive spirit and the courage to act and shoulder responsibilities, constantly associated with and trusted by the people. It is necessary to liquidate the prevalence of "average" party members and strive to overcome opportunism, the tendency to seek personal interests, reliance on others and fear of hardships and the practice of laying the blame on others while refusing to work and advance.

Comrade Le Duan stressed the need to seriously carry out self-criticism and criticism in party activities while intensifying the control task, to coordinate the control task of the party, state organs and people in order to satisfactorily carry out the control task at the bases in particular, and to control the cadres and party members working in the branches directly related to the people's life in order to oppose and prevent the phenomena of bureaucratism and haughtiness which cause's trouble for the people and injustice to honest people.

Comrade Le Duan pointed out that building the capital is not only a task of the party organization and people of the capital but also a common obligation of all central economic and cultural sectors and of central organ cadres, workers and civil servants working. For this reason, all central level sectors must work out a construction plan for themselves in Hanoi and there must be a plan for the branches which support's the building of the capital. Moreover, the municipal party committee must improve the work method. There must be fine coordination between the Hanoi party organization and people's committee and the central level economic and cultural branches so that they can together fulfill the task of building the capital into a "better and more beautiful" one as taught by Uncle Ho.

On behalf of all the delegates to the congress, Comrade Le Van Luong pledged to motivate and organize all party members and the population of the capital city to scrupulously implement the directives of the party's general secretary, to firmly grasp the main tasks of the capital, to conduct to the end the three emulation movements in order to create an ebullient, widespread and continual revolutionary atmosphere among all strata of Hanoi people, and to resolutely overcome all manifestations of

negativeness in order to make Hanoi undergo rapid changes in production and construction, in the people's life and in the maintenance of order and security so as to be worthy of the confidence of the party Central Committee and government and of the expectations of the compatriots throughout the country.