

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

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CONGRESS STRESSES NEED TO BE SELF-RELIANT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jun 77 p 5

[Article by P.V. (Reporter): "The 6th Haiphong Party Organization Congress (Second Round): 'Contribute as Much as Possible, Require as Little as Possible'"]

[Text] Revolutionary thinking:

Building Haiphong and turning it into a modern industrial city and a large port city worthy of the stature of our country is the work of many years. When adopting the main guidelines, tasks, and targets of the 1977-1978 2-year plan, the 6th Haiphong Municipal Party Organization Congress (Second round) simultaneously affirmed and exploited three strengths, industry, agriculture, and the ocean economy, in order to make a significant change in the economy in a short period of time; in this, the value of industrial production accounts for more than 75 percent.

The basic guiding idea which the congress put forth for the entire party organization is to "elevate the spirit of collective socialist ownership, the concept of self-reliance and relying on one's own strength, and so on, make an effort to exploit every latent capability of the city and of each unit and locality, voluntarily contribute as much as possible to socialist construction and require as little as possible from the State and higher echelons.

The practical significance of this guiding idea is that is originated from the special characteristics of the city and was put forth with the aim of resolving the specific problems of the locality.

Haiphong is one of the three large cities in the country and here the central economy accounts for 40 percent of the gross social product. The production installations controlled by the central

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echelon consists of 155 enterprise, corporation, and agency units with more than 72,000 people, which is equal to 52 percent of the city's total number of cadres, workers, and civil servants. In 1976, while 18,900 tons of grain were purchased from the agricultural sector, the State had to supply the city with more than 114,600 tons and 63 percent of the materials had to be imported. And, the value of the goods exported equalled only 98 percent of the value of the goods imported.

Haiphong bears the profound effects of the loss of balance in the country. But, the city has many strengths which have not been exploited. The urban area has an important agricultural, piscicultural, and building materials belt. The flood plain area which has not been exploited reaches 12,000 hectares. Approximately 10,000 hectares of water can be used to raise fish. With 94 kilometers of coast line and 730 kilometers of rivers, the city has great capabilities for expanding the ocean economy and transportation by water. The mountains with large reserves of limestone provide an abundant source of raw materials for producing building materials. This is without mentioning the special advantages which the expansion of Haiphong Port and the development of the central economic bases have brought. However, the city's rate of economic development has been slow the past 10 years and the gross social product has increased less than 5 percent a year on the average. The degree of specialization and cooperation in production has been low. The field use factor has reached only 1.75 percent. In the machine industry, only 50-60 percent of the capacity of the 1,600 tool-making machines has been used. At the capital construction worksites, normally only one shift is worked (few worksites work two or three continuous shifts). Many inferior cooperatives drag things out and reach only about 4 tons of paddy per hectare while right near them are cooperatives which have yields of from 5 to 7 or 8 tons. There is a shortage of materials but there is also much waste; each year, the machine and building industries use more than 50,000 tons of steel but there are still no measures for making full use of the metal waste products.

From the summary concerning this situation, the correctness of the guiding idea mentioned above can be seen clearly. Only by elevating the spirit of collective socialist ownership and the concept of self-reliance will it be possible to overcome the idea of depending on others and making excessive demands on higher echelons -- the municipality making demands on the State, the wards, districts, and cities making demands on the municipality, and, in turn, the precincts, villages, and cooperatives making demands on the wards, districts, and cities and so on. Only if an effort to exploit the city's latent capabilities is made will it be possible to overcome the difficulties, accelerate the rate of

expansion of production, and improve the standard of living. Voluntarily contributing as much as possible and requiring as little as possible is the revolutionary concept of the working class which the communists of Haiphong city have chosen to guide their thinking and actions.

Revolutionary acts:

Actually, this concept was developed 1 year ago but it was not perfected. It was put forth by the Municipal Communist Party Committee and was taken over by the sectors and echelons. Prior to that, as the people on the Municipal Communist Party Committee said, "the idea of depending on the State and higher echelons was very burdensome." Just as the State had to supply the city a significant portion of grain and materials, it had to do the same regarding other items as well. For example, in the transportation sector, people asked for mechanized means for everything and very few would put up with using simple means. Regarding the banks, people borrowed more than they paid. Last year, especially since the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress illuminated things, the Haiphong party organization has carried on a resolute struggle in order to build the concept of collective ownership and the concept of self-reliance. Through struggling and building, the concept of depending on others has been pushed back somewhat. The excessive demands have decreased and making appeals from above and voicing complaints from below and laying the blame on objective factors has decreased. With the idea of "contributing as much as possible and requiring as little as possible," the various echelon party organizations have asked themselves the question: What and where is the latent strength of the localities and how can it be exploited? Naturally, they must exploit things within their own conditions and not upon the demand of higher echelons. If the latent strength in industry is the equipment capacity which has not been fully exploited, how must production be organized in order to be able to exploit it? If there is great latent strength concerning the ocean, where are the fishing grounds and the sources of marine products? How must the means of catching and raising fish be organized and how must purchasing be managed?

In a spirit of examining and resolving things specifically, the party organizations and various echelon authorities have investigated and discussed things, come to conclusions, and decided on a program of action. The result has been to create an initial change and promote the mass movement. A number of aspects of the work have made progress. In 1976, a number of industrial norms were fulfilled well. The cement plant, the guiding center of the city, became an emulation banner and a model in fulfilling and exceeding the quotas in the State plans during difficult production conditions. For the first time, Haiphong

had an average yield of more than 5 tons of paddy per hectare. The city fulfilled its grain obligation and purchased 10,000 tons of pork in conditions in which the State did not supply enough grain to raise livestock according to plan. The striking point is that in three wards and Kien An city, four labor worksites were formed and, at these places, the people leveled foundations and filled in the ditches, widened the roads, built a system of water pipes, and built houses. All the districts opened their own worksites, the largest being the Gia Minh zone in Thuy Nguyen district, the Trang Cat zone in An Hai district, and the Giang Bien zone in Vinh Bao district. These are worksites which run to the ocean and expand the area for raising marine products, producing building materials, and so on. An Hai has built an export vegetable region whose immediate target is to bring in \$1,800 to \$2,000 per hectare per year. Thuy Nguyen has clearly seen the great potential concerning building materials and is opening worksites to make rock, lime, and bricks. Local cement enterprises with a capacity of 20,000 to 30,000 tons per year have been built. The army units in the city have sent troops to build the economy, establish federated regions to exploit the building materials around Phap Co Hill, and, together with the people, go to the coast at Vinh Quang and Phu Long in order to plant rushes, make salt, raise shrimp, and so on.

With a spirit of "making an effort to exploit the latent strengths" and "contributing as much as possible and requiring as little as possible," the delegations at the congress put forth plans having higher quotas than those forecast. The 1978 value of gross local industrial production to be reached was 425 million dong but the direction of struggle is to reach 440 million dong. In agriculture, by 1978, the proposed rice yield target is 5.5 tons and not 5.3 tons and the potato yield is 62,000 tons and not 50,000 tons.

Regarding the Municipal Party Organization's plans to build 150,000 square meters of housing, 22 units around the city have registered to build 56,000 square meters.

A great change at the primary level:

Making a change is difficult but maintaining that change so it becomes a tendency to advance constantly is even more difficult. The Haiphong party organization congress viewed party building as a task having key significance. Party building must always closely follow the political tasks of the city and improve the leadership abilities and combat strength of the party, especially the party organizations at the primary level. One loss of balance in party building in the city is that, during the period the basic party organizations are weak, the organizations

at the higher echelons are heavy, especially at the municipal level. Thus, the congress decided to make a great change at the primary level and direct each activity to the primary level. The specific policy is to mobilize 25 percent of the cadres, send them to the primary organizations, and arrange and use them well in order to manifest the cadres' spirit of effort. All the municipal echelon cadres and agencies must reserve 25 percent of their time to go to lower echelons; district, city, and ward echelon cadres must reserve 50 percent of their time to go to the primary organizations.

Actually, this policy was implemented several months ago. During the first phase, 500 cadres were sent to the primary level and of these 365 were for the agricultural sector (91 engineers). The cadres who have gone to the primary level include people who hold key positions such as deputy chiefs of departments directly subordinate to the Municipal Communist Party Committee, vice directors of the services, district, city, and ward chairmen and vice chairmen, and so on. Not everyone clearly understands this policy. Some comrades who have set out have been troubled by the question "how does the Municipal Communist Party Committee rate me?" There was an agency which sent six cadres to the primary level and had to bring all of them back after a period of time because of inadequate standards. Some comrades have gone to the primary level but have not been at ease in their work. However, the thing that is clear is that if the party base organizations are not strong enough, it will not be possible to carry out any resolution thoroughly. Directing strength to the primary level and directing every activity to the primary level is a correct policy. Hundreds of higher echelon cadres have begun to become deeply involved in practical work at the primary level. These comrades are manifesting an effect and will continue to manifest an effect when they have become skilled in the work and have a good relationship with the people and comrades in the villages.

Haiphong city is building and advancing. There are still many difficulties in production and life. But the concealed things coming up are the active factors. A city is working for itself and for the entire country. A party organization is making an effort to undertake its glorious tasks and, by means of the resolution of this party organization congress, give the 1.3 million people of the city new confidence.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BUREAUCRATISM PROMOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Promote the Campaign Against Bureaucratism and the Proprietary Attitude"]

[Text] Instruction No 159-TTg of the Premier has been implemented for more than a year now. The campaign against bureaucratism and red tape and to reduce the inconvenience of the people has been carried out, first of all at the base level and in the sectors which come into daily contact with the people, and has brought about a number of specific results. The public security, commercial, banking, and public security sectors have made improvements with regard to procedures and working methods which have been applauded by public opinion. In many places the phenomenon of an arrogant, proprietary attitude and regulations which are cumbersome with regard to paperwork have been reduced. A number of heads of governmental organs, including chairmen of provincial or municipal People's Committees, have kept in constant touch with the people and have promptly met the legitimate requests of the people.

Those results are only initial ones and do not yet amount to much. The campaign to oppose bureaucratism and the proprietary attitude and to reduce the inconveniences of the people has not developed uniformly and is not yet stable. Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu, Han Son Binh, Hanoi, the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, and War Casualties, the Supreme People's Procurate, etc., have made careful studies and widely disseminated Instruction No 159-TTg, and have specific plans for continually carrying out the campaign against bureaucratism and the proprietary attitude. But there are sectors and localities which have not yet strictly carried out Instruction No 159-TTg of the Premier, have studied it superficially, and do not have specific plans for implementing it. Some places have opposed bureaucratism and the proprietary attitude and have rectified a number of mistakes, but have then returned to their old ways and have weakened the confidence of the masses. The reasons for those deficiencies

are that the Party committees in such places have not yet truly paid attention to leading the campaign; the heads of the sectors and the governmental echelons have not heightened their sense of responsibility and lack concentrated, continuous, and specific guidance; coordination among the Party organizations, governmental organs, and mass associations, among the sectors and the echelons, and between the upper echelon and the lower echelon is not tight; and control and inspection have not yet received adequate attention.

The disease of bureaucratism and the proprietary attitude are great dangers for a governing party. Their harm is very great: they cause us to mess things up and be distant from the people, and they cause the state apparatus to be sluggish and erode the revolutionary nature of cadres and Party members. Therefore, the resolution of our Party's 4th Congress pointed out: "We must enable all activities of the state organs to be closely regulated and truly respect the collective mastership right of the people and assure their interests, while demanding that all citizens fulfill their obligations and obey the law. The cadres and state personnel must display a spirit of unconditionally serving the people; oppose corruption, waste, an arrogant, proprietary attitude, and irresponsibility; and prevent a number of cadres and state personnel from becoming a category of people with special privileges."

Opposing bureaucratism and the proprietary attitude is an important aspect of strengthening the socialist legal system and developing the system of collective mastership. Instructions 159-TTg and 472-TTg must be strictly implemented in the sectors and echelons of the state apparatus. In order to do a good job of the campaign against bureaucratism and the proprietary attitude, the sectors and echelons must fully evaluate the situation and the results that have been attained, and clearly realize the good points, deficiencies of, and reasons for the things that have been accomplished and have not yet been accomplished, in order to have a plan to further promote the campaign. There are many reasons for the disease of bureaucratism, so if it is to be overcome it must be opposed in many respects, comprehensively, and profoundly, and over a period of time. In the coming plan the sectors and echelons should review their problems, focusing on those which cause trouble for the people, in order to concentrate on overcoming them to the greatest extent possible. The important matter is to be determined to correct them, to resolutely abandon unyieldly organizations and systems and immediately create new, appropriate organizations. In addition, it is necessary to do a good job of organizing an information network in order to firmly grasp and promptly analyze the situation. There must be the practice of cadres keeping in close touch with the actualities of the movement at the lower and basic echelons.

As for the "proprietary" evil -- the offspring of the viewpoint of taking the people for granted and wanting things easy for oneself and difficult for others -- we severely condemn it and are determined to oppose and eliminate it. With regard to work styles and attitudes, the cadres and civil servants of the state organs must typify people who serve the people and are the servants of the people.

The concern for leadership by the Party committee echelons and the sense of responsibility of the heads of the sectors and echelons is an element assuring that the campaign against bureaucratism and the proprietary attitude will be carried out well. Furthermore, the requirement of carrying out the campaign well also demands that there be a mass movement in the state organs as well as in society, in order to develop the collective mastership right and oversight and rectify the evils of bureaucratic red tape and the proprietary attitude in serving the people.

Supervision and control occupy important positions. In addition to strengthening the control of the Party and of the heads of the sectors and echelons it is necessary to strengthen the inspection task of the State Inspection Commission and of the professional inspection and popular inspection systems.

All of us must manifest the collective mastership right, promote opposition to bureaucratism and the proprietary attitude, and build our fine new system.

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