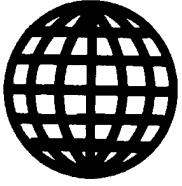


JPRS-ATC-93-007  
29 July 1993



**FOREIGN  
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# ***JPRS Report***

## **East Asia**

***Southeast Asia***  
***Vietnam: TAP CHI CONG SAN***  
***No 3-5, March, April, May 1993***

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# East Asia Southeast Asia

Vietnam: TAP CHI CONG SAN

Nos 3-5, March, April, May 1993

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29 July 1993

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[Article by Do Muoi; not translated]

### **Strive to Implement the Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee (Seventh Term)**

#### **The Youth Problem—The Central Position in the Human Strategy**

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 93 pp 5-8

[Article by Vu Oanh; not translated]

#### **On Youth Work in the Present Situation**

933E0011A Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 93 pp 9-11, 14

[Article by Ho Duc Viet, first secretary of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union]

[Text] Systematically studying the problems concerning youths and youth work and, at the same time, effectively solving those problems is not only an objective requirement in renovating the country but also the hope of our people and youths. This is a decisive issue with respect to the formation and expansion of the political and social forces of the party and nation following the socialist path.

Youths are young forces. They are examples reflecting modern social life, and they manifest the development tendencies of the future. Today's generation of youths has been trained quite well; therefore, it has high educational standards and the ability to adjust quickly to and keep up with modern scientific and technical knowledge and new technology, and lead dynamic and practical lives. Youths are enthusiastically supporting the movement to renovate the country, and they are the primary labor force in every economic and social sphere. They are a very important source of strength with respect to our country's economic and social development strategy.

However, in the conditions of a market economy and expanding international exchanges, our youths are confronting new challenges and very difficult social problems. Lack of work and low incomes have become the most pressing social problems of youths. It is predicted that by the year 1995, our country will have approximately 7 million people of labor age who will need work. This is truly a great social pressure. Low incomes pose a serious problem for the lives of many youths and their families. This is one of the causes of social evils among youths. Illiteracy is on the rise. In many respects, the level of understanding of youths is declining. A large percentage of youths has been cut off from national

cultural traditions. This directly affects the quality of our young laborers and the formation of the personality of the Vietnamese man in the future. The health of and social evils among youths is also something that is very worrisome. Occupational and social illnesses among youths are on the rise.

The above situation, added to the complex changes taking place in the world and in Vietnam, is strongly controlling our youths on many fronts: ideals, morals, and way of life.

At the same time, our youth work is experiencing many problems that need to be given attention.

Above all, with respect to the responsibilities of the youth union, in recent years, the union has striven to renovate itself and make adjustments in order to manifest an effect among youths and be worthy of being the trustworthy reserve unit of the party. However, those efforts have not come close to satisfying the requirements of the new revolutionary stage. The organizational system and ranks of cadres of the union lack the strength to adjust promptly to the country's renovation process. The numbers and quality of youth union members, the union's prestige in society, and its attractiveness to youths have all declined. Youths and the economic and social management mechanisms are changing very quickly, but the organizational models and operating formulas of the union still contain many old and outdated aspects. Also, bureaucratic centralism and bureaucratism are being overcome very slowly.

Mass and social organizations have not kept up with youth work. Many problems have arisen, but nothing has been done to solve them. Specifically, quick and effective steps have not been taken to organize a number of the contents and methods on training and educating youths already put forth in the party resolutions. The lack of models among cadres, party members, and elderly people has caused the confidence of youths to decline and engage in immoral acts. The social policies and human strategy, particularly the strategy regarding youths, are not thoroughly understood throughout society. Very few of society's material conditions have been set aside for training and educating the young generation.

The state has not given sufficient attention to youth work. It seems as if there is still a tendency to regard youth work as the work of the party and youth union. Thus, many administrative echelons do not fully realize the state's responsibility for youth work. Because of this, there are no concrete mechanisms or policies to enable the union to carry on youth mobilization activities well, and the formulas have not been changed to exert an effect on youths and union activities through the economic and social programs and plans. Many places still give great weight to appealing to and mobilizing the masses, but they have not created spiritual and material incentives for youth movements. The state has not

formulated legal documents on youth work or established a state mechanism to handle youth work. Because of this, the major policies of the party on youth work have not yet been implemented.

The party has always given much attention to the task of leading youth work and always regarded this as an important element in the human strategy in both theory and practice. But reality shows that in youth work, the party has major shortcomings. The party has put forth resolutions on youth work, but many party committee echelons do not have practical guidance measures. They have not made investments or have not invested an appropriate amount. Many party committee echelons are lax in providing leadership or have entrusted youth work to the youth union. The leadership formulas with respect to youths and youth work have been renovated slowly, and they are still administrative, paternalistic, and authoritarian in nature. There are even places that do not respect the dignity of youths or youth organizations.

In the coming years, the youth situation will continue to develop, and youth work will take place in conditions different from today. Several problems can be foreseen:

First, the market economy and the work of expanding international relationships will certainly lead to divisions among youths on many fronts. The market economy will create a stratum of talented youths who will soon assert themselves and work in a dynamic and creative way and who will earn a high income. At the same time, there will also be a large percentage of youths who will be poor because of not having jobs, not knowing how to make a living, and living passively. On the other hand, among youths, the law of value will give rise to a psychology of paying much attention to real interests and even pragmatism and to running after money and selfish, individual interests. It can be seen that sooner or later, a young bourgeois class with knowledge and broad international relationships will appear. Along with this will appear different political tendencies among youths. The obvious result is that the social problems of youths in a market economy (unemployment, illiteracy, divisions between rich and poor, and so on) will become even more serious, and this will naturally have a negative effect on the preservation and development of the national culture among youths.

Second, we will witness a rapid and clear differentiation in the way of life and morals of youths. Three tendencies may arise: 1. The great majority of youths will live and work normally like patriotic citizens. 2. Some progressive youths will strive to study and work with a greater intensity than before in order to achieve their wonderful ideals. 3. A sizable percentage will continue to undergo a crisis of ideals and suffer the effects of social evils. They will live a debauched life and commit crimes.

Third, the differences between the generations in terms of circumstances, living conditions, and psychology have created differences between them with respect to ways of

thinking and acting. Many older people often view things in terms of before and after and so they are satisfied by what has been accomplished. But many young people often view things in terms of "breadth," and so they easily become dissatisfied and even pessimistic about the fact that their country is inferior to many countries in the region and world. On the other hand, because they belong to a younger generation, they do not see all the effects of the war or all the crimes of imperialism. And they do not fully understand the wonderful traditions of the nation and party.

Fourth, we have, are, and will continue to try and attract and win over youths. In conditions in which the "door has been opened," commodity production is expanding, and the domestic economy continues to experience difficulties, some youths will definitely experience a crisis of confidence and ideals. Making use of this situation, the reactionary elements and enemy forces will, openly or secretly, seek ways to draw in and divide the youths. This is a problem that needs to be examined and solved promptly.

Based on the above predictions, we must formulate suitable policies and measures to organize and assemble all strata of youths, forge solidarity among them, and manifest their role in building and defending the fatherland, making the country richer and stronger, making the people happy, and creating a civilized society. This is really the political mobilization work of the party. This must be carried on in a synchronized way based on close coordination among the educational environments and between mobilization, education, and persuasion and the implementation of the policies, positions, and programs in accord with the laws. The resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee (Seventh Term) pointed out the basic guidelines and tasks of youth work in the present situation. In order to effectively implement those guidelines and tasks, we feel that things must be organized and that there must be close coordination among all the organizations in the political system with the help and support of all the people.

First, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must resolutely hit the targets and look for solutions. It must continue to renovate itself and make adjustments so that it becomes a strong organization and the activist in expanding the front to forge solidarity among and bring youths together.

Concerning the target of organizing and building the youth union, on one hand, the target is to improve the quality of the youth union members and union organizations, particularly the primary level organizations, based on a new awareness and new standards. On the other hand, the target is to continue renovating the organizational forms and the operating contents and forms of the union in accord with the mobilization and developmental mechanisms and tendencies of the youth union in the new stage.

As for guiding the work of forging solidarity, bringing youths together, and building the Vietnam Youth Union, the target is to strengthen the work of forging solidarity, bringing youths together, and building the union based on the spirit of Resolution 8B of the CPV Central Committee and Resolution 25 of the Politburo (Sixth Term). The various forms used to bring people together must be varied, union chapters must be expanded based on occupations, legitimate needs, and preferences, and the clubs and youth cultural exchange centers must be expanded. Union building must be stressed in the northern provinces, religious zones, remote areas, and highlands. Cultural and charitable social activities must be maintained and promoted with the main themes being "the confluence of a hundred brooks," join hands together," preserve the beloved green color," and "for our future." Emphasis must be placed on those activities that will help build the economy through various-echelon capital aid funds and through clubs, young businessmen, vocational centers, job recommendations for youths, agricultural promotion chapters, and so on.

As for how to organize and build the youth union so that it has the strength to serve as the activist in forging solidarity and bringing together youths, the quality of the youth union members and union organizations at the primary level must be solidified and improved. Ranks of cadres must be built, things must be arranged rationally, and the various-echelon organizations of the youth union must be effectively improved and given guidance. The operating contents and formulas must be renovated in accord with the new situation. The various-echelon party building and administrative staffs must be strong. The material base must be built up, and sources of revenues to pay for the union's activities must be created.

Second, the youth union would like to suggest to the party that it formulate concrete, practical, and suitable policies regarding youths and the youth movement with the aim of training youths and manifesting their assault strength. Specifically:

The party should closely guide the implementation of Resolution 25 of the Politburo (Sixth Term) and the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee (Seventh Term) on "Youth Work in the New Era" from the central echelon to the bases. It should make preliminary summaries and overall summaries in a timely manner after effectively implementing the above resolutions.

The party should continue to thoroughly understand the following idea: Directly building the union should be viewed as an element of party building. The party committee echelons should formulate youth programs and regulations for leading the youth union at the various echelons. Special attention should be given to recruiting new party members from among the youths and to delineating, training, and strengthening the ranks of union cadres.

Third, the youth union suggests the following to the state:

The state should continue reforming education, raising the people's standard of culture, and training talented people. This should be regarded as one of the basic policies of the state with respect to the young generation. In the state's policies on youths, the fundamental problem is to invest in improving the quality of education and improving health.

The party's policies on youths should be systematized by laws and legal documents. Each year, the government should implement programs on youth work, such as programs to create jobs, eliminate illiteracy, and build material bases to support education and the cultural and spiritual lives of youths. There must be measures and policies to preserve and develop the national culture in order to create a wholesome environment for the growth of youths.

State or government organizations responsible for carrying on youth work should be established. Regulations on the relationship between the authorities and the youth union at the various echelons should be formulated. There must be policies to encourage youths to carry out the task of building and defending the fatherland in the localities and spheres that are still experiencing many difficulties and hardships.

Studies should be done on entrusting the youth union with the task of managing and using the existing essential material bases. The union should be aided in building the necessary material bases (such as youth cultural and educational centers at the central echelon and in the localities), and an annual budget should be allocated for union activities at a stable rate.

Favorable conditions must be created for the youth union to participate in building the economy in accord with the laws in order to increase revenue sources for union activities and the education of the young.

Finally, the youth union must coordinate things closely with the mass social organizations in order to educate and train youths effectively. The youth union hopes that all cadres, party members, and older people will cooperate fully in educating youths and gradually overcoming the psychology of depending on, "giving blank checks to," and "entrusting" the work of educating youths and children to the union and schools.

We hope and believe that carrying on youth work based on the renovation mottoes and with coordination and a division of labor throughout society under the leadership of the party will certainly lead to new changes in building a new generation that will continue to advance along the socialist path chosen by the party, President Ho, and the people.



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00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese  
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[Article by Pham Tat Dong; not translated]

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[Article by Hoang Van Hao and Chu Thanh; not translated]

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[Article by Vu Phong; not translated]

### **Investigation**

**Party Members in the Rural Areas**

933E0011 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese  
No 5, May 93 pp 49-52

[Article by Nhi Le]

[Text] Today, the party has more than 41,300 primary-level organizations with more than 2.1 million party

members. Of these, 21 percent of the organizations with 46 percent of all party members are located in the rural areas, with the number of party members totaling almost 2 percent of the number of people living in the rural areas. Thus, studying and solving the problems of party members in the rural areas is particularly important for the leadership and combat strength of the party and for the development of our country's rural areas, peasants, and agriculture.

### I. Realities and Forecasts

1. The distribution of party members by territory and the composition of the ranks of party members: Our country has almost 8,800 villages with more than 50,000 hamlets and mountain villages. To date, all of the villages have organized party bases with more than 978,000 party members. But taking an overall view, the number of party members as a percentage of the population in the rural areas differs between the various regions. The results of actual studies show that in the delta areas and around the capital, the percentage is 4.9 percent while in the mountain and midlands areas the percentage is 3.7 percent. In the Central Highlands, it is 1.5 percent; and in Nam Bo it is 1.3 percent. In mountain and remote areas, many hamlets and mountain villages do not have any party members. According to still incomplete statistics, today, the entire country has more than 1,000 such "empty spots." In the mountain provinces in the north and the Central Highlands, people still live a nomadic life and so the distribution of party members in these zones constantly fluctuates.

The composition of the ranks of party members is undergoing changes.

On age patterns: The ranks of party members in the rural areas consist of several generations and many strata. For several years now, the rise in the percentage of elderly party members and the decline in the percentage of young party members has been a striking feature. In Ba Vi in Ha Tay, 26.7 percent of the party members are retired cadres who are in poor health. Only 15.6 percent of the party members are youths. In Huong Ngai Village in Thach That, Ha Tay, the percentages are 53 and 16 percent respectively. In Lam Dong Province, the percentages are 26 and 13.1 percent. In a number of places in (former) Nghe Tinh Province, the percentages are 70 and 20 percent. In five rural districts of Hanoi, the percentages are 56 and 18 percent, and in this the percentage of party committee echelon members are 93.3 percent and 6.7 percent. This has caused the average age of party members to skyrocket and created a tendency to "age" the party at a rather rapid rate. This is very worrisome. For example, in the villages subordinate to Lang Son City, the average age of the party members is now above 50 (as compared with 48 in 1988). In Dien Chau District in Nghe An, the average age is 49 (as compared with 47.8 in 1989), and in Ninh Thanh District in Hai Hung it is 49 (as compared with 47.5 in 1989.)

On standards: A decade ago, the composition of the ranks of party members in the rural areas underwent a great change as a result of replacements from many sources: discharged and demobilized soldiers and cadres, workers, and civil servants from organizations and enterprises (accounting for more than 33 percent of all party members in the rural areas, an increase of 8 percent as compared with 1988). This contributed to changing the appearance and quality of the ranks of party members in accord with the tendency toward "intellectualization." For example, an analysis of the ranks of party committee members at 285 bases in Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province, shows that 98.5 percent of these comrades have Level-II cultural standards or even higher; 37.3 percent have middle-level theoretical standards or higher. Of the 343 party members in Yen Phu Village in Chau Giang, Hai Hung, 23.5 percent have middle-level or higher cultural standards, and 3.19 percent have Level I cultural standards. In 1985, a classification of 44,532 party members in the Mekong Delta provinces showed that 53.8 percent had Level-I cultural standards, 30.67 percent had Level-II standards, and 15.44 percent had Level-III standards. In 1990, the percentages were 38, 41, and 21 percent respectively. In Phong Lai Village in Thuan Chau, Son La, more than 2 percent of the party members had not completed level I, and of these, more than 1 percent were illiterate. Thus, it can be said that the changes in composition have contributed to changing and gradually improving the standards of party members in the rural areas in all respects, but in general, cultural standards are still low. In particular, there are still some party members who are illiterate.

On sexual make up: The percentage of female party members is declining (due to the slow growth of the party and to requests to leave the party). In Lam Dong Province, the percentage of female party members is 18.3 percent (a decline of 1.1 percent as compared with 1988). In Ba Vi District in Ha Tay, the percentage is 16.7 percent (a decline of 1.6 percent as compared with 1988), and in Ngoc Hien District in Minh Hai it is 17.2 percent (a decline of 0.6 percent as compared with 1988).

In short, in the rural areas today, although the number of party members has increased over time, that is just a mechanical increase (primarily sent from other sources). The distribution of party members among the regions is uneven, the rising average age of party members is becoming more and more serious, and the standards of the party members are in general still low and not in accord with the requirements or the tasks assigned.

2. The material and spiritual lives of the party members: In the rural areas today, about 30-40 percent of the party members are experiencing difficulties in their economic lives. Of these, more than 10 percent are experiencing serious difficulties, particularly those who are retired cadres, elderly cadres in poor health, and cadres with many children. The average monthly income of these party members is equivalent to about 20 kg of paddy.

What is worth noting is that among the ranks of rural area party members, there is a rather clear division between rich and poor.

As for spiritual life, party members lack information, particularly in the mountain and remote areas. For example, Yen Phu Village in Chau Giang District, Hai Hung Province, has 13 party chapters with 343 party members, but there are only 5 newspapers per week with fewer than 30 copies. It seems as if the village library has closed its doors. In Tan An Village in Goc Hien, Minh Hai, newspapers and magazines are a rarity to party members. There are few newspapers or magazines. They arrive late, and there are not enough. Many party members do not have a chance to read a newspaper for many months. In Phong Lai in Thuan Chau, Son La, the party chapter received only a few copies of NHAN DAN over a two-month period. The party members lack information, but on many occasions, they are disturbed by the news. The information provided is not accurate and has a bad effect.

It can be said that the material and spiritual standard of living of the party members in the rural areas is still low, and in many places it is very low.

3. Party member ideological situation: Actual studies conducted at many bases subordinate to many different regions show several ideological tendencies among rural area party members:

a. Localism, clannishness, and feudal paternalism: These are rather clear ideological tendencies that have appeared in many places and in many people, particularly party members who hold positions of power. They want to distribute the land and control the work of the party and cooperative authorities as they see fit. They "reward" those who obey them and punish those who go against their wishes to "teach them their place." The concepts of "relatives" and "family" and civic work are interwoven and have a mutual effect on each other. They think that "if a person is an official, his entire family can rely on him." They think that they can form cliques in the party and administration and form "family party chapters" and even "family party committees."

b. A "do nothing attitude": This tendency is common in many party members. They think that a happy-go-lucky attitude is best and so they fear conflicts and struggle. Added to the family concepts and the restraints imposed by the many close relationships and different villages, the above tendency has unintentionally become fertile ground for the growth of other types of bad ideas.

c. Fear of carrying out party work and mass organization activities: For several years now, such fears have become more and more clear. Pragmatism, the idea of "the economy first," and "economic competition" have tended to control party members in the rural areas to a great degree. They are interested only in economic

management and administrative control and shirk the work when assigned party or mass organization work. "Committee soldiers" are higher than "mass organization officials," the "party is familiar with official letters while cooperatives are familiar with money and paddy," and so on. Such things have become the psychology and actions of many party members and even committee echelon members.

d. Ideological differences between the generations and strata of party members: In my view, this can be viewed as an ideological conflict between generations—young party members who hold positions and party members who are elderly retired cadres. Young party members are enthusiastic about the work, but out of "fear of the older party members," they think that it is "best to sit still and remain quiet." They don't dare say anything. The older, experienced party members can speak out, but "action does not follow one's wishes" and they no longer have the strength to do things. The two generations have a bad impression of each other and are even suspicious of each other. This situation has limited the political strength of the party organizations and made it impossible to exploit their political strength. Besides this, we must also mention the concerns about the negative phenomena in society. There is pessimism, discouragement, feelings of helplessness, and a feeling that today's economic and social problems cannot be solved. Ideas about meritorious officials and status, conservatism, and a lack of confidence in youths on the part of many older party members in many places are things that have led to disturbances and law-suits and caused many difficulties for the bases.

4. Party member quality and prestige: In 1991, studies in 20 villages subordinate to 5 rural districts of Hanoi showed that 40 percent of the party members played an exemplary vanguard role and that 24.5 percent of the party committee secretaries were really talented people who had prestige. Surveys conducted at 246 party bases in 24 districts in (former) Nghe Tinh Province showed that 3,875 party members (82 percent of the party members surveyed) owed debts on cooperative products. Of the 253 party members of Dien Tho Village in Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Danang Province, only 26.4 percent were exemplary vanguard party members while 64.6 percent had limitations. In Tuy Hoa District in Phu Yen, only 37.9 percent of the party members had manifested their exemplary vanguard role. In Lam Dong, only 30 percent of the party members were exemplary vanguard party members while 60 percent had limitations. In Tan An Village in Ngoc Hien, Minh Hai, 38 percent were Type A.

Thus, in the rural areas today, only about 30 percent of the party members have really manifested their role and had an effect, 50 percent are "average" party members (not better than ordinary people), and the rest are party members who have to be dealt with using a variety of forms.

## II. Solutions and Suggestions

In order to handle the above situation, I think that the following things must be done:

1. Party members standard must be clearly defined in accord with realities in the rural areas.

Based on the stipulations in the party statutes on party member qualifications, concrete standards on party members qualifications in the various zones, including the rural areas, must be formulated uniformly. A number of places have concretized the party statutes, put forth specific standards for party members in accord with local realities, and begun to achieve good results. For example, Hoai Duc District in Ha Tay has stipulated three requirements concerning qualifications for party members in rural areas: 1. With respect to themselves, they must participate fully in party activities and have specific jobs. 2. As for their families, they cannot be in debt for cooperative products and must be "new cultural families." 3. With respect to society, they must set an example and not break the law.

2. Party members must be trained well:

The ranks of party members in the rural areas lack unity with respect to many things (age, standards, capabilities, understanding, standard of living, and so on), and so training them is very difficult and complex. Moreover, the differences in standards and customs and habits among the various zones in the rural areas also pose problems that must be considered in order to have suitable measures and organizations. In my view, the party committee echelons must give attention to classifying the targets (young party members and retired party members who are not well) and examining the special characteristics of the areas (mountainous areas, Catholic areas, and so on) in order to formulate the necessary training programs, contents, and methods. Of course, this must be based on the programs and general stipulations of the central echelon.

The common point in training party members is to help them realize that they represent the interests and viewpoints of the working class in the rural area, specifically in the hamlets and villages, the places where they live and work. They must be helped to manifest their qualities and capabilities in building the cooperatives and the new rural area, specifically in implementing "Resolution 10" of the Politburo (6th Term) on renovating the agricultural management mechanism. This must be regarded as the yardstick by which to measure the quality and qualifications of the party members.

Along with the general issues, party members must be given training in special topics such as carrying on excellent commercial production, eliminating hunger and poverty, applying scientific advances in agriculture, overcoming superstitions, implementing family planning, looking after the elderly, and so on in accord with each target and stage in each specific area. A

special point that must be given attention is putting training on the right track, ensuring real quality, and having flexible forms.

Party committee echelons must strive to ensure that the party members are provided with timely, uniform, and accurate information. The experiences of the Nghe An and Quang Ninh provincial CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] committees show that good results have been achieved by sending copies of THONG TIN NOI BO (which is prepared by the provincial CPV committee) to the party chapters every month.

3. The quality of the activities of the party bases must be improved, and emphasis must be given to improving the rural party chapters:

- a. With respect to party bases, the district and city CPV committees must closely guide the party bases in implementing the stipulations of the central echelon on the work of the party bases in the rural areas. They must conduct inspections, classify things, and provide timely help to the party bases so that they gradually improve their standards and are worthy of being the leadership organizations at the primary level.

- b. With respect to the party chapters, the party committee echelons, particularly primary-level party committees, must focus on carrying out the following tasks well:

They must strengthen and train the ranks of party chapter secretaries. The most able party members who have the most prestige and who have the most favorable conditions for serving as secretary must be appointed. There must be plans for training them in all respects, especially concerning commercial production and party work.

They must construct varied party chapter models in accord with the sites, party member targets, and sectors.

On scale: Each party chapter should have 10-15 members, who will be in charge of 120-130 families.

On form: These can be organized based on production units, hamlets, sectors, and party member targets. The experiences of a number of places show that the variety and flexibility of the party chapter forms will enable the party chapters to operate effectively, limit the negative aspects in party work in the rural areas (such as conflicts between generations of party members, "family party chapters," and so on), control the assignment of party members, and gradually overcome the "blank points" in the rural areas (particularly the mountain areas and Catholic zones).

The activity contents and formulas must be renovated. From reviewing things, it is clear that party chapter activities can include two forms: internal activities and special activities. In internal activities, the party members will discuss internal party matters (such as political leadership problems, organizational work, criticism and self-criticism, and party member inspections). In special activities, the party members will discuss special problems such as party members engaging in family economy activities, the matter of helping party members who are experiencing difficulties, and production and business experiences. As the experiences of Thien Hung Village in



Loc Ninh District, Song Be Province have shown, if these two aspects are coordinated well, party chapter activities will be richer and more practical and effective.

Assigning tasks to and controlling party members: Each party member must have clear functions and specific tasks. No party member must be allowed to remain outside the control of the organization or collective—most directly the party chapter—with respect to concepts, tasks, activities, and other social relationships. There must be procedures for conducting both regular and unscheduled inspections.

4. The ranks of party members must be resolutely purified on a regular basis, and there must be firm and effective steps. The party organizations, above all the party chapters, must rely on the results of implementing the resolutions and policies of the party in each of the specific tasks of the party members. At the same time, they must examine the relationship between the party members and their families and the hamlets in which they reside and work. Every means available, from making internal evaluations and classifications to obtaining the views of people outside the party, must be used to analyze their quality and implement measures to educate and deal with party members promptly in accord with party statutes. In order to limit localism, clannishness, saving face, and evasion, purifying the ranks of party members must be carried on in a synchronized way both within the party and administration and outside in society with close guidance from top to bottom.

5. Expanding the party is a practical and urgent requirement:

Expanding the party in the rural areas must be tied closely to delineating the ranks of primary-level cadres. This is a source for supplying the new factors so that the party can expand its forces and, at the same time, carry out its task of organizing the cadres. The party organizations must give attention to building and leading the youth union and regard building the youth union as an element of party building. The important point here is that the party committee echelons must guide things closely, and the administrative echelons and mass organizations must coordinate things in a synchronized way. Only in this way will it be possible to formulate specific projects and plans and tie expanding the party to implementing the political tasks and cadre work. And only in this way will it be possible to effectively limit the present tendency toward local thinking, clannishness, and rivalries in the rural areas.

### Ideological Life

#### 'Warm Up?'

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese  
No 5, May 93 p 53

[Article by Nguyen Tien; not translated]

### Read Books

#### The 'Social Market Economy' Model of the Federal Republic of Germany

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese  
No 5, May 93 pp 54-56

[Article by Trinh Ngoc Linh; not translated]

### Historical Documents

#### The Discovery of Another Document Entitled 'Indochina'

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese  
No 5, May 93 p 57

[Article by Nguyen Ai Quoc; not translated]

### The World: Issues and Events

#### A Few Thoughts on National Defense Strategy in the New International Situation

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese  
No 5, May 93 pp 58-60, 62

[Article by Bui Phan Ky; not translated]

#### The Hand of the Genocidal Groups Must Be Stopped

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese  
No 5, May 93 pp 61-62

[Article by Vo Thu Phuong; not translated]

### Understanding Concepts

#### Modern Opportunism; Modern Revisionism

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese  
No 5, May 93 p 63

[Article not translated]

### News of Theoretical Activities

#### A Delegation From the Chinese Journal CAU THI Visits Vietnam; Scientific Seminar: Human Rights, History, and Theory; The Activities of the KX.04 Program

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese  
No 5, May 93 p 64

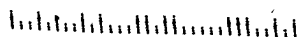
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