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chinh 1 (normass/deepe)

SAIGON, DECEMBER 6--While corruption is still rampant in South Vietnam, it also seems to be causing continuing worry to the Communist Politburo in the North.

In a major and lengthy address made this fall, Truong ~~Chung~~ Chinh, the third highest ranking member of Hanoi's politburo, stressed the need for a "strong and stable rear area" in the North as a factor "deciding victory of defeat" in the war in the South. He then proceeded to enumerate the economic shortcomings--including corruption--which detracted from the stability of the Northern rear.

Last year, in an address made in March, President Ho Chi Minh also compalin complained about corruption in the North.

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chinh 2 (normass/deepe)

In ~~the~~ discussing North Vietnam's economic shortcomings, Truong Chinh said:

"Circulation and distribution must be ~~also~~ improved in order to assure good service to production and the people's livelihood...and (to) fight against hoarding, corruption and ~~profiter~~ profiteering...we also had weak points and shortcomings in one aspect or another. For instance, since the beginning of the U. S. ~~war~~ war of ~~de~~ destruction over the northern part of our country, the management of ^{the} economy and of the market has been somewhat amiss. Consequently, the spontaneous character of small producers again had an opportunity to develop. In agricultural cooperatives, the cooperative members' right to mastership has not repeat not yet been firmly consolidated. The rather widespread situation of corruption and the lack of democracy in production and distribution has affected the cooperative members' active spirit of production."

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chinh 3 (normass/deepe)

Truong Ching Chinh continued his criticism by saying, "Taking advantage of the war situation, a number of persons in the old exploiting ~~class~~ classes and speculators have resumed their activities and exploited the workers under modified forms. On the other hand, the speculating rowdies have colluded with a small number of aberrant elements in state organs and enterprises to steal raw material, material supplies, and goods of the state to sell on the free market with a high price thus, to a certain extent, upsetting the market."

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chinh 4 (normass/deepe)

In the countryside, Truong Chinh urged that the collectivization of farmlands be stepped up as a means of fighting "against corruption, waste and officialdom. We must prevent all schemes of changing land and property of collective ownership into private property of cooperative members' families.../

"As for the bourgeois individuals who have been admitted to joint state-private enterprises, we must continue to educate them so as to raise their political and ideological level, ~~and~~ and properly arrange work for them and their families in order that they may have conditions for continued reform and become real workers of a socialist country.

"As for those who steal the property of the state or the ~~communist community~~ community or those who speculate on and monopolize the market, we must endeavor to educate them and, in serious cases, punish them according to law."

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chinh 5 (normass/deepe)

Informed sources believe that many of the economic shortcomings referred to by Chinh resulted from the ~~decentralization~~ decentralization and dislocations caused by the American bombing of North Vietnam--which Hanoi called the "war of destruction." This has apparently ~~en~~ enabled lower level Communist cadre to engage more freely in corrupt practices, especially selling on the black market rice ~~collected~~ gathered from the collective farms. These sources believe that as the supply and distribution system encountered more difficulties, collective farm members devoted an increasing amount of time to cultivating their own private plots at the expense of the ~~collective~~ collective farms. Also private enterprise, opposed by the Communist regime, began to develop, mostly in the form of small tradesmen, ~~craft~~ craftsmen and others who operated outside of collectives.

Chinh, who advocated "revolutionary violence" in his speech for both North and South Vietnam, warned that "in the ~~northern party~~ North, "the struggle between the socialist ~~path~~ path and the capitalist path is still going on to definitely determine who will defeat whom. This is a protracted, hard, and complicated struggle...."

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chinh 6 (normass/deepe)

This correspondent has also interviewed defectors from the North Vietnamese Army, who reported that ^{the} black market price of rice ~~in the~~ ~~North Vietnam~~ was four times higher than the ~~official~~ government-controlled price when they left the North last year.

~~Truong Chinh~~
Truong Chinh is considered by some experts to form, or lead, the "hard-line" or "pro-Chinese" faction in North Vietnam's Politburo. He headed North Vietnam's ~~unsuccessful~~ ruthless and bloody campaign for ~~for~~ farm collectivization in 1956, but when the program failed, he was ~~temporarily~~ demoted, ^{But He Has} and ~~has~~ since risen to the No. 3 spot in Hanoi's Politburo.

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