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‘More than ever before, complex realities call for close collaboration between researchers and policy makers, and for the formation of an “*intellectual alliance*” orientated towards in-depth investigation into the changing conditions affecting the country, and, at the same time, opening wide the door to the outside world.’ p 7

‘...and it should not be assumed that one can “*by-pass stages*” in order to make a “*leap*” or accomplish a “*big push*” from being a predominantly agricultural country to becoming an industrial economy.’ p 17

‘In many of these countries [of Africa, Asia and Latin America], policy makers have thought that, by simply making an “*outright leap*” to industrial development (based on Western capital, technology, expertise, and management methods), they could quickly escape poverty and backwardness, and attain the status of a modern, prosperous, industrial civilization.’ pp 18-19

‘... the land reform [in South Korea in the late 1940s] could only go halfway, for the landlords countered by seeking to transfer land ownership to family members and close friends. As a result, 40% of the land intended for the peasants were not distributed.’ p 23

‘In the early 1980s, under the pressure of the World bank and the US, South Korea had to relinquish its policy of price support for domestic rice, and open its domestic market to the US farm products in exchange for the opening of the US market to South Korea’s manufactured consumer goods. In the late 1980s, South Korea became the world’s third biggest importer of US farm product commodities.’ p 26

‘All the above factors led to declining agricultural production and deteriorating living conditions of the peasants.’ p 26

‘Learning from the bitter lesson of failure in the mainland, and backed by the US economic, financial aid and military protection, the Taiwanese administration strove to work out appropriate policies of socio-economic development to be able to stand firm on the island.’ pp 29-30

‘Refusing to implement the land reform was an important reason for the Chiang Kai-Shek administration’s ignominious defeat on the mainland.’
p 31

‘Pilot organizations, in some places [of Taiwan], of cooperatives by way of pooling land and labour of families for joint production. This finds little positive response from the peasants.’ p 36

‘In the mid-1950s, a law was promulgated limiting maximum land ownership to within 50 *rai* (equivalent to 8 hectares); the rest would be distributed to the landless peasants. But faced with the landlord’s reaction, the law could not be enforced and was annulled in 1959.

Under the circumstances, on the World Bank’s recommendation and with US aid, Thailand implemented and (sic) import-substitution industrialization strategy.’ pp 32-33

‘Hundreds of mobile development teams were sent to the countryside to help the peasants build road, irrigation networks, schools, health stations, to clear virgin land, to establish credit cooperatives, to apply scientific-technical advance in production.’ p 39

‘This impoverishment led to widespread peasant movements of struggle against the Government in many places, above all in northeastern Thailand.’ p 40

‘While accepting the programme in view of the World bank’s loan approval, Thai policymakers.....’ p 41

‘Far from attaining the objective set out in the Fifth and Sixth Development Plans, the discrepancy in the distribution of social wealth did not decline but even grew [in Thailand].’ p 45

‘If well exploited and managed these water resources [in Vietnam] could provide enough water for agriculture, industry and the population’s daily life.’ p 49

‘....in 1993,there remained only 9.6 million hectares of forests – most of them exhausted.’ p 51

‘During the initial period of French rule in Vietnam.....the colonial authorities decided to maintain and use the existing management board of the village to enforce their control. Governor General Paul Doumer

remarked: “Thanks to the solid structure of individuals of the Annamese village.... we are dealing not with millions of individuals but with only some thousand collectives which are closely organized and have good discipline and maintain contact with us as bloc units. Thus, we only need to know one organ, the Council of Notables.” pp 56-57

‘...the Vietnamese village is a social institution that has existed for thousands of years and each village leads a separated and relatively independent life.’ p 63

‘..... land in dozens of villages was owned by Catholic priests, French or Vietnamese. This came as a result of loans given to peasants by the Church, with the insolvent debtors having to surrender their land to the creditors. In this way, land owned by the Church continued to expand, and these areas looked like fields of the feudal lords in Medieval Western countries.’ p 74

‘As they faced many lean months, or had to pay taxes to the colonial authorities, many poor peasants were forced to resort to high-interest loans, which ultimately resulted in selling their last plot of land or garden, even their house and children.’ p 77

‘Starting from an infantile and simplistic understanding of socialism and a dogmatic reading of Lenin’s proposition that “*Small production daily and hourly gives rise to capitalism and the bourgeoisie in a spontaneous manner and on a large scale*” (This was a statement made by Lenin in 1920, but since April 1921, he switched to NEP (New Economic Policy) thus changing the above viewpoint.), our policy makers and several scientists at that time emphasized the necessity to prevent “*class polarization*” in the countryside by immediately bringing the masses into collective farming, not even allowing them time to “think about *their own plot of land*” as stated by Engels.’ pp 83-84

‘Whenever the points [about quantitative measurements] was made, the refuting argument was usually as follows: This is a normal phenomenon which attends this process of “*revolutionary change*” from individual to collective farming, and it is partly due to the “*half-socialist*” character of low-level farming cooperatives.

Therefore, the logic of the argument was that it was essential to accelerate the transition from low-level to high-level cooperatives.’ pp 84-85

‘With the functions of centralized management and regulation the agricultural cooperative were able to provide the front with millions of youths and a considerable amount of food and foodstuffs, thus making a worthy contribution to defence of North Vietnam, the liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country.

Yet, from the perspective of economic efficiency, it must be recognized that food yields continued to decrease and were in no way commensurate with the labour input of the peasants or the State investments in agriculture in terms of capital, materials and techniques.’ p 86

‘It is noteworthy that the collective system used over 95% of the cultivated area and almost all the working time of the cooperative members, but provided only 30-40% of their total income. And 60% to 70% of their total income actually came from the “*family subsidiary crop*” (on the 5% land) during leisure time.’ p 87

‘... the bigger the size of the cooperative, the more concentrated its management functions, the greater the specialization covering distinct links in the production process, the lower the average yield, output and product value per hectare.’ p 89

‘After 20 years of existence, it is obvious that the model of agricultural cooperatives in North Vietnam was in deep crisis. This model, which no longer had any vitality, should have been quickly reformed. Instead, it was imposed on South Vietnam after national reunification, without due regard to the specific characteristics of this region of the country.’ p 90

‘..... the middle-class peasants had become the central actors in rural areas.’ p 91

‘Under these conditions, collectivization of agriculture, involving the pooling and concentrated management of agricultural machines owned by individual peasant households, was bound to provoke negative reaction from the majority of the middle-class peasants.’ p 91

‘Mistakes and shortcomings in the reorganization of agriculture in the North and in promoting collective farming in the South resulted in a serious decline of agricultural production throughout the country.’ p 92

‘... the main cause lies in the policies on reorganization of agriculture were based on the old perceptions of socialism which regarded rapid and thorough collectivization of land production tools and labour as

prerequisites for taking the peasantry along the path of large-scale socialist production. yet reality proved the opposite, that wishful, hasty, and coercive collectivization, a centralized management mechanism and egalitarian distribution of earnings, would inevitably erode the peasants' tradition, turned them from being motivated to work with land to being utterly indifferent. in fact, collective ownership had been turned into "nobody's ownership". The end result was a stagnation of agriculture and an ever - more difficult life for the peasantry.

A different interpretation came from a number of theoreticians in the West and in the former Soviet Union, who asserted that the failure of collective agriculture in Vietnam and in many other socialist countries should be ascribed to the economic doctrine of Marxism. In fact, marxism is not to blame for the hasty imposition of collective farming on the peasantry. In fact, Karl Marx warned that wishful and hasty abolition of the small ownership system of the peasant households, in disregard of the development level of the productive forces, culture and civilization, may only lead to a "crude communism". According to Marx, "*such a crude communism is only the consummation of jealousy and equalization based on the concept of a certain minimum....Such an abolition of private ownership....is the abstract negation of the whole world of culture and civilization, and a return to the unnatural simplicity of poor and needless people....who not only cannot surpass the level of private ownership, but even cannot reach that level.*" (Karl Marx, *An economics and philosophy manuscript, 1844*, Truth Publishing House, 1962, p 126.)

In general, collectivization of agriculture in Vietnam from the end of the 1950s to the end of the 1970s was not a normal process based on the requirements of the situation and the high-level socialization of the productive forces. In fact, it violated the principles of free will, democratic management, and mutual benefit which characterize the civilized system of cooperatives. It also negated the vested interests of the labourers, which are the most important motive force behind the growth of production.

In consequence, there were times in North Vietnam when ripe paddy was left unharvested, while cooperative members engaged in petty trade to earn their living or migrated to other areas for the same purpose. In the South, particularly in the Mekong delta, many peasants reacted to pressures designed to make them join the cooperatives and production teams by saying that "*if we have to get in, we will not go out*", which means that if they must join the cooperatives or production teams, they will not go out to work in the fields!

Such an abnormal situation could not go on forever. In the end, a new way was blazed out.’ pp 93-95

‘The 6th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee held in September 1979 recognized the natural existence of the multi-sectoral economy, supported the stabilization of the legations in food procurement, changes in the tax level, and freedom in the distribution and trading of agricultural products to facilitate growth of production. With the adoption of such measures, the 6th Plenum indeed marked the beginning of a new conceptualization process with respect to the transition to socialism and the readjustment of policies concerning the socio-economic development in the whole country and, in particular in rural areas.’ pp 95-96

‘... Instruction No.100/BBT dated January 13, 1981 on “*Products contract to groups of labourers and individual labourers*”, or “*Contract 100*” for short.’ p 96

‘Thus, the peasants were only partly liberated, but even that partial emancipation did stimulate them and their families to invest money, materials and labour in intensive cultivation of the plots of land allocated to them achieved outputs level that were higher than the ceiling laid down by the cooperatives.’ p 97

‘... the initial impact of “*Contract 100*” gradually wore off. The root cause was that the old concept about collective agriculture remained unchanged. The subsidy-based bureaucratically centralized management system was condemned but was still left in charge.’ p 98

‘New and diversified forms of cooperation in rural areas are to be encouraged, on a completely voluntary basis [following a number of resolutions, etc., of the CC from 1988 to 1994.]’ p 103

‘How to create employment for a workforce which is already largely redundant and still rising in rural areas? How to attain a high economic growth rate using market mechanisms while ensuring social equity and progress in rural areas? How to avoid the gaps becoming too wide in income and living standards between rural and urban areas, and between the plains and the mountainous regions...?’ pp 107-108

‘With Vietnam’s industry being relatively under-developed, agricultural labour predominantly manual, productivity of plant and animal breeding

low, and non-agricultural lines not yet expanded, the limited arable land area constitutes a huge obstacle to rural socio-economic development.’
p 111

‘Vietnam’s rural areas will find it hard to escape from poverty vicious circle: *high population - degraded environment - ever more impoverished people.*’ p 111

‘... for a long period of time, it [the population policy] was not implemented in a consistent and cohesive manner, as was true for several other policies.’ p 113

‘Moreover, the women and other inhabitants in the commune are generally busy all day long, from early morning to late at night, with their papermaking job.’ p 118

‘... there is a Catholic hamlet in the commune,...which is poor, but the inhabitants see themselves as Christ’s children and reject all contraceptive measures.’ p 118

‘...as the death rate of children under 5, particularly the newly born, in the commune was still high (10.72%), the mentality among mothers of securing surviving children by giving birth to several is still prevalent.’ p 120

‘..... apart from such reasons as poor knowledge, poverty, the need for manpower for field work, the high death rate of children and poor medical services for the people in general were also important reasons preventing the implementation of the population-family planning program in mountainous areas.’ p 121

‘..... priests in the regions of Catholic people..... [should be enlisted} in the education and stimulation of people to abide by the population-family planning program.’ p 124

‘In developing countries, the unemployment rate is often not noted clearly in the State’s annual statistics, but in fact, the number of unemployed or underemployed people in these countries is considerably high.

In Vietnam, prior to renovation, the State and the collectives took up the responsibility to provide jobs to all people in working age, so “*everyone is employed, but not everyone works at their full capacity*”. therefore,

labour productivity and economic efficiency were low, gradually leading to stagnation, recession, and economic crisis.’ p 125

‘The unemployed in the total labour force of the society declined from 8-9% in 1990 to 6-7% in 1995. However, unemployment and underemployment remain a burning socio-economic problem of the country.’ p 126

‘... the rural workforce continues to grow fast, compared to the limited arable land available.’ p 126

‘.... full employment period for the agricultural workforce is very short, and under-employment is growing.’ p 128

‘... labour redundancy under in the form of under-employment is prevalent.’ p 129

‘In Quang Ninh, during 1991-1994, there were often about ten thousand labourers from the Red River Delta rural areas, who came to work for the owners of “bandit” coal wells. They were heavily exploited and often intimidated and badly treated by the knavish contractor and thugs. many of these workers were drawn into drug addiction, gambling, and prostitution, causing acute social problems and serious environmental pollution.

Meanwhile, together with the shift to market economy, the re-organization of production lines and the downsizing of managerial boards have resulted in the lay-off of nearly one million workers and employees of State’s enterprises, construction sites, and offices.’ p 130

‘Each farmer has, averagely, just over 1,000 square metres.’ p 133

‘In this situation, if we concentrate exclusively on agriculture, many people will surely have no work to do. But since the implementation of the renovation policy, almost all families have taken up a sideline job in addition to farm work. At the beginning, it was referred to as a secondary job, but then this non-agricultural job has become the main job, as it brings much higher income than farm work.

In fact, there was a textile handicraft cooperative previously in Tuong Giang, beside the agricultural production cooperative. But because of cumbersome organization which led to unprofitability, the cooperative had gradually shrunk.’ p 133

‘Moreover, due to cheap labour, low-cost prices, and good quality, Tuong Giang’s products compete strongly in the market.’ p 134

‘mid-1994....the Government....banned the production, trading, and exploding of firecrackers.’ p 137

‘... there are many difficulties in developing an agri-multiculture.... above all to market volatility.’ p 146

‘*The perspective on liberalization of labour and diversification of jobs*, should be more fully developed in the State macro management policies and in micro development plans for villages. the perspective should be institutionalized to pass into laws, in order to ensure freedom for all economic sectors and the working population to have economic activities, to form joint venture, and to hire labour.’ pp 146-147

‘... freedom of economic activities and being removed from all of the previous unreasonable prohibitions and restrictions constitute the greatest enthusiasm to the working people.’ p 147

‘... concentrating arable land through exchange or transfer in accordance with the Land Law.’ p 148

‘... the state required every locality to ensure self-sufficiency in food and foodstuffs.’ p 151

‘Trade, which contributed considerably to commodity circulation, also windled (sic). as it was considered a “*bad occupation*” (traders were referred to as “*commercial rogues*”).’ p 151

‘Average per-capita arable land in the commune is only 1.4 sao = 504 sq. m. therefore, with two paddy crops a year, a family of (averagely) 5.4 members can at best produce just enough food for daily consumption.’ p 159

‘... despite some inhering factors of uncertainty, especially market risks.’ p 161

‘... about 2 million hectares of tropical forest was destroyed by wars lasting over 30 years.’ p 172

‘...before renovation, there had been defects and errors in some State economic management policies, particularly the policy of self-sufficiency in food for the mountainous region, of restricting the free circulation of farm-product commodities among regions, of over extending the areas of State farms and State lumber sites which resulted in a shrinkage of the local inhabitants’ arable land. These policies drove the mountainous peoples to further raze the forest for food crop cultivation to overcome hunger, for timber to build houses, and for firewood. This is not to mention the unplanned exploitation by the lumber sites to reach the timber targets for exports every year, which caused deforestation no less severe than the people’s spontaneous destructive acts.’ p 173

‘Faced with the above risks, even while the resistance war against US aggression for national salvation was raging fiercely, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the Socialist republic of Vietnam, promulgated Decision 38/CP date December 3, 1968, to organize sedentary farming and sedentary life for ethnic minorities so as to restrain their destruction of forest for hill-and-slope crop fields. Again, on December 3, 1973, the Government contractual land and forest to cooperatives so that they can combine the promotion of agricultural production with the protection of forest and development of forest resources. However, for a long period of time, the above policies failed to integrate to people’s life, due to several subjective and objective reasons. And only after the promulgation of the Party Secretariat Directive 100 and the Party Politburo’s resolution 10 on the allocation of land and forest to the peasant households that the situation saw positive changes.’ pp 176-177

‘In addition to irrigation works, the application of high-yield crops has been promoted in many localities. However, the diffusion of those new crops, particularly new rice types, which is referred to as “*the green revolution*”, has often led to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, causing negative effects on both resources, land and water.’ p 187

‘The quantities of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, produced both at home and imported, which are used in agriculture, have grown steadily in recent years.’ p 188

‘Compared with other countries in the region, the average quantity of chemical fertilizers used in Vietnam on 1 hectare of arable land is rated medium..... But the quantity of insecticides used in Vietnam is rated among the highest.’ p 188

‘The excessive use of chemical fertilizers, although giving a higher yield in the short term, has turned arable land to laterization and declining porosity.’ p 189

‘..... since 1992, the Ministry of Agriculture and Foodstuffs Industry has banned the use of 20 of the most poisonous insecticides. But in short time after the ban came into effect, little change has been seen in their use, as stocks had been bought before the ban.’ p 189

‘In Phong Khe commune, the contamination of soil, water, and air have reached alarming levels. the reason was not primarily the excessive use of insecticides in agriculture, but the presence of dozens of paper recycling enterprises located in Duong O hamlet discharging all their waste water containing toxic chemicals into the nearby waterways and rivers, harming to rice paddy, other crops, aqua-products, and jeopardizing the local people’s quality of life.’ p 190

‘It should be added, however, that this principal caused of social stratification can hardly play their role in a natural, autarkic economy. They only become strong engines for stratification in a market economy, i.e., where difference in ability to use *assets, intellect, prestige* or *power* operate to create a high or low profitability. In other words, assets, intellect, prestige, or power must be turned into market competence.

In Vietnam, prior to renovation, anxiety concerning the “class differentiation”, which would necessarily unfold quickly in the countryside after land reform, led to a precipitate campaign for collectivization. This was combined with a centralized bureaucratic management mechanism, and a regime of egalitarian distribution in the cooperatives. All these transitions drove production to stagnation and, as a result social stratification in the countryside was minimal.’ p 192

‘But since the mid-1980s, as Vietnam shifted from a centrally planned, bureaucratic, subsidy-based economy to market economy, the rich-poor differentiation and social stratification with respect to income and living standards have become conspicuous in both urban and rural areas.’ p 193

‘The distribution of income between urban and rural population is thus highly uneven, and the degree of social differentiation is also quite high and widening.’ p 198

‘Obviously, social stratification and rich-poor differentiation are the unavoidable side-effects of the process of shifting to a market economy. However, at this time in Vietnam, land is still under public ownership, and the State given peasants the right to long-term land use, with in (sic) acreage limit defined for each region. Moreover, as the market economy adopted is under the State management and regulation with a socialist orientation, this social stratification is *basically not a dispossession and pauperization* of the majority of poor people in order to concentrate wealth into the hands of a minority elite of rich people. The current social stratification is due mainly to the renovation of mechanisms and policies, so that a segment of population having favourable conditions in capital, workforce, knowledge experience, and marketing can bring into play their resourcefulness and dynamics to undertake production-business, thus earning a higher income and enjoying a better living standard. In the meantime, other segment of population make only a slow progress, and may stall, or even fall back in their living standards (of course, some people have got rich through corruption, smuggling, and other illegal acts, which the entire society and the authoritative organs must combat through strict measures to prevent, drive back, and eliminate).’ p 199

‘...compared with other countries in the region, the ratio of absolutely poor households in 1993 in our country was still quite high 22.24%.’
p 200

‘a) To encourage and facilitate all economic sectors, and all households to get rich lawfully, considering this to be the necessity and the stimulus for the general process of economy growth; and b/ To make energetic efforts to eradicate hunger, alleviate poverty, narrow the rich-poor gap, and create harmony, unity, and social stability for development.’ p 201

‘The interests of the employees of the *Bank of Agriculture* and the *Bank for the Poor* are sometimes in conflict with the banks purposes, as the more loans are given the poor, the lower the profits obtained by the banks, and the less the bonuses are received by employees. Therefore, the policy of extending loans to peasants (as well as many other correct policies of the State) may get increasingly derailed from the intended purposes when it reaches lower levels.’ p 203

‘Lack of funds, too many children, and poor business knowledge thus accounted for a high ratio among the reason cited for persistent poverty.’
p 205

‘From the above general and specific analysis, it is revealed that immediate measures should focus on removing the causes leading to poverty so that by the end of this century, Vietnam may be enabled to attain the objective of eradicating the category of hungry households, and reducing the present number of poor households by about 50%, as envisaged in the 1996-2000 socio-economic development plan.’ p 206

‘During the revolution, and the wars of resistance for national liberation, and national defence, the contributions of agriculture, peasants, and support from the countryside were highly appreciated. But, when the country entered the stage of peace-time economic construction, many policy makers and scholars were inclined to be critical of rural stagnation, agricultural backwardness, and the conservatism attributed to small-production peasants. These factors were seen as obstacles on the road to socialism which required the transformation of agriculture and rural society according to ideals of promoting large-scale socialist production and building a new rurality.

But, as realities have shown, it was from the countryside, and from the peasants who had inherited and maintained the precious experience of the traditional water-richer agriculture, that the appropriate response came. It was the adaptive skills and creative abilities arising from their village culture (mainly its family values, mutual self-help spirit, and a realistic mind-set), along with a desire to enhance their daily lives, searching for and experimenting with new models of production (surreptitiously, at times) that proved to be more efficient than the model of centralized, bureaucratic cooperative and its force egalitarian distribution. Thanks to the efforts of ordinary people, the policy makers were provided with a practical foundation and a model on which to undertake such institutional reforms as were “*consistent with the people’s aspirations*”. Agriculture and rural communities thus led the “*breakthrough*” of the renovation course, helping to overcome the nation’s serious socio-economic crisis, and preparing the necessary premises and conditions for the whole country to switch to a new period of development, that of accelerating industrialization and modernization through a market economy.’
pp 207-209

‘If we do not curb excessive population growth and resource exploitation, and reduce other detrimental impacts on the environment, Vietnam may be unable to raise the quality of life for the present generation and will create insurmountable problems for future generations.’ p 212

‘According to one forecast, by the mid-21st century, the number of males of marriageable age in China could exceed females by 30-50 million. what will happen then?’ p 213

‘... solutions must be found to the problem of underemployment, which exists for a high proportion of the rural population.’ p 213

‘It is impossible to attain fast, efficient, and sustainable economic growth when a considerable segment of the population of working age is sunk in unemployment and severe underemployment, living from hand-to-mouth on odd jobs, and in increasing misery materially, socially, and spiritually. To resolve this problem. it is essential to continue to liberalize labour markets, and to bring into full play the potential energies and talents of all economic sectors, particularly the 12 million rural households. This viewpoint should be institutionalized into a series of wide-ranging policies and measures.’ pp 213-214

‘In order to establish this ideal relationship between man and nature, the relations between man and man must also be well settled. This requires that we apply a basic systems analysis approach to all economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects, in building a development pattern in which economic growth proceeds hand-in-hand with equity and social progress, representing the highest intellectual, moral, and human aspirations within a country, as well as the world over. As long as minority of rich people and rich countries see the intensive utilization of natural resource to be the best way for them to reap maximum profits, to satisfy their ever more affluent life-styles, while a minority of poor people, and poor countries are obliged to over-exploit and sell off their marketable resources at minimum price to maintain bare subsistence, then the goal of sustainable development will remain but a dream.’
pp 218-219

‘a. It is possible and necessary to promote economic growth linked with social equity - that is to encourage people to get rich in a legal manner and, at the same time, to make the best efforts to eradicate hunger and alleviate poverty at each step during the entire process of industrialization and modernization. We cannot afford to wait until a high level of economic development has been reached to begin bringing about social equity, nor should we *sacrifice* social equity for the sake of merely promoting economic growth.

b. In the process of shifting to a market economy with a socialist orientation, the pursuit of social equity should not only be based on

regulation and redistribution of income among various strata of people. What is more important is to continue with institutional reforms to ensure that all citizens, in both urban and rural areas, and particularly those who are disadvantaged or deprived, are able to again (sic) access to some means of production, to benefit from basic education, health care, vocational guidance and training, and to receive assistance in difficult times so that they can fend to themselves and their families. In so doing, we assist “*the poor people to attain self-sufficiency, the self-sufficient people to become well-off, and the well-off people to get better-off; everyone will know how to read and to write, and will practice unity and patriotism*” as stated by Ho Chi Minh [Ho Chi Minh, *Complete Works*, Hanoi, Vol. 4, p287.]. We should not, however, turn back to the pre-renovation infantile error of exercising social equity by means of egalitarianism or equal distribution of wealth, regardless of the quality, quantity and effectiveness of production, or from an arbitrary estimate of a person’s “*contribution to the community*”.’ pp 221-222

‘By the early 1970s, when cooperatives in North Vietnam were moving animal husbandry to key production sites, and cattle and poultry pens were moved away from houses for human health and sanitation reasons.’ p 229

‘When employment and incomes are stable and living standards are improved, the social evils of rural life caused by a lifestyle of edleness (sic) should decrease. better lives should also reduce crimes and acts of violence.’ p 240

‘..... on the basis of the nation’s heritage and traditional and spiritual values, to criticize seriously the rampant consumer lifestyle, and to foster intergenerational respect, acknowledging that “*when the bamboo grows old, its shoots sprout*”.’ p 247