

# Mao's Speech on Democratic Discussion Stirs Poland

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By GORDON CRUICKSHANK

WARSAW.—Interest has been aroused here by summarized excerpts in the Polish press of a speech made in February by Mao Tse-tung, who is expected to visit Poland soon.

The speech, said to have lasted five hours, was made to more than 2,000 leading members of the Chinese Communist Party and is being discussed throughout the Party. It has not yet been published.

An article in Nowa Kultura, publication of the Polish Writers' Union, says: "Echoes are reaching us of certain new formulation by

Mao Tse-tung in the sphere of theoretical and political problems of Marxism relating to the question of properly solving internal contradictions within the community. . . ."

The writer gives a number of summarized references from Mao's speech, "Mao Tse-tung," the article says, "distinguishes between conflicts within a nation and conflicts between a nation and an external enemy.

"He suggests that Stalin confused those two kinds of conflicts . . . the Chinese Party, now facing the problem anew, has decided to solve differences inside the nation in accordance with the principle: unity—criticism—unity. There are differences in every unity and to obtain a new unity it is necessary to criti-

cize mistakes.

"'Internal conflicts' can become conflict between the nation and the external enemy if they are not dealt with and overcome in time. Mao Tse-tung quoted the Hungarian events of last October as an example."

The Chinese leader, said the article, is "opposed to violence. He considers persuasion is a better method of overcoming internal differences. It means drawing conclusions from errors committed and an analysis of the black side of the question."

This was the way in which the Chinese Party dealt with the Chinese capitalists, this transforming a "nation versus external enemy conflict" into an "internal conflict."

In China the land reform pro-

gressed from the bottom to the top, while in Hungary "the masses were given freedom on a plate."

About Stalin Mao is reported to have said that his "principal error was to see the struggle between the working class and the capitalists as a permanently antagonistic struggle. That viewpoint instead of lessening antagonisms, aggravated them and multiplied the number of enemies."

According to the article, Mao went on to explain that the struggle against counter-revolution must be conducted with humanitarian methods.

"In China not direct struggle but criticism and discussion have priority." Chiang Kai-shek was at present an "external enemy" but if he handed back Formosa he would become an internal problem.

Mao stressed "the absence of political cooperation with the intellectuals in Hungary, and the negative assessment of the activity of the Petofi club."

Mao then opposed the view expressed in China after the Hungarian events that "it was not the job of the intellectuals to be concerned with politics."

He "severely denounced" a whole number of articles in the press opposing the Chinese Party's "let all flowers bloom" policy of democratization.

Those attacking the new policy did so, Mao is quoted as saying "from fear of losing monopolist position." Marxism-Leninism could only avoid becoming "a new religion and an intangible taboo" through criticism.