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HOANG VAN CHI, From Colonialism to Communism, A Case His. of
No. Vietnam, Introd. by P.J. Honey Pall Mall
Press, London, 1964
(Was in Resistance; remained No. Vietnam till 1955; went to So. Vietnam
but did not like it & settled in Paris)
(Cf. his "New Class in No. Vietnam", Saigon, 1958)
SM 17-11-Revolt's and regressions

p. 228: "While peasants in the villages were fighting against the
party cadres & the People's Army, intellectuals in the cities
were not inactive... The participants in this revolt were exclusively
intellectuals who had played an active part in the Resistance war
& had returned from the guerrilla zone a yr or 2 previously...."
(Brings in Mao's New Democracy)

On p. 232 Hoang speaks of Khrushchev's de-Stalinisation speech "produced
a chain reaction which reached No. Vietnam only a month later. The
Minh Duc pub. hse., which had published communist official documents
in the guerrilla zone, lost no time in publishing Giai Pham (Selection
of Belles Lettres) which incl. an attack on the national leader,
Ho Chi Minh... (p. 233) Meanwhile the Polish wkrs. had rebelled in
Poznan (6/28/56) and Mao had begun his 100 Flowers campaign. These
things increased the already tense situation... When, after a delay of
5 mos., Rectification of Errors was finally announced, the intellec-
tuals in Hanoi had reached the end of their patience & were ready to
launch an all-out attack against the regime."

Gia Pham Mua Thu reappeared in a new guise 8/29/56 with poem:

"You, who defeated invaders
And who did not bow down
Under colonial domination
Why do you bear with these villains
Who shame our Fatherland?"

The response was immediate. All writers
& artists of talent, young & old, whether party members, joined in
the fight. A week later there appeared Huan Van (Harmonities), a wkly
paper serving as mouthpiece for the opp. Oddly enough, the chief
ed. was Nguyen Huu Dang, a communist of long standing who had been
Minister of Culture.. (p. 234) University students joined in the fight
& issued their review Dat Noi (New Land) in which they accused the
party cadres of monopolising the bourgeois girl students... Truong Tuu
a self-taught writer, gave an ex. of this (Marxist 'indoctrination' = wh
he attacked the party's policy in a series of articles published in
Tan Hoc, his own magazine, or copy of the articles of R & L
which he quoted from memory without giving references. It took a full
3 mos. for the party to be in a position to reply to his attack... The
whole series of articles was sent by officials of the party to Moscow
with a request for verification and a draft reply.. (RE: R & L published
in original version "The 100 Flowers Movement in No. Vietnam" pub'd.
by the Front for the Defence of Cultural Freedom in Saigon in 1958.
Tram Hoa Dua No pub. by Mat Tran Vao Ve Tu Do Van Hoa, Saigon, 1960)"

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Lasted 3 mos. After Khrushchev crushed Hungarian Revolution the CP
in No. Vietnam regained confidence. p. 234: