

Polish Party Backs Tito on Hungary

WARSAW, Nov. 25.—A Polish Communist Party weekly newspaper today backed Yugoslav President Tito in his dispute with Russia over Soviet armed intervention in Hungary.

Trybuna Wolnosci (Freedom Tribune) said Poland and Yugoslavia should stick together to prevent a revival of Stalinism.

The weekly newspaper which represents the United Workers Party said Tito's "appraisal of the events in Hungary has many things in common with the Polish appraisal."

Tito criticized the Soviet attack in Hungary and charged that Stalinism still existed in the Kremlin. His speech at Pula, Yugoslavia, two weeks ago drew stiff attacks from Soviet newspapers.

Polish newspapers gave front-page treatment to Tito's protests to Hungary and the USSR yesterday against the kidnaping of former Premier Imre Nagy. Although there was no editorial comment, the papers conveyed a sense of indignation at the trickery which led to Nagy's seizure by Russian soldiers.

Trybuna Wolnosci said both Yugoslavia and Poland should cooperate in watchful opposition to Stalinism.

But, it warned, "while fully appreciating and accepting the supposition of cooperation with us, we must have a state in which this cooperation is not synonymous with the acceptance of the Yugoslav pattern of socialism."

The article quoted Tito as saying "together with our Polish comrades we will have to fight against tendencies which are appearing in other (Communist) parties. . . ."

Polish students showed Hungarian tri-colors as they collected funds on Warsaw streets for the wounded in Hungary.

The government announced the gift of \$25 million worth of goods to Hungary.

The same causes that brought about the Hungarian uprising were responsible for the Poznan events, says an article in the Polish paper Zycie Warsaw. The article which criticized Soviet leaders for still using Stalinist methods was re-broadcast by the Polish radio on domestic and foreign services.

To blame either the Poznan events of the Hungarian uprising on foreign agents, the Polish writer Roman Jurys said, "nonsensical, churlish and primitive."

He wrote that the Soviet Communist Party failed to make a Marxist analysis of the terror under Stalin era. Jurys argued that the Soviet leaders proved incapable of making an analysis of the basic causes of the misdeeds of Stalinism because they themselves were directly involved in the creation of this system. Being less involved in this system, he wrote, the Polish Communists found it easier to make the necessary changes.

The article pointed out that there were risks and dangers in-

involved in breaking with Stalinism, which reactionaries could try to utilize.

"From these dangers is born hesitation," he wrote. "This, I think, may explain the particular carefulness shown by the Soviet comrades, their zigzagging, lack of consistency and their return to Stalinist methods. Here, I think, are the sources of the particular tensions in the struggle for sovereignty that are to be felt just now."

He continued:

"One thing, however, is certain: if the Hungarian tragedy does not become for the international workers' movement as equally effective a lesson as the Poznan tragedy was to the Polish movement, then we are faced, on an international scale, with the fate as the Hungarian Workers Party."

Jurys also wrote:

"Hungary, in my view, is a mutiny on an international scale against the Stalinist violation of the objective rights of development in the process of its construction of socialism."

Launch Drive

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rendering to the Southern reactionaries.

Over the weekend, the NAACP challenged the top spokesmen of both major parties to support the move to curb filibustering. "As long as the filibuster remains," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary said, "civil rights pledges in party platform and other such pronouncements are meaningless."

Adlai Stevenson's campaign manager, James Finnegan, also threw his support to the liberal pro-civil rights move, and said he was "disturbed" by reports that the Southern Democratic leadership in Congress was not planning to push the party's legislative program.

The first post-election meeting of the Democratic National Committee, to be held in Washington today or tomorrow, is expected to see a sharp battle between the labor-supported liberal forces and the Southern Democratic leadership on future policies and estimates of the meaning of the Nov. 6 balloting.

Democratic spokesmen for the far western states, where, despite the Eisenhower tidal wave, significant labor-liberal victories were gained locally, have indicated they would fight for changing their party's position to one of "militant liberalism."