

POLAND'S LEADERS BACK HUNGARIANS

Support Demands for Exit of Soviet Troops—Call for End of Strife

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Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Oct. 29—The Polish Communist party, differing sharply once again with the Soviet Union, came out formally today in support of Hungarian demands for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

Yesterday the new leadership of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party rejected the Soviet allegation that foreign agents and counter-revolutionaries were responsible for the Hungarian tragedy. Today the Poles stood up again on the side of the Hungarians.

An appeal to those on both sides of the barricades in Hungary to halt fratricidal strife was issued by Wladyslaw Gomułka, the Polish party's First Secretary, and by Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz.

Emphasizing the growing insistence here for independence in foreign as well as internal affairs, the party statement ignored the Soviet charges of Western interference in Hungary.

For the Poles the statement of solidarity was a means of publicly expressing their appreciation for Hungarian help when Poland was threatened by the Soviet leaders a week ago. Poland escaped Hungary's fate

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by a hair's breadth during that fateful week-end.

The struggle here for independence from the Soviet Union gave the Hungarian drive its impetus. A pro-Polish student demonstration in Budapest actually was one of the sparks that set off the Hungarian uprising, according to Trybuna Ludu, the newspaper of the Polish party's Central Committee.

"In the last few days you and we, simultaneously and in solidarity, undertook the struggle for Socialist democratization in our countries and for equality and sovereignty in the relations between states," M. Gomulka and Premier Cyrankiewicz declared to their Hungarian opposite numbers, Janos Kadar and Premier Imre Nagy.

The Polish leaders addressed their appeal to "all the people of Hungary who are so dear to us." Of the aims of the Nagy-led Government, the statement said:

"We are acquainted with the program of Socialist democratization, of improving living standards, of setting up workers councils, a program of full national sovereignty, a program calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and of basing friendship with the Soviet Union on the Leninist principles of equality.

"We far from wish to interfere in your internal affairs. We feel, however, that this program is in harmony with the interest of the people of Hungary and the entire camp of peace."

Opposition to Soviet

To Communists and those who live in Communist-led countries this was unmistakable language opposing the Soviet position in Hungary and telling Russians that their cause would be better off if they heeded the Hungarian demands.

The Polish leaders would like to see Soviet troops leave Poland as well. Polish national feelings against the continued presence of the troops have been made clear since the crisis with the Soviet Union erupted. Polish demands have, however, stopped short of asking for troop withdrawals.

The Poles have been realistic about this. They do not think the Soviet Army leadership would agree under any presently foreseeable circumstances to leave its forces in East Germany without the support of troops here. M. Gomulka has conceded this much.

But the Poles will seek some regulation of the number of Soviet troops in Poland. Before the crisis here these troops numbered between two and three divisions. These have since been reinforced by three or four divisions from East Germany.

Apart from this, the Poles are gradually getting their way on other military problems with the Soviet. The official Polish news agency announced today that the Soviet troops based here "on the basis of international agreements" now are "exclusively at the bases provided for in these agreements."

The newspaper of the Army's Political Education Department disclosed publicly that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky had gone "on leave." His duties as Minister of Defense and Commander in Chief of the armed forces have been assumed by Gen. Jerzy Bordzilowski, who

was Chief of Staff under Marshal Rokossovsky.

The paper said nothing about the marshal's future. He is in the Soviet Union and he is not expected to return to Poland. His status in the Polish party's Politburo was the main issue of the bitter political struggle waged between the Polish and Soviet leaders a week ago.

Marshal Rokossovsky represented direct Soviet influence on Polish affairs. So far as the Poles are concerned, his ouster from the Politburo signaled the end of this period.

Jerzy Morawski, one of the men elected to the new Politburo with M. Gomulka, indicated that the future of Soviet officers still serving here was already under discussion with the Soviet. Many of them have left in recent weeks, but there are still a considerable number wearing Polish uniforms.

M. Morawski told a student meeting that the "matter of Soviet specialists in our country will be settled according to the desires of the Polish Government." Answering questions from the students, he added that Moscow now had adopted a "positive" attitude toward the recent changes that brought M. Gomulka, jailed on Stalin's orders in 1951, back to the Polish party leadership.

Nothing in recent history outside of their own struggles has captured Polish hearts as much as the Hungarian fight for freedom. Thousands of people were queuing to donate blood for the wounded there and Polish military planes set up a regular run to Budapest carrying medical supplies.

Today collection boxes appeared in Warsaw as part of a private campaign to raise funds to help the Hungarians. This gesture from a people so hard pressed economically was not lost on anyone here.