

Hungary's Youth Reported In Revolt Against Stalinism

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Special to The New York Times.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 1—Discontent with Hungary's rigid Stalinist regime, originating among Hungarian Communist writers, is said to have spread to the country's Communist youth. A correspondent of the Belgrade Government organ Politika described in his newspaper today a stormy meeting of the Petofi Youth Club in Budapest last week.

He said well-known Hungarian writers had demanded the resignation of Matyas Rakosi, Ernoe Geroe and other leaders of the regime.

His story was supported by a Budapest radio broadcast today that said the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist party had declared that "reactionary elements had been gathering around the Petofi Youth Club and around Imre Nagy."

Mr. Nagy is a former Premier of Hungary. He was deposed by Mr. Rakosi, the Communist party chief, after Mr. Nagy had proclaimed a "new course" that would have given the people a higher standard of living and eased the situation of the farmers.

Politika's correspondent attended the Petofi Youth Club meeting when he was in Budapest on his way home from reporting the visit of President Tito to the Soviet Union. He said that more than 1,000 persons had jammed the Belvarosi Cafe, where the meeting was held, and 5,000 more listened to the discussions over loudspeakers in other rooms of the building.

The meeting broke up unfinished at 3 A. M. after more than eighty speakers had been heard.

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also reports that a number of old Communists met with the youth club ten days ago and talked openly of the purges of Hungarian Communists between 1949 and 1953.

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Among them was Prof Lajos Janossy, a cosmic ray expert, who gave up a position in Dublin University to return to Hungary.

According to the Politika reporter, Professor Janossy told the Petofi Club that, although he was vice president of the Hungarian Atomic Commission, he still had not been informed officially that uranium had been discovered in Hungary, although the discovery has been an open secret.

Tibor Deri, well-known Hungarian Communist writer, said it was not enough to criticize personalities. What is needed, he said, is a deep analysis of the causes of Hungary's troubles. According to the Politika account he demanded the removal of leaders who had been making one mistake after another but still had not been called to account for their actions.

"It is high time that an end be made to this present regime of gendarmes and bureaucrats," he declared.

Martin Horvath, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist party and editor of its central organ, Szabad Nep, sought to reply. However, his attempt to excuse his own mistakes and errors made by the party was met with derision and he was unable to finish his speech, according to the report.

Change of Policy Seen

Zoltan Vas, another member of the Central Committee, took a different line, according to Politika. He said that the new policy adopted by the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist party in Moscow had made it possible for Communists to breathe more easily.

"Before, the situation was such that if someone knocked on your door at 6 you prayed it would turn out to be the milkman and not a representative of another institution," he was reported to have said. He asserted that the Hungarian party was beginning to adapt itself to the resolutions of the Soviet party congress, but there were loud cries of "Too slow!"

At 2:30 A. M. Geza Lovoncy, who recently was rehabilitated after long imprisonment, rose to demand that the voice of Imre Nagy be permitted to be heard publicly. He declared that Mr. Nagy had been expelled from the party in disregard of his support by many of its members. The audience answered with shouts of "Put him back in the party!"

The Politika correspondent