

SOVIET CONDEMNS RED PARTY REBELS

Journal Asserts 'Liberals'
Are Continuing to Resist
Control by the Kremlin

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 — Soviet Communists surveyed their international movement today and did not find things going altogether to their liking.

The Soviet party's leading theoretical journal *Kommunist* recounted a number of "revolts" within Communist movements around the world in the last two years. It concluded that a "crushing blow" had been dealt to the rebels who tried to break with the Kremlin and Moscow's prescriptions for communism. But it warned that revisionism had not yet been defeated.

The article was an attempt to justify last year's declaration by leaders of the ruling Communist parties that the greatest single threat to their rule was from "revisionists" in their ranks, that is, liberals who have demanded that the parties be made more democratic, who demand artistic freedom and oppose many of the specific economic planks of Moscow's formula for communism.

That declaration, issued last November and signed by the heads of ruling Communist parties except Yugoslavia, acknowledged Moscow as the actual and ideological leader of Communists everywhere.

Discussions Held Positive

Kommunist said discussions abroad of the declaration were "on the whole quite positive." On the most important questions it thought foreign Communists had come around to accepting the Soviet position. But it predicted that revisionists or "modern opportunists" would continue to resist and, what is more, "with more refined methods."

The *Kommunist* article was written by D. P. Shevlyagin, listed as one of the prominent collaborators of the Soviet Communist party's Central Committee, which is headed by Nikita S. Khrushchev. Mr. Shevlyagin did not specify the new methods of attack expected on international communism, but he drew one of the most complete pictures ever published in Moscow of the nature of recent Communist party troubles in and out of the Soviet bloc.

For instance, he acknowledged that leading East German economists had come up with drastic theories to change the economy and influence of Communists in that country. He said, without specifying, that they had been "influenced by events in Hungary," meaning the 1956 revolt in that country.

Mr. Shevlyagin condemned but did not declare defeated the

movement of "national Communism in Eastern Europe, especially in Hungary and Poland. He called this movement "bourgeois nationalism."

Without mentioning the apparently permanent rift in the Communist party in the United States, Mr. Shevlyagin denounced several Americans for their revisionism. Among them were William Schneiderman of California and John Gates of New York. [Mr. Gates resigned Friday from the American Communist party and from the editorship of its newspaper, *The Daily Worker*. His action culminated a bitter fight within the party over the liberalizing policies advocated by the newspaper under Mr. Gates' editorship.]

Kommunist found especially unpalatable attempts by these Americans to reject Moscow's traditional notions of "democratic centralism" and "monolithic unity" in Communist parties.