YUGOSLAVS DELAY STAND ON ISSUES
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Reticent on Hungary and Egypt as Tito Studies New Soviet Trends

Special to The New York Times.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 5—President Tito was understood to have arrived here today from his Adriatic retreat on Brioni Island for important party and governmental talks on the Hungarian and Egyptian situations.

No mention was made by the Yugoslav press or radio of President Tito's return to Belgrade after an eleven-day absence. But his presence in the capital was indicated by the movement of leading political personalities and by a visible increase in security precautions. It was reported that he planned to stay here only until tomorrow.

Reticence continued to characterize Yugoslav handling of the news about the fighting in Hungary, too. A second day passed without the slightest notice by the press here of the Soviet Army assault on Budapest. The British Reading Room was crowded again by peasants, workers, students and housewives seeking copies of the British Broadcasting Corporation's news bulletin printed in Serbo-Croat.

Yugoslav organs of opinion concentrated on the program of Janos Kadar, Hungarian Communist leader installed as Premier by Moscow. For the leaders of this one-party state the only hope—and they acknowledged it was slim—of "stabilizing" the Hungarian situation lies in Premier Kadar.

For this regime with its program of "independent communism" Mr. Kadar is the only Hungarian personality who can satisfy the basic requirements. These are to maintain a Marxist base while leading Hungary into a position more independent of Moscow and free of Soviet armed forces.

Mr. Kadar's record has been so anti-Soviet in the sense that he fought Soviet domination for so many years within the Hungarian party, the Communists here feel it is erroneous and premature to hang a "pro-Moscow" label on him.

The Yugoslavs ask: How can a man who spent three years in jail and suffered physical torture as a result of his opposition to Moscow's puppets now be considered one himself?

Kadar in Gomulka's Class

Officials here put Mr. Kadar in the same bracket as Wladyslaw Gomulka of Poland—a Communist who stayed in his homeland during the war and who refused to knuckle to Stalin in after the war. These are the main characteristics of Marshal Tito's own career.

Therefore, it is contended here that, if Mr. Kadar can somehow overcome the enormous handicap of appearing a Soviet instrument against the Hungarian people, he will eventually be able to negotiate the withdrawal of the Soviet army while carrying out economic and political reforms.

The Belgrade view is that Mr. Kadar would be in a strong position with the Russians if he were able to restore a semblance of stability. It is contended that Moscow will consider a bid for more national independence only from a Communist Government in Hungary.

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