EDEN OFFERS EGYPT PACT REVISION TALK
By CLIFTON DANIELSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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Renews Negotiation Gesture to New Government—U. S. Rules Out Mediation Role

By CLIFTON DANIEL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 29—With a new Government in office in Cairo, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden renewed today his offer to enter into negotiations for a revision of the 1936 British-Egyptian treaty, which is the cause of the bloody dispute between the two countries.

Mr. Eden told the House of Commons that he had always believed it was possible to find a solution that satisfied Egypt's "legitimate national aspirations" and at the same time did not "jeopardize the security of the free world."

Since the serious rioting, looting and arson in Cairo on Saturday and the ensuing change in Government, British newspapers have been urging the London Cabinet to take the initiative in seeking a peaceable settlement with Egypt.

[The United States has no plans to mediate between Britain and Egypt, but will continue to urge moderation and use its good offices for a settlement, the State Department said.]

Against that background Mr. Eden told the House that it was the British Government's aim "to reach agreement on arrangements for the adequate defense of the [Suez] Canal Zone which would meet Egyptian aspirations."

Those aspirations include the evacuation of British forces from the bases they occupy in the Canal Zone by virtue of the 1936 treaty

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of alliance between the two countries.

Mr. Eden said the British Government fully accepted that the defense of the canal was "by no means exclusively an Anglo-Egyptian interest, but one in which we have an international responsibility."

This was an allusion to the fact that the United States, France and Turkey have joined Britain in proposing to Egypt that the British occupation of the Canal Zone should be replaced by a five-power Middle East Command in which Egypt would be a full and equal partner.

The 1936 treaty would automatically be superceded by any five-power arrangement.

After their recent talks in Washington, Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman said that that proposal, rejected by the former Egyptian Government, still seemed to them the best basis for a settlement.

As a result of the Washington conference the four-power proposals are being re-examined with a view to modifying them and presenting them again to Cairo at a propitious moment.

Mr. Eden said that the memory of recent episodes in Egypt "should not prevent us from looking and working toward a better future."

"It remains our hope," he added, "that passions will cool and that it will then be possible to reach a settlement in which each side will respect the sincerity of the other's point of view."

He himself did not suggest how and when the next approach to Egypt should be made—whether by Britain alone or the four powers in concert—but he significantly did not mention the four-power plan.

Today when former Prime Minister Clement Attlee said there was considerable anxiety in the Labor party about what had taken place in Washington, Mr. Churchill said he would make a preliminary statement tomorrow, to be followed by next week's debate. Mr. Attlee's reference was to Labor party fears that Mr. Churchill might have agreed to a more belligerent policy toward Communist China.

In his statement, Mr. Eden said that the British forces in Egypt had done their best to avoid conflict with the Egyptian authorities but that the increase in terrorist attacks on them, often aided by Egyptian auxiliary police, had necessitated military action.

He particularly emphasized that the British forces had had no alternative but to disarm the auxiliary police in Ismailia, an action that led to the killing of three Britons and forty-one Egyptians.

That incident, he declared, had done nothing to diminish the British Government's "ability and determination" to maintain its treaty rights in Egypt until a new agreement could be reached.

Reporting that eight Britons had been killed in the Cairo rioting that followed the Ismailia battle, Mr. Eden expressed his horror at the "atrocities" and attributed them to the former Egyptian Government's policy of inciting acts of violence.

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