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By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDTSpecial to The New York Times.
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jul 31, 1954; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 200
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Pledge of 'Simultaneous' Aid to Cairo Is Bared—Israel Urges New Safeguards

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30—How President Eisenhower helped stimulate the settlement of the Suez dispute with a pledge of "simultaneous" aid to Egypt was disclosed in diplomatic circles today.

The State Department, meanwhile, worked overtime to implement the commitment. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles received the Egyptian Ambassador, Dr. Ahmed Hussein, while detailed negotiations got under way in Cairo.

The President wrote to Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, President of Egypt, on July 15 last year assuring him that "simultaneously" with the conclusion of a British-Egyptian agreement on Suez he would be prepared to see "firm commitments" entered into by the United States for economic assistance and for "strengthening your armed forces to discharge their increased responsibilities."

Exchange of Correspondence

The letter was the last in an exchange of correspondence that began with a letter from President Eisenhower to General Naguib in April, 1953. Replying early in July, General Naguib said Egypt sought a peaceful settlement of the issue so that she might cooperate on a new basis with the Western powers in the defense of Egypt and the other Arab states.

If a solution satisfactory to Egypt were reached, he said, Egypt would cooperate with her friends in defensive arrangements on the spot and would do her part, with their assistance, in developing the defensive strength as well as economic strength without which security could not be attained.

President Eisenhower, in turn, sent General Naguib his pledge that aid commitments would be made simultaneously with the conclusion of the British-Egyptian agreement on Suez.

A few hours after Mr. Dulles had received the Egyptian Ambassador today, the Israeli Ambassador, Abba S. Eban, called on Henry A. Byroade, director of the Near Eastern and South Asian Division of the State Department, to propose measures that might "mitigate" the threat to Israel's security that the Israeli Government believes will result from Britain's evacuation of the Suez base.

Power Balance Held Upset

Mr. Eban alleged that turning over the Suez installations to Egypt and "the clear prospect" of United States grants of military assistance would upset the balance of power in the Middle East. He therefore proposed that:

¶If Egypt is to get military assistance, then Israel's application for military aid, pending since February, 1952, ought now to be granted. He held that since Isrel was situated to the north of the Suez Canal, and attack was most likely from the north, it was actually more important for the defense of the canal to build up Israel's strength than Egypt's.

¶The United States, Britain and France, the parties to the tripartite declaration of May, 1950, upholding the status quo in the Middle East, should now provide a new and much firmer and more specific guarantee. A renewal of the old declaration would be insufficient as it does not require any of the three powers to take action to oppose aggression. What was needed was a formal agreement, a negotiated instrument that would automatically bring military force into play to oppose aggression in the Middle East.

¶The United States and the other Western powers should exploit this "irrevocable historic moment when Egypt is about to grasp the summit of national aspiration" to influence Egypt to change her attitude toward Israel and, in particular, to renounce the blockade of Israeli shipping passing through the Suez Canal.

While Egypt agreed in principle to respect the 1888 convention guaranteeing freedom of movement through the canal, the Israelis declare that Egypt held that this convention gave her the right to impose a blockade.

Commenting on the Israeli position, State Department officials asserted that they did not believe United States military aid to Egypt would upset the balance of power in the Middle East. They held that at present the balance was in Israel's favor.

These officials said that Israel's application for military aid would eventually be granted but not for some time. They believed the United States was in a position to maintain a balance between Israel and the Arab countries and to prevent any outbreak of hostilities on a large scale.

The Israeli proposal for a new "negotiated instrument" guaranteeing the status quo in the Middle East was received with interest in the department. Officials said that the idea was worthy of consideration.

They did not agree, however, that this was the moment to put pressure on Egypt to come to terms with Israel. The new friendliness toward the West resulting from the Suez agreement, they held, would eventually redound to Israel's benefit.

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