EISENHOWER BARS PREVENTIVE WAR; HOPEFUL ON PEACE
By JOSEPH A. LOFTUSSpecial to The New York Times.
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Says U. S. Interests Will Not Be Served by Severing Relations With Soviet

INSISTS U. N. MUST STAY

President Points to Ending of Conflicts and Mideast Accords as Good Signs

Text of President's remarks on world situation, Page 2.

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—President Eisenhower took a hopeful view of the world today and of the chances of keeping the peace.

The President also:

¶Scoffed at suggestions of a preventive war.

¶Said United States interests would not be served by severing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

¶Declared his belief that the world must retain a forum like the United Nations.

The President set out on an earnest discussion of the world outlook when he was asked at his news conference whether, in the light of the settlements in Egypt and Iran, the international situation elsewhere was moving toward war or toward peace. The White House subsequently authorized the use of his comments in direct quotations.

He implied it was a subject he could talk about indefinitely and would not object if somebody cut him off.

He Reviews Situation

"I think the best thing we could do would be to go back and review for a second," he said.

The President went back to the beginning of his term, explaining:

"A year ago last January we were fighting in Korea and in Indochina. We were faced in Iran with a situation that was highly dangerous to the world."

Both the Premier at that time, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, and the Communists were using their power "to lead Iran further and further away from the Western world, and it looked almost as if a break was imminent from day to day," said the President.

"The situation in Egypt was no better, at least in its potential capacity for damage to the United States," he added.

"The growing threat in Central America was another place where things looked very bad indeed."

The President added that the problem had not been solved with complete satisfaction to the United States in all of these instances. The Korean War and the Indochina War were being waged in a political setting that made decisive victories impossible, so any settlement was necessarily going to be less than satisfactory, he explained.

However, he went on, in both places the United States has a chance now to do something constructive, to help the people there raise their standards and to be true partners in a free world economy.

He termed the situation in Iran "greatly ameliorated" as a result of the agreement between that nation's Government and the foreign oil companies.

The Suez agreement with Egypt made the situation there "im-

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Eisenhower Is Hopeful on Peace; He Opposes Preventive-War Idea

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measurably better," too, he said. The ouster of a pro-Communist regime in Guatemala needs no further comment, the President added.

Summing this up, the President said "the free world has a better chance than before to use its brains, its intelligence, its understanding and, indeed, its wealth, to build up a global structure that will really be impervious to the Communist assault, whether that assault takes its usual form of subversion and bribery and infiltration or whether, in the long run, it might include force."

"I believe if we do this intelligently, work effectively toward the end, there will be no war," he added.

The President's comments on a preventive war, severing relations with the Soviet Union, and the United Nations were made in answer to other questions.

Some of the suggestions that the United States should embark on a preventive war with the Communist world have been made by people in high places, a reporter said. Would the President care to address himself to that proposition?

The President said a preventive war, if the words meant anything, was to wage some sort of quick police action so that you might avoid a terrific cataclysm of destruction later.

It is an impossibility in this age of the hydrogen bomb, he added. How could you have one if one of its features would be several cities lying in ruins, where many, many thousands of persons would be dead and injured and mangled, and the transportation systems destroyed, sanitation implements and systems all gone? That is not preventive war—that is war, he declared.

Preventive War Ruled Out

The President said he did not believe there was such a thing and, frankly, he would not even listen to anyone seriously who came in and talked about it.

A little later he was asked whether he wished to leave the impression that the only basis for his opposition to a preventive war was military.

The President smiled and recalled that in A. Conan Doyle's historical romance, "The White Company," a monk who left the Church said there were seven reasons why he did it. The first reason was that he was thrown out, so there was no reason to recite the six others.

By definition, he said, the term preventive war is just ridiculous in itself. There are all sorts of reasons, moral and political, against it, but it is so completely unthinkable in today's conditions that he sees no use in speaking further, he added.

A question about severing relations with the Russians came up because Gen. Mark W. Clark recommended such a move when he testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee yesterday.

The President prefaced his answer by declaring his friendship for General Clark. Later, he also remarked on General Clark's right to express his own opinions.

But, said General Eisenhower, they are by no means the view of the Administration. We cannot possibly serve our interests by cutting off relations with the Communists, he said.

Moreover, he thought that if anyone would sit down and study objectively all of the conflicting considerations, and not merely shoot from the hip on such questions, they would arrive at a somewhat similar conclusion.

As for General Clark's comments on the United Nations, the President thought that instead of criticizing the United Nations as such, General Clark was criticizing the Communist misuse of that organization.

He was quite certain that the world must retain a forum of this kind, established by agreement of the major nations, to discuss their differences. He recognized that it had become merely a forum for propaganda, a field in which the United States did not seem to be as skilled as the other nations.

But, by and large, he believed our only hope was to improve this organization and bring it closer in its effect to the thoughts that inspired it.

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