SPEECH TO NATION
By EDWIN L. DALE Jr. Special to The New York Times.
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President Scores Use of Force in Egypt—Pins Hopes on U.N.

Text of the President's speech appears on Page 14.

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—President Eisenhower said tonight that the United States would not become involved in the present hostilities in the Middle East. He reiterated the opposition of the United States to the hostilities.

They began when Israel invaded the Sinai Peninsula in the direction of the Suez Canal. This was followed by a British-French ultimatum to Egypt and Israel to withdraw their forces from the zone. Egypt rejected the ultimatum, Israel accepted conditionally, and Britain and France moved against Egypt.

No Veto in the Assembly

The President pinned his major hope for ending the war on the United Nations General Assembly. He said the aim of the United States would be "to do all in its power to localize the fighting and to end the conflict."

The President said the United States believed the armed action of Britain, France and Israel "to have been taken in error," and that it "can scarcely be reconciled with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter."

But he also asserted that the United States' disapproval "in no way minimizes our friendship with these nations nor our determination to retain and strengthen the bonds among us."

The President said that in the General Assembly, with no veto operating, "the opinion of the world can be brought to bear in our quest for a just end to this tormenting problem." He said he believed that the United Nations, as in the past, would be able to "find a way to end bloodshed."

European Events Weighed

General Eisenhower's fifteen-minute television address to the nation from the White House began with an analysis of events in East Europe, where he said "there seems to appear the dawn of a new day."

The President disclosed that the United States already was in contact with the new Polish Government on the question of possible economic aid. He said that if the Soviet Government lived up to its "announced intention of yesterday" to consider withdrawing troops and advisers

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EISENHOWER BARS U. S. INVOLVEMENT

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from the satellite nations, "the world will witness the greatest forward stride toward justice, trust and understanding among nations in our generation."

The President's long discussion of the Middle East crisis appeared designed in part to explain, if not to justify, the attacks on Egypt by the three powers. He spoke of the "grave and repeated provocations" they have suffered from Egypt and said they had concluded that "there could be no protection of their vital interests without resort to force."

The President then continued: "As it is the manifest right of any of these nations to take such decisions and actions, it is likewise our right—if our judgment so dictates—to dissent. We believe these actions to have been taken in error. For we do not accept the use of force as a wise or proper instrument for the settlement of international disputes."

Furthermore, "we are forced to doubt even if resort to war will for long serve the permanent interests of the attacking nations," the President said.

The President twice indicated that in the General Assembly the United States would be on the opposite side from its allies, Britain and France. First, he said that the attacks on Egypt "can scarcely be reconciled with the principles and purposes of the United Nations to which we have all subscribed."

Second, he said there could be no peace without law and that "there can be no law if we were to invoke one code of international conduct for those who oppose us and another for our friends."

The President's face was grave as he spoke. He did not once flash his grin. He had gone on the air only a few hours after having learned of the British and French bombing of positions in Egypt.

The President stressed that "the United States was not consulted in any way about any phase of these actions, nor were we informed of them in advance."

Much of his speech was devoted to an analysis of why Israel, France and Britain had felt "grave anxieties" as a result of Egyptian actions dating back for more than a year. He said the whole purpose of United States policy in the Middle East since the end of World War II had been to "bring peace and stability to the area."

The President said he hoped the United Nations would, as it had in the past, "prove able to find a way to end bloodshed." But he said that the United Nation's processes need to be strengthened to increase "its ability to secure justice under international law."

It is felt here that General Assembly consideration might make it more feasible for the British and French to terminate their move gracefully.

There still is a good chance that the United States will make the relatively minor move of ending economic aid to Israel. On the other hand, the Pentagon revealed that the Government had decided not to cut off military aid to Britain and France, on the ground that North Atlantic alliance strength still was important. Those nations receive no economic aid.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, announced during the morning that the United States still was adhering to the 1950 tripartite declaration. They pledged Britain, France and the United States to resist, "within and outside the United Nations" any move to violate frontiers in the Middle East.

Monday Statement Noted

A White House statement Monday said the United States would "honor its pledge" to come to the aid of any nation in the area that was the victim of aggression. This pledge was given in a Presidential declaration April 9.

However, that statement was made before the United States had any hint of the British and French action to come. There is no indication expressed of any plans to aid Egypt, under either pledge.

In fact, the President's pledge to stay out of the hostilities ruled out the kind of help that Egypt could most use.

The State Department apparently believed that the best hope of limiting, and ending, the armed action was the force of world opinion working through the United Nations General Assembly. It is expected that an overwhelming array of nations will line up against Britain, France and Israel.

As for United States policy in East Europe, the President's remarks were basically a restatement of the policy as outlined in a speech Saturday by Secretary of State Dulles. This included three elements:

1. An offer of economic assistance to the "new and independent" governments in Eastern Europe.
2. This offer not conditioned on the form of government they adopt.
3. An effort to remove "false fears" on the part of the Soviet Union that we would ever look upon the new governments "as potential military allies."

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