STEVENSON FINDS WORLD NEAR WAR
By HARRISON SALISBURY Special to The New York Times.
New York Times (1857-Current file); Nov 1, 1956; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002)
pg. 30

STEVENSON FINDS WORLD NEAR WAR

In Pittsburgh, He Denounces Eisenhower and Dulles Over Mideast Policies

By HARRISON SALISBURY
Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31—Adlai E. Stevenson charged tonight that President Eisenhower's foreign policy had plunged the world to the brink of war.

Mr. Stevenson told a tumultuous throng in Hunt Auditorium that General Eisenhower in his address to the nation tonight had lacked the courage to admit what he called the "bankruptcy of the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy."

The Democratic Presidential candidate announced that he had asked his campaign aides to request the same time and radio and television facilities that the President enjoyed tonight for a broadcast to answer the President Thursday night.

He asserted that the time had come not for "politics but peace." He asked the nation to unite in an effort to end the war between Egypt and Israel and halt its spread through the world.

Mr. Stevenson's remarks drew an ovation from the crowd of 12,000 that jammed Hunt Auditorium. It was estimated by the police as a larger crowd than was in the same hall to hear General Eisenhower three weeks ago.

Arrives Two Hours Late

The crowd listened to Mr. Stevenson's assessment of the foreign situation with grave and rapt attention. Mr. Stevenson arrived at the hall nearly two hours late, missing his scheduled state-wide telecast.

It was a grim and serious Stevenson who addressed the Pittsburgh meeting tonight. All day he had been studying bulletins from the Middle East as he campaigned in a driving rain in New York.

He paused at the marine air terminal at La Guardia Field to send a telegram to General Eisenhower, warning him against hasty involvment of United States military forces in the Middle East and protesting against aligning the United States with Russia and Egypt.

Then, sitting in his plane awaiting clearance from the air control tower, he listened to the President's broadcast over a hastily wired-up connection from the pilot's radio to the plane's public address system.

Because of the failure of the airport control to give Mr. Stevenson any priority, his plane sat on the field for more than an hour and he arrived in Pittsburgh nearly two hours late—missing a state-wide television cast.

"Good Americans," Mr. Stevenson told the Pittsburgh meeting, "share [General Eisenhower's] concern for peace and efforts to check the spread of war. Now the concern of Americans must be not politics but peace. As leader of the Democratic party I ask your support for efforts to end the war between Egypt and Israel."

Levels Sharp Attack

Then, Mr. Stevenson swung into an attack upon General Eisenhower and his foreign policy.

"I cannot and will not support a policy that has plunged the United States into a shattering diplomatic disaster," said Mr. Stevenson. "It has plunged the whole world to the brink of a war that Mr. Dulles did not plan but which he did a lot to bring on."

Mr. Stevenson told his audience of his telegram to the White House and noted that General Eisenhower had given assurance that for the present he had no intention of calling Congress into special session or involving the Unted States n Middle Eastern warfare.

"I am not gratified," he said, "by the fact that the President failed in his broadcast to acknowledge that his foreign policies in the Middle East have been disastrous; that we have not won by the erratic, vacillating policy the confidence of Egypt which is dealing with Russia or the Arab states, that we have lost the confidence of beleaguered Israel surrounded by hostile neighbors and now, evidently, desperate."

He charged that General Eisenhower had alienated the nation's oldest and strongest allies, France and Britain and "we find ourselves on the side of Colonel Nasser, the Egyptian dictator, and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Stevenson said the first consideration for solving the crisis was to understand what was wrong with American policy.

"There was no evidence whatever in the President's speech," he said, "that he knew what was wrong or would have the courage to do what is right—if it is anything more than words of good will."

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.