BULGANIN APPEAL SENT EISENHOWER
By WILLIAM J. JORDEN Special to The New York Times.
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Moscow Also Calls for New 'Bandung' Talk on Suez

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN
Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Nov. 1—Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin of the Soviet Union has written to President Eisenhower concerning the crisis in Egypt.

There were strong indications here that the Soviet Union was calling on the United States for joint action to halt the military intervention in Egypt. Presumably after the British and French veto of both United States and Soviet resolutions in the United Nations Security Council, the Soviet Union is convinced that Moscow and Washington should take the lead in working out another solution.

With the United Nations General Assembly meeting today, the Soviet Union apparently wants to present a joint front with the United States in working out a formula for solution of the Middle Eastern situation. Soviet leaders have let it be known they want to have the General Assembly condemn aggression, end fighting, get foreign troops out of Egypt and probably set

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up control machinery for enforcing those decisions.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry disclosed it had also urged the Asian and African nations that met at Bandung, Indonesia, in April, 1955, to hold another conference to condemn as a group the armed intervention in Egypt.

The Foreign Ministry said its proposal was contained in letters from Premier Bulganin to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and from Marshal Kliment Y. Voroshilov, Soviet chief of state, to President Sukarno of Indonesia. A Government spokesman said the letters were sent today.

The official Soviet position on the Egyptian situation was described by Foreign Minister Dmitri T. Shepilov tonight in a talk with foreign diplomats, including the Belgian Foreign Minister, Paul-Henri Spaak. Mr. Shepilov said that the Soviet Union sought to "condemn aggression, end hostilities and bring about withdrawal of foreign troops from Egyptian territory." He added that it might be advantageous to set up a "control organ to oversee the execution of these decisions."

Shrewd Move Is Seen

Observers here thought Premier Bulganin probably had set forth this stand in his message to President Eisenhower.

The Soviet suggestion for another conference of the Bandung powers was seen here as a shrewd move to mobilize Asian and African opinion against Britain and France, to create further disunity in the Western camp and incidentally to cast the Soviet Union in the role of the champion of the former colonial areas in their struggle with the "imperialists."

The Soviet Union was not one of the twenty-nine Asian and African countries that sent representatives to Indonesia for the Bandung meeting. It has, however, said repeatedly that much of its area is in Asia and many of its people are of Asian origin and that it considers itself a legitimate member of any group of Asian powers. A high Soviet official said tonight that his country would welcome the chance to take part in a new Asian and African parley that would take up the Egyptian issue.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Premier Bulganin, in his letter to Mr. Nehru, had expressed full agreement with the Indian leader's opinion that the Bandung powers should condemn the "unprovoked attack" on one of the nations that took part in the Bandung meeting. He said Premier Bulganin had stated the Soviet Union's position that "in the present situation it would be desirable to call an extraordinary session of the Bandung conference powers which could demand that Britain, France and Israel immediately halt their intervention and withdraw their troops from Egyptian territory."

Marshal Voroshilov expressed the same attitude in his letter to the Indonesian President. The letter was sent to President Sukarno as an initiator and host of the first Bandung conference.

The spokesman said he had no details on Marshal Bulganin's letter to President Eisenhower except that it concerned Egypt.

Foreign Minister Shepilov and Lazar M. Kaganovich, a First Deputy Premier, appeared at the Belgian Embassy tonight for a reception in honor of the visiting M. Spaak. In the presence of correspondents and a number of diplomats they discussed the Suez crisis at length with the guest of honor.

Would End Fighting First

When Mr. Shepilov proposed his program for handling the situation he was reminded that the United Nations General Assembly could only make recommendations and not take positive action.

"That is true," he replied, "but it could make recommendations that would have great influence on public opinion. It would have a great effect if the majority pronounced itself against the aggression, and this could not be ignored."

M. Spaak suggested the present crisis pointed up the necessity for finding a permanent solution to the Suez problem. Mr. Shepilov said the Soviet Union thought the war in Egypt should be ended first and then the problem of Suez should be considered.

"To settle the canal problem first would be to put the cart before the horse," Mr. Kaganovich said.

Mr. Shepilov said that Israel, Britain and France had started the military action and that from the Soviet viewpoint was "gangsterism." He said the Western powers' action "will provoke a holy war."

M. Spaak suggested that a solution would have to be found that would "save face" for the great powers involved.

"Why must one try to save someone's face when there is aggression?" Mr. Shepilov asked. "That would mean putting a premium on aggression." Mr. Kaganovich said that the Egyptian case presented the United Nations with its "most serious test."

Asian-African Units Cool

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 1—Asian and African delegations here today proved cool to the Soviet call for an immediate meeting of the Bandung powers to condemn intervention in Egypt.

So far as was learned here, no delegation had received word from its Government to seek such a conference. Representatives of approximately the nations that would figure in a new Bandung conference have been meeting here almost continuously.

Some members of this group expressed the opinion that the General Assembly should first be allowed to take action on the Egyptian situation. If nothing decisive is done, a conference of the Bandung powers might then be appropriate, it is felt.

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