U.S. TO LIMIT ACTS TO ITS STEP IN U.N.
By EDWIN L. DALE Jr. Special to The New York Times.
New York Times (1857-Current file); Nov 2, 1956; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2002)
pg. 1

U. S. TO LIMIT ACTS TO ITS STEP IN U. N.

Defers Further Moves Now on Middle East Crisis

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

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—The Administration decided today that for the time being United States action in the Middle East war would be limited to the appeal to the United Nations General Assembly.

The aim of United States policy, as spelled out by President Eisenhower last night, is "to localize the fighting and to end the conflict." Many possible actions to make that policy effective have been considered, but all have been rejected, at least for now.

The Administration imposed a strict blackout of information on the question of whether economic aid to Israel would be cut off—a relatively minor move in any event.

It was known, however, that no steps had been taken in the Commerce Department looking toward a trade embargo, nor in the Treasury Department looking toward a ban on all dollar payments to Israel.

Top-level discussions proceed-

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

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

U. S. TO LIMIT ACTS TO APPEAL TO U. N.

Continued From Page 1

ed for most of the day on the subject of what actions, if any, the United States should take beyond the United Nations move. The National Security Council met during the morning, and President Eisenhower conferred later with Secretary of State Dulles.

Out of the discussions there emerged no hint of any action by the United States to back up its previously stated policy on the Middle East—namely, to "support and assist" any victim of aggression and to "oppose any aggression" there. The White House announced only Monday that the United States would "honor our pledge."

But that was before Britain and France intervened. James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said today that the United States action in the United Nations was "one way" of honoring the pledge. But in general, the British-French intervention has made any assistance to Egypt a most difficult matter.

Furthermore, the United States has been careful so far not to brand anyone as an "aggressor" in the area.

The main concern in Washington was that the General Assembly would adopt a resolution stronger than the United States wanted. It was understood here that the United States hoped to avoid any call for coercive measures against Britain, France and Israel, except possibly a call for an arms embargo.

The present assessment of the situation by United States officials is that for a number of reasons the war will remain "localized" in Egypt. Thus a key aim of United States policy would be achieved without need for United States action. This is the reasoning of the officials.

Arab States in Dilemma

The other Arab states are in a dilemma. The only way they could effectively help Egypt militarily would be by attacks on Israel. At present this appears unlikely.

As for the Soviet Union, the belief here is that Soviet "volunteers" will not be a problem. They could not be brought to Egypt without crossing unfriendly territory or arriving by airlift.

A outright Soviet march into the Middle East cannot be ruled out entirely, but the belief here was that the Soviet leaders were too preoccupied in East Europe to make such a move likely.

Finally, it is felt unlikely here that any of the Asian countries would or could support Egypt in a military sense.

Various U. S. Moves Weighed

Various United States actions have been talked about, but these were the results as of tonight:

¶There has been no policy decision to deny United States oil to Britain and France in case their oil supplies should be cut off. Such a decision remains to be made if and when the British and French ask for the oil. There is no indication at present that the decision will be to deny the oil.

It is believed here that Britain and France have had stocks on hand amounting to a thirty-day supply of crude oil and a sixty-day supply of refined products before they began a sort of oil "stockpiling" shortly after the Suez crisis began. Obviously those supplies are larger now.

¶There has been a decision to continue military aid shipments to Britain and France, on the ground that the Atlantic alliance still is essential to the defense of the Atlantic community.

¶No special diplomatic initiatives are being taken in the Arab world. It is understood that up to now the United States embassies and legations there have mainly tried to find out what the Arab countries plan to do. The Arab Governments have been officially informed of President Eisenhower's speech last night, however.

¶The Voice of America is using only straight news accounts in its broadcasts to the Arab world, although those broadcasts have been stepped up in number. The major item of news was the President's speech of last night, in which he said he thought the use of force against Egypt was "in error" but also told of the "provocations" Britain, France and Israel had suffered at the hands of Egypt.

¶There apparently is no thought whatever of granting military aid to Egypt. For one thing, such aid would be impractical at this point.

¶The President has completely ruled out any United States involvement in the fighting itself in the present circumstances.

The Export-Import Bank canceled plans to send a mission to Israel to survey projects for a requested $75,000,000 development loan.

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