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By THOMAS P. RONAN Special to The New York Times.
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Rejects Labor Demand That He Comply With U.N. Action —Talks Anew With Pineau

By THOMAS P. RONAN
Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 2—Prime Minister Eden rejected today a Labor party demand that he order an immediate cessation of British attacks on Egypt.

The Prime Minister had been pressed by Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labor party, and other Laborites to announce in the House of Commons the Government's immediate compliance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for a cease-fire in Egypt.

His action gave substance to a report from a particularly well-informed quarter that Britain and France would not halt their military operation until they had carried out their announced intention of occupying the Suez Canal zone.

When the Prime Minister insisted that he needed more time to study the record of the Assembly meeting, he was asked by a Laborite to give an undertaking to the House that he would halt the attack until he had completed the study.

"No, sir, I can give no such undertaking," was Sir Anthony's answer.

He sent word later through R. A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, that he would make a statement at the opening of an emergency session of Parliament at noon tomorrow.

While it was assumed that this would be the Government's answer to the Assembly, Mr. Butler specified that the Prime Minister could not give "any absolute guarantee of the nature of the statement."

That would depend entirely on the progress of the discussions the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd were having here this evening with Christian Pineau, French Foreign Minister, Mr. Butler said.

M. Pineau, who flew here at Sir Anthony's invitation, discussed with him and Mr. Lloyd the Assembly resolution and a proposal for the establishment of a United Nations police force to maintain peace between the Arabs and Israelis pending a permanent settlement of their dispute.

No statement was made after these talks, which lasted an hour and forty-five minutes, and it was understood nothing would be disclosed here about them until the Prime Minister addressed the House tomorrow.

It was also announced tonight that Sir Anthony would discuss the Suez situation in a radio and television address to the nation at 10 o'clock tomorrow night.

Sir Anthony told the House yesterday that Britain and France would welcome the United Nations assumption of physical control of the Suez Canal area after the Israel and Egyptian forces had been separated and the position stabilized.

During the Assembly debate, Sir Pierson Dixon, the British delegate, said Britain would welcome the sending of an international police force to the Middle East. Later the i a was endorsed by Canada and the United States expressed an interest in it.

The French view, as stated by a spokesman in Paris before M. Pineau came here, was that Britain and France could not modify their positions while waiting for adequate police forces to replace their own.

The British-French position, enunciated in an ultimatum to Egypt and Israel Tuesday, was that both should cease hostilities and withdraw ten miles from the canal or force would be used to occupy the canal zone.

Opposition Backs U. N. Assembly

The Labor and Liberal parties made it plain as soon as the House of Commons session opened this morning that they considered the Assembly resolution, sponsored by the United States and approved by a vote of 64 to 5, with 6 abstentions, as binding on Britain.

When Clement Davies, leader of the Liberals, referred to the vote as "a directive given by the highest court in the world," Sir Anthony countered that it was a recommendation.

Philip Noel Baker, a Laborite, intervening, asserted that it was not a recommendation but a decision. And he added that by the terms of the United Nations Charter, which Sir Anthony had helped to draft, it was binding upon Britain.

James Griffiths, deputy leader of the Labor party, charged that the Government was flouting the Assembly, but Sir Anthony replied, amid cries of "resign!" from the Labor Opposition benches, that he did not think it was doing so.

"And I do not think it will be considered so, if I ask for an opportunity to study a number of very important speeches, the texts of which have not yet reached me," Sir Anthony added.

Dennis Healey, another Laborite, asked Sir Anthony if he had consulted the United States and Commonwealth Governments "before taking this step he has taken." This evidently was a reference to the ultimatum.

When the Prime Minister replied that he had, Mr. Healey turned to the Speaker and asked if he would please inform him what was the parliamentary expression that came closest to the expression meaning "liar."

"That is not a proper question," the Speaker replied. "It is really an evasion."

When the Government agreed to a Saturday session, Mr. Gaitskell said the Laborites expected Sir Anthony to make it plain without qualification that the Government accepted the Assembly resolution. Only such a statement would be sufficient to restore Britain's reputation, he asserted.

Mr. Gaitskell asked again that no further military measures be taken, and, in particular, that no landings of British forces in Egypt take place before the statement was made.

The last Saturday sitting was held July 30, 1949, to clear up business before the summer recess. And the one before was on Sept. 2, 1939, the day before the outbreak of World War II.

Meanwhile, the pros and cons of the Government's invocation of force are being debated throughout the nation, sometimes in raucous tones.

At various political gatherings Labor and Liberal speakers assailed the Government for what they called an unjustified aggression, while Conservatives asserted with equal vehemence that the Government had acted to preserve peace and protect Britain's vital interests.

Trade union groups approved resolutions deploring the Government's move and calling for a cease-fire. At several universities students held demonstrations, some for and some against the Government.

The Rev. Dr. H. Crawford Walters, president of the Methodist Conference, said Methodists deplored the bombing of cities and urged the Government "to withdraw from situations and avoid policies" that would lead to wider conflicts.

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