U.S. BARS SHIPPING OF ISRAELI ARMS
By EDWIN L. DALE Jr. Special to The New York Times.
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Economic Aid to Tel Aviv and Cairo Also Slowed Down, Official Reports

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

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The State Department disclosed today that shipments of military supplies to Israel had been stopped.

The order involves the small quantities of light arms and minor equipment that Israel has been allowed to purchase. During a recent sixteen-month period these purchases amounted to only $4,000,000.

Egypt also is affected by the order, but Egypt has not been buying arms in the United States.

At the same time, Lincoln White, State Department spokesman, said that, as a practical matter, there had been "an obvious slowdown" in economic aid to Israel and Egypt. He noted that harbors were now under military control, that United States merchant ships were keeping away from the area, and that most foreign aid personnel had departed.

No New Programs Approved

Mr. White said there had been no order to suspend economic aid, but he added that "no new programs are going forward" for the area. This means that no projects are being approved out of the foreign aid funds voted for this fiscal year, at least for now.

Mr. White said the halting of military shipments had been ordered under the section of the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling on all members to "refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities."

Meanwhile there was not even a hint here of any specific action the United States might take to further its aim of limiting and ending the conflict in the Middle East.

Secretary of State Dulles told reporters after an hour's meeting with President Eisenhower that they had discussed means of "following up" the United Nations action of this morning. Mr. Dulles said there would have to be "some kind of follow-up" to the resolution.

Mr. Dulles indicated that the follow-up he had in mind would be the task of Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations. A top State Department official said the question of a follow-up was "under very active consideration." He indicated no decision had been reached, however, and could not disclose what was being considered.

It was obvious here that one thing being considered was that the United States do nothing of a major nature for the moment and await events.

Events to Set U. S. Course

It was clear that the next moves, in any case, would be partly dictated by events. If the British and French land their troops in Egypt and "clean up" the situation quickly, that would create one set of problems. It is expected here that if this should occur, Israel simultaneously would withdraw her troops from Egypt.

If a protracted war should develop, then the problems would be entirely different.

Diplomatic contact is being maintained with Britain and France. But there was no evidence that the United States was urgently pressing the two nations not to make a landing.

"Our position is perfectly well known to them and there is no reason to call them up every five minutes and tell them what it is," a high official said.

Officials were studying with interest the suggestion of Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, that a United Nations police force take over the role of securing the area and enforcing peace. But there was considerable doubt that such a plan would work in the sense that Britain and France apparently conceive of it —as a means of extricating the British and French forces from Egypt after they once are there.

Mr. Dulles said on his arrival from New York early in the afternoon that "it was a matter of great satisfaction to the United States delegation to the General Assembly that we found it possible to express in our resolution what was the obvious sentiment of the world community."

He said that "never before has there been such an example of solidarity before all the world in dealing with such a grave emergency."

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