



BRITISH ORDER CEASE-FIRE AFTER PARADROPS IN EGYPT



AP Photos via Radio from London

Port Said Area Hit By Invaders

LONDON (AP)—Waves of British and French paratroopers landed on the Port Said area at the north end of the Suez Canal today. Within hours, the British announced, the Egyptian commander there began discussing surrender terms with the invaders. A cease-fire was declared.

The cease-fire was announced to cheers in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Eden.

The developments meant the situation of Egyptian President Nasser was becoming more precarious by the hour. Last week the Egyptians lost their vast Sinai Peninsula, east of the canal, to invading Israeli forces.

The announced purpose of the British-French invasion is to safeguard the canal—now closed to shipping—and to separate the belligerents in the Israeli-Egyptian fighting. The British say they are willing to turn over control of the canal area to U.N. forces, once the situation is stabilized.

CANAL LOST

The parachute troops landed in the canal zone only 4 months and 22 days after the British surrendered to Egypt the military bases they long had occupied there. In the meantime, on July 26, Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal.

The command at Cyprus said the operations went according to plan, with the troops landing on time and at the right places. Some resistance from mortar and machinegun fire was met.

The first Egyptian announcements claimed the first wave of 3,000 paratroopers was annihilated by soldier, police and civilian fighters and that a second wave was being wiped out.

This was subject to question since last week Egypt had announced it was annihilating Israeli forces in Sinai. Damascus radio quoted the Egyptian army as saying a third wave landed after 15 British and French aircraft were shot down.

Then Eden made his dramatic announcement of the Egyptian negotiations to surrender.

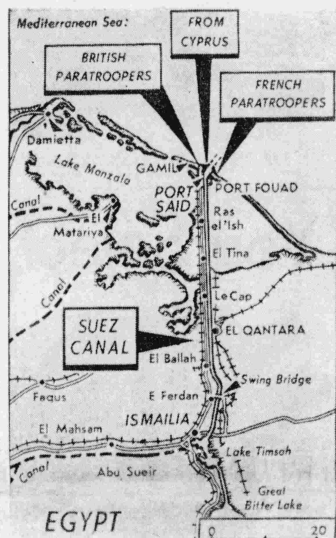
PROMISE EARLY PEACE

Just before the drop of paratroopers was announced the two Western powers announced their decision to go ahead with their "police-action" in the Suez area, but said they would cease all military operations as soon as Israel and Egypt accept a U.N. plan for an international police force to enforce the peace between them and to get the Suez Canal back in operation.

Egypt's military command, in its first announcement on the invasion, said "our troops dominate completely the situation." The Egyptians said the troops came hurtling out of the skies at 7:30 a.m. (12:30 a.m. EST) at Port Fouad, Gamal airport and Baz Gabbanah, all near Port Said at the northern entrance to the canal.

Seven planes were knocked into the sea when they tried to drop military supplies, the Egyptian communique claimed. But at Cyprus the British-French command said the fleet of transport planes dropped its loads of fighting men on time and on the mark and all returned safely, though

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MAP SHOWS AREA around Port Said at northern end of the Suez Canal where British and French paratroopers landed today. A fleet of transport planes dropped the paratroopers after a flight from Cyprus.

Peace In Egypt U. N. 'Police' Plan

By WILLIAM N. OATIS
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—The General Assembly early today ordered a U.N. command set up for an international police force to work for a cease-fire in Egypt.

Britain and France, in a statement issued in London, said they would halt all military action as soon as Egypt and Israel agreed to a police force to stop the fighting, secure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and get the Suez Canal back into operation.

It appeared unlikely that Israel, anyway, would agree immediately. The Israeli government sent the U.N. a five-part demand for clarification of the latest U.N. Israeli force call, and Israeli delegates Abba Eban warned the assembly that "the stationing of a force on the territory of Israel is not possible without the consent of the government of Israel."

There was no immediate reaction from Cairo.

The assembly voted 57-0 to set up the police force. The resolution for its creation was sponsored by

Canada, Colombia and Norway. Nineteen countries abstained.

The vote came about an hour and a half before the announcement that British and French troops had landed in Egypt, where Israel has already occupied the Sinai peninsula.

While action was taken on the Egyptian crisis, there was only deep pessimism on enforcing a resolution adopted by the General Assembly, demanding the withdrawal of Russian troops from Hungary.

Delegates cited two hard facts: 1. The anti-Communist rebellion, after a brief hour of victory, appeared to have been destroyed by Russian steel, leaving the Kremlin in a call, and Israeli delegates in full control of the country. 2. Soviet Chief Delegate Arkady A. Sobolev virtually refused notice in advance that a U.N. vote for an investigation in Hungary, much less for free elections, would be summarily rejected.

The prevailing view was that the Russian grip would not be loosened by words.

British-French Fleet Steams Up For Suez Operations

You'll Choose 'Em 'War' Overshadows U. S. Election Day

By DONALD SANDERS
Associated Press Staff Writer

An America newly concerned with bloodshed in Hungary and shooting in the Middle East will choose tomorrow a president to guide the nation's affairs for the next four years.

An estimated 61 million or more voters will decide whether to continue Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower in the White House or replace him with Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson.

They will decide too which party shall control Congress in the next two years.

Such signposts as the public opinion polls and the pulse-taking of political reporters and commentators point almost unanimously to Eisenhower's re-election.

But the polls have been proved fallible at times in the past. The same signs point to a close battle for control of Congress, now held by the Democrats.

Thirty-five senators will be elected from 33 states. All but three of the 435 seats in the U. S. House of Representatives will be filled. Maine elected two Republicans and one Democrat Sept. 10. Voters in 29 states will elect governors. A host of other state and local officials will also be chosen.

An election eve survey of political leaders, reporters and others by The Associated Press indicated that if these observers read the signs correctly, Eisenhower will get four times as many electoral votes as Stevenson. The same observers thought the battle for Congress could go either way.

With 296 electoral votes needed to win, Eisenhower captured 442 to Stevenson's 89 in their 1952 race. The popular vote was 35,936,252 for Eisenhower and 27,214,992 for Stevenson, who took just nine Southern and border states.

Along with that Eisenhower victory, the GOP won control of Congress.

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Our Weather

Partly cloudy and a little warmer today. Fair to partly cloudy and cool tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy and mild.

Low this morning 49
Low tomorrow morning 59
High today 73
High yesterday 73
High tomorrow 74
Sunrise today 6:48 a.m.; sunset today 5:23 p.m.

More Weather Data on page 3-A



MR. STEVENSON



MR. EISENHOWER

Students Mob Red Memorial

BERLIN (AP)—Hundreds of West Berlin students shouting "down with the Russian murderers" and "freedom for Hungary" broke through police cordons and swarmed around the Russian War Memorial today in this divided city.

The students carried signs in Russian proclaiming freedom for Hungary and marched to the War Memorial after placing wreaths at British and French public buildings in West Berlin denouncing "aggression against Egypt."

The guard on the border separating East Berlin from the western part of the city had been doubled as Communist newspapers reported the wrecking of Hungary's "Fascist counter-revolution" by Soviet troops.

THROW UP BLOCK

The Soviet War Memorial is in West Berlin a hundred yards from the Brandenburg Gate, which marks the sector border between East and West Berlin. Soviet troops with Tommy guns are always on guard at the memorial, a huge bronze figure of a Soviet infantryman flanked by two tanks used in the Battle of Berlin 11 years ago.

The Campaign In A Capsule

(FROM AP REPORTS)

Boston is the last campaign stop for Adlai E. Stevenson today, and the Eisenhower administration's foreign policy is his major target. Stevenson's second campaign rally at 8:55 p.m., EST, and makes a five-minute talk during an hour-long GOP program on ABC, CBS and NBC television networks and CBS radio (11 p.m., EST).

President Eisenhower, in Washington, will make a closed circuit television talk to a Boston Republican rally at 8:55 p.m., EST, and makes a five-minute talk during an hour-long GOP program on ABC, CBS and NBC television networks and CBS radio (11 p.m., EST).

Sen. Estes Kefauver campaigns in Ohio today, then flies to Washington to speak briefly on the Democratic telecast at 10 p.m., EST. In the last hours of the campaign, Kefauver called the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy "totally incompetent."

The campaign's end found Vice President Nixon in Washington. His concluding address takes place during the GOP radio-TV program on which Eisenhower also appears at 11 p.m., EST.

(More Politics on Pages 4A, 1B, 2B, 14B)

It's Partisan Warfare

Radio Budapest Demands Rebels Quit

By LYNN HEINZELING
VIENNA (AP)—Radio Budapest broadcast a demand today that remaining Hungarian rebel fighters give up their arms by 6 p.m. (12 noon EST).

It appeared probable the rebels, their ranks thinned by the lightning attacks of Russian tanks and infantry, had already switched from organized battle lines to partisans.

The Budapest station, again firmly under Russian control, sought to win over Hungarians with all sorts of promises of political and economic reforms.

"First it is necessary to restore order," it warned. "The Soviet troops will be withdrawn on that order has been restored."

The new regime, it said, will start negotiations for the withdrawal after peace returns.

The Soviet high command appealed to Hungarian Army officers and men to join in crushing the rebellion.

Radio Budapest Demands Rebels Quit

A large part of the Hungarian Army eagerly went over to the rebels in the insurrection against Russian and Communist domination which started Oct. 23. Yesterday the Russians unleashed a massive assault by their troops, tanks and planes to crush the independence movement.

But the rebels fought on with bare hands, guns and rifles and homemade bombs. The resistance appeared hopeless.

From a weak transmitter in Budapest came an appeal by the Russian commander to Hungarians to join in the fight against reaction.

"We are the loyal friends of the Hungarian nation," the commander said. "We are the soldiers of freedom, neutral between East and West, died suddenly at dawn yesterday when reinforced Soviet

officers of the Hungarian Army to join up in fighting against reaction, for freedom and democracy."

Shortly after the broadcast, a more than 100 citizens of western nations, including 22 American independents of personnel in the American legation in Budapest, across the Austrian border at Nikolsdorf.

The westerners had been stranded for two days in Magyarsovak, a village only a few miles from free Austria's frontier. Despite intervention by the United States state department, the Russian commander there held the convoy until a German doctor advised him he might have an epidemic of diphtheria on his hands if he did not release the party.

Hope for establishment of a free Hungary, neutral between East and West, died suddenly at dawn yesterday when reinforced Soviet

divisions opened fire on government buildings and rebel strongholds throughout the rebellion-torn country.

Soviet troops set up a new Communist government loyal to Moscow.

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