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Calls on the Security Council to Hold Hearing on Canal Bans Imposed by Egypt

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 27—Israel called today for United Nations Security Council hearings on Egypt's refusal to allow Israeli-bound ships to pass through the Suez Canal.

The Egyptian blockade policy is a violation of a sharply worded 1951 Council resolution asking Egypt to open the canal to all traffic, Israel charged. The Israelis complained also that restrictions imposed by Cairo on cargo destined for Israel violated the armistice between the two countries and ran counter to international law.

For weeks, the idea of calling the Council to meet on the dispute over passage through the canal has been on the desks of Israeli Foreign Office officials. Prime Minister Moshe Sharrett sent a cable today to Abba S. Eban, his Ambassador in Washington and chief United Nations delegate, telling him to go ahead with the protest.

The Israeli delegation said that the formal letter requesting the hearings was being sent to Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, this month's president of the Council. No request was made for an immediate meeting and the Israelis apparently prefer to avoid a session with Dr. Malik presiding. The presidency will go to Leslie Knox Munro of New Zealand Feb. 1.

Israeli spokesmen said that their delegation would present details of many incidents involving Egyptian refusal to allow ships destined for Israel to pass through the canal. They said the complaint was not based on any one incident but on Egypt's general policy, which Israel has been protesting since 1951.

Egypt announced Monday new restrictions aimed at tightening the Arab nations' blockade of Israel. The new restrictions were designed to prevent any cargo carried on ships heading for the Jordanian port of Aqaba from reaching Israel.

Before announcing the complaint to the Council, Mr. Eban visited the State Department in Washington. A spokesman here said that Mr. Eban took away the impression that the United States still stood firmly behind the 1951 resolution, which it sponsored along with Britain and France.

Israel and other countries that have complained about Egyptian restrictions have insisted that the canal is an international waterway and cannot be closed to traffic except for safety reasons. The three-power resolution of 1951 amounted to a denial of Egyptian contentions that Cairo had the right to close the canal because Egypt was in a state of belligerency with Israel.

The resolution was adopted by 8 to 0, with the Soviet Union, India and China abstaining. The Soviet abstention caused resentment in some Arab circles because there had been signs that Moscow would veto the resolution.

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