ISRAEL ASKS U. N. TO PUNISH EGYPT
By THOMAS J. HAMILTONSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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She Demands That Sanctions Be Imposed for Blockade That Eban Calls 'Piracy'

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 5—Abba S. Eban, the Israeli representative, today denounced an Egyptian blockade of shipping bound for Israel as "piracy." He called on the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions against Egypt unless the restrictions were immediately removed.

"The continuation of a hostile act, based on the assertion of a state of war, in prolonged and deliberate defiance of a Security Council resolution, clearly creates the kind of situation to which the enforcement measures laid down in Chapter VII of the Charter should apply," Mr. Eban said.

"My Government believes that the Security Council should take such measures in response to Egypt's violation, unless it receives assurances in this debate the restrictions will be immediately canceled."

Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, dealing with threats to the peace and acts of aggression, authorizes both economic and military sanctions. Mr. Eban did not say which he had in mind, but it was understood that Israel hoped the Council would threaten Egypt with an economic boycott and other nonmilitary measures.

Egyptian Replies

Ahmed Galal Eddine Abdel-Razek, the Egyptian representative, whose reply to Mr. Eban's 9,000-word speech consumed the remainder of the Council session, declared that Egypt was merely stopping shipments of food for the Israeli Army. He said that food for the civilian population had not been interfered with.

Mr. Eban reminded the Council that on Sept. 1, 1951, it adopted a resolution calling on Egypt to stop the Suez Canal blockade, and declared that the restrictions then in force had "not only been maintained, but defiantly extended," to include ships bound for the Israeli port of Elath, on the Gulf of Aqaba.

He added that "the rebellion is now not only against the armistice agreement and the earnest requests of the United Nations Chief of Staff, but also against the Security Council itself."

"While Israel is the avowed target of these illegal policies, we cannot fail to be inspired by the messages of solidarity and support which have reacned us from so many maritime countries, both within and outside the Security Council, whose legitimate freedom to navigate the seas in peace

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is an essential element of their welfare and security," Mr. Eban said.

Egypt has justified the shipping restrictions on the ground that since no peace treaty exists between Israel and Egypt, Egypt is entitled to exercise belligerent rights. Mr. Abdel-Razek, however, deferred presentation of Egypt's legal case pending the arrival of a special representative from Cairo, due here by Feb. 15, when the Council resumes the debate.

Mr. Abdel-Razek said, however, that Egypt was reserving her position regarding any infringement on Egypt's sovereign rights and her rights under the Charter, including Article 27. This sets up Council voting procedure, including the veto, but Mr. Abdel-Razek did not expand his reference.

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