ALL ISRAEL FEARS RAIDS, EBAN SAYS
By THOMAS J. HAMILTONSpecial to The New York Times.
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U. N. Delegate Charges Arabs Killed 500—No Sign That Attacks Abate, He Adds

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 7—Abba Eban, Israeli representative in the United Nations, said today there was "not a man, woman or child" in Israel who was "free of fear from attack."

He declared at a press conference that 500 Israelis had been killed by Arab raiders since the Palestine war ended six years ago. "There has been a decrease in the willingness of our people to suffer these casualties without response," he added.

Mr. Eban declared that Israel was now "in the sixth year of siege." He declined to comment when a correspondent asked whether his statement meant that Israel would strike back if Arab raids continued.

Mr. Eban concentrated his attack upon Jordan, declaring that since Nov. 24, thirty-eight Is-

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raelis had been killed or wounded —he said that half of these had been killed—and twenty-eight had been abducted by Jordan's Arab Legion or National Guard. The number of infiltrations or violent attacks from Jordan shows no sign of diminishing, he added.

Mr. Eban insisted the Security Council should also take into account such incidents as the recent attempt to derail a train between Haifa and Tel Aviv.

However, Mr. Eban insisted that the significant factor was not "just a list of incidents," but what he called "a complete organic breakdown of the Israeli-Jordanian armistice agreement as a whole."

Mr. Eban contended that Jordan had "scrapped" all the thirteen articles of the Israeli-Jordanian agreement. He centered his criticism on the failure of Jordan to accept Israel's proposal under Article 12 for direct talks on observation of the armistice.

Mr. Eban emphasized also the two recent Soviet vetoes of Security Council resolutions. He declared the result was that the Council could adopt only resolutions "congenial to Arab opinion," while any resolution "with any regard to Israeli interests can not be passed."

The Israeli representative revealed that he had conferred this morning with Andrei Y. Vishinsky, the Soviet representative, but said he had discussed only the procedural aspects of tomorrow's meeting of the Council with Mr. Vishinsky, who is president for April.

However, Mr. Eban recalled that Mr. Vishinky had explained his veto of a resolution asking Egypt to remove restrictions on the passage of Israel-bound ships in the Suez Canal. Mr. Vishinsky had contended that the Suez controversy should be settled by direct negotiation between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Eban said he felt the Suez question was international, but that direct talks were appropriate for the Israeli-Jordanian question. He expressed the hope that any state favoring the principle of direct talks would support them in the Israeli-Jordanian question.

Mr. Eban urged that the Security Council call on Jordan to comply with "every comma" of the armistice agreement. He declined to say whether Israel would end the boycott of the Mixed Armistice Commission, but declared that in any case participation was left optoinal under the armistice.

The representatives of the United States, Britain and France conferred today and it is understood that they support the Israeli contention that the Council should now take up the entire question of Israeli-Jordanian relations. However, Mr. Vishinsky has listed separately the Israeli complaint and Lebanon's complaint against Israel for the incident at Nahhalin, a Jordanian frontier village, in which nine persons were killed.

Mr. Vishinsky has given precedence to the Lebanese complaint, and this may result in a procedural wrangle tomorrow.

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