SHARETT WARNS EGYPT ON PEACE
By HARRY GILROYSpecial to The New York Times.
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Cautions Cairo It Must Face Consequences of Continued State of War on Israel

By HARRY GILROY
Special to The New York Times.

JERUSALEM, March 2—Premier Moshe Sharett warned today that if Egypt proclaimed that she was maintaining a state of war against Israel she must face the consequences, including armed clashes.

The Israeli Premier, speaking in the Knesset (parliament), said Egypt had to make a choice.

"The choice is between the present state of affairs with all the losses and perils with which it is fraught and complete abstention from any acts of hostility, a scrupulous fulfillment of the terms of the armistice agreement and a determined progress toward peace," he said.

As he spoke, United Nations observers were continuing the investigation into the reported Israeli attack at Gaza Monday night.

Israel's contention is that an Israeli unit was fired on and that Egptians were killed during a battle and pursuit across the border.

Bloodshed Is Deplored

Premier Sharett told the Knesset that Israel "never rejoices at the shedding of blood anywhere in the world, still less among its own sons and neighbors."

It is the desire of Israel, he said, to be "a state of law." He pointed out that the armistice agreement with Egypt had the force of law. It "must be observed by both parties and not unilaterally," he asserted.

The Premier said that "the obligation imposed by this agreement to advance toward a final and comprehensive peace settlement is likewise a law of mutual applications." He added:

"If Egypt, contrary to its obligations in accordance with international law, keeps proclaiming that it maintains and is entitled to maintain a state of war against Israel—a claim completely and expressly repudiated by a supreme United Nations authority—then it must face the consequences, which include armed clashes, particularly if provoked by Egypt, and bloody battles, which go the way they do."

Mid-East Pact Assailed

Mr. Sharett also said some sharp things about the Turkish-Iraqi pact. It encourages the Arabs, he said, in refusing to make peace with Israel.

He described it as the fruit of United States and British policy. Therefore, he said, these powers have a responsibility for the effect of their activity on Israel.

Israel claims from these powers an effective guarantee of her frontiers and an increase in her defense potential, he asserted.

Speeches in the Knesset and editorials in the newspapers commended the incident near Gaza, or at least viewed it as necessary. Several newspapers criticized the issuance of a communiqué by the United Nations truce supervision headquarters yesterday. They maintained that Israel was being blamed in advance of the investigation.

A United Nations spokesman replied that Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada, United Nations chief of staff, had considered the case so serious that it had to be directed to public attention promptly.

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