

SYRIA URGES U. S. END AID TO ISRAEL

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resolutions have been presented, a Soviet text demanding indemnities from Israel and a Western resolution omitting any statement on compensation and acknowledging that there had been some acts of Syrian "interference" in Israeli activities on the Sea of Galilee, also known as Lake Tibertas.

In a move obviously intended to meet Syrian and Iranian objections and perhaps avoid a Soviet veto, the Western resolution was revised today by its United States, French and British sponsors. It continues to mention Syrian "interference," but adds that this "in no way justifies Israel's action."

Meanwhile, outside the Council chamber, Yugoslavia and others tried to reconcile the Western and Soviet views so that a single text might be approved unanimously. Syrian sources indicated that a new "compromise" version would be presented, probably tomorrow, when the Council is scheduled to resume debate at 3 P. M.

Expulsion Again Asked

Mr. Shukairy renewed his demands that Israel be punished by economic sanctions and expulsion from the United Nations, demands that have not found support here. He then turned to the idea of halting United States help.

He said he addressed the United States as the party "chiefly concerned" because \$1,500,000,000 had flowed from it to Israel since 1948 in loans, grants and bonds, and because the United States insisted that its policy was against siding with one side or the other. The Syrian mention of United States aid apparently referred to both Government and privately raised funds.

Mr. Shukairy pointedly mentioned a declaration by President Eisenhower that the United States wanted the friendship of "all" people in the Middle East. In Syria's case, Mr. Shukairy said friendship is at a stage where it "needs to be restored

rather than maintained." He added that the way to do this was to act in justice, condemn aggression and "keep away from the aggressor."

The Syrian delegate made it clear that he favored the Soviet text, with its demand for indemnities to Syria. He suggested sending a commission to the Middle East to fix compensation claims.

He paid a tribute in passing to Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist party chief, for a statement declaring that Israel was traditionally hostile to her Arab neighbors.

He also criticized Sir Pierson Dixon, British delegate, for having said that there had been some Syrian "interference" in Israel's activities on the Sea of Galilee. Mr. Shukairy reiterated Syria's contention that the Israeli attack had been unwarranted.

Israel Toll Is Listed

In Israel's defense, Mr. Eban told the Council that 884 Israeli men, women and children had been killed or maimed since 1951 as a result of the Arab states' relentless policy of hostility against their smaller neighbor.

He complained that a practice seemed to be growing of accepting Arab belligerency with indulgence, but insisting only that Israel "should never hit back."

The Israeli spokesman said the troubled relations with the Arab states had not left a single Israeli community unmarked.

He insisted that it was his Government's policy to refrain from force "so long as its territory and population are not assaulted by force," and he held that "on innumerable occasions" Israel had resisted the impulse for active self-defense in deference to international considerations.

Although Council condemnation of the Israeli raid is a certainty, Mr. Eban sought to argue that such strong action was

"wholly disproportionate." He insisted that no similar measure was taken in 1948, when the "six Arab states invaded Israel" in fighting that took 6,000 Israeli lives.

As expected, Mr. Eban's strongest attack was on the Soviet resolution. He said it "simply copied" the extreme and partisan views of an earlier Syrian draft.

He charged the Soviet sponsorship was an "unfortunate" extension of the attitude that had led Moscow to veto two Security Council resolutions. Both of these were sponsored by the Big Three Western powers and opposed by Arab states.

On Jan. 22, 1954, a Soviet veto killed a Western plan opposed by Syria for trying to settle an Israeli-Syrian dispute over a water power project. On March 29, Moscow's "no" vote blocked a resolution that in effect directed Egypt to cease barring Israeli ships from the Suez Canal.

Mr. Eban reiterated Israel's willingness to grant individual fishing permits to Syrians to use the Sea of Galilee. He also repeated his country's willingness to agree to an exchange of prisoners with Syria.

