



daily news bulletin

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Thursday, July 20, 1972

No. 140

Too Many Unknown Factors ISRAELI OFFICIALS HESITANT IN EVALUATING OUSTER OF RUSSIANS FROM EGYPT

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Authoritative sources here told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency this morning that there were too many unknown factors to make any meaningful evaluation of the situation at this stage. Premier Golda Meir is expected to state Israel's formal reaction following Sunday's Cabinet meeting or on Monday.

It was unclear in Jerusalem today just how big the Soviet withdrawal is. There have been conflicting reports out of Cairo, some saying that only military advisers will be leaving. Also uncertain is the impact the withdrawal will have on Egypt's future political and military policies. Some observers here have expressed reservations over the general feeling of satisfaction over the Soviet discomfiture. The newspaper Haaretz said this morning, "It is quite possible that the anti-Soviet move made by Sadat implies a first step closer to the United States." The paper added that there were many in the US State Department who would welcome such a development.

The consensus here is that Sadat's move stemmed from growing frustration attributable to Israel's firm position over the last five years. To that extent it is viewed as a success for Israel's policies. Military circles believe the Soviet withdrawal lessens chances for war between Israel and Egypt but increases the likelihood of small incidents along the Suez Canal.

Military Impact Seen

Among Israeli military experts it was agreed that the ouster of Soviet personnel was bound to undermine the operational capabilities of Egypt's armed forces. The absence of Russian advisers will be felt especially in the Egyptian Air Force and the anti-aircraft defense network, both highly sophisticated branches, the experts said. Maintenance is bound to deteriorate when Egyptian technicians take over the radars, the advance warning system and the computer control systems operating them. The departure of the Russian technicians is expected to have less of an impact on the Egyptian armored corps and artillery. In those branches the Russians' role was of instructors rather than directly operational.

Military sources said, however, that the crucial point is which Russians are leaving and which are remaining; is the Russian exodus total or is it a selective one undertaken with Moscow's consent?

Arabs 'Shocked'

East Jerusalem and West Bank Arabs indicated today that they were "shocked" by President Sadat's ouster of Russian military personnel. El Kouds, the leading Arabic daily in East Jerusalem called the

move an Arab defeat no less severe than the one suffered in the Six-Day War and predicted that the evacuation of Soviet advisers would lead to a complete rupture of relations between Cairo and Moscow.

Some West Bank spokesmen thought the Arab position was weakened. Others believed the US would replace the USSR in Egypt.

Arms Embargo Remains In Effect FRANCE DENIES INTENT TO REPLACE SOVIETS IN EGYPT

PARIS, July 19 (JTA)--The French government appeared determined today to dispel rumors that France might replace Russia as Egypt's chief mentor and supplier of military equipment in the aftermath of President Anwar Sadat's ouster of Soviet advisers and military personnel from Egypt. The government announced today that its 1967 arms embargo on belligerents in the Six-Day War will continue to apply to Egypt and that France will sell no arms or other military equipment to that country.

The government spokesman, Jean-Philippe Lecat, made the announcement following a Cabinet meeting. He said "The French government's position on the application of the arms embargo to the Middle East has not changed" as a result of Egypt's break with the Soviet Union. He said the embargo would "continue to apply to all the former belligerents."

The announcement was made following the world-wide circulation of a Lebanese newspaper report that France had expressed its readiness to assume the former Russian role in Egypt. In denying such intent, French government sources stressed that the Mideast embargo would not only continue in effect but that exports to non-belligerent countries would henceforth be strictly controlled. The sources were referring to French arms exports to Libya.

It was learned, however, that the Cabinet meeting, attended by President Georges Pompidou, did discuss the basic issue of whether France along with other West European countries, should not try to replace Russian influence in Egypt.

The daily Le Monde said in an editorial today that Sadat's ouster of Russian personnel indicated a desire to return to the late President Nasser's policy of non-alignment. "In acting as he did, the chief of state has attempted to flatter his countrymen's feelings of national pride and to defuse an internal crisis," Le Monde said.

STATE DEPT. WILL NOT COMMENT ON SADAT'S MOVE

WASHINGTON, July 19 (JTA)--The State Department today parried a barrage of questions from newsmen and steadfastly refused to interpret the meaning of the reduction of the Soviet military presence in Egypt, apparently at President Anwar Sadat's behest.

"I must stress the inappropriateness of comment by any third party and specifically by the United States on a matter that does not directly involve us and in which the interests of other countries are involved," spokesman Charles Bray declared to the reporters at his briefing today. His statement came after he was asked whether the State Depart-

ment knows the circumstances of the withdrawal of an undisclosed number of Soviet personnel and does not wish to tell or whether it does not know and cannot tell.

Reiterating a remark by Secretary of State William P. Rogers yesterday, Bray said that "this is an internal affair and not one in which we intend to comment in any way." Observers noted that Rogers, on a speaking engagement in San Francisco, was in a joyful mood over the Sadat announcement. Similarly, State Department personnel concerned with the area appeared relaxed if silent.

In response to questions, Bray said he was not aware of any Egyptian-American discussion in Washington on this subject and that the Department has no plans for Joseph N. Greene, Jr., the American representative in Cairo, to return to Washington. He also said that he had no knowledge of whether Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin had been in communication with American officials. At the Israeli Embassy, spokesman Gad Ranon said "no comment" to all questions bearing on the latest development in the Cairo-Moscow relations.

ISRAELI LEADERS HEAR PLAN TO REHABILITATE ARAB REFUGEES

JERUSALEM, July 19 (JTA)--A fairly detailed proposal for unilateral efforts by Israel to rehabilitate Arab refugees was presented to the Labor Alignment's Knesset faction last night by Dov Zakin of Mapam. Eight Cabinet ministers, including Premier Golda Meir, listened attentively to the plan. At the end, the faction decided to refer the proposals to one of the Labor Party's forums for further consideration. None of the ministers present would comment afterwards on the substance of Zakin's plan.

But the fact that it was given a hearing by top level government officials was regarded as significant. Israel's official line hitherto has been that a solution of the refugee problem must await a general political settlement with the Arab states. Coalition party members have been tacitly forbidden to even broach the subject of unilateral Israeli action on the refugees pending an overall settlement of the Middle East dispute.

Zakin's scheme was aimed at inducing refugees to leave their camps and move to urban areas on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli government would offer them incentives in the form of funds raised from Israeli and foreign sources to open shops and other business enterprises. Zakin estimated that the scheme would cost \$10-\$15 million initially.

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KNESSET OKS POSTPONEMENT OF RABBINATE ELECTIONS

Labor Party Accused Of 'Fix'

JERUSALEM, July 19 (JTA)--A bill postponing the forthcoming Chief Rabbinate elections from Aug. 11 to Aug. 31 passed its first reading in the Knesset today. The measure which asks the government to extend the terms of the incumbent Chief Rabbis for an additional 20 days was submitted by Dr. Zerach Warhaftig, the Minister for Religious Affairs, who said the measure was necessitated solely for technical reasons because the elections committee could not complete its preparations in time for the Aug. 11 election date.

The fact that Dr. Warhaftig is ill with the flu and came to the Knesset from his sick bed apparently saved him from much of the bitter criticism leveled by opposition parties at his administration of religious affairs. Only Uri Avneri of the Haolam Hazeh faction voted in opposition to the extension bill. Gahal abstained.

The debate that preceded the vote was relatively tame. Several MKs charged that the Chief Rabbinate elections were "fixed" by the Labor Party in order to assure the election of Tel Aviv's Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren who is challenging the incumbent Ashkenazic Chief Rabbi, Isser Yehuda Unterman. Menahem Yedid of Gahal charged behind the scenes manipulations. Menahem Porush of the right-wing Orthodox Agudat Israel faction accused Goren of having made a "deal" with Premier Golda Meir to resolve pressing problems of personal status and would thus be a "conditional Chief Rabbi."

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AMERICAN LAWYER REPORTS ON HIS MEETINGS WITH GAVRIEL SHAPIRO, RUSSIAN OFFICIALS

NEW YORK, July 19 (JTA)--Jacob D. Fuchsberg, former president of the American Trial Lawyers Association who just returned from a visit in the Soviet Union, said in a press conference today that a highly placed official in the Soviet government told him that "there is a dossier on every Jew in the Soviet Union ready to be used if and when the case necessitates it." He also reported that he met with Gavriel Shapiro the Jewish activist who is due to go on trial in Moscow next week, and with Shapiro's defense lawyer, Sofia Kalistrasova. He said he met as well with Roman A. Rudenko, the chief Soviet prosecutor, with whom he discussed the trials of Soviet Jews.

Fuchsberg said he visited the Soviet Union to establish an inter-professional relationship between the trial lawyers of the US and USSR, and as a representative of Judy Silver Shapiro, Gavriel's American wife. Fuchsberg said that Shapiro is "well, courageous and deeply committed to his religion and his convictions. He considers that he has dual citizenship and wants very much to live in Israel," the lawyer said. Fuchsberg evaluated Shapiro's lawyer as "competent and experienced in political cases like this." As a result of the publicity in the West, Fuchsberg claimed, the Soviet officials took the unusual step of freeing Shapiro while his case undergoes further investigation.

Fuchsberg said he met with the US Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jacob D. Beam and with State Department officials. He said that he had meetings with other high Soviet officials, which he could not discuss at the moment.

The results of his trip, Fuchsberg said, were to open the door to a relationship between Soviet and American attorneys. While he does not himself intend to return to Moscow for the Shapiro trial, he is considering having another lawyer to represent him.

Jewish students distributed leaflets in Mexico City on behalf of Soviet Jews during a recent performance there of the Russian Moscow Circus.

**'One-Sided' Resolutions 'Mere Paper'
ISRAEL BOYCOTTS SECURITY COUNCIL
MEETING ON ARAB CHARGES ONLY**

UNITED NATIONS, July 19 (JTA)--Israeli sources warned today that Israel "will not consider any resolution that does not take into account the Israeli point of view" on the prisoner-of-war issue. Israel will ignore all "one-sided" resolutions as "mere paper" unless they "contain a call to all parties to release all prisoners," the sources told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The sources commented in the wake of last night's Security Council meeting which Israel refused to attend after the Council decided to consider only a Lebanese-Syrian complaint that Israel had "abducted" one Lebanese and five Syrian officers on June 21. On June 26, the Council voted 13-0, with the United States and Panama abstaining, to condemn Israel's raids and captures.

Lebanese Ambassador Edouard Ghorra charged Israel last night with "lawlessness" and "persistent defiance" of the Security Council and with attempting to "impose conditions extraneous to the purport of the (June 26) resolution." Dr. George J. Tomeh, Syria's envoy, charged Israel with "blackmail" and belligerency, and threatened sanctions against that "robber baron" State. The Soviet deputy ambassador, Dr. Viktor L. Israelyan, charged that Israel's actions and its "ostentatious absence" from the chamber proved defiance of the Council.

In a speech prepared for delivery at last night's session, Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah contended that "Israel's efforts to achieve the release and repatriation of prisoners of war have in the past met with an unyielding refusal on the part of Egypt and Syria," a refusal he said that was "not acceptable to civilized opinion." Rejecting "one-sided resolutions" as ineffective, Tekoah declared: "Such resolutions have always remained powerless to weaken Israel's defense of its legitimate positions."

Waldheim Reports No Progress

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, in his first formal statement on the dispute, observed in a message to Council President Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina: "From reactions so far to contacts made by me and my representatives, both in Europe and in New York, in the exercise of my good offices, it appears at the moment that in the present circumstances a generally acceptable solution is not yet in sight....I still hope that our efforts and others now being made, may yet result in arrangements acceptable to all the parties concerned."

**SIR ALEC JUSTIFIES BRITISH VOTE
FOR UN RESOLUTION CENSURING
ISRAEL FOR LEBANON RAID**

Britain Favored General POW Exchange

LONDON, July 19 (JTA)--Michael M. Fidler, a Conservative member of Parliament and president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, last night released Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home's reply to his letter regarding the British vote in the UN Security Council for a resolution censuring Israel's raid on terrorist bases in Lebanon last month and the capture of six Arab army officers. Fidler had written to Prime Minister Edward Heath on the same subject but was advised by him that Sir Alec would reply in detail.

In his reply dated July 18, Sir Alec said, "While the right of self-defense is an undisputable one, I do not consider that acts of reprisal on the scale recently undertaken by Israel against the Lebanese are an appropriate or an effective method of dealing with the situation."

Sir Alec enclosed the text of the statement made

by the British representative to the UN clarifying the position of the British delegation. A hitherto unpublished point in the statement relating to the captured prisoners says, "The release of these people is a matter of immediate priority, but it is clearly high time that there was a general release of other captured persons."

Israel has since made it clear that she will not release the Syrian and Lebanese officers except as part of a general prisoner-of-war exchange with Syria and Egypt.

**EBAN CHARGES SOVIETS TRY TO TERRORIZE
JEWS SEEKING EMIGRATION TO ISRAEL**

JERUSALEM, July 19 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Abba Eban charged today that Soviet security forces have mounted a deliberate campaign in recent weeks to terrorize and deter Soviet Jews from emigrating to Israel. He stressed that help must be extended to all Soviet Jews who needed it, regardless of their citizenship but said that the matter of granting Soviet Jews Israeli citizenship in absentia could be effective with regard to the way in which the cases of these people were handled.

Eban spoke in reply to three urgent agenda motions introduced by Menachem Beigin of Gahal, Eliezer Shostak of the Free Center, and Rabbi Avraham Werdiger of Poalei Agudat Israel, which were all referred for a plenum debate. Eban said that he would give the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee more details concerning the points raised about the handling of Israeli citizenship papers destined for Soviet Jews, some of them currently awaiting trial in the Soviet Union.

Eban charged that the imprisonments, the persecutions and the trials carried out by the Soviet security forces disagreed sharply in their "vicious and vengeful character" with Soviet claims that it favors family reunions.

**VISA OFFICIALS HELPFUL
TO JEWS IN TASHKENT**

LONDON, July 19 (JTA)--Jewish sources in the Soviet Union reported today that the attitude of Soviet officials toward Jewish applicants for exit visas in Tashkent has changed for the better. Some applicants have been granted their visas within a month after filing an application. Bukharan Jews, who are a majority of the applicants, reported that the ovir (visa office) officials had even helped them complete the visa forms.

Jewish sources also reported that there are about 50 Ulpanim, Hebrew courses, in the Soviet Union, 20 of which are officially registered as tax paying schools for foreign languages. In most cases the courses are held in the teacher's home. Some of the classes have progressed as far as the fifth grade in an Israeli primary school, the sources said. One or two of the Ulpanim include chapters of Bible and Hebrew poetry in the curriculum, according to the sources.

**ISRAEL BEATS SOVIET TEAM
IN BASKETBALL MATCH**

TEL AVIV, July 19 (JTA)--Israel's youth basketball team scored an upset victory over the Soviet youth team at the European championship matches at Zadar, Yugoslavia last night. The 70-63 win represented Israel's first victory over the Soviet Union in a sporting event. The Russian team holds the youth championship title. The Israeli team had previously beaten Poland and Spain. Last night's victory assured the Israeli team of one of the first four places in the championship matches.

SPECIAL JTA NEWS ANALYSIS**THE OKAMOTO TRIAL—WAS JUSTICE SERVED?**

By YITZHAK SHARGIL

(JTA Tel Aviv Correspondent)

TEL AVIV, July 19 (JTA)—On the 30th of May three young Japanese pretending to be innocent tourists arrived by an Air France flight via Rome to Lydda Airport and within minutes spread havoc at the airport terminal. Twenty-six people were killed and 78 were injured.

Two of the Japanese, who later turned out to be members of the Japanese anarchist movement "The Red Army of Japan," were killed in this attack; one of them apparently by his colleague who mistook him for just another passenger; the other by his own grenade which exploded in his hands. The third Japanese, at first giving his name as Namba but later identified as Kozo Okamoto, emptied his two magazines, threw away his automatic submachine gun and tried to destroy a jetliner with hand grenades. He was spotted by an El Al technician, Hannan Zeitoun, who had the presence of mind and the courage to jump on Okamoto and hold him until police arrived and arrested him.

Okamoto was caught red handed. His guilt was beyond dispute. Yet Israel went out of its way to conduct a trial. The decision to hold a trial was correct. But there was hesitation as to what form the trial should take since the episode had international ramifications. It involved Japanese nationals in the service of Arab terrorists based in Lebanon who landed from an Air France plane from the Italian capital. They committed a crime in Israel and the victims were mainly Puerto Rican tourists who are nationals of the US. The involvement of so many foreign nations could not be ignored. But there were psychological considerations as well.

Immediately after the airport massacre it appeared the trial would start within days. There was not much to investigate and the facts were clear.

"It's an open and shut case," prosecutors like to say. Israel wanted an early trial to expose the true nature of the Arab underground and its terrorist organizations. The trial would have been an excellent forum to air the atrocities of the so-called "Freedom Fighters" who have murdered children in a school bus, women in a market place and tourists at an airport terminal. It transpired, however, that the horror was sufficient in itself to create a strong reaction of world public opinion against the Arab terrorists. The Lydda massacre was so revolting that most nations, including some Arab states, could not help but denounce it.

In that light there was no urgency for the trial per se. The State Attorney and the legal advisers to the Army General H.Q. had time to consider what form should the trial take, what court should hear it, what regulations should apply, and what charges should be brought against Okamoto.

Having committed a crime in Israel proper, he could have been tried by a civil court. But a civil court cannot impose capital punishment. But capital punishment apparently was not sought in Okamoto's case. Israel did not want to create a martyr in the person of Okamoto.

The uncertainty about the composition of the court, the question of the requirement of one or two jurists on the bench if it is to impose capital punishment, indicated the hesitations with which the Israeli legal machinery dealt with in this case. When the military court was appointed, it turned out it could impose capital punishment. A week before Okamoto's verdict was given a death sentence was issued against an Arab terrorist despite the fact that the prosecution had not asked for it. The un-

derstanding was that Okamoto could receive capital punishment. Once the trial was set in motion, the attorney for defense was given all possible assistance. He was faced with a client who refused to help himself or be helped.

Tried under emergency regulations which Israel has inherited from the British mandate days, Okamoto knew he was subject to capital punishment and seemed to want it. He did everything he could to compel the court to pronounce the supreme penalty. Contrary to defense counsel's advice he admitted the charges and when his lawyer tried to have him examined by psychiatrists, Okamoto claimed he was sane and needed no medical observation. When defense counsel told the court the death penalty could not be imposed because there was no proof that Okamoto was over 18, the prisoner sprang up to say he was 24, born on December 7, 1947.

The surprise revelation of the "pistol agreement" between Okamoto and Gen. Rehavam Zeevi on the night of the massacre brought about the court's refusal to accept the oral confession made by Okamoto to a police inspector. However, the court accepted Okamoto's written confession. It examined the question of Okamoto's sanity but after hearing Okamoto's political philosophy, decided against sending him for mental observation.

Surprise was expressed when the prosecutor, Lt. Col. David Israeli failed to ask for a death sentence. We are strong enough not to impose such a penalty, he said. Okamoto still seemed to hope for death. He was found guilty on all counts of murder, discharging firearms and doing service for an illegal organization. When the court accepted the prosecution's position that the death penalty could serve no end, Okamoto was bitterly disappointed. The case had the desired effect on world opinion. Everyone was revolted by the killings and those who sent Okamoto on his mission of death.

Reactions to the sentence differ. Some Israelis said capital punishment was obligatory; others accepted the sentence. The Puerto Rican victims still in the hospital did not want Okamoto's life. "Would his death bring back my legs?" one asked.

Okamoto has 15 days to appeal. Apparently he will not. He still says he wants to die.

PINCUS AFFIRMS COJO PLANS TO IMPROVE JEWISH EDUCATION

JERUSALEM, July 19 (JTA)—The World Conference of Jewish Organizations (COJO) has agreed to cooperate in efforts to raise the declining standards of Jewish education in the diaspora. Louis A. Pincus, chairman of the World Zionist Organization Executive, reported here. Pincus who just returned from the annual COJO meeting in Geneva, said his world-wide plan to improve Jewish education was unanimously adopted by the delegates.

He said the plan envisioned the reinforcement of COJO's own education committee by representatives from all Jewish organizations active in the field of education. He said the enlarged committee will investigate the situation in each country in turn and propose comprehensive plans to improve and expand Jewish educational facilities.

SAPIR PREDICTS RISE IN REAL WAGES IN '73

JERUSALEM, July 19 (JTA)—Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir predicted that real wages and salaries would rise by eight percent next year. He told newsmen that three percent of the rise would be attributable to tax cuts. Sapir said he would decide in Oct. whether to impose the added value tax the Treasury has been planning. If the decision is taken, the tax will become effective with the beginning of the next fiscal year, he said.



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Rabbi Kalman Kahana of the Poalei Agudat Israel said it was a serious error to have appointed Labor MK Mordechai Surkis as chairman of the elections committee because Surkis was "a political personality who makes no pretension of being (religiously) observant." Surkis who took the rostrum to defend his appointment noted that the chairman's position was purely administrative and bereft of any power to influence the elections.

AMERICAN LAWYER REPORTS ON HIS MEETINGS WITH GAVRIEL SHAPIRO, RUSSIAN OFFICIALS

NEW YORK, July 19 (JTA)--Jacob D. Fuchsberg, former president of the American Trial Lawyers Association who just returned from a visit in the Soviet Union, said in a press conference today that a highly placed official in the Soviet government told him that "there is a dossier on every Jew in the Soviet Union ready to be used if and when the case necessitates it." He also reported that he met with Gavriel Shapiro the Jewish activist who is due to go on trial in Moscow next week, and with Shapiro's defense lawyer, Sofia Kalistrasova. He said he met as well with Roman A. Rudenko, the chief Soviet prosecutor, with whom he discussed the trials of Soviet Jews.

Fuchsberg said he visited the Soviet Union to establish an inter-professional relationship between the trial lawyers of the US and USSR, and as a representative of Judy Silver Shapiro, Gavriel's American wife. Fuchsberg said that Shapiro is "well, courageous and deeply committed to his religion and his convictions. He considers that he has dual citizenship and wants very much to live in Israel," the lawyer said. Fuchsberg evaluated Shapiro's lawyer as "competent and experienced in political cases like this." As a result of the publicity in the West, Fuchsberg claimed, the Soviet officials took the unusual step of freeing Shapiro while his case undergoes further investigation.

Fuchsberg said he met with the US Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jacob D. Beam and with State Department officials. He said that he had meetings with other high Soviet officials, which he could not discuss at the moment.

The results of his trip, Fuchsberg said, were to open the door to a relationship between Soviet and American attorneys. While he does not himself intend to return to Moscow for the Shapiro trial, he is considering having another lawyer to represent him.

Jewish students distributed leaflets in Mexico City on behalf of Soviet Jews during a recent performance there of the Russian Moscow Circus.

**'One-Sided' Resolutions 'Mere Paper'
ISRAEL BOYCOTTS SECURITY COUNCIL
MEETING ON ARAB CHARGES ONLY**

UNITED NATIONS, July 19 (JTA)--Israeli sources warned today that Israel "will not consider any resolution that does not take into account the Israeli point of view" on the prisoner-of-war issue. Israel will ignore all "one-sided" resolutions as "mere paper" unless they "contain a call to all parties to release all prisoners," the sources told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The sources commented in the wake of last night's Security Council meeting which Israel refused to attend after the Council decided to consider only a Lebanese-Syrian complaint that Israel had "abducted" one Lebanese and five Syrian officers on June 21. On June 26, the Council voted 13-0, with the United States and Panama abstaining, to condemn Israel's raids and captures.

Lebanese Ambassador Edouard Ghorra charged Israel last night with "lawlessness" and "persistent defiance" of the Security Council and with attempting to "impose conditions extraneous to the purport of the (June 26) resolution." Dr. George J. Tomeh, Syria's envoy, charged Israel with "blackmail" and belligerency, and threatened sanctions against that "robber baron" State. The Soviet deputy ambassador, Dr. Viktor L. Israelyan, charged that Israel's actions and its "ostentatious absence" from the chamber proved defiance of the Council.

In a speech prepared for delivery at last night's session, Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah contended that "Israel's efforts to achieve the release and repatriation of prisoners of war have in the past met with an unyielding refusal on the part of Egypt and Syria," a refusal he said that was "not acceptable to civilized opinion." Rejecting "one-sided resolutions" as ineffective, Tekoah declared: "Such resolutions have always remained powerless to weaken Israel's defense of its legitimate positions."

Waldheim Reports No Progress

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, in his first formal statement on the dispute, observed in a message to Council President Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina: "From reactions so far to contacts made by me and my representatives, both in Europe and in New York, in the exercise of my good offices, it appears at the moment that in the present circumstances a generally acceptable solution is not yet in sight....I still hope that our efforts and others now being made, may yet result in arrangements acceptable to all the parties concerned."

**SIR ALEC JUSTIFIES BRITISH VOTE
FOR UN RESOLUTION CENSURING
ISRAEL FOR LEBANON RAID**

Britain Favored General POW Exchange

LONDON, July 19 (JTA)--Michael M. Fidler, a Conservative member of Parliament and president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, last night released Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home's reply to his letter regarding the British vote in the UN Security Council for a resolution censuring Israel's raid on terrorist bases in Lebanon last month and the capture of six Arab army officers. Fidler had written to Prime Minister Edward Heath on the same subject but was advised by him that Sir Alec would reply in detail.

In his reply dated July 18, Sir Alec said, "While the right of self-defense is an undisputable one, I do not consider that acts of reprisal on the scale recently undertaken by Israel against the Lebanese are an appropriate or an effective method of dealing with the situation."

Sir Alec enclosed the text of the statement made

by the British representative to the UN clarifying the position of the British delegation. A hitherto unpublished point in the statement relating to the captured prisoners says, "The release of these people is a matter of immediate priority, but it is clearly high time that there was a general release of other captured persons."

Israel has since made it clear that she will not release the Syrian and Lebanese officers except as part of a general prisoner-of-war exchange with Syria and Egypt.

**EBAN CHARGES SOVIETS TRY TO TERRORIZE
JEWS SEEKING EMIGRATION TO ISRAEL**

JERUSALEM, July 19 (JTA)--Foreign Minister Abba Eban charged today that Soviet security forces have mounted a deliberate campaign in recent weeks to terrorize and deter Soviet Jews from emigrating to Israel. He stressed that help must be extended to all Soviet Jews who needed it, regardless of their citizenship but said that the matter of granting Soviet Jews Israeli citizenship in absentia could be effective with regard to the way in which the cases of these people were handled.

Eban spoke in reply to three urgent agenda motions introduced by Menachem Beigin of Gahal, Eliezer Shostak of the Free Center, and Rabbi Avraham Werdiger of Poalei Agudat Israel, which were all referred for a plenum debate. Eban said that he would give the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee more details concerning the points raised about the handling of Israeli citizenship papers destined for Soviet Jews, some of them currently awaiting trial in the Soviet Union.

Eban charged that the imprisonments, the persecutions and the trials carried out by the Soviet security forces disagreed sharply in their "vicious and vengeful character" with Soviet claims that it favors family reunions.

**VISA OFFICIALS HELPFUL
TO JEWS IN TASHKENT**

LONDON, July 19 (JTA)--Jewish sources in the Soviet Union reported today that the attitude of Soviet officials toward Jewish applicants for exit visas in Tashkent has changed for the better. Some applicants have been granted their visas within a month after filing an application. Bukharan Jews, who are a majority of the applicants, reported that the ovir (visa office) officials had even helped them complete the visa forms.

Jewish sources also reported that there are about 50 Ulpanim, Hebrew courses, in the Soviet Union, 20 of which are officially registered as tax paying schools for foreign languages. In most cases the courses are held in the teacher's home. Some of the classes have progressed as far as the fifth grade in an Israeli primary school, the sources said. One or two of the Ulpanim include chapters of Bible and Hebrew poetry in the curriculum, according to the sources.

**ISRAEL BEATS SOVIET TEAM
IN BASKETBALL MATCH**

TEL AVIV, July 19 (JTA)--Israel's youth basketball team scored an upset victory over the Soviet youth team at the European championship matches at Zadar, Yugoslavia last night. The 70-63 win represented Israel's first victory over the Soviet Union in a sporting event. The Russian team holds the youth championship title. The Israeli team had previously beaten Poland and Spain. Last night's victory assured the Israeli team of one of the first four places in the championship matches.

SPECIAL JTA NEWS ANALYSIS**THE OKAMOTO TRIAL—WAS JUSTICE SERVED?**

By YITZHAK SHARGIL

(JTA Tel Aviv Correspondent)

TEL AVIV, July 19 (JTA)—On the 30th of May three young Japanese pretending to be innocent tourists arrived by an Air France flight via Rome to Lydda Airport and within minutes spread havoc at the airport terminal. Twenty-six people were killed and 78 were injured.

Two of the Japanese, who later turned out to be members of the Japanese anarchist movement "The Red Army of Japan," were killed in this attack; one of them apparently by his colleague who mistook him for just another passenger; the other by his own grenade which exploded in his hands. The third Japanese, at first giving his name as Namba but later identified as Kozo Okamoto, emptied his two magazines, threw away his automatic submachine gun and tried to destroy a jetliner with hand grenades. He was spotted by an El Al technician, Hannan Zeitoun, who had the presence of mind and the courage to jump on Okamoto and hold him until police arrived and arrested him.

Okamoto was caught red handed. His guilt was beyond dispute. Yet Israel went out of its way to conduct a trial. The decision to hold a trial was correct. But there was hesitation as to what form the trial should take since the episode had international ramifications. It involved Japanese nationals in the service of Arab terrorists based in Lebanon who landed from an Air France plane from the Italian capital. They committed a crime in Israel and the victims were mainly Puerto Rican tourists who are nationals of the US. The involvement of so many foreign nations could not be ignored. But there were psychological considerations as well.

Immediately after the airport massacre it appeared the trial would start within days. There was not much to investigate and the facts were clear.

"It's an open and shut case," prosecutors like to say. Israel wanted an early trial to expose the true nature of the Arab underground and its terrorist organizations. The trial would have been an excellent forum to air the atrocities of the so-called "Freedom Fighters" who have murdered children in a school bus, women in a market place and tourists at an airport terminal. It transpired, however, that the horror was sufficient in itself to create a strong reaction of world public opinion against the Arab terrorists. The Lydda massacre was so revolting that most nations, including some Arab states, could not help but denounce it.

In that light there was no urgency for the trial per se. The State Attorney and the legal advisers to the Army General H.Q. had time to consider what form should the trial take, what court should hear it, what regulations should apply, and what charges should be brought against Okamoto.

Having committed a crime in Israel proper, he could have been tried by a civil court. But a civil court cannot impose capital punishment. But capital punishment apparently was not sought in Okamoto's case. Israel did not want to create a martyr in the person of Okamoto.

The uncertainty about the composition of the court, the question of the requirement of one or two jurists on the bench if it is to impose capital punishment, indicated the hesitations with which the Israeli legal machinery dealt with in this case. When the military court was appointed, it turned out it could impose capital punishment. A week before Okamoto's verdict was given a death sentence was issued against an Arab terrorist despite the fact that the prosecution had not asked for it. The un-

derstanding was that Okamoto could receive capital punishment. Once the trial was set in motion, the attorney for defense was given all possible assistance. He was faced with a client who refused to help himself or be helped.

Tried under emergency regulations which Israel has inherited from the British mandate days, Okamoto knew he was subject to capital punishment and seemed to want it. He did everything he could to compel the court to pronounce the supreme penalty. Contrary to defense counsel's advice he admitted the charges and when his lawyer tried to have him examined by psychiatrists, Okamoto claimed he was sane and needed no medical observation. When defense counsel told the court the death penalty could not be imposed because there was no proof that Okamoto was over 18, the prisoner sprang up to say he was 24, born on December 7, 1947.

The surprise revelation of the "pistol agreement" between Okamoto and Gen. Rehavam Zeevi on the night of the massacre brought about the court's refusal to accept the oral confession made by Okamoto to a police inspector. However, the court accepted Okamoto's written confession. It examined the question of Okamoto's sanity but after hearing Okamoto's political philosophy, decided against sending him for mental observation.

Surprise was expressed when the prosecutor, Lt. Col. David Israeli failed to ask for a death sentence. We are strong enough not to impose such a penalty, he said. Okamoto still seemed to hope for death. He was found guilty on all counts of murder, discharging firearms and doing service for an illegal organization. When the court accepted the prosecution's position that the death penalty could serve no end, Okamoto was bitterly disappointed. The case had the desired effect on world opinion. Everyone was revolted by the killings and those who sent Okamoto on his mission of death.

Reactions to the sentence differ. Some Israelis said capital punishment was obligatory; others accepted the sentence. The Puerto Rican victims still in the hospital did not want Okamoto's life. "Would his death bring back my legs?" one asked.

Okamoto has 15 days to appeal. Apparently he will not. He still says he wants to die.

PINCUS AFFIRMS COJO PLANS TO IMPROVE JEWISH EDUCATION

JERUSALEM, July 19 (JTA)—The World Conference of Jewish Organizations (COJO) has agreed to cooperate in efforts to raise the declining standards of Jewish education in the diaspora. Louis A. Pincus, chairman of the World Zionist Organization Executive, reported here. Pincus who just returned from the annual COJO meeting in Geneva, said his world-wide plan to improve Jewish education was unanimously adopted by the delegates.

He said the plan envisioned the reinforcement of COJO's own education committee by representatives from all Jewish organizations active in the field of education. He said the enlarged committee will investigate the situation in each country in turn and propose comprehensive plans to improve and expand Jewish educational facilities.

SAPIR PREDICTS RISE IN REAL WAGES IN '73

JERUSALEM, July 19 (JTA)—Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir predicted that real wages and salaries would rise by eight percent next year. He told newsmen that three percent of the rise would be attributable to tax cuts. Sapir said he would decide in Oct. whether to impose the added value tax the Treasury has been planning. If the decision is taken, the tax will become effective with the beginning of the next fiscal year, he said.