

## Rogers Defends Cambodia Raids

Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times

1 May 1973

WASHINGTON, 30 April — Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the continued American bombing in Cambodia was legally justified by the Constitution and was “a meaningful interim action” to force a Communist-backed insurgents there to agree to a cease-fire.

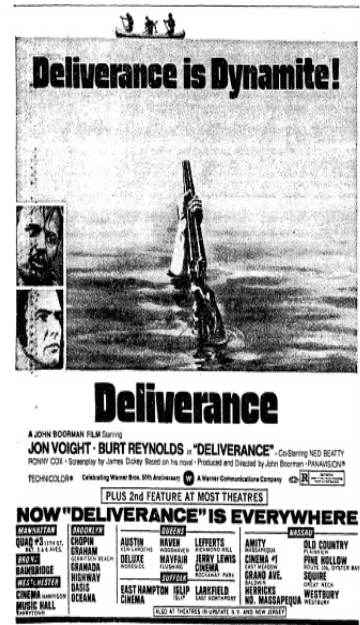
Mr. Rogers, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, presented the Administration’s long-awaited legal justification for the Cambodian bombing, and issue that has aroused considerable criticism from members of the committee, including its chairman, Senator J. W. Fulbright.

They have argued that President Nixon has no legal basis for the bombing, now that all American troops have been withdrawn from South Vietnam.

Though the committee members generally accorded Mr. Rogers friendly treatment, his arguments, both in his comments to the committee and in a 13-page legal memorandum failed to sway the most vocal critics such as Senators Fulbright, Jacob K. Javits, Stuart Symington, Edmund S. Muskie and Clifford P. Case. All of them repeated their sharp criticism of the American bombing in Cambodia.

“It seems incredible to me,” said Mr. Symington, Democrat of Missouri, referring to the daily B-52 missions. He said the raids were giving the United States “a bad name” for “bombing the heck out of a little nation.”

Mr. Rogers, in his legal presentation, repeated several of the arguments already advanced by Administration spokesmen for the raids and added some new ones. Basically, he contended that the purpose of the raids was to force Hanoi to agree to a cease-fire in Cambodia as called for by Article 20 of the Vietnam agreement.



## EGYPTIAN AIR BASES REPORTED EQUIPPED FOR LIBYAN PLANES

New York Times

1 May 1973

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 30 — Diplomatic sources report that ground equipment has been installed at some Egyptian air bases for French-built fighter-bombers from Libya and British-built planes from other Arab countries, and that it has been tested by the aircraft during brief visits

Israel has been charging that French-built Mirage jets from Libya and British-built Hunter interceptors from Iraq have been transferred to an Egyptian base, but there has been no comment in Cairo. A French Government spokesman said last week that French inquiries about the charges had brought denials from Libya and Egypt.

According to informed diplomat is here, however, several embassies are known to have reported to their governments that ground equipment for Mirages was installed several weeks ago. These embassies are said to believe that the equipment has been tested since then by planes from bases in neighboring Libya, to the west, and that individual planes did not stay long.

The Mirages cannot compete effectively with Israel’s F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers, and the Mirage’s coming and goings at Egyptian bases have not affected Israeli’s air superiority, Western experts say.

According to informed diplomats, British-built Lightning fighter-bombers and hunter interceptors from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi have been flown to Egypt on similar visits to test ground equipment made available to them there.

The reported willingness of the conservative Arab governments in these countries to send their planes to Egyptian bases and entrust them to Egyptian pilots would be a major political development. If confirmed, it would strike at the root of the American belief that the Persian Gulf countries that have oil wealth can be kept out of the

## TRUTH VIOLATIONS DOWN IN VIETNAM

New York Times

30 April 1973

SAIGON, South Vietnam, April 29 — The Saigon command today reported 74 cease-fire violations across South Vietnam

## FRANCE ASKS PROOF OF ISRAELI CHARGES

New York Times

27 April 1973

PARIS, France, April 26 — France said today that Egypt and Libya had denied that French-built Mirage jets sold to Libya were being transferred to Egypt, as charged by Israel.

After a Cabinet meeting, the Government spokesman, Joseph Comiti, said that France was therefore awaiting proof of the charges.

Arab-Israeli conflict indefinitely. United States policy in the Middle East is largely based on this thesis.

### Theorizing by Diplomats

Some Western diplomats therefore express belief that one purpose of these flights is to give extra protection to Egypt against a possible preemptive strike by the Israeli Air Force against the Egyptian air bases. There was such a strike at the start of the 1967 war. With planes from Saudi Arabia and other conservative pro-American oil countries present on Egyptian bases, it is argued, an Israeli strike would risk bringing the Persian Gulf countries directly into a conflict.

Diplomats in the area say they have no doubts that the Israeli Air Force could strike Egyptian targets devastatingly. Many of these diplomats therefore say that once necessary ground equipment has been tested it will be in the interest of over-all Arab strategy to leave most planes of the more remote Arab countries in their safer home bases.

Arab strategists are believed to consider Libyan Mirages and Lightnings of the Persian Gulf countries as potential second-strike forces that could be committed to action after any first Egyptian-Israeli encounter.

### Choices Open to Sadat

If President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt decided to take military action, as he has pledged to do if all else fails, the choices available to him are considered limited.

Western and Soviet diplomats say they believe that he has few illusions about Egypt’s ability to defeat Israel. They say they assume that he would undertake a spectacular military operation — even at the risk of savage retaliation by Israel — to break the deadlock, force the United Nations and big powers into diplomatic action and eventually increase his bargaining power in discussions on a negotiated settlement.

According to one theory, the most attractive choice open to

during the 24-hour period ended at 6 A.M., the second lowest number since the truce went into effect three months ago.

Most of the alleged violations appeared to be small infantry attacks,

“We have asked the Egyptian and Libyan Governments for information on the subject, and we received a denial,” Mr. Comiti said.

“We have had no confirmation so far of rumors circulating on this subject nor are we received evidence for the concern being expressed.”

JERUSALEM, April 26 — Foreign Minister Abba Eban insisted

Mr. Sadat would be a strike involving not the army, with its 250,000 conscripts, but the Special Forces, an elite outfit of about 20,000 exceedingly well-trained and quipped professionals.

It is widely believed that the Special Forces are able to lift a paratroop brigade into the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula. According to this theory, they could seek to seize Sharm el Sheik, at the southern tip of Sinai, and hold it for a night or several days while diplomatic action would be under way in Washington, Moscow and at the United Nations.

### Use of the Navy

The Egyptians are believed to have the naval ability to land a smaller force from the sea.

Several other options are judged unrealistic by foreign diplomats. For instance, a mass crossing the Suez Canal, whose eastern bank is held by Israel, is ruled out; so is an attempt to establish and hold a major bridgehead on the canal.

One of the minimum options open to the Egyptian command, it is believed, would be for Egyptian artillery to shell Israeli positions.

Another would be a decision to fire systematically at every Israeli plane approaching the canal instead of ignoring such reconnaissance flights as is now usual.

Western analysts say that the number of Soviet military men in Egypt has not significantly increased since last summer when all but a few hundred were expelled. One estimate is that there are now about 500 Russians in Egypt, all of the technicians and none pilots, advisers or instructors at military academies.

“The Soviets will never again be allowed to occupy positions enabling them to influence Egyptian military thinking,” one Western analyst said. The result, he added, is that a Soviet veto against resumption of fighting has been removed but that Egypt’s military capacity has also been sharply reduced.

shellings and terrorism. As in the past, most of the reported shelling attacks were concentrated at Government positions on the western flanks of the northern city of Hue.

today that Israel had “incontestable” evidence that 18 or 20 French-supplied Mirage warplanes had been transferred from Libya to Egypt.

The Foreign Minister said at a news conference here that Israel had supplied France with the specifics of the transfer, including the number of planes, the dates of their arrival in Egypt and their present location.

## GUERRILLAS SAY THEY FOILED AN ISRAELI RAID IN LEBONON

New York Times/Reuters

30 April 1973

Guerrillas said today that they foiled an Israeli landing attempt at a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon.

The Palestinian Press Agency reported that an Israeli raid just before midnight was repelled by heavy commando fire from the Rashidiya camp about six miles south of Tyre in Southern Lebanon.

The report said that six Israeli gunboats, reinforced by two helicopters, took part in the raid.

There was no immediate comment by Lebanese authorities.

The press report said that several commandos inflicted several casualties and that one of the Israeli boats was hit directly and towed away by an Israeli naval unit.

On April 10, Israeli forces attacked targets in Saida, north of Tyre, and in Beirut, killing three Palestinian guerrilla leaders.

An Israeli military spokesman described the report of an Israeli raid as “nonsense” and “sheer fabrication.”

## Washington Halting All Aid Projects in Uganda

Associated Press

13 April 1973

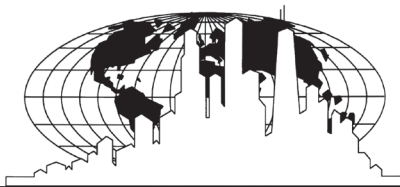
The United States will halt all aid projects in Uganda by June 30, officials have reported.

The Government of President Idi Amin has already learned of the move. The radio in Kampala, the capital of Uganda, said today that Ugandans would be able to “rededicate themselves to self-reliance and hard work.”

The withdrawal of American aid, the radio asserted, “smacks of political arm-twisting,” but should not frighten Ugandans. “Those who withdraw aid are simply helping us to learn faster to stand on our own,” it said.

Last September, when President Amin spoke favorably of Hitler’s slaughter of six million Jews in World War II, the United States withheld a projected \$3-million loan. It decided, however to continue programs worth \$2.1 million already underway.





## Viet Cong Release 322 on Schedule

*New York Times*

**1 May 1973**

SAIGON, South Vietnam, 1 May — The Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government released 322 South Vietnamese civilians yesterday, Saigon high command sources reported today.

There had been some doubt yesterday whether the Communists would release the civilians as scheduled after the release of 400 Communist detainees was held up at the Cambodian border town of Loc Ninh.

According to the sources, the Communists late yesterday freed

28 civilians in the northerly city of Quang Tri and 294 in the central coastal province of Binh Dinh.

Included in the 294 were three field grade South Vietnamese Army officers, two military policemen and one civilian policeman. The sources said it was not known why military prisoners had been included in the group.

The release of 400 Communist civilians held by the Saigon Government did not take place at Loc Ninh because, according to the South Vietnamese, the Vietcong liaison officer traveling with the International Commission for Con-

trol and Supervision observer team refused to sign a document guaranteeing the truce team's safety.

The truce commission also felt that the air corridor for their helicopters to Loc Ninh was not wide enough. The next releases have been tentatively scheduled for tomorrow, the sources said.

Among the civilians to be freed by Saigon was a former South Vietnamese legislator, an architect of the Government's pacification program, Tran Ngoc Chau, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1969 for contacting his brother, a Communist.

## SECURITY COUNCIL CONDEMNS ISRAEL ON LEBANON RAIDS

*Robert Alden*

*New York Times*

**21 April 1973**

The Security Council passed a resolution condemning Israel's military attacks in Lebanon.

The resolution also condemned "all acts of violence which endanger innocent human lives," a phrase understood to refer to attacks by Palestinian terrorists in general and, in particular, to the killing of three diplomats—two Americans and a Belgian—in Khartoum, the Sudan, last month.

Eleven of the 15 members voted in favor of the resolution. The United States, the Soviet Union, Ghana and Guinea abstained.

John A. Scali, the United States representative, said that the United States had abstained because the resolution did not provide for "the evenhanded condemnation" of the Israeli commando raid in Lebanon on April 10 along with acts of Palestinian terrorism that had prompted the raid. The resolution had been modified somewhat to avoid a United States veto.

**Scali Criticizes Measure**

The Soviet Union, China and Guinea felt that the resolution was strong enough in its condemnation of Israel.

Passage of the resolution was achieved only after more than a week of debate and after the most delicate of diplomatic tightrope walking.

All of the nations that voted for it expressed displeasure and anger at modifications made at United States insistence. The changes, they said, equated aggression by a United Nations member with individual acts of terrorism. Each

expressed the view that it had voted for the revised draft only because Lebanon, which brought the complaint to the Security Council, had asked it to do so.

Speaking for the United States, Mr. Scali criticized the resolution and said he abstained from voting because the resolution "concentrated too much of the meaningless exercise of apportioning blame."

"However the Security Council for the first time in the history of the United Nations rejected the cycle of violence and terrorism," Mr. Scali said. "The resolution condemns them both."

The United States representative added that during the debate "there had been several one-sided reference to the United States' efforts to meet Israel's legitimate defense needs." He went on: "There has been no references to the fact that even as we sit in this chamber major deliveries are being made by other powers to several countries in the area. The United States does not propose to sit idly by as other pour arms into the area, thus encouraging some to think they can risk another round of fighting."

Mr. Scali said that the United States was prepared at anytime to work with others to regulate supplies and reduce the risk of a military confrontation.

This angered Yakov A. Malik, the Soviet Representative, who replied: "Assistance to the victims of aggression should not be put on the same footing as support for the aggressor any more than individual terrorism and state terrorism should be regarded as parallel."

Mr. Scali then said he wanted to thank Mr. Malik for identifying

one of the sources of arms pouring in the Middle East. "I, myself, mentioned no names," he said.

Mr. Malik replied: "I, too have not named any names in referring to the aggressors and the victims of aggression. But now everything is clear to everyone."

Lebanon and Israel were unhappy at the outcome of the debate, which began on April 13 after the Lebanese asked for the meeting as the result of Israeli raid on Beirut and its suburbs. Fourteen persons, including three Palestinian guerrilla leaders and two Israeli soldiers, were killed. The resolution condemned "repeated military attacks by Israel against Lebanon."

"The Koran tells us that for every folly of their princes, the people feel the scourge," Edouard Ghorra, the Lebanese representative said. "This resolution deals with another act of folly and terror, another act on the long trail of Zionist terrorism. Plenty of tears have been shed of the victims murdered by Israel."

Mr. Ghorra said that although he appreciated the support of his country's case in the Council chamber, he regretted that the United States had put more emphasis "on one aspect of the resolution than the other."

Yosef Tokoah, Israel's representative, said that passage of the resolution "demonstrates once more that the Security Council, like other United Nations organs, cannot, because of its structure and composition, its voting procedures and their preordained results, deal equitably with questions pertaining to the Middle East situation."

## NEW MOVE URGED AGAINST RHODESIA

*Kathleen Teltsch*

*New York Times*

**28 April 1973**

UNITED NATIONS, New York, 27 April — A committee of the Security Council recommended today that all governments seize cargoes arriving from Rhodesia in violation of the Council's embargo of 1968 against trading with that white-governed country.

American sources said that the United States, whose laws permit the import of chrome, nickel and other strategic materials from Rhodesia, did not oppose the recommendation because it was clear from its wording that each government would be acting under its own regulations in carrying out the proposed confiscations. They said the materials would not be seized.

Although evidence here suggests that the embargo is being widely violated, notably by Japan, the Netherlands, West Germany and Switzerland, it has been the United States Congressional action of 1971 legalizing the import of Rhodesian chrome and other materials that has received the most prominent attention in Council debate.

**Africans Seek Debate**

On April 16 the United States Supreme Court rejected an appeal from black members of Congress seeking to upset the 1971 act as being in conflict with the United Nations embargo on trading with Rhodesia.

The recommendation on seizure of cargoes was one of several in a report by the Council's Sanctions Committee, African members are known to be considering asking for a debate as early as next week on Rhodesia, whose white-minority Government declared the country independent of Britain in 1965 because of British demands for moves toward eventual rule by the black majority.

All the recommendations made to tighten sanctions are part of a continuing effort to put economic pressure on the Rhodesian Government of Prime Minister Ian D. Smith.

The Sanctions Committee also recommended organizing a United Nations team to assist in enforcing the Security Council's embargo.

**Cargoes Would Be Sold**

In recent months increased efforts have been made here to analyze trade statistics to show that a number of countries are circumventing the embargo by purchases of "disguised Rhodesian exports" from South Africa and Portugal. A manual was proposed to instruct governments in detecting the Rhodesian origin of cargoes.

The cost of the expanded and tightened sanctions measures, it was suggested, would be met from a special fund that would get its income partly from the sale of the seized cargoes.

The report showed that in private meetings of the committee Britain and France went along with the recommendation of African, Soviet and other members that the United States be asked to reverse its law permitting imports. This request was opposed—presumably by the United States—and so was not included among the unanimously approved recommendations.

African nations, the Soviet Union, China and some other committee members, the report showed, continued to press for more extreme measures, urging that the embargo be extended to include South Africa and Portugal to block Rhodesian trade through those countries. The extension has been opposed by Britain, South Africa's main trading partner, which has urged that the present embargo be tightened.

