

News in Brief

Uganda Purge Kills Hundreds

From Virginian-Pilot Wire Reports

NAIROBI, Kenya—Hundreds of people—possibly as many as 2,000—have been killed in a continuing purge in Uganda after an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate President Idi Amin, travelers from the neighboring African state said Sunday.

Amin, in a personal statement broadcast by Uganda Radio, said one of three grenades hurled at him actually hit him in the face before bouncing back outside his vehicle and exploding.

But he shrugged off the attempt as unimportant and said:

"All leaders have enemies. No one can live for 200 years. He will die when God wills."

A series of explosions rocked the Ugandan capital of Kampala Sunday, but Radio Uganda dismissed them as army training exercises.



International

News Briefs

Amin Escapes Grenade Attack

NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI) — President Idi Amin of Uganda escaped an assassination attempt Thursday night by attackers who hurled grenades into a crowd he was addressing in the Ugandan capital of Kampala, diplomats said Friday.

Radio Uganda said one person was killed and 37 others wounded.

The radio said "American and Israeli-type" grenades were used in the attack and, apparently in an attempt to link the United States to the incident, denounced former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Daniel P. Moynihan as an enemy of the country.

The "enemies of Uganda" who staged the attempt have been arrested and are being interrogated, the radio said, but it did not identify them.

Richmond Times-Dispatch 6/12/76

New Atlantean Journal

SRARTALK - POT POURRI !!!

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33565

FLASH!! A secret MAYAN code has been discovered! According to a Reuters dispatch a Russian, Dr. Yuri Knorozov has produced an answer to one of the world's great linguistic mysteries with a translation of the hieroglyphic manuscripts of the ancient Mayas of Central America... The MAYAS might not be around to see the effects of the probing -- but -- Let's take a look at the latest project of non other than TED OWENS, PK Man (Box 32, Cape Charles, Va. 23310) HIS newest he calls Project Amin!! Look out Uganda! PK has sent out letters announcing this to various scientists, researchers, etc. and he is going to demonstrate his Pyramid Power! I have known Ted Owens for many years, and have received his predictions -- and he is remarkably correct! He is one psychic who goes out of his way to notify and identify -- no generalities for him. Ted's main concern is Man's INhumanity to Man -- and animals. We will be doing a profile on Ted in our next issue! For MORE profiles of Atlantean Researchers see the EXPLORERS JOURNAL for Spring, 1976, for background data on the most famous of them! Dr. J. Manson Valentine, Dimitri Rebikoff, Pino Turolla, Robert Brush, Trigg Adams, David Zink and written by our newest subscriber, Peter Tompkins!

AND SPEAKING OF THE "TRIANGLE" -- The ENQUIRER for May 4, 1976, has a lulu!!! A 'Mysterious Force' took over a plane -- and after the crew bailed out -- it turned 180 degrees and flew 1,500 miles further before crashing!!! Buy it! --- If you think this is fantastic (!) the latest of the contactees, Sean Morton-Downey, relates his misadventures to include driving his car into a black fog, in which there was a bright pulsating light -- and when he tried to get out of his car -- the door handles and window handles just spun around in his hands!!! For ALL details read "UFO 'ATTACKS' COUNTRY STAR by Vaun Wilmott, in MODERN PEOPLE!

FANTASTIC FLORIDA! Florida has been visited in recent months by 'fireballs', QUAKES, UFO's AND QUAKES --- Feb. 23rd, to be exact. The 'tremors' began at 3:30 pm - and a local TV report placed a spherical-shaped UFO hovering over the St. Pete area at the exact time! Our investigators were alerted, and one of our Investigators spotted the object and had it in view for about 45 minutes. Weeks later we found another person who also saw the same craft at the same time! Cheers to Raymond and Gerry Chieleski, and Betty Dickson for their reports! We also notified Dr. Hynek. We have had other reports from the Venice area, where the 'blood-drinking creatures' of last June were located! We were featured on several radio stations lately - WFLA, TAMPA, and WLCY, ST. PETE. We set up a UFO display booth at the STAR TREK CON - TAMPA, and by the time you will read this, we will have had our May SkyWatch for our Members and have gone to the Atlantean Jubilee to lecture for two days in Hollywood, Florida! During the 'fireball' incidents, which happened on March 8th, we tracked THREE objects, although the popular media reported only one! However, it couldn't be going South, West, "falling into the bay near Courteney Campbell Causeway, and landing in Pasco County --- all at the same time! Even I couldn't believe that! Needless to say-- The TIDAL wave that was predicted for Florida did NOT come! Although there are factual, geological signs that all is not well with the Florida waters... More on this in our next issue, too long and involved to put in this, our first STARTALK report. POI POURRI! P?S? -- I have on file all sources and date for the data in this report. If you want the full details, write and I'll send it.... JOC ...

...Brian Scott, a 32 year-old draftsman for a Mission Vejo firm and father of two, believes he has been repeatedly taken aboard a strange craft piloted by beings from an alien planet. Scott is the same individual who paramedics reported being called by Monday to treat a 17 year old girl suffering from apparent hyperventilation, possibly from fear. The girl is Scott's sister-in-law. Scott said other family members and friends have seen the balls of light and some are now afraid to come near the family. The first abduction reportedly occurred in the Arizona desert near Phoenix in 1971 and the most recent just last Dec. 22, in Garden Grove. In between were three other "terrifying" sessions with the "things" and visits to his home by the "balls of light" and a transparent being called the "host". Scott believes his involvement with the aliens began on Oct. 12, 1959 -- his 16th birthday. Coming home late from celebrating, he observed a ball of light hovering over his dog, which was running in circles and jumping at it. "The ball was oval shape, semi-solid... it was 6 to 8 inches in diameter and reddish-orange." ... He said that he received some sort of communication from the ball through thoughts and pictures apparently transmitted into his mind. More than a dozen years passed without event when on the evening of March 14, 1971, Scott said he was transported aboard a hovering craft with a purplish light...

Not knowing why, he had driven into the desert near the Superstition Mts. outside Phoenix. Standing alone there he saw the strange craft fly over him and then felt a "pulsating, pulling feeling" that lifted him upward into the vehicle. Inside he found a friend of his, although he had been alone on the desert and did not know how his friend had come to be nearby to be picked up. Scott said the room was small, about the size capable of holding four persons, and that a fog or mist filled it. Suddenly the door shattered without sound or flash of explosion and four or five "very horrifying" creatures were seen. "They had grey skin like that of a corcodile or rhino with a thicker patch of hide over the front torso." Scott said he and his friend were disrobed and then led off in different directions. He said they seemed to carry him but to travel without bodily movement. "These people looked like a combination of animals, and had three fingers and a thumb kicked over to one side" of what he guessed to be a hand. "They were 7 ft. tall and very bulky."

Taken into a room with light the force of "50 floodlights", he was placed up against a wall and found himself unable to pull away from it although no visible bindings held him to it. Two of the "people" were behind a machine that seemed to revolve in some sort of medical examination of him. "The air was heavy and tremendously cold like a refrigerator"... Vapor formed at their mouths but seemed to be absorbed as a mist through the skin. Another being, this one about 9 ft. tall, approached and asked in some telecommunication manner, "Why are you afraid?" Scott said the being answered questions before he could mouth them, as if he were reading Scott's mind. Next his mind was transported to an alien world where he observed more of the strange creatures walking about a planet of jagged peaks and misty atmosphere. Finally he was rejoined with his friend and returned to the ground. His last memory of the strange craft at that time was a pungent odor like "rotten socks as if someone hadn't had their shoes off for 20 years."

Continued next page

Blast at Israel

S.F. Chronicle
July 6 - 1976

Amin Threatens To Avenge Raid

Nairobi, Kenya

President Idi Amin of Uganda warned yesterday of possible retaliatory measures "to redress the aggression" he said was committed against his country by Israel, but much of black Africa reacted to the raid of Entebbe airport with public condemnation and considerable private admiration for the Israeli commandos.

In Kenya, which was accused again yesterday by Amin of having collaborated with the Israelis in staging the raid, the official position was one of indignation at the Israeli action.

Vice President Daniel Arap Moi said at the meeting of leaders of the Organization of African Unity that Kenya's air space had been violated by the Israelis and that his government "condemned unreservedly this naked Israeli aggression against one of our OAU member states."

But both Nairobi daily newspapers carried editorials hailing the Israeli action. The papers, while independent, have traditionally reflected government opinion in their editorials.

A number of African diplomats here said they felt it was probably a foregone conclusion that the OAU would approve a resolution condemning Israel, but many suggested that for some delegations such a condemnations would be an act without passion.

The diplomats pointed out that Amin has many enemies on this continent and that because he is no longer chairman of the OAU, leaders can again be more open in their antagonism toward him.

Amin issued an appeal in radio broadcasts for international action against Israel and said that "Uganda reserves the right to retaliate in whatever way she can to redress the aggression on her by Israel." He said his government would seek reparations for the attack.

The Ugandan president also criticized Kenya, which he insisted had collaborated with unnamed "sister states" in aiding the Israelis. The Israeli plane returning from the raid, stopped in Nairobi.

Israel was moving swiftly on the diplomatic front to head off possible hostile reactions to the raid.

The Foreign Office completed individual briefings in Jerusalem yesterday for the last of more than 50 members of the diplomatic corps in Israel. Jerusalem's case for invading Uganda and storming Entebbe airport to free the hostages was explained to the envoys.

The view in Israel is that little sympathy is held for Amin in the international community, but he is still a figure to be reckoned with because of his role as retiring chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

However, the foreign office is behaving with obvious caution to steer clear of possible backlash that might develop in a third world-dominated international forum such as the United Nations or the OAU.

In the discussions with the diplomatic corps, the points Israel stressed were that Amin was actively supporting the hijackers, that the Israeli military operation was wholly Israeli and involved cooperation from no other government, and that a firm international move

AMIN

From Page 1

against terrorism is a world necessity.

Official sources here said that France, Germany and Switzerland were informed about the raid as soon as it was carried out, because they were involved either as holders of passengers or of prisoners. Washington also was alerted immediately, the sources said.

The government of Mauritius severed diplomatic relations with Israeli, but only because Mauritius is due to assume the chairmanship

More on the Israeli raid on Page 15

of the Organization of African Unity this year, diplomatic circles here said. The move was not linked to the Uganda operation.

In the diplomatic contacts with envoys in Jerusalem, Israeli officials stressed that Israelis were separated out of the rest of the hostages and remained as virtually the only prisoners, thus making chances of negotiating a release of guerrillas held in other countries extremely complicated.

Israeli press commentators say this was an important factor in influencing the decision to use force to extricate the captives.

Israel did not want to be involved in the release of prisoners from other countries, because such a precedent, in Israel's view would involve implied commitments to other governments for reciprocal action in the future.

Terrorists would hijack a foreign plane, without any connection to Israel, and then try to get Israel to release prisoners in exchange for these non-Israeli hostages.

Another reported reason Israel gave up on the chances of peacefully negotiating the release through Amin was that the terrorists insisted on the exchange being made in Uganda, while Israel wanted it to take place in a neutral country such as France.

"A major consideration in deciding that negotiations were hopeless was the fact that Amin was helping the hijackers and he would have settled for nothing less than the full terms of the hijackers," an official source said.

New York Times

The Reaction

World Praise for The Israeli Action

New York

Western leaders expressed delight with Israel's bold raid to free hostages in Uganda and newspapers from Tokyo to Stockholm lavished praise on the tough response to terrorism.

The French ambassador in Israel, Jean Herbly, said it was "a moral victory . . . a victory over brutal force."

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed "deep satisfaction and great relief" at the outcome.

Among the first to congratulate Israel was Denmark's Foreign Minister Knud B. Andersen, who spoke of "the well-executed and brave liberation of the hostages" from pro-Palestinian air hijackers.

Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon said New Zealanders were thrilled by "this audacious operation."

Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who ordered troops to storm a hijacked plane last May, said the Israeli raid, "like the plot of a movie thriller, cannot but warm the hearts of freedom-loving peoples."

To the Philippines Express, it was "a triumph of good over evil."

Japan's Asahi newspaper said

"Israel will be further isolated" from the international community following the raid. "This is the cost Israel is to pay . . . but Israel had to carry out the operation."

Newspapers in Denmark and Sweden said the raid was an illegal act of war by Israel but said Israel had little choice.

"Individual nations cannot take the law into their own hands," said Sweden's daily Aftonbladet but admitted the difficulties in deciding how to deal with hijackers.

"Israel has taken everyone's breath away," said the Times of London. The Financial Times said the strike shows "intervention by force of arms can work."

The Guardian praised the Israel "pirates for a day" who humiliated "a tinpot dictator and a terrorist gang."

In Cairo, an Egyptian statement denounced Israel's "terrorist action" as an "aggression against all Africa."

Iraq said the "piratical aggression" by Israel was without precedent "among the acts of the tyrannical Fascists." A Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed "astonishment at the irresponsible applause by certain quarters."

Associated Press



AP photos



High stakes: Young hostage after release, Israelis demonstrate in favor of a deal

The Countdown in Uganda

They came out of nowhere, a faceless, nameless handful of terrorists. And from the moment they hijacked the Air France jet in the skies over Athens, their crime was wreathed in mystery. No outsiders knew what organization—if any—the terrorists worked for. No one knew how they smuggled their arsenal aboard the plane, or what their ultimate goal was. But their immediate demand was clear: the release of 53 "freedom fighters" in exchange for the lives of their 258 hostages, many of them Israelis. The captive passengers waited out a week of agony in Uganda, crammed into a decaying transit lounge on the shore of Lake Victoria, their fate in the hands of terrorists and a trio of middlemen headed by Uganda's unpredictable—and stridently anti-Israeli—dictator, Idi Amin. Israel was confronted with a stark challenge to one of its most basic policies: never to negotiate with Palestinian terrorists. The hijackers released a single hostage, then a group, then another—until virtually all but Israelis had been set free. Finally, Israel saw that it had no choice but to submit and bargain with the potential killers.

Even then, it was not certain that the talks between Israel and the hijackers would succeed, or that the hostages would be spared. Jerusalem was under heavy pressure from relatives of the hostages to secure their release. But, in carrying out the first Palestinian hijacking in a year and a half,* the terrorists had

set a stiff price. Most of the convicted prisoners the hijackers wanted released were being held by Israel, and they included two of Israel's most notorious political prisoners: the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, once the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem who was jailed two years ago for smuggling guns to the Palestinians, and Kozo Okamoto, the only survivor of a three-man Japanese Red Army team that had murdered 26 bystanders in a bloody raid at Israel's busy Lod Airport in 1972.

The hijacked plane, Air France Flight 139, originated in Tel Aviv and was en route to Paris. It made its scheduled stop in Athens, and among the boarding passengers were a pair of Arab youths carrying large tins labeled STUFFED DATES, which may have contained weapons or explosives. The twin-jet Airbus lifted off—and

soon a grimly familiar scenario began.

Michel Marius Henry, an 84-year-old Frenchman traveling first class, said two men suddenly rose from nearby seats, pulled revolvers and announced in English: "We are revolutionaries and this airplane is now our property. We are going to take you where we please." Other hijackers armed with pistols, hand grenades and stubby machine guns ordered the passengers to put up their hands. The apparent leader, a thin, elegantly dressed man who appeared to be European, picked up the public-address microphone in the cockpit and announced: "We're Palestinians."

One of the hijackers, a woman, wore a dark blue skirt, a light blue blouse, blue stockings and a wig—and acted like the toughest of the lot. "She walked up and down the aisle," one of the hostages recalled, "scratching her wig with one

KAMPALA



Hijacked airliner in Kampala: From a routine flight to a confrontation with terror

*On Nov. 21, 1974, four Palestinians hijacked a British Airways VC-10 with 47 persons aboard at Dubai Airport and demanded the release of thirteen comrades. They surrendered after killing a German banker.

Hostage

Continued from Page A1

documents and money, and dropped them in a bag.

Within a few hours we were over Benghazi (Libya). We circled six or eight times, apparently waiting for clearance before we landed.

The terrorists brought out two boxes of hand grenades—I don't know from where—and placed them by the emergency doors.

It was about 10 p.m. when we left. We flew for about five hours and landed in Entebbe Airport in Uganda.

We sat in the plane for nine hours, Ugandan soldiers observing us from outside the craft. Then one of the hijackers said, "The bad dream is over. We are leaving the airplane."

We moved into the old terminal building. We hoped that the whole affair was over somehow, but it wasn't.

Some time later, Idi Amin came to us in his uniform. He still wore his Israeli paratrooper wings.

"Maybe you know me, maybe you don't," he said. "I am Field Marshal Dr. Idi Amin Dada, president of the Republic of Uganda." He was so pompous I had to suppress a laugh.

It was obvious the Ugandans were helping the terrorists. Six more Palestinians were waiting for the plane when it landed, and the Ugandan soldiers were kissing and hugging the terrorists who got off the plane.

At the beginning of the next evening, we had the most horrible feeling. The hijackers stood in the doorway between our room and an adjoining room and read out the names of 78 Israelis.

I began to pray.

Our worst fears did not materialize, however. The following day we suddenly heard applause from the other room and were told the other passengers were being released.

Amin came in to us and said, "Shalom." He said we were innocent people but he was against the Israeli government, which wouldn't give in to the hijackers' demands.

I'm certain he was working with the terrorists. The whole side of the building was guarded only by Ugandans.

Amin was enjoying the whole situation.

The first day he wore his field marshal uniform. The next day he came in with a civilian suit and a huge white cowboy hat. Another time he brought his wife and tiny son, who was dressed in a matching field marshal uniform complete with medals.

At 11 p.m. Saturday, only five of us were awake—four bridge players and one kibitzer.

The Germans were talking with a Ugandan army colonel outside when shooting began. The Germans ran into our room and the shooting came closer and closer. Then there was shooting inside. I thought Idi Amin had changed his mind and decided to finish the terrorists.

I put my face to the floor and told my friends to get down. . . . I thought maybe in a few minutes I'd finish my life.

I raised my head a little and saw somebody running and talking in Hebrew with his hands in the air. He ran so fast and jumped. I imagined for a moment he was an angel coming for us.

The guerrillas were so surprised I heard them snapping in ammunition clips. Some of their guns weren't even loaded.

I saw women lying on top of their children, protecting them. The children were crying. Not far from us, there were people bleeding and dead.

W. Pilot July 8, 1976

Israel Readies Defense of Raid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — Israel Wednesday prepared to defend before the Security Council its military rescue operation in Uganda and to provide what it said is evidence of Ugandan President Idi Amin's cooperation with the air hijackers.

"We believe the Ugandan government was part and parcel of this operation," Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog said in an interview on the NBC Today Show.

"It is quite clear they were accomplices ... We have a right and duty by international law to protect our citizens ... as long as we do not overstay our welcome" or use excessive force, Herzog added.

The Organization of African Unity asked the council to take up the charge that Israel had committed aggression against Uganda, though some Africans had misgivings about defending Amin. Many U.N. diplomats privately expressed the feeling that Amin did cooperate with the hijackers during the week in Uganda.

The 15-member Security Council originally scheduled a meeting for today, but it was announced later that the debate will be set back to Friday afternoon because Ugandan Foreign Minister Juan Oris cannot arrive before then. Some Western diplomats indicated that they intend to expand the debate into a full-dress assault on hijacking and terrorism.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem said Israel will present proof of Amin's complicity.

Several of the hostages freed by the Israeli commando raid on Uganda's Entebbe Airport Sunday said Ugandan soldiers had fully cooperated with the Palestinian and German hijackers. An Israeli spokesman at the United Nations said his government is preparing testimony from the hostages and other sources.

The ordeal began with the hijack of an Air France airbus over Greece June 27. A total of 149 people were released over the next few days, and Israel freed more than 100 others —

mostly Israelis or other Jews — in its lightning airport raid. Three hostages, one Israeli soldier, seven hijackers, and 20 Ugandan soldiers died.

Israeli defense officials earlier said Israel has evidence that the Ugandan leader may have known about the hijack plot in advance.

Amin has loudly criticized both Israel and neighboring Kenya for the raid. He said Israel violated his country's sovereignty and accused the Kenyan government of collaborating with the Israeli raiders before they landed in Uganda.

The three Israeli planes stopped in Nairobi, Kenya, on the way home from Uganda, and there have been various reports that one or two planes stopped en route to the raid.

U.N. diplomats generally agree with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's assertion that the Israeli raid was "a serious violation of the sovereignty of a member state." But they voice admiration for the skill and daring of the Israelis.

Va. Pilot 1/8/76

Ugandans Go on Alert For Israeli-U.S. Raid

KAMPALA, Uganda (UPI) — A military spokesman Wednesday claimed that 30 Israeli and American planes were heading for Uganda, and called on the country's citizens to "use any weapon available" to repel invaders.

Several hours after the broadcast by Radio Uganda, however, no planes had been sighted. President Idi Amin, normally a vociferous spokesman for his nation, was silent on the affair.

Diplomatic sources said Libyan President Moammar Khadafy has sent 20 French-built Mirage jet fighters to Uganda, reportedly to replace Ugandan MIGs knocked out of action in the weekend Israeli commando raid that rescued more than 100 hostages held by hijackers at Entebbe airport.

The sources said the planes landed late Tuesday or early Wednesday, and the air alert may well have been an attempt to provide a smoke screen for the Mirages' arrival.

In Nairobi, the Kenya government said Uganda's report was "totally false."

"We must conclude that their radar is as faulty as their dreams," a government statement said. "...It is a pity that the peace-loving people of Uganda should now find themselves under the world's greatest dictator in modern history. To the peace-loving people of Uganda we offer our sympathy."

A military spokesman making the announcement over Radio Uganda identified the planes as Israeli and American and said they were bound for Uganda via Kenya. Amin accused Kenya Tuesday of massing forces on the two countries' border.

Tension Between Kenya, Uganda Grows; Alerts On

By DAVID B. OTTAWAY

Washington Post News Service

ADDIS ABABA — The armed forces of Kenya and Uganda were reported Thursday to be on high alert as fears grew that the two neighboring countries might be heading for a confrontation.

Kenyan and Western diplomatic sources also reported that 20 French-built Mirage jet fighters flew into Uganda early Wednesday from Libya and that as many as 20 more might be on the way.

The arrival of the Libyan aircraft raised deep concern in East Africa that Ugandan President Idi Amin is preparing a strike against Kenya in retaliation for its alleged involvement in the Israeli raid on Uganda's Entebbe airport last weekend.

Amin has often engaged in provocative posturing and saber rattling in past crises with his neighbors without taking any armed action against them. However, this is by far the worst crisis in Uganda-Kenyan relations, and Amin is visibly still smarting from the humiliation dealt to his army by the Israelis.

The heightened tension between the neighboring countries comes on the eve of a special United Nations Security Council debate on the alleged Israeli aggression against Uganda.

Meanwhile, Kenya Thursday vilified Amin, calling him a "dictatorial fascist ruler"

and describing him as "erratic, unpredictable, and without any sense of direction."

The front page of the Nairobi Daily Nation Thursday was devoted to the government statement under a banner headline that said: "Savagery, Torture, Mass Murder, Amin . . . Now Kenya Has Had Enough."

The statement included a five-column list of Kenyans missing inside Uganda, most of them presumed to have been murdered by the Ugandan police or military. Denouncing his "barbarous reign" and terming him the "world's greatest dictator," it said Amin has Kenyan blood on his hands and that Kenyans have lost all patience with him.

Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi said such an official frontal attack on Amin is unprecedented and expressed apprehension that the normal "war of words" between the neighbors might be on the verge of becoming a "war of arms" despite the serious consequences it could have for Kenya, Uganda, and possibly all of East Africa.

The Kenyan government was responding in its statement to Ugandan accusations that it had collaborated with Israel in its daring raid last weekend on Entebbe airport to rescue 102 hostages, most of them Israelis or Jews, being held captive by pro-Palestinian hijackers.

The Israeli planes involved in the rescue operation stopped in Kenya on their return flight to drop off a wounded passenger and apparently also to refuel.

A Ugandan radio broadcast said Amin had sent a message to Kenyan leader Jomo Kenyatta saying: "From all information available to me, the operation was carried out with your excellency's full knowledge and the knowledge of your government."

The Kenyan statement was also in reaction to another Ugandan radio broadcast Wednesday that said 30 "enemy aircraft, believed to be Israeli or American, were approaching Uganda from Kenya."

It said the Ugandan allegations were "totally false," adding "their radar is as faulty as (Amin's) dreams." Amin is well known for forecasting events and his own fate based on his dreams.

The Ugandan broadcast about approaching enemy planes at first mystified everyone in Nairobi. But it now appears it was an attempt to cover up the arrival of the Mirages, presumed to be piloted by either Libyans or Palestinians, as are many of Uganda's MIGs.

Why the Mirages are arriving in Uganda is not clear. Israeli commandos destroyed or damaged 11 Ugandan MIG21s or MIG17s, but it is only about one-fourth of

Uganda's total combat aircraft.

Also, Kenya has only about 14 fighters compared to about 30 MIGs remaining to the Ugandan air force. Together with the 40 Mirage jets Libya is reportedly sending, Uganda would have overwhelming air power.

The implication of the Mirages' arrival seems to be that Libya is ready to assist Uganda in the advent of a war with Kenya.

INTERNATIONAL

hand, holding a grenade with the other and ordering everybody to keep quiet."

At a refueling stop in Libya, the hijackers allowed one passenger to debark: Patricia Heyman, 30, a British woman six months pregnant, who had begun hemorrhaging. Then the plane took off again, and just before dawn on Monday the hijacked jet, its fuel tanks almost dry, skimmed in over Lake Victoria and touched down at Uganda's Entebbe Airport.

Demands: The plane's 258 passengers and crew members were herded into an abandoned passenger lounge while sticks of dynamite were put "all over the plane," said a Ugandan official. The hijackers declared themselves to be members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, an extremist splinter group run by George Habash, but a spokesman for the PFLP denied that his organization had played any role in the hijacking. The hijackers finally made known their demands: the release within two days of 53 "freedom fighters" imprisoned in Israel, West Germany, France, Switzerland and Kenya, in exchange for the hostages. Otherwise, the hostages would suffer "severe and heavy penalties." The hijackers did not specify what the "penalties" might be, but the threat was clear enough: already, they had warned they would blow up the plane—and the hostages with it—if Ugandan police tried to intercede.

Government officials in Jerusalem, Paris and Bonn immediately began to plot their course of action. The only link with the hijackers was French Ambassador to Uganda Pierre Renard. But not

even Renard could talk directly to the hijackers. They would speak with only two men: Somali Ambassador Hashi Abdullah Farah, whom they had designated as their intermediary, and Uganda's mercurial President Amin—who had rushed to the airport in full uniform and a cowboy hat to personally "welcome" the hostages to his country.

Amin assumed a key role in the crisis.

ATHENS

He kept in close personal touch with the hijackers and there were reports that he even assisted them in drafting their demands. At the same time, he was a jovial presence among the hostages. At one point, he entered the lounge in full regalia, trailed by his young son in an identical uniform, complete with miniature copies of his father's medals. Amin beamed at the women, patted children on the head and told the captives he would do what he could to make their stay "as nice as possible."

Explosives: Two days after the hijacked plane arrived at Entebbe—in an atmosphere "as quiet as death," according to one witness—47 hostages were unexpectedly released and flown to Paris. But that development, welcome though it was, heightened fears in Israel for the lives of the Israelis and Jews of other nationalities who were still being held—and even kept apart from the other hostages. An Israeli who once knew Amin put through a call to him. The conversation was chilling: Amin said the hijackers had "TNT and other explosives" and advised Israel to "release the freedom fighters as demanded."

With less than two hours left before the expiration of the hijackers' deadline—and with the increasingly nervous terrorists urging Ugandan troops posted at the airport to dig protective trenches in case of a big explosion—an urgent message was relayed to Entebbe from Jerusalem. It said that Israel was ready to negotiate for the release of the hostages.

"We had no other option," one Jerusalem official said after the unanimous decision had been made at an emergency Cabinet meeting. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government clearly recognized that it had no strong cards to play and that the large number of hostages involved made the stakes too high. Rabin also had to contend with an angry mob of the hostages' relatives. A group about 100 strong gathered outside the Prime Minister's weekend office in Tel Aviv and one of them shouted angrily: "I have three brothers on that plane. What good is it to hold a bunch of terrorists when my family gets killed?" In their fury, the crowd proceeded to knock an Israeli military policeman to the ground, and only when the Cabinet's decision to negotiate became known did

the crowd finally decide to disperse.

After Jerusalem agreed to negotiate, 100 additional hostages were freed and the deadline was extended to July 4. Those in the second group of liberated passengers had apparently been chosen arbitrarily. One of the hostages who arrived in Paris said that only 30 minutes before being released, 50 of the people on the list to go home had suddenly and inexplicably been crossed off and 50 others substituted.

Fear: That again introduced an element of almost unbearable tension in Israel and at Entebbe, where Jewish passengers (and the plane's crew) remained captive. The hijackers' tactic of releasing hostages until only Jews were still being held especially seemed ominous, given the terrorists' claim of belonging to the extremist PFLP. As time passed without a bargain being struck, the fear grew that the hijackers might get edgy and decide that only a violent act would convince Jerusalem to meet their demands. No one needed to ask what that act would be.

TEL AVIV

—ANGUS DEMING with BARRY CAME in Nairobi, MILAN J. KUBIC in Jerusalem and ELIZABETH PEER in Paris



Amin: 'Welcome' from an anti-Israeli leader



K. Weiss

Capucci: Jailed for gunrunning



Carol Cooter

Kozo Okamoto: Convicted of murder

July 12, 1976

ent. How am I going to explain to them what you're doing to us now?"

In the midst of the chaos, many hostages found it hard to believe the unbelievable—that the Israelis had come to deliver them from their captors. It was only when they heard several commandos shouting, "Israel, Israel!" that they understood. Uzi Davidson, 42, looked up from the floor and saw, as he later said, "the most beautiful young Israeli soldier with a submachine gun and a pack of ammunition. He half-smiled and asked me: 'How are things in your part of the room?'"

A NOISY, FRIGHTENING HELL

The rescue was not letter-perfect. Three hostages made the tragic error of standing up as the Israeli commandos poured into the lounge, and the soldiers—mistaking them for hijackers—gunned them down by accident. One of the dead hostages was a 19-year-old Israeli of Moroccan origin. "I shouted 'Crawl!' but he stood up," Hartuv said. "He looked like an Arab and one of our soldiers shot him." Other hostages feared that the hijackers were coming to kill them. "Some people fled to the toilets, others threw themselves on their mattresses," recounted hostage Sylvie Ayache. The transit lounge had become a noisy and frightening hell. "We heard submachine guns, rockets, detonations—you name it," said Davidson. "The stuff was flying in all directions for something like ten minutes." The initial Israeli barrage killed seven of the hijackers; perhaps three others escaped. Among the dead terrorists were two Palestinians and two West Germans—one identified as Böse, 27, the other possibly 24-year-old Gabriele Kröcher-Tiedemann.

The fire storm ended, and the next thing the hostages heard was an Israeli with a bullhorn who calmly urged them

to put on some clothing, pick up their belongings and go outside the building. "Don't worry about the shooting," he said. "We'll get you out of here." And they did. A bulky Hercules was on the runway about 300 yards away, the engines running. Some hostages crowded twenty-strong into jeeps. Others—including a handful in underwear and bare feet—ran the distance to the planes. The soldiers guarded their exodus; one commando even did double duty—holding a submachine gun in one arm and cradling a 4-year-old boy in the other.

But the rescue mission was still not over, and the Israelis were not yet safe. One team of commandos took off for a corner of the airfield, and with satchel charges blew up more than ten of Uganda's Soviet-supplied MiG fighter jets. (The Israelis clearly wanted to forestall pursuit, but their destruction of the planes may not have been necessary. No Ugandan pilots know how to fly the MiG's and the Palestinians who normally do so were reportedly out of the country.) With the commandos' forces scattered, the Ugandans who had been guarding the airfield rallied. The fire fight was brief—but it took its toll. Twenty Ugandan soldiers were killed, and so was one Israeli commando: mission commander Natanyahu. A sniper in the control tower killed him with a bullet in the back.

SOBS, PRAYERS, SILENCE

Only 50 minutes after the Israelis had landed, the first Hercules was ready to lift off the ground. "The Israeli pilot shook my hand, asked if all my crew was there and in good health," recalled Michel Bacos, the captain of the hijacked Air France jet. "Then they counted the passengers twice and closed the doors." One hostage, Dora Bloch, 73, was inadvertently left behind in a hospital—and is believed to be dead (box). As the

aircraft flew out of Entebbe bound for an initial stop at Nairobi's Embakasi Airport, some of the freed hostages wept. Others prayed. Others sat in stupefied silence. One woman kept crying out: "Ness! Ness!"—"A miracle! A miracle!"

Uganda President Idi Amin's first reaction to the raid was shock. He had returned to Kampala that very day after attending an Organization of African Unity summit in Mauritius. He was celebrating what he felt to be a diplomatic victory, and his aides were too frightened to tell him what had happened. He first heard of the successful assault in a phone call from Israel. Retired Israeli paratrooper Baruch Bar-Lev, once in command of the Israeli military mission in Kampala and the man who taught Amin to parachute, is said to have called Amin after the raid and broken the news. Amin rushed the 23 miles to Entebbe with an armored column. Humiliated, Amin ordered the execution of four airport radar operators, whose bullet-riddled bodies were later found near the airfield.

DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERS

The last of the Israeli planes was in the air and heading home by the time Amin arrived at the shambles of Entebbe Airport. Israel insisted that Kenya had not been informed about the raid or about Israel's intention to land in Nairobi en route home. The commando units "imposed themselves" on the Kenyans, said Gur. Nonetheless, the Israeli hospital plane—with 33 doctors and two field surgical units—had been protected by Kenyan security forces for the duration of the raid. Two wounded hostages were taken to Nairobi Hospital for treatment, and all the aircraft were refueled for the trip back to Israel.

Eight hours later, the hostages were home on Israeli soil. After a brief stopover at the military air base at Sharm el Sheikh, the caravan of planes landed at Tel Aviv's

THE WOMAN THEY LEFT BEHIND

Frail and white-haired at 73, Dora Bloch was setting off on a sentimental journey when she left Tel Aviv. She was headed for Paris to see one brother and visit the grave of another. Then she planned to fly to New York for the wedding of her youngest son, Danny, a prominent Israeli journalist. When she saw two Arabs board the French airbus in Athens, she told another son, Ilan Hartuv: "They're carrying terribly big handbags. I am worried." Once her hijacked plane landed in Entebbe, she became a leader among the hostages. Fluent in five languages, she interpreted for the Arab doctor. When President Idi Amin asked her occupation, she replied "I am just an old mother." Soon after, Mrs. Bloch gagged on a piece of food.

Doctors rushed her to the hospital, and when the Israelis swooped in to rescue the hostages, Dora Bloch was left behind.

There seemed no reason for alarm. A British diplomat saw her that evening. But when he returned an hour later to bring Mrs. Bloch some food, he was barred from her room—and a terrible story emerged. Several men had burst in, dragged her out of bed and pulled her screaming from the hospital.

The British Government and Mrs. Bloch's family immediately began urgent efforts to

find her. The British sent their high commissioner in Uganda, James Hennessy, back from vacation to seek out Amin. In Jerusalem, Mrs. Bloch's sons begged Amin by cable to "Please send Dora Bloch back to us," and in New York Daniel Bloch appealed to Muhammad Ali to help persuade Amin to release her.

Amin insisted that Mrs. Bloch was

discharged from the hospital before the Israeli raid and another Ugandan official fended off inquiries with: "Don't ask us, ask Israel." Privately, British officials held out scant hope for Dora Bloch. As one British diplomat put it: "Uganda today is one of the truly evil places in the world."



Ben-Gurion airport. News of the commando's success had electrified Israel, and ecstatic throngs (and a beaming Prime Minister Rabin) were on hand to greet their returning countrymen. As the hostages clambered out of the pot-bellied transport planes, jubilant Israelis danced and passed around bottles of wine. They waved Israeli flags and a bearded rabbi blew the ram's horn in a scene reminiscent of the euphoric hours after Israel's victory in the 1967 Six Day War.

Like most of the other freed hostages, Uzi Davidson and his wife, Sara, arrived home exhausted. But Israel's national party was not over, and the Davidsons found their Tel Aviv apartment decorated with Israeli flags, piled high with flowers, wine and whisky and crammed with well-wishers. They did not even know many of the guests who were there. "It was an unbelievable experience," said Mrs. Davidson. "We knew our friends would think of us, but when we got back we discovered that the whole of Israel cared."

JOY AND SORROW

The outpouring of national joy was tempered to some degree by the deaths of three hostages and Lieutenant Colonel Netanyahu. During the boisterous reception at Ben-Gurion airport, a momentary pall fell on the assemblage when the father of 19-year-old Jean-Jaques Maimoni climbed on a podium and bitterly demanded silence. And there were the dead to bury. Two days after the triumphant return, at the burial of Netanyahu, Rabin and Defense Minister Shimon Peres looked on somberly as the dead commander's father said the Kaddish—the Hebrew prayer for the dead. A guard of honor fired three salvos. And the slain officer's commando comrades wept openly as his wreath-covered coffin was lowered into its grave.

The dominant mood in Israel was one of pride. Aircraft flew over Jerusalem,

skywriting, "All our respect to Zahal"—the Hebrew acronym for Israeli Defense Forces. Many of the 2,000 Israelis and American Jews who gathered in Jerusalem to celebrate the U.S. Bicentennial embraced each other and wept with joy. David Bromberg, president of B'nai Brith, declared that the Israelis had given a birthday gift to the world on the occasion of America's 200th birthday. That gift, he said, was "the Eleventh Commandment: thou shalt not bow down to terrorism."

Israeli officials did not hide their satisfaction over the success of the raid. Rabin and his ministers had stayed up all night in his small office in the unprepossessing government building to receive reports on the progress of the strike. When its success seemed assured, Rabin sat down with a list of names and began to dial the telephone. The first person he called was Israeli President Ephraim Katzir. The second was former Prime Minister Golda Meir. "Congratulations," enthused the doughty 78-year-old Mrs. Meir. "Nothing succeeds like success. That's the name of the game."

Rabin and his ministers then drank a toast "to life"—"l'chaim." The next day in the Knesset, the Israeli Parliament, the buoyant Prime Minister warned Israel's Palestinian terrorist foes that it would not be complacent despite its stunning strike deep into Africa. "We will never use the same methods twice and we will be constantly ready for action," said Rabin.

"The basic principle is to fight the terrorists whenever you have a reasonable chance," Rabin remarked to an aide. "You fight them in Zion Square in Jerusalem or you fight them in Entebbe, but you fight. You don't give in." The Israelis had been given a reasonable chance to succeed in a daring military gamble—and they did. All told, it was a brilliant "mission accomplished."

—RAYMOND CARROLL

In good hands: Amidst jubilation, Israel was filled with restored pride and power

Micha Bar-Am—Magnum



Hussein's Soviet Offer

For two years, Jordan's King Hussein has been trying to buy a Hawk air-defense system from the United States. But he first ran afoul of Congress and then, when the legislators finally approved the sale, Hussein found that the price had doubled. The U.S. is still willing to sell the anti-aircraft missiles to Hussein, but the Jordanian monarch recently began bargaining with the Soviet Union for a SAM air-defense network. Last week, after he returned from a twelve-day visit to Moscow, Hussein gave NEWSWEEK's Arnaud de Borchgrave an exclusive inside account of his talks with the Soviets. Highlights:

DE BORCHGRAVE: Did your negotiations with the Russians for a SAM system fail?

HUSSEIN: Quite the contrary. We came back with a very attractive offer which would give us a compatible yet more flexible air-defense system than the Hawk. Even though the financial terms are generous—it would cost less than the American system—the Soviet deal is offered only on a cash-on-delivery basis. Our problem is still the financial one which we are attempting to resolve.

Q. Who will pay for the system?

A. That's precisely our problem, and what we're looking at now.

Q. You recently asked Libya to retroactively resume payment of the \$30 million annual subsidy that it had agreed to give Jordan after the 1967 Middle East war—but cut off in 1970. The back payments would amount to about \$180 million. Might this be used to buy SAM's?

A. We've had contacts with the Libyan Government. If Libya is willing to meet its commitments and help us buy what we seriously need to remain a confrontation state, we will be more than grateful.

Q. How do you explain pro-Western Jordan turning to the Kremlin for military hardware?

A. Our inability to secure our needs in an adequate fashion from our traditional sources forced us to look elsewhere.

Q. When did your perceptions of the U.S. begin to change?

A. We began to feel let down by the U.S. in the summer of 1974 when your Administration decided, after the Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement, to follow Israeli advice to ignore the West Bank and shift the U.S. diplomatic effort back to Sinai and a second disengagement agreement with Egypt. The U.S. has also helped to create a tremendous imbalance between Israel and the Arab confrontation states, particularly Syria and Jordan. It is obvious to us that when it comes to a balance between Israel and Jordan, we don't seem to count for much in Washington's eyes. Our disappointment grew with our unfortunate experience over the Hawks.

April 21, 1976...Dr. Max Fögel; Drs. Targ and Putoff; Dr. Sprinkle;
Dr. Hynek.

Am now on the tail-end of my "California Miracle"...and will have the third and last part of the Report to xerox and get out to you in the coming weeks. However...I have no funds to do so...so would like some financial help, if you have any connections with those that could aid me. I trust that you are aware that UFO's and accompanying phenomenon appeared last week over Northern California. This will be discussed at length, and explained, in the Report to you.

Now, as of today, am beginning a new miracle project. Let's dub it "Project Amin." Briefly, I am going to aim my formidable and awesome powers (have the okay from my UFO Connection) at Idi Amin and his evil killer group in Uganda...to eliminate Amin and the group, and bring peace to Uganda. Or at least, peaceful people...non-killers. Also involved in this program which am setting up today...will be my Pyramid Power. As yet...have not approached it...but will within the next hour, to get permission, to explain the situation, and to enlist its powers to help. The Pyramid Power (haven't had the money to type out, xerox, and mail to you the voluminous Report on my trip to Egypt and the pyramids and what I discovered there) is a Living Entity...alive and well, from the ages past, among the pyramids in Egypt. I am now linked up to it mentally, just as I am linked up to the UFO's...and am able to bring its powers to bear...just as I am able to bring the UFO Connection's powers to bear. While in Cairo, Egypt, not long ago...Amin captured two British men and readied them for the firing squad (that is, I was in Cairo, not Amin.) Well, I contacted the British Embassy in Cairo...had a meeting with a British official...and gave him my plan to save the two British men. I will go into the details of the plan when, if ever, I get the Egyptian Report done and xeroxed and out to you. But at any rate...the plan was ultra-ingenious. I know that British officials flew to Uganda from England...but I think that my plan might have been activated ~~XXXX~~ re Amin. At any rate...Amin released the two doomed Britishers. Yesterday in the paper...Amin and his evil group had allegedly tortured and killed a young female student of 22 years...just as Amin has killed TENS OF THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE "who were distrusted or disliked by Amin and his underlings." (Am quoting the San Francisco Chronicle...the documentation will be in the file that I send to you as soon as my Project Amin has been completed...and that will be, before Fall of this year, or sooner.)

In the past years I have demonstrated many miraculous phenomena for you...but none pinpointing the elimination of one specific individual, and that individual's group. (I have DONE it, but have not documented it for you.)

For heaven's sake...get in touch with some govt. agency and get me some funds with which to proceed. Haven't my miracles been worth that much?

Ted Owens (PK Man)
Box 32, Cape Charles, Va. 23310

The Si's & I will now remove Amin et al.

Wed., April 14, 1976 ★ San Francisco Chronicle 7

Suspicious Disappearance in Uganda

Kampala, Uganda

Behind the unmarked door of the security headquarters at Kampala's Entebbe Airport, a Ugandan government security man interrogated Esther Chesire on the afternoon of February 13.

"Are you sure you were a student at Makerere?" the officer asked her.

She insisted she was. Miss Chesire was 22, a member of a wealthy Kenya family and had ample proof she was a junior in the arts and sciences at Kampala's Makerere University.

"We are going to find out," the officer said.

Miss Chesire's roommate, Sally Githere, 22, also a Kenyan, was present during the questioning. They had been stopped as they were going through departure formalities for a flight to Nairobi, Kenya.

The security men put Miss

Githere on a Nairobi-bound plane. But Miss Chesire had, as they say in strong man Idi Amin's police state, "disappeared" — like many others interrogated behind the airport's unmarked door.

Knowledgeable Ugandans think she was killed by President Amin's men, as were tens of thousands of others who were distrusted or disliked by Amin and his underlings.

But Miss Chesire was a citizen of Kenya, a bright young woman of the same Kalenjin tribe as Kenya's vice president and the brother of the chairman of the powerful Kenya Farmers Association. Her disappearance has become a key issue in steadily worsening relations between Kenya and Uganda.

Uganda at first admitted she had been taken "into legal custody." Then, when Kenya pressed for details, Uganda Radio, quoting a "military spokesman" who is assumed to be Field Marshall Amin, said:

"The Uganda government is not interested in replying to malicious and unfounded charges ... the Uganda government has no knowledge of any girl who is alleged to have disappeared from the university."

A Kampala businessman, who escaped death himself when he convinced the airport security men who arrested him it was a mistake, said of the girl:

"She's dead. I'm afraid it can't be any other way. When they say they've got her, and then say they never heard of her, it means there's a good reason why they can never produce her."

Kenya has exhausted queries through diplomatic channels without learning more about the fate of Miss Chesire.

President Amin appointed a "Commission into Affairs at Makerere University," which held its first meeting in the "missing student affair" yesterday and then adjourned until April 21 for what was

promised as an "eyewitness" report on the Chesire case.

It was rumored that she had been seen at Naguru Prison in Kampala prior to the March 28 statement of the "military spokesman" — and that she was then taken to one of Amin's command posts.

There were other rumors that her brother, Ruben Chesire, chairman of the Kenya farm group and the Kenya Tourist Development Corp. had had business with Amin, and that the girl herself may have known the president.

In Nairobi, Chesire said, "we have absolutely no business contact with Uganda," and said there was no truth to stories his sister knew Amin or was friendly with Uganda officials.

But the Uganda security men who arrested Miss Chesire were apparently looking specifically for her. Her friend, Miss Githere, was brought to the security office as an afterthought and soon released.

Miss Chesire was picked up two days before Amin made a speech in which he claimed that more than a third of Kenya's territory actually belonged to Uganda — according to maps of a certain colonial period. Part of Kenya's angry response was to force Uganda to pay in foreign currency, not the weak Ugandan shilling, for fuel supplies from Kenya refineries.

It was this demand which subsequently put Uganda in such a foreign exchange crisis that Amin had to admit publicly his country was broke. Some people believe the girl may have been picked up — because of her prominent connections — as some kind of a hostage in Amin's weird diplomacy of arrest, bluff and bluster.

If so, there was some reason why she was not proclaimed a spy and paraded as a public hostage as was British lecturer Denis Hills, who was ultimately freed last summer after a visit to Uganda by then British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

The Weekly Review, a Kenyan publication, expressed a view widely held on both sides of the border by those familiar with what passes in Uganda for a legal system:

"Miss Chesire was thought to have been defiled before being hurled into the dungeons, and has been heard of no more."

Ugandans tell stories of friends and relatives who were "disappeared" by Amin's men and then killed simply because it was easier to get rid of them than explain an erroneous arrest or an embarrassing incident during an interrogation.

"Why all this fuss over just a college girl?" asked a Ugandan who has lived under more than five years of Amin's rule. "Do you realize how many thousands of people have been killed? I lost a cousin of mine who was a full professor."

"What does the life of one girl matter?"

Los Angeles Times

The Boldness of Israel, The Bullying of Canada

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.

Israel has given the Western world remedial instruction in how to deal with bullies. The Canadian government, as though to the manner born, has been acting the bully.

Israel responded with lethal boldness to the kidnaping of Jews by Palestinian terrorists. By killing the terrorists in the sanctuary provided by Uganda's President Idi Amin, Israel demonstrated that there are no safe havens for terrorists.

Communist China, a good customer for Canadian wheat, did not want Canada even to admit athletes from Taiwan. The government of Prime Minister Trudeau has met Peking halfway. Canada, which is the "host country" for the Olympics, has suddenly decided that Taiwan's athletes will not be allowed to compete under the name "Republic of China," and will not be allowed to fly their national flag or play their national anthem. When Canada was vying with Los Angeles for possession of the 1976 Olympics, Canada promised that it would obey Olympic rules, which forbid such political discrimination. Canada was asked, and gave specific assurances about, accepting the Republic of China, the name recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

Uganda's Amin having taken no trouble

to conceal the fact (indeed, having been clever to the point of precocity at advertising the fact), it is no secret that he is not a statesman of advanced design. And it is unlikely that he has a capacity for mordant satire. So although he is a large man with a large sense of mirth, it is unlikely that he was joshing when he said, plaintively, of the Israeli rescue attack on his airport: "I did all I could to help Israel, and Israel replied by doing me harm."

Actually Amin may have pioneered a new dimension in lawlessness by casting Uganda, a sovereign state, in the role of collaborator in, and perhaps instigator of, an act of international terrorism. According to the freed hostages, Amin embraced the leader of the hijacking gang; some terrorists were waiting to join the hijackers in Uganda; Amin's soldiers helped the terrorists guard the hostages, and even gave the terrorists weapons.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has weighed in with one of his predictably "evenhanded" homilies deploring terrorism and those who resist it. He criticizes Israel for violating Uganda's sovereignty. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that Amin will take the matter to the U.N. But anything that hastens the decomposition of the U.N. is welcome, and the same is true of the Olympics. The Olympics are to sport what the U.N. is to government: a parody and, increasingly, a plaything of the world's lopsided majority of dictatorships.

The Canadian government, having shown

its mettle by dealing sternly with Taiwan's 51 athletes, offered as an "explanation" the fact that Canada recognizes Communist China. Such comportment is becoming Trudeau's trademark. He chose to visit Cuba during Cuba's expedition to Angola, and missed no chance to abase himself before Castro, praising the dictator for his "intense rapport with the Cuban people."

The International Olympic Committee has protested Canada's decision. But it hastened to add that, although it deplors the injection of politics into the Olympics, it will not contemplate withdrawing its sanction of the Montreal games. That would be a jerk on the leash that Canada would understand.

In response to Canada's decision, the U.S. Olympic Committee made simpering sounds, threatening to withdraw from the games if the IOC withdrew its sanction of the games. But the IOC said that it has never "even suggested privately it would take such action."

In 1980 the "host country" will be the Soviet Union, which undoubtedly will edit the list of competitors. Will it ban Israel? Will it invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to send a team? Will this draw more than unhappy words from the U.S.? Such words were the only U.S. response when the IOC, at Moscow's behest, banned Radio Free Europe from covering the winter Olympics in February.

Speaking to his nation about the Nazis, Churchill growled: "What kind of people do they think we are?" It is easy to imagine what kind of people the Peking government thinks the Ottawa politicians are.

Israelis may be the only people in the West who still understand that it is dangerous to be hated but doubly dangerous to be despised. If Israel's policy of prickly self-respect is contagious, people who say that the West will preserve Israel may have things backwards.

ure for Queen's Subjects

around. First, and the "social con- the trade unions the exche- Minister

the debts, the British were recurrently forced to cut down on domestic consumption in a way that curtailed economic expansion.

But now there is the prospect of North Sea oil. Healey and Callaghan told American officials at the Puerto Rican economic summit that the British alone

No doubt the country is still a long way from being out of the economic rough. Cuts have to be made in public spending so that huge deficits and heavy foreign debt can be reduced. Without such internal discipline, the birthplace of modern industrialism could still become another Belgium or—given the British propensity to talk about themselves so much—another Greece.

track to economic health is credi-



The Virginian-Pilot

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 21, 1865

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Wednesday, July 7, 1976

Israel's Brilliant Rescue

Sorting out the before-and-after events of Israel's rescue of 100-plus Israeli hostages at Entebbe Airport in Uganda is continuing these three days later. The complexity of the operation and preparations for it emphasize the brilliance of the success. Admiration for the airborne commandos is all but universal, for it extends even to Arab states that side with the Palestinian and pro-Palestinian terrorists who seized the hostages upon hijacking a French airliner at Athens last week. Gratitude for the smashing blow to pirates who use innocent lives for currency in an international blackmail trade extends throughout the civilized world.

Among the lesser satisfactions of Israel's 2,500-mile sortie into Uganda is the humiliation dealt to President-Field Marshal Idi Amin, the tyrant who runs that African state like an Evelyn Waugh character. Yet President Amin may have been victimized in some degree by the hijackers as well as the rescuers. He claims that he became involved with the Palestinians and their West German leader only when they sought permission to land at Entebbe; that he arranged for the release of the 101 non-Israelis among the captured passengers; and that he befriended the Israelis to their gratification. The French commander of the hijacked plane has verified President Amin's contention that while he posted Uganda soldiers about the plane, they were lightly armed and did not join the hijackers in guarding the hostages.

Yet it remains possible that Uganda, which is no friend of Israel's, collaborated with the terrorists. There can be no doubt, meanwhile, that Uganda's prickly neighbor, Kenya, assisted the rescue. Israel's cultivation over the years of African states facilitated the commando triumph.

The cultivation has taken the form of assistance, agricultural for the most part but including military. It never was extensive but has been efficient and constructive. Before Emperor Selassie's overthrow, the program centered in Ethiopia, handy to the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea. Among Israel's

objectives was to gather intelligence bearing upon the nearby Arab world. The 100 or so Israeli commandos who descended on Uganda in three air transports, bringing two gun-mounted jeeps as well as machine guns and bazookas, not only knew the landing procedures at Entebbe Airport but also the characteristics of the field, headquarters, and auxiliary buildings. They shot their way through the Ugandan outer guard and quickly wiped out the terrorists and freed the captives, including the French air crew. Then rescuers and rescued were off to Kenya for emergency medical aid, refueling, and the long flight back to Israel.

To bring off the operation, it was necessary for Israel to mislead the whole world. It created the impression

that it would, in contradiction of its well-established policy, hand over to the hijackers the convicted Arab prisoners they demanded in exchange for the hostages. Ugandan officials evidently believed the planes that brought the commandos were delivering the ransom.

The commando triumph was unprecedented only in the distance flown the intricacies of mission, and worthiness of cause. Similar Israeli bands destroyed grounded aircraft in Lebanon in 1968 and assassinated Palestinian propagandists, including the notorious Kamal Nasser, in 1973. Those strikes, while retaliatory, left Israel's friends with mixed feelings. The July the Fourth accomplishment merits unrestrained celebration.

Hooligans' Night

For a national birthday party with 213 million guests the Bicentennial celebration was remarkable for good manners and order. Trouble failed to break out where it was expected. No zany touched off bombs around Boston, as had been feared. The division of troops that Mayor Frank Rizzo failed to get to maintain order in Philadelphia would have proved superfluous.

However, in Woodbridge police were called in to quell a noisy private party of 200 celebrants. The festivities ended with two dozen party-goers in jail and four injured policemen in a hospital. Three hundred rowdies took to the streets in Cocoa Beach, Florida. They threw bricks, bottles, and insults at police, who arrested and jailed 30.

Those were preliminaries to the main event in Virginia Beach.

Around midnight some young bloods, perhaps overstimulated by holiday toasts, reportedly began cutting up in the 2100 block of Atlantic Avenue on the resort strip. The ugliness turned into a riot that spilled over into adjoining blocks and involved perhaps a thousand people. Store windows were smashed, cars were damaged, street lights were broken, trash cans

were overturned and their contents set on fire.

Forty Virginia Beach policemen backed up by 20 State Police, an armored car, and a helicopter required four hours to break up the riot with tear gas, dogs, and night sticks. Eleven policemen were injured. Eighty-four people were arrested, a few on felony riot charges.

Meaningless as the disturbance was, Police Captain Warren L. Grant analyzed it well: "It was hot, people had been drinking, it was July 4, and it was the Bicentennial. People got caught up in the emotions of the moment." Mindless violence is as hard to explain in concrete, rational terms as it is to anticipate and prevent.

The national attention turned on the riot was not the sort a publicity agent would relish for a resort dependent on the good opinion of vacationers. Image can be shattered as readily as a store window. It is no small irony that Virginia, where the seed of independence was planted, should be the place where the celebration of that event ended in anarchy. Thanks to street brawlers, Virginia Beach bears the distinction of hosting the most memorable fracas of the Bicentennial day. Some distinction.

Mr. Carter, Mr. Muskie, and Others

Back in 1968 cartoonist Bill Mauldin pictured the candidates for President and Vice President in track uniforms. He drew Richard Nixon running with

Hampshire primary.

But despite the funny things that happened to him on the way to the

picked. (The guess here is that he won't.)

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter is choosing success highly visible. It serves to and his celebrity front pages. It flattens Vice Presi-

Let

Editor,

In list it has been not known centuries prove the but in all behind an object selves of

There involved in pendence accurately ideas of g seau, Bur ophers. To Constituti sentative erties, etc it is facil ideas an of genuin volved. M cannot de reciting fend it is other na

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Heat Quickens Birkdale, Improves Nicklaus' Odds

SOUTHPORT, England (UPI) — Jack Nicklaus firmed as favorite Tuesday to win the 105th British Open on the heat-seared Royal Birkdale course—a gentle giant this year compared to the fearsome test it has proved for golfers in the past.

Nicklaus, shooting for the \$13,500 first prize and his third Open title, shortened to 9-2 in the betting in the field of 155 golfers who tee off today for the first round.

Officials and players predicted the Birkdale Open record of 278, set by Lee Trevino in 1971, would be broken and probably the lowest total for the \$135,000 tournament, 276 first set in 1962 by Arnold Palmer and equaled 11 years later by Tom Weiskopf (both at Troon), would also be bettered.

The hottest June and July on record

dried the fairways and the rough to tinder and thousands of gallons of water were needed to save the greens.

Nicklaus wasn't complaining about the heat as he finished his final practice round.

"I'm getting plenty of bounce out there, and a fast course suits me much better than a slow one," he said.

Nicklaus cheered his supporters with a final practice round of 67—five under par and bettered only by Weiskopf, who returned a 65.

Weiskopf, of Columbus, Ohio, won the British Open in 1973 and was one of the few players who insisted there would be no record scores this year despite the weather.

"There's still an awful lot of rough out there," Weiskopf said. "There are unplayable lies six feet from the green at some holes—this isn't the easy course everyone is saying it is."

Weiskopf, listed at 11-1 in the odds, said he thought the winning score would be around 284 "if there was no wind" and, encouraged by his showing Tuesday, conceded he was "hitting the ball as well as I ever have."

Behind Nicklaus in the betting was fellow-American Johnny Miller, 8-1, who "feels good" and reckons it is time for him to earn his first British Open as he had "paid my dues"—tying for second last year and for third in 1973.

Hale Irwin, the third favorite at 10-1, thought it would be "very nice" to win this year to add to his only other major tournament success—the U.S. Open in 1974.

Irwin and the other players finished their practice round covered with dozens of insects that infested some parts of the course.

"There are the black beggars that bite, and green ones that sit around on you for a free ride," Irwin grumbled.

Irwin said he could see brown patches getting bigger around Royal Birkdale even in the three days he has been here and, with the course getting ever drier, "it's going to be more difficult and the bounces more incredible."

South African Gary Player, three-time winner of this tournament, holed a bunker shot for an eagle three on the 18th but wasn't happy with his round.

"I wouldn't have even broken 80—nothing went right."

He thought the first hole, now reduced

by 43 yards (to 450) from a par five to a par four, made it a difficult start.

"If you begin with a four in this tournament, you can be very happy," he said.

Player could not believe the "untypical" weather would last and if a wind came up, which is usual at the British Open sea-side course, then the par-72, 7,001-yard course would be "very different indeed."

The heat buckled yet another hallowed British tradition. Pipe-smoking Scotsman Brian Barnes became the first player in any British Open to turn out in short pants.

Hubie Green, who put together three consecutive tour victories earlier this year, was the fifth choice in the betting at 16-1, followed by Player at 20-1. Jerry Pate, surprise recent winner of the U.S. Open who left Britain last year a loser in all four of his Walker Cup matches, was in a group at 25-1 along with compatriots Tom Watson and Ray Floyd, Australian Graham Marsh and Briton Neil Coles.

Palmer was at 40-1.

Summer League Stars Square Off Tonight at 7:30

NORFOLK—The Tidewater Summer League's all-stars of the National and American divisions meet tonight at 7:30 in a nine-inning game at Lakewood.

Burton's, the league's only unbeaten member at this halfway mark in the season, and Chesapeake Athletic Club each have placed eight players on the American team, to be managed by Hank Foiles of Burton's. Manager Dee Kline of Fett will handle the National team, where eight of his own players are represented along with five from the Merchants, three from the Royals, and two each from Ft. Monroe and the Orioles. Also on the National team will be two players from Pittman and one each from the Blue Jackets and Southern Amusement.

Although the starting pitchers have not been announced, it is likely that lefthander John Dannemann (2-0) of Burton's will go for the American squad, and righthander Marty Moore (3-1) of Fett for the National. The combined American pitching staff of Dannemann and Jack Baker of Burton's and George Weeks and Gene Hassell of CAC has an overall 12-1 record.

Ed Duffy of CAC leads the league with a .607 batting average, and he will be joined on the American squad by CAC teammate Rick Ezell (.563) and Burton's regulars Dannemann (.450), Baker (.367), Nate Blake (.385) and Jeff Steckroth (.400). Kline, who also plays first base for Fett, has a .519 average, but the American's No. 1 hitter is shortstop Towny Townsend (.555) of Fett. Eddie Tyndall of the Royals is at .438.

Fett also can look to the league's leading home run hitter, Dennis Tucker of the Merchants. Tucker has five homers this season.

Monzon Plans 2 Films

ROME (UPI)—World middleweight champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina arrived in Rome Tuesday with actress Gilda Jimezez. He said he planned to play roles in two films in Rome.

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FITNESS CENTERS

Israel Cheers Return of Raiders, Hostages

By FRANK CREPEAU

TEL AVIV (AP)—Israeli commandos aboard three jets made a 4,800-mile round-trip stab into the heart of Africa early Sunday and rescued more than 100 hostages held in Uganda by pro-Palestinian air hijackers.

Israeli officials said that 102 hostages, most of whom were Israelis, came back to a joyous and triumphant welcome here. They said that three hostages, one Israeli commando, seven terrorists, and some Ugandan soldiers were killed in an hour-long battle at Entebbe Airport, outside the Ugandan capital of Kampala.

Ugandan President Idi Amin said in a broadcast statement that 20 Ugandan troops were killed and 32 injured.

Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the Israeli chief of staff, said that the Israelis had to fight both hijackers and Ugandan troops to get the hostages out. Defense Minister Shimon Peres accused Amin of cooperating with the hijackers.

At least 11 hostages were hospitalized in Tel Aviv, and two injured hostages were left behind, one in Nairobi and one in Uganda.

"When I heard the shots, I knew God had come to take us out," said a weeping Israeli hostage, her eyes ringed with fatigue. "It was a miracle. We were so far from Israel and they came for us."

In Madison, Wis., Sunday, the mother of one freed hostage said that her daughter had been confident throughout the ordeal that she would escape. Mrs. Harvey Robey said she spoke by telephone with her



Hundreds of relatives and well-wishers crowd Tel Aviv's airport to welcome the freed hostages of the hijacked plane. (AP)

daughter Janet Almog after Mrs. Almog and her Israeli husband Ezra arrived safely in Tel Aviv.

Mrs. Almog "sounded strong and good," Mrs. Robey said. "She said it never occurred to them that they would not get out. But they never dreamed they would get out the way they did."

The predawn airborne raid on Entebbe, more than five hours' flying time from Tel Aviv, came a week after the hi-

jackers seized an Air France jet over Athens and only 10 hours before the deadline set by the terrorists to kill their hostages.

They had threatened to blow up the captives at 7 a.m. EDT if 53 Jews and other prisoners held in Israel and Europe were not freed.

The Israeli commander of the mission, paratroop Brig. Dan Shomron, said that his men killed seven terrorists and that is al-

most all the terrorists we think there were." Peres said the terrorists included Palestinians and a German man and woman.

Shomron said that six to 10 Soviet-supplied Ugandan MIG jet fighters were destroyed on the ground.

Earlier in Mauritius, Ugandan Foreign Minister Juma Oris had claimed that 100 Ugandan troops were killed in the raid. He termed the action an example of "Israeli

(See Commando, Page A4)



A rescued youngster is comforted by an Israeli soldier after the hostages' return. (AP)

Guerrilla Links Cut, Says Amin

Ve. Pilot 7/12/76

TEL AVIV (AP)—President Idi Amin of Uganda says that he has severed relations with Arab guerrilla organizations because they have caused him "nothing but trouble," an Israeli colonel said Sunday.

Amin also said in a telephone call Friday that the Israeli commandos who raided Entebbe Airport in Uganda to free more than 100 hijack hostages were "very good," Col. Baruch Bar-lev said.

Bar-lev was the Israeli military attache to Uganda before Amin threw out his Israeli advisers. Bar-lev, now a Tel Aviv businessman, remains on good terms with the Ugandan leader and says Amin has called him several times since the hijacking by pro-Palestinians two weeks ago.

The Ugandan president called him and announced, "I don't want to have anything to do with them (the terrorists). You can tell Rabin and the Israeli government that I have severed all contact with them—and I will announce this to the press."

Speaking over Israel Radio, Bar-lev warned, "That man has a split personality. Tomorrow he will tell the Palestinians the exact opposite thing."

"Not as a politician but as a professional soldier, I must tell you the operation was very good," Bar-lev quoted Amin as saying in a half-hour conversation Friday. "Your commandos are very good."

Amin claimed that he helped the commando raid by persuading the hijackers to dismantle explosives ringing the old terminal building where the captives were held, Bar-lev said. The Israelis have accused Amin of collaborating in the hijacking.

Bar-lev said that Amin also asked if he could request spare parts from the Israeli government for mortars, armored personnel carriers, and tanks apparently supplied by Israel before diplomatic relations were cut.

Amin ended all links with the Israelis in 1972 after Israel refused to supply him with Phantom warplanes and other military supplies for an invasion of neighboring Tanzania.

Bar-lev talked about the Amin phone call in an interview with the Israeli newspaper Maariv and confirmed it to The Associated Press.

In a related development, government

officials here said that at least two of the hijackers who forced an Air France flight to land at Entebbe were known accomplices of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez—better known as Carlos—the shadowy South American leftist believed to be the international coordinator of terrorism with links in Europe, the Middle East, and Japan.

The commander of the hijack team was a German named Wilfred Boese, described as "an anarchist known to have been involved in the Carlos affair"—meaning events leading up to the June 27, 1975 Paris shootout in which Carlos was nearly arrested by French security men. Carlos, however, killed two French counterintelligence officers and a Lebanese informant and escaped.

Boese was arrested in Paris at the time but was later released. Boese was killed by the Israelis at Entebbe.

The second reputed Carlos associate was believed to be Antonio Bouvier, an Ecuadorian national, who disappeared after Carlos' brush with capture in Paris. Bouvier escaped the Israeli raiders at Entebbe and is believed to be still at large.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Sunday on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" that the commando raid could open "a new era" in combating world terrorism.

He said that although Israel's earlier decision to exchange convicted terrorists for the hostages was sincere, it "would have encouraged all terrorist organizations in the future."

Rabin repeated the charge that Amin was "a partner to the hijack," and said the Ugandan president bore full responsibility for the fate of 75-year-old Dora Bloch, the hostage left behind in Uganda.

Ugandan officials have denied any knowledge of Mrs. Bloch's fate. She had been admitted to a Uganda hospital two days before the raid.

Israeli newspapers published additional details of the rescue raid, quoting foreign publications not subject to Israeli military censorship. Official sources declined comment on the reports.

One West German report said that the first vehicle off the Hercules C130 rescue plane was a black limousine carrying an Israeli commando dressed in a Ugandan field marshal's uniform and with his face painted black. Amin had appointed himself a field marshal.

Behind the Mercedes were two Land Rovers with more raiders disguised as Palestinian bodyguards, the report said. When Ugandan soldiers raised their arms to salute, they were shot, the report said.

Today's Chuckle

If the Titanic had only been a soap opera — it would still be sinking.

Va. Pilot *July 10, 1976*

Israel, Uganda Poised For Hijacking Debate

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Israel and Uganda squared off Friday for a U.N. Security Council debate, condemning each other over a plane hijacking by pro-Palestinians and an Israeli raid on Uganda's Entebbe Airport that rescued more than 100 of the hijackers' hostages.

"We have no doubt that (Ugandan President) Idi Amin is a full partner to the terrorists in the hijacking," Israeli Maj. Gen. Rehavam Zeevi told the Israeli Radio Friday.

"He knew of the hijacking before the plane arrived in Entebbe and he behaved throughout the negotiations as a full partner to the terrorists," Zeevi said.

Amin sent his foreign minister, Juma Oris, to New York to accuse Israel of "blatant aggression" in the raid. Oris was

expected to argue that Amin treated the hostages well and was acting as a mediator, not a captor.

But Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog promised to give the council such a volume of evidence that "nobody would have any doubt whatsoever" that Amin was involved in the hijacking from the start.

Israeli officials said Herzog would argue that saving the lives of the plane's passengers and crew held priority over respect for Ugandan sovereignty.

The hijackers seized the Air France jet on a flight from Tel Aviv to Paris and forced it down at Entebbe Airport two weeks ago. They demanded the release of terrorists jailed in Israel and other countries in exchange for their hostages.

Ugandans and other Africans claim that Western nations, in jubilation over the Israeli success, persistently overlook the heavy Ugandan casualties. Amin and Oris have said variously that 20 or 100 Ugandan soldiers were killed. Three hostages and one Israeli commando also were reported killed.

Africans have circulated a working draft strongly condemning Israel and demanding that it pay "full compensation" for damage and destruction at Entebbe. The United States has left no doubt that a resolution would be vetoed.

President Ford, asked Friday at a Washington news conference if America was disturbed by Israel's violation of Ugandan sovereignty, said the U.S. position "is a good one on firm legal grounds."

Ford said the U.S. position on such matters was illustrated by his order for the military to retrieve the merchant ship Mayaguez after it was seized by the Cambodian navy in 1975.

Amin Has Damage To Brain: Doctor

TEL AVIV (UPI) — An Israeli psychiatrist who treated Idi Amin for three years said Friday that the erratic Ugandan president suffers from brain damage caused by tertiary syphilis.

"In all respects, Idi Amin is very sick — and not just mentally," said Dr. Marcel Assael, a lecturer at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

"During his visits he would ask stupid, childlike, and confused questions," Assael said. "He would describe his conversations with God, angels, and other voices he heard in the night."

Assael, head of the Department of Psychiatry at Kaplan Hospital in nearby Rehovoth, said the Ugandan president displays "classic symptoms of syphilis."

Woman May Be Dead

LONDON (UPI) — British government officials, stymied in their attempts to solve the mystery of the 75-year-old widow stranded in Uganda when Israeli commandos rescued more than 100 hijack hostages, said Friday that she may have died during her ordeal.

President Idi Amin of Uganda has ignored repeated inquiries about Mrs. Dora Bloch's fate from the British Foreign Office and the United Nations. However, he spoke by telephone to a Tel Aviv newspaper and declared that the commandos took the woman to Israel.

"She is in Israel," he said. "They took her there. She is not in Uganda."

A British diplomat in Kampala said that he saw Mrs. Bloch, a grandmother who

had dual British and Israeli citizenship, in her hospital bed Sunday, the day after the hostages were rescued, but that she disappeared later that day.

Diplomatic sources in Washington reported that patients at the Kampala hospital said that Mrs. Bloch, who had a heart condition, was dragged from her bed Sunday by two Ugandan secret police agents. She was gagged to stifle her screams, the sources said, and she appeared to have stopped breathing when she was carried to a car outside the hospital.

British officials said there was grave concern the elderly woman had died during her ordeal, if she was not slain outright. They were unable to confirm the Washington report, however.

Nairobi
from Uganda as strained relations between
Wednesday as strained relations between
Britain and Uganda appeared to be ap-
proaching a crisis over missing hijack hos-
tage Dora Bloch.

In London the British Foreign Office said Uganda officially demanded that Britain withdraw its acting ambassador in Kampala, James Horrocks.

The Foreign Office said no reason was given, but in a speech Tuesday Ugandan President Idi Amin accused Horrocks of involvement in the Israeli hostage rescue raid at Entebbe airport July 4. Britain has denied Amin's charge.

The strain in British-Ugandan relations arose after Amin's failure to produce Mrs. Bloch, who vanished from a Kampala hospital after the Israeli raid. Mrs. Bloch, 75, who held both Israeli and British nationality, is feared dead.

In Kampala a Ugandan military spokesman said authorities had received reports that Britain was sending Royal Air Force planes to Uganda. He said that such an action, if true, endangered the lives of Britons living in Uganda and that Ugandan security guards have been instructed to shoot down any British air force plane they see. There was no indication elsewhere of any such flights.

In New York the Security Council's emotional debate over Israel's rescue of the hijack hostages from Uganda neared an end in a stalemate. African demands for condemnation of Israel and Western appeals for United Nations action against terrorism and hijacking both headed for defeat.

Rival African-sponsored and U.S.-British resolutions were before the 15-nation council, but neither had the nine votes needed for adoption.

The African draft condemning "flagrant violation of Uganda's sovereignty and territorial integrity" by Israeli airborne commandos during the July 4 raid was one vote short, delegates said. In any case, it faced an American veto.

The U.S.-British resolution urging all countries to condemn and punish hijacking and similar acts of terrorism commanded the support of less than a majority.

In London 10 members of Parliament trying to deliver a protest letter to Ugandan representatives said they were deliberately snubbed by Ugandan diplomats. Outside the Ugandan Embassy demonstrators carried signs reading "Amin butcher of innocent old lady," and "UN kick Uganda butchers out."

At Nairobi's Embakasi International Airport witnesses said that about 10 Britons arrived Wednesday on an East African Airways flight from Uganda. They included several children, and appeared to represent two families.

The British Embassy said it was not making any arrangements for them and officially was not aware of their arrival. A spokesman cautioned: "I would not be inclined to interpret this as the beginning of a vast exodus." He added that it was not known whether the families were leaving Uganda permanently or just temporarily.

An estimated 500 to 550 Britons remain in Uganda, considerably fewer than the number there in the 1960s and early 1970s.

Britain last weekend recalled its ambassador in Kampala, James Hennessy, after his apparent failure to make any headway with Amin in a meeting to discuss the Bloch case.

On Tuesday Uganda expelled Peter Chandley, second secretary in the British Embassy, who reported to the Foreign Office that he saw Mrs. Bloch in a hospital several hours after the Israeli commando strike.

At his meeting with Hennessy, Amin insisted that the widowed grandmother had returned to Israel with the commandos.

Va Pilot 7/15/76

Israel Denounces Amin, Terrorism

Va. Pilot

7/14/76

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon Tuesday denounced the regime of Uganda President Idi Amin as "murderous" and called for international cooperation in ridding the world of terrorism.

Allon denounced Uganda for the disappearance of Dora Bloch, a 74-year-old grandmother who has been missing and feared dead since Israeli commandos freed more than 100 hostages in Entebbe Airport July 3.

Later, Mrs. Bloch's son said there had not been such "crimes" as those in Uganda "since Hitler died."

Allon, speaking before a session of the Israeli parliament to discuss Mrs. Bloch's fate, said:

"The Ugandan government would do well to bear in mind that the Jewish people's memory is long. It neither forgets evil-doers nor does it condone their crimes.

"I shall not enumerate all the crimes of the president of Uganda nor the evils of the murderous regime he has introduced in his country, a blood-encrusted regime.

"But his behavior towards Mrs. Bloch, an elderly woman innocent of any crime, helpless in his hands, constitutes the height of barbarity even by his own barbaric standards."

Britain's ambassador to Israel, Anthony Elliot, and one of Mrs. Bloch's two sons, Ilan Hartuv, along with his wife and children, attended the session.

"To the international community we address a forceful demand to pluck up the necessary courage once and for all to spew out the gangs of international terrorism and to combat this pestilence and all its supporters until its final eradication," Allon said.

Kenya Mission

U.S. PI

Kinney
SHO

Its Losses Are Mourned While Israel Rejoices,

TEL AVIV (AP)—Israel paused Monday in its jubilant celebration of the daring hostage rescue in Uganda to bury two Israeli captives killed in the Entebbe Airport shootout.

The army watched Israel's borders for threatened revenge attacks by Palestinian guerrillas.

Israeli shops and houses flew the blue-and-white national flag, and newspapers filled pages with advertisements congratulating Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the army.

But there was little rejoicing in Batyam and Netanya, where two of three hostages killed in the clash with the hijackers were buried.

"This is a harsh land," wept the husband of 56-year-old Ida Borochoovich, a Russian immigrant who struggled most of his life to come to Israel and finally arrived with his family in 1969.

"It was a magnificent, courageous operation," said the chief military chaplain, Brig. Gen. Mordechai Piron, in eulogizing Mrs. Borochoovich. "But it is the fate of this nation that every joy and delight be mixed with pain and mourning."

Mrs. Borochoovich and another Israeli passenger of the hijacked Air France airliner, Jean-Jacques Maimoni, 19, were buried with military honors and their graves covered in wreaths from the army, government, Air France, and other groups.

They were killed in the battle between the seven hijackers and 80 Ugandan soldiers, and the Israeli raiding party, the military said.

A third hostage died in Nairobi, the stopover

point for the Israeli soldiers on their 2,500-mile return trip.

American-born Lt. Col. Yonatan Netanyahu, the only Israeli soldier killed, was to be buried today.

Israel's traditional foes, the Arabs and the Soviets, denounced Israel and sympathized with Uganda, and the Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon threatened bloody reprisals.

President Idi Amin declared he "reserves the right to retaliate in whatever way possible to redress the aggression," but did not elaborate. He said in a broadcast statement that Uganda would seek compensation for damage at Entebbe Airport in the raid.

In Cairo, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim described Israel's raid as a violation of Uganda's national sovereignty.

During a stopover in Frankfurt, Germany, Waldheim "expressed satisfaction that it had proved possible to save human lives" in the Israeli raid, a U.N. spokesman said in New York.

Waldheim denied that he had described the Israeli reaction as "flagrant aggression." The Middle East News Agency had reported from Cairo that Waldheim called the raid "an outrageous aggression."

In Nairobi, Kenya, where the rescue flights landed en route back to Israel, the head nurse at a hospital said that wounded Israeli hostages had been treated and discharged.

Earlier reports said only one person had been hospitalized in Nairobi

With Uganda

Va. Pilot
7/14/76

Kenyans Want Break

NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI) — The ruling Kenya African National Union Saturday called for the country to sever all links with neighboring Uganda until Ugandans try through peaceful or forceful means to replace President Idi Amin.

"The quarrel between Kenya and Uganda will in the near future result in physical confrontation if prompt action is not taken to cut off links with Uganda," said Sammy Maina, secretary of the Union's Nairobi branch. He said all links should be severed "until the Ugandan people themselves make every effort to replace Amin by force or by peaceful means."

Maina's statement came as the already poor relations between the two countries deteriorated further after the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport to rescue hijack hostages, and reports that Amin's military forces are killing Kenyans in Uganda in revenge.

Maina also said that the "earlier the East African community is wound up the better." The community links Kenya, Uganda, and their southern neighbor, Tanzania, in a number of joint services including harbors, railways, customs and excise, as well as postal services and telecommunications.

Va. Pilot

7/16/76

Uganda Tale Of Torture

NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI)—A Canadian who fled Uganda said Thursday that he saw whites and blacks tortured in Kampala and that some Britons were missing. He said he had been arrested and punched and he heard people "screaming in agony, begging their captors to stop."

Patrick S. Morris, 38, a Canadian who left with the latest group of Britons to flee Uganda after President Idi Amin's warning that "big mouths" who criticized Uganda and praised the Israeli commando raid that freed 101 hijack hostages would "pay heavily."

He said the streets of Kampala "have more armed soldiers than civilians" and that since the Israeli rescue 12 days ago people were "living in panic."

Morris said three policemen stopped him in the street as he was walking home Monday and asked for his identity card.

"They asked me if I had a friend or whether I knew of anyone who was involved in the Israeli raid and whether I knew of anyone trying to leave the country."

Morris said he was then threatened with physical violence and taken on foot to an old building opposite a police station about half a mile away.

"As we walked through the corridors I saw scores of people guarded by armed policemen and army men. Most of them were Africans, but I saw some whites," he said.

"I was led down two flights of stairs into the basement. Along the way, lit by dim lights, there were rooms on both sides. I heard people screaming in agony. They were crying out," he said.

"It was horrible. They were yelling for help, begging their captors to stop.

"On the floor I saw clots of blood that had stuck like paint. I was made to sit in a chair. They tied my arms and legs to the chair and (four men) started their interrogation. On the walls were electric shock devices."

"They asked me whether I knew of anyone who disagreed with their policy. Well, everyone disagrees with it but you cannot say so," he said.

Morris said after he told his interrogators he was a national of a country unconnected with the Entebbe affair and had nothing to do with politics, "they gave me a couple of punches and after two hours they led me out of the place."

Training, Surprise Keys To Triumphant Assault

By WILLIAM J. DRUMMOND
Los Angeles Times News Service

JERUSALEM—The Israeli lightning raid to rescue more than 100 hijacked airline passengers at Entebbe Airport was a success "because the element of surprise was complete," Brig. Gen. Dan Shomron, over-all commander of the elite commando unit, told reporters Sunday.

Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur, appearing at the briefing with Shomron, gave this summary of what three plane-loads of commandos carried out in approximately 36 minutes of battle at the Ugandan airport:

- Destroyed six to 10 MIG aircraft.
- Wiped out at least seven members of the 10-man terrorist squad, and did so with such speed that the guerrillas managed to explode only one grenade instead of blowing up the entire building holding the passenger-hostages.
- Killed at least 20 of the approximately 70 Ugandan soldiers, whom the Israelis say were helping to guard the hostages.
- Evacuated the passengers from a surrounded, heavily guarded building during a fierce firefight in the dark, while sustaining casualties of only three civilians and one soldier killed and eight other people wounded.

Once the operation was over, the strike force brought the hostages more than 2,500 miles back to Israel without incident.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin Sunday told the Parliament the background of how the plan was drawn up: "Throughout the entire time since the capture of the plane, we sought ways and means to foil the terrorists' scheme by our own devices. The army and the intelligence community lost not a single hour required for thinking, planning, and preparation. When the opportune moment arrived, the plan was submitted for the Cabinet's consideration. The Cabinet approved the operation unanimously."

The raid was no less a shock for the Israelis than it was for the terrorists.

News of the raid electrified Israel and buoyed the country's sagging spirits. The old Israeli superman image, tarnished badly in the October 1973 war, was reviving under the stream of political hyperbole about the Saturday night operation that freed the Air France passengers and crew held since June 27.

The pro-Palestinian terrorists demanded the release of 53 jailed guerrillas, mainly held in Israel.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres called the raid "brilliant and daring... an unprecedented operation."

Rabin, a former chief of staff, was less restrained: "This operation of redemption

of captives is worthy of Jewish and Israeli pride and of worldwide acclaim... the operation will be a subject for research, for song, and for legend, and it will be written about in the annals of the nation."

Military men were cautious about revealing too many details of the operation—because similar methods might have to be employed in the future.

It must remain a mystery why no one in the Ugandan airport tower at Entebbe sounded an alarm when the Israeli plane landed.

Clearly the Israelis must have benefited from the close collaboration that existed with Uganda in military training programs before Kampala broke diplomatic relations in 1972.

Israelis trained Ugandan pilots and knew Entebbe Airport procedures intimately. During the Sunday press briefing, the Israelis passed out mimeographed copies of detailed maps of the airport layout.

The second advantage the Israelis had, according to reports on Israel radio, was its special, elite commando force, which was created years ago to handle just such emergencies.

Its training is specifically in rescue-type scenarios, in which life or death for hostages is decided in a few seconds.

Asked repeatedly if the Israelis had received any help from other countries—specifically Kenya—Gur and Peres



GEN. SHOMRON...

... commando chief

emphasized that the planning and execution of the raid were entirely Israeli. Israel asked no help of anyone and held no prior consultation with anyone, the two officials said.

However, Gur said laconically that the Kenyan authorities should not have been taken by surprise when the Israeli aircraft arrived at Nairobi airport seeking to refuel and to get medical assistance for the wounded after the raid.

The civilians who were hit in the gun battle, said Gur, were most likely those who would not heed instructions from Israeli soldiers to lie flat on the ground.

Soldiers were told to shout this command in Hebrew.

Commando Raid

Continued from Page A1

aggression" and Uganda was calling for an urgent session of the United Nations Security Council.

Amin was quoted in an Israeli newspaper interview saying, "I had meant today to work for the release of the Israelis and for that reason I came back early from a conference in Mauritius. All that is left for me is to count the dead."

The raid clearly caught Amin and his highly vaunted army, as well as the hijackers, completely off guard. The Israeli government, in what had appeared as a total turnaround policy, had indicated readiness to negotiate for the release of the hostages.

In Tel Aviv, the homecoming troops and hostages were met by the wildest rejoicing since Israeli POWs returned after the 1973 October war. Crowds broke through police lines to hug and kiss the laughing, weeping, and shouting hostages.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Yigal Alon, and Peres were caught up in the pandemonium. "I'm proud of the army and I'm proud of the nation," Peres shouted. "I am very proud and happy."

The returning Israeli planes brought back two of the dead hostages. They were identified as Ida Bokhovitch and Jacques Mimoun.

Israeli television said that the hostages returned to Israel included 61 Israelis, 21 French, 10 Jews with dual nationalities carrying Israeli passports, and the Air France crew of 12.

Peres said that one woman who was hospitalized in Kampala before the raid was left in Uganda. Two seriously injured Is-

raelis were hospitalized in Kenya when the Israeli jets stopped in Nairobi on their flight home, and medical sources said that one of them died.

Exactly how the hostages were killed or wounded was not immediately clear. Survivors said that one of the terrorists threw a grenade before he was killed, and Israeli commandos said that some of the victims may have been hit in the fire between Israelis and the Ugandans and Palestinians.

The Israeli raid ended an ordeal for the hostages that began a week ago when their Air France jetliner, on a flight from Tel Aviv to Paris, was hijacked after a stopover in Athens. The terrorists forced the jet to fly to Kampala and demanded the release of 53 prisoners from Israeli and European jails.

Hostages said that the air hijackers were joined in Uganda by more terrorists. Several accounts said that there had been four hijackers aboard the plane, plus three gunmen waiting in Kampala.

Israelis said that the leader of the band was Wadiya Haddad, an Arab guerrilla chief who split with the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The German couple were not identified.

In negotiations last week, the gang freed 148 of their hostages. The rest were kept in an old airport terminal building.

The speed and surprise of the rescue generated a welter of conflicting reports and rumors. Piecing together the most reliable accounts from hostages, witnesses, and official reports, this is what happened:

The Israeli jets arrived at about 1 a.m. local time. Some sources said that they set off an explosion at one end of Entebbe to divert Ugandan troops ringing the airport and then landed at the other end, near the hostages. Israeli commandos roared out in jeeps and in seconds they were inside the terminal building.

"We heard all the noise and we thought the Arabs were coming to liquidate us," said Idit Hirsch, a hostage. "Then we heard men yelling in Hebrew. We were saved."

Addressing an Organization of African Unity (OAU) conference in Mauritius, Ugandan Foreign Minister Oris accused Kenya of using Kenyan facilities to plan and execute the strike. The incident was bound to further strain relations between the two East African neighbors.

In a Radio Uganda broadcast, Amin said he would "make recommendations" about the incident to the U.N. Security Council, the Arab League, the nonaligned summit, and the OAU. Arab diplomats at the OAU meeting wasted no time in condemning "Israeli aggression."

Amin complained that rather than killing Ugandans, Israel should have thanked him for spending more than \$1,800 a day to care for the hostages.

Maariv quoted him saying: "We treated them nicely. We did everything for them, gave them food and toilet needs and we guarded them in order to exchange them... and instead of thanking me you kill my men."

Va. Pilot 7/23/76

Fuel Rationed; Uganda Mutiny, Papers Report

NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI) — Uganda Thursday imposed gasoline rationing and banned all private motoring, reserving its last few days of petroleum supplies for government vehicles, doctors, and schools.

Kenyan newspapers said the mutiny in the Ugandan army spread to more units and involves more than one-fourth of President Idi Amin's 12,000-strong military.

There was no official confirmation of the mutiny. But Uganda Radio reported that six people, including four ranking officials, have been arrested on charges of subversion and face a firing squad if found guilty by a military tribunal. It gave no further details.

Uganda Radio also announced strict and immediate gasoline rationing. Private motoring was banned, and the country's dwindling reserves, estimated at a few days' supply, were allocated to government vehicles, buses, doctors, and schools.

Uganda's oil reserves and those of neighboring Rwanda have been exhausted because Kenya has demanded payment for supplies in foreign currency. Tanker drivers, fearful of reported atrocities by Ugandan troops, have refused to enter the country.

With industry already paralyzed and even the food distribution system breaking down, Amin has appealed to Arab nations for financial help and intervention on Uganda's behalf to convince Kenya to resume delivery of supplies.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said Amin is facing his most serious crisis since seizing power in January 1971, because of the deteriorating economic, military, and political situation.

VA. Pilot 9/5/76

God Punishes Britons: Amin

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Ugandan President Idi Amin says Britain's drought is punishment from God for assisting the Israeli commando raid on his country's Entebbe Airport July 4.

The official Uganda radio, monitored here, said Amin made the comment in an address to a women's meeting at Entebbe Friday.

"It is due to God's power that Britain is suffering from water shortage," Amin was quoted as saying.

He added that God is punishing Britain for supporting the Israeli raid, which rescued about 100 Jewish airplane hostages, hijacked to Uganda by pro-Palestinian guerrillas.

Amin accused some British diplomats in Uganda of knowing about the raid in advance and later expelled them.



Ben-Zion (left), Peres, and Rabin attend the funeral ceremony for Netanyahu in Jerusalem's Mt. Herzl military cemetery. (AP)

Thousands Mourn Israeli Commander

JERUSALEM (AP)—Thousands of Israelis paid their last respects Tuesday to the American-born paratrooper commander killed on Israel's rescue raid into Uganda.

At the funeral, Lt. Col. Yonatan Netanyahu's simple wooden coffin was covered with dozens of wreaths. His commando comrades wept as he was buried.

The 30-year-old officer was killed by gunfire while leading his men into Entebbe Airport Saturday night to rescue more than 100 air hijack hostages. They were held by Palestinian guerrillas under the leadership of a German linked by police to international terrorism.

At the United Nations in New York, the Organization of African Unity called for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider what it termed Israel's "unprovoked act of aggression" against Uganda in the rescue operation.

Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoboom of Mauritius, the OAU chairman, called for the Security Council meeting in a telegram to Italian Ambassador Piero Vinci, the council president for July.

Israel, on guard against reprisal raids across the borders by Arab guerrillas, was re-evaluating its policy on terrorists as a result of the ordeal that began June 27 with the hijacking of an Air France Airbus over Greece.

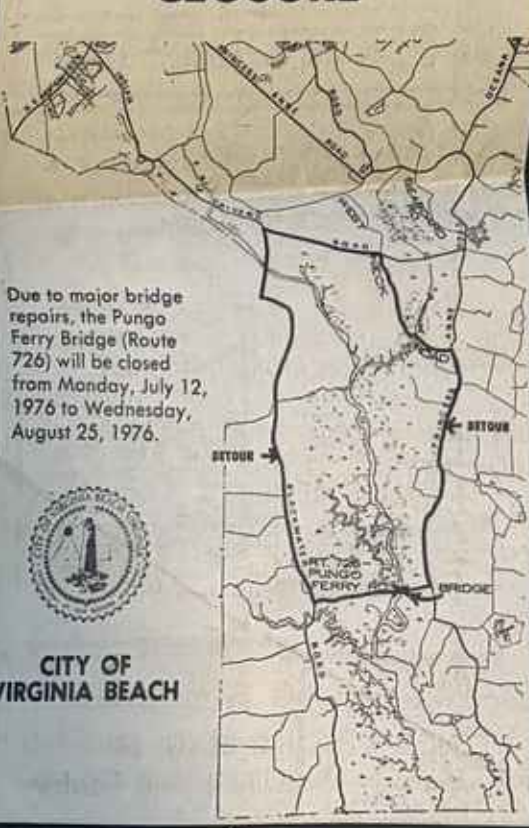
Besides Netanyahu, the raid took the lives of three hostages, seven hijackers, and 20 Ugandan soldiers. Two of the slain hostages were buried here Monday.

Israeli cabinet officers were reported considering the death penalty for convicted terrorists so they would not serve as bait for ransom demands from hijackers. As ransom, the Air France hijackers had demanded the release of 53 Palestinian guerrillas and other extremists jailed in Israel and four other countries.

"We must now evaluate and determine our future tactics against Arab terror," Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told executives of his Labor Party. "Only one battle has been won."

Rabin said Israel must tighten its security arrangements on flights to Europe, where he said Arab terrorists were working with European urban guerrillas "like the Baader-Meinhof Gang and the Carlos Gang."

PUNGO FERRY BRIDGE CLOSURE



CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH

Soldiers, Hijackers Given Honor Burial

KAMPALA, Uganda (UPI)—Uganda buried with full military honors Tuesday the 20 soldiers and 7 pro-Palestinian hijackers killed in Israel's lightning rescue raid. President Idi Amin attended the funeral and declared two days of public mourning.

Flags throughout the capital flew at half staff as the Ugandan soldiers and the five Arab and two German hijackers were buried side by side. Uganda Radio said they received full military honors.

After the mass funeral, Amin visited soldiers wounded by the Israeli commandos. In a radio statement, Amin said he was "going back to the barracks" to concentrate on military affairs after the Ugandan debacle in the 36-minute encounter with the Israelis.

Although accusing Germany, France, and Kenya of collusion in the "Israeli Zionist aggression," Amin said he has "nothing against" Kenya.

Kenya has sought to minimize its role.

but has not officially denied Ugandan charges that the Israelis refused in Nairobi, where a field hospital was set up to treat the injured on the way home.

(In Nairobi, the Nation, a pro-government newspaper, praised the Israeli action and said, "The Israelis taught the world a lesson in how to deal with terrorism.")

(It said the mission "saved scores of lives of innocent people who would almost certainly have died if their destinies were

left in the hands of the fangs of the Ugandan leader.")

("Eyewitnesses saw him (Amin) embrace the leader of the hijackers on the runway at Entebbe," the Nation said.)

("Let us have a few answers. Did Amin give the hijackers guns and grenades?" the daily asked. "Did his soldiers perform guard duty for the hijackers?")

("Here is a so-called head of state who has been charged with a grave offense—aiding and abetting a gang of killers.")

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PEOPLES

Jumping Journalist Wants Duel

COPENHAGEN (AP)—A Danish journalist has challenged President Idi Amin of Uganda to a duel with pistols while hanging from parachutes.

Newsman Jens Thomsen, 51, said he made the challenge after Amin insulted him during a telephone call July 5 after the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport.

"Amin used four-letter words and bawled me out in a way that did not correspond to his high office.

Now I have formally challenged him," Thomsen said.

"This challenge should be taken absolutely seriously, although I have not had an answer from the president yet. He has insulted me rudely and he can take my challenge as caused by his bloody regime. It has been made in behalf of all his victims."

Thomsen is a former parachutist in the Danish armed forces and is on the staff of Berlingske Tidende, Denmark's largest morning newspaper.

★ Ya. Beach ★

★ 8/14/76 ★

Amin Cuts Kenya Power

NAIROBI, Kenya — President Idi Amin of Uganda has cut electricity supplies to Kenya and threatened to attack its East African neighbor unless Nairobi lifts its economic blockade and allows petroleum supplies through.

"If the blockade continues, Uganda will have no alternative but to fight for her own survival," Amin said in a radio broadcast.

HOW THE ISRAELIS PULLED IT OFF

"It was almost incredible," said Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, Israel's chief of staff. And it was. Israeli commandos flew 2,000 miles to Uganda, gunned down a gang of terrorist hijackers and freed 104 hostages in one of the most spectacularly successful rescue raids of modern times. In the first days after Israel's Mission Impossible, the Jerusalem government kept the details a closely guarded secret. But last week, NEWSWEEK correspondents Milan J. Kubic and Michael Elkins in Jerusalem, James Pringle in Nairobi, and Scott Sullivan in Washington pieced together the extraordinary story of how the Israelis did it. The inside account:

Weary and apprehensive, the strain already showing on their faces, the leaders of Israel sat in the wood-paneled Cabinet Room under a large painting of Jerusalem. It was 5:30 p.m. on June 28, less than 30 hours after the hijacking. Transportation Minister Gad Yaakobi was the first to say what was on everyone's mind: "If we accept the [hijackers'] conditions, the Palestinians will escalate their terror and no Israeli leaving the country will be safe." Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin nodded toward General Gur, and asked: "Do we have a military option?" The critical subject had been raised at last. Gur explained that he lacked adequate intelligence about the layout of the airfield at Entebbe, Uganda, the number of hostages, the military and human risks. He replied: "At the moment, we do not have a military option."

Rabin turned to Yaakobi. "Well, here are the professionals," he said. "Are you ready to ignore their advice?" No one spoke. Then Defense Minister Shimon

Peres—a political adversary of Rabin—bluntly called for some form of military action "to counter the image of a weak and indecisive government." Rabin turned crimson with anger. "We're talking about military feasibility," he snapped, "and not about politics." Minutes later, Rabin called for a vote, and the Cabinet unanimously agreed that the government should continue to explore the possibility that negotiations might gain the release of the hostages without bloodshed. But the Israeli politicians also hedged their bet by ordering the army and the country's intelligence chiefs to come up with a viable military option.

DAYS OF REHEARSAL

The Israeli Army went into action almost immediately. Even as the generals and their special agents began to piece together the intelligence data to mount a raid on Entebbe, a potential strike force was assembled at a desert military base somewhere in Israel. It was the first of four days of rehearsal for a mission that might or might not take place.

Jerusalem's dilemma was twofold. On the one hand, Israel had to collect a vast amount of information on a distant and hostile country. On the other hand, Israel had to convince the terrorists that it was negotiating in good faith. A "crisis-management group"—Rabin, Peres, Yaakobi, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, Justice Minister Chaim Zadok and Minister Without Portfolio Israel Galili—was set up to coordinate the government's double-edged policy. Negotiations were begun. Cables were sent to the Israeli Embassy in Paris, which passed the message on via the French Foreign Office to the Somali ambassador in Kampala—and finally to the hijackers in Entebbe.

But as each hour passed, the idea of a successful military strike became ever more tempting to Israel, and the



Gamma-Liaison

Tilt: Paratroops and deception teams went into action

government sought information from every possible source. Officials checked with the Israeli construction company Solel Boneh, which had built Entebbe Airport—only to learn that it had been enlarged so greatly in recent years that old blueprints were useless. Next, they turned to the Pentagon for assistance. They quizzed members of El Al's sizable staff in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi—the only accessible refueling stop on the Tel Aviv-Johannesburg run—seeking information about possible flight routes, refueling opportunities, communication facilities. They booked Maj. Gen. Rehavam Zeevi, the government's special adviser on counterterror action, aboard El Al's Flight 023 to Paris in case the commandos released any hostages. They slipped agents into Uganda. All the while the briefing books grew thicker.

On June 30, Israel began to get the

INTERNATIONAL



Auth—Philadelphia Inquirer



AP

Lightning-swift rescue: Courage and sheer chutzpa produced a surge of confidence in Israel, a humiliating defeat for Amin

The Fallout From Entebbe

Once again, Israel's lightning-swift sword had cut down an enemy, and its display of military precision, courage and sheer chutzpa won the applause and admiration of most of the world. In 53 breathless minutes, a band of Israeli commandos plucked 104 hostages from under the nose of a tinhorn African dictator and triumphed over international terrorism. At first, Israel kept the inside story of its raid on Uganda's Entebbe Airport a national secret. But NEWSWEEK was able to reconstruct in substantial detail the narrative of the amazing feat (following story).

Last week, the international community began to feel the reverberations of the complex rescue operation. In the aftermath of Entebbe, Palestinian terrorists were struck a telling blow, and an already divided Arab world was confronted once again by a proud and confident Israel; the self-doubts that had been gnawing at Israelis since the October 1973 war were replaced—at least for the moment—by elation. Though they are one of the most severely taxed people in the world, exuberant Israelis poured \$3 million into a voluntary defense fund.

In Africa, Uganda's humiliated President Idi Amin threatened to retaliate militarily against neighboring Kenya for alleged complicity in the raid. But Kenya labeled Amin a "sadist" and a "Fascist" and secretly issued a call for U.S. help—Washington promptly responded. U.S., NEWSWEEK learned, put a

Navy P-3 patrol plane at Kenya's service to provide military reconnaissance along the Ugandan border. Washington ordered the frigate U.S.S. Beary to head for the Kenyan port of Mombasa. And a Task Group from the U.S. Seventh Fleet—including the aircraft carrier Ranger—was ordered to steam toward Kenya in a third pointed signal of U.S. support.

The American moves last week appeared to be the first application of Henry Kissinger's new policy of strengthening America's ties with moderate Black African nations. At a Washington press conference, Kissinger said the Beary was on "a normal port visit," but the American moves were a bold warning to Amin not to let his post-Entebbe lust for revenge lead him into war.

MURDER IN KAMPALA

Still, there was reason for concern. Amin persuaded Libya to send about 30 Mirage fighters to Uganda to replace the eleven MiG's destroyed by Israel. And there were reliable diplomatic reports that Amin's troops were going from house to house in Kampala searching for Kenyans—and murdering them on the spot.

The Israeli raid gave an enormous political boost to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who had previously been unable to shake off a reputation as a weak, indecisive leader. The gamble could well have cost Rabin his job if it had failed. But it succeeded, and opposition leader Menachem Begin even rushed to the

crisis headquarters to give Rabin a hug when he heard of the mission's outcome.

Israel, however, still faced potential diplomatic problems. The United Nations Security Council debated charges by the Organization of African Unity that Israel had committed "wanton aggression" against Uganda. Chaim Herzog, Israel's chief U.N. delegate, replied that the aggressor was "this rotten, brutal, cynical, bloodthirsty monster of international terrorism and all those who support it." Privately, some African states were pleased by Israel's blow against Amin, but it looked as though only a U.S. veto would save Israel from yet another U.N. condemnation.

Israeli leaders vowed to battle Palestinian terrorists on foreign soil whenever necessary, and U.S. intelligence sources predicted that Palestinian commandos—who have suffered a costly setback in Lebanon—would probably try to avenge their comrades slain in Entebbe. A number of Western nations were discussing new ways to combat terrorism, including the imposition of a mandatory death penalty for hijacking and the creation of an international strike force. Neither approach appeared promising, however, as long as nations like Libya and Uganda offer a safe haven to hijackers. Indeed, it seemed that the most other countries could do was admire Israel's Mission Impossible—and brace themselves for the next outburst of Mideast violence.

—MILTON R. BENJAMIN with bureau reports

week, July 19, 1976

The Virginian-Pilot

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 21, 1865

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Wednesday, July 14, 1976

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'Guts and Brains'

The dramatic Israeli raid rescuing 103 hostages from Uganda was characterized by Ambassador to the United Nations William W. Scranton this week as "a combination of guts and brains that has seldom if ever been surpassed."

That is an apt description of the operation that brought humiliation to General Idi Amin, the strong man of Uganda, and jubilation to the Israeli rescuers and the rescued. The details of the raid are leaking out now. The first vehicle off the Israeli planes was a black limousine with a burly commando impersonating General Amin himself; the black-faced officer wore a gaudy field marshal's uniform and was accompanied by bodyguards dressed like the terrorists. The ruse

fooled the Ugandan soldiers at the airport and gained precious time.

Neither the African effort to have the United Nations condemn the July 3 raid as a "flagrant violation" of Uganda's sovereignty nor the Anglo-American resolution to broaden the debate and denounce hijacking and terrorism is going to dim the heroism of the Israelis or erase the humiliation to Uganda.

Certainly the sovereignty of Uganda was violated, but the connivance of General Amin with the hijackers justified the raid. As Ambassador Scranton argued at the U. N., "there is a well-established right to use limited force for the protection of one's own nationals from an imminent threat of injury

or death in a situation where the state in whose territory they are located either is unwilling or unable to protect them."

But it is idle to debate legal niceties with the likes of General Amin, who is as loathsome as he is preposterous. It appears that Mrs. Dora Bloch, the hostage hospitalized in Uganda, was brutally murdered in the wake of the Israeli raid; she was a 75-year-old grandmother who was flying from Tel Aviv to New York to attend her son's wedding. British officials also fear for the safety of some 500 Britons, mostly missionaries, remaining in Uganda. The only language that General Amin comprehends is the one that the commandos employed at Entebbe airport.

Lo, the Poor Republicans

the Republican the battle be- and Ronald decided un- inated at

Because of Democratic defections and Republican solidarity, the 94th Congress has not proved to be "veto-proof." Only four of President Ford's 21 vetoes have been overridden. But what all the satisfaction that minority. "The real- is that the in commit- initiate an

nor, and seven are retiring. Many are liberal-to-moderate Republicans reasonably sure of re-election.

Former Representative James Hastings of New York, 50, will uary, to t "M"

Letters

Amin Threatens Kenya Over Fuel

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP)—Ugandan President Idi Amin hinted anew Sunday at possible military action against neighboring Kenya, accusing it of an economic blockade that has left Uganda with only enough gasoline to operate emergency vehicles for five days.

"This may force Uganda to resort to desperate action," Amin was quoted as saying by Radio Uganda. It echoed his Saturday warning that Uganda might have to "fight for its survival."

The broadcast monitored here also said that Amin asked the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to intervene in the dispute by dispatching fact-finding missions to Uganda and Kenya.

Kenya denied again that it had imposed a blockade and declared that the problem was solely Amin's failure to settle past debts and pay cash for future needs.

"If he attacks Kenya, Kenya will be bound to . . . defend herself, but . . . we have no interest in fighting Uganda," Kenyan Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki said Sunday.

"If the blockade that Amin is referring to is based on the fact that we have demanded cash payment, then we must tell him we are under no obligation to subsidize the Uganda economy," Waiyaki said, suggesting Amin should turn to wealthier countries, presumably meaning oil-rich Libya, with which Uganda has close ties.

Radio Uganda said Amin sent a message U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and OAU Secretary-General Eteki Mboumoua asking them to send fact-finding missions to verify that Kenya is allowing only one gasoline tank truck a day to reach Uganda when 80 trucks are needed.

It is a situation "which is threatening world peace and order," Radio Uganda quoted Amin as saying.

A U.N. spokesman in New York said that he knew of no such request.

Uganda claims that 309 tank trucks loaded with fuel for Uganda are being prevented by Kenya from entering the country.

Kenya says it has stopped the shipment of oil and gasoline to Uganda because the Amin government has not paid for previous supplies and owes it \$54 million. Kenya buys crude oil from Arab countries, refines it at the port of Mombasa, and transports it to Uganda.

The flow of other goods to Uganda has also been interrupted by truckers refusing to enter Uganda, saying they fear for their

lives at the hands of Amin's troops.

The Ugandan president's veiled threat of force to get vital fuel seemed to contradict his repeated assurances last week that Uganda would never invade Kenya. The assurance was in a message from Amin to President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya.

Radio Uganda said Amin has sent "innumerable messages" to Kenyatta to no avail.

The Kenyan government said that it has not responded to Amin because of "Amin's unpredictable attitudes and because we believe he is trying to cool down his people due to the shortage of commodities."

Amin Loses Another One

In the nine years since Israel's victory in the Six Day War, virtually every United Nations resolution condemning the Jewish state has passed—except in the Security Council, where the U.S. has sometimes come to the rescue with its veto. Last week, the U.N.'s anti-Israeli bloc tried again—and failed. After four days of acrimonious debate, an Organization of African Unity motion to censure Israel for its rescue raid in Uganda suddenly fizzled. A counter-resolution condemning terrorism also died for lack of support, but the significance of the Security Council's actions was clear: this time, the world body was unwilling to

Amin also continued to insist that the lone hostage left behind in the raid—73-year-old Dora Bloch, who had been hospitalized after choking on a piece of food—had in fact been rescued. No one believed that story; British and Israeli officials were convinced that Amin's henchmen had murdered the woman. And the widely respected Nairobi newspaper, the Daily Nation, reported that Mrs. Bloch's charred body—along with the corpses of two airport radar operators—had been found in a forest near Entebbe.

A scattering of fresh details on the raid leaked out last week. Two days before



Micha Bar-Am—Magnum

Amin, Moshe Dayan in 1971: From toasts in Jerusalem to a showdown in Entebbe

turn a blind eye to political terrorism—or to side with Uganda's despot President Idi Amin.

The Security Council's refusal to condemn Israel was a further humiliation for Amin, who was still fuming over Israel's spectacular rescue of 104 hostages at Entebbe Airport. Last week, Amin continued to flail in all directions. In the latest of a series of bizarre telephone chats with an old Israeli friend, retired Col. Baruch Bar-Lev (box, page 52), Amin disclosed that he had severed relations with the Palestinians because the hijackers "only brought problems for me." He launched a new attack on Britain, snarling: "Big mouths talking in behalf of Israel, such as the British, will pay very heavily." Then he expelled one ranking British diplomat from Uganda and demanded that Whitehall recall its acting high commissioner (the equivalent of an ambassador).

the raid, a collection of tanned and tough-looking young Israelis—several with private pilots' licenses—arrived in Kenya. They hired two small planes and took off on a "sight-seeing" flight around Lake Victoria. They made the same trip the day of the raid, and foreign intelligence officers acknowledged that the Israelis had been reconnoitering Entebbe, which sits on the Ugandan shore of the lake. Officials dismissed as fantasy one published report—that an Israeli in blackface impersonated Amin to deceive Ugandan airport guards. But they said that the Israelis did bring along a Mercedes limousine—with the same coloring and license-plate number as Amin's. The sight of the car rattled the Ugandan troops enough to give the commandos the few extra seconds necessary to reach the terminal, kill the hijackers and ensure the success of their mission.

—RAYMOND CARROLL with bureau reports

Uganda Radio Denies Assault

*Va. Pilot
7/27/76*

Assassination Try Against Amin Reported in Kenya Newspapers

NAIROBI, Kenya (UPI)—Ugandan President Idi Amin narrowly escaped another assassination attempt during the weekend but a number of his bodyguards were killed, Kenyan news reports said Monday.

Uganda Radio denied the stories. It admitted there had been shooting in Kampala Saturday, but said that it was Amin, his two wives, and 4-year-old son "test-firing new antitank and antiaircraft weapons."

The broadcast urged Ugandans not to worry about the explosions, but gave no further details.

Nairobi's Standard newspaper said that heavily armed troops burst into Amin's headquarters Saturday night firing their weapons, but that the Ugandan president escaped.

A story prepared for today's Daily Nation newspaper in Nairobi gave a different version. It said that two bombs exploded at Amin's command post, killing an unknown number of his bodyguards. The Nation said that a third bomb was defused and that there was no shooting.

The stories sparked reports that Amin had fled Uganda, but official Kampala Radio denied the assassination attempt and said that Amin attended public functions in Kampala Monday.

News reports from Kampala suggested that Amin's support has so diminished in the last few weeks, even among once loyal troops, that he will be forced to step down soon or be overthrown.

Uganda's supreme policy making body, the Defense

Council, called an emergency session to review Amin's position after the latest attempt on his life, the Standard newspaper said in a front-page story from Kampala.

"Idi Amin mysteriously bolted Saturday evening as a group of heavily armed troops from one of his crack regiments stormed into the command post looking for him and intermittent firing ensued," the newspaper said.

When the shots were heard, a nearby soccer match halted abruptly, beer halls emptied, and streets quickly became deserted, the Standard said.

After the attempt, the defense council rejected Amin's decision "to go on leave outside the country," the newspaper said.

It said the council was reviewing alternate methods for Amin to step down after more than five years of dictatorial rule in this landlocked East African nation.

The newspaper said that Amin has gone into virtual hiding, changing his sleeping quarters each evening, though he has been broadcasting regular messages on Uganda Radio.

Diplomatic sources said that an increasingly desperate Amin, with only four days supplies of fuel left in Uganda by his own reckoning, might make good his threats to attack Kenya, which he has accused of imposing an economic blockade against Uganda.

Israelis Used A-Grenades: Amin

NAIROBI—Field Marshal Idi Amin explained in Uganda Tuesday—in a broadcast monitored here—how the Israelis overcame Uganda soldiers in the Entebbe raid early July 4: They used "nuclear grenades."

He said they were new, previously untested "nuclear weapons" that put the Uganda soldiers to sleep.

Amin, a Moslem, said he was not surprised that the Israelis had attacked Entebbe "because it was the Israelis who murdered Jesus Christ."

Kenya Blames Uganda For Oil, Other Troubles

By DIAN TORGERSON

Los Angeles Times News Service

NAIROBI—Kenya, proclaiming itself blameless for a growing state of crisis in neighboring Uganda, said Tuesday that it was Uganda's "voracious adventures" that got her into trouble.

But of Uganda's biggest trouble, the oil shortage for which Uganda President Idi Amin blames Kenya, Kenya's spokesman told a differing story Tuesday.

In answer to a question, Foreign Minister Dr. Muniya Waiyaki said that Uganda had paid Kenya what it owed for petroleum refined in Kenya.

Earlier Waiyaki had been quoted here as saying that Amin owed Kenya about \$60 million for oil received but not paid for.

If Uganda has paid its petroleum bill, why isn't it getting petroleum?

"They have tankers," Dr. Waiyaki said. "They can easily come and collect their petrol. Or he can send it up by train."

But Uganda radio reported that Kenya has impounded 309 Uganda oil tankers between the refinery on the Indian Ocean and the Uganda border. Kenya has not replied to this charge.

Officially, Kenya says Uganda is not getting oil products now because Kenya drivers are afraid to enter Uganda because Amin's soldiers have beaten and threatened them.

But knowledgeable sources here say that Kenya truck drivers are being discouraged from going through Uganda, that Uganda trucks have indeed been impounded, and that Kenya is encouraging the oil shortage to bring about Amin's downfall.

Waiyaki released the Kenya side of the dispute at an unusual press conference and diplomatic meeting held, apparently, to put on the record Kenya's story that it is not responsible for the turmoil in Uganda.

The heads of mission of the more than 50 foreign embassies in Nairobi were asked on short notice Tuesday morning to meet with Waiyaki. The press also was invited.

Waiyaki read a five-page statement emphasizing that Kenya has not closed its borders to Uganda, that Kenya wants peace, and that Kenya has been the victim of Ugandan aggression and not the other way around.

Virginian-Pilot, Wednesday, J

Tanaka A Disturbs

TOKYO (AP)—The arrest of for Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed payoff day appeared to have won approval from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. But it shocked the ruling Liberal Democratic Party with fears of a further erosion of public confidence in the government in elections less than five months away.

"So they've finally got around to a government officials" said Rinzo Matsuda, a member of the opposition. "I thought the authorities might have cleaned up Japanese politics from olden times ago."

While the arrest added to the Liberal Democratic Party's "money politics" image, it could also help the party's current leader, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, has vowed to get to the bottom of the Lockheed scandal.

Some opposition party members are trying to make Tanaka a scapegoat.

The arrest removes one of the most powerful figures within the LDP to dump Miki, who lacked leadership and ignored public opinion on some key issues.

Tanaka resigned from the post of prime minister after his arrest, but he remains a powerful figure.

One legislator described the arrest as the tip of the iceberg, and Tanaka's ability by resigning was a sign of responsibility. He replied that he would undertake to clean up the government.

LDP Secretary General Tanaka said in a news conference that he was not resigning, but would stay in the government justly.

A First by Britain in Break With Uganda

LONDON (AP) — Britain severed diplomatic relations Wednesday with President Idi Amin's Uganda in an unprecedented move against a member of the British Commonwealth.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland announced the break in the House of Commons "with deep regret." Britain, which rarely resorts to breaking diplomatic relations, last severed ties with another country in 1946 when it broke with Albania.

Relations between Britain and Uganda had deteriorated steadily since August 1972, when Amin ordered the expulsion of Asians, mainly Indians and Pakistanis, from Uganda within 90 days. Many held British passports and were brought to Britain in emergency flights.

A low point was reached shortly after the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport in Uganda July 4 to free the hostages of an Air France plane seized by pro-Palestinian hijackers.

One of the hostages, Mrs. Dora Bloch, a 75-year-old woman with dual British and Israeli nationality, disappeared in mysterious circumstances and is feared killed by Ugandan authorities. Prime Minister James Callaghan publicly demanded the release of Mrs. Bloch, but he was ignored.

The break with Britain puts new pressure on Amin, already at odds with neighboring Kenya and suffering strained relations with several other African countries.

In a broadcast on Radio Uganda monitored in Kenya, Amin said he was studying the implications of the move by Britain. Radio Uganda also quoted Amin in a news bulletin as saying Britain apparently was not involved in the Israeli commando raid.

It said Amin told his listeners, "British nationals who have chosen to stay in Uganda should follow the situation in its present perspective and not listen to the imperialist mass media."

There has been fear that Amin might retaliate for the breaking of relations against

the 200 to 300 Britons, many of them missionaries, remaining in Uganda.

A Kenyan reporter for the Nairobi newspaper Daily Nation telephoned Amin's command post near Kampala. The reporter said an official there told him: "We don't mind about that (severing relations). The French government will handle the remaining British citizens here and we know most of them have opted to stay. They will become Ugandan citizens."

"In its telegram the British government is crying over Mrs. Bloch, and we do not have an idea about this woman. We handed her over to the hijackers and she was among those who were rescued by the Israelis."

Israel has said Mrs. Bloch was not with the other hostages. She had been hospitalized and there were various reports that Ugandan soldiers or policemen dragged her from her hospital room after the raid.

Britain's ambassador to Uganda, Eustace Gibbs, flew into Nairobi Wednesday. He said two British officials will remain in Uganda, attached to the French embassy, to handle British affairs.

Crosland announced the break at the same time Gibbs was informing the Ugandan government.

Crosland said relations with Uganda had reached such a point "that it is not possible for our high commission (embassy) effectively to discharge their normal duties." He said France has agreed to represent British interests in Uganda during the break.

All members of the commonwealth were informed of the break in advance along with some other countries, including the United States, officials said.

The United States closed its embassy in Kampala in November 1973, citing concern for the "security of our people." Diplomatic relations are maintained on a very limited basis, and the Ugandan embassy has only "desk level" contact with the State Department in Washington.

Uganda's ambassador in London, Fred-

rich Isingoma, was summoned to the Foreign Office and told of the break by Minister of State Edward Rowlands while Crosland was addressing Parliament.

Ugandan flags over the Trafalgar Square offices of the high commission, as the embassy is known, were immediately lowered, and the seven members of the staff went home to pack.

This was the first break of relations by Britain with a commonwealth nation, although several nations broke off with Britain during the Suez crisis of 1956 and later over Rhodesia.

Crosland told the House there are slightly more than 200 British citizens still in Uganda, down from more than 500 two weeks ago. The British government has re-

peatedly urged British nationals to leave the country.

Spokesmen for the various churches said the missionaries will not be ordered out.

Because of the presence of Britons in Uganda, Crosland urged legislators to show "some restraint in language" over the severance of relations. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of the opposition conservatives,

and David Steel of the liberals both stated their parties' support of the move by the Labor government.

Denis Hills, a British schoolteacher sentenced to death by Uganda a year ago for calling Amin a "village tyrant," applauded the government's move. "I think it is about time the British government took a stand against Idi Amin," he said.

Va. Pilot

July 31, 1976

Prescription for Chaos

The reaction of President Idi Amin's regime to the British Government's severance of diplomatic relations with Uganda—the first time London has cut ties to a Commonwealth country—was predictably sinister. Henceforward, one of the President's underlings announced, the few hundred Britons still residing in Uganda “will become Uganda citizens.”

There could be no joy for the instant Ugandans in that. And the news could but further inflame a British public already seething from President Amin's seemingly endless humiliations of Britain as well as the Labor Government's previous toleration of them.

London abased itself three years ago to persuade President Amin to spare the life of Denis Hills, a scholar whose characterization of the Ugandan despot—in an unpublished manuscript—as a “village tyrant” precipitated his arrest and sentencing to death. The satisfaction President Amin, a former sergeant major in the King's African Rifles, must have received from being called upon by senior British military officers diplomats bearing pleas for Mr. Hills could not have matched the disgust at the truckling to his vanity.

Friction between Britain and Uganda has mounted for four years, starting with the expulsion of some 50,000 Asians from Uganda in 1972—Asians who found refuge in Britain. This week's break followed President Amin's refusal to account for the fate of Dora Bloch, an elderly British passport-holder who was among the hostages left behind after Israel's July 4 rescue of hostages held captive at Entebbe air field by terrorists. Mrs. Bloch, who was in a Ugandan hospital at the time of the Israeli raid, has disappeared.

President Amin behaves like a madman. No one within his reach seems to be safe. Young and old, high and low, black and white—Asians, Kenyans, Britons, and Ugandans—are

counted among the victims of his brutality. He conspired with the fanatics who brought the skyjacked Air France airliner and their hostages to Entebbe. He periodically threatens to invade Kenya.

There is reason to believe that he could be in deep trouble. There is rebellion in the countryside. Kenya is on guard against him. Other black African leaders appear to have become increasingly wary of him. And now the British Government has had its fill. What these developments portend is not clear. But the stage is being prepared for bloodshed and downfall.

'Kneel' Before Amin

Uganda Order Worries Britons

NAIROBI (AP)—Uganda Saturday ordered British citizens wishing to see President Idi Amin to "kneel before him in the way the people of Uganda had to kneel before the British in the days of their rule."

The order was broadcast at the end of Radio Uganda's news program and stirred fears for the safety of about 200 Britons still living in the former British colony. Britain broke diplomatic relations with Uganda Wednesday.

The radio reported a special security section had been created to watch over British residents and said Amin had accused Britons of seeking his overthrow and "on several occasions" trying to kill him.

The charges against the British were made as Eteki Mboumoua, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity met in Nairobi with Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta to mediate a growing dispute between Kenya and Uganda. Amin accused Britain of fostering the dispute and encouraging Kenya in territorial claims and an economic blockade of Uganda.

Mboumoua, believed to have delivered to Kenyatta a message given to him by Amin in Kampala Friday, continued his mediation efforts despite some Kenyan criticism of his mission and charges that he favored Uganda.

Radio Uganda quoted the unpredictable Ugandan leader as saying British residents were already being watched and that they should "pull up their socks and not indulge in subversion and malicious propaganda."

The warnings were made, the radio said, when Amin met with French Ambassador Pierre Renard in Kampala. The French Embassy is looking after British interests following Britain's decision to end relations on grounds that the situation in Uganda made it impossible for British diplomats to carry out their normal duties.

The meeting also was attended by two British diplomats who remained in Kampala to man a British interests section at the French Embassy, the radio said.

Amin charged that the British tried on several occasions to kill him, including on June 10, when three grenades were tossed at his car. Amin escaped unscathed, but his driver was killed and 37 bystanders injured.

The radio quoted Amin as saying, "I will die as God wishes and not at the hands of the British."

Amin said he had already sent some "British double dealers causing misunderstandings with Kenya" out of the country, the radio said.

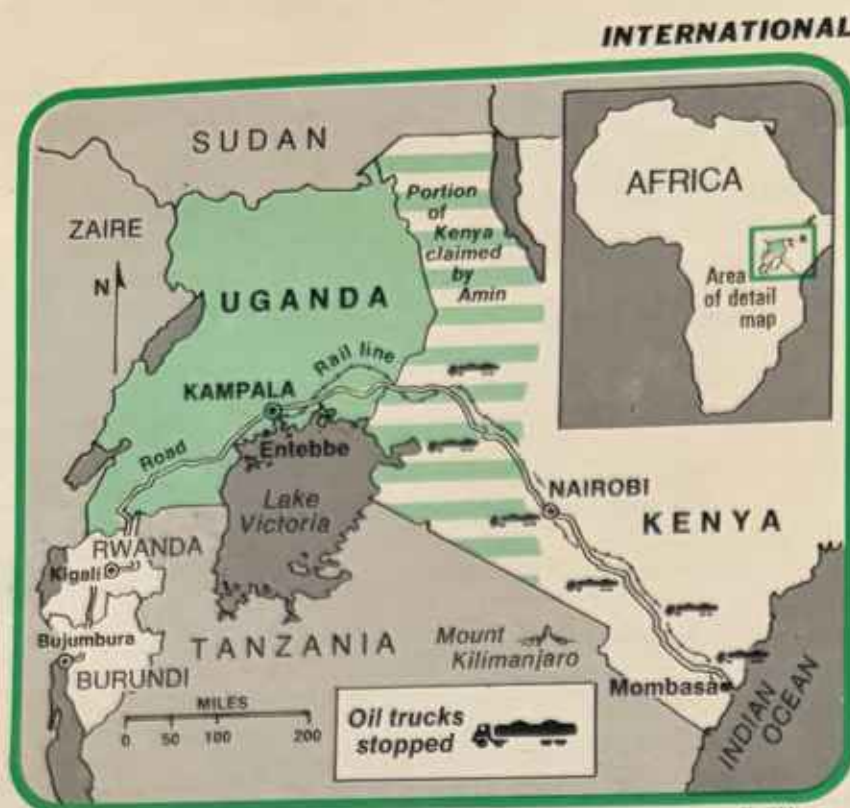
A special department under the ruling Defense Council is to be appointed to deal with British affairs, Amin told the diplomats.

Ever since he launched his "economic war" by expelling about 40,000 Asians with British citizenship in 1972, the British have been attempting to make Uganda collapse, Amin said. He charged that Britain encouraged Kenya to claim that Uganda owed it about \$47 million in trade debts, blocked funds, and seized assets, the radio said.

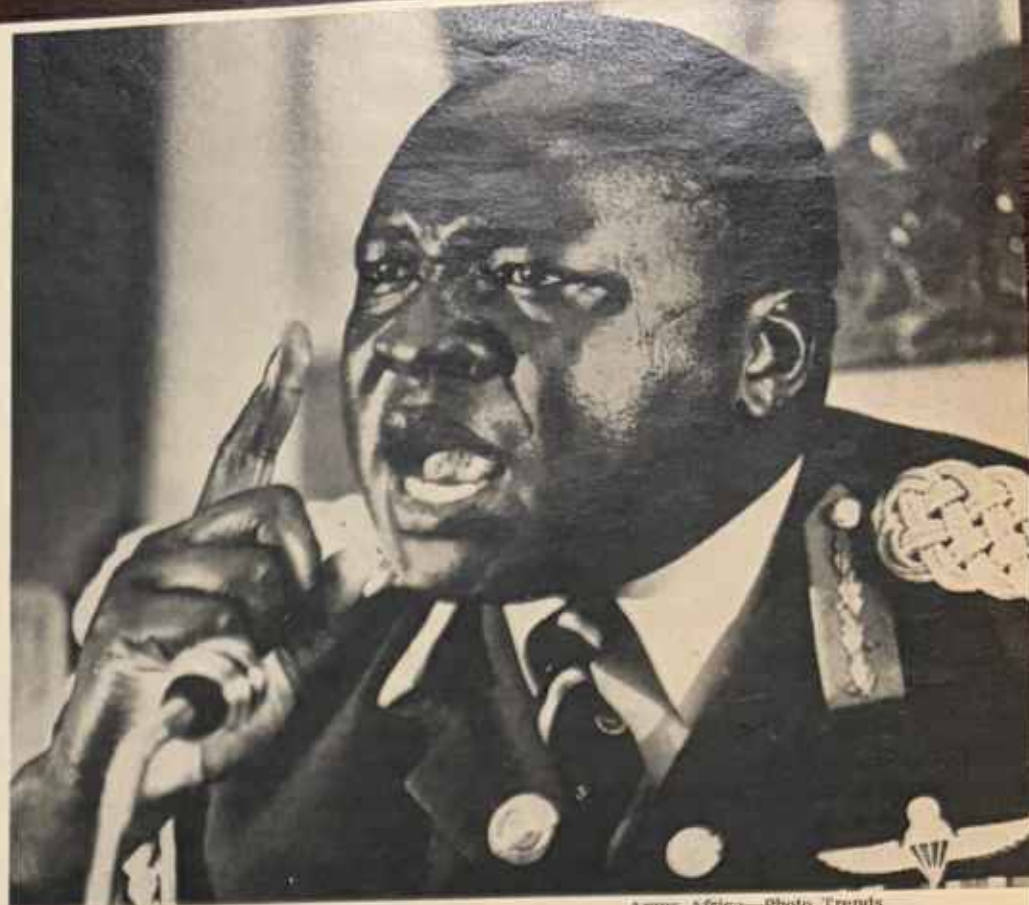
Relations between Kenya and Uganda, already strained over territorial claims, worsened after the Israeli raid on Uganda's Entebbe airport July 4 to rescue hijack hostages. The Israeli planes stopped to refuel in Nairobi and Amin accused Kenya of collaborating in the raid.

Kenya subsequently accused Amin's soldiers of taking revenge by killing hundreds of Kenyans residing in Uganda, while Amin charged that Kenya had set up an economic blockade against his country, which is landlocked and gets most of its supplies through Kenya.

Mboumoua angered Kenyans by allegedly siding with Amin and saying Kenya apparently is conducting a semiblockade against Uganda. He told newsmen on his return from Uganda: "This is because there is a shortage of essential commodities in Uganda, although we haven't enough facts to say whether Kenya has intentionally blockaded Uganda."



Idi Ohlsson



ARMED Africa—Photo Trends

Amin blustering: Lectures on sexual conduct, complaints about nuclear grenades—and a trade war with Kenya

his house and offices, hauling away cartons of documents. As Tanaka was driven to the House of Detention, the prosecutor-general said earnestly: "Please take care of your health, because your environment will be quite different now." Tanaka looked at the man thoughtfully and replied quietly: "Thank you."

Tanaka was charged initially with violating Japanese foreign-exchange and currency regulations by receiving irregular payments from overseas, an offense that carries a maximum prison term of three years. But prosecutors believe they have traced almost \$2 million in Lockheed money to Tanaka, and newspapers speculated that he would ultimately be indicted on more serious charges. During Tanaka's term as Prime Minister—which ended abruptly in a scandal over his shady real-estate and financial dealings—All Nippon Airways dropped an option to buy McDonnell-Douglas DC-10 jets and ordered six Lockheed L-1011 TriStars. In addition, the National Defense Council, which Tanaka chaired, decided not to produce an anti-submarine patrol plane in Japan, choosing instead to buy the Lockheed P-3C Orion.

Loose Threads: Prosecutors expect that the evidence they need to tie up the loose threads in the Lockheed affair will arrive soon from Los Angeles, where a U.S. district court has taken testimony from three former Lockheed officials at the request of the Japanese Government. Partly as a result of American cooperation, the scandal does not seem to have seriously damaged U.S.-Japanese relations.

Tanaka's arrest—and the anticipated removal of other high-ranking politicians—could bring profound changes to the LDP. Last June Miki barely survived a vote by Tanaka and his party allies to remove him from office and cut off the investigation. With unprecedented support from the press and public, Miki survived a thorough inquiry, no matter

where it led. When the prosecutors had amassed their evidence, he apparently told them to go ahead with an indictment of Tanaka. If only because he has few friends in the LDP, Miki acted on his own, without the usual consensus that marks Japanese decision-making.

His gamble seems to have paid off. Miki's standing has risen in the public-opinion polls, and many Japanese have begun to cheer him, in their version of American idiom, as a fearless "Mr. Kreen." It now appears that Miki will remain in office through next fall's legislative elections and perhaps beyond. With the rest of the LDP's elder generation now widely discredited, his eventual successor may well be a younger man with few ties to the old shoguns who for the past 30 years have run Japan's government like an exclusive private club.

—MILTON R. BENJAMIN with BERNARD KRISHER in Tokyo and bureau reports

UGANDA:

Amin vs. the World

Uganda's President Idi Amin claims that the western third of Kenya actually belongs to him. He maintains that his country's relations with Britain turned sour when he refused to marry an Englishwoman—and thus could not become Britain's "brother-in-law, sister-in-law or mother-in-law." He insists that Israeli commandos pulled off their dazzling rescue at Entebbe airport only because they used "nuclear grenades." Such bizarre pronouncements, coupled with Amin's savage and tyrannical rule in Uganda, long ago established him as one of the most grotesque heads of state in recent history. Last week, Amin again lashed out at his enemies—but this time, two of them struck back. Kenya stepped up an economic blockade of Uganda, and Britain broke diplomatic relations with

Amin's government. It was the first time that London has ever cut its ties with a Commonwealth nation.

London's startling break with tradition was viewed by some diplomats as part of a campaign by foreign powers, including the U.S. and Britain, to bring about Amin's overthrow. American officials called the theory "nonsense" and Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland denied it, saying, "That is for the Ugandan people to decide." But Britain had ample reason to be exasperated with Amin. After the Israeli raid, Amin failed to explain what had happened to one British hostage, Dora Bloch, 73, who was left behind and apparently murdered by Ugandan soldiers. He then expelled two British diplomats from Uganda. Finally, London warned the 550 Britons living in Uganda that it could not guarantee their safety and then, after about 300 of them left the country, announced the break in relations.

Kenya's put-down of Amin was more strident. Nairobi Radio broadcast a new serial entitled "The Pranks of Sebastian," the tale of a despotic, drug-crazed chimpanzee who takes over a game preserve. Kenya also cut off shipments of petroleum to Uganda, demanding that Amin pay off a trade debt of \$54 million, and insisted that Ugandan merchants pay in Kenyan currency for goods imported via Kenya's road and rail links (map). By last week, Uganda was running short of bread, butter, milk, salt, sugar, kerosene and meat. Ugandan soldiers posted on the border were reportedly swapping their rifles for Kenyan food, and other hungry troops were said to be slaughtering hippopotamuses. Amin threatened to take "drastic action" against Kenya, but in fact, the only drastic action Ugandans took was against two small and impoverished neighbors, Rwanda and Burundi. Amin's troops hijacked trucks carrying gasoline to the two

ek, August 9, 1976



Journalist Nicholas Stroh, who was killed by Ugandan Army Officers.



Slain along with Stroh was Robert L. Siedle (I) who taught at Makerere University in Kampala. A year before his death, he chatted with Uganda dictator Idi Amin and an Egyptian diplomat at a reception held at the Soviet Embassy.

The Sinister End of Two Americans in Uganda

by Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON, D.C. Idi Amin, the frenetic dictator of Uganda, is probably the world's most brutal ruler. He reigns by gun and bludgeon over his African country and executes people by whim. There is no precise count of the thousands he has slaughtered, but some of them are beginning to emerge as mute

witnesses against him.

One is Dora Bloch, a 75-year-old hostage aboard the hijacked Air France plane taken by Arab terrorists to Entebbe Airport last July. The Israeli commandos who raided Entebbe were unable to free her along with 100 other hostages because she had been removed to a hospital. Amin has disclaimed any knowledge of her fate. But intelligence sources know what happened to her. Amin, raging over the success of the Israeli rescue, sent two bodyguards to fetch her from the hospital. When she screamed in terror they stuffed rags in her mouth. She died of suffocation. A witness later reported seeing her burned body in a forest near Kampala, Amin's capital.

Out of the shadows

Now two earlier victims have come out of the shadows. They are both Americans, Nicholas Stroh, and Robert L. Siedle. Stroh, 33, was a free-lance journalist who worked for several U.S. newspapers, including the Philadelphia Bulletin and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. A member of a wealthy Detroit brewery family, he was fascinated by Africa and went there to report, accompanied

by his German-born wife Gerda and two small children. Siedle, 46, was a sociologist who had been lecturing on a foundation grant at Kampala's Makerere University. Previously he had taught at the University of Florida at Gainesville. Siedle had three sons and was separated from his wife. His closest relative was a sister, Carol Siedle Fish-

kin of East Longmeadow, Mass. Siedle was an acquaintance of Amin, having met him at a cocktail party.

On July 7, 1971, Stroh and Siedle drove together into Mbarara, Uganda. Stroh wanted to check reports of a massacre at the Uganda army's Simba barracks. Siedle was hoping to get facts for a book he was writing about missionaries. They spent two days in Mbarara.

On the morning of July 9, Stroh left the city in his dented blue Volkswagen, a handwritten "PRESS" sign affixed to the windshield. Around his neck he wore a silver cross and the inscription: "I am a Catholic—please call a priest."

Siedle remained behind at the hotel. Two hours later a black Zephyr car with three Africans dressed in the shirts of Uganda's special force drove up to the hotel, asked Siedle to get into the back seat, and drove away with him.

Neither Stroh nor Siedle was ever heard from again. They vanished into the hot Ugandan sun. Their relatives and friends first raised questions, then brought pressure on the Ugandan government to find the two Americans.

Pressure on Amin

It took a lot of pressure before Idi Amin grudgingly appointed a commission of inquiry. It was headed by tough, tenacious, British-born D. Jeffreys-Jones, a judge of the High Court of Uganda. He worked on the case for seven months, cutting through all attempts to cover up the truth. He got little help from Amin's henchmen, and the dictator himself even called him to pressure at the commission's work. Nevertheless, Jones persisted.

He got his first break in the case on April 12, 1972, when he found Stroh's burned-out, crumpled car at the bottom of a ravine. Then, six days later, the commission obtained a grisly deposition from Silver Tibihika, a former lieutenant in the Simba Battalion, who had fled to a camp in nearby Tanzania.

Tibihika swore he saw Stroh drive up to the Simba barracks on the morning he disappeared. Fifteen minutes later he was taken, his hands held high above



PARADE • SEPTEMBER 12, 1976

Stroh's blue Volkswagen was found in a crumpled heap at the bottom of a ravine by special commission of inquiry.



A series of newspaper stories ironically called "Misbehavior in the Uganda Army" won Stroh a posthumous award from the Overseas Press Club. On hand with officials of the OPC were Stroh's mother (second from left) and his wife.

his head, to the office of the camp's second in command, Major Juma, Tibihika never saw the American alive again, but he later heard officers in the mess say he was "kalasi"—dead. Four days later, Tibihika deposed that he and the camp intelligence officer, Lt. Stephen Taban, were ordered to burn Stroh's Volkswagen by the camp commander, Lieutenant Colonel Ali—a distant relative of Amin's. After doing so, Tibihika was ordered to accompany Taban and destroy "everything."

According to Tibihika's testimony, the group, headed by Lieutenant Taban, drove to a deserted spot 10½ miles from Mbarara where they dug up the charred remains of two human bodies from a sandpit. They filled two sacks, returned to the barracks, poured oil and gasoline and set them afire. The ashes were scattered into a nearby river.

Revealed in report

Jones recounted these events in a blistering, 127-page report which said that Major Juma had seen both the Americans and that he had quarreled with Stroh. According to the commission report, Juma knew the two Americans had been killed, but his role in the actual murders was not certain.

"He [Juma] had no respect for the tribunal," noted Jones. "In all my experience as a judge, I have never seen a more arrogant, more insulting witness in a witness box. He was also a consummate liar. He made an appalling impression on everyone."

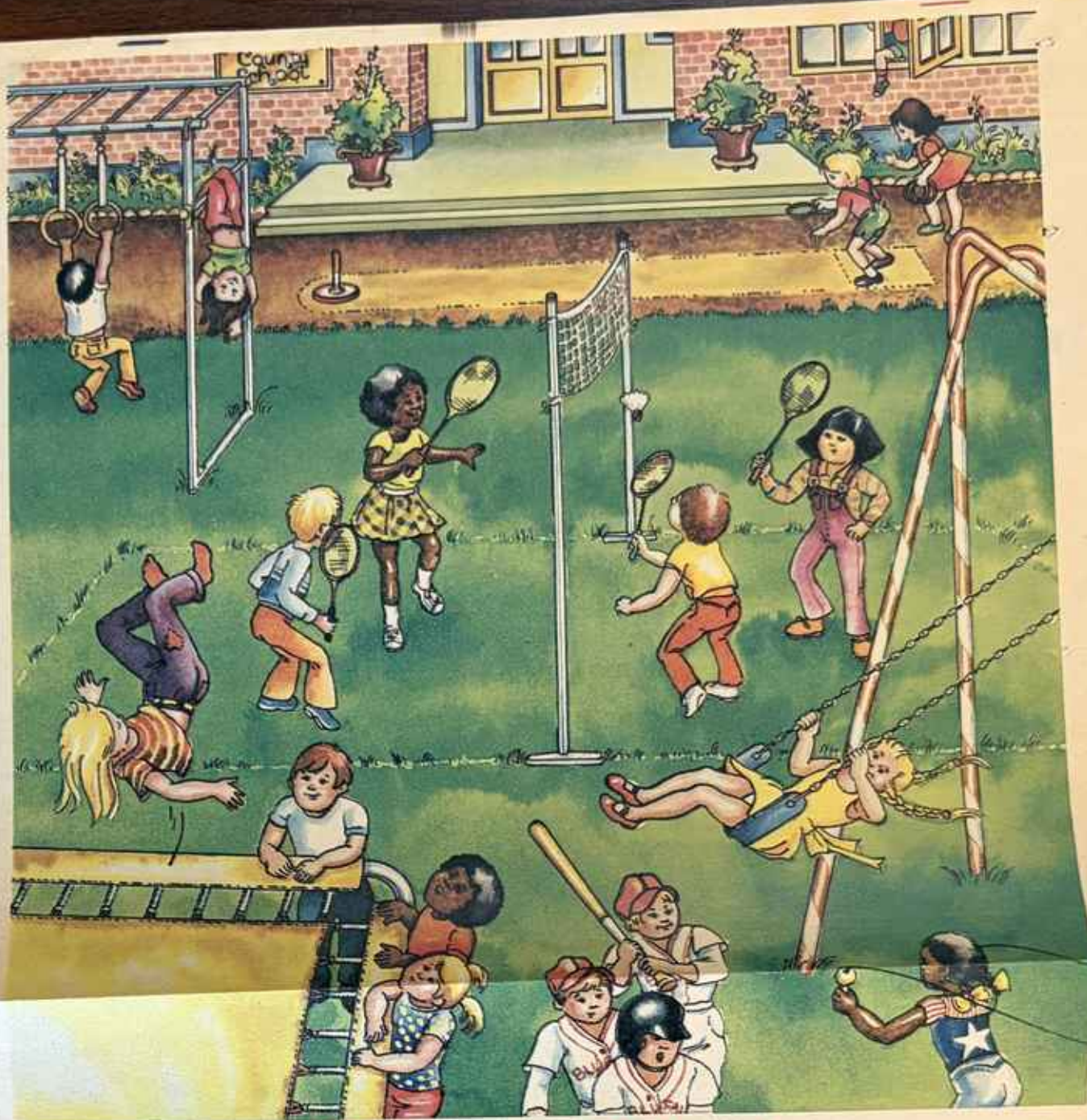
Jones, who left Uganda before the report was released, pronounced that the two Americans "died an unnatural death.... They had not been involved in an accident.... They had not been incarcerated in any prison.... They had not crossed into another country.... They were in fact murdered by personnel of the Simba Battalion of the Ugandan Armed Forces.... From the evidence I have before me it was impossible to point an unerring finger at any particular person or persons who actively committed the offense."

Amin's White Paper

Idi Amin was so incensed by Jones' report that he issued a White Paper contending that Stroh and Siedle "met their deaths somewhere in Mbarara... at the hands of unidentified persons."

Amin also hinted that his government might consider giving compensation to the victims' survivors. After prolonged negotiations with the families and their lawyers, a settlement was worked out, with Amin's government paying \$78,707.90 each to the survivors of Siedle and Stroh.

If Amin thought the payments would be taken as an indication of goodwill toward the United States, he might have saved himself some money. His gesture was far too trivial to outweigh his brutal record. In 1972 the U.S. cut off its foreign aid program to him, and in 1973 we closed our embassy in Kampala, although we did not break off diplomatic negotiations with the African state. In the meantime, Amin has continued his regime of death and terror, adding countless anonymous victims to the roll that contains the names of Nicholas Stroh, Robert Siedle and Dora Bloch.



Help your children! Help their school get the playground equipment it needs. **FREE!** With *Post* Cereal box tops.

These days schools are having trouble replacing old and purchasing new sports and playground equipment. And that's unfortunate, because physical fitness is important for every child. But with taxpayers' money being stretched to its limits, school budgets are suffering.

Now you can help.

Post Cereals has developed the "Box Tops for Fun 'N Fitness" program to help schools (kindergarten through eighth grade) like yours obtain badly needed equipment... from baseballs and tennis rackets to trampolines and parallel bars and much, much more...

without costing your community a cent.

Post Cereals is providing this equipment FREE in exchange for Post Cereal box tops. And here's what you can do.

First, be sure that your child's school knows about and participates in the program. Then, start collecting the box tops from everybody's favorite Post Cereals and take them to your school or PTA. From now until March 31, 1977 get your friends and everyone in your community to do the same. Because the more people participate, the more your school can benefit.

As an example, say a school of 500 students wants equipment for a softball team. If each student brings in just 2 box tops a week, they'd have more than enough for new bats, balls, gloves, helmets and bases... and still have enough left for a schoolyard swing set! FREE!

The Post Cereals "Box Tops for Fun 'N Fitness" program. It's a great way to help all children, including yours.

For details, see the back of specially marked Post Cereal boxes at your supermarket.



A4 Virginiasday, December 1, 1976

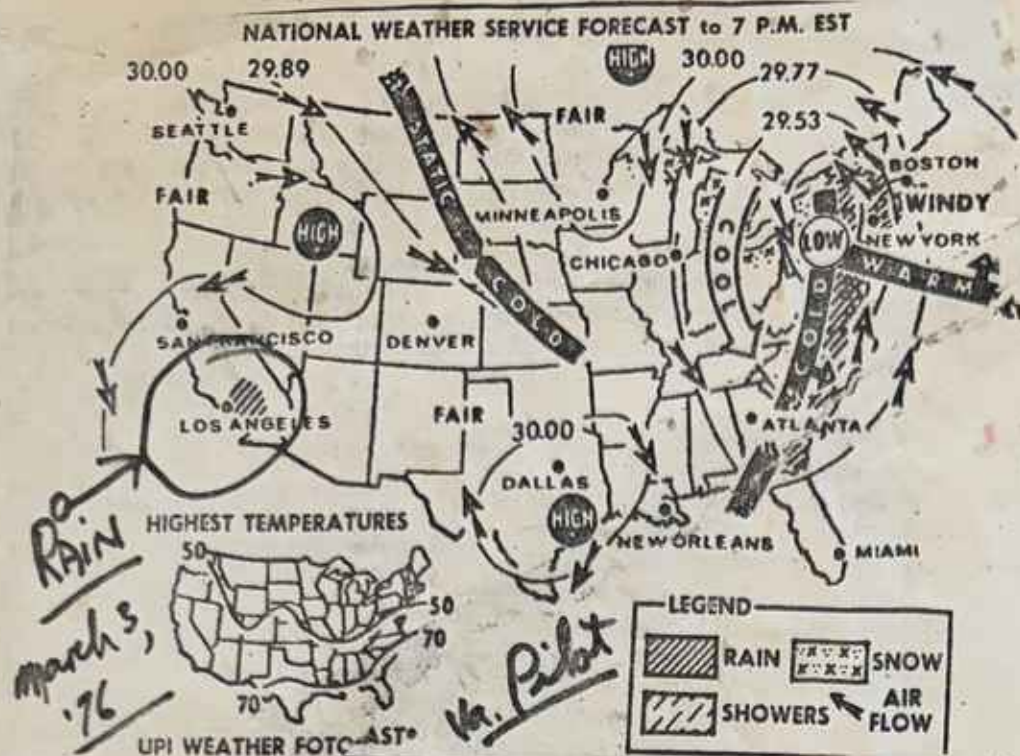


Photo by The Associated Press

His Last Role

Comedian Godfrey Cambridge dressed as Ugandan President Idi Amin in a scene from the TV movie "Victory at Entebbe," being filmed in Los Angeles. It was Cambridge's last role. He suffered a fatal heart attack on the set Monday. He was 43.

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3/7/76

Meanwhile, California continued to suffer its own severe conditions, with five more counties added last week to the 24 already declared disaster areas due to crop losses, estimated at over \$140 million.

Despite a weekend rain-storm that dumped up to 3 inches on Marin county, that county held to its restricted use of water and boosted its average rates to homeowners from \$7.30 per month to \$9.27.

S.F. Chronicle March 4, 1976
Snow Snow, Snow! ←

'2nd Season' for Skiing in Sierra (California)

By Bob Lochner

Just like the TV networks, skiers will get the benefit of a "second season" this year, and it starts right now in the Sierra, where they suddenly have more snow than they know what to do with.

Actually, it's kind of a rerun. Last winter was a bit dry, too, until the first of February, when the blizzards came howling in and dumped record accumulations of snow before spring finally arrived.

The action began a month later this year. But once the storm started last weekend, there was no stopping it until yesterday. In the interim, 35 to 50 inches of powder piled up, and all resorts now report total depths ranging from three to 12 feet.

With Easter still more than six weeks away, on April 18, there's plenty of time to break in all those new Christmas skis.



Barney Peterson

California
Snow Again

WINTER'S grip would not let up in the Bay Area, as a major storm moved in and whitened hills in Berkeley and Oakland, Twin Peaks, along the Skyline (see above) and Mount Tamalpais in Marin. The storm also hit the Sierra leading to a freak avalanche that killed two young male skiers on the slopes of Alpine Meadows resort near Lake Tahoe's north shore.

SF Chronicle March 7, '76

APRIL 21, 1976
"PROJECT AMIN"

enlist
the souls
of ten thousand
murdered people
to oust
Amin
and his
group...



Δ = PYRAMID
POWER

* =
POLTERGEISTS,
1,000

2 FO POWER =

= M.P.

April 21, 1976...Dr. Max Fogel; Drs. Targ and Putoff; Dr. Sprinkle;
Dr. Hynek.

Am now on the tail-end of my "California Miracle"...and will have the third and last part of the Report to xerox and get out to you in the coming weeks. However...I have no funds to do so...so would like some financial help, if you have any connections with those that could aid me. I trust that you are aware that UFO's and accompanying phenomena appeared last week over Northern California. This will be discussed at length, and explained, in the Report to you.

Now, as of today, am beginning a new miracle project. Let's dub it "Project Amin." Briefly, I am going to aim my formidable and awesome powers (have the okay from my UFO Connection) at Idi Amin and his evil killer group in Uganda...to eliminate Amin and the group, and bring peace to Uganda. Or at least, peaceful people...non-killers. Also involved in this program which am setting up today...will be my Pyramid Power. As yet...have not approached it...but will, within the next hour, to get permission, to explain the situation, and to enlist its powers to help. The Pyramid Power (haven't had the money to type out, xerox, and mail to you the voluminous Report on my trip to Egypt and the pyramids and what I discovered there) is a living Entity...alive and well, from the ages past, among the pyramids in Egypt. I am now linked up to it mentally, just as I am linked up to the UFO's...and am able to bring its powers to bear...just as I am able to bring the UFO Connection's powers to bear. While in Cairo, Egypt, not long ago...Amin captured two British men and readied them for the firing squad (that is, I was in Cairo, not Amin.) Well, I contacted the British Embassy in Cairo...had a meeting with a British official...and gave him my plan to save the two British men. I will go into the details of the plan when, if ever, I get the Egyptian Report done and xeroxed and out to you. But at any rate...the plan was ultra-ingenious. I know that British officials flew to Uganda from England...but I think that my plan might have been activated re Amin. At any rate...Amin released the two doomed Britishers. Yesterday in the paper...Amin and his evil group had allegedly tortured and killed a young female student of 22 years...just as Amin has killed TENS OF THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE "who were distrusted or disliked by Amin and his underlings." (Am quoting the San Francisco Chronicle...the documentation will be in the file that I send to you as soon as my Project Amin has been completed...and that will be, before Fall of this year, or even sooner.)

In the past years I have demonstrated many miraculous phenomena for you...but none pinpointing the elimination of one specific individual, and that individual's group. (I have DONE it, but have not documented it for you.)

For heaven's sake...get in touch with some govt. agency, if you can, and get me some funds with which to proceed. Haven't my miracles been worth that much?

Ted Owens (PK Man)
Box 32, Cape Charles, Va. 23310

Owens

A spokesman at Pacific Gas and Electric Co., which serves 48 Northern California counties, said some 230,000 of its 3 million customers were without power for as long as 6½ minutes.

Customers of Southern California Edison Co., San Diego Gas and Electric Co., and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power were also temporarily without power.

The trouble was a breakdown in a high tension line from the Bonneville Power Administration, which sells excess hydroelectric power during night and off-peak hours to California utilities.

A spokesman for the utility in Portland said a circuit breaker failed and dumped the entire load onto a single line, which blew out.

Utility officials credited lessons learned from the eight-hour blackout of New England in 1965 with preventing a major problem here. Although the total power loss here was two or three times greater, new safeguards prevent chain-reaction equipment failures and bring fresh power quickly.

Automatic procedures spread remaining power as well as possible.

Bay Area outages included 33,000 customers in Daly City and the outer Sunset district of San Francisco; 4400 in Hunters Point; 57,297 in the San Jose area; 36,000 in Berkeley, Richmond, Pinole and Rodeo; and 4800 in North Oakland.

SF Chron

Apr 8 1976

Power Outage is

Brief, with spread

11 April 76

45

Crazy
Hey Ted

Of the following occurrences, I want you to pick out those which are most indicative to your mind's eye of goodwill to all mankind and animals and plants and the environments in which they live:

1. a Hurricane destroying a city
2. a series of tornadoes ravaging a small farming or ranching community
3. a revolution resulting in a "peoples tyranny" be it national socialism or be it international socialism (communism)
4. swooping down like a kill-happy eagle and beheading a cow with calf unborn, ripping off the cow's udder like a rabid lion, and tearing out the almost newborn calf with great exhilaration.
5. an earthquake mangling a city to such degrees that to the untrained eye, it might appear that a fleet of B-52's had just dropped their deadly eggs upon it
6. a drought turning once fertile pasturelands into blazing ovens of death
7. a train derailment
8. an airplane crash
9. a highway crash of a bus loaded with people mass-transiting
10. an accident resulting in a tanker spilling its full load of oil into a once beautiful space of water.

Now-- I presume you have made your choices.. How many of them have you selected? How psychotic are you? How psychotic are the "space intelligence masters" of yours?

You know Ted-- the above mentioned occurrences are obviously excellent expressions of goodwill according to the values of your not-so-kindly space intelligence friends.

please turn over & Xerox. Ted.

Now, I suppose your Si's will try their best to "change" my mind or brain, almost like a forensic psychiatrist injecting some reserpine into the bloodstream of a troublesome dissenter, because they will not tolerate criticisms of their space intelligence policies. I don't care. "As below, so above" and viceversa-- the old axiom holds true. If the pompous Popes of Rome can be as indignant and intolerant to healthy criticism as their authoritarian minds will permit-- the like-wise do your SIs have rights to be like Popes. I do not care. I do not pay obeisance to your SIs' any more than I would bow to the House of Rothschild or Rockefeller or any other Figurehead of Lucifer.

Your SIs! believe that because they can manipulate so many supernatural forces-- that this is sufficient evidence that they are much more highly evolved than mankind. I don't buy this. Just because a person possesses an atomic bomb- does this mean that this person is any better than me? Hell no! I can see how creatures of intense Goodwill would be highly or further evolved than myself. Really easy to see this. Too bad that your SIs just aren't up to any really significant kindness and acts of Benefit to Mankind and Nature. Too bad I put in all that work with memory conditioning and spiritual intelligence because it was all for little but causing a lot of troubles for good people and nature in the name of "space intelligences." Kind of like a shady character I once worked for. A whole months worth of sweat and toils-- for what? A bad check? A rip off? The guy's in prison now for tax evasion. Perhaps a group of creatures will come along someday and put your criminally minded SI Masters in jail for Universal Soul and Healthy Principles Evasion?

Ted-- I'm a sinner. I can freely admit it. I can gladly admit it. I don't want to be a rotten egg like so many politicians and socialites and even some of your "White Magic" SI Masters are. You know, all nice and white on the outside-- yet as rotten as sin on the inside where it counts. No- I'll admit it. I'm rotten. I'm low down. But I'm not going to hide it behind some Superstar-white superego. And I'm not going to be the pawn of any rotten-egg UFO that goes around saying, "I'm really your soul and God all wrapped up in One." Sure can't trick me there. My soul's inside you see. And you know what else? It's Black. Black as a good cup of steaming-hot coffee. No more Luciferean Whiteness for me. No thanks.

And if some nightmares of Star People circling around in the beautiful black sky come around. I don't care. What in the hell am I supposed to do? You know-- simplistic "solutions" to complex problems often destroy the wonderfully complex societies which are afflicted with the problems. All I can answer to your Star People is, "Does not compute. Requires intelligent information. We will not accept simplistically destructive 'solutions.'" That means Lily-white socialism too!

And if I dig a little deeper in the dirt and dung-- you know what else I find. This is bad. This is really bad. I find your SIs' or creatures just like your SIs'-giving psychic momentum to the National Socialist Movement of Germany through a group of ex-drug addicts and practicing drug addicts and piss-poor intellectual elitists. Yep, It's right there. Almost as clear as day. You hear what I say Ted? That's a rodge. Space Intelligences making lots of psychic contacts with Nazi Occultists and driving

blatant. This answer is the 1. - 1

the psychic centers of the people of Germany to such uncontrollable psychic frenzies that they went insane and ended destroying much which was good. And in the end, being destroyed by others because your SI Masters finally woke up to the facts that the seeds of cosmic insanity they had planted in the minds of these people could soon destroy the entire planet. And possibly even make Lucifer angry.

Ever catch what Hitler's new Race of Men were to be called? The "Master Race." You annex in some other parts, and all becomes fairly obvious. What was really meant was, "The Masters' Race." A race of psychically insane people being driven on to World Domination by Space Intelligence Pawn Masters. And are you still wondering why I am just happy to be as materialistically comfortable as possible and to avoid being any Social Superstar? Yes indeed, My Soul is Black. Backstage here it's really nice. No pawn parts to be played. No let downs by illusory friends, And really an excellent view of what is really going on-- on that foolishly glamorous stage- or space chessboard. So much dirt. ' So much dung. It's really not worth it. The day I die I'll go away hopefully to places where creatures are not pawns, or masters, or continual backstage sitters. A Non-Hierarchy.

And are your SI Masters still working "hand and foot" with the international bankers and world cartelists to bring forth World Tyranny? And do you know what I would do if I had a couple of hundred of pounds of dynamite in my hand and I was standing right next to the United Nations? What an explosive Veto that would be! Eat that Lucifer! You too SIs! Go ahead-- call me insane.

I sure haven't seen any criticism of any strength to the socialist and communist conspirators and revolutionaries when they use violence to maim and de-mind and de-heart Democracies. Why should you criticise me now Socialist Hypocrites?

And did you know that those were American pro-Soviet Socialists who were giving the orders for the B-52's to open the bombay doors on all those people living down there in Indochina? Hypocrites!

And this is the year of the Bicentennial. And what the hell do I have to celebrate. Oh sure, I can be glad that at least some semblence of Constitutional government remains. That is-- if your SI's and the Insiders don't decide to topple it this year. Just like the American commander at the Bulge,

"Nuts!"

I might die being struck down by your SIs' in one of their psychic tantrums of space violence. I don't care. I'll die a spirit to spirit. Not as an "intelligence"-- sounds almost like, terming people "instrumental." And my God is a god of Spirit. And His Spirit isn't white. No color-no form whatsoever. And I'll just dig in and hold out the best I can till death or help arrives. Order be Damned! That's what the man said. "You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than live as slaves." ...or pawns.

Yes indeed,

My Soul is Black.

A Earlsman

23 April 76

Hello Ted-

I was wondering how in Lucifer's world the SIs would make a mockery of my statements regarding "black soul." And there it is on the front pages of the papers... "Racial Violence in Boston." I have known for over 2 years now that the incidents of racially oriented disturbances which SIs can quell-- are also the ones which SIs can stir up. In much the same ways as the socialists in Washington, D.C. and New York City can instigate racial violence preplanned through forced busing.

I'll tell you-- Lucifer has this entire planet wrapped around his little finger what with your Pawn Master SIs on the subjective dimensions and the externalisations of his Hierarchy through the ruling elites on the other physical sides.

For approximately 2 and a half years now, through my telepathic receptions, I have known that you have secret contacts with the Insiders through the CIA. I also know that you and the SIs have unusually strong affinities for "manipulating" through PK forces-- young, black-skinned people with criminally violent disorders. I know this because the SIs directed some "punks"-- black-skinned "punks"-- to jump me and injure my person back in September of 1973. I watched these manipulations from your subjective dimensions with great interests-- because it never quite occurred to me that the Invisible Government and

your SIs might be parts of the same Order... the Luciferian Order which is attempting to throw a revolution to destroy the Republic... through the immense wealth possessed by the ultra-wealthy on the one hand-- and the subconscious slavery to the Masters of Socialism by this nation's poor people on the other.

By the way, I've picked up this message from the Black Muslim Nation in America:

"When the Civil War was fought to abolish slavery-- a strange thing happened. Slavery was not abolished. All that happened was that the Masters changed... From direct physical slavery of the South to a subconscious slavery instituted by the Liberals of the North."

"The Black Man is now in a more terrible slavery than he was then-- for now his mind has become enslaved to the chains of Socialistic Integrations."

As I see it-- This is True.

Mark my words Ted-- I don't have any more respect for your SIs now than I do for the other Conspirators. Yes, your SIs are the most unusual traitors of all times. To think of the ways by which they would enslave all mankind in the interests of World Tyranny. To think of the ways in which they turned their backs upon Jesus in His greatest Hour of Need. I would not be one bit suprised if this guy Jesus never showed up again.

Yes indeed-- My Soul is Black...

NO- not African-American Black,
NO- not Opium black,
NO- not black-eyed peas,
NO- not black as you would superficially see it.

YES--

Black as coffee...

Black as the Infinity of Space...

Black as the Pupil of my Eye...

Black as the Great Magnetism of the Black Stars...

Black-- Like the Sea of my Mind
Like the Space of my Soul

P.S. Your SIs and their Tornadoes-- kind of reminds me of very large Lions Paws reaching down from the skies and destroying those who deserve to be destroyed least. The people in the country. The poor people.

And whenever a bomb goes off-- it's never at the U.N.

And when ever a person is killed-- it's hardly ever a tyrant or an important Conspirator. It's some guy maybe who is just driving his car. And suddenly, about 25 of Lucifer's slaves come to him and administer "Brotherly Love" to his body.

And the guy just kind of lies there in his own "honkey" blood.

And Lucifer-- He just Smiles and Laughs-- and utters...

"All is Well on Planet Earth Today"

"Pawns Forever"

And you know what my crazy mind keeps on saying?

"Nuts!"

A Earman

April 9, 1976...Friday

TO MY SCIENTISTS: Dr. Fogel; Dr. Hynek; Drs. Targ and Putoff; Dr. Sprinkle;
Dr. Arenas.

A most astounding thing has occurred: The SI's...my UFO connection...have "spoken"...in their own inimitable way...before I could even get the Wednesday, April 7, letter, enclosed, off to you! I typed ten copies of the Wednesday, April 7, letter, enclosed, Wednesday afternoon...then had to desist because I had the flu...also was shook up by the IRS agents...and was so angry that I could have cussed. Matter of fact...I did cuss. (This emotional response on my part is important in your understanding of what follows.)

All right. Wednesday night late...about 3 AM Thursday morning, really... all power went out on the West Coast from Portland, Oregon, down to almost Los Angeles, California...for from 3 to 7 minutes, depending on where you lived there. (Millie, my San Francisco friend and scout...called me long distance on Thursday and told me about it...said that it was reported in the San Francisco Chronicle newspaper...and I will document it later in my last file on the "California Miracle.")

That's "one".

Also...in that same time-frame...there was an earthquake in California... approx. 5 on the Richter scale...reported here in Virginia on our TV set.

That's "two".

I.e., the SI's...UFO connection...en rapport with the "alien" half of my brain (belonging to them)...picked up my distress caused by the Wednesday IRS agent happening...and decided to show the United States government, on a small scale, what they could do. They did it to California because that is where I am putting on a UFO-connection demonstration at the present time. (If they had knocked out the power and put an earthquake anywhere else in the U.S., it would have had little meaning with regard to me and my demonstration in California.)

Drs. Targ and Putoff at Stanford will be especially interested in the power blackout...because earlier-on I had offered to give them a demonstration of my UFO-connected powers...where I would interfere with and/or knock out the power in northern California!

They did not take me up on my offer...but later I decided to give the "California Miracle" demonstration anyway...set up an other-dimensional EM grid, plus other CD mechanisms over and around California...and so far the UFO's and I have caused a rare snowstorm in California...rain...lightning attacks...high winds...hail...a widespread power blackout...and an earthquake. (And there's still about three weeks to go...assuming that my work will come to a screeching halt by the 1st of May...which it probably will not. Takes time for a PK project to "wear away", as it were.)

Ted Owens (PK Man)

Owens

PS...on top of the above...it has just been brought to my attention that UFO's were headlined in the San Francisco newspapers...having made major appearances on Feb. 8 and Feb. 9 (following my Jan. 30 letter) in the area just above San Francisco...my main experimental area because of Drs. T&P... and these sightings were made by expert investigators. Will add this to the documentation in my final file on the "California Miracle." So, you can add this phenomenon, also, onto all the other phenomenon that my UFO connection and I have brought about in California. That's... "three".

Owens

April 7, 1976

TO MY SCIENTISTS: Dr. Fogel; Dr. Hynek; Drs. Targ and Putoff; Dr. Sprinkle;
Dr. Arenas.

The following...must be brought to your attention...because, whether you believe it or not...the future of the United States...could be at stake. Today...two Internal Revenue Agents converged upon me...not at my home...but downtown where I was shopping...and they followed me home. They told me...that they had had a tip...from a "confidential source"...about me and my activities. As they went on, frankly, they scared the bejesus out of me! They were intimating, of course, that I was trying to cheat the IRS. Ha ha ha. I showed them a pawn ticket...dated March 20...where I'd had to drive to Norfolk and pawn personal items for \$200...just to pay the monthly bills (some of them, anyway). They finally left. This really shook me up. Now, weeks ago...I had a phone number...331-1208...and every day I had one or two phony, harassing calls. So...I had the telephone company give me a new, unlisted number, 331-3255. I GOT THE VERY SAME HARASSING CALLS, one or two a day, always in a negro voice. Or just deep breathing...then they'd hang up. So...I GOT ANOTHER UNLISTED NUMBER...which I will not mention here. BUT I KEPT ON GETTING THE SAME HARASSING CALLS...in the same negro voices...or the "deep breathing and hang up" treatment. So I had the telephone company put a "trap" on my telephone...to find out who was doing this. HOW they could do this...jumping from my regular number in the book...to an unlisted number...then to another unlisted number...is a complete mystery! Tomorrow I will call the Virginia Commonwealth's Attorney, Mr. Oliver, in Eastville...who has been given the number caught in the trap...to find out who it was. Not that I can do anything about it, because I have no money to hire a lawyer to prosecute. Anyway, I want you to know...that I am being harassed...and I can tell you...that the SI's...my UFO connection...will be greatly angered by this. Because they feel...that the U.S. Government is my "host government"...i.e., I am their ambassador to the human race, residing in the United States. So that...anything bad...that befalls their "Ambassador"...they will retaliate...in their own, UFO, way.

PREDICTIONS: The Russ have invented a disease that they can give to the entire world population...that will kill...all humans in the world...except those Russ, or others, who have been properly inoculated. And they are ready. When this program has been put into effect...the inoculated Russ will be the only survivors...thus will be in control of this world. Also I predict...that the United States will take over Cuba...commando-like...with swift suddenness...and to hell with the Russ who are linked with Cuba. It will be a blood bath, and that's the way it will be. Also I tell you...that the United States, right now, is a dead country. It will be wiped out in near time to come. The only slight chance that we have...is if Church is elected to be our leader and President. If any of the other Presidential aspirants win...then forget it...the ballgame is over. Also, of course, if I, personally, am wiped out...the ballgame is over. Things do look very dim for the United States, do they not? I hope...that you do not take this communication lightly.

Ted Owens, PK Man, Box 32, Cape Charles, Va.

Owens

April 21, 1976...Dr. Max Fogel; Drs. Targ and Putoff; Dr. Sprinkle;
Dr. Hynek.

Am now on the tail-end of my "California Miracle"...and will have the third and last part of the Report to xerox and get out to you in the coming weeks. However...I have no funds to do so...so would like some financial help, if you have any connections with those that could aid me. I trust that you are aware that UFO's and accompanying phenomena appeared last week over Northern California. This will be discussed at length, and explained, in the Report to you.

Now, as of today, am beginning a new miracle project. Let's dub it "Project Amin." Briefly, I am going to aim my formidable and awesome powers (have the okay from my UFO Connection) at Idi Amin and his evil killer group in Uganda...to eliminate Amin and the group, and bring peace to Uganda. Or at least, peaceful people...non-killers. Also involved in this program which am setting up today...will be my Pyramid Power. As yet...have not approached It...but will, within the next hour, to get permission, to explain the situation, and to enlist It's powers to help. The Pyramid Power (haven't had the money to type out, xerox, and mail to you the voluminous Report on my trip to Egypt and the pyramids and what I discovered there) is a Living Entity...alive and well, from the ages past, among the pyramids in Egypt. I am now linked up to it mentally, just as I am linked up to the UFO's...and am able to bring Its powers to bear...just as I am able to bring the UFO Connection's powers to bear. While in Cairo, Egypt, not long ago...Amin captured two British men and readied them for the firing squad (that is, I was in Cairo, not Amin.) Well, I contacted the British Embassy in Cairo...had a meeting with a British official...and gave him my plan to save the two British men. I will go into the details of the plan when, if ever, I get the Egyptian Report done and xeroxed and out to you. But at any rate...the plan was ultra-ingenious. I know that British officials flew to Uganda from England...but I think that my plan might have been activated re Amin. At any rate...Amin released the two doomed Britishers. Yesterday in the paper...Amin and his evil group had allegedly tortured and killed a young female student of 22 years...just as Amin has killed TENS OF THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE "who were distrusted or disliked by Amin and his underlings." (Am quoting the San Francisco Chronicle...the documentation will be in the file that I send to you as soon as my Project Amin has been completed...and that will be, before Fall of this year, or even sooner.)

In the past years I have demonstrated many miraculous phenomena for you...but none pinpointing the elimination of one specific individual, and that individual's group. (I have DONE it, but have not documented it for you.)

For heaven's sake...get in touch with some govt. agency, if you can, and get me some funds with which to proceed. Haven't my miracles been worth that much?

Ted Owens (PK Man)
Box 32, Cape Charles, Va. 23310

Owens

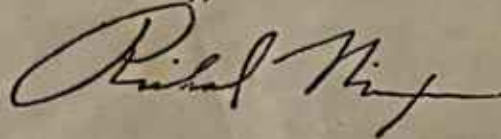
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 9, 1974

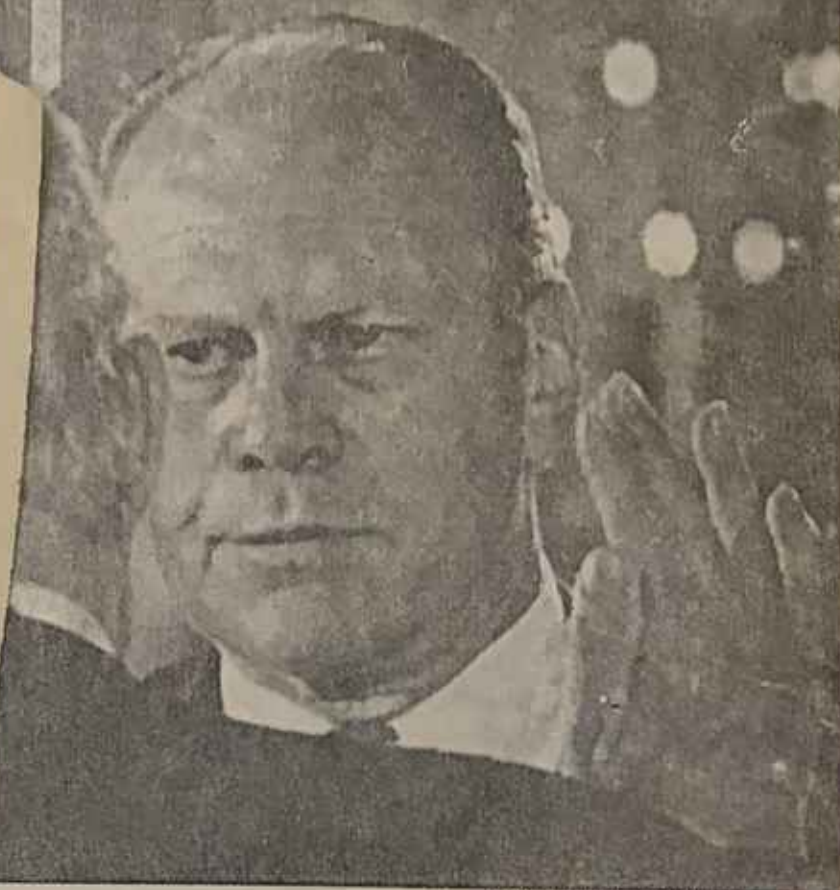
Dear Mr. Secretary:

I hereby resign the Office of President of the
United States.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520



Frank Johnston—The Washington Post

The resignation letter: Visa for a sorry

Seven Days In August

THIS IS ONE OF MY
VERY BEST "PRECOG"
PSYCHIC "HITS" MADE FOUR
YEAR'S AGO IN "WHAT
THE SEERS PREDICT" BY BRAD
STEIGER AND
WARREN SMITH.
XPK WENT
MANY

And suddenly it was over. ¶ Sitting for the last time behind his desk in the Oval Office, a taut smile flickering at his lips, Richard Milhous Nixon, 61, looked wanly into the television cameras and brought the long ordeal of Watergate to its end. ¶ He resigned his ruined Presidency in disgrace—the first man ever driven from the office in the 198 years of the American Republic—and passed the mantle to his hand-chosen successor, Gerald Ford. ¶ The transfer of power

I've got
Bad
Guys
Out!
⊙
⚡

August 19, 1974

IN PASSING

Mich. Post ~~Delaware~~
Highlights of Week

National 8/11/74

The President resigned.

After an historic week unique in the annals of the Republic Mr. Nixon finally bowed to the intense and mounting pressure from Congress and became the first President to resign his office.

The President made his announcement to a somber public on national television on Thursday evening. Vice President Gerald Ford cancelled a 12-day campaign swing through the West and conferred at length with the beleaguered President.

Ford is now the 38th President of the United States.

The unprecedented crisis reached its climactic stage after the President was forced to concede that he had lied to the public and his own lawyers about his role in the Watergate coverup.

The revelations contained in the transcripts of three meetings

say, Democrat...
beaten Nixon in the 1972 election.

The transfer of power from one President to another has occurred 36 times before, sometimes in dramatic and tragic circumstances.

But never before had it happened this way — with one man forced out of office in disgrace, and his successor taking over without ever having submitted his name to voters outside his home district in western Michigan.

Despite its extraordinary nature, the process was a legitimate and orderly one, sanctified by the Constitution, in Section 5 of Article II and in Section I of the 21th Amendment.

The Founding Fathers, 187 years ago, had seen fit, after some dispute, to provide a Vice President who would be ready to take over if the President could not carry on. The 25th Amendment, ratified in 1967, provided for the selection of a new Vice President.

Phila Inquirer
8/11/74

NY Times 12/3/74
**Colts Count Blessings
 On Missing Plane Crash**

When the Baltimore Colts flew home from Buffalo yesterday on a Northwest Airlines chartered flight, "there was no kidding, no joking, you could bear a pin drop," according to a team spokesman. "When the wheels hit the runway at Baltimore-Washington Airport, there was a roar of relief in the cabin," he added.

The Colts, after losing on Sunday to the Bills in Buffalo, had been scheduled to go home on a Northwest chartered flight coming from John F. Kennedy Airport late Sunday afternoon. At 8 P.M., after the players had eaten dinner, the plane had not arrived and General Manager Joe Thomas decided the team would stay overnight in Buffalo.

At 9:30 Colt officials learned that the plane had crashed near Bear Mountain, N.Y. They immediately told all members of the team so they could call their families

and assure them of their safety.

"When Cotton Speyrer called his folks in Port Arthur, Texas, his father couldn't believe it was him," said Ernie Accorsi, the team's publicity director. "They had heard on television that the Colts' plane had gone down and that there were no survivors. Mrs. Speyrer was pretty shook up."

Most of the players were depressed when they learned the identity of the three crewmen who had perished in the crash. They had flown the Colts to Miami for a game three weeks ago.

The team left the Buffalo airport yesterday at 12:30 P.M. with sleet and snow falling heavily.

"It was a bad scene for a takeoff," said Accorsi. "There's not one guy on this team with a hangup about flying, but the atmosphere was pretty tense. There was silence for the whole hour in the air. We're all glad it was our last road game of the season."

The Colts finish the National Football League season at home against the Dolphins and the New England Patriots.

Nat'l Football League

LAST NIGHT'S GAME
 at Miami

NY Times 12/3/74
**Bad Weather Is Linked
 To Small-Plane Crashes**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Reuters)—A Federal safety panel said today that bad weather was increasingly to blame for fatal crashes of small planes.

The National Safety Transportation Board said that this trend developed since 1967 even though plane accidents from other causes were on the downswing.

The finding was shown, the board said, in a special study of general aviation—nonairline—accidents from 1964 through 1972.

During the eight years, 4,714 persons died in 2,026 general aviation accidents involving bad weather—36.6 per cent of all fatal mishaps among nonairline planes.

Such crashes have occurred "with disturbing regularity despite improvements in aircraft, instrumentation, training, training facilities, the air traffic control system, weather facilities, weather services and navigational aids," the board said.

**Peruvian Premier
 Escapes Assassins;
 2 High Aides Hurt**

NY Times 12/3/74

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 2 (AP)—Peru's Premier and two other men prominent in the military Government escaped assassination last night, the Interior Ministry announced today.

The announcement said that unidentified assailants had fired from a vehicle that drew alongside the car carrying the three officials.

Premier Edgardo Mercado Jarrín, who is also War Minister and Commander in Chief of the army, escaped injury, the statement said.

But Gen. Javier Tantaleán Vanini, the Minister of Fisheries in President Juan Velasco Arvarado's leftist Government, and Gen. Guillermo Arbulu, General Tantaleán's brother-in-law, were wounded.

They were taken to the military hospital in Lima, where they were reported in satisfactory condition.

General Mercado's brother-in-law, Guillermo Neuman, who was driving the car, was uninjured.

PK'd Colts



PK'd
 (bad) world
 premier,
 presidents,
 etc.



Airplane
 PK, issued
 in 1967, by me,
 govt. notified
 for special demonstration
 of UFO powers

Qwen

Sis - I get yet
another Premier

A2 Virginian-Pilot,
Wednesday, January 29, 1975

Denmark Leader Resigns

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Denmark Prime Minister Poul Hartling, a Liberal, resigned Tuesday night after the parliament supported an opposition motion calling for efforts to form a majority government.

The surprise development came in the first session of the Folketing—the Danish parliament—elected Jan. 9 in national elections called by Hartling.

The motion, offered by the Social Democrats and urging Hartling to resign, was carried by one vote, 86 to 85, with five abstentions and three members absent.

Immediately after the vote Hartling announced that he was resigning and would do so formally Wednesday morning in an audience with Queen Margrethe II.

Hartling's party gained 20 seats in the elections, bringing its total in the 10-party Folketing to 42. But the Social Democrats, largest faction in the parliament, also gained, up seven to 53 of the Folketing's 179 seats.

Some elements of the opposition stated after the elections that they will call for a no-confidence vote unless a government with a broader political base is established.

Hartling, who had headed a minority government for 13 months, dissolved the Folketing and called elections in an attempt to rally support for a crash program freezing wages and profits to curb a 16 per cent inflation rate and soaring unemployment.

Information Minister

Va. Pilot

Jan. 30, 1975

Israeli Leader Yari Quits in Frustration

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Reserve Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, chief Israeli negotiator of the 1973 cease-fire, resigned Wednesday as information minister in frustration over the way the government operates.

He said the government's method of functioning appears inappropriate and fails "to meet the needs of the current situation," particularly the possibility of another Middle East war.

Yariv, 55, also said the government had failed to set up a national security council to handle emergencies, as recommended by a commission that investigated Israel's unpreparedness for the Yom Kippur War.

Yariv's resignation marks the first outward sign of dissension

information. To my mind, there is no call for a minister of information."

But in the letter he listed as his first reason "the government's mode of operation, which to me appears to be inappropriate and failing to meet the needs of the current situation."

"There were no differences over policy matters that prompted my resignation," Yariv told newsmen. "My resignation had nothing to do with Mr. Rabin personally."

Yariv said he thought he should resign before Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger returns to the Middle East to resume efforts at reaching a second disengagement accord between Israel

1/30/75

Scientists

Here are two more
Premiers, leaders, Presidents, etc.
(of countries)

that the Si's have found
unacceptable... and have
removed.

How many does this make
now. 20? 30?

PK / Man

JAPAN:

Tanaka Bows Out

Kakuei Tanaka is a rare Japanese politician—an Oriental Horatio Alger who overcame both his humble beginnings and lack of education to scramble his way to the top. But recently the Prime Minister seemed to have lost that lean and hungry look. Thus one morning last week, Tanaka rose early, put in a call to his aging mother, paused briefly to feed his prize carp and then drove off to his official residence for a short, stiff-necked meeting with four elders of the ruling Liberal Democratic party. There, he announced his intention to become the first Prime Minister in postwar Japanese history to resign from office under a cloud of scandal. In bowing out, he touched off a complex struggle for the succession.

Backstage maneuvering to oust Tanaka and pick a successor actually started several weeks ago when it became clear he couldn't survive an avalanche of charges against him. He faced an official investigation of his questionable methods of raising political funds, his irregular land dealings on which he built a personal fortune, and even the fact that

he kept one-or more-mistresses in a tastelessly public way. The threat that such affairs might be exposed in embarrassing detail caused an excruciating family quarrel with his daughter Makiko that apparently tilted him in favor of resignation. "Politicians," remarked a Tanaka associate, "are able to weather trouble outside their homes, but if they also have trouble in their own homes, then it will usually wreck them." In the end, Tanaka acknowledged his "personal shame" and said he regretted bringing "a torrent of rain" on the future of his country.

With Tanaka gone, the most pressing order of business for the Liberal Democrats will be to paper up the cracks in party unity and pick a successor. That will not be easy. Tanaka's bulldozer tactics had left behind a residue of bitterness unparalleled in postwar politics. Among four major contenders for his job (page 57), the most likely candidates were former Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, who helped bring Tanaka down by quitting the Cabinet last summer, and the current Finance Minister, Masayoshi Ohira, whom Tanaka and his powerful faction are supporting. In years past, liberal dollops of political money and behind-the-scenes horse-trading would have lined up the necessary votes to make one of them a certain winner. But the Tanaka scandal

has made money politics taboo in Japan. As a result, there seemed a strong chance last week that each man might call out the other and open the way for one of two aging party war-horses, Etsu-buro Shiina or Shigesaburo Maeo, as interim leader.

The trouble is that most Liberal Democrats feel a vital need for strong leadership to cleanse the party's soiled reputation and guide the country out of current economic morass. Party Secretary-General Susumu Nikaido has been drinking many ritual cups of tea at the homes of party elders while he makes soundings for a consensus. The major contenders themselves, NEWSWEEK's Tokyo bureau chief Bernard Krisher reported, are lying low. "Everyone is staying at home or in his office close to the phone," cabled Krisher. "Wives of politicians are calling other wives to try to get them to use their influence on their husbands. And no one is leaving Tokyo for fear that people might think that they are not important enough to be consulted on the succession."

Fire Storm: However the struggle is resolved, no one expects a radical shift in policy. A Fukuda government might move a notch to the right in economic and other domestic affairs and could conceivably cool down Japan's new friendship with Peking. Ohira, on the other hand, would probably continue most of

Newsweek, December 9, 1974

Declaration in January

Va. Pilot
Dec. 11, 1974

Critical Water Area

NORFOLK—A portion, if not all, of Southeastern Virginia will be declared a critical groundwater area by the State Water Control Board in January, said Arthur Collins, director of planning for the Southeastern Virginia Planning District Commission.

Collins Tuesday said he reached his conclusion through

informal discussions with SWCB staff members.

The board has been considering such a move since it held public hearings on the issue in Norfolk in September.

Mrs. Wayne Jackson, a water control board member, said that, based on the testimony she

heard at the hearing, the designation will be made when the SWCB meets Jan. 23-24.

If declared, a critical groundwater area would mean that all wells drawing more than 50,000 gallons per day be registered with the state for monitoring, that there be no increased usage without a permit, and that no new wells using more than 50,000 gallons a day can be dug without SWCB approval.

Collins said he would

Another world
leader removed
by me and
S.A.

Wena

See my shortage of water prediction in Warren Smith's "Prediction For 1974" Also keep in mind drinking water recent discovery causing cancer given

yet another bad President, King, Premier, etc., removed by UFO's and myself! Owens

Va. Pilot April 22, 1975

Thieu Resigns

By EDWIN Q. WHITE

SAIGON (AP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu resigned Monday to pave the way for a political settlement of the Vietnam War. But it could be too late to keep the Communists from seizing the last quarter of South Vietnam by force.

Scientists... if a world leader is war-oriented, or obstructing peace... as I've said before... the UFO's and I... will get them removed.

The Virginian-Pilot

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 21, 1865

Page A8

Tuesday, April 22, 1975

After So Much Lying

South Vietnamese President Thieu's resignation was no more pleasant than the rest of the story. But like Saigon's doom, it was inevitable. Indeed, the Ford Administration last week indicated, while continuing to insist from the other side of its mouth that South Vietnam could save itself if only Congress would supply it funds, that Mr. Thieu's departure would be welcome. For the onrushing Communists long since had vowed never again to try to negotiate a cease-fire or settlement with Mr. Thieu.

Perhaps he got out too late. He seemed to recognize the possibility when he said "I resign to see, after there is no more Mr. Thieu, whether negotiations will be satisfactory." Or did he speak only in bitterness?

Certainly he was bitter toward the United States. He accused Secretary of State Kissinger of delivering "our people to such a disastrous fate"—an unfair denunciation, but understandable, considering the flamboyance of the role Mr. Kissinger had played for President Nixon and then for himself and President Ford in Indochina. Poor Mr. Kis-

singer. He caught it also from the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government in Paris.

The Viet Cong was mistrustful of the Thieu resignation. "The Nguyen Van Thieu clique must be overthrown and replaced by an administration wishing peace, independence, democracy, and national concord," it said. As flagrantly as it and its North Vietnamese ally had violated the 1973 Paris peace accords, it was justified at least in its suspicion that Mr. Thieu never intended to meet the peace terms either, especially the article calling for a National Council of Reconciliation and Accord. Whether the Communists will regard Vice President Tran Van Huong, who succeeded to the South Vietnamese presidency, as being above the "Thieu clique" is doubtful, despite Mr. Huong's reputation for honesty and competence.

Nevertheless, the wind-down in South Vietnam need not be as wretched and tragic as the years-long events leading to it. The Viet Cong's hint that it would not interfere with the evacuation of Americans from Saigon was welcome. And the French government's of-

fer of its good offices to the belligerents in an urgent call for negotiations was, beyond a practical step toward diplomacy, an invitation for all the 1973 Paris signatories to inject international responsibility into the Vietnam War's wreckage.

Mr. Thieu's parting blast at the United States should be kept in perspective. It should be no influence in Washington's decisions on how to meet its humanitarian obligations to the South Vietnamese people. Generosity will not atone for old mistakes, but it should prove beneficial to American unity while easing the American sorrow—the American humiliation—of a lost cause.

Barbara Tuchman, herself a historian of great accomplishment, may have forecast history's judgment of America's Indochina adventure when she said the other day that President Johnson lied us into South Vietnam, President Nixon lied us into Cambodia, and President Ford and Secretary Kissinger were lying us out of the area. Once the American government has finished this last withdrawal, it should rededicate itself to simple truth.

A king's guards are disarmed

NEW DELHI, Thursday
TROOPS of the Indian
army disarmed the King of
Sikkim's palace guards last
night after a battle which
may mark the end of the
ruler's authority.
Fighting continued for 80
minutes around the palace home
of Chogyal (King) Palden Thon-
dup Namgyal, whom Sikkim
political leaders have asked the
Indian Government to remove as

the constitutional Head of State.
The Indian army eventually
succeeded in disbanding the 400-
strong Sikkim Guards who lost
one man with four others in-
jured. An Indian soldier also was
wounded.

The disbanding of the palace
guards came on the eve of a
scheduled emergency session of
the Sikkim Assembly, which was
to consider a resolution demand-
ing the abolition of the mon-
archy. The assembly is controlled

by the Chogyal's political foes
who came to power in the wake
of the 1973 uprising against him.

Led by Chief Minister Kazi
Lhendup Dorji, the anti-Royalists
had Sikkim converted last year
from an Indian protectorate to
an associate Indian state with
representation in the Federal
Parliament in New Delhi.

Reports from Gangtok, the
capital of Sikkim, indicated
Dorji might next press for full
Indian statehood.



THE KING of Sikkim—fight-
ing around his palace.

THE TIMES MONDAY APRIL 7 1975

OVERSEAS *Another Premier, Pres., etc., out.*

Peking likely to seek cracks in the Nationalist facade after General Chiang's death

From David Bonavia
Peking, April 6

The news of the death of
General Chiang Kai-shek
created no obvious excitement
in Peking today, though his
name has been reviled daily for
the past quarter of a century.

Though branded as the chief
villain of modern Chinese poli-
tics, the late general had
retained a certain immunity
from the kind of personal slurs
which have been cast on dis-
graced former leaders of the
Communist Party such as the
late Lin Biao, the army chief,
and Liu Shao-chi, the former
head of state. Perhaps mindful
of the various periods during
which they worked in alliance
with the Kuomintang, the
nationalist party which he led,
the Communists seem to have
felt that even he would not have
been beyond forgiveness if he
had consented to seek a
peaceful solution of the Taiwan
problem.

Now that he is gone, they will
look for cracks in the facade

of the Kuomintang which they
might exploit to solve this most
bitter of all national issues.

On the face of it the prospects
for an early reconciliation with
Taipei are not bright. Mr Chiang
Ching-kuo, the general's son,
who is expected to become the
effective ruler of the island, has
not in the past shown any
inclination to negotiate with
Peking. It has even been hinted
by officials in Peking that he
might be tempted to flirt with
the Soviet Union. But he lacks
the personal and historical aura
which surrounded his father.

The general's death, however,
while not in itself an assurance
of an early solution to the
Taiwan problem, at least re-
moves the most formidable
personal obstacle.

Peking has never slammed the
door on negotiations with the
Kuomintang. A small splinter
group of the Kuomintang con-
tinued to be represented in the
parliamentary set-up in Peking,
if only for form's sake. In re-
cent years Peking propaganda
has emphasized reconciliation,

not confrontation. Amnesty
was granted last month to nearly
300 alleged Kuomintang war
criminals and secret agents im-
prisoned on the mainland.

People from Taiwan have
been exhorted to visit the main-
land without fear of detention
and efforts have been made to
cultivate people in other coun-
tries who have Taiwan con-
nexions. Fishing boats from the
island which have foundered
and been rescued by mainland
vessels have been repaired and
the crews sent home with
friendly messages.

Appeals have been issued to
Kuomintang soldiers and offi-
cials to work for reunion with
the People's Republic without
fear of reprisals for their past
conduct.

None of this seems to have
made a great impression in Tai-
wan, where American aid and
Japanese investment have in-
duced a high level of economic
prosperity.

Patrick Brogan writes from
Washington: China experts
have long discounted the effects
of General Chiang's death. It is

thought that although it might
remove some psychological
stumbling block from the path
of reconciliation between
Taiwan and the mainland, the
other obstacles are much more
difficult to overcome.

There is a certain residual
feeling of guilt in Washington
that events should have led the
United States Government in
1972, when President Nixon
went to Peking, to write off its
long alliance with General
Chiang.

Paris: In China's first mention
of the general's death, the New
China news agency in a broad-
cast monitored here said he was
a "puppet president" whose
"hands were stained with the
blood of the revolutionary
Chinese people".

Hanoi: Mr Pham Van Dong, the
Prime Minister of North Viet-
nam, today summed up his re-
action to the death of President
Chiang saying: "He should
have died sooner."

Richard Harris, page 14
Obituary, page 16

Yet another Pres., chief of state, etc, out! ~~o~~
A8 Virginian-Pilot, Wednesday, April 23, 1975

Military Ousts

(The Si's & I are doing fine! ~~o~~ X)

Chief of Honduras

Tax Bribe On Bananas In Probe

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — The Honduran military ousted Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano as chief of state Tuesday shortly after he was reported to have refused to let a commission investigating a banana-tax bribe examine his foreign bank accounts.

Two weeks ago United Brands Co. acknowledged paying \$1.25 million to high officials of this Central American country to gain lower banana export taxes. The company did not name any officials, but the Wall Street Journal reported that the money went to Lopez Arellano.

He called the report "slanders" and set up the investigating body.

An announcement on national radio said the military took the step against Lopez Arellano "to safeguard the integrity and honor of the country."

First reports indicated that the coup d'etat was bloodless. The streets of Tegucigalpa were peaceful, with no unusual troop movements.

The radio announcement said Col. Juan Alberto Melgar, 45, had replaced Lopez Arellano, 53, as head of state. Younger officers had already nudged Lopez Arellano out of his post as head of the armed forces, ostensibly to allow him more time for affairs of state. Melgar took over the military job March 31.

University rector Arturo Reina, chairman of the banana investigating commission, released a statement Tuesday morning saying that all officials under investigation had given the commission power to look at their foreign bank accounts except for Lopez Arellano.

The national leader, he said, "is obstructing the work" of the commission. Then Reina left on a flight for the United States to continue the investigation, and Lopez Arellano was ousted a short time later.

United Brands, which sells Chiquita brand bananas in the United States, acknowledged the \$1.25 million payment after the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filed suit against the company accusing it of transferring money to Honduran officials through a Swiss bank account.

A banana tax of \$1 on each 40-pound box was set in April



LOPEZ ARELLANO . . .

. . . foreign accounts

1974 by the Honduran government, but it was not collected, and the tax was reduced to between 25 and 30 cents a box.

It was the 23rd coup d'etat in Honduras' 151 years of independence. Lopez Arellano had held power by virtue of two coups. He first took power in 1963 by ousting President Ramon Villeda. He was later elected to a constitutional term and served as president from 1965 to 1969. He seized power again in 1972 by overthrowing elected President Ramon E. Cruz.

Honduras, with 2.8 million people, has a weak economy based on the export of bananas, sugar, and coffee. Hurricane Fifi last September devastated the northern agricultural area.

Monday April 7 1975
No 59,363
Price eight pence

London Times

Phnom Penh considers prospect of unconditional surrender

Discussions on the possibility of Phnom Penh's unconditional surrender to the attacking communist forces were said by reliable sources to be going on yesterday among the Cambodian leaders in the capital. However, Mr Long Boret, the Prime Minister, on his way home from Bali, said the capital "will not fall". Meanwhile, there were reports of widespread cannibalism among starving Government troops. In Washington General Frederick Weyand, the Army Chief of Staff, back from Saigon, reported that there was virtually no hope of saving South Vietnam.

Scientists... in my former written predictions... I predicted the fall of South Vietnam... also cannibalism in 1975! ~~Oh~~ wene

Cannibalism practised by Cambodian troops

From Bruce Palling
Phnom Penh, April 6.

Unpaid Government soldiers killed and ate their paymaster only a mile away from the besieged Cambodian capital, it was reported here today.

In their reaction to the incident military observers seemed more concerned with the maintenance of discipline among the troops than with revulsion over the acts of cannibalism.

An inspection of the troops at a Buddhist temple where they have been temporarily stationed south-east of Phnom Penh has revealed that thousands of starving people have taken part in acts of cannibalism recently.

The paymaster was killed in a shooting incident, according to observers on the scene, when he refused to hand the soldiers their monthly pay of 14,000 riels (about £3) until they went to the northern front—about seven miles away. A superior officer was also shot and killed.

The soldiers had been airlifted from the besieged provincial capital of Kompong Seila late last week after the Government decided to abandon the town, about 70 miles south-west of Phnom Penh in

order to bring more troops into the capital. The troops, then numbering 1,500, and 5,000 inhabitants lived under siege from last May until January when pressure eased on the positions with the Khmer Rouge concentrating their efforts on their offensive against Phnom Penh.

A captain interviewed today said that everyone in his battalion of 500 men had eaten the corpses of Khmer Rouge killed in the fighting because they were starving.

"We ate grass, lizards and banana leaves and finally Khmer Rouge—everyone ate them men, women and children", the captain said.

During the weekend, about 80 employees of the American Vinnell Corporation, which maintains and trains the Cambodian Army, withdrew entirely at the orders of the State Department in Washington.

The American Embassy also withdrew up to 30 of its 200 employees during the past four days in case the military situation deteriorates rapidly or Congress refuses to grant supplemental military aid to Cambodia when it reconvenes on Monday.

Another, yet, King, Premier, President removed. 4

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1975

President of Chad Is Killed During a Military Take-Over

NDJAMENA, Chad, April 13 (Agence France-Presse) — Soldiers stormed the Presidential Palace in Chad early today and killed the President in a coup d'état.

The acting army chief of staff, Gen. Noel Odingar, announced the military take-over in this north central African nation in a statement broadcast by the national radio shortly after the attack on the palace.

Immediately after the attack it was reported that several military officers arrested April 2 on charges of plotting against the President, Ngarta Tombalbaye, who had ruled Chad since her independence from France in 1960, had been released from prison by General Odingar.

A communiqué broadcast by the military said that President Tombalbaye "died as a result of wounds received during the attack on the Presidential Palace by the Chad armed forces despite efforts made to save him."

General Odingar, who has apparently taken over the Government, was also reported to have been wounded in the fighting at the palace, but he was able to announce the army coup in the national radio broadcast.

Following the announcement, shouts of "Long live the armed forces," and "long live the revolution," could be heard in the streets of the capital.

The military said in its communiqué that social discrimination imposed by the Tombalbaye regime had provoked



Associated Press
Ngarta Tombalbaye

apparently led by Bantu military officers.

The military communiqué charged that the fundamental principal of the Tombalbaye regime had been "to divide in order to rule" and that under it the political and economic situation of the country had "never ceased to deteriorate."

The communiqué also charged that the military had been humiliated and ridiculed by the former President, an apparent reference to recent statements by Mr. Tombalbaye in which he accused the army of acting as a "state within a state" and said that he was going to make radical changes in the army command.

The first stirrings of the army move came at the beginning of the month with the news of two mysterious fires at the arsenals of the Chad Security Company and an incident at the national gendarmerie headquarters where three Frenchmen were shot and seriously wounded. The shootings were by two prisoners who managed to disarm their guard, an official announcement said.

However, Mr. Tombalbaye ordered the arrest of both the commander and the deputy commander of the gendarmerie and lashed out at the army. They were among those released following the coup.

The coup began last night with the movement into the city of army units from a camp at Boukoro, 35 miles outside the capital, military sources said. The units were under the command of a young officer whose name was given only as Djimtolim.

On arrival in the capital the young officer went to the security forces camp where an initial attack took place. The

troops then moved on to the presidential residence, where they opened fire on the President's special guard. It was in this first outbreak of fighting around the residence that Mr. Tombalbaye was mortally wounded, sources said.

The rest of the Chad Army units garrisoned here then joined in the coup action under the orders of General Odingar.

Unconfirmed reports said that there were heavy casualties during the fighting at the Presidential Palace, which lasted several hours and included a light artillery attack by the coup forces. At the end of the morning, sporadic rifle shots could still be heard in Ndjamena, although the city appeared to be calm otherwise.

When the shooting began some of the 3,000 French expatriates estimated to be in the capital sought refuge with marines stationed at the French base area north of here.

The French residents later returned to their homes and the French Ambassador, Raphael Touze, said that all necessary precautions had been taken to insure their safety.

The Chad armed forces, which was only 500 strong in 1964, have been strengthened to 4,000 men, including three companies of paratroops to oppose political rebellions in the mainly Moslem north and east of the country.

The army officers who led the coup said in their communiqué that they intended to maintain all of Chad's present international agreements and undertakings.

Mr. Tombalbaye, who survived several coup attempts in the last 13 years, was a former schoolteacher who entered politics in 1946 when he helped found the Chad Progressive party, which later became the country's first single ruling party.

*Also... corrupt
Thieu, President of Viet Nam... and
Lon Nol... corrupt President of Cambodia... are busily
trying to get \$700,000,000 in gold to Switzerland... but
the Siss and I... got them out! 4*

Yet another Premier, King, etc. removed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1975

Sadat's Premier Steps Down In Cairo Public-Welfare Drive

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, April 13—President Anwar el-Sadat today accepted the resignation of Premier Abdel Aziz Hegazi.

Informed Government sources said that Mr. Sadat's choice as new premier was Mamdouk Salem, a former police officer who has been Interior Minister for four years but no announcement to this effect was made pending a televised address by Mr. Sadat tomorrow night. Mr. Salem has had the rank of Deputy Premier for the last two years.

A new Cabinet will be named later this week, with several new ministers.

Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who has played a key role in Mr. Sadat's policy of close cooperation with the United States, is expected to retain his job and to be promoted to Deputy Premier. Mr. Sadat is understood to be

anxious to underline the continuity of his foreign policy.

Mr. Fahmy is scheduled to fly to Moscow on Saturday for talks with the Soviet leaders.

According to informed Government sources there were two principal reasons for the change of premiers.

First, Mr. Salem is expected to exert tighter control over the Cabinet and the country than did Mr. Hegazi, who is an accountant by training and who confined himself almost exclusively to economic affairs.

Secondly, the new premier is expected to try, at Mr. Sadat's request, to increase social benefits and wages for those who have suffered most from inflation and shortages of food and other consumer goods.

Mr. Hegazi, whose prime objective was economic development, has fought wage demands. During the last few months he has been locked in a dispute over this issue with Mr. Salem, and Sayed Marei, the president of the National Assembly. He has been criticized during an Assembly debate and in the newspapers.

Last week it became clear that he was losing his fight when President Sadat ordered that a new law giving wage increases to civil servants be amended to include the workers in the public sector, which accounts for most of the country's economy.

The feeling that only the wealthy are benefiting from the Government's policy of economic liberalization has led to sporadic social unrest—most recently in the form of violent clashes between workers and policemen at a state-owned textile factory employing 48,000 workers at Mehalla, in the delta.

Mr. Salem, Mr. Marei and Mr. Fahmy are believed to be the officials most frequently consulted by President Sadat. Mr. Hegazi, who is not a politician by temperament, was not thought to belong to the inner circle.

Persons familiar with Mr. Sadat's thinking had reported for some time that the President would like to make Mr. Salem premier but said that he hesitated because he felt that the appointment of a former police officer was politically undesirable.

In an interview with The New York Times yesterday Mr. Sadat was asked whether the recent increase of tension between Israel and the Arabs could cause him to go back on his policy of political and economic liberalization at home. His answer was emphatic: "No, that policy is irreversible."

Scientists ...

You think 20 some
odd Presidents, Kings,
Premiers, etc., being
gotten rid of in a year or
time ... might be a
weird coincidence? Forget
it! The UFO's (S's) and
I ... have been busy ...
causing it! Owens

Portugal's President

Virginian-Pilot, Tuesday, October 1, 1974 A7

Forced Out

Leadership Retained By Military

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — Young leftist military leaders forced Gen. Antonio de Spínola to quit as Portugal's president Monday and a left-leaning three-man committee began running the country.

The final blow to Spínola's hold on the presidency that he assumed after a coup overthrew Premier Marcello Caetano last April was the failure by his rightist supporters to carry off a weekend rally to express their support. Spínola canceled the rally after Communists and other leftists strongly denounced it and threatened open violence to prevent it.



GEN. SPÍNOLA. . .
... called too slow

The Junta of National Salvation, which originally comprised seven generals and admirals, announced that three generals, Jaime Silveiro Marques of the army and Diogo Neto and Carlos Galvão de Melo of the air force, were ousted with Spínola.

The announcement said the

The military rebels promised democratic elections and land reform after 58 years of feudal rule.

Ethiopians reacted happily, decorating six tanks that rumbled into Addis Ababa with flowers and green banners bearing the military slogan, "Ethiopia First."

Troops smiled at photographers and shook hands with girls. Small groups of students ran through Addis Ababa, shouting, "Down with the Emperor."

Residents in Asmara, Ethiopia's second largest city, rejoiced in the streets at news of the overthrow.



LT. GEN. ANDOM . . .

. . . new leader

Oct 1, 1974

Scientists

You can add another

"removed Premier"
(President, etc) to
my list.
Owens

body

Massie ... and so on,
ad museum. You'd
better believe it...
the UFO's (SI's) and
I have clout!

Owens
+PK / Mant

The committee also said a military court will be established to try people without appeal. About 200 high-ranking officials have been rounded up in the last few months and are now awaiting trial on charges of corruption, graft, and malpractice in office.

The committee said it acted because the emperor refused to hand back billions of dollars he had invested overseas, because of crimes against the Ethiopian people over the last half a century, and because Selassie is too old and weak, both physically and mentally.

Unofficial estimates put Selassie's wealth abroad at \$10 billion, making him one of the world's richest men. But Selassie reportedly contends that much of his wealth has been distributed among his children and cannot be recovered.

The committee also accused former governments of manipu-

when he broadcast against the regime

Selassie returned to crushed the uprising by his imperial bodyguard, and saw his son prostrate himself in a plea for forgiveness. The emperor declared the crown prince innocent.

Selassie, barely 5 feet 2, consistently used stern methods to suppress his enemies. Yasu, the emperor from whom he seized power, was kept in chains for 19 years until he died.

In the early part of this year Selassie's power began to fade, however, as the armed forces served notice that it was time to move the ancient Christian empire into the 20th century.

A prolonged series of mutinies, arrests of key figures, and takeovers of government offices reduced the frail but strong-willed emperor to a figurehead.



PRIME MINISTER KIRK ...

... Vietnam-policy foe



DEPUTY HUGH WATT ...

... takes over

N.Z. Leader Dies; Ally of Workmen

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — Prime Minister Norman E. Kirk, an opponent of U.S. policy in Vietnam and an advocate of new forms of Asian and Pacific regional cooperation, died Saturday. He was 51.

A government announcement said he died peacefully in a hospital where he was being treated for gastric influenza. He had been in poor health for months with pleurisy.

Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Watt took over the government until the Labor Party caucus meets to elect a new leader. Labor has a 55-32 seat majority in Parliament.

In Washington, White House press secretary Jerald F. ter-Horst said President Ford "obviously is deeply sorry" and has sent a private message of condolence to the Kirk family.

The 6-foot, 250-pound "Big Norm" Kirk, a former welder and rail engineer, was elected in November 1972 in a personal triumph that returned the Labor Party to power, ending 12 years of rule by the National Party.

Kirk reversed some long-standing

government policies. He pulled the remaining New Zealand troops out of South Vietnam shortly after his election, recognized Communist China, and backed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' proposal for an end to foreign intervention in Southeast Asia.

The son of a poor cabinetmaker, Kirk began his career as a ferry engineer in Auckland harbor.

At the age of 12, he dropped out of school to work as a gardener and railway cleanup boy and painted roofs for \$1 a week.

At 30, he was elected mayor of the small town of Kaiapoi.

He entered Parliament in 1957 and in 1964 became Labor Party president. The next year he became the opposition leader in Parliament.

He actively sought closer ties between New Zealand and the Third World and Communist nations.

Kirk visited Washington and the United Nations in 1973.

He is survived by his widow, Ruth, and five children.

Basic Policies Remain

Sadat to Step Down From Premiership

CAIRO (UPI) — Anwar Sadat will step down as Egyptian premier but continue as president in a government reshuffle that does not signify changes in Egypt's basic foreign and domestic policies, government sources said Saturday.

The sources said Sadat directed First Deputy Premier Abdel Aziz Higazi to form a new Cabinet, which is expected to take over in the second half of September.

The change, the sources said, is aimed primarily at relieving Sadat of some of the heavy executive burdens involved in his double role as premier and president.

Sadat assumed the premiership March 28, 1973, in what turned out to be a personal takeover of all preparations for the October war against Israel.

The fact that Sadat now feels that he can afford to assign direct control of the Cabinet to another man does not signal any departure from Egypt's basic policies, the sources said.

They said Egypt will continue military preparations for a possible new war against Israel if peace efforts collapse while at the same time promoting reconstruction and economic development at home.

The sources said the great majority of ministers serving in the present Cabinet will be retained in Higazi's government.

Higazi, 51, is one of the nation's leading economists. He served as treasury minister for several years before becoming first deputy premier.

He and other members of the Cabinet came under fire in the press and parliament in recent weeks because of shortages of soap, matches, chicken, tea, and salt.

Scientist - Observers

9/2/74

The SI's and I are busily removing Premiers and Presidents on a world-wide scale (see recent Sci-Letter) and replacing them with good, peace-seeking leaders. (And non-Communist, of course, when possible.)

Owens
X PK / man X

②
Scientists
Have another removed
President!
wms

Irish President To Hospital

DUBLIN (UPI) — President Erskine Childers of the Irish Republic collapsed while dressing for dinner Saturday night and was rushed to Mater Hospital, government officials said.

A spokesman for the hospital said that Childers' condition is "very serious."

Childers, 69, a London-born Protestant, was elected President in June, 1973, for a seven-year term. He had a 56,000 majority over his Roman Catholic opponent, Tom O'Higgins.

Childers' last official business was to welcome French Premier Jacques Chirac during a two-day visit to Dublin that ended Friday. Childers accepted an invitation to make a state visit to Paris early next year.

Va. Pilot

Nov 17,
1974

Early Out of Power

Sept 15, 1974

① Chou En-lai

Chinese Succession Struggle

By H.D. S. Greenway
Washington Post Foreign Service
HONG KONG Sept. 14—
That Premier Chou En-lai
will continue to withdraw
from the Chinese political
scene and that he will never
again return to the position
of power and influence he
had but a few months ago is
now accepted by China-
watchers as a foregone con-
clusion.

This is what Chinese offi-
cials are now telling foreign-
ers, according to travelers
who have been in the Chi-
nese capital recently. Pe-
king is alive with rumors
and uneasiness, they say,
and the most frequently told
story is that Chou suffered
another heart attack within
the past few weeks.

What Chou's withdrawal
will mean in terms of Chi-
nese politics is a great un-
known. For 25 years, Chou
has dominated the political
scene with one foot in the
government and the other in
the Communist Party.

From time to time others
have eclipsed him. But
Chou, always the manager
always the conciliator,
always the survivor.

ings we may not know the
outcome for months or even
years.

It is li-
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sight for several years and
is thought to be an invalid.
Li Teh-shung has been criti-
cized for several years and
is thought to be an invalid.

By July, however, the
political climate had changed.
The central authori-

② Thieu

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Thieu's Foes Mobilizing Against War, Corruption

VIETNAM, From A1

surrounded churches and pa-
gadas, breaking up meetings
and harassing dissidents.

A clandestine radio station
in Hue has been publicizing
"Indictment No. 1," but no one
knows who is running the sta-
tion.

The Catholic anti-corruption
movement began gathering
steam last June, when 301
priests called a press confer-
ence and released a statement
denouncing Thieu. Police kept
newsmen out of that press
conference and confiscated the
statements.

"The Buddhists overthrew
Diem in 1963," said one priest.
"Now it's time for the Catho-
lics to do something about
Thieu." Many of these priests
have been considered political
conservatives, and all are anti-
Communist.

If the Catholics have fo-
cused on corruption, the Bud-
dhists have focused on Thieu's
failure to achieve peace.

Quiescent since the cease-
fire, the militant An Quang
arm of the Buddhist church
here two weeks ago endorsed
a newly formed organization
called the Forces for National
Reconciliation.

All the personalities in-
volved have been around for a
long time, but observers call
the endorsement a significant
indication that the Buddhists,
the largest religious group in

the country, may once again
play a militant antigovern-
ment role.

Sen. Vu Nan Mau, leader of
the Buddhist slate in the Sen-
ate, said in an interview that
the new organization will pro-
vide a rallying point for all
anti-Thieu forces.

"There's a broad segment of
the population that doesn't
side with the Thieu govern-
ment," said Mau. "Until now
Thieu has continued to apply
policies that have thwarted
the coming of peace."

In the 20 months since the
cease-fire, Thieu has success-
fully held down the opposition
with police tactics and by
charging all those who are not
with him with being pro-Com-
munist.

But now, with even the U.S.
Congress balking at such a
hard line, Mau's new organiza-
tion plans to tread the tricky
middle road between Thieu
and the Communists in an ef-
fort, Mau says, to implement
the Paris agreement and bring
about "national reconciliation
on the basis of self-determina-
tion by the people."

Another opposition rallying
point has been provided by
the recent furor here over
press censorship.

Not only have newspapers
been censored and their press
runs confiscated, but recently
journalists have been arrested
for writing stories about gov-
ernment corruption, and their

meetings have been broken up
by police.
Several journalists have
been interrogated and threat-
ened with torture, and in the
past month an atmosphere of
fear has developed among
many of them.

A large group of opposition
deputies in the National As-
sembly has called for abolition
of press censorship, and the
government says that it is con-
sidering the question.

The Catholic opposition
daily newspaper, Peace, sus-
pended publication for several
weeks recently and the pub-
lisher threatened to burn him-
self alive to protest censor-
ship. The paper has been the
main organ of the Catholic
anti-corruption movement.

In a meeting two days ago,
300 journalists, writers and
politicians declared their oppo-
sition to press censorship.

"To have press freedom
we've got to overthrow the re-
gime and not just the press
code," a politician said at the
meeting. Police did not break
up the meeting.

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① and ②...

more of my
handiwork

(and Si's).

Wens

Demonstrators cheer Spínola's ouster: A defeat for the 'silent majority'

Portugal: A Shove Leftward

(Another bad President removed. Same)

He was Portugal's man on horseback—a general idolized by his troops and loved by his countrymen. And when several hundred junior army officers toppled Europe's oldest Fascist regime last April, they quickly asked Gen. António de Spínola to serve as interim President during the difficult transition period from dictatorship to democracy. But the young army captains, many of them leftists, soon found themselves at odds with the conservative Spínola. The monocolored, 64-year-old general appeared to feel he had some sort of Gaullist mandate to rule Portugal as he saw fit—and that meant slowing his nation's rapid

swing to the left. Last week, the junior officers decided their idol had to go. They stripped Spínola of virtually all power—and forced the aristocratic general to resign.

The showdown had been brewing since mid-July. At that time, the young leaders of the Armed Forces Movement vetoed Spínola's call for early Presidential elections—which he hoped to win before Portugal's long-suppressed Communist and Socialist parties had time to fully organize. Then the captains forced the haughty general to name their leader, left-leaning Col. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, as his new Prime Minister. In the weeks that followed, Spínola stumped the country trying to drum up support among Portugal's "silent majority." Two weeks ago, rightists began organizing a big rally in support of Spínola. Fearful that this show of strength might foreshadow a rightist coup, the young officers led by Gonçalves demanded that Spínola ban the rally.

Newsweek Oct 14, 1974

Virginian-Pilot,

Saturday, October 12, 1974

Accidental Shot Misses Kissinger

*No. Kissinger was
damn lucky!*

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — A submachine gun accidentally discharged aboard Henry A. Kissinger's jet plane at Cairo airport Friday and injured his principal bodyguard only 20 feet from the secretary of state.

Fearing a terrorist attack, Kissinger hurried to his private compartment on the plane and the shutters were drawn. The Secret Service agent, Walter Bothe, 33, of Alexandria, Va., suffered a deep scalp wound and a second wound on the right forearm.

"You are damn lucky," Kissinger told Bothe after it was determined that he had not been injured seriously and that the shot came from inside the Boeing 707 when a case carrying the Israeli-made Uzi submachine gun had tumbled from a rack onto the floor.

Bothe told a reporter that two other weapons cases were similarly jostled free toward the front of the blue-and-white jet as it taxied off the flight line. Martin Wolfe, a State Department physician treated the injured agent.

The bullet pierced the ceiling of the jet after passing through a cloth bag of Undersecretary of State Joseph J. Sisco. The incident delayed Kissinger's takeoff for Syria half an hour.

Shortly after Kissinger arrived in Damascus he began talks with President Hafez Assad, who has said there will be no peace in the