

DEFENDANTS—Among the 34 defendants in the Greek sedition trial were, from left, Nikolaos Constantinopoulos, 8 years; Panayotis Andritsakis, innocent; Charalambos

Protopapas, 8 years; Panayotis Tsangarakis, innocent, and former Lt. Gen. George Iordanidis, 8 years. The 16-day trial ended yesterday afternoon.

Communists Attack Post In Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, April 12 (Reuters).—Fierce fighting has again erupted between Cambodian and Viet Cong forces along the sensitive Cambodia-Vietnam border.

Viet Cong guerrillas launched a pre-dawn attack today on a Cambodian border outpost but were beaten off by militiamen in a three-hour battle, according to diplomatic sources.

There was no report on casualties in the struggle for the outpost, 90 miles northeast of here, near South Vietnam's Tay Ninh province.

U.S. and South Vietnamese troops in helicopters landed in this region Thursday in hot pursuit of Viet Cong.

The sources here did not say how long the troops stayed but said they penetrated at least two miles across the frontier near a rubber plantation in Komping Cham.

12 Viet Cong Killed

A government communiqué today said Cambodian troops killed 12 Viet Cong yesterday in a battle that raged round the key village of Prasaut on the main Phnom Penh-Saigon highway.

This region—62 Viet Cong died in a clash there two days ago—and the surrounding province of Svay Rieng has seen several clashes in the past 24 hours.

The communiqué said two Cambodian militiamen were killed and five wounded defending Prasaut, where the bulk of the Cambodian forces have fallen back after losing the border post of Bavet.

The Cambodians are attempting to clear the road to Bavet but have made little apparent progress, although the overall military situation in Svay Rieng province is confused.

Prasaut is reportedly divided equally between Cambodian and Viet Cong forces. Streets were deserted and the situation was tense.

Svay Rieng town, the province capital five miles west of Prasaut, is preparing for a possible siege, with Viet Cong already sniping at government army units in the city.

You Can't Tell Naples Priests Without a Card

NAPLES, April 12 (UPI).—

The Naples archbishopric announced yesterday that it will issue special identity cards to its clergy so Neapolitans can tell priests from confidence men.

A number of phony priests have shown up lately, deceiving laymen and even parish priests. They have collected money—obviously their main goal—but have also sacrilegiously said mass and heard confessions.

The magazine asked all Naples priests to provide biographical data and photographs of themselves for the special identity cards.

Sisco, Waiting to See Nasser, Outlines U.S. Policy in Cairo

CAIRO, April 12 (Reuters).—Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Joseph Sisco today held his second round of talks with Egyptian officials here on the deadlocked Middle East conflict as he awaited word on whether he will be received by President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The luncheon meeting with Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Salah Gohar came after President Nasser had charged that the Israelis had never respected the

- **Israeli jets bombed Egypt yesterday while Arab guerrillas struck eight miles from Jerusalem. Story on Page 2.**

Arab-Israeli cease-fire line and accused Washington of preserving Israeli military superiority.

President Nasser, who has not yet confirmed that he will meet President Nixon's top adviser on Middle East affairs, was speaking at a meeting of the citizens' war

One Life Sentence, No Death

27 Convicted and 7 Acquitted After Athens Bomb-Plot Trial

ATHENS, April 12 (UPI).—A military court convicted 27 persons today of trying to overthrow Greece's military-backed government. It acquitted seven others and refused to return the death penalty the prosecution asked for the leading defendant.

The sedition trial of 34 alleged members of the Democratic Defense opposition movement was the largest trial since the government of Premier George Papadopoulos came to power in an April, 1967, coup. It was the first military trial in that time in which the court returned lighter sentences than those requested by the prosecution.

The heaviest sentence was life imprisonment for Prof. Dionysios

Karageorgas, 37. Other sentences ranged downward from 18 years imprisonment.

Mrs. Karageorgas cried out, "Thank God," when Court President Constantinos Atsialis announced the sentence sparing her husband's life.

Prof. Karageorgas was seriously injured when homemade bombs in his basement exploded. The incident tipped police off to a movement of intellectual and professional people opposed to the government and ultimately led to the Democratic Defense trial.

Prosecutor Ioannis Liapis used the same words the prosecution used when Socrates was condemned to die in 399 BC. When he asked the death penalty for Prof. Karageorgas and life imprisonment for Prof. Alexandros Mangakis. He said they were "introducing new gods and corrupting youth."

Prof. Liapis also asked for life imprisonment for journalist Danis Starakis, telephone-company official Ioannis Kombotiatis and chemist Spyridon Loukas.

Prof. Mangakis, Mr. Starakis and Mr. Loukas were sentenced today to 18 years in prison, and Mr. Kombotiatis to 15 years. Five other persons convicted of sedition and violation of the explosives law received sentences of eight to ten years. Eight persons convicted of sedition received five to seven years, and a student convicted of participation in the plot three years.

Retired Gen. George Iordanidis, 67, alleged leader of Democratic Defense, was sentenced to eight years.

Seven persons, including the three women in the trial re-asked for four acquittals.

The five-man court unanimously passed the sentences relating to bombings and possession of explosives. But one judge, unnamed, opposed the sedition sentences.

The trial was conducted in the glare of international publicity despite the government's refusal to allow foreign observers.

In these statements, the United States called for Israeli withdrawal from the bulk of the territory occupied during the 1967 war along with guarantees by the Arabs for security of all states in the Middle East.]

President Nasser, in last night's speech, charged that the United States was "flouting the issue of the 1967 aggression against the Arabs in the labyrinths of projects and formulas" and accused Washington of preserving the Israelis' military superiority by providing them with sophisticated weapons.

Observers doubted that a resumption of U.S.-Egyptian diplomatic relations, broken after the 1967 war, would immediately emerge from Mr. Sisco's visit, the first of its kind here since the break.

Tomorrow Mr. Sisco is due to meet Mahmoud Fawzy, President Nasser's special adviser on foreign affairs, to continue his exchange of views with Egyptian officials.