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TWO JEWS HANGED BY EGYPT AS SPIES

Israeli Premier Assails Cairo on 'Odious Trial'—Rights Official Sends Protest

By ROBERT C. DOTY
Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Jan. 31—Two young men convicted as spies and saboteurs in Egypt on behalf of Israel were hanged this morning in Cairo Prison. Eleventh-hour pleas for clemency by their families, the French Government and Jewish religious leaders failed.

The first to mount the scaffold, at 8 A. M., as a black flag was raised over the prison was Dr. Moussa Lieto Marzouk, 28-year-old surgeon at the Jewish hospital here and a French citizen. He was supported by Rabbi Abdu Baruch Saleh.

Half an hour later Samuel Azar, 26-year-old Alexandria teacher, was hanged. At the suggestion of Rabbi Chaim Matarieh, he uttered a prayer for mercy.

The men were sentenced to death last Thursday after a trial by a military court from Dec. 11 to Jan. 5. With thirteen others they were accused of being members of a Zionist spy ring that placed incendiary bombs in United States Information Service libraries here and in Alexandria, making attempts to burn public buildings and gathering and transmitting to Israel information on Egyptian military and economic matters.

Sentenced to Life

Two of the accused escaped from Egypt and one committed suicide in a cell. Two others were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor and four to terms ranging from seven to fifteen years. Two were acquitted

Mme. Rachel Marzouk, mother of the condemned doctor, in efforts to obtain commutation of the penalty to imprisonment, sent two telegrams to Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, Egyptian Premier who, as military governor, approved the sentences, and made two unsuccessful attempts to see him.

Nahoum Chaim, Grand Rabbi of Egypt, also appealed for mercy but was unable to see Colonel Nasser. The French Government through its embassy here added its appeal for clemency.

After the execution, the French chargé d'affaires, Robert Gillet, called at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to express regret that Egypt had been unable to grant the clemency pleas in behalf of Dr. Marzouk.

Concurrently with the executions, the Egyptian Government published an illustrated pamphlet entitled "The Story of Zionist Espionage in Egypt." The pamphlet said incendiary attacks had been carried out against United States installations to create the impression there was an anti-Western attitude in Egypt. The pamphlet said the aim was to undermine the then pending negotiations for settlement of the Suez Canal Zone dispute and forestall an offer of military and economic aid by the United States.

In an effort to show that the prosecution of persons accused as Zionist spies indicated no tendency by Egypt to persecute Jews on the basis of religion, the pamphlet included a statement by the Grand Rabbi asserting: "I consider it my duty to declare that not only does racial discrimination not exist, but on the contrary, especially since inauguration of the new regime authorities have on different occasions manifested their sympathy with Egyptian Jewry."

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