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TERRORIST WANTED FOR MUNICH MASSACRE ARRESTED IN FRANCE

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Jan. 9 (JTA)--Abu Daoud, the Palestinian terrorist who is believed to have masterminded the massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972, has been arrested here on a visit to attend the funeral of another Palestinian militant.

Daoud, a 40-year-old lawyer who became notorious as El Fatah commander during the "Black September" conflict with King Hussein's forces in Jordan in 1970, gave himself up to counter-intelligence agents in a hotel room on Friday without resistance, police said today. The police reported that Daoud traveled to France with an Iraqi passport in the name of Youssef Radji in order to attend rites for Mouleh Saleh who was gunned down last Monday outside the Left Bank bookshop which he managed there.

Daoud was detained on the strength of an Interpol warrant issued on behalf of West Germany and Israel for the Munich massacre. The two applicants have 18 days in which to back up their demand for his extradition. A French court then must rule on whether to hand him over or let him go free.

Israeli officials here believe Daoud might have been planning a terror campaign against Israeli and Jewish representatives here as a reprisal for the death of Saleh which the Palestinians claim is the work of "Zionist agents." The Israelis fear the French government might yield to pressure being brought by Iraq, Libya, Algeria and other Arab countries which are already demanding Daoud's release.

DAOUD'S CAREER - A TRAIL OF BLOODSHED

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (JTA)--Mouhammed Daoud Auda, alias Abu Daoud, the Palestinian terrorist arrested in Paris Friday, confessed on a Jordanian radio broadcast from Amman in 1973 that he was one of the masterminds of the assault on the 1972 Olympic Games at Munich in which 11 Israeli athletes were massacred. At the time of his confession, Daoud was serving a life sentence in Jordan which he had entered in February, 1973 on a terrorist mission.

These and other facts about Daoud's bloody career were recalled today as extradition requests were expected to be submitted by the governments of Israel and West Germany, each of which wants the terrorist to stand trial for the mass murders at Munich.

Daoud worked as a teacher in Jordan between 1956-60 and taught in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait from 1960-65. He returned to Jordan in 1968 where he finished his law studies. Subsequently he became connected with the "Black September," an offshoot of El Fatah formed after King Hussein's successful campaign against terrorist gangs in 1970.

When he returned to Jordan secretly in 1973 he headed a terrorist group that was planning to kidnap Jordanian government officials as hostages for the release of terrorists jailed in that country. He was captured and sentenced to death.

But while in the gaol, Arab terrorists perpetrated new outrages intended to force his release. They occupied the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum, Sudan, killing three Western diplomats, including an American, who were attending a reception at the time. Later, terrorists occupied the Saudain Embassy in Paris.

King Hussein yielded to pressure and commuted Daoud's sentence to life imprisonment. But in September, 1973, Daoud was one of 750 terrorists freed by Jordan as a good will gesture. He immediately resumed his activities with the "Black September."

ATTORNEY GENERAL RECOMMENDS DROPPING PROBE OF LATE AVRAHAM OFER

By Tuvia Mendelson

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (JTA)--Attorney General Aharon Barak recommended to the Cabinet today that the police investigation into allegations of wrong doing against the late Housing Minister Avraham Ofer be dropped. Ofer committed suicide last Monday and left a note declaring he was innocent of any misconduct.

Barak submitted two memoranda to the Cabinet, one of which contained his recommendations and the other describing the events that immediately preceded Ofer's suicide. These included a secret meeting at the residence of Premier Yitzhak Rabin Jan. 1, attended by Justice Minister Haim Zadok, Police Minister Shlomo Hillel and Barak. He confirmed for the first time that charges involving the police inquiry into Ofer's activities as president of the Histadrut housing company, Shikun Ovdim, were the subject of the meeting. Ofer resigned from that post when he entered the Cabinet in 1974.

Barak said the investigation should be dropped on the basis of a law which says that all proceedings should be halted against a person who is deceased. He noted that had Ofer lived he would have been presumed innocent unless proven otherwise and therefore he must be presumed innocent after his death. But according to Barak, if others besides the late Housing Minister were involved in the alleged misdeeds, the police should pursue their inquiry into the activities of the others.

Barak's second memo said that the police investigation of Ofer started last Nov. 11, a day after a journalist, Yigal Laviv, filed a complaint accusing Ofer of having illegally disposed of flats built with public funds and engaging in illegal land deals on the West Bank during his tenure as head of Shikun Ovdim. He said that police investigated 22 specific charges which required the checking of "hundreds" of documents. Nine days ago the police concluded there was no evidence to prove Laviv's charges against Ofer, Barak said. But a day later, new evidence was found which led to the meeting at the Premier's residence.

Barak reported that at a second meeting the same day, Hillel had asked him if he should inform Ofer of the nature of the investigation against him. Barak said he told the Police

Minister that no exceptions should be made because Ofer was a Cabinet minister and that he should be treated like any other citizen under investigation.

ARABS, JEWS PROTEST RELOCATION OF ARABS FROM JEWISH QUARTER

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (JTA)--Jewish and Arab speakers charged at a press conference here today that Arab property was being confiscated in East Jerusalem despite a promise by Mayor Teddy Kollek that Arab residents would not be relocated unless they agreed beforehand. Kollek is presently abroad.

Arabs evacuated from what is designated the Jewish quarter are offered cash compensation or modern housing in a new section of the city. But Ayub Hamissi Betinji who for three years has been fighting a court order to give up his flat, declared today that he would not leave of his own choice. "Why should Jews come here and live in this house when I want to continue living here?" he asked. He insisted that his home is not in the Jewish quarter although maps show that it is. Three Arab families were evacuated from the quarter last week and evacuation orders have been sent to 46 other Arab families still living there.

Shneur Peleg, director general of the Corporation for the Rehabilitation of the Jewish Quarter, said he would not be intimidated by the public campaign of Arabs and their Jewish supporters. Peleg claimed that he was simply carrying out the government's policy to restore the Jewish quarter after compensating the Arab residents. "All the Arabs who have left have improved their living conditions," he contended.

PERES SAYS NO TO MRS. MEIR'S PLEA HE DROP BID FOR LABOR-PARTY LEADERSHIP

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (JTA)--Defense Minister Shimon Peres has rejected an appeal from former Premier Golda Meir that he drop his efforts to replace Premier Yitzhak Rabin at the head of the Labor Party's election list. Mrs. Meir, who had invited Peres to meet with her Friday, told him that she feared that an internal struggle might hurt Labor's prospects in the upcoming election.

But Peres was understood to have told her that he saw no conflict in a legitimate internal struggle for a senior post and efforts to strengthen the Labor Party. He said while he is aware of dangers to the party, he is convinced that without a change in leadership the party will suffer in the elections. He repeated his contention that with himself at its head Labor could gain seats in the Knesset election.

Wooling Mapam

Peres offered the same argument when he went into Mapam territory last week to address members of Kibbutz Merhaviv. "We are liable to be defeated seriously in the elections," he told them. "For the first time we may face losing Labor's hegemony on the Histadrut level, on the Zionist level and the State level." He said he sought to replace Rabin not because of personal ambition but because he was convinced that "if we go to the public as we are today, we are doomed to lose many seats."

Peres promised that if he were to become the next Premier, he would not form a national unity

government embracing all parties. He said a Labor government would seek peace through a step-by-step process and "I shall not change the process for the sake of a national unity coalition."

Last week Rabin also met with Mapam leaders in an effort to prevent his Alignment partner from defecting before the general elections May 17. He told the faction leaders that he was ready for territorial concessions in all sectors, an issue that is one of the principal sources of Mapam's dispute with Labor.

The Premier urged Labor and Socialist unity in the forthcoming elections. He warned that polarization in the Labor camp would obscure its differences with the Likud opposition. He spoke of his government's "significant achievements" in solving Israel's social and economic problems.

Meanwhile, both Peres and Rabin met with Yaacov Levinson, director general of Bank Hapoalim, in efforts to obtain his support. Rabin reportedly asked him to join his next Cabinet as Finance Minister. Meir Zarmi, secretary general of the Labor Party, announced that he will see to it that the struggle between Peres and Rabin is conducted in a fair and friendly manner.

PARTIES JOCKEYING FOR POSITION AS ELECTION CAMPAIGN HEATS UP

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (JTA)--Maneuverings between the various political parties continued today in preparation for the May 17 national election. In the latest efforts to unite the various political factions it was learned that the negotiations between Yigal Yadin's Democratic Movement for Change and Shmuel Tamir's Free Center group have broken off.

Meanwhile, Yadin's movement has come under fire from various sides. It was criticized for newspaper advertisements which contained personal attacks on Labor Party leaders. Yadin, who said he had no knowledge of the ads, apologized. On Friday, Israel Radio reported that 15 Knesset members, mainly from the Liberal Party and the Independent Liberal Party are joining Yadin's movement. This proved to be incorrect and the radio management is trying to find out who intimated the report.

The Liberal Party, a constituent of Likud, is considering changing its campaign slogan from "No New Partition of the Land of Israel" to "There Is Room For Only Two States Between the Sea and the Desert--a Jewish Israel and Arab Palestine and the Border Between Them Shall be the Jordan River." This was proposed by party leader Simcha Ehrlich. The Liberals have also called upon their Likud partner, Herut, to support electoral reforms.

The Gush Emunim movement has announced that it will not enter its own election list but will campaign actively for any party that supports its position of "not one inch" of territorial compromise. Leaders of the mainly Orthodox, militant nationalist group told a press conference last week that they planned a nationwide campaign to awaken the public to what they called the dangers of any territorial concessions by Israel. They said they would do this by rallies and parades aimed at preserving the "greater Israel," meaning Israel plus all of the occupied territories.

In another development, Gen. Ariel Sharon announced he is moving the headquarters of his Shlomzion movement from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

AMBASSADOR HERZOG MUM ON ENTERING ISRAELI POLITICS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (JTA)--Israel's UN Ambassador Chaim Herzog, here for consultations following the recess of the General Assembly, is stolidly refusing to answer questions on his own future. At a press conference last week he invited pundits to keep guessing as to whether he planned to enter politics--and if so in which party.

Herzog acknowledged that he had met last week with Yigal Yadin, one of "a great number of friends" whom he had seen during his home visit. He was not in the habit of disclosing details of his conversations with his friends, he said tartly. Yadin heads the new Democratic Movement for Change which will seek Knesset seats in the next elections.

Privately Herzog admits that he has not as yet made up his mind as to his future. When he was appointed to the UN in the summer of 1975 by Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, he made it clear that he saw the job as a two-year stint after which he would have the option of entering politics. His law partners in his Tel Aviv practice are prepared for such an eventuality.

The advent of early elections has caught him in mid-hop and he must now decide within the coming weeks as to what he will do. The law requires public servants to resign 100 days before an election if they wish to stand for office. In this connection, Herzog's plans may be complicated by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's planned visit to the Mideast possibly next month. Herzog would be expected to escort the Secretary General during his stay. If he resigned beforehand, a replacement would have to be hastily appointed.

ISRAELI DIPLOMAT SAYS HE HASN'T DECIDED TO STAND FOR ELECTION

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (JTA)--Ehud Avriel, Israel's Consul General in Chicago, has denied a report in the Jerusalem Post that he will leave the foreign service to join Yigal Yadin's Democratic Movement for Change. In a telephone interview from Chicago, the veteran Israeli diplomat told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, "I did not reach as yet a decision on this issue." He said, however, that he told Yadin he would vote for him in the May 17 Israeli general election. "I told him that I think he is the best candidate for the Premiership," Avriel said.

Avriel was a key figure in the pre-State arms procurement organization and has since served in numerous posts, among them Ambassador to Ivory Coast and Ambassador to Italy. He was sent to Chicago as Consul General as part of the Foreign Ministry's drive to boost the level of Israel's representation in the U.S. hinterland. During the 1960s, Avriel, a kibbutz member, was identified with the Rafi faction of the Labor Party then headed by former Premier David Ben Gurion.

BOMBINGS FOILED IN WEST GERMAN THEATERS SHOWING ENTEBBE FILM

BONN, Jan. 9 (JTA)--A group calling itself "Revolutionary Cell--Fighters for a Free Palestine" has made two unsuccessful attempts to bomb West German cinemas where the film "Operation Entebbe" is currently showing. This followed similar attempts in Greece and Italy.

A time bomb planted in an Aachen cinema failed to go off. It was discovered by a charwoman under a row of seats. A similar bomb, found by a Dusseldorf cinema manager near the emergency exit of his theater, was defused by police. Had the bomb gone off during the evening performance as planned, many moviegoers might have been killed or injured because the four-story building which partly rests on wooden pillars, probably would have collapsed.

A note sent by the revolutionary group to the daily "Frankfurter Rundschau" charged that the film "twisted reality to the point where it is no longer recognizable." It added that "The Palestinian people's struggle is not aimed against the Jews, but against Zionism as a state form and an ideology which justifies the banishment of an entire nation."

NAZI VICTIMS DEMAND DELAY IN SIGNING INDEMNIFICATION PACT WITH W. GERMANY

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (JTA)--The Association of Nazi Victims in Israel has registered opposition to a plan to sign the final indemnification agreement with West Germany and has called for replacing Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, by former Foreign Minister Abba Eban as the chief negotiator for the funds.

At a press conference here, Tuvia Friedman, chairman of the Association, said that the victims fear that the money will not go to those entitled to it but to Israeli institutions and political parties. He said Goldmann told him that all the political parties have agreed to a final indemnification settlement of 600 million Marks on condition that the parties receive some of the funds. Friedman, noting that the parties needed the funds for the upcoming Knesset elections, demanded that a final figure be 1 billion Marks and that no agreement be signed prior to the May 17 elections.

TRIAL OF LENINGRAD ACTIVIST CALLED LATEST BLOW AT JEWISH CULTURE IN USSR

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (JTA)--The trial of Vladimir Sverdlin, a Leningrad Jewish activist charged with possession of ammunition in his home, is scheduled to open this week, the Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry and the Union of Councils for Soviet Jewry reported. They said Sverdlin, a construction engineer who has been out of work since applying for an exit visa, may also be charged with "parasitism."

The organizations said that two appeals to "world public opinion" have been signed by Leningrad Jews who characterized the trial as the "latest in a chain of persecutions" aimed at stifling Jewish culture in the USSR. Sverdlin is the founder of the Shalom Club, an informal group which meets each Saturday to discuss Jewish culture.

The SSSJ and the UCSJ also reported that another Leningrad activist, Michael Kazanovich, received a "last warning" that he could face a two-year prison sentence for "parasitism" or be confined to a mental institution.

AMSTERDAM (JTA)--The Dutch construction company "Ogem" has received an order from Saudi Arabia for over one billion Guilders for a crash program to build houses, a shopping center and garages in Saudi Arabia. The construction, expected to take two years, will start within a few months.

ZIONISM IN ACTION

ABSORBING UNIVERSITY-TRAINED

JEWS FROM THE USSR

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (JTA)--Jews comprise one percent of the total population of the Soviet Union and five percent of the university-trained population. They hold ten percent of the Ph.Ds and 30 percent of the doctorates in the hard sciences. These statistics are of vital importance to the absorption of Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union, according to Yehuda Dominitz, deputy director general of the Jewish Agency's immigration and absorption department.

"With some 500,000 university-trained Jews in the USSR, it is obvious that one should plan the absorption of Soviet immigrants with special attention to the university graduates because it is the university-trained Jews who have the strongest motivation for emigration," Dominitz told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in an interview. He said that when these immigrants of high academic background arrive in Israel, the question of providing them with appropriate jobs arises not only because it is essential to absorbing them but because the inability to find employment in their fields was one of the chief reasons they left Russia.

"There is reason to believe that one of the primary motivations of Jews leaving the USSR is because the authorities there no longer let them concentrate on education as much as they used to," Dominitz said. But conditions in Israel are difficult for these people simply because their training is in fields in which Israel's economy presently does not have many openings. "Of course, you can re-train them," Dominitz said, "but how many will agree to re-training? The higher their skills, the less motivation immigrants have for re-training," he noted. And there are other factors that make the absorption of university-trained Soviet immigrants more difficult than other immigrants, Dominitz said.

Some Immigrants Over-Specialized

He pointed out that university training in the USSR is much more specialized than in the West and therefore it is almost impossible to find a newcomer exactly the same job he had in the Soviet Union. As a result, many immigrants are simply not trained broadly enough to cope with the demands of Israel's employment market which expects a professional to have diversified skills within his field. For example, dental technicians from the USSR must take extensive courses here to qualify to practice dentistry in Israel.

Another problem is that the general academic standards of university-trained Russian immigrants is higher than that of the Israeli society as a whole and it is unavoidable that some newcomers would feel that they have come from a center of culture and science to a rather provincial environment, Dominitz said.

Between 1971-1975, about 110,000 Russian Jews immigrated to Israel of whom 43.3 percent were university-trained professionals or had other occupations that required very high skills. "If the State is not prepared to absorb university-trained people at all levels there will be no immigration. Doctors will not become farmers," Dominitz said. But generally he is satisfied with the standard of absorption here. Israel, believe it or not, is competitive with the United States as far as its ability to absorb Russian Jews is concerned, he said. He observed that in the U.S. no-

body helps a Russian physician establish a practice but in Israel every attempt is made to find work for doctors despite the difficulty of finding positions for 2000 physicians who arrived in less than five years.

State Subsidies

"We compromise between the needs and the possibilities," Dominitz said. The main problem with emigre physicians is to find a job that carries status. "A person who was considered a specialist in Moscow in a specific field is of little value here if he is not well trained in additional fields," he said. He noted, however, that there are several solutions to the problem or at least attempts to solve it, some of which are already in practice.

For example, the State subsidizes the first year and sometimes the second year of work in Israel in cases where the employer has a job to offer but cannot afford to pay a full time salary under existing conditions. The employer commits himself to employ the immigrant after a trial period provided that the employee meets professional standards. Until the trial period ends, the immigrant's salary is paid by the Absorption Ministry, Dominitz said. This practice has been relatively successful. Up to now, 85 percent of the immigrant workers receiving subsidies have been absorbed.

"However, at the moment, many employers hesitate to commit themselves to future jobs because of uncertain economic prospects," Dominitz said.

Another solution which has had considerable success has been the establishment of loan funds that enable an immigrant to establish his own private business, usually a science-based industry. In general, Dominitz said, the entire economy of the nation is becoming more science-oriented in order, among other things, to provide jobs for scientifically trained immigrants. He noted that Prof. Yirmiyahu Baranov of Beersheba University, an internationally prominent hydrodynamics expert, has received a research project contract from the U.S. Navy, which has already provided jobs for Russian immigrants.

But at the top of the list of university-trained scientists from the USSR is a group of "elite" professionals for whom re-training is not possible and for whom it would be a waste of their skills. In the case of these people, the science absorption center of the Absorption Ministry provides funds and projects that enables this group to develop their skills to the maximum, Dominitz said.

TEL AVIV (JTA)--An Israeli patrol came under fire from across the Lebanese border Friday night. The fire was returned. No casualties were reported. The incident occurred on a road near Baram where an Israeli school bus was ambushed by terrorists several years ago.

JERUSALEM (JTA)--A Swedish film crew has completed shooting Jewish National Fund projects in the Negev for a film on afforestation in barren territory. The crew photographed plantations on sand dunes, "green belts" around new settlements, groves planted to protect vegetation from wind, plantations at the edges of ravines to prevent floods. The film will be a comparative study of similar projects in India, the U.S., Italy and Israel.