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ISRAEL RECALLS AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE ONLY HOURS AFTER COURT RELEASES TERRORIST

By Tuvia Mendelson

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (JTA)--Israel's Ambassador to France, Mordechai Gazit, was called home today for consultations. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon summoned the envoy to return only hours after a French court released Palestinian terrorist Abu Daoud on a legal technicality. Israel previously had asked French authorities to keep Daoud under preventive detention pending a formal request for his extradition.

The recall of an Ambassador to a friendly country, a serious matter in international diplomacy, was viewed here as a demonstration of Israel's shock and anger over the release of the terrorist who is believed to have master-minded the murders of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972. It appeared to indicate a new crisis in Franco-Israeli relations which have improved in recent months. At the same time, Allon summoned the French Ambassador to meet with him at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow.

Speaking in the Knesset earlier today, Allon strongly criticized the release of Daoud. He spoke in reply to four agenda motions introduced yesterday when it appeared that there was a good chance that Israel might secure Daoud's extradition. Allon accused the French government of defying its agreements with Israel. "Israel has always respected international treaties with France" but "the French move raises the question of the value of international treaties," the Foreign Minister said. He was referring to the Franco-Israeli extradition pact signed in 1958 and ratified by both governments in 1971.

Likud leader Menachem Begin told the Knesset today that he was sure that millions of Frenchmen were hiding their faces in shame after their government released Daoud. Shortly after news reached here of the release, an anonymous caller telephoned the French Embassy in Tel Aviv to say that a bomb was planted in the building. Police who searched the premises found no bomb. (See separate story P. 2)

U.S. EXPRESSES 'DISMAY' OVER RELEASE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (JTA)--The State Department expressed "dismay" today over the release by a French court of Abu Daoud, the Palestinian terrorist believed to have engineered the 1972 Munich Olympic massacre.

Department spokesman John Trattnor said, "Our reaction to that report (of Daoud's release) is one of dismay that through an apparent legal technicality, neither the West German nor Israeli governments will be given an opportunity to interrogate this man about the brutal and revolting murders of athletes in Munich." Trattnor added, "Our dismay reflects our abhorrence over the brutal and mindless murders in Munich and our particular conviction that terrorists should be dealt with sternly and firmly by the legal authorities of all countries."

Asked if the U.S. had been in consultation with France, Trattnor said it had not. He said he was not aware that a statement would be sent to the

French government, "but we are sending it publicly from this podium," he told reporters. (By Helen Silver)

ZIONIST CONGRESS SET FOR FEB. '78

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (JTA)--The World Zionist Organization Executive voted 9-1 today to hold the next World Zionist Congress during the last week of February, 1978. Yitzhak Navon, chairman of the Zionist General Council, said he would convene the Council's presidium in two weeks to discuss the recommendation. The 29th World Zionist Congress was to have opened here Jan. 17. But a ruling by the Congress Court last year that elections must be held for delegates forced a postponement.

Joseph Klarman, head of the WZO's aliya department, who cast the only negative vote, had submitted a proposal of his own to schedule the Congress for August, 1977. He claimed there was no reason why it could not be held three months after Israel's general elections on May 17. Klarman's motion was defeated 8-1. WZO and Jewish Agency Treasurer Leon Dulzin, abstained. Yosef Almogi, chairman of the WZO and Jewish Agency Executives, was absent from today's meeting because of illness.

It was also announced today that the Zionist General Council would meet next summer, a few days before the annual conference of the Jewish Agency General Assembly.

NEW ANTI-BOYCOTT LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN SENATE; CARTER ADMINISTRATION BACKING EXPECTED

By Helen Silver

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (JTA)--New legislation that would make it illegal for American companies to participate in any manner in the Arab boycott of Israel was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Sens. Harrison Williams Jr. (D.N.J.) and William Proxmire (D.Wisc.). The bill, to be known as the Export Administration and Foreign Boycott Amendment Act of 1977, is designed to toughen the anti-boycott provisions of the Export Administration Act and remove the confusion that now surrounds their implementation.

Williams, chairman of the subcommittee on securities of the Senate's Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, said the act would "provide an effective and responsible American position in the face of the serious legal, political, economic and moral questions raised by the Arab boycott."

The Export Administration Act expired last year when a filibuster, believed initiated by the Ford Administration, prevented adoption of the necessary extension legislation. Williams noted that "as a result, the U.S. is now without the requisite authority to deal with the complex issues of national and international consequence arising under the jurisdiction of the act."

Kreps Indicates Support

The Williams-Proxmire bill will have the full support of the incoming Carter Administration, Mrs. Juanita Kreps, Secretary of Com-

merce-designate, indicated at her confirmation hearings yesterday. Appearing before the Senate Commerce Committee, she was asked by Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D,NY) whether the anti-boycott legislation that died last year should be re-introduced and if President-elect Carter would support it. She replied that there was no question that the new Administration was on record in support of such legislation. "This would be not only acceptable but desirable," Mrs. Kreps said.

Williams observed that a portion of his measure "deals with an issue of particular interest and special concern to this country and one of its closest allies--the Arab boycott of Israel and of American firms doing business in or with Israel." He noted that such firms "and even Jewish Americans in the U.S. have become targets of Arab blacklisting, religious discrimination and economic reprisals" and that "discrimination and blackmail have been injected into U.S. national and international economic and political affairs."

Williams noted further that American firms "in too many instances are collaborating with the boycotting countries" and that there is an upward trend in the number of transactions involving boycott requests and the number of companies reporting compliance. "We have allowed ourselves to become enforcers of the boycott of Israel," he said. "Unconscionable religious discrimination which is integral to the Arab boycott is repugnant to our ideals as a nation and neither our citizens nor our government should tolerate such practices any longer," Williams declared.

Prevents Foreign Influence

He said his proposed legislation "will help prevent foreign governments from using their economic influence to engage in and coerce others to engage in restrictive trade practices that violate fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

Williams said the bill would accomplish these objectives: strengthen the Export Administration Act to make it illegal for American firms to engage in secondary or tertiary boycotts; specify for American businessmen the range of permissible and impermissible conduct under U.S. law to clarify the current confusion over the actual meaning of "compliance" with a foreign boycott; protect U.S. business from the pressure of foreign boycott requests; assure that American businessmen have freedom of choice in their commercial relationships anywhere in the world; require public accountability by the Commerce Department in its administration and enforcement of the act and require expanded public disclosure and reporting of boycott requests; conform to international law concepts of sovereignty.

Williams stressed that his bill "deals responsibly with extremely sensitive matters" and is designed not to disrupt "any of the initiatives toward a permanent and equitable peace in the Middle East."

ADL SEES VICTORY IN BECHTEL DECISION ON ARAB BOYCOTT

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (JTA)--The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said yesterday that a "cursory examination" of the proposed settlement of the Justice Department's lawsuit against the Bechtel Corporation indicated a significant victory had been achieved against Arab

boycott operations in the United States.

The Justice Department announced yesterday the filing of an agreement between the Department and the corporation in a Federal District Court in San Francisco. The agreement, which must be approved by federal Judge George Harris, would prohibit Bechtel, one of the nation's largest heavy construction concerns and a major contractor in Arab countries, and presumably other American firms, from agreeing to any contract which requires a boycott of American firms or persons on the Arab blacklist.

The order also would ban Bechtel from requiring other American firms or persons to boycott firms or persons blacklisted by the Arab League boycott committee, or to accept the boycott or to assist any other companies or persons in agreements in the United States to boycott blacklisted American concerns.

The suit against Bechtel was the first filed against Arab boycott practices under the Sherman anti-trust act. The ADL said the suit resulted from ADL documentation submitted to the Justice Department in reference to Arab boycott operations. The ADL said its evaluation of the impact of the settlement was provisional, pending a full study of the settlement.

ADL To Study Exceptions

Arnold Forster, ADL general counsel, said the proposed settlement "does indeed" seem to prohibit Bechtel from engaging in activities which led to the ADL's filing of documentation with the Justice Department. Forster said the ADL will study the exceptions permitted to Bechtel in the proposed settlement concerning certain trade agreements with the Arabs. He said if any of the proposed exceptions is objectionable, the ADL will submit written comments to the Justice Department and to the federal District Court within the 60-day period provided by law.

In a statement released at the filing of the proposed settlement, Bechtel welcomed the agreement but denied it violated any federal law or had engaged in any boycott of American firms.

Bechtel praised the proposed settlement as a clarification of procedures and called it "a guide to other business concerns in the United States" which will promote competition among them for "lawful trade in the Mideast. An enormous number of United States jobs are at stake and the importance of Mideast work to the United States balance of payments is very great."

FRENCH COURT FREES DAUD ON TECHNICALITY IN REQUEST

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Jan. 11 (JTA)--Israeli Ambassador Mordechai Gazit lodged verbal protests with the French Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Justice today over the release of Abu Daoud, the Palestinian terrorist believed to have planned the 1972 Munich Olympic massacre. A strong formal protest is expected to be submitted by the Israeli government to the Foreign Ministry tomorrow.

Daoud, arrested here last Friday, was freed today after a four judge panel ruled his detention illegal. Police escorted him to the airport where he boarded an Algerian Airline flight to Algiers. Only yesterday, Israel had requested French authorities to hold Daoud in preventive

detention pending a formal extradition request that was expected to be filed shortly.

The West German government was to decide tomorrow whether to submit its own extradition request on the basis of the Munich attack in which 11 Israeli athletes and a German policeman were slain.

The judges, who deliberated less than 20 minutes, based their decision to release Daoud on a technicality. The court ruled that the Bavarian State police request for the terrorist's arrest—which reached Paris some 12 hours after he was apprehended by agents of the DST, France's counter-espionage agency—was "incomplete" because it was not accompanied by an official government request forwarded through diplomatic channels. They also ruled that Israel's request to detain Daoud was legally unfounded. There was no immediate elaboration of the reasons for that ruling.

The court's decision complied with almost identical requests by Daoud's defense attorney and the State Attorney General for Daoud's immediate release. Arab diplomats and pro-Palestinian elements here had been clamoring for Daoud's release from the moment his arrest was announced.

See Political Reasons

Observers here believe the court's ruling was made for political reasons to enable the French government to avoid a crisis with the Arab world which France has been assiduously wooing since the end of the Algerian war in 1962. But it is expected to impose a severe strain on Franco-Israeli relations that have been improving of late.

Under the Franco-Israeli extradition treaty which both governments ratified in 1971, Israel had 60 days to file an extradition request. Under French law, Daoud could be held for 20 days and released only if no extradition request was filed. Israel did not ask immediately for Daoud's extradition because its legal authorities needed time to prepare an airtight case based on evidence of his involvement in the Munich massacre and other terrorist acts.

Meanwhile, a new political scandal appeared in the making here because of indications that Daoud was arrested without the prior knowledge of Interior Minister Michel Poniatovsky and other members of the government. Some sources are claiming that the DST acted on its own initiative.

KISSINGER TELLS JEWISH LEADERS HE HAS NEVER FORGOTTEN HIS JEWISHNESS

By Yitzhak Rabi

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (JTA)—Outgoing Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger, told a gathering of American Jewish leaders today that he has never forgotten his Jewishness during his term as Secretary of State and his deep involvement in efforts to bring progress in the Middle East.

With his voice trembling with emotion, Kissinger, addressing a farewell luncheon on his behalf given by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations at the Pierre Hotel here, said: "I have never forgotten that 30 members of my family died in a concentration camp." But, Kissinger said, he believed that United States support of Israel should not be a result of personal relationships "but the preference of a national interest" on the part of the American government. "The relations of the U.S.

and Israel transcend personal relationship," Kissinger said, adding that the support for a free democratic Israel in the Mideast is a moral obligation of any Administration.

"The basic policy of the U.S.," Kissinger told the more than 150 Jewish leaders from all over the country, is that "Israel be strong enough that her decisions would be made out of free choice. It must be a principle of American policy that Israel is strong enough to defend itself."

Noting that his relations with American Jewry and Israel have been "complicated," Kissinger said that "no criticism had hurt me more" than when it "came from this community (American Jewry)."

As to the prospects of peace in the Mideast, Kissinger said that they are better now than in many years. He said he hoped the Jewish saying "next year in Jerusalem" will have a new meaning in the future. "Next year in an Israel that is accepted (by its neighbors), secure and at peace."

Dinitz, Schindler Laud Kissinger

Israel's Ambassador to the U.S., Simcha Dinitz, told the gathering that Kissinger played a major role in making Israel stronger than ever with the danger of an outbreak of hostilities in the Mideast less likely than ever and with the Soviet influence in the area at an ebb. "Kissinger saw Israel not only as an historian and a Jew," Dinitz said, "but also as an extended arm of American freedom and democracy." The Israeli diplomat recalled that he telephoned Kissinger on July 4 to inform him of the Israeli rescue at Entebbe, Uganda. Kissinger responded "This is a great day for Israel. This is a great day for Jews. This is a great day for democracy," Dinitz said.

Israel and Kissinger had many disagreements as well, Dinitz said, but the American Secretary always agreed that Israel must be strong to deter war and defend itself.

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, chairman of the Presidents Conference, also noted that Kissinger's Mideast diplomacy was "most controversial and it continues to be so." But, Schindler said, American Jewry tenders its regard to Kissinger "because we sense in his depths a commitment to Israel and to the Jewish people. No human being can probe the innermost resources of another man's heart, but we have the right to feel...and this is at any rate what I feel: that while Kissinger always saw Israel objectively he never saw it as a 'thing apart.' He was objective, but not detached. 'How can I as a Jew do anything to betray my people?' Many of us heard him say these words and they were not lightly spoken," Schindler said.

Yehuda Hellman, executive director of the Presidents Conference, presented Kissinger with one volume of a complete set of the Encyclopedia Judaica. The remaining 15 volumes will be delivered to Kissinger's home.

GENEVA (JTA)—A ceremony was held in the Congress Hall in Basel Monday to mark the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Jewish National Fund in the same hall where the first World Zionist Congress was held in 1897. Israel's Ambassador to Switzerland, Janakov Shimoni said that the appeal of the return to the land still exists in Israel, though it has lost part of its strength due to modern technology.

QUEBEC JEWS DISCUSS THEIR FUTURE UNDER SEPARATISTS; URGED TO GET INVOLVED IN PROVINCE'S POLITICS

By Michael Solomon

MONTREAL, Jan. 11 (JTA)--The 120,000 Jews in the province of Quebec were urged this week to "face the French fact" and "get involved" in the political affairs of this province which faces major changes, including possible separation from the rest of Canada. The appeal was made by leaders of the Canadian Jewish Congress, Jewish academicians and a former member of the Quebec government who participated in a meeting Sunday night attended by 500 Montreal Jews at the Tifereth Beth David Jerusalem Synagogue in Cote St. Luc.

The meeting was called to provide "a clear understanding of the problems and challenges facing Quebec's Jewish community" in the aftermath of last November's election victory of the separatist Parti Quebecois. It was the first in a series of meetings arranged for the purpose of testing the awareness of Quebec Jews to changed conditions and their willingness to defend their acquired positions. The discussion elicited varying opinions from knowledgeable Jewish leaders. Some viewed the possibility of a separate Quebec with no qualms. Others regarded such an event as a disaster for Canada.

Dr. Victor Goldbloom, former Minister of Environmental Affairs and presently a Liberal (opposition) member of Quebec's provincial assembly, told the audience that important changes have been taking place here since 1960, not since the Nov. 15 elections. "We have to watch carefully for any trend leading to discrimination against the Jewish community," Goldbloom said, adding that "So far I haven't detected any." He said that great pressures could be expected on those who wish to participate in Quebec public life to do so in French. "Inability to speak French will create difficulties in communications with the French majority," Goldbloom warned.

He said that the projected referendum on whether or not Quebec should separate from the Canadian confederation "will decide the future of this province" and he urged the Jewish population to speak to their fellow Quebecers in French about the advantages of living in one Canada.

Canadian Problem Not Jewish One

Jean-Claude Lasiry, professor of psychology at the University of Montreal, said there was a risk of a hardening in the Quebec line with regard to "Francization" of the province. "The province of Quebec is a Canadian problem, not a Jewish problem and therefore we should react to it as Canadians and not as Jews," he said. Lasiry, the son of Jewish immigrants from Morocco, observed that a great number of young Jews, both Anglophone and Francophone, are in favor of a separate Quebec.

Irving Cotler, professor of law at McGill University, said that "separation is not inevitable but if the dignity of Quebecers cannot be realized but as an independent Quebec, then let it be so." In the future, he said, Quebec may become as French as Ontario is English. "Secularization of education, health care and social services is already taking place. If the Quebec government follows the line of its own determination, it must understand our own Jewish determination as well," he said.

He warned that "If the Quebec government takes an anti-Jewish position, it will neces-

sarily be opposed because we shall not tolerate anti-Semitism in any form." Cotler added that "We must let the French majority know that our commitment to the State of Israel is an important fact in our lives."

Alan Rose, national executive director of the Canadian Jewish Congress, said that the CJC would react to any discrimination if it occurs. "We will have to test the Quebec government by the way it treats the Jewish community," he said. He said that Quebec Premier Rene Levesque will appoint a liaison to the non-French communities. Rose told the audience that he had met with Camille Laurin, Minister of State for Cultural Affairs, who told him that he would be glad to see ethnic minority cultures flourish but did not promise anything.

CJC Warning Against Anti-Semitism

Rose said he told the minister that "recognition of nationalities must be mutual" and that "I am proud to belong to the Jewish minority but I refuse to be a minority within an English minority. I want to be a minority within a majority." Rose said he had urged Laurin to enact legislation to revise Bill 22, which requires all children to attend French schools except those of English parents.

He told the audience that he had also met with Levesque before the elections and warned him that Jews would leave Quebec, not because it is French but only if the new government became "uncivilized." He said he was convinced that if Quebec separates "that means the end of Canada."

Rose said Levesque told him at their meeting that as a war correspondent he had visited Dachau two days after its liberation and was fully aware that extreme nationalism ends with Dachau-like tragedies. But Rose predicted that if Quebec separated, not only Jews but many other ethnic groups, including French, would leave the province. He said that "25,000 French Quebecers are now living in California."

CANTOR TO SING AT INAUGURATION

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (JTA)--An Atlanta cantor, who is the only member of his family to survive the Holocaust, will sing the National Anthem at the Presidential Inauguration of Jimmy Carter. Cantor Isaac Goodfriend of Atlanta's Ahavath Achim Conservative Congregation, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency by telephone yesterday that Jan. 20, the day of the inauguration, will also be his 52nd birthday. "It is a double honor," he said, "I am overwhelmed."

Goodfriend, who was born in Poland, was interned in Nazi forced labor camps there as a teenager. He lost both of his parents and all of his brothers and sisters during the Holocaust, he said.

In Atlanta for 12 years, Goodfriend lived previously in Cleveland. He campaigned in the Ohio city for Carter last year. The cantor said that Carter has attended many Jewish functions at which Goodfriend sang. "I tried to teach him some Yiddish songs," Goodfriend said. He added that Carter did manage to hum the tunes.

NEW YORK (JTA)--The National Conference on Soviet Jewry has learned that Prisoner of Conscience Kopel Spector has been released, having served his two-year sentence. His family is now living in Geshet Paz, Israel.