



# daily news bulletin

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## ALLON, FRENCH MINISTER TO MEET

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19 (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Yigal Allon is expected to meet with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud in Brussels next month when Israel is scheduled to sign its agreement with the European Economic Community. However, de Guiringaud and two other French Cabinet members are expected to postpone their scheduled visits to Israel next month because of the crisis in relations between the two countries as a result of France's release of Palestinian terrorist Abu Daoud.

Meanwhile, observers here said today that Israeli Ambassador Mordechai Gazit is expected to return to Paris next week. He was recalled home after Daoud's release. Yediot Achronot reported today that there will be an attempt in the next few weeks to end the crisis with France. The paper said that the Allon-de Guiringaud meeting would be one of the efforts to "rehabilitate" relations between Israel and France.

## REPUBLICAN SENATOR ASSAILS FORD ON AID TO ISRAEL

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (JTA) -- Freshman Republican Sen. John Heinz of Pennsylvania strongly objected yesterday to the Ford Administration's recommendations cutting back aid to Israel and asked President-elect Jimmy Carter to rectify the aid program.

Heinz expressed his views in a letter to Carter which he made available to the media at the Capitol in the wake of President Ford's presentation of the budget for fiscal year 1978. The budget does not specify amounts for Israel or other countries but it is understood that Ford, on the advice of the Office of Budget and Management, had recommended \$1 billion in military sales credit and an additional \$500 million in security supporting assistance to Israel.

In his letter to Carter, Heinz said that the amount Ford is recommending is 14 percent less than the sum allocated to Israel for the current fiscal year and more than one-third less than the \$2.3 billion that Israel had requested in each of the last three years. "It is my view that such further reductions in military assistance are unconscionable," Heinz wrote Carter, "both for pragmatic and military reasons and because of the symbolic impact such an action will have on the Arab world."

U.S. policy has been and should continue to be to facilitate a negotiated settlement in the Middle East, Heinz said. He added that the U.S. must "insure that Israel is in a position to negotiate from strength on equal basis with the Arabs." Reductions in aid at this point to Israel could well serve as a signal to the Arab world "that our commitment to the continued strength of Israel is weakening," Heinz wrote. "The effect would be to encourage" intransigence and terrorism and to reduce Israel's ability to defend itself.

## JEWISH DELEGATION TO MEET SADAT

TEL AVIV, Jan. 19 (JTA) -- Philip Klutznick, chairman of the Board of Governors of the World Jewish Congress, confirmed here today that he would head a delegation of top Jewish leaders to Egypt shortly to meet with President Anwar Sadat at the latter's invitation. He said that all that remained was for the date to be set and an agenda agreed upon. He said a reply on these matters was expected from the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal.

Addressing the Israeli Executive of the WJC, Klutznick conceded that there was a risk but on the other hand, there were prospects for a breakthrough and therefore Sadat's invitation should not be rejected. He stressed that the delegation, which will include Lord Fisher of Camden, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews; Baron Guy de Rothschild, of France, President of the United Jewish Philanthropic Fund; and Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, would not represent Israel and would not presume to negotiate on its behalf. "I believe that negotiations for a settlement in the region must be held directly between the parties concerned," he said.

Klutznick acknowledged that there has been strong criticism in Israel of the proposed visit. But he emphasized that no move was taken without the prior knowledge of the Israeli government. He said that at least three direct contacts were made by WJC president Dr. Nahum Goldmann with the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry. He said the composition of the delegation would demonstrate to the Egyptians that world Jewry is firmly united behind Israel.

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## SENATE DELAYS ACTION ON ANTI-FRANCE RESOLUTION

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (JTA) -- Acting at the request of Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman John Sparkman (D., Ala.), the Senate agreed unanimously yesterday to delay action on the committee's resolution critical of France for releasing the Palestinian terrorist, Abu Daoud. Sen. Jacob K. Javits, (R., NY), who supported Sparkman's request for delay, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that "I have little doubt a resolution will be passed this week by the Senate."

Sparkman's request apparently was based on his desire to have the committee examine materials on the case received from the American Embassy in Paris. French Ambassador Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet was reported to have asked the Senate leaders not to adopt the resolution or to soften it. The envoy's action raised eyebrows at the Capital since the French government had complained that the U.S. was intervening in France's internal affairs by expressing dismay at the release of Daoud.

The French Embassy told the JTA that the French Ambassador met yesterday with nine House members and had written Sparkman

and other Senators protesting Congressional action against France. The Embassy spokesman noted that in the worst times of Franco-American relations the French Embassy had never condemned nor intervened in the process of U.S. activities, including those in Vietnam. The envoy was also reported by the spokesman as having said that Israel had no right to gain extradition of Daoud and that West Germany had deprived itself of the right by its delay in requesting it.

The French spokesman said the Congressmen with whom the ambassador met included Reps. Toby Moffett (D. Conn.), Theodore Weiss (D. NY), Millicent Fenwick (R. NJ) and John Buchanan (R. Ala.).

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Thursday adopted a sense of the Senate resolution sponsored by Sen. Clifford Case (R. NJ) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D. Minn.). It said that the release of Daoud is "harmful to the efforts of the community of nations to stamp out international terrorism" and urged the U.S. government to introduce and support a resolution in the United Nations General Assembly to that effect. A Capital source said yesterday that the Senate Committee probably will send the resolution to the full Senate by the end of this week.

#### House Action Under Way

In a related action, many Congressmen took the floor in the House today in support of a sense-of-the-House resolution declaring that the "release of Abu Daoud by the Government of France was both premature and unjustified" and that "such action should be strongly condemned." The measure, introduced by Reps. Robert Edgar (D. Pa.) and Paul Tsongas (D. Mass.), is co-sponsored by 68 other Congressmen of both parties, including 16 Republicans. It is expected to be acted on next week.

Meanwhile, House members took offense to the intervention by the French Embassy here against Congressional action critical of the freeing of Daoud. Rep. Andrew Maguire (D. NJ) called for rejection of the French protest. He said the case against the French government was "devastating" but observed that there is "no question of taking issue with action by the French government but the position taken by the Government of France in front of that court," meaning the Paris appeals court that freed Daoud.

Maguire told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency later that France's defense of its action was based on three questionable points. One was that France interprets its own laws. But, Maguire charged, the French government has "taken refuge in every technicality and ambiguity in the law to move Daoud out of the country." He also accused France of taking refuge in judicial action whereas the French government "acquiesced with Daoud's attorneys without waiting for clarification by the German government" which sought his extradition.

Finally, Maguire said, the French government insists that the Daoud case is a domestic issue and that other countries cannot inject themselves into it. On the contrary, he said, "we are emphatically dealing here with an international issue and international conventions that is the concern of other countries."

#### SAKHAROV RAPS 'ACTS OF TERROR' BY JEWISH EXTREMIST GROUPS

OSLO, Jan. 19 (JTA) -- Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident and winner of the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize, strongly condemned "acts of terror" by Jewish extremists against Soviet diplomatic missions and other targets in the United States and Western European countries.

Sakharov, who has championed the Jewish struggle for emigration and civil rights in the Soviet Union, wrote in the Norwegian magazine Nye Alle Menn, "By committing acts of terror, these people in reality harm both Soviet Jews and the struggle for human rights, which in principle and consequence is concentrated on non-violent methods."

Sakharov said that he was "most seriously disturbed" during the past year by the spread of international terrorism. "I cannot but mention the delight one felt at the rescue operation by Israeli commandos at the Entebbe airport in Uganda," he wrote. Sakharov's manuscript, in Russian, was brought out of the Soviet Union by a reporter for the Norwegian magazine who was on assignment in Moscow last year.

#### SALANSKY'S ORDEAL INTENSIFIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (JTA) -- Naum Salansky, the 36-year-old Vilna physicist, who has been under close investigation on criminal charges for more than six months, is experiencing intensified harassment according to reports reaching the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (NCSJ).

Brooklyn District Attorney and NCSJ chairman Eugene Gold remarked, "It seems that the danger to Salansky is acute. There is no doubt that he has been singled out for punishment by the Soviet authorities because of his activities as an organizer of the seminar in Vilnius and allowing lectures to take place in his home."

A few weeks ago, members of the seminar were told to testify that the seminar was engaged in anti-Soviet activities so that they would be allowed to emigrate. Salansky reported that life for him has become a "nightmare. Even letters from my mother are interpreted as subversive material."

Gold said, "The file against Salansky reportedly consists of appeals from his mother in Israel to various Soviet Government and Party officials and institutions. According to Soviet law he could be charged with 'slandering the internal policies of the USSR' and as the Soviet law code says, 'the malicious dissemination of lies and slanders against the Soviet state.' This offense is punishable by up to three years detention."

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BUDAPEST (JTA) -- The Romanian town of Jassy this week commemorated the 35th anniversary of the pogrom perpetrated by "Iron Guard" troops in which dozens of the city's Jews were killed and some 1,200 deported to Nazi concentration camps and eventual death. The city's mayor unveiled a memorial and a special commemoration ceremony was held in the municipal theater.

**SPECIAL REPORT****A MISSED OPPORTUNITY**

By Murray Zuckoff

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19 (JTA) -- The World Conference of Jewish Journalists which met here at the Beit Agron for three days last week had all the ingredients that make for a successful gathering. There were more than 100 Israeli, Yiddish and English-Jewish journalists and editors from 15 countries who were brimming with enthusiasm when the conclave began. Collectively, they represented the experience and expertise of decades of Jewish journalism; all devoted and dedicated to the task of dealing with all the nuances of the identity, continuity and security of the Jewish people in the diaspora and the State of Israel.

But by the time the conference ended the overwhelming majority of the participants agreed that the forum where they had hoped to deal with the issues and problems they face in making the Jewish press around the world an even more efficient and effective medium for gathering and disseminating vital news had been a voyage in routine, nostalgia and frustration.

Many problems the participants had hoped to deal with were not even mentioned. Most notable was the absence of any discussion dealing with the plight of the Jewish press in countries controlled by right or left-wing dictatorships, especially in Latin America. Worst of all, journalists whose function it is to communicate found themselves stymied in their efforts to communicate to each other. More frequently than not they talked at cross-purposes.

This was not entirely the fault of the conference organizers -- journalists such as Moshe Ron, chairman of the World Federation of Jewish Journalists which sponsored the conclave, Arieh Tzimuki, executive of the Federation, and Yitzhak Shargil of Yediot Achronot and Tel-Aviv correspondent for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. They and others on the organizing committee worked diligently for months to try to assure the success of the gathering.

**Conflict Of Interests**

Almost from the outset it was clear that the conference was a gathering of journalists who were in proximity but not togetherness. There were actually three blocs of journalists and editors -- Israelis, Yiddish and English-writing -- who spoke at each other but rarely to each other. Their interests and perspectives could not be resolved nor even cross-fertilized.

The Israelis sought to convince the others that news from Israel published abroad should contain nothing which would embarrass the Jewish communities nor make Israel look bad in the eyes of its enemies. The Yiddish journalists, with the notable exception of the Jewish Daily Forward representatives, seemed to be locked into a time frame that ended somewhere just before World War II. They were caught up in delivering speeches about the good old days when the Yiddish press was influential, bemoaning the fact that less and less Jews are writing or reading Yiddish and campaigning to convince all present to return to "mameh loshn."

The English-writing journalists, almost all from the United States, dealt realistically with the need to expand and deepen the coverage of

world Jewish events, the necessity of utilizing the most advanced techniques and technologies for gathering and disseminating the news, finding ways to attract young people to the field of Jewish journalism and the obligation to report on all nuances of Jewish life both in Israel and the diaspora in an objective and impartial manner.

Another impediment to the success of the conference was that there were too many ceremonial speeches by Israeli officials which broke no new ground. In addition, the working sessions consisted of eight or nine panelists and no discussions from the floor. Many of those who spoke did so with authority, fluency, and even audacity. But their views and suggestions had no practical results. Yet, out of the welter of speeches by the journalists there emerged a consensus of the strengths and weaknesses of the Israeli and American Jewish press which helped lay the basis for a rethinking of the aims and needs of both.

**Israeli Press Under Fire**

The Israeli press was castigated by this writer and others, including Israeli journalists, for failing to reflect properly the situation of world Jewry. Shargil stated that not enough is being done in the Israeli press "to give us a glimpse of Jewish life abroad. We learn from textbooks about the world of Sholom Aleichem and the shtetle that is no more. But we do not learn from our press about the Jewish world as it exists today and our Israeli youth is ignorant about it."

Levi-Itzhak Hayerushalmi, chairman of the Tel Aviv Journalists Association, berated the Israeli press for devoting more space to the problems of India and China than to the worldwide Jewish communities. "This reveals a large measure the poverty of our own Jewish life in Israel and a certain disdain for Jewish life in the diaspora. In order to fulfill the task of making the Israeli press reflective of world Jewry we must seek ways to increase cooperation between Israeli and diaspora journalists," he declared.

In an address at the home of President Ephraim Katzir, this writer criticized the Israeli press for phrase-mongering, playing fast and loose with facts, failing to verify statements, scandalizing the news and succumbing to a "galut mentality in reverse." The Israeli press, he noted, is highly effective in investigating corruption and machinations in government circles yet fails to consistently or effectively deal with the quality of Israeli life, both in its contributions to the arts and sciences and the social problems which affect the average Israeli.

Editors and journalists seem to employ a form of self-censorship in dealing with such problems as the social gap, the problems of new immigrants, the situation of Sephardic Jews and women and the restlessness and alienation of the younger generation because. In dealing with these problems it would make Israel look bad in the eyes of the "goyim." This is where the nominal and formal freedom of the Israeli press tends to break down and where the "galut mentality in reverse" takes over.

The press, this writer continued, should deal with these problems because Israeli's enemies don't have to read the Israeli press

to know what's going on in the Jewish State. By avoiding the more unpleasant elements of Israel's social development the non-Jewish press abroad reports about them out of context and frequently catches Jewish communities by surprise. But if the Israeli press dealt with these problems it could provide an insight into their origins and the methods of trying to cope and resolve them.

In addition, he said, the Israeli press is becoming to all intents and purposes less and less of a Jewish press in its reliance on reports from abroad that appear in the non-Jewish rather than in what appears in the Jewish press and Jewish news agencies. "The Jewish press around the world, especially the American Jewish press, is our press, but it isn't treated that way. We have the skilled journalists, the technologies and the information that the non-Jewish press does not possess because it does not focus on news of Jewish interest as does the Jewish press. The Jewish press abroad, especially in America, is a compelling factor in bringing vital news to the Jewish and non-Jewish communities. Yet it seems to be treated with disdain in Israel."

#### The Jewish Press in America

Focusing on the Jewish press in the United States, this writer told another session of the conference that for the first time in decades "our press is a powerhouse and generally respected for its credibility by the non-Jewish press and community." The American Jewish press, he said, including the JTA which services some 80 weeklies, is regularly monitored by the White House, the State Department, foreign embassies, influential columnists and the Soviet and Arab press representatives in Washington and the United Nations. They read it to find out what is happening in the Jewish communities and what is the thinking of the Jewish leaders.

As examples he cited the fact that during the Presidential election campaign representatives from both the Ford and Carter camps called the JTA and many weeklies to discuss news developments and that frequently news dispatches in the JTA and the Jewish weeklies concerning both President Ford and Jimmy Carter were carried earlier and in greater depth than in the non-Jewish press. Another example was that the House Foreign Relations Committee issued an extensive report on anti-Semitism in Argentina which carried two lengthy articles on the situation there from Jewish weeklies that had been distributed by the JTA.

Still another example was a front page article in the Hartford Daily Courant dealing with Premier Yitzhak Rabin's suggestion that Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D. Conn.) act as a Middle East mediator between Israel and Egypt. The article credited the JTA and its Jerusalem correspondent, Gil Sedan. Despite all this, the Jewish press in America is frequently bogged down in its reports on local community developments because editors and reporters are deluged with press releases from organizational spokespeople that have little if any news value apart from keeping local names in the press.

In addition, this writer noted, too many organizational spokespersons are more ecstatic about getting into print in major non-

Jewish dailies than in the Jewish press. "The Jewish press has to make it clear that it, and not the daily press, is the voice of the Jewish community," he said. "The Jewish press has to make it clear that it will not go along with the implied view of too many organizational leaders that it is only an afterthought instead of the genuine expression of Jewish concern on all levels."

#### Dissent, Disputation Urged

This writer and other speakers at the conference, urged the Jewish press around the world not to shy away from dissent and disputation. They observed that these were in the best tradition of Jewish life and that both elements are assurances of a vital and viable Jewish press. The Jewish press can be not only disseminators of news but educators and organizers of the Jewish community.

The Jewish press in America, with its talented and dedicated editors, journalists and publishers can become catalytic agents in mobilizing the communities on issues of vital concern to the Jewish people and Israel. The Jewish press, it was also noted, can become command posts for inspiring young Jews to become more deeply involved in their Jewish heritage and culture and to inspire a whole new generation of Jews to become Jewish journalists.

The conference did have one salutary effect: it brought together journalists who, despite their differences in outlooks and backgrounds, diversity of political and social conditions under which they work in their respective countries and despite the rivalries between the three blocs, came away with the fuller realization that nothing in the world today is alien to Jewish journalism and that all social and political developments impinge on Jewish life.

#### LINOWITZ APPOINTMENT REPORTED

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (JTA) -- President-elect Jimmy Carter is expected to appoint Sol M. Linowitz as co-negotiator with Ellsworth Bunker in an effort to work out a new canal treaty with Panama, according to reports. Linowitz, a Washington attorney and a former U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States and a member of the American Jewish Committee, will reportedly be designated a special representative of Carter with the rank of ambassador in the canal treaty effort. Linowitz has long advocated a new treaty that would set a date for ending U.S. control of the Panama Canal and Zone. Linowitz was not available for comment regarding the reports.

#### COHEN APPOINTED JNF EXECUTIVE VP

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (JTA) -- Dr. Samuel I. Cohen has been appointed executive vice-president of the Jewish National Fund of America, it was announced by Meyer Pesin, president of the JNF. Cohen succeeds Abram Salomon who died Oct. 9, 1976.

Prior to joining the JNF, Cohen, 43, served as executive director of the American Zionist Federation, and before that as director of organization of the American Jewish Congress. His previous affiliations include several years of service with the B'nai B'rith, involved in Zionist activities since his teens, he was executive director of the Long Island Zionist Youth Commission.