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Harassment by police charged

Arab Canadians targets of discrimination, federal officials are told

OTTAWA (CP) — Canadians of Arab origin are targets of discrimination and are sometimes subjected to harassment by police, a delegation from the Canadian Arab Federation told federal officials yesterday.

To most people in Canada, "an Arab equals the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) and the PLO equals a terrorist," a spokesman for the group told a press conference.

The group, which talked to several senior officials and later met Solicitor-General Warren Allmand, released a brief containing 10 cases in which the federation says Canadians of Arab origin have been harassed by police.

In most cases, federation president Khaled Mouammar of Toronto said, harassment takes the form of excessive questioning of Arabs by RCMP officers.

One case outlined in the brief says a citizen of Arab origin was "insulted, roughed up and arrested without charge" during an incident involving taxi drivers at Toronto International Airport.

The man, Rashad Saleh, was detained "for a couple of hours" and released without charges being laid, the brief said.

Mr. Mouammar said the Solicitor-General assured the group that there is no official policy of discrimination against Arabs. He promised to investigate the cases submitted.

Mr. Mouammar said there is a tendency among policemen to be overzealous in questioning anyone who speaks out in favor of the PLO. Canadians speaking out on other political or social issues are not treated in this manner, he argued.

He said he was pleased at

the meeting with Mr. Allmand but doubts that attitudes toward Arabs will change quickly.

The average Canadian has an "overwhelming discrimination . . . against an Arab in general," he said.

Terrorists feared

OTTAWA (CP) — Despite passage of a bill giving the Immigration Department new powers to exclude terrorists, Herb Gray (L, Windsor West) says he fears that terrorist members of the Palestine Liberation Organization may be allowed to attend the Habitat conference in Vancouver this May and June.

Mr. Gray told the Commons that the agreement with the UN for the Habitat conference appears to oblige the Government to allow any PLO representatives designated by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to attend.

Acting prime minister Mitchell Sharp said the Government will admit PLO observers but not known terrorists.

The bill, passed by the Commons last week and now before the Senate, gives immigration officers special temporary powers to stop suspected terrorists at the border.

The measure, to expire at the end of the year, is intended to stop terrorists from entering the country for the Olympics in Montreal as well as Habitat.

Mr. Gray said he is not convinced that Mr. Waldheim can screen PLO representatives. The agreement with the UN appears to relinquish Canadian sovereignty in the field of immigration to the UN, he added.

Habitat should go on, but known terrorists should not be allowed into the country in

any circumstances, Mr. Gray said.

Costs not covered

VANCOUVER (CP) — The Canadian Government will not be responsible for any costs incurred by delegates to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Herb Greaves, director of confer-

ence services, said yesterday.

Mr. Greaves said the Habitat staff would make reservations for delegates, media representatives and support staff coming for the conference from May 31 to June 11.

"The delegates are responsible for the hotel, food and their entertainment. The Canadian Government will not

accept financial responsibility."

Mr. Greaves was commenting on published reports that the Canadian Government would pay hotel costs for delegates.

The Government will contribute about \$15-million to pay for conference costs.

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TORONTO

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Host to the world in 7 months

Canada very close to blowing Olympics; quick miracle needed

By LAWRENCE MARTIN
Globe and Mail Reporter

MONTREAL — Seven months from now, Canada is to be host to the world.

From 130 countries will come 10,000 athletes, hundreds of dignitaries, thousands of ordinaries. To 130 countries and more will beam hours of television. In the newspapers, on the radios, through the lips of strangers who don't know a Canadian from a caboose will pour more words about North America's satellite country than ever before.

It is heady stuff when you think about it. Here, on our stage, for the first time—the Olympic Games. Unparalleled exposure, a real ego popper. What an opportunity for big, clean, cautious Canada to war her wares; the chance of a lifetime, so the saying goes, and when one of those comes along, it isn't to be blown, is it?

Ask that question of Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau, the driving force behind getting the Games. His answer comes quickly. It is a very pronounced, "No." Ask him why he is so certain and he'll glare at you with a look that suggests you're ignorant for asking. Then he'll assert with considerable resonance, "Cause I feel it in my bones, that's why."

It's one of his favorite expressions. It seems the mayor, who has little hair, derives his strength and confidence instead from his bones. But on the subject of the Olympics this confidence is not shared by the bones of others. Not by the uncloaked ribs of what is to be the Games' main stadium, not by the bones of members of the Quebec government who have stepped in and stripped him of his Games' responsibilities.

The fact is that the year of the Olympics hasn't begun. If Canada hasn't blown it already, she is perilously close. For her first real peace time date with the world she has a bad case of acne and some sort of miracle cleansing lotion had better arrive quickly.

Quite simply the Games have become the subject of so much controversy, so much confusion, such costs and so little construc-

tion that people here and in foreign countries, where the bad news is magnified, are sick and tired of hearing about them.

Day after day, the media details the depressing developments. The Games were supposed to be modest and cost only \$310-million. They are now immodest with a bill of more than \$1-billion—an Olympics record. The Games, according to Mayor Drapeau, were supposed to bring in enough revenue so that there would be no deficit. The deficit is projected at \$609-million—another Olympics record. The original estimate of the stadium complex cost was \$40-million. Until the provincial Government moved in, the Parisien architect stood to make that much for designing the thing.

With arrival of the province, the architect now stands to make only between \$25-million and \$30-million.

\$1-million a day just one problem

Money is only one problem. For those who feel the Games must be saved at all cost, there is much to worry about. Even though \$1-million a day every day for about the past three years has been spent on Olympics' preparations, there is no hope that all the facilities will be ready for opening ceremonies July 17.

The spectacular stadium complex, which includes a swimming pool and velodrome and breaks the existing record for stadium costs by \$300-million, will be unspectacular. It was to have a retractable roof. A late start and 111 working days lost to strikes, means a topless main stadium. The roof is one of several items the new Olympics Installations Board calls frills.

Other items to fit the frills bill are the 500-foot tower, which was to retract the roof and contain restaurants, gymnasiums, and bars; a few underground parking lots; the press centre and some landscaping.

Because the new provincial board has dispelled some of the chaos, at the main construction site, it now appears there will be seats. But if you're bringing little Johnny along, best bring a little john with you. Lavatories

are not frills, but they are not priorities.

To the record costs that will spawn an incomplete product, add the possibility of a scandal. Scores of RCMP and Quebec Provincial Police recently raided the offices of contractors for the Olympic Village, and an official of the Olympic Organizing Committee (COJO).

Still looming large is the possibility of the ultimate despondent: The stark reality that there may be no Montreal Games. Quebec cabinet ministers will tell you frankly that if there is another strike of considerable duration, there can be no Games here.

It is little wonder therefore that citizens are turned off, that ticket sales are disappointing, that enthusiasm is at a low ebb. "I want to hear about the athletes," says a frustrated Bill Crandall, a sports enthusiast from Hamilton. "But every time the news comes on, I hear about money and delays and scandals. The last time a newscaster started in on it, I got so fed up I shut off my TV and went to my bookcase muttering, 'Where's my copy of The Last Spike.'"

Indeed the litany of misadventure that has taken place since Montreal was awarded the Olympics May 12, 1970, is a tiresome one. COJO president Roger Rousseau pleads with journalists to try a little tenderness he receives little.

As the situation stands, Montreal's chances of pulling off a completely successful Olympics are about equal to those of the long distance runner whose feet are blistered and boiled.

The dismissal of a humiliated Drapeau and the initial competence displayed by the provincial board, which was created November 20, offers promise that a recovery of sorts can be made. Even the mayor admits, "the situation had reached a stage where a body more powerful than the city had to take over. Without that Government decision the Games would have been a failure."

But so tarnished has the image of the Games become, chances of wholesale salvation are more than remote. In fact, some of the ramifications of the

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The roof already is off Drapeau's once magnificent stadium and lavatories no longer are priorities.

sullied Olympics story are already unfolding.

"Mayor Drapeau," say some city councillors, "has suffered the defeat of his life." Once the nation's most celebrated civic politician, he is now the most castigated. His city is assuming such a debt because of the Games that, financially, it has become a pawn of the provincial Government. Stories of Montreal going the bankrupt way of New York City are exaggerated, but the dim reality is that because of money spent on the Games, significant sacrifices have been made in areas of housing, urban renewal, sewage, street lighting and other essential services.

On an international level there is little doubt that our well-publicized Olympics troubles are contributing to an erosion of whatever sane, competent image the country had. "All the news about your country," says Rolf Kunkel of the West German national radio network, "is bad news."

Then, according to Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, there is the detrimental effect Montreal's excesses are having on the very spirit and future of the Olympic movement. Mayor Drapeau promised Olympics of humility, simplicity and dignity but, says Killanin, Canada's Olympics, like others in recent years, have become such an astronomical enterprise that countries are being scared away

from bidding for future Games. As for the athletes, although they are the heart of the Olympics, the great paradox is that they have become the forgotten part of the Montreal Games. News of financial, political and labor turmoil has overshadowed their stories so much that their enthusiasm and drive has been substantially dampened.

The obvious question: what, why and how it all went wrong?

They are intriguing queries in view of the following:

First, Montreal and Mayor Drapeau are the same combination that brought Canada the highly successful Expo '67. What more valuable experience could one have in preparing for an international spectacle like the Olympics than having already, auspiciously held an international festival?

Second, Montreal was given six years to prepare for the Olympics—twice the time they had for Expo. In fact, Mayor Drapeau first began concocting plans for the Games in 1965 and bid for the 1972 Games, only to be defeated by Munich. He continued formulating ideas for the next chance and therefore it is difficult to believe that his troubles resulted from not knowing what he was getting into.

Third, the question is particularly intriguing in view of the fact that, when awarded the Games in 1970, Montreal was already equipped with sports facilities impressive enough to, with

few alterations, stage 16 of the 21 Olympics' disciplines.

In the sixties Montreal invested more than \$40-million in athletics installations. Besides McGill Stadium and the Autostade, each of which can seat 30,000, there existed 14 other arenas seating between 4,000 and 6,000. One of the reasons Olympics' costs had soared was that Rome, Tokyo, Munich and Mexico all used the Games as pretexts for heavy capital investment of the kind done during Expo. Montreal's inspiration for the Games was thought to be different and this was one of the big factors for the city getting them in the first place.

The Olympic Games in Montreal were Jean Drapeau's idea. It was his eloquently delivered promises that beat bids from Moscow and Los Angeles. It was he, who, more than anyone, who ran the show. Therefore any examination of the reasons for the difficulties must begin in his office.

It was the mayor who said "the Olympics can no more have a deficit than man can have a baby." It is ironic that the man in charge of the board which has taken the Games out of the mayor's hands is Dr. Victor Goldbloom, municipal affairs minister.

Dr. Goldbloom is a pediatrician.

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---WINTER OLYMPICS : TAIWAN

WE UNDERSTAND FROM ORGANIZING CTTEE THAT QUOTE ROC UNQUOTE HAS BEEN INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN INNSBRUCK OLYMPICS AND WILL DO SO.

IN FACT TEAM MEMBERS ARE ALREADY TRAINING THERE.

2. ACCORDING TO DESK OFFICER IN CULTURAL AFFAIRS DIV OF MFA, CULTURAL ATTACHE OF PRC EMB IN VIENN HAS RAISED THIS MATTER WITH FOREIGN MINISTRY AND AUSTRIANS HAVE TAKEN LINE THAT BY CONSENTING TO ALLOW OLYMPIC GAMES TO TAKE PLACE ON AUSTRIAN TERRITORY, THEY IN FACT ACCEPTED OBLIGATION TO ADMIT ALL PARTICIPANTS INVITED BY IOC AND THAT THIS OBLIGATION IS QUITE INDEPENDENT OF AUSTRIAN DIPLO RELATIONS WITH PRC. AUSTRIANS ARE OF VIEW THAT IF THEY HAD STRONG OBJECTIONS TO CERTAIN PARTICIPANTS, THEIR ONLY OPTION WOULD BE NOT/NOT TO HOST GAMES. AUSTRIAN GOVT HAS ALSO TAKEN POSITION THAT IT VIEWS SPORTS COMPETITIONS AS ESSENTIALLY NON/NON GOVTL AREA OF ACTIVITY AND MAKES NO/NO CONNECTION BETWEEN SUCH EVENTS AND ITS OWN BILATERAL RELATIONS. ACCORDING TO OUR INFORMANT, MFA HAS POINTEDLY REFERRED TO FACT THAT PRC IS NOT/NOT MEMBER OF IOC WHILE QUOTE ROC UNQUOTE IS. IMPLICATION INTENDED IS THAT IF PRC FEELS STRONGLY

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MATTER, IT IS SOMETHING THEY SHOULD TAKE UP WITH IOC AND NOT/NOT WITH HOST STATE.

3. WE WERE INFORMED THAT AUSTRIAN GOVT TAKES EXACTLY SAME POSITION WITH REGARD TO OTHER INNATL ATHLETIC COMPETITIONS, NAMELY WHEN AUSTRIA HOSTS SUCH COMPETITIONS, IT ADMITS THOSE PARTICIPANTS INVITED BY INNATL SPORTS ORGANIZATION CONCERNED.

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Eyes on Montreal World lottery Moscow Olympics plan?

By JAMES CHRISTIE

No matter how many COJO offices Quebec Provincial Police search, they probably won't come up with as much information about the Montreal Olympic Organizing Committee as has a group of Muscovites in the past week.

The delegation from the Moscow organizing committee for the 1980 Summer Games has been delving into Montreal's handling of the 1976 Olympics, learning how—and how not to—run the Games.

The televising and financing of the Games are the items that have attracted most of the questions from the Russians, who are keeping their lips traditionally tight until cryptically official statements are issued later this week.

One bit of information that has come out, however, is that Russians don't

think gambling is such a bad thing—for other people.

The Moscow delegation has been impressed with the idea of an Olympic lottery, the most successful part of Montreal's long-lost self-financing scheme.

Moscow, of course, would go Montreal one better and make it a world lottery with more revenue and more rubles returned as prize money.

If the Moscow committee goes through with the idea and succeeds, the 1980 Olympics could be more than self-financing. They could show a profit.

If the loto for Lenin Stadium enjoys the success that Olympic Lottery Canada did in this country alone, it will bring in \$226,875,000, nearly enough to cover the projected cost of the 1980 Games.

Alexandre Gresko, secre-

tary general of the organizing committee for the Moscow Olympics, has placed the cost of the Games at 200-million rubles or \$270-million.

Montreal, by contrast, started with a "modest" budget of \$310-million and promptly forgot it. The latest cost figure, estimated when the Quebec Government took over the management of the 1976 Olympics last month, was in the vicinity of \$1.03-billion and rising.

Construction in Moscow will be no problem, Gresko said at the Pan American Games, when the man who was bounced from Britain for spying happened to drop in on Mexico City recently.

The beaming Gresko said that 60 to 65 per cent of the athletic facilities for the 1980 Olympics already are built, including the 103,000-

seat Lenin Stadium. He said new venues are being constructed for swimming, diving, cycling, fencing and weightlifting and that the only thing really lacking is a multitude of tourist hotels. Only 75 per cent of Montreal's Olympic Park is ready.

He may have been modest in extolling Moscow's readiness.

Lord Michael Killarin, when he was in Kingston doing one of his watchdog checks on the progress of the Montreal Games, looked thoughtful when posed with a question about exchanging Olympic years with Moscow.

The white-haired top jock drew on his pipe, then spoke in smoke signals: "There won't be any exchanges, but Moscow could hold the Olympics tomorrow if it had to."

① FSC [Signature]
② IAN GADFREY 79.
③ C.M. BOND [Signature]

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U.S. installing sensors at border to detect illegal crossings

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. immigration authorities plan to install magnetic and seismic sensors along the Canadian border for the first time in an effort to detect persons illegally entering the United States from Canada.

Robert Stewart, assistant immigration commissioner in charge of the Border Patrol, said 35 to 40 sensors will be planted along a 165-mile stretch of the border from eastern New York through one county in western Maine.

The sensors, designed to detect persons crossing the border on foot, will be in place before the 1976 summer Olympics in Montreal, Stewart said in an interview.

The sensors will supplement the less sophisticated vehicle-detection devices already in place on a number of unguarded roads which cross the border, he added.

The U.S. Customs Service also is considering planting its own magnetic and seismic sensors along the border segment near Montreal, said spokesman Ed Kittredge.

Kittredge said the plan is among the alternatives being considered by a Customs Service committee preparing for the expected heavy volume of border crossings during the Olympics and American bicentennial observances.

The committee will work with Canadian authorities on ways to prevent a repetition of the terrorist attacks

which cost the lives of 11 Israeli athletes and two West German policemen during the 1972 summer Olympics in Munich, he added.

"We would be remiss if we didn't think of it and try to make some preparations," Kittredge said.

But a noted U.S. criminologist said Thursday that no "450-mile-long burglar alarm" is going to stop a dedicated terrorist from crossing the Canadian border in either direction.

Arnold Trebach of American University said in an interview: "if a man wants to take the risks, there is almost no border he cannot cross."

Trebach is program chairman for the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminologists, scheduled for Toronto next month. One subject on the agenda is the changing face of international terrorism.

The Border Patrol and Customs already use the sophisticated sensors along the Mexican border, where illegal border-crossings are considered far more frequent and often are related to drug smuggling.

The sensors first were developed for military use in

detecting North Vietnamese infiltration routes to South Vietnam.

The seismic sensor detects motions in the earth, and the magnetic sensor detects disturbances in the magnetic field, Stewart explained.

He said individuals monitoring the devices soon learn to distinguish between the signals caused by a person and those caused by an animal or vehicle.

"Everything that moves has a signature, its own particular mark," he said.

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Olympic site blacklists 300

By GORDON BARTHOS
of The Gazette

About 300 construction workers branded as "undesirables" by police won't be rehired this week as work resumes at the Olympic Games site, a source close to the Olympic Organizing Committee (COJO) confirmed yesterday.

"Nobody except the police knows exactly how many names are on the blacklist but educated guessers around here say about 300," the COJO source said.

"As far as I know there's no appeal procedure, if your name's on the undesirable list you're not rehired."

The blacklist apparently was prepared from information supplied by Montreal Urban Community police, the Quebec Police Force and the RCMP.

Police and individual contractors agreed to bar three groups of "troublesome" union members from access to the Olympic site, the source revealed. They include:

- "Criminal types . . . but this involves only a very tiny number of people."

- "Workers who weren't highly productive, and went around at lunch hour counselling others not to break their necks getting the job done. Most blacklisted types fall into this category."

- Some shop stewards and union activists believed responsible for organizing recent walkouts at the East-End site.

Yesterday about 805 of 2,000 workers were officially back on the job — 615 at the stadium, pool and parking lot and 236 at the Veodrome.

"We know a lot of workers haven't been rehired yet," said a Quebec Federation of Labor (QFL) spokesman. "Although it's hard to tell how many are on the blacklist, 300 isn't an impossible figure."

PROJECT DELAYED

All 2,000 Olympic construction workers technically were fired when the site was temporarily closed after they stayed off the job May 8 to 19 protesting a government move to place three key QFL unions under trusteeship. The walkouts delayed but did not jeopardize completion of the project for the 1976 games.

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Lebanon fighting kills 50 as tank convoy captured

BEIRUT — (UPI) — Christian forces advanced to the outskirts of an encircled Palestinian refugee camp yesterday and government sources said Palestinian guerrillas were trying to bring in reinforcements from Syria.

The Lebanese army command gave Palestinian guerrillas a 12-hour deadline to release an army tank convoy captured during the fighting or face the threat of military action.

The Palestinians attacked the convoy of 10 tanks and personnel carriers attempting to transport supplies of food through to the Tal Zaatar and Jisr Al Pasha refugee camps.

Witnesses said about 500 guerrillas surrounded the convoy, opening fire and wounding three soldiers including the convoy's commander. The remaining 17 soldiers surrendered.

A military spokesman said the guerrillas later released four officers and seven soldiers but as of nightfall still held nine soldiers and the vehicles.

Police said at least 50 people were killed and 100 wounded over the past 24 hours of intense rocket, mortar and machinegun duels.

The cabinet of Premier Rashid Karami could not agree on whether to ask for a new ceasefire and a senior government source said: "For all practical purposes, the government has ceased to exist."

The capital has seen 22 ceasefires in nine months and there seems little hope of a 23rd truce to end the present fighting.

The heaviest fighting still raged in the suburbs of Beirut where Christian Phalangists using armored cars pushed southwest around Palestinian lines to within 500 yards of the Jisr Al Pasha refugee camp.

War continues

But fierce fighting also continued throughout most other parts of the shell-shattered capital, from the sandbagged squares around the city centre to the up-town coastal hotel district where Moslem and Christian gunmen traded machinegun and rocket fire from opposing positions in the Holiday Inn and Phoenicia hotels.

Government sources confirmed a newspaper report that two truckloads of Palestine Liberation Army troops had crossed the border from Syria into northeastern Lebanon.

Guerrillas pushed back outside Lebanese camp

BEIRUT — (AP-UPI) — Christian forces attacking through a hail of gunfire pushed Palestinian guerrillas back to the outskirts of an encircled refugee camp yesterday in the heaviest fighting of Lebanon's 10-month war.

Guerrilla leader Col. Abu Walid warned the Christians to stop firing and allow fresh food supplies to the camp or face the "full retaliation of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution."

Witnesses said Christian forces pressing south and east through punishing mortar and rocket fire advanced to within a mile of the Tal Zaatar camp on Beirut's eastern outskirts.

The gains put them roughly at their original frontline positions overrun by the Palestinians on Wednesday.

A rumor that Christian gunmen had poisoned the water supply to uptown Moslem districts spread panic through that part of the city. Government and security officials denied the report.

Police said the fierce house-to-house fighting killed at least 74 people and wounded 152 others in 24 hours.

Government truce talks dissolved and Christian leaders demanded the resignation of Moslem Premier Rashid Karami and full intervention by the 13,000-man army.

In another Middle East development, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon have agreed on three principles for preventing any Arab efforts to

change the negotiating ground rules in the region.

They reached the understandings during 2½ days of talks dealing with strategy for United Nations Security Council meeting next week.

Israeli officials said the principles mean that the United States agrees to prevent the Security Council from introducing the issue of Palestinian nationalism into current peace procedures.

It also means the Palestinian Liberation Organization will not be invited to the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East.

And financially, it means the United States will oppose any changes in the wording and meaning of the two UN resolutions that cover peace negotiations, the Israeli sources said.

Guerrillas launch drive at Beirut camp

BEIRUT — (AP-UPI) — Thousands of Palestinian guerrillas drove a wedge into Christian territory yesterday, smashing out of an encircled refugee camp in one of the fiercest battles of Lebanon's civil war.

Backed by intense rocket, mortar and artillery fire, the Palestinians seized a strategic two-mile arc of eastern Beirut in a drive against a five-day Christian blockade of the Tal Zaatar camp.

Police put early casualties in the battle at 22 dead and 50 injured.

The Palestinians pushed north from the camp to the Moslem suburb of Nabaah, slicing into Christian forces blocking food and supplies to Tal Zaatar's 6,000 residents and 30,000 Moslems living in surrounding districts.

Joined by Moslem militiamen, the guerrillas drove west about a mile to the outskirts of the Christian bastion of Sin El Fil.

But a Christian counteroffensive turned all of eastern Beirut into a battlefield and no supplies moved in or out.

Kuwaiti newspapers said

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam threatened Syrian annexation if Lebanon splits into Moslem and Christian states, as some Christian leaders have suggested.

Khaddam's reported threats and the heightened level of Palestinian participation increased the danger that the Lebanese civil war could spread into an international conflict.

Israeli leaders have hinted at possible intervention if Syrian forces take part in the Lebanese fighting. Syria

has not entered the conflict militarily, but Khaddam has arranged temporary cease-fires twice.

In Washington, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Israeli foreign minister Vigal Allon held a strategy session on next week's UN Middle East debate but acknowledged afterwards they will still need another meeting to co-ordinate U.S. and Israeli policy.

Speaking to reporters in the state department lobby, Allon minimized the apparent failure of the two sides

immediately to find a common position saying only, "we tried to learn the facts, procedures and regulations" relating to the debate.

"We do hope we shall reach an understanding."

Kissinger also held out the prospect that a second meeting today will bridge the recent strains in U.S.-Israeli relations:

"There are no two countries more interested in progress towards peace in the Middle East than the United States and Israel," the secretary said.



HENRY KISSINGER
... meets Allon

New war possible in Lebanon

Palestinian camp blockaded

BEIRUT — (UPI) — Armed Christian bands yesterday blockaded all roads into an encircled Palestinian refugee camp, cutting off food and other supplies to the 6,000 residents. Moslems

warned "the count-down" to another round of Lebanese civil war was on.

Police discovered the bodies of two men under Beirut's "death bridge" — the Charles Helou overpass

in the city centre — to raise the toll from nine months of civil war between Christian and Moslem militias to about 8,025 dead and 17,200 wounded.

With Beirut's latest cease-

fire in nine months on the verge of collapsing and politicians still deadlocked over peace terms, there was increasing talk of eventual partition as the likeliest solution to Lebanon's ordeal.

Premier Rashid Karami who, with other Moslems opposes partition, summoned newspaper editors to announce that he will recommend that Parliament's four-year term be extended for at least another year when it expires next April.

In the process he seemed to be ruling out the chances of a peaceful settlement before then.

LEADERS MEET

On the war front, Palestinian and leftist Moslem leaders met in emergency session to discuss the blockade mounted against the Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Zaatar by Christians. The Christian forces control most of the territory surrounding the sprawling camp on the city's eastern outskirts.

Tension over the blockade heightened when gunmen from Interior Minister Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party manning the roadblocks turned back three trucks carrying flour to the camp. The action was in apparent retaliation for last month's Moslem offensive that pushed the Christians out of downtown Beirut.

Police said tension was "running very high" and they doubted whether security could be maintained.

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THE MONTREAL GAZETTE
MONTREAL, QUB.

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Guerrillas claim raids

Israeli paper burned, arson possible

TEL AVIV, Israel — (UPI) — A fire believed set by arsonists caused millions of dollars worth of damage yesterday at the three-storey building housing Ha'aretz, one of Israel's leading newspapers.

Fourteen fire engines and more than 70 firemen worked through the night to put out flames that raged through the paper stocks in the newspaper's sprawling basement storeroom.

Authorities said the blaze was the biggest in Tel Aviv's history.

It was the third suspected arson in Tel Aviv this week.

Police arrested four Israeli youths shortly after the blaze broke out at 1 a.m. Officers reported finding two cans containing traces of flammable liquid in the suspects' car.

Authorities said the four young men had been released earlier in the week after being arrested near the scene of a fire that gutted a furniture company.

The newspaper managed to put out a second edition, including a front-page account of the fire, but police ordered the building evacuated before the press run could be completed. Some 20,000 copies hit the street.

Meanwhile, Palestinian guerrillas attacked an Israeli police club north of Tel Aviv

early yesterday, killing a number of guards, the Palestine news agency Wafa reported.

The agency quoted guerrilla sources as saying the raid was one of five operations carried out during the last

24 hours in Israel and Israeli-occupied territory.

It said a unit equipped with automatic weapons had surprised the guards at the police club. Several other guards were wounded and the building was damaged, it

added.

Wafa also said the occupants of an Israeli army vehicle had been killed or wounded when it was destroyed by a remote-controlled mine in the Gaza region Thursday.

Fighting spreads to six Beirut suburbs

Food blockade sparks Palestinian, Christian clash

From The Associated Press
and Reuter News Agency

BEIRUT — Fierce battles broke out yesterday between Palestinian guerrillas and Christian militiamen who have blocked a food convoy from reaching Palestinian refugee camps on Beirut's outskirts.

The rocket, mortar and machine gun fighting quickly spread to six suburbs. Officials expressed fear it would lead to a new round in Lebanon's nine-month-old civil war, with increased Palestinian participation on the side of leftist Moslem militias.

Security forces were unable to enter the stricken suburbs and no casualty report was available.

Premier Rashid Karami's ceasefire committee suspended its meeting, apparently in protest against violations by the Moslem and Christian private armies. Mr. Karami, a Moslem, said he was trying to reconvene it.

Palestinian guerrilla leaders angrily broke off negotiations with the Christian Falange Party over the food convoy that has been prevented from reaching two refugee camps since Sunday.

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, who is a Christian, tried unsuccessfully to me-

diate the dispute.

Under Lebanon's complex political formula, senior Government posts are divided between the Moslem and Christian factions. The Moslems claim that the current formula favors the Christians and they are demanding a reorganization to reflect what they claim is a 60-40 Moslem majority.

The Christian leaders

charge that the Palestinian guerrillas are usurping control of Lebanon and William Hawi, leader of the Christian militiamen barring the food convoy, refused to remove his men and lower the blockades.

"We can't continue begging indefinitely," a Palestinian spokesman said. The Palestinians broke off negotiations after Falangist gunmen attacked two of the trucks with

grenades and machine guns early yesterday.

The spokesman said Palestinians have gone out of their way to avoid involvement in the Lebanese civil war. "We still want to stay out of it," he said. "But we shall never allow anyone to get away with a famine blockade against our camps."

The food convoy is parked on roads leading to the refu-

gee camps of Tel Zaatar and Jisr al-Basha. Officials say the convoy carries sugar, rice, dry milk and flour from Al Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla organization, led by Yasser Arafat.

More than 125,000 Lebanese, including 4,000 Maronite Christian families, live in the area affected by the blockade. The refugee camps hold more than 27,000 Palestinians.

A Falangist leader accused Palestinian commandos of trying to cut off Christian quarters from the rest of the Christian sector of Lebanon.

Amin Gemayel, 34-year-old son of Falangist party chief Pierre Gemayel, said the Palestinians aimed to link up sectors already under their control in order to isolate three densely-populated Christian areas.

These districts—Ashrafiyah, Furn al-Shebbak and Ain al-Rummaneh—have all been in the thick of fighting since the civil war started nine months ago.

The Palestinian spokesman said the refusal to allow the food trucks through was a clear sign of the aggressive ambitions of the rightists.

Beirut Radio said yesterday all roads in the capital were hazardous because of the presence of armed men.

ISSUE OF

Jan 2/76

CARDING DATE

Jan 2/76

GLOBE AND MAIL
TORONTO, ONT.

Lebanese battles spread from Beirut; 184 dead

BEIRUT — (AP-UPI) — Fighting raged across Lebanon yesterday leaving 184 persons dead, the highest daily death toll of the civil war that pits right-wing Christians against leftist Moslems and Palestinian guerrillas.

A security forces spokesman reported 310 other persons were wounded and eight abducted on both sides.

Most of the casualties were combatants, he said. This brought the over-all toll in the nine months of conflict to more than 8,750 dead and more than 26,500 wounded.

The fighting is over Moslem demands for political and economic reforms and Christian resistance to them, until the government clamps

down on the Palestinian guerrillas.

Christian militiamen overran a Palestinian refugee camp north of Beirut after a fierce assault by Moslem gunmen on the Beirut port area, an attempt to isolate Christian positions atop luxury hotel towers in the seaside tourist district.

Palestinian guerrilla chief

Yasser Arafat telephoned President Suleiman Fanjeh protesting the capture of Dbaiya refugee camp, seven miles north of Beirut, by militiamen of the Christian Phalange party.

Arafat complained that the Lebanese army had been aiding the Phalangists when it should have protected the 5,000 Christian Palestinian

refugees of the camp.

Phalangist sources said their gunmen seized the camp, combed through it and confiscated large quantities of weapons. They said they expelled an unspecified number of alien gunmen, including Iraqis, Somalis and Libyans. The refugees living in the camp were disarmed and returned to their homes.

Moslem and Palestinian gunmen later encircled the Christian resort town of Dammour south of Beirut, bombarding it with artillery, rocket and mortar fire to avenge the capture of Dbaiya.

A joint force of 2,000 Palestinians and Moslems from Socialist Party chief Kamal Jublatt's militia surrounded the town.

ISSUE OF... 14/1/76..... CARDING DATE... 14/1/76.....

Israelis kill four guerrillas

TEL AVIV — (AP) — Israeli soldiers yesterday shot and killed four Arab guerrillas who crossed the border from Lebanon armed with submachine guns and axes for a terrorist mission.

The attempted terrorist action was apparently timed to coincide with the UN Security Council debate on the Middle East.

Leaflets found on the guerrillas' bodies identified them as members of the Arab Rejection Front, a coalition of guerrilla groups opposing the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is attending the Security Council debate.

Security alert ordered by Swiss

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland — (UPI) — Swiss authorities moved several dozen security agents into this winter resort yesterday because of reports that the Latin-American terrorist "Carlos" may be heading for Switzerland at the same time as the Shah of Iran.

The Shah, Empress Farah and their children take an annual ski vacation at their chalet.

"We are taking special security measures in the event the Shah and his family arrive," a foreign ministry spokesman in Bern said.

"The Shah was planning to arrive on Jan. 20 and so far we have not heard of any change of plans," the spokesman said. "The empress, who was to have arrived on Thursday, has however, delayed her visit."

The spokesman said Switzerland has in no way advised the Shah against coming to St. Moritz, where he owns a large villa.

The government ordered a general alert after receiving secret tips that "Carlos," a Venezuelan named Illitch Ramirez Sanchez, may be heading for Switzerland. Warnings went to all frontier posts and to hotels and restaurants in the main cities of Zurich, Bern and Geneva.

The Venezuelan terrorist was widely believed to be the leader of the gang that kidnapped 11 oil ministers during their meeting in Vienna last month.

"Does Carlos intend to murder the Shah?" the mass circulation newspaper Blick asked.

le 15 janvier 1976

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SANS COTE

DATO HUSSEIN ONN NEW MALAYSIAN P.M.

The Malaysian cabinet held its first session today after the swearing-in of Dato Hussein Onn as the new Prime Minister following the death of Tun Abdul Razak in London yesterday. All cabinet ministers expressed their full support for Dato Hussein Onn and pledged to work loyally with him. (KUALA LUMPUR AFP)

IRANIAN CONSULATE IN SAN FRANCISCO BOMBED

A bomb explosion in a 42-storey downtown office building Wednesday night injured two persons. Police said the explosives were planted in a false ceiling in a restroom between the Iranian consulate and Stauffer's computer office. Thirty minutes before the explosion, a woman who said she was a member of the Red Guerrilla Family telephoned The Chronicle warning of the explosion. The Red Guerrilla Family previously has claimed responsibility for bombings at the Standard Oil Co. of California building here and an FBI office in Berkeley, Calif. (SAN FRANCISCO AP)

SOVIET NAVAL BUILDUP OF ANGOLA?

Based on recent movements by Soviet warships, United States intelligence sources say the Soviet Union may be preparing a further buildup of its naval strength off the West African coast within cruising distance of Angola. (WASHINGTON AP)

L'ECHEC DE LA CONFERENCE DE L'O.U.A. SUR L'ANGOLA EST DU EN GRANDE PARTIE A LA PRESSION DE L'OCCIDENT SUR CERTAINS PAYS AFRICAINS, ESTIME JEUDI LA "PRAVDA"
(MOSCOU AFP)

LES POURPARLERS ENTAMES ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DU PREMIER MINISTRE M. IAN SMITH ET LA FACTION DE L'ANC (CONSEIL NATIONAL AFRICAIN) DIRIGEE PAR M. JOSHUA NKOMO N'ONT PAS BEAUCOUP PROGRESSE (SALISBURY AFP)

MILLE SIX CENTS REFUGIES VENANT DE LA VILLE DE MOCAMEDES, SUR LA COTE MERIDIONALE DE L'ANGOLA, N'ONT PAS ETE AUTORISES A DEBARQUER EN TERRITOIRE SUD-AFRICAIN
(JOHANNESBURG AFP)

ANGOLA

Without consulting South Africa, the United States has offered to discuss a timetable under which South African troops would withdraw from Angola before a pull out by Soviet and Cuban forces. The South African embassy has been avoiding doing business with the State Department which it regards as hostile to South African interests, and is concentrating instead on contacts with the White House and Congress. (WASHINGTON REUTER)

SADAT TO RESHUFFLE CABINET (AMMAN DOMESTIC SERVICE)

GREECE AND TURKEY INVITED TO OBSERVE SOVIET MILITARY MANOEUVRES (BRUSSELS REUTER)

LEFT-WING OPPOSITION GROUPS JOIN STRIKING WORKERS IN GROWING CAMPAIGN FOR MORE PAY AND FULL DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS (MADRID AP)

STRONG EARTHQUAKES HIT ISLANDS NORTH OF NEW ZEALAND (SYDNEY DOMESTIC SERVICE)

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1976

9 Iranian guerrillas executed

TEHRAN — Nine Iranian guerrillas, convicted of killing several people including three U.S. colonels, died by firing squad on Saturday. One of the nine was a woman. Another woman member of the leftist group was sentenced to 15 years in solitary confinement. Another male member had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi.

Argentine troops kill 14 guerrillas, 26 escape

BUENOS AIRES — (UPI) — Argentine troops killed at least 14 left-wing guerrillas in embattled Tucuman province but 26 others escaped under cover of heavy rain, it was reported yesterday.

The Argentine news agency Noticias Argentinas said government warplanes were waiting for a break in the weather before searching for the fleeing guerrillas and bombing the area.

The news agency said a patrol of the Army's 5th Infantry Division battled a guerrilla force of the People's Revolutionary Army on

Sunday in Tucuman, 800 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

A spokesman for the 5th division, which is co-ordinating the government's campaign to drive the guerrillas out of Tucuman's mountains and sugar fields, refused to comment on the report.

Noticias Argentinas said at least 14 guerrillas were killed in a major setback for the People's Revolutionary Army, one of the two leading guerrilla groups in Argentina.

The report said the Argentine air force was waiting

for better weather before sending up reconnaissance planes, fighters and bombers against at least 26 guerrillas believed to have escaped.

On the economic front, the government said inflation reached a record 334.8 per cent in 1975 and President Isabel Perion's leading economic critic predicted 500 per cent inflation this year.

At the same time, the government announced it will lift exchange controls today for foreign tourists and Argentine travellers in an effort to obtain dollars going mainly into the black market.

U.K. rejects IRA war

LONDON — (AP-UPI) — British leaders ordered 600 more soldiers to Northern Ireland yesterday but rejected Protestant calls to “declare outright war” against the underground Irish Republican Army, a mainly Roman Catholic movement.

An infantry battalion normally kept on standby in England for use in emergencies was dispatched to the southern part of County Armagh where 10 Protestants and five Roman Catholics have been slain in two days by sectarian gunmen. The move

doubles the number of troops in the southern Armagh area.

Announcement of the troop movement came from 10 Downing Street after British Prime Minister Harold Wilson summoned key advisers for talks on the worsening security situation in Northern Ireland.

The meeting resolved to go on searching for a political solution based on power sharing between the 1,000,000 Protestants and 500,000 Roman Catholics.

10 Protestants killed by gunmen on Ulster road

BELFAST — (UPI) — Gunmen waving a red lantern flagged down a bus last night and shot to death 10 Protestant workers in the worst mass murder in six years of violence in Northern Ireland.

Another Protestant worker was critically wounded in what the government called "Al Capone gangsterism."

Police said a gray minibus carrying 11 men home from work in a textile factory was ambushed on an isolated stretch of road in the border county of

south Armagh by 10 to 12 gunmen, apparently in retaliation for the slaying of five Roman Catholics in two shooting incidents in the area on Sunday.

Police would not speculate on who committed yesterday's murders, but Reuters News Agency reported the gunmen were members of the Irish Republican Army.

The 11 passengers and the driver were ordered outside the vehicle near the lonely crossroads of Kings Mill, 35 miles south of Belfast. Police said when the men were asked to give their names, the driver identified himself as a Catholic and was led aside to safety. The others were shot down.

The small gray bus was on its regular run taking workers home from a factory at the village of Glennaan, 35 miles southwest of Belfast when the ambush took place.

A security forces spokesman said the attack on the road between the towns of Newry and Whitecross, on the border, was the worst single mass assassination in the six years of Ulster violence involving Catholics, Protestants and British troops.

Thirteen people were killed by the British army in the infamous "Bloody Sunday" of 1972 and as many as 10 people have been killed in bomb attacks. But never so

many in a cold-blooded killing.

Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees, Britain's top official in the province, condemned the killings as "sectarian murders pure and simple — Al Capone gangsterism."

Five die, IRA vows new fight

BELFAST — (AP) — Masked men shot five young Roman Catholic men to death yesterday and seriously wounded two others in separate incidents, officials said.

The killings followed the Irish Republican Army's threat to resume guerrilla warfare to drive Britain from Northern Ireland. British authorities called the threat "theatrical, unreal and self-justifying."

The threat, issued Saturday by the IRA Provisional branch, was underlined by four bombings that injured more than 40 persons in Northern Ireland. Three other persons, two of them police officers, were wounded by gunfire. Authorities blamed these attacks on IRA Provisionals.

Last night, at least three masked gunmen burst into a house in Ballydoogan, about 20 miles southwest of Belfast, and gunned down three brothers in their early 20s, police said. A visiting friend was shot in the abdomen and legs.

At about the same time, a group of masked gunmen killed two other men aged 23 and 25 and wounded a third at a home in Whitecross in Armagh County.

Authorities said they believe both attacks were carried out by Protestant extremists.

1,401 killed

Yesterday's killings brought the death toll in Ulster to 1,401 in 6½ years of violence. Six persons have been killed since the beginning of this year.

The militant Provisionals have loosely observed a ceasefire since last Feb. 10, but the truce has been repeatedly violated by both Roman Catholic and Protestant extremists.

The IRA had hoped the ceasefire would lead to a British declaration of intent to withdraw from Northern Ireland. But such a declaration has not been forthcoming.

The warning from the Provisionals' Belfast Brigade said unless Britain announces a declaration of intent on withdrawal, "the full resources of the movement" will be used, "to force London into meeting the wishes of the Irish people."

"Britain has been given the choice to withdraw from Irish soil in a phased and orderly manner. The choice is hers."

Bars bombed

Two bars were bombed Saturday. Seventeen persons were injured when a bomb blasted the Roman Catholic-owned Lough Inn at Camlough, four miles from Newry and 33 miles south of Belfast.

Twenty-three persons were injured when a bomb was thrown into the Protestant-owned Golden Hind bar at Portadown, 25 miles southwest of Belfast.

A policeman and a civilian were shot and seriously wounded in Cookstown, 30 miles west of Belfast by men firing from a car they had stolen minutes earlier from the town's centre.

In Belfast, a father and mother were injured when a bomb blasted their home in the university area of the city. Across the country in Rosslea, County Fermanagh, a store was badly damaged by a bomb planted by two gunmen.

ISSUE OF..... Jan. 7/76. CARDING DATE..... Jan. 7/76....

Britain sends 600 more troops to troubled Ulster border area

From The Associated Press
and Reuter News Agency

LONDON — British leaders yesterday ordered 600 more soldiers to Northern Ireland but rejected Protestant calls to “declare out right war” against the underground Irish Republican Army, a mainly Roman Catholic movement.

An infantry battalion normally kept on standby in England for use in emergencies was sent to South Armagh where five Roman Catholics and 10 Protestants have been killed in two days of sectarian gunmen. The move doubles the number of troops in the South Armagh area and

raises the number of British troops in Northern Ireland to 15,000.

Announcement of the troop movement came after Prime Minister Harold Wilson summoned key advisers for talks on the worsening security situation in the province. The meeting resolved to go on searching for a political solution based on power-sharing between the 1,000,000 Protestants and 500,000 Catholics.

Merlyn Rees, the minister in charge of Northern Ireland, flew in from Belfast where he had won from all Irish political party leaders a fierce condemnation of “the evil of sec-

Force is regarded as a title of convenience for members of the Provisional IRA in South Armagh.

Demands for a British declaration of outright war “militarily to defeat the IRA” came from Rev. Ian Paisley,

leader of the powerful Ulster Unionists which wants the province to remain part of Britain. Mr. Paisley warned a failure by the Labor Government to take the gloves off could lead to a province-wide strike of Protestant workers.

Such a walkout in May, 1974, brought Northern Ire-

land to a standstill and doomed British efforts at that time to introduce power-sharing between Protestants and Catholics.

Even before Mr. Paisley spoke, the Belfast Brigade of the Provisional IRA warned it was ready to resume full-scale operations with bombs and guns. For 11 months a

ceasefire has been observed at least partly by both the IRA Provisionals and British security forces.

A weekend statement by the brigade claimed “Britain’s

ISSUE OF *10/6/76* (Page 1) CARDING DATE *10/6/76*

Queen at Games draws PQ letter

By DAVE THOMAS
of The Gazette

QUEBEC — The Parti Quebecois asked yesterday that Queen Elizabeth cancel plans to inaugurate next summer's Olympics, but British consul W. D. Symington refused to relay the message.

The Parti Quebecois letter said her presence as head of state would "create a false image of the Quebec reali-

ty" and said Quebec's official opposition would consider "inappropriate" her presiding at the opening ceremonies.

In refusing to relay the request, Symington said:

"It is inappropriate that a letter addressed in Canada to Her Majesty be transmitted other than through her official representative, the Governor-General."

(See PQ, Page 2)

(Page 2 cont.)

ISSUE OF *10/1/76* CARDING DATE *10/1/76*

PQ protests Queen's role

(Continued from Page 1)

The Parti Quebecois claims Symington is the Queen's official representative in Quebec and has a

duty to pass on the message.

"This is a bit of a constitutional battle we're having," said Parti Quebecois Whip and Games critic Mar-

cel Leger, who signed the cancellation request.

He said in his message to the Queen she would be welcome if her visit to the Montreal Olympics was made on the same status as other foreign heads of state.

Following is the text of the letter refused by the British consul in Quebec City at the same time Leger was releasing it to a Montreal news conference:

"Your Majesty:

I wish to inform you of the attitude of the Official Opposition of the National Assembly of Quebec towards your visit on the occasion of the Olympic Games of 1976.

We believe that Quebecers will be happy to welcome you to Montreal as leader of the Commonwealth and Sovereign of the United Kingdom if you desire to enhance the prestige of the Montreal Games along with numerous other heads of state.

We respectfully emphasize, however, that it would be inappropriate that you accept to inaugurate the 21st Olympiad.

The eyes of the world will at that time be turned, by means of television, towards Quebec, and your participation in this symbolic ceremony would necessarily create a false image of the Quebec reality."

Tetley denies he's one of seven in Cabinet said to oppose visit

QUEBEC (CP) — William Tetley, Quebec Minister of Public Works, yesterday denied a report that he is opposed to having the Queen open the Olympic Games in July.

A report Tuesday by Radio-Canada, the French-language network of the CBC, said that Mr. Tetley was one of seven Québec ministers interviewed who opposed the Queen's inauguration of the Games in Montreal.

Mr. Tetley said his opinion had never been asked and added he believed the monarch should come because "she is the Queen of Canada."

Radio-Canada reporter Rosaire Pelletier said yesterday he had spoken to Mr. Tetley on Monday and was told at that time by the minister that he preferred the Queen not open the Games.

Mr. Pelletier said, however, that Mr. Tetley had qualified his statement by adding that it was all right for Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to invite the Queen if Ottawa would agree to pay part of the Olympic deficit.

Other ministers who Radio-Canada says are opposed to the Queen's participation in the opening ceremonies are: Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Francois Cloutier, Cultural Affairs Minister Jean-Paul L'Allier, Communications Minister Denis Hardy, Lands and Forests Minister

Normand Toupin, Revenue Minister Robert Quenneville and Tourism, Fish and Games Minister Claude Simard.

The network says Natural Resources Minister Jean Cournoyer and Paul Berthiaume, Minister without Portfolio responsible for transport and finance, were indifferent on the issue.

Finance and Education Minister Raymond Garneau, Justice Minister Gerard Levesque and Immigration Minister Jean Bienvenue refused comment when questioned, the network said.

The ministers were replying to the question: "What are your personal feelings about the Queen's visit to Montreal to inaugurate the Olympic Games?"

There are 26 members of the provincial Cabinet including Premier Robert Bourassa.

An additional survey showed about two-thirds of the 98 Liberal members of the 110-seat Quebec National Assembly would prefer to have a Canadian citizen open the Games on July 17.



William Tetley

Queen informed of Quebec critics of Olympics role

By LAWRENCE MARTIN
Globe and Mail Reporter

MONTREAL -- The Queen has been made aware of some opposition in Quebec to her plans to open the Olympic Games here in July and will draft a response to the Canadian Government when the protests have made their way through formal channels.

In a telephone interview from Buckingham Palace yesterday, the Queen's press secretary said he couldn't say whether the opposition might cause the Queen to change her mind about attending until all the protest telegrams have been received and reviewed. "We hear several telegrams of opposition are on the way but they haven't reached us yet. There most certainly will be a response but I imagine you (the press) won't hear about it until your Government has."

Since last Friday, three groups have spoken out against the Queen's opening the Games.

First, the Parti Quebecois, the official opposition in the Quebec National Assembly, announced it was sending her a telegram asking her to decline the invitation. Then the St. Jean Baptiste Society, an organization dedicated to the preservation of the French language and culture, did the same. Finally, Quebec Municipal Affairs Minister Victor Goldbloom, who is in charge of the Olympics Installations Board, said the Queen was "a very nice person" but "it is not necessary to have persons from outside open our Olympics."

Premier Robert Bourassa cleared up the matter on Monday by asserting that the rules of the International Olympic Committee require that the head of state open the Olympics and the Canadian Government has made a commitment to have the Queen do so. "We have no choice."

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1975 - 146

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE
MONTREAL, QUE.

ISSUE OF 1.3/1/76..... CARDING DATE 1.3/1/76.....

Goldbloom rejects Queen at Olympics

CP-Gazette

Victor Goldbloom, Quebec minister responsible for overseeing construction of facilities for the 1976 Summer Olympics, said yesterday he does not think Queen Elizabeth should officiate at the Games opening.

Goldbloom, responsible for the Olympic Installations Board, speaking on a French-language open-line radio program said he thought the Queen was a "very nice person," but "it is not necessary to have persons from outside open our Olympics."

He said opinion was divided about whether Queen Elizabeth is merely a British monarch or Queen of Canada as well.

Under Canada's written constitution, the British North America Act, the British monarch is also head of the Canadian state.

The Olympic rules clearly say that "the sovereign, or head of state" of the host country shall open the Games, as in rule 58 of Olympic protocol.

"The sovereign or chief of state who has been invited to open the Olympic Games is received at the entrance of the Olympic stadium by the President of the International Olympic Committee . . ."

Goldbloom said he was "a bit uneasy" about the prospect of the Queen visiting Quebec to open the Olympics in view of the violent reaction to her 1964 visit to Quebec City.

Opening by Queen inevitable: Premier

By DAVE THOMAS
of The Gazette

QUEBEC -- Premier Robert Bourassa said yesterday that the government "has no choice" under Canada's constitution but to accept inauguration of the Olympic Games by Queen Elizabeth II, the country's legal head of state.

Opposition to the Queen's role at the July opening ceremonies broke out within the Liberal caucus as MNA for Anjou Yves Tardif said Canadian Governor-General Jules Leger should preside.

Tardif issued a statement saying, "Queen Elizabeth is head of state only by virtue of a legal fiction."

Echoing a complaint first raised by the Opposition Parti Quebecois, the Liberal MNA said the Queen's presence as head of state would "pass us off as colonials in the eyes of the rest of the universe."

He said he agreed with Municipal Affairs Minister Dr. Victor Gold-

bloom who said Monday, that "it is not necessary to have someone from outside open our Games."

The St. Jean Baptiste Society sent a telegram to the Queen Monday warning of trouble if she opens the Games. The society said the Queen's visit would jeopardize the social and political peace of the province.

Noting that several conventions of the Liberal Party of Canada have favored abolition of the monarchy, Tardif said yesterday, "I join my voice with yours (Goldbloom's) and those others who believe that Queen Elizabeth II should not be invited to preside at the opening ceremonies and that the invitation should instead be sent to the Governor-General of Canada."

Parti National Populaire Leader Jerome Choquette termed the debate "useless talk" and a question of protocol.

The Queen and the Games

The Canadian government is free to reconsider the advisability of the Queen's opening the Olympic Games. It is wrong constitutionally, and could be a disservice to the monarchy, to maintain as Premier Bourassa has that the Queen is locked into the inauguration by a constitutional mechanism.

This year, in fact, is the 50th anniversary of the declaration that was eventually to make a governor general equally competent with the sovereign to act as Canadian head of state. In 1926, the Imperial Conference of prime ministers of the British Empire, soon to be known as the Commonwealth, issued a formal statement declaring the member countries to be autonomous communities, equal in status. As an essential consequence, "the Governor General of a Dominion is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King of Great Britain . . ."

The remoulding of laws, regulations, legal instruments, procedures and practices to reflect this decision was the work of many years. Until 1947, the Canadian government was required to advise the monarch, not the governor general, on the award of honors and the conduct of foreign relations. But by new letters patent issued by the sovereign to the governor general in that year, all prerogative powers of the monarchy affecting Canada could be exercised by the governor general if the Canadian cabinet so desired.

Canada did not move in significant ways to occupy this area of prerogatives until Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson came to power. During his prime ministry a Canadian system of honors was established and arrangements were made to have the governor general represent Canada on state visits and high state occasions abroad. Governor-General Roland Michener carried out several of these missions.

Thus, in the gradual evolutionary manner of the British and Canadian tradition, Canada has established the precedents for recognition of the governor general as head of state in international proceedings.

Prime Minister Trudeau stated his position on the monarchy itself in 1970: "This government will not and is not moving to abolish the monarchy. It is a symbol very dear to many people. This government is not interested in symbolic battles. We are not interested in stirring up battles that will only divide Canadians."

The statement cuts both ways. It means that a government headed by Mr. Trudeau is committed, not only to preserving the monarchy, but also to protecting the monarchy from situations that might stir up battles dividing Canadians. The government will have to weigh the evidence carefully as it accumulates to judge whether the opening of the Olympics would be such a situation.

To advise Her Majesty against presiding at the opening after the invitation has already been extended would be embarrassing, undignified and ungracious. But circumstances can be imagined in which it would also be wise, considerate and realistic.

Poll strongly against Queen opening Games

By LAWRENCE MARTIN
Globe and Mail Reporter

MONTREAL — Ninety per cent of those who responded to a French-language newspaper poll are opposed to the Queen coming to Montreal to open the Olympic Games.

The main reasons given are that the Games are already costing too much without the expense of bringing the Queen and that Quebecers want a Canadian to open the Games.

Le Journal de Montreal, a morning daily newspaper with a circulation of 170,000, ran the poll from Jan. 16 to 23. It followed opposition to the Queen coming from some members of Premier Robert Bourassa's cabinet, the Parti Quebecois and other groups and individuals. The poll featured a large front-page picture of Her Majesty with the words, "yes or no" underneath and a ballot form inside

with room for reasons.

Of 4,087 ballots received, 3,789 say no and 398 yes. The newspaper expects more ballots today and probably will publish the final result tomorrow.

"We're somewhat surprised," said the paper's assistant news editor, Gaston L'Italien. "We really didn't know what to expect. They don't want her here. That's for sure."

He added that the paper, which ran the poll because it "sensed a demand for it," was happy with the number of responses. Subscribers paid their own postage to enter a vote.

The Queen received telegrams of opposition from Quebec last week, but her press secretary told The Globe and Mail she wouldn't let them influence her decision. "The Queen has an invitation from the Prime Minister of Canada to open the Games and she has accepted that invitation. It's as simple as that. . . . I really don't know what the fuss is all about."

A spokesman for the Olympic Installations Board, the arm of the provincial Government that is running the Games, said he was surprised by the results, but had no official view on them. "It really doesn't concern us. It might concern the Government though." Dr. Victor Goldbloom, the Government minister responsible for the board, is on the record as being against her opening the Games.

Although the newspaper is French, it is subscribed to by many Montrealers who are

bilingual. A third reason for the large non-French negative vote, L'Italien said, was fear for the Queen's security.

He added that the purpose of the poll was not to influence the Queen's decision and said he does not believe it will.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1976

CP

Police building in Miami hit by bomb blast

MIAMI (Reuter) — Three more bombs went off yesterday—one in police headquarters—after four blasts on Wednesday night outside the FBI offices and three other federal buildings.

Damage in yesterday's blasts was described as minor and no casualties were reported although a police spokesman said a policewoman had been shaken up in the explosion at headquarters.

Two separate groups, identifying themselves as the New Black Revolutionary Front and the Cuban Youth Group, claimed responsibility for some of Wednesday night's bombings. A spokesman said the groups were not known to police.

The bombing at Miami police headquarters was in a second-floor hallway of the two-storey building, just outside the detective bureau. The building was quickly cleared.

Another blast took place in the washroom of a sixth-floor suite occupied by Dade County prosecutor Richard Gerstein in the Metro Justice Building. The third explosion was outside a branch of the Barnett Bank.

In the past 20 months there have been about 50 bombings in the Miami area and many have been attributed to anti-Castro Cuban exiles.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1975

cm.

Raid on OPEC meeting in Vienna

in sports bags. A security inspection of the chiller and OPEC building, Mr. Tremblay is expected to be called on the first day of the guerrillas.

Mr. Hammond said yesterday the 30 workers at the embassy, about half of them Canadian, will stay clear of the building until the occupation is over.

Austrian television said the raiders threatened to shoot one of the hostages unless their communication was broadcast nationwide and they demanded that the Libyan am-

bassador act as mediator. They set a deadline for shooting the hostage but it passed without incident. Apparently the raiders were content to wait for the arrival of the ambassador, Ezzedin Ghadamsi, who was returning from a trip to Czechoslovakia.

A seven-page statement signed by the Arm of the Arab Revolution was left in a public lavatory in Geneva. It spoke of "a high-level plot aimed at obtaining recognition for the legality of Zionist presence on our territory."

The movement, it added, had decided "to confront the conspiracy, to strike at its support and to apply revolutionary sanctions to all personalities and parties involved."

From the OPEC headquarters, the Vienna band issued the same seven-page political declaration and a covering note written in English. The note said:

"We have the OPEC delegations in our hands. We wish that our communique should be read over and over again on Austrian radio and television at intervals of two hours.

It added that "Every delay, every provocation and every attempt to approach under whatever pretext will only endanger the lives of our hostages."

Pro-Arab group kills 2

Gunmen hold officials in raid of OPEC talks

From Reuter News Agency and The Associated Press
VIENNA — Five men and a woman yesterday shot their way into a conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, killing

two guards and seizing as hostages the oil ministers of 11 countries and a score of other people.

Early this morning the Austrian Government agreed to fly the gunmen and oil min-

isters to an undisclosed destination.

In addition to the two deaths, at least eight people were wounded and one was missing in the sub-machine-gun assault on OPEC headquarters, officials said. The raiders, calling themselves the Arm of Arab Liberation, made a multitude of demands on Middle East and oil issues. An Iraqi diplomat identified the leader of the group as a South American named Carlos.

A Venezuelan known as Carlos Martinez—often described as Europe's most wanted man—is sought by international police for gunning down two French security officers and a Lebanese in Paris last June.

Among the hostages was Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, and Iran's Interior Minister and chief OPEC delegate, Jamsheed Amouzegar. The others were chief OPEC envoys from Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela.

The Palestine Liberation Organization issued a statement in Beirut, Lebanon, denying any responsibility for the attack and claiming the United States and Israel were behind the plot to kidnap the oil ministers. It said the raid was an attempt to discredit the PLO, an umbrella organization for the major Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Police said the raiders demanded a bus with drawn curtains to take them to Vienna airport with the captives and a jet to fly them out of the country today. They did not specify a destination, the police added, but they warned that any interference would "endanger the lives of the hostages."

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky rushed back to Vienna from a ski trip and after an emergency Cabinet session set two conditions for the raiders to meet:

—All Austrian hostages must be released.

—Any foreign hostages accompanying the attackers would have to declare in writing that they were doing so voluntarily.

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THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1975

OPEC minister believes terrorist leader is wanted

PARIS (CP)—Venezuela's minister of mines and hydrocarbons, one of the freed hostages taken from OPEC headquarters, said he believed the terrorist leader's claim that he is Carlos, a widely sought gunman thought to be connected with several terrorist groups.

Grant asylum?, p1

Valentin Hernandez Acosta, said that Carlos told him the OPEC operation "is part of an action program to affirm the existence of a Palestinian state."

Officials say Carlos, an alias for Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, a Venezuelan, killed two French security agents and a Lebanese informer in Paris last June.

Hernandez Acosta said Carlos was relaxed "and spoke a lot, he was very spontaneous. He confirmed he was the Carlos of Paris, and recounted his actions exactly as they were published in the press."

Some of those held at the OPEC headquarters said Carlos spoke fluent classical and Venezuelan Spanish, English and good Arabic, and displayed inside political knowledge of Spain, Portugal, the Middle East and Indonesia.

hours later with seven oil ministers and top officials. Bouteflika said the remaining hostages were to be dropped off in their respective Middle Eastern countries.

But the Austrian Airlines DC-9 jet plane got only as far as Tripoli, Libya, where the terrorists released the Libyan and Algerian oil ministers. Unable to obtain a longer-

range plane, the gunmen returned to Algiers and released the remaining captives.

The sources said the terrorists had planned all along to return to Algiers, where authorities had promised to consider a request for asylum.

The terrorists were taken to an undisclosed destination by Algerian security agents.

The terrorists issued a lengthy statement condemning Arab efforts toward a settlement with Israel, specifying the U.S.-sponsored Sinai disengagement accord reached in September between Egypt and Israel.

The declaration demanded that all Arab oil assets be nationalized and the money turned over to the Palestinians.

The Palestine Liberation Organization denounced the attack as an imperialist manoeuvre to discredit Palestinians before a UN Security Council meeting next month. Arab leaders and commentators generally condemned the action as a blow to their cause.

The terrorists identified themselves as members of a previously unknown

group called the Arm of the Arab Revolution. The Austrian government said in Vienna it would seek the terrorists' extradition to face charges of "the crime of murder and extortionate abduction."

At OPEC headquarters Tuesday, the organization's secretary-general withheld judgment on whether Austrian security precautions

for the adequacy that OPEC head of the Austrian government let the cost they finished.

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1975

Three men were killed when the terrorists stormed the headquarters of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries on Sunday. After a 20-hour siege, they flew to Algiers with 41 hostages, including the oil ministers of 10 countries.

The terrorists—five men and a woman were in the original group, but one was wounded and admitted to hospital in Algiers—released some hostages on arrival in Algiers Monday, but left five

OPEC Algeria

ALGIERS (CP) — Algeria grant asylum to the six who seized the OPEC headquarters in Vienna Sunday, despite a demand by Austria for their extradition to face murder and abduction charges. Authoritative sources said Tuesday the last hostages were released early Tuesday.

Algerian Foreign Minister Aziz Bouteflika, who negotiated with the terrorists, had raised the possibility of a pardon in return for the release unharmed of a

Arabs push Zionism vote past UNESCO

PARIS — (AP) — Arab states yesterday pushed through a vote at a meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) introducing the "Zionism equals racism" resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly this year.

Grim-faced members of the U.S. delegation, who had led a fight against any reference to Zionism at a meeting on the work of the mass media, consulted immediately with Washington on their future action here.

There have been suggestions that the U.S. and some other western nations were contemplating walking out of the meeting if the vote went through.

The Israeli delegation said before the vote that if it was accepted "we will see no further purpose in this meeting."

The vote came at a meeting of government experts preparing a draft declaration on "fundamental principles

governing the use of the mass media in strengthening peace and international understanding and in combating all war propaganda, racism and apartheid."

The meeting voted, 36 to 22, with seven abstentions and the rest of the 80-odd delegations absent, to include in the preamble references to the General Assembly's Zionism resolution and two previous UN votes on Zionism.

The amendment would make it incumbent on the media to include Zionism in fighting racism, but it appeared doubtful the declaration would receive any support in the west after yesterday's vote, if ever it is proclaimed.

ASSEMBLY ENDS

Meanwhile, the most-acrimonious session of the United Nations General Assembly since the cold war period drew to a close yesterday in an atmosphere of mutual recrimination.

It should have been wound up Tuesday, but arguments in the budgetary committee about UN expenditures delayed the adjournment.

The committee met again yesterday to resolve its difficulties, mainly between east and west.

The assembly president, Luxembourg Premier Gaston Thorn, was determined to adjourn the session last night. He must be home today for a crucial budget vote. His government holds only a slim majority.

The 144-nation assembly ended its business without reaching any solution of the critical problems of Angola, and the Spanish Sahara, and the Security Council still had not decided how to cope with the problem of Indonesia's intervention in Portuguese Timor.

The problems went unresolved largely because of sharp divisions within the Third World group.

ISSUE OF... 24/12/75..... CARDING DATE... 24/12/75.....

Terrorists surrender, free captives

Algeria may give asylum to OPEC raiders

ALGIERS — (AP-Reuters) — Algeria may grant asylum to the six terrorists who seized the Organization of Exporting Countries headquarters in Vienna on Sunday despite demands by Austria for their extradition to face murder and abduction charges, authoritative sources said yesterday.

At the same time, Venezuela's minister of mines and hydrocarbons, one of the freed hostages, said in Paris he believed the terrorist

leader's claim that he is Carlos, a widely sought gunman thought to be connected with several terrorist groups. The last hostages were released early Tuesday.

Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, who negotiated with the terrorists, had raised the possibility of a pardon in return for the release unharmed of all hostages, the sources said.

The Algerian government has condemned airplane hijacking and has expelled hi-

jackers when it considered their motives criminal. But Bouteflika told reporters the OPEC terrorists' goal was political.

The terrorists released the last of their captives — including Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, oil minister of Saudi Arabia, and Interior Minister Jamshid Amouzegar of Iran — moments after surrendering early yesterday to Algerian authorities at Maison Blanche Airport.

Venezuela's Valentin Her-

nandez Acosta, who was released Monday, said in Paris that Carlos told him the OPEC operation "is part of an action program to affirm the existence of a Palestinian state."

Officials say Carlos, an alias for Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, a Venezuelan, killed two French security agents and a Lebanese informer in Paris last June.

Hernandez Acosta said Carlos was relaxed "and spoke a lot, he was very

spontaneous. He confirmed he was the Carlos of Paris, and recounted his actions exactly as they were published in the press."

Three men were killed when the terrorists stormed OPEC headquarters Sunday. After a 20-hour siege, they flew to Algiers with 41 hostages, including the oil ministers of 10 countries.

One terrorist was wounded and admitted to hospital in Algiers when the group landed there Monday. After re-

leasing all of their non-Middle-Eastern hostages, the terrorists left again, planning to drop off the remaining hostages in their respective countries.

Unable to obtain a longer-range plane from the Libyan government, the terrorists flew their DC-9 back to Algiers from Tripoli and released their remaining captives.

PLANNED RETURN

Sources said the terrorists had planned all along to re-

turn to Algiers where authorities had promised to consider a request for asylum.

The terrorists — originally five men and one woman — were taken to an undisclosed destination by Algerian security agents.

The released hostages were reported being returned to their own embassies. All were said to be in good condition.

Meanwhile, Presidents Carlos Andres Perez of Ven-

ezuela and Alfonso Lopez Michelsen of Colombia have agreed to propose a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to deal with the "growing insecurity" caused by terrorism and to approve a treaty "to prevent terrorist acts and punish them quickly and severely."

Venezuelan and Colombian UN delegates will draw up a request to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for the special session.

New terrorists with old goals

By Jim Hoagland

Times-Post News Service

PARIS — The pro-Palestinian terrorists who seized the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) Vienna headquarters Sunday appear to share the goals and methodology of the extremist Arab Rejection Front, which has vowed to sabotage peace efforts and overthrow "reactionary regimes" in the Middle East.

The six-member squad added another previously unknown name to the growing list of members of the international community of terror by calling themselves the "Arm of the Arab Revolution."

But this undoubtedly is a name chosen to cover the Vienna operation rather than the identification of an existing group.

The cold-blooded efficiency and the different nationalities of the five men, reported to be Latin Americans and Arabs, and one woman, who appears to be German, suggest they have been drawn from a pool of extremists trained and supported by some Palestinian groups.

Among the guerrilla groups, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a Marxist splinter organization headed by George Habash, and Ahmed Jabril's General Command, an offshoot of the PFLP, have the strongest links with Latin American, German, Japanese, Turkish and Iranian revolutionaries.

The PFLP denied in Beirut that it had organized the Vienna operation. But it did not condemn it and the six-point "political platform" the terror squad released bears a striking resemblance to the ideas and rhetoric of the PFLP.

Habash's group used Japanese Red Army operatives to mount the Lod airport massacre in Israel in May, 1972, and has claimed to have links with "Carlos," a Latin American extremist who killed two French counter-espionage agents and a Lebanese informer in Paris in June.

The statement released in Vienna and Geneva Sunday called for the renunciation of the interim peace accords Egypt has reached with Israel "so the heroic Egyptian army can pursue its victories of the October (1973) war."

Moreover, it restates three themes that are basic doctrine for the radical PFLP, which has preached that the recovery of Palestine will come only with the overthrow of existing conservative Arab regimes. The PLO, which depends on those regimes for money and arms, has avoided emphasizing three points:

- Immediate total nationalization of all Arab oil resources and the channelling of oil revenues to the states bordering Israel and to the Palestinian guerrillas.

- Proclamation of "a clear position" on the Lebanese civil war and the providing of "material support to nationalist Arab Lebanese forces" and guerrillas helping them "defend the national Arab character" of Lebanon against sectarian agents of "Zionist American reaction."

- Revolution in the traditionally ruled states of the Persian Gulf to create a pan-Arab unity that would bring together "geographically complementary states such as Iraq and Syria, the Arab Gulf states, North and South Yemen, Egypt and the Sudan, Libya, Tunisia and Algeria."

Vehement denunciations of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran as an American agent spreading imperialism in the gulf also resembles the standard rhetoric of the PFLP, which has co-operated with Iranian guerrillas and which backs Arab revolutionary groups in the gulf.

The first statements from the PLO and Arab states predictably denied that the Vienna raid was related to inter-Arab politics. The PLO, Egyptian officials and other Arab figures suggested that Israel was behind the assault.

Even newspapers in non-Arab Iran, a close military and economic

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1975

Argentine killing mounts

BUENOS AIRES — (UPI) — Nine foreign students were shot and killed in mounting political violence in Argentina yesterday. They were apparently executed by right-wing death squads in retaliation for the leftist murder of a former federal police chief and his wife.

The bodies of the nine young men found along two dirt roads south of Cordoba were identified as Bolivian and Peruvian students who had been seized at a boarding house in the city, 440 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, the news agency Noticias Argentinas reported.

They were abducted only a few hours after leftist terrorists ambushed and killed retired army Gen. Jorge Caceres Monie and his wife Beatriz near Parana, 310 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

There was no indication why the Bolivian and Peruvian students were chosen for the retaliation, but their killing followed the pattern

of right-wing executions of suspected leftists.

Police sources said the nine victims had their hands tied and were blindfolded, according to Noticias Argentinas.

Twenty-seven persons have died in Argentina's bloody internal struggle between leftists and rightists in the last four days and 647 during

the year.

President Isabel Peron, hampered by illness, division within her political party and investigations of alleged government corruption, has been unable to halt the killing. She called a meeting of the National Defence Council, including the army, navy and air force commanders, last night.

Vendetta deaths engulf Argentina

© New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — For the past 18 months an average of two people a day have been killed in political violence in Argentina.

In most cases, the deaths have been planned executions of military officers, policemen, students, labor leaders, lawyers, journalists and businessmen.

They are victims of a vendetta between left-wing guerrillas and right-wing terrorists who have brought a deep sense of personal insecurity to many sectors of Argentine life.

In the first six days of this month, there were 34 victims, and public opinion has been shocked by the ferocity of the "death squads" at work throughout this country of 25-million people.

Bodies scattered

In Tucuman, a province where the army is fighting rural left-wing guerrillas, a small truck carrying seven people was blown to pieces by explosives that scattered fragmented bodies over a city block. A right-wing group took responsibility for this massacre and for a wave of explosions that killed four other people and shattered the home of a judge.

In apparent reprisal, left-wing Peronist guerrillas known as Montoneros ambushed a retired army general, Jorge Caceres Monie, who was federal police chief three years ago. The general, recently devoted to raising chickens, was killed by machine gun fire. His wife was kidnapped and her body was found in a ditch, a bullet through the back of her head.

Within hours of the death of Gen. Caceres, another right-wing terrorist group in the interior city of Cordoba seized nine students at a party, drove them to an isolated place and shot them to death.

The proliferation of violence was accentuated by a struggle for power within the political and labor groups that make up the Peronist movement, now in control of the Government, following the death of President Juan Peron in July, 1974.

This struggle produced the right-wing Triple A organization, made up



Isabel Peron

largely of retired policemen, that was put together by Jose Lopez Rega, who became the strongman behind President Isabel Peron.

While left-wing guerrillas shot policemen, kidnapped businessmen and supported left-wing union delegates in labor disputes by killing factory managers, the Triple A gunmen assassinated left-wing professors and students, labor leaders opposed to the Government-controlled union bosses, and lawyers who represent arrested leftists in court.

Forced to quit

Although Mr. Lopezregia was forced out of the Government in July, and is living in Spain, the right-wing terrorists remain in action and present themselves as "unconditional" supporters of Mrs. Peron, who faces serious opposition in congress and in the military.

She is trying to block an investigation by Congress of charges of corruption under her administration, linked to Mr. Lopez Rega, and the military consider her too weak to conduct an effective administration.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1975

I can see
I heard potential
Spilloff here
for 04 miles.
C.M.W.

Street cleared after warning

Bomb wrecks stores in Belfast

BELFAST — (UPI) — A powerful bomb exploded yesterday afternoon on Belfast's main thoroughfare, blowing out storefronts along a full block in a city centre area crowded with Christmas shoppers.

First reports said a warning had been given in time for the street to be cleared and there were no casualties.

The large bomb went off in Royal Ave., opposite the main British army headquarters in the city, a building guarded with pillboxes

and protected by anti-rocket screens.

Troops sealed off the whole area. Traffic was tied up across most of central Belfast.

Police said the bomb apparently was loaded into a post office panel truck hijacked half an hour earlier in the Roman Catholic Lower Falls area. Its driver was forced to drive the bomb-laden vehicle to the army headquarters.

Meanwhile in London,

Irish Republican Army gunmen broke a 36-hour silence yesterday and shouted "Yes" to police offers of fresh water and a new portable toilet.

'WAR OF WILLS'

But they refused to talk about the health of their two middle-aged hostages and one official suggested the five-day "war of wills" could last a long time.

Police commander Jim Nevil stepped to the front door of the house where the

four gunmen are occupying a second-floor apartment and asked through a bullhorn if they needed a new portable toilet.

"Yes" came the shouted answer, ending a silence that began Tuesday night with the terrorists defiantly hurling a field telephone out their window.

Couple held by IRA gunmen after chase through London

From The Associated Press
and Reuter News Agency

LONDON — Four Irish Republican Army gunmen held a 54-year-old postal inspector and his wife hostage in an apartment yesterday demanding a flight to Ireland. Officials said they believed Britain's most wanted man—accused of killing Ross McWhirter, co-editor of the Guinness Book of Records—was part of the gang.

Police, who had orders to shoot, said no deals would be made with the gunmen. They sealed off the apartment in a four-story building near Regent Park in central London and evacuated the surrounding area.

Police also lowered a field telephone to the gunmen from the roof and one of the gunmen pulled it through a window.

Scotland Yard's deputy assistant commissioner, Peter Walton, said Britain's most wanted man, Michael Wilson, was believed to be one of the four gunmen. Mr. McWhirter, slain on his doorstep Nov. 27, had offered a \$100,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of terrorists.

Police said the hostages—

John Matthews and his 53-year-old wife Sheila—had not been harmed, but the gang threatened to harm them if police stormed the apartment.

"Our contingency plan is to talk as long as possible," a police spokesman said. Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir Robert Mark said: "We are certainly not going to give in any way at all."

The gunmen seized their hostages after a wild chase through London that began Saturday night when two shots were fired from a passing car at the exclusive Scott's restaurant, which was recently bombed.

Police were apparently watching the restaurant, for they immediately gave chase at more than 100 miles an hour through London's elegant Mayfair district, trading shots with the gunmen. A taxi driver said: "It was just like Chicago—sub-machine guns and everything."

A police car was hit and the windshield of the gunmen's car was shattered. Police recovered pieces of two sub-machine guns.

The gunmen, armed with automatic rifles and pistols, burst apparently at random into the Matthews apartment.

Deputy Police Commissioner Ernest Bond said of the gang: "We do know that they are at least a good part of the team that have been doing the bombings and shootings in London for the past 18 months."

He telephoned the gunmen over the regular line yesterday after they called Scotland Yard to say they were members of the Provisional IRA and wanted a flight to Ireland.

He told them the only way they could come out of the apartment was by releasing the hostages.

Police said an Irish voice replied: "We shall see."

A Scotland Yard official said bullet holes in the police car matched the type of weapon used to kill Mr. McWhirter.

At the scene were Scotland Yard officials who handled the five-day siege of an Italian restaurant in October. In that case police, using specially developed psychological methods based on similar experiences in Europe and the United States, simply waited out three armed robbers holding hostages, making no deals but being careful not to provoke action by the gunmen. //

Irish guerrillas accept food in London siege

LONDON (Reuter) — Irish Republican guerrillas holding a couple hostage accepted their first food last night and police said this was an encouraging sign in their war of nerves with the gunmen.

The men—believed to number four—have been crowded into the living room of a central London apartment with their two hostages since Saturday night.

Wednesday night police lowered food and coffee to the besieged second floor room, but the gunmen hurled it into the streets complaining that it was inadequate.

After last night's containers of sandwiches and coffee were accepted, deputy assistant police commissioner Peter Walton said: "I think this is a good sign. It shows we have made some progress in our negotiations today."

Observers believe the food was being restricted so the gunmen will have to make frequent contact to ask for more.

Meanwhile, police were pursuing their theory that the gunmen were the Irish guerrillas responsible for the recent wave of bombings and shootings in London.

Cmdr. Roy Habershon, head of the London police bomb squad, said the besieged gunmen were "likely to be major field operators in the Irish Republican Army."

He pointed out that since the siege began, after a machine gun attack on a restaurant Saturday night, there has been a lull in London's four-month-old bombing wave, which has killed nine people and injured hundreds.

Police surrounding the besieged apartment used a loudspeaker to convey goodwill messages to the hostages, postal inspector John Matthews, 54, and his wife Sheila, 53.

IRA men, hostages remain trapped

By PETER CALAMAI
Southam News Services

LONDON — Britain's most wanted terrorists were still trapped yesterday afternoon with two hostages inside a cold and small room of an apartment they seized two days ago.

Metropolitan police commissioner Sir Robert Mark — Britain's top cop — has vowed that no deal will be made with the four armed Provisional IRA terrorists, despite threats to the lives of the middle-aged husband and wife hostages.

High-ranking Scotland Yard officers are sure the besieged terrorists — who fell into a police trap Saturday night — are the IRA cell responsible for at least eight deaths and 150 injuries in London bomb explosions since August.

The suspected assassin of right-wing campaigner Ross McWhirter, co-compiler of the Guinness Book of Records, has also been identified by eyewitnesses as among the four terrorists.

More than 100 metropolitan police — included armed sharpshooters, forensic experts and crack commando teams — surrounded the \$19-a-week council flat near Dorset Square in northwest London.

Some armed police are inside the two-bedroom apartment itself, separated only by a locked door from the 16-foot by 13-foot living room where John Matthews and his wife Sheila are barricaded with their four captors.

But police have ruled out any head-on surprise assault, relying instead on proven psychological siege tactics.

Requests for food from the terrorists were denied Sunday but a chemical toilet, drinking water and headache tablets have been lowered through the balcony windows of the first-floor flat from the floor above.

Negotiations are carried out on a direct field telephone link between the apartment and police, installed Sunday afternoon.

In a brief chat late Sunday night with a Scotland Yard superintendent, a calm Mrs. Matthews said she and her husband were "doing all right" but the toilet facilities were "pretty awful."

Four IRA suspects charged

LONDON — (UPI) — Britain's most wanted man and three other Irish Republican Army suspects were charged yesterday with holding a middle-aged couple hostage for six days last week and with illegally possessing guns and ammunition.

The four, three Irishmen and a Scot, are said by Scotland yard to be responsible for a 13-month bombing spree that killed 27 persons and wounded 540 in the London area. But the charge sheet included no mention of bombings.

A judge read the charges — unlawful imprisonment of Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews plus firearms possession — as the four men stood expressionless, each handcuffed

to a policeman, in Marylebone magistrate's court.

The most wanted man, previously known as "Michael Wilson," was identified as Harry Duggan, 23, of

County Clare, Ireland. The three others were identified as Joseph O'Connell, 24, and Edward Butler, 26, both Irishmen, and Hugh Doherty, 25, a Scot.

Magistrate Ronald Knox-Mawer ordered the four held without bail until another custody hearing on Christmas eve. He recommended legal aid for them.

Gunmen kill 2, hold 45 hostages on hijacked Dutch train

BEILEN, the Netherlands (Reuter) — Five of an estimated 50 hostages held by gunmen jumped off a hijacked train and escaped last night after two captives had been killed, police said.

The gunmen had flung two bodies—those of the engineer and an unidentified passenger—from the train onto the tracks.

Officials said last night that police suspected a third person might have been killed on the train. The gunmen covered the train's windows with newspapers as it sat on a side track in an open field.

"We cannot rule out the possibility that an action which started with violence will be solved with violence," a Government spokesman said. Police and troops with armored vehicles surrounded the train but pulled 600 yards back after the gunmen fired at them.

Dutch Justice Minister Andreas Van Agt, who took charge of an emergency headquarters in The Hague, said no clear demands had been made by the five hijackers.

"They are not willing to negotiate with anybody," he said. The gunmen were be-

lieved to be South Moluccan extremists campaigning for independence from Indonesia for their Pacific island homeland.

The only firm demands they had made, Mr. Van Agt said, were for a bus and a plane big enough to take a large number of people—presumably themselves and their hostages.

Mr. Van Agt said last night that the Government would under no circumstances allow the hijackers to leave the country with any hostages.

"We will never allow that.

Not a single hostage may leave this country aboard a plane," he said.

A Government spokesman said police believed they had traced the identity of the hijackers and were trying to contact their families.

A police sergeant sent out into near-freezing temperatures dressed only in his underwear to negotiate with the gunmen was turned away from the train. The men spurned his offer of radios to listen to news bulletins.

Earlier, the gunmen had allowed aboard two young South

Moluccan mediators from the islanders' community in the Netherlands. But they left soon afterward.

J. A. Manusama, president of the self-styled South Moluccan government-in-exile, condemned the hijacking as a "horrible affair" and offered his own paramilitary bodyguards to deal with the gunmen.

"If the Dutch authorities want to make use of them, they are at their disposal," he told reporters. "Not a single South Moluccan can approve of this kind of action."

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THE GLOBE AND MAIL
TORONTO, ONT.

Consulate stalemate

Netherlands gunmen free 2 aboard train

From The New York Times
and Reuter News Agency
BEILEN, the Netherlands — South Moluccan terrorists released two elderly hostages yesterday after talks with South Moluccan mediators aboard the train they seized 10 days ago.

The move left at least 27 train, captured in a hail of bullets that left two people dead. Another person was slain later.

In Amsterdam, police officials said they were hopeful of a new turn in the stale-mated eight-day siege of the Indonesian consulate, where a second band of South Moluccans still holds 25 hostages. The only person to die in this take over was an Indonesian consular official, who died from injuries suffered when he jumped from a third floor window.

There were reports that a South Moluccan leader, Rev. Semoul Metiari, would make another attempt to mediate with the terrorists.

The sudden flurry of mediation, which broke two days of deadlock, came after a congress of the South Moluccan Unity Party on Wednesday gave full backing yesterday to Johannes Manusama, president of the group's republic in exile, and to Father Metiari for new attempts to end the sieges.

The 150 delegates representing 90 per cent of the 35,000 South Moluccans in the Netherlands oppose the violent methods of the terrorists and called for an end to the sieges. But they said they supported the political demands of the two groups and called for the release of all South Moluccan political prisoners in Indonesia and freedom of speech for the movement there.

Mr. Manusama warned the Dutch Government that it would have to give a minimum guarantee of recognition to the South Moluccan drive for independence from Indonesia before the sieges could end.

The Hague to talk to Government officials about the latest proposals of the terrorists. The same group had secured the release of two other elderly hostages on Sunday.

Shortly before the two hostages were released, a senior Government official said police and troops planned to storm the train if the guerrillas killed one more passenger.

The official said a team of psychiatric experts had warned that the guerrillas were desperate men capable of killing all their hostages if their demands were not met.

He led the delegation of four mediators through the tight police cordon to the train after the hijackers had requested new talks on Wednesday. Almost three hours later, an 82-year-old man and a 71-year-old woman walked from the train on their own. They were taken by ambulance to a hospital for checkups and later pronounced in reasonably good condition.

They said the condition of people aboard the train remained good but that there was no heat, apparently due to an accidental explosion on the train last weekend.

The mediators came out at the same time and left for

Gunmen kill a hostage on Dutch train, second group seizes 36 at consulate

AMSTERDAM (AP) — South Moluccan extremists waged twin terror actions in the Netherlands yesterday in their struggle for an East Indies homeland.

They seized the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam and took 21 children and at least 15 others as hostages. Ninety miles to the north, at Beilen, comrades holding a hijacked train since Tuesday led one of their 38 hostages to the door and shot him.

The extremists are from among 40,000 natives of the South Molucca Islands of Indonesia—formerly the Spice Island—who fled or have been expelled to the Netherlands since an abortive uprising against Jakarta rule in 1950, the year after the Dutch granted independence to Indonesia.

A typed message from the Beilen gunmen, relayed by a mediator, said, "We are doing this because the people in the train and the Dutch people did not approach the Dutch Government 25 years ago when great injustice was done to our people." The statement was signed: Free South Moluccan Youth.

But the Netherlands cannot grant them a homeland now and there was no realistic expectation that Indonesia would.

Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl said the consulate occupation in Amsterdam and the train hijacking were connected. He called it a "horrible situation."

Officials said a large group of South Moluccans was observed moving toward Beilen from Assen, a town 10 miles to the north where many South Moluccans live. Authorities said the purpose of the move was not known.

Authorities gave these accounts of the two sieges:

In Amsterdam, six South Moluccans armed with a carbine, pistol and knives stormed the Indonesian consulate building. The building also houses an Indonesian school and a travel agency,

and the gunmen herded 21 children and the patrons of the agency to an upper floor.

In all, the gunmen were believed to be holding between 50 and 60 hostages in the consulate building.

Four consulate staffers escaped by climbing down a rope. One was wounded by rebel gunfire and the three others were injured in the escape. Three other members of the consulate staff were believed wounded in the initial burst of gunfire.

The rebels raised the red,

white and green flag of their "Republic of the Moluccas" over the consulate as police and armed vehicles quickly cordoned off the building.

Police delivered food in the early evening. Officers said that the gunman asked for the Rev. S. Metiary to serve as mediator. The South Moluccan clergyman had mediated in Beilen the previous day.

In Beilen, the five gunmen holding more than three dozen hostages in a stranded train shot another one of their captives during a lull in negotiations. They threatened to shoot the rest of the hostages one by one if their demands were not met.

The man's body fell beside the tracks and it was unknown whether he was dead or alive. He lay beside the bodies of the engineer and another man who were killed when the rebels first seized the train. There were about 65 people aboard the train when the hijackers seized it. Twenty-five were released or escaped Tuesday and Wednesday.

After the latest shooting, the gunmen called on a field telephone and repeated their demands for a bus to Schiphol airport outside Amsterdam and a plane to fly them to an undisclosed destination.

Dutch authorities have repeatedly said they cannot let the hijackers leave the country since they have killed people.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1975

Hostages freed after gunmen give up train

From Reuter News Agency
and The Associated Press

BEILEN, the Netherlands—Six half-frozen gunmen surrendered yesterday after holding 24 hostages on a hijacked train near here for 12 days.

The South Moluccan guerrillas walked from the train unarmed, five minutes after one hostage told police by field telephone that the gunmen were surrendering unconditionally.

The passengers, also badly chilled, waved scarves and handkerchiefs from the ice-covered windows of the train.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said the hostages—17 men and seven women ranging in age from a 16-year-old boy to a 72-year-old woman—were in reasonable shape and were taken directly to hospitals for checkups.

The spokesman said that when the hostages realized they were free they tore away the newspapers masking the train windows. "They weren't cheerful or excited," she said. "They acted like prisoners of war who had just been liberated." Many were crying, but others stood with fixed stares on their faces.

The spokesman said the passengers had been tied up in their seats during the first days of the siege but were later left untied.

The gunmen, members of a radical youth movement seeking independence from Indonesia for their Pacific island homeland, were likely to be charged with murder, Dutch officials said. The maximum penalty is 30 years in jail.

After seizing the train on a lonely stretch of track during the morning of Dec. 2, the masked guerrillas killed three hostages and threw their bodies on to the line.

Police said they were unsure how the surrender would be taken by another group of seven South Molucca guerrillas holding 25 hostages at the Indonesian Consulate in Amsterdam. One officer said he heard seven shots coming from the building after news of the surrender in Beilen was broadcast. The gunmen have access to radios and television sets.

circling the train. The guerrillas were quickly put on buses and police vans and taken to different prisons throughout the Netherlands.

A seventh gunman who was removed from the train with serious injuries after a mysterious explosion Dec. 5 has been charged with murder.

The gunmen had demanded that the Dutch Government help them in their quest for an independent homeland in the South Molucca Islands of Indonesia and safe passage out of the country.

The Moluccas were incorporated into Indonesia when the Dutch ended colonial rule in the archipelago 25 years ago. The Moluccans staged an unsuccessful rebellion in 1950 and tens of thousands subsequently fled to the Netherlands.

A spokesman at police headquarters said he could not confirm or deny the reported firing, but the officer on duty outside the consulate speculated that the gunmen had been testing their weapons. He said similar sounds had come from the consulate in recent days.

The suddenness of the train hijackers' surrender took hundreds of heavily armed policemen and troops by surprise.

The news was given to police on a field telephone by one of the hostages, five minutes before they walked out unarmed and approached the lines of police and troops en-

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1975

South Moluccans demand recognition

A fading dream of home

By PAUL KEMEZIS

© New York Times Service

BEILEN, the Netherlands — In this first farm region in the northeastern part of the Netherlands, militant youths dream of a homeland they have never seen — the South Molucca islands of Indonesia.

On Tuesday, five of them seized a train near Beilen and demanded independence for the islands. Yesterday, another group of Moluccans took over part of the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam.

Their actions were applauded by a 21-year-old South Moluccan with an Afri haircut. "We want to show the world and the Dutch Government," he said, "that we will fight for our country even if innocent people are hurt."

He and the South Moluccans aboard the train and in the consulate belong to a militant fringe in the 35,000-member South Moluccan community in the Netherlands. Most of them live in this area near the city of Assen.

Born into families that left the East Indian island group in 1950 when Indonesia gained independence from the Netherlands, the youths have never fit into Dutch society. Their militance has grown as the hope of independence for their homeland has faded and as they have lost jobs during the economic recession.

Demands ignored

The capture of the train and the consulate takeover, said a spokesman for a group of young South Moluccans, were expressions of frustration as the Dutch have ignored the Moluccans' demands for independence. It is another in a series of violent incidents carried out by South Moluccans.

In 1970, an attack on the Indonesian Embassy in The Hague left one policeman dead. Last summer a plan to break into the



Queen Juliana

Royal Palace in Soestdijk to kidnap Queen Juliana was thwarted. Other incidents include bank robberies and violent demonstrations.

South Moluccans are descendants of East Indians and African slaves who were taken to the islands to work on Dutch plantations. During the Second World War 3,500 of them formed an army unit that fought for the Dutch against Japan.

A tight community developed out of the army tradition and its members were suspected and disliked by the Indonesians who took over their territory in 1950. After an unsuccessful uprising that year, 12,000 South Moluccans were forcibly moved to the Netherlands to avoid further bloodshed.

A majority of the 35,000 South Moluccans in the Netherlands live around Assen, where the original refugees first lived in an abandoned Nazi concentration camp.

Eventually they moved into nearby small towns. But they always kept a certain distance from Dutch society, which read-

ily assimilated thousands of other refugees of East Indian descent who left Indonesia at the same time.

Most of the South Moluccans have refused Dutch citizenship. They are split into two independence movements. Both have uniformed paramilitary units and hold nationalist celebrations. But they have virtually no outside support.

The larger independence group, the Free South Molucca Republic, is headed by a self-styled president-in-exile, J. A. Manusama, a 64-year-old mathematics teacher from Rotterdam. It is considered the more moderate group.

The other group, which has no official name, is headed by another self-styled President-in-exile, D. Tamaela, a former non-commissioned officer in the Dutch Army. It is considered more radical, but it has also denounced the violent actions.

There is also a broad generation gap among the South Moluccans in the Netherlands. The older generation wants to return to its homeland but actually has given up hope of doing so. The younger generation is still restless and in search of a cause.

Second group

Adding to the troubles of the South Moluccans is another minority group competing for jobs and recognition. Thousands of Surinamese of both African and Indian origin poured into the Netherlands as the former Dutch colony in South America moved toward independence.

One South Moluccan in Beilen said that the example of the Surinamese independence celebration on Nov. 25, which received major attention in the Netherlands, might have been the psychological spur for the train hijacking and the consulate takeover.

No concessions made as Moluccans end consulate siege

From The Associated Press
and Reuter News Agency

AMSTERDAM — Seven South Moluccan gunmen ended a 12-day siege at the Indonesian consulate yesterday by symbolically lowering the flag of their self-proclaimed Asian homeland and freeing 25 hostages who poured out of the building waving and smiling.

Police said the captives including 10 women, were in "fine physical condition" and

that no concessions had been made to the gunmen.

Joyful residents danced in the streets under fluttering Dutch flags at the sight of the hostages—including one the South Moluccans threw a birthday party for on Thursday night—and an old woman living in the area exclaimed, "It's marvellous. Now I can go shopping again."

Justice Minister Andries Van Agt said the Government had made no concessions, fol-

lowing the same strategy it worked out in the 12-day Moluccan siege that ended Sunday with freedom for 23 hostages aboard a hijacked train 90 miles away.

One person died and three were injured in the consulate siege and three were killed aboard the train.

The rebels had demanded that the Netherlands help them in their quest for an independent homeland in the South Molucca islands of In-

donesia. The islands were incorporated into Indonesia when the Dutch ended colonial rule in the archipelago 25 years ago.

Tens of thousands of Moluccans fled to the Netherlands after an abortive uprising in 1950. The Dutch Government, which has no control over Indonesian policies, said from the start of the twin sieges, however, there would be no question of meeting the Moluccans demands.

Premier Joop den Uyl appealed anew yesterday for peaceful coexistence with the 40,000 Moluccans in the Netherlands but said the Moluccans must have no illusions that the Dutch Government will support a free Moluccan state in Indonesia.

Two leaders of the South Moluccan community in the Netherlands entered the consulate in an Amsterdam suburb to clinch the release of the hostages and turn their captors over to waiting police.

Police took the gunmen under guard to Amsterdam police headquarters. The hostages, including Dutch citizens, were taken from a bus to a police administrative centre for family reunions. Some of them later went to the residence of the Indonesian consul-general for a party.

The gunmen originally seized 43 people when they took the consulate. They later released five on an exchange for a loudspeaker and radio and television sets.

During the next two days, they released 11 other hostages and two hostages suffering from poor health.

The lone death during the consulate siege occurred when a consular official was wounded during a gun battle from the secret story.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1975

Plan to attend Vancouver conference

Not group of terrorists, PLO representative says

OTTAWA (CP) — A representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization yesterday rejected charges that he and his organization are terrorist.

Shakif Al-Hout, vice-chairman of the PLO delegation at the United Nations, also said his organization will be certain to send a delegation to a UN conference in Vancouver in June because of the Canadian attitude toward the PLO.

Mr. Al-Hout made his comments in advance of a talk he was to deliver on How Can Zionism be a Form of Racism?

Meanwhile, the PLO debate

in Canada continued to escalate with the Canadian Zionist Federation announcing an emergency national Jewish leadership conference here tomorrow.

A statement delivered to the news media said the meeting of 60 Jewish leaders from across the country will discuss last week's passage by the UN General Assembly of a resolution linking Zionism with racism.

The meeting would draw representatives from the Zionist federation, the Canadian Jewish Congress, B'nai Brith, the United Israel Appeal of Canada, welfare funds, rab-

binical and synagogue councils and women's organizations.

The probable attendance of the PLO at the UN conference on human settlements in Vancouver and the Zionist resolution passed by the assembly were linked in comment heard in the Commons last week.

MPs objecting to the resolution said the PLO, which has been granted observer status at the UN and thus at UN conferences, should not be allowed in Canada.

Mr. Al-Hout was allowed into the country on a ministerial permit for a speaking tour that will take him to Toronto and London.

He said Canadians who call the PLO terrorist speak from ignorance. The PLO was responding to Zionist violence and Zionist attacks on Palestinian civilians. It steadfastly and courageously condemned kidnappings and aerial hijackings, concentrating its efforts against the state of Israel.

He said the PLO would send delegations to all UN conferences—particularly the Vancouver conference because of the Canadian attitude.

He said he hopes that Canadians will take time to understand the Palestinians who attend the conference as a matter of right. They would be specialists who would be able to contribute their knowledge to humankind.

He noted there are thousands upon thousands of highly educated Palestinians teaching or attending universities around the world. The Vancouver delegation would be chosen from among these.

speech to the UN in which civilians were killed. He said the PLO will continue to fight Israel Zionist oppressors as long as the occupation of Palestine lasts.

Having said that he asked

why Canadians do not question the killing of Arab civilians in the town of Albeira near Jerusalem a short time after the Jerusalem explosion. He said even Israelis admit that was done by Israeli extremists.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1975

Mr. Al Hout, who will speak at a meeting in Toronto tomorrow and in London on Thursday, also spoke in Montreal on Saturday and asked whether Canadians would be called terrorists if they fought people who occupied their land.

He said Canadians in the past had called national liberation movements terrorist until these movements had finally formed the Government in their countries. Then the Canadian attitude had changed.

He was asked about the explosion last week in Jerusalem on the anniversary of PLO leader Yasser Arafat's

000631

CPA

Pressure is planned if delegate barred, PLO warns Canada

OTTAWA (CP) — A Palestine Liberation Organization official said yesterday that his organization would seek to turn world-wide pressure on Canada if this country rejected just one of its delegates to the UN meeting in Vancouver next June.

The warning of a strong PLO protest at the UN if Canada rejected one of its members as a terrorist was given by Shafik Al-Hout, vice-chairman of the PLO delegation at the UN.

He added, however, that he hopes that by the time the UN Conference on Human Settlement—called Habitat—is held Canada will have forgotten its “face-saving” regulations on admission of the PLO.

Under present immigration regulations the PLO is a banned organization in Canada. But PLO members can be admitted under ministerial permit, as Mr. Al-Hout was, if they are not terrorists or members of terrorist subgroups.

Mr. Al-Hout, here on a speaking tour, has said the PLO will exercise its right to send an observer delegation to Habitat.

Asked what the organization will do if the Government said a member of the PLO delegation is unacceptable, he would go no farther than say it would protest strongly at the UN.

“We would not hijack a Canadian plane,” he said in joking reference to scores of questions about terrorism he has fielded in the past two days.

He said the protest would result in strong diplomatic pressure on Canada to change its attitude.

The organization would escalate the protests it made when Canada attempted to postpone the UN crime conference in Toronto in September as a result of strong anti-PLO sentiment. That conference was moved to Geneva.

Mr. Al-Hout said the PLO rejects terrorism and is an organization of freedom fighters. Acts conducted inside “occupied Palestine” cannot be considered acts of terrorism, he said.

hope for a change in what he called the passive Canadian Government attitude toward Palestine. He said the PLO, which says it is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is becoming an important political element in the Middle East.

“You can’t have good relations with the Middle East without taking this element into account,” he said.

This also applied to development of economic interests in the Arab world. France, West Germany and Japan now take the Palestinians into account in their Middle East dealings, he said.

Throughout his stay here Mr. Al-Hout has said the death of civilians, women and children in Palestinian attacks in Israel is unfortunate but there is a war situation there and Israelis also are killing Palestinian civilians, women and children. He was born in Jaffa in what now is Israel.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1975

He gave assurances that the PLO would not accept any terrorist act against the Montreal Olympics next year. Such acts as the attack against Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics had hurt the image of the PLO, he said, and the organization was attempting to correct that.

Mr. Al-Hout also expressed



Shafik Al-Hout

000632

CP

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1975

'PLO won't hit Games, official says

OTTAWA — (CP) — A representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) gave assurances yesterday that his organization will not attack next year's Olympic Games.

Shalik Al-Hout, vice-chairman of the PLO delegation at the United Nations, told a news conference:

"I can assure you on behalf of the PLO that nothing will happen to your Olympics at the hands of the PLO."

He was responding to questions about terrorism. He complained about being questioned repeatedly in Canada about terrorism and the attack on Israeli athletes in Munich in 1972 by Palestinians, in which some athletes were killed.

Al-Hout indicated he thought the Munich attack was a mistake and said that the PLO does not believe in terrorist attacks outside Israel, arguing that PLO acts inside what he called occupied Palestine are not acts of terrorism.

He acknowledged that he cannot guarantee there will be no attack by Palestinians on the Games in Montreal just as Prime Minister Trudeau can not guarantee that a Canadian will not throw a bomb.

But if there were such an attack the PLO would condemn it because such acts distorted the PLO image in the world.

WORLD PRESSURE

Al-Hout also warned yesterday his organization would seek to turn world-

wide pressure on Canada if this country rejected just one of the PLO delegates to the Vancouver UN meeting next year.

He added, however, that he hopes that by the time the UN conference on human settlements — called Habitat — is held in June, Canada will have forgotten its "face-saving" regulations on admission of the PLO.

Under present immigration regulations the PLO is a banned organization in Canada. But PLO members can be admitted under ministerial permit, as Al-Hout was, if they are not terrorists or members of terrorist subgroups.

ISS. OF... 14/11/75..... CARDING DATE... 14/11/75.....

Guerrilla bomb kills six in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM — (AP) — A bomb exploded yesterday near the busy Zion Square in downtown Jerusalem, sending bodies flying through the air and killing six people and wounding 48, authorities said.

Hospital officials said 14 of the wounded were released within five hours of the explosion.

In Beirut, an Arab guerrilla splinter group of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine called the Popular Democratic Front (PDF) claimed responsibility for the bombing. The general command of the guerrilla forces in Beirut and the umbrella Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Damascus issued statements saying Palestinian guerrillas were responsible without specifying the PDF.

Israeli police threw a dragnet around Jerusalem and the army radio station said 200 Arabs had been detained for questioning.

The blast came on the first anniversary of PLO leader Yasser Arafat's address to the UN General As-

sembly and three days after the current assembly passed three pro-Palestinian resolutions, including one con-

demning Zionism as a form of racism.

Names and nationalities of the dead were not released.

and hospital officials said one body was so mangled its sex could not be determined.

One American and a resident of the Netherlands were reported among the wounded.

The bomb went off in a food store specializing in Bulgarian delicacies. Police said it apparently was hidden in a package placed on a porter's dolly.

An hour before the explosion, another bomb was found less than a mile away and dismantled by a police bomb squad expert.

"I was just getting on a bus when I saw fire and heard a loud bang," said Lola Nunberg, of New York City. "I fell down. Somebody was trying to pick me up because I couldn't walk. I was sitting on the ground with blood all around me. Then the ambulance came and took me."

Nunberg suffered leg injuries that doctors described as slight.

The blast occurred at 7 p.m. as Israelis began entering the centre of the city for an evening's entertainment. It was a few hundred feet from the main police station.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1975

CPL. BOYD.

French court refuses plea of 5 Quebec separatists

By LEO RYAN

Special to The Globe and Mail

PARIS — After postponing its decision for several weeks, France's top administrative court yesterday rejected the appeal of five Quebec separatists seeking to reverse a Foreign Ministry decision turning down their applications for political asylum.

The former members of the Front de Liberation du Quebec who were involved in the kidnapping of

British diplomat James Cross in Montreal five years ago had appealed to the Conseil d'Etat, an independent body, when their applications were turned down last February.

While the details explaining the ruling were not made public, an official said the court president had not accepted the argument of their lawyer, Maurice Buttin, that the case of the Quebec terrorists entered in the framework of the Geneva convention.

The court president ruled that the Quebec separatists were not victims of persecution in their country because of their political activities.

The five concerned, Jacques Cossette-Trudel and his wife Louise, both 28, Jean-Marc Carbonneau, 41, Jacques Lanctot and Yves Langlois, arrived unexpectedly in France in two groups in June and August, 1974.

The five were exiled and given

safe conduct to Cuba in December, 1970, in a deal with Ottawa in which they agreed to release Mr. Cross unharmed. The British diplomat was freed after being held for 60 days.

The decision does not mean they have to leave France. They can continue living in the country, as long as their residence permits are renewed every three months, which has been the case so far. Two work in a hospital, one in a factory.

000635

ISSUE OF... 12/11/75..... CARDING DATE... 12/11/75.....

Court rejects asylum for ex-FLQ members

PARIS — (Reuter) — France's top administrative court, the Conseil d'Etat, rejected an appeal yesterday for political asylum by five former Quebec separatists, including those involved in the kidnapping of British diplomat James Cross in Montreal five years ago.

However, they were allowed to stay in the country provided they do not engage in political activities.

The former members of the Front de Liberation du Quebec had appealed to the Conseil d'Etat after their applications for asylum were

turned down last February by the French foreign ministry's division for refugees and stateless persons.

A court official said Conseil d'Etat president Andre Heibronner based his ruling on the grounds that all five were not victims of persecution in their country because of their political activity but faced criminal charges there.

The five were given safe conducts to Cuba in December, 1970, when Cross was freed unharmed.

They arrived in France last year and appealed for political asylum. This was

rejected by the foreign ministry on the grounds that they had received asylum in Cuba before coming to France, an allegation they deny.

The Canadian government has stated that those who had participated in Quebec kidnappings would still face prosecution if they return.

Among those given safe-conduct to Cuba were: Jacques Cossette-Trudel, Marc Carbonneau, Jacques Lanctot and Yves Langlois. Cossette-Trudel brought his wife Louise and their young son with him to Paris.

ISSUE OF... 14/11/75..... CARDING DATE... 14/11/75.....

IRA factions agree to end Belfast feud

BELFAST — (UPI) — Two feuding factions of the Irish Republican Army agreed yesterday to end a bloody three-week shooting war that took 11 lives and injured more than 50.

The Marxist-oriented Official IRA and the militant Provisional wing said they would stop fighting immediately and meet for talks to settle their differences.

"We welcome the news that hostilities have ended," the two sides said in identical statements.

The announcement came after two Roman Catholic priests attached to a Redemptorist monastery in the Roman Catholic Falls Road area of Belfast held talks with both parties to arrange a settlement.

A six-year-old girl was one of the fatal victims of the feud. Most of those killed and injured were members of the Official IRA.

The ideological split between the two factions began in 1970

when the Officials declared a truce with the British army but the breakaway Provisionals continued fighting.

LONDON BLAST

In London, police said a bomb that killed one man and injured 15 other people in a downtown restaurant was packed with steel ball bearings.

The bomb — believed planted by Irish terrorists — was thrown on Wednesday through the window of Scott's Restaurant in the fashionable Mayfair district.

Forensic experts found dozens of metal ball bearings embedded in the restaurant ceiling. One was removed from the body of the victim, 59-year-old John Batey.

Scotland Yard said that many of the diners in the crowded restaurant were "exceedingly lucky" to escape unhurt.

Irish police heroes in kidnap case

By TERENCE J. DOORLY

DUBLIN — Every policeman on the beat in the Irish Republic is walking 10 feet tall. The reason? The esteem in which the force is held by the public following the release of Dr. Tiede Herrema, the Dutch industrialist, 35 days after he had been kidnapped by Republican terrorists.

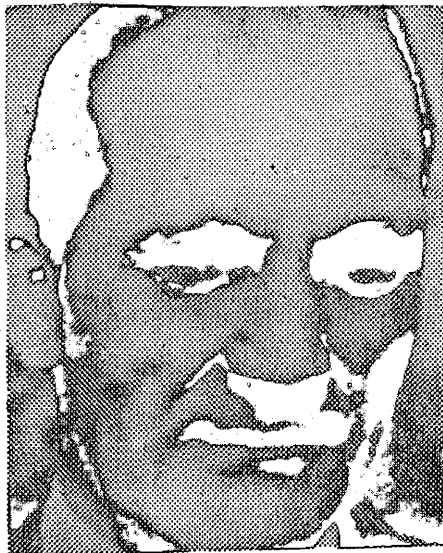
The public feels much of the credit for the happy ending goes to the police force which, by patient searching, located the lonely cottage at Kinnity, Offaly, in which Herrema was first held and then conducted the 17-day siege of the council house in Monasterevin, Co. Kildare.

Almost every Irishman feels proud of the vindication of the government decision not to make any deals with the kidnapers and the brilliant way in which the siege was conducted.

The incident has done much to kill any lingering support which a small minority in the Republic gave to the IRA.

In the eyes of a minority, shooting British soldiers in Northern Ireland is justified as a means of attaining a united Ireland. Planting bombs may be classified as an ugly necessity of war, but kidnapping a man unconnected with politics and threatening to kill him if certain prisoners are not released is an unforgivable crime.

Some indication of the revulsion felt at the kidnapping is evident from the fact that Republican sources provided the information which led the police, guarded by the army, to intensify their search in the Kinnity area.



TIEDE HERREMA
... held 35 days

Equally significant is the fact that the Sinn Fein, the political front of the IRA, quickly dissociated itself from the kidnaping, adding that suspects Eddie Gallagher and Marian Coyle were no longer members of the Republican movement.

In one brief sentence two individuals who had previously been classified as "freedom fighters" were disowned by Sinn Fein.

Gallagher, aged 27, a native of County Donegal, was "on the run" from Portlaoise Prison.

Some criticism had been levelled at police because of their failure to recapture Gallagher, who had been moving about comparatively openly. Now it transpires that they were playing a deliberate cat-and-mouse game with him.

At the time they could only prove relatively minor charges against him. Knowing his personality, they realized that sooner or later he would commit a serious offence, an armed bank robbery being considered the most likely crime. That policy paid off.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1975

Four sought in U.K. blast

LONDON (Reuter) — Police searched yesterday for three men and a woman suspected of Tuesday night's bomb attack on a London restaurant which killed two people and injured 20 others.

The suspects, believed to be members of the Irish Republican Army, were seen speeding away from Walton's restaurant in Chelsea in an old blue car shortly before the devastating explosion.

Police said a man and a pretty blonde woman, both unknown to regular customers and apparently watching the restaurant, had been seen in a nearby tavern on Tuesday.

The three-pound bomb was thrown through a window and exploded within seconds. It contained ball bearings, nuts and bolts and was "clearly designed to kill and maim," police said.

The two Londoners killed were Theodore Williams, 49, a father of four, and Audrey Edgson, 32, a mother of two. Mrs. Edgson was celebrating her birthday when the bomb wrecked the restaurant.

CPL

French only urged for Olympics

By MARINA STRAUSS
of The Gazette

A provincial businessmen's association demanded yesterday French be the sole language used at the 1976 Olympic Games and that Quebec — not Canada — be recognized as host.

The Conseil des Hommes d'Affaires Québécois (CHAQ) representing about 500 Francophone businessmen, launched the Union for the Respect of Quebec at the Olympics to ensure priority of the French language and flying of the Quebec flag at the Games.

"As in other situations, organizers will no doubt give a Canadian character to the Olympics," CHAQ president André Belanger told a news conference yesterday.

"Yet the occasion is the Québécois' dream of letting other nations know of their existence, their language and their authentic and distinct culture."

Already 150 individuals and three organizations — the St. Jean Baptiste Society, the Syndicat des Fonctionnaires Municipaux and the Mouvement Québec Français — have signed a petition calling for priority recognition of French language and culture at the Olympics.

The Mouvement claims a million members from eight labor organizations, including the Quebec Federation of Labor, the Confederation of National Trade Unions and the Centrale de l'Enseignement du Québec.

The coalition's petition urges French be used "at all times and places: Administra-

tion of the Games events, protocol ceremonies, announcements, publicity, crowd control, etc."

"The 1976 Olympics are organized by Québécois who are the only ones assuming the costs," Belanger said. "But past experiences, more particularly the pre-Olympic competitions last summer, lead us to believe once and for all that the Québécois are being mocked."

The Olympic host country's official language normally takes precedence, and Belanger argued since Quebec is "a separate state in all senses of the world," its official language, french, should have priority.

Belanger also urged the Olympic Organizing Committee (COJO) to rescind its invitation to Queen Elizabeth to open the Games as chief of state, demanding in-

stead "Quebec Prime Minister" Robert Bourassa.

"If this decision is not revised, we would seriously question if this invitation and the \$135 million put aside for security doesn't hide an extension of the politics of repression which we know since 1964 and the repetition of the October Crisis subterfuge," Belanger said.

The union is urging the Quebec government to insist the Quebec flag fly alone in all public places and Québécois "not accept under any circumstances that they be insulted and treated like colonials."

Although he noted French is the official language in 30 of the 132 countries participating in the 1976 Olympics, Belanger admitted "we don't expect to get everything we're demanding."

Arab leader denies report about plot

By MICHAEL MOORE

The president of the Canadian Arab Federation said yesterday one of the descriptions of 14 suspected terrorist conspirators mentioned in a Globe and Mail story Monday "fits me."

Khaled Mouammar said he has no knowledge of any plot for terrorism at next year's Montreal Olympic Games.

"We as Arab Canadians have no knowledge of such a plot," Mr. Mouammar told a press conference.

"If there were such a plot, we would be the first to condemn it," he said. "It is against everything we stand for."

Monday's article said a Toronto man is believed to be the top representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Ontario, that he has frequent contact with a man in Ottawa, that he has boasted of acts of terrorism in Israel before escaping to Lebanon, and that he has contacts in South America where he lived.

Mr. Mouammar said he left Israel for Lebanon in 1948, that he lived in Brazil before coming to Canada, and that he maintains contact with relatives in Brazil.

He said members of his group are supporters of the PLO "as are many Arab Canadians, as are many Canadians" because they "support the legitimate struggle of the Palestinians against the racist state of Israel."

Mr. Mouammar and three other spokesmen for the Canadian Arab Federation dodged questions about whether they support terrorist acts by the PLO.

They said Israel has engaged in terrorism by bombing Palestinian refugee camps, and James Peters, a Ryerson Polytechnical Institute professor and president of the Canadian Arab Friendship Society, said the Allies bombed civilians in the Second World War.

Mr. Mouammar said he is "in constant contact with the Arab Information Service in Ottawa" where he gets "information on the Arab cause in general."

He said Arabs in Canada "have not committed any acts of terrorism and they would oppose any acts of terrorism in Canada."

Louis Azzaria, a professor at Laval University in Quebec City, said everything in that article was a fabrication. "I think The Globe and Mail is being a traitor to the high ideals emblazoned on its editorial page."

He said the story "creates hysteria in the minds of Canadians" so that every Arab who supports the PLO is labelled as a terrorist.

Near the top, the story said "government sources stressed that they are concerned about the potential actions of only a few dozen Arab Canadians."

Mr. Peters said there is "a place for violence in life. When a people are cornered, they've got to use violence."

Ramzi Twal, who works for Massey-Ferguson Industries Ltd. in Brantford and owns a carpet shop, said fellow workers kidded him for being one

of the 14 in the story.

"There is no question of my loyalty to this country because I am a proud Canadian," he said, calling the story "pure racism" and "trash."

Mr. Mouammar accused The Globe and Mail of "a vicious anti-Arab campaign" and said it tries to blacken the name of any Arab "who has stood up to support the Palestinians against the Israelis."

Mr. Ramzi saw proof of this in a story about reporters visiting the Israeli consulate in Montreal "to get information about Arabs," while no one spoke to Arab leaders.

A statement released at the press conference alleged that Arnold Bruner, one of the authors of the story, "is a recognized Zionist" and Mr. Peters referred to him as "a rampant, raging Zionist."

Mr. Mouammar said the story damages the reputations "of people described there, because most members of the Arab community can recognize people from these descriptions."

He refused to identify them, except to say they "are at least on the executive of organizations affiliated with the Canadian Arab Federation."

He said he has heard that one of the two writers said his (Mr. Mouammar's) name was on the list of 14 conspirators.

He noted that the federation has 14 member organizations, and speculated that the story might be referring to one person from each of these groups.

The statement that was distributed says the Globe "has permitted itself to become a tool of Canadian Zionists," has ignored the Arabs' unblemished record in Canada, and has labelled Arab Canadians. It called for a published retraction.

Referring to what they said were the fallacies and calumnies which constitute the bulk of this article, Arab Canadian leaders said in their statement:

"There is not one single hard fact in the article to support the main accusation of the authors.

"The RCMP and the Solicitor-General have categorically denied the existence of any such plot.

"Despite the official denials, The Globe and Mail refuses to retract their unsubstantiated story when called upon by the Canadian Arab Federation.

"Arab Canadian leaders have been accused without evidence and found guilty by 'trial by newspaper.'

"We regret that The Globe and Mail has abdicated its prestigious role as one of Canada's foremost newspapers and has stooped to besmirch and malign our community and its leaders in particular.

"We see this article as a part of the mud-raking campaign of The Globe and Mail, adopted to boost circulation in the face of stiff competition, and in this campaign they have abused weak minorities who have few means of fighting back.

"We feel that The Globe and Mail has permitted itself to become the tool of Canadian Zionists whose goal is to



—Globe and Mail

Story on terrorist conspirators "creates hysteria in the minds of Canadians," Louis Azzaria said yesterday.

vilify and defame the Arabs of Canada whose numbers and financial weakness puts them in a disadvantageous position.

"One of the authors, Mr. Arnold Bruner, is a recognized Zionist who has lived in Israel. His role in the authorship of the article is suspect.

"We reject the proposition that any Canadian, Arab or non-Arab, who sympathizes with the Palestine Liberation Organization is criminal and conspiratorial. The Palestine Liberation Organization has been widely recognized and supported throughout the world.

"We feel that in our present climate of opinion in which sympathies for the Palestinian people have been growing, the Bruner-Moon article was designed to discredit the Palestinian rights and to intimidate all Canadian sympathizers.

"The article, which purports to be founded on research and investigation, was based on information supplied by an Israeli agent. This research and investigation was done without consulting Arab community leaders.

"Accusations and implications have been made against the Arabs of Canada who have a perfectly unblemished record, whereas, the Arabs have been the recipients of threats from the Jewish Defence League, have had their Toronto Community Centre burned and have had bombs planted in their 1975 Conference at the Lord Simcoe Hotel attended by members of Parliament and clergymen.

"We hope to show in this deposition that we Canadians of Arab origin have been victimized by The Globe and Mail article, that we have been labelled by Messrs. Bruner and 000021

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1975

30.10.75

① DISCUSSED AT 26 MTG. BY DDG(OPS).

② MAY I PLEASE SEE ARTICLES BY BRUNER & MOON

PA [Signature] 11/11/75

ISSUE OF... 28-10-75... CARRYING DATE... 28-10-75...

There's no Arab plot: Allmand

By DAN POTTIER

The RCMP knows of no plot by Arab Canadians to help foreign agents in an act of terrorism at the Montreal Olympics next summer, Solicitor-General Warren Allmand said yesterday.

However, in denying a press report yesterday to this effect, Mr. Allmand admitted to reporters that the RCMP "knows who the 14 people named in the report are."

"The 14 people are not being investigated," he added, "and there is nothing more to say."

When asked why it was that the RCMP "knew" the 14 people, Mr. Allmand said— "we are always on guard against terrorism of any kind by anyone."

"The RCMP happens to know who they are," he said, "they know lots of people who are sympathizers on both sides in matters involving Arabs."

The report Monday in the Toronto Globe and Mail said the RCMP was investigating a "conspiracy by at least 14 Arab Canadians" to help foreign agents.

The newspaper said in a copywrited story that although the "plot and the identities of the conspirators are known to the RCMP . . . police haven't enough evidence to lay criminal charges and cannot arrest the plotters."

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5/11/75

ISSUE OF... Oct. 28/75

CARDIN: DATE... Oct. 28/75

Byways across border to be closed

Cabinet to study denying entry to terror suspects without appeal

By PETER MOON and ARNOLD BRUNER
c) 1975, The Globe and Mail
Legislation designed to close Canada's borders to potential Olympic Games terrorists is likely to go to the Cabinet for approval this week.

The legislation, according to Government sources, will give immigration officers power without right of appeal to refuse entry to any foreigner they suspect of terrorism.

The immigration officers will be able to turn back a visitor immediately without recourse to legal counsel or formal deportation hearing.

Police and immigration officials involved in providing security for the Olympic Games in Montreal next year are hoping the Cabinet will approve the legislation speedily and have it enacted as soon as possible.

Many policemen and immigration officials, however, worry that the legislation will be rejected because some ministers, particularly those who are lawyers, will be concerned at the protests likely from civil libertarians.

Security personnel are also worrying more about terrorism marring the Montreal Olympics, as it did the Munich Olympics in 1972 when 11 Israeli athletes and five Arab terrorists were killed.

One plot found

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police discovered one plot by a group of Arab Canadians to assist foreign terrorists in what an RCMP informant described as "a spectacular international act of terrorism" at the Montreal Olympics.

The Government is planning to block dozens of roads at the border. Some already have been closed.

The roads, which have no customs or inspection offices, have been used for years by smugglers and illegal immigrants. People who use them are expected to report to the nearest immigration officer, but those who don't are rarely caught.

In addition, electronic sensors and infra-red devices to spot people crossing the border illegally on foot are to be installed by both Canada and the United States.

The Immigration Department hopes to have a new computer system working at all international airports and major ports of entry by next year. The main computer will be programmed with the names and document and car licence numbers of suspected terrorists.

The Canadian Government is also likely to take even more care inspecting mail for a number of Canadians, mostly Jews, who are probable targets for Arab terrorists.

Letter bombs have been intercepted in both Montreal and Ottawa. They were mailed two years ago from the Netherlands and were believed to have been sent by the Black September Organization.

Sources in Government and the police forces say the Arabs are their No. 1 concern as far as terrorism and the Olympic Games are concerned.

Only in recent months have they become aware of militant Canadian Arabs and Arab students living in Western Canada.

Immigration officials, whose nearest intelligence officer works from Vancouver, hope to open up an intelligence section in Alberta next month if they can get the funds.

Security officials are also worried about the Japanese Red Army, the Baader-Meinhof terrorists of West Germany, the Weathermen and other radical, violent groups in the United States, the Canadian and U.S. Indian movements, and urban guerrillas from South America.

Israeli worry

Several sources even suggested they must worry about Israeli intelligence services. They said the Israelis could engage in terrorism against one of the Arab nations or arrange an "Arab" act of terrorism to sway world opinion.

However, all the sources said the Israelis are the most likely target. Next would be countries that have supported Israel.

Security men are also concerned about several South American countries that could be the target of their own dissident groups.

The Olympic Games coincide with the U.S. bicentennial celebrations and U.S. groups such as the Weathermen may use the Games for a terrorist act against U.S. athletes.

Security men believe terrorism may not be confined to Montreal. The Olympic sailing events are taking place in Kingston. And numerous warm-up events will be held in a number of other Canadian cities. All of them are potential targets.

Another group that is causing serious concern, to both Canadian and U.S. authorities, are Cubans in the United States who might want to demonstrate their opposition to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. Many Cubans have been trained by the Central Intelligence Agency in clandestine

activities and the use of weapons and explosives.

Some Arabs in Canada have worked in Germany. At least one in Toronto is a Palestine Liberation Organization sympathizer. He is also one of the members of the conspiracy discovered by the RCMP.

The authorities are looking for links between Arab Canadians, such as the Toronto man, and the Baader-Meinhof terrorists of West Germany, who were trained in weapons and explosives in Jordan.

Ever since a Japanese Red Army member was discovered in Canada two months ago, concern about its activities has grown. Shortly after the man was deported to Japan, the Japanese Red Army issued a statement in Damascus, warning that it might act against Canada.

"We are taking it very seriously," a Government source said.

Other sources said the Canadian Government rushed the Japanese out of Canada because it feared the Japanese Red Army would hijack a Canadian plane overseas or seize a Canadian diplomat as a hostage to force Canada to release him. "We couldn't get him out of the country quick enough," one source said.

Why was he in Canada? Security sources said they don't know. They can account for his movements on only three of the eight days he was in Canada. They think he was doing reconnaissance in connection with the Olympic Games and that he was trying to get into the United States in connection with Japanese Emperor Hirohito's visit.

Several policemen said the fear of civil liberties protests

is hindering them in getting Cabinet approval for electronic surveillance of possible terrorists.

The policemen said Solicitor-General Warren Allmand, who gives final approval for wiretaps and bugs under the national security provisions of the Official Secrets Act, does not believe in electronic "fishing expeditions."

Some essential

The police said occasional "fishing expeditions" are essential to national security. Otherwise, they argued, they cannot find out who a person is in contact with and what is being discussed.

Most security men believe that anyone who is going to be involved in Olympic Games violence is already in Canada, except for a few key people who will come at the last minute.

They say terrorist groups planted members in Canada some time ago, a task made easy by Canada's weak immigration laws.

But the elaborate and costly systems to keep out the handful of terrorists who are not already here are still justified, they say.

They admit, however, that security is not a natural part of the Canadian scene. As an Israeli Government source said: "Can you really believe a Canadian soldier is going to shoot a man in the back if he walks past him at the Olympic Games and ignores his challenge?"

"If I know the Canadian Army, he probably won't even have a bullet in his weapon. We've learned the hard way. I'm afraid Canada is going to learn next summer."

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THE OTTAWA CITIZEN

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1975

'Conquer Canada' army proves dud

OSHAWA (CP) — Police said Saturday that they checked a series of bomb threats last Friday after receiving several telephone calls from a man claiming to be a general in a secret United States army whose mission is to conquer Canada.

The first call received was from a man with an "effeminate voice" who said he was part of a 50,000-man army from the U.S. out to conquer Canada, starting at Oshawa.

The caller said a "small nuclear bomb," planted here during the week, was set to explode unless the army's demands were met, police said.

The demands included

immediate surrender of all of Canada's natural resources, establishment of Canada as the 51st state of the U.S. and the expulsion of all Canadians.

In a second call, police said the man identified himself as the army's general and said:

"We hate Canadians. They're big trouble. They won't give us oil or, nothing."

Police said no bombs were found. They said they received four calls within 30 minutes Friday night threatening explosions at Oshawa city hall, the General Motors of Canada Ltd. plant, a local shopping centre and a hotel.

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- A RATHER ELABORATE SCENARIO.

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ISSUE OF 27-11-74

CARDING DATE 27-11-74

No Olympic terrorist effort: Allmand

OTTAWA — (CP-Gazette) — Canadian security authorities have their ears to the ground listening for rumblings of terrorist activity directed to the 1976 Montreal Olympics, but so far nothing has been detected.

Solicitor-General Warren Allmand and RCMP officials said this following reports, denied by both, that Palestinian shipjumpers were to set up terrorists cells in Canada.

Allmand said yesterday that he had been advised by

the RCMP that "there appears to be no concerted effort" being made by Arab terrorist organizations to plant agents in Canada before the Olympics.

He said that he had received a report that two

members of the crew of a Greek ship had deserted in Thunder Bay on Oct. 28, and had surrendered themselves to the Salvation Army in that port.

He said that the captain of the ship from which they had

deserted had told the RCMP that he believed that one of the men might be a member of El Fatah.

"But the RCMP found no information to back that up," Allmand told the Commons.

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Reviewed *WJD*
NOV 7 1975
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ISSUE OF 6/1/76..... CARDING DATE 6/1/76.....

Olympic blaze remains mystery

The origin of Friday night's fire at the Olympic site, which destroyed the office building for a number of construction firms, was still a mystery for the MUC police arson squad last night.

"It's too early to say what caused the fire," said a police spokesman.

Arson squad members were expected to return to the burned-out ruins of the two-storey building today to continue their investigation.

Documents and copies of plans housed in the building by the Arno Electric, Quebec Combustion, Jack Lewen Plumbing, Le Form du Quebec, CH Steel, Desourdy and Dansereau companies were destroyed.

Work on the Games site was not affected, according to an Olympic Installations Board spokesman.

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ISSUE OF 27-10-75 CARRYING DATE 27-10-75

Chance' of violence

Olympic terrorist report checked

By BOB AVERY
Journal Reporter

There is a "damn good chance" there will be violent terrorist action at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, a top-level government spokesman said today.

Meanwhile, top-level government meetings were under way this morning over a published report that the RCMP is investigating a conspiracy by at least 14 Arab-Canadians to help foreign agents commit terrorist acts at the games.

Maurice Nadon, commissioner of the RCMP, said he had heard nothing about the plot, adding he would know if the RCMP were making such an investigation.

Other top federal officials say any statement must come from the RCMP.

The Globe and Mail says in a copyright story that police lack sufficient evidence to arrest the conspirators. The report says terrorists are expected to enter Canada at Windsor or Vancouver and move to Montreal with the help of the conspirators.

The terrorists would use "safe houses" supplied by Arab-Canadian supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization, says the report.

Security authorities are quoted as saying a key man in the conspiracy was employed for a time at COJO, the organizing committee for the games.

A spokesman for the government's policy and security planning and analysis branch of the solicitor general's department said there is a good chance there will be terrorist action at the Olympics.

The spokesman said he has not been involved in any investigation into the PLO threats outlined in the newspaper report and as a result could not confirm them.

But he said security for the games is constantly under review because violent action is expected.

He said the action could well come from a group that is not yet formed yet and will not become a coherent body until shortly before the games begin.

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ISSUE OF... Oct. 27/75

CARDINAL DATE... Oct. 27/75

RCMP probes plot to support terrorists at Olympics

By ARNOLD BRUNER and PETER MOON

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A conspiracy by at least 14 Arab Canadians to assist foreign agents in an act of terrorism at the Olympic Games in Montreal next year is being investigated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Senior federal officials and police sources in several forces have said that the plot and the identities of the conspirators are known to the RCMP. Police haven't enough evidence to lay criminal charges and cannot arrest the plotters.

The sources claim the plotting is continuing up to this moment, although they

doubt that a final "Olympic plan" has been decided.

The sources said that the suspected conspirators know the police are aware of their planning but this does not appear to make them any the less dangerous. They are willing, able and in positions to provide food, accommodation, transportation, weapons, intelligence and other support and local expertise for Arab or other terrorists from abroad who choose the Olympic Games as a target.

The conspiracy involves what an informant for the RCMP says may be "a spectacular international act of terrorism" for the Olympic Games.

The terrorists are expected to enter Canada at either Windsor, or Vancouver and move to Montreal with the help of the conspirators and the use of "safe houses" provided by Arab-Canadian supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization or the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Security authorities say a key man in the conspiracy was employed for a while in Montreal at COJO, the Olympic Games organizing committee, in a job that provided him with early access to confidential site plans and security arrangements for the Games.

His employment by COJO was "of great concern" to security authorities until it was ended. The RCMP's informant described him as "vicious and dangerous."

PLO and Popular Front supporters have been and are employed in jobs at both Montreal and Toronto international airports. "They are in an ideal position to pick up information on airport security," a Government source said.

A Toronto conspirator said by authorities to be an army-trained bomb disposal expert, is under close surveillance by the RCMP. He got into trouble with Arab authorities because of his PLO sympathies before migrating to Canada. "He's a

tough nut," said one source and then he added: "remember, before you can be a bomb-disposal expert you've got to know how to make bombs."

The number of Arabs in Canada is estimated at 90,000 and Government sources stressed that they are concerned about the potential actions of only a few dozen Arab Canadians. The sources said the ones who worry them most are mainly in their early twenties. They are usually relatively recent immigrants to Canada. And most of them are Palestinians.

The individuals, regarded by police, as key to the conspiracy, are all supporters of the PLO or the Popular Front, and live

in Edmonton, Toronto, and Montreal. Others, also under RCMP surveillance, live in Calgary, Windsor, London and Brantford.

The Globe and Mail was told about the conspiracy a month ago by the same informant who first told the RCMP about it. His information was obtained by meeting and talking with the conspirators over the past 18 months. It was he who said the conspirators were discussing "an international act of terrorism."

Government sources approached at that time about the accuracy of the infor-

mation would not comment. So The Globe and Mail conducted interviews in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Brantford, Windsor, Calgary and Edmonton, and the backgrounds, connections and activities of the suspected conspirators were checked.

The investigation enlarged the original number of names of people thought to be involved. Government sources now confirm that they consider the 14 to be dangerous. The possibility of their becoming involved in a terrorist act connected with the Olympic Games is discussed by security specialists as a reality.

The informant said the people under surveillance are not impressed by Canada's border security or by the RCMP, which they consider too small a force for so large a country. He has heard them say, however, that the RCMP's investigations have intimidated them into not taking certain, unspecified actions.

The co-ordinator of the group's activities lives in Edmonton. He worked actively for the Popular Front in Lebanon before coming to Canada and he has provided information on Arabs and Jews in Canada to Syrian intelligence authorities during visits to the Middle East.

The man is described as a natural and brilliant leader who has the respect of Popular Front supporters in Canada.

Sources said he and his followers would provide the crucial support required to get terrorists equipped with weapons and explosives to the site of the Games.

Canadian security authorities are watching two restaurants in Windsor. They say they know terrorism is discussed in the restaurants by Arabs from both Detroit and Windsor who use them as meeting places. Reporters saw several meetings between Detroit and Windsor Arabs at one of the restaurants. (Detroit's Arab population of about 80,000 makes it North America's largest Arab community.)

Government sources said they are concerned about some of the restaurant meetings and about other meetings held, less frequently, in a nearby ethnic restaurant.

Two people in Windsor are considered by authorities to be involved in Olympic Games plotting.

However, a Toronto man is believed to be the PLO's top representative in Ontario. He is a close associate of and in frequent contact with a man in Ottawa who is not a part of the Olympic conspiracy but who is considered to be a top PLO representative to Canada.

The Toronto man is a Palestinian who has boasted of committing acts of terrorism in Israel before escaping into Lebanon.

In addition, the key Ontario man has contacts in South America, where he has lived. The contacts are being investigated for possible terrorist links.

Another member of the group, whom the planners hoped will provide food and accommodation in Montreal, is a Palestinian woman.

She is a fervent supporter of the Palestine Liberation

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ISSUE OF... Nov. 5/75...

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Ministers' certificate

A way to bar undesirable immigrants

By PETER MOON

"It's like the hydrogen bomb," an Immigration Department spokesman said. "You don't go around exploding it every week."

He was talking about a little-used provision of the Immigration Appeal Board Act.

The provision takes away the Immigration Appeal Board's right to admit an immigrant on humanitarian or compassionate grounds when the Minister of Immigration and the Solicitor-General both decide it would be against "the national interest" to do so.

The two ministers exercise their power under Section 21 of the Immigration Appeal Board Act by filing a signed certificate with the Immigration Appeal Board "stating that in their opinion, based upon security or criminal intelligence reports received and considered by them, it would be contrary to the national interest for the board to take such action."

The ministers do not have to and never have revealed anything about the contents of the intelligence reports, and there is no appeal against their decision to issue a "Section 21 certificate."

Since the provision became law in 1967, the ministers have issued approximately 45 certificates. Fifteen have been for involvement in organized crime; the others for subversive activities.

The constitutionality of the certificates was upheld last January in an unanimous decision by the Supreme Court of Canada.

Some immigration officials and policemen say that now that the Supreme Court has ruled favorably, they would like to see Section 21 Certificates used more than in the past.

But B. M. Erb, director of information for the Immigration Department in Ottawa, said the certificates have been used rarely because "they are not used against amateurs or casual criminals, but against really bad cats, against people who are here contrary to the public or national interest."

A senior intelligence officer with the Immigration Department in Ottawa, who asked that his name not be used, said more police intelligence squads and Crown prosecutors are becoming aware of the possibility of obtaining certificates, "because we are talking to them about them." But he also said the certificates are used "very sparingly and selectively."

A Section 21 Certificate does not automatically disallow a person's appeal to the Immigration Appeal Board. If the board rules a deportation order is incorrect in law, it can still order a person landed.

What the certificate does is take away the board's right to land an immigrant on humanitarian or compassionate grounds, such as when a person's family would suffer from a deportation order being enforced.

The Immigration Department says the 15 certificates filed for organized crime activities have been issued against 10 Italians, four U.S. citizens, and one Cypriot. Certificates for subversive activities have been issued against people from practically all over the world.

The intelligence officer said the Immigration Department prepares the intelligence report seen by the Immigration Minister and the RCMP prepares its own report for the Solicitor-General.

He said the reports are researched as extensively as possible. The ministers sometimes ask for oral as well as written briefings, and have refused on several occasions to issue certificates, because they did not believe the intelligence information justified them.

The first certificate filed with the Immigration Appeal Board was issued in 1968 against Antonio Manno.

Mr. Manno, a Sicilian, had a long Italian criminal record, including convictions for murder and criminal association under Italy's anti-Mafia law.

He visited Montreal legally for one week in 1964 to attend a family wedding, and put up a \$20,000 cash bond as guarantee he would leave the coun-

try. During the week, he was seen visiting top members of the Montreal underworld.

He entered Canada again in 1968 and was soon "associating with some of the most powerful figures in the Montreal underworld," according to an Immigration Department intelligence officer. He was deported after a Section 21 Certificate was filed against him.

The best-known use of a Section 21 Certificate in Toronto involves an Italian immigrant called Paolo Lombardo, who came to Canada as a boy of 14 in 1962 from the small Calabrian town of Siderno.

In 1967 he pleaded guilty to possessing a loaded pistol and was given a month in jail. The Immigration Department ordered him deported. He appealed to the Immigration Appeal Board.

Inspector Roy Sople, who was in charge of the Metro Toronto Police intelligence squad at the time, testified before the board. He said Mr. Lombardo had been under police watch for some time and produced the criminal records of 13 people with whom Mr. Lombardo had been seen by the police. He said the 13 had convictions for heroin trafficking, breaking and entering and theft, possession of firearms, and various offences involving prostitution, as well as other offences.

The Immigration Appeal Board's written ruling said that although it was "not too favorably impressed with this young man" and "has no doubts that this young man has been keeping company with people whose criminal records are most appalling," it decided to stay Mr. Lombardo's deportation order for a year. It made the ruling on compassionate grounds and noted that his newly married, 16-year-old bride was pregnant.

In 1968, Mr. Lombardo was convicted of assault causing bodily harm and the Immigration Department asked the Immigration Appeal Board to reopen the case. Mr. Lombardo's continued associations with known criminals so worried the police that James Mackey, then Metro police chief, personally met Solicitor-General Lawrence Pennell. But Mr. Pennell refused to sign a Section 21 Certificate.

The following year, after Mr. Pennell had resigned to become a judge, Chief Mackey spoke to the new Solicitor-General, George McIlraith, and got both Mr. Mc-

Ilraith Allan McEachern to issue a certificate against Mr. Lombardo.

Mr. Lombardo was deported to Italy in 1969. But he returned to Toronto in 1973, this time with the RCMP following him all the way from Italy without his knowledge.

The RCMP kept him under surveillance in Toronto for almost a year, until the Italian police made a series of arrests in Italy. During the time Mr. Lombardo was in Canada, he was seen in the company of several known heroin traffickers and he made several visits to a heroin trafficker serving a life sentence in prison.

Mr. Lombardo was arrested by the Immigration Department last November and deported to Italy in May.

Another Toronto man who was deported this year after a Section 21 Certificate was filed with the Immigration Appeal Board was Sicilian-born Antonino Sciortino.

Mr. Sciortino was acquitted

in 1973 of conspiring to import 70 pounds of heroin into Canada in two steamer trunks. Seven other people were convicted. Five of them got life sentences and two received 10-year jail terms.

At the time he was arrested on the heroin charge, the RCMP found a loaded Baretta pistol in his bedroom. He pleaded guilty to possessing an unregistered firearm and was fined \$100. The Immigration Department ordered him deported on the basis of the conviction.

He appealed to the Immigration Appeal Board but a Section 21 Certificate was issued against him and he was deported last January to the United States, where he was a naturalized citizen.

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 NOV 28 1975
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The Toronto Sun, Wednesday July 23, 1975

CRIME CONGRESS AND THE PLO

'Are you going to postpone Olympics?'

By JOE FISHER
Staff Writer

"What about the Olympics?" jeered the Palestine Liberation Organization representative in New York. "Are you going to postpone those, too?"

Zudhi Tarazi, deputy PLO observer to the United Nations, was commenting yesterday on the Canadian government's withdrawal of its offer to hold the fifth UN congress on crime to which the PLO had been invited as observers. Toronto was to be the host city for the September conference.

The imminent PLO presence prompted the government's about-turn. "We could not ignore the risk of public disorders," External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen told the Commons in Ottawa Monday, citing the organization's

"divisive effect" on Canadian public opinion.

But to Tarazi the decision represents a buckling to the "anti-Canadian elements in Canada — elements that want to stop you playing a positive role in the world community."

"We were expecting this," Tarazi continued. "We were following the slanderous pressure campaign in your country."

"We don't think any responsible government would succumb to threats — if that was so we would never have any international conferences."

Tarazi said the PLO was not anticipating violence at the Canadian talks. "We have attended international conferences in New York, Mexico, Geneva and Tehran and

there has been no violence. The world community would reject any sort of violence committed against such a conference."

Tarazi said he was confident a PLO delegation would eventually cross the Canadian border. "And when we do we will expose the lies that have been fed to Canadians over the Palestinian issue."

The congress was to be the biggest gathering of crime experts the world has ever known. Two thousand delegates were to be joined by 800 media representatives in their study of the central theme: "Crime prevention and control — the challenge of the last quarter of the century."

UN Under Secretary-General Erik Suy told the Sun a 22-member committee on conferences was now discussing the

Canadian government's bid for a postponement.

A decision on whether another site would be arranged for this year's conference "might take a few weeks", said Suy. There are no contingency plans for an alternative site for the congress.

Suy still hopes "for the sake of the conference" that Canada will come forward with an alternative offer to Toronto.

But an external affairs spokesman scotched that idea. "There's no question of that," he said.

Noel Moore, director of public affairs for the doomed Toronto congress, felt the postponement was "probably wise. An emotional bomb had been created that could not have been defused."

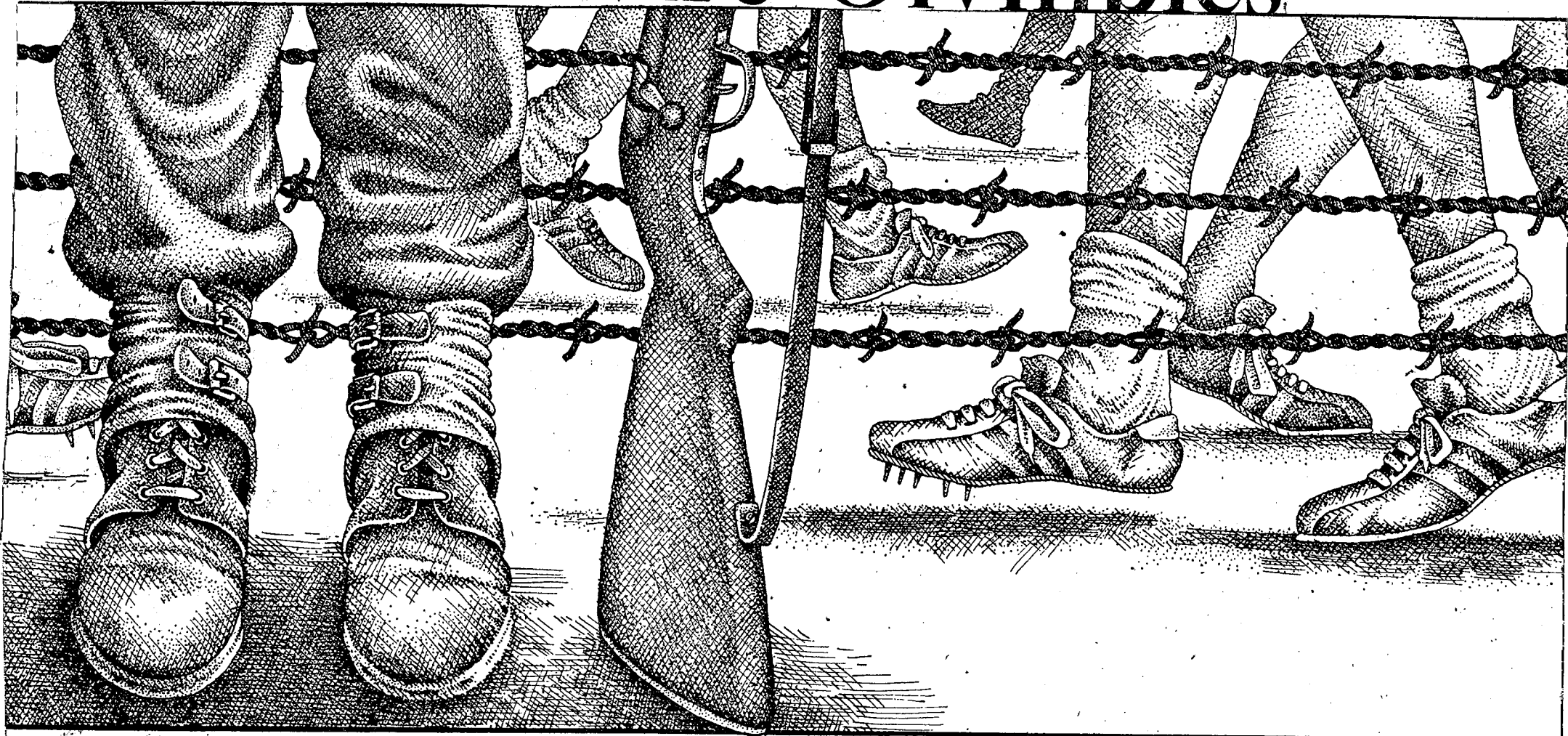
ISSUE OF... 23-7-75

CARDING DATE... 23-7-75

THE TORONTO SUN
TORONTO, ONT.

PA 10/27/75

Montreal braces for barbed-wire Olympics



An 8-foot fence around the athletes' village, with checkpoints manned by soldiers, will be one of the 'normal' precautions for the Montreal Olympics

PA 10/27/75

ISSUE OF... 19-7-75... CARDING DATE... 19-7-75...

THE TORONTO STAR
TORONTO, ONT.

ISSUE OF... 19-7-75... CARDING DATE... 19-7-75...

By RONALD LABEL
Star staff writer

10,000 troops

'Strategic points'

MONTREAL
On a Saturday afternoon a year from now, Queen Elizabeth will appear before 70,000 spectators in Montreal's Olympic Stadium and declare the 21st Olympiad open.

Organizers predict publicly that the July 17 ceremony and the two weeks of competition will proceed with no serious incidents.

Privately, they warn that foreign extremist groups, Quebec separatist demonstrators or deranged individuals may be tempted to disrupt the Games to attract world-wide notoriety.

To discourage any such attempts, the Canadian Armed Forces and various police forces have formed an integrated 150-man team to plan the tightest security in Olympic history.

Justice Minister Jerome Choquette has called on the federal government to commit more troops for security operations. He warns that the armed forces will stage "an obvious presence" in the streets of Montreal next year to "reassure" the public and deter violence, as was done in 1970 after the kidnappings of James Cross and Pierre Laporte.

Original plans called for the use of 2,000 troops, but Defence Minister James Richardson disclosed on May 1 that present arrangements call for more than 10,000.

Richardson told the Commons defence committee that about 5,500 military personnel will be "involved strictly with security matters," backed up by support units of about 2,500.

Another 2,600 men and women from the armed forces will "play supporting roles" for the Games organizing committee, he said. They will work as drivers, pilots, communications specialists, medical teams, crowd control units at outdoor events and guides at the stadium.

More than 5,000 policemen from a dozen forces will also take part in the operations. Their new equipment will include 125 motorcycles, 3,000 metal barricades, 600 walkie-talkies, a 12-channel closed-circuit TV system, Centrex telephone systems, 25 Telex machines and 25 photo transmitters.

These measures are not as sharp as those used last year, but they will be kept "discreet."

"Many of our measures will be unprecedented," says Laurent Levis, a spokesman for the Games' Chief Committee on Public Safety.

Levis, security co-ordinator, Guy Toupin and other officials described elaborate plans in separate interviews with The Star. They confirmed many details of a confidential report that was leaked to the French network of the CBC.

Throughout the Games, about 1,000 troops in combat dress will guard about 200 "vulnerable and strategic points" across the Montreal region and elsewhere in Quebec: government buildings, Hydro-Quebec installations, waterworks, communication facilities and the television transmitter atop Mount Royal.

Another 200 infantrymen with automatic rifles and sidearms will seal off Montreal Harbor and the St. Lawrence Seaway locks.

Military and police helicopters will fly regular patrols over the Olympic village, the stadium, the rowing basin at the Expo 67 site and major traffic arteries.

Security will be especially heavy at the village, where 10,000 athletes and coaches will live in two pyramid-shaped apartment buildings.

An 8-foot barbed-wire fence will surround the village and closed-circuit television cameras will scan the grounds. Troops will man checkpoints at all entrances. Extra soldiers will patrol the village at night.

About 450 servicemen and 280 policemen will handle regular security at the village, backed up by a 500-man riot-control unit ready to intervene in case of serious trouble.

A heliport will be built inside the perimeter to speed up transport of reinforcements. A field hospital and rescue unit will be set up on the adjacent Viau golf course.

Athletes and coaches will not be allowed to bring any weapons into the village, not even those in the shooting competitions. A large part of the complex will be off limits to newsmen.

On top of these "normal" measures, the public safety committee

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8/08/75

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ISSUE OF... 19-7-75... CARDING DATE... 19-7-75...

plans an emergency-operations unit similar to the Los Angeles police team popularized by the SWAT television series.

Known as Stratacur (short for Operations Strategiques et Tactiques d'Urgence), the emergency strike force is supposed to be capable of responding within 10 minutes to any violent incident at the Olympic sites.

This unit's 25 marksmen will be equipped with various firearms, tear gas, bullet-proof clothing, infra-red telescopic sights that are effective at night, portable radios and bull horns.

Toupin, an assistant director of the Montreal police department, said members of this elite team will be trained intensively by American instructors, in the U.S. or in Montreal.

"We are studying various proposals from the FBI, the International Police Academy in Washington, the Los Angeles police and the New York police department," he said.

To screen out foreign terrorists, Toupin's committee and the federal immigration department are compiling a "black list" from reports by police forces and intelligence agencies around the world. Those on the list will be refused entry at Canada's airports and border points. Passport checks will be tightened.

"We have access to intelligence information from all the (132) countries belonging to the Olympic movement," Toupin said.

Eye on crime

To prevent organized crime from exploiting the expected 5 million Olympics visitors, part of the security forces will monitor counterfeiting, drug trafficking and other rackets.

The presence of Queen Elizabeth at the opening ceremonies July 17 causes still more worries for security-planners.

Except for a brief tour of Expo '67 in Montreal, the Queen has not visited Quebec since 1964, when police fought back separatist demonstrators in the provincial capital.

Security forces will have to protect more than 100 other dignitaries from around the world. They will include Prince Philip, who likely will remain in Montreal throughout the Games in his capacity as chairman of the International Equestrian Federation, members of other royal

families, government leaders, generals and the 71 members of the International Olympic Committee.

Plainclothes policemen will escort the important personages everywhere and patrol every floor in the three downtown hotels reserved for them.

Other plainclothes officers will occupy 430 seats scattered around the Olympic Stadium and will mingle with spectators at other sports facilities.

Security officials hope these seating arrangements will reduce the possibility of separatist demonstrations aimed at the Queen and Prince Philip.

Princess Anne and her husband, Mark Phillips, are expected to represent Britain in the equestrian competitions.

Chief of state

Queen Elizabeth will open the games in her capacity as Canada's chief of state. Until the announcements last April that she would attend, Games organizers had predicted privately that she would decline the invitation and delegate the task to Governor-General Jules Leger, to avoid a political flare-up in Quebec.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is said to have urged the Queen to accept the invitation during his visit to Britain last December and in subsequent correspondence.

Premier Robert Bourassa and Roger Rousseau, commissioner-general of the Montreal Games, have defended the Queen's visit on legalistic grounds. They point out that the organizing committee was forced to invite the monarch because Olympic rules specify that the chief of state of the host nation must officiate at the opening.

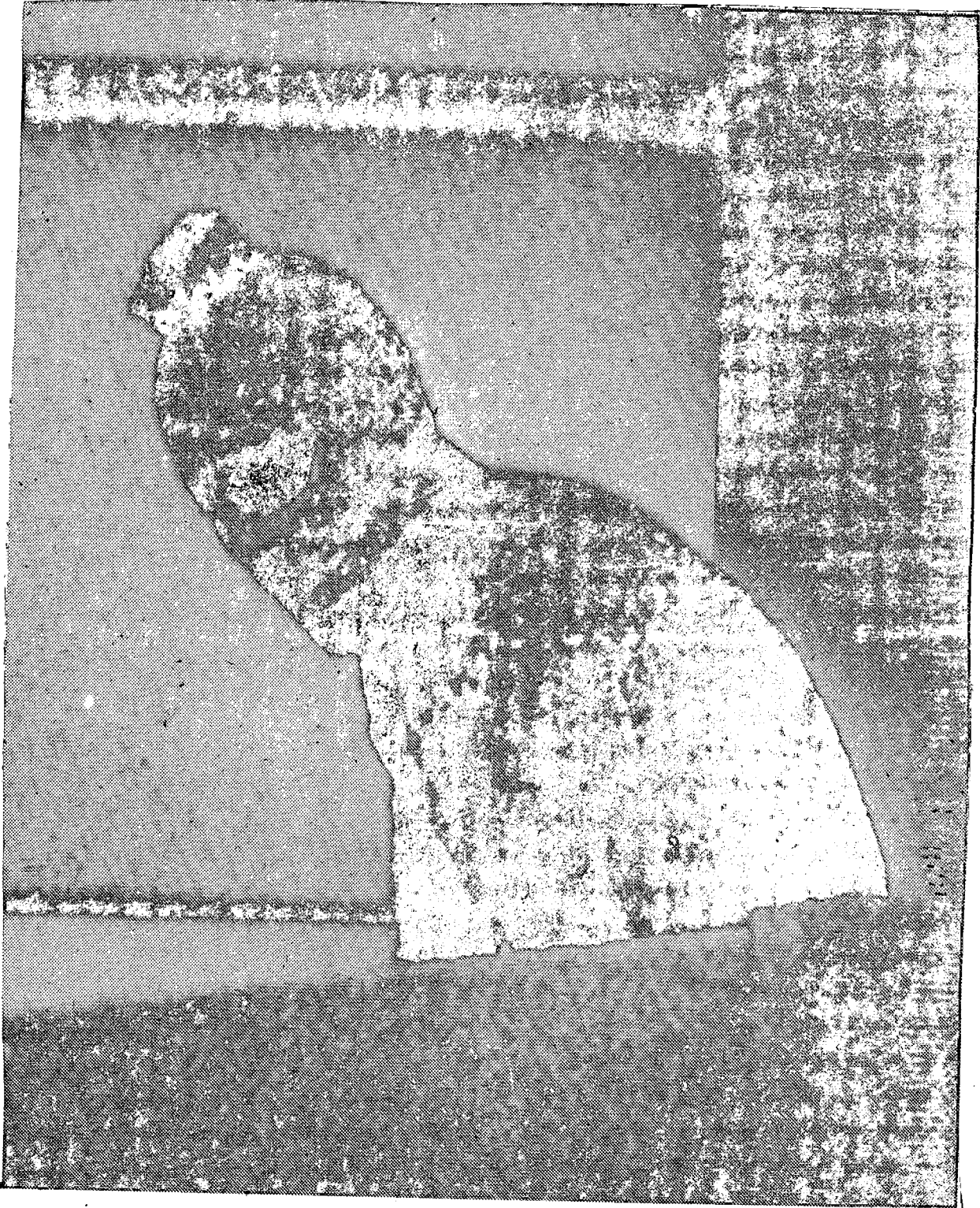
The opposition Parti Quebecois and other separatist groups have denounced the royal visit as "pure provocation." French-language newspapers have carried many warnings that trouble could erupt during the Queen's stay on the grounds that most Quebecers oppose Canada's links with the British crown as a vestige of colonialism.

Several persons who were arrested or interrogated under the War Measures Act in the 1970 kidnap crisis have received visits from police in recent weeks. They report that plainclothes officers from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Quebec Provincial Police keep asking whether protests or incidents are planned for the Olympics.

A VERY COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE. *CAF*

PA 222

ISSUE OF... 19-7-75... CARDING DATE... 19-7-75...

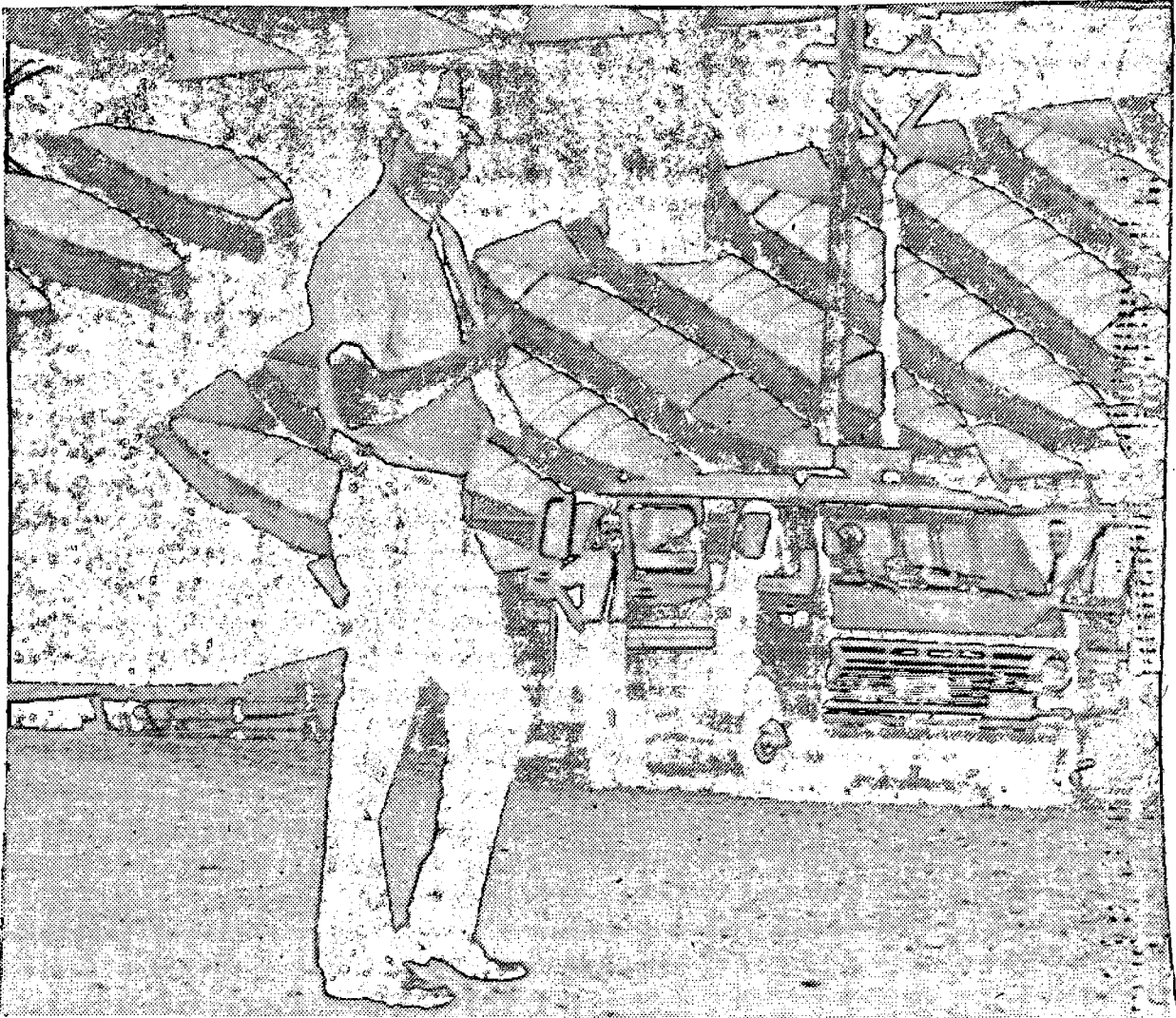


THE 1972 TRAGEDY when Arab terrorists killed 11 Olympic athletes has prompted tight security for the

1976 Games. Above, a hooded terrorist peers from a balcony of apartments at Munich's Olympic village.

—AP wirephoto

ISSUE OF... 19-7-75... CARDING DATE... 19-7-75...



—CP wirephoto

ON GUARD at the Olympic site during a construction workers' walkout this spring is a member of the

Montreal police. A dozen local police forces and the RCMP will help guard events at the 1976 Games.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE
MONTREAL, QUE.

ISSUE OF... 1/14/75..... CARDING DATE... 1/14/75.....

France permits PLO office

PARIS: France became the first Western country yesterday to authorize the Palestinian Liberation Organization to open an official information and liaison office in its capital city. Foreign ministry officials said the move is in line with the French stand that the Middle East conflict can only be solved on the basis of the rights of both the Israeli and the Palestinian peoples in that region. The officials explained the gesture was aimed at "promoting a dialogue with the Palestinians" and "prompting the PLO to take a responsible and moderate stand."

ISSUE OF 27.10.75 CARDING DATE 27.10.75

Chance' of violence

Olympic terrorist report checked

By BOB AVERY

Journal Reporter

There is a "damn good chance" there will be violent terrorist action at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, a top-level government spokesman said today.

Meanwhile, top-level government meetings were under way this morning over a published report that the RCMP is investigating a conspiracy by at least 14 Arab-Canadians to help foreign agents commit terrorist acts at the games.

Maurice Nadon, commissioner of the RCMP, said he had heard nothing about the plot, adding he would know if the RCMP were making such an investigation.

Other top federal officials say any statement must come from the RCMP.

The Globe and Mail says in a copyright story that police lack sufficient evidence to arrest the conspirators. The report says terrorists are expected to enter Canada at Windsor or Vancouver and move to Montreal with the help of the conspirators.

The terrorists would use "safe houses" supplied by Arab-Canadian supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization, says the report.

Security authorities are quoted as saying a key man in the conspiracy was employed for a time at COJO, the organizing committee for the games.

A spokesman for the government's policy and security planning and analysis branch of the solicitor general's department said there is a good chance there will be terrorist action at the Olympics.

The spokesman said he has not been involved in any investigation into the PLO threats outlined in the newspaper report and as a result could not confirm them.

But he said security for the games is constantly under review because violent action is expected.

He said the action could well come from a group that has not yet formed yet and will not become a coherent body

000623

ISSUE OF 28-10-75 CARDING DATE 28-10-75

There's no Arab plot: Allmand

By DAN POTTIER

The RCMP knows of no plot by Arab Canadians to help foreign agents in an act of terrorism at the Montreal Olympics next summer, Solicitor-General Warren Allmand said yesterday.

However, in denying a press report yesterday to this effect, Mr. Allmand admitted to reporters that the RCMP "knows who the 14 people named in the report are."

"The 14 people are not being investigated," he added, "and there is nothing more to say."

When asked why it was that the RCMP "knew" the 14 people, Mr. Allmand said—"we are always on guard against terrorism of any kind by anyone."

"The RCMP happens to know who they are," he said, "they know lots of people who are sympathizers on both sides in matters involving Arabs."

The report Monday in the Toronto Globe and Mail said the RCMP was investigating a "conspiracy by at least 14 Arab Canadians" to help foreign agents.

The newspaper said in a copywrited story that although the "plot and the identities of the conspirators are known to the RCMP . . . police haven't enough evidence to lay criminal charges and cannot arrest the plotters."

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1975

Globe acting as anti-Arab agent in using plot story, Allmand says

From the Ottawa Bureau
of The Globe and Mail

OTTAWA — Solicitor-General Warren Allmand suggested yesterday The Globe and Mail was acting as the agent for people who are anti-Arab by carrying a story about RCMP investigations of a plot to support Olympic Games terrorists.

When asked to elaborate on the comment, made in an interview outside the House of Commons, Mr. Allmand said, "Talk to your own reporters."

Mr. Allmand said the RCMP and Guy Toupin, the co-ordinator of security for

the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, have said they know of no Arab plots.

"They're always on guard against terrorists . . . There's nothing the way it's been described in the Globe article."

The article, published on Monday, said police haven't enough evidence to lay criminal charges against at least 14 Arab Canadians who are willing, able and in positions to provide food, accommodation, transportation, weapons, intelligence and other support for terrorists who choose the Olympic Games as a target.

Mr. Toupin, who heads the Games' principal security committee, told a Globe and

Mail reporter on Monday as he did not know of a specific conspiracy, but "We are certainly aware of the persons referred to in the Globe story. They are under strict surveillance. Police are studying Canadians active with terrorists."

In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Toupin said the reporter "misunderstood me. What I meant is that we are aware of certain groups" and "there are groups under surveillance," but "it's impossible" that the groups he knows are being investigated are the same people referred to in The Globe and Mail article.

vol 1

00226 JUL 19 76

ISSUE OF 12-5-76

CARDING DATE 12-5-76

Jews planning Games disruption?

TEL AVIV (Reuter) — The Israeli Olympic Committee says it is investigating reports that a group of nationalistic Jews in the United States and Canada are buying up blocks of tickets for the Montreal Olympics to organize demonstrations during the Games.

Reports reaching here say blocks of tickets are being bought by groups affiliated with the Gush Emunim (Faith Block), which has been trying to establish unauthorized settlements in the Israeli-occupied West Ban, and by the right-wing Betar youth

movement affiliated with the opposition Likud party.

The ticket-holders will try to hold memorial meetings at the opening ceremony and during some events in memory of the 11 Israeli sportsmen killed after being taken hostage by Arab guerrillas during the Olympic Games in Munich in 197.

The Olympic Games organizers in Montreal have rejected an Israeli request to hold a memorial meeting for the slain Israeli sportsmen during the games.

Haim Clovinsky, chairman of the Israeli Olympic Committee, said today his committee is investigating

reports of the planned demonstrations, and is receiving assistance from Israeli embassies in the United States and Canada.

He said Israel would have liked a memorial meeting to be held at the games, but he cannot condone unauthorized attempts to disrupt the occasion.

The Israeli foreign ministry is reported to have considered an appeal to friendly governments to use their influence on Olympic committees for an official memorial meeting during the Games, but decided against.

Reviewed *Adm*
SEP 1 1976
SECURITY SERVICE
RECORDS

16/8/76

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00081 OCT 14 75

Crisis legislation planned for Games

OTTAWA — (UPI) — Solicitor General Warren Allmand said Saturday tough criminal legislation was being prepared to supplement the War Measures Act in dealing with crisis situations in Canada.

Allmand said the War Measures Act, unshelved in 1970 after Quebec terrorists kidnapped a provincial cabinet minister and an English diplomat, would be retained but that another law was in the works to help cope with problems that might crop up during the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal.

"The War Measures Act is always there, whether we would want to use it in a situation depends on what the situation was," Allmand said. "But we are working on another law which would deal with emergency situations like the FLQ crisis and

maybe some type of crisis that could happen at the Olympic Games."

Allmand said he was unsure whether the legislation would be drawn up in time for the Games because in addition to his department the justice ministry had a hand in it as well as the prime minister's office.

HIGH PRIORITY

"I don't know whether it will be ready or not," he said. "We are giving it high priority."

The solicitor general did not comment on possible contents of the bill.

He said a keystone for the summer Games strategy was for security men to maintain "high visibility" at all times to discourage terrorist activity.

He said he couldn't give

exact figures for security reasons but there would be about 1,300 Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers, 2,300 Montreal Urban Community policemen, 900 members of the Quebec Police Force and about 5,000 members of the armed forces for the Games.

"I don't think it would look like an armed camp," Allmand said, "but the members of the armed forces will be noticeable."

"After what happened in Munich we feel this type of high visible security is necessary," he added.

Allmand said after members of the Israeli team were kidnapped and later killed by Arab terrorists in Munich, the Germans decided to have a higher visibility in their security for the world soccer championships and the event came off without incident.

The same strategy was used successfully at the Asian Games, he said.

Allmand declined comment on total cost for Olympic security on grounds he was responsible only for the RCMP. He figured total cost for security provided by the Mounties alone would be \$22 million.

Reviewed *ct 84*
OCT 30 1975
SECURITY SERVICE RECORDS

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FREE SOUTHERN AFRICA COMMITTEE

VOLUME ONE

OCTOBER 1976

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NO 2

21-10-76

EDMONTON PROTESTERS JAILED

An anti-apartheid demonstration in Edmonton on Saturday, September 18th, resulted in the arrest of sixty-one protesters. The event was a cricket match between the Derrick Robins XI and a team pasted together from a few Edmonton teams. Robins, whose team is nominally British, arranges all foreign tours from his home in South Africa. His team played a number of white South African teams during February and March of this year. As a result of his support for apartheid, the Robins XI was barred from playing in a number of Commonwealth and Caribbean countries, and, closer to home, in Calgary.

An FSAC committee visited the City Council during the previous week to request that the Robins team be barred from playing in the city-owned Victoria Park. On Saturday, the demonstrators picketed the field and chanted anti-racist lines, focusing attention on the current struggles in South Africa and Canadian ties with the apartheid regime. The group sat on the field at intermission to eat lunch and discuss strategy. A decision was made to remain sitting peacefully on the cricket pitch.

Half of the on-duty force of Edmonton's Finest arrived, with police dogs in tow. They came onto the field, accompanied by Cricket League President, Geoff Williams, and removed the protesters from the field. "We Shall Overcome" was sung until the last protester was removed. Paddy wagons with wailing sirens and flashing lights transported the group to the jail. Singing and cheering reflected the high spirits of the prisoners during the time in jail. All individuals were charged with: 1) assault by trespass and 2) obstruction of a police officer. A bail hearing was held at 10:30 p.m. and a decision made to release the prisoners on their own recognizance. All had to sign a statement promising not to return to the Park for Sunday's cricket game. The courtroom at the hearing was full of supporters.

The prisoners were slowly released one by one until 7 a.m. the next morning. The non-white protesters were left until the last. Mug shots and fingerprints were taken on everyone. Supporters greeted each person released with a cheer, food and coffee, and news of the demonstration planned for the next day. On Sunday, another group, larger than Saturday's, demonstrated at the match.

Those arrested appeared in court on Monday, September 20th, and pleaded "not guilty" to the charges, both of which were read as summary convictions. The maximum penalty on each charge is six months in jail and a \$500 fine. The trial will begin October 21st. A courtroom for the exclusive use of this trial and a period of twelve days have been set aside by the Court.

Press statements of support came from the Edmonton District Labour Council, the Alberta Federation of Labour, the African Association of Alberta, C.U.S.O., and the NDP.

--Pat Stewart

ZIMBABWEAN TO SPEAK

Callistus Ndlovu, UN representative for the African National Council of Zimbabwe, will speak on a panel entitled "Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and Azania (South Africa)" Friday, October 22, at 8:30 p.m. in the Multi-media Room, 2-115 Education Building. With him will be Cecil Abrahams, ^{FSAN-ROC} African National Congress of South Africa, Department of Literature, Bishop's University, Quebec; as well as Alvin Finkle, University of Alberta Department of History.

The film "Last Grave at Dimbasa" will be shown prior to the panel forum, beginning at 7:30 p.m. The event is sponsored by FSAC as well as the Student Christian Movement.

ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION *

The first anniversary of Angola's independence will be celebrated on November 11th. In recognition of this date, FSAC is planning a series of events including an evening of films on Friday, November 12th to be held in the Education Building Multi-Media Room, 2-115, University of Alberta, at 7:30 p.m. On Saturday, November 13th at 8:00 p.m. a party will be held at Grad House, the proceeds of which will go to the Defense fund.

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DEC 15 1977
SECURITY SERVICE
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ISSUE OF 16/2/76 CARDING DATE 16/2/76

00070 FEB 18 76

Evangelist postponed for Games

Evangelist Billy Graham has postponed a rally planned here during the 1976 Summer Olympics because of Olympic rules banning political or religious meetings at the place and time the Games are staged, it was announced yesterday.

The decision, reached in consultation with the 60 Montreal-area churches which invited the American evangelist for the weekend rally, came in response to a statement last week by Lord Killanin, chairman of the International Olympic Committee.

Graham, in Central America researching material for a series of new books, said he agreed there should be no political or religious rallies in direct conflict with the Olympics.

"It was not my intention nor the intent of the inviting churches to in any way create such a conflict."

Roger Rousseau, president of the Olympic organizing committee (COJO), said, "I appreciate very much the decision taken by Dr. Billy Graham to come at a later date and not during the Olympics. Due to the inconvenience their organization suffers by conforming to Olympic rules, we would be happy to assist them following the Olympics."

No new date has been set for the rally, which had been scheduled for July 23 to 25.

Reviewed *[Signature]*
FEB 6 1976
SECURITY SERVICE RECORDS

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RCMP HQ

Insp. Godfrey
Olympic Secretariat
Judee Bldg.

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---OLYMPICS 1976-ATTENDANCE BY PERSONAGES

HAVE JUST LEARNED FROM PRES OF SPANISH OLYMPIC CTTEE OF FOLLOWING POSSIBLE VISITS:

(A)FINITE IF REMOTE POSSIBILITY THAT KING JUAN CARLOS I WILL GOT TO KINGSTON FOR SAILING EVENTS. ALTHOUGH HE WAS PARTICIPANT IN MUNICH-OLYMPICS, APPEARS EXTREMELY UNLIKELY HE WOULD AGAIN TAKE PART.

(B)HIGHLY LIKELY THAT SEC GEN OF MOVEMENT ADOLFO SUAREZ GONZALEZ WILL ATTEND PART OF OLYMPICS IN MTL.HIS IS CABINET POST WITH RANK OF MINISTER AND AMONG HIS RESPONSIBILITIES ARE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS.

(C)ATTENDANCE VIRTUALLY CERTAIN BY DUKE OF CADIZ, PRINCE ALFONSO, WHO IS FIRST COUSIN OF KING JUAN CARLOS AND, LIKE HIM, PATERNAL GRANDSON OF KING ALFONSO XIII WHO ABDICATED IN 1931.WOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, CARMEN BORDIU DE FRANCO, FRANCO'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

2. WILL PROVIDE MORE DEFINITE INFO WHEN AVAILABLE. HOWEVER, GIVE ABOVE, APPRECIATE KNOWING URGENTLY HOW WE SHOULD REACT

Reviewed	<i>Don W</i>
FEB 22 1976	
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PA [signature]

*17-2-76
Ormslow
has copy - on his file
for assessments
W.H.D.*

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*DM
6/2/76*

PAGE TWO XQFC0103 RESTR

IN CASE OFFICIAL APPROACH MADE. NATURALLY IF WE COULD NOW
INFORM ANY OF THEM THAT THEY WOULD BE WELCOME OR THAT WE CAN
OFFER ANY FACILITIES OR HOSPITALITY, IT WOULD NOT/NOT ONLY BE
WELL RECEIVED BUT WOULD HELP IN INDICATING MORE POSITIVE
ATTITUDE TOWARDS NEW REGIME.

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0046 JUL 25 76

24-7-76

Let Games impostor share his quarters, runner gets the bounce

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

TORONTO

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1976

MONTREAL (CP) — Robert Martin of Paris, Ont., a member of Canada's track team, yesterday was expelled from the Olympics for allowing a non-accredited athlete friend to occupy quarters in the athlete's village, Maurice Allan, chef de mission for the Canadian team, announced.

Martin had been scheduled to take part in the men's 100-metre heats yesterday to celebrate his 26th birthday today and also was a member of the 4x100-metre relay team.

The incident began Thursday when The Toronto Star reported an imposter named Paul Wilkinson, an athlete from Oregon—had been living with members of the Canadian track team for almost two weeks without being accredited to the Games.

A subsequent investigation by members of the Canadian delegation and by security forces in the village led to a Thursday night statement the whole affair was a hoax perpetrated by an athlete from another country.

The members of the delegation and security forces said they had arrived at this conclusion after interrogating the Canadian athletes at a team meeting, with special emphasis placed on the 12 members of the two relay teams.

Up to 6 p.m. yesterday (Thursday) the information we had following our enquiries

gave us reason to believe the story of an impostor was wrong," Sergeant J. L. Gagnon of the Montreal police said. He said that after that time new information became available when the athletes were questioned once again.

"We now confirm that the person involved, Wilkinson, was in the Olympic village without accreditation," he said. "We held a special meeting with Robert Martin and must now confirm what was in The Star is correct."

Asked if the discovery of the impostor would mean a further tightening of security in the Village for the athletes and visitors, Gagnon said it was quite logical to conclude this.

"Security measures were set up to protect the athletes. The athletes know where the weaknesses are," he added, noting that one of the athletes had breached this confidence.

"Security measures and a check of identification cards will be stricter."

Gagnon said the police had talked to Wilkinson, but he would provide no further details as to the whereabouts of the intruder or whether charges would be laid in connection with the case.

He said it had been determined that Martin and Wilkinson had attended university together and had been friends for some time. He said that Wilkinson was able to carry out the ruse because he also knew other members of the team.

Gagnon was asked where Wilkinson was since his ruse had been exposed and if it had been determined how he had gained admittance to the village in the first place.

He refused to elaborate and said no further information would be forthcoming while the investigation was in progress.

Robert MacKenzie, of The Toronto Star said he was sorry "that one athlete has to pay the price for a lark by a few young people while the police responsible for the security holes go away scot-free."

"We are taking steps to see that such an incident can not take place again," Gagnon said. "We were not trying to cover up and have no reason to do so."

Allan said the suspension of Martin was based on a recommendation from Andrew Falconer, of Nanaimo, B.C., team manager.

It was based not only on the incident, but on the fact Martin changed his versions of the story.

"We were attempting to be as frank and honest as possible with the information we had," the chef de mission said, referring to the Thursday night statement describing the incident as a hoax.

Allan said the executive of the Canadian Track and Field Association would hold a meeting Aug. 2, one day after the Games close, to determine whether further disciplinary measures were necessary.

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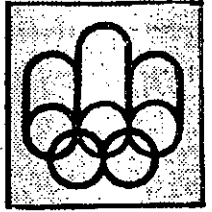
PA 7/24

AWJ
ATHLETE SECURITY - VILLAGE

RH
3-8-76



IAN WOOLDRIDGE Columnist of the Year



ON THE DEATH OF THE AMATEUR IDEAL AT MONTREAL

Karl Marx Games

THE Karl Marx Games, latterly known as the Olympics, ended here last evening with a warm invitation for the youth of the world to foregather again in Moscow in August 1980.

They forgot to add that the sons and daughters of white Western capitalism needn't bother to show up although that, by now, must be fairly self-evident.

What the 1976 Games will be remembered for is an East German National Anthem now more familiar than 'Save your Kisses For Me', the rise and rise of Castro's revolutionary Cuba, America's face being saved by a bunch of black gangling sprinters, the annihilation of Australia, where sport was once the national religion, and a British track assault of such blistering power that Brendan Foster's bronze medal is precisely all we have to show for those millions of words and hundreds of fund-raising cocktail parties.

Playboy image

The Soviet Union won almost everything; its Communist satellites didn't and if it weren't for Lasse Viren, of Finland, the playboy image of a Western world in sharp decline would have been almost complete.

In short, what we have been witnessing in Montreal these past 15 days is the culmination of a 20-



JUANTORENA: 2 golds.



COMANECI: 3 golds.



CIERPINSKI: New star.



ENDER: 4 golds.

The message is exploitation

year campaign of political propaganda through sport. It was exemplified by East Germany, whose staggering total of 40 champions from a population of only 17 million makes them the Sparta of the 20th century.

They used the Games of the XXI Olympiad as a shop window for their ideologies, and it now remains to be seen whether the West can ever take them on again at their own game.

I doubt it. All I do know is that the bickering and name-calling which is about to break out in British sport, as we now line up with Malta, Guatemala and Fiji, is not worth the breath that will be wasted upon it.

Either we infuse crippling amounts of Government money into sporting programmes or we accept our role and join with the also-rans without self-recrimination or neurotic inquests.

Economically, there is no other way.

The message of these lame amateur games is that it now takes billions of marks or roubles to leave a lasting impression and, since there will be many like me who do not believe that to be justified, the Olympic Games as we knew and loved them died a predictable death here last night.

They gave us great feats of athleticism, much physical courage, some dignity and, from time to

time, great sportsmanship.

But they had no charm and little to do with Olympic concepts and in the end, you could only wonder whether the whole outrageous circus was worthwhile.

Montreal is left reeling in debt with stadia it will now be lucky to fill twice a year and a village housing site that is a model of hideous battery-hen living.

It has left resentful tax-payers, deposed politicians and investigations into corruption. It has, in one brief fortnight, thrown up cheating, political defection and rabid commercialism.

Globally, it has given a couple of dozen absent African and Arab countries fuel for hate; locally, we

have lived in a city bracing itself against the possibility of terrorist onslaught.

We have been screened, checked and hindered, and I am in a minority here in believing that not only was it necessary but that, on this count, Canada did a superlative job.

Nobody was killed, and for that, let the Mounties be praised.

Tragically, however, the Olympic Movement has emerged severely weakened. It has been exploited by political regimes and assailed by commerce, and shown, I fear, to be a noble anachronism.

That Moscow is to be the next venue is wholly appropriate, but I do wish they'd change the title.

Whether Britain should compete again on the track is almost worthy of a national plebiscite. For once the concept that there's honour in taking part has been lost there doesn't appear much point in going.

Come-uppance

Perhaps my trade is largely to blame for whipping up false hopes and making spurious predictions once every four years.

The truth is that our progress athletically will never catch up unless we accept the Eastern bloc version of professionalism, and that, to many, will be unacceptable.

When we came home behind Haiti, whose runner we had been assailing with sarcasm borne of frustration in the marathon, we truly got our comeuppance. Such impact as we made on the Main Stadium here was limited to Foster and the Queen.

For us, the ending was symbolic. As the East German National Anthem blared out to mark its marathon victory, we rushed from Stadium to Velodrome to watch Keith Remfry receive his silver medal in the traditional old British sport of Judo.

As we rushed back again they were playing the East German National Anthem once more to commemorate winning the Soccer gold. Games stagger on but they are little to do with us any longer. The good loser was hardly what Karl Marx had in mind, and, anyway, there are those in our team who do not even excel at that.

...even in a Games damaged by Africa's boycott

These tarnished Olympics

IF ANYONE does not believe in apartheid

Much of the world's sports Ganga had criticised down

Bitter attacks

ALL CONCERNED New Zealanders who place the human rights and dignity of people before sport will agree with your view that New Zealand must shoulder the responsibility of the Olympic boycott. The leader of HM Opposition, Mr W. Rowling, accurately reflects the feelings of these people when he states that the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, has single-handed almost wrecked the Montreal Games and that the National Government had reduced New Zealand's foreign policy to absolute tatters.

Where a few months ago New Zealand was regarded as a leader in racial harmony, it is now being bitterly attacked; friendships that had been carefully built up are now strained or broken.

J B Nickles
Chairman, North West Branch
New Zealand Labour Party

Examine your own conscience

THERE are many New Zealanders who, like myself, are vigorously opposed to the All Blacks' tour of South Africa, who acknowledge the rugby players' democratic right to go on their tour (it would have needed our government to take away their passports to prevent them), and who get very irritated by the criticism of people in other countries who likewise have sporting contacts with South Africa.

To these critics we say: "Examine your own conscience. Have you debated and protested as much on the South African issue as we have in New Zealand? Our country 65 per cent of the population support the tour; obviously more education is necessary to change those figures. That's what our critics should be concentrating on doing in their own countries. Don't align yourselves against us. Align yourselves against South Africa."

John Davies
New Zealand bronze medalist
1500 metres in Tokyo, writing
from Montreal

20th century slavery

MANY YEARS ago, as a white South African schoolboy, I watched, fascinated, the Springbok team playing the All Blacks in the shadow of Table Mountain. The coloured and African people watching, openly supported the All Blacks. I could not understand why in those, far, off days, but I do today.

I thank you for trying to explain why it is so necessary to fight apartheid. Your articles must have helped thousands of readers everywhere to understand something of the accumulated frustration of all people, black and white, who oppose apartheid and live in Southern Africa. White people, whether they live

Our report last week on the sequence of events that led to the withdrawal from the Montreal Olympics of the African nations and our sports page Opinion "New Zealand is guilty," drew reactions from Montreal itself, West Germany, France, this country and from the New Zealand Government. As we have observed in the past when dealing solely with the subject of apartheid in sport, an avalanche

of indignation was also included about many political ills that are well removed from the question of racial equality in sport. Below we present a balanced and comprehensive selection of readers' reactions and report, too, on the immediate repercussions in South Africa to the increasing isolation in international sport that this country's apartheid policy has brought about for itself.

MAY I as a newly arrived High Commissioner express my disappointment with your sporting page editorial opinion on July 25 headed "New Zealand is Guilty"? You fail to prove any case against New Zealand.

The essential facts concerning the withdrawal of so many countries from the Olympic Games are these:

(1) The New Zealand Rugby Football Union has a team (the multi-racial All Blacks) at present touring South Africa.

(2) The New Zealand Government has a clear, unequivocal policy of non-interference in sport.

(3) Many African governments and a number of protest movements have called on:

(a) The New Zealand Government and/or Rugby Union to call off the tour or insist on playing only racially mixed tours in South Africa;

(b) The International Olympic Committee to ban New Zealand from the Olympics.

(4) The New Zealand Government has declined to intervene.

(5) The IOC has ruled, in effect, that New Zealand had no case to answer.

(6) As a result a number of African and other countries have boycotted the Olympic Games.

Of what then is New Zealand guilty? You charge: "New Zealanders are thus guilty to a man. They put sport before the requirement all of us should be prepared to acknowledge in a swiftly changing world: the equality of black and white." We plead "Not Guilty." In New Zealand we

NZ pleads not guilty

not only acknowledge this equality, we practise it. New Zealand is a successful—not perfect—multi-racial society. I know of none better. Race relations are not easy anywhere. In New Zealand nevertheless Maori and Pakeha (European) live in harmony and mutual respect. With more recent migrants from the Pacific about 10 per cent of the population are Polynesian. Racial equality has from the beginning been a cornerstone of our society because it is right and not because of some current fashion "in a swiftly changing world." New Zealand is strongly opposed to racial discrimination everywhere. In New Zealand itself all such discrimination, including the selection of sports teams, is illegal. The New Zealand All Black rugby team at present in South Africa includes six Maori players and one of Samoan descent.

The most therefore that the New Zealand Government, and inferentially your "New Zealanders to a man" are guilty of is in permitting New Zealanders the freedom to travel and play sport with anybody anywhere. What sort of crime is this? It would in our view be contrary to the Declaration of Human Rights to deny our people this right. Evidently other Governments feel the same, as at present two dozen or more countries

maintain sporting contacts with South Africa. So why pick on New Zealand?

There are in fact two basic principles at issue: (1) the right of all South Africans to equality, and (2) the freedom of New Zealanders to travel (and play sport) where they will.

The New Zealand Government has consistently denounced South African apartheid at the United Nations and elsewhere. We believe apartheid is evil and we are prepared to take political action where it seems likely to help eliminate it. We maintain our contributions to United Nations Trust Funds for Southern Africa and have even refused to open an Embassy in South Africa.

At the same time the New Zealand Government is not prepared to take away the basic freedom of New Zealanders to travel abroad.

In another editorial also published last Sunday you write: "Around the world freedom is disappearing. The erosion is constant, but it is also usually slow. Swift and absolute murder of liberties is still something Governments try to conceal."

The New Zealand Government can be counted as being firmly on the side of those resisting the erosion of freedom, including the freedom of its citizens to make their own decisions, right or wrong, on whom they will play sport against. Of that alone are we guilty.

Hon D J Carter,
High Commissioner,
New Zealand House,
London, SW1

Zealand, have much to answer for regarding their support for apartheid, this 20th century slavery. Too many have kept secretly on the sidelines or played games secretly with the authorities, who administer apartheid. These lessons cannot be easily forgotten by large sections of African or coloured people.

Claustrophobic

POLITICS are more important than sport, but surely not in the realm of sport? Are we never to have a holiday from hate? Are politics to become a closed shop and then demand that every other activity become a closed shop to go along with it? If so then the claustrophobic effect on mankind is going to be quite frightening.

Since the Olympic Games have ceased to be Olympian, but have become a football to be kicked around by pressure groups, then surely this country, which is the home of sport, should register its refusal to participate with other nations who are interested only for the furtherance of their own political aims.

A F Robinson
Bury, Suffolk

E J Edmell
Bucks



It and its own Orwellian nightmare

Why rugby?

EVERY YEAR a number of British professional golfers go to South Africa to play in tournaments; these same golfers happily play on the "Safari" circuit in Black Africa too. Nothing is said when the South African professionals come here or to America to play (though Gary Player, at one time was incessantly followed by demonstrators, as indeed he was in Australia recently). Even a Britain versus South African match, on the lines of the Ryder Cup, has been talked about.

In spite of Test matches being abandoned between members of the ICC and South Africa, many South Africans play county cricket here; England has a South African captain; every year a D. H. Robins team tours South Africa.

So why should rugby be singled out? And why NZ?

Richard Nemeth (15 years)
Northwood, Middlesex

Divine dictum

I KNOW it is currently fashionable to be pro-black and anti-white, but the bias of your reporters is frightening. They seem to take every announcement by the blacks and pro-blacks as divine dictum. There are many like myself who think the New Zealand rugby team (with no Olympic connection) should be able to play games where and with whom it likes without the politicians of a group of states using the world Olympics as a forum for their prejudices.

You may think I am a "racist." I am. Sir, to the extent that I think the white case is as important as the non-white, and to the extent that I think reportage such as yours is also "racist" because of its bias against the whites.

I am becoming increasingly bored with "progressive and liberal" opinions. A little "reaction" in Britain would be no bad thing.

H N Glnns
Eastbourne, Sussex

The only sin?

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many Asians we would have seen at the Olympics representing Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, etc. had the boycott not taken place.

Your article failed to indicate where the line should be drawn over which countries should be acceptable to the sporting world. Is apartheid the only sin, or should we not be equally righteous about political crimes happening throughout the world, whether in the Communist states of Eastern Europe or the authoritarian states of South America, or even, dare one say, in black Africa itself?

M E Page
London N6

Buffoons

SURELY if we can play games against the Soviet Union, the greatest tyranny the world has ever known, and against whom a disparaging word is never spoken, then we can play games against anyone. South Africa included. What are all you meat-mouthed journalistic buffoons going to write about in 1980 in democratic Russia, land of the free?

P. Francis
Paris 8

SECURITY really means SECURITY when SECURITY puts SECURITY first

by Norman Harris

"THE Soviet Union" read the note stuck under my door, "are holding a Press conference to announce they will pull out of the Games unless Canada hands back their high diver, 17-year-old Sergi Nemtsanov, who has defected."

Only briefly did one consider the possibility that this was a hoax. We might as easily have been reading a scenario by a satirical playwright instead of watching a real Olympics. The Games which opened with the African boycott, ended with Russia shouting back angrily at her detractors—and with athletes' accusations that the body-building steroid drugs are being superseded by the new wonder preparation of blood retransfusion. Nothing is real any more.

Sometimes we have had the feeling of wondering where on earth we were. It was such a moment the other night outside the weightlifting arena, which was too full "for security." The steel gates were shut and defended against us by an orange-suited "security" attendant and by soldiers.

Suddenly the night was pierced by flashing lights and sirens, and within a few bewildering seconds we had been pushed back—evidently too rapidly for a victim to be sighted or a hand-grenade unpinning—as in swept a half-dozen black limousines bearing a few Very Important People and squads of secret service men. A fleet of 10 motor-cycle policemen circled around the cars, sirens still wailing and red lights flashing.

The gates were, again shut against us—rifles again barred the way, and on the pavement of this residential suburb three small boys with bikes, and a man walking his dog were curtly ordered to "move it along." They moved, we had by now stopped arguing against the soldiers who were stopping our "unrestricted" access demanded in the Olympic Charter. And we had long since stopped hitting our heads, or our minds, against the absurdity of the supposed Festival of Sport which is in reality a mammoth operation in organisation and security. Even the orange-suited security



000512

POSTSCRIPT: More sports outlaw South Africa

A BASIC misconception, to our minds, is to equate every political injustice in the world to the situation in sport in South Africa. It was with this in mind that two particular factors led to our own view last week of the mass African boycott of the Montreal Olympics: 1. Racial apartheid is officially sports policy in South Africa; and 2. Isolation of South African sport internationally has proved to be effective.

The evidence for this is very clear. During the Olympics three international federations (athletics, football and swimming) expelled South Africa, while simultaneously cricket administrators in South Africa announced determined strides towards racial integration.

When the South African cricket season opens in October it is now possible that mixed cricket will be played and even Hassan Howa, president of the Non-Racial Cricket Board in Cape Town and a tough opponent of apartheid, has announced himself satisfied with a promised scheme which, in cricket centres such as Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth, would mean the effective disbandment of racial and non-racial unions and the formation of one body. Though no club will be compelled to accept integration, two previously whites-only clubs have already decided to allow blacks to join.

The implementation of the scheme, however, depends on the

powers of persuasion of the country's Sports Minister, Dr. Pief. Koornhof, with the South African cabinet, whose approval is needed before it can gain Government sanction. If it does, it will do so in the face of the statement by Koornhof's major opponent, junior minister Dr. Andries Treurnicht, that integrated sport will result in people "trying to push it further into other aspects of social life."

Can it be only coincidental that attempts to introduce multi-racial cricket in South Africa have occurred as the pressure of international disapprobation is increased? What might now happen in South African athletics where, among those now barred from the world track and field scene, is John van Reenan,

the country's Sportsman of the Year, who has just completed a strenuous winter training to beat the world discus record? "Now," he says, "I have had my international career."

So much for the immediate effects in South Africa. Outside, reaction has been muted. In Britain, BBC TV ignored the void left by Africans, leaving unexplained the empty lanes in many heats. In Montreal, too, as little as possible was made of it, though the six American women gymnasts who intended to leave the Olympic village for South Africa last week did not do so. Not that planes to Johannesburg were empty; 55 South African businessmen who had set up a hospitality room under the auspices of the Com-

mittee for Fairness in Sport, "an exercise in goodwill," left Montreal disillusioned.

Only members of the international sports federations can know to what extent growing African feeling and action accelerated their own reflection of South Africa.

What matters now is the action is taken not only on the side to abolish apartheid in sport but also to prevent the Olympic protest becoming a catalyst that widens the gap between black and white. There is such a danger is clear from our correspondence. African leaders and world bodies have a twofold aim: expedite non-racial sport in South Africa and African isolation.

Put A Tiger

ROWING, the sport in which you face one way and travel in the opposite direction, produced one of its more bizarre twists last week, with the news that Bob Janousek has resigned as Britain's head rowing coach, and will take up an appointment in September on the board of Carcraft, the firm responsible for the much-publicised carbon-fibre rowing boats.

So the invention which was to give us an Olympic gold medal has instead deprived the Amateur Rowing Association of the architect of Britain's rowing revival, while the man who rejected Carbon Tiger, the prototype eight, in Montreal, is to be responsible for its development and exploitation. Irony indeed.

Tears, however, are balanced by relief. At least Janousek, who is now possibly the world's most-sought-after rowing coach, will not be going to a rival camp. Indeed, he hopes to continue to help British rowing. And while he is in charge of developing the Tigers, he can no doubt ensure that Britain's crews enjoy whatever advantages may be forthcoming.

But we cannot help wondering what would have happened if our silver medal eight had taken the gamble of racing in Carbon Tiger.

● **OVERHEARD** in the Press interview room after the 10,000 metres final. BBC reporter to sweating athlete: "Now tell me that again, Ian Stewart." "No, it's not Ian Stewart, it's Bernie Ford."

Olympic Springbok

WITH all the trauma of the African boycott, which in the end analysis was directed at South African apartheid, a supreme irony of the Montreal Games was the presence in the International Olympic Committee's box during competitions of two South Africans. One was Mr Reg Honey, the member for the IOC in South Africa and there for life; only personal misconduct or some other aberration could lead to disqualification.

But IOC members are entitled to bring one guest to Olympics. Usually their wives and the aged Mr Honey (the oldest member of the IOC) brought Mr Denis McIlidowie, who was secretary of the now defunct South



African Olympic Committee—and, to boot, a keen rugby man. His presence in the box, with the white IOC ribbon, must have been to say the least an embarrassment. The IOC will say only that Mr McIlidowie has not indulged in any politicking.

Mr Honey says: "They've all behaved extremely well towards us. They've all been extremely nice and polite."

● **THE thinking** behind the selective closing ceremony procedure, with six athletes representing each nation, was explained to us directly by Dr Jacques Lorion, Director General of the official ceremony. It was the IOC, he said, who "wanted to avoid unordered fiesta."

Equine Decline

DURING the opening ceremony, those close to the British yachtsmen heard them chanting: "We've got a Princess on our team." So why did the Princess, and her fellow aspiring gold medallists, get ground into the equestrian mud at Bromont? The answer begins in the

dressage event, where once upon a time you could atone for a modest performance by doing a Paul Revere on the cross-country day. Princess Anne is not fool enough to believe that still holds good. Nevertheless, Goodwill has the strength of a pepped-up elephant, and their comparatively high dressage penalties (91.25) came mainly from his urge to canter when he was supposed to trot.

Going cross-country with the speed of a late night mail train, it seemed as if they would redress the balance—when they fell, not through an error of judgment but because a freak cloudburst had made a quagmire round the nineteenth fence and Goodwill's front feet stuck in the take-off like toffee in a broken tooth. Finishing the course despite concussion was regal even by royal standards. We have a Princess on our team all right. The question now is: Do we have a team?

● **GREEK Premier Constantine Karamanlis** yesterday proposed that his country—where the Games originated 2,500 years ago—become the permanent site for the Olympics, to retrieve their original ideal of "sport for sport's sake."

Castro's Cub

A DECISION taken in 1963—namely to hold an Olympic Games at Mexico City's high



Juantorena: revolutionary fuel

altitude—may be said to have robbed Cuba's Alberto Juantorena of a distinction that would have set him above all Olympians. But for the sensational records established in the thin Mexican air in 1968, Alberto would have had a world record in the Montreal 400 metres and thus have won a unique 400/800 metres double with a world record in each.

That really would have fueled the revolution. Not that it's doing badly as it is. Juantorena, a 24-year-old post-graduate student in economics, has shown himself to possess—besides that huge stride—articulate and sound revolutionary ideology. One of his medals he dedicated to the revolution; the other to Castro. He said that as a child he had worked in the sugar fields in aid of the revolution, and would gladly do so again. He looked forward to competing in the Moscow Olympics because he would "be very happy indeed to be in Lenin's fatherland."

When asked if baseball was in fact the leading sport in his country, he agreed that this was "but we practice many

sports, not only competitively, but for general reasons. The only question unasked" was: Will Alberto Juantorena succeed Fidel Castro as the next leader of Cuba?

● **PRIME TIME.** As people in Canada were continually reminded by the CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation) on television screens, which have shown the Games day-long, six advertisers "presented" the Olympics on the box: Coca-Cola, Rex Xerox, Texaco, General Motors, Fleischman's Margarine, and Molson Beer. For exclusive contracts for the period, amounting to a total of about 10 minutes a day each, the six advertisers each paid to CBC \$250,000 for the French-speaking network and \$450,000 for the English-speaking network.

Artificial Kiwis

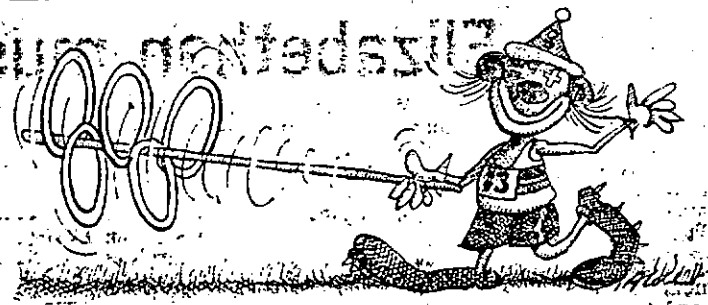
"HOW are Australia going to beat their over-confident Kiwis?" asked a drunken Kiwi on the eve of New Zealand's unexpected gold medal win in the dramatic fortnight in the history of hockey.

This turned out to be a shrewder observation than would have credited, considering form horses Australia crushed the giants of Australia the way to the final, where New Zealand had squandered through and hadn't beaten oldest rivals in 11 previous meetings.

However, all pre-tournament predictions had been turned on their heads, and not only Kiwis had been successful in a key match. Thus, New Zealand dutifully won 1-0.

But how? Basic efficiency. Others had indulged in displays of virtuosity on the near-perfect playing surface. New Zealand contented themselves, as Ross Gillespie stated, with containing game "in case we were not fit enough to cope with artificial turf." It worked.

As Australia got the power in world hockey shifts to the Southern Hemisphere, probably to the benefit of the game. But, will artificial turf become standard practice for international tournaments and will the antipodeans stay on top? If not, New Zealand in time, be remembered as artificial champions.



In Montreal—Our Olympic Circus

To these performing animals of course one's never cruel. A raw fish here, a medal there, abundant time off school. A kindly word, ambition stirred while childhood slips away. And drugs distort the body in their anabolic way.

How well the tigers jump through hoops, how well madchen swim!

How well the gymnasts loop their loops, their infant faces grim. How skilfully the bears ride bikes, how fast the records fall. How passionately the sea-lion loves to juggle with the ball.

in the end that he fell like ripping his jacket off. "I don't suppose," the poor kid said, "you'd give me 20 cents for it?"

I am not really playing by the rules here. The idea is that we journalists are not meant to belabour you with our difficulties, and certainly not supposed to let on that we didn't even see the event. But I must do that, because a night like this was symptomatic of a Games not so much—as I wrote earlier—of Franz Kafka but according to George Orwell's 1984.

At any rate, this night had a happy ending. Gaining at last a security clearance to the emptying stadium where the super-heavyweight weightlifting contest had just finished, we met an extraordinary champion—perhaps the only Olympic champion with the stature and the humour to defeat the system which ironically is so like that which, in our Western eyes, exists in his own country.

Vasili Alexeev, of the Soviet Union, now twice the Olympic champion, is an enormous man. His 24th so hangs from his breast and bulges from the belly that when I had seen him earlier on the TV screen I thought I was looking at the most gross figure in the world. But now, as he walked across the platform to talk to us, he seemed an avuncular giant.

Soon, he accommodatingly pulled a chair right up to the edge of the platform, placed his hands on his knees, and regarded us like so many infants at the feet of the most popular teacher in the school. Behind him, the electronic scoreboard showed that he had made utter nonsense of what was supposed to be the most keenly-contested event in the Olympics, setting a world record with his second clean and jerk (255 kilograms) and not even bothering to take his third as he won by 440 to 405 kg.

It was a pleasure, he told us, to know he was the strongest man on earth. His children will now have more respect for him. And maybe his wife would pay him more attention banalities, maybe, but at this moment he had the world in the palm of his hand and he was making the most of it. He reached forward to pull a newspaper from under my arm, to point with pleasure at a photograph of himself. "Encore?" he demanded of his questioners, spreading his hands. People started thrusting out programmes and arm bands for signature.

Earlier, we had seen Soviet sportsmen who were again "different"—four young fencers who, about to sweep the floor with the Italians in the team sabre, strolled up and down the piste conversing like officers straight out of a page of Tolstoy. So now I asked Alexeev if he thought he was a typical Russian. He put his fists on his hips and declared: "I am typical of Rayazan," (his home town). The bushy eyebrows winked down. So what is the characteristic of Rayazans? "They are true-blooded Russians." So he was a typical Russian? "I am," he said, spelling it out, "the best example of a typical Russian."

More autographs, a kiss for a petite hostess, a grabbing of every hand held out to him, and

he departed to the warmest applause of the Games. And later, outside, as he approached the team coach amid shouts and cheers, he recognised an American couple from a weightlifting visit last year. Then, they gave him the hospitality of an ordinary American home, canned beer, and a visit to the supermarket. Now, they had photographs to give him, and a new baby for him to see. As a sea of ordinary faces crowded around him, and the big man held up the baby to his cheek, the soldiers shuffled uneasily, helplessly, in the throng. They could scarcely have been more incongruous if they were standing there in pyjamas.

Real concern for security has become confused with the everyday handling of people. The soldiers and the armed police were all too ready to back up the orange-suited boys who were really only attendants who have been indoctrinated with the

bounced by a Thomson or a Holding. And, very importantly, no more Olympic villages which are vast mountains of concrete, that house athletes who scurry around inhumanly through catacomb passages and for three weeks live utterly foreign lives.

Rather than argue which of the physical excellence sports should be retained, probably it would be better to have an Olympics just of track and field athletics: a world championship, in effect, but called The Olympics. After all, it would involve running, jumping and throwing, and answer the call of Cilius, altius, fortius, Juantor-ena, Viren and Waiker were magnificent in Montreal, and ample for the Olympic appetite.

Yes, the greatest sports spectacle on earth will be gone. But its intended function was to "bring the athletes of the world together to create international goodwill and respect, and that doesn't happen any more. Now, teams stay out of the village if they can, and batches of competitors go home as soon as their events are over.

No, surprise, therefore, that there was a lack of Olympic spirit. Even the Executive Director of the IOC, Monique Berlioux, has said: "These Games have no soul." And, the feeling you always had was of taking a walk in a park and finding some sort of traffic lights every few yards. Everyone was affected. And I end with an image from the Sunday of the rowing finals.

The last, the classic, race had been rowed, and all the eights swung through together in a grand row-past. The music, of celebration and farewell, was affecting. Then, the New Zealand crew halted its progress back to the boatsheds and instead turned back to the far bank and the astonishing number of their supporters who had grouped at that point. The crew had rowed an attacking, desperate race to try and defend their Olympic title, and in the end had held on, for bronze.

That bronze had cost them and their supporters £13,000, a bank overdraft which they now have to return home and try to clear off. As the crew rowed in close to the bank and their supporters clambered down into the water, there was a sort of communion that needs no description. Then, the inevitable official dinghy came buzzing over the water to stop the infraction.

I walked away from the main stand, upset to come face to face with SECURITY. Along a paved pathway which was bordered by orange-suited attendants. They were stationed there to stop people leaving the path and crossing the grass encircled in the middle. After being twice stopped by grabbing hands, I broke through and deliberately walked across that 50 yards of very ordinary, rather rough grass—like some others were doing. And then I stood and stared back, unable to think about the rowing or anything else. Only the sight of 20 orange-suited figures, regularly spacing watching the passing crowd like policemen facing demonstrator as they defended a patch of grass.



The armed Olympics

word SECURITY and with the instruction: "Don't let anyone push you around." This was not the spirit of other Olympics. Especially in Munich and Tokyo, all the people felt themselves to be hosts, whole-heartedly anxious to make a good impression.

What must concern us for the future is that the huge organisational operation—here, enormously compounded by the fear of terrorism—goes on inexorably, organisation breeding organisation. Obviously the main problem is that the Olympics are too big. Too many competitors, too much media, and too many people to handle it all. The obvious answer is the smaller Games that many have long wanted. No football matches which are indistinguishable from a Football League relegation battle—and would we ever call that Olympic? No hockey matches won by forcing a short corner and then drilling the ball through a barricade of limbs with more frightening consequences than a cricket ball

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Is Canada an easy mark as far as espionage activity is concerned? Can spies come and go as they please secure in the knowledge that no one will do likely anything about it or really cares in the first place?

It's probably not as easy as all that, but a former intelligence agent from an Iron Curtain country warns that Canadian complacency about such activities is naive and unwarranted, although he gives the RCMP good marks for its work.

He cites the Alexander Gresko case as an example. Mr. Gresko was ordered out of Britain in 1971 for being an espionage agent for the Soviet Union. Now he is in Canada as the Soviet attache to the 1976 Olympics in Montreal and was recently photographed with Prime Minister Trudeau.

In an interview with Citizen staff writer Don Butler, the former agent describes how even students, professors and athletes are used by various countries in their information-gathering activities.

Former agent sounds a warning

Canada too naïve about spying

By Don Butler
Citizen staff writer

A former Iron Curtain intelligence agent now living in Canada has come forward to warn that Canadian complacency about espionage activity in this country is both naive and unwarranted.

The former agent, who contacted The Citizen last week, says the Alexander Gresko incident is symptomatic of an official nonchalance over internal security that borders on criminal negligence.

Mr. Gresko, a 37-year-old Soviet espionage agent who was thrown out of Britain for spying in 1971, was granted a visa as the Soviet attache to the 1976 Olympics in Montreal and photographed with Prime Minister Trudeau Nov. 14.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police spokesmen have said Mr. Gresko was granted a visitor's visa by the external affairs department against an RCMP recommendation.

As a result of the public furore surrounding the Gresko incident, the Soviet Union is expected to name another "attache" in place of Mr. Gresko at the Olympics.

He'll be an agent too

The former agent says it's just a charade anyway: the new attache will be a Soviet agent just as surely as is Mr. Gresko.

The former agent, known to us only as Mr. George, has inside knowledge of the Soviet bloc espionage system.

He spent several years in the intelligence service of an Eastern European nation, the last two as a senior lieutenant. His field of operations was non-American — probably Western Europe. It was to Western Europe that he defected before coming to Canada a few years ago.

Mr. George contacted The Citizen because the Gresko affair convinced him that a warning was necessary.

He took pains to ensure that his identity remained secret. He wouldn't reveal his name, address, telephone number or country of origin. He contacted the newspaper and suggested neutral locations for meetings.

Although he requested no detailed physical description, he said it would be permissible to say this: he's in his mid-to-late 30s, of average height and build and a university graduate in social sciences.

As a defector he's concerned about possible reprisals against himself and relatives still in Eastern Europe should his identity become known.

Because he didn't operate in North America, Mr. George has little direct knowledge of the extent and direction of espionage in Canada. Agents work within a compartmentalized structure, knowing something about their own area and virtually nothing about activities in other countries.

However, he does know that Canada, by virtue of its special relationship with the United States, attracts espionage interest disproportionate to its size and international power.

Canada is a main target country, he says, and has been for a long time.

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Two factors account for the special attention accorded this country by Eastern European spies, Mr. George says.

The first is Canada's special status as the leading ally of the U.S. The long undefended border makes Canada an accessible door to the U.S. and the commingling of the economic, political and military establishments of the two nations enables agents to effectively tap the United States through Canadian sources.

Internal security another factor

The second factor is internal security. While Mr. George wasn't critical of RCMP performance, he noted it has neither the manpower, resources nor expertise of its American counterpart, the Central Intelligence Agency.

Consequently, it is much safer for foreign intelligence personnel to gather information in Canada than south of the border.

Canada has a "clean" record in international espionage circles, says Mr. George; it doesn't carry on offensive espionage, as distinct from purely defensive, or internal security intelligence.

"I'm surprised even now that Canada doesn't play a little rougher game," he admits.

Mr. George says most exchange of intelligence takes place in large, bustling centres: Toronto, Montreal, Niagara Falls during the tourist season. The anonymity of a large city and the bewildering swarm of visitors accommodates secrecy.

A typical exchange might involve two men meeting in a public park, walking together for a minute or two, then parting. During their moments together nothing has changed hands except information. A low-volume transmitter in one man's pocket has passed a message to a super-sensitive receiver in the other's pocket.

So sophisticated is the technology that an observer standing just a few feet away would be unaware that information had been passed.

But Mr. George says most espionage lacks such a highly-refined element of intrigue. Indeed, the basic tool for a successful intelligence network is as innocuous as the RCMP Musical Ride friendship.

Operatives strive to build lasting friendships with nationals, preferably those with contacts in high places. Then they exploit those friendships for all they're worth.

Mr. George doesn't say there's a Red under every bed, but he does claim agents and intelligence gatherers are present in many sectors of Canadian life.

One of the most important is the universities. Mr. George says every foreign exchange student and professor from Eastern Europe should be suspected of supplying intelligence to the KGB (the Soviet Union's equivalent of the CIA) or some similar espionage organization — either willingly or unwillingly.

He maintains that the academic community has contacts in politics, the public service, business and research that make it almost unnecessary to infiltrate those areas. All that is needed is to tap them through the universities.

By developing friendships and building trust, university operatives can gain access to a welter of useful information. Rarely, if ever, would this involve anything as esoteric as stealing the plans for new weaponry, or breaking a secret code.

But the information would be interesting and at least potentially useful. An informant might hear some gossip about a cabinet minister, learn about some exploitable weaknesses of a senior public servant, get a preview of economic policy from a bank vice-president or stumble on news of a technological advance in conversation with a chairman of the board.

Data seeps out in drops

"The information seeps out in drops," says Mr. George. "In time you have a full cup."

Only a few Eastern European exchange students and professors would likely be full-time agents here primarily for espionage, he says. But virtually all will be questioned thoroughly by the KGB or asked to obtain specific information.

If the student or professor balks, says Mr. George, he is threatened either with an immediate return home, or some other official retaliation.

Much of the espionage in North America involves the theft of technology, says Mr. George.

Bribery is the principal technique. An agent seeking to steal

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technology will approach a likely contact in company A, posing as a representative of a rival corporation or a third country — South Africa, for instance.

This enables the contact to accept the bribe with no taint of betraying interest. It's not treason, but simply the competitive ethic, slightly warped, at work.

The range of technology that engages the agent's interest is almost as wide as the cold-war gulf between east and west after the Second World War.

Mr. George cites two extreme examples. Russia, having a hard time developing an acceptable artificial fur, for use in winter headgear for its army, turned to North America, where the technology had been perfected. Artificial fur hats now warm the ears of Russian soldiers from Murmansk to Vladivostok.

Or the other extreme. Mr. George says France has long been notorious as the most easily penetrated country in the West.

He can't prove it, but Mr. George is certain that much of the technology that went into development of the Concorde, the joint Anglo-French supersonic jet, was stolen in the early stages in France by Soviet agents.

The Soviet supersonic jet, the TU-144, lends credence to his charge. Unveiled just prior to the Concorde, the TU-144 so resembles the Anglo-French venture that cynics immediately dubbed it the Concoriski.

The value of such espionage is that it saves the Soviet Union vast amounts of research money and, perhaps of greater strategic importance, time. It's much better to let another nation develop your technology for you, then steal it.

Military espionage more difficult

Military espionage is more difficult. Mr. George says the time of greatest peril for Canadian military personnel comes when overseas on peace-keeping missions or stationed in West Germany.

Out of Canada they are exposed, more easily contacted, more effectively watched.

Mr. George says blackmail is the most effective tool. The form it takes varies with the country. Should a Canadian military attache be so indiscreet as to compromise himself sexually, he may be blackmailed, because illicit sex still equals shame, humiliation and career ruin in Canada.

On the other hand, sexual blackmail would probably be pointless against a Frenchman, says Mr. George, because all of France would merely applaud publicly revealed sexual exploits. Blackmail must be culturally sensitive.

If these are some ways intelligence is gathered, then who does the collecting?

It is acknowledged that a certain percentage of embassy officials are sure to be agents involved in some sort of intelligence operation, and consequently embassy personnel are kept under close surveillance.

With their mobility and effectiveness constrained, embassy officials to a large extent are confined to sifting through documents on the public record for useful information: newspapers, scientific journals and other specialized magazines and journals.

Touring sports teams invariably have agents attached to the touring party. If a hockey team has five non-playing officials accompanying it — coach and assistant trainer and two reporters

for instance — at least two will be agents, says Mr. George. If there are only two such officials, one will be an agent.

Even some players may be agents, says Mr. George although their teammates might not be aware of it. Mr. George claims to be personally aware of one top Soviet soccer player who was also a full-time KGB agent.

Mr. George is concerned that the 1976 Olympics will present the RCMP with an espionage headache that nothing will be able to tranquilize.

He says many among the Soviet delegation to Montreal will be agents, attracted by the crowds and confusion that provide cover for their activities.

Three automatic additions

"Whenever large crowds gather, there are three automatic additions," he says. "Pickpockets, prostitutes and intelligence agents."

It won't be possible for the RCMP to keep tabs on all of the new faces flooding into Montreal during the Olympics: the sheer numbers make a mockery of effective security.

For the same reasons, says Mr. George, most Canadians won't be aware of the "silent, unknown and vicious activity" behind the glamor in Montreal.

He says much of the activity will be the innocuous making of friends and contacts.

But he claims Russia will use the Games to smuggle sophisticated electronic gear into the country in containers marked "track shoes" or "basketballs."

Finally, Mr. George says the Olympics provide a sterling opportunity for agents to rendezvous in relative security with "illegals" — agents who have adopted the nationality of the host country and are beyond suspicion.

Because it is so difficult to establish an illegal, he says, they are the most valued and most protected of agents.

Mr. George says an illegal might typically settle in Europe for a few years, establish a new identity using forged or stolen documents, then emigrate to Canada and establish a reputation as a hard-working, trusted citizen.

Just having such an operative is of immense value. If he can somehow infiltrate a sensitive area and move into higher echelons, his importance is inestimable.

However, says Mr. George, the problems involved in establishing an illegal serve to limit their numbers severely.

The subject of Mr. George's defection is still clearly a painful one for him and when asked the reasons for it, he stares off and is silent for a long moment.

Then, hesitantly: "You evolve." Words carefully chosen. "You reach a point when you simply reject everything you have been doing and you can't do it any more."

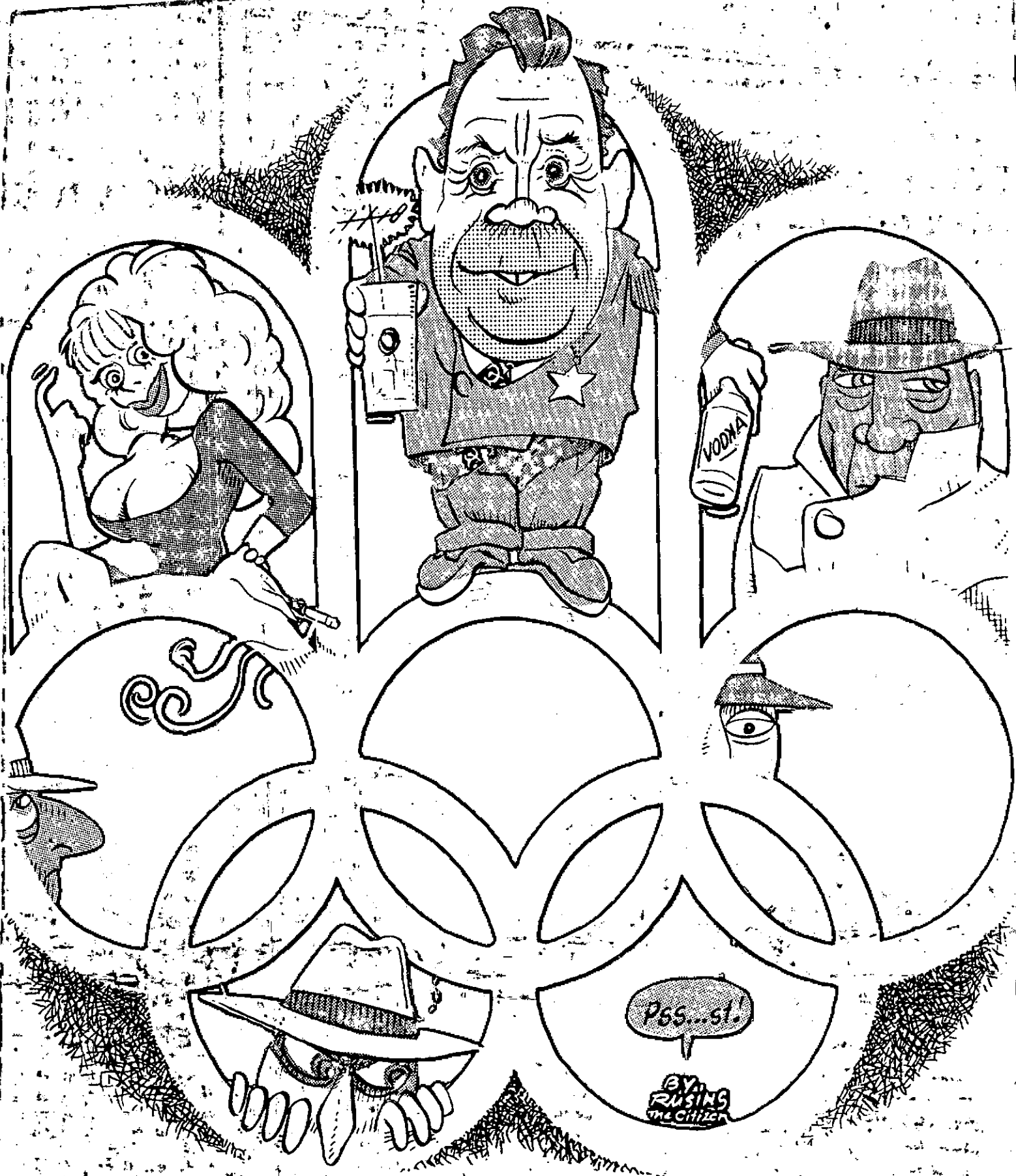
Now it is time to drive back to the shopping centre where the rendezvous took place. The car pulls to a stop, but Mr. George hesitates. He asks to be dropped on the other side of the road.

It sounds ridiculous, but if you're being followed and you cross the street, whoever's following you must do the same.

He steps out of the car. But before he strides away, he promises to call again the next day.

of wave as you drive away, but he's not looking.

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NATO report claims radical nations bankrolling terrorists

LONDON (AP) — Secret reports to members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization say an international terrorist network is operating globally with help from radical governments.

The reports, which attempt to detail how the network is organized and financed, were submitted by the intelligence and security agencies of individual NATO governments, and the headquarters of the alliance pooled them. They were summarized by one of the member governments and distributed to each of the other 14 NATO members.

A copy of the summary shown confidentially to The Associated Press says the terrorist network counts on support from Iraq, Syria, Libya, South Yemen and Cuba, and has access to arms from Eastern Europe.

Other sources, including cabinet ministers, ambassadors and police from 12 countries, agree there is evidence of significant links between terrorist groups in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America.

Lists details

They are among the officials now studying the secret NATO reports which make these points about the terrorist network:

- The network has no worldwide name. In the Middle East it is known as the Arm of the Arab Revolution, the group which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the oil ministers in Vienna last December. The leader of that raid, Carlos Martinez, is a key operative in the terrorist international.

- A major force in the network is the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) headed by George Habash. The Mideast link in the chain has supplied funds, arms, training and escape routes.

- Other activist members of the network include the West German group led by the jailed Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof, the Japanese Red Army and South American extremists with Cubans among them.

- The European base for the network is Paris. Special missions from the terrorist international have met there with representatives of the Irish Republican Army, Turkish terror squads and far-left and Maoist groups from Scandinavia to Spain.

Last summer in Paris, Michael Moukarbel, a Lebanese terrorist-turned-informer, led French counter-intelligence men to Carlos Martinez. Carlos shot and killed Moukarbel and two French agents and escaped.

But his trail led to terrorist apartments in London and Paris, to arms caches and counterfeiting equipment, to a treasure trove of documents about past operations and future missions, including death lists allegedly compiled by Carlos.

These discoveries form part of the dossiers now being studied by the NATO governments. Officials refuse to discuss details, saying they don't want the terrorists to learn how much is known about the network.

Sources who have seen the dossiers say they cover financial arrangements for the terrorist network. Moukarbel was a paymaster for the terrorist international in Europe. His papers pointed to the money, logistical and other help from friendly governments.

Only Cuba named

These dossiers also purport to show how the terrorist network is organized, for example that Habash's PFLP is the main source of East European arms filtering through the system. The arms include the Soviet RPG-7 rocket launchers used by terrorists in Northern Ireland.

"The whole affair," a French Interior Ministry

spokesman said July 10, "constitutes a startling demonstration of the unity of action between some terrorist groups using help given by certain states." He identified only Cuba. Three members of the Cuban embassy staff in Paris were expelled from France after Carlos escaped.

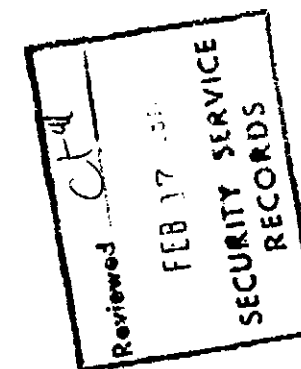
A PFLP spokesman disclosed last summer that Carlos had long been at the centre of "a guerrilla network extending from Europe through the Middle East to Asia and South America." Its aim, he said, was revolution and a fight "against Zionism and imperialism."

Other groups in the terrorist network are reported to have different aims, ranging from extreme left-wing to far right. But the reports to NATO say they all share a desire to force changes in the established order.

The reports list dozens of examples of international co-operation between terrorist groups. Among them was the 1972 Japanese Red Army raid on Israel's Lod airport in which 26 persons were killed. The Japanese terrorists trained in Lebanon, received forged passports in Germany and picked up arms from Czechoslovakia, the reports said.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1976

THE OTTAWA CITIZEN



New plan to protect hostages

PARIS (Reuter) — A top-secret document on how to combat hostage-taking in cases ranging from skyjacking to bank robberies is being sent to the world's leading police chiefs.

Jean Nepote, the French

secretary-general of Interpol — an international police organization — said between 150 and 200 people will be receiving the 30-page document.

"You will readily understand, therefore, that I

cannot provide you with any details whatsoever on the recommendations contained in the document," he said.

The document was prepared after a meeting here this week of over 100 top police officials from 37 nations.

Toronto Sun

Feb. 7, 1975

ANNEX (A)

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THIS INTERPOL SEMINAR.

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THE GLOBE & MAIL

Wednesday, July 28, 1976

New alert

RCMP on west coast watch for terrorists

VICTORIA (CP) — RCMP in British Columbia have been alerted to the possibility that an international group of terrorists may attempt to enter Canada through one of the province's border crossings.

Chief Superintendent Marc Marcus, head of RCMP criminal investigation in the province, said yesterday descriptions of five men and a woman, suspected members of the group, have been sent to all detachments.

The bulletin issue followed an earlier announcement that the RCMP were seriously concerned about an Australian-based report that the group was heading for Canada to disrupt the Olympic Games.

Supt. Marcus would not disclose the names of the suspects but said they were believed to be originally from the Middle East.

According to Interpol, the six suspects suddenly left Germany three days ago, bound for Australia.

The purpose of the disruption, Supt. Marcus said, would be apparently to focus atten-

tion on the Arab-Christian imbroglio which has wracked the Middle East country of Lebanon.

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THE GLOBE & MAIL

Wednesday, July 28, 1976

Criminals take holiday during Games

MONTREAL (Staff) — The crime wave feared for the duration of the Olympic Games has not materialized.

Maybe the thugs and hoodlums are watching the games. There has been no increase in the incidence of counterfeit-
ing, pickpocketing, bad cheques, frauds, muggings, vandalism, drug pushing, or anything else for that matter.

In fact, the crime rate probably has dropped. Official statistics won't be ready until sometime next month.

"With the whole place crawling with our guys, a fellow would have to be stupid to try something," laughed one policeman who feels that the Olympics are the best thing that ever has happened to crime fighters in the city.

There are about 16,000 policemen, soldiers, and undercover security men in Montreal. Sometimes it is hard to tell them from visitors because many of them are attending sports events in civilian clothes, using their security passes to get past the gate and sitting in whatever empty seats they can find.



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00110 AUG 13 1976

THE GLOBE & MAIL

Wednesday, July 28, 1976

Police barred unless on duty

MONTREAL (Staff) — So many police have been using their security passes to get into Olympic events that police authorities have issued orders barring them from sites unless they're on duty there.

The policemen have little to do because there is little crime and no terrorist crisis.

A large number obviously is keen on boxing, sneaking off to watch the bouts in Maurice Richard Arena.

Last week things got out of hand.

Hostesses escorting paying ticket holders to their seats kept finding policemen occupying them, and some of the interlopers were reluctant to move.

Complaints were made and somebody was sent over to count the policemen in the arena. There were 692 card-carrying policemen who had no business there.

Police authorities were furious and they issued their ban on freebies—especially at the boxing competitions.

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GAME SWIMMER REVEALS NEED FOR TIGHT SHIP

KINGSTON (CP) — Security aboard a Canadian Armed Forces command ship was tightened Monday following an incident in which a Kingston man swam alongside the vessel and placed an empty cardboard canister on its hull.

The man boarded the *Nipigon* — anchored in the harbor as a base for the force's security personnel during Olympic sailing events — and told the officer on duty that he had placed an object on the ship without being spotted.

An Armed Forces spokesman said a general alarm was sounded and the ship was searched. The canister was found affixed to the hull. The man told personnel he wanted to prove that their Olympic security precautions were slack.

The spokesman said security officers on board the ship have been told to keep closer watch.

He said the man would not have been able to swim close to the ship if it had been anchored at the Olympic site. Security lines were not established around the command ship in the harbor, he said.

(Douglas Donovan) of Kingston, a former security guard, has been charged with public mischief, a police spokesman said.

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00173 AUGUST 1976

ISSUE OF 6-8-76 CARDING DATE 6-8-76

Terrorists nabbed

U.S. customs' border net touted as Olympic peace aid

WASHINGTON (CP) — U.S. Customs officers snared seven terrorists and a number of narcotics and gun smugglers at border points during the Olympic Games at Montreal.

"We would like to think our efforts had something to do with the fact that the Olympic Games were trouble-free in terms of tragic incidents," U.S. Customs Commission Vernon Acree said in a statement Thursday.

Among those picked up was a 35-year-old Canadian hairdresser, not further identified, following a threat to assassinate Queen Elizabeth during the Games.

A customs spokesman said: "We were alerted by the RCMP to look out for him. We got him on July 6 at Champlain, N.Y., detained him and turned him over to the Secret Service who subsequently turned him over to New York state police."

The man was unarmed and was believed released after the Games.

The spokesman said the man gave two hometowns, one in Quebec and one in upstate New York. He declined to disclose names of the towns.

Acree said the U.S. Customs net stretched along the Canadian border to keep terrorists and drug handlers out of the Montreal area during the Games.

He said the unidentified hairdresser had a record of assaults with a deadly weapon and had threatened the life of the late president Lyndon Johnson in 1965.

The Acree report said customs inspectors seized a .45-calibre Thompson sub-machine gun at Highgate Springs, Vt., along with a number of ammunition clips, from a late-model car.

About the same time, at Rouses Point, N.Y., another inspector searching a car seized a .25-calibre pistol and 32 rounds of ammunition. The gun was strapped to the driver's leg.

"In another incident, an officer at Champlain, N.Y., discovered a loaded handgun strapped under the seat of a car. In each case, the offender was charged with federal gun regulations violations and turned over to authorities."

During the Olympic period, narcotics seizures by U.S. Customs increased markedly at several northern border points.

At Highgate Springs there were 35 drug seizures, compared with 10 for the same time there last year.

At Alexandria Bay, N.Y., seizures rose from seven last year to 27 this year.

At Champlain, drug seizures more than doubled to 70 from 32.

Acree said U.S. Customs had "significantly beefed up" its assigned personnel and equipment during the Games.

Mobile inspection vans, additional enforcement vehicles, helicopters, light aircraft, computer identification equipment and teams of narcotics and explosives-detecting dogs had been mobilized along the border.

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OCT 4 1976
SECURITY SERVICE
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HOST: Lloyd ROBERTSON

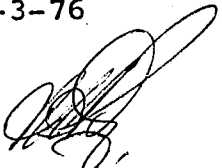
ROBERTSON Canadian Arabs have charged they are being harassed by the R.C.M.P. as part of the security checks already going on for the Montreal Olympics. Today the Canadian Arab Federation was assured, by the Solicitor General, Warren ALLMAND, that there was no policy of harassment. Brian STEWART has this report on the Arab reaction.

STEWART The Canadian Arab Federation is worried that Olympic security fever is pushing the R.C.M.P. into systematic harassment of Canadians of Arab origin. Today the federation brought ten case files to Solicitor General Warren ALLMAND. Most involve extreme surveillance and attempts to infiltrate all Arab groups. A common complaint is of heavy handed police questioning about sympathies in the Middle East. But later, at a press conference, Federation officials seemed ready to believe ALLMAND's assurance that there is no policy of harassment and his promise to look into all complaints.

MOUAMMAR Khaled Well we were pleased, generally, with the result of the meeting in that we were assured by Mr. ALLMAND that there is no specific policy of discrimination against Canadians of Arab origin that is being implemented by the government.

STEWART There was no promise that general surveillance will be lessened before the Olympic Games, but at least the Federation says it is prepared to believe, those of Arab origin will be treated much the same as other Canadians.

JM 2-3-76



HOST: Peter KENT - George FINSTAD sitting in

FINSTAD

Last night we told you about two women who had been fired from their jobs with the Olympic organization. They tried to find out why from the federal government but Ottawa refused, citing national security as the reason it didn't have to explain. Today one of the women told Don MURRAY that the federal government had, in effect, blacklisted her because of her political views.

MURRAY

Kathy CURTIN is now a student at a Montreal university. Last summer she got a job as a waitress at the Olympics. She was fired after four days. CURTIN has testimony before the Quebec Human Rights Commission from R.C.M.P. officers where they said they considered her a security risk, but they wouldn't say why. Ironically, during the games themselves CURTIN attended as a spectator. With a ticket she was never stopped. She thinks that she lost her job because of her left wing political views.

CURTIN

I think they may have had files on me and my political activities over the past six years or so. I've been a Socialist active in the Women's Movement and the Student Movement and I've also written a book, Women In China, lectured across the country on this question, so all that I can think of is it was a rather blatant political firing on the basis that I was a political dissident, did not agree

...2

with the government views and have stated so very openly in the last six, seven years.

MURRAY

CURTIN sees no way out of her dilemma. She knows the police consider her a security risk but they won't give her any reasons and therefore she can't get any compensation for work lost. And because the police won't release any information in the file she has no way of defending herself against the allegations, true or false. Nor has she any way of preventing the same thing from happening to her in the future. Don MURRAY, CBC News, Montreal.

JM 25-3-77

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Monday, March 28, 1977

Human rights vs. the state

Cathy Curtin and Sylvie Roche, two young women who lost their jobs at the Olympic Games last summer, are rendering all Canadians a service in their attempts to discover just why they were fired.

Their case has ramifications which fundamentally challenge the right of the state to act against citizens without showing just cause.

Miss Roche, who had been active in the feminist movement, and Miss Curtin, a member of the Young Socialists League, lost their jobs at Olympic sites after the RCMP informed their employers they were security risks. "The Young Socialists are a legal party, and we do not advocate terrorism," says Miss Curtin, who, like Miss Roche, stresses that she has broken no laws.

The Quebec Human Rights Commission, investigating the women's claim that the RCMP violated the province's human rights charter by discriminating against them for their "political convictions," had sought to subpoena the RCMP's files to find the reasons for the agency's decision. Now the Quebec Superior Court has upheld the RCMP's objections to having to reveal anything.

The reasons for the RCMP's Kafkaesque decisions may affect only

Miss Curtin and Miss Roche. But the reasons for which the RCMP is being allowed to keep its files secret affects us all.

In his ruling, Superior Court Chief Justice Jules Deschênes said that he had no choice. Parliament in the Federal Court Act of 1970 said that the government does not have to produce documents that "would be injurious to international relations, national defence or security, or to federal-provincial relations" and production shall be refused without any examination of the document by the court. The RCMP in this case claimed "national security."

Surely this clause opens the door to an enormous potential for abuse.

Last week Justice Minister Ron Basford and Solicitor-General Francis Fox, reacting to opposition members' criticism of the Curtin-Roche case, said they were willing to review the Federal Court Act. Clearly, the act must be changed.

Otherwise government could hide behind the loosest pretexts for never explaining critical decisions including major policy decisions. Besides, if officials knew in advance that the basis for their decisions would be subject to judicial or public review, the quality of decision-making might well improve.

On abuse si facilement du secret

Qui, de l'Exécutif ou du Judiciaire, doit décider de l'intérêt supérieur de l'administration publique?

La question est loin d'être strictement théorique. C'est-à-dire que selon la réponse théorique que l'on favorisera, on choisira de protéger de façon prioritaire l'État ou l'individu. Et si la raison d'État doit toujours avoir priorité sur les personnes, il faut peut-être mettre en doute les systèmes qui favorisent les intérêts politiques au détriment des droits de l'homme. Car raison d'État et avantage politique risquent toujours de s'identifier dans l'esprit des gouvernants.

C'est pourquoi il vaut la peine de réfléchir sérieusement sur le jugement qu'a dû rendre le juge en chef Jules Deschênes, la semaine dernière, au sujet d'un cas précis et apparemment anodin qui peut nous inquiéter sur la justesse de la législation canadienne dans certains cas où les droits d'une personne entrent en conflit avec les privilèges d'un corps policier.

On se souvient que la Gendarmerie royale s'était opposée à l'embauche de deux jeunes filles par le Comité organisateur des Jeux olympiques, sans vouloir dire les raisons motivant cette attitude. La Commission des droits de la personne a contesté en Cour cette attitude de la

GRC, exigeant que le corps policier soit tenu de produire les renseignements sur lesquels il se fondeait pour juger ainsi des personnes. Il est bien normal qu'un individu qui se dit innocent ait le droit de savoir exactement de quoi on le soupçonne.

Mais la GRC fut dispensée de témoigner par suite de l'intervention du Solliciteur général, M. Francis Fox, lequel s'opposait à la divulgation des renseignements. Motif: un tel témoignage pourrait porter préjudice à la sécurité nationale.

Le juge Deschênes est alors forcé de conclure que la législation canadienne accorde une immunité absolue à un ministre dans de tels cas. L'Exécutif subordonne le Judiciaire.

La sécurité nationale, c'est une raison d'État. Ce qui peut conséquemment signifier qu'il faut accorder au gouvernement un pouvoir absolu dans ce domaine. L'article 41 de la Loi sur la Cour fédérale, au paragraphe deux, accorde au gouvernement l'immunité absolue dans cinq cas précis; la sécurité nationale est probablement celui qui risque de porter en soi le plus d'ambiguïté pour des politiciens. Est-il bien sage de leur donner l'autorité exclusive dans l'appréciation de questions aussi délicates?

Selon le juge Deschênes, en matière d'immunité de la Couronne, "les deux thèses, celle de l'immunité absolue basée sur la prédominance de l'Exécutif et celle de l'immunité relative basée sur la prédominance du Judiciaire, se sont continuellement affrontées". Mais le juge précise alors qu'en Angleterre, depuis 1967, l'immunité relative a prévalu, de même qu'en Australie, en Nouvelle-Zélande et aux États-Unis.

Il est peut-être temps, pour le Canada, de faire évoluer sa législation.

Car, présentement, il n'appartient pas au pouvoir d'un juge d'apprécier la qualité des arguments de la GRC et du Solliciteur général. Le juge ne peut que prendre acte de l'article 41 et accorder au ministre l'immunité que la loi lui accorde.

Pour défendre cette jurisprudence canadienne, on peut soutenir la thèse de la nécessité du secret absolu autour des questions qui touchent le bien supérieur de l'État. Mais il ne faut pas oublier, comme le rappelle le juge Deschênes, que l'article 41 a aussi retenu la thèse générale de l'immunité relative, qui ne peut être infirmée que dans cinq cas précis. La législation prévoit donc qu'un juge peut ordonner de produire ou de communiquer la teneur d'un docu-

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SECURITY SERVICE
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ment produit par un ministre au nom de l'immunité absolue.

Ce qui se produit, dans notre législation canadienne, c'est que les cinq cas d'immunité absolue sont apportés assez facilement au juge qui ne peut même pas les apprécier.

Conséquence: le secret d'un gouvernement devient rapidement secret d'État sans que personne ne puisse en vérifier la valeur. Personne, c'est trop dire: le gouvernement doit prendre ses responsabilités dans cette option. Mais il devient trop souvent juge et partie dans l'appréciation d'un cas concret.

De plus, la législation canadienne, telle que les juges sont présentement obligés de l'appliquer, contribue à renforcer la malheureuse habitude du secret gouvernemental qui fausse souvent le jeu démocratique. Le gouvernement ne peut toujours travailler à ciel ouvert, aux yeux de tout le monde. Mais les exceptions qui peuvent motiver le secret doivent être rares. Et surtout, elles doivent le moins possible être décrétées par une partie gouvernementale intéressée dans la question en litige.

L'immunité du Solliciteur général, servant à coiffer une enquête policière, risque d'être abusive à chaque fois qu'on en fait un absolu.

Jean-Guy DUBUC