

**BRITISH F.M. CALLS ON ISRAEL
TO FREEZE WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS**
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 30 (JTA) -- British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe called on Israel to freeze West Bank settlements "to make it plain to all that Israel has no intention of pre-empting the outcome of negotiations." Howe, on his first visit ever to Israel, made his call last night in a speech to Cabinet ministers, Knesset members and reporters at the official dinner given in his honor by his host, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Howe said Israel-Arab peace must be based on the twin principles of "acceptance by all of Israel's right to secure existence, and acceptance by all of the Palestinians' right to self-determination."

The Foreign Secretary observed that "self-determination means just what it says. It means that the Palestinians should be able to choose what attainable constitutional arrangements they can willingly accept." He added that the Palestinians must commit themselves to "finding a solution, not by violence but by peaceful means."

Says PLO Has Role In Peace Process

Howe spurned any comparison between the Palestine Liberation Organization, which in his view should be associated with the Middle East peace process if the Palestinians so wish, and the Irish Republican Army. He said that in Ireland, on both sides, "people can express their democratic rights at the ballot box."

Israeli sources said Howe had not broached the matter of a West Bank settlement freeze during his separate talks yesterday with Premier Shimon Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Shamir. Officials on both sides said the talks had been friendly and relations between the two countries were "good and improving."

In his talks with Peres, Howe said that Britain would strongly support an enhanced role for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). But he indicated he was not thinking in terms of a British military contingent, rather, he meant logistic and other indirect support for UNIFIL. (At present, UNIFIL is helped logistically by British troops stationed in Cyprus.)

View On Israel-Lebanon Talks

Addressing a news conference in Jerusalem today, on the last day of his two-day official visit, Howe urged Israel and Lebanon "not to let procedural problems get in the way" of seeking the solution they both wanted to the south Lebanon crisis.

Howe, who met with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel in Beirut Sunday before flying to Israel, appeared to be referring to the Israel-Lebanon dispute over whether projected military talks between them should be considered meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission or not. Israel has rejected Lebanon's notion that the talks be considered sessions of the long-defunct Commission.

Israel has held that ever since the Six-Day War, the 1949 armistice agreement is dead and buried. The armistice accord ended the war between the fledgling

State of Israel and Lebanon, setting up UN observers to monitor the truce and a mixed commission to deal with continuing problems. Lebanon cancelled the agreement 17 years ago.

In his news conference today, Howe did not suggest a specific recipe for how to get around the "procedural problems." He merely noted that Lebanon and Israel did share the same objective and therefore "progress on substance should not be held up by problems of procedure."

Howe said the tone of relations between Britain and Israel had improved of late, following the nadir at the time of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Britain's policy since then of an effective arms embargo on Israel (Howe referred to it as a "restriction") was "under constant review," he said in response to a question.

Meets With West Bank Notables

Howe met with the press after a breakfast session at the United Kingdom Consulate in East Jerusalem with leading West Bank figures, including Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem and Dr. Gabi Baramki, president of Bir Zeit University. The British diplomat said he had discussed ways of increasing European Economic Community and other outside aid to the occupied territories, and that his Palestinian interlocutors had "set out clearly their views" on the problems they faced.

One of the West Bankers, Rashad Shawa, deposed Mayor of Gaza, said after the breakfast meeting that Howe had been told that "people in the West Bank feel very bad, life under the occupation is miserable" and that "we consider every Palestinian inside and outside the West Bank and Gaza as part of the PLO."

Peres Invited For Official Visit To Britain

Before ending his visit to Israel, Howe conveyed to Peres an invitation from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to pay an official visit to Britain. Israel's Ambassador to London, Yehuda Avner, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that this was the first time ever an Israeli Premier had been invited for an official visit (as distinct from a working visit) to Britain. Howe also invited Shamir for a reciprocal visit, to take place in the spring.

**TWO STUDIES CLAIM ISRAEL HAS CAPACITY
TO MANUFACTURE NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND
THAT IT MAY HAVE DONE SO ALREADY**

By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (JTA) -- Two studies made public this week assert that Israel has the capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons and may have actually done so already.

Leonard Spector, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in a book, "Nuclear Proliferation Today: The Spread of Nuclear Weapons 1984," the first in a series of Carnegie Endowment annual reports on the subject, claims that Israel may have some 20 untested nuclear weapons "or their easily assembled components."

Warren Donnelly of the Library of Congress Congressional Research Service, in another report on proliferation, maintained that Israel poses the greatest "threat" among five non-nuclear states to test or produce weapons. Other states that pose a danger to non-

proliferation are South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Argentina, according to Donnelly, who made his report at the request of Sen. William Proxmire (D. Wis.).

However, both Donnelly and Spector said they believe that Israel will continue its present position of not acknowledging it has nuclear weapons. Israel had publicly maintained that it will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East.

In his book, Spector said that he doubts that Israel would disclose it has weapons since this would increase pressure on the Arab states to acquire their own weapons or to seek Soviet guarantees of nuclear retaliation should Israel use nuclear arms. It would also hurt Israel's position in the U.S. where, Spector maintains, Israel's "ambiguous posture" has allowed U.S. officials to overlook its nuclear capabilities when providing arms to Israel.

Increasing Danger Of Nuclear Proliferation

Spector, who as chief counsel for the Senate Energy and Nuclear Proliferation subcommittee helped draft a 1978 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, told reporters at a breakfast sponsored by the quarterly, Foreign Policy, that the danger of nuclear proliferation "intensified significantly" over the past year.

He said that in addition to the five "full-fledged" nuclear powers -- the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, France and the People's Republic of China -- Israel, India, and South Africa have the capability to produce nuclear weapons and Pakistan may soon acquire it if they have not already done so.

Spector said that although Iraq and Libya have been trying to acquire nuclear capabilities, it "does appear very unlikely" they will be able to do so in the near future. He noted that it was revealed this year that Iraq for several years has been seeking to buy 34 kilograms of plutonium, enough for perhaps six nuclear weapons, from a 30-member Italian black market arms-smuggling ring whose members were indicted in Italy recently.

Spector Of Libya As A Nuclear Power

Libya has concluded an agreement with Belgium allowing it to buy a specialized uranium processing plant which could possibly be used in nuclear weapons development, according to Spector. Last May it was revealed that Libya sold Argentina \$100 million in weapons during the Falklands War in 1982. Nine months later a 45-member Argentine delegation visited Tripoli to discuss Argentine nuclear and arms exports to Libya. Spector said he did not know if this apparent quid pro quo still existed under the new government in Argentina.

Libya is also believed to have financed Pakistan's nuclear weapons program at least in part. But Spector said that while it is unlikely that Pakistan would share its weapons with another country, "given its increasingly visible Islamic orientation, a Pakistani nuclear bomb could serve at least as a symbolic counterweight to Israel's capabilities."

Israel's Status Outlined

On Israel, Spector said that the Central Intelligence Agency has leaked information over the years confirming that Israel has produced plutonium from its nuclear reactor in Dimona which is not under international inspection. He said it is believed that the reactor has been expanded recently, which means Israel's capacity to produce nuclear weapons has been increased. Spector noted that computers now make it unnecessary for a country to test a nuclear weapon before it decides to produce them as part of its weapons stockpile.

Spector warned that the most serious danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons is that their use in a regional conflict could "trigger some kind of super-power confrontation." He noted that it was "alleged" that during the 1973 Yom Kippur War, Israel considered using nuclear weapons against Soviet-backed troops in Egypt. If that had happened, it would have made for "very very difficult choices" for the U.S. and the Soviet Union, he said.

Spector added that "even if we were lucky" and a nuclear conflict was confined to a regional war, "the impact would be staggering. A handful of weapons anywhere in the Middle East could wipe out a Middle East country for all intents and purposes; a couple of weapons could have a tremendous impact on the availability of oil to the West, wreak havoc with our economies and not to mention the possibility of extraordinary levels of casualties if they were used in some of the densely populated cities."

MUBARAK CALLS ON WESTERN EUROPE TO USE ITS INFLUENCE IN SEEKING A SOLUTION TO THE MIDDLE EAST

By Edwin Eytan

PARIS, Oct. 30 (JTA) -- Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak called on Western Europe yesterday to "make its influence felt" in seeking a "satisfying solution to the Middle East." Mubarak had earlier urged President Francois Mitterrand, during a two-hour meeting, to press Washington to adopt a more "even-handed" policy in the Middle East. Mubarak arrived in Paris today and is to leave tomorrow for a three-day official visit in West Germany.

Mubarak, who has met over half a dozen times with Mitterrand since the French President's election three years ago, said France "understands Egypt's policy." The Elysee refused to comment.

The Egyptian leader said the Arab states will content themselves with internal consultations till after the American Presidential elections are over. "Nothing can be done till then," Mubarak said.

He called on France and all of Western Europe to make their views known on the morrow of the elections and urge Washington to seek a global solution to the Middle East crisis which will take into consideration the rights of the Palestinians as provided for by the Camp David agreements.

Egyptian sources said Mubarak did not discuss Israeli Premier Shimon Peres' forthcoming visit to Paris with either Mitterrand or Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

BONN (JTA) -- Some 50,000 Marks (\$17,000) will be made available next year to mark various former Jewish cultural sites in the Lower Francony District in the federal state of Bavaria. A decision to that effect has been taken by the cultural committee of the district government. Most of the work will involve putting commemoration markers on buildings of former synagogues which had either been destroyed or are being used for non-religious purposes. The project, which will be carried out in cooperation with the district's Jewish community, was approved by 130 small towns and villages in the district.

BONN (JTA) -- The West German television station ZDF is preparing two half-hour films on tourism in Israel. The films will deal with Jerusalem, Eilat, the Dead Sea, the Negev, life in a kibbutz and archaeological excavations in Jericho. Israeli writer Ephraim Kishon, who is extremely popular in West Germany, even more so than in Israel, will narrate the first film.

SOLON SAYS MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL SHOULD BE SIMILAR TO AID NOW GIVEN TO NATO COUNTRIES AND JAPAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (JTA) -- Calling Israel "the only realistic rapid deployment force" in the Middle East, Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R. NY) said that military aid to Israel should be removed from the classification of foreign aid and "placed under the heading of the military budget."

Appearing Sunday on International Dateline, produced by Americans for a Safe Israel for National Jewish Television, he also accused Egypt of "abrogating the Camp David accords."

D'Amato told host David Bar-Illan that compared to the "160 billion dollars we spend on NATO," assistance to Israel costs "practically no money," and that aid to Israel "strengthens" America's strategic position.

American economic and military aid to Israel will reach \$2.6 billion in fiscal year 1985. If the military portion were made part of the U.S. budget as is the case with the NATO countries and Japan, much of the criticism of U.S. aid to Israel would be removed, D'Amato noted. Supporters of this move believe that it would more reliably reflect Israel's value to the United States at a time when Western and Soviet arms sales to Arab countries and Israel's economic difficulties have been eroding the balance of power in the Middle East.

D'Amato blamed much of Israel's economic woes on "the 1.5 billion dollars a year" of oil revenues which Israel sacrificed when it gave up Sinai to Egypt under the terms of the peace treaty.

The Senator urged the U.S. to "insure that Egypt and Jordan take responsible courses of action to bring about normalization of relations with Israel." He said that the United States should be willing to provide assistance to quell internal unrest in Arab countries which normalize relations with Israel.

Israel Dealt 'Body Blow' To Terrorism

Also appearing on the program were Michael Ledeen, special advisor to former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and Rafael Israeli, the compiler of the PLO documents uncovered in Lebanon in 1982.

Ledeen, now a Senior Fellow at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, said that Israel's "invasion of Lebanon was a real body blow to international terrorism." In spite of recent terrorist successes around the world, Ledeen believed that the Israeli action "substantially reduced" the capacity of international terrorism to function.

Israeli, a visiting scholar at Harvard's Middle East Institute, said that if Israel is to be faulted in its Lebanese campaign, "it is that it did not go far enough or swiftly enough. Having gone through the documents and seeing for myself what the PLO was preparing for Israel in years to come, I feel it was a necessary strike that was long overdue."

International Dateline is televised every Sunday at 1 p.m. Eastern Time on National Jewish Television. The program is received in 110 cities in 27 states.

3 JEWISH UNDERGROUND DEFENDANTS ON HUNGER STRIKE IN THEIR PRISON CELLS

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 30 (JTA) -- Three of the nearly two dozen defendants on trial as alleged members of a Jewish terrorist underground have de-

clared a hunger strike in their prison cells, protesting "pressures by the general security services." The three, Dan Beeri, and Barak and Shaul Neer, brothers, protested their treatment as "security prisoners."

Beeri, 39, a rabbi who converted from Christianity, is originally from France. He faces charges of involvement in the 1980 attack against West Bank Arab Mayors and the plan to blow up the Moslem holy shrines on the Temple Mount.

Barak Neer, 25, of Jerusalem is linked to the Temple Mount plot, and to the gun and grenade attack on the Islamic College in Hebron. His brother, Shaul, is charged in connection with the attack on the Islamic College and the plan to blow up a fleet of Arab-owned buses in East Jerusalem.

Beeri, who like other defendants in the trial, walked freely in the Jerusalem District Court corridors, and spoke with reporters, said he declared the hunger strike because as a "security prisoner," he and the other defendants were not entitled to leaves, could not receive a deduction of a third of the prison term for good behavior, and could not enjoy certain privileges inside the prison.

ABRAM SAYS U.S.-USSR NEGOTIATIONS WOULD EVENTUALLY WIN FREEDOM FOR SOVIET JEWS WHO WANT TO EMIGRATE

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (JTA) -- Morris Abram, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, told a synagogue audience that he was confident that negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union would eventually "win freedom for vast numbers of Soviet Jews who want to emigrate."

Abram, who is also vice chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, addressed some 400 people in Temple Israel Center in White Plains in Westchester last Sunday at a program preceding groundbreaking ceremonies for a \$2 million expansion and renovation of the Temple. The audience included Westchester religious leaders and government officials.

Abram described the present century as the "most fateful period of Jewish history," citing the Holocaust, the establishment of the State of Israel and the flowering of the diaspora, particularly in the United States.

"This generation," he said, "is witnessing the imprisonment of more than two million Jews who could now live Jewishly if they were permitted to leave the Soviet Union. Having failed to save the millions who perished in the Holocaust, will we be able to rescue those Soviet Jews, who make up one-fifth of our people?"

Abram answered his own question by declaring: "We will win, because our country has made the freeing of Soviet Jewry a major cause, and in future negotiations the Soviet leadership will come to realize it is in their best interest to allow the Jews to leave." Rabbi Joel Geffen, consultant on field activities and community education to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, paid tribute to the 1,000-member congregation and its leaders for their "long history of outstanding achievements" within Judaism's Conservative movement and the Temple's "pioneering contributions" in the field of Jewish education.

The expansion of Temple Israel Center, built on its present site in 1948 as the congregation's second home -- its first building was dedicated in 1911 -- is expected to begin in January, it was announced by Michael Rozen, president of the Temple. Rabbi Arnold Turetsky is the spiritual leader of the congregation, which was founded in 1907. Irving Schaffer was the chairman of the two-year, \$2 million fund drive that was conducted among the congregants.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES A FRIGHTENING POLITICAL FIGURE

By Edwin Eytan

(Part One Of A Three-Part Series)

PARIS, Oct. 30 (JTA) — For many Jews and non-Jews in France and for countless Jews abroad, Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of France's extreme rightwing National Front, is the devil in human form.

He frightens everyone, or nearly everyone. The political establishment, both the left and the traditional right, is frightened because he plucks votes indiscriminately from all parties. The trade unions are frightened because he seeks to break their influence. The immigrant workers are frightened because he wants to have them expelled.

Le Pen and his movement are a powerful new force on France's political scene. The National Front garnered 11 percent of the popular vote in last summer's national elections for the European Parliament and has been gaining electoral strength in various parts of the country. The Front managed to get 10 seats in the European Parliament as a result of the elections.

But no group is as frightened of Le Pen as most of France's Jews. Nothing he can say or do has up till now alleviated their deep-seated conviction that an extreme rightwing movement is sooner or later fated to become anti-Semitic.

Le Pen himself, a jovial giant with a booming voice, has always been careful not to say anything which could be even vaguely interpreted as anti-Semitic or anti-Jewish. He proclaims himself a friend of Israel, and a member of the Jewish community, a respectable businessman and former anti-Nazi resistance fighter, ran on his ticket.

Former Supporters Now 'Hate His Guts'

On the other hand, many of the people who supported him in the past, in his long struggle for political recognition, were openly and often vehemently anti-Jewish. Le Pen has since broken with most of these early supporters who now, to use their own words, "hate his guts" and consider him a traitor who has "sold out to the Jews."

Obtaining an interview for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was easy. Le Pen was actually delighted to grant it. "So many things have been written about me, so many lies spread, that I am glad to have the opportunity to explain myself," he said.

It is obvious that he cares what Jews in France and abroad think of him. He is aware that they wield a certain political influence but he also cares for personal reasons, he feels, at least this is what he says, that he has been "unfairly" treated and wants to set the record straight.

This reporter asked Le Pen point blank, as soon as we sat down to conduct the interview, if he was anti-Semitic. He did not appear to be troubled in the least, not even ill at ease. On the contrary, he burst out laughing, his huge frame shaking, and he said:

"At least I must say you don't waste time beating round the bush. If anti-Semitism means hatred, persecution or even the slightest anti-Jewish discrimination, I am definitely not an anti-Semite and am violently opposed to anti-Semitism. If it means, however, that I have to like (artist Marc) Chagall's paintings, support (the late French Premier Pierre) Mendes-France's anti-colonial policies or approve of Simone Veil's abortion laws, I plead guilty: I am against all three.

"I don't want to be influenced in my political choices by the personality of the people involved.

(President Valéry) Giscard D'Estaing picked out Simone Veil, who was then completely unknown, and named her his Health Minister and pushed through Parliament his law legalizing abortion because she was a woman, because she was Jewish and had been deported to Auschwitz.

"It was a clever plan, but I am not forced to play according to the rules he has laid down. I attacked her policies then and I accused her and her backers, all those in favor of abortion, of wanting to carry out a genocide of France's unborn babies."

Won't Accept Charge Of Anti-Semitism

This accusation levelled at a woman who had known genocide at first hand in a Nazi concentration camp where she lost most of her family, struck most of France's Jews as being in poor taste at the best and outrightly anti-Semitic at its worst. Le Pen does not accept this accusation.

"I have run against her during the municipal elections and again more recently during the European ones. I shall probably run against her and her party again. I have attacked her as a political opponent and I shall do so again.

"I don't want to know whether she is a man or a woman, white, Jewish and formerly deported. I take none of these factors into consideration and I think it would be unjust to be accused of anti-Semitism because of this. To put it frankly, it would be racism the other way around.

"Some people accused me with being anti-Semitic because I often clashed in Parliament with Mendes-France who was Prime Minister of France at the time when I was a young, 28 year old, Deputy. I attacked him not because he was Jewish but because he had signed the Geneva agreements which spelled out our abdication in Asia and provided for our withdrawal from Indochina."

(Tomorrow: Part Two)

JOURNALISTS' GROUP SWITCH MEETING FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV UNDER ARAB JOURNALISTS' PRESSURE

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30 (JTA) — The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) has decided to hold the next meeting of its bureau November 14-16 in Tel Aviv instead of in Jerusalem, as it had originally planned to do, after four Arab journalists lodged protests, the IFJ secretary-general, Thee Bogaerts, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. The Arab journalists are members of the Federation of Arab Journalists, a Baghdad-based organization.

The Brussels-based IFJ, which includes groups affiliated with national unions of professional journalists from 25 countries, including Israel, had decided last January at a meeting in West Germany to hold its next bureau meeting in Jerusalem, in conformity with a proposal by the representative of the Federation of Israeli Journalists, Roman Frister, who is also a member of the IFJ's bureau. The decision to meet in Jerusalem was approved last June at the IFJ's world congress in Edinburgh. The only Arab-member country in the IFJ is Tunisia.

The decision for the IFJ bureau to meet in Tel Aviv rather than in Jerusalem took place after the IFJ president, Kenneth Ashton of Britain, contacted the president of the Federation of Israeli Journalists, Yona Chimsi.