

**KNESSET UNIT AND MINISTRY
OF JUSTICE SEEKING TO DEPRIVE
KAHANE OF HIS KNESSET IMMUNITY**

By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 31 (JTA) — The Knesset's House Committee and the Ministry of Justice were moving on parallel tracks today toward swift action that could deprive Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the extremist Kach party, of his Knesset immunity and open the way to prosecute him for racist incitement against Arab citizens of Israel and Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza.

The Justice Ministry is putting final touches to a new law against "racism" which it plans to submit to parliament in the next few days. The draft bill was reported today to have been circulated to other ministries for amendments before a final version is presented to the legislators for enactment.

The House Committee, meanwhile, continued its discussions, begun yesterday, on a motion by MK Yossi Sarid requesting the Attorney General to propose to the Knesset that Kahane's immunity be waived. That is the procedure required by law before the Knesset can vote to strip a member of immunity. Other MKs are studying the Criminal Code for grounds to prosecute Kahane should he lose his immunity.

At present there is no specific law against racism in the Criminal Code. Offenders can be prosecuted however for disturbing the peace or incitement.

Basin For Knesset Motion

Sarid, who quit the Labor Party in protest against the Labor-Likud unity government agreement and joined the Civil Rights Movement (CRM), said he based his motion on Kahane's most recent utterance in praise of unknown Jewish terrorists who killed on Arab and wounded 10 others in a rocket attack Sunday on an Arab bus in Jerusalem.

Security forces are searching for the terrorists who said their attack was "revenge" for the Arab murder of two Jewish hikers on the West Bank last week. Kahane declared, "May the hands which did this be strengthened... it was a brave and noble act." Sarid said Kahane's congratulations to the terrorists as "proud Jews" constituted incitement to violence or possibly incitement to rebellion.

Police Minister Haim Barlev said in a statement to the Knesset yesterday that "there are those among us who believe that counter-terror is not moral but is nevertheless efficient. But this is a stupid belief that has been disproven. Counter-terror does not prevent terror but rather feeds it."

Barlev said legislation should be enacted outlawing racist statements and pledged that the police would find "the answer" to deal with those elements "who play with fire with a terrible irresponsibility."

Labor MK Edna Solodar, who joined Sarid in urging measures against Kahane, accused the Kach leader and his supporters of ignoring the distinctions between the equal rights guaranteed to Arab citizens of Israel and terrorists. Likud MK Michael Eitan suggested that there was no need for new legislation because Kahane could be stripped of immunity under existing law for incitement to mutiny.

The House Committee, meanwhile, remained divided today over whether its deliberations remain open to press coverage. Sarid was joined by MK Geula Cohen of the rightwing Tehiya Party in objecting to open sessions on grounds that as far as Kahane is concerned, any publicity is good publicity.

But a majority of the committee, including members from opposite ends of the political spectrum, maintained that open debate was "educationally useful." According to MK Ronnie Milo of Likud's Liberal Party wing, young people should see that Kahane and Kahanism is isolated and ostracized by the "entire responsible political community."

The Knesset called on all Israelis yesterday to refrain from racial incitement and support for terrorist activities. It adopted a resolution stating that parliament shared in the grief of the families of the Arabs killed or injured in Sunday's bus attack and the families of the slain Jewish hikers.

Meanwhile, senior security force officers met at Jerusalem police headquarters Monday night to discuss the deteriorating security situation in the Jerusalem area. The session was attended by the District Commissioner, the Jerusalem police commander and senior officers investigating the bus attack.

**SOVIET JEWISH MOTHER SAYS CHILDREN
OF REFUSENIK FAMILIES ARE DEEPLY
AFFECTED BY AUTHORITIES' HARASSMENT**
By Kevin Freeman

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (JTA) — Alexandra Finkelstein, who last December was permitted with her family to emigrate from the Soviet Union after a 12-year struggle, today told reporters of the harassment by Soviet authorities of refusenik families, and warned of the effects this persecution can have on their children.

"Our worst problem is that children, as children, are born to be free and free-minded," she told a news conference at the offices of the National Council of Jewish Women. "Their logical question is to ask, why."

Finkelstein recalled when her daughter Miriam, now 10 years old, began school in the Soviet Union and came home one day to ask her mother, "Wouldn't it be better for us not to be Jews?"

Children Subjected To Anti-Jewish Propaganda

She asserted that the headmaster and school teacher at the school were informed to be "attentive" of Miriam and made aware of who her parents were. She said that children, just as adults, are subjected to anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist propaganda.

Finkelstein described how she went to view an exhibit of paintings and drawings by students at Miriam's school and while most were very good, about one-third of the exhibit was on the subject of how Jewish soldiers were killing Arab women and children.

Finkelstein, a marine biologist, is in the United States to kick off a series of gatherings across the country to focus attention on the plight of Soviet Jewry. These events will be held under the auspices of the Women's Plea for Soviet Jews, an organization comprised of the constituent organizations of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

The National Council of Jewish Women has been designated national convener of this year's Women's Plea. Events scheduled in nearly 100 communities nationwide, under the aegis of the Leadership

Conference of National Jewish Women's Organizations, will be held during the week of December 4. The Women's Plea for Soviet Jews was first undertaken in 1970 and is an annual event.

Nan Wood, Women's Plea chairperson, said today that "We are particularly concerned for the wives and children. Children separated from one or both parents by cruel and arbitrary Soviet policies. Children living double lives ... Jews at home and Russians at school."

She added that it is also significant to this year's focus on the plight of children and wives of refusenik families. "We are entering the final months of the United Nations' Decade for Women—months that will rivet the attention of the world on the status of women in every nation," Wood said. The final meeting of the UN Decade is scheduled for the spring of 1985 in Nairobi.

Hassled About Naming Their Baby 'Miriam'

Finkelstein and her husband, Eitan, first applied for exit visas in 1971. She was forced to leave her position with the Institute of Oceanography at the USSR Academy of Science. She was later forced to live apart from her husband, with Eitan in Vilnius while she stayed in Moscow. They currently live in Ra'anana, Israel.

Addressing the meeting today, Finkelstein recalled when she and her husband went to register their daughter with the authorities. She was one week old. They informed the authorities they wanted to name their baby "Miriam" and were met with hostility, while an official was summoned to bring a book with official Soviet proper names.

Furthermore, Finkelstein said that although the police finally relented in their criticism, they were forced to sign a paper that the name "Miriam" was given to their daughter by them and that they are thus "fully responsible for the consequences."

Jerry Goodman, executive director of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, also speaking at today's meeting, pointed out that children of refuseniks grow up in an environment where they could face "emotional problems."

PLANNED 'GATHERING' OF LEADING JEWISH BUSINESSMEN FROM AROUND THE WORLD TO DECIDE ON WAYS TO HELP RESTORE ISRAEL'S DEVASTATED ECONOMY

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 31 (JTA) — Premier Shimon Peres and his senior economic ministers are meeting with United Jewish Appeal and Israel Bond leaders here this week to lay the groundwork for a planned "gathering" of about 200 leading Jewish businessmen from all over the world to be held in the United States in December or January.

According to Economics Minister Gad Yaacobi, it will be the occasion to decide practical measures to implement Peres' recent call for \$1 billion from world Jewry to restore growth to Israel's devastated economy. Many of the UJA and Bond leaders were in Jerusalem for a Jewish Agency Board of Governors meeting and others were invited specially for this week's meetings.

Yaacobi said he believes that by the time the gathering convenes in the U.S., Israel's economy will have taken a turn for the better thanks to measures the government has taken or soon will take and to a wage-price freeze package that, hopefully, will be negotiated between the government, management and labor.

Yaacobi outlined, in a Jerusalem Post interview, what Israel needs from world Jewry to help rehabilitate its economy and the various ways those needs can be met. He noted that "the UJA and Bond drives now yield \$500 million per annum between them (part) of the money retained for local purposes abroad. We would want to see that figure doubled by the end of the next fiscal year," he said.

"Secondly, we want to attract foreign investments of \$500 million a year, to be made in any way Jews abroad see fit: by setting up enterprises, buying shares in Israeli companies on the U.S. stock exchange, financing infrastructure utilities or all of these things together."

Yaacobi insisted that his goals were not over-ambitious and pointed out that there were precedents. "Income from UJA and Bonds has hardly increased over the last 15 years, which means in real terms it has declined," Yaacobi said.

He explained that "net contributions in 1967 exceeded, at today's prices, \$1 billion. In 1973 they reached, again at today's prices, \$1.5 billion or three times the present level. This shows what the Jewish community is capable of," he said. "As for business investments, we have seen an inflow of \$1 billion in a single year in the past — why not again?" Yaacobi asked.

Special Ministerial Committee Established

He disclosed that a special ministerial committee has been set up under Peres to manage Israel's crucial ties with world Jewry. Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and former Defense Minister Moshe Arens are members of the committee. Arens is presently in the U.S.

Yaacobi said that among the ideas under consideration is a "mutual fund" that would pool small investments in Israeli industry. Dr. Leroy Brenna of Texas, founder of such a fund for investments in South Africa, has proposed a fund in the U.S. for investment in high-tech industries in Israel.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT HAILS FRIENDSHIP OF ISRAEL, HEBREW U. WITH HIS COUNTRY

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31 (JTA) — President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico hailed the friendship of Israel and particularly the Hebrew University with his country and said that such friendship has been "demonstrated in good times and in bad."

De la Madrid was the guest of honor at the inaugural dinner of the Fourth North/South American Conference of the Friends of the Hebrew University. The four-day Conference ended Sunday. The President spoke to an audience of about 1,000 which included some 350 conference participants from Canada and the United States and many members of his own cabinet.

"I would like to convey the satisfaction that the government and people of Mexico feel at having you here in our country," the Mexican leader said. "I recognize these feelings of friendship toward Mexico in the State of Israel and, particularly, in the Hebrew University."

Scientists and scholars from the Hebrew University cooperate in a number of projects with Mexican institutions of higher learning and with their scientific counterparts in Mexico.

The Mexican leader expressed his support for those contacts and relationships. "We Mexican people are well aware that our progress depends basically on the degree," he said, "to which we are able to assimilate advances made by modern science and technology and we recognize that we have to learn from the valuable

individuals of the Hebrew University whose experience may be useful to our nation." Leaders of the Mexican Jewish community expressed a great deal of satisfaction at the President's participation in the conference. Speaking at the dinner, Isaac Becker, president of the Mexican Friends of the Hebrew University, thanked de la Madrid for his support.

"Mr. President, the interest which you have shown in this project when we had the honor of having an audience with you, your support and your enthusiasm provided us with great encouragement," Becker said.

Leaders of the Mexican Friends of the Hebrew University met with the President last year, at which time he accepted an invitation to attend the conference.

Moshe Arad, Israel's Ambassador to Mexico and a graduate of the Hebrew University, said that the "hands of our scientists and leaders are stretched out not only to bridge over the great geographic distance between Israel and Mexico, but is offered as well to our more immediate neighbors who still refuse to accept our existence."

The conference was preceded by a three-day symposium of agricultural scientists from the Hebrew University with Mexican scientists on the problems of arid lands agriculture.

U.S. ENVOY TO ISRAEL CRITICIZES THE TIMING AND PRESENTATION OF REAGAN'S 1982 MIDEAST INITIATIVE

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (JTA) -- U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, sharply critical of the timing and presentation of President Reagan's 1982 Middle East peace initiative, termed it nevertheless "a genuine effort to recreate momentum, to relaunch the Camp David agreement with some embellishment but fundamentally on the same terms," so far without success.

Lewis, the American envoy to Israel since 1977, spoke at a Tel Aviv University seminar session last night examining the causes of "the stalemate in the Camp David process." The seminar's overall theme was "Six years since Camp David." It was also addressed by Premier Shimon Peres.

Lewis did not enter into the substance of the Reagan initiative but raised considerable surprise by his strong condemnation of the President's tactics. "The timing was, in my judgement, abysmal, the tactics of its presentation worse, and the outcome, so far, nil," the American Ambassador said.

Spoke As A Private Person

He stressed that he was speaking as a private person, "the musings of a researcher after truth" and not in his official capacity as representative of the U.S. (See separate story for reaction from Washington.)

The Reagan plan, enunciated by the President on September 1, 1982, followed the withdrawal of Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Beirut, then under siege by Israel. The pull-out was supervised by U.S. marines.

Reagan called, among other things, for a Palestinian entity on the West Bank and Gaza Strip in federation with Jordan and said the U.S. would support such a solution in the course of negotiations between Israel and Jordan. Israel rejected the plan out of hand, contending that it was a pre-emption of the negotiating process. Premier Menachem Begin criticized the plan because the Israeli government was not consulted beforehand on the contents of the initiative. It was also rejected by King Hussein of Jordan and by PLO chief Yasir Arafat.

The Reagan Administration did not pursue the initiative although the President, Secretary of State George Shultz and other Administration spokesmen have reiterated many times in the last two years that it remains U.S. policy and, according to them, the best available solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Faults Three Camp David Participants

Lewis faulted the three participants in the Camp David process -- Israel, Egypt and the U.S. -- for the failure to make any progress toward implementing those provisions of the accords relating to the West Bank and Gaza. He said all were guilty of tactical and conceptual errors which may have caused an historic opportunity to be squandered.

He also noted that by 1981, after Reagan took office, three of the principal architects of the Camp David scheme -- President Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and the Foreign Minister of Israel, Moshe Dayan -- had passed from the political scene.

He stressed that Reagan had less commitment to Camp David than his predecessor and viewed the Middle East situation in terms of the East-West conflict rather than as a regional dispute.

Peres Appeals To Egypt

Peres used the seminar to appeal to Egypt to join Israel in a new start to improve their relations. "We must cultivate the existing peace between the two countries and prepare the ground for peace with Jordan," he said. He also urged an end to the arms race in the Middle East.

"A change in the atmosphere may make it easier for all of us to find solutions to unsolved problems," Peres said. "We have to coordinate our efforts so that the Egyptian and Israeli people will not lose their taste for peace." He added that both governments must make a "daring move" to raise their relations from the static level of "non-belligerency or formal relations."

According to Peres, his government's plans to improve the quality of life for Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza should be regarded by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt as one of the "confidence-building decisions" he has been asking of Israel.

'SOME CONCERN' OVER LEWIS' REMARKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (JTA) -- The State Department conceded today that there was "some concern" within the Reagan Administration over the remarks of Samuel Lewis, U.S. Ambassador to Israel, criticizing the timing of President Reagan's September 1, 1982 Middle East peace initiative.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said the Department was waiting for a transcript of Lewis' remarks, so that it could be "looked at carefully." He added that while Lewis was a "respected" career diplomat, there are "aspects of his remarks that are troubling to people in Washington."

The State Department in its first reaction last night said that the "weight" of Lewis' comments "was the missed opportunities by all parties during the past six years since the Camp David accords and the peace treaty were signed."

Hughes said there was no plan to call Lewis back to Washington. The 54-year-old Lewis has been in Israel since May, 1977. The cigar-smoking diplomat has given hints that he expects to leave this post at the end of the current Presidential term.

Hughes stressed today that Reagan "remains deeply committed to the peace process" in the Middle East. He said Reagan "recognized peace has been a very elusive prospect in the Middle East" but the President was committed to the effort "for the long haul."

BEHIND THE HEADLINES A FRIGHTENING POLITICAL FIGURE

By Edwin Eytan

(Part Two Of A Three-Part Series)

PARIS, Oct. 31 (JTA) -- Jean-Marie Le Pen, 56, but looking younger, is a typical northern "Aryan," with thick blond hair, blue eyes and an iron grip. Today he lives in an elegant white stone mansion on a hill overlooking Paris in Saint Cloud, the gift of a wealthy political admirer.

He was born, however, in a small, wind-swept fishing village in Brittany, Trinite-Sur Mer, with 1,500 inhabitants, three churches and 300 fishing boats. His father was a fisherman and a resistance fighter on the side. His boat sank while on a secret mission to England in 1944.

Le Pen said: "Just to show you how wild some accusations or beliefs are, some 10 years ago film director Louis Malle invited me for dinner. As we sat down he told me he needed my help in shooting a film dealing with the German occupation of France, Lucien Lacombe. Earnestly he told me, 'you, who were a Nazi SS officer, can give us a hand in helping us portray the Germans in the film!'"

"I took a deep breath and nearly hit him. When my father died at sea in 1944, I was 16. I inherited two guns and 600 bullets hidden at home and joined the anti-Nazi resistance. I was a full-time member of a fighting network, the Saint Marcel, which often carried out military actions against the Germans."

"As for my father, his name is engraved in our village monument for the war dead. But legends have a long life and many still continue to portray me as a former Nazi, an SS or at least a pro-German collaborator."

A Stint In Vietnam

After the war, Le Pen, a war orphan, was granted the status of "national waif" and awarded several scholarships. In 1946, while studying law at Paris University, he was elected president of the Law Students Union, a body traditionally to the extreme right of the political spectrum. As soon as he graduated, he volunteered for military service in Indochina and served for two years as a combat lieutenant with the Foreign Legion paratroopers, France's elite force in the war.

It was in Indochina that he had his first contacts with the press. His anti-Communism was so strong that the French high command, impressed with his zeal in fighting "the world Communist conspiracy," appointed him political editor of the expeditionary corps paper, *La Caravelle*.

Back in France, he became a fixture in the Paris Latin Quarter, organizing meetings and demonstrations in favor of France's continued commitments in North Africa and Vietnam and protesting any compromise solution. He had no money and no political organization to back him, but everybody on Paris' Left Bank seems to have seen him or at least heard of him. He made many enemies but also recruited his first followers.

Elected To The National Assembly

While Le Pen lectured in Paris, in the far-flung provinces a small town grocer, Pierre Poujade, was organizing the "little people." His platform, simple and calculated to gain wide support, was no more taxes. Most of his party's slate in the then forthcoming Parliamentary elections were,

however, small businessmen. He was delighted, therefore, when a mutual friend introduced him to Le Pen, a hero and intellectual.

Poujade's party won a large popular vote and Le Pen was elected in his old haunt, the Latin Quarter. He was one of the youngest deputies in the French National Assembly, violently anti-government and supporting strongly nationalist ideas. Six months later he took a leave of absence to volunteer for military service with his old Foreign Legion regiment now fighting the FLN rebels in Algeria.

Involved In The Suez Operation

Le Pen recalled, "It was September 1956 and we were practically immediately flown out to Cyprus to spearhead the Suez operation. It was there during the fighting that I met my first Israelis. Some became personal friends."

After Suez, back in Algiers, Le Pen and his regiment gained notoriety in repressing the revolt. His opponents said that he personally arrested hundreds and used inhumane methods, including torture, to extract information. Le Pen retorted: "Terrorists cannot enjoy the benefits of the laws of war. They have violated them and must suffer the consequences for bombings and for murdering innocent civilians."

Back from the Algerian fighting, he served for a few more months in Parliament but his relations with his former leader Poujade went from bad to worse. In the next elections he ran as an independent and was beaten.

For close to 20 years afterwards he lived in a sort of political desert. He lectured before half empty halls, and published a monthly sheet read by a few hundred people. Extremist elements seem to cling to him and Le Pen now admits that "I had to do with what I found. Beggars can't be choosers."

To make a living, as he never practiced law, he set up a small record firm specializing in war songs and marches. His first "hit" was an album, "Wehrmacht War Songs," followed by "Marches of Nazi Germany at War." When reminded, he was not apologetic.

"Publishing books or selling records does not involve an emotional or an intellectual approval of the ideas expressed. Do you know what my next best selling record was?" Le Pen asks and starts looking on his book shelves for "Haganah Songs" and the "Songs of the Palmach." He also boasts that he has records on which "you can hear the voices of Jabotinsky at a public meeting in Paris and Ben Gurion reading Israel's Declaration of Independence."

(Tomorrow: Part Three)

KAHANE PELTED WITH TOMATOES

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (JTA) -- Kach leader Meir Kahane and his followers were pelted with tomatoes by Peace Now supporters when Kahane tried to address a public meeting in Beersheba Sunday. Police separated the two sides and detained two Kach members and one from Peace Now.

Opposition to Kahane and his followers was made more intense by Kahane's praise for the "Brave Jews" who had fired a rocket missile at an Arab bus in Jerusalem on Sunday, killing one Arab passenger and wounding 10 others.

A statement issued by Kach said the movement "understood and accepts the revenge action carried out by brave Jews in view of the lack of government activity against Arab terrorism."