

ISRAEL AGAIN BOMBS LEBANON BASES, BUT RABIN RULES OUT OTHER STEPS

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- In response to renewed terrorist activity in southern Lebanon, Israeli air force jets attacked selected targets in southern Lebanon on Wednesday, for the third time in less than a week.

The targets of the latest raid were terrorist bases north of the Mich Mich refugee camp, in the hills surrounding the coastal city of Sidon. Unconfirmed reports from Lebanon said Israeli jets also struck bases near Damour and Khalde, south of Beirut.

A military spokesman said direct hits were scored on local headquarters and staging areas of Al Fatah, the fighting arm of the Palestine Liberation Organization controlled by Yasir Arafat. All aircraft returned safely to their bases.

Early reports from Lebanon said four people were killed and 18 injured in the raid. They said it was carried out by Israeli F-16 jets.

Wednesday's raid and air strikes on Monday and last Friday against PLO and Hezbollah bases in southern Lebanon are a response to a sharp escalation in terrorist activity in the region.

Last week, eight Israeli soldiers died and seven were wounded in a car-bomb attack on an Israel Defense Force convoy in the border security zone patrolled by Israel. Hezbollah, a Shiite extremist group backed by Iran, whose name means Party of God, claimed responsibility for the car-bombing.

Extending Security Zone

On Monday, Israeli forces captured seven Al Fatah terrorists from Sidon who were headed on a hostage-taking mission to a kibbutz in northern Israel.

Two other terrorists were captured Monday in the Har Dov area. They were identified as members of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The upsurge in terrorism has prompted some members of the Knesset to suggest expanding Israel's border security zone in Lebanon and sealing it off from the rest of that country.

But Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin told members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on Monday that such measures were unrealistic.

If the security zone were sealed off, Rabin said, the 200,000 people living there would be deprived of their water supply and electricity, which originate further north.

Extending the zone northward would "simply cause trouble with the Lebanese population and would not increase security," he said.

The security zone was established in 1985, when the IDF completed its phased withdrawal from Lebanon. The zone's purpose is to serve as a buffer between Israel's northern villages and towns, and hostile elements in southern Lebanon.

The zone is policed jointly by the IDF and the South Lebanon Army, a largely but not exclusively Christian force consisting of about 2,600 men armed, trained and financed by Israel.

(JTA correspondent Gil Sedan in Jerusalem contributed to this report.)

JUDGE SAYS KAHANE CAN RETURN TO U.S., OVERRULING GOVERNMENT

By Andrew Silow Carroll

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- A federal judge in Washington issued a temporary restraining order Wednesday allowing Rabbi Meir Kahane to enter the United States, over objections from the U.S. State Department.

The ruling, by U.S. District Court Judge Barrington Parker, enjoins the State Department from barring Kahane's entry until a federal court rules on the merits of a lawsuit filed Tuesday in Washington.

The State Department maintains Kahane cannot enter the United States because he has renounced his U.S. citizenship. The department said Tuesday that Kahane had been informed that he is no longer a U.S. citizen.

But Kahane's lawyers are expected to argue in court that he gave up his citizenship in September only as a condition of his next bid for the Knesset. The court is set to hear the case early next year.

Kahane, a member of Knesset since 1984, has been barred from participating in the Nov. 1 Israeli elections on the grounds that his Kach party is racist and undemocratic. The ban was upheld by Israel's High Court of Justice.

The lawsuit, filed on Kahane's behalf by Washington attorney Nathan Lewin, names the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in an attempt to establish that the Brooklyn-born rabbi has not lost his citizenship.

In his request for the restraining order, Lewin claimed Kahane was entitled to a hearing prior to a State Department decision on his citizenship. Furthermore, claimed Lewin, barring Kahane would cause the rabbi "irreparable harm," while denying his right to free speech under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Kahane is expected in the United States for a series of speaking engagements later this week. He will travel on a specially issued identification card, and not a U.S. passport.

WALDHEIM'S PLAN TO VISIT SYRIA AND TURKEY COMES UNDER FIRE

By Reinhard Engel

VIENNA, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- Austrian President Kurt Waldheim is being urged to raise the case of Nazi war criminal Alois Brunner with Syrian officials during his upcoming visit to Damascus.

In Washington, meanwhile, six members of Congress have warned Turkish authorities that Waldheim's scheduled visit to Ankara could harm U.S.-Turkish relations.

Waldheim was to depart Thursday for Syria and Kuwait. On Nov. 2, he is scheduled to stop off in Turkey, which would be the first NATO nation to receive him since he became president.

The U.S. warning was sent in a telegram to Turkish President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal from six members of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.

The telegram, initiated by Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), urged the Turkish leaders to cancel the

meeting with Waldheim. "As members of Congress who value Turkish-U.S. relations, we are appalled and shocked at the news that Kurt Waldheim will be received by you early in November," the lawmakers said.

Joining Lantos, who is a Holocaust survivor, in signing the telegram were Reps. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Lawrence Smith (D-Fla.), Mel Levine (D-Calif.), Edward Feighan (D-Ohio) and Gary Ackerman (D-N.Y.).

In Vienna, Freda Meissner-Blau, leader of the Green party faction in the Austrian Parliament, has demanded that Waldheim urge the Syrians to extradite Brunner.

Asked To Urge Nazi's Extradition

Brunner, one of the last major Nazi war criminals still at large, was a close associate of Adolf Eichmann in administering the Final Solution. He lives in Damascus.

She said it would be most appropriate since this year is the 50th anniversary of the Anschluss, the merging of Austria into the Third Reich.

There was no immediate response from the President's Office.

Waldheim himself has been implicated in Nazi atrocities perpetrated by the German army unit in which he served during World War II.

Since taking office in 1986, the one-time secretary-general of the United Nations has been the most isolated of presidents.

He is officially barred by the U.S. Justice Department from coming to the United States. He has not been invited to visit any European country, East or West.

Apart from an audience granted him in Rome by Pope John Paul II in 1987, Waldheim's ventures abroad have been confined to the Arab and Moslem worlds. He has visited Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

If Waldheim were to press the Syrian authorities to extradite Brunner, he would be acting against an Austrian Nazi who operated in the same territory as he did during his army service.

It was Brunner who organized the deportations of 40,000 Jews from Salonika, Greece, almost all of whom perished in the gas chambers.

Waldheim has insisted he had no knowledge of the deportations or of the outrages committed against civilians and partisans in Yugoslavia.

(JTA correspondent David Friedman in Washington contributed to this report.)

WEST GERMANY INITIATES PROCEEDINGS TO TRY MAIKOVSKIS AS WAR CRIMINAL By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (JTA).-- West Germany has initiated criminal proceedings against former Nazi Boleslavs Maikovskis, according to Brooklyn District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman and Menachem Rosensaft, founder of the International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors.

Holtzman and Rosensaft met in Washington for about a half-hour Wednesday morning with West German Ambassador Jurgen Rufus. They were assured that the West Germans were serious about investigating Maikovskis' war record.

It was first revealed Oct. 14 that Maikovskis, a World War II police chief and Nazi collaborator in Latvia, had escaped to Munster, West Germany. Maikovskis had lived since 1951 in Mincola, N.Y.

The Justice Department's Office of Special

Investigations had sought his deportation since 1976.

Holtzman and Rosensaft, both attorneys, sounded relieved that the criminal procedure would commence and that justice would be done in the case of the 84-year-old Maikovskis.

"I think we got assurances that the criminal process has begun," Holtzman said. "Not only was an order of arrest issued by the prosecutor, but it was confirmed by the court."

"In addition, a criminal investigation has begun, which could lead to charges of murder. He is under arrest and will be held under arrest until the investigation is concluded."

The West German government prosecuted Maikovskis' wartime superior, Albert Eichelis, four years ago.

Holtzman and Rosensaft said that Klaus Schacht, chief war crimes investigator for the West German state prosecutor's office in Dortmund, will research the records of the Eichelis trial and would seek information on Maikovskis from the Soviet Union as well as from the OSI.

However, neither of the two were able to ascertain when Maikovskis did, indeed, arrive in West Germany.

Requested Political Asylum

Reports in various media last week claimed he may have sought asylum in West Germany last November. Other accounts indicated he probably left the United States closer to the time his absence was noticed.

Rosensaft quoted the ambassador as saying that Maikovskis, in addition to requesting political asylum, had applied for a stay as a resident alien or for a temporary stay in West Germany within the last 10 days. Both requests were denied.

He explained that the procedure for the request for asylum was a different one, an administrative proceeding that went through regular courts.

That proceeding, separate from the criminal proceeding, runs simultaneously with the detention and investigation.

Rosensaft placed more credence in the West German proceedings than in the American, which had dragged out in American courts for 12 years.

Four years ago, a U.S. federal court found Maikovskis deportable, but he continued to live securely in the United States.

Asked whether West Germany would extradite Maikovskis to the Soviet Union, Rosensaft said, "We didn't have to ask, because once they decided to assert criminal jurisdiction, they have the process to go forward in Germany."

"If they find that the evidence warrants a trial, there is no reason to extradite him because they will prosecute."

A Soviet court in Riga, Latvia, sentenced Maikovskis to death in absentia in 1965 for his crimes, which include ordering the destruction of the village of Audrini and the massacre of its population.

Activists supporting his deportation were at loggerheads with the OSI for having allowed Maikovskis to slip the noose.

The OSI, in rebuttal, characterized Maikovskis' departure from U.S. shores as a "victory" and the normal way of deporting an unwanted resident, through self-deportation.

As a member of Congress in 1978, Holtzman authored the bill that enabled the United States to deport those responsible for Nazi acts and persecution.

**TWO PARTY LEADERS TRADE BARBS,
AS LIKELIHOOD OF COALITION GROWS**
By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- Israel's election campaign veered into the low road this week, as the leaders of the Labor Party and the Likud hurled personal invectives in the aftermath of a relatively restrained television debate between them Sunday.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres is "the murderer of the truth," Premier Yitzhak Shamir thundered at a Likud election rally Tuesday night, referring to his Laborite rival.

Peres has called Shamir a "murderer of peace." In media interviews this week, Peres charged that Shamir was guilty of rabble-rousing, lies and campaign tactics that would be outlawed in any Western democracy.

The apparent personal bitterness between the two has political observers wondering how a viable government can be put together after the elections.

If the latest polls are correct, the race between the two major parties and the ideological blocs aligned with them is so close that the elections will produce a stalemate, as in 1984.

This means that neither Labor nor Likud will be able to form a narrow-based coalition of the left or right. In that case, they may have no choice but to repeat the 1984 unity government scenario that both parties detested.

But the pundits doubt that Shamir and Peres can any longer agree on a combined coalition.

Although both men insist their differences are ideological rather than personal, the bitterness between them is evident.

Shamir stated flatly during the debate that he does not wish to enter another unity arrangement. He accused Peres of disloyalty to the outgoing unity government.

But Shamir said he hoped to create a "broad government." That was interpreted as a willingness to include the Labor Party, provided Peres is no longer its leader.

The Likud leader has discouraged such speculation, saying he does not distinguish between the Labor Party and the person who heads it. But sources close to the premier say he would like to drive a wedge between Peres and Labor's tough-minded defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin.

Peres has said he would be willing to enter another coalition with Likud if there was no alternative. But his subsequent remarks about Shamir seemed to exclude that prospect.

**DUKAKIS REJECTS IDEA THAT SHAMIR
WOULD BE A 'DISASTER' FOR PEACE**
By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- Gov. Michael Dukakis said Tuesday night that progress toward peace in the Middle East does not depend on who wins the Israeli elections next week, but on Arab leaders being willing to negotiate with Israel.

The Democratic presidential candidate, appearing on ABC-TV's "Nightline" program, rejected an assertion by King Hussein of Jordan on that program last week that if Premier Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc defeats Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' Labor Party, it will be an "absolute disaster" for the peace process.

Dukakis stressed that he did not want to express an opinion on the Israeli elections. But, he added, "Shamir, himself, has said that every-

thing is on the table, and if Arab leaders will stand up and do what Sadat did, then he is prepared to sit down and negotiate."

The governor was referring to late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem in November 1977.

Dukakis noted that it was former Israeli Premier Menachem Begin, "who was supposed to be a hard-liner, who participated in the Camp David process, the Camp David accords."

But "what is essential" for Arab leaders to recognize, he said, is Israel's right to exist within secure borders, as specified in U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

When Ted Koppel, the interviewer for the 90-minute program, suggested that the Palestine Liberation Organization is prepared to accept the two U.N. resolutions and "in effect, Israel's right to exist," Dukakis said, "That is going to take some proving and some demonstration."

He pointed out that the PLO has not renounced terrorism or eliminated references to the destruction of Israel.

**WIESENTHAL CENTER ACQUIRES
ANNE FRANK LETTERS FOR \$165,000**
By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- In an electrically charged bidding session at an auction Tuesday evening, a "private contributor" to the Simon Wiesenthal Center paid \$165,000 to acquire the letters that Anne and Margot Frank wrote in English to two sisters in Iowa.

The sale was conducted at the Swann Galleries in Manhattan.

The rapid-fire bids on the only letters known to have been written in English by the Frank sisters were placed by Norman Kurlin, chairman of the Simon Wiesenthal Center New Leadership Society.

Kurlin, a young man dressed in a collegiate sweater, appeared as a somewhat mysterious bidder and smilingly refrained from identifying himself or the purchaser for several hours, to the consternation of most of the press.

Kurlin was accompanied by Rhonda Barad, director of the Eastern region of the Wiesenthal Center.

The bidding started at \$6,000. The Wiesenthal Center's final and winning bid was \$150,000, the sum which will be paid to the sellers, Betty Ann and Juanita Wagner, who were schoolgirls in Danville, Iowa, in April 1940 when they became pen pals of the Frank sisters through their teacher's arrangement.

The Swann Galleries receives 10 percent of the sale's income, or \$15,000.

A fascinating revelation came from The New York Times, which learned that among the underbidders was comedic actress Whoopy Goldberg, who has spoken of Anne Frank in her one-woman stage performance.

Other bids came from a Japanese businessman; a Los Angeles dentist; Dutch-Jewish writer Jack Polak, who is a director of the American Friends of the Anne Frank Center; and the Anne Frank Center in Amsterdam itself, which was only authorized to bid as high as \$20,000.

Barad said the letters will be placed on display in the entrance lobby of the Wiesenthal Center's new Beit Hashoah Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles, which will open at the end of 1989. Barad said it was possible that the identity of the donor would be revealed at that time.

THE ISRAELI ELECTIONS: THE PARTIES OF THE LEFT [Part 4 Of A Series] By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (JTA) -- The Knesset elections are not between two rival parties, but between opposing ideological blocs, composed of the big parties and their allies.

The previous article in this series examined the right. Now we turn to the parties of the left:

LABOR. In its various configurations, the Labor Party was the dominant force in Israeli politics from the pre-state era until the political upheaval of 1977, when it was unseated by Premier Menachem Begin's Likud.

Since then, doggedly led by Shimon Peres, Labor has been trying to recover its former pre-eminence.

It achieved parity with Likud in 1981 and again in 1984. But it was unable to form a government, because the Orthodox parties aligned with Likud.

This year Labor is running without its ally, Mapam, a party much further to the left. Mapam broke its longtime alignment with Labor in 1984, because it refused to participate in the national unity coalition with Likud.

Peres is now foreign minister and was premier for the first two years of the unity coalition. After him, the top Labor Party leader is Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, also a former premier.

The conventional wisdom is that Peres, and probably Rabin, will have to step down if Labor does badly in the Nov. 1 elections.

Labor's policies on peace and the administered territories, the central issues of this campaign, suffer in contrast to the Likud program for lack of simplicity.

While Likud categorically rejects territorial compromise, Labor wants Israel to divest itself of large areas of heavily Arab-populated country, while retaining strategic tracts here and there down to the banks of the Jordan River and the environs of Jerusalem.

Labor would demilitarize the areas of withdrawal. The map it suggests looks like a jigsaw puzzle. Likud's flat No takes little effort to understand.

Labor is officially opposed to a Palestinian state. It is an open secret, however, that some of its members and future Knesset members would support the idea under certain conditions.

There is no such wavering in the Likud bloc. Labor advocates an international peace conference with Jordanian and Palestinian participation, though not the Palestine Liberation Organization.

King Hussein of Jordan declared last summer he was pulling out of the political process, which threatened to discredit the entire Labor peace plan.

Labor leaders hoped for a public gesture of support from Hussein and they got one in the king's interview on an American television program Oct. 20. But statements from the PLO favoring a Labor victory could be the kiss of death.

MAPAM. When Mapam split with Labor four years ago, political pundits were ready to bury it.

They considered the veteran Zionist-Socialist party to be without an identity, despite its powerful kibbutz and youth movements: Hakibbutz

Haartzi and Hashomer Hatzair.

But a term of high-profile Knesset activism led by Mapam old-timers Chaïke Grossman and Elazar Granot surprised everyone and improved the party's image.

Now, benefiting from an imaginative election campaign and a popular new leader in the person of Yair Tsaaban, Mapam seems about to win a new lease on life. It hopes for two or three Knesset seats next week.

CENTER MOVEMENT-SHINUI. This is another Labor satellite party, non-Socialist on economic issues, thoroughly moderate on the issues of peace and the territories.

It evolved into its present form through a process of splits and regroupings that began with the breakup of Professor Yigal Yadin's once promising Democratic Movement for Change, which made the Knesset in the late 1970s.

It also gained from the still-birth last year of the Center Movement, founded by former Jewish Agency Chairman Leon Dulzin and Mayor Shlomo Lehat of Tel Aviv, a Likud man who broke with that party.

Shinui's leader, Professor Amnon Rubinstein, has weathered all kinds of political struggles. But according to the polls, his party's prospects are not rosy.

CITIZENS RIGHTS MOVEMENT. This party, founded and still run by the veteran feminist and human rights champion Shulamit Aloni, has been the success story of Israeli politics in the 1980s.

It came seemingly from nowhere to take three seats in the 1984 Knesset. Pollsters believe it can win four or five this time. That would make it a powerful force in the fragmented and polarized Knesset expected to emerge from the next elections.

The CRM's message has been sharpened and accentuated by the Palestinian uprising. It advocates Israel's withdrawal from the territories and a dialogue with the Palestinians. Domestically, it focuses on individual freedom, human rights and the rule of law in Israel proper and the territories.

Labor and the CRM have locked horns during the campaign because of Labor's complaint that Aloni's party is depriving it of votes.

The CRM argues that a vote for it is a vote for Labor, because ultimately the president will not simply look to the largest single party to form a new government but to the leader with the best prospects of putting together a stable government.

HADASH and PROGRESSIVE LIST FOR PEACE. They are expected to win a combined total of six seats, despite the creation of a new, competing Arab list.

Hadash is a Moscow-oriented Communist party. The Progressive List is ideologically aligned to the moderate wing of the PLO. Both advocate a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Both are considered beyond the political pale by Labor as far as coalition partnership is concerned. But Labor feels it can trust both to help block Likud from forming a narrowly based coalition government.

Hadash is headed by Meir Wilner, the last veteran of the 1948 Knesset. Israeli Arab Knesset member Mohammed Miari heads the Progressive List.