

## ISRAEL DISPUTES UN CHARGE THAT IT SUPPORTED DEMONSTRATION BY CHRISTIAN MILITIAMEN, FAMILIES IN SOUTH LEBANON

By David Landau and Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Oct. 17 (JTA)--Israel continued today to dispute a United Nations charge that it had "fully supported" a violent demonstration yesterday by Christian militiamen and their families in the south Lebanese border town of Nakoura. Two officers of the Lebanese regular army, who are United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) liaison officers, were abducted and damage was inflicted on UN property. (See related story from UN in New York.)

A UN spokesman here claimed, in an official statement to the press yesterday, that three Israeli army officers attended the demonstration. The statement itself, emanating from UN headquarters in Jerusalem, was unprecedented. Israeli military sources said that only one army officer was in Nakoura at the time, accompanied by his driver and radio operator, and that he went there to try to calm the situation after the two Lebanese officers were kidnapped. The officer was identified as Yoram Hamizrachi.

The UN did not comment on the Israeli version but insisted that Hamizrachi was at the scene before the kidnappings. A UN spokesman told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency at noon today that the two Lebanese have been released.

The Christians broke into the headquarters of UNIFIL yesterday and destroyed a Lebanese army helicopter. The demonstration was in support of demands that UNIFIL take up positions between the Syrian army and Christian forces in Beirut.

According to sources here, the Lebanese officers were not kidnapped but were taken into "protective custody" by Christian militia commander Maj. Haddad Saad to prevent them from being lynched.

## WALDHEIM PROTESTS TO ISRAEL OVER INCIDENT IN SOUTH LEBANON

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 17 (JTA)--Secretary General Kurt Waldheim delivered a "strong protest" to the Israeli government today over the presence of Israeli military personnel during a demonstration yesterday by the Christian militia at the headquarters of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in Nakoura, south Lebanon.

A UN spokesman told reporters that Waldheim's protest was conveyed to Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Yehuda Blum. He said that Blum was called to discuss the matter with Undersecretary Brian Urquhart. A statement issued on behalf of Waldheim said "The Secretary General takes a very serious view" of yesterday's incidents.

According to the statement, all four Lebanese military personnel serving as liaison with UNIFIL who were abducted, have been released. Two were released yesterday and two others were released in Metulla, Israel, early today, the statement said.

It added that "the Secretary General is making a strong protest to the Government of

Israel concerning the presence of Israeli military personnel during this violent interference in the working of the UN peacekeeping operation and over the abduction of Lebanese army personnel serving in a liaison capacity with UNIFIL headquarters." There was no immediate comment about Waldheim's protest from the Israel Mission to the UN.

Waldheim issued another statement today declaring that he attaches "great importance to the efforts now being made in the meetings in Beirut of the ministers of foreign affairs of some Arab countries in the overall context of the Arab deterrent force. The Secretary General hopes that this meeting will find ways to assist the Lebanese government and people to find peace and national conciliation."

## CONTROVERSY OVER 'DEICIDE' PLAY

By Ben Koyfetz

TORONTO, Oct. 17 (JTA)--A four-hour play on the crucifixion, produced by an emigre Polish film director for the educational television arm of the Ontario government, is threatening to upset the equilibrium of the religious and artistic establishment in this province of Canada.

The play, which costs half a million dollars (a sore point in these days of promised governmental austerities) is called "The Jesus Trial" and it purports to examine the 2000-year-old Christian legacy of the deicide. It is based on an actual courtroom case that took place in 1974 in the French city of Troyes.

A French lawyer named Jacques Isnori wrote a book, "Le Vrai Procès de Jésus" (The True Trial of Jesus), in which he argued that historically it was not the Jews but the Roman Procurator Pontius Pilate who bears the responsibility for Jesus' execution. He was challenged by a cleric, Abbe Georges de Nantes. A libel suit ensued which eventually was won by the lawyer.

The film enacts the French trial based on its reported text. It also interweaves shots from a Mexican passion play that has been performed in Ixtapalapa for the past 150 years, a performance of startling realism since at times the person playing Jesus has not survived to reach the cross, so acute are the actual tortures.

Also shown are actual films of Nazi concentration and death camps in their full horror (unlike those shown in the recent Holocaust TV program, these are real). In addition, continuing interreligious strife and killing is shown in scenes from today's Ireland and Lebanon.

There are interviews with and comments throughout the production by a wide variety of theologians, scholars, writers and churchmen from Canada, the U.S., Great Britain and Israel, including such persons as Canadian Jewish poet Irving Layton, British writer Hugh Schonfield, Prof. Emil Fackenheim, Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut, Rev. Franklin Littell, Father Gregory Baum, Sister Charlotte Stein and Prof. Northrop Frye.

Though the program will not be shown publicly until early November, already pre-screenings have caused considerable controversy and dissent. Roman Catholics have complained that "The Jesus Trial" does not adequately take into account the Second Vatican Council convened by the late Pope John XXIII and all that has happened flowing from this council to alter the church's basic position on

the crucifixion and the deicide.

They also point out that Father de Nantes, presented in the film as a typical Roman Catholic spokesman, is now considered virtually a heretic in church circles and is diametrically opposed to current-accepted church policies.

Some religious leaders have expressed concern that the film displays antagonism to religion per se. It states at the beginning that religion is "the bedmate" of intolerance and ideology in producing hatred; that it may have the counter-effect of reinforcing in the minds of some viewers the so-called guilt of the Jews in stressing their suffering and persecution, seen by some as their "just deserts"; that TV Ontario, as an educational arm of the government, should not introduce it into the schools where it could be mishandled by unskilled teachers.

Others see it as a courageous effort to redress the wrong that has lasted 2000 years. The producer-director, Tad Jaworski, is a 53-year-old Polish film maker raised a Catholic and now an agnostic. Of mixed parentage (his mother is reported to be Jewish), he was expelled from Poland in 1968 and also had his citizenship revoked during Gomulka's purge of that period. Jaworski travelled to the United States, Mexico, Europe and Israel in the making of the television show. It will be shown in two installments, each one repeated on a second night.

#### FOREIGN AID BILL HAS PROGRAMS RELATING TO ISRAEL, SOVIET JEWS

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (JTA)--The foreign aid bill adopted in the closing hours Sunday night of the 95th Congress, carries new programs related to Israel and Soviet Jewry along with renewed support for both.

A two-step program on Soviet Jewry provides \$25 million for resettling Soviet refugees in Israel. The State Department will, as in the past, administer this continuation of U.S. aid to the refugees in the Jewish State.

In addition, the bill provides for the first time funds to assist Soviet Jews who had emigrated to America. This legislation provides \$20 million which private American voluntary organizations are required to match so the funds can be put into use. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare will handle this program.

Supporting a Senate bipartisan bloc's "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East is another new U.S. program involving Israel. This authorizes \$5 million for Middle East regional development. The measure, introduced by Sen. Howard Baker (R. Tenn.) also urges continued U.S. economic and military support for Israel.

Baker's original measure asked for \$50 million for regional projects to implement scientific and technical cooperation between Israel and her Arab neighbors. However, this amount was scaled down to a tenth of its size in the legislative process. Nevertheless, proponents see it as a good foundation upon which to build Israeli-Arabic cooperation after peace is agreed upon.

The Baker proposal is in line with the "sense of the Senate resolution," now with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that calls for regional economic development programs. Senators Henry Jackson (D. Wash.), Frank Church (D. Idaho), Richard Stone (D. Fla.), Clifford Case (R. N.J.) and Jacob Javits (R. N.Y.) co-sponsored it.

In its early consideration of the foreign aid

bill, Congress voted economic assistance of \$785 million to Israel, \$750 million to Egypt, \$93 million to Jordan and \$90 million to Syria. In addition, Israel was allocated \$1 billion and Jordan \$125 million in military aid. The aid to Syria was approved in the Senate-House conference after Administration pressure was brought to bear that the money was needed to help the U.S. influence decisions in Damascus.

#### CARTER MEETS WITH ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN DELEGATIONS IN SEPARATE SESSIONS

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (JTA)--President Carter was due to meet at the White House late this afternoon with the leaders of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, in separate sessions that will mark his first personal involvement in the current talks here aimed at an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and furtherance of the Camp David frameworks for a settlement of the West Bank and Gaza Strip issues.

In making the announcement, White House spokesman Rex Granum said the sessions "would give the President an opportunity to get a first hand report" and "to review the progress of the talks" as well as "the remaining outstanding issues." Granum emphasized that the President's involvement should not be regarded as mediation because the talks between the Israeli, Egyptian and American delegations at Blair House and at the hotel where the Israelis and Egyptians are quartered are going well.

Carter's meeting with the Israeli leaders, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, and with the chief Egyptian negotiators, Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Acting Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali, was apparently arranged only this morning.

George Sherman, of the State Department, who is the official spokesman for the Blair House talks, told reporters that the White House meetings were "mutually agreed" and that "all sides agreed that it was a good time for the President to review the conference this far."

#### Speculation Arises Over Talks

Nevertheless, speculation arose immediately that a problem has developed, not over an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty but over Egypt's insistence that the treaty be tied to further Israeli concessions on the West Bank and Gaza. Observers suggested that if the President merely required a review of the Blair House talks to date, he could have met with the Israelis and Egyptians together.

Moreover, they said, the American specialists doubtless will provide the White House with full details of developments since the Israeli-Egyptian talks began last Thursday. Speculation was heightened by reports from Jerusalem that Premier Menachem Begin convened a special session of the Israeli Knesset this morning.

(Begin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that Israel and Egypt have agreed to arbitrate any dispute that may arise from the proposed peace treaty. He noted that he did not anticipate any disputes. However, he added, "Should any dispute arise from the proposed treaty in the future, a joint committee consisting of representatives agreed by both countries will arbitrate a settlement.")

#### Dayan Indicates Problem In The Talks

After a 90-minute meeting with Carter this afternoon, Dayan, speaking for the Israeli delegation, indicated that a problem had developed in the Israeli-Egyptian talks and that Carter was asked

to solve it. "The President told us--asked us-- whenever we are stuck we should turn to him," Dayan said. "We now used this opportunity. We are waiting now for his meeting with the Egyptian delegation and then we shall find out how constructive we were and advance the process of negotiations."

Asked what the sticking points were, Dayan replied, "That," we told the President. "Asked if there was an insurmountable obstacle, the Israeli Foreign Minister said, 'I am trying not to answer.' Then he made a plea to the media: 'Please help us. We all want the negotiations to succeed. The best way to do it is quietly. There's no one more qualified to help us than the President of the United States.' So let him do his job."

Carter was accompanied at the meeting with the Israelis by his top advisors, including Vice President Walter Mondale. Dayan and Weizman were accompanied by Meir Rosenne, legal advisor to the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Eli Rubinstein, assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry and Israeli Ambassador to the U.S. Simcha Dinitz.

In a photo-taking session with the Egyptian delegation following his meeting with the Israelis, Carter turned toward the media representatives watching and said, "These meetings do not imply any particular problem." He said he just wanted to review the situation.

#### Jerusalem Seen As Sticking Point

A major difficulty according to some reports, is that the future of Jerusalem has proved to be a special sticking point in the Israeli-Egyptian talks. In the exchange of letters between Carter, Begin and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt after the Camp David summit conference last month differences were disclosed by the three principals on their views regarding Jerusalem.

Egypt insisted on full Arab sovereignty over East Jerusalem. Israel affirmed that unified Jerusalem will always remain its capital. Carter's letter referred to statements by the U.S. at the United Nations in 1967 and 1969 that the U.S. did not recognize Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem but left the future of the city undetermined.

Some observers here have noted a subtle shift in the U.S. position that would indicate an American leaning toward the Arab perception eliminating Israeli control over East Jerusalem. In a Voice of America telecast last week, the White House specialist on Middle Eastern affairs, William Quandt, referred to "occupied Jerusalem," language that has not been used before by an authorized American spokesman, at least not publicly.

(According to a report today in Jerusalem in Davar from its Washington correspondent, the U.S. is canvassing a plan for the "Vaticanization" of parts of the Old City and other Arab sections of East Jerusalem. The paper said the idea was being noted by Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders during his present visit to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. According to Davar, apart from the "Vaticanization," supervision would, in the U.S. plan, be vested in King Hussein of Jordan as "trustee" on behalf of the Arab and Moslem world.)

#### Answers To Hussein Delayed

Another development was the disclosure today that Saunders has not yet provided Hussein with the answers to the series of questions he put to the U.S. on the issues of the Palestinians and the West Bank within the Camp David frameworks. Neither the questions nor the answers have been

shown to anyone, including the Israelis and Egyptians. Saunders arrived in Amman Sunday. But the State Department said today that Saunders "will be presenting them (the answers) to Hussein in the next few days but has not done so as yet."

The State Department emphasized that there is "no special significance in the timing" of the presentation. But it appeared here that the delay was occasioned by the possibility that the American answers may be modified before they are given to Hussein who has been insisting on control of East Jerusalem. The U.S. is attempting to persuade Hussein to join the Israeli-Egyptian peace process, so far without success.

#### ARNO PENZIAS IS NOBEL WINNER

By William Saphire

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (JTA)--Dr. Arno Penzias, who as a child narrowly escaped the Nazi dragnet in his native Germany, was named co-winner today of the 1978 Nobel Prize for physics. Penzias, 47, is director of radio research at the Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N.J., where he lives. He will share the award with Dr. Robert W. Wilson, a colleague at the Bell lab, and Prof. Piotr Kapitza of the Soviet Union.

Penzias, the fourth Jew to receive a Nobel Prize so far this year, was born in Munich of parents who had immigrated to Germany from Poland. In 1938 his family was placed on a train with other Jews of Polish origin for deportation to Poland. The Polish authorities refused to admit them and the train was turned back at the border. In 1939, Penzias, then aged six and his brother Gunther, five, were sent to London for safety. They were joined by their parents in 1940 and managed to secure passage to the United States.

Penzias grew up in The Bronx where he attended public schools and later City College of New York. After serving in the U.S. Army signal corps he received a doctorate in physics from Columbia University and joined Bell in 1963. He and Wilson gained international attention for their collaboration which led to the discovery in 1965 of "background" radiation in the far reaches of space which supports the "Big Bang" theory of the creation of the universe.

Other 1978 Nobel Laureates who are Jewish are the Yiddish writer Isaac Bashevis Singer (literature); Dr. Daniel Nathans (medicine) and Prof. Herbert A. Simon (economics).

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WASHINGTON (JTA)--Seven Jewish and Protestant denominational leaders have joined together to petition Congress to retain the family planning services currently included in the Health Services Amendments of 1978, it was reported here by the Religious Coalition for Abortion-Rights. These services include birth control and abortion counseling. The amendments (H.R. 12370) will soon be considered by the House. The Jewish leaders petitioning Congress are: Rabbi Balfour Brickner, director, Interreligious Activities, Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Simon Schwartz, president, United Synagogue of America; and Rabbi Benjamin Z. Kreitman, executive vice-president, United Synagogue of America.

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JERUSALEM (JTA)--Chaim Herzog, former Ambassador to the United Nations, Mordechai Gur, former Chief of Staff, and Yaacov Levisohn, chairman of the Bank Hapoalim Board of Governors, will soon join the Labor Party Bureau, the highest party institution, it was reported here.

## SPECIAL REVIEW 'THE CALIFORNIA REICH' POSES DILEMMA

By David Friedman

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (JTA)--A film like "The California Reich" which will be shown on Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) stations Sunday night presents a dilemma. The documentary, by two young Californians, Walter F. Parkes, 24, and Keith Critchlow, 30, is a revealing glimpse into the thoughts, personalities and private lives of a group of American Nazis. The viewer is left with a strong impression of the kind of people who become Nazis in the United States and why.

Yet Parkes and Critchlow, who produced, directed and filmed this documentary, leave the story to be told by the people themselves, members of the National Socialist White People's Party in the San Francisco area. There is no commentary.

This has troubled some people. William J. McCarter, president of WTTW, Chicago's PBS station, called it "almost a recruitment film" and has refused to schedule it, a decision taken by some 20 or 30 other of the nation's 270 PBS stations. WNET, New York City's major PBS station, and some others are holding it up for showing at a latter date.

In an apparent response to this, the PBS version will carry an opening and closing statement by Cleve Roberts, a newsmen for public TV station KCET in Los Angeles. Jewish communal agency executives who met last week to discuss the program decided on a "low-key" approach and have suggested that local Jewish Community Relations Councils seek to arrange discussions by qualified Jewish authorities to be shown following the film on local PBS stations.

The film is being presented in a more unique way by the new Harold Clurman Theater in Manhattan starting tomorrow night. It will be shown in conjunction with "The Lesson," a play by Eugene Ionesco which depicts the rise of fascism through the allegory of a classroom.

### Makes An Important Statement

Yet, "The California Reich" can stand alone just as its makers planned it. Parkes and Critchlow were right in their assessment that just by showing the Nazis as they are, letting them speak and act for themselves, they can make an important statement without the need for editorializing. This, incidentally, was their first film and it received an Academy Award nomination.

What the documentary shows is how ordinary these people, most of them blue collar workers, are. The exception is their leader, Alan Vincent, a product of a broken home and years of prison, who apparently finds in his Nazi activities an end to the loneliness he always felt. He revealingly says he wants as a future goal to end all loneliness.

Vincent, who lives by himself in a single room in San Francisco, never explains why his loneliness led him to become a Nazi. But some historians have noted that Hitler was lonely until he entered politics and loneliness has been a characteristic of other extremist leaders who found in the group the friendship and group bondings they could not develop on their own.

Others shown in the film are more ordinary: a former Marine who is fascinated by guns and has a collection of heavy firepower in the house, a tow truck operator in a small town, and a sergeant in the U.S. Army. What seems to attract these people to the Nazis is their hatred for Blacks. They, of course, don't like Jews, but they mainly

see Jews as using Blacks to destroy the country.

### Some Shocking Scenes

There are some shocking scenes that depict this. One in particular shows a group of Nazis and their families watching a football game as they make racist remarks. A woman then questions her four-year-old child about who should be hated and destroyed. He answers, "niggers and Jews."

It is also shocking to hear an army sergeant say that while he does not believe six million Jews were killed by the Nazis in World War II he wishes it was true and would like to go to the concentration camps and celebrate. These scenes, showing these people the way they are, will have more impact on an audience than any commentary.

There were two revealing remarks in the film that are worth mentioning. One shows the Nazis getting ready for a demonstration at San Francisco State University. A leader advises them not to start any incidents but to let others start against them. He says this will happen because the swastika turns people into "mush" making them lose control of their emotions. This type of attitude revealingly highlights the basis for the tactics used by the American Nazis, not only in California, but elsewhere in the U.S.

### Reaching For Eventual Power

The other comment comes from the man who likes guns. He says that his fellow workers all make racist remarks but when they are asked to join the Nazis they refuse. He and the others believe that though they are only a tiny group--the National Socialist White People's Party has only about 2000 members across the country--they will eventually rule the country. This is the claim made by every fringe group on the right or left.

Parkes and Critchlow do make a statement at the end when they show a quotation from the New York Times in the 1930s noting that Hitler and his followers were considered to be comical when they were only a group of about 1000. Many people today try to draw parallels between the emergence of neo-Nazi groups in the U.S. and the rise of Hitler. But the U.S. is not the Weimar Republic. To duplicate it one would have to duplicate the same political, economic and social conditions, to say the least.

This is not to say there should not be concern about these groups, and Parkes and Critchlow have provided a service in depicting them. The viewer will be shocked and horrified at times and because it runs for 58 minutes, occasionally bored. But one will also come away with a sense of how ridiculous they are.

George Santayana may have been right when he said that those who forget history may be condemned to repeat it. But it is also true that those who are shackled by history will not be able to deal with changing conditions.

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JERUSALEM (JTA)--The unusually long weekend claimed the lives of nine people, with 19 seriously injured and 14 slightly hurt in traffic accidents. Israel's weekend included the usually Friday-Saturday, but many "bridged" their holiday over to Monday, Succoth. The country's roads were jammed with vacationers, many of them taking long trips to the Sinai and the Rafah salient--perhaps the last such Succoth trip for a long time. But holiday fun involved 133 traffic accidents. The nine fatalities were a record, equal to the average week's rate. The accidents were partly caused by the slippery roads, following a night of the first early winter showers.