

NEW WORLD ZIONIST EXECUTIVE REPRESENTS WALL-TO-WALL COALITION

Portfolios Will Be Assigned On Basis Of Negotiations Between Dulzin And Factions By Gil Sedan and David Landau

JERUSALEM, March 1 (JTA)--The 29th World Zionist Congress ended early this morning with the establishment of a 29-member World Zionist Organization Executive representing all Zionist factions and parties. WZO chairman Leon Dulzin thus achieved his goal of a wall-to-wall coalition. But he was forced to defer, for the time being, the allotment of portfolios, including the key office of WZO Treasurer demanded by the Labor Zionist movement.

Portfolios will be assigned on the basis of continuing negotiations between Dulzin and the various factions. Labor's candidate for the treasury is veteran banker Akiva Levinsky. Likud wants the office to go to Yoram Aridor, Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Office.

According to informed sources at the Congress, Dulzin and Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich, both of Likud's Liberal Party wing, probably would have acceded to Labor's demands but for Premier Menachem Begin's unbending insistence that the WZO purse strings remain in the hands of Likud.

Settlement Policy Endorsed

The Congress concluded its plenary sessions last night by adopting a series of resolutions covering all areas of activity and concern of the Zionist movement. One resolution recommended by the Congress' political committee, upheld the right of the Jewish people to settle "throughout Eretz Israel" with priority to "areas vital to the security of the State."

The resolution amounted to an endorsement of the government's controversial settlement policy. It contained an implicit warning to the militant Gush Emunim that only the government was authorized to determine which areas are vital to the security of the State. Motions by left-wing factions to halt settlement activity in the occupied territories were rejected.

Begin Urges Sadat To Resume Talks

The concluding plenary session was addressed by Begin who called on President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to resume the work of the joint Israel-Egyptian political and military committees "with no mediation, with an open heart on the basis of a peace plan." Begin defended Israel's rejection of pressure to soften its positions. "Sometimes one must say 'no,'" he told the Congress delegates. He said Israel was negotiating to secure the future of "out children from a possible new Holocaust." He urged the strengthening of Zionist education and increased aliya.

Begin did not finish his address until the early hours of the morning and the weary delegates paid little attention to his remarks. Most were preoccupied with the arduous task of forming a new WZO Executive. The deliberations and bargaining went on for hours after Begin left the Hall.

The new Executive consists of the following

members:

Division Of The New Executive

Likud--6: Leon Dulzin (chairman), Yoram Aridor, Jacques Torczyner, Avraham Katz, Rafael Kotlowitz, Dr. Yaacov Tevin. World Confederation of United Zionists--4: Charlotte Jacobson, Kalman Sultanik, Faye Schenk, Avraham Avihai. Labor--4: Akiva Levinsky, Allen Pollack, Ira Yudovich, and one member yet to be named.

Religious Zionist Movement--3: Moshe Krone, Yosef Shapiro, Rabbi Eljezer Bernstein. Democratic Movement for Change--1: Elli Eyal. Mapam--1: Avraham Schenker. WIZO--1: Raya Yaglom. Sephardi Federation--2: Andre Narvoni, Nissim Goan. Conservative Movement--2: Arthur Levin, Tuvia Friedman. Reform Movement--2: Rabbi Richard Hirsch, Rabbi Alexander Schindler. World Maccabi--1: Dr. Yisrael Peled. Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America--2: Dr. Moshe Jaffe, Harold Jacobs.

Judge Moshe Etzioni was elected president of the Congress Court. Meir Bension was elected WZO Comptroller and Zvi Klementinov was elected legal counsel of the WZO.

Adopt Resolution On Pluralism

One of the resolutions adopted last night required that WZO "programs of a religious and educational character should reflect the pluralism of Jewish life throughout the world" and called for equal treatment by the Israeli government of all trends in Judaism. The resolution represented the second major victory at the Congress for the Reform and Conservative movements in their struggle against Orthodox domination of religious affairs in the WZO and in Israel.

On Monday, the Congress overwhelmingly approved a resolution requiring the WZO to extend equal rights and status to all religious trends in its educational programs abroad. That resolution touched off a violent demonstration on the Congress floor by the Mizrahi delegates, and some of their Herut supporters. The Mizrahi threatened to quit the WZO.

They were mollified, however, when Dulzin promised to refer the resolution to the Congress Court, the arbiter of disputes within the WZO. According to some observers, the court may declare the resolution invalid on grounds that the WZO, shortly after its founding in 1897, pledged never to debate religious issues.

751 LEBANESE 'SABRAS'

By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, March 1 (JTA)--Israel's provision of medical sanctuary for thousands of Lebanese villagers wounded or displaced in the bitter civil war that raged in the southern region of that country has resulted in 751 Lebanese babies born on Israeli soil over the last two years. They are Lebanese "sabras," according to Francis Rezak, political advisor to the south Lebanese army commander, Maj. Saad Haddad.

Rezak, who headed a delegation of south Lebanese dignitaries during a visit to Kibbutz Shamir last weekend, said the infants were born in Israeli hospitals where their mothers found refuge because the fighting cut them off from hospitals in their own

country. In addition, over 2500 south Lebanese villagers were treated in Israeli hospitals for injuries sustained in battles and there are at least 500 Lebanese "in whose bodies Israeli blood runs," Rezak said. He was apparently referring to children of Lebanese women fathered by Israelis.

Rezak, a Maronite Christian, was the first Lebanese to seek assistance for a relative injured by Palestinian terrorists. He said that 15 minutes after he asked an Israeli soldier for aid in April, 1976, a helicopter arrived to evacuate the injured person to an Israeli hospital. According to Rezak, this was the start of Israel's "open fence" policy on the Lebanese border.

He spoke bitterly of the Vatican's failure so far to send Israel a letter of appreciation for its humane activities on behalf of Christian villagers in southern Lebanon. The villagers had asked for such a letter. Rezak was also sharply critical of France, the one-time mandatory power in Lebanon, which he said seems uninterested in the tragic events in southern Lebanon. "The French and the people of the Vatican have had too much of Arab oil to drink and it is difficult for them to speak," he said.

REPORT ISRAEL'S INTENTION TO KEEP SINAI SETTLEMENTS WAS KNOWN TO EGYPT BEFORE SADAT VISITED JERUSALEM

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, March 1 (JTA)--Israel's intention to retain its settlements in Sinai was known to Egypt's leaders well before President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem last November and while they were not "enthusiastic" over the plan, it was seen as a basis for negotiations, according to an article today in Haaretz. The Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the story.

According to Haaretz, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan met twice in Morocco, in secret, with Sadat's representatives, among them Deputy Premier Hassan A-Tohami. These meetings took place before Sadat launched his peace initiative and were, Haaretz said, part of continuing efforts by Israel to draw Egypt into negotiations.

Observers here saw the Haaretz story as part of an Israeli attempt to prove that the Egyptians went ahead with Sadat's initiative with the knowledge that Israel was determined never to give up the Sinai settlements. The Israeli plan was discussed by Dayan and A-Tohami at another meeting after Sadat's Jerusalem visit and was discussed again between Premier Menachem Begin and President Carter in Washington last December and between Begin and Sadat at their Christmas Day meeting at Ismailia, Haaretz said.

Dayan stated recently that the negotiations between Israel and Egypt are dealing only with the Palestinian issue and the future of the West Bank, not bilateral matters. Sadat has declared publicly on several occasions that he will not agree to the presence of Israeli settlements in Sinai under any condition.

ADMINISTRATION FACES FIGHT FROM CONGRESS IF IT STOPS PLANES TO ISRAEL SHOULD PLANE PACKAGE BE BLOCKED

By Joseph Polakoff

WASHINGTON, March 1 (JTA)--The Carter Administration is on notice that withholding the delivery of aircraft to Israel, should Congress block the transfer of planes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, would provoke the worst battle between the Legislative and Executive branches in three years.

At the same time, Rep. Lee Hamilton (D. Ind.), a key Administration supporter in the House, suggested to the State Department publicly that it curtail U.S. financial assistance to Israel as a means to cause the Israeli government to be "flexible" on the settlements issue.

Rep. Stephen Solarz (D. NY) declared yesterday at a hearing on security supporting assistance for Israel by the House International Relations subcommittee for the Middle East, that should the Administration have the "chutzpah" to reject planes for Israel "it would make for the most serious confrontation between Congress and the Administration" since the 1975 struggle between them over arms for Turkey. Congress won that battle.

"I hope you will persuade the President to come to his senses in this regard," Solarz told Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotos who presented the aid program for Israel to the subcommittee. The New York Congressman emphasized that he saw "no justification for cancelling the Israeli sale" of 15 F-15s and 70 F-16s "simply because the Congress decided against the Administration's proposals to deliver 50 F-5Es to Egypt or 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had told a Congressional committee last Friday that the Administration would cancel the sale to all three countries if Congress rejected any part of it. Solarz pointed out the sale to Israel is in response to a U.S. commitment to Israel in 1973. "I assure you," Solarz told Veliotos, "Congress won't throw in the towel" if the Administration dropped the sale to Israel. "There are people here who have ways to make the Congressional mandate felt."

Rejects Pressuring Israel

A few minutes later, Veliotos told Hamilton, the subcommittee chairman, that "it would be counter-productive" to withhold aid funds from Israel to attempt to cause a shift by the Begin government on the settlements issue. "It would encourage the opposite behavior," Veliotos added, from "those forces in Israel who felt they were being subjected to this kind of pressure."

Hamilton had asked Veliotos what the "consequences" would be for withholding aid "to encourage flexibility" on the settlements and suggested that since "we have not gotten anywhere so far" by not withholding aid, "maybe the other approach" should be tried. Veliotos suggested the subcommittee wait for a policy statement from Israel's government on the matter.

In a previous round of questioning on the current political process in the Middle East, Veliotos told Solarz that the Carter Administration does not give aid from a negotiating standpoint but provides "generous assistance" to help Israel's economic well-being and "to encourage Israel and its people to make difficult decisions." He said he would "not endorse" reductions to make Israel more flexible in the negotiations.

OWEN HOPEFUL ON PEACE PROSPECTS

By David Landau and Yitzhak Shargil

JERUSALEM, March 1 (JTA)--The British Foreign Secretary, David Owen, left Israel yesterday after a two-day official visit during which he conferred with Premier Menachem Begin and other Israeli leaders.

He sounded a hopeful note in his public statements on Middle East peace prospects, offered advice on how to defuse the explosive settlements issue and stressed several times that Begin's peace

plan was for a five-year period, subject thereafter to review. Owen said the Arabs did not appear to be sufficiently aware that Begin's proposals were not offered as a permanent solution.

At a press conference here Monday night, Owen spoke of the "intelligence" of the Egyptian and Israeli defense ministers--Mohammed Gamassy and Ezer Weizman. Asked by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency if he agreed with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt that Weizman was a more reasonable negotiator than Begin, Owen replied that the Premier was obliged to weigh the entire picture rather than only the defense aspects and to take into account internal political factors.

"My reading of this (Israeli) Cabinet is that (Foreign Minister Moshe) Dayan and Weizman do everything they do with Mr. Begin's agreement," Owen said. Asked if he concurred with Begin's statement that their meeting earlier in the day had left him (Owen) "quite satisfied," the British diplomat replied that his conversation with the Premier had been "satisfying, open-minded and clear." He added, however, that he and Begin did not agree on everything.

Urges New Thinking On Settlements

Owen urged "some new thinking on the concept" of Israeli settlements in the occupied areas. He said if these could be portrayed to the Arabs--and perceived by them--as instances "of Jew and Arab living together" rather than as "little lumps of Israel," a "transitional" solution would be much easier. He said that if those settlements required protection, it should be provided by an impartial outside force such as the United Nations.

Owen said there could not be much progress on the West Bank without Jordanian participation in the peace talks. He said King Hussein would be "cautious" and would want to see an agreed Israeli-Egyptian statement of principles "to understand which way the talks were going" before deciding whether to join them. He noted that Britain retained a certain traditional influence in Jordan but it was not British policy to exert that influence "at this stage" in order to persuade Jordan to join the peace talks.

The British diplomat said the "transitional" element of Begin's peace plan was vitally important even if Israel and the Arabs refused now even to concede that their basic positions might change in five years. He said the transitional aspect could facilitate an important opening toward progress.

Atherton Returns Unexpectedly

Meanwhile, Assistant Secretary of State Alfred L. Atherton returned to Israel unexpectedly from Cairo tonight and was scheduled to brief Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan tomorrow. He refused to make any statement to reporters at the airport where he was met by U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. An American spokesman rejected speculation that his unscheduled return indicated a possible new development in the efforts to resume direct Israeli-Egyptian peace talks. He said Atherton had brought back "Egyptian-reflections" on Israel's latest proposals and that he would go to Amman, Jordan Friday.

'FEBRUARY STRIKE' COMMEMORATED

AMSTERDAM, March 1 (JTA)--The "February strike" was commemorated here last Saturday as it had been for the last 32 years. The strike was staged by workers on Feb. 26, 1941 on the occasion of the deportation of the first 400 Jewish young

men by the Germans. The strike did not reverse the deportations and the young Jews all perished in Mauthausen within a few months: The strike was also followed by increasing anti-Jewish measures by the Germans and eventually by Jewish mass deportations. The strike, however, marked the beginning of Dutch wartime resistance.

BLACK HEBREWS ACCEPTED INTO UNION

TEL AVIV, March 1 (JTA)--The Histadrut has decided to accept Black Hebrews, most of whom reside in Dimona, as full members of the trade union federation. They will, as a result, be given full support in any labor dispute, be guaranteed equal wages and members of their families will enjoy Histadrut sick-fund services.

The labor federation has also decided to set up a committee to recommend to the government ways of helping the Black Hebrews in such fields as education, social welfare and health. It was reliably learned that Histadrut's decision this week had been sparked by requests from Histadrut supporters in the United States from where the approximately 1000 Black Hebrews now in Israel emigrated.

CONTROVERSY OVER BOYCOTT TRACT

AMSTERDAM, March 1 (JTA)--The Center for Information and Documentation on Israel (CIDI) which is financed by Jewish organizations and individuals in Holland and by the Jewish Agency, has been accused of opportunism by Jewish circles here in its recent publication of a "Black Book" on the Arab boycott of Israel.

The tract, written by a CIDI aide, Ronny Naf-taniel, sharply criticized Dutch firms for alleged compliance with Arab boycott demands and charged that The Netherlands government was lax in enforcing anti-boycott measures.

But Jewish circles say that while the charges are true, the CIDI publication is being used opportunistically as a political weapon of the left-wing opposition against the governing coalition of Liberals and Christian Democrats. The circles noted that Arab boycott practices went unopposed for years while the Labor-controlled government held office without left-wing parliamentarians raising any questions with the government. The questions suddenly came, they said, as soon as the CIDI charges were published.

CIDI has been turning to left-wing parties for support of Israel. But in view of the current controversy, The Netherlands Zionist Federation is expected to ask the Jewish Agency to reduce its financial subsidy to the group. CIDI was criticized in the current issue of the Dutch Jewish weekly, Nieuw Israelisch Weekblad. In response, Harry Van Den Bergh, a Labor Party foreign affairs specialist, announced that he will discontinue writing for the weekly.

PAUL PHILIPPSON DEAD AT 76

BRUSSELS, March 1 (JTA)--Paul Philippson, president of the Central Consistory of Belgium, the main Jewish religious organization in the country, died here yesterday at the age of 76. Philippson, who headed the Consistory for 15 years, had served as the president of the Brussels Jewish community before that. He was also president of the Belgian section of the Israel Bond Organization and a vice president of the Jewish Colonization Association. Philippson was the descendant of an illustrious family. Both his grandfather and his father, Frantz and Maurice, had also served in their turn as presidents of the Belgian Consistory.

BACKGROUND REPORT ASSESSING ATTITUDES OF ARAB STATES By Yitzhak Shargil

TEL AVIV, March 1 (JTA)--While politicians and diplomats strive to regain the fast-fading momentum toward peace in the Middle East, some of Israel's leading political scientists believe their success depends on a correct assessment of the fundamental interests and attitudes of the Arab states.

In the opinion of Prof. Haim Shaked, head of Tel Aviv University's Shiloah Center for Middle East and African Studies, Saudi Arabia, despite its sparse population, is fast becoming something of a giant in Middle East and world affairs. Its vast financial resources enable it to serve as banker for many of the Arab countries in severe economic straits. The American Administration wishes to provide it with the makings of a sophisticated air force which Israel fears would be aimed at itself.

Thus, the Saudis can play a decisive role in peace negotiations, Shaked believes. So far, he noted, they have adopted ambivalent and ambiguous positions from which they could turn toward the extremist or moderate Arab camp, depending on their perception of future developments.

The Saudi line toward Israel remains hard. They demand its return to its 1967 borders, the creation of a Palestinian state and an Arab Jerusalem. They continue to condemn the concept of Zionism and have declared their readiness to use their oil resources as a weapon. But the Saudis still could accept a more moderate position, Shaked believes.

Egypt And Israel

Prof. Shimon Shamir, also of the Shiloah Center, sees Israel and Egypt sharing many interests in common but separated by certain sharply divergent conceptions. Both countries are wary of the potential threat of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Mideast peace and stability, both are acutely conscious of the terrible risks and dangers of war and are interested in keeping Soviet influence out of the region, Shamir said. Where they part is on the fundamental issue of Israel's legitimacy.

From the Arab-Egyptian point of view, the establishment of Israel has no historic or moral justification and was a gross injustice imposed upon the Arab world. In that light, President Anwar Sadat's willingness to recognize and accept Israel was the most significant concession he could have made and he is disappointed that Israel refuses to agree; in exchange, to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and offer the Palestinians self-determination.

Israel considers its existence an established fact, recognized by most of the world and not dependent on the sanction of Egypt or any other country. Therefore, the Israelis do not regard Sadat's offer a "gift" that warrants the kind of concessions he demands, Shamir said.

Hussein Considered Weak

He believes that King Hussein of Jordan is too weak to play a dominant role in determining the political fate of the Palestinians, much as he would like to, and cannot make any move without the prior approval of the other Arab states. In order to obtain such backing, he feels he must demand conditions for participating in the peace process that Israel would find difficult to accept.

Asher Susser, head of the Jordanian desk at

the Shiloah Center, believes much of Hussein's problem lies in the attitude of President Hafez Assad of Syria. Assad is a leading rejectionist and his position in the Arab world is improving because Sadat's peace initiative is stalled.

Prof. Itzamar Rabinowitz believes, however, that Sadat is aiming for a separate agreement with Israel but is trying to cover himself by creating circumstances which present an image of failure despite maximum efforts to secure a comprehensive settlement. By acknowledging failure, Sadat will be free to reach a separate accord with Israel on the best terms Egypt can get, Rabinowitz said.

IS THERE A SHRINK IN THE HOUSE?

JERUSALEM, March 1 (JTA)--Sigmund Freud may have been chuckling this week as Knesset members gappled with a momentous issue: does the Knesset need the services of a psychiatrist? The ensuing discussion and repartee had all the makings of a therapy session as a number of Knesseters let their unconscious repressed hostilities and anxieties all hang out.

The discussion was sparked by a suggestion by Likud Knesseter Pesach Grupper to appoint a psychiatrist to visit the Knesset once a week. The suggestion was evidently well intentioned. As Grupper saw it, a psychiatrist could help soothe the overworked and frayed nerves of the representatives of the people. Some of his colleagues, however, felt that Grupper was expressing doubts about their emotional stability.

Amnon Lin declared: "I suggest that it be decided immediately if Knesseter Pesach Grupper needs psychiatric treatment. The Knesset committee will take care of the expenses." Rejecting Lin's proposal as a case of projection, Grupper replied: "I am sorry Lin was personally offended by the suggestion. Perhaps he really needs a psychiatrist."

Chaim Barlev of the Labor Alignment, observed: "This is a suggestion whose motives should be looked into by a psychiatrist." Akiva Noff of the Democratic Movement for Change, opined: "This is the beginning of a new road. Next we will have messieurs in the Knesset." Hillel Seidel of Likud, said: "I have a family relative who is a psychiatrist and comes to visit me here anyway once a week."

Samuel Flatto Sharon, who recently opened a free medical service for the needy, suggested that the service be extended to the Knesseters. Assaf Yaguri of the DMC suggested group therapy rather than individual therapy. Health Minister Eliezer Shostak said he couldn't understand why the Knesset was wasting its time on this subject. "Why don't you raise it with my ministry?" he asked.

Grupper won unexpected support from Yossi Sarid of the Alignment, who suggested that psychiatric services be extended to Cabinet ministers. In addition, he offered what may have been the most practical of all observations: "Finally we will have a good sofa to lie on in the Knesset."

SHCHARANSKY'S LAWYER IDENTIFIED

NEW YORK, March 1 (JTA)--The National Conference on Soviet Jewry has just learned that the KGB-appointed attorney for Anatoly Shcharansky is Silvia Dubrovskaya. The announcement was made by Konstantin Apraksyn, chairman of the Presidium, Municipal Kollege Barristers of Moscow. He gave no indication of when a trial would take place and said, "this case is very complicated. Many people are engaged in it."