## WASHINGTON DAT

BY TRUDE B. FELDMAN ISRAELITE'S WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT

## The Republican Nominee



RONALD REAGAN GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE MIDDLE EAST TO ISRAELITE'S WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENT, TRUDE B. FELDMAN, DURING AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW IN HIS LAKE MICHIGAN SUITE AT THE DETROIT PLAZA HOTEL IN RENAISSANCE CENTER, IT WAS THE FIRST INTERVIEW REAGAN GRANTED FOLLOWING HIS NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES,

For one who has not yet visited the State of Israel or any Arab country, Ronald Reagan has

views about the Middle East that reflect a close study of the hottest foreign policy matter before the world.

In an exclusive interview -- the first since his nomination as the Republican Presidential candidate -- Reagan was relaxed and in an outgoing mood as he sat in the Lake Michigan Suite of the Detroit Plaza Hotel in Renaissance Center. He was optimistic about his chances of being elected president in November.

Forthcoming with his replies on the key issues in the Middle East, Reagan also spoke with confidence that many Democrats will this year vote Republican. He further said he expects to win a "sizeable portion" of the Jewish vote.

The former.California governor sees the Middle East as a "powder keg which offers the greatest possibility of disaster."

While he supports the Camp David peace process, Reagan is critical of the Carter Administration's "wide swings in foreign policy, including its approach to the Arab - Israeli conflict.

A case in point is the recent flap over the F-15 McDonnell Douglas jet fighter. Last month, the Carter Administration disclosed Saudi Arabia's request to increase the range and fire power of the F-15, which Congress voted to sell in 1978 to the Saudis. President Carter, in urging passage of that arms agreement two years ago, promised that the F-15 would not be provided the offensive equipment

the Saudis are not requesting. Comenting on the Administration's apparent willingness to backtrack on its pledge not to equip the F-15 with extra gas tanks and advanced weaponry, Reagan said, "Now, the Carter Administration may be on the verge of one of its famous zig - zags in foreign policy.'

Ronald Reagan said he favors an American presence in the Middle East to counter Soviet and radical threats in that area. Recently, Richard V. Allen, Reagan's senior National Security adviser, visited one of the bases in the Sinai desert, and reported to him that the facility ought to be considered in the strategic planning of the United States Government, "I believe there has to be a Western world presence, an actual physical presence there, because of the danger to the United States, and even moreso to Europe and Japan, who are more

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dependent on Mideast oil," Reagan told me. "We should give serious consideration to Israel's offer of naval bases since it is important that we show the flag there. This, in itself, could be an indication to the Soviet Union that further aggression may risk a confrontation."

On June 30, the United States abstained from voting in the United Nations on a resolution deploring Israeli steps to formalize annexation of Jerusalem. As to what he would do about the status of Jerusalem, Reagan noted that the importance of Jerusalem to Israel is well understood in the United States. He said that while he supports a united Jerusalem, the ultimate status of the city should be determined in the course of the negotiations for a final agree-

"Any resolution," he emphasized, "should reflect the special status of the city and safeguard the rights, of access to all the holy places.'

On the subject of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Reagan said he opposes any recognition of the group until it renounces terrorism, accepts United Nations Resolution #242 and remedies its charter to recognize the right of Israel to a secure existence.

Reagan believes that the recent European initiative to involve the PLO in Mideast negotiations is a product of the Carter Administra-tion's communications failure. "Had we be-

haved with our allies the way we should, and if they still had the confidence in us that I'd like them to have, then things like that would not happen," he remarked. "Their independent initiative is probably a reflection of the deficiency of the foreign policy of this Administration.

On Mideast policy, how does Reagan differ

with President Carter?

"Well, what IS Carter's policy? he asks. "I don't take away from the President what he began at Camp David with Egypt and Israel, I

think the fact that they made some progress is encouraging. I really hope they can build But, Carter and his Administration make such wide swings from one direction to the other, that most of our allies and friends don't know what's coming next. We ought not continue to hand them surprises."

As for how he differs from Carter's stra-

tegy, Reagan added:

(a) He would work more with Jordan and Saudi Arabia to enable them to join in the peace process, pointing out to them that continued opposition only serves Soviet interest in that

(b) He would employ Israel's military and technological strength, and its political stability together with the United States and moderate Arab states to provide a buffer against Soviet

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