

ARENS CONCERN OVER POSSIBLE ATTACK

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of aid to which the United States obligated itself is conditioned on concessions on policy. Today in Lebanon, tomorrow on another front," Arens said.

In that connection he urged greater stress on the development of Israel's domestic arms industry to reduce its dependence on American weaponry. Arens also denounced Reagan's recent promise to King Hussein that the U.S. would prevail upon Israel to freeze its settlement activities

on the West Bank if Jordan joined the peace process. Arens confirmed that Israel's insistence on a commanding role for its ally, Maj. Saad Haddad in Lebanon remains the principle obstacle to an agreement with Lebanon over the withdrawal of Israeli forces from that country. He said Israel will not waver from its demand that Haddad be placed in command for a "territorial brigade" composed of his own 2,000 man Christian

militia and Lebanese army regulars to control security in south Lebanon after Israeli forces are pulled out.

The Lebanese government, backed by the U.S., has refused to assign Haddad such a role although Beirut reportedly is now willing to give him some degree of authority in the region.

Meanwhile, the Israeli, Lebanese and American delegations convened for four consecutive days at Khalde in Lebanon, to continue the negotiations aimed at the withdrawal of foreign forces

and political and security arrangements between Lebanon and Israel. The U.S. delegation was headed by President Reagan's special Ambassador

to the Middle East, Philip Habib, who recently returned to the region from Washington reportedly with fresh proposals. Habib met

with top Lebanese leaders and the chief of the Israeli delegation, David Kimche,

also spent an evening in Beirut meeting with Lebanese politicians, Voice of Israel Radio reported,

"CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE"



AT A NEWS CONFERENCE ORGANIZED BY THE STUDENT STRUGGLE FOR SOVIET JEWRY AND ATTENDED BY LEGISLATORS, PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE ANATOLY SHARANSKY'S WIFE AVITAL CHARGED THAT WIDELY-CIRCULATING RUMORS OF HER HUSBAND'S IMPENDING RELEASE WERE KGB-INSPIRED DISINFORMATION DESIGNED TO LULL HIS SUPPORTERS INTO RELAXING THEIR STRONG WORLDWIDE CAMPSIGN, "CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE," SHE URGED. A SPECIAL POSTER FOR ANATOLY SHARANSKY IS AVAILABLE FREE FROM THE SSSJ AT 210 WEST 91ST STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10024.

Most Popular Israeli

BY DANIEL GALILI

The most popular person in Israel today is probably 24 year old Ofra Haza, who won the first prize among 13 contestants to represent Israel at the Eurovision Song Contest in Munich in April, 1983.

Of Yemenite origin, Ofra Haza was born in the poor Hatikvah Quarter of Tel Aviv. Her parents came from Yemen to Israel in 1920 and she is the youngest child in a family of seven sisters and two brothers.

She took up theater and music in a local workshop at the age of twelve and joined the army after completing high school, preferring to serve in the armored corps rather than in an entertainment troupe. Renewing her singing career she rapidly shot to the top and by her early twenties had become one of the idols of her generation. Ofra's song, Israel Live-('Hai') has an optimistic tenor and includes the lines:

"Listen my brother, I am still alive
And my two eyes turn to the light."

Her striking voice and beautiful dark appearance combined with the catchy tune and the simple but sincere words -- all these made Ofra Haza a natural winner in the National Song Festival. Two Israeli representatives won past Eurovision Song Contests - Yizhar Cohen and Gali Atari (both of Yemenite origin).

Whether Ofra Haza wins the competition or not, she has won the hearts of Israelis and today enjoys an almost unprecedented popularity not only as a singer, but also as a fitting symbol for Israel's new generation.

U.S. MAINTAINS THAT PEACE INITIATIVE HAS NOT COLLAPSED

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such power to a radical group you have made a mistake," said Schultz.

He stressed that the U.S. is "determined" to stick with the Reagan plan because it offers "a historic opportunity for peace." But he added that the U.S. agrees with King Hussein that he had to reject the new proposals made by the PLO. For Hussein to join the peace talks he needs the support of his "brothers in the Arab world" so that any agreement reached is "meaningful," Shultz said.

The Reagan proposals call for a Palestinian "entity" on the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan but rejected a Palestinian state. Reagan urged Israel to remove an obstacle to negotiations by freezing its settlement activities on the West Bank. Israel flatly rejected the Reagan plan and in fact increased settlement activity on the West Bank. Israel insists that the settlements are not an obstacle to peace negotiations.

Hussein indicated that he could accept the Reagan plan as a basis for negotiations but could not make a move in that direction without specific approval from the Arab League states. The communique issued by Jordan detailed the long discussions between Hussein and PLO chief Yasir Arafat in recent months and said that a tentative agreement in principle had been reached between

them. Arafat then left Amman, the Jordanian capital for a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee.

The Jordanian communique spoke of the committee's deliberations which ended with the dispatch of a delegation to Amman "to convey to us new ideas and to propose a new course of action that differed from our (earlier) agreement (with Arafat) and that did not give us priority to saving the land (the occupied territories), thus sending us back to where we were in October, 1982" shortly after the Reagan plan was announced.

The communique said that "in the light of this, it became evident that we cannot proceed with the course of political action which we had planned together and to which we had agreed in principle and in details to answer to our historic opportunity made available by Arab and international initiatives to save our land and our people."

As a consequence, according to the communique, and in compliance with the 1974 Arab League summit resolution at Rabat, "We leave it to the PLO and the Palestinian people to choose the ways and means for the salvation of their land, and for the realization of their declared aims in the manner they see fit." The communique said that Jordan "will neither act separately nor in lieu of anybody in the Middle East peace negotiations" but "will work as a member of the Arab League, in compliance with its resolutions to support the PLO within our capabilities,

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