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HANUKKAH (Continued from Page 1)

The observers say that involved are many decent impulses, as well as ties to old friends and early allegiances, operating to sustain the Jewish voter's support of liberal causes. But there is also manifest, they con- " swastika smearings on New tend, an excessive timidity. York synagogues; and the up-Concretely, Jews oppose re-

action and conservatism to some degree because of fears that such philosophies may hide anti-Semitism.

They cite the "great pressure" put on city officials to prevent Nazi George Rockwell from speaking in New York; the almost "hysterical outbursts" over some roar over the irritated com-

LAS VEGAS ISRAELITE

lice commissioner about the

custom of Jewish police of

taking time off on Yom Kip-

desperately in need of every

policeman to guard two con-

troversial visitors -- Nikita

Khruschev and Fidel Castro

--said he knew many of the

Jewish policemen had no in-

tention of spending the Day

of Atonement in a synagogue,

The commissioner was the

target of an "outburst" from

pur,

The commissioner,

plaint of a New York City po- Jewish organizations.

All this, and many similar incidents, raise a question, say the experts. Never have Jews wielded so much weight and power in a great city as do the Jews in New York. What are they afraid of? It is natural, they add, that

the defense of a minority group and its legitimate interests may be loud and insistent when it is powerless and believes no one is bothering to listen. But this, they contend, is hardly the situation of American Jews. Hence, they argue, there is something unsound about the considerable volume of Jewish self - congratulation on the Jewish struggles of the past. That was truly a significant battle but what does this same Jew say and do about the rise of a new proletariat of Negroes and Puerto Ricans and their efforts to emulate the earlier Jewish struggle for status?

tend that one of the truly great achievements of Jews in America has been a genin the twenties and thirties

What will happen to the

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1965

business, politics, culture and social life. The working class Jew of the time did not seek separation, but rather full participation in the larger society.

rmal Jewish community. For

the gifted young Jews of the

present time, synagogue ac-

tivities, charitable and phil-anthropic projects and fund-

raising for Israel do not

seem particularly vital.

These are the bright young

Jews who spell out in the

public prints how much they

are repelled by the "gilded

ghetto" of 20th century A-

merican Jewish life, Will the

others find thie new ghetto

as stimulating as the ghettos

of the lower East Side of

Manhattan were to its deni-

life but it was one of intense

curiosity about everything

going on in the outer world,

an eagerness to participate

in it, and a determination to

learn whatever had to be

learned for that participa-

tion. They could look for-

ward to a time when all bar-

Those Jews led a separate

zens three decades ago?

Now that much of this dream has become reality and the American Jew is much more prosperous and secure and accepted and much less Jewish, what is happening to the old liberal thrust? For one thing, say the two observers, there are tendencies to withdrawal, A satisfying pattern of Jewish middle class life in the open socievt has not yet developed. Hence, the specific Jewish dilemma of finding in so open a society a balance between separation and loss of Jewish identity.

And in myriad ways, these conflicts and impluses find their expression when the American Jew goes to the polls.



