

JACK TELL'S NEWSPAPER

LAS VEGAS ISRAELITE

OF NEVADA

Phone 870-1255

Published Every Friday in Las Vegas, Nevada
 Price per copy 15¢ - Per Year \$6 - 2 Years \$10
 P.O. Box 549, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89101

Editor and Publisher Jack Tell
 Business Manager Bea Tell, 870-1255
 Vegas News Helene Stadler, 384-3685
 Reno News Diane Neiman, 1622 York, Sparks
 and Barney Glazer, Harry Golden, Percy Villa

2nd Class Mail, Las Vegas, Nev.
 Member American Jewish Press Association
 Member of Worldwide News Service

Leadership by Example

Jewish community representatives from every region of the United States gathered at the Annual National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal in New York during the December 8th weekend. They marked the 30th Anniversary of the UJA and they saluted the 20th year of Israel's Independence. They also discharged their main duty -- assessing the needs of Jews throughout the world who require help and setting forth the responsibilities of American Jews for meeting those needs.

What was the primary item on the agenda of every Conference session and of every Conference discussion? The same burning question that is the primary concern of virtually all American Jews -- how can we best help the imperilled people in Israel?

Before the Middle East crisis exploded into the Six-Day War last June, the United Jewish Appeal organized a special drive for an Emergency Fund on behalf of Israel's people. The American Jewish community responded with a record-shattering outpouring of gifts.

During the UFA Conference, the delegates heard the latest authoritative reports on the unending crisis besetting Israel's people. Their most serious problems stem from the continued mobilization forced by the unremitting belligerence of the Arab states abetted by a great world power. The mobilization of so much of tiny Israel's manpower and resources has severely disrupted Israel's economy. These who suffer most are the half-million struggling immigrants who still need every form of assistance to become fully self-sustaining.

In the light of these dangerous realities, the UJA delegates called for another Emergency Fund drive to be conducted along with the regular 1968 nationwide campaign, and they emphasized that the dimensions of the continuing emergency required a greater response from the Jews of America than even their magnificent response in 1967.

But the delegates did more than merely vote for such action. Scores of top UJA leaders set the example for their home communities by their personal pledges to the new campaign -- pledges that bettered their gifts to the previous drive.

This is true leadership. And this is the kind of leadership that must engender a similar response from every concerned Jew in the country.

NEW YORK (WNS) To meet the "crucial human needs in Israel and 30 other countries throughout the world," a massive, "no-limit" fund-raising drive will be conducted by the United Jewish Appeal in 1968.

A noted French author, Manes Sperber, who came to this country to accept an international literary award attacked Charles De Gaulle for giving "a new prestige and appearance of decency to anti-Semitism" and thereby "once again opening the gates to anti-Semitism."

He spoke at the Dinner of the World Federation of Bergen Belsen Associations where he accepted the 1967 Remembrance Award for "excellence and distinction in literature."

OY VEY

I FORGOT TO SEND MY SUBSCRIPTION IN TO
 LAS VEGAS ISRAELITE - P. O. BOX 549,
 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

Dear Jack:

I am deeply interested in the welfare and growth of our Jewish Community.

Please add my name to your fast growing list of subscribers:

Name (Print Clearly) _____ Phone _____
 Address _____ Apt. No. _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

One year (52 issues) \$ 6.00
 Two Years (104 issues) 10.00

YOUR RENEWAL IS APPRECIATED

DE GAULLE (Continued from Page 1)

sible wave of anti-Semitic discrimination by the bitter attack he leveled against the State of Israel and the Jewish people. Rabbi Kaplan made his charge following two days of consultation among the leaders of France's major Jewish organizations.

"In order to shore up his denunciation of Israel as an aggressor, the General attributed to the Jewish people a secular inclination to domination," Rabbi Kaplan said. "Does Gen. de Gaulle not run the risk of taking a dangerous lead and of giving the highest possible sanction to a campaign of discrimination? In the face of Israel's trials in her fight for survival and security, French Judaism declares its solidarity with Israel and supports Israel's efforts in favor of a fair and lasting peace."

Gen. de Gaulle had said in his press conference that the Jews were "at all times an elite people, sure of itself and dominating."

Many prominent Frenchmen, including members of Gen de Gaulle's own party, took issue with him this week and demonstrated their sympathy for Israel and for the Jewish community.

At the same time, former Prime Minister Guy Mollet, who at one time served as a cabinet minister under Gen. de Gaulle, called a press conference in the name of his Democratic and Socialist Federation to denounce de Gaulle's policies in the Middle East and his attack on Israel. Mr. Mollet charged that de Gaulle "smelled the oil of the Middle East" and that interested him, "but not the future of peace in the area nor the fate of a martyr-nation."

In other developments, a number of prominent political figures and publicists criticized Pres. de Gaulle's position. At a meeting of "solidarity with Israel" this week were Diomedé Catroux, formerly a de Gaulle cabinet minister. Another leading Gaullist, Claude Gerard Marcus, a member of the Paris Council, made public a statement critical of Gen. de Gaulle. Jean Louis Tixier-Vignancourt, the right-wing leader, and Jean Adreïn Lecanuet, president of the Mouvement Republicain Populaire, also took issue with the French President. Andre

Francois-Poicet, editor of Figaro, and Emile Servan-Schrieber, editor of Combat, also took editorial positions sharply critical of Gen. de Gaulle...the latter declaring that he had destroyed any chance of France's serving as a mediator in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

A front-page editorial in Le Monde, generally considered the most influential of French newspapers, said there was "an unpleasant smell of anti-Semitism" in the President's responsible French leader should be guilty of racial discrimination. It said that the French people rejected the President's "incredible attitude."

J.E. - Israel's former Ambassador to France recalled in a radio interview how President Charles de Gaulle once pledged to him that France would always support Israel because it was traditional French policy to back small states in the Middle East, and that France's relations with the Arab world would never be conducted at Israel's expense.

Ambassador Yaacov Tsur, now chairman of the Jewish National Fund, said that, in an interview with the French leader in 1956, he had heard Gen. de Gaulle urge Israel to take a militant stand against the Arabs and fight if necessary to assert its right of free navigation through international waterways. (At his press conference on Monday, in Paris, Pres. de Gaulle had claimed that Israel used Nasser's blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba as an excuse to launch the Six-Day War.)

Ambassador Tsur disclosed that, on Nov. 16, 1956, right after the Sinai campaign, Gen de Gaulle expressed approval of the Suez war and told him that he thought Britain and France were mistaken in suspending their action before the Suez Canal was captured. This was during the FOURTH Republic before de Gaulle's election to the French presidency. Mr. Tsur recalls that, at that time, De Gaulle said to him: "Tell Ben-Gurion that, even if Israel is forced to withdraw her troops, she will never lose the immense gains that she made in international prestige or her strengthened position in the Middle East that resulted from the war."

NAZIS FOR DEGAULLE NATCH

BOB (WNS) -- The first expression of support for Gen. de Gaulle's views on Israel and the Middle East to emerge from any Western political source was voiced here by the leader of the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party, Adolf von Thadden. He told a press conference that Israel was endangering world peace by trying to "impose its will" on occupied Arab territories.

Von Thadden asserted at the press conference that the NPD has 27,000 members, including 1,500 sold-

iers presently in West Germany's armed forces, that it intended to enter candidates in every district in the country in the 1969 elections.

Von Thadden, who put his party on record in support of Gen. de Gaulle's Middle East position, also declared that he favored the 1939 Munich pact which, he contended, was still legal. The Munich pact gave Hitler the Sudeten region of Czechoslovakia, leading to the dismemberment of that country by the Nazis and the outbreak of World War Two.

TELL TALES

"One Man Plus The Truth Constitutes A Majority"

BY JACK TELL



(Continued from Page 1)

Instead he blamed only the U. S. for the war.

We should have smelled a rat when "good guy" Charlie, in Sept., 1966, urged the U. S. to withdraw troops from Vietnam, claiming such a step: "would bring the U. S. greater world influence in the long run." President Johnson's answer was that we were not seeking greater world influence, that we were willing to do anything to achieve world peace, that we will withdraw if the North Vietnamese would cease hostilities."

Many good, decent Americans believed then, that de Gaulle, a leader of a Democratic nation, was most concerned with world peace. His ulterior motives were hardly suspect as he advised Johnson to do what was good for America. His concern for our welfare was equal to the wolf's for Little Red Riding Hood.

Before the Six-Day War, this year in the Middle East, de Gaulle promised Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban: "If Israel is attacked we will not allow it to be destroyed." Now, he says with incredulity: "Israel disobeyed me," meaning, of course, that he blames Israel for starting the conflict.

In July, at Montreal's Expo 67, he urged Canada to seek its independence from England, which caused a retaliation from Prime Minister Pearson: "The future of Canada will be decided in Canada by Canadians."

Then came de Gaulle's infamous press conference a few weeks ago, wherein he reiterated many of his slurring remarks and added a few new ones. Here are some:

1) Britain would have to change her politics before he would support her entry into the European Economic Community (Common Market). This was a shock to British hopes for quick membership, because de Gaulle had stated previously, his only objection would be the then price of the English pound. It was on de Gaulle's promise, the British pound was devalued, almost creating chaos in the Democratic world.

2) De Gaulle continued to snipe away at Washington, blaming the U. S. for the "hateful war in Vietnam." He asked the world to abandon the dollar for international trade and use gold as the medium of exchange, knowing full well the U. S. was pledged to maintain gold at \$35 an ounce. His purpose was to create havoc on the international gold exchange to discredit American economy. He accused us of: "exporting inflated currency."

3) Not satisfied with merely a nation-to-nation attack against Israel, the apparently enraged and possibly senile Frenchman directed a systematic and calculated assault on all Jews. A jam-packed press gallery was amazed at de Gaulle's unwarranted, unreasonable and certainly out-of-context blast of anti-Semitism. He charged the Jewish people: "had always been elite, self-assured and domineering, and through the ages had provoked and caused ill will."

Answers to this demi-god's outbursts were quick in coming from all parts of the world, but the effects will be seen and heard for years to come.

Canada accused de Gaulle of: "intolerably meddling in the domestic affairs of an ally." Britain said he had made: "wrong deductions based on a rather out-of-date approach to some problems of the modern world." Rome said de Gaulle was: "a sort of European Maoism." Israel said the comments were: "grave insult." French Jews feared this highest sanction to inflame anti-Semitism.

Arabs were enheartened by de Gaulle's bias, and stepped up their acts of sabotage in Israel. A section of the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv railroad was wrecked delaying service, a reservoir was breached by an explosion causing a water shortage and a pumping station was wrecked. In addition, road building equipment was blown up.

In the United States members of both houses went on record denouncing de Gaulle for his hostility to America, to Israel and the Jewish people. Missouri Sen. Stuart Symington (D), said he considered de Gaulle: "a renegade, an enemy." Illinois Representative Edward Derwinski (R), said the French President: "ignored the history of Franco-American amity, and his anti-Israelism has facilitated the Soviet-Arab conspiracy aimed at the isolation and destruction of Israel." Both men called for a boycott of French products and curtailment of tourism to France.

Since the press conference, France has revoked a contract to deliver specific arms and planes to Israel. Instead, the war material will be sent to the Arabs.

As for de Gaulle, who considers himself a great man and therefore one who should not deviate from a course of action once taken, we class him as an embryonic Hitler, who will go as far as the French citizens allow him. His next step could be the abolishment of elections and a coup to take over the country. Hardly likely to succeed in this day and age, but de Gaulle has the gall to attempt it.