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**Rabbi up Early**

A rather sad commentary was made recently by Rabbi Jacob Friedman of Wanamassas in New Jersey. He said the difficulties in being part of a Rabbi's family arise from unrealistic expectation of Jewish lay leadership. This comes, he writes in a local weekly, from a double standard applied by Jews to their own Jewish behavior and what they expect from the Rabbi.

However, the Rabbi is an adult and adults, even if they are Rabbis, are expected to cope with such problems as he suggests. Rabbi Friedman paints a gloomy picture for the family of a Rabbi whose members, he says, suffer from ostracism by other Jews, mental disturbances and rebellion in later life.

As a result, the children seek friends among non-Jews.

The question arises whether this is a generic phenomenon among Rabbis. Is it, in some way, the beginning of a groundswell akin to what is happening in the Catholic Church? Celibacy is not practiced by Rabbis, but there is a kind of abstention from the Jewish ethic which the young claim their elders do not observe. Perhaps Rabbi Friedman has touched on a very sore spot, the inter-relationship between Rabbis and their laity. While the problem is not new, it has become a more pressing one for Rabbis while all around them so many vital changes are taking place.

After all, a rabbi is only a human being. People seem to bypass that fact in expecting him to be what Rabbi Friedman calls a "super-Jew."

**Down in Hollywood**

By RABBI SAMUEL SILVER

Down in Hollywood, Florida, there's an idealist named Samuel Goldfarb. We should have thousands like him.

Mr. Goldfarb, apparently a retired businessman, has consecrated himself to the cause of his people.

He is a one-man publisher of mimeographed communiques. Each one throbs with the love of Judaism. He will send out his own creations or he will reprint nuggets he wants to share with his vast readership. A recent reprint was by Leonard Spiegelglass, the playwright, lamenting the gulf between what Christmas is all about and how it is observed.

But mostly Mr. Goldfarb fires his fascinating solvos in behalf of peace in the Middle East. He implores us to give more to the United Jewish Appeal, deplors the New Left

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with its glorification of all struggles for humanitarianism except Zionism, and contrives ways of making people understand that Israel is fighting our battles on behalf of a finer world.

A recent effort of the Goldfarb apparatus, which he calls Operation Truth, was aimed at Mohammed Hekel who, if you remember, is the publisher of Al Ahram, the most prestigious Egyptian paper. Mr. Goldfarb cabled Hekel twice, once reminding him that Japan and Germany had set off global war and ended up defeated, and a second time pleading with him to plead with Sadat to go down in history not as a warrior, but as "the peacemaker who brought improvement for his people in health, wealth, education" etc.

A recurring slogan in Truth-Seeker's Goldfarb's broadsides is "let us be prompted not by a vanity but by sanity."

The world is lucky to have people like Sam Goldfarb.

**Israel's Security, Our Own**

By Sen. Henry M. Jackson

Senate Floor  
 March 23, 1971

Mr. President, it is essential, if we are to act prudently and in the interests of peace in the Middle East, that we clearly identify the sources of instability and the requirements for a stable and lasting peace.

The central problem in our Middle East diplomacy has been a preoccupation with the notion that the conflict between Israel and the Arab states lies at the core of the instability we seek to alleviate. One result is that we have been far too sanguine in our hopes that the Soviet Union would cooperate in resolving that tragic conflict.

The Soviets realize that a Middle East of peace and harmony, with stable and cooperative Arab-Israeli relations, would impede their access to the continuing penetration of the Arab world. A genuine peace in the Middle East would diminish the importance of Soviet military support to Egypt; Syria and Iraq would not require large numbers of Soviet tanks any more than Egypt would require the presence of the Russian Air Force if a secure negotiated settlement could be obtained. The truth is that the Soviets, far from urging the radical Arab states to seek a genuine and stable peace with Israel, are determined to keep tensions high.

In the context of the current diplomatic activity the Soviets have acted to impair the chances for a lasting settlement by encouraging the belief that Israel will be forced against her will to accept the imposition of indefensible borders. The Soviets would doubtless welcome an insecure settlement that imposed on Israel the vulnerability that encouraged war in the past and could be counted upon to do

so again.

American policy in the Middle East has been insensitive to these considerations. We have often acted on the assumption that because the Soviets do not want all-out war in the Middle East they must desire all-out peace. It is time we came to appreciate that between the desire to avert war and the desire for stable peace there is an enormous range of Soviet policy objectives.

Nothing is so likely to facilitate Soviet policy in the Middle East as a settlement that leaves Israel in the exposed and vulnerable position that existed prior to the Six Day War. Such a settlement would guarantee that the tensions and insecurity on which Soviet policy is based would continue to be exploited with tragic consequences for Arabs and Israelis alike. We must not be a party to such a settlement.

It is my belief that the hope for lasting peace in the Middle East lies in American support for a map of Israel with secure and recognized borders whose defense can be assured by the Israelis themselves. Such a map would surely provide first for the continued control of Sharm el Sheik by Israel, and for provision of land access to it, under Israeli control, along the eastern edge of the Sinai.

The importance of Sharm el Sheik lies in the fact that possession of it controls the Gulf of Aqaba which, in turn, controls access to Elat, Israel's major port. The fuel vital to Israel's economy and to her national security must flow through Elat. The closure of the Gulf of Aqaba thus puts Israel's security at grave and immediate risk. For this reason the question of war or peace in the Middle East has in the past, and could in the future, turn on possession of a piece of remote and unpopulated desert at Sharm el Sheik.

In addition, a secure territorial settlement would provide for the total demilitarization of the Sinai so that no Egyptian armor, aircraft, or military personnel would be permitted to cross the Suez Canal. This would have the effect of preserving the natural barrier of the Suez Canal to the West while leaving the broad expanse of the Sinai to serve as a buffer zone between Israel and Egypt.

The total demilitarization of the Sinai would enable Israel to cope with crises without precipitate action and without resort to full scale mobilization. In contrast, if Egyptian military forces were permitted to occupy positions along the pre-June, 1967 border, Israel would be forced to mobilize in response to relatively minor incidents, thereby inviting continuing instability.

Moreover, it is worth noting that the demilitarization of the Sinai would not affect the lives of the 30,000 or so nomadic Bedouins who are the sole inhabitants of that barren and inhospitable desert. Indeed, the Bedouins of the Sinai do not even enjoy Egyptian citizenship.

The notion that partial demilitarization on both sides of the border could offer adequate security is wholly unrealistic. Nothing short of the prohibition of all military personnel and equipment anywhere in the Sinai would serve the interests of a stable peace.

Finally, Mr. President, a secure and stabilizing settlement would call for the phased withdrawal of Russian military personnel from Egypt. This, perhaps more than any other arrangement, would bring a measure of stability to the Middle East. I believe that Israeli withdrawal to defensible borders should proceed in parallel with Soviet withdrawal from Egypt.

A substantial Soviet withdrawal from Egypt would immediately benefit Western security not only in the Middle East, but in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. The Soviet presence in Egypt is a direct threat to the U.S. Sixth Fleet and to our NATO allies. We would do well to keep in mind the long history of Russian imperial interest in the Middle East -- an interest that dates back to Catherine the Great. It would be a profound mistake to promote an agreement that gave the appearance of settling differences between Israel and the Arabs while ignoring the chief source of instability in the Middle East: the large and uncontrolled Russian military presence.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

NEW YORK--Abraham S. Karlikow has been appointed director of the European Office of the American Jewish Committee, it was announced by Bertram H. Gold, the Committee's executive vice president.