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Voice of Unreason

Right-wing extremists who spew anti-Semitism can put away their soapboxes, close their printing press and head for Washington, D.C. For there, at the expense of the taxpayers' money, their shrill and strident diatribes are injected free of charge into the pages of the Congressional Record by a congressman from Louisiana - John Rarick.

Employing congressional privilege and cloaked in the garb of legality, this paladin of extremism is carrying the virus of bigotry into the halls of Congress. According to a study by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Rarick has within the past two months alone inserted some 25 pages of anti-Semitic harangues.

He has "given new currency on Capital Hill to discredited voices of unreason," as was recently stated by Bernard Nath, chairman of the ADL's national civil rights committee. This should be of special concern to the Jewish communities as well as to the Black communities because Rarick's extremism includes anti-Black bigotry.

His rhetoric of blatant white racism and stark brand of anti-Semitism is far more dangerous than those extremists whose issues and concern Rarick has made his own. Anti-Semites like Richard Cotten, Eustace Mullins, Col. Arch Roberts, Gerald L. K. Smith, Ron Gostick and others of their ilk have received little attention outside of the periodicals of the Far Right and the hate fringe. But, as a member of Congress, he has provided the extremist causes a new seat of respectability, if not a wider and more attentive audience.

Responsible Jewish and Black community leaders can make common cause to demand an investigation to determine whether Rarick is legally entitled to spread his divisive poison at public expense. They should demand to know whether he is entitled to use his franking privileges to mail copies of his insertions into the Congressional Record to his constituents.

If Rarick is permitted to continue in this nefarious activity there is a danger that it will encourage others like him later.

Debt to Charlie Wilson

By ROBERT E. SEGAL

It is good for the cause of free enterprise to note that when General Electric's Charles E. Wilson died the other day, his life story proved--for those who need the security of proof--that the Horatio Alger theme still lives on these great plains and among these noble skyscrapers. Charlie Wilson went from \$3-a-

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BOARD CHAIRMAN MAX STERN (RIGHT) RECEIVES A FOUNDER'S AWARD - A STONE TAKEN FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE NEW SHAARE ZEDEK MEDICAL CENTER IN JERUSALEM MOUNTED ON OLIVE-WOOD - FROM PROFESSOR DAVID M. MAEIR, DIRECTOR GENERAL.

week office boy to top executive in General Electric at a salary well over \$100,000.

But why did the obituary writers leave out or gloss over Mr. Wilson's role as Chairman of the President's Committee on Civil Rights (1947-1948)? Where is there a participant--even a marginal actor--in the struggle to end the disgrace of civil wrongs in America who can fail to recall and be grateful for the work of the Truman Committee created by Executive Order 9808 in 1947?

Who would forget the circumstances in which that historic committee's work was cradled? World War II was not long over; and disruptive symptoms shockingly like those which appeared not long after World War I had begun to traumatize American society. Mob violence, rough action by police, a tighter determination to practice discrimination, even a rebirth of lynchings (there were six in 1946) all clouded the domestic landscape when President Truman took the dramatic executive action resulting in ultimate publication of "To Secure These Rights," the eloquent report of the distinguished Wilson Commission.

Bitterness over discrimination had given an added painful dimension to the Depression of the 1930s. By the time Harry Truman had unexpectedly been hoisted to the Presidency through the death of Franklin Roosevelt, the Cold War had become a somber part of the American vocabulary. America's most deprived minorities, whose hands had finally been put to use to fight the battles and build the planes in World War II, found an open mind and a listening heart at the White House. And the work of the committee chaired by Charlie Wilson was begun.

Fortunately, that body had the expert services of Robert K. Carr (later to become President of Oberlin University) as its Executive Secretary. Fortunately also, a huge treasury of research material was available, compiled in part by the NAACP, Tuskegee University, and Jewish organizations shaken by the devastating impact of Hitlerism.

Despairing of action from a Congress increasingly inclined to bow to the stubborn will of its Dixiecrats, President Truman and his fact seekers in the short space of a year produced a stunning resume of shortcomings. At the outset, the Commission noted that twice before the nation had found it necessary to review the state of its civil rights: (1) in the period from 1776 to 1791, from the time of the drafting of the Declaration of Independence to the shaping of our Bill of Rights; and (2) when the Union was temporarily torn over the question of whether it could exist half slave and half free.

Four areas were explored by the Commission: 1- the right to safety and security of the person; 2- the right to citizenship and its privileges; 3- the right to freedom of conscience and expression; 4- the right to equality of opportunity. Confronted with voluminous evidence of infractions of civil rights, the Congress characteristically hunted devils to blame. But as state legislators began the

TELL TALES

"One Man Plus The Truth Constitutes A Majority"

BY JACK TELL



(Continued from Page 1)

wars and air space, and each president since has been hyping our spending and increasing the deficit. So what?

In time we learned it was not the amount of money owed that was bothering most people. It is just that the money being spent, and the taxes raised to pay for the money being spent, were out of proportion in every year, except during a presidential election.

Those who needed the least amount of tax relief received the most benefit, and those who had to have the most consideration, received the least. At the same time, those who were forced to spend all the money they were earning, were taxed the most, while those who were making more than they could ever spend, were favored in the tax brackets. Except on presidential years.

This writer, like most in the pay and go bracket, is not concerned with deficit. We're concerned only with spending what we have, or what the government has, in the proper and necessary channels.

The "sick economy" during Nixon's first three years, found it justifiable for him to recommend spending cuts in public health, housing, education and anti-pollution. It was necessary, he said, because of defense, foreign aid and the air space program.

Now it is expedient to come back to the desires and requirements of the people -- that is the people who vote. The need to balance the economy of the past three years becomes of secondary importance this year.

The democrats who are blasting Nixon's budget proposal and his reasons, are just as much at fault. They are screaming for more taxes to pay for the cost of government to avert fiscal collapse. This is more hogwash. Deficit is a number on a piece of paper. Let them decrease the cost of government, instead of raising the taxes.

Most important of all is the necessity of our government to put the priority of spending in its proper position. Pres. Roosevelt did it, and so did Pres. Kennedy, when he instituted all those reforms on the home front.

Despite the various maneuvers by Nixon to capture the public's fancy with increases for the domestic programs, he also is attempting to slip by an increase in the money for defense, more than six billion. This is incredible, but an old tactic we have faced in the past with "Tricky Dick." Give the people one thing they want, with full fanfare, as a mask for something else he is trying to put over.

If ever the public has an opportunity to assert itself, it is during a presidential year. This time we hope we will be allowed a choice of two opposite factions and not have to decide on the lesser of the two evils.

painful, albeit successful, campaigns to enact FEPC and other laws for securing rights, the national forces of reaction scattered and moved underground.

In 1948 came the beginning of integration of the armed services and the Supreme Court attack on restrictive covenants; in 1953, the white primary was successfully challenged; in 1954 the Supreme Court provided the school desegregation mandate. By 1957, Congress found it expedient to pass the first civil rights law since 1875. Seven years later when the 24th Amendment abolishing the poll tax was adopted, even Senator Everett Dirksen bowed to the inevitable, admitting: "This is an idea whose time has come. It will not be denied." And the landmark U.S. 1964 Civil Rights Law insuring maximum rights for Negroes in many areas of public life was enacted.

The American people had willed it so. And many had taken fire from the unforgettable words adorning the report of the Commission headed by the late Charlie Wilson: "The United States is not so strong, the final triumph of the democratic ideal is not so inevitable that we can ignore what the world thinks of us or our record."