
THE EUCLID AVE. TEMPLE
BULLETIN
CLEVELAND, OHIO

FRIDAY EVENING SERVICE

November 2nd, at 8:00 P. M.

RABBI BRICKNER

will speak on

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Is it Necessary?

Is President Truman right about it being essential to U. S. survival?

Is it assurance against another war?

Sabbath Morning Service

in the Chapel

11:00 a. m. to 12 noon

Rabbi Brickner
will preach

Weekly Torah Reading:

"Haye Sarah" Genesis 23.1 - 25.18

Haftorah:

Prophets—I Kings: 1.1 - 31

— ★ —

Assisting with the Torah:
Mr. Bernard Kane and
Mr. Alex Sill

Assisted with the Torah last week:
Mark Barris and Samuel Winograd.

EUCLID AVENUE TEMPLE BULLETIN

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Temple Briefs

A large, fortunate number of the Alumni Association and their friends experienced an unusually fine evening of musical entertainment and dancing on Sunday night, October 21 in Alumni Hall. Orchids to co-chairmen Beatrice Kaufman and Florence Susan for a splendid evening of culture and sociability.

New members of the Sisterhood were the guests at the luncheon tendered in their honor on Tuesday, October 23rd. The commissary committee headed by Mrs. Morris Keller outdid itself in the preparation of the lunch. A dramatic reading of a popular Broadway play, directed by Mrs. Harry L. Wolpaw, delighted more than 300 Sisterhood members. Tea followed in Alumni Hall served by Mrs. E. M. Bloom and her committee. Mrs. Bloom is in charge of all teas and this one was as artistic and as beautiful as all the others she has chairmained.

As representative of the Alumni Association Miss Renee Schulman participated in an inter-faith panel at the Antioch Baptist Church. Needless to say that her contribution was very well received.

100% attendance was achieved by classes 1A, 3A, 4B, 5A, 6A, Special Hebrew 3, 4, 9 and 10. Special Hebrew 6 had two perfect days in the week-end and Special Hebrew 5 had perfect attendance for all three days of the week-end.

IN MEMORIAM

Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the bereaved families of Sam A. Cohen and Bessie Ashkenas and Beatrice Green.

FUNDS

TO THE ALTAR FUND: Mrs. Arthur Elsoffer in memory of Mr. Charles Emerman; Mrs. Myron A. Cohen in memory of Rosa and Ignatz Stone; Mrs. Harry Himmel in memory of Fannie Haiman; Mrs. Frank Stahlberger and daughter in memory of Frank Stahlberger; Mr. David Schlesinger in memory of Sarah R. Schlesinger; Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Licht in honor of the 25th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jacobson; Mr. and Mrs. Phil Robbins in honor of their 30th wedding anniversary. Messrs. Bert and Nathan Wertheimer and Mesdames J. J. and J. F. Devay in memory of Morris Wertheimer. Mrs. Wm. Grossman in honor of the birth of her fifth great grandchild; Mrs. Joe Joseph in memory of Mr. Joseph Perelis; Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel S. Weil in memory of Armin Berger and in memory of Simon Resek; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frankel in memory of Minnie Eettelson; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Bruml and Mrs. Florence Berman in memory of Jacob Bruml.

TO THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND: Mrs. Simon Resek in memory of Lt. Richard Holstein; Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Miller in memory of Sam Greenwald; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Silver in memory of brother and grandchild; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Collins in memory of grandparents; Mr. Leo Desberg in memory of Wm. Newman; Mrs. S. Holstein in memory of Charles and Sigmond Holstein; Mrs. Lena Newman in memory of Wm. Newman; Mrs. Stella Oppenheimer in memory of Sol Baer; Mrs. Lampl in memory of Fannie Michaelson; Miss Ida Bruml in memory of Gustave Lorber; Mr. and Mrs. M. Glick in memory of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Glick and Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Weidenthal; Mrs. Victor Fishel in memory of Gustav Lorber; Mrs. Joseph LaRonge in memory of Tillie Guggenheim.

TO THE PRAYERBOOK FUND: Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Licht in memory of Michael Lipman's brother; Mrs. Henry Schwartz in memory of Herbert Cohn; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mandel in memory of Yetta Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Byron Edelman and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Weinhouse in memory of Mary Gardner; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Zinner in memory of Isaac Stone; Mrs. J. J. Ripner and daughter in memory of Gustav Lorber; Mr. B. B. Eisenberg in memory of Gustav Lorber; Mrs. Nathan Hamar in memory of Joseph Berman; Miss B. Jacobus and Mrs. L. Bergman in memory of Lena Barton; Anna Wiener in memory of Charles Wiener; George Bernon in memory of Sarah Blume; Judge and Mrs. Maurice Bernon in memory of Sarah Blume.

TO THE YAHRZEIT FUND: Sam Bernstein in memory of Moses Bernstein; Mrs. Harry B. Meisel in memory of Maurice Rosenthal; A. H. Zucker in memory of Henry Zucker.

TO THE RABBI BRICKNER PRIZE FUND: Mrs. Fanny Newman in memory of Gustav Lorber.

A JEWISH CHAPLAIN SEES JAPAN

Some thoughts on Japan in a letter to Rabbi Brickner from Chaplain Milton Rosenbaum, assistant Rabbi now on leave in the armed forces of our country.

Since my arrival in Japan I had opportunity to spend two separate days in Tokyo and Yokahama, but due to the time involved in travel from Hiratsuka, both visits were hurried. First a word about Yokahama: Yokahama is a good example of precise bombing with even such an inaccurate weapon as fire bombs. The papers tell you that they can drop any bomb, even light incendiaries, into a barrel from almost any height. But the pilots will tell you that it is malarkey. Incidentally, I am happy to know that the pilots are right, for I remember a certain stick of three 150 pounders which a low flying Jap pilot dropped at us on Saipan and which landed 40 yards away. At any event, they burned up Yokahama rather thoroughly, except for the docks and the consulate neighborhood which contains some first class modern office buildings. I believe that this was done so that they would be available to us in the event of our landing in the neighborhood against opposition. The effect would be the same as if Manhattan's Hudson piers, and the area east to 10th avenue remained fairly intact, and the rest of Manhattan Island thoroughly razed. It would be a fine thing militarily for the invader, but a useless mess to the defender.

I visited the New Grand Hotel, where MacArthur first established his headquarters. The American Consulate nearby looked in good condition, except that the lawn had not been mown in years. The building was still empty, but the British down the street were occupying theirs, and had a squad of soldiers out front doing guard in what appeared to be tropical uniforms of the dress variety. The GIs across the street in XI Corps Headquarters got a big kick out of watching them change the guard, terming it "super-GI", but also a bit apprehensive lest "it give some of the American high brass fancy ideas."

We went out of Yokahama and north to Tokyo, where once was an evidently thriving industrial area. Actually the whole west side of Tokyo Bay from Yokusuka (the naval base) through Yokahama and up through Tokyo was a single industrial unit, unbroken both in space and economic cohesion. Today it is a panorama of burned and twisted wreckage. It is hard to explain how thoroughly it was destroyed. That would have to be told statistically. For this

Yokahama-Tokyo industrial belt, I'd put the figure at a very conservative 80%. In doing so, I make some wide allowances for what appear to be undamaged buildings in the distance. However, numerous instances of closer inspection have convinced me how easily the naked eye can be fooled by objects some distance away. What seemed to be perfectly whole buildings at a distance often prove to be nothing more than completely gutted structures, the walls giving the same illusion of whole buildings as a movie set facade. There are miles upon miles of this unending destruction.

Tokyo itself is very much destroyed, but certain sections of it such as the Ginza (Tokyo's so-called Broadway) is in fair shape. By that I mean that some buildings have been burned out but a good number have not been. In bombing, the emphasis seems to have been on industrial targets. I visited some of the department stores and found them almost lacking in any kind of quality merchandise. What little they had seemed shoddy stuff. Their best representation was in curios and art objects and even this was below what I imagined is par. There is a real dearth of food and good clothing in Japan as yet, but I think that much of their luxury goods is hidden away, and that we'll see lots of it as soon as the Japanese feel sure we won't rob them.

I also visited the area around the Imperial Palace. That has been described to you any number of times. From what I saw, it appeared in good condition, despite the fact that buildings across the street from the palace grounds were razed by fire. Our fliers, the only ones who can get a good look at the inside of the place (it is built on a light rise), fly over it low and frequently.

I made my second trip to Tokyo with Lt. Stanley Friedland of Cleveland. Driving back we took a western instead of a southern road and before we were finished we had missed the road a number of times and had a grand tour through Tokyo's west end. It gave us a good look at suburban Tokyo. Suburban Tokyo is not nearly as nice as the name sounds, for the town is replete with hovels.

The area of Japan in which I now am is quite different. Niigata is on the west
(Continued on Next Page)

coast of the main island, Honshu, and is about 175 miles almost due north of Tokyo. It is a town of 150,000 and was not bombed. All it saw of war was the bombing of ships in its harbor. It has about the same relation to Tokyo as Columbus, Ohio, has to Chicago or to New York. It affords the advantage of seeing the Japanese in a more normal environment. We have only been here a few days and so I cannot judge. But, I do think that the people are losing their previous hostility. The first day we were here, they would not even look at us. Things are gradually changing and I believe that they will change more as time goes on.

In my walks about town, I have done a little shopping, but my purchases have been few. My very limited Japanese and lots of gestures make shopping not too difficult. It is interesting that I can do this alone and without a sense of fear. It is not a tribute to my courage but to the situation which has been established. On Saipan and Okinawa we had good reason for concern since ambush was not unusual. Yet here, there seems to be no danger of that at all. The reason for it is the Emperor's pronouncement that Japanese would treat us with propriety and engage in no unfriendly acts. That is why the maintenance of the Emperor and the issuance of orders through him and his government is such an immense advantage to us. I should like to see the office of emperor abolished in time, but it is of no great importance. Japan could have as democratic a government as England and still maintain the Emperor. But, I must admit an immediate prejudice in his favor. Right now he is in my personal insurance policy. This may be a small matter to editorialists, but personal security is a big thing to any of us here.

Furthermore what Americans and Europeans do not seem to realize is the abysmal ignorance, particularly political ignorance, of the average Japanese. They claim a 95 percent or better literacy (probably true) but we don't realize that it is a literacy which we produce in America by the fifth year of grammar school. Politically, they are unastute, and even naive. In terms of social economics, they are almost where England was in 1830 (by social economics, I mean a man's relation with his emperor and the permanency and possible advantages of his job). Their culture habits are almost medieval with a modern varnish. They are pathetically insular. The question which every American asks is: "How in the world did

they ever expect to win a war against us?" They are a poor and exploited people. Their soldiers robbed neighboring people but I doubt if these peasants ever saw much of the loot. We can't expect very much in the way of democratic reconstruction in this country until there is a more enlightened electorate and a basis provided for economic progress.

How then, could Japan be reconstructed? I think that it could be done in the following ways:

1. Break up the system of exploitation of the many by the few. Like every predominantly agricultural land, the big boys hold everything. Banking, industrial combines and natural resources and utilities must be nationalized.

2. The land, instead of the people, should be exploited. Only one modern utility, electricity has been developed at all and that only limitedly. Japan, with its abundance of mountain rivers and streams could be Midas-rich with hydroelectric power to run every kind of home and industrial machinery. There is lots of good uplands which remain unused. This is probably due to the Japanese craving for rice above all other grain, and rice is a low-land crop. But highlands could raise good wheat and a host of other crops. Grazing is a limited industry (I know that that is incorrect terminology). I have seen individual cows in Japan, but I have yet to see a herd of twenty cattle. I have seen a lot of farms, but not a piece of modern farm machinery, and by that I mean something more than a plow or a hoe.

3. Create a market for consumers goods in Japan. Japan has done very little business with the Japanese but a lot with the rest of the world. Japanese labor creates things for the outside world but remains on an almost medieval standard as far as goods are concerned. In order to create this market, at least the following are required:

A floor wage, controlled prices for farm produce (a floor as well as a ceiling), bonuses for new and different crops like wheat and other upland crops, tremendous public education on the advantages of good health, good clothes, sanitation, and more pleasant living. That the Japanese prefer hardihood and almost privation is good propaganda for the benefit of the old exploiters. I think they've convinced everyone but the vast majority of the Japanese. Japanese privation is the result of necessity, not choice.

(Continued on page five)

WASHINGTON TO CLEVELAND

with

Congresswoman

HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS

(Wife of Movie Star—Melvyn Douglas)

November 13th • Temple Auditorium

Under auspices of

The Sisterhood—The Men's Club

WATCH FOR FUTURE DETAILS

(Continued from page four)

4. Rip militarism out of the country, root and branch, and flood the country with factual propaganda showing how Joe Suzuki, the average Japanese, could have been a rich man if the boys who ran the show had shown an interest in him instead of in conquest and personal gain.

5. Propagandize for good health and general sanitation. In addition to being poor, Japan is a filthy place, and needs much to clean it up.

6. Teach economic as well as political democracy, and hammer it home. This would involve complete reorientation of the schools, making available millions of cheap radios (the best means of public education I can see, since the one thing that Japan has in some quantity is electric power and many homes with electric lights. Besides, a radio program costs nothing, while a newspaper or magazine costs at least a few sen, and Japanese are nicker niggers by necessity), and using every means possible. The Japanese are the world's best disciplined people in rote things and can be easily propagandized.

All the above is but a beginning. But it would be a tremendous one if instituted in any degree at all. And, it is not at all Utopian.

YOUR FAMILY AND MINE

Spiritual Resources

A spiritual ingredient should be an important factor in the life of every family. This is often, though not necessarily, found through Temple or synagogue affiliation. Such an affiliation has a much deeper meaning, and also quite different meaning, for some than for others. For some it is largely social, and the Friday night social is everything; for others it is spiritual in the individual sense; and for still others it simply expresses a family tradition.

Parents and children, no matter how well they are provided for, sometimes have to reach out for a kind of help which money cannot buy and which intellect alone cannot provide. The temple as one source of spiritual help can often give this kind of help; bolster and protect the individual against the rigors of everyday living after everything else has failed. Its long time value comes, however, in a continuing association rather than as a kind of spiritual first aid treatment.

Families with temple affiliations or other sources of spiritual strength have an easier time withstanding the unpredictable demands of life than those who are without deep satisfaction rooted in something outside and beyond themselves.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEWS

Compiled by Mrs. Sigmund Braverman

While some American colleges and Universities have a numerous clausus for Jewish students, Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., is on the lookout for Jewish students. In a letter to Dr. A. L. Sachar, national director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, Henry Noble Sherwood, president of Transylvania College, said he "would be happy to have on our campus a number of promising young Jewish boys and girls" because of "what we can do for them and because of what they can do for us."

Mass meetings were held throughout Palestine to protest Britain's closing the doors of the country to Jewish immigration. The resolutions adopted at the various meetings emphasized that the Jews in Palestine will not stand by and allow the country to be closed to the surviving Jews of Europe. The Arab people were assured of friendship by Jewish spokesmen who addressed the mass-meetings. Chief Rabbi Herzog said that they would have "faithful friends and brothers within a Jewish Commonwealth." He emphasized that "all the talk of Jewish aggressive intentions towards their Arab neighbors are myths fostered by troublemakers."

Temple Emanuel of New York City announces the introduction of daily services. To the best of our knowledge this is one of the first, if not the first, Reform congregation to take this step.

In an effort to prevent illegal Jewish immigration into Palestine, British naval patrols are being reinforced not only along the coast of Palestine, but also along the Greek and Italian coasts.

The situation of the surviving Jews in Holland is gradually improving due to the fact that real estate, as well as stocks and shares stolen from the Jews by the Germans during the occupation have been returned to the owners under the Legal Adjustment Act.

Felix Salten, Viennese author who was best known in the United States for "Bambi", the story of a deer which was made into a motion picture by Walt Disney, died after a long illness. He was 76. Salten, who was one of the

most famous writers and literary critics in Austria, was forced to flee the country after the Anschluss because of his Jewish origin. He was a friend of Theodore Herzl and frequently evinced a deep interest in Jewish matters.

Convening in a room draped with two huge blue and white Zionist flags, the first Jewish Displaced Persons Congress formally opened September 25th in the presence of 200 delegates representing more than 50,000 Jews in over fifty displaced persons camps on German soil. The keynote of the Congress was inscribed on a large banner, carrying the words, in Hebrew and English, "Open the Gates of Palestine." Between the two Jewish national flags hung a small yellow star of David with the word "Jude" written in its center, and the word "Yizkor" (remembrance) underneath.

Further indication of America's determination to improve the conditions of displaced persons in Europe was the appointment by President Truman of Judge Simon H. Rifkind of the U. S. District Court in New York as special civilian advisor on Jewish affairs to Gen. Eisenhower.

The publisher of the New York Daily News has practically ignored the protests coming from the spokesmen of leading Jewish organizations and numerous liberal groups against the publication of O'Donnell's vicious "Jewish plot" story. A letter to the publisher, exposing O'Donnell's fabrications, and signed for their respective organizations by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Henry Monsky, Frank L. Weil, Archie Greenberg, Adolph Held and Joseph M. Proskauer, was relegated to the "letter" column. Jewish readers of the News are highly indignant.

Let's Finish the Job!

Buy your bonds for the
VICTORY LOAN
through our Sisterhood