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THE EUCLID AVE. TEMPLE

# BULLETIN

CLEVELAND, OHIO

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FRIDAY EVENING,  
APRIL 25th, 8:00 P. M.

## RABBI BRICKNER

will review

### "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT"

Is this best seller by Laura Z. Hobson a real contribution to the problem of prejudice? Is the story plausible? Is the book a profound or superficial study of the interfaith question?

#### ALUMNI REUNION DINNER-DANCE THIS SATURDAY NIGHT

An important milestone in our Temple's history will be celebrated this Saturday night when the Alumni Association stages its Reunion Dinner-Dance at the Hotel Carter Ballroom, 7:30 P. M. Since its inception thirty-five years ago, our Alumni has grown to become the largest in the nation. At the dinner, the first Alumni president, Maurice W. Bruml, and the current president, Eugene Bondy, will deliver greetings.

Greetings will also be heard from Nathan Brilliant, Otto J. Zinner, and Rabbi Silver.

Congratulatory messages will be read from National Youth leaders.

Howard Klein, chairman of the event, announces that a few more reservations are available for dinner. Even if you do not attend the dinner, you are welcome to the dance. Rates per couple: Members and confirmands, \$3.50; others, \$2.50 plus tax. Meet and greet your friends.

*Assisted with the Torah last week: Sanford Simon and Arthur R. Simon*

#### *Sabbath Morning Service in the Chapel, 11 to 12 Noon*

Weekly Torah Portion: "TAZRIA"—"MEZORA"—Leviticus 12.1-15.33

Haftorah: II Kings 7.3-20

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**BONDY CONTEST WINNERS**

Congratulations to the winners of the annual Bondy Oratorical Contest for the Confirmation Department: Nina Freedlander and Larry Mahrer, tied for first Marilyn Broth, second; Judith Harris and Lenore Stone, runners-up. Our thanks to the judges: Mrs. Albert Gomberg, Mrs. Moses Marks, Miss Sophie Nehamkin, Miss Gertrude Dorfman, Leonard Freyman, Dr. Robert Kohrman and Sanford Sollender.

**A REQUEST FROM THE RABBIS**

Our Rabbis will attend the convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Montreal from June 24th to June 29th. Prospective brides and bridegrooms contemplating marriage in June and wishing our Rabbis to officiate, are strongly urged to check on the date as soon as possible, so that they may be sure that the Rabbis are available on the date selected.

**CONGRATULATIONS**

To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Landy on the marriage of their daughter, Audrey J., to Gilbert Kutash.

To Mrs. Beatrice Susan on the marriage of her daughter, Jean G., to Max Stone.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nathan H. Schwartz on the birth of a son, Walter Stanley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cort on the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Kenneth.

To Dr. and Mrs. Harold Burkons on the blessing of their new-born child, David.

*For Fun, Food, and Fellowship  
attend*

**20th ANNUAL**

## **ACTIVITIES RALLY LUNCHEON**

**SATURDAY, APRIL 26th, NOON**

**Tickets: 50c**

**Available in School Office**

*Awards for achievement and attendance*

**FUNDS**

**TO THE BRAILLE FUND:** Mrs. J. W. Simmons and Milton Korach in memory of Esther Korach Haller and Jane Korach Miller; Sade Isaacson in memory of Abraham Gup.

**TO THE ALTAR FUND:** Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Breuer in memory of Jacob Markowitz; Mr. and Mrs. Michael H. Lipman and Mrs. Mary Markowitz in memory of Jacob Markowitz.

**TO THE BERKOWITZ FUND:** Sanford and Edwin Weiss in memory of Ernest Berkowitz.

**TO THE CHAPEL EDUCATIONAL FUND:** The Levine Family in memory of Manuel Levine.

**TO THE NORMAN ROMAN LIBRARY FUND:** Mabel Lechner in memory of her mother, Lizzie Berman.

**TO THE GUREN SCHOLARSHIP FUND:** Mrs. S. B. Guren, Daurine and Jack in memory of Samuel B. Guren.

**TO THE PRAYERBOOK FUND:** Mrs. Ben Faulb in memory of Henry Rosenfeld; Mrs. Jack Shulman and Mrs. Harry Portugal in memory of their mother, Mary S. Schulman; Mrs. Harry Engelman in memory of her mother, Sarah Hammer.

**TO THE LIBRARY FUND:** Rena, Lenore and Sylvia Stein in memory of their mother, Rosa Stein; Anna Moss in memory of her brother, Alex Moss; Mrs. A. J. Kay in honor of the naming of her baby, Leslie; Mrs. Samuel Wilson in memory of her father, Isaac Corsum.

**TO THE YAHRZEIT FUND:** Mrs. S. H. Deutsch in memory of her father, Jonas Leibel; Frieda B. Messing and Sylvia B. Franke in memory of their parents, Siegmund and Rosa Behrens; Mrs. H. Gottfried in memory of Marks Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Julius M. Goldman in memory of Arthur Tramer; Mrs. Sadie Teguns in memory of Peter M. Teguns; Mrs. David B. Black and daughters in memory of David B. Black; Mrs. Albert Oppenheimer in memory of her mother, Hannah Baer.

## SEND THEM HERE!

(Excerpts from an editorial which appeared in Life Magazine last September, but which is still applicable today.)

### Europe's Refugees Need a Place to go and America Needs to Set a World Example.

More than a year the crushing of the Nazi power, there are still some 850,000 people in concentration camps in Germany, Austria and Italy, not including those in the Russian zone. These camps do not fly swastikas and they do not practice torture, but they are concentration camps nevertheless. The crime of the inmates is lack of a passport or of another place to go.

The most shocking fact about the plight of these displaced persons ("DPs") is not that they are interned. It is the fact that the U. S. government and people have the means to open the door for many of them but have not done so. Instead we are getting used to the idea of concentration camps; as one correspondent wrote last week, "It begins to seem quite commonplace."

### "Your Tired, Your Poor"

Although the Jews are deservedly the best-advertised cases, most of Europe's DPs are not Jewish. An unknown percentage of Poles, Yugoslavs, Russians and Czechs are afraid to be repatriated for political reasons or because their countries have become police states. To them a DP camp is far preferable to a possibly fatal reception at home, especially when the Russians seem so insistent that they be returned forcibly.

There was a day when American sympathies would go out to all such people. Indeed, for a brief period (1917-21) our immigration laws paid them specific honor by exempting from restrictions all victims of religious or political persecution. Before 1917 there were virtually no restrictions on immigration from Europe, and an American could feel that his country really stood for freedom and hope throughout the Western world. To quote an inscription on the Statue of Liberty, which nobody has yet got around to erasing:

Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to  
breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming  
shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-  
tossed, to me!  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

America has certainly changed since the 1880's when those lines were writ-

ten. How much it has changed may be suggested by a resume of what our government (as distinct from UNRRA and private individuals) has done officially to help the DP's. It's pitiful.

Last December, President Truman expressed sympathy with the DPs and said he would do something to "set an example to the other countries." He issued a directive to hasten consuls to the U. S. zone of Germany where they could take applications for immigration visas. The U. S. quota for people born in Germany, the Balkans and Eastern Europe (where most DPs come from) is about 39,000 a year. This quota hasn't been anywhere near filled for more than a decade, the average use since 1930 having been about 10 per cent. This year, you might think, the European quota would at last be filled for a change. On the contrary; not 39,000 but only 3,000 European immigrants have immigrated to the U. S. since the President's directive was issued. The rest have been held up by various kinds of red tape. Our law says that no country can use more than 10 per cent of its annual quota in any one month; neither the monthly nor the annual quotas are cumulative. Thus some 30,000 visas which might legally have been issued since last December will never be issued under the present law: 30,000 chances at freedom gone forever! The President made clear that he would not ask Congress to make these quotas cumulative. All told, his speed-up directive has resulted in little or no more help for DPs than might have been properly expected of the State Department without any directive.

His next gesture, made under Zionist pressure, was to ask British to let 100,000 European Jews into Palestine right away. The arguments against this solution to the refugee problem have already been discussed (LIFE, Aug. 19). Regardless of them, it was clearly a cheap gesture which put us in the position of trying to make the British the scapegoats for our own unwillingness to take in DPs. If we were as hospitable in proportion to our population and area we ask the Palestine authorities to be, we should let in 10,000,000 immigrants this year.

### The Exclusive U. S.

The U. S. immigration laws are among the most discriminatory in the world. We are one of the few major

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nations that regulates immigration by race. Our law of 1924 divided the quota among 67 countries in proportion to their presence here in 1890, an intentional discrimination in favor of the so-called Nordic peoples, most of whom have not wanted to immigrate, and against the Italian and Balkan peoples, who do. Our law has been amended several times (the base year is now 1920) but the discrimination remains. Thus the quota for the United Kingdom, not filled since 1929, is 65,721, while the Greek, which could be filled a hundred times over, is a pathetic 307.

Our present total annual quota of 153,774 does not seem too much for a nation that was built by immigrants and used to absorb more than a million a year. But by making it discriminatory, by the noncumulative provision and by red tape, the U. S. has managed to admit even fewer immigrants than Congress pretends it wants. It is now proposed there were two bills in the last session that Congress amend the law to admit roughly 100,000 European DPs. This would be done by taking the unused portion of one year's world quota and giving the DPs all of it regardless of nationality. Anybody who has ever seen a DP camp will agree that this is little enough for the U. S. to do. The rest of us can use our imaginations.

Even some labor leaders, a group which has been congenitally anti-immigration, have begun to use their imaginations. Both A.F.L. and C.I.O. officials have testified in favor of letting in some DPs on humanitarian grounds, although the A.F.L. is still wedded to restrictive quotas. Less imaginative is the temper of Congress and the people. Public-opinion polls have repeatedly shown huge majorities opposed to letting down the bars at all.

It is hard to believe that the American people are really so selfish. In part, their fear of immigrants may be based on a misconception: that any relaxing of the laws will bring back the stinking slums of New York's East Side, where the pot melted so slowly for so many years. Maybe Americans just don't like the tired, the poor and the huddled masses that the Statue of Liberty beckons. That is an unreal fear. Our immigrants nowadays usually move under the aegis of well-heeled religious and charitable committees and according to smooth resettlement techniques. There is no reason why assimilation need be as hectic as it used to be.

### Some New Arguments

Indeed it is about time for the U. S. to review its whole attitude, not just toward DPs but toward immigration policy in general. We have not really debated it since 1924 and there are several new arguments, such as our declining curve of population growth. If we are to remain the leading nation of One World, we also have a deep moral obligation not to be too exclusive. No other nation represents so many blood strains or has amalgamated so many viewpoints; that is an asset in our foreign relations which, if we really believe in it, gives us a special claim to leadership and a special duty to "set an example." The constitution of the United Nations proclaims the universality of human rights and freedoms, a clause the U. S. has often invoked and argued for. How then can we be so complacent about our immigration policy? Above all, in God's name can we go on doing nothing about those DPs?

### A SUMMER CAMP PAR EXCELLENCE

Parents who desire the best for their children in character building and outdoor living in a rich Jewish environment are offered that opportunity in Camp Galil. The Camp is non-profit for boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 16. It was created and is supervised by the Cleveland Bureau of Jewish education.

Camp Galil seeks to achieve two important goals. First, to create a program of recreational, aesthetic, and spiritual activities. Second, to build positive religious attitudes toward Jewish life and values and to foster a love for Hebrew culture, modern Palestine, and the spirit of Jewish tradition integrated into the American scene. This summer Galil will introduce daily classes in Hebrew, thus serving to implement and fulfill the original objectives of the Camp.

Camping is the finest method of combining Jewish living with the real spirit of democratic America. It is a rare opportunity to develop good American citizens and at the same time build self-respecting understanding Jews.

The Camp is well-staffed by mature men and women who are outstanding in the educational and camping fields. The city office of the Camp is at the Bureau of Jewish Education, 10501 East Boulevard, Cedar 3377. Director is Louis Belkin, supervisor of the High School of the Euclid Avenue Temple.