



THE JACOB RADER MARCUS CENTER OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

MS-763: Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman Collection, 1930-2004.

Series E: Sermons, Speeches, and Writings, 1933-1959.

Box
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Folder
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Friday night sermons. 1947-1948.

For more information on this collection, please see the finding aid on the
American Jewish Archives website.

Friday note sermon
1947-48

1947-48
SERMON SUBJECTS

26 Sept. '47 SUCCOTH SERMON (on details of festival)

3 Oct. 47 CONSECRATION SERVICE (new children)

10 Oct. 47 "WHO WROTE GENESIS?"

17 Oct. 47 PROF. RALPH MARCUS -- "JEWISH NATIONALISM and
UNIVERSALISM."

24 Oct. 47 LOUIS SIDMAN -- "ARE WE SOLVING AMERICA'S HATE PROBLEMS?"

31 Oct. 47 "FOOD AND PEACE IN EUROPE"

7 Nov. 47 "MARSHALL PLAN AND RUSSIAN OPPOSITION"

14 Nov. 47 "IS OUR PEACE SOUND?" (Armistice Day Sermon)

21 Nov. 47 "HOW DOES IT FEEL TO BE A NEGRO?" (Reference to
"Kingsblood Royal")

28 Nov. 47 ANNUAL INTER-FAITH THANKSGIVING SERVICE

5 Dec. 47 "PARTITION OF PALESTINE" - WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO AN
AMERICAN JEW?

12 Dec. 47 "JUDAS MACCABEUS" ORATORIO AND NARRATION

19 Dec. 47 "NEEDS OF WORLD JEWRY FOR 1948" (Report on UJA Conference)

26 Dec. 47 "JESUS - CHRIST or TEACHER"

2 Jan. 48 "INVENTORY TIME" (stock-taking at beginning of year)

9 Jan. 48 "MAN OF ETERNITY" (Moses)

16 Jan. 48 "DISRAELI and ENGLISH JEWRY" (100th anniversary)

23 Jan. 48 "IS THERE A CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF REFORM JUDAISM
TOWARD CEREMONIES?"

30 Jan. 48 "WAY OF CONFUCIUS"

6 Feb. 48 "WAY OF THE BUDDHA"

13 Feb. 48 "SHINTO - JAPANESE WAY"

20 Feb. 48 MEN'S CLUB INTERFAITH SERVICE (Brotherhood Week)

27 Feb. 48 "THE HINDU WAY"

5 Mar. 48 "WAY OF ISLAM"

12 Mar 48 RABBI MORRIS LAZARON - AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM
"PALESTINE AND THE JEW"

19 Mar. 48 "PURIM - WHO ARE THE MODERN HAMANS?" (Record of Arab
leaders)

26 Mar. 48	COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN SABBATH
2 Apr. 48	"THE CHRISTIAN WAY"
9 Apr. 48	BERNARD BASKIN - "THE MESSAGE OF HISTORY"
16 Apr. 48	"THE WAY OF JUDAISM"
23 Apr. 48	RITUAL SERVICE - PASSOVER SEDER
30 Apr. 48	EUROPEAN PICTURE SLIDES



Friday night sermon

"What We Expect
of our Children"



48

11

THIS GENERATION HAS DROPPED SOMETHING

A certain family had a beautiful vase which had been handed down through a half-dozen generations. It was a treasure and showpiece in this New England home. Very often, when showing off this piece, the father of the family would say to a visitor: "It is really a museum piece, and ought not to be in a private home, but we cherish it and have not wanted to put it away in a museum where it might gather dust and be forgotten."

The beautiful relic of the past stood on a center table in the living room. One day the 8-year old boy of the family came to his mother and said "Mother, do you know that blue vase has been handed down in our family from generation to generation?"

"Yes, Johnny boy, I know it, and we are very proud of it, too."

"Well" said Johnny "I am sorry to say that this generation has dropped it."

FATHER'S INFLUENCE AND DUTY

The Besht told the following parable: "A father and his young son were walking through a wood. The boy begged his father for permission to hunt for berries, and promised to answer his father's call. When the father perceived that his son had gone a considerable distance, he called out to him, but the boy, busy with his search for berries, failed to reply. The father overtook him and said: 'If you do not heed my voice, you will lose your way.'" It is the same with us. If we do not give heed to the voice of our spiritual leader when we seek for the fruits of life, we too shall lose our way."

Congregation Emanuel

Founded 1874



16TH AVE. AND PEARL ST.
DENVER 5, COLORADO
Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

*Make Friday Night
Temple Night*


OUR MOST
CONSTRUCTIVE
DEFENSE



Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman,
3001 Forest St.,
Denver 7, Colo.

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SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, June 4th, 8 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"WHAT DO WE EXPECT OF OUR PARENTS?"

This will be the first of two pre-confirmation sermons dealing with the relationship of parent and Confirmand.

Confirmation is, quite properly, an experience of major importance for the members of the graduating class, and yet, at the same time, it imposes responsibilities on their parents.

All parents as well as those of the Confirmands are urged to attend the Sabbath Evening Services and hear this vital and meaningful message.

Kaddish List

Harry Schlesinger	Sara White
Arthur Lichtenstein	Wolff May
Leopold H. Guldman	Charles Hene
Stella Toffler Meyer	Ludwig Buka
Nathan Hattenbach	Isaac Levy
Maurice B. Shwayder	Miriam Erdman

Sabbath Morning Services, 11:15 A.M.

TEMPLE SUPPER CLUB

Sunday Evening, June 6th, 6:30 P.M.

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, May 28th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will preach on

"THE BISHOP'S MANTLE"

This book is an interesting and human account of the problems facing a young minister in a large fashionable church. He has trouble with his sexton, his wife, and his deacons. Gradually, the difficulties resolve themselves as his people realize the idealism and intelligence with which he is attempting to discharge his ministry. It is a story which could have been written by a rabbi as well as a minister.

KADDISH LIST

Emily Thalheimer	Sara I. Fine
Rachel Rosenthal	Esther Klein

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Sabbath Morning Services, 11:15 A.M.
Bar Mitzvah of Donald Spiegelman,
son of Mr. & Mrs. Edward Spiegelman.

TEMPLE SUPPER CLUB

Sunday evening, June 6th, 6:30 P.M.

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, May 21st, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
will speak on

"ISRAEL - A DREAM COME TO LIFE"

A MIRACLE IN HISTORY HAS JUST OCCURRED. When the State of Israel was established a few days ago, and immediately recognized by our government, a great outpouring of joyous enthusiasm took place across the nation. An ageless dream had come to life. Rabbi Friedman will join with Jewish leaders throughout the country in paying tribute to the new nation and its brave sons. He will also analyze the pressing problems confronting Israel today.

KADDISH LIST

Harry Steinberg	Hyman Olcovich
Abraham L. Jacobson	Jacob Berkowitz
Minna A. Rosenthal	Sam Conner
Benjamin D. Schwartz	Maurice Feinberg

Sabbath Morning Services, 11:15 A.M.
Bar Mitzvah of Larry Adler,
son of Mr. & Mrs. Noah A. Adler

MEN'S CLUB OUTING GREEN GABLES COUNTRY CLUB TUESDAY, MAY 25th

Men's Club Members are urged to send
in their Reservations Now.

Friedman Club meets Sun, May 23, 7:30 PM

1. Read text of Declaration of Independence
2. Describe resultant enthusiasm, etc.
3. Attack of Arabs (analysis of Egypt's role)
4. Present debating of UN on Russian-American proposal to invoke Chapter 7.
5. Role of British
6. What U.S. Jews can do.
7. Close with Herzl's statement.

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, MAY 14th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will preach on
"THE HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH"

During the recent series on
"Great Living Religions,"

one lecture was devoted to each religion. The Rabbi found it impossible to describe Christianity within the confines of one lecture. He has therefore been requested to give another lecture which will cover the period from the Protestant Reformation to the present day.

KADDISH LIST

Louis A. Hornbein	Fannie Goodman
Joseph S. Dreyfuss	Pauline Olcovich
Bertha N. Wolfe	Max Gerstle
Abe Schoyer	Amanda R. Flesher
Henry Kubitshek	Fannie Weiker
Samuel Levy	

Sabbath Morning Services, 11:15 A.M.
Bar Mitzvah of Kenneth Robert Feder,
son of Mr. & Mrs. Harry Feder.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING MEN'S CLUB OUTING

Unforeseen developments have caused a
change in date.

OUTING WILL NOT BE HELD
NEXT TUESDAY, MAY 18.

Members will receive more details in
the next day or two.

T E M P L E E M A N U E L

Presents

A Request Lecture

on

"Great Living Religions"

May 14, 1948

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT
CHURCH"

1. Martin Luther
2. John Calvin
3. Major Beliefs
 - a. Man's Direct Approach
to God
 - b. Democracy in Church
Polity
 - c. Importance of Bible
4. Protestantism, Capitalism,
and Nationalism
5. Sects and Denominations
6. Growth of Ecumenicalism

RELIGION

The Bishop's Challenge

The world's largest Protestant church looked hopefully last week toward Christian unity.

It was the first Quadrennial General Conference the Methodists had held in Boston for 96 years. On hand were 60-odd bishops and 7,000 lesser clergymen and laymen from some 50 countries. They represented 21 million Christians who call themselves Methodists.

The keynote of Christian unity was struck, and ringingly struck, by New York's Bishop Garfield Bromley Oxnam, in the Episcopal Address. The Episcopal Address, prepared and delivered by one bishop, but edited and initialed by all of them, is a kind of party platform. It indicates the position of the Church's leaders and the direction of the Church's thought. As Bishop Oxnam's address showed, that position is advanced, the direction forward.

The speech took Bishop Oxnam, standing short and solid on the stage of huge, dismal Mechanics Building, two hours to read. He reviewed Methodist gains since the General Conference of 1944 (\$27,011,243 raised for world relief and reconstruction; a record one-year gain of 1,063,734 new members). He re-stated the traditional Methodist stand against "the liquor traffic" and its "advertisements that seek to associate whiskey with success rather than with the gutter." He deplored the growing tendency of Methodist-founded universities and other institutions to break away from their church affiliation. Then he came to the main point.

Take the Lead. He called for "the churches . . . [to] become the Church"—here & now, with no more procrastinating "exploration of the possibilities of union." Since the Roman Catholic Church would consider reunion only on its own terms—a repentant Protestantism asking to be taken back into the fold—"first steps toward union must be taken by the Protestant communions . . . Let each communion in its own way discuss the fundamental question: Is union so desirable that we are resolved to win it? If the answer is affirmative, then bodies can appoint . . . representatives . . . qualified, above all, by a life of Christian spirit.

"When six or eight or ten such communions have taken such action, let the representatives meet and remain together long enough to know one another, long enough for another Pentecost. Let them draft a Plan of Union . . . Let the representatives be charged solemnly to keep their eyes upon the Christ rather than on the practices of a particular communion . . . Agreement is possible . . . Let the Methodists take the lead in a great affirmative decision, stating that we desire union."

Kneel Before Sitting. Bishop Oxnam turned next to the menace of Communism. A "holy war" against the Communists is no answer, he said; the evil must be fought where it grows—in poverty and

economic injustice. Nor can Christians "defeat totalitarianism by allying ourselves with totalitarianism, whether it be ecclesiastical or political." Ideas cannot be shattered by atomic bombs, but only by better ideas. "Justice and brotherhood within the conditions of freedom are like bells. They sound the death knell of Communism . . .

"Preparedness is not alone a matter of adequate military force to repel aggression and to preserve our liberty. It is a matter of removing the injustices suffered in North and South alike by the American Negro to whom the Communist is whispering so insistently; it is a matter of



Wide World

METHODIST OXNAM

Fight the evil where it grows.

eradicating the prejudice that stalks arrogantly in anti-Semitism . . . There is need today for men who sit at conference tables to kneel first at the table of the Lord."

Heart & Society. Lastly, Bishop Oxnam proposed a new kind of Methodist ministry. All too few churchmen, said he, see in labor "a worldwide movement that means a new social order as truly as the coming of the machine meant the passing of feudalism. This the Church must understand."

Methodists, said the bishop, should hand-pick 50 young people a year for special training as combination labor leaders and industrial workers. On graduation they would get a job in industry and work for labor leadership on their own merits. "If 50 such persons go into the labor movement each year for 20 years, out of this 1,000 will come a leadership of great power. It must be pointed out that this is no plan to tone down the demands for social justice." The Church's purpose would be merely "to contribute in terms of character the finest young people we possess, to the end that the ideals that will

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, MAY 7th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will conduct the service and offer a special Mother's Day prayer.

PI TAU PI FRATERNITY

will participate in the service in observance of Mother's Day. This is an annual custom of the fraternity.

AMERICAN JEWISH
A
ERNEST ABRAMSON

will speak on
"MOTHERHOOD AND PEACE"

The following members of the fraternity will read parts of the service:
WALTER APPEL, JR. MILFORD PEPPER
EUGENE WEISBERG ROBERT HERZSTEIN

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KADDISH LIST

Morris Printz	Louise Anfenger
Louis Hahn	Jacob Friedman
Miriam Schenkein	Sallie Ornauer
Lewin F. Solomon	Minnie C. Hene
Daniel Rosenblum	Morton M. David

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Sabbath Morning Services, 11:15 A.M.
Bar Mitzvah of Richard Rudolph,
Son of Mr. and Mrs. David Rudolph.

SISTERHOOD LUNCHEON MEETING

MONDAY, MAY 10th, 12:30 P.M.

Be Sure to Make Your Reservation Now.

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, April 30th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will conduct a Ritual Service, following which the Congregation is invited to the Assembly Room to witness a showing of slides in color.

MESSAGE FROM PRES. LOUIS C. ISAACSON

"We have requested the Rabbi to exhibit his collection of pictures taken during his service in Europe. These slides of Poland, the Warsaw Ghetto, Germany and other places tell better than any words the story of contemporary Europe. I have seen them and feel that the entire Congregation should have the opportunity of hearing the Rabbi's commentary on these pictures which he took himself. They will be shown as the sermon for this Sabbath."

KADDISH LIST

Samuel R. Zwetow	Isadore Goodman
Marie S. Patterson	Max Eppstein
Solomon Schey	Babette Lehmann
Rabbi William S. Friedman	

YIZKUR SERVICES

Sabbath Morning, at 11:00 A.M., a Yizkor Service for the last day of Passover will be held. Names of dear ones who have departed since last Passover will be memorialized.

ANNUAL MEETING

Sunday Evening, May 2nd, 8 P. M.
Election of Trustees-Important Business

PASSOVER SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, April 23rd, 6:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will conduct a short

Ritual Service

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Please Note

the change in time to 6 o'clock.
This is being done so that those
having Seder at home will be able
to come to the Temple first.

Those having Seder in the Temple will
adjourn to the Assembly Hall.

KADDISH LIST

Louis Thalheimer	Albert Israel
Johanna Alexander	Jacob S. Gross
Abraham Schlesinger	David S. Lehman
Hirsh J. Katz	

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PASSOVER SABBATH MORNING SERVICE

will be held at 11 A.M. Please note
change in time to 11 A.M. A complete
holiday service will be conducted by
the Rabbi.

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ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETING

Sunday Evening, May 2nd, 8 P. M.

We Urge

every member to attend this, your
Annual Meeting and to participate in
the proceedings. It is vital to the
welfare of the congregation that every
member take an active interest in the
work of the Temple.

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, April 16th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
will speak on

"THE WAY OF JUDAISM"

This is the seventh and final
lecture in the series on

"GREAT LIVING RELIGIONS".

What makes up Judaism?

What are the wonderful ideals of
this religion?

Why have its people suffered?

And what elements have brought
them great happiness?

Much interest has been shown in
the entire series. This lecture, on
our own religion, will be the climax.

KADDISH LIST

Moritz Lowenheim	Matilda Salomon
Sara Lowenstein Simon	Emelie F. Spitz
Paula Gladys Striker	Hattie Braham
Max Kean	

Sabbath Morning Services at 11:15 A.M.

Robert Silverberg

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Silverberg
will be Bar Mitzvah this Saturday
morning, April 17th.

Reserve Sunday Evening, May 2nd
For The Annual Congregational Meeting.

16 April

T E M P L E E M A N U E L

Presents

The Seventh and Final
Lecture in the Series on

"Great Living Religions"

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will speak on
AMERICAN JEWISH

"THE WAY OF JUDAISM"

1. Abraham and Moses
2. The Prophets Set The Theme
3. Sacred Literature
 - Bible
 - Talmud - Mishna and Gemara
 - Midrash
 - Siddur
4. Three Wings
 - Orthodox
 - Conservative
 - Reform
5. God, Israel and Torah

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, April 9th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI BERNARD BASKIN
will speak on the subject

"THE MESSAGE OF HISTORY"

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
will conduct the services

It is a pleasure to welcome back to the pulpit Rabbi Baskin of Baton Rouge, who served our congregation for two years. The Temple is certain that the many friends which he made during his stay here will want to greet him personally.

A RECEPTION

honoring Rabbi Baskin and his fiance, Miss Marjorie Shatz, will be tendered after the services during which the members of the congregation will have an opportunity to extend congratulations.

KADDISH LIST

Esther A. Harrison	Eva Cohen
Reuben Simmons	Max Fischer
George M. Jarecki	Naoma Pelton

SISTERHOOD MEETING

THURSDAY, APRIL 8th, 2 P.M.

Speaker—MISS JANE EVANS

One of the outstanding Jewish women of America.

Violinist—Walter Eisenberg

Social hour

CONGREGATIONAL SEDER

Friday, April 23rd, 6:30 P.M.

To avoid disappointment, please send your reservations to the Temple office immediately.

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, April 2nd, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
will speak on

"THE CHRISTIAN WAY"

This is the sixth lecture in the
series on

"Great Living Religions"
currently being presented by our Rabbi.

This lecture promises to be one
of the most interesting of the entire
series and we, therefore, urge your
attendance.

The Rabbi will use the following
outline in his presentation:

1. Life of Jesus
2. Paul and the Apostles
3. Scriptures - New Testament
4. Seven Sacraments and Salvation
5. The Mass
6. Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox
7. Luther and Protestantism

KADDISH LIST

Mary Margaret Hahn	Hattie Amter
Hattie S. Friedenthal	Rachel Ehrlich
Samuel Plotkin	Leah Shiffner
Rachel Stern Sachs	Lena Cohen
Fannie Schoenberg	Louise Lehman

Hattie L. Cohen

TEMPLE SUPPER CLUB

Sunday Evening, April 4th, 6:30 P.M.

T E M P L E E M A N U E L

April 2, 1948

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Presents

The Sixth Lecture in
The Series of
"Great Living Religions"

"THE CHRISTIAN WAY"

1. Life of Jesus
2. Paul and the Apostles
3. Scriptures--New Testament
4. Seven Sacraments and
Salvation

Baptism
Confirmation
Holy Eucharist
Ordination
Penance
Marriage
Extreme Unction

5. The Mass
6. Roman Catholic and Greek
Orthodox
7. Luther and Protestantism

The Christian Way

I. Jesus

1. you're up to 12 — visit to Jerusalem — etc.
2. baptism at 30 by John the Baptist.

~~public ministry of 1 to 3 years~~

feeling of mission

Moses — Burning Bush

Paul — Road to Damascus

Buddha — Under Bo Tree

Mohammed — Cave outside of Mecca

Jesus — Baptism at Jordan

3. public ministry for next few years.
4. Kingdom of God of the Spirit
5. Jews waiting for Messiah of might — restore independence.
6. death on Friday
7. Resurrection Three days later.

II. Paul

Roman Jew - at first hostile - then converted - spent 30 years missionizing among the Goyim. This was big fight - and real start of Church.

Early Christians were Jews - took it for granted that the way to Christ was through portals of Judaism. Men first had to be circumcised.

Paul broke this chain (Acts 15) and admitted Gentiles.

Peter baptized a Roman Officer Cornelius without circumcision.

This was founding of Church.

III. Scripines

3 Synoptic Gospels

Mark (basic account) written for Romans
Matthew " " Palestinians
Luke " " Gentiles

A.

John

B.

Acts - written by Luke, to record experiences & work of the apostles

C-

Epistles - of Paul, John, & others

IV.

Sacraments have two inherent qualities

- 1) pure symbolism (bestowal of grace)
- 2) magical potency (for salvation)

Roman Catholic - all 7

Eastern Church - 5 (excluding marriage & unction)

Protestant Church - 2 (only Baptism & Eucharist)

1. Baptism - formal entrance into household of faith. Removal of original sin.

2. Confirmation - initiatory ceremony (threshold of higher-caste Hindu who becomes "twice-born") - some 10 years after baptism in R.C.; in adolescence after instruction in Prot.C.

Consists of laying on of hands, anointment with oil

3. Holy Eucharist - Communion, bread & wine, body & blood; high point.

4. Ordination - for priests - apostolic succession. in non-episcopal bodies, simply solemn introduction of candidate into office.

5. Penance - Confession, penance of prayers, then permission to take communion.

"an act of punishment for sin, preceded by confession, followed by absolution."

6. Marriage -

7. Extreme Unction - performed for dying to

insure entrance into heaven.

eyes, ears, nostrils, lips, hands & feet
anointed with consecrated oil.

all organs which could have committed sin.

V. Mass.

VI. Roman Catholic & Greek Orthodox
finally split in 1054

VII. Luther & Protestantism

Martin Luther - early 16th cent.

broke with Pope

idea that no intermediary necessary
read Romans 5:1 "The just shall live
by faith"

"Bibliolatry"

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Estimation

Good

Terific potential for
improvement in human
beings, as taught by
Jesus

Bad

Tendency in certain sections of
Christendom:

1. To perform evil in its name
2. To shift the responsibilities
3. To overemphasize Theology instead
of moral conduct
4. To divide on questions of creed, etc.
instead of uniting in brotherly
love.

SABBATH SERVICES

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

will hold its Annual Council Sabbath
Friday Evening, March 26th, 8:00 P.M.

The theme this year will be

"SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN"

in which the Council of Jewish Women
will explain the very vital and
wonderful work of their program
devoted to immigrants and refugees.

MR. ISRAEL FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"COUNCIL SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN"

MR. MAX FRANKLE

will conduct the services.

Council members participating:

Mrs. Arthur B. Lorber Mrs. Gerald Kay

Mrs. Alexander Stark Mrs. Ben Miller

Kaddish List

Barbara M. Guggenheim Lillie Schradsky

Betty Weinberger John W. Whitney

Johanna Seligsohn Philip Rascower

Harry E. Isaacson Henry Frankel

WM. S. FRIEDMAN CLUB

will meet Sunday, March 28th, 7:30 P.M.

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, Feb. 27th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"THE HINDU WAY"

This is the fourth lecture in the series of six on the

"GREAT LIVING RELIGIONS"

being presented by our Rabbi.

AMERICAN JEWISH

This is the religion of the teeming masses of the great continent of India numbering approximately 400 million.

In light of recent developments in India, it is well to know something of the religion of Gandhi and his loyal followers.

Kaddish List

Bertha Eppstein

Solomon Lehr

Meta Meyer

Ben F. Englander

Dorcher Hyman

Nancy Simmons

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SABBATH MORNING SERVICES

The regular Sabbath morning services will be held at 11:15 A.M.

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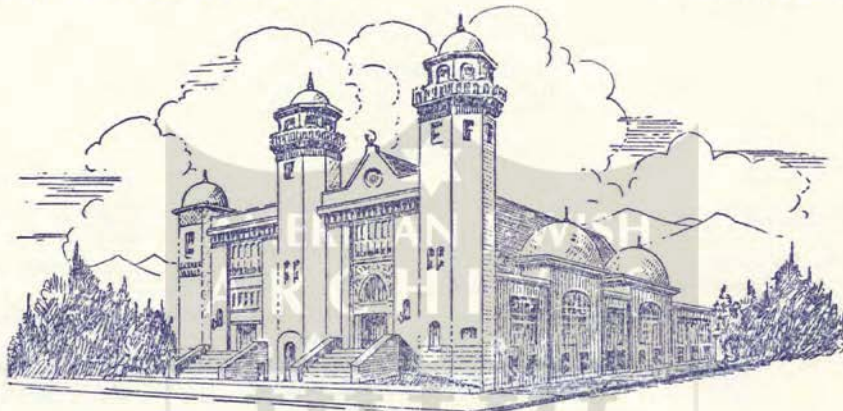
WM. S. FRIEDMAN CLUB

The Wm. S. Friedman Club will hold its bi-monthly meeting on Sunday evening, February 29th, 7:30 P.M.

Temple Emanuel Bulletin

Sixteenth Avenue and Pearl Street

Denver 5, Colorado



RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Volume X

February 16, 1948

Number 5

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

TEMPLE INTERFAITH SERVICE

Friday Evening, February 20th, 8:00 o'clock

(See
inside)

SISTERHOOD INTERFAITH LUNCHEON AND INSTITUTE ON JUDAISM

Monday, February 23rd, from 10:45 A.M.

MEN'S CLUB INTERFAITH DINNER

Wednesday, February 25th, 6:30 P.M.

SISTERHOOD PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTE ON JUDAISM

Sponsored by the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, and its Denver affiliate, the
Sisterhood of Temple Emanuel, the Denver Council of Church Women Cooperating

at

TEMPLE EMANUEL
Monday, February 23rd
10:45 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.

MORNING SESSION

PRESIDING.....	<i>Mrs. Charles M. Schloss</i>
President of Sisterhood of Temple Emanuel	
OPENING PRAYER.....	<i>Mrs. H. J. Klemmer</i>
President, Denver Council of Church Women	
WORDS OF WELCOME.....	<i>Mrs. Arthur Lorber</i>
Executive Board Member of National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods	
THE RITUAL OF THE SYNAGOGUE.....	<i>Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Temple Emanuel</i>
Question Period—15 minutes	
Tour of the Temple and Explanation of Symbols.	<i>Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Temple Emanuel</i>
Question Period—15 minutes	

LUNCHEON—12:30 to 1:30 P.M.

PRESIDING.....	<i>Mrs. Jack A. Weil</i>
Chairman, Institute on Judaism, Sisterhood of Temple Emanuel	
BLESSING.....	<i>Mrs. Isadore Striker</i>
First Vice-President of Sisterhood of Temple Emanuel	
GREETINGS.....	<i>William R. McClurg</i>
Regional Director of Rocky Mountain Area, National Conference of Christians and Jews	
GREETINGS.....	<i>Mrs. Sidney B. White</i>
President of Colorado Council of Church Women	
A GROUP OF SONGS.....	<i>Selma A. Caston, Dramatic Soprano</i>
THE JEWISH CALENDAR.....	<i>Rabbi Karl Weiner</i>
Temple Beth-El, Colorado Springs, Colorado	
Question Period—15 minutes	

AFTERNOON SESSION

ADDRESS—"COMMON ROOTS OF OUR FAITH".....	<i>Dr. Edward Randolph Bartlett</i>
President of Iliff School of Theology, Denver	
Question Period—15 minutes	
CLOSING PRAYER.....	<i>Mrs. Lee A. Moe</i>
Board Member, National Council of Church Women	

Reservations To Be Made Through Mrs. Ben Kortz
523 Hudson Street, EA 2650

MEN'S CLUB INTERFAITH DINNER

Wednesday, February 25th, 6:30 P.M.

FOR FIVE YEARS, the Men's Club of Temple Emanuel has been holding its annual Fellowship Dinner which is on a personal basis and hence a very warm and pleasant affair. Each member of the Men's Club is asked to invite as his individual guest a friend of another faith.

This year we are very fortunate in having as our guest speaker

Dr. Robert L. Stearns

President of the University of Colorado

Following the dinner and Dr. Stearns' address, a tour of the Temple will be conducted by Rabbi Herbert Friedman, who will explain synagogue architecture and symbols.

(Reservations to be made through Sam Rose, KE. 7618)

COSMO CLUB HURS.

TEMPLE INTERFAITH SERVICE

Friday, February 20th, 8:00 P.M.

THE OBSERVANCE of Brotherhood Week will be opened in Temple Emanuel, Friday, February 20th, through a carefully designed interfaith program.

Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman will conduct the services.

The speakers on the program will be three outstanding lay leaders of Denver, selected with the cooperation of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. They are:

SAM HOWARD.....OUR COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES
(Denver Post)

WILLIAM F. MCGLONE.....OUR COMMON PROBLEMS
(Chairman, State Board of Health)

PHILIP MILSTEIN.....OUR COMMON HERITAGE
(National Conference of Christians and Jews)

Following the services, a reception will be held in the Lounge
tendered by the Sisterhood and Men's Club.

Reserve This Date and Bring Your Family and Friends

GREAT LIVING RELIGIONS

THE SCHEDULE for the remaining lectures in the series on GREAT LIVING RELIGIONS is as follows:

<u>THE HINDU WAY</u>	<u>February 27th</u>
THE WAY OF ISLAM	March 5th
THE CHRISTIAN WAY.....	March 19th

We are gratified with the response to this series in terms of interest, enthusiasm and attendance and are happy to be able to comply with the wishes of so many members of the congregation for a series of this nature.

KADDISH LIST FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20th

Frieda Appel
Julia L. Lewin
Sarah C. Lohman

Harry Morris

Sigmund Porges
Edgar G. Seeman
Evalyn Shere

Congregation Emanuel

16TH AVE. AND PEARL ST.
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Congregation Emanuel

Founded 1874



16TH AVE. AND PEARL ST.
DENVER 5, COLORADO
Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

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Temple Night*

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OUR MOST
CONSTRUCTIVE
DEFENSE

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to him
already*

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, March 5th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
will speak on

"THE WAY OF ISLAM"

This is the fifth lecture in
the series of six on the
"GREAT LIVING RELIGIONS"
being presented by our Rabbi.

This is the religion of Mohammed,
the founder of Islam.

Do you know that Islam is the
religion of many millions in Africa,
Arabia, Asia, China, India, Persia,
Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Turkey
and elsewhere?

What is Islam? What is Koran?
What are the five pillars of the
House of Islam?

These and other questions re-
garding Mohammed and Islam will be
answered by our Rabbi Friday evening.

=o=o=o=o=o=o=o=o=

Kaddish List

Samuel Pells	Herman Goldsmith
Lesser Levy	Rosa Silversmith
Amanda Kahn	Leopold Brin

Sarah Rechnitz

=o=o=o=o=o=o=o=o=

SABBATH MORNING SERVICES 11:15 A.M.

=o=o=o=o=o=o=o=o=

TEMPLE SUPPER CLUB

Sunday Evening, March 7th, 6:30 P.M.

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, Feb.13th, 8:00 PM.

RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"SHINTO - THE JAPANESE WAY"

This is the third lecture in the series of six on the

"GREAT LIVING RELIGIONS"

being presented by our Rabbi.

During the war a great deal of interest developed in the Shinto Religion, since our soldiers fighting in the Pacific were confronted by a system with which they had no previous experience. This lecture will deal with the basic elements of Shintoism.

These lectures have aroused considerable enthusiasm as evidenced by the very fine attendance.

Sabbath morning services 11:15 A.M.

Kaddish List

Benjamin Borwick

DATES TO REMEMBER

Feb. 20th - Interfaith Service

Feb. 23rd - Sisterhood Interfaith Luncheon and Institute on Judaism

Feb. 25th - Men's Club Interfaith Dinner

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, Feb. 6th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"THE WAY OF THE BUDDHA"

This is the second lecture in the series of six on the

"GREAT LIVING RELIGIONS"

being presented by our Rabbi.

Rabbi Friedman will attempt to highlight the infinite variety of forms which exist in six of the great, vital religions of the world today.

The exceptionally large congregation present last Friday was very encouraging and is an indication of the enthusiasm and interest in these lectures.

Kaddish List

Sadie L. Baer	Benjamin L. Solomon
Henry Tescher	Geraldine E. Isaacson
Morris Tishler	Louis M. Ehrlich
Herman Strauss	Louis M. Weiner
Simon Wachtel	

Sabbath morning services 11:15 A.M.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

WILLIAM S. FRIEDMAN CLUB

Sunday Evening, Feb. 8th, 7:30 P.M.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

SISTERHOOD INTER-FAITH LUNCHEON

Monday, February 23rd

Temple Emanuel

PRESENTS

A Series of Six Lectures

on

Great Living Religions

By

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

Friday Evenings at 8 o'Clock
Temple Emanuel
Denver



January 30th

THE WAY OF CONFUCIUS

February 6th

THE WAY OF THE BUDDHA

February 13th

SHINTO — THE JAPANESE WAY

February 20th

THE HINDU WAY

February 27th

THE WAY OF ISLAM

March 5th

THE CHRISTIAN WAY



*Members, Their Families and Friends
Are Cordially Invited*

Friday, January 30th:

I — THE WAY OF CONFUCIUS

1. Chinese Characteristics
2. Yang and Yin
3. The Life of Confucius
4. The Nine Classics
5. The Virtues and Morals
 - jen — benevolence*
 - i — duty*
 - chih — Knowledge*
 - hsin — sincerity*
 - li — propriety*
 - hsiao — filial piety*
6. Good Government and Good Men
7. Ancestor Worship

Friday, February 6th:

II — THE WAY OF THE BUDDHA

1. Story of the Gautama
2. The Four Noble Truths
3. The Middle Way
 - Right Views*
 - High Aims*
 - Discipline of Speech*
 - Right Action*
 - Right Living*
 - Right Effort*
 - Watchful-mindedness*
 - Concentration of Mind*
4. The Scriptures
5. The Wheel — Nirvana
6. Hinayana
7. Mahayana

Friday, February 13th:

III — SHINTO — THE JAPANESE WAY

1. Influence of Confucianism and Buddhism
2. Kami — The Gods
3. Torii, Shrines and Sun-Goddess
4. Ceremonialism
5. State Shinto

MAY WE SUGGEST THAT YOU BRING THI

Friday, February 20th:

IV — THE HINDU WAY

1. Sacredness of Life
2. Deities — Brahma Vishnu, Shiva
3. Scriptures — Vedas, Upanishads
4. Birth — Marriage — Death (Ghats)
5. Worship — Home and Shrine
6. Pilgrimages — Benares, Ganges River
7. Caste System — Untouchables
8. Key Concepts — Karma, dharma, bhakti

Friday, February 27th:

V — THE WAY OF ISLAM

1. Lift of Mohammed
2. Five Pillars of House of Islam
 - Confession of Faith*
 - Prayers*
 - Fasting*
 - Almsgiving*
 - Pilgrimage*
3. The Koran
4. Islam in Modern Times

Friday, March 5th:

VI — THE CHRISTIAN WAY

1. Jesus
2. Paul and the Apostles
3. Scriptures — New Testament
4. Sacraments and Salvation
 - Baptism*
 - Confirmation*
 - Holy Eucharist*
 - Ordination*
 - Penance*
 - Marriage*
 - Extreme Unction*
5. The Mass
6. Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox
7. Luther and Protestantism

VOLTAIRE ONCE SAID —

"We are all of the same religion without knowing it" and more than a century later George Bernard Shaw repeated the same thought: "There is only one religion, though there are a hundred versions of it."

What these men said is in a certain sense true. What does the concept religion involve? In its simplest terms, religion means a belief in God or some Supreme Being; and adherence to a code of morals or ethics. Thus a very primitive definition of religion would be Godliness plus Goodness. Do all great religions contain these same elements? Voltaire and Shaw both felt that these common denominators make all religions essentially alike, and that there are no real differences.

Yet, on the surface, at least, and in regard to form, if not to substance, there are many differences which are worth the scrutiny of the interested observer.

Religions emerge and develop and grow under the influence of many conditions, among which might be listed geography, climate, agricultural circumstance, degree of literacy, sociological patterns and others. Varying environments have produced varying forms of religion.

Thus, this course of lectures is an attempt to highlight the infinite variety of forms which exist in six of the great, vital religions of the world today. Religion as practiced by the scattered inhabitants of the earth is like a rich tapestry with a pattern of many interwoven threads, some strange and exotic and lovely.

If we seem to concentrate on the religions of the Orient, it is because of the real necessity today of understanding everything possible about the thought-processes of the teeming peoples of the East, who will become increasingly important in shaping modern history. For a long time, the great nations of the West determined events. It is apparent to many that within our life-times we shall see India and China playing roles heretofore undreamt of. The more we understand their religions, which are very influential in their lives, the better will we understand their thoughts and deeds.

And when we are finished, let us appraise and judge and evaluate what we have seen according to the criterion suggested by the spiritual leader of the American Revolution, Thomas Paine, who said: *"Every religion is good that teaches men to be good."*

12 March

Rabbi
Morris

Lazarov

"Palestine"
and The Jew

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, March 19th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
will speak on

"PURIM--WHO ARE THE MODERN HAMANS?"

RABBI JOEL ZION

New York City, will be visiting in Denver this weekend and will participate in the services Friday evening and Saturday morning.

A reception and social hour will be held in his honor after services.

Kaddish List

Max Schwartz	Abe J. Schloss
Dena David Newhouse	Julius Wolf
Harold H. Aarons	Mae L. Machol
Lena Stein	

PURIM WEEK CELEBRATIONS

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL PURIM PARTY
March 21st

P. T. A. MOTHER-DAUGHTER LUNCHEON
March 23rd

MEN'S CLUB - FATHER & SON FROLIC
March 25th

①

DATE _____

TO:

- 1) Story of Mufti
- 2) Nazi support of Arab
Arab complaints to German Consul.
- 3) Present commander
Fawzi bey al Kawkji

These are murderers of our
people - These Hamans.

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
TEMPLE EMANUEL
EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET
DENVER 5, COLORADO

2

DATE _____

TO:

Lazarus says ~~confess~~
to accept their proposal
for annulment of partition,
and ask them for immigration
privileges. This is Nub!
EDITORIAL
what is Arab attitude?

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
TEMPLE EMANUEL
EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET
DENVER 5, COLORADO

3

DATE _____

TO:

Erika Mann - ^{spoke with} chairman of [★] ~~nationalist~~ party in 1944.

NO IMMIGRATION

LIFE reporter spoke with Ibn Saud
in 1943

NO LAND PURCHASES

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
TEMPLE EMANUEL
EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET
DENVER 5, COLORADO

4

DATE _____

TO:

Nuri el Said, premier of Iraq,
proposes
1943

NO IMMIGRATION
except with Arab
consent

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
TEMPLE EMANUEL
EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET
DENVER 5, COLORADO

5

DATE _____

TO:

There is no further compromise
on partition

Work together? YES.

Arabs selves split -

Ibn Saud, Abdullah, etc.

Try to avoid war? YES -

By all MEANS! But give up
land & immigration? NO!!

Compromise on Palestine Advocated

Extremists Declared Greatest Peril to Holy Land Peace

Dr. Lazaron, of Baltimore, widely known author and clergyman, is a director of the American-Jewish Joint Distribution committee, a director of the American Association for the United Nations, and a member of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

By DR. MORRIS S. LAZARON.

A Guest Editorial

UNLESS some important and startling change takes place,

the proposal to partition Palestine into Arab and Zionist states

is already a dead issue. The immediate and pressing problems facing the Big Five and the security council are: 1—How to maintain order when and if the British leave next May 15 on schedule; and 2—How to defend the

Jewish community of Palestine against the fanatic nationalism of its present leadership.

The discussions of the Palestine questions the past several weeks at Lake Success have done much to clarify the issue. Our government has made it clear that we distinguish between the maintenance of order in Palestine and the implementation of the partition proposal. The first is a matter of saving lives; the second is a political adventure fraught with dire possibilities.



Dr. Lazaron.

THE majority of our Christian fellow citizens and Jews who are not Zionists are not interested in the ambitions of Zionist politicians to set up a Zionist state, but they are just as interested as Zionists are in seeing the useless blood shedding in Palestine stopped; the solution of the displaced persons problem and in preserving what has been achieved by Jewish efforts in Palestine.

The statement by Moshe Shertock of the Jewish Agency for Palestine the other day at Lake Success that "The Jewish Agency was ready to risk forming a Zionist state in Palestine without the help of an international army if the United Nations refused to mobilize one" hardly helps the situation. By this utterance, Mr. Shertock puts himself and Zionist leadership squarely against any decision the United Nations may undertake. It is the epitome of intransigence so tragically characteristic of the Zionist attitude: You play our way or not at all.

The statement of the Syrian delegate, Faris el Khoury, seems to point the way out: "If the partition plan is put aside, there will be peace in Palestine as far as the Arabs are concerned." It should be borne in mind that despite sporadic outbreaks, there has been relative peace in Palestine up to the time that partition was proposed. It is earnestly to be hoped that this represents the views of the majority of the Arab peoples.

The most effective thing the Arabs could do at this juncture would be for them to offer to take in as many Jewish displaced persons this year as the Zionist plan envisages and reasonable immigration in succeeding

years. Such a move would not be a threat to the present Arab two-to-one majority. It would relieve the distress of thousands of hapless, homeless people; it would reveal in all its stark ugliness and persistent aggressive political ambitions of Zionist extremists.

PRESS reports seem to indicate that all groups except the extreme Zionists and extreme Arabs are moving toward compromise: A democratic commonwealth in Palestine with equal civil and political rights for all, cultural autonomy for each, and a guarantee of the inviolability of the holy places. It would rally the support of moderate groups, Arab and Zionist in Palestine, and Christian, Moslem and Jew throughout the world.

If Zionist leadership rejects a just and honorable compromise and persists in an effort to conquer the land against the will of the majority of its inhabitants, the responsibility for further bloodshed will be on their heads. This is the unhappy situation in which the Jewish Agency for Palestine finds itself.

It is clear the situation calls for a straight, self-discipline and moderation among American Zionists; for clear thinking and the reappraisal of their position on the part of non-Zionist American Jews and Gentiles who out of praiseworthy desire to help, have confused relief with politics. It is all so clear that if the security council can reach a just compromise with all parties, extremist Zionists and extremist Arabs, it should declare them to be disturbers of the peace of the world.

18 March 48

FOREIGN NEWS

the strikes, circulated an ominous rumor among the workers: "Watch your step. Austria's next, and you have to account for yourself when the Communists take over."

Before the Czechoslovakian coup, Austria's hopes had concentrated on a peace treaty and the withdrawal of occupation troops. Now, Austrians hoped privately for continued deadlock in the treaty negotiations in London. So long as the occupation troops of the Western powers were present, the Austrians realized, the Communists could not take over, short of armed aggression. The Russians had been stalling on the peace treaty for months; now the Western powers might do some boot dragging.

Despite their gloom, Austrians had enough resiliency left to tell stories in the cafés. A thin, shivering little Austrian dachshund, one story ran, met a couple of fat, puffing Czech mastiffs at the Czech border. "You don't want to come over here. Look how thin I am. It's cold here and there's no food," said the dachshund. "Never mind," replied the mastiffs, "at least we'll be able to bark."

GERMANY

Dead?

In the little village of Bebenhausen, in the French zone of Germany, Herr & Frau Stuckebrock lived a quiet life. Stuckebrock, 51, plowed and planted part of a onetime German Army parade ground nearby. His wife made Christmas tree decorations and other knickknacks from colored paper and pine cones. One night last week, a group of U.S., French and German police aroused them at midnight. Stuckebrock leaped for his coat. A German policeman stopped him before he got a poison vial. Under guard, the two former Nazi leaders were taken away.

Under his real name of Colonel General August Heismeyer, Stuckebrock had been head of the "Ubergestapo"—the Supreme SS Tribunal, the Gestapo of the Gestapo. As Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, Frau Stuckebrock was Hitler's No. 1 Nazi woman, director of all the women's organizations in the Reich. According to Nürnberg's war criminals' list, Heismeyer was "presumed dead," Scholtz-Klink was "dead." Witnesses had "identified" her body among those removed from Hitler's Berlin air-raid bunker.

Arrested also was the pink and plump 71-year-old Pauline, Princess of Württemberg, who sheltered them in their escape and established them in Bebenhausen, part of her former domain. When told that she could go out on bail, the cigar-smoking princess tickled her nurse and rocked with glee. The pair she sheltered will be turned over to U.S. authorities.

How to Propagate Germans. In 1929, 27-year-old Gertrud Scholtz-Klink joined the Nazi movement. Five years later, Hitler appointed her Leader of German



GERMAN WOMEN'S LEADER & HUSBAND
A home for the children.

Associated Press

Women. She told German women: "We do everything regularly and jointly in accordance with the Führer's will. We obey unconditionally." She sent them to factories and farms, relentlessly pursued the Nazi race creed. "We bring the fruits of our motherhood to the Führer," she said, "and say to him, 'It is the best that we have. Therefore it belongs to you.'"

To this end, she established homes where selected Aryans might meet and mate. She moved into Paris and arranged hospitalization for French girls pregnant by German soldiers. She set up a "bonus" scheme to buy their babies and send them to German homes. She had four children by two previous husbands, Heismeyer seven from a previous marriage. In 1940, when they announced their wedding in the Berlin press, the pair declared, "We have given our eleven children a joint home." Later their family was increased to twelve.

And Lose Track of Them. In May 1945, the Leader of German Women and her husband fled from Berlin. Caught in a crossfire between German and U.S. troops, she was wounded five times. They picked up the youngest child, took refuge with Princess Pauline, who said that she cared for Frau Heismeyer "as one would help a wounded animal."

Last week Frau Heismeyer could tell the authorities nothing about the other eleven offspring. "It's funny," she said, "how you can lose track of your children." At this her husband broke into laughter. "Yes," he roared, "funny indeed."

The unmasking of the Heismeyers raised the question: Are other Nazis, listed as dead, still alive? Last week Gertrud Scholtz-Klink emphasized the doubt. "The spirit of Hitler is not dead," she declared.

GREECE

Back in the Fold

For the first time in more than 400 years, the 60,000 Greeks of the Dodecanese* had something to cheer about. They packed the festive, narrow streets of their medieval capital city of Rhodes as a Greek destroyer, escorted by U.S. and British destroyers, nosed into the mountain-rimmed harbor, and King Paul and Queen Frederika landed to take formal possession of the islands. In 1522, when Suleiman the Magnificent stormed the battlemented castle of the Knights of St. John, the islanders had become Turks; since 1912, when imperial-minded Italy won its Turkish War, they had been Italians. This week, by the terms of the Paris peace treaty with Italy, they became again what they had always remained in speech and culture—citizens of Greece.

PALESTINE

"Even More Disrupted"

Amid the whine of bullets and whoomp of mortar shells, Jerusalem took brief hope last week from the arrival of the storks. Each year the birds winter in Africa; it is a good omen when they stop in Palestine on their return to Europe in the spring. But this year, instead of staying several days, they left quickly. Arabs and Jews shook their heads.

In the hills outside Jerusalem, British troops stopped a battle between Jews and Arabs. There the Jews were trying to dislodge Arab snipers who have almost cut

* In Greek, Dodecanese means "Twelve Islands." Actually, there are some 50 islands in the Dodecanese group, lying off the shores of Asia Minor.

FOREIGN NEWS

MIDDLE EAST

"I Have Returned"

off communications between Jerusalem and the coast. The British military commander, Brigadier Charles Phibbs Jones, made a quiet point: "Prolonged firing between Arabs and Jews within Jerusalem makes life intolerable for its inhabitants."

Not only in Jerusalem, but in much of Palestine, legal quibbles at Lake Success seemed very remote; the immediate question was whether or not people would continue to get their daily bread, fuel, water, government services of any kind after the British leave May 15.

The British, who have been importing 13,000 tons of flour a month, served notice that they would not import food for civil-

In Damascus last week, two Chevrolet pickup trucks and two black sedans pulled up before a plaster and stone bungalow. Arab soldiers piled in bedrolls, crates, map rolls. Then a red-haired, blue-eyed man, who looked more German than Arab,* climbed into one of the sedans. The convoy filed out of Damascus, swung southward into Palestine. The Teutonic-looking man borrowed a phrase from General Douglas MacArthur. Said he: "I have returned." Ahead of Fawzi Bey Kawukji had come some 10,000 Arab

killed him, in Iraq. He went to Germany to recuperate. There he helped stir up the Arab world against the British, married a German girl (his third wife), was held by the conquering Russians until February 1947.

New Saladin. Whatever the doubts of his military ability, there was no doubt about the magic of his name among Arabs. So far, because of that magic, he has been largely a front in the Arab recruiting drive. The top command in the Arab war on Zionism has passed from Fawzi Bey to others. Above Fawzi Bey in the military hierarchy are two Iraqis: slight, hawk-nosed Taha Pasha Hashimi, commander in chief, and swarthy, glowering Safwat Pasha, overall field commander.

But Fawzi has been chief drawing card for recruits. Every peasant and Bedouin knows his name. He likes to dress dramatically, to fit his dramatic legend. His favorite garments: a fleece-lined flying jacket, or long sheep-lined cape draped over his shoulders. After his escape from France last year (TIME, March 10, 1947), crowds often appeared before the Orient Palace Hotel in Damascus, and clamored to see him. He began every speech with the words: "I am not a man of words; I am a man of action." The crowd loved it.

Damascus became military headquarters for the Arab drive against Zionism after U.N. voted for partition. Syria's parliament last week voted a military conscription law. Tough-looking Arab warriors in battle dress and kaffiyas (headdresses), crowded the streets on leave from nearby Camp Qatana. Military police of the volunteer army set up standards of discipline unusual in Arab forces. One night last week a volunteer stepped into Freddie's bar (Freddie worked nine years in Detroit factories) to order a drink of *arak*, a fiery, licorice-flavored distillate of raisins. Two Arab MPs accosted him. "Aren't you ashamed?" they asked. "You who are about to die for the cause of Palestine, risking your immortal soul for a drink?" He left quietly.

Last week, after Fawzi Bey had moved to Palestine, one Syrian said: "Arab history is repeating itself. In the Crusades, Saladin had to free Jerusalem from the infidels. Today Fawzi Bey is our Saladin."

CHINA

Noblesse Oblige

Yoshiko Kawashima said she was born a Manchurian princess; she grew up to become a Japanese spy. In her career as the "Mata Hari of China," she posed variously as a Chinese soldier, a taxi driver, a Korean prostitute (Chinese officers always asked for Koreans, she explained), a school-teacher.

This week, sentenced by the Chinese to die for espionage, Yoshiko asked not to be put to death at Peiping's Bridge of Heaven. She said she would be "greatly embarrassed" unless she was shot privately and without fanfare.



FAWZI BEY KAWUKJI & WIFE
In Freddie's bar, a saved soul.

Wide World

ians after May 15. And how would Jerusalem's 100,000 Jews get their fuel oil (which comes by pipeline across Arab lands) or water (which is pumped from the wells of Ras el Ain in Jewish Palestine through Arab territory)? Who would run and maintain railroads, the postal system, telegraphs and ports, or patrol the borders against cholera-carriers?

In Jerusalem, the advance party of the Palestine Commission were prisoners of hate. They dared not stir out of the British security zone, encircled with barbed wire and gun emplacements, except in bulletproof cars. No Arab leader would speak to them; Jews had to talk to them mostly over the telephone.

The British last week repeated their determination to take no responsibility for ruling Palestine, or even for protecting the U.N. Commission members, after mid-May. Last week Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones warned the Security Council that after that date Palestine will probably be "disorganized, disintegrated, and even more violent and disrupted."

volunteers. About one thousand more are entering each week. The Arab "rescue" of Palestine had begun.

C d Defeats. Although Fawzi Bey, once an officer in the Turkish army, was born in Lebanon 53 years ago, he was no stranger to Palestine. There he got some of the 80-odd wounds which still sometimes make his popeyes water with pain. He had spent a lifetime fighting for Arab independence against the British and French. Now he was returning to Palestine to command the northern sector in the fight against Zionism.

Fawzi Bey had yet to prove that he could capably command a force of many thousands. So far his battles had ended in defeats: by the French in Syria, by the British in Palestine, and in Iraq (where he fought with Nazi help) during World War II. A British plane strafed, and almost

* Other blond Arab leaders: Haj Amin el Husseini, ex-Mufti of Jerusalem; Hussein Khalidi, secretary of the Arab Higher Committee; Sheik Hassan Salameh, Arab commander in the Jaffa sector of Palestine.

THE WORLD

Iraq Premier Offers Plan For Pan-Arab Federation

Union Would Make Moslems and British Dominant In Middle East

By FREDERICK KUH

(Copyright, 1943, by Chicago Sun and Field Publications)

LONDON, June 12.—Highly important discussions are in progress among the rulers of the Arab states looking toward the creation of a Pan-Arab federation which, in collaboration with Great Britain, would become a paramount power in the Middle East.

Premier Nuri El Said of Iraq has prepared a plan for a quadrilateral federation of Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The American and British governments are believed to have been informed of the plan.

A Six-Point Program

Nuri is said to have prepared a six-point project:

- ¶ Syria and Palestine to be unified.
- ¶ The inhabitants of Greater Syria to decide their own form of government.
- ¶ The Maronites, the Christian group in Syria which dominates the politics of Lebanon, to have the same rights and autonomy they enjoyed under Turkish rule.
- ¶ The position of the Jews in Southern Syria [Palestine] to be regulated according to the British White Paper published in 1939, providing for immigration of 75,000 Jews until March, 1944, but allowing further immigration only with Arab consent, and the purchase of land by Jews to be restricted to certain areas under the White Paper. Palestine would become an independent state in 1949.
- ¶ Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Greater Syria should form a federal union, each unit retaining autonomy but the federation working together in foreign policy, defense, economy and cultural questions.
- ¶ Egypt, Yemen and other Arab countries to be set free to join the federation if they desire.

Premier Loyal to Britain

According to Nuri, Jewish propaganda is trying to create differences between the Americans and the British and has been arguing that Britain is supporting the Arabs for imperialistic reasons. Nuri evidently suspects that America may support the Jews out of competition with Britain and

has suggested a common approach to the British government by himself and Ibn Saud, the King of Saudi Arabia.

Ibn Saud is understood to have replied that he is ready to co-operate with the other Arab countries on condition that it does not disturb his relations with Britain. He has expressed friendship toward America but has emphasized his loyalty to Britain. He is reported to think that America's appearance in Arab affairs might become a factor of unrest and suggests that United States influence be brought to bear only through the British Government.

After being approached by Nuri, Ibn Saud is reported to have asked British advice and received counsel along the following lines: Nuri is right in believing that Zionist activity in America has lately become stronger and more extreme and is also right in thinking that the American public hears much of the Zionist aims but little of Arab views. Ibn Saud was told it would be inadvisable for the Arab states collectively to approach the British government concerning the presentation of the Arab case in the U. S. A direct Arab approach to Washington was said to be preferable.

Full Understanding

The British Minister to Saudi Arabia, F. H. W. Stonehewer-Bird, is reported to have told Ibn Saud that the U. S. A. and Britain are working in full mutual understanding and friendship without any question of rivalry or jealousy, but the two governments do not always view complicated questions from the same standpoint.

¶ For these reasons the envoy concluded it would be desirable for the Arabs to present their own views in Washington.

Sees Proposal as Menace To Palestine's Jews

Emanuel Neumann, former member of the World Zionist Executive and now on the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organization of America, says Nuri's plan is a neat scheme from the point of view of Pan-Arab politicians but that the Jews in Palestine will fight it tooth-and-nail.

The set-up which it proposes, Neumann says, could not be worse for Palestine's Jews and they will resist it to the last ditch.

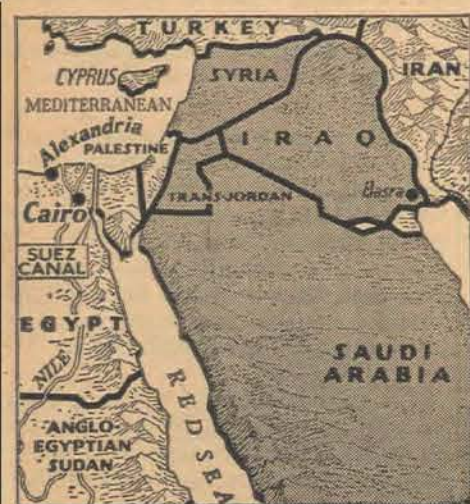
¶ The Jews would be reduced to an infinitesimal minority under a preponderantly Arab government.

¶ Their situation in Palestine would become hopeless—without even the right to buy the land they till.

¶ The provision of the White Paper under which Palestine eventually would become independent would be wiped out.

Actually, he says, it is a plan to absorb the Jews now in Palestine, head off further immigration and leave the Jewish population to survive as best it can without hope of improving the terms of the mandate or achieving a Jewish Commonwealth.

The Maronites, he adds, would be in a similar predicament as a tiny Christian minority in the Arab union and it is known that they, too, would bitterly resist the Nuri plan.



SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, Jan. 23rd, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"IS THERE A CHANGE IN THE
ATTITUDE OF REFORM JUDAISM
TOWARD CEREMONIES?"

Our Rabbi has been honored with the appointment to serve on the Joint Committee on Ceremonies of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. This committee is charged with the responsibility for analyzing various ceremonies and preparing forms of observance from a liberal point of view.

Rabbi Friedman has been in Cincinnati this week meeting with the Committee and will bring back to us a report of current trends.

Kaddish List

Joseph Salzman	Sarah Cain
Robert S. Oberfelder	Doris Fischer
Simon Frank	Rosa Rosenberg

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

P.T.A. MEETING - GRADES 1 2 & 3

Friday Eve, Jan. 23, After Services

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

ANNUAL MEN'S CLUB GET-TOGETHER

MONDAY, JANUARY 26th, 8 P.M.

B.M.H. BALLROOM

Temple Men's Club Members

Cordially Invited

RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN
TEMPLE EMANUEL
EAST 16TH AVENUE & PEARL STREET
DENVER 5, COLORADO

DATE _____

TO:

Pittsburgh Platform 1885

"We maintain only such ceremonies as elevate and sanctify our lives, but reject all such as are not adapted to the views and habits of modern civilization."

SCHEDULE OF BUSINESS

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON CEREMONIES

January 20, 1948

Rubin

- I. Illness of the Chairman. Appointment of Chairman pro tem.
- II. New members. Pilchik, Saperstein, Silver.
- III. Excuses for non-attendance: Witt, Bettan, Eisendrath, Lieberman, Siskin.
- IV. Response to greetings, letter from Lieberman.
- V. Minutes of the last meeting.
- VI. Reports on current projects.
 - A. Service in the Synagogue Suko. Schwarz.
 - B. Ceremonial for Sabbath Sholem. Schwarz.
 - C. Ceremonial for Sabbath Todo. Schwarz.
 - D. Chanuko Pageant. Schwarz.
 - E. Ceremony in connection with Yahrzeit in the Home. Schwarz.
 - F. Ceremony for the Consecration of a New Home. Schwarz.
 - G. Chanuko Lamp for the Synagogue. Schwarz.
 - H. Marriage Certificate. Schwarz.
 - I. Kiddush Cup. Schwarz.
 - J. Megillah. Schwarz.
 - K. Chanuko Lamp for the Home. Schwarz.
 - L. Confirmation Certificate. Schwarz.
 - M. Revision of Haggadah by C.C.A.R. Schwarz.
 - N. Purim Songs. Schwarz.
 - O. Comments on our ceremonies. Schwarz.
 - P. Comment on Megillah Ritual by K.A.M. of Chicago. Letter from Rabbi Rhineas Smoller.
- VII. New Business.
 - A. Ceremonial art objects and decoration with Jewish motifs for the religious school classrooms and the temple house social hall.
Suggestion made at U.A.H.C. Western Building Conference in Chicago.

- B. Table Suko, originated by Mrs. Victor E. Reichert. Photograph. Mrs. Reichert asks, Would the Committee sponsor this as a project?
- C. Consecration Certificate, as one of the series of certificates for various occasions in Jewish life. Suggestion made by Miss Nettie Simon, Youngstown, Ohio.
- D. Certificate commemorating the Consecration of a new home. Suggestion made by Rabbi Sylvan D. Schwartzman.
- E. Design and manufacture of a m'zuze in connection with the Ceremony for the Consecration of a New Home. Suggestion made by Rabbi Sylvan D. Schwartzman.
- F. Suggestion for memento of naming of child in the synagogue. Letter from Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman.
- G. Permission to reproduce our Megillah text for sale to congregations. Letter from Rabbi Jerome G. Tolochko.

VIII. Unfinished business.

- A. Induction of New Congregational Members. New assignment to replace Smoller who asked to be relieved. *Weinberg*
- B. Preparation of certificates for important occasions in Jewish life (B'ris Milo, Naming of a Girl, Bar Mitzvo, Confirmation, Membership, High School Graduation, Burial). New assignment to replace Smoller who asked to be relieved. *Saperstein*
- C. Music to be provided for the four congregational responses in the Purim Ritual. Dr. Eric Werner.
- D. Candle Lighting Ceremony and ~~Kiddush Ceremony~~ *Festivals* for Rosh Hashono. Reichler.
- E. ~~Raydole Ceremony~~ *Hagadol* for ~~Union Prayerbook~~ *Festivals*, Part I and Part II. Reichler.
- F. Preparation of text of the Chanuko Story. Bettan.
- G. Revised Ceremony for the Installation of Congregational Officers. Shankman.
- H. Observance to Commemorate the Deliverance from the Nazi Terror. Witt.
- I. Supplement to the Haggadah to make Passover applicable to our day. Polish. Revision to be completed by subcommittee; Polish, Rudin.
- J. Home Service for Purim. Revised manuscript by Polish.
- K. Idea or ideas for a new observance for the seventh day of Passover. Polish.
- L. Ceremony in connection with Naming of Child (2 manuscripts). Lieberman. Revision of services previously submitted.
- M. Revised manuscript for Home Service for Chanuko. Lieberman.

H. Preparation of suitable English text for Chag Purim for children and adults. To be assigned.

NO O. Purim song for the synagogue, Shoshanas Ya-akev. Score by Werner, English text by Schwarz.

P. ~~Original Purim song for the synagogue. To be assigned. (Words and music.)~~

NO Q. Listing of names of members of Committee on Ceremonies on ceremonial leaflets. Question to be reopened when Lieberman is present.

IX. Next Meeting of the Committee on Ceremonies.

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



VI-A. Service in the Synagogue Suko

The use of the Service in the Synagogue Suko by our congregations still shows a continued moderate growth. To date, forty-nine congregations have distributed 3,768 individual copies.

Kiddush should not be made in the suko
The attention of the Committee was called last year to the practice in Isaiah-Israel Congregation of Chicago where the congregational suko is placed on an adjacent lot; the suko is illuminated every evening and Kiddush is made; the effect on the Jews in that district was reported to have been very good. If the Committee approves, the Secretary might utilize this idea next year in writing to the congregations to call their attention to this ceremony.

VI-B Ceremonial for Sabbath Sholom - Armistice Day

The records for the Ceremonial for Sabbath Sholom show that 120 congregations have introduced it with a total distribution of 10,837 individual copies.

VI-C. Ceremonial for Sabbath Todo - Thanksgiving

The Ceremonial for Sabbath Todo has been adopted by 111 congregations with a total distribution of 10,633 individual copies.

VI-D. Chanuko Pageant

This is our oldest ceremonial and shows not the best distribution, but one of the best. According to our last report in December, 1945, 90 congregations had purchased a total of 9,976 copies. In two years 41 additional congregations used the Pageant, making a total to date of 131 congregations with a total individual distribution of 14,092 copies.

VI-E. Ceremony in Connection with Yahrzeit in the Home

check on how many of these are in letters
send me to every family whose name is coming up for Yahrzeit with covering letter, explaining lighting of light + recitation of prayer.
This is in addition to Targum coming to Temple following Fast Week.
The Ceremony in connection with Yahrzeit in the Home was first issued in 1944. The response has been very gratifying. Our last report on April 1, 1946 showed that a total of 82 congregations had distributed 13,275 copies. Up-to-date figures show that 106 congregations have distributed for use in the homes, in some cases with the aid of the sisterhood, a total of 21,914 copies.

VI-F. Ceremony for the Consecration of a New Home

The Ceremony for the Consecration of a New Home also achieved rapid popularity, especially when we consider that this is a ceremony that may be utilized only on this particular special occasion. In the report of

April 1, 1946 the totals were 35 congregations and 1,650 individual copies. The record today shows 65 congregations and 2,563 individual copies. In a number of cases the use of this ceremonial was stimulated by the fact that the rabbi himself had occasion to consecrate a new home and invited the congregation to the ceremony.

VI-G. Chanuko Lamp for the Synagogue

In November, 1946 we made our third lot of 25 Chanuko Lamps. Owing to the increase in cost of labor and materials, we were compelled to advance the price from \$150 to \$175, plus expressage; the cost of the gift plate was increased from \$5.00 to \$6.00. On December 8, 1947 we sold the last of the new lot. We then asked for bids for a new lot of 25 and the contract was awarded to the same firm that made the previous lot, namely, Newman Brothers, Inc., Cincinnati. The first delivery of Lamps is promised for the end of February. The price of manufacture has again been advanced \$25.00, so that we shall now have to charge \$200.00 for the Lamp.

VI-H. Marriage Certificate

The first printing of the Union Marriage Certificate has been completely exhausted since September. When the stock began to run low we took steps to produce a new quantity in accordance with the action for changes taken by the Committee, consisting of the elimination of the middle panel and a few other minor changes. Many delays ensued owing to the difficulty of getting the required paper, changing the plates, redesigning the folder, and printing the Certificate; we are now waiting for a press and the latest assurance (which has been changed again and again) is that the Certificate would go to press on Jan. 10; it will take from ten to fifteen days until it comes off the press.

old edition of 3000 sold out, new edition of 5000

VI-I. Kiddush Cup

We have not made much progress with the Kiddush Cup. For a long time we were unable to get bids from the silver factories because their supply of silver was limited and they were not taking on any business from new customers. This entire project was unavoidably delayed by the illness of Mr. Singer. Through the kindness of Pilchik we had an offer of assistance from Mr. Wm. B. Meyers of The Wm. B. Meyers Company, Master Craftsmen in Gold and Silver, Newark, N. J. Mr. Meyers offered to make in his studio one cup of sterling silver, good heavy stock, at a cost of \$150.00 and added that it can be produced at about half that if made by dies and tools by some maker equipped to handle same. The next step seems to be to take the matter up further with Mr. Singer as to the advisability of returning to our original plan which was to conduct negotiations directly with manufacturers to get a price on production in quantities.

VI-J. Megillah

order Megillah, if we don't have one

We sold out our Megillahs in 1944 and at the time, owing to the fact that we thought that the 209 that we had distributed was rather close to saturation point, the Committee decided not to produce another lot but to list the names of all congregations that expressed a desire to own one, as an indication of possible advance orders. There are now 23 names on our list and it would seem that if we made 50 instead of 100, as heretofore, we should be able to dispose of them in a few years. Mr. Singer made some preliminary inquiries which indicate that the cost of everything connected with the manufacture of the Megillah would be considerably greater, with the result that we would probably have to sell the new lot at \$20.00 or \$25.00 each. One difficulty has prevented us from going into this matter further for the present, and that is the impossibility of obtaining genuine parchment now or in the immediate future; as soon as parchment may be obtained we will proceed with our estimates. In the opinion of the Secretary it would not be advisable to substitute parchment paper or any other material for genuine parchment.

Look into parchment possibility

VI-K. Chanuko Lamp for the Home

For some time we have been trying to get an estimate of the cost of making the Chanuko Lamp for the home authorized by the Committee, using the same design as in the synagogue Lamp, that would be low enough to enable us to sell the lamp at a price that would make it possible to introduce this into a large number of Jewish homes. The latest estimate is from Newman Brothers, the maker of the synagogue Lamp. This is as follows:

"We quote you \$10.00 each in lots of 500 plus \$575.00 for the necessary master patterns. The Menorah will be approximately 9 inches wide and 10 inches high with a neat base having 9 holders for small size candles spaced one inch apart on centers. The design will be very much like the large one used in the temples which we have been making for you for the past several years. The background will be solid and not the open work as on the larger menorahs. The Hebrew inscription on the base will be omitted. Also there will be some minor changes which we know will meet with your approval. The finish will be statuary bronze and high lighted similar to the large menorah. If we are required to pack each one in a separate carton there will be an additional charge of 15 cents each."

At the price quoted, even if we distribute the cost of the pattern over a larger number than we would initially make, we would have to sell them for \$15.00 and the question is, at that price, could we distribute a large enough quantity to make the project worth while. We might also want to consider retaining the first half of the inscription at the bottom of the lamp, even if this does somewhat increase the cost of the pattern and of making the individual lamps, namely, Haneros Halolu Onu Madlikin. We could try this out by making 200 or less to start.

VI-L. Confirmation Certificate

*send copy to
Harold S. ...
Temple Emanuel
Dunbrook, L.I.*

In adding a Confirmation Certificate to the set of certificates for important occasions in Jewish life, the Committee wished to avoid a conflict with the U. S. R. C. Commission on Jewish Education which produced a simple certificate for sale at 50¢ a dozen. The Secretary inquired of Dr. Gamoran as to whether there would be any objection on the part of the Commission on Jewish Education to the plan of the Committee on Ceremonies to produce an elaborate and handsome Confirmation Certificate on the order of the Union Marriage Certificate. Dr. Gamoran replied: "Please feel free to prepare a certificate for Confirmation under the auspices of the Committee on Ceremonies. The Commission on Jewish Education has no objection."

Reubin & Macosky give Bible with certificate placed inside - because ordinary rolled diploma is put in drawer and forgotten.

VI-M. Revision of Haggadah by C.C.A.R.

At the last meeting of the Committee the Secretary presented a letter from Rabbi Freehof in response to our inquiry with regard to the possible revision of the Union Haggadah by the C.C.A.R. Rabbi Freehof stated that the Liturgy Committee could not undertake or even consider undertaking any such work unless directed to do so by the Conference. He went on to say that the only proper way, in his opinion, in which this can be done, if, he added, it needs to be done at all, which he believes is highly debatable, would be to bring the matter up on the floor of the Conference. No further action was taken by the Committee on Ceremonies. However, if the Committee still considers the revision of the Union Haggadah desirable and necessary, perhaps some further action should be taken, not necessarily by bringing it up on the floor of the Conference, as any individual might, but perhaps through the Executive Board of the C.C.A.R. or in some other proper way.

Macosky going to bring general complaint to Executive Board that Haggadah needs revision and what will the C.C.A.R. do about it. Many men don't use it - use Reconstructionist.

VI-N. Purim Songs

At the last meeting of the Committee, when the Purim songs on the agenda were discussed, the Secretary was instructed to clear with the C.C.A.R. Committee on Synagogue Music before proceeding with assignment or production in connection with these songs. Accordingly, he wrote to the Chairman, Rabbi Jacob Singer, and received the following reply.

"Your two communications at hand and am pleased to learn that your Committee on Ceremonies is consulting our Committee relative to the musical projects.

"The agreement reached by Freehof, Witt and myself was to the effect that each committee is autonomous but that consultation is both optional and desirable. I cannot undertake to write something for Purim at this time, for I lack the time and the energy. I do the most necessary things for the time being. You should go ahead as you have planned.

"Let me offer this caution, and take it for what it is worth. A

folksong or characteristic song cannot be assigned to a composer. The 'ordered' tunes often turn out mere duds. I would suggest that the composer, compiler or editor examine the existing material first and then insert something which has won a place in our tradition. Sometimes good music fails and bad music becomes popular. In this case the voice of the people may not be the voice of the Almighty, but at least it is a voice well meant and effective. I have trouble putting this across to our 'experts.' If I can serve you in a consultative capacity, please advise me, and I'll be glad to help."

The various songs that this correspondence has reference to are on the agenda of this meeting.

VI-0. Comments on Our Ceremonies

We sent out a questionnaire last March, at the time when we presented to every rabbi of a congregation belonging to the U.A.H.C. or being himself a member of the C.C.A.R., a full set of our ceremonies to date in a loose-leaf binder for subsequent insertions, asking three things: 1, an opinion of the general idea underlying the work of the Committee on Ceremonies, 2, specific comments on our various ceremonies, and 3, asking which ceremonies in their opinion are worthy of being made a permanent part of our ritual. To date, 86 replies have been received. A large number of these came in response to a follow-up sent out recently and since the replies are still coming in every day, it would seem advisable to wait a little while longer before tabulating them. The full results should, however, be ready for presentation at the next meeting.

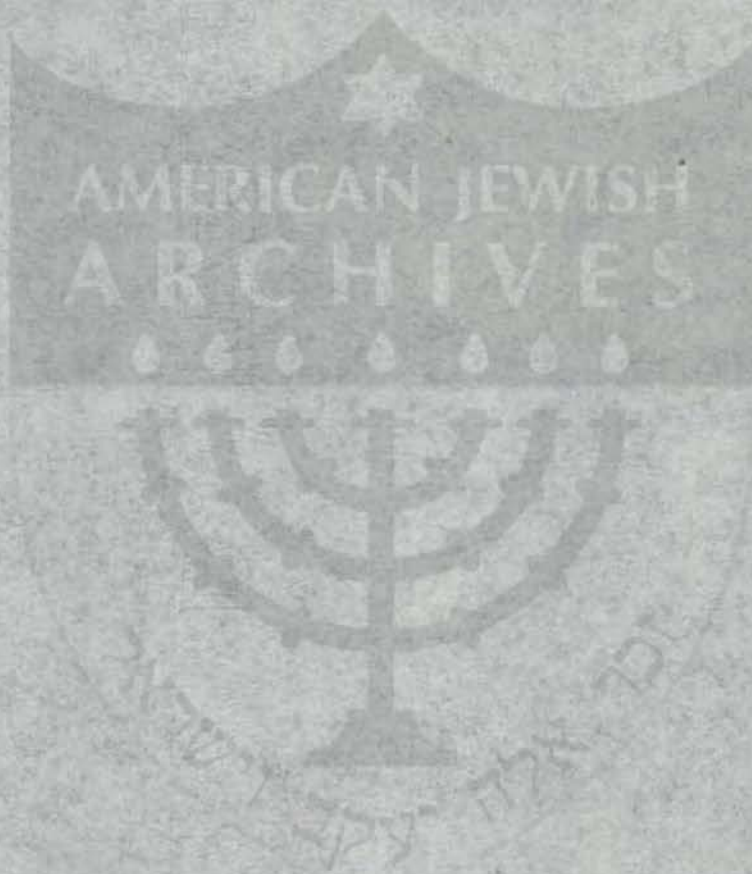
VI.P. Comment on Our Megillah Ritual

A very complimentary comment on our Megillah Ritual has been made by K.A.M. Congregation of Chicago, as is indicated by a letter received from the Director of the Chicago Federation of Reform Synagogues, Rabbi Phineas Smoller. An extract from Rabbi Smoller's letter pertaining to this matter reads as follows:

"I attended services last Friday evening at K.A.M. Temple. As part of the service that evening, the Rabbis used the Megillah Ritual prepared by the Committee on Ceremonies. After the services I had quite a long talk with Rabbi Friedland. He requested me to let you know that the response to the Megillah Ritual was marvelous. In addition to Rabbi Friedland's testimony, I add my own. There was marked attention given to the reading of the Ritual and the responses were read with enthusiasm. Rabbi Friedland's comment was that this Ritual was very well received because it is pertinent to current experiences. Rabbi Friedland wants you to know of the excellent response which he had in his congregation and I am very glad to inform you of it."

Suggestion Made at U.A.H.C. Western Building Conference
in Chicago

At the Western Building Conference it was suggested that the Committee on Ceremonies should give its attention (just as it does to ceremonial objects for synagogue and home) to ceremonial art objects or embellishments with Jewish motifs for the religious school classrooms and the temple house social hall.




*Consecration
certificate for new
children*

Excerpt of letter from Miss Nettie Simon,
Executive Secretary, Cong. Rodef Sholom
Youngstown, Ohio to Rabbi Schwarz.

March 14, 1947

A great many Temples observe each year the Consecration Ceremony at the conclusion of Sukkos, for the little children when they are enrolled in the Religious School. We, too, for a number of years have observed this practice. We usually present each child with a miniature Torah. Last year I typed a very small card and put it in the box with the Torah, and then "gift wrapped" each box before they were presented. The card was certainly not attractive, but the idea pleased the parents so much. I should like to see your artist design an appropriate card, very small to be presented with each small Torah, with appropriate wording. I think also a small certificate, beautifully designed, would appeal to the parents. This I believe would mean more to them, than a confirmation certificate. Perhaps it would not be too much to have the card enclosed in the box with the Torah and the Certificate. Or it may serve the purpose to have only the Certificate. I am enclosing herewith a sketch of what I have in mind. I cannot draw but any artist could offer many suggestions. If this can be done so that it will not be too expensive, I am quite certain you could sell these small Torahs and/ or the gift card and certificate to most of the Congregations belonging to the Union.



Congregation Rodef Sholom
Elm and Woodbine
Youngstown 2, Ohio

OUTLINE OF CARD
WHICH OUR CONGREGATION
USED LAST YEAR IN
PRESENTING THE MINIATURE TORAH

PRESENTED TO

On the occasion of (his) Her

Consecration and entrance into
RODEF SHOLOM RELIGIOUS SCHOOL

(date)

Rabbi's Signature

Teacher's Signature

.....
CERTIFICATE OF CONSECRATION

This is to certify that

is now enrolled as a regular member
of

Name of Religious School

DATE

Rabbi

Teacher

Congregation Children of Israel
Rabbi Sylvan D. Schwartzman
1743 King Woods Drive
Augusta, Georgia

February 20, 1947

Rabbi Jacob D. Schwarz
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Schwarz:

We have recently held two home-dedication ceremonies at homes of our members and they have met with a wonderful response. In this connection it occurred to me that it might be most appropriate to have a lovely certificate commemorating the occasion, to be signed by those who are present at the ceremony, and with Jewish motif and inscription, to be kept as memento. I feel assured that it would add much to the impressiveness of the ceremony and would be retained as a permanent keepsake by the family.

I offer this as simply a suggestion and I would welcome your reaction to the idea. With affectionate regards from Sylvia and myself, I am

Cordially yours,

(Signed)

Sylvan
Sylvan D. Schwartzman

Rabbi Schwartzman. The Home Dedication service is most effective. It has brought families together in a spirit of religious joy. It has had a grand success. There was one thing lacking, some little memento of the occasion, perhaps a m'zuzo. It could be presented to the family holding this ceremony. I do it personally, or a certificate, signed by all the people who attend.

Rabbi Davis. We need a new m'zuzo. We could make a bronze one, distinctive of Reform. I always give one to a family moving into a new home.

Rabbi Zepin. How about the old fashioned Sabbath light with eight candles? This would be far more welcome than a m'zuzo.

Rabbi Davis. No. People are glad to have the m'zuzo.

Rabbi Goodman. In Reform homes, with a little encouragement, they would be glad to put it up. When you explain what is on it and that it is not superstition, then they see it has a beautiful significance.

*production of mezuzah postponed
to future time.*

Excerpt of letter from Rabbi Sylvan D. Schwartzman, New York to Rabbi Schwarz, Cincinnati, Ohio. December 8, 1947

Has anything been done with the Reform Mezuzah? We were discussing it the other day around here and all the fellows agreed that it was a splendid idea and should be instituted as soon as possible. It would tie in beautifully with the ceremonies for dedicating a new home.

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Excerpt from Minutes of Committee on Ceremonies, December 8, 1942.

Rabbi Bettan explained that the m'zuzo was included in his service and that this part was based on Maimonides' Purpose of the M'zuzo. A full discussion followed of the question as to whether the Committee on Ceremonies should revive this ceremonial. Rabbi Bettan himself feared that if the ceremony should be revived, the fact that the Committee on Ceremonies had in effect legislated on this subject might be resented by the members of the C.C.A.R. Rabbi Heller expressed the opinion that the Committee on Ceremonies is acting only in an advisory capacity, indicating what ceremonies in its opinion seem to be appropriate. He pointed out further that the m'zuzo had not been discontinued, had never been definitely outlawed by Reform Judaism and that even some Reform Jews still have it.

It was moved and duly carried that the ceremony of raising the m'zuzo be retained in the Ceremony for the Consecration of a New Home.

- - - - -

Excerpt from letter from Rabbi Sylvan D. Schwartzman to Rabbi Jacob D. Schwarz, December 22, 1947.

With regard to the question of the m'zuzo, I seem to recall that at the last meeting of the Commission of Synagogue Activities we agreed that a Reform m'zuzo should be produced and, of course, incorporated in the present fine ceremony of dedicating a new home. Now that the price of the traditional m'zuzo has soared to \$1.00 for what used to sell for 10¢ or 15¢, there is a grand opportunity for us to create a new piece of Jewish art in the form of this m'zuzo. Am I correct in believing that the matter was discussed at the commission on Synagogue Activities and the recommendation made that such a Reform m'zuzo be created?

- - - - -

THE CONGREGATION BETH ISRAEL

Hartford, Connecticut

March 12, 1947

Rabbi Jacob D. Schwarz
Merchants Building
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Jacob:

For some reason the ceremony of naming children in the Temple has caught on in my congregation, and as you may have noticed by my bulletin, I have been naming them every Friday night almost in wholesale lots. In a number of instances, the parents have asked me to give them a copy of the prayer I offer (from the Rabbi's Manual) which of course, I am glad to do.

It occurred to me that if we could have the prayer beautifully printed with a blank space for the name of the child, the date of the naming ceremony and a signature of the Rabbi and place for the Temple where the naming took place, we would have a useful and greatly appreciated memento for the parents.

I submit this for the consideration of the Committee on Ceremonies.

Cordially yours,

(Signed)

Abe
Dr. Abraham J. Feldman

AJF:sh

TEMPLE ISRAEL

Kinston, N.C.

September, 17, 1947

Dear Mr. Reinhart:

I know that you are acquainted with the confirmation and Bar Mitzva scrolls which I publish. (Produced in my own plant.)

Here is a suggestion I would like to make and which might be carried out as a project by the Temple Brotherhoods.

I could reproduce (with permission, of course) the Union Megillah, either in black and white or in colors, mounted on a single plastic scroll holder, the strip of paper to be four inches wide and probably about 36" long. (The Union has some of my scrolls which will give you an idea how the plastic holder looks.)

Should you be interested and if you could give me the approximate number of scrolls, I will give you a quotation on it.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for a happy New Year, I am

Cordially yours,

(Signed) J.G. Tolochko
Jerome G. Tolochko, Rabbi

September 26, 1947

Rabbi Jerome G. Tolochko
128 W. Gordon Street
Kinston, North Carolina

Dear Friend:

Mr. Reinhart referred to me your letter of September 17 in which you inquired about reproducing the Union Megillah.

The Megillah, as you may know, was prepared by the Committee on Ceremonies and produced and distributed by the Commission on Synagogue Activities. If I understand your letter correctly, you would like to get out an edition in souvenir or gift form.

You speak of this as a possible project of the Temple Brotherhoods. I am not quite sure whether I know what you mean by this. If you mean that you would produce the Megillah and that the Union would bear the costs and undertake the distribution, I do not think we would be interested because if we made a project of this there would be nothing to keep us from producing it ourselves. If, however, you wanted to produce and sell it in the same way as you do with your own scrolls, it might be possible to arrange this.

The granting of permission to reproduce the Megillah is a matter that comes within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ceremonies and I am putting it on the agenda of the next meeting. If the permission should be granted, as I understand it, you would get it out under an agreement to pay us a royalty on sales, the percentage of such royalty to be determined by mutual agreement.

Please let me know if such an arrangement as I have described would be in accordance with your wishes.

With kindest regards and all good wishes for a happy and satisfying New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

J.D. SCHWARZ
Secretary

JDS:bt

.....
September 29, 1947

Rabbi Jacob D. Schwarz
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Friend:

You are correct. I did not mean for the Union to bear the cost of production. I was going to turn them out myself if permission was granted.

When I spoke of it as a Brotherhood project, I merely meant for them to promote it since the Union has the best possible contact for this item.

I wanted the Union to distribute it exclusively.

If permission is granted, will you give me an idea as to how many you think I ought to print. It will also guide me as to the number of Scroll holders to make.

Many thanks and kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Tolochko
.....

October 7, 1947

Rabbi Jerome G. Tolochko
Temple Israel
Kinston, N.C.

Dear Friend:

I received your letter of September 29 and as I now understand you want permission from the Union through its appropriate departments to reproduce the Union Megillah in miniature form. In accordance with my last

letter I am going to bring this up at the next meeting of our Committee on Ceremonies.

Now as to the distribution, I am taking for granted that you will handle this also, or if you want the Union to do so either as sole agent or one of several agents, you could take this up with Rabbi Egelson to propose that the Megillah be sold by our Book Department on a commission arrangement similar to the one that I presume you have in connection with the sale of your other scrolls.

I am repeating the above so that there may be no misunderstanding between us in regard to this matter.

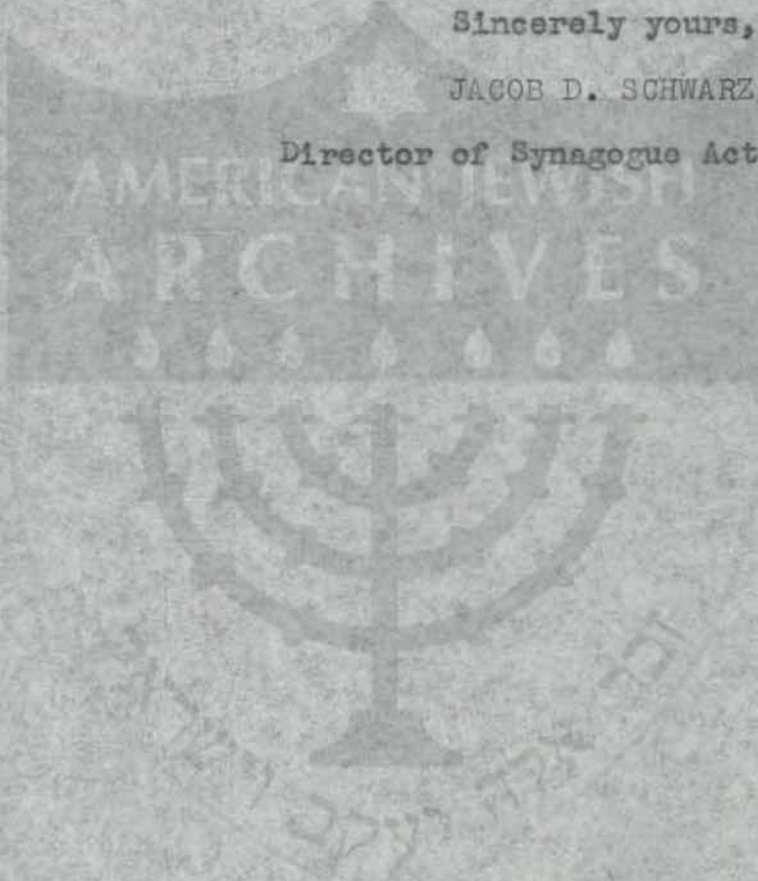
With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

JACOB D. SCHWARZ

Director of Synagogue Activities

JDS:bt



A CEREMONY FOR THE INSTALLATION OF CONGREGATIONAL OFFICERS
Rabbi Jacob K. Shankman

(The Installation Ceremony takes place during a regular Sabbath ~~Evening Service~~ ^{of the congregation}, soon after the election of the new members of the Board of Trustees and of the new Officers of the Congregation. It is suggested that ~~there be a processional with the officers and Board members~~ ^{in pairs, process} ~~coming down the central aisle, in pairs.~~ ^{center} ~~When they approach the platform they should remain standing.~~ ^{and remain standing in front of the platform} The Rabbi asks the congregation to rise and then offers the following prayer.)

"Almighty God and Father, deep within our hearts Thou hast implanted the yearning to know Thee. Since the day Abraham left his home to search for Thee, our fathers have journeyed on an unending pilgrimage of faith, making Thee the goal of their eternal quest.

"Their search has not been in vain. Though heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee, Thou hast made Thy presence manifest unto Thy children in all their dwelling places. In lands old and new they built shrines to Thy glory and dedicated themselves to Thy service. They banded themselves into holy congregations that Thy name might be known and that Thy law might be the inspiration and guide of all men.

"We thank Thee, O Lord, that Thou hast blessed this congregation with these loyal men and women who bring to Thine altar ^{the gifts of} steadfast faith and unselfish devotion. Be thou with them as they ^{the words are in Hebrew} assume the responsibility of leadership. Place Thy spirit upon them and make them clean of hand and pure of heart. May they serve sincerely and humbly ^{So} as that through this congregation Thy name may be sanctified among men. Amen." ^{Trustees are seated.}

(The prayer is followed by the regular Sabbath Evening Service through the silent devotion and the "may the words," or in the case of congregations where the Torah is read up to that point in the

service immediately before the return of the Torah to the ark. The trustees then approach the base of the pulpit in pairs and divide, one of each pair going to the right and the other to the left, all remaining standing in front of the pulpit. The Rabbi continues.)

"Blessed are you who come in the name of the Lord; we bless you in the name of the Lord. In the holiness of this hour of worship, you stand in the sanctuary of our people and of our God to accept the responsibility of leading and serving this congregation. It is a sacred trust to which you have been elected as officers and members of the Board. Our fathers knew that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it." May this be the spirit in which you will serve and guide this congregation, the spirit of wisdom and truth, the spirit of righteousness and peace, the spirit of selflessness and mutual helpfulness. May God help you in this task and bless your labors for the glory of this congregation."

(To the accompaniment of soft organ music the Rabbi takes from the Ark the special Bible in which leaves have been provided for the addition of the names of the elected officers and trustees. He faces the Trustees and says.)

"This Bible which I hold in my hand has been dedicated to play an historic role in the history of our congregation. Not only is it the ancient testament of Israel, but between its covers there have also been inscribed the names of those whose leadership in Temple 's life has been practical in its purpose, yet deeply rooted in the Synagogue's spiritual aim. Your names have now been added to this bright record of consecration to Israel's cause. May deep call unto deep. May the deepest part of our faith, its sublime ethical teachings and its supreme spiritual majesty, call forth the deepest that is in your

natures, your nobility of heart and steadfastness of spirit, and may this congregation under your leadership grow from strength to strength."

(The Rabbi hands the Bible to the President of the Congregation who responds:)

"Rabbi, the words which you have spoken to us on this occasion of our Installation are a challenge to me and to the members of our Board. We take this Book of Books from your hands as a token of our pledge to serve this congregation and the Household of Israel. We ask God's guidance upon us and pray that he will strengthen us in our convictions and make us worthy of our peoples' trust."

(To soft organ music, the Rabbi then prays, concluding with priestly benediction.)

"Our God and God of our Fathers, we beseech Thee to be with this Congregation in all its ways. Strengthen us that we may be united to do Thy will. Bless our leaders. Grant them wisdom and loyalty that they may serve this synagogue with devotion and thus glorify Thy name in the world.

"Let Thy blessing rest upon them, Lord, according to Thy gracious promise; The Lord bless theeetc." Choir: Amen

(As the Rabbi closes the Ark, the Trustees return to their pews, the President places the Bible on the pulpit and congregation is seated.)

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, Jan. 16th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"DISRAELI AND ENGLISH JEWRY"

This month is the 100th anniversary of the death of Isaac Disraeli, father of Benjamin Disraeli, who became Prime Minister of England under Queen Victoria.

The Rabbi will discuss the life and times of BENJAMIN DISRAELI — LORD BEACONSFIELD, also the general English-Jewish life of the 19th century.

Kaddish List

Morris Cohn	Henrietta G. Tishler
Regina W. Levy	Jennie Lewin
Sam Mayer	Robert Peyser

Sabbath morning services 11:15 A.M.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

GREAT LIVING RELIGIONS

The Rabbi's series of sermons on Religions of the World will begin Friday evening, January 30th. The first sermon will be "The Way of Confucius."

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

WILLIAM S. FRIEDMAN CLUB

will meet Sunday evening, Jan. 18th
at 7:30 P.M.

Benjamin Disraeli - b. 1804
d. 1881

descended from Spanish family which fled to Italy. Grandfather emigrated from Italy in 1788 to England.

Insert.

Father was member of famous Bevis Marks synagogue in London until resignation in 1817, after long quarrel with elders. Father was influenced by Voltaire, etc.

Father agreed to christening of 13-year old son Benjamin.

Son was apprenticed in law office, but because he was more romantically inclined - started writing novels, satires, etc.

Turned to politics - Conservative party - maiden speech in ¹⁸³⁷ Commons was terrible flop - dress + speech (foppish) evoked ridicule.

Eleven years later he became official leader of Conservative party.

to world at large
To his colleagues, he still remained something of a mysterious Jew, especially in view of publication (1847) of TANCRED. The hero of this novel is man who, dissatisfied with English church, seeks to penetrate spiritual treasures of Asia. In course of narrative, Jews are extolled as original sponsors of all high ideals and Christianity is represented as nothing but the completion of Jewish teaching and as instrument to spread Jewish principles in Western world.

Such ideas, and particularly the assertion that the English nation was specially indebted to the Jews (for the Bible) caused young politician to be viewed with suspicion.

When Lionel de Rothschild was elected to Parliament, and there was question of his being seated Macaulay wrote "On Civil Disabilities of the Jews") READ
Disraeli championed admission of Jews not only on their rights alone but also because of their special merits.

In 1868, Disraeli became prime minister - but in less than a year his party was defeated by Gladstone - and he did not return to the chair for 6 years.

Queen Victoria earlier had expressed an aversion for him, but this changed due to her respect for him, and also because of his romantic devotion to her. He called her "The fairy". Later she called him her "favorite prime minister". And she really rejoiced when he was voted in & Gladstone out.

He was conservative & great believer in monarchy & did everything he could to strengthen the throne. This further cemented bonds between Victoria & Disraeli. In 1877 he added to her titles that of "Empress of India."

SUEZ CANAL

(4)

Nov. 15, 1875 got a tip from friendly editor that King of Egypt (who owned $\frac{1}{2}$ shares of Suez Canal) was going to sell to French (who already owned other $\frac{1}{2}$).

Coming on Parliament to ratify his action, he borrowed £4 mill. from personal friends, the Rothschilds, and within ten days closed the deal which placed Britain in control of chief gateway to the East. Greatest contribution to Empire

In 1880, after six years as prime minister, the Conservatives lost - he retired - died one year later, at age of 77.

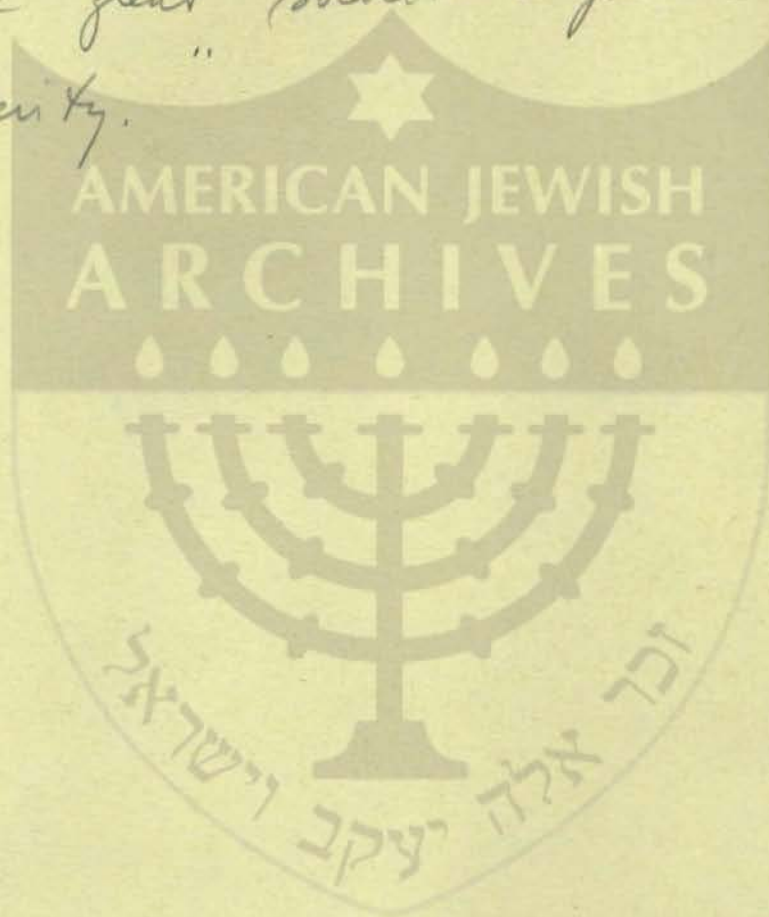
He wrote dozen books - was considered a minor classic among novelists - takes high position in English statesmen.

Refused to be buried in Westminster Abbey - was buried at country estate - alongside his wife. Queen Victoria later came to lay wreath on grave.

5

In words of Reenwood, author who
wrote on him in Encyclopedia Britannica,

"He was Thoroughly and unchangeably a Jew -
and also an Englishman with great devotion to
England and great solicitude for her honor
and prosperity."



Insert A

1. Not known when Jews first came to England.
 2. In 1066 Jews of Normandy invited over by William - middle-men, money-lenders, etc.
 3. Within 50 years they were in trouble - Peter the Hermit of Second Crusade preached vs. them.
 4. While Richard the Lion-Hearted was absent from England in Crusades, their position worsened.
 5. For one hundred years it got worse - Archbishop ordered confiscation of synagogues. Bull of condemnation issued by Pope Honorius III.
 6. Expulsion - July 18, 1290
effective as of Nov. 30
16,000 souls involved.
harmed in expulsion, etc.
-

~~Begin~~

1. Rese Plament — Cromwell &
Manasseh ben Israel

In 1600's messianic mood
strong.

In 1656 over case of whether
Marrano (now in pen) was to be considered citizen
or not, Privy Council ruled he was
and that eased way for Jews.

2. Constant struggle for emancipation.

3. Spanish-Jewish old families of England
until Ashkenazic immigration ca. 1848
and Polish-Russian ca. 1881.

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, Jan. 9th, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"THE MAN OF ETERNITY"

THE MAN OF THE YEAR, as selected by Time Magazine, was GENERAL MARSHALL. He undoubtedly influenced world history more than any other individual in 1947.

WHO WOULD BE YOUR CANDIDATE FOR
"THE MAN OF ETERNITY?"

Kaddish List

Jacob L. Stern	Elias Pelton
Louis E. Schwartz	Max L. Kahn
Augusta F. Weinberg	D.C. Schoenberg
Bessie Teresa Rodman	Tillie Friedman
Samuel Lehmann	David Stember

Sabbath morning services 11:15 A.M.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

SISTERHOOD DESSERT LUNCHEON MEETING

Monday, January 12th, 1:30 P. M.

Beethoven Trio by outstanding group
and Sketch by Sisterhood Members.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

TEMPLE SUPPER CLUB

SUNDAY, JAN. 11, 6:30 P.M.

Speakers

Louise Evans - Denver Unity Council
Louis Sidman - A. D. L. Director

(1)

If we can believe in the possibility of any miracles, two facts in the field of history and in the complex world of today may well bear that name. One is the Jewish people. Since 70 AD they have had no nation of their own, but have been scattered throughout the earth, mingling with all peoples yet remaining distinct, existing everywhere as sojourners, generally discriminated against and often persecuted; yet everywhere teeming, aggressive, vigorous, brilliant, a force to be reckoned with; a phenomenon seemingly unique in history.

The second fact is Judaism, the religion by virtue of which this people are what they are. Both facts trace their origin to one man.

There is also a third fact, more astonishing than either, which proceeds from Israel and therefore from this same man: the world religion of Christianity.

We may add a fourth fact. Islam, the religion of the Mohammedan peoples, likewise goes back ultimately to Moses.

Our study of the Personalities of the Old Testament ought to begin with Moses, the founder of Israel and its religion. Without him there would be, humanly speaking, no Old Testament, no Jewish people, no Judaism, and no Christian church; perhaps also no religion of Islam.

"Personalities of Old Testament"
Fleming James, professor Yale Univ.

What was Moses?

(2)

A great warrior - Yes

A great administrator - Yes

A great law-giver - Yes

But above all, a great
Prophet

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Prophet

③

Achad Ha-um
Moses was fundamentally a Prophet.
What is a Prophet?

- a. A man of truth
- b. An extremist - uncompromising
- c. A man of absolute righteousness

On the one hand the prophet cannot altogether reform
world according to his desire; on other hand he cannot
cheat himself & close his eyes to its defects. So he
can never be at peace, but always fighting for improvement.

Three events in early life of Moses.

1. Egyptian smiting Hebrew ^{Moses} (fights)
2. Two Hebrews fighting (Moses intervenes through sense
of justice & must flee)
3. Shepherds trampling on rights of women (Moses helped women
even married one.)

Spends life working for justice among others -
This ideal burned like flaming fire within
him. Then gets vision of burning bush to go work
for justice of his own oppressed people in
Egypt.

"I am the God of My Father ... I have surely seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt ... Come now, therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh, that thou mayest bring forth my people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt."

This constituted his call, his consecration.

At age of 40, he returned to Egypt to take his people out.

1. Arguments with Pharaoh
2. Events of Red Sea
3. Rebellion on his hands from fearful & weak people.

What manner of man was he? What characteristics? (5)

1. Meek

Amazing thing is that Moses even withdrew behind Yahweh, so that Yahweh got credit for all the exploits. Thus the religion which he initiated was stamped by the divine name, not by his own. Alone among the great historic religions of mankind, that of Moses is not called after its founder.

of Buddhism
Confucianism
Christianity
Mohammedanism

Moses engulfed in God-love and God-awe,
so that self-glorification was impossible

"Now the man Moses was very meek (humble not mild, because he often stormed) above all the men that were on the face of the earth."

Numbers 12:1

Moses, as we have said, founded the religion and the nation of Israel. In so doing he gave to both the direction they were to take through the ensuing centuries.

If we should attempt to describe this pattern we might say that it was God-centered. Moses looked to Yahweh for everything. Yahweh could be depended upon, and nothing else.

He was a God who intervened to save his people by mighty acts of deliverance; a jealous God also, tolerating no rivals, demanding utter loyalty and obedience; a God of fire, storm and volcano, whose holy ground must be respected on pain of death; blazing forth in anger at rebellion; yet a God who cared for Israel and in the midst of punishment remembered mercy; a God of austere purity, who held his people to truth, chastity and justice; who desired to be worshipped through rites and institutions, but most of all required righteousness; a God who took thought for the poor and oppressed, who provided food and drink for his people, but as his chief gift imparted to them the knowledge of his holy will.

It was indeed a pattern for the few; but the audacity of Moses is seen in that he tried to stamp it on the whole people. He brought Israel into a covenant with Yahweh. They were to be a "kingdom of priests, a holy people." And during the desert years he succeeded.

8. story in Exod. 18 illustrates 3 traits of ⑦
Moses:

- 2.) his devotion to the people,
- 3.) his readiness to take advice
- 4.) his willingness to delegate authority

The conscientious judge who sits for hours listening to disputes which have no personal concern for him, is, in all cultures, an example of unselfish dedication to the public good.

He who takes criticism constructively will ever be learning new & better methods.

And he who knows how to turn over to others work which is within their powers will build up an organization of loyal helpers and multiply his effectiveness many fold. Such a leader was Moses.

"~~Now the man Moses was a~~

With These characteristics, he took a weak people - forced them to adopt a standard to lift them out of themselves; smashed their idol of the golden calf, and made them take on the greatest moral code of all times.

Then, when they failed, in spite of all his efforts, he was so great a leader as to realize that they were doomed - and he must be willing to let them die - and perhaps his most cherished hopes with them.

Thus - 40 years wandering, to give new generation a chance. He taught and inspired new people each year in the law.

What a man he must have been who wrought this pattern and stamped it upon a few thousand half-nomads more than three millenia ago! Tradition has preserved him to us - hot, impetuous, an intervener on behalf of the oppressed, an adjudicator, shrinking from his hard commission, slow of speech, rising to the challenge of faith, a fighter grappling even with the Pharoah and prevailing, a bearer of his people in his bosom, a provider, an intercessor, humble, selfless, prodigious in his power to work, never resting, never giving up.

Yet none of these wualities, nor all of them, can account for his enduring impress on mankind. There was at work in Moses something more than Moses, something transcending man. The ancient tradition puts it simply and sufficiently:

"And Yahweh said unto Moses, Lo I come to thee in a ~~thick~~ cloud, that the people may hear when I speak with thee, and may believe thee forever." Ex. 19:9

Yes - he is Man of Eternity - The founder of a people and a religion - and perhaps two more religions after him. From Moses to Moses - no one like Moses.

SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, Jan. 2nd, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"INVENTORY TIME"

At this season of the year, men ordinarily take stock of their financial and commercial ventures. It would be equally auspicious for people to take stock of themselves spiritually.

HOW GOOD A PERSON HAVE I BEEN?

HOW CAN I IMPROVE IN THE YEAR AHEAD?

HOW LOYAL A JEW HAVE I BEEN?

These and other questions will be discussed in this week's sermon.

Kaddish List:

Fannie Weinberger

Harris Ornauer

Hattie N. Solomon

Blanche S. Kohn

Henry Frankle

May Meyer

Anna Cramer

Ralph Fisher

SABBATH MORNING SERVICES

will be held Saturday, 11:15 A.M.

I. How Good a Person Have I Been?

How Can we measure goodness?

a. Service to others - unselfishness

b. Service to self - by constant improvement & aspiration,
striving to become somebody.

service to others

- a. Life is short, and we have never too much time for gladdening the hearts of those who are travelling the dark journey with us. Oh, be swift to love, make haste to be kind.

Amiel, Henri-Frédéric
Swiss philosopher, 19th cent.

If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

Emily Dickinson (19th cent.)

That best portion of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.

William Wordsworth

b.

service to self

Lives of great men all remind us
we can make our lives sublime,
and, departing leave behind us
Footsteps on the sands of time
long fellows.

"He means well" is useless unless he
does well.

AMERICAN JEWISH ^{Plantus}

ARCHIVES

The aim, if reached or not, makes
great the life;

Try to be Shakespeare; leave the rest to fate.

Robert Browning

Peroration of Part I, after a r b.

My code of life and conduct is simply this:
work hard; play to the allowable limit; disregard
equally the good and bad opinion of others; never do
a friend a dirty trick; live the moment to the
utmost of its possibilities; and be satisfied with
life always, but never with oneself.

George Jean Nathan
Testament of a Critic

Good Jew must be
educated Jew
politically active "
charitable "
observant religiously "
proud

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Recaps. of Rosh Hashonah
list

defining good Jew.

II. How loyal a Jew Have I Been?

Sharing Common Experiences

Said The Kozmivier: "When all Jews cherish love ~~for~~ for each other, They become together as one giant man and Their arms together become one long arm. Then in truth it is possible for This mighty arm to reach into Heaven itself and bring down to earth all gracious Things."

- ① Israel will not be redeemed until all The Children of Israel are united in a single fellowship.
- ② If a man takes in his hands a number of reeds bound together, can he break Them? Only if They are separated, each from The other, can They be broken.

Tanchuma Nitzavim

Peroration at Conclusion

Four Things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true;
To Think without confusion clearly;
To Love his fellow-men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God & Heaven securely.

Henry Van Dyke

American Presbyterian minister, poet & essayist
19th cent.

Friday eve sermons

Friday eve - 26 Dec 1947

"Jesus - Christ or Teacher?"



I. JESUS as God ? — No
as Messiah ? — No

He regarded self as Messiah, possibly.

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
Matt. 16: 13-20

Mark 14: 61-64
Luke 22: 67-71

Perhaps did not regard self as
such during life, but disciples
chose to describe him as such, and
this accounted for break with Judaism

②
- If not as Messiah,
II. Should not Jesus be taken for a
prophet, or on level with prophets?

No!

1. He knew prophet was mouthpiece of God.

Jesus was our mouthpiece

p. 132

Rosmarin

(But I tell you, etc. ---)

AMERICAN JEWISH

2. He propounded no ethical doctrine in which
Tradition had not anticipated him.

"Jewish Sources of Jesus in Nazareth" - Friedlander

Welhausen - "Jesus was not a Christian; he was a Jew.
He did not preach a new faith."

3. Indifference to social ~~affairs~~ problem - absorption
in life after death. Really believed that new
age was on hand, to come in his lifetime

Mark 9:1 "There are some standing here that shall
not taste of death till they see the
Kingdom of God coming with power."

Thus, render unto Caesar's, etc. Luke 20:25
let them do as they will. NO SOCIAL REFORMER

(3)

Steinberg "What he required of men was not the courage to defy an evil order, but the patience to abide it until it disappeared."

III. As a gifted + exalted teacher? ^{SOMEWHAT} YES.

Born + lived as Jew.

Professed Judaism: (Mark 12: 28-31)
Shema

IV. Yet he had some basically un-Jewish ideas.

a. Judaism stresses family life. He demanded his followers to reject the family
Luke 14:26

(Y.)
b. Judaism teaches mercy, and Jesus stresses it "Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy" (Matt. 5:7).

Yet his attitude was far from merciful toward the Pharisees whom he calls "serpents" & "broods of snakes" threatening them with eternal punishment in the hereafter.

Also cursed a fig tree (Matt. 21:18-20)

c. ~~"Christian love" is often opposed to "Jewish legalism"~~
Judaism teaches universalism, yet Jesus isolated this in c. 200% Judaism by rejecting a Canaanite who needed help. (Rossmar p. 144)

5.
Jews have to keep Jesus in
proper perspective.

~~Remember what was done to
us in his name.~~

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
No God or Messiah, no prophet
or even impeccable human being, but
a great teacher, in spite of his defects.

Will not the Jews accept him as such?

"Have Jews, except under the extremest
provocation, ever quavered with such a
presentation of him?"

SABBATH SERVICES

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 8:00 P.M.

RABBI HERBERT FRIEDMAN

will speak on

"THE NEEDS OF WORLD JEWRY FOR 1948"

- - - - -

The Rabbi is now in Atlantic City attending the National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal which is seeking to determine the needs for 1948. He will bring back a first-hand report from that historic conference.

- - - - -

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES Kaddish List

Charles Grimes	May E. Morris
Esther L. Weinberg	Lizzie Nelson
Benjamin Wisebart	Sanford Ehrlich
Sigmund G. Elbe	Gusta Chisdes
Hannah Oberfelder	Anna Kohn
Rachel Frank Jacobson	Dora Meyer

- - - - -

MEN'S CLUB OPEN MEETING

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, 8:15 P.M.

RICHARD DUDMAN

Denver Post Staff Columnist

Guest Speaker

LADIES INVITED

- - - - -

P. T. A. MEETING

Parents of Children in Grades 6 and 7 of the Religious School will meet after services this Friday Evening.

- - - - -

P. T. A. CARNIVAL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 21st, from 2 to 5 P.M.

Proceeds will be sent to the needy overseas.

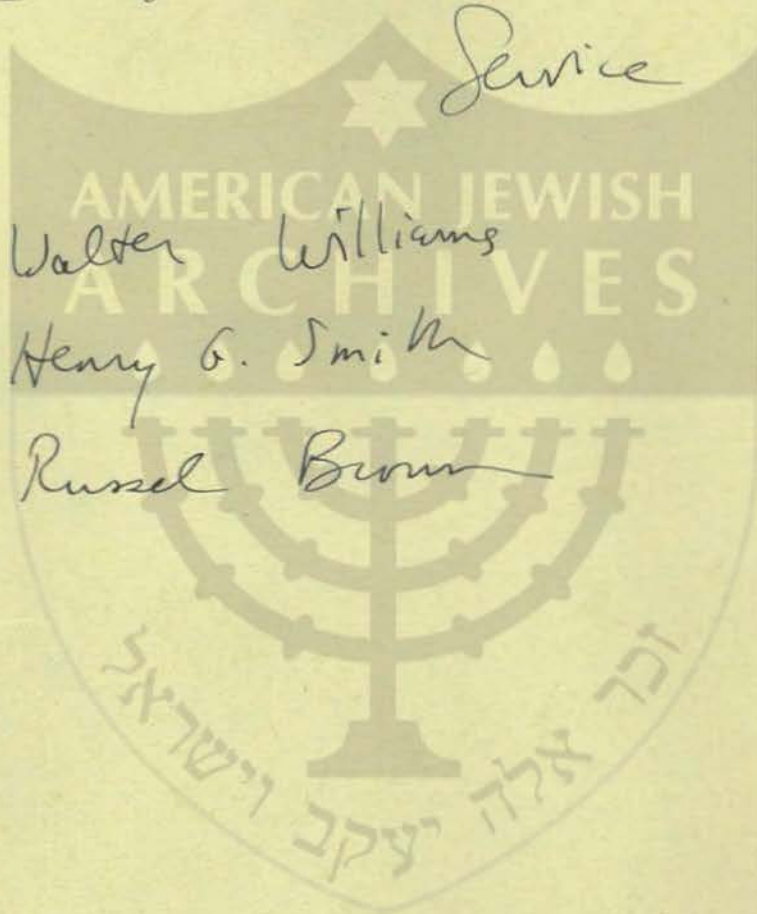
Friday eve — 28 Nov 1948

Annual Inter-Faith Thanksgiving
Service

Rev. Walter Williams

Rev. Henry G. Smith

Rev. Russel Brown



Temple Emanuel Bulletin

Sixteenth Avenue and Pearl Street

Denver 5, Colorado



RABBI HERBERT A. FRIEDMAN

VOLUME X

NOVEMBER 21, 1947

No. 3

Annual Union Thanksgiving Services

Friday Evening, November 28th, 8:00 o'Clock

SPEAKERS

REV. J. RUSSELL BROWN, Shorter A.M.E. Church

DR. HENRY G. SMITH, Calvary Baptist Church

REV. WALTER WILLIAMS, St. Mark's Episcopal Church

Tune in KLZ Sunday morning at 11 o'clock

TEMPLE EMANUEL RADIO PROGRAM "CHURCH OF THE AIR"

Published from September to June by
CONGREGATION EMANUEL
 16th Ave. and Pearl St., Denver, Colorado

TEMPLE DIRECTORY

Herbert A. Friedman, Rabbi

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Mr. Louis C. Isaacson, President

Temple Office and Study — KEystone 7618

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL

Mrs. Henry Schwartz, Jr., Principal

SISTERHOOD

Mrs. Chas. M. Schloss, President

MEN'S CLUB

Mr. Edward Miller, President

P. T. A.

Mrs. M. Ray Gottesfeld, President

EMANUEL CEMETERY

Telephone KEystone 7618

Mr. Samuel Rose, Executive Secretary

Mrs. Esther Wolff, Secretary to Rabbi

The Rabbi would appreciate being advised of any Congregant to whom he may be of service in any way.

SISTERHOOD FLOWER FUND

THOSE DESIRING to place flowers on the Altar or make contributions to the Sisterhood Flower Fund, please phone Mrs. Henry Sobol, KEystone 0443, or write her at 1165 Grant Street.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICES

Temple Emanuel will hold its fifty-sixth Union Thanksgiving service Friday evening, November 28th.

Dr. Henry G. Smith of the Calvary Baptist Church, Rev. Walter Williams of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and Rev. J. Russell Brown of Shorter A. M. E. Church will speak. Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman will conduct the services.

The Temple and the ladies of the Sisterhood will tender a reception in the Vestry Rooms for our distinguished guest ministers immediately following the services.

Our beloved Rabbi William S. Friedman of blessed memory, in 1891, when only a young man of 24, inaugurated in Temple Emanuel, Denver, the first Union Thanksgiving Service which has become a pattern for similar services throughout the land.

Four years later, in 1895, Rabbi William S. Friedman and Father William O'Ryan established Denver's unique civic Thanksgiving service. In the earliest years it was held in the Broadway Theatre. Clergymen of all faiths, educators, Governors and Mayors of the time took part. Senators and Congressmen were usually on the program.

The Civic Thanksgiving service represented the highest ideals of Denver's citizenry. Speakers were selected without regard for their beliefs and politics, and it is rightfully said that this was the origin of the idea now so well organized throughout the country and represented in the National Good-Will movement of Christians and Jews.

No Parties on Friday Night!

Rabbis' Resolution Unanimously Endorsed by Temple Board

The following resolution, submitted by the St. Louis Rabbinical Association was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Temple Board held last Monday evening. A similar resolution has been adopted by the Boards of Temple Shaare Emeth and United Hebrew Temple, and others like it are being presented to all the congregations in the city. Members of the congregation anxious to deepen the spiritual life of St. Louis Jewry, to uphold Temple worship, and to strengthen the hands of the rabbi, will abide by the content and spirit of this resolution.

"Whereas the Sabbath has always been a source of strength and inspiration in the life of our people, inspiring the saying: Even as Israel has kept the Sabbath, so has the Sabbath kept Israel,

"Whereas all the temples of St. Louis continue this noble tradition by conducting Sabbath services which are rich with a poetic liturgy, sacred music, and a spiritual message,

"Whereas the rabbis feel that through the Sabbath services they succeed in recapturing something of the beauty and holiness of the Sabbath institution, thus helping to preserve the spirit of Judaism,

"Be it therefore resolved that this Board of Directors of Temple Israel REQUEST EVERY MEMBER OF THE TEMPLE TO REFRAIN FROM HOLDING OR ATTENDING ANY SOCIAL AFFAIR OR PARTY ON FRIDAY NIGHT. We do feel that such social gatherings not only detract from the sacred spirit of the Sabbath but actually interfere with the desire of many Jews to attend religious services on Friday night. In the name of the rabbis we ask you to remember that Friday night is Temple night and should be dedicated to worship and service. We hope that you will give us your sincere cooperation in this sacred and significant matter."

Reprinted from bulletins of leading Reform Temples of St. Louis.

Temple Israel — Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman
Temple Shaare Emeth — Rabbi Julius Gordon

Special Chanukah Service

Handel's Oratorio
"JUDAS MACCABEUS"

Several years ago, when Rabbi Herbert Friedman first came to Denver, a special Chanukah service was held in which the famous oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus" was sung by the Temple choir. Interspersed between the various arias and choruses was a running narration written by the Rabbi which rounded out the wonderful Maccabee story.

This year, Friday evening, December 12th, at 7:45 P.M., the oratorio and narration will be performed again. In order that you might appreciate the background of this exquisite and stirring music, the following description is offered from Upton's Standard Oratorios.

"Judas Maccabeus" next the "Messiah" is Handel's most frequently heard oratorio. It was written in thirty-two days, between July 9 and August 11, 1746, upon commission of Frederic, Prince of Wales. The oratorio was written to celebrate the return of the Duke of Cumberland from Scotland after the victory of Culloden, April 16, 1746. Rev. Thomas Morrell, a learned Greek scholar of the time, wrote the words. It was first performed at Covent Garden, April 1, 1747 (200 years ago) and repeated six times that year. Handel himself conducted it thirty-eight times and with ever-increasing popularity, particularly among Jews."

The work is in three parts, as follows:

PART ONE

1. Lamentations for death of Mattathias.
(Mourn, Ye Afflicted Children)
2. Judas recognized as leader.
3. Preparation for war.
(Arm, Arm, Ye Brave)
4. Closes with great chorus.
(Hear Us, O Lord)

This is one of the most vigorous and impressive choruses Handel has written.

PART TWO

1. Opens with Israelites celebrating a victorious Judas.
(Prelude pictures scenes of battle followed by the best chorus in the work, "Fallen Is the Foe.")
2. Rejoicings change to expressions of alarm when a messenger arrives and announces that Gorgias has been sent out by Antiochus to attack the Israelites and is already near.
3. Judas rouses their courage, and then leaves to meet the foe.
(Sound the Alarm)

4. Those left behind denounce the heathen among them who still worship idols in closing chorus.

("We Never Will Bow Down to the Rude Stock or Sculptured Stone")

PART THREE

1. Opens with prayer sung by the Priest. It is the feast of dedication at Jerusalem after Judas has recovered the Sanctuary.
(“Father of Heaven, from Thy Eternal Throne”)
2. Messenger enters with news of Judas' second triumph, and they go to meet him, singing an exultant march chorus which has since become a universal accompaniment of victory. It is simple in construction and among Handel's most effective numbers.
(“See—the Conquering Hero Comes”)
3. There is a celebration of peace in the duet oratorio ends with the exultant Hallelujah.” oratorio ends with the exultant “Hallelujah.”

Chanukah Celebration

CHILDREN'S PLAY

Following the rendition of the oratorio, the congregation is invited to the Lounge to enjoy the performance of a Chanukah Play given by Grade 5. Refreshments will be served by the ladies of the P. T. A.

Make plans now to attend the Chanukah Celebration with your family, and join in the festive spirit.

THE DATE
FRIDAY EVENING
DECEMBER 12th

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN
TIME FOR THIS SERVICE
ONLY — 7:45 P.M.

*Make Friday Night
Temple Night*

KADDISH LIST FOR FOUR WEEKS

*(Taken from the Memorial Tablets
of the Temple)*

- Nov. 28 — Nancy Kentor
William Weil
Joseph Lehmann
Samuel Baretz
Emanuel Heitler
Pauline D. Klein
Sigmund Seligsohn
- Dec. 5 — Leon Milton Bronfin
Abraham Rachofsky
Matilda Weil
- Dec. 12 — Sarah Schlesinger
Louis Anfenger
Milton Lindner
Clara Schott
Elsie R. Schayer
Samuel Lang
Edward Lewin
Milton M. Schayer
Joseph Heidingsfeld
Rebecca Klein
Adolph Erdman
Isadore J. Milstein
- Dec. 19 — May E. Morris
Gusta Chisdes
Benjamin Wisebart
Hannah Oberfelder
Lizzie Nelson
Sigmund G. Elbe
Sanford Ehrlich
Esther L. Weinberg
Anna Kohn
Dora Meyer

To the Congregation:

Since the Committee on Arrangements has not given me a list of participants in the purchase of the gift of a car presented to my wife and to me, I have no way of knowing whom to thank individually.

Therefore, may I use the columns of the Temple Bulletin to express the profound gratitude of Mrs. Friedman and myself to the members of the congregation for the perfectly magnificent gift presented to us upon our return.

It was a warm and generous thing for you to have done and you must surely know how very much it added to our homecoming.

Thank you all very much.

Rabbi Herbert Friedman

Congregation Emanuel

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Friday eve — Nov. 21, 1947

" How Does It Feel
to be a Negro ? "

review of "Kingsblood Royal"

Walter White - ex sec. of NAACP

article SRL - "Why I Remain a Negro"

"I am a Negro. My skin is white, my eyes are blue, my hair is blond. The traits of my race are nowhere visible upon me. "Why then do I insist that I am a Negro, when nothing compels me to do so but myself?"

He does it to destroy prejudice.

"Suppose the skin of every Negro in America were suddenly to turn white? What would happen to all the notions about Negroes, & on which are built race hatred & prejudice?

What would become of their presumed shiftlessness, their cowardice, their dishonesty, their stupidity, their s.o. Would they not merge with the s, c, d, s, & so of the whites?

12,000 white-skinned Negroes "pass" every year - but I don't, so that I can continue to confound people.

KINGS BLOOD ROYAL

- 1) Neil K. - tall, blue-eyed, red-haired
respected, bank cashier with future, captain in
war with good record, father a dentist,
father-in-law rich businessman, own house in good
residential district, ~~the~~ ~~Kinder~~ little golden-haired girl.
- 2) He self had typical prejudices vs. Negroes - as
gained from his maid Belfreda - sullen, lazy, ^{unreliable} sloppy, etc.
- 3) In digging into genealogy, looking for royalty - finds
that one of ancestors was full-blooded Negro - makes
him $\frac{1}{32}$ Negro. Full implication bursts on him
(P. 66)
- 4) wrestles with self - makes Negro friends -
learns they are human - learns how they
feel - reveals self to Negro minister - gets
sympathy - gradually soaks up the spirit of what he is.
- 5) Tells whole town - ^{at Federal Club} upon provocation of speech
by old war-friend
(P. 223 ff) 228, 9

Richard Wright — "Native Son"

"The Ethics of Living Jim Crow"

"How do Negroes feel about the way they have to live? How do they discuss it when alone among themselves? I think this question can be answered in a single sentence. A friend of mine who ran an elevator once told me:

'Lawd, man! If it wasn't for them policies in them ol' lynch-mobs, there wouldn't be nothin' but uproar down here!'

(i.e. smoldering resentment)

Art of "Fooling The White Folks"

yes sir - no sir - etc.

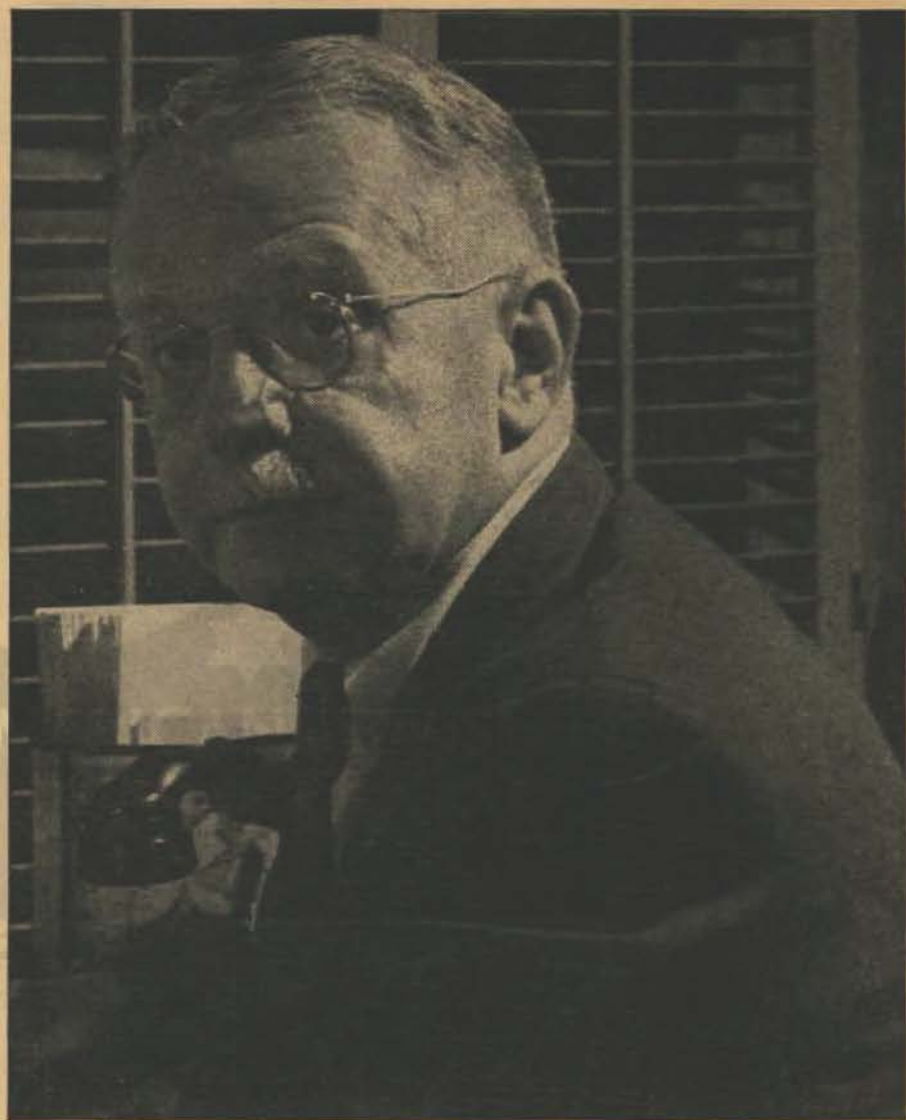
Caravan - p. 1034

Why I Remain A Negro

WALTER WHITE

THE SCENE was a New York duplex apartment. The people were liberals, economically as well as intellectually well off. They were discussing the race question. I had been invited to speak. One of the women, listening, seemed agitated by something I had said. She scribbled on a piece of paper and handed it to another woman, a woman whose skin was reddish brown, a woman who was probably colored. "Is Mr. White white or colored?" the message inquired. The other scribbled an answer and passed it back. "I am Mrs. White," the reply said. The white woman, reading it, became excited. Hastily she penciled a comment: "What a wonderful talk! This is the first time I've had the opportunity to hear him."

I am a Negro. My skin is white, my eyes are blue, my hair is blond. The traits of my race are nowhere visible upon me. Not long ago I stood one morning on a subway platform in Harlem. As the train came in I stepped back for safety. My heel came down upon the toe of the man behind me. I turned to apologize to him. He was a Negro, and his face as he stared at me was hard and full of the piled-up bitterness of a thousand lynchings and a million nights in shacks and tenements and "nigger towns." "Why don't you look where you're going?" he said sullenly. "You white folks are



WALTER WHITE: "Suppose the skin of every Negro in America were suddenly to turn white. What would happen to all the notions about Negroes?" Executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1931, Mr. White's books include two novels, "Fire in the Flint" and "Flight"; a book on lynching, "Rope and Faggot," and "A Rising Wind," his observations as war correspondent. Most of his fifty-four years have been devoted to a fight for Negro rights which has taken him all over the United States, and to Europe and Asia. His headquarters are in New York City.

always trampling on colored people." Just then one of my friends came up and asked how the fight had gone in Washington—there was a filibuster against legislation for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. The Negro on whose toes I had stepped listened, then spoke to me penitently.

"Are you Walter White of the NAACP? I'm sorry I spoke to you that way. I thought you were white."

I am not white. There is nothing within my mind and heart which tempts me to think I am. Yet I realize acutely that the only characteristic which matters to either the white or the colored race—the appearance of whiteness—is mine. White is the rejection of all color; black is the absorption of every shade. There is

magic in a white skin; there is tragedy, loneliness, exile, in a black skin. Why then do I insist that I am a Negro, when nothing compels me to do so but myself?

WHY did the white woman who listened to me speaking become flustered when the woman she chose for her question turned out to be my wife? What made her confused, bewildered, and incapable of direct and efficient communication? It was the enigma of a black man occupying a white body, the presentation in fact of a theory to which millions give lip service, never really believing it is so—that all men are brothers under the skin.

The lady's agitation was natural. Suppose the skin of every Negro in

America were suddenly to turn white. What would happen to all the notions about Negroes, the idols on which are built race prejudice and race hatred? What would become of their presumed shiftlessness, their cowardice, their dishonesty, their stupidity, their body odor? Would they not merge with the shiftlessness, the cowardice, the dishonesty, the stupidity, and the body odor of the whites? Would they not then be subject to individual judgment in matters of abilities, energies, honesty, cleanliness, as are whites? How else could they be judged?

MANY Negroes are judged as whites. Every year approximately 12,000 white-skinned Negroes disappear—people whose absence cannot be explained by death or emigration. Nearly every one of the 14 million discernible Negroes in the United States knows at least one member of his race who is "passing"—the magic word which means that some Negroes can get by as whites, men and women who have decided that they will be happier and more successful if they flee from the proscription and humiliation which the American color line imposes on them. Often these emigrants achieve success in business, the professions, the arts and sciences. Many of them have married white people, lived happily with them, and produced families. Sometimes they tell their husbands or wives of their Negro blood, sometimes not. Who are they? Mostly people of no great importance, but some of them prominent figures, including a few members of Congress, certain writers, and several

organizers of movements to "keep the Negroes and other minorities in their places." Some of the most vehement public haters of Negroes are themselves secretly Negroes.

They do not present openly the paradox of the color line. It is I, with my insistence, day after day, year in and year out, that I am a Negro, who provoke the reactions to which now I am accustomed: the sudden intake of breath, the bewildered expression of the face, the confusion of the eyes, the muddled fragmentary remarks—"But you do not look . . . I mean I would never have known . . . of course if you didn't want to admit . . ." Sometimes the eyes blink rapidly and the tongue, out of control, says, "Are you sure?"

I have tried to imagine what it is like to have me presented to a white person as a Negro, by supposing a Negro were suddenly to say to me, "I am white." But the reversal does not work, for whites can see no reason for a white man ever wanting to be black; there is only reason for a black man wanting to be white. That is the way whites think; that is the way their values are set up. It is the startling removal of the blackness which upsets people. Looking at me without knowing who I am, they disassociate me from all the characteristics of the Negro. Informed that I am a Negro they find it impossible suddenly to endow me with the skin, the odor, the dialect, the shuffle, the imbecile good nature. Instantly they are aware that these things are not part of me. Then they grope for the positive values of the race—genius at song, easy laugh-



—Press Association.

My Current Reading

SRL has asked a number of well-known public figures to report on their current reading—books they have just read, are reading now, or plan to read shortly. The present list was contributed by **Charles Luckman**, president of Lever Brothers Soap Co., who has just been appointed chairman of the President's new committee on food conservation.

THREE THOUSAND YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL WISDOM: SELECTIONS FROM GREAT DOCUMENTS, edit. by Robert Ulich.

THE DISCOVERY OF INDIA, by Jawaharlal Nehru

TOGETHER: ANNALS OF AN ARMY WIFE, by Katherine Tupper Marshall

THE BASIC WORKS OF ARISTOTLE, edit. by Richard McKeon.

BRANDEIS: A FREE MAN'S LIFE, by Alpheus Thomas Mason

RECORDING BRITAIN, edit. by Arnold Palmer

LEE'S LIEUTENANTS, by Douglas Southall Freeman

MODERN SOAP MAKING, by Thomsen and Kemp

SECRET MISSIONS: THE STORY OF AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, by Ellis M. Zacharias, Capt., USN

MURDER PLAYS AN UGLY SCENE, by L. A. G. Strong



The Whites at home: Mrs. White was NAACP worker before marriage; daughter Jane is an actress; son Walter (not in picture) a student at Swarthmore College.

ter, great strength, humility, manners. Alexander Percy said that the most polite people in the world are the American Negroes.

This shift to the virtues of the Negro is apt to be dangerous for me. Once a Southern lady, discovering my identity, entered into a long conversation with me, and suggested that I come to her home where we might enjoy a more intimate chat on race matters without being disturbed. She suggested a time. I said I would surely come, and that I would bring my wife, who would be equally interested in the discussion. The lady's

(Continued on page 49)

WHY I REMAIN A NEGRO

(Continued from page 14)

attitude changed immediately. She did not break the date then, but later she telephoned and said that she would be unable to see us. What precisely she perceived in me of interest I do not know, but probably it was the sudden transformation of the faithful "darky" into a man covered with magic white skin which titillated her. Southern women have generally been more friendly toward the Negroes than Southern men—who are largely responsible for the chiaroscuro effects in the race—and she may have felt that in some way I represented her faith and efforts, rather than the infidelity of her ancestors. Or she may have thought, "Are you sure?"

I am sure. There can never be a doubt. I have seen Negroes, male and female, killed by mobs in the streets of Atlanta. I stood with my father, who was a mail carrier, and watched them die. The next night they came to the Negro section, perhaps five thousand of them. Our house was just outside the section, above it, on Houston Street. It was a neat, modest home, in which my father and mother raised a family of seven children. The whites resented our prosperity; so at times, did the Negroes. The Negroes resented our white skin, and the ethical standards which my parents maintained themselves and required of their children.

IN THE darkened house that night there were my mother and father, four of my sisters and myself. Never before had there been guns in our house, but that night, at the insistence of friends, we were armed. My father was a deeply religious man, opposed to physical violence. As we watched the mob go by, their faces weird in the light of the torches they carried—faces made grotesque and ugly by the hate which was twisting and distorting them—my father said, "Don't shoot until the first man puts his foot on the lawn; and then don't miss."

I heard a voice cry out, a voice which I knew belonged to the son of our neighborhood grocer: "Let's burn the house of the nigger mail carrier! It's too nice a house for a nigger to live in!"

In the flickering light the mob swayed, paused, and began to flow toward us. In that instant there opened up within me a great awareness; I knew then who I was. I was colored, a human being with an invisible pigmentation which marked



COMPANY COMMANDER

by Charles B. MacDonald

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Charles B. MacDonald was only 22 when he took command of an infantry Company in Europe. He was much older a few days later.


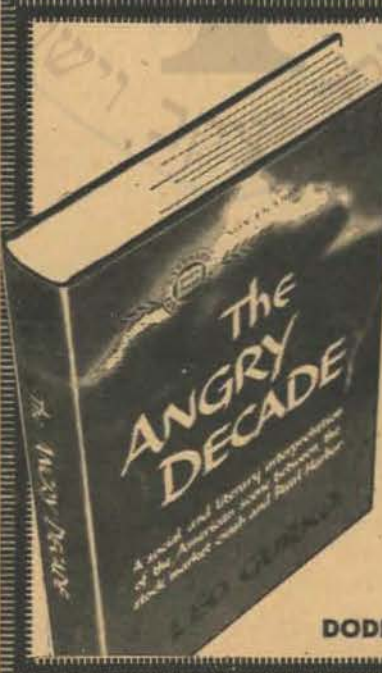
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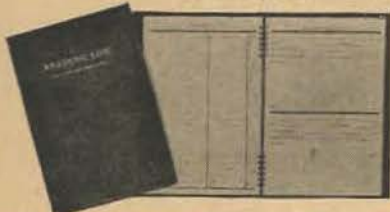
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me a person to be hunted, hanged, abused, discriminated against, kept in poverty and ignorance, in order that those whose skin was white would have readily at hand a proof of their superiority, a proof patent and inclusive, accessible to the moron and the idiot as well as to the wise man and the genius. No matter how low a white man fell, he could always be certain that he was superior to two-thirds of the world's population, for those two-thirds were not white.

It made no difference how intelligent or talented I and my millions of brothers were, or how virtuously we lived. A curse like that of Judas was upon us, a mark of degradation fashioned with heavenly authority. There were white men who said Negroes had no souls, and who proved it by the Bible. Some of these now were approaching us, intent upon burning our house. My father had told us to kill them.

It was a violence which could not be avoided. The white men insisted upon it. War was with them a business; war and pillage, conquest and exploitation, colonization and Christianization. Later, when I was older, I thought about this and I began to see why. There was a world of contrasts in values: superior and inferior, profit and loss, cooperative and non-cooperative, civilized and aboriginal, white and black. If you were on the wrong end of the comparison, if you were inferior, if you were non-cooperative, if you were aboriginal, if you were black, then you were marked for excision, expulsion, or extinction. I was a Negro; I was therefore that part of history which opposed the good, the just, and the enlightened. I was a Persian, falling before the hordes of Alexander. I was a Carthaginian, extinguished by the legions of Rome. I was a Frenchman at Waterloo, an Anglo-Saxon at Hastings, a Confederate at Vicksburg, a Pole at Warsaw. I was the defeated, wherever and whenever there was a defeat.

Yet as a boy there in the darkness amid the tightening fright, I knew the inexplicable thing—that my skin was as white as the skin of those who were coming at me.

The mob moved toward the lawn. I tried to aim my gun, wondering what it would feel like to kill a man. Suddenly there was a volley of shots. The mob hesitated, stopped. Some friends of my father's had barricaded themselves in a two-story brick building just below our house. It was they who had fired. Some of the mobsmen, still bloodthirsty, shouted, "Let's go get the nigger." Others, afraid now for their safety, held back. Our friends, noting the hesitation,

fired another volley. The mob broke and retreated up Houston Street.

IN THE quiet that followed I put my gun aside and tried to relax. But a tension different from anything I had ever known possessed me. I was gripped by the knowledge of my identity, and in the depths of my soul I was vaguely aware that I was glad of it. I was sick with loathing for the hatred which had flared before me that night and come so close to making me a killer; but I was glad I was not one of those who hated; I was glad I was not one of those made sick and murderous by pride. I was glad I was not one of those whose story is in the history of the world, a record of bloodshed, rapine, and pillage. I was glad my mind and spirit were part of the races that had not fully awakened, and who therefore had still before them the opportunity to write a record of virtue as a memorandum to Armageddon.

It was all just a feeling then, inarticulate and melancholy, yet reassuring in the way that death and sleep are reassuring. Years later, when my father lay in a dingy, cockroach-infested Jim Crow ward in an Atlanta hospital, he put it into words for me and my brother.

"Human kindness, decency, love, whatever you wish to call it," he said, "is the only real thing in the world. It is a dynamic, not a passive, emotion. It's up to you two, and others like you, to use your education and talents in an effort to make love as positive an emotion in the world as are prejudice and hate. That's the only way the world can save itself. Don't forget that. No matter what happens, you must love, not hate." Then he died. He had been struck by an automobile driven by a reckless driver—one of the hospital doctors.

I have remembered that. I have remembered that when, sitting in the gallery of the House or the Senate, I have heard members of our Congress rise and spill diatribe and vilification on the Negroes. I have remembered it when the Negroes were condemned as utter failures in soldiering. I remembered it when, in the Pacific, where I went as a war correspondent, a white officer from the South told me that the 93rd Division, a Negro unit, had been given an easy beachhead to take at Bougainville, and had broken and run under fire. I collected the facts and presented them to him. Bougainville was invaded in November 1943. The 93rd was ordered there in April 1944. The first night it bivouacked on the beach, and motion pictures were shown.

I remembered it when I talked with

my nephew for the last time, as he lay in a bitterly cold, rain-drenched tent on the edge of the Capodichina airfield near Naples. He was a Georgia boy, the youngest of four children. His father, like mine, was a mail carrier. He, like me, could have passed for a white man. By sacrifice and labor his parents provided him with a college education. He won a master's degree in economics, and the next day enlisted in the Army Air Corps, as a Negro. He went to the segregated field at Tuskegee, Alabama.

He hated war, he loathed killing. But he believed that Hitler and Mussolini represented the kind of hate he had seen exhibited in Georgia by the Ku Klux Klan and the degenerate political demagogues. He believed that the war would bring all of that hate to an end. He was a fighter pilot. He fought well. Over the Anzio beachhead he was shot down, bailing out and escaping with his right leg broken in two places. He was offered an opportunity to return home but he refused it. "I'll stick it out until the war is finished or I am," he told a friend. Later, returning from a bomber escort mission to Germany, his plane lost altitude over Hungary, was fired upon by anti-aircraft batteries, and was seen striking a tree and bursting into flames. That was the end of one of the men Senator Eastland of Mississippi described as "utter and dismal failures in combat in Europe."

It would be easy to grow bitter over such things, but in remembering my nephew and our last conversation, in which he asked me whether the war would really bring an end to prejudice and race hatred, I remember also the Negro corporal of an engineers unit, who said to me, "This is the only work they would give me, but I don't mind. We learn a trade; we do constructive work. The combat soldiers are taught how to kill. It will bother them. It will stick with them. It will have no effect on us. We will not have to unlearn it."

I could be sophisticated about the advantages of being a Negro. I am amused, for instance, at the fact that because it is considered remarkable that a Negro can write a book at all, a passing fair volume by one of my brothers is frequently hailed as a masterpiece. Everyone with the slightest sense is aware that genius has no color line. Everyone knows also that people generally choose friends and companions for their taste, manners, intelligence, and personality. Yet it does not occur to him that Negroes do likewise. Therefore he often mourns that we colored people cannot freely associate with whites, when it should be obvious that if we did

have this privilege we would like no more of them for friends than he does. It is beyond the imagination of a white man to think that to a Negro he is dull.

NEGRO athletes and singers do not benefit from their color as do Negro scientists and intellectuals, for whereas the latter are considered wonderful if they attain mediocrity, the former are expected to surpass anything the whites can do. In the main, however, I have found it advantageous to be a Negro. My sense of humor is never without material, and I am

easily able to judge the worth of white people by their reaction when they discover that I am not white. I am also able to add to my knowledge by pondering the fact that the people who turn away from me when they are told my identity are the most superior of all the peoples, for they look down upon those who are not afraid to be seen with me, and call them "nigger lovers."

Sometimes it is more enlightening not to insist that I am a Negro. Once on a subway going to Harlem I fell into conversation with a man who spoke with a marked German

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COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR



Murder Suspect Hunts Self

John Wilson existed for only four months. But in those four months he married a bride and abandoned her—and walked out of a room leaving behind him a murdered man.

John Wilson ceased to exist on February 21st in a subway train.

Roy Marshall regained consciousness on February 21st in a subway train. There was a fresh bullet wound in his shoulder. There were four blank months missing from his life.

Dizzy and frightened, Roy Marshall wandered automatically into a bar. The bartender greeted him. "Hello, Mr. Wilson," he said.

From that moment Roy determined to find out what John Wilson had done during those four months. He found that John Wilson was wanted by the police—for murder.

Roy Marshall was almost convinced that John Wilson was a murderer. There was only one small hope—the stubborn belief that only a born killer will kill. But when he found the murder weapon with his prints on it, and heard the shocking sound track, Roy became less sure.

DEPARTURE DELAYED

by Will Oursler

\$2.00 at bookstores

"A Masfield Item not to be missed"

—LIBRARY JOURNAL

Lewis Crommelin Masfield was a young writer of great promise, which can now never be fulfilled—for he was killed in action in 1942. His father John Masfield, England's Poet Laureate, has written an introduction for his novel that is a moving tribute to the memory of a gifted young man. The novel itself, *The Passion Left Behind*, is about young men in the London publishing world, and is remarkable for its honest observation and absolute sincerity.

\$2.75 at all bookstores

MACMILLAN

The Passion Left Behind

accent. "This used to be a pleasant line to ride on," he said. "But now there are too many Negroes. They have a distinctive smell." He wrinkled his nose.

"Suppose you and I had to do the same kind of work they do on the docks or over hot kitchen stoves," I said. "That is the kind of work Negroes are forced to do because they are Negroes. Would we be odorless—particularly if we lived in antiquated, crowded, segregated tenements, which we were forced to inhabit also because we were Negroes? Would we reek of lilies of the valley?"

He looked at me with amazement. "But Negroes do smell," he insisted.

I was tempted to paraphrase Dr. Samuel Johnson and tell him that "It is you who smell; they stink." But instead I quoted from the late James Weldon Johnson, who said, "Do you imagine the manufacture of deodorants is exclusively for a Negro market? I notice that the advertisements invariably feature a young and beautiful girl—a white girl."

The man shook his head. "I've lived in this country for thirty years," he said. "You're the first white man I've ever heard talk like that."

Looking at him I recalled an incident in Brooklyn during the early part of the war. A plant was manufacturing the famous and secret Norden bombsight. The plant refused to hire Negroes, but did hire persons of German descent. Most of these were loyal Americans, but a few were arrested by the F.B.I. for stealing the secret of the bombsight, and convicted. But it was too late. Germany got the information and passed it on to Japan. One of the officials of the company told a friend that, "I'd close down the plant rather than hire niggers."

Negro soldiers made a good record in this recent war. They have in previous ones. Yet I recall with uneasiness the grimness on a Negro soldier's face when he told me, one day in the Pacific, "Our fight for freedom will start the day we arrive in San Francisco."

It has indeed, and there are times when I have felt with a sweep of fear that the patience of the colored man is close to its end. I remember the clamoring stillness and the blood heat of a day in Georgia. A lynching was prevented when a band of colored women walked with cans of kerosene toward the village store, a terrible calm upon their faces, an awful quiet in their silent stride. I remember how I felt when I stood beside my father and knew that the whites would not let me live, that I must kill them first and then be killed.

Yet I know, I know, I know that there is no reason for this killing, this hatred, this demarcation. There is no difference between them. Black is white and white is black. When one shoots the other he kills his reflection. Only hate, the negative force, can separate them; only love, the positive force, can bind them together.

I am one of the two in the color of my skin; I am the other in my spirit and my heart. It is only a love of both which binds the two together in me, and it is only love for each other which will join them in the common aims of civilization that lie before us. I love one for the sins she has committed and the fight she has made to conquer them—and conquer them, in great degree, she has. I love the other for her patience and her sorrows, for the soft sound of her singing, and for the great dawn which is coming upon her, in which her vigor and her faith will serve the world.

Some of the members of the black race are passing over to the white race. It may be that I am one of these; that I am a member of a vanguard that in the millennium to come will transmute the great potentialities of the colored races into the civilizations which are to follow. I pray that those civilizations will be better and more virtuous than ours, and that the bridge which I and others are building will grow strong and be a highway for good.

I have a feeling that life is a rushing force, certain of its course and destination. Our bodies are its medium, and it shapes them to its use. As the social pattern of the Negro evolves, will his color change? Is it changing now? We do not know, and I, for one, am sure that it does not matter. I am white and I am black, and know that there is no difference. Each one casts a shadow, and all shadows are dark.



Friday Eve — Nov. 14, 1947

~~Is Peace a~~
"Is Our Peace Sound?"

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Armistice Day sermon —

Special memorial service

for 9 boys of Temple Emanuel

Killed in service

Friday Eve - Nov. 7 1947

"Marshall Plan and



1. What is Marshall Plan?

- either or both interpretations possible
- A. ERP (State Dept discouraging continued reference to M.P.)
 - B. Stop spread of Communism.

2. Birth & Development

Harvard - June 5 (over page)

Paris Report, 16 nations jotting up the balance sheet.

3. What will it cost?

Approx. 16-20 billions in next four years.

6-7 billion during 1948, little less each year.

More than 75% of the total requirements of the four-year plan will be for food, fuel, fibers and other raw materials. Less than 25% would be in the form of capital goods to be financed by American loans.

Dollars given to Western Europe could be used for purchases from Third countries.

This made public ~~For~~ Tues, Nov. 4, by Undersecretary of State Robert Lovett.

In his Harvard speech Marshall called upon European nations to agree on "The requirements of the situation and the part those countries themselves will take in order to give proper effect to whatever action might be undertaken by this government."

That means, European nations:

1. Must get together and work out some way of helping themselves.
Then after reaching such an agreement -
2. They can ask us for whatever added help they need from us.

4. Can We Give such Help? (2)

To find out whether we can give Europe really big-size help, Truman did three things:

1. He asked Sec. of Interior Krug to make a study & tell him whether this country has the natural resources - like coal, food, iron, steel - to help Europe.

(A couple of weeks ago Krug finished his study and reported to the Pres. that we have the resources to do the job.)

2. He asked his special council of economic advisers whether they think this country can safely spare the money and goods to help Europe.

(Over last week-end the economists said we can, but we'll have to do some things in this country to keep on an even keel ourselves. We will have to continue with high taxes; and will have to return to price controls over food, steel & other items, if we are going to ship to Europe without forcing prices sky-high here.)

3. He set up a special committee of 19 citizens, under Sec. of Commerce Harriman, to tell him what they think about our ability to help Europe.

(They are due to report next week.)

Warnings against Ruining It by Whittling Away before we begin

1) Don't put ceiling on it as Taft says.

Don't under-finance. "Every experienced business man is familiar with the axiom that there is no more costly error." N.Y. Times editor

2) Don't attempt to cut taxes. We'll need money to do this. Sec. Treas. ~~John~~ Snyder said Oct. 29 he would "oppose any lowering of taxes until Congress decided how much was to be spent under ERP." He wants to know cost first, before cutting taxes.

~~If plan~~

ERP estimates cannot be reduced materially, say Administration officials, without killing whole idea - without diluting ERP from one of recovery & reconstruction to one of simple relief.

Taft has suggested cut to 4-4 1/2 billion. This will be just enough of cut to ruin it - and not achieve purpose.

If you pour water into pump to prime it, and you get pump to run, then it's OK and you get your water back. If you don't pour enough to prime, then you lose everything.

U.S. Arguments vs. Marshall Plan

1. Help build socialism in Europe
2. Build foreign competition for our own business
3. Ruin economy of U.S.
4. Increase prices at home tremendously.

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Russian Arguments vs. Marshall Plan

1. dollar imperialism (this refuted by fact that dollars can be spent in 3rd countries - no dollar bloc.)
2. dictating to European countries what their politics should be.
3. logical sequel might be military imperialism - sending in military missions to protect status quo govts. (Marshall self paid U.S. military mission of 40 officers & men in Greece is too small.) This is real fear of Soviets, in my opinion.

State seems to recognize Soviet argument, since it opposes creation of strong supervisory body in Europe to handle distribution of supplies. Sec. Commerce Harrison & Sec. Interior King made proposal for setting up of powerful central distributing agency in Europe. State reported to be objecting to this plan on ground that it would be accused of dictating to Europeans.

countries how U.S. supplies & money are to be
spent, thereby adding more fuel to the propaganda
fire over so-called "dollar imperialism." State will
probably offer some other method of distribution.



How shall we interpret attitude of Russia?

Some say that Russia blocks Marshall Plan because she deliberately wants ~~to~~ to see hunger, starvation, leading to chaos, which will make each country ripe for plucking by Communist Party of that country. I do not think this is correct. Say what you will about Russia - she is not trying to starve millions to death.

nor does Mr. Byrnes, ex-Sec. of State, think so. In his book ~~on~~ "Speaking Frankly," he says:

"I do not agree with some officials & editors who think this Russian refusal to participate in the Marshall Plan conferences last summer is conclusive proof that the Soviets want chaotic conditions to continue in Europe."

"Mr. Molotov insists that he receive certain assurances that the sovereignty of states would not be interfered with."

"I think that Mr. Molotov's refusal to participate is influenced by the fear that they would be forced to agree to inspection by representatives of other governments who could demand the right to travel freely in the Soviet Union."

① Thus, Russia's opposition seems to be based on a fear that her territory & that of her satellites would be open for inspection - and this she has consistently refused, why? Because she has an inferiority complex - and has not accomplished very much. Her people are still suffering terrible shortages of consumer goods, and she doesn't wish to exhibit this to the world, after having boasted of how wonderful her system is for the common man.

I think this is a perfectly natural attitude. Perhaps in 20-30 years she will let us see her land and people, after she has been able to raise their living standard.

② Second great fear is that of another Entente Cordiale - hemming in - military footholds on Continent by U.S., ~~and~~ which will want military missions to watch distribution of goods.

(7)
William S. White, Washington correspondent

for N.Y. Times, made trip through 22 states with House Committee on Agriculture to sound out reaction in re Marshall Plan.

He reports "The Marshall Plan appears to draw its greatest strength now, not from any special feeling that European peoples should be helped for their own sake, but only as a demonstration against the spread of communism."

This is tragic.

SUMMATION

1. HARVARD SPEECH
2. PARIS REPORT - 16 nations
3. COST
4. CAN WE AFFORD IT?
5. ~~RUSSIA OPPOSES~~ DON'T UNDER-FINANCE and DON'T EXPECT TAX CUT
6. RUSSIA OPPOSES
7. INTERPRETATION OF RUSSIAN ATTITUDE
8. DON'T EXPECT THAT ERP WILL AUTOMATICALLY AND MAGICALLY STOP COMMUNISM.

THREEFOLD MARSHALL PLAN

Twice in public statements this week Senator Taft has had occasion to touch upon the subject of the Marshall plan. And in both instances, it seems to us, his remarks have betrayed a lack of awareness of the dimensions of this issue that is, to say the least, mildly discouraging.

In a press conference at Boston on Monday Mr. Taft indicated that he was thinking in terms of possible completion of Congressional action on the entire sixteen-nation plan before adjournment for the Christmas holidays, around Dec. 19. The precise language used by the Senator from Ohio is at the moment a matter of controversy between himself and the representatives of the press who were present, but it seems clear that this was the impression he conveyed. On Tuesday, returning to the same subject, he expressed the view that "the Marshall plan in its present form is beyond all reason." The rate of foreign aid should in no year, said he, exceed that of the fiscal year 1948, which he estimated at around four and a half billion dollars.

As to the suggestion that the sixteen-nation program might be pushed through Congress by Dec. 19, not only is that possibility remote to the point of incredibility, but it would be an "achievement" of dubious desirability. There are, all told, three parts to what in general terms is known as the Marshall plan. These are (1) providing stop-gap aid to France and Italy sufficient to tide them over until the end of March, by which time it is hoped that the four-year plan, which is the heart of the project, can be set in motion; (2) determining what steps should be taken at home to insulate the nation against such inflationary impact as the latter might be expected to exert upon our own domestic economy (this legislation is overdue, incidentally, regardless of the order of magnitude of our foreign relief expenditures in the years ahead); and (3) the sixteen-nation long-term plan itself.

If legislation covering the first two parts of this over-all program is provided by Congress before the end of 1947, that is as much as one could fairly and reasonably expect. The Marshall plan represents a major step in American foreign policy—a step comparable to that which we took in embarking upon Lend-Lease. As such it not only should be, but must be, accorded the thorough Congressional debate and public discussion that a subject of such dimensions and historic significance demands. No one, indeed, has argued more vigorously for such a course than the friends of, and spokesmen for, the plan themselves.

The answer to Mr. Taft's second point—namely, that a "ceiling" of four and a half billions annually be placed on foreign aid—is in the nature of a corollary to the answer to his first. In our opinion, if this issue is presented clearly to the American people, with its implications and alternatives, there can be little real question concerning the nature of that decision. That is the way it must be if the plan is to be genuinely effective. Unless the country itself is persuaded of the vital necessity of such a plan or its equivalent the outcome is almost certain to be a program emasculated along the lines that Mr. Taft suggests with his "ceiling," a program whose failure would be ordained even before the first breath of life was breathed into it.

Every experienced business man and every experienced banker is familiar with the axiom that there is no more costly error that can be committed than the error of "under-financing" a venture. For evidence that this axiom holds equally true with respect to governments we have the case of the British Loan of 1945. Although other developments then unforeseen contributed to the premature depletion of the proceeds of that loan, the initial mistake lay in the political timidity of our

own leaders and our Congress, who, between them, contrived to reduce the loan figure far below the demonstrated needs of the British situation. That misjudgment must not be repeated in the case of the Marshall plan. And it will not be repeated, in our judgment, if the Marshall plan is accepted, as it should be, not only as the policy of the Administration and the Congress but of the American people.

TAFT WOULD LUMP AID, MARSHALL PLAN

Congress Should Debate Both
at the Same Time, He Says—
Bars Bipartisan Cooperation

By **CLAYTON KNOWLES**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio declared today that interim aid for Europe was "nothing more than a six-month edition of the Marshall plan" and, as such, should be considered at one and the same time as long-range foreign assistance.

The Senate leader expressed the hope that the Congress would settle the whole matter "in one fight" as he told a news conference in so many words that he did not agree with Senator J. Howard McGrath, new Democratic National Chairman, that politics could be eliminated at the session called by the President for Nov. 17.

"I have not agreed with any economic policy advanced yet by the Administration," said Mr. Taft in spurning what amounted to a Democratic proposal for bi-partisan co-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

TAFT LUMPS AID, MARSHALL PLAN

Continued From Page 1

operation in dealing with the questions of high prices and foreign assistance.

Puts Tax Cut First

There will be no Republican program ready when the Congress convenes, Mr. Taft said. The proposals President Truman makes in his message to Congress would not be the only matters for immediate consideration, the Senator added. He expressed the belief that the Republicans would take up tax reduction immediately as a necessary step to combat inflation.

"We can cut taxes and head off wage increases in that way," he said. He restated his conviction that a tax cut would increase take-home pay of workers without actually raising salaries. This, he said, would avert a further increase in prices.

Pledging quick action toward tax reduction, Senator Taft made only one qualification. "I can't say that it will be passed before Christmas," he said. Mr. Taft had hoped to confer with Representative Harold Knutson, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, but was forced to postpone the discussion because of the latter's illness.

Mr. Taft declined to say whether the tax bill presented would be the same as the one that President Truman twice vetoed earlier this year. He did say, however, that he would support a provision allowing "community property" tax benefits.

Opposes Price Controls

Possibly with the tax bill in mind, the Senator said he did not see how Republicans and Democrats could agree on any quick solution for inflation. The Joint Committee on the Economic Report, which he heads, will meet Nov. 14. The same day, the Republican Policy Committee will be convened, presumably to discuss procedure and plans for the session.

Mr. Taft made no secret of the fact that he still opposed price controls and individual rationing, but said he was "willing to listen" to proposals for the allocation of scarce materials if they were considered necessary.

In insisting that temporary and long-range foreign assistance should be lumped in the consideration of Congress at the special session, the Senator said he understood that the Administration would be ready to proceed with both by Nov. 17. He said he hoped that Secretary of State George C. Marshall, when he appeals before the Foreign Relations Committee on Nov. 10, would link the two.

"Originally this temporary emergency assistance was to keep people in Italy and France from starving and freezing this winter but now the proposal seems to have everything in it," he asserted.

New Aid Body Planned

Without committing himself definitely to the idea, the Senator, interviewed as he prepared to return to his Cincinnati home, revealed that when the Congress convened a plan would be offered for a new organization to "control the whole basis of administering foreign aid." He said that the plan, now under preparation, would empower the agency to do all commodity buying, control exports and deal with allocations, where and if necessary.

TAFT SETS A LIMIT ON AID TO EUROPE

He Voices Strong Doubts About
Any Permanent Arrangement
Involving Billions

CLEVELAND, Oct. 25 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft declared today that he might go along with a limited aid-to-Europe plan but he expressed strong doubts about any permanent multi-billion dollar arrangement.

Picketed by six members of the CIO-United Electrical Workers ignoring the wishes of their regional director, the Republican, presidential candidate disclosed to a city club audience that he recently conferred with President Truman on the scope of the Marshall plan.

"I asked the President," he said, "if we were to consider both (emergency and permanent) Marshall plans at the same time, and the President told me that he would have the permanent plan ready by Nov. 17 and hoped for quick Congressional action."

"I favor continued aid to Europe in a reasonable amount," he added. "But now I hear that under the permanent Marshall plan we are to give Europe eight billion dollars the first year."

On the other aspect of the coming special Congressional session, high prices, the Ohio Senator was asked from the floor about price control. To this he replied that he did not favor restoring controls and that he thought no one else did "except the CIO." Price controls in time of peace, said Mr. Taft, "will not work" in this country.

High prices, he asserted, were due primarily to failure of corn crops, increased foreign exports, stimulation of wage increases, "spreading United States dollars over the world," and high taxes.

Mr. Taft said he understood that \$300,000,000 were to be asked to provide coal for Europe in the first year of the Marshall plan.

"I believe that it is debatable whether we should ship coal to Europe," he went on. "I also understand that we are to spend \$500,000,000 over a four-year period on petroleum shipments, \$1,800,000,000 the first year on steel and \$1,500,000,000 for food we will pay for shipped from the Argentines and Canada."

Taft Sees Passage of Marshall Plan 'Possible' by Dec. 19

COST ESTIMATE CUT

**Senator Says Europe
Will Need Annually
Only 4½-5 Billion**

FRANCE-ITALY AID BACKED

Interim Fund Is Assured, the Ohioan Declares—Assails Foreign Agreements

By **FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, Oct. 27—The entire Marshall plan of aid to Europe will be placed before Congress when it meets in special session Nov. 17 and "possibly" will be approved by Dec. 19, when Congress may be expected to adjourn for the Christmas holidays, Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican leader in the Senate, predicted here today.

[In Washington, the Senator's staff sent out notices calling for a Nov. 14 meeting of the Senate Republican Policy Committee. The date is three days before Congress meets in special session.]

Invading New England in his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, Senator Taft disclosed in a press conference and in a subsequent speech before the Women's Republican Club that President Truman planned definitely to put the whole Marshall plan before Congress in the special session.

He made clear his belief that Congress would act before the Christmas adjournment on President Truman's proposal for \$642,000,000 in interim aid for France and Italy.

Long-Range Action in Doubt

It is "possible," he added, that by the same date Congress will have acted on the proposed four-year program of long-range assistance for Europe known as the Marshall plan.

He held, however, that the overall aid to Europe would not exceed \$4,500,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000 a year, as compared with \$8,000,000,000 annually mentioned in Administration circles. He held such aid could be given along with tax relief for the American people.

In his speech before the women's club Senator Taft held, nevertheless, that the Democrats had involved the United States in a "mess" as a result of the agreements made at Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. He held that a President of the United States should be supported on foreign policy unless he threatened to plunge the nation into war or domestic economic chaos.

Senator Taft denied, however, that United States foreign policy was non-partisan "in full" because "Senator Vandenberg, who handles these matters for us, was not consulted on Germany, China or Argentina."

Cites Limited Senate Power

"We went along with European relief, Senator Taft said in speaking of the last Congress. "We are not surprised at the mess which has been the product of the agreements of Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam. We have cooperated to try to alter, to some extent, the terrible effects that came from these."

Noting that Congress does not have the power to "control" foreign relations, Senator Taft asserted:

"About the only thing left in Congress foreign relations today is that the President has to come to Congress to get money."

"I feel quite strongly myself," the leader of the Senate majority group said, "that, unless the policy of the President threatens a war, or the economic security of the country, we ought to cooperate with the President."

"Senator Vandenberg handles cooperation on foreign relations for us," the Senator said in speaking of the Republican party.

Although cooperation was not "full" for a bi-partisan foreign policy, cooperation was excellent, and Senator Vandenberg's advice had been sought by the Administration on many important mat-

Continued on Page 13, Column 6

TAFT SEES ASSENT ON MARSHALL PLAN

Continued From Page 1

ters, including problems of the United Nations, he added.

In disclosing that the administration intended to offer the entire Marshall plan to Congress Nov. 17 and not merely the request for emergency funds to France and Italy, the Senator said in his press conference he did not think he was violating a confidence of President Truman.

"Perhaps it is wishful thinking on my part," he commented, "but I hope we can complete the Marshall plan by Dec. 19."

The same problems would be raised on long-range aid for Europe as on emergency relief, he contended, and the debate would be "particularly long."

There was nothing "incompatible," Senator Taft declared, between expenditures of \$4,500,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 annually for European relief and tax reduction.

Assails Truman Estimate

If President Truman had reached his estimate of a \$4,700,000,000 surplus for fiscal 1948 while Congress was in session, instead of the \$1,000,000,000 estimate he made at that time, tax reduction would have been easier, the Senator said.

"I myself believe the surplus will be between \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000," he added.

The Ohio Republican denied that there would be any deal whereby Republicans would support the Marshall plan in exchange for Democratic agreement to reduce taxes.

On the domestic political front, to which he devoted perhaps more time than the foreign, Senator Taft held that, "the Democratic party is the party of the left wing."

This was true, he contended, because it must carry the left-wing vote in Northern cities to add to the vote of the Solid South.

"It takes its policy from the CIO-PAC (Congress of Industrial Organizations-Political Action Committee)," he charged, continuing:

"The final issue between the parties is whether we are going to develop the totalitarian philosophy which is so fashionable today or turn back to the liberty of each individual and community to solve its own problems, which the Republican party advocates.

"When people look at the tremendous results obtained in this country—the most powerful, with the highest standard of living—I don't understand how some people can say, 'Let's throw that away and adopt the standards of bankrupt Europe.'

"That's one thing I can't understand. I don't think the people understand it either any more, and that is why they are turning away from it."

Hopes for Price Stability

With regard to prices, the Senator held that these should be held generally at 50 to 60 per cent above pre-war levels and contended that they would have been stabilized already had not the drought in the Corn Belt and Europe caused shortages.

"I hope measures will be taken to stabilize the economy," he said in speaking of the special session of Congress. The session, he remarked, would be "wide open" to consider any problems.

Europeans' Note Sees Peril In One-Sided Aid Control

By JAMES RESTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — Representatives of the sixteen European nations involved in the Marshall plan have handed an aide memoire to the State Department outlining their views on how any United States aid to Europe could be effectively supervised.

This memorandum emphasizes the need for cooperation between the United States and the sixteen European nations in fighting inflation here and there, and it stressed the necessity for controls to protect reconstruction and recovery projects.

The aide memoire suggests, however, that the supervision should be arranged in such a way that the United States could not be fairly accused of interfering in the internal affairs of the European states.

Such a charge, if justified, would have unfortunate political repercussions in Europe and might endanger the entire recovery program, the European officials observed.

United States officials are conscious of this danger, and in their preparation of the plan for presentation to Congress, they have devoted more time to the complexities of the supervision problem than almost any other.

Both in the State Department itself and in the Harriman Committee, however, the experts are confronted with this dilemma: On the one hand, they want to protect the sovereignty of the European states, but on the other, they want to make sure that any aid that is given is directed to the objective of European recovery and to no other purpose.

To achieve these twin objectives, a specific proposal is now under discussion. This proposal, which is now supported by all top United States executives drafting the plan, is that the European countries should be asked to set aside, in their own currencies, money to the full value of the food, fuel and fertilizer supplied to them under any relief and recovery program.

Under this proposal, the money set aside in local currencies would be earmarked for specific purposes, such as reconstruction projects, instead of being diverted, as much

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

EUROPEANS POINT TO PERILS ON AID

Continued From Page 1

of the British loan was diverted, into channels that did not promote stability and recovery.

There is agreement, both among United States and European officials, at what is called the "working level," that these monies should be set aside and used on reconstruction projects, but the really difficult question, on which there is as yet no agreement, is who will determine how this money is to be used.

The aide memoire, which was drafted by the officials of seven of the European countries, suggests that the United States should enter into separate bi-lateral agreements with all the countries receiving aid, defining in general terms the uses to which the food-fuel-and-fertilizer funds are to be put in the recovery program.

In the Harriman Committee and in the State Department, however, while there is agreement that such bilateral agreements should be negotiated, the tendency is to stipulate in much more specific terms precisely how this local currency can and cannot be used.

Indeed, some officials—though not at the top level in the State Department—are arguing that the United States must actually retain ownership of the local currency obtained for the food, fuel and fertilizer and constantly be in position to supervise its expenditure on projects designed to bring about the recovery objectives of the Marshall plan.

Control Is Chief Problem

The main point at issue, therefore, is: who is to control the expenditure of the local currencies obtained by the sale of the food, fuel and fertilizer: the United States or the European countries, or both? And it is at this point that the question of interference in the internal affairs of the European countries arises.

Some United States officials say that a general agreement between the United States and the European countries outlining in general terms the uses to which the food-fuel-and-fertilizer funds are to be used would not assure the expenditure of the funds on recovery projects.

Therefore, they suggest that the United States must either retain ownership of the funds or make the agreements much more specific. Other officials and members of the Harriman committee, however, feel—and this is expected to be the decisive opinion—that while the United States can make the agreements on how to use the funds more specific, it cannot actually retain ownership of the funds without laying ourselves directly open to the charge, constantly made by the Soviet Government, that Washington is interfering in the internal affairs of the Marshall plan countries.

To deal with this same problem, the special House Foreign Aid Committee, headed by Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican, of Massachusetts, is proposing that the United States and each country receiving aid under the plan establish a five-man trust to supervise the expenditure of the funds.

Under this proposal the United States would have three representatives, acceptable to the country concerned, and the other country would have two representatives. In all cases the Treasury officials of the country involved would have a veto over expenditures they did not approve by the United States officials would at all times retain the initiative in determining how the funds could be spent.

Interference Charge Feared

Again, however, it is feared that the question of interference in the internal affairs of the country would arise. The expenditures for food, fuel and fertilizer under most of the plans now under discussion run between 60 and 75 per cent of the total. Therefore in some countries, if the United States retained control over the food-fuel-and-fertilizer expenditures, it might find itself in a few years controlling as much Italian lire, for example, as would be circulating in all of Italy.

If such a situation were to develop, the Europeans fear, the political consequences of United States control might be disastrous. Therefore, while they agree with the United States principle that the money must be used to further the objectives of the European recovery plan, and for no other purpose, they feel that some compromise, such as an advance agreement about how to use the currencies must be worked out, with the implementation of that agreement being left to the individual countries and to the continuing Paris conference Cooperation Committee.

Finally, the aide memoire handed to the State Department urges that the European countries be left free to spend any dollars given to them in countries other than the United States. If the United States insists that the dollars be spent in this country, the Europeans observe, they will not be able to get all the necessary supplies here, and would unlikely, by such a stipulation, be forced to increase the in-

flationary pressure of the United States economy.

The trouble with this, of course, is that the Congress is not likely to be very enthusiastic about appropriating dollars that will be spent on goods sold at higher prices in other countries.

For example, if what is bought with Marshall plan dollars at \$6 a bushel in Argentina, the United States farmer, selling it here at \$3 a bushel is likely, as one observer, put it, to be "distinctly wistful."



MARSHALL APPEALS FOR EUROPE TODAY

Other Truman Aides to Ask Aid for Plan in Secret Parley With National Leaders

By **CLAYTON KNOWLES**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—In presenting the case for the Marshall plan, key spokesmen of the Truman Administration, meeting tomorrow in secret conference with leaders of industry, business and labor, undoubtedly will seek to win support for any emergency adjustments of the national economy that expanded foreign aid may force.

This was the view taken today as the conferees began arriving for the White House meeting, at which Secretary of State George C. Marshall, Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and other high Administration figures will give off-the-record talks.

More than 100 invitations to the conference were sent out by John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President, with the view principally of giving a broader understanding of the Marshall plan. Implicit in any such program must be a general, if not detailed, picture of the role the business man, the industrialist and the worker must fill in helping execute the plan.

Harriman Data Awaited

In view of the fact that foreign aid and domestic controls are linked in most discussions, it is assumed that the Administration spokesmen may undertake to indicate at least in what direction adjustments of the domestic economy may go.

No definitive statement binding upon the Administration can be expected until after the President's Committee on Foreign Aid, headed by Secretary Harriman, submits its report.

When named by President Truman in June, this committee, non-partisan in character, was instructed specifically to consider, as part of its duties, how the domestic economy would be affected by long-range assistance to other nations.

In announcing that his committee would meet Nov. 5, Mr. Harriman said today that prior differences within the committee had been ironed out "in every case" by full and frank discussion. Though he left the implication that the

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

MARSHALL APPEALS FOR EUROPE TODAY

Continued From Page 1

committee had completed its work, he did not disclose any of its conclusions.

It was learned from other committee sources, however, that the report will deal at some length with the domestic effects of aid abroad. These same sources said the report would contain little about controls other than on exports.

Issue Becomes Explosive

With high prices, particularly in foods, linked by many directly to foreign aid, the issue has become more and more explosive. For obvious reasons—and the 1948 Presidential election is one of them—the Administration does not want its position misunderstood or misinterpreted. The conference tomorrow looms as one concrete step designed to prevent any misapprehension.

Representative George H. Bender, Republican, of Ohio, commenting on the special session of Congress that President Truman has called for Nov. 17 to deal with foreign aid and inflation, said:

"I am wondering whether there isn't some political motive."

In aligning himself with those who have hinted at a political motivation on the President's part, Mr. Bender asserted the Truman Administration had not been "too cooperative" in working with the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, which is concerning itself largely with the matter of prices.

This committee, headed by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Republican Presidential aspirant, is scheduled to meet Nov. 14, three days before the special session is convened, according to Republican sources.

Clash on Policy Possible

Mr. Bender said today that this committee could be counted upon to present at the special session a definite program to meet the high-price situation "in the absence of any program on the part of President Truman." Said Mr. Bender: "He hasn't come up with anything, although he says he will."

In view of the fact, therefore, that there may be a set of committee recommendations on prices that will in effect be opposed to any Administration proposals, the White House conference tomorrow may assume even a larger importance.

The Administration has made it plain that plans for expanded foreign aid take into account effects in this country. It may be that tomorrow's conference will acquaint leaders of industry, business and labor for the first time with the broad outline not only of what the Administration plans abroad but what it intends to do at home.

MANY OVER NATION OPPOSE FOREIGN AID

Survey Shows Private Attacks
and a Wide Misconception
Marshall Plan Is Relief

FOOD SAVING ONLY SPOTTY

But Support for Some Help to
Europe Is Indicated Because
of Dislike for Communism

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30—

Through broad areas of the United States the strongest and most effective attack being made upon the whole design for American aid to Europe's relief and reconstruction, and the most dangerous to the Administration's objectives, is being made by word of mouth.

This is true primarily of the Marshall plan for economic rehabilitation but it is true to some considerable extent of emergency relief as well. For, it strongly appears that these two wholly separate matters are nevertheless simply one in much of the public mind. Indeed, many in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the South and the Midwest think that the Marshall plan is only a term for European relief now.

These are among the conclusions that are based on preponderant evidence seen in a "grass roots" tour of nearly four weeks, into twenty-two states, with the House Committee on Agriculture.

Opposition Passive or Active

Any estimate of public opinion and especially rural opinion which was based solely or even mainly upon the public expressions of politicians, bankers, leading farmers and the like almost certainly would underestimate the degree of passive or active opposition to any multi-billion-dollar European aid.

For, in many cases generalized public statements of sympathy with such a course are followed in private by remarks ranging from the utmost hostility through passive resistance and down to declarations for the most severe reservations. These are of a kind that would necessarily be fatal to the implementation, for example, of anything resembling the sixteen-nation proposal for American aid which was sent forward from Paris. It is this group of fundamental reservations that appears the most numerous.

The fact that so many men are talking in two entirely different ways, in public and in private, is the great exasperation of those out over the country, and particularly in the quiet but hot battleground of the Midwest, who are leading the pro-Marshall plan movement.

Truman Is Criticized

These Marshall plan people attribute this dualism—and indeed this is privately conceded by some on the other side to be a correct estimate—to two circumstances. The first of these is a strong distaste for being thought ungenerous. The second is a fear that open opposition to the Marshall plan would bring down upon such opposition accusations of being "pro Communist."

The Marshall plan supporters, who in some states are more heavily beleaguered just now than might be supposed, also complain of a lack of "leadership" from Washington.

Some, who give every evidence of general friendliness toward the Truman Administration, and whose records more or less support this, are asserting that the President has not sufficiently dramatized the issues and has not thrust into the action the full measure of the prestige of his position and office.

This complaint is carried over into the related matter of the Administration's food saving program. Here again, and quite apart from the objections of many food producers whose immediate interests are involved, it is being contended that the President has not acted with the boldness and sense of timing required in the situation.

Many Not Helping Food Drive

Whatever the facts as to this, it seems hardly disputable, on the basis of the visual evidence, that the campaign for meatless and poultryless days is being observed in only the most spotty fashion. There is no element whatever of surreptitiousness about this.

The evidence seen in cities, towns, villages and at rural cross-roads in twenty-two states indicates that hardly more than 50 per cent of the restaurants are observing the President's requests and that in farm homes observance is so very small as to be negligible.

The center of opposition to the current food conservation cam-

European relief and some European aid will at length be forthcoming, but that it will be made possible entirely by fear and distrust of communism and not by the promptings of altruism.

In the broad reaches of the country, meantime, prosperity is like a band of brilliant light upon the land, and ordinary people are eating, and buying, particularly in the large areas, on a business basis.

It is made plain over and over again, from the comments of hundreds of people, that two spectral figures stand just outside the lighted area of the national banquet.

Neither of them arrives; they are summoned up.

The one is hardly ethereal. It is the shade of the fear of a depression, a fear which quite plainly is large in a land of unexampled prosperity.

The other shade is brought in by men everywhere, of the kind met from Augusta, Ga., to Austin, Minn., whose concern at the world's state, makes them think—so they say in one anxious way or another—of a prophet's bony finger, and of words upon a wall.



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The evidence seen in cities, towns, villages and at rural cross-roads in twenty-two states indicates that hardly more than 50 per cent of the restaurants are observing the President's requests and that in farm homes observance is so very small as to be negligible.

The center of opposition to the current food conservation campaign and to the whole range of European relief on any costly scale seems to be in the Corn Belt section of the Midwest, although even in the traditionally internationalist South disaffection is said by many qualified observers to involve a rather considerable minority.

In the Midwest, and to a great extent elsewhere, a mood of disillusion with the United Nations, and indeed with the whole effort at international cooperation, is unmistakably strong.

Whatever feeling of Allied comradeship may have lingered on from the war, a deepening twilight has now fallen harshly upon the last hours of that spirit, and the bitterest recriminations are heard all about.

Communism Feared, Distrusted

The most common of these is this: "We won the war for them twice—and now they are asking us for more help."

A cross-section of the collective and informed opinion of these twenty-two states visited probably would be to the effect that some

European relief and some European aid will at length be forthcoming, but that it will be made possible entirely by fear and distrust of communism and not by the promptings of altruism.

In the broad reaches of the country, meantime, prosperity is like a band of brilliant light upon the land, and ordinary people are eating, and buying, particularly in the farm areas, on a colossal scale.

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JEWISH
LIVES



MIDWEST PONDER'S ATTACK ON AID PLAN

Congress Farm Bloc Decision Due Soon, but People Have Inner Struggle on Europe

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTIN, Minn., Oct. 26—Some influential members of the mid-western farm bloc in Congress are at the point of a final decision to attack the Marshall plan both at its flank and center and also to seek to draw the strings tight on interim emergency aid to Europe.

The last firm determination has not been made individually by all of them and the probable ultimate size and vigor of their group therefore cannot be precisely measured yet.

It will, by all the signs, be considerable and it was learned today that its tactics probably will be first to put in many reservations to a program for European reconstruction and to vote against the end product even if some of these qualifications should be accepted by a majority of Congress.

Meanwhile, in the vast, immensely rich region (lying now under the harvest), a deeply-felt struggle on all aspects of European relief is just now quietly beginning only twenty-two days from the scheduled extra session of Congress.

Hear Truman Exaggerates

On the one side, the people of this area, and more particularly in Wisconsin and Minnesota, are being told by some of their Congressional leaders that Europe's need is neither so urgent nor so great as President Truman has described it.

Great dislike of some of the prospective beneficiary governments, and particularly that of Great Britain, a country which never has been overpopular in the midwest, seems a dominant mood.

But on the other side, a general concern to help those who are hungry, from the bounty thrust up by the earth of the midlands, is strongly felt.

Besides, the principle of the Marshall plan is being aided by a fear of Communism which, to observers in the party of the touring House Committee on Agriculture, seems surer and more pervasive in the Middle West than in New England, the South or the Middle Atlantic States.

There is, moreover, the fact that farmers here and elsewhere are interested in the indefinitely high foreign markets that European reconstruction presumably would bring.

Finally, there is in this region a rather strong blood tie with Germany, which would take a place among the nations helped.

Amid these strong pulls of desperately conflicting ideas one hears a Wisconsin politician assert that some districts in the state are "six to one" against any multi-billion-dollar plan for helping Europe. There seems, in individual conversations, some support for the estimate of popular hostility to the Marshall plan, but in more formal public gatherings the expressions heard tend to favor European aid, although with many restrictions and reservations.

Andresen Minimizes Need

At a dinner given here for the House committee last night, at which Jay Hormel, the meat packer, was toastmaster, the Republican Representative from this district, August Andresen, was applauded when he asserted that as a member of the Herter committee he found not the slightest sign of mass starvation in Europe.

Harold McKinley, of St. Ansgar, Iowa, who was one of twenty-two farmers who recently went to Europe on their own to survey the situation, declared that for his part he had seen "plenty" of hunger, especially among children. He insisted that without American help there would be widespread starvation in Europe before another crop year.

Mr. Hormel himself meanwhile had put in to suggest that he thought Representative Andresen had not meant to "leave the impression that there was no want" in Europe.

Mr. Andresen replied that there was little suffering except among the very poor, particularly in the black-market countries like France, and that the very poor were suffering also in this country. He then conceded a need for grain in Europe.

Apart from the relief aspect of President Truman's summons to Congress to meet Nov. 17, there is the most urgent speculation among Republican members of Congress as to how the price issue will develop and who will be blamed by the public.

Some of these members are asserting privately in their districts that the President has acted "politically" and is "trying to put the Republican party on the spot."

U. S. POST-WAR AID ABROAD 19 BILLION NOW, BYRD REPORTS

He Itemizes \$16,250,000,000
and Says Other Help Abroad
Exceeds \$3,000,000,000

\$4,500,000,000 FOR 1947

Figures Exclusive of Marshall
Plan or Other Assistance
That May Be Voted Later

By CHARLES HURD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The United States already has extended post-war assistance to foreign countries totaling \$16,250,000,000, exclusive of anything which may be done under the Marshall plan, according to a compilation based on figures from the Bureau of the Budget made public today by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia. Senator Byrd is chairman of the joint committee on reduction of nonessential expenditures.

In publicizing the total of grants, loans, gifts and other forms of aid, Senator Byrd made no direct comment either supporting or opposing the extension of further aid, particularly to Europe. He pointed out, however, that in addition to the recorded total, this country also has extended another "\$3,000,000,000 or more in unrecorded relief and aid difficult to calculate." Thus he estimated that the over-all figure either expended or authorized to date reaches a level between \$19,000,000,000 and \$20,000,000,000.

Of that sum, \$4,500,000,000 has been authorized for the current fiscal year ending next June 30, except for a small amount to be expended in the next fiscal year.

"This figure," the Senator said, "is exclusive of the cost of maintaining American military forces in the occupied areas and elsewhere abroad, but it includes \$250,000,000 worth of military assistance to Greece and Turkey. The remaining \$4,250,000,000 is for civilian relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

"The \$4,250,000,000 already authorized for current and future civilian assistance includes:

"Nearly \$60,000,000 earmarked for Russia and her satellites;

"More than \$2,500,000,000 for eight other major nations of western Europe, including France, Germany and Italy;

"More than \$1,000,000,000 for

U. S. POST-WAR AID

\$19,000,000,000 NOW

Continued From Page 1

China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines:

"More than \$500,000,000 in lesser amounts for numerous smaller nations of Europe, Near East, Middle East, Far East and Africa, along with;

"Indirect relief represented by \$86,000,000 in United States contributions this year to the International Refugee Organization and the International Children's Emergency Fund."

The manner in which the grand total of \$16,250,000,000 was found was explained as follows:

"The \$16,250,000,000 worth of recorded assistance represents a total of \$951,000,000 in military assistance, including \$250,000,000 in the current year—and \$15,300,000,000 in civilian assistance, including \$3,750,000,000 in the current year and \$500,000,000 projected beyond July 1, 1948. All further authorizations by Congress, in-

cluding stop-gap, deficiencies in current appropriations and Marshall plan funds, will be in addition to this \$16,250,000,000 figure.

"This recorded relief is in the form of loans, credits, goods, grants, etc., and generally is channeled through the military or the facilities for the British loan, Export-Import Bank loans, surplus property transfers, lend lease, ship transfers, post-UNRRA, Greek-Turkish aid, UNRRA, International Bank, International Refugee Organization and International Children's Emergency Fund.

Much Aid Is Unrecorded

"The records show assistance supplied by the United States in fiscal year 1946 included \$4,300,000,000 for civilian use and \$677,000,000 for military. In 1947 it amounted to \$6,600,000,000 for civilian use and \$24,500,000 for military. For 1948 \$3,750,000,000 were projected for civilian use and \$250,000,000 for military. Another \$500,000,000 is projected for civilian use after fiscal year 1948.

"In addition to the recorded assistance which could be calculated without qualification, are other transactions which have been beneficial abroad since the war, but are difficult to assess and esti-

mate in terms of relief or aid. Among such transactions are: United States payments since the war for strategic materials procured abroad, post-war payments for supplies, services and currencies furnished by foreign countries, payments made after the war for supplies and services furnished during the war, and aid for currency stabilization abroad, etc.

"To complete the civilian relief calculation, there should be added an unrecorded amount of aid furnished directly by the United States armies to occupants of enemy prison camps and civilian populations freed in their advances for which, due to circumstances, there was no accounting. There was a vast amount of this type of aid, especially in Europe immediately prior to July 1, 1945."

MARSHALL PLAN FACES UNDER-COVER OPPOSITION

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Latent hostility to the Marshall plan is a very real fact out over the country even though as a general policy the plan is strongly favored in all public forums.

Frontal attacks are neither heavy nor frequent, but there is powerful and damaging guerrilla action along the flanks. It is an action of the hedgerows, but for all that it is far more bitter than in what would normally be considered the main field of battle.

There is no persuasive evidence to suggest an actual or outright defeat in Congress, either for programs of European reconstruction or for emergency relief. By this is meant that a reversal for the whole body of the Administration's program and the collective framework of its design is not in any sense indicated.

There are, however, many suggestions of considerable danger to the Marshall plan as a whole in that design. For example, reservations might be voted that might be profoundly unpalatable abroad and might, in view of the Marshall plan group, make European reconstruction itself a most difficult job.

Thus it is that estimates of the opposition involve more subtleties than is usually the case in great national issues.

Paradoxical Evidence

First of all, a trip just completed by the writer into twenty-two states, opening up many conversations with all manner of men, disclosed a curious paradox. There is flat and direct evidence that some regional leaders—politicians, bankers and farmers among them—are publicly paying general service to the idea of multi-billion-dollar aid to Europe and privately doing this idea great harm.

The harm is being accomplished by private expressions of hostility or of a skepticism wholly different from what these same men are saying at luncheon gatherings and the like.

The explanation of this phenomenon seems to be that such leaders feel under social pressure to take in public attitudes that they often disavow in private.

At all events, they help make up a considerable group which proposes, although as yet in only vague terms, sharp reservations that in some respects would be the next thing to an overturn in the national sovereignty of beneficiary governments.

For example, among these persons it is being widely said, in private, that Britain should get no aid unless her whole policy of dealing with labor be altered along lines specified by the United States.

Attack Now Privately Voiced Might Force Unwelcome Amendments

Again—and perhaps because of the fact that emergency relief is confused among many in the United States as being merely synonymous with the Marshall plan—many are saying that the most stringent political tests must be made the pre-condition of any sort of help.

All this is having a covert effect. There are members of Congress in the historically internationalist South, for example, who are in the greatest fear, justified or not, about their prospective votes to

of homogeneity in the anti-Marshall plan camp.

The reasons for objections run from the most concrete and palpable—as, for instance, a great reluctance simply and solely on the ground of cost in dollars—all the way to inchoate dislike of other countries, disillusion about past "foreign debts," and resentment against what is thought to be prospective "Government meddling" in the home economy.

The unpopularity of the British Labor Government among farm-

colossal destruction left in Europe, to think of a restored Europe, in terms of normal civilian life, as a reasonable possibility.

An unquestioning attitude is observed in many other ways. For illustration, some politicians are saying in some parts of the country, including the South, that "the veterans" are against any heavy-scale aid to Europe, and bills of particulars are apparently being neither asked nor given.

Apathy, or something very near to that, oddly extends also, among many ordinary farmers whose crops have traditionally depended very largely on export markets, to the whole subject of future foreign demand. However, the leaders among the farmers and farm organizations are much alive to the prospect of expanded buying in a reinvigorated Europe and believe that in the end this prospect will neutralize much farmer hostility to large grants abroad.

Apathy or hostility to the Administration's current food-saving campaign is large; observance of the meatless and poultryless days seems, on much day-by-day evidence, to be hardly more than 50-50 in the towns and much less than that on the farms.

Food Conservation Resisted

As is the case with the Marshall plan itself, food conservation is being resisted, strongly or passably, on a variety of grounds. First, there is the natural self-interest of the producing areas, which are angry over efforts to reduce the consumption of what they grow. In these areas are very many who declare, with every seeming honesty of intention, that what is being attempted is "the wrong way" and will "do no good anyway."

Then there is a tremendous legacy of resentment at the mere memory of the wartime controls.

One hears it said often, and usually in these very words: "If Truman tries rationing again he will see black markets that will make the old ones look like nothing!"

Whatever might be established upon scientific inquiry, the fact remains that a lay look around the country leaves the impression that people are eating at a rate beyond parallel. Indeed, the impression rises that sometimes there is a slightly feverish quality at the dinner table, rather like the situation in prohibition days when drinking men were inclined not to put down an unemptied bottle for fear another might be hard to come by.

This has loosely thrown up in many localities groups of disillusioned men who—saying to visitors what they perhaps would not say to the home people—cry harshly that the country is living in the grossest and most naked materialism of recent history.

"WHY NOT WAIT AND BUY THAT?"



Herblock in The Washington Post

implement the plan, and who desperately hope that the issue can be kept as far as possible out of Congressional district politics.

The Marshall plan appears to draw its greatest strength now not from any special feeling that other peoples should be helped for their own sake, but only as a demonstration against the spread of communism.

In this connection, the Administration is being aided by the fact that a considerable minority, however politically unsophisticated otherwise, fully understands from recent service in the war the military implications of a sovietized Greece or Italy, for example.

Apart from the perceptions of such groups on one or another aspect of the matter, however, the Marshall plan policy in its sum is widely misunderstood, and in many cases almost grotesquely so.

The mere existence of such concrete details as those carried in the sixteen-nation Paris proposals for such down-to-earth objectives as rebuilding specific railroads, are utterly unknown to many.

The conception of the Marshall plan is far less that of a program in aid of ordinary business, and far more that of a vast Christmas package bearing across its side a caption reading "\$20,000,000,000."

President Criticized

This circumstance is raising impatience and irritation among the plan's regional supporters, and it is bringing a good deal of criticism of President Truman. One often hears the accusation that the President "hasn't gone all-out on this thing," and has not gone into the firing line with the maximum of spirit and gusto.

While these complaints unquestionably are due at times simply to a human feeling of frustration at local difficulties, a frustration not necessarily contrived in Washington, there is also a great lack

ers in this country and other small and large capitalists associated with them, such as grain men, tobacco men and packers, is on a scale so superlative as to be almost heroic.

As to France, there is, in spite of the recent successes of the de Gaullists and other political developments, a vague idea in the minds of many men that at bottom the French are all more or less "Communists," or at all events "pink" and anti-American in feeling.

Finally, there is a disenchantment with all such ideals as the United Nations, a disenchantment so profound in some cases as simply to consign the whole subject to oblivion. It is demonstrably possible to travel for periods as long as ten unbroken days without hearing the United Nations even mentioned, in good terms or bad, in conversations by the dozens on general subjects.

Little Interest in U. N.

Although the question is often asked as to what "Washington" is up to, on this matter or that, there seems almost no interest or curiosity about what may be afoot at Lake Success and Flushing Meadow.

This is a circumstance not noticeably different as between the Midwest, on the one hand, and the South, on the other, although the impression is that it is more general the farther inland one travels and the farther from the reach of the Eastern press.

Summed up, the feeling seems often to be either that the doings of the United Nations Assembly and the Security Council are simply incomprehensible, or that the Marshall plan, however vague it may be in the public mind, has somehow made academic all other international considerations.

It is plainly difficult for many, including thousands of men who saw for themselves, in action, the

Summons

To Congress and People

It is within our power to lead the world to peace and plenty.—PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

The U.S.S.R. will put all effort into seeing that the Marshall plan is not realized.—ANDREI A. ZHDANOV.

These two statements last week revealed the focal point of the "cold war" between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. That focal point is the Marshall plan.

President Truman called Congress to meet in special session on Nov. 17 to begin work on that plan. His words meant that the American administration was ready to go all out to accomplish the aim of the Marshall plan—to stop the spread of communism in Europe.

The words of Mr. Zhdanov, member of the Politburo and creator of the new nine-nation "Cominform" meant that the governmental machinery of Soviet Russia and the Communist parties of Europe would be thrown into the struggle to bring about the Marshall plan's defeat.

In his call for a special session, the American President put *first* the problem of inflation and *second* the problem of foreign aid. Yet it is clear that the two are, in effect, one problem. Unless the American economy is stable we cannot do our job abroad. One of the strongest arguments against the Marshall plan is that it would force U. S. prices up. If that argument is not to prevail, inflation must be checked at home. Therefore, even though the President for political reasons stressed inflation, the crux of the problem is help for Europe.

Comintern's Aim

In his call to the Communists of Russia and Europe to rally against American "imperialism," the Russian Politburo member made crystal clear the chief purpose of the "Cominform" organized a month ago. Unless Russia can block the American-backed recovery of western Europe there seems little chance that Russian influence can spread west of the Stettin-Trieste line.

As the showdown drew near there was tension between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. in the United Nations and there were signs of the sharpening conflict between communism and anti-communism in western Europe. In the U. N. the United States carried the diplomatic offensive to the Russians and Russia struck back.

In western Europe the lines of the Communist-anti-Communist struggle were drawn by the emergence, in nation-wide elections, of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as the rallying point for anti-Communist groups in France.

Thus the struggle is being fought out at the U. N. and in Europe. The big question remains: What will Congress do now that it is in the cockpit of the world conflict?

BASIC PLAN DRAWN FOR AIDING EUROPE; 7 BILLIONS TO START

European Recovery Program,
Its Official Title, Will Go to
Budget Bureau Friday

STABILIZATION FUND ASKED

Would Be \$3,000,000,000 in
Addition to the Money to
Provide One-Year Help

By JAMES RESTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — The State Department has survived what Under Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett has called "hell week" and can now discern the main points and problems of what is to be known officially as the European Recovery Program.

According to responsible officials, the main points of this program, which will go to the Bureau of the Budget Friday, may be listed as follows:

1. The Administration will ask Congress to cooperate with the sixteen Paris conference nations in attaining the production goals set out in the Paris report, but will not endorse the \$22,440,000,000 total suggested at Paris as the probable cost of the program.

2. Instead, it will ask for authorization to work on the four-year plan and request an appropriation for one year. This one-year request is expected to add up, in one way or another, to between \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000 and Congress will also be asked to authorize the Treasury to make available, when necessary, \$3,000,000,000 for a European stabilization fund.

Will Not Ask Price Control

3. The Administration will not propose a system of consumer rationing or price control at this time, but will adopt the recommendations of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. These include: Allocation of scarce materials for domestic use, continuation and strengthening of export controls, maintenance of taxes at existing levels, restrictive measures against commodities in short supply and penalties or premiums to discourage hoarding of scarce materials.

In addition to these requests the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate will have before them Nov. 10 the President's request for further short-range relief and occupational funds.

This request will include \$642,000,000 for food and fuel for Italy and France this winter, plus \$400,000,000 for additional occupation costs in Germany, Japan and Korea.

There was no decision over the week-end about the problem of supervising any aid that is approved by Congress. An interdepartmental committee which has been studying the Paris conference report put in another five hours on the controls problem today and Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican, of Massachusetts, and Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman conferred on it in Hot Springs, Va., but no final conclusion was reached.

Four Major Questions

Four major questions are plaguing both the State Department and the members of Secretary Harriman's citizens committee as they prepare for the special session of Congress Nov. 17. These are as follows:

1. Should the United States insist on trying to control the expenditure of funds obtained in Europe by the sale of the food, fuel and fertilizer supplied under the European Recovery Program or should we merely negotiate separate agreements with the 16 countries, defining the ways in which the money should be spent?

2. Should the United States allow the 16 countries to spend dollars obtained under any European Recovery Program in third countries or should we insist on the dollars being spent in the United States?

3. Are restrictions to be placed on the export of finished goods which were processed by the 16 countries wholly or partly out of materials supplied by us under the European Recovery Program?

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3. Are restrictions to be placed on the export of finished goods which were processed by the 16 countries wholly or partly out of materials supplied by us under the European Recovery Program?

4. Should the aid to Europe under the program be furnished primarily in dollars or in goods?

There is general agreement among the executive departments on one or two of these points. For

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BASIC PLAN READY FOR AIDING EUROPE

Continued From Page 1

example, their preference is to grant the aid in dollars as far as possible and to permit those dollars to be spent in third countries as far as possible.

Long Debate Possible

Also, the members of the inter-departmental committee and top State Department officials favor allowing the European nations to export as freely as possible all goods out of ERP raw materials.

But all these questions are expected to invoke the sharpest debate on Capitol Hill and if this debate is as evenly divided as is the inter departmental committee's argument over how to control the funds of the ERP it can be expected to go on for quite a while.

The question of how to keep the aid flowing into projects that will achieve the broad objectives of the recovery program, instead of being diverted into non-recovery projects, has caused the most searching debate not only in the inter departmental committee but in the Harriman and Herter committees as well.

All three committees are agreed

on one point, namely, that each country receiving food, fuel or fertilizer under the ERP should set aside, in its own currency, funds to the full value of these commodities supplied to them.

All three committees also seem to be in general agreement that these funds should be used to promote specific projects which will contribute most to the recovery of Europe and not be squandered in ways that will keep Europe on the dole.

The question is, however, who is to decide precisely how these funds are to be used? Also, who is to retain ownership of the currency and how are the agreements to be arranged and protected?

Speaking Frankly

War Danger Lurks in Soviet Politics

This is the twentieth article of James F. Byrnes' "Speaking Frankly," published by Harper & Brothers. Copyright, 1947, by Donald S. Russell, trustee of the James F. Byrnes Foundation, (a charitable trust).

At all these points of present danger to the peace of the world—Iran, Greece, Turkey, Hungary and the other Balkan states—it can be argued that the national interest of the Soviet Union is involved or that fear and suspicion prompt her action.

That may be true, but the unilateral pursuit of national interest, plus fear and suspicion, can lead to conflict—conflict that is contrary to the interest of all peoples.

Changes in power relations always tend to create uneasiness in the world. Russia long has been an important power, but never before has it been so clearly the dominant power on the European continent.

When the power of any state has greatly increased, there naturally is concern regarding its possible further expansion. This is particularly true when the leaders of the expanding state have an aggressive ideology.

There is particular uneasiness in the world when a power—like the Soviet Union—acquires great strength in relation to others, but lags behind them in its own internal standard of living.

Other governments besides the Soviet Union seek territory. France wants the Saar. Greece has expressed a desire to annex Epirus. The Netherlands desires a slice of German territory.

The difference is that these governments seek changes through international machinery, either the peace conference or the council of foreign ministers, whereas the Soviets apparently prefer to seek changes through unilateral action. That action frequently takes the course of political infiltration.

The charter of the United Nations pledges all members to "refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state." The definition is not restricted to armed invasion. It can mean coercion, pressure or subterfuge such as political infiltration.

The threat of political infiltration is especially grave in the countries whose political and economic structures were shattered by the war. Inevitably, it provokes countermeasures in retaliation.

A situation can readily develop where all concerned come to believe they are acting in self-defense. Soon it becomes possible for a spark to start a fire that may engulf the whole world.

If we are to prevent such a holocaust, not only must we halt acts of aggression, but we must seek to eradicate the causes of those acts.

In many countries, as a result of the war, the people are without adequate shelter and without adequate nourishment, and become easy prey to aggressive ideologies which offer them the illusion of escape from the hard realities of their daily existence.

If we want these people freedom and respect, we must give them at least the food, clothes and shelter

and their families, and give them the necessary means to keep internal order. We must give them the feeling that they can have an independent life without becoming satellites of Russia, the United States or any other power.

In extending economic aid, we must not seek to control the people of a country, but rather we must seek to make them free. We must have confidence that if we give people the opportunity to be free, they will not wish to be dependent upon us or upon any other power. Where there is no freedom, we must make sure that our economic aid is not turned against us.

We must make it unmistakably plain that we are not competing with the Soviet Union for the control of other states. Rather, we should stress that we would welcome a real and bona fide willingness on the part of the Soviet Union to collaborate in rebuilding and protecting political and economic independence.

I would not be speaking frankly, however, if I did not repeat that thus far our efforts to collaborate with the Soviet Union have met with little or no success.

My efforts in this direction are told in the preceding chapters. And today we have before us Mr. Molotov's rejection of the plans advanced by Mr. Bevin and Mr. Bidault in response to the proposal made by Secretary Marshall on June 5.

In his speech at Harvard university, Secretary Marshall called upon European nations to agree on "the requirements of the situation and the part those countries themselves will take in order to give proper effect to whatever action might be undertaken by this government."

Secretary Marshall did not say the United States would furnish any specified amount to aid the program agreed upon. He said simply that we would support "such a program as far as it may be practical for us to do so."

But other officials of the government have made statements which are quoted abroad, estimating that such a program would cost us from 5 to 6 billion dollars a year for four or five years.

These estimates were made even before the European governments met, indicating that our officials have some idea of what the overall program should be. Certainly the estimates have whetted the appetites of many European officials.

I welcome the initiative of Mr. Bevin and Mr. Bidault, but political realities demand that in welcoming this program to advance Europe's economic recovery, we should also express some words of caution.

It should be made clear that the

United States will determine, in the light of its resources, the amount of aid to be extended, where the money will be spent, and what conditions, if any, will be attached to its expenditure.

Some European governments and peoples do not understand that a member of the executive branch of our government cannot make a financial commitment until congress actually appropriates the funds.

We should make sure they do not proceed in the belief that any program agreed to by them will automatically be paid for by us. Unless this is done, a subsequent refusal by congress to provide money for the agreed program will cause misunderstandings and disappointments which will dangerously affect our relations with European states.

In considering what the congress may do, we must not overlook what has been done recently. We did not try to extend the life of UNRRA because it was decided that instead of other governments allocating funds appropriated by us for relief, the United States should make the allocation.

When the congress authorized 350 million dollars for relief it did not leave it to the executive department to determine where it should be spent. It specified that 335 million dollars would be available only in Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Trieste and China, and only 15 million dollars should be available for relief in other states. It also provided for supervision and control of expenditures in every country by missions of American citizens.

And, again, the recent legislation authorizing 400 million dollars for military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey, which was passed by congress and approved by the president, provides that the money should be spent under the supervision of an American committee, the chairman of which must be approved by the senate.

Mr. Molotov's action in late June in refusing to attend the Paris economic conference unless he could first know the terms and conditions under which the United States would furnish financial aid, and could receive certain assurances that the sovereignty of states would not be interfered with, was disappointing to all who favor world co-operation.

However, I do not agree with some officials and editors who think this refusal is conclusive proof that the Soviets want chaotic conditions to continue in Europe.

Judging by the Soviet's refusal to co-operate in other matters, it is entirely possible that they may not object to a continuance of unrest in Europe. Nevertheless, Mr. Molotov's ac-

tion in this matter is open to a different interpretation.

The invitation of Britain and France placed him in an embarrassing position. The satellite states, like all people in financial distress, must have welcomed the invitation to inform the United States of the financial assistance they needed, particularly when the news reports indicated that the assistance would be a gift instead of a loan. If the Soviets now bring pressure on them not to accept financial help from the United States, the Soviets themselves will have to help the satellites economically, and consequently they will retard their own reconstruction projects.

I think that Mr. Molotov's refusal to participate is influenced by the same fear that has made

him refuse to co-operate in our atomic energy proposal and many other proposals—the fear that they would be forced to agree to inspection by representatives of other governments who could demand the right to freely travel in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Molotov has consistently objected to every proposal that involves inspection by representatives of other powers in areas under Soviet control. Evidently, Molotov now thinks that if we require supervision or inspection in giving economic aid to friendly countries like Greece and Turkey, we shall insist upon similar arrangements in helping other countries.

My guess is that the Soviets will continue to refuse to co-operate in the Paris conference unless they have some assurance that there will be no inspection and supervision in the Soviet Union or in areas under Soviet control by representatives of the United States.

On this July 1 my opinion is that Mr. Molotov, by refusing to co-operate, has, without intending to, settled a difficult problem for the United States government.

Had the Soviets and its satellites attended the Paris conference, it is fair to assume that Britain and France, who are certain to recommend financial assistance for themselves, would also have recommended that we advance large sums for reconstruction in the Soviet Union and in its satellites.

That would have posed for our congress a question as embarrassing to it as the invitation of Britain and France was to Molotov. The proposal to help all needy European countries was, I assume, submitted to the leaders of both political parties before it was made. But even so, we can only speculate about the action of the congress under those circumstances.

If congress required the same supervision of expenditures that is required in the cases of Turkey and Greece and the relief appropriations, the Soviets and the satellites would have refused to accept the assistance. They would have declared that they should have been informed of those conditions when the offer of assistance was made.

On the other hand, if congress was asked to make a large appropriation for the Soviet Union and its satellite states without any supervision, the chances are that congress would not make the appropriation. By refusing to attend the Paris conference, Mr. Molotov has saved the congress this difficult decision. He has assumed the burden of dividing Europe into two economic and political spheres.

This is the last of twenty installments of "Speaking Frankly," by James F. Byrnes, which have been published by this newspaper.

JEWISH
LIVES



Marshall Plan to Affect Every Life

By JAMES MARLOW.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—(AP)—You'd better start reading about the Marshall plan, if you haven't done so already.

Whatever this country does about it will affect you in one way or another, no matter who you are.

Briefly, the Marshall plan means giving a lot of help to Europe for the next four or five years.

Your newspaper will be full of talk, and arguments, about it for weeks to come.

Doing something about the plan is the biggest job ahead for congress.

Here are just two examples of how what is done, or is not done, will touch your life:

1—Many congressmen want to cut your income tax in 1948. But can this country cut taxes if we have to dish out billions of dollars for Europe under the Marshall plan?

So, whatever tax cut you get, or don't get, next year will in some way depend upon what we do with the Marshall plan.

2—If we don't help Europe with goods and money more countries there may turn to Communism out of desperation. A Communist-controlled Europe might shut off or cut to a dribble trade with this country.

In time such a big cut in our foreign trade would close down factories here. That would mean unemployment. If unemployment spreads the whole country will be affected.

Over the weekend President Truman's council of economic advisers gave him a report which said something like this:

We can help Europe under the Marshall plan all right but we'll have to do some things in this country to keep on an even keel ourselves.

Before going further into that report here is a short outline of what the Marshall plan means:

Last June 5 Secretary of State Marshall told the European countries if they want any more help from us they must do this:

1—They must get together and try to work out some way of helping themselves. Then, after reaching such an agreement—

2—They can ask us for whatever added help they need from us.

Sixteen European countries—but not Russia or countries tied in with Russia—got together and agreed to help one another.

But in addition to their own self-help they said they'd need about 22 billion dollars in outside help over the next four years, most of it from us.

(Congress is starting a special session Nov. 17 to consider some immediate help to France and Italy to get them through the winter and to begin studying the Marshall plan itself.

(Some members of congress think both the emergency and long-range Marshall help can be got out of the way during the special session. But others look for final action on the Marshall plan to come during the regular session starting in January.)

To find out whether we can give Europe really big-size help, such as the Marshall plan calls for, Truman did three things:

1—He asked Secretary Krug of the interior department to make a study and tell him whether this country has the natural resources—like coal, food, iron, steel—to help Europe.

(A couple of weeks ago Krug finished his study and reported to Truman that we have the resources to do the job.)

2—Truman asked his special council of economic advisers whether they think this country can safely spare the money and goods to help Europe.

(Over the weekend the economists said we can.)

3—He set up a special committee of nineteen citizens, under the chairmanship of Secretary of Commerce Harriman, to tell him what they think about our ability to help Europe.

(After making its own study and reading the reports of Krug and the economic council this

special committee may report this week or next.)

The economic council among other things said the people of this country would have to help pay for the Marshall plan by continuing to pay high taxes.

And it hinted at the need for a return of some kind of price controls over certain things—like wheat and other foods which Europe badly needs—if we're going to send them to Europe without forcing prices sky high here.

The economic council's report is a long one. So is Krug's. And the president's special committee will probably make a long report, too.

But these reports, containing ammunition for a thousand congressional fights, are only the beginning in the long debates coming up on the Marshall plan.



SNYDER FOR FINDING EUROPEAN AID COST BEFORE CUTTING TAX

Stressing Budget Balance, He
Holds Congress First Should
Set Foreign Recovery Fund

CLASH WITH GOP INDICATED

Administration Officials Say
Paring Funds Would Reduce
Marshall Plan to Relief

By **FELIX BELAIR Jr.**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — The Administration's European recovery program appeared destined for a head-on collision with Republican tax reduction plans today as Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder insisted that Congress provide revenues sufficient to cover its cost and leave a margin for debt reduction.

The Treasury Secretary said the nation must keep its budget balanced, whatever program might be evolved for helping Europe help itself. He said he would oppose any lowering of taxes until Congress decided how much was to be spent under Secretary of State George C. Marshall's plan to restore the economy of Europe.

With tax reduction already assured a prominent place on the agenda of the special session of Congress, Administration plans for European recovery call for an outlay of between \$6,000,000,000 and \$7,000,000,000 in 1948. It expects a budget surplus of \$4,667,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

Recovery Funds Stressed

Senator Robert A. Taft, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Policy Committee, predicted yesterday that this surplus would be nearer \$7,000,000,000 when all the chips were down. But even that figure would leave little room for tax reduction or debt retirement if Congress approved the Administration's schedule of expenditures on European recovery.

Moreover, Administration officials take the position that their European recovery estimates cannot be reduced materially the first year without diluting the Marshall plan itself from one of recovery and reconstruction to one of relief.

As chief spokesman for the administration on fiscal affairs, Mr. Snyder told a news conference today that he was not proposing that

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Snyder Opposes Tax Reduction Before European Aid Cost Is Set

Continued From Page 1

costs of the European recovery plan be scaled down to keep expenditures within available budgetary surpluses.

Secretary Snyder said the Treasury "wants revenue provided" to cover the costs of whatever self-help plan for Europe that Congress approves. He would not elaborate the statement which might be interpreted to suggest even higher tax rates or a scaling down of proposed expenditures for Europe.

Declining Outlays Visioned

It was emphasized by Mr. Snyder, however, that he had in mind a "balanced budget" during each of the four years in which it is proposed to finance economic recovery in Europe. Although progressively lower outlays in each of the four years are contemplated by the Administration, there was no evidence until today that budgetary considerations had entered into its calculations.

Secretary Snyder said President Truman "will talk about taxes" in his message opening the special Congressional session Nov. 17. Apparently recalling the unwritten rule against anticipating decisions of the Chief Executive, Mr. Snyder hastily explained he was merely assuming the President would discuss taxes because he usually did so. He had no "inside dope" on the message, he said.

Without hinting at the nature of any inflation curbs the President promised to outline to Congress, Secretary Snyder said the question of price controls was related to the foreign aid problem because "with prices soaring, it makes the foreign aid money less effective."

Under questioning, the Secretary denied that the Administration wanted high prices for their effect on high employment and profits or because they tended to increase tax collections needed to keep the budget balanced and reduce the national debt. Increasing prices could lead to uncontrolled inflation that "eventually bring ruin" on the Government and nation, he said.

Senator Taft, who speaks for his Republican colleagues in matters of legislative policy, told a succession of political audiences this week that there was nothing incompatible between an annual outlay of \$4,500,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 for European recovery and a substantial reduction in taxes.

However, the Senator did not make clear whether he was striking an average for the four years of the recovery program or placing a ceiling on annual expenditures. Administration experts contend that if the latter limitation was

intended the proposal would wreck its program in the first year.

Under-Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett told a news conference today that a considerable part of the total outlay for European recovery would have to be donated in the form of food, fuel, medicines and fertilizer.

These amounts would be in addition to those advanced in the form of loans mainly for purchase of so-called capital goods for productive purpose although they would be included in the total of \$16,000,000,000 to \$18,000,000,000 that those working on the program have put down as the probable overall cost.

Mr. Lovett mentioned three categories of assistance contemplated in the self-help program. They included loans on which Congress would have to prescribe the terms and conditions, grants-in-aid of food, fuel, medicines, etc., and an intermediate area in which a combination of these methods might be used.

These and other matters would be among the major policy decisions that Mr. Lovett said would have to be made this week and next by the inter-departmental committee developing the European recovery program for presentation to Congress. That program, incidentally, is now referred to officially as the ERP and State Department officials are discouraging further reference to it as the Marshall plan.

These major policy decisions had to be made before "hell week" Mr. Lovett explained. He used the term in describing the period Oct. 31 to Nov. 8 which he said would be one of intensive activity in his department. In that period he said the department had to explain its emergency relief program to the Budget Bureau, complete its analysis of the Paris report of the sixteen nations conference, present the ERP with a detailed justification to the Budget Bureau and prepare its case on both programs for Congressional committees.

In their spare time, Mr. Lovett explained, State Department experts hoped to bring up to date their conclusions on the Paris report to reflect the findings of the President's Committee on Foreign Aid and the Council of Economic advisers, both of which reports are expected to be completed by Nov. 5.

Latin-American Aid Sought

Among decisions remaining to be said, Mr. Lovett explained, was how to include the Latin-American countries in the ERP. It had already been decided at the Cabinet level that Latin-American assistance in the plan was needed to make it work, he said. Those countries would be asked to supply raw materials not available here on a critically short supply.

TRUMAN 'SEMINAR' BOLSTERS AID PLAN

More Than 100 Leaders in
Many Fields at White House
Talks—Taft Calls GOP Group

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 — As part of his program to broaden public understanding of the administration's foreign policy President Truman revived today a wartime technique and held a seminar for more than a hundred leaders in various fields of national life. Most of those gathered today were conferees at similar off-the-record meetings while hostilities were still under way.

While the White House talks were under way today Senator Robert A. Taft, summoned for Nov. 14 a meeting of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, of which he is chairman. The call for the meeting was snuffed out by his staff here, as Mr. Taft was in Boston.

The policy committee will meet on the afternoon of Nov. 14. The Joint Committee on the President's Economic Report, of which Mr. Taft is also chairman, will meet that morning. Several of its subcommittees have been holding hearings in various parts of the country on the question of rising prices.

At the White House meeting a number of Government officials explained the background against which the need for immediate Congressional action was needed. The set speeches of the Administration spokesmen stuck to the foreign aid program. A few questions were asked concerning the effect of the plan on the domestic price situation, but the domestic economy came in for only incidental discussion.

Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman discussed the work of his nineteen-man committee to delimit the size of any foreign aid program, given United States resources as they are today.

Participants described the all-day meeting, over which the president's assistant, John R. Steelman, presided, as purely explanatory and expository. They said that no firm policies were outlined or suggested.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall, who flew back to New York immediately after the meeting, told of the data being prepared by the State Department and other Government agencies for submission to the special session of Congress President Truman has called Nov. 17.

As he has frequently done lately, he said that there was no Marshall plan in the early summer when that name was given to his suggestion of aid for those European countries which desired to help themselves.

Rather, he stated, there had been a Marshall idea and it was now the job of the Congress to give that idea form and outline. To that end, he added, he would try to make clear to Congress the objectives of United States foreign pol-

icy, together with the facts on which it is based.

The factual developments which led the President to call the special session were explained to today's meeting by Charles E. Bohlen, counselor of the State Department, Under-Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett followed with a detailed report on the situation in Western Europe today.

John J. McCloy, president of the World Bank, outlined what that institution could and could not do in the matter of financing Western European reconstruction. The sixteen nations which are participating in the Marshall plan are counting on the World Bank to finance replacements of heavy goods to the extent of about \$4,000,000,000.

The report by these nations of estimated requirements, which has come to be known in government circles as the Paris Report, was analyzed by Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

The closest approach to a discussion of domestic affairs came from Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. He outlined the food needs of Europe, but he also discussed the possible effect of this autumn's drought in the Middle West as a factor in lessening the ability of the United States to ship food abroad.

He said that United States citizens would have to pull in their belts increasingly if crop conditions got any worse.

From the few samplings of Republican opinion which have been available here since President Tru-

man called the special session it would appear that the Congressional majority is puzzled and concerned over the phase of the call pertaining to the domestic price situation. The Republicans appear to think they will go along with the emergency foreign aid the President will ask, but they want to know more about his suggestions for controlling inflation.

Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, expressed the hope today that the special session would confine itself, so far as foreign policy is concerned, to the stop-gap aid needed to carry France, Italy and some of the other countries of western Europe until March 31. He said that any attempt to debate the long-range Marshall plan would simply stall the immediate aid program until it would be too late.

Senator George W. Malone, Republican, of Nevada, agreed with Mr. Connally. He said that much of the public confusion now existing had sprung from the fact that "feeding hungry people, rehabilitation of foreign industry and opposition to communism" have been discussed indiscriminately and simultaneously.

Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican, of Michigan, announced that he would send a letter tomorrow to all members of Congress demanding a Congressional investigation of the current inflation. He said he hoped such an investigation would lead to "the formulation of Congressional policies that may yet save the nation from the disastrous consequences of the Democratic Administration."



Truman Gets Aid Plan Draft This Week

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—(UP) — Government officials disclosed tonight that in the last 48 hours the broad outlines and many of the details of the Marshall European Recovery Plan have been whipped into shape for congressional action.

Experts working on the plan said it would be presented to President Truman and his cabinet for final approval Thursday or Friday.

First-year goal of the program has been set between six billion dollars and seven billion dollars — the amount that Congress will be asked to appropriate for the beginning of the Marshall Plan.

In answer to requests from many congressmen for a four-year estimate of American aid necessary to save Western Europe from chaos, the Administration's tentative figure has been set at 16½ billion dollars.

At the same time, Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett, conferred with Senate President Ar-



thur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on plans to start committee work Monday on the Administration's program for stop-gap aid for Europe.

Lovett said the Administration would not be ready by that time to give specific details of the stop-gap program, but would merely disclose the general outline.

Highlights of Plan

Barring last minute changes, here are details of the over-all Marshall Plan as now drafted:

1: The plan will include grants and loans in money and also commodities.

2: More than 75 percent of the total requirements for the four-year plan will be for food, fuel, fibers and other raw materials. The bulk of this would be made in the form of outright grants.

3: Less than 25 percent of the total aid would be in the form of capital goods to be financed by American loans.

4: Dollars given to Western Europe could be used for the purchase of commodities from third countries.

YUGOSLAV ASSAILS TRUMAN DOCTRINE

Resolution in Economic Group of U. N. Brings On a Defense of U. S. Foreign Policy

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Oct. 27

—In seeking from the United Nations an indirect condemnation of the Truman Doctrine, Yugoslavia, championed by the Soviet Union, drew today from the United States a spirited defense of its foreign aid policy, particularly as applied in Greece.

The Russian-American controversy over the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall plan flared up again in the Economic and Financial Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. The dispute was revived in a Yugoslav resolution calling on all member Governments of the United Nations to respect the General Assembly's prohibition against the use of relief supplies as a "political weapon."

The resolution said this principle had been broken indirectly, charging the United States with guilt on this count. It was plain from the trend of the debate that the United States foreign aid policy was the main target.

Leroy D. Steinebower, United States representative in the committee, argued for rejection of the Yugoslav resolution. He defended the Truman doctrine and gave a progress report on the American aid missions in Athens. He recounted the receipt of American relief supplies in Greece and the beginning of work on greek railroads, bridges, canals and harbors.

The United States, Mr. Steinebower pointed out, is contributing \$332,000,000 of the \$583,000,000 that the United Nations has estimated is needed for outstanding foreign relief requirements. Moreover, he said, the United States is obeying the General Assembly's resolution, adopted at the last session, which said that relief supplies should not be used as a political weapon or be distributed according to race, creed or political belief.

United States aid, Mr. Steinebower said, does not impair the "national integrity or sovereignty" of the recipient countries.

Since the aid bill was enacted by the Congress, May 31, this Government has planned a relief program including \$49,000,000 for Austria, \$16,000,000 for Greece, \$35,000,000 for Italy and \$5,500,000 for Trieste, as well as relief and rehabilitation programs for other countries, he reported.

Dr. Amazasp A. Arutiunian, Soviet Union representative, charged Mr. Steinebower's statement did not correspond with the facts. He repeated the familiar Soviet arguments against the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan, asserting they sought to promote American capitalistic expansion.

Xenophon Zolotas, representative of Greece, told the committee that American economic control in Greece was similar to that formerly exercised there by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, now liquidated.

Inadequate Public Relations Hamper State Department

Marshall Plan Good Example of How Nation Is Left in Dark on Foreign Policy

By JAMES RESTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The serious foreign-policy issue, or "crisis," now before the American people is accompanied, as usual, by a public-relations crisis at the State Department.

The two generally go together, not because there is a plot to conceal the facts at the State Department, but because the people who have the facts there are too busy dealing with the crisis to deal with the public; and those who are not too busy to deal with the public do not have the facts.

The situation today with respect to a Marshall plan is a case in point. The officials at the State Department say that their foreign policy rests primarily on a Marshall plan, and they concede that it will rise or fall on the extent to which the American people understand and support it.

But, so far as one can discover, there is no public relations plan at the State Department to deal with it, and it is still extremely difficult for reporters at the department to find out what the State Department thinks about the Paris proposals for European aid.

There is an elaborate organization within the State Department for dealing with the press. There is an Office of the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, which is not filled; there is an Office of Public Affairs under Francis Russell, which does everything from sampling public opinion to answering letters about who was the Secretary of State under Jackson; there is a Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Press Relations, Michael J. McDermott, and Mr. McDermott has several assistants, Lincoln White and Roger Tubby among others.

Mr. McDermott's office is primarily responsible for the department's contact with the public through the press and radio, but under the present system of operation he and his assistants, while they are skilled at the presentation of information, have no information on a Marshall plan to give.

The theory has always been in the past that Mr. McDermott should not worry about informing himself on basic questions and explaining the background of those questions to the reporter. Instead, he was supposed to serve primarily as a liaison officer between the reporter and the State Department expert on the subject in the news.

This system worked all right in the days when the United States wasn't deeply involved in world affairs, but it does not seem to work now, because the day-to-day State Department reporters, who must get out most of the basic information on subjects like the Marshall plan, are constantly caught between experts who are unavailable and press officers who are available but not informed.

It is not that the Administration is not "public relations minded." Today, for example, the President invited 100 business, professional and labor leaders to the White House to hear various experts ex-

plain the facts behind the Marshall proposal.

This system has worked well before, notably at the San Francisco Conference, where John Dickey, now president of Dartmouth, ran a daily seminar for influential members of civic, social, cultural, and industrial organizations. But nobody here would argue that it is a substitute for a steady flow of reliable, factual, explanatory information from the Department of State through the press and radio to the public.

The problem of Government press relations on foreign policy especially has been a subject for criticism here for years. On the very day when the Marshall proposal was announced at Harvard, when the State Department was hoping to focus public attention on this vast new development in our affairs, the President called a press conference and blanketed the announcement with two declarations, one that the Communist coup in Hungary was an "outrage" and the other that Mr. Taft was partly responsible for high prices.

Today the main threat to a Marshall plan lies in a number of arguments that are slowly being built up in this country against it: first, that it will help socialism in Europe; second, that it will merely build up foreign competitors for our own industries; third, that it will ruin the economy of the United States; and fourth, that it will enormously increase prices at home.

The State Department has factual information that is relevant to all these charges, and from time to time somebody makes an argument against them, but there is no carefully planned attempt to get the facts together on these points, and as a result, the arguments make progress to the detriment of the administration's policy.

In order to deal with the problem, men like Under-Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett take time out, as Mr. Lovett did last Saturday, and try to explain the problem to a few reporters; and experts like Charles H. Bonesteel, who is in charge of the State Department's studies of the Paris report on the Marshall proposal, hold explanatory press conferences.

But Mr. Lovett is far too busy to make a general practice of such things, and though Mr. Bonesteel has the facts he is not skilled at presenting them to reporters, and on the one occasion when he did hold a conference he was not informed about what he was permitted to disclose.

The problem, therefore, as many reporters here see it, is to get a capable Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and give him full responsibility for doing the job. And what is equally important, to let him know what is going on, so that one man with adequate authority, adequate information, adequate time and an adequate staff is finally assigned to the important task of informing the people.

EUROPE'S COLLAPSE CALLED COMPLETE

Senator Smith, Back, Says U. S. Must Help Now to Prevent Communist Rule

Europe is in a state of complete economic collapse and American withdrawal from the Continent will mean its immediate absorption by Communists, Senator H. Alexander Smith declared here yesterday.

The Republican Senator from New Jersey arrived after a two-month tour of European capitals with his wife aboard the Cunard White Star liner Queen Elizabeth. He said he had a joint mission abroad, to investigate this country's information program as chairman of the Senate half of the Smith-Mundt Committee and to study the displaced person problem.

Senator Smith was outspoken in his appraisal of the situation abroad with relation to the United States, declaring that this country "is facing the most challenging crisis of its entire history."

"Europe is in a state of complete economic collapse with consequent despair," he asserted. "The threat to modern civilization cannot be exaggerated. The Moscow policy is to divide and then absorb. Communism feeds on famine, cold and despair, and the end is human slavery."

Sees Destruction of Freedom

The Senator said that the pattern was the same in the seventeen nations visited by the committee with freedom being "treacherously destroyed" and the "police state" emerging with a totalitarianism that surpasses the nazism of Hitler.

He warned that time is running out and that America and the remaining free nations must decide their course now.

"If America withdraws from Europe now," he said, "it means the immediate absorption by communism, controlled by a small well-organized minority in Moscow, which has enslaved the Russian people and now seeks to enslave the entire world."

Senator Smith said the problem is difficult but must be faced, and added that this country has the responsibility to support and act with the United Nations in bringing peace and freedom to the world.

Adequate Information Urged

Senator Smith advocated an adequate and inspired information service. In this connection he pointed out that Great Britain, despite her economic difficulties, is now spending \$45,000,000 a year on its propaganda program, while this country is spending \$12,000,000.

The result is apparent, he said, with British programs being well heard throughout Europe and the Voice of America "only a squeak" in comparison.

The Senator urged also that we must support "the principles of human freedom with an armed United Nations force adequate to resist and defeat the forces of division, decay and slavery."

Commenting on displaced persons he recommended support of the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations. He estimated that of about 600,000 homeless refugees, this country could absorb 200,000 to 250,000.

"America," he declared, "must seek nothing for herself except a world in which we may be a part and which will seek the freedom and well-being of all mankind—the only basis of lasting peace."

NEW AGENCY LIKELY IN MARSHALL PLAN

Budget Bureau Has Blueprints for a Central Purchasing Unit for Aid Program

North American Newspaper Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—The Administration is considering creating a powerful central agency, similar to the wartime War Production Board, to handle the operation of the Marshall plan. Barring unforeseen developments, a top budget bureau official said tonight, this will be the type of agency set-up that will be recommended to the President "within the next several weeks" to supervise the billion-dollar aid program.

The far-flung nature of European reconstruction almost makes it mandatory that a strong agency be created to centralize the buying, shipping and distributing in one governmental clearing house, the official stated.

The budget bureau, to which has been assigned the main task of drawing up a plan, now has the blueprints ready to present to various Presidential advisory groups, preparatory to submitting the plan to Congress.

Agency for Procurement

The key to the entire plan will be the question of purchasing and procuring supplies for the sixteen European nations which are participating in the Marshall aid program. Control over purchase of scarce goods would be vested directly in the new organization. To make these procurement powers effective, the new agency, under the aid program, would be empowered to intervene and issue priorities for the buying of any critical materials—steel, for example.

The procurement of supplies in this country would be meshed in the distribution aspects of the program so that materials bought here could be channeled immediately to various foreign countries.

Although the blueprints for the domestic end of the Marshall plan have been tentatively agreed upon, no substantial agreement was yet reported on the distribution aspects of the program. The Presidential advisers were reported having two opposing points of view as to how channeling of supplies to various European points could be best handled.

The most concrete proposal was that suggested by the interdepartmental committee headed by the Secretary of Commerce, W. Averell Harriman, and J. A. Krug, Secretary of Interior. They advocate setting up a strong supervisory body in Europe, similar to the United States agency, to handle the supplies distribution.

Views of State Department

The State Department, however, is reported to be objecting to this plan on the ground that it would be dictating to European countries how American supplies and money are to be spent and thereby adding more fuel to the propaganda fire over so-called "dollar imperialism."

Officials said no mutually acceptable compromise between these two points of view had yet been reached. It is likely two alternative distribution proposals will be suggested to the President and Congress for decision.

Budget Bureau officials doubted that the blueprints for the supervisory agency under the Marshall plan would be approved by all Presidential advisory groups and presented to Congress before the next regular session.

A tentative timetable envisioned that discussion of the plan would occupy two or three months in Congress. Then it is expected that at least another sixty days will be required before the plan can be put into actual operation.

Under this schedule, the impact of the Marshall plan on the domestic economy would not be felt until July or August of 1948, officials said.

MARSHALL RETURNS TO TASK IN CAPITAL

Secretary Will Deal With Aid to Europe Before Leaving for London Parley

By **BERTRAM D. HULEN**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Secretary of State Marshall returned from New York today after seven weeks of attendance at sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations. He will resume the active direction of the State Department before departing for the meeting in London on Nov. 25 of the Council of Foreign Ministers, at which the drafting of a German peace treaty will be pressed.

As circumstances require, Secretary Marshall may go to New York for brief periods in the next three weeks, but he will make his headquarters here and will deal with major foreign policy questions before leaving for London. From the airport he went to his home in Leesburg, Va. He planned to be at his office in the State Department tomorrow.

The exact time he will leave for London has not been disclosed. His associates on the delegation plan to sail from New York on the liner America Nov. 17. Their names have not yet been announced. They are expected to comprise a group of close to thirty. If Secretary Marshall does not accompany them, he probably will leave by air a few days later.

During his present stay here Secretary Marshall is expected to prepare for the London conference, to present his views on the Marshall plan for European aid to members of Congress and give his approval to the form in which it will be formulated for submission to the Legislative branch.

Robert A. Lovett, as Acting Sec-

retary of State, indicated at a news conference this morning that the Secretary might also make a clarifying statement on American policy toward China in the light of present conditions.

He has had the subject under close consideration since Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer returned from his fact-finding mission to China and submitted a detailed report of observations and recommendations that has been kept a closely guarded secret.

In the meantime the State Department has requested that John Leighton Stuart, the United States Ambassador to China, give a detailed report on representations he has made in connection with the banning of the Democratic League by the Nationalist Government. He has informed the Department that he acted in the situation, Mr. Lovett said, adding that an effort to ease it by appealing for justice would be in keeping with American traditional policy, which long has supported the principle of fair and open hearings under established law.

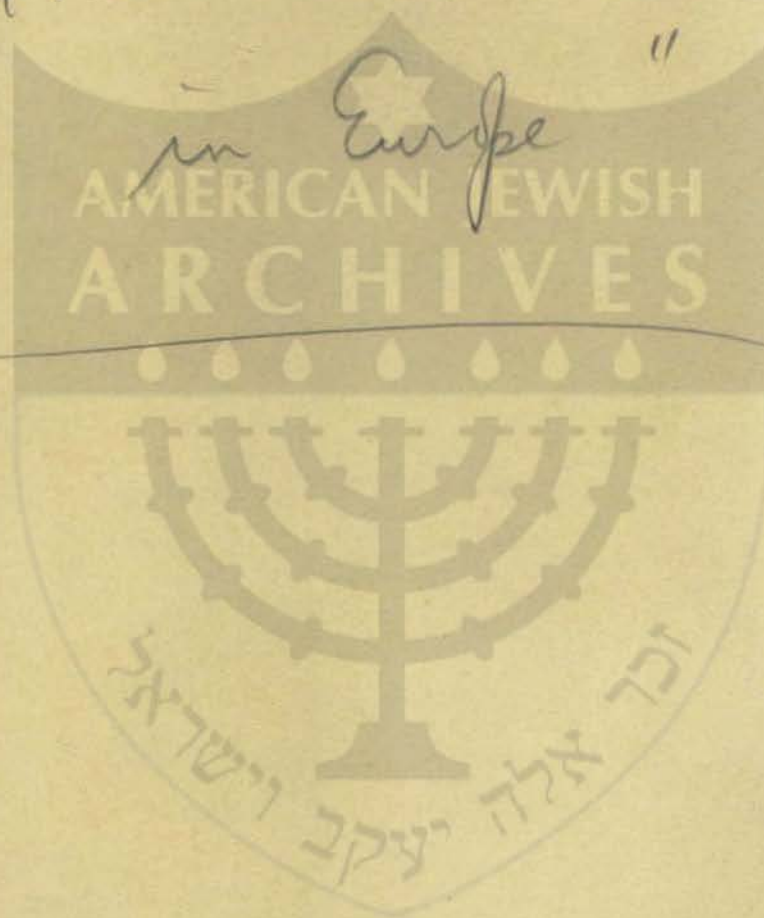
Secretary Marshall is also expected to give personal attention to suggestions now under consideration by officials for increasing the size of the United States military mission to Greece in order to facilitate the campaign against the Guerrillas. The mission numbers forty officers and men, a group felt to be inadequate for assisting the Greek forces to assemble American equipment being furnished under the Truman Doctrine and to train them in its use.

While no consideration is said to have been given to sending American troops to Greece to participate in combat operations, it is felt that an enlargement of the mission would speed preparations for operations that presumably will be undertaken during the winter and also strengthen Greek morale.

Hopes continue to be held here it was said, that the 5,000 British troops in Greece will be retained for the present for their moral effect and not withdrawn according to plans that have been announced in London.

11
Friday Eve - Oct. 31, 1947

"Food + Peace



Food and Peace in Europe

Fri eve
Oct. 31

I Europe in crisis

a. Britain

1. cut in rations
2. huge export program to obtain food - autos for beef - example in Denmark - ash trays for butter
3. Speech of King

b. France

1. two lbs. of lettuce - \$1

c. Sweden

1. dollar crisis - cut in luxury purchases from U.S.

d. Italy

1. will run out of food and fuel before Dec. 31

II. What to Do about Crisis?

(2)

A. Special Session of Congress

a. Emergency aid

357 mill. for France

285 mill. for Italy

B. Food Conservation Program

c. Meatless Tuesday

b. Poultryless Thursday

c. Wheatless Monday, now predicted

C. Rationing & Price Controls

a. Suggestion by James P. Warburg
before Foreign Policy Association.

Believes voluntary conservation
program futile.

~~III. Long Term vs. Short Term~~

III. Marshall Plan

- a. Describe it
- b. This represents long-term rehabilitation of Europe.
more desirable than patch-work short-term aid.

IV. Ford & Peace

- a.) Hungry Europe will be chaotic, fear-ridden, frustrated - That's how Hitlers begin
- b.) Indications That we are willing to help, by whatever means, short or long-term, encourage and stabilize European countries.
i.e. reaction to Special Session
i.e. French rally vs. Communists

c) Can we stand cost of all this
relief?

Sen. Miller Tydings, Maryland, just returned
from Europe said:

"We can't be secure & prosperous
in a world seething with insecurity -
What we do must be in our own
interest."

It will be cheaper to foot
the bills, either long- or short-term,
than wind up in another war.

V. Motives of Providing Relief

a. People sometimes ask:

"Are we being asked to send food to Europe to feed the hungry or to fight the spread of communism?"

~~Our motive should be the former, we cannot~~

Born. ~~But~~ Let us never forget that the best way to fight communism is not with guns or verbal attacks or hysterical red-baiting.

Best way to preach democracy is to practice it. If we do every thing possible to help Europe get back on its feet, that will be the best possible way of "containing" Communism.

Peace in Europe will be based on Food in Europe.

Hungry people will go to any extremes.

We are richer than ever before. Over 60 million

employed - industrial wage level highest ever - \$50.42 per week (BLS)

Let's Share

But if we vote relief, let it be in food, tools, seed, fertilizer, etc. - not guns.

400,000,000 to Greece - just went in guns - That is mistake.

- 1.) ~~SPECIAL SESSION~~ should appropriate
- 2.) ~~MARSHALL PLAN~~ should materialize. (over)

What should we do?

1. Support Special Session
2. " Marshall Plan
3. Cooperate with the voluntary food conservation
4. Cooperate with rationing, if ever re-introduced.

BRITISH CUT AGAIN

Rations Reduced Anew and Tobacco Buying in U. S. Is Halted

CAPITAL GOODS SLASHED

Cripps to Intensify Export Drive—Sweden Will Curb Her Purchases Here

By CHARLES E. EGAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23—Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister for Economic Affairs, told the House of Commons tonight that Britain's living standard must be driven down to aid the nation in her battle for economic survival.

He unfolded a grim tale of further cuts and stringencies in food and the general amenities of life to reduce the huge deficit in the balance of payments with dollar countries. In addition to food cuts, there will be a cessation of all tobacco purchases from the United States, an intensification of the export drive to the dollar countries that will further deprive the home market of badly needed goods, and the slashing of capital spending.

[In Stockholm, the Swedish Government announced that purchases of automobiles, films, nylons and plastics in the United States would be halted. At the same time it ordered the seizure of all privately owned foreign exchange and assets in foreign countries.]

Touching on Britain's tobacco imports, Sir Stafford said that all purchases from the United States had been stopped "until further decision," which, he added, meant a saving of £5,000,000 this year. More tobacco will be bought from Rhodesia, he said.

The changes in the nation's menu outlined by Sir Stafford to a solemn House included a reduction in the sugar ration by two ounces to eight ounces a week and making permanent the bacon ration of one ounce a week to which it was recently cut from two ounces.

There will be an "earlier exhaustion" of dried eggs, a valuable

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES FOR ARGENTINE BEEF



Part of a shipment of cars that recently left England for the South American country. In exchange for 6,000 tons of motor vehicles Argentina will send to England 7,200 tons of meat and other goods.

The New York Times (London Bureau)

Text of Speech From the Throne

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Following is the text of the address by King George VI. opening the British Parliament today:

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons:

In the session which opens today the nation is faced with grave economic difficulties affecting almost the entire world. Upon their successful solution depends the well-being of my people. My government are determined to use every means in their power to overcome these difficulties.

I am confident that in these times of hardship my people will demonstrate once again to the world their qualities of resolution and energy. With sustained effort this nation will continue to play its full part in leading the world back to prosperity and freedom.

The first aim of my Ministers will be to redress the adverse balance of payments, particularly by expanding exports. This will demand increased production and the sale abroad of a larger share of output. The task to be performed by each industry has been set out and in conjunction with all those engaged in industry, my Government will do their best to provide the means to carry out these tasks.

My Ministers will give all possible help to those who work on the land in order to increase still more the home production of food. Legislation will be introduced to provide for the improvement and development of Scottish agriculture so that Scotland may play its full part in the campaign for higher production.

Plan to Increase Manpower

With a view to increasing exports and saving imports which can be replaced by home products, steps will be taken to insure that manpower is used to the best national advantage and, in particular, to expand the numbers employed in the coal-mining, agricultural and textile industries. The working of the reimposed labor controls will be watched closely and my Government will take measures to bring into essential work those who are making no contribution to the national well-being. They will also encourage in every way the close joint consultation in industry which is necessary if the great volume of production is to be secured.

My Government will continue to devote their earnest attention to securing from overseas the essential foodstuffs and raw ma-

terials for my people. They will do all in their power to find new sources of supply and they will seek to enter into further long-term agreements with overseas countries. A measure will be laid before you designed to promote the expansion of production of all kinds within the empire.

My Government will continue to participate in the work of European reconstruction put in hand in the recent conference in Paris, and will do their utmost to forward the projects formulated at that meeting for the benefit of Europe and of the world as a whole.

The present obstacles to co-operation and understanding between the peoples of the world have strengthened the determination of my Government to support the United Nations and to seek by that means to promote the mutual trust and tolerance on which peaceful progress depends.

It is my earnest hope that the forthcoming conference of Foreign Ministers will result in a measure of agreement leading toward a democratic and self-supporting Germany which will not threaten the world's security and to the satisfactory settlement of the international status.

I trust that a treaty of peace with Japan, which will contribute to the welfare of all countries in the Far East, may be concluded at an early date.

A measure will be laid before you to enable the future Government of Burma to be in accordance with the free decision of the elected representatives of its people.

I hope that the discussions now in progress will enable legislation to be laid before you to confer on Ceylon fully responsible status within the British Commonwealth.

Supplementary Estimates

Members of the House of Commons:

Estimates for the public services will be laid before you in due course, and you will be asked to approve supplementary financial measures at an early stage of the session.

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons:

My Ministers will accelerate the release of men and women from the armed forces to the maximum extent consistent with the adequate fulfilment of the tasks falling to the forces.

They will press on with the reorganization of the forces on their peace-time basis and with the task of obtaining the necessary voluntary recruits to build up the regular forces and the auxiliary services.

Legislation will be introduced to amend the Parliament act, 1911.

A bill will be laid before you to reform the administration of criminal justice in England and Wales.

You will be asked to approve legislation to abolish the Poor Law and to provide a comprehensive system of assistance for all in need. This will complete the all-embracing scheme of social security, the main lines of which have been laid down in measures already enacted.

A bill will be laid before you to bring the gas industry under public ownership in completion of the plan for the coordination of the fuel and power industries.

A measure will be laid before you to extend the scope of public care of children deprived of a normal home life and to secure improved standards of care for such children.

Legislation will be introduced to provide a new and more equitable basis for the distribution of general Exchequer grants to local authorities. Provision will also be made for centralizing the machinery of valuation for rating purposes and amending the law as to the valuation of small dwelling-houses in England and Wales.

Franchise Reforms

You will be asked to approve a measure to reform the franchise and electoral procedure and to give appropriate effect to recommendations of the commissions appointed to consider the distribution of Parliamentary seats.

A bill will be laid before you to enable a common national status to be maintained throughout the Commonwealth and to amend the existing law governing the national status of married women.

You will be asked to approve a measure for the establishment of river boards to take over from existing authorities certain responsibilities for land drainage, fisheries and the prevention of pollution.

You will be invited to pass a bill to amend the present scheme for securing the exhibition of a fair proportion of British films.

A measure will be laid before you to reform the law relating to actions for personal injuries.

It is hoped that various measures consolidating important branches of the law will be introduced during the session; and other measures will be laid before you if time permits.

I pray that Almighty God may give His blessing to your councils.

PARISIANS STUDY HIGH COST OF LIVING



Shoppers at a stand which has two pounds of lettuce on sale for one dollar

The New York Times (Paris Bureau)

SWEDEN TO SLASH PURCHASES IN U. S.

Government Orders Reductions
and Seizes Foreign Currency
Held by All Nationals

By **GEORGE AXELSSON**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 23.—The dollar crisis has now hit Sweden and the Swedes will have to do without United States films, automobiles, nylons and plastics and Swiss watches because of the urgent necessity of further reducing imports from the hard currency countries.

Faced with almost depleted gold and foreign exchange reserves in a desperate attempt to avert a catastrophe, the Swedish Government decreed yesterday the seizure of all dollar, Swiss franc, Argentine peso and Portuguese escudo holdings of Swedish nationals, plus their assets in those countries.

By this requisition the Government hopes to obtain between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 Swedish crowns' worth of foreign currencies. To a certain extent Swedish shipping companies and travel bureaus will be exempted from the necessity to declare and surrender their foreign currency assets.

Bankers Want Credits Studied

In a letter to Premier Tage Erland's Social Democratic Cabinet members of the Riksbank's [Swedish State Bank] governing committee recommended the reconsideration of foreign credits granted but not paid, meaning chiefly those to the Soviet Union, to whom Sweden is committed for the equivalent \$200,000,000 in deliveries of merchandise over the next five years. The bank experts also advised against facilitating Swedish exports to soft currency countries like France, Britain, etc.

Finance Minister Ernst Wigforss said tonight he was against renegeing on the Soviet Union credit, and that Swedish imports from the Soviet Union consisting mainly of caviar and fuel, are likely to continue.

Sweden is bankrupt, one of Stockholm's leading bankers told this correspondent this evening. Another financial expert saw the requisition of the foreign exchange holdings of Swedes as the lowest rung on the ladder on the way toward insolvency.

Sweden's earlier credit and import commitments have reduced the country's foreign exchange and gold reserves from 1,600,000,000 Swedish crowns in January to about 301,000,000 at this moment. The credits granted by Sweden to foreign countries total 2,716,000,000 Swedish crowns, of which 950,000,000 still is payable to the Soviet Union and less than 100,000,000 to Poland.

All these credits were granted when Prof. Gunnar Myrdal, now director of the United Nations economic section in Geneva, was Minister of Trade.

As a result of Sweden's predicament, the Swedish crown has slumped on foreign markets although officially quoted at 120 Swiss francs for 100 Swedish crowns, the latter bring only 80 Swiss francs in the Zurich money mart—50 per cent less than its fictitious clearing value.

The Swedes marked up their currency on July 1946 16 2/3 per cent in sympathy with the Canadian dollar rise of that time.

Thereafter the United States dollar brought only 3.60 Swedish crowns instead 4.20. Today the dollar brings 5 crowns in Stockholm, meaning that the Swedish crown costs only 20 cents in the free market instead of the official 27.85 cents listed.

Congress has been called into special session on Nov. 17 to provide funds for emergency aid to Europe and act against inflation and high prices at home. President Truman issued the call yesterday after having conferred with his Cabinet and Congressional leaders. France, he said, will run out of funds for food and fuel by the end of the year, and Italy sooner. The President will report to the nation by radio at 10 o'clock Eastern Standard Time tonight. [1:8.]

\$357,000,000 Set for France

President Truman placed at \$642,000,000 the amount of the stop-gap appropriation for which the special session was primarily summoned. He told the leaders about \$357,000,000 was needed for France and \$285,000,000 for Italy for food and fuel purchases through March 31.

RATIONING NEEDED, WARBURG ASSERTS

U. S. Is Willing for Sacrifices
to Save Europe, He Tells
Foreign Policy Group

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20—James P. Warburg, banker and former Deputy Director of the Office of War Information, declared here tonight that if the American people had a clear picture of the facts they would be willing to help in the reconstruction of Europe even if it involved food rationing and price controls for a limited time.

Speaking before the Foreign Policy Association, Mr. Warburg, who recently returned from abroad after a study of conditions there, said it was difficult for many Americans, living in a land of plenty, to realize that they were in the midst of an acute world crisis, a world that needed help and looked to the United States for aid so as to bring about lasting peace and international economic stability.

He expressed the hope that the policy enunciated by Secretary of State George C. Marshall on behalf of President Truman—that the policy of the United States was not directed against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos—was still the key to this country's foreign policy. He urged its reaffirmation in word and in action.

Cites Three U. S. Errors

"I believe that if the American people were given a clear picture of the facts, and what the facts mean in terms of intelligent self-interest, they would be wise enough and generous enough to accept," he said. He asserted that the job of helping Europe could not be undertaken successfully unless the mistakes of the past were recognized and remedied.

Three of these errors, he said, were the cutting off of lend-lease without an attempt to work out some sort of postwar bridge to normal conditions; the stoppage of food rationing; and the removal of price controls and priority allocations.

"The result of these three actions," he declared, "was to impede the postwar recovery of our friends abroad and to let our own economy run hog-wild into an unhealthy inflationary spiral."

"Let us not waste time over trying to fix the blame for these mistakes. I think we shall have to re-establish some degree of over-all planning and control by Government, business and farm and labor leadership working together, as they did in war-time."

"We shall have to control prices and maintain a stable purchasing-power wage level. We shall have to make some things even scarcer than they are today in order to do our job abroad, and this means that we must not only control the price of what remains for the domestic consumer but see to it that what remains is fairly distributed."

Holds Voluntary Plan Futile

"You cannot do that by any voluntary rationing. I believe that the American people would gladly accept both food rationing and price controls, as well as a certain amount of actual deprivation, if they understood the facts, if they were talked to as grown-ups and not as children, and if they

felt that whatever system was put into effect would operate efficiently, and above all, fairly."

Mr. Warburg suggested that, in allocating our resources for immediate relief abroad and for later recovery, "We must not only carefully restrict the first but also apply to both types of operation the principle of throwing in our weight only at carefully selected points of maximum leverage," from which recovery would be most likely to spread into other areas.

The qualifications for points of maximum leverage, he said, necessarily will be both economic and political. He said they might be defined roughly as follows:

"Countries which, when reactivated, will become important suppliers for other countries or areas; countries or areas capable of rapidly reactivating their machinery of production and which require only a type of aid that can be quickly supplied; countries which are not going to use external aid to build up or maintain excessive military establishments, or to distort their economies for political reasons, or merely to improve living standards at the expense of achieving economic health, and countries which have achieved sufficient political stability to attract private capital."

U. S. Attack Feared

Mr. Warburg said that the United States shared the blame with Russia in the eyes of other nations for the division of the world into two competing camps, and added that it was a curious experience to find that the United States, while on the whole better liked than the Soviet Union, was almost equally feared.

"A recurring theme I found abroad," he said, "was the impression that a strong, if not

dominant, segment of United States opinion considers war with Russia inevitable, and that an important part of this group is actually contemplating a preventive attack upon the Soviet Union with atomic weapons."

"I do not believe that any responsible official of our Government—or, for that matter, any sane citizen—is seriously thinking of such action."

"Surely it is all too obvious what an atomic war would mean to victor as well as vanquished. Surely it is clear that, even were we to conquer Russia without receiving a scratch in return (which is a most

unlikely hypothesis), we should then merely have saddled ourselves with the job of occupying a country considerably larger than our own and of policing a people vastly more numerous."

"Nevertheless, upon returning from an absence of two months abroad, I myself have been shocked by the pre-occupation of the press and the man in the street with the question of whether and when there is to be war with Russia. I have been shocked at the extent to which we seem to take for granted the continuation of what is now called 'the cold war' with the Soviet Union."

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

U. S. Eating More Now, Firm Says

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—(UP)—Americans were told Thursday that their efforts to share their food with Europe by wasting less "will not require harmful sacrifices."

The family economics bureau of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company said its studies showed that the United States in 1939 already was the world's best fed nation.

Yet today, it reported, the "average American is eating 10 per cent more food quantitatively and 17 per cent better food qualitatively" than before the war.

"His meat consumption is up about 20 per cent," it said. "His average daily diet totals around 3,600 calories, against about 3,275 calories before the war.

"Unless he is doing hard physical labor, he would be healthier on a diet of 3,000 calories a day, if he takes care to keep a good proportion of dairy products, vegetables and fruits in his diet."

The bureau noted that buying power had outstripped production since 1939. National income has tripled in eight years and industrial wages have increased about 100 per cent while the cost of living has risen 65 to 70 per cent.

This, it said, had left a vast gain in buying power. Production has lagged, having risen only 30 per cent in the case of meats. Corn production is about the same as it was in 1939 and the carryover of feed grains this year is the smallest since 1938.

"Against the vast increase in buying power of various economic groups, it said, "government buying for European relief also competes, bidding in the same open market for part of the same supply of food."

The bureau concluded that "present high food prices are simply a matter of economic arithmetic: Americans must reduce their own diet somewhat if our food supply is to be shared with Europe while further price inflation is avoided."

GALLUP POLL

Return of Rationing Opposed by Public

By **GEORGE GALLUP.**

Director, American Institute of
Public Opinion.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—President Truman is in step with the American people when he opposes "police state" food rationing rather than a voluntary effort to save grain for Europe's hungry.

The weight of public opinion now strongly opposes a resort to rationing, which is a complete reversal from the mood prevailing a year ago. Evidently, the people, together with their chief executive, are weary of restrictions which they accepted as a necessary evil in wartime.

OPPOSITION STRONG.

Less than a fourth of the population now favors government control over the nation's eating habits. In June of 1946, almost seven out of ten said they would be willing to undergo rationing again in order to save enough food for Europe's needs.

This reversal does not mean, however, that the people are callous to the food crisis in other countries. The first article in this series Tuesday showed that a majority of those with opinions on the subject believe that a real need does exist in western European countries for food from the United States.

In a survey of opinion throughout the country the institute interviewers asked this question:

"It has been suggested that in order to get enough food to feed people in western European countries this winter, this coun-

try should go back to food rationing. Do you approve or disapprove of having rationing again to feed people in other nations?"

The answers:

Approve rationing.....	22%
Disapprove	68
No opinion.....	10

At the height of the famine emergency committee's food-saving effort in 1946 the vote on a similar question was almost completely reversed from the present results.

In June, 1946, a coast-to-coast sample of representative voters was asked this question:

"Would you be willing to go back to rationing in order to send food to people in other nations?"

These were the replies at this time:

Willing to have rationing..	65%
Not willing.....	31
Undecided	4

In considering the anti-rationing vote at the present time, it must be remembered that the question put to the respondents applies only to rationing for the specific purpose of saving food for other nations. The answers, accordingly, do not necessarily apply to how persons interviewed might feel about rationing designed to bring about lower prices in this country or how they would feel about a return to price controls.

Friday eve - Oct. 24, 1947

Louis E. Sidman

ADL

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
exec. director

"Are we solving America's
Hate Problems?"

Max Frankel read series.

Friday eve - Oct. 17, 1947

Prof. Ralph Marcus

" Jewish

Nationalism and
Universalism

Particular emphasis on
shift of Reform position
from latter to former

Reception by Sisterhood & PTA
following services.

I. Archeological Findings

1. Napoleon Bonaparte included corps of archeologists in Egyptian expedition of 1798. Ships, loaded with antiques, intercepted by British fleet and most of items went to British Museum.
2. Rosetta Stone deciphered ^{40 years} later - ^{in 1830} Greek + Egyptian parallel columns hieroglyphics studied - excavations began.
3. In 1840's sites of Babylon, Nineveh and Tower of Babel were found.
4. Library of Ashurbanipal at Nineveh - study of cuneiform.
5. In 1854 fragments of Babylonian Creation legend were found.
6. George Smith ~~discovered~~ ^{deciphered} in 1871 beginning of

Flood story. London Daily

Telegraph gave him £1000 + sent him
to Nineveh.

7. In 1873 The whole of the
Gilgamesh Flood Epic published -
and became Victorian best-seller.

II. Remarkable Resemblances between Babylonian & Biblical Stories

1. Seven Tablets of Creation

Marduk into Tiamat & water
firmament above & below.

2. Seventh Day -

Nuba ttum

Sha bbatum

(p. 16-17)

"Bible & Spade"

Caiger

III. Various layers in Biblical Stories (3)

1.) Creation Gen 1-2:3 (P) 6th cent. - post-exilic time of Ezra
2:4-25 (J) 9th cent

What marks P?

- Style & vocabulary
- Elohim
- orderliness of arrangement - sequence in creation story, as contrasted to sloppiness of J story.
- chronology - day, month, year.
(Priests interested in this)

2.) Flood 6:5-9:17 (J and P mixed)

a.) Duplications (1) 7:1 and 7:13 - entrance of Noah & his family into the ark
(2) 7:21 and 7:22, 23 - end of all living things

b.) Discrepancies (1) 6:19, 20 and 7:2, 3 - in P Noah takes one pair of every animal; while in J he takes 7 pairs of clean animal & one pair of unclean.

(2) 7:24 and 7:12 - P says rain lasted 150 days & J says 40 days.

(3) In P earth dry after year & 10 days, in J after 40 days.

Two introductions to Flood story:

6: 5-8 (J) begins with corruption of human race and closes with mention of Noah;

6: 9-12 (P) begins with mention of Noah and continues with corruption of human race.

Exactly when compilations of J, E, P, and D documents took

place, we don't know. But P is 6th cent. and D is 7th - so must have been some time in 6th or 5th centuries - post-exilic.

Orthodox opposition to higher Biblical criticism.

p. 109 - Hertz.

Friday eve - Oct. 3, '47

Conservation Service for
new Children in School.

Explanation of Lulav, Esrog,
Succah -

Everyone drinks grape juice
together in common
Kiddush.

Friday eve - Sept. 26, 1947

Succoth sermon -

explanation of
agricultural festival -

and also Thanksgiving

As was said, here in America
~~The~~ society has not felt the same
impacts that have rocked the British
structure, and consequently the church here
has not reacted in the same manner
as the Anglican group.

But some encouraging signs are
beginning to show.

- 1) Patterns for Peace
- 2) Methodist Declaration of few days ago
(attached)

Religion in America must also begin
to arouse the conscience of the state - or
it will be failing in the greatest crisis of
mankind - and will quickly become ignored.

Religious people must speak firmly against ^{evil} and
exorcise it as did the priests of old.
Leprosy is contagious & must be stamped out.