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American Zionist Council, 1955-1956.

letter from

Rabbi Jerome Unger

of

American Zionist Council

in re

Pamphlet Between Truth &
Repose

in "Harold Manson"

file

answering letter by Strock
also

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

October 6, 1955

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

Last year the American Zionist Council inaugurated a series of forums and discussions known as the Jewish Town Hall, which were successful in drawing capacity audiences at Bnai Jeshurun Community Center (389) and in stimulating lively discussions both at the sessions and thereafter. We intend to continue the Jewish Town Hall this year, with two differences. First, we want to have a single speaker at each session, followed by discussion; second, we shall have each session sponsored by different groups among the Zionist organizations composing the American Zionist Council. Thus one of the sessions will be sponsored by the 7th Zionist District of the ZOA, in conjunction with the AZC, etc., etc.

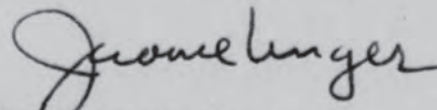
The forums will be held on Wednesday evenings, as follows: December 7 and 21; January 4 and 18; February 1 and 15; March 7 and 21.

The point of this letter is that we are most anxious to have you as one of the speakers -- preferably, if it meets your convenience, to open the series. We shall not however press that point but are willing to have you at any one of the forums that you will select, in accordance with your own program. The subject matter will be similar to that announced for last year, namely, any phase of the wide sphere envisioned in the topics Israel, American Jewry, Zionism, Judaism, etc.

I shall not be importunate and try to give the reasons why you should accept our invitation nor stress how anxious we are to have you do so. I think you know that without any multiplying of my words. Please do give the matter your careful consideration and let me hear from you as soon as possible. We are not issuing invitations to any others until we learn from you which one of the evenings you can find it convenient to accept.

With warm regards to Mrs. Silver, yourself and the boys, and of course to Raphael's fiancée, with whom we have not ceased to rejoice, I am

Affectionately yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:JK

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America • Hapoel Hamizrachi (including Hapoel Hamizrachi Women) • Mizrachi Organization of America (including Mizrachi Women) • Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion (including Farband and Pioneer Women) • Progressive Zionist League-Hashomer Hatzair • United Labor Zionist Party (Achdut Avodah-Poale Zion) • United Zionists-Revisionists of America • Zionist Organization of America

October 10, 1955

Rabbi Jerome Unger, Executive Director
American Zionist Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Jerry:

I appreciate your letter of October 6th and your gracious invitation to participate in the Jewish Town Hall Forum.

This forum is an excellent idea. I wish I were free to come to you. Unfortunately I have already scheduled myself so heavily for the coming season that I cannot, in justice to myself, take on any additional out of town engagements.

With all good wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:sl

presents

THE JEWISH TOWN HALL

A Series of

Eight Forums and Discussions

- on*
- **ISRAEL**
 - **AMERICAN JEWRY**
 - **ZIONISM**
 - **JUDAISM**

*Distinguished Jewish Leaders in an
Analysis of Current Problems*

SEMI-MONTHLY

beginning

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1954 AT 8:00 P.M.

at the

**B'NAI JESHURUN COMMUNITY CENTER
270 WEST 89TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY**

1.

Wednesday Evening, December 1, 1954

**"DOES ZIONISM NEED
RE-DEFINITION?"**

DR. TRUDE WEISS-ROSMARIN

Editor of JEWISH SPECTATOR

RABBI JACK J. COHEN

*Rabbi, Society for the Advancement of
Judaism*

Associate Editor of RECONSTRUCTIONIST

2.

Wednesday Evening, December 15, 1954

**"CAN AMERICAN JEWRY DEVELOP A
CREATIVE JEWISH LIFE HERE?"**

DR. SALO W. BARON

*Professor of Jewish History, Literature
and Institutions, Columbia University*

LEIBUSH LEHRER

*Chairman, Scientific Committee of the
Yiddish Scientific Institute*

3.

Wednesday Evening, January 5, 1955

**"COOPERATIVES AND PRIVATE
ENTERPRISE IN ISRAEL"**

SIDNEY MUSHER

Treasurer, Palestine Economic Corporation

DOV BIEGUN

*Vice President, American Palestine
Trading Corp.*

4.

Wednesday Evening, January 19, 1955

**"HORIZONS FOR JEWISH EDUCATION
IN AMERICA"**

RABBI JOSEPH LOOKSTEIN

Professor of Sociology, Yeshiva University

DR. ABRAHAM FRANZBLAU

Dean, Hebrew Union College

School of Education and Sacred Music

ABRAHAM MEYEROWITZ

*Principal, Kinneret Jewish National
Day School*

5.

Wednesday Evening, February 2, 1955

**"AMERICAN JEWISH YOUTH LOOKS AT
CHALUTZIUT AND ALIYAH"**

*A panel of representatives of
Zionist Youth Organizations
with*

AVRAHAM SCHENKER

Chairman of American Zionist Council
Committee on Youth Activities

MODERATOR

6.

Wednesday Evening, February 16, 1955

"RELIGION IN ISRAEL"

RABBI BEN ZION BOKSER

Forest Hills Jewish Center

RABBI EMANUEL RACKMAN

*Congregation Shaaray Tefila,
Far Rockaway*

RABBI JULIUS MARK

Congregation Emanu-El

7.

Wednesday Evening, March 2, 1955

**"POLITICAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF
WORLD JEWRY"**

DR. NAHUM GOLDMANN

Chairman, Jewish Agency for Palestine

8.

Wednesday Evening, March 16, 1955

**"DIASPORA AND ISRAEL — WHAT IS
TO BE THEIR RELATIONSHIP?"**

DR. EMANUEL NEUMANN

Member Jewish Agency for Palestine

MAURICE SAMUEL

Author, "Level Sunlight"

Whither American Jewry? Is our American Jewish leadership today grappling in adequate fashion with the many-faceted problems which we, as American Jews and Zionists, must face? What kind of reappraisal is now called for on our part in arriving at a constructive relationship between American Jewry and the sovereign State of Israel? Should we be content with the direction of Jewish thought in the field of modern Judaism, with Jewish education in this country, with Jewish communal life and activities, and with the current philosophy for building a vigorous Jewish youth?

These are serious matters and they require thought. For the purpose of stimulating study and discussion on these and kindred subjects (see inside pages of this brochure) the American Zionist Council has instituted a long-overdue JEWISH TOWN HALL so that thinking American Jews may have a suitable forum for vital discussion on these issues.

Eminent scholars and distinguished authorities in their respective fields of endeavor will present their views. Ample time has been set aside for questions and discussion from the floor.

The JEWISH TOWN HALL will consist of eight forums this winter presented on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month in the B'nai Jeshurun Community Center, 270 West 89th Street, New York City, from December through March. The fee for the entire Series is \$3.00; admission to single lectures is 50 cents.

For Series or individual tickets call
MU 2-1160 or remit directly to:

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
RABBI IRVING MILLER

December 29, 1955

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

On October 27, I wrote to you with reference to the statement which we intend to publish in the newspapers as a paid advertisement over the signatures of over 100 Americans prominent in all walks of life.

The statement is to appear over the names of personalities who carry national significance in any of the following fields: Education (the president of any college, however small, carries national significance for our purposes) Religion, Business, Industry, Labor, The Arts, Public Opinion, International Relations. The educators may include well-known Deans or Professors. We are also interested in Catholic or Lebanese laymen.

I ask you at this time to approach such personalities as you may know who fit into the above-outlined categories with the objective of securing their endorsement of the enclosed statement. It can be made clear to those who are approached that the advertisement will clearly indicate that the signatory has given his endorsement purely in his personal capacity and that his views are not necessarily reflective of the firm or institution with which he is associated.

May I ask that you give this matter your urgent attention as time is of the essence. Should you need additional copies of the statement we shall be glad to send them to you. Please let us hear from you shortly.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Irving Miller
Rabbi Irving Miller
Chairman

IM:LD
Enc.

P.S. We are not interested, however, in the endorsements of any elected officials.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
RABBI IRVING MILLER

January 9, 1956

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road & E. 105th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

It was grand seeing you Saturday night.

In accordance with our conversation, I am enclosing herewith six copies of the statement to be utilized by you in approaching your Christian friends.

Kindest regards,

Cordially,

Irving Miller
Rabbi Irving Miller
Chairman

IM:MK
Enc.

THE CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST:
A STATEMENT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

We believe it to be our duty to call the attention of our Government and our fellow citizens to the continuing grave crisis in the Middle East, which threatens the existence of the State of Israel and the peace and security of the entire Free World.

The State of Israel came into being on May 14, 1948. Its establishment by action of the United Nations General Assembly honored a historic right and redressed an ancient wrong. A tortuous history of agony for Jewish communities in lands of persecution ended in a monumental opportunity for self-determination and independence. Multitudes of people in all countries were deeply stirred by the revival of this nation, which in its earlier age of independence in its own land, had given priceless spiritual and ethical gifts to civilization. The world community considered that the Arab peoples, who in the past generation have secured a wide sphere of independence in eight sovereign states, would welcome a kindred people in their new-found freedom. Israel's area of 8,000 square miles and 1,800,000 population is not a threat to eight Arab states which extend over 2,000,000 square miles of territory and support over 40,000,000 people.

With the moral and material aid of the people and government of the United States and of friends of freedom everywhere, Israel in fewer than eight years has built a free and democratic commonwealth in the Middle East. It has provided a haven for hundreds of thousands of hapless victims of persecution. It has constructed a humane society in a corner of the earth which has known for centuries past wasteful neglect and exploitation. Israel has fulfilled in substantial and earnest measure the trust and high hopes of its well-wishers throughout the world. Where she has failed, that failure has been due in large measure to inordinate provocation which, we feel, no nation in similar circumstances would have tolerated with so much patience.

Israel's widely acclaimed achievement is today in danger. Its enemies, encouraged by lavish supplies of weapons of destruction from the Communist world, are making rapid preparations to unleash a new round of war which their leaders assert will destroy Israel. A renewed war against Israel would set the whole Middle East aflame, endangering the peace of the world.

We cannot accept the view held by some of our British friends that war can be forestalled or prevented by applying pressures to Israel to yield territory to the Arab states. We recall the historic failure of the Munich Conference to avert World War II by forcing democratic Czechoslovakia to surrender its territories to Nazi Germany. The appetite of aggressors feeds upon appeasement.

We ask our Government to stand firm and support with vigor our sister democracy of Israel,

As a first step in restoring equilibrium and creating a more favorable climate of stability and peace in the Middle East, which has been deeply disturbed by the supply of Communist arms to Egypt, we appeal to our Government to make available to Israel without delay the legitimate means for its self-defense. We also urge our Government to conclude as soon as possible security treaties with Israel, and those of her neighbors who desire peace, guaranteeing their present frontiers against alteration by force. Such measures would clear the way for the Arab states and Israel to negotiate a peace settlement fair to all. Such measures, further, can lead to that renaissance of the spirit so vital to the development of the area's resources, both Israeli and Arab.

We believe that these positive actions by the United States Government will be welcomed by the overwhelming majority of the American people. In the name of justice, humanity, and America's good name among the nations, we urge our Government to act firmly and decisively before it is too late.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
RABBI IRVING MILLER

January 19, 1956

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road & 105th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

The enclosed statement will appear shortly as an advertisement in a number of newspapers over the signatures of 250 prominent Americans, mostly of the Christian faith.

We do, however, plan to utilize the endorsements of a small number of key Jewish leaders as well, whose names we feel will impress the general American public. I should like very much to include your name as one of these signatories.

Other Jewish personalities who have already endorsed this statement are Dr. Louis Finkelstein, Dr. Samuel Belkin, Dr. Nelson Glueck, and several other prominent educators.

You may use the enclosed card to indicate your approval.

Sincerely yours,

Irving Miller
Rabbi Irving Miller
Chairman

IM:MK
Enc.

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The New Eisenhower

A Report on President's Appearance
On Return to Capital's News Arena

By JAMES RESTON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—It was a different President Eisenhower who came back to the Washington news arena today, and the difference was a surprise.

He looked better than most reporters expected. The thinness in the face that comes out in his photographs and on the television screen was not apparent. There were new wrinkles at the temples, but he was ruddy, clear-eyed, rested and alert.

He was dressed in a coarse-weave brown suit, white shirt and solid brown tie. He stood before a walnut desk, topped with a yellow blotter and two microphones, and spoke in a way that was subtly different from the past.

His speech was a little slower and in a lower register. He was easier to follow than before. No matter what he was asked, he kept himself in check, as if consciously saying to himself, "take it easy."

Restraint was the order of the conference, all around. The President put limits on the questioning about his political future and about the international furor over the remarks by John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, on carrying the nation three times to the brink of war.

The reporters, glad to see the President back and conscious of the emotional issues now agitating the capital, were likewise restrained. Nobody pressed him hard, and when he neared the half-hour limit and glanced briefly up at the clock, Merriam Smith of The United Press took the hint and gave the "thank you, Mr. President" to end the session.

This was the last day of the third year of General Eisenhower's Presidency, and the main question was about his political future. He anticipated this. He arrived in the Indian Treaty Room on the fourth floor of the old State Department building with a carefully prepared message about the Presidential preference primaries. This message, whatever else it did, gave no consolation to those who have been hating all their plans on his running again.

The message was written in large-size type on yellowish buff plain paper. The surprising thing about it was that it contained personal things that did not have to be said at this time to anybody.

"It would be idle to pretend that my health can be wholly restored to the excellent state in which the doctors believed it to be in mid-September. . . ."

"My future life must be carefully regulated to avoid excessive fatigue. . . ."

"I hope that all who vote in the Republican primaries in 1956 will weigh carefully all the possibilities and personalities that may be involved. . . ."

A Normal Recovery
The President could have said, in the message to the New Hampshire Deputy Secretary of State, that he had not made up his mind about running again and that voters should keep this in mind. He could have let it go at that.

He could have reassured the voters that his physicians had reported a satisfactory medical recovery, and let it go at that. He added, however, that he was making a normal recovery "toward a reasonable level of strength." When he was asked whether his health was up to carrying the burden of his office, he replied that it would be "premature" for him to say.

By saying specifically that he had not made even a tentative decision to run or not to run, the President clearly put a limit on speculation about his plans. Yet the message to the voters certainly raised serious doubts about his availability and placed powerful ammunition in the hands of the Democrats if he should decide to run.

For by saying that it was "idle to pretend that my health can be restored" to the condition that existed before his heart attack last September, and by adding flatly that "my future life must be carefully regulated to avoid excessive fatigue," he invited the question as to whether a man not in "excellent health" could expect to avoid "excessive fatigue" in a job so arduous as the Presidency of the United States.

There was no emotion in any of his replies about his own health or future. The President was as calm and detached as if he had been discussing some great question that affected some other man. Even when he discussed the Constitutional question of what would happen if a President could not determine his own disability, he addressed himself to the point like a lawyer explaining an impersonal point of law.

On the remarks of Mr. Dulles and Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, former Army Chief of Staff, he was less at ease, but clearly determined not to be drawn. In discussing Mr. Dulles' interview in Life magazine, he used some of the phrases that Mr. Dulles had used in his own defense.

The President praised the Secretary of State as the best he had ever known, and yet he avoided supporting the views attributed to the Secretary by making clear that if the country were on the brink of war, he would go to Congress, and by adding that it was not "proper" to discuss actions of the National Security Council. This, of course, is precisely what Mr. Dulles was reported in Life as having done.

The President was more critical by implication of General Ridgway than he was of Secretary Dulles. He had no complaint for his old comrade-at-arms. Indeed, though there was a question of veracity involved, the President did not deal with it directly.

The question was whether General Ridgway had, or had not, agreed with the defense

State of the Union message dealing with defense matters.

Only twice, and then only for an instant, was there any flash of the old Eisenhower temper, and this was obvious only in his eyes. Once was when he was asked about whether his physician had delayed announcing the news of his heart attack, and the other time was when he was discussing General Ridgway's charge that the President had given the impression that General Ridgway favored the 1954 defense budget.

For the rest, the President answered without the animation of the past, but with a new quietness and even patience. His hand was steady as he read from the New Hampshire document. His movements were quick, but his sense of humor intact, but he did not impress his auditors as a man who was preparing or looking forward to five more years in the White House.

The President said he had referred to the Pentagon every

PRESIDENT STATES FAITH IN DULLES

Continued From Page 1

of East-West tensions raised by the heads of Government at the conference at Geneva last July had led to a "feeling of great let-down," he added.

He went on, however, to list these more cheerful developments: the ending of the Korean war, a settlement in Indochina, "on the best basis that could be achieved," solutions of the British-Iranian oil dispute, the British-Egyptian dispute over Suez and the Italo-Yugoslav dispute over Trieste. He mentioned also the elimination in Guatemala of "the first direct attempt

to establish communism on our continent."

The President said he had not been aware of the statement three weeks ago by Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, Soviet Premier, that another meeting of heads of government might be fruitful.

"That is one I missed," he said, when asked about Marshal Bulganin's declaration. "I haven't anything to say about it."

The uproar on Capitol Hill over the Dulles "brink of war" thesis continued today, despite the President's warm defense. Senator William E. Jenner of Indiana, a member of the right-wing Republican faction that regards Mr. Dulles as a hostage of the Democrats and Eastern internationalists, said there had been a "total collapse" of United States foreign policy. Denouncing Mr. Dulles as an "identical twin" of Dean Acheson,

former Democratic Secretary of State, Senator Jenner said:

"Mr. Dulles' policy is, and must be, a continuation of the soft policy toward Soviet expansion which characterized the war years and the post-war decade."

Public Affairs Meeting Today

An all-day conference at the Biltmore Hotel will be held today by the Public Affairs Committee to mark its twentieth anniversary. Social studies, intergroup relations, family problems and health will be discussed. The principal speaker will be Senator Richard L. Neuberger, Oregon Democrat, who will address the luncheon meeting on conservation and social security. In The New York Times yesterday it was incorrectly reported that the conference would take place yesterday.

Plunkett Cleared of Perjury

A perjury charge against Richard A. Plunkett, 57 years old, of 74 Post Avenue, a senior investigator for the State Liquor Authority, was dismissed yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. Mr. Plunkett had been accused of lying under oath about three bank accounts during questioning by Investigation Commissioner J. Irwin Shapiro. Justices John M. Cannella, J. Howard Rossbach and Myles A. Paige were unanimous in their decision.

Westinghouse Talks Pressed

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19 (AP)—Full negotiating teams tried anew today to end the ninety-five-day Westinghouse Electric Corporation strike. The company and the International Union of Electrical Workers left all statements to John R. Murray, Federal mediator.

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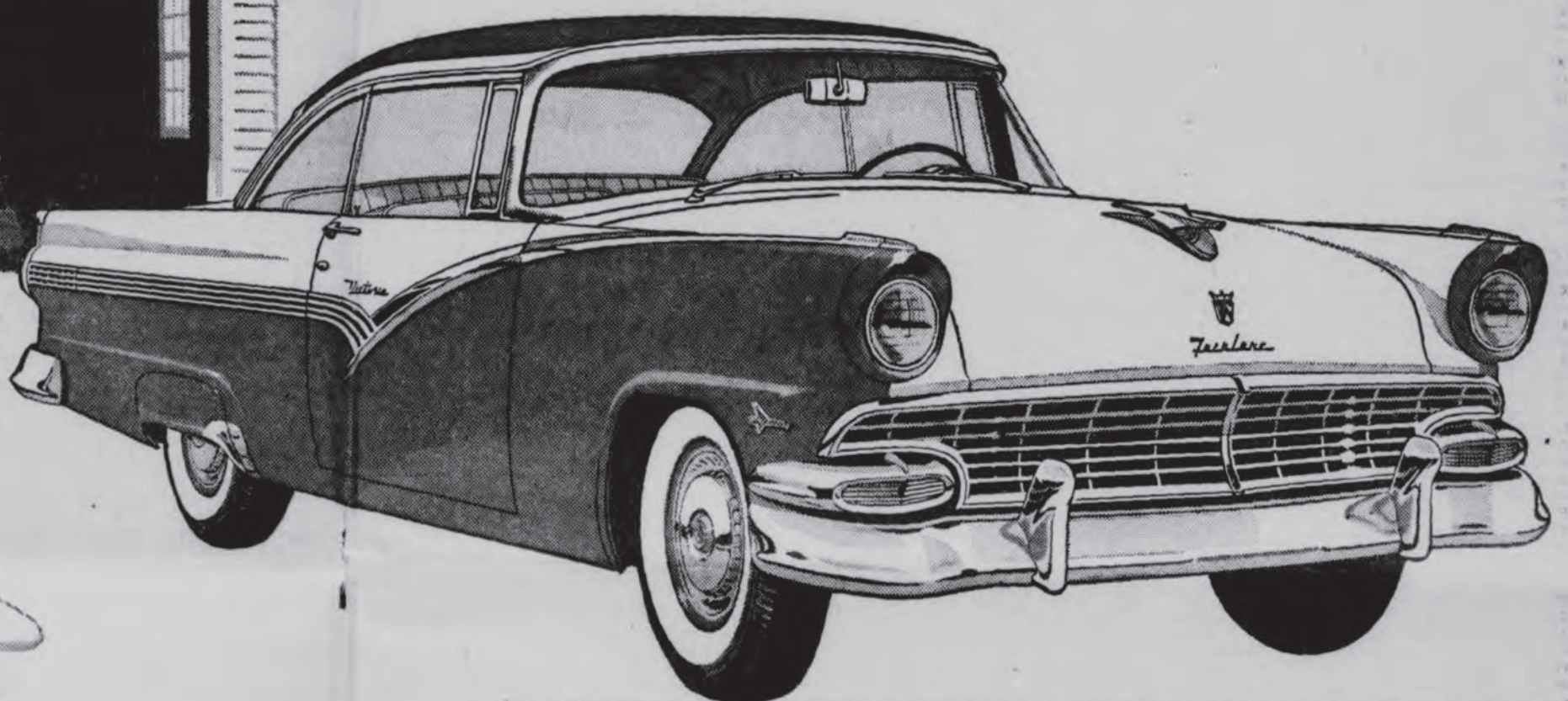
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It started with the Thunderbird . . . the look of a car that's long and low, just rarin' to go . . . with eagerness built into every inch. Now you find this same stunning styling in all 18 new Fords. You've admired them as they flashed by on the highway. Test Drive one today at your Ford Dealer's. Find out how easy it is to own this beauty.

Only FORD gives you the fine car at half the fine-car price!



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He picked out a fine Brown Herringbone cut in our natural-shouldered Blackstone style. Jacket, Trousers and Waistcoat. And has been delighted ever since not only by the triple utility it gives him in Town and Country and Traveling but also by the definitely new note it adds to his wardrobe.

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Andrew Goodman
is phoning for gifts to Federation of Jewish Philanthropies so that its 116 health and welfare agencies can do more for more people here at home.
During DIAL-A-THON phone a pledge to
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Different
If it's the unusual you're looking for—in delicacies for the table, antiques and reproductions, home furnishings, personal services—look in today's SHOPPING SUGGESTIONS columns, Page 26.

EISENHOWER ASKS BASIC LAW CHANGE

Would Clarify Constitution on Declaring President to Be Unable to Function

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—President Eisenhower urged Congress today to clear up a constitutional ambiguity on how a President should be declared unable further to function in office.

The Constitution provides that in the event of Presidential inability to "discharge the powers and duties of the said office the same shall devolve upon the Vice President."

It does not stipulate in what manner such determination shall be reached and by whom.

The President told his news conference that "it would be good for the country" to resolve all doubt on the point. He called on his legal advisers to assist Congress in the enterprise.

A spokesman for the Justice Department said immediately: "Of course, that will be done."

Any prospect of early action in Congress seems quite doubtful, however.

In the first place, persons close to the controlling Democratic leaders expressed doubt that they would allow the issue to arise in an election year and in a period when the occupant of the White House was himself ill.

Legal Questions Raised
In such circumstances, these informants said, questions on President Eisenhower's own health inevitably would arise in debate, and the Democrats might find themselves charged with attempting to make political capital of his illness.

In the second place, it was immediately apparent that powerful legal voices, particularly in the Senate, were likely to be raised against any effort to provide a means by which a President in effect could be removed from office for illness.

For example, Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., Democrat of Missouri, one of the most influential constitutional lawyers among the Democrats, suggested that any bill in this field would

President Just Forgets To Set a New Check-Up

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—President Eisenhower confessed at his news conference today that he had forgotten to make a highly important date with his physicians. He led uproarious laughter over the disclosure.

"Mr. President," he was asked, "has any date been set for this medical examination that you will have next month?" "Thank you for asking the question," he replied. "I came over from my office this morning and knew there was something I had forgotten to do."

He directed his press secretary, James C. Hagerty, to remind him to get in touch with the heart specialists.

The examination, expected about mid-February, is to appraise the President's physical condition.

He has great difficulty clearing even the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Although he was not finally committing himself on the issue, he asked:

"To what body of men, however worthy, would the American people be prepared to entrust the authority in effect to remove from office a President they had selected?"

"When you invest in any group of human beings a power of this sort," Mr. Hennings added, "you are going pretty far."

He recalled that political opponents of President Andrew Johnson had accused him of unfit for office for alleged drunkenness, and that Abraham Lincoln's occasional melancholia had prompted his enemies to suggest that he was mentally unbalanced. Johnson was impeached by the House, but the Senate failed by a narrow margin to sustain the House.

"Who is to define exactly when there is an inability to function?" Senator Hennings asked.

"Many would have said this of Johnson, of Lincoln, and for that matter other Presidents as well," the Senator said, adding: "Grover Cleveland lived long after a secret operation for cancer of the throat. Some men die

of heart attacks a day after cardiacographs have shown an excellent heart condition.

"And in this day of 'wonder drugs,' the hopeless patient of today becomes, sometimes, the well patient of next week or next month or next year."

Although the Constitution admittedly is "untidy" on the point, Senator Hennings declared, it might be a case where attempts to tidy up matters would make matters worse.

Payne Hails Proposal
Others in Congress took the opposite line.

Senator Frederick G. Payne, Republican of Maine, said it was "most gratifying" that the President "has come out fully in support of legislation to settle the important constitutional question of when and by whom the disability of a President might be declared and removed."

While coming out for "some kind of a resolution of doubt" on the disability question, the President expressed a general but rather noncommittal interest in another proposal.

This is the recommendation of former President Herbert Hoover for the establishment of the office of Administrative Vice President to take some of the routine pressure off the President.

Before creating a new post in the White House, President Eisenhower said, it would be necessary to survey "the whole staff arrangement" on the question of available space.

"It would be idle just to increase staffs and have no place to put them," he added.

"I think Mr. Hoover's principal purpose is, in the meantime, to provide some kind of relief to future Presidents, and I think he is a man of experience and knows exactly what he is doing."

Treasury Runs in the Red
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Treasury reported today that it had finished the first half of the current fiscal year \$7,885,106,026 in the red. Heavy corporation tax payments are expected to wipe out the deficit and produce a \$230,123,819 surplus by the end of the fiscal year June 30.

PRESIDENT DENIES RIDGWAY CHARGES

Continued From Page 1

Joint Chiefs.

He asserted he "most emphatically had not concurred."

President Eisenhower obviously was nettled by the writings of his former comrade in arms.

He had discussed the other big dispute of the day, involving the foreign policy views of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, in a calm, even manner. But his voice rose a bit and he made his sharpest comment of his news conference in answering General Ridgway's basic criticism that current national defense policy jeopardized the security of the country.

"As all of you here know," said the President, "since back in 1940, I have been receiving advice from every kind of military assistant. Their advice is often expressing their own deeply felt, but let us say, narrow fears."

"If I had listened to all of the advice I got during those years, there never would have been a plan for crossing the English Channel. Indeed, I think we wouldn't have crossed the Atlantic Ocean. We certainly would never have invaded Africa and the Mediterranean, and I know we never would have crossed the Channel yet."

"So finally there come places where people in authority must make decisions based on the best advice they get."

When the President had listened through a double-barreled question about the accuracy of his statement in the State of the Union Message and the charge that military policy had been influenced by domestic politics, he tackled the political angle first.

"Well, first," he replied, "I never have made a military decision out of deference to internal politics, then I have been guilty of violating my own best

determinations. I am determined never in that field to be influenced by such a thing."

Administration Criticized

General Ridgway, who retired last June, made grave charges of political interference not only in the magazine article but also in a final, official report he had sent to Secretary Wilson.

In the article he wrote that the Eisenhower "business man's Administration" did not formulate military policy on the basis of clear-cut military needs but "on budgetary consideration, on political consideration, and on the advantage to be gained in the field of domestic politics by a drastic reduction in military expenditures."

President Eisenhower explained that it was the practice to send drafts of the State of the Union Message to the various Government departments "to check it for every fact, every item that is there, to make certain it is correct."

He referred reporters to Admiral Radford and Mr. Wilson for any further questions.

Admiral Radford, who returned this morning from a round-the-world tour of American bases, said the new-look program was unanimously recommended "as far as I recall."

Reached on the telephone in Pittsburgh, General Ridgway was asked if a draft of the message had been referred to him for checking. He said he did not recall whether it had and would have to refresh his recollection from Army records. On Tuesday Mr. Wilson said in a news conference that General Ridgway had continually recommended a higher strength for the Army than the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Yesterday, however, a spokesman for the Joint Chiefs of Staff said General Ridgway had certainly supported the new-look policy but had subsequently changed his mind.

Still another spokesman in the Office of the Secretary of Defense said General Ridgway had agreed in principle to the broad outlines of the program but voiced his opposition later when it was reduced to budgetary and manpower terms.

we've got the button

We received requests for so many spare shirt buttons from a gentleman in Pennsylvania that we finally asked what he did with them all. In reply he says:

"I started to buy Hathaways at a store in Pittsburgh and through many laundries some buttons were destroyed. I expected that. But when I went back to ask for more, no one had any. And I visited not a few notion counters and dry goods stores. The result was always the same. No buttons of that type."

"Through the years more and more of these buttons came off and were replaced with whatever was at hand (and I might say that a woman sewing on a button for a man is never as careful as when she sews for herself). Fortunately this autumn I read your ad about the little services you offer customers. That is how I finally made it. I'm thankful to Wallachs."

We wouldn't be surprised if Wallachs sold more Hathaways than any store in town and so it is only logical for us to carry replacement buttons in three sizes; big (front and cuffs), smaller (collar), smallest (button down points). They may be had on request at any of our stores.

As to our correspondent's novel theory about women and buttons, just remember that it is his, not ours.

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best-performing, best-looking condition—and also saves you time and money.

And while you're there—treat yourself to a good look at the great new 1956 Buick. You won't have to look long or hard to see why it's the Best Buick Yet.

Never before has any Buick boasted such fresh, bold styling—from V-front grille to canted rear profile. Never have there been such smooth-riding Buicks—with the deep-oil cushioning of direct-action shock absorbers now added to Buick's famed all-coil springing.

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 - Bay Ridge, 3108-5th Ave.
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 - Astoria, 31-55 Steinway St.
 - Flushing, 39-11 Main St.
 - Rego Park, ... Forest Hills
 - 96-70 Queens Blvd.
- LONG ISLAND**
 - Hempstead, ... 45 Main St.
 - NEW JERSEY**
 - Newark, ... 110 Market St.
 - Jersey City (at Journal St.)
 - 2659 Hudson Blvd.
 - Paterson, ... 185 Main St.
 - New Brunswick
 - 373 George St.
 - Hackensack, ... 325 Main St.
 - SPRINGFIELD Route 22, betw. S. Springfield & Hillside Aves.
 - WESTCHESTER**
 - White Plains, 175 Main St.
 - Yonkers, ... 27 Main St.

GAS PLAN CALLED COSTLY TO PUBLIC

Potter Assails Senate Bill
—President Cites Qualified Approval of Measure

By JOHN D. MORRIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The bill to remove production of natural gas from direct Federal regulation was subjected to heavy attack in the Senate today.

Senator Charles E. Potter, Republican of Michigan, declared that enactment would increase the annual gas bill of consumers by \$40 or \$50 a year "or more." It would "effectively destroy any control over the price of natural gas," he asserted in the day's chief speech.

President Eisenhower declined at his news conference today to comment directly on the issue, but referred a question to earlier remarks in which he had indicated his qualified support of the bill.

This was taken by some supporters of the bill as indication that he would sign it if it reached his desk. The House of Representatives passed an almost identical bill last year, 209 to 203. The outcome in the Senate is in doubt.

Cleavage in the Senate

The issue has divided both parties in a serious, but so far temperate debate, with Senators from oil and gas producing states lined up against those with constituencies more concerned with the interests of gas consumers and local distributing companies.

While producer prices could no longer be specifically fixed if the bill became law, the Federal Power Commission's authority to set rates on gas sold by interstate pipelines would be continued. The commission would be required to fix these rates at levels reflecting no more than a "reasonable market price" for gas fed into the pipelines.

The remarks by President Eisenhower to which he referred today, were at a news conference June 29.

He said then that the problem was: "How do you defend adequately and properly a consuming public, and how do you encourage at the same time the utmost in exploration and exploitation of the natural resources, in this case gas?"

He added that, while he had not studied the bill that was before Congress, "it seems to me that progress is being made on this complex problem."

"Congress is actually making progress," he went on, "because they are trying to devise a bill which, at one and the same time, protects the consumer but which will encourage exploration."

The bill had been passed by the House the day before.

Potter Charges 'Giveaway'

Senator Potter declared that the figures in his warning of a rise in consumer gas bills were based on a conservative estimate that the price would increase at least 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

He called the measure "a giveaway proposal for the benefit of a small special interest group." The "captive consumers," tied to "the pipelines which bring gas into their homes," he asserted, would be at the mercy of the producers.

He took Democratic colleagues to task for calling the Republican party the party of "big business" and then bringing out a bill "which does nothing but give special treatment to a special segment of big business."

"This must be, indeed, an awkward and uncomfortable posture for them to assume and maintain," he commented.

Bipartisan backers of the measure include the top Democratic leaders of Congress, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the Senate majority leader. Both are from Texas. Senator J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, is the sponsor of the Senate bill.

Senator Potter declared it "ironic" that the Senate was now occupied with the bill "while President Eisenhower's legislative program on education, highways, agriculture and the aged deserves immediate action."

Dental Group Inducts Hyde

Dr. William H. Hyde was inducted last night as president of the Second District Dental Society of the State of New York. He succeeds Dr. Vitus J. Lachnicht. The society, one of the largest components of the American Dental Association, covers Kings and Richmond Counties. It has a membership of 3,000.

Oil Executive Heads U. S. Business Council



Eugene Holman

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Eugene Holman, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.), New York City, was elected today chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the United States Department of Commerce.

He succeeds Harold Boesch, president and chairman of the board of the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation of Toledo, Ohio.

The Business Advisory Council is composed of high-ranking business, financial and industrial executives who advise the Secretary of Commerce on domestic and international economic problems.

S. D. Bechtel, president of the Bechtel Corporation, San Francisco, and T. V. Houser, chairman of the board of Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, were elected vice chairmen of the organization. Re-elected as vice chairmen were Crawford H. Greenwalt, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del., and Sidney J. Weinberg, senior partner of Goldman Sachs & Co., New York investment bankers.

ATTACK BY PEIPING TIED TO DULLES' VIEW

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The consensus of diplomatic opinions here today was that Peiping's latest denunciation of the United States position at Geneva did not necessarily mean the Communists wanted to break off the Ambassadorial talks.

Embassy informants suggested, instead, that the Chinese might have been trying to capitalize on the adverse reaction in many parts of Europe and Asia to statements by Secretary of State Dulles in an interview in Life magazine. The article credited the Secretary of State with a bold policy of deterrence that had saved peace after the nation had walked to the "brink of war" in the Korean, Indo-Chinese and Formosan Strait crises.

The impression Peiping probably wanted to create, embassy sources said, was of Communist willingness to renounce the use of force while the Secretary of State was talking boldly of nuclear war in Asia. The Communists said they objected to a United States proposal for a mutual renunciation of the use of force qualified by the right of "individual and collective self-defense" in the Taiwan (Formosa) area.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Jan. 19.—Chinese Communist Ambassador Wang Ping-nan met with United States Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson again here today, but no progress was made. After yesterday's broadside attack on the United States for allegedly procrusteanism in the discussions, the Communist side relapsed into silence.

Arizonan Named to S. E. C.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Eisenhower sent to the Senate today the name of Earl Freeman Hastings to fill the vacancy on the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Hastings, a Democrat, resides in Glendale, Ariz. He has been director of the Securities Division of the Arizona Corporation Commission.

U. S. PLANS TO EASE OIL IMPORT CURBS

Flemming Hints Reversal of Policy to Augment Tight Fuel Supply

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A temporary reversal of the policy of curbing imports of residual (fuel) oil was indicated today by officials of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Arthur S. Flemming, head of the defense agency, called on importers last November to cut the volume of their foreign purchases by at least 7 per cent for the first quarter of 1956. Today he wrote the same companies "to indicate any additional imports of residual fuel oil" they felt might be required to meet current and prospective consumer demand from now until April 30.

The seeming about-face on the controversial fuel oil imports has been brought about by a steadily developing tightness in supplies of oil for industrial and home-heating use, officials said.

Mr. Flemming wrote: "A high level of industrial activity, together with unusually cold weather, has increased the demand for fuel oils. Consequently, the residual fuel oil supply is generally tight."

According to trade information here today, stocks of fuel oil last week were down to 39,719,000 barrels, compared with an average of 50,000,000 barrels or more at this season of the year.

Oil company executives said they were completely surprised by Mr. Flemming's letter. Importers said, however, that they had been arguing with Defense Production officials for some weeks that continued restrictions on imports would develop difficulties for consumers of residual fuel oil.

The problem of oil imports has been a subject of constant controversy at the Capitol for more than two years. Both independent oil-producing companies and the coal industry have clamored for some Government restrictions. They were especially critical of the volume of fuel oils being imported.

The Administration also recognized the problem. In the fall of 1954 President Eisenhower named an Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy. Last February the committee recommended that oil imports be curtailed to preserve the domestic oil and coal industries in a healthy condition. The committee suggested that importers voluntarily restrict their foreign purchases.

In November Mr. Flemming, in an appearance before the House Judiciary Committee, told Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn, the committee chairman, that he would not hesitate to urge a Government curb on oil from abroad if importers failed to bring down voluntarily the volume of their purchases.

Mr. Flemming was accused by Mr. Celler at the time of ignoring the will of Congress by not seeking to establish quotas on oil imports through Government regulation months earlier.

The O. D. M. chairman retorted that he was sure that voluntary controls would work and said that he wanted to give them a full opportunity to operate before "launching the Government down a road of regulation which it had never traveled before."

In requesting information today about the possibility of adjusting imports to meet current and prospective demand, Mr. Flemming told each oil importer that he would "appreciate it very much if you could supply this information with respect to your company by Monday, Jan. 30, 1956."

HARRIMAN SCORES G.O.P. PEACE CLAIM

Continued From Page 1

and "gave new reassurances" to the American people.

Mr. Harriman sought to shatter the Republican campaign "peace" issue. He went to the dictionary for the meaning of peace. He quoted such definitions as "a state of tranquility or quiet" and "freedom from wars, agitating passions, or moral conflict." Then he asked: "How can the word 'peace' apply to what exists in the world today, or to what the Russians are aiming at?"

The Governor said that there had "not even been a peace settlement for Germany, much less a situation that can be called 'peace.'" Eastern Europe, he added, was "captive to the Soviet Union in violation of war agreements."

"Soviet intrusion" has created an "explosive situation in the Middle East," he declared, and in uneasy armistice, not peace, prevails in Korea. North Vietnam has been lost, while this country has been "losing contact" with the people of India and seeing Russian influence extended there, Mr. Harriman said.

Ridgway's Article Cited

He recalled Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's dissent in a Saturday Evening Post article from Administration representation that the general agreed with other Chiefs of Staff on the defense program in 1954. Then the Governor asked: "Are we not to be told the truth?"

"The Administration has clearly gone far beyond the bounds of necessity in drawing the veil on facts relating to our security," Mr. Harriman declared. "The Russians know their own strength. What excuse is there for denying that information to the American people?"

He assailed Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, as having "kept our research and development on short rations for two years."

"President Eisenhower," Mr. Harriman declared, "frequently talks of our moral strength, but it is meaningless breast-beating unless we are able to implement it effectively in our policies and programs and through our day to day actions and attitudes, to the peoples we want as friends and allies."

Before heading for Los Angeles tonight for two speeches there tomorrow, the Governor met with a group of Northern California Democratic party leaders. These included supporters of Adlai E. Stevenson, the party's 1952 standard bearer, and Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

Harriman Indicates Doubt

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (AP)—Governor Harriman declared today that "it's not very likely I would be President."

Mr. Harriman's assessment of his chances to win the Democratic Presidential nomination came in a preface to his answer to a question submitted after the speech to the Commonwealth Club. He had been asked what he would do to preserve world peace.

"Of course, I am not President," he began amid general laughter, "and it is not likely that I would be President."

The Governor later told reporters regarding the Presidency, that he had declared he was not an "active candidate" for the Democratic nomination. But a spokesman said that the only meaning in his remark about the likelihood of being President was that "Harriman is a modest fellow."

Brink Robber Convicted

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—A Federal court jury tonight convicted Vance J. Baham of Niagara Falls of the \$5,700 robbery of a Manufacturers & Traders Trust Company branch bank in Niagara Falls last May 18.

Judge Harold P. Burke set sentencing for Jan. 20.

House Votes a Survey Of Passamaquoddy Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The House of Representatives approved today a \$3,000,000 survey to determine the cost and economic feasibility of a Passamaquoddy tidal power project.

Before passing by voice vote the twice-approved Senate measure, the House made some minor technical amendments. The Senate must accept them before the measure goes to the White House.

A Passamaquoddy project was undertaken and abandoned in the early 1930's. Representative Clifford G. McIntire, Republican of Maine, said that project was a wholly American undertaking involving only Cobscook Bay in Maine and requiring heavy pumping operations to maintain an even flow through generators at periods of slack tides.

The proposal now is for an international project utilizing Cobscook and Passamaquoddy Bays, largely in Canadian territory, in a two-pool system assuring constant flow and generation. It has been found to be physically possible by engineers of the International Joint Commission on United States-Canadian waters, the agency that would make the new survey.

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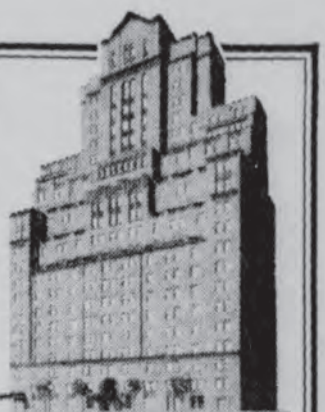
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AT YOUR NEWSSTAND **TODAY!**

KNOW THE **FACTS**

POLICEMEN NAMED IN LIQUOR INQUIRY

Anti-Crime Unit Aide Says
4 Officials Backed Man With
Record for a License

The Police Department and the State Liquor Authority yesterday ordered investigations into charges that a man with a criminal record had received a liquor store license on the recommendation of four high police officials.

The charges were made yesterday by Thomas J. Donlan, chief investigator for the New York City Anti-Crime Committee. In an interview at his office, 270 Park Avenue, he asked: "Did this man need all this police brass to cover up his criminal record?"

A check at the Liquor Authority, 270 Broadway, showed that letters of three of the policemen were in the files. However there was no record that the fourth police official, Michael Murphy, now executive director of the Waterfront Commission, had ever written such a letter.

Thomas E. Rohan, chairman of the authority, said he had checked with the man who originally investigated the case and he had verified that Mr. Murphy had never written a letter. In an interview at his offices at 15 Park Row, Mr. Murphy denied he had written a letter and had no recollection having been asked to write one.

Mr. Murphy said he knew the liquor store operator, William K. Flynn, casually and did not know he had a criminal record.

He described Mr. Flynn as a pleasant man, a good family man, whom he had met in a restaurant and in his liquor store on rare occasions. He said he first met Mr. Flynn about seven years ago.

Police Inquiry Begins

None of the policemen, one of whom retired before he wrote the letter, had any comment. The Police Department said an investigation was being conducted by Chief Inspector Thomas A. Nielson.

Mr. Flynn received the license to operate at 164 East Thirty-seventh Street on Nov. 1, 1954. He had worked there as a clerk for his brother, John, who opened the store in 1947 at the age of 22. John gave up the business because he was \$50,000 in debt, and the authority said his older brother had agreed to assume the obligation.

Among the references William gave were Inspector Francis J. M. Robb, head of the Police Bureau of Special Services; Deputy Inspector Lawrence J. McKearney of the Manhattan East squad, and retired Deputy Inspector Daniel A. Mooney.

According to the letters in the authority's files, Mr. Mooney described himself as a former police officer. He said Mr. Flynn possessed "a good reputation for honesty and sincere fair dealing all during the course of his life."

The others did not identify themselves as police officers. The letter alleged to have been written by Inspector Robb described Flynn as a man "of the highest integrity."

The letter said to have been written by Inspector McKearney said Mr. Flynn "enjoyed a splendid reputation in business as well as in his family life." It called him "a God-fearing, conscientious and hard-working person."

Judge Endorsed Flynn

There was also a letter from Bronx County Judge James M. Barrett, who said Mr. Flynn had "conducted himself as a decent citizen for the last ten years." Judge Barrett stayed a sentence of three years against Mr. Flynn in 1938 on a charge of conspiracy to receive stolen goods, a misdemeanor.

Mr. Donlan said Mr. Flynn had three other misdemeanor convictions, the last in 1944, and in each case was fined in police cases. He said one of the co-defendants in the stolen property case was Danny St. John, whose record of twenty arrests had barred him from waterfront employment by the Waterfront Commission.



The New York Times

SETS OFF INQUIRIES: Thomas J. Donlan, crime committee investigator, as he charged yesterday that police officials helped man convicted of misdemeanors to get a liquor license.

employment by the Waterfront Commission.

Commissioner Rohan, who pointed out the license had been granted before the Democrats took over, said a record of misdemeanor convictions would not bar a man from a liquor license.

He said, however, it was up to the applicant to prove he had reformed. Mr. Flynn had reported the convictions on his application.

Mr. Rohan said the files failed to indicate any wrongdoing in connection with the license. He promised a full investigation, however, and said the license would be revoked if there was any deliberate deception. He noted wryly that Mr. Donlan, while an investigator in the Brooklyn District Attorney's Office, had "given a clean bill of health to this individual he now names as a notorious character."

This was in reference to the check made by the authority on Mr. Flynn to determine if his name appeared on any list of known or suspected gamblers.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY DRIVE

Family Needs Cited in Plea for \$455,000 Here

The Legal Aid Society opened its 1956 campaign for \$455,000 yesterday.

Harrison Tweed, former president of the association and now president of the Temporary Commission on the Courts, urged support of the drive because as many as a third of the society's cases concern family problems.

"The Commission on the Courts found that the place where there seemed to be the most interest and the greatest demand for action was the improvement of the handling of the problems of the family, youth and children in the courts," he added.

Timothy N. Pfeiffer, chairman of the 1956 campaign committee, also spoke at a meeting of society volunteers. He said the society's case load rose annually. The society provides legal services to those unable to pay a lawyer. It maintains seven offices throughout New York City handling civil and criminal cases. The society served more than 67,000 persons last year.

11 MORE INDICTED IN CAR INJURY RING

Indictments were returned yesterday against eleven additional persons accused of being members of a fake automobile accident ring that was broken up last May. Forty-three persons were arrested at that time, and since then twelve more have been arrested, bringing the total of those under indictment to date to sixty-six.

Of the eleven indicted yesterday, five surrendered to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan's staff. Of the other six, one was said to be hospitalized, one is expected to surrender today, three were described as "not available," and one is a fugitive.

The fugitive, one of the alleged operators of the ring, swindled more than \$125,000 from insurance companies by fraudulent claims, is James E. Nolan, 54 years old, of 680 East Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He is a brother of Borough Workman, a Democrat. Mr. Lehman Commissioner Frank A. Nolan has not indicated whether he will seek re-election.

and paroled on the consent of Assistant District Attorney Maurice Nadjari, were: William Greer, 65, 70-11 108th Street, Forest Hills, Queens; Robert E. Dowling, 51, 78-49 Seventy-fifth Street, Glendale, Queens; Irving Eichenbaum, 32, 20-47 Seagirt Boulevard, Far Rockaway, Queens; Frank Piro, 39, 49-08 Ninety-ninth Street, Corona, Queens, and Matthew Vignati, 38, 71 Cedar Street, Hicksville, L. I.

All were charged with grand larceny, conspiracy and filing false claims with insurance companies.

Keating Endorsed for Senate

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—The Monroe County Republican Committee tonight unanimously endorsed Representative Kenneth B. Keating for the New York State Republican Senatorial nomination. The nomination would be for the seat now held by Senator Herbert H. Lehman.

Keating, a Democrat, Mr. Lehman Commissioner Frank A. Nolan has not indicated whether he will seek re-election.

POWER PLANT IS ARGUED Hearings on Manresa Island Issue Ended in Norwalk

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 19—Final arguments were presented today on the application of the Connecticut Light and Power Company to build a \$20,000,000 power plant on Manresa Island here.

The project is opposed by the Greater Norwalk Improvement Association, composed of residents of shoreline residential sectors.

Eugene S. Loughlin, chairman of the commission, allowed sixty days for filing briefs plus two weeks for revision. The hearings began last June 27 and in nineteen sessions have accumulated thirteen volumes of testimony.

The company contends that the plant is essential for expanded power needs of southwest Connecticut, which includes heavily populated Fairfield County, and that Manresa Island is the only practical site available.

The plant's opponents assert

that a site in a Stamford industrial area could be used and that the Norwalk shoreline would be seriously affected if the plant were built here.

FALL IN GARDEN FATAL

Father of Dorothy Liebes, the Textile Designer, Dies

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 19 (AP)—Frederick L. Wright, 84 years old, father-in-law of Reiman Morin, Associated Press feature writer in New York City, died last night of injuries received in a fall. Mrs. Morin is Dorothy Liebes, noted textile designer.

Mr. Wright, a San Francisco real estate man, was walking in the garden of his Berkeley home late yesterday when he fell. His head struck a board. He died three hours later at Herrick Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Wright is also survived by three other children, Frederick, Jr. of Berkeley; Mrs. Ralph Wood of Monterey, Calif., and William Wright of Sebastopol, Calif.

SUPPORT FOR JURY TRIAL Justice Hart Defends System Criticism by Justice Peck

Supreme Court Justice Walter R. Hart took a strong stand yesterday on the continuance of the trial-by-jury system, particularly in negligence cases. He was critical of David W. Peck, presiding justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, an advocate of its limitation.

"It will be noted that no one has made an attack on the jury system upon the ground that it does not promote the interests of justice," Justice Hart said. "The abolition of trial by jury is urged upon the ground that such a trial takes longer than one without a jury, and, therefore, causes congestion of the calendars in our courts."

Justice Hart made his statement before he placed his signature on a certificate of incorporation for the Committee for the Preservation of the Constitutional Right to Trial by Jury. Its directors are Harry A. Gair, John J. Sheehan and David Stein.

Facts Every American Should Know About the Middle East Crisis

On November 29, 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations, by a more than two-thirds majority, resolved to divide Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. The Jewish authorities in Palestine immediately accepted this plan though it represented less than their hopes. The Arab states and the Arabs of Palestine rejected it out of hand and resolved to render it null and void.

From November 29, 1947 until May 14, 1948, Palestine Arabs, financed and armed by the Arab states, conducted a violent campaign of terror and murder against the Jews of Palestine. Hundreds of Jews were slain, thousands more wounded in a series of planned attacks. The situation in Palestine was best described by the U.N. Palestine Commission which on February 24, 1948 reported to the United Nations Secretariat that they found it impossible to carry out the terms of the 1947 Partition Resolution. They stated that, in addition to the Arab attitude, the British authorities had refused every form of cooperation and had rejected every request arising from the Resolution.

On May 14, 1948, the Jews of Palestine proclaimed the independence of the State of Israel, by virtue of the Resolution of the United Nations. Immediately, six Arab states threw their armies into action and invaded Israel across all its land borders. Egyptian aircraft bombed Tel Aviv and other Jewish centers. The Arab Legion, the British-trained and officered army of Trans-Jordan, immediately occupied the area west of the River Jordan which had been designated by the United Nations as forming the proposed Arab state. The old city of Jerusalem which includes the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Western Wall, last remnant of the Second Temple and the Mosque of Omar, was also occupied by Arab Legion soldiers, who still hold it. Another section of the proposed Arab state now known as the Gaza Strip was occupied by the Egyptians, who still hold it. Altogether, Egypt and Jordan occupied more than 2,000 square miles of Palestinian territory over which they had never previously exercised any jurisdiction.

This war of aggression on the part of six Arab states against Israel, continued until February 24, 1949. Israel's population then was 750,000; that of the Arab states 35 million.

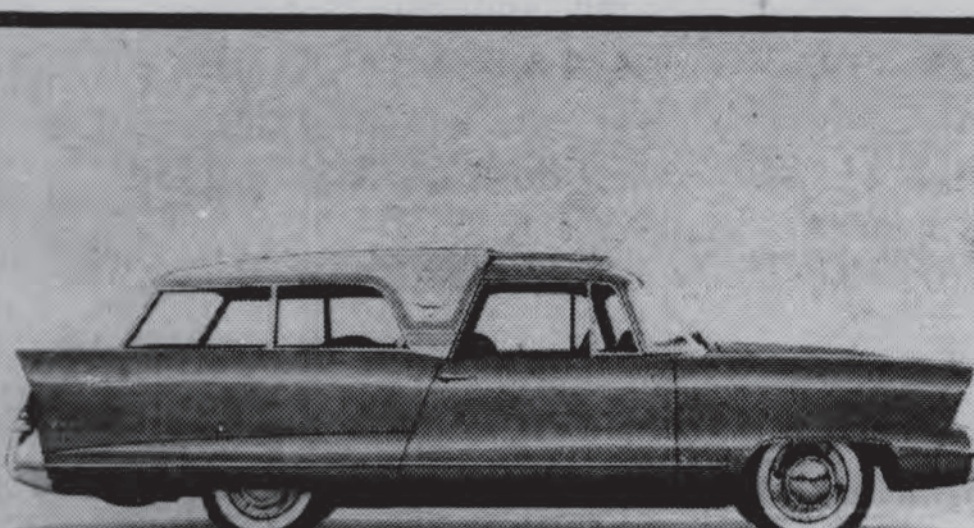
Between February 24 and July 20, 1949, five Arab states (excluding Iraq) voluntarily signed armistice agreements with Israel defining the present borders of Israel. These armistice agreements were endorsed and approved by the United Nations on August 11, 1949. Today, they represent international treaties governing the present relationships between Israel and the Arab states.

Since July 20, 1949, and to this moment, the Arab states have declared in official governmental statements that a state of war continues between them and Israel. They have sealed their frontiers against peaceful communication and commerce with Israel. They have waged economic war by boycott and blockade. They have halted and seized peaceful shipping on the international waterways of the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba. They have sent raiding parties nightly across the armistice lines to commit acts of violence and sabotage which have resulted in the murder and wounding of over 1,100 Israel civilians. They have rebuffed every attempt over the past seven years to negotiate permanent peace settlements to replace the armistice agreements.

On September 27, 1955, the Government of Egypt announced that it had concluded an agreement to purchase arms from Czechoslovakia. Since that date there have been heavy deliveries of Communist arms to Egypt, including MIG jets, tanks, and artillery. At the same time British sources through Belgian agents have delivered 200 Valentine tanks to Egypt, and further British arms supplies are en route to Egypt under contract arrangements, authorized by the British Government.

These are the facts that every American citizen should know about the crisis in the Middle East.

SEE THE LATEST WORD IN STATION WAGONS



THE PLAINSMAN—a bold new concept in station wagon design from the forward-looking stylists of Chrysler Corporation is on display at the Chrysler International Salon, 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue. You are cordially invited to come and see this exciting experimental car—in addition to the stunning Dodge LaFemme—the Chrysler 300B (with a 340 hp engine)—the racy 240 hp Plymouth Fury—and the De Soto Pace Car which will set the pace at the Indianapolis 500 on Memorial Day. Show open daily now through January 27, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. (Noon to 6 on Sunday).

Chrysler International Salon
42nd Street and Lexington Ave.

THE FORWARD LOOK '56 SETS THE PACE

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL Rabbi Irving Miller, Chairman

Constituent Organizations:

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America; Hapoel Hamizrachi; Mizrahi Organization of America (including Mizrahi Women); Labor Zionist Organization of America—Poale Zion (including Farband and Pioneer Women); Progressive Zionist League—Hashomer Hatzair; United Labor Zionist Party (Achdut Avodah-Poale Zion); United Zionists-Revisionists of America; Zionist Organization of America;

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

342 MADISON AVENUE

• TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 2-1160 •

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cable Address: AMZIONIST

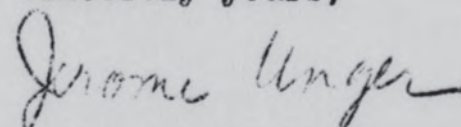
May 4, 1956

To Members of the Executive Committee
and Zionist Leaders in the Metropolitan area:

The enclosed deals with a nation-wide campaign of the American Zionist Council carried out with the cooperation of the New York Board of Rabbis insofar as the Greater New York area is concerned. Throughout the country we received the cooperation of other groups and individuals.

Just as the release is being issued here by the New York Board of Rabbis, it is similarly being released in many strategic areas throughout the country by Regional and Local Rabbinical bodies as well as by individual Rabbis wherever these bodies do not exist.

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:LD
Enc.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America • Hapoel Hamizrachi (including Hapoel Hamizrachi Women) • Mizrachi Organization of America (including Mizrachi Women) • Labor Zionist Organization of America-Poale Zion (including Farband and Pioneer Women) • Progressive Zionist League-Hashomer Hatzair • United Labor Zionist Party (Achdut Avodah-Poale Zion) • United Zionists-Revisionists of America • Zionist Organization of America

P R E S S R E L E A S E

from

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF RABBIS
10 EAST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

FOR RELEASE
SUNDAY, MAY 6

1,300 AMERICAN RABBIS DENOUNCE COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM

JOINT DECLARATION OF RABBIS OF THREE BRANCHES OF JUDAISM
CHARGE ANTI-ZIONIST GROUP WITH DISTORTING PRECEPTS OF JUDAISM

SCORE GROUP FOR ATTACKS UPON U.J.A. AND ISRAEL BONDS

ACCUSE COUNCIL OF MISREPRESENTING THE JEWISH PEOPLE
BEFORE BAR OF PUBLIC OPINION

New York -- One thousand three hundred Rabbis representing all three branches of American Judaism -- Orthodox, Conservative and Reform -- in a joint declaration issued today, denounced the American Council for Judaism, asserting that this group has "consistently misrepresented the Jewish people before the bar of public opinion." The Rabbis also charged that the American Council for Judaism "has consistently maligned and impugned the integrity of Jewish institutions, organizations and causes, and has consistently distorted the precepts of Judaism which it purports to serve."

This declaration and the names of the signatories were made public today by Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, President of the New York Board of Rabbis which had circulated the statement in the wake of attacks made upon Israel and Zionism by the American Council for Judaism at its convention in Chicago last week.

The joint declaration severely reprimanded the anti-Zionist organization for what it termed "slanders" against American Jews "who adhere to the ideals of Zionism," and also charged the Council as being "neither American nor

(more)

Jewish in spirit or in concept."

Although many individual American Rabbis and Rabbinic organizations have assailed the American Council for Judaism in the past, this is the first time that so large a segment of the American Rabbinate has united in a public declaration of such severe criticism against the organization. It was issued, the Rabbis said, "only after searching our conscience," and with the realization of "the full implication of our words."

The declaration also dealt with the Council's attacks on the national fund-raising institutions in behalf of Israel in this country. "We view with contempt the Council's attempt to dissuade Americans from helping their fellow Jews and the State of Israel through contributions to the United Jewish Appeal and the Israel Bond Drive," the Rabbis stressed in their declaration, adding: "If the Council is unwilling to aid in the rescue and rehabilitation of harassed Jews, let it at least not frustrate the efforts of those who would."

Concerning the Council's professed brand and interpretation of Judaism, the declaration stated:

"We assert that the Council is neither American nor Jewish in spirit or in concept. We call the attention of the American public to the fact that this group represents numerically an infinitesimal fraction of American Jewry. It has been repeatedly repudiated by the great Orthodox, Conservative and Reform communities in Jewish religious life. It has been repudiated by all major Jewish organizations.

"Judaism, we believe, has sufficient breadth and depth to embrace a wide range of varied points of view, but we declare that there is no room in Jewish life for Jews whose words and acts would result in the destruction of the State of Israel and in incalculable harm to the Jewish people."

The signatory Rabbis further served notice that "as loyal Americans interested in the survival of a dynamic democracy in a backward part of the world, we, the undersigned, will not be deterred from speaking up on behalf
(more)

of Israel or of any other nation when we feel that principles of justice and morality have been violated."

The declaration further emphasized that "in doing so, we are in the mainstream of the finest American tradition. We will not be deflected from exercising this right by a small minority, however vociferous, that finds evil in the honest expression of this anxiety."

Asserting that the Council's "real goal is the complete disappearance of the Jewish people," the declaration charged that "in pursuit of this aim the Council not only attacks Judaism but America herself."

The declaration concluded:

"For in its incessant drive for soulless 'conformity', in its hysterical compulsion to efface what is distinctively Jewish from Judaism and what is permanent in the people of Israel, the Council seeks a monolithic America in which all cultural and spiritual variations are obliterated. This drive, which stems from insecurity and tragic self-hatred, does as great an injustice to America as it does to Judaism."

#

(full text of declaration and names of signatories
attached herewith)

#594 - 5/3/56

STATEMENT ISSUED BY AMERICAN RABBIS

We, the undersigned, members of the American rabbinate, wish to make the following observations with respect to the organization known as the American Council for Judaism. We do so with reluctance, and only after searching our conscience: but we do so in the conviction that we would be derelict in our high duty in the calling we follow if we failed to make the truth known.

Realizing the full implication of our words, we state unequivocally that the American Council for Judaism has consistently misrepresented the Jewish people before the bar of public opinion; it has consistently maligned and impugned the integrity of Jewish institutions, organizations and causes; and it has consistently distorted the precepts of Judaism which it purports to serve.

We assert that the Council is neither American nor Jewish in spirit or in concept. We call the attention of the American public to the fact that this group represents numerically an infinitesimal fraction of American Jewry. It has been repeatedly repudiated by the great Orthodox, Conservative and Reform communities in Jewish religious life. It has been repudiated by all major Jewish organizations.

Judaism, we believe, has sufficient breadth and depth to embrace a wide range of varied points of view, but we declare that there is no room in Jewish life for Jews whose words and acts would result in the destruction of the State of Israel and in incalculable harm to the Jewish people.

Most reprehensible of all the Council's slanders is the charge that American Jews who adhere to the ideals of Zionism are guilty of "dual loyalty". This is a lie which has long been the tool of anti-Semites; with contempt we see it revived today by those who call themselves Jews. It is not difficult to understand why the American Council for Judaism has received commendation for this vilification from Gerald L. K. Smith, Conde McGinley, Merwin K. Hart and others long identified with anti-Semitic movements in America. Every

fair-minded American knows that American Jews have but one political allegiance -- and that is to the United States.

As loyal Americans interested in the survival of a dynamic democracy in a backward part of the world, we, the undersigned, will not be deterred from speaking up on behalf of Israel or of any other nation when we feel that principles of justice and morality have been violated. In doing so we are in the mainstream of the finest American tradition. We will not be deflected from exercising this right by a small minority, however vociferous, that finds evil in the honest expression of this anxiety.

We view with contempt the Council's attempt to dissuade Americans from helping their fellow Jews and the State of Israel through contributions to the United Jewish Appeal and the Israel Bond Drive. If the Council is unwilling to aid in the rescue and rehabilitation of harassed Jews, let it at least not frustrate the efforts of those who would.

As religious leaders, we cannot find in the Council's activities or in its statements, any indication that it really represents Judaism. The Council's philosophy is one of complete negation: it denies the existence of the Jewish people, rejects traditional Jewish religious ceremonies, the Hebrew language, and Zion itself.

The Council's real goal is the complete disappearance of the Jewish people. In pursuit of this aim the Council not only attacks Judaism but America herself. For in its incessant drive for soulless "conformity", in its hysterical compulsion to efface what is distinctively Jewish from Judaism and what is permanent in the people of Israel, the Council seeks a monolithic America in which all cultural and spiritual variations are obliterated. This drive, which stems from insecurity and tragic self-hatred, does as great an injustice to America as it does to Judaism.

LIST OF RABBIS WHO HAVE ENDORSED STATEMENT DEALING
WITH THE AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM

ALABAMA-BIRMINGHAM: Rabbis Milton L. Grafman, Abraham J. Mesch, David Tamarkin; DOTHAN: Israel Gerber; MOBILE: Manuel Greenstein; TUSCALOOSA: Henry A. Fischel. ARIZONA-PHOENIX: Philip W. Jaffa, A.L. Krohn, Albert Plotkin, Harry Z. Schechtman; TUCSON: Marcus Breger, Abraham M. Danzig; ARKANSAS-FORT CHAFFEE: Murray E. Stadtmauer. CALIFORNIA-ALHAMBRA: Yosef Miller; BAKERSFIELD: Irving Ganz, Milton L. Shulman; BERKELEY: Sidney Akselrad; BEVERLY HILLS: Simon A. Dolgin; BURBANK: Ben Zion Bergman; EL CENTRO: Isaac E. Bloch; FRESNO: Maurice A. Lazowick; HAWTHORNE: Joel L. DeKoven; HOLLYWOOD: Jacob M. Ott; HUNTINGTON PARK: Harry Hyman; INGLEWOOD: David Cohen; LAFAYETTE: Bernard Duceff; LONG BEACH: Wolli Kaelter, I. Shalom Ravetch; LOS ANGELES: Paul Dubin, Simon Greenberg, Jacob Levine, Meyer Mereminsky, Max Nussbaum, Jacob Pressman, Isaiah Rackovsky, Jacob Sonderling, Elijah D. Stampfer, Sholom Stern, Herbert D. Teitelbaum, Isaiah Zeldin, Osher Zilberstein; NORTH HOLLYWOOD: Morton A. Bauman, Aaron M. Wise, Eugene Gruenberger, Max H. Leader; OAKLAND: Harold M. Schulweis, William M. Stern; PACIFIC PALISADES: A.N. Winokur; PALM SPRINGS: Leon W. Rosenberg; PASADENA: Charles W. Steckel; RESEDA: Morris D. Margolis; RICHMOND: Harry Levenberg; SACRAMENTO: Irving I. Hausman; SALINAS: Abraham Haselkorn; SAN ANSELMO: Julius A. Leibert; SAN DIEGO: Morton J. Cohn, Monroe Levens, Baruch Stern; SAN FRANCISCO: Elliot M. Burstein, Morris Goldstein, Arnold S. Turetsky, Aaron Werner, Stanley Wexler; SAN MATEO: Sanford E. Rosen; SANTA MONICA: Samuel Sachs; STOCKTON: Bernard D. Rosenberg; TEMPLE CITY: Ephraim F. Einhorn; TREASURE ISLAND: Sanford H. Hahn. COLORADO-DENVER: Lejzer Bryks, Chaim Davidovich, Daniel Goldberger, Manuel Laderman, C.E. Hillel Kauvar, Shloime Twerski, Gershon Winer, Joel Zion; COLORADO SPRINGS: Samuel Schnitzer. CONNECTICUT-BRIDGEPORT: Albert L. Martin, Harry Nelson, Alton Winters; GREENWICH: Hertzal Fishman; HAMDEN: Samuel Kenner; HARTFORD: Abraham J. Feldman, Abraham N. Avrutick, Max B. Posnansky, Lester Rosner; MANCHESTER: Leon Wind; MERIDEN: Albert N. Troy; MIDDLETOWN: Joseph J. Spevack; MILFORD: Stanley Kazan; NEW BRITAIN: Harry Z. Zwelling; NEW HAVEN: Charles Bahn, Andrew Klein, Morris Levinson, Aaron Shuchatowitz, Joseph Tabachnik; NEW LONDON: Leonard Goldstein; NORWALK: Hyman Appleman, Samuel Schwartz; NORWICH: Michell D. Geller, Marshall J. Maltzman; STAMFORD: Joseph H. Ehrenkranz, David W. Pearlman; TORRINGTON: Seymour Freedman; WALLINGFORD: Alex Weisfogel; WATERBURY: Seymour Gewirtz, Joseph Smith; WEST HARTFORD: William Cohen, Stanley M. Kessler; WILLIMANTIC: Herschel Levine. DELAWARE-WILMINGTON: Leonard B. Gewirtz, Jacob Kraft. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Balfour Brickner, Simon Burnstein, Albert J. Davis, Raphael Gold, Zemach Green, Martin Halpern, Nathan M. Kagonoff, Abraham A. Kellner, Hillel Klavan, Raymond Krinsky, M.H. Levinson, Morton Levy, David Massis, Bernard A. Mussman, David H. Penitz, Philip L. Rabinowitz, Morris A. Sandhaus, Henry Segal, Aaron Seidman, Harry Silverstone, Solomon Skaist, Herman J. Waldman, Harold Weisberg. FLORIDA-CORAL GABLES: Morris A. Skop, B. Leon Hurwitz; DAYTONA BEACH: Murray A. Alstet; FORT LAUDERDALE: Marius Ranson; HOLLYWOOD: Samuel S. Lerer; JACKSONVILLE: Sanders A. Tofield; MIAMI: Mayer Abramowitz, Louis A. Cassel, Abraham Herson, Jacob Kaplan, Leon Kronish, Irving Lehrman, Joseph E. Rackovsky, Yaakov G. Rosenberg; PENSACOLA: Camillus Angel, Jacob L. Holzman; ST. PETERSBURG: Morris B. Chapman; TAMPA: Jerome Kestenbaum. GEORGIA-ATLANTA: Joseph Cohen, Harry H. Epstein, Emanuel Feldman, AUGUSTA: Simon E. Zipper; COLUMBUS: Kassel Abelson; MACON: Charles M. Rubel; SAVANNAH: Isidore Barnett, Abraham I. Rosenberg. ILLINOIS-CHICAGO: Morton M. Berman, Morris L. Blair, Joseph Buchler, Elliot J. Einhorn,

(more)

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And Rabbis: CALIFORNIA-SAN LEANDRO: John J. Zucker; MICHIGAN-DETROIT: Israel I. Halpern, Richard C. Hertz, Max Kapustin, Leizer Levine, Joel J. Litke; ANN ARBOR: Julius J. Weinberg; NEW JERSEY-ENGLEWOOD: Herbert Brichto; ROCKAWAY: Jacob Weitman; NEW YORK-NEW YORK CITY: Meir Engel; TEXAS-TYLER: Hyman Fishman; VIRGINIA-ALEXANDRIA: Emmet Frank.

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

MIDWESTERN OFFICE

220 SOUTH STATE STREET

TELEPHONE WABASH 2-9365

CHICAGO 4, ILL.

May 23, 1956

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road and E. 105th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Some months ago I had occasion to debate before a University of Chicago audience with Saadat Hassan, now Midwestern Director of the Arab Information Center, with offices here in Chicago. During the debate, Mr. Hassan, whom experience has taught us is a completely unprincipled propagandist, made various attacks on Zionist leadership. In one of them he described Menachem Beigin's concept of a State of Israel stretching from the Nile to the Euphrates. In the next breath, he attributed a similar concept to you. This latter charge I branded immediately as a lie.

As it happens, one of our Chicago area stations, WNMP of Evanston, Illinois, has arranged a two-session debate beginning next Sunday. I will be on the first of these sessions and Saadat Hassan on the other. It has just occurred to me that Hassan might attempt to reiterate this charge and I think it might be helpful if you would indicate to me that I was right in denying it. Do you recall any statement of yours which, in the wildest imagination of a typical Arab propagandist, might be construed to support such a concept as the Nile to the Euphrates approach? I have discussed this with our mutual friend, Milton Silberman, and he assures me that I was right in giving the lie to Saadat Hassan on this point.

I would appreciate having a few words from you during the next few days (before Sunday) so that I may be completely prepared for such a contingency.

As you probably have already been apprised by Saul Danaceau and/or Sidney Vincent, I shall be coming to Cleveland to meet with some of our Zionist and Community Relations leadership on Tuesday noon, June 5th. Needless to say, I would greatly appreciate an opportunity to confer with you briefly about your own estimate of the situation and any new needs which may have developed.

We are not concerned about large scale and top bracket Zionist public relations in the Cleveland area because we appreciate fully your own meticulous handling of these needs. What may, however, be worth exploring is the desirability of enhancing our smaller scale efforts which would address themselves to speaker placement in neighborhood service clubs, veterans and women's groups, labor unions and like organizations which have a cumulative grass-roots value which are too small scale individually to warrant your own immediate services.

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• Mizrahi Organization of America • Progressive Zionist League—Hashomer Hatzair • United Zionist Labor Party (Achdut
Avodah-Poale Zion) • Zionist Organization of America • Zionists-Revisionists of America

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MIDWESTERN OFFICE

220 SOUTH STATE STREET

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CHICAGO 4, ILL.

- 2 -

I will be in Cleveland for this exploratory visit from the evening of June 4th to June 6th in the late afternoon and would be greatly beholden to you if you would indicate that we might meet during my visit.

Very sincerely yours,

Ben-Zion Emanuel

BEN-ZION EMANUEL

Midwestern Representative

BZE:MS

cc: Rabbi Jerome Unger
Sidney Vincent
Saul Danaceau
Milton J. Silberman



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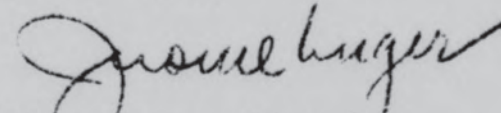
June 20, 1956

To the Local Committees of
the AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL:

If your local newspaper has not been publishing the series of dispatches from the Middle East by Joseph Alsop, you will be interested, nevertheless, in reading the enclosed reprint of the latest article which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune, June 20, 1956. Any uneasiness which you may have found in the critical passages in previous articles will be balanced, we feel, by the latest which is favorable in a thoughtful way.

We send it to you for your information and your usual cooperation in bringing it to the attention of a wide group of public opinion molders in your community.

Cordially yours,



Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:LD
Enc.

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From
New York Herald Tribune
June 20, 1956

MATTER OF FACT

By Joseph Alsop

Israel's Meaning

JERUSALEM - In a whole series of different ways, it is an eye-opening experience to visit Israel. After a long struggle with red tape, you pass through the Mandelbaum gate from Arab Jerusalem to Israeli Jerusalem. Instantly you are breathing a new air, observing a new landscape and seeing the future in a new perspective.

Essentially, Israel is so different from the surrounding Arab lands, and indeed from the countries of the West too, because this is a place where they believe in miracles. They believe in miracles, in turn, because they have accomplished miracles.

When you consider the massive counter-forces that were overcome, the creation of the state of Israel was in itself a miracle. So was the transformation of this once barren and unfruitful land into a rich and smiling landscape of vineyards and orchards, fertile fields and grassy meadows, populous busy towns and productive industries.

Again, the transformation of the people themselves is also touched with the miraculous. For here the Jews of the Diaspora have been gathered, from both sides of the Iron Curtain, from Africa and from Asia. Peddlers from the Casablanca native quarters have been made into sturdy farmers, as I saw at a new cooperative farm. Long-locked Jews from the pre-medieval ghettos of the Yemen have become steelworkers of a high technical category, as I was shown in a new pipe extrusion plant. And these and all the others in this enormous gathering in of the tribes are being rapidly merged into the national whole, and turned into Israelis in the full sense of the word.

The state, the land, the people, in short, all in different ways represent achievements which any rational, practical forecaster would have held to be utterly impossible only ten or twenty years ago. Therefore there is a mood here going far beyond the mood of the old Scotch song -- "what other men dare, we can do." Here the mood is "we can dare and do far beyond other men."

The prevalence of that mood makes the very air of Israel quite remarkably exhilarating to any one accustomed to the moods of other lands, where defeatism and materialism, self-indulgence and despair, suspicion and self-seeking so often seem to compete for dominance. But while this Israeli mood is so exhilarating in itself, it is also a hard political fact that must be judged cold-bloodedly, like all other hard political facts.

* * *

The Israeli mood, for instance, makes nonsense of the State Department's complacent trumpetings about the "success" of U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld's Middle Eastern peace mission. So far as can be observed,

Hammaraskjold had no long range success of any kind.

He certainly did not succeed in persuading the Arabs to accept the existence of the state of Israel. More immediately important, he certainly did not succeed in persuading the Israelis to abandon those policies which may lead to an outbreak of war with the Arabs.

On the contrary, from Prime Minister Ben-Gurion to the simplest private in the army, the Israelis are all but unanimous that their national security depends on meeting Arab terroristic acts along their borders with stern military reprisal against the Arab governments. And from Prime Minister Ben-Gurion to the poorest farm worker, the Israelis are all but unanimous that their national future depends on going forward with the Jordan water diversion scheme, which the Arabs have said will mean war.

The Israelis are people, moreover, who think very little about risks, including even the risk of war, when they are convinced that their national security and national future are genuinely at stake. They must further be expected to be even more careless of all risks, if Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov climaxes his Cairo visit by announcing the Kremlin's support for a reduction of Israel to the frontiers proposed in the U.N. partition scheme of 1947. That will be a threat to end Israel as a workable state, and the Israelis will be all the more inclined towards an early showdown.

In another way, too, viewing the mood of Israel as a hard political fact makes nonsense of the opinions now prevailing in Washington and London. It is highly unlikely that the Arabs will ever make peace in return for the little bits of Israel that Prime Minister Eden and Secretary of States Dulles have tried to persuade the Israelis to sacrifice. The effort to persuade the Israelis to make serious territorial concessions was even more unrealistic. As Prime Minister Ben-Gurion bluntly informed Prime Minister Eden, the Israelis will fight first. There should be no mistake about that.

In short, grim courage and ruthless self-denial make Israel intensely admirable as a human accomplishment, but this same courage and self-denial also make Israel highly intractable as a political fact. There is no use saying about the Israelis, "they ought to do differently." They will not behave as many Western policy-makers think they should behave, because that is not their nature. And one must add, they only exist today because that is not their nature.

* * *

AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL

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July 3, 1956

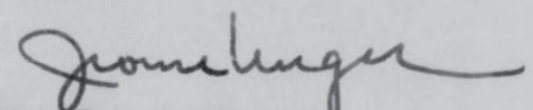
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road & 105 Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Mr. Alan M. Stroock
to Mr. Moses Lasky, which I promised to send you.

With warm regards, I am as ever

Sincerely yours,


Rabbi Jerome Unger
Executive Director

JU:sg
encl.

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August 29, 1956

Rabbi Jerome Unger, Executive Director
American Zionist Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Rabbi Unger:

Rabbi Silver has asked that I forward to you the enclosed letter which was mailed to him by Mr. Eddie Elias, Co-chairman, Eddie Elias Enterprises, 354 Dorchester Road, Akron 20, Ohio.

Sincerely,

Miss Sophia Levine
Secretary to Dr. Silver

/sl
encl.

(re: Sayugh)