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Eaton, Cyrus, including copy of letter from Nikita Khrushchev to
Cyrus Eaton, 1957-1963.



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

TERMINAL TOWER • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

CYRUS S. EATON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

December 9, 1957

Dear Rabbi Silver:

It was with keen interest and satisfaction that I read the report in this morning's Plain Dealer of the address you made yesterday on how to make the world safe for man.

In my own way, I have been urging that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. reach some accommodation that will enable us to live together in honorable peace. My conviction has been that we must meet the Russians halfway, as you will see from the enclosed November 8th New York Herald Tribune editorial page. The Herald Tribune editorial and interview have precipitated an avalanche of editorials, columns, and articles in both the American and Canadian press.

Meanwhile, sympathetic letters have been pouring in every day from people in all walks of life in every part of the world. You will be interested in the enclosed excerpts from only a few of the large number of letters received in a single day's mail. You will observe that the writers include five Nobel Prize winners.

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Blvd., SE
Cleveland 22, Ohio

CE:rmb

Enc.

CONFIDENTIAL

Typical Excerpts From a Portion of One Day's Mail
Concerning Mr. Cyrus Eaton's Plea for Better Understanding
Between Nations of Opposing Philosophies

Professor Max Born
West German Scientist and Nobel Prize Winner

"The reaction of the American people to Sputnik, as reported in our newspapers, was rather a shock to me, and if it leads to an acceleration of the arms race, the prospects of the survival of the human race are slight. I am spending most of my time in trying to convince the German people that a settlement of political disputes by force is not possible any more, and would be suicidal. I cannot tell you how glad I am that you are trying to establish contact between all nations, in particular between the scientists."

Dr. Albert Schweitzer
World-Famed Humanitarian and Nobel Peace Prize Winner

"I attach great importance to the fact that the proposal of the Soviet Scientists goes back to your meeting of international scientists at Pugwash last summer."

Dr. Harold C. Urey
American Nuclear Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner

"Most interesting and very encouraging."

Dr. Linus Pauling
American Nuclear Chemist and Nobel Prize Winner

"Your suggestion that there be a broad international conference of scientists to discuss the danger of thermo-nuclear war is a good one. If another Pugwash conference is held, I hope that I can be a participant."

Dr. Arthur H. Compton
American Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner

"I am especially interested in your thoughts as to the effectiveness toward peace of direct discussions between scientists on the two sides of the Iron Curtain. This is a topic that has been much on my mind during recent years."

Dr. Harrison Brown
American Geo-Chemist

"I was delighted by both the editorial in the New York Herald Tribune and your interesting article. The suggested meeting should be fairly small, it should be held outside the United States, and it should not be held under the auspices of any government. I hope the opportunity will present itself for us to discuss this matter in person."

Dr. William C. DeVane
Dean of Yale College

"I have read the Herald Tribune pieces with a great deal of interest and admiration. May the cause thrive and prosper."

Dr. Sarah G. Blanding
President of Vassar College

"I have followed with great interest the reaction to your work in behalf of broader international understanding of nuclear problems. It is probably the most important thing that can be done in the world today."

Dr. Daniel Z. Gibson
President of Washington College
Chestertown, Maryland

"If a small college or a small college President can be of any assistance in producing the kind of results you desire, this one stands ready."

Dr. Douglas Knight
President of Lawrence College
Appleton, Wisconsin

"I am deeply gratified to see the profound results that your leadership is having."

Father William G. Ryan
President of Seton Hill College
Greensburg, Pennsylvania

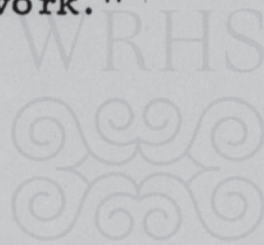
"The declaration of the Soviet scientists shows what good things can grow out of small beginnings. I offer my sincerest congratulations on the growth of an atmosphere of understanding which you have fostered."

Mr. Elmo Roper
American Pollster

"I was thrilled by your article in the New York Herald Tribune, 'Let's Meet the Soviets Half Way'."

Mr. Edward Weeks
Editor, The Atlantic Monthly

"I wish I might have been at Pugwash when the big meeting took place. Keep up the good work."



December 11, 1957

Mr. Cyrus S. Eaton
Chairman of the Board
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company
Terminal Tower Building
Cleveland 1, Ohio

My dear Mr. Eaton:

I wish to thank you for your kind letter of December 9th and for your favorable comment on the address which I delivered last Sunday in The Temple pulpit and which was reported in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It was thoughtful of you to write to me. The position which I took last Sunday on the necessity for finding ways of co-existence between the East and the West, whose rivalry is endangering not only the peace but the very survival of our world, is one which I have expressed on the public platform for quite a number of years now.

I need not tell you that I was very happy to have read your splendid and courageous statement of a few weeks ago. It aroused a tremendous interest and I am sure will contribute to a more realistic and hopeful reappraisal of the entire subject on the part of our people and our government.

With warmest regards and all good wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

AHS:sl

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

TERMINAL TOWER - CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

CYRUS S. EATON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

March 5, 1959

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I had a delightful visit in New York earlier this week with David Dubinsky. He is a remarkable person.

He said he was honored to count you as a long time friend and I told him I was happy to share his great admiration for you.

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

CE:cmr

Translation of Letter
From Nikita S. Khrushchev
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

December 24, 1959

Dear Mr. Eaton:

I appreciate very much your sending me the documents of the Pugwash Conference of Scientists on the problems of biological and chemical warfare. I have read these documents with the deepest interest and the most profound satisfaction.

I share in your confidence that this meeting of scientists of various nations, as well as their meetings to follow, will result in further strengthening of international understanding.

The joint efforts of scientists to abolish war will undoubtedly work increasing influence on the shaping of world-wide public opinion toward banning all weapons of mass destruction and on accomplishing the task of total and complete disarmament, which has without question become the most urgent task of our times. This is the foremost contribution of scientists to the establishment of lasting peace on earth.

For our part, we, the Soviet people, stand resolutely for universal disarmament within the shortest time, and we will strive for this noble cause with all our energies.

I avail myself of this opportunity to send you and all participants in the Pugwash movement my wishes for complete success in their earnest endeavor to bring peace to all mankind.

Sincerely yours,

N. Khrushchev

Mr. Cyrus Eaton
Terminal Tower
Cleveland, Ohio

CABLE

December 26, 1959

Nikita S. Khrushchev
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Many thanks for your splendid letter, with its warm endorsement of the Pugwash movement. Your message will bring renewed inspiration to the hundred eminent scientists from twenty-two major nations of East and West, who have participated in the Pugwash Conferences, in a dedicated effort to educate mankind to the grave dangers of nuclear, biological and chemical warfare.

Your eloquent United Nations proposal for universal disarmament voiced the deep desires of the majority of men and women everywhere. You can be sure that all of us associated with the Pugwash movement will continue to work unremittingly for this noble goal.

Cyrus Eaton

CE:rbm



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

TERMINAL TOWER • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

December 31, 1959

CYRUS S. EATON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Dear Rabbi Silver:

You will be interested in this exchange of messages with Khrushchev on the part our Pugwash Conferences are playing in bringing about better international understanding.

The Khrushchev letter strikes me as being of especial interest at this time, in view of the world-wide speculation concerning the problems that are closely engaging his attention in preparation for the Summit Conference. The government, the journalists and the people of the United States will quickly have to decide whether they have the courage to assume the risks that are involved in total disarmament.

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

CE:rbm
enclosures

January 13, 1960

My dear Mr. Eaton:

Thank you so much for sending me copies of the exchange of messages between you and Mr. Khrushchev. I read both of them with keen interest. Through the Pugwash Conferences you are making a basic contribution toward a better understanding between peoples and to international peace.

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:bfm

Mr. Cyrus Eaton
The Chesapeake and
Ohio Railway Company
Terminal Tower
Cleveland 1, Ohio

Reply to Mrs. Eaton

Readers'
Opinions

Editor Plain Dealer — Sir: I must reply to the letter of Mrs. Eaton which was published in the Plain Dealer on June 29. While I refrained from referring to the personal character of Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, it seems that the financier's wife does not refrain from indulging in personalities.

It seems that she admits that a few weeks' visit in Hungary does not make her an expert. Good. I agree a hundred per cent. Yet it seems that she has become an authority on my personal life.

May I inform Mrs. Eaton that I have dedicated my life to the defense of Hungary against encroaching communism. In 1919, and in the early 40s, in the armed services of my country, I was faced with the eternal enemies of Hungarian liberty: The Russians and the Communists. If Mrs. Eaton knows Hungarian history, she knows that the Hungarian war for independence in 1848-49 was crushed by the Russians.

As you know, the Hungarian people were "liberated" by the Russian Army in 1945. Consult our State Department, or perhaps any of the western diplomats in Hungary shortly after the "liberation" about the details of this "liberation."

The revolution of 1956. What was it, in your opinion? A funny issue? Suicide by the Hungarian youth? We would like your answer to this. Maybe you should read "The Bridge at Andau" by James Michener, a 100 per cent American, even by your opinion. Or perhaps a book written by a Hungarian magnate's son who believed in the Russian communists: "The Undefeated" by George Palocz-Horvath. Then, of course, there are scores of books on that subject by many authors.

I will be the last to deny that I fought for Hungary's liberty to the last inch of Hungary and the last minute. I cannot believe that this makes me a Nazi any more than the Finnish, the Estonian, the Latvian, the Lithuanian generals who similarly fought to the last ditch to prevent "liberation" by the great and glorious Red Army. Furthermore, I do not believe this makes me a Nazi any more than the American, French and British generals were communists because they were fighting on the same side as the Russian communists.

I will refuse to call you or your husband communists because you have partaken of communist hospitality. I do not believe that this made you or your husband a communist. I merely believe that you have much to learn about communists and communism.

GEN. JULIUS KOVACS
2896 Ludlow Road,
Cleveland 20.



Acadia Farms
Northfield
Ohio

July 5, 1960

My dear Rabbi Silver:

While the world is taking notice of the leftover Eichmans, I want Cleveland to take notice of the leftover Nazis in its midst. General Kovacs is one. We are informed that he is a scoundrel, an ex-Nazi, and that to expose him would be a great service to the community. It would further be a great service to the United States since his kind of trouble making among the Hungarian population has a great effect politically on our foreign policy. We have these people among the Poles and Czechs, too.

I would appreciate anything you might know about any of them.

Sincerely,

Anne Eaton

(Mrs. Cyrus S. Eaton)

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th and Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

July 20, 1960

My dear Mrs. Eaton:

Let me thank you for your letter of July 5th with the enclosed letter of General Julius Kovacs which appeared in the Plain Dealer. I do not know the gentleman at all. Perhaps the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, whose address is 1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., may have some information about him.

I trust that you and Mr. Eaton are well. With warmest regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:bfm

Mrs. Cyrus S. Eaton
Acadia Farms
Northfield, Ohio



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

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CYRUS S. EATON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

February 13, 1961

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Congratulations on your forceful Lincoln Day address. - Sermon 966
You have again manifested great courage and wisdom in pointing out the urgency of improving relations between the capitalist and communist countries.

I have actively in mind our recent conversation, and am working diligently on the suggestions you made to me.

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

CE:cmr

April 19, 1961

My dear Mr. Eaton:

You may be interested in seeing the enclosed articles written by a friend of mine, the eminent Rabbi of Toronto, Dr. Stuart E. Rosenberg, who a few weeks ago visited the Soviet Union. I send these clippings as a follow-up of the conversation which we had some time ago.

With warmest regards and all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:bfm

Mr. Cyrus S. Eaton, Sr.
Acadia Farms
Northfield, Ohio



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

TERMINAL TOWER - CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

CYRUS S. EATON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

July 6, 1961

Dear Mr. Zhukov:

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and his wife, of Cleveland, will arrive in Moscow from London, England, at 6:15 P. M. on Tuesday, July 11th, and remain until the 20th.

Rabbi Silver is a man of the highest standing and of great influence in the United States. He has served as university preacher at Harvard, Cornell, Chicago and other prominent American universities. He has participated in the deliberations of the United Nations. He is the author of many books, and is a renowned orator and scholar. I have suggested to Dr. Silver that he meet you when he is in Moscow. If you should be away during Dr. Silver's visit, I hope that one of your associates will confer with him. Any courtesies that can be extended to him will be greatly appreciated.

I am giving Dr. Silver a copy of this letter to serve as an introduction to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Georgi A. Zhukov
Chairman of the State Committee for
Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries
Moscow, U. S. S. R.

CE:cmr

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CABLE ADDRESS
"ARHOMA"

September 15, 1961

Mr. Cyrus S. Eaton,
Chairman of the Board
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.
Terminal Tower
Cleveland 1, Ohio

Dear Mr. Eaton:

Herewith is a brief summary of my representations to you respecting the reunification of families now residing partly in Russia or in Israel.

1. Many thousands of Jews came to Palestine from Russia between the two World Wars and especially in the years immediately following the cessation of hostilities.
2. In the first decade after the October Revolution many Russian Jews, arrested and prosecuted for their Zionism, were eventually permitted to leave Soviet Russia for Palestine. They had to leave their next of kin behind.
3. Until the outbreak of World War II, there was a constant flow of Jewish immigration to Palestine from the Baltic States, from the Western Ukraine, Western Byelo Russia, Bukovina and Bessarabia, i.e. the areas which became Soviet territory only after 1940. A considerable part of this immigration consisted of young pioneers who left parents, brothers and sisters behind.
4. In the weeks which immediately followed World War II, quite a few Jews entered Rumania from Poland and from there proceeded to Palestine. Many of them left behind next of kin, in areas which subsequently became Soviet territory.
5. Immediately following World War II, surviving members of destroyed and dispersed Jewish families attempted in Europe to

Mr. Eaton

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September 15, 1961

find each other again and to resettle in a new and secure place of residence. Many of them, who were in Russia at the time, hence converged on the Displaced Persons Camps in Central Europe in a search for surviving kin and with the hope of reaching the shores of Palestine ultimately. In a great number of cases many proceeded to settle in Israel and only years afterwards discovered that mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, or even their own children had remained alive and were located in Soviet Russia.

6. Because of these factors, tens of thousands of Jewish families find themselves torn apart with immediate and closest relatives living partly in the Soviet Union and in Israel. For some of these families a remedy was found during the last few years as a consequence of the Russian-Polish Repatriation Agreement of 1956. As a result of this agreement a number of Jews were repatriated from Soviet Russia to Poland and proceeded from the latter country to Israel. However, in the majority of cases, the reunion of families has not yet taken place.

7. In the case of such divided families, the following procedure has been adopted: Their Israeli members dispatch an affidavit directly to their Soviet members, thereby undertaking responsibility for their upkeep in Israel. Such affidavits are almost exclusively sent after prior consent of the Soviet addressee has been obtained. On the strength of this affidavit the member of the family in the USSR submits an application for a passport and emigration permit to the appropriate Soviet authority. The number of instances in which permits are granted by the Soviet authority. The number of instances in which permits are granted by the Soviet authorities is a minute fraction of one percent of the number of applications submitted, and of this fraction many of the permits granted were to a very old father or mother with no children other than the sender of the affidavit from Israel.

8. It appears to be the rule in Soviet Russia that after an application for emigration has been rejected, six months have to elapse before a renewed application can be made. Many cases are known whereby people have persistently renewed their applications every six months over the span of many years and on each occasion their application has been rejected.

9. Since the establishment of Israel, a number of cases have occurred in which Jewish families re-migrated from Israel to the USSR. The Israeli authorities have at no time placed obstacles in the path of such migration nor have they objected to it despite the fact that in many instances the Soviet press used it for purposes of anti-Israel propaganda. The Arab countries have generally permitted migration to Israel in order to rejoin its families resident in Israel.

Mr. Eaton

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September 15, 1961

I believe that these thousands of innocent people in the torn families deserve in their misery and despair the moral defense and all possible assistance from all men of good-will. Your own active interest in their plight might have far reaching consequences. The liberalization of the Soviet attitude regarding the reunion of the divided families could not in any conceivable way be detrimental to the interests of the Soviet Union. It might, on the other hand, show the Soviet Government as capable of adhering to a purely humanitarian principle which in turn could be conducive to the elimination of much of the bitterness which beclouds Soviet-Israel relations. It would also have considerable influence on the attitude of Jews in the United States and elsewhere as to the humanitarian and moral stature of Russia.

I hope this information will be of value and aid in the lofty mission which you have undertaken. May God be with you in your work.

Sincerely and in gratitude,

JMA:c

P.S. We discussed briefly Golda Meir's statement on the subject made in the Knesset. The enclosed is the complete statement.

Enc.

WRHS



J. M. Arvey

STATEMENT BY MRS. GOLDA MEIR, FOREIGN MINISTER OF ISRAEL
(In response to the question of a member of the Knesset
requiring comment on Mr. Khrushchev's statement):

The concept "family reunification" is neither vague nor conditional. Many thousands of residents of Israel apply incessantly to the Government of Israel and ask for its help to bring their next of kin from the Soviet Union to Israel. The condition of these families is a tragic result of the war and the Nazi holocaust which have destroyed and dispersed Jewish families and have separated children from their parents, husbands from their wives, brothers and sisters from each other. In the last five years residents of Israel have sent 9,236 affidavits to their next of kin in the USSR. Such an affidavit must be presented to the Soviet authorities by every Soviet citizen who applies for a permit to join his family in Israel. Every affidavit is made out for an entire family, so that the above mentioned figure means that tens of thousands of persons are involved. Only a very few of them were allowed to join their families.

We are in possession of many letters from the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR to residents of Israel, who asked them to intervene with the Soviet authorities in order to grant permission to their relatives to join their families in Israel. These letters are almost identical. They say that the appropriate Soviet authorities "see no reason to grant the request". We know of tragic cases where children have been separated from their parents, husbands from their wives, aged parents who long to join their children after fifteen years of separation. We can only hope that the Soviet Government will again examine the facts and will show more understanding and readiness to solve the problem of family reunification which is a tragic humanitarian problem."



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

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CYRUS S. EATON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

September 28, 1961

Dear Rabbi Silver:

You will be interested in this letter I have received from my friend, Jacob Arvey of Chicago. I feel sure that with tactful handling the Soviet Government can be persuaded to agree to the program proposed by Colonel Arvey.

AMERICAN JEWISH
Sincerely yours,

WRHS
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th and Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

CE:cmr
enclosure

THE OBSERVER

LONDON, ENGLAND, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1961

Science H.Q. in Berlin urged

A 'Pugwash' proposal

By our Science Correspondent

IT became known yesterday that a proposal that Berlin should become a gigantic centre for "intercontinental science" was discussed informally at the international "Pugwash" conference of scientists held at Stowe, Vermont, last month.

In the formal statement issued by the conference, it is urged that the laboratories of the proposed intercontinental science centre should be "located in relative geographic proximity."

According to Professor Joseph Rotblat, of Bart's Hospital Physics Department, secretary-general of the conference, Berlin was not mentioned specifically in the statement, because it was designed to be wholly scientific and non-political.

But many of the scientists present—who included distinguished names from Britain, the United States, Russia, and several other countries—were interested in the proposal.

Might cost £2,000m.

There was general agreement on the need for such a centre, which would include, for instance, the largest "atom-smasher" in the world, a giant computer, and important laboratories for many other kinds of research.

The centre, which would accommodate much of what is coming to be called "big science," might need an investment of nearly £2,000 million.

"The astute location of such a striking epitome of science," the statement says, "... could have extraordinarily great significance in improving the tone of the present political situation."

The supporters of this scheme believe that if the centre were in an "internationalised" Berlin, administered perhaps by the United Nations, the city's economy would be stimulated, and all nations would have a powerful incentive to maintain access to it and preserve its status.

The point was made at the conference that a centre of such importance in Berlin would also encourage German opinion to accept internationalisation of the city.

Russian and American delegates evidently thought the proposal realistic.

At the conference, several "global" research programmes were outlined for which the intercontinental science centre would provide a base. Examples are:—

World-wide surveys of the oceans' food resources and of water supplies, which are dangerously near the limit in many areas; a global study of the vast reserves of minerals on the sea floor; co-operation in the scientific aspects of space research, including investigations of the moon; and co-ordinated studies of pollution by smoke, chemicals and radioactive substances.

There could also be a world centre for "molecular biology," in which dramatic advances are expected in years to come, leading to a much more intimate understanding of living processes.

Monster

In several fields of science, notably atomic physics, the apparatus needed is already so expensive that even the largest countries can barely afford it. Co-operative centres such as C.E.R.N., the European Centre for Nuclear Research at Geneva, are springing up. But "big science" is still getting bigger, and the need for world centres is increasingly apparent.

Scientists are talking of an atom-smashing machine that would be 100 times more powerful than the largest now in existence. This monster would be an ideal project for global co-operation.

World-wide co-operation is already growing up in some of these fields, through organisations such as the International Council of Scientific Unions. The hope of the "Pugwash" scientists is that such co-operation might also help to lessen political tensions.



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

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BETTY ROYON
STAFF ASSISTANT TO THE CHAIRMAN

October 16, 1961

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The fame of Pugwash continues to spread, as you will see from these new Canadian and British articles.

Performing Arts, Canada's journal of the arts and higher education, raises the question, "Is Pugwash the Cultural Center of America?" in a special Nova Scotia Report by Publisher James Coulter McIntosh. The article concludes on an affirmative note, and expresses the view that "men like Cyrus Eaton may have the necessary influence" to achieve "peace on earth."

The Observer of London, England, describes the recent "Pugwash proposal" for a gigantic center of inter-continental science in Berlin, as a means of lessening political tensions.

Sincerely yours,

Betty Royon

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th and Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

BR:gk
enclosures (2)

October 20, 1961

My dear Miss Royon:

Let me thank you for your kindness in sending me re-prints of the articles on the Pugwash Center. I read them with great interest and approval.

Most cordially yours,

ABRA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:bfm

Miss Betty Royon
Staff Assistant to The Chairman
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.
Terminal Tower
Cleveland 1, Ohio

BY JAMES COULTER McINTOSH

IS PUGWASH THE CULTURAL CENTRE OF AMERICA?

In sharp contrast to the socially endowed Conference of the Arts held in May, 1961 in Toronto, one of Canada's richest cities, the little town of Pugwash, Nova Scotia has already made history with its own conferences. The topics for discussion at Pugwash are usually punctuated with the desire for peace; the only subject of consequence in this age of potential nuclear war.

NOVA SCOTIA REPORT

Is it possible for anyone to make a statement about peace or the cold war that has not been said many times before? Very probably, the answer is no. And perhaps there is something grotesque and frightening in having to accept "no" as a probability.

This being the case, Industrialist Cyrus Eaton must be a man of great courage or boundless naïveté to continue to hold international conferences with the object of achieving

"Peace on earth, good will towards men."

What can Cyrus Eaton or any of the top scientists or educators who have attended the conferences possibly say that will have more effect than similar statements by responsible citizens all over the world?

More troubling—who will listen?

Of course, we want peace! No doubt, Cyrus Eaton wants peace and some find encouragement that his two billion dollars stands behind his opinion in an age when two billion dollars often carries more weight than the wisdom of Christ of Nazareth, Mohandas Gandhi and the combined sayings of every philosopher since Lao-tzu.

The realism involved in *this* accusation levelled against life in the 20th Century has a significant point. However, still more important is the fact that in spite of the overworked phrase, "Peace on earth, good will towards men," men such as Cyrus Eaton have the required strength of their convictions to continue to utter it.

The July, 1959 international Pugwash conference included study of little known chemical and biological warfare, and was attended by 17 top U. S. college presidents. The topic for discussion was "the renewal of intellectual life." The third and final conference for that year included a program on advanced warfare as understood by internationally noted scientists.

Pugwash conferences *have* been valuable in airing the opinion of leading scientists and educators from both sides of the "cold war front." The conference on biological and chemical warfare, no doubt, had the same effect. But where do we go from here?

Cyrus Eaton was not too optimistic about mankind's survival. He has stated, "odds favour extinction of the human race." As for Russia, Mr. Eaton was quoted many times, "I do not think the Russians intend to dominate us . . . One nation cannot run the world. Nobody has the intelligence to do that and the Russians know this."

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

Mr. Eaton also levelled a not-so-subtle blast at U. S. politicians when he said, "My interviews with Khrushchev convinced me that one man of authority representing all that is best in the U. S. could quickly come to an agreement with the Soviet leaders." If this is true, where is the man? Could it be Cyrus Eaton? Is he in fact correct in his assumptions or opinions about the Soviet leaders?

Specific instances such as the Hungarian crisis tend to disprove the good intentions and moral integrity behind the Soviet philosophy. Perhaps Cyrus Eaton is naive . . . Soviet leaders have, in the past, disregarded promises they have made to both Britain and the United States . . . is it advisable to trust them?

Can we, as individuals, trust *any* political leaders when the motivation behind international politics seems to stem from a lust for world power? Is *man* so immature in his thinking that he has to continually strive to be the "Big Boss" even at the horrible cost of war? It is unthinkable, yet reason seems to have been swallowed up in

the never ending race for supremacy.

Perhaps the lack of trust is one of the biggest problems facing mankind at this time. Is Cyrus Eaton correct in stating, "No man (or country) has the intelligence to run the world"? The overall acceptance of this simple statement could conceivably be the first step for political leaders.

Surely the political leaders in every country have enough integrity and fundamental intelligence to accept their own limitations and act accordingly.

The mistrust and hatred that manifests itself from the total ignorance of the cold war is a greater enemy to man's survival than all the atomic bombs in existence. If something isn't done soon, man's sense of values will be too distorted to salvage.

World needs can be philosophical-ly reduced to the individual's right to adequate food and shelter for his body, the right to love and be loved and the opportunity to expand his mind and soul.

If political leaders were great men with a true sense of value, freedom

would be something to take for granted and time and money could be spent in pursuit of basic needs rather than in preparation for war.

Underlying the concept of Pugwash conferences is Cyrus Eaton's desire to establish peaceful co-existence with Russia, free trade among all countries and to accept Communism as the Russian's way of life and co-exist with him on a "live and let live" basis.

Perhaps it is not too late for "Peace on earth." Perhaps hundreds of thousands of people all over the world can eventually spend time in pursuit of a better way of living rather than in support of false governments and deadly offensive as well as defensive weapons! Men like Cyrus Eaton may have the necessary influence.

Maybe the future Pugwash conferences will help focus our minds on the futility of continuing a cold war that adds hatred and fear as fuel for eventual annihilation! **PERHAPS PUGWASH IS THE CULTURAL CENTRE OF THE AMERICAS! •**



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

TERMINAL TOWER • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

November 20, 1961

CYRUS S. EATON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Did you observe Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's declaration that espionage by "Iron Curtain diplomats" in the United States constitutes the principal danger of communism, and poses a major threat to the safety of our nation? Newspaper dispatches report that the Attorney General expressed himself to this effect at a press conference preceding his speech to a meeting of Associated Press managing editors in Dallas last week.

If these were any truth in what the Attorney General said, the United States would have to insist on the removal of the United Nations to another country, and terminate diplomatic relations with all socialist nations. How can we make any progress toward understanding with these nations in the face of irresponsible and intemperate statements by a man who not only holds one of the highest offices in the land, but also is the President's brother?

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th and Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio

CE:rem

Acadia Farms
Northfield
Ohio

November 24, 1961

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I have just finished reading the most excellent material which you sent Mr. Eaton. I am so grateful to you for speaking up as you do. With you, Dr. Wolfe, Dr. Albee, the two hundred Cleveland professors, and the Women's Strike for Peace, I believe there is a chance that Cleveland may become "the best location in the nation" in spite of the Plain Dealer.

Sincerely,

Cyrus S. Eaton

(Mrs. Cyrus S. Eaton)

My love to Mrs. Silver

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street and Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

March 21, 1962

My dear Mr. Eaton :

I thought you would be interested in reading the article which appeared this month in the "National Jewish Monthly" of B'nai B'rith.

With warmest regards and all good wishes, I remain



Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:bfm

Mr. Cyrus S. Eaton
Terminal Tower
Cleveland, Ohio

1912 - 1962

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Stephen Eaton
Miss Alice Ewing Jones

request the pleasure of your company on the
Fiftieth Anniversary of Acadia Farm
Saturday afternoon, June the sixteenth
from three until seven o'clock

The favour of a reply is requested



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

TERMINAL TOWER • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

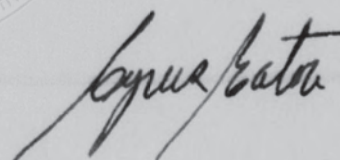
CYRUS S. EATON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

September 11, 1962

Dear Rabbi Silver:

This editorial from the London Mirror, the world's largest daily, is typical of British newspaper comment on the recent Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs. The British Government and the Royal Society were also generous in their hospitality and high in their praise of the Pugwash movement.

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th & Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

CE:rmp
Enclosure

CYRUS S. EATON
TERMINAL TOWER
CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

November 20, 1963

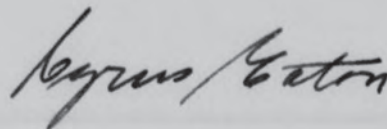
Dear Rabbi Silver:

As you undoubtedly know, a Soviet group including leading journalists, writers, poets, artists, philosophers, historians, medical experts and teachers has just arrived in the United States, and will be visiting Cleveland from November 25th to 27th. A list of the members of the delegation is enclosed.

The group represents a good cross section of the intellectuals who are influencing the thinking of the Soviet Union. Their presence here will provide an opportunity to learn for ourselves at first hand what they are thinking and saying.

Mrs. Eaton and I are holding a reception for the group at the Union Club in Parlor 10 on Monday, November 25th, from 4:30 to 6:30 PM. We would be delighted to have Mrs. Silver and you join us, and hope we may look forward to that pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

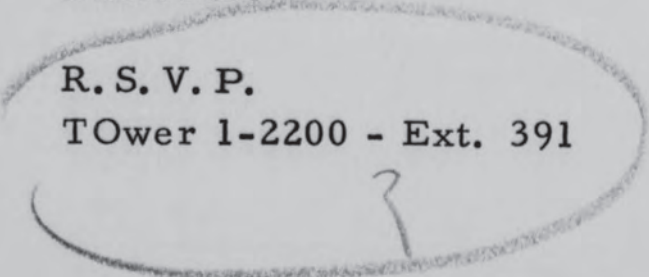


Rabbi Abba H. Silver
The Temple
East 105th and Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

CE:rfb

Enclosure

R. S. V. P.
TOwer 1-2200 - Ext. 391



MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF SOVIET-AMERICAN
RELATIONS (MOSCOW, U. S. S. R) VISITING THE USA

Dr. N. N. Blokhin	Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., President of the U. S. S. R. Academy of Medical Sciences, President of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations
Mrs. N. G. Blokhin	Research worker at the Onkoligical Institute
Mr. L. A. Bezymensky	Journalist, Member of the Editorial Board of the "New Times Magazine
Mr. A. A. Verghelis	Poet, Editor-in-Chief of the Jewish Magazine "Sovietish Heimland"
Mr. N. N. Inozemtzev	Journalist, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the "Pravda"
Dr. F. B. Konstantinov	Sociologist, Director of the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences
Mr. B. N. Kampov-Polevoi	Writer, Member of the U. S. S. R. Union of Writers
Mrs. Y. O. Kampov-Polevoi	Teacher of Russian at Moscow Secondary School No. 148
Mme. T. Y. Mamedova	Secretary General of the Institute of Soviet- American Relations
Mr. N. V. Mostovetz	Historian, Member of the Board of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations
Mr. N. E. Polyanov	Political Observer of "Izvestia", member of the Board of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations
Mr. R. I. Rozdestvensky	Poet, Member of the U. S. S. R. Union of Writers
Mr. V. A. Smirnov	Head of a team of shipbuilders at the Ordzonikidze plant in Leningrad
Dr. A. D. Chegodaev	Art Historian, Senior Researcher at the Institute of Arts History
Dr. N. M. Chegodaev	Art Historian, Research Worker at the Institute of Arts History
Mr. D. A. Shmarinov	Artist, Member of the U. S. S. R. Academy of Arts