



## Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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### **MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.**

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

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Israel, general, 1961-1962.

CONSULATE OF ISRAEL  
CLEVELAND



קונסוליה של ישראל  
קליבלנד

ELEVEN PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

CHERRY 1-6327

29 September 1961  
Cl/809/61

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
Ansel Road & East 105th St.  
Cleveland, Ohio

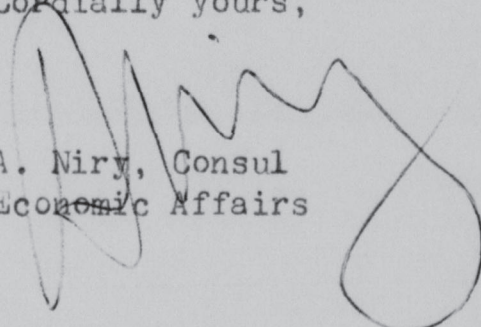
Dear Rabbi Silver:

I take the first opportunity to thank you for having been so kind to be the host and sponsor for the meeting with Consul General Teshler.

I am sure that such meetings may have not only an immediate and direct value, but also will strengthen the bonds between Israel and the community's leaders in connection with non philanthropic activities.

I understand that Mr. Teshler, realizing the importance of such an activity, plans to come to Cleveland once in a while and confer with the right people about topics of actual interest .

Cordially yours,

  
A. Nir, Consul  
Economic Affairs

AN:dcl



September 29, 1961

My dear Mr. Teshner:

This morning I found on my desk a letter from Mr. Cyrus Eaton and the enclosed letter to him from Mr. Jacob Arvy. Mr. Eaton writes: "I feel sure that with tactful handling the Soviet Government can be persuaded to agree to the program proposed by Colonel Arvy." The meeting last evening I believe was very helpful and we are all grateful to you for your coming here.

With warmest regards, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

ANS :bfm

Mr. David S. Teshner  
Consul General  
Consulate General of Israel  
936 North Michigan Avenue  
Chicago 11, Illinois



2 October 1961  
CI/813/61

Mr. David Teshner, General Consul  
General Consulate of Israel  
936 North Michigan Ave.  
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Teshner:

Upon the request of Reverend Ghattas, I am referring to you the enclosed letter written by Mr. Edward I. Wallach, his attorney, and on behalf of the Reverend's brother.

As no answer has been received as yet to their request for a certificate of character, Reverend Ghattas felt that a letter from the Consulate might induce our police authorities to expedite the matter more rapidly.

Sincerely yours,

A. Niry

AN:dcl





CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL

936 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS  
WHITEHALL 3-0265

קונסוליה כללית  
של ישראל

October 4, 1961

Ref: 461.3

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

This is to thank you for the wonderful cooperation extended to me in the matter of the Briefing Session on refugees for the group of Jewish leaders in Cleveland.

As per our conversation, I am sending you enclosed copy of a letter which Colonel Arvey sent to Cyrus Eaton and a copy of Mr. Eaton's reply. I hope your combined efforts will someday bring us the result we all hope for.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

*David S. Tesh*  
David S. Tesh  
Consul General

encls.



RABBI A. H. SILVER  
CLEVELAND

Copy

ARVEY, HODES & MANTHNBAND  
One North La Salle St  
Chicago 2

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 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 addresses 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 authorities is a minute fraction of one percent of the number of application 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.

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 bedevils 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,

J.M.Arvey

p.s.

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



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

TERMINAL TOWER - CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Cyrus S. Eaton  
Chairman of the Board

September 28, 1961

Dear Colonel Arvey:

Warmest thanks for your letter of the 15th, and for your comprehensive and convincing proposal for the reunification of families now residing partly in Russia and in Israel.

I believe I can be helpful in this problem and I shall give it special attention. If we can get our country past the present acute crisis in the Cold War, I feel certain that the Soviet authorities will agree to the kind of program you outline. It would also be helpful if prominent Jews in all parts of the world would refrain from denunciation of the Soviet leadership.

I hope we can arrange an early meeting between you and Rabbi Silver and two or three others who are influential in the Jewish Community. I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely yours,

Cyrus Eaton

(Signature)

Colonel Jacob M. Arvey  
Arvey, Hodes & Mantynband  
One North La Salle Street  
Chicago 2, Illinois

CE:cmr





LEGATION OF ISRAEL

צִירֵחַ יִשְׂרָאֵל

Tokyo, October 18, 1961

T 602.2

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
The Temple  
East 105th Street & Silver Park  
Cleveland 6, Ohio  
U. S. A.

Dear Rabbi Silver,

I was very glad indeed to receive your letter which Dr. Fishel brought with him. I had an interesting talk with him and I hope to be in contact with him, as long as he stays in Japan.

I was glad to receive direct word from you. Dr. Fishel told me that you were in good health and active as ever.

We still cherish the memory of your visit to Burma and our short meeting in Rome.

Please accept our best regards and warmest greetings to you and Mrs. Silver.

Most cordially yours,

Daniel Lewin  
~~Minister of Israel~~





Ambassador of Israel

8/Nov/1961

My dear Rabbi Silver,

David Ziskin has kept me fully informed of his conversations with you. I would express to you my profound appreciation of your activity and counsel in this significant matter. I have asked Ziskin to keep you currently posted with all developments at our end. I would not say that there is room for optimism, but, at any rate, I think there is some room for feeling that we are no longer "talking of the world". If you are planning to be in New York do please let me know. I would like very much to come up to see you and exchange some ideas with you, together with Benjamin Eliaz. My calendar is, I'm afraid, far too full, otherwise I would have come to Cleveland long since.

Once again, my gratitude for your help.

Sincerely

Abraham Harman.





CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL

936 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS  
WHITEHALL 3-0265

קונסוליה כללית  
של ישראל

December 14, 1961

Ref: 461.3

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
East 105th Street at Silver Park  
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

You will be interested to know that Mr. William Rosenwald and Mr. Edward Warburg have expressed themselves in full support of the humanitarian project which we have been discussing lately.

Cordially yours,

*David S. Tesh*  
David S. Tesh  
Consul General



January 22, 1962

My dear Mr. Teshler:

I spoke to our friend this afternoon. I conveyed the full list of names. He said that he would move immediately and that he would also try to get the new Ambassador in Washington to speak favorably to his government about the project.

With warmest regards, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:bfm

P.S. You can reach me through my secretary during the five weeks that we will be abroad.

A.H.S.



February 7, 1962

Dear Mr. Teshar:

I'm sorry to be so tardy in sending you a copy of Dr. Silver's itinerary. I was awaiting word from him as to his whereabouts after he left Casablanca. Today we received a cable telling us to send all mail in care of Thomas Cook, Palma de Mallorca.

Best wishes.



Beatrice F. May (Mrs.)  
Secretary to Dr. Silver

P.S. I shall be away from the office for two weeks so if anything urgent comes up, please get in touch with Rabbi Daniel Silver here at the Temple.  
B.F.M.

Enclosure



The Consul of Israel  
requests the pleasure of your company  
on Wednesday, the ninth of May  
nineteen hundred and sixty-two

twelve o'clock noon  
at the Mid-Day Club

Union Commerce Building  
for a luncheon in celebration of  
the fourteenth Independence Day  
of the State of Israel



CONSULATE OF ISRAEL  
CLEVELAND



קונסוליה של ישראל  
קליבלנד

ELEVEN PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

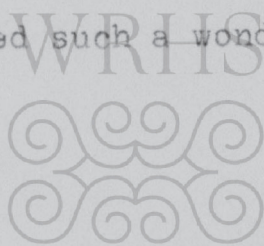
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11 May 1962  
CL/545/62

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

I take the first opportunity to thank you ever so much  
for having honored our luncheon with your presence and for  
having delivered such a wonderful benediction.



Sincerely,

A. Niry, Consul  
Economic Affairs

AN:jg



MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN  
20TH DISTRICT, OHIO

MEMBER OF  
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
IMMIGRATION AND  
NATIONALITY POLICY

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D. C.**

May 23, 1962

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver  
19810 Shaker Boulevard  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I think you will be interested in reading  
my remarks on the occasion of the 14th Anniversary of  
the State of Israel which appear in the enclosed tear  
sheet from the Congressional Record of May 9th.

WRHS

Sincerely,



Michael A. Feighan

enclosure



*David M...*

May 25, 1962

My dear Mr. Feighan:

Let me thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the statement which you made on the Floor of the House on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of Israel's "Independence Day". I read it with keen interest and pleasure. The present administration can do much to strengthen the young state and to bring about greater stability and security in the Near East. I hope that it will move with firm initiative in that direction. The recent action on the part of our representatives at the United Nations in the matter of the Syrian-Israeli border clashes is not very encouraging.

With warmest regards and again thanking you for your statement, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:bfm

The Honorable Michael A. Feighan  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.



The noted columnist, William S. White, stated it rather succinctly in a recent column where he wrote:

Once again a pro-West country [i.e., Israel] gets the short end of the stick from U.N. "justice." Once again we take the course not only of refusing to stand up for friends but of joining our own declared enemies in repudiating those friends—why must we be so objective in searching with a magnifying glass for the shortcomings of our friends, and so broadminded about the shortcomings of others.

If we lose the confidence of other friendly nations, if the small nations of the world cease to regard us as their friend and protector, then we shall have reached a sad day in world affairs. By censuring Israel and withholding our censure of Syria, the nation that took the initial provocative step, we are encouraging the Arab countries to continue their war against Israel. This will not bring peace to the Middle East. It will only result in further bloodshed, in turmoil and chaos, and in undermining the U.S. position in that area.

Instead of one-sided acts of censure, instead of encouraging Arab intransigence, we should concentrate on bringing the two opposing sides together for peace negotiations. It is in our interests as much as theirs. We must insist on it, and if we do it strongly enough we will get the proper response. If we continue to take it in a matter-of-fact manner that nothing can be done now, we shall achieve nothing in that direction. In that event, it should not surprise us to discover that the situation in the Middle East may grow worse and our position there seriously threatened.

Above all, it is imperative that we do not let Israel down. We have been pursuing a certain policy which goes back much further than the past 14 years, a policy of support for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in what was then known as Palestine during the administration of Woodrow Wilson. That policy was reiterated and upheld by every President since then.

On the occasion of Israel's anniversary of independence, it would be most desirable for us, too, to rededicate ourselves to uphold the traditional policy of friendship for Israel and our assurance of its continued existence as a free and independent nation.

I extend my greetings and sincerest wishes to the people of Israel and to all friends of Israel in this country on the occasion of this anniversary. May it continue to prosper, economically as an example of a democratic free enterprise nation, and politically as a bastion of liberty. We wish for it many years of genuine peace.

Mr. SCRANTON. Mr. Speaker, 14 years have passed since the State of Israel was proclaimed in Tel Aviv in the year 1948. For 2,000 years the Jews had been in exile, but they never lost their belief that one day they would return to Zion. In 1897, Theodor Herzl founded the World Zionist Movement, which in the brief period of 50 years translated the longing for Zion into reality. The Israelis worked feverishly to rebuild their country. They opened their gate

to nearly 1 million Jews from more than 100 countries. They doubled the amount of cultivated land by reclaiming the desert and swamp land. They built factories and schools, ports and concert halls, pipelines and hotels. They raised their standard of living far above that of their neighbors and assisted countries younger than themselves.

Despite the hostility of surrounding nations, and the uneasy peace which prevails in the Middle East today, the Israelis have won the friendship of many peoples in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. Israel maintains diplomatic relations with almost all the countries in the world. Israel has shown a spirit of unconquerable faith, unswerving perseverance, and indomitable courage. On this 14th anniversary of their independence, I wish the Israeli people peace and prosperity in their ancestral homeland.

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, on the 14th anniversary of Israel's independence, our troubled world should pause for a moment and contemplate the wonder of how the people of Israel have caused the desert to flower. We see a wonderful example of what can be accomplished, when a people have the will to work together for a common cause.

As a soldier in Germany, during and after World War II, I saw first hand the concentration camps of Europe; and came to know and understand the longing for a homeland that has been the dream of Jews everywhere for over 2,000 years. When that fateful day in 1948 came about, and the newly born State of Israel was proclaimed, however, there were few who could have visualized the progress to be achieved in the years to come.

Despite a deeply troubled world situation, a war with its neighbors, and the truly staggering problems of building a new nation from the hopes of its scattered people, Israel has grown and prospered. They have built ports and pipelines, schools and seaports, hotels and factories. They have built a thriving economy, and a stable, independent state in a volatile portion of the world.

On this 14th anniversary of their Independence Day, let us all take note of the achievements of the little State of Israel, and gain renewed confidence in the ability of mankind to work together in common cause.

I am shocked that our permanent Ambassador to the U.N., Adlai Stevenson, should be so quick to speak out against a friend and ally in his condemning of Israel, as he recently did.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise to note the 14th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel.

I vividly recall the day in 1948 when the United Nations, after long debate and controversy, declared the existence of the State of Israel. The outcome on that day had been in doubt almost up to the last moment and, as a result, great tension was engendered throughout the world.

Just as there was tension on that day, tension still exists between Israel and her Arab neighbors. The events that have led up to the differences are well known.

There can be no profit in reviewing them. What is necessary is a resolution of differences between Israel and the Arab States so that peace and tranquility can be established in the Middle East.

In 1956 I introduced House Joint Resolution No. 600, which provided for the United States to use its efforts to convene an Arab-Israeli Peace Conference. I firmly believe that this is the only way the issues can be resolved and again call for such efforts.

While the United Nations force has contributed toward the lessening of border incidents, they still occur. Thus, the animosities continue. The border incidents of which I speak are now apparently being used for propaganda purposes within the United Nations. As a result of its procedures, the United Nations acts upon the merits of each individual incident without reference to the overall situation or provocations. This, I feel, is completely unrealistic. The entire situation must be reviewed and a plan to end finally the dispute adopted.

During the debate at the United Nations concerning the most recent incident, I sent the following telegram to the President:

May I humbly request that you direct the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to oppose the resolution condemning Israel for retaliating to the aggressive moves of Syria. May I further request that you instruct the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations to substitute a resolution requesting that the nations of the Middle East sit down at a peace conference as soon as possible to adjust all differences in that area.

It is my hope that my second request to the President will be followed.

On this 14th anniversary, I salute the people of Israel, not only for their determination and industry in building their nation in the face of adverse conditions, but also for their constructive efforts along with other nations in the less developed areas of the world. It is indeed astonishing to see Israel, economically poor herself, extending aid to other nations.

It is my hope that when the State of Israel reaches its 15th anniversary, peace will reign in the Middle East so that all of the peoples of that area of the world can start on the all-important job of developing the Middle East and improving the standards of living of the residents.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with my distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. CELLER], in paying tribute to the newly emerged nation of Israel, which today celebrates the 14th anniversary of its national independence.

These past 14 years of national independence for Israel have been characterized by war, an unsettled truce, a resurgence of war followed by an unsteady peace over which an atmosphere of beligerence hangs today.

The Israeli nation is an integral and important part of the national independence movements which sweep the world of our times. As Americans we should rejoice in this day because the political concept of national independence and the heritage of liberty and freedom



which our national independence symbolizes, stands as the wellspring of this great human wave of the future. The Israeli nation has, as my distinguished friend has so well pointed out, sought to utilize their independence for human advancement; to rehabilitate their land; to provide sanctuary for more than a million refugees and immigrants; to develop their economy under most adverse circumstances; to cultivate their arts and sciences; to revive their civilization and culture which reaches back over many centuries; and to cooperate constructively in building an international community based upon the natural rights of nations and human rights as defined by the United Nations Charter. That is the real meaning of national independence as it is the fundamental purpose of all civilized nations.

The unsettled conditions in the Middle East, where the spirit of belligerence hangs as a dark cloud, moves us to observe the challenge which this holds to the United Nations Organization. The United Nations was established for the purpose of preserving the peace through defending the rights of nations to governments of their own free choice and the rights of people everywhere to secure the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The United Nations Organization has fallen far short of the purposes so well defined by its charter. This failure is exemplified by the political and economic conditions which exist in the Middle East today, but it is by no means restricted to this ancient and vital area of the world. Failure of the member states of the United Nations Organization to adhere to and to fight for adherence to the principles defined in the charter have caused the United Nations to fall under public attack, as well as the most careful scrutiny by men of good will who seek peace with justice for all the nations and peoples of the world. In fairness to the United Nations Organization we must recognize that the General Assembly did condemn Chinese aggression in the Korean war, and did condemn Russian aggression against the aspirations of the Hungarian people for freedom and national independence. But we have learned that condemnation of aggression alone will not serve the interests of peace with justice. We must also be aware that there are member nations within the United Nations which have demonstrated a dangerous and contemptuous, as well as persistent, disdain for the condemnation of aggression by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The future existence of the United Nations depends on the ability of the member states to prevent aggression by more powerful nations against the smaller and less powerful nations just as it depends upon a determination by the majority of the member states to establish a world order based upon equal justice for and among all member states. This is a challenge which must be answered by the United Nations Organization. This challenge can no longer be delayed. The time for decision has already arrived. The mutual right of all nations to a free existence in peace is the singular imperative of our times.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this momentous subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### HON. HUGH J. ADDONIZIO

(Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I have an announcement to make that I know will be of interest to the membership of this House. One of our colleagues, my very dear friend, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ADDONIZIO] decided some time ago to seek another field in which to serve. He sought the office of mayor of the city of Newark. On yesterday the city of Newark held an election, and I am happy to announce to the House that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. ADDONIZIO] was successful and has been elected to the office of mayor of the city of Newark by a landslide vote. Although I personally regret to see him leave this House, nevertheless I am confident that his 14 years of distinguished and dedicated service in the House of Representatives will prove of great value to the people of the city of Newark. HUGH ADDONIZIO did not only win an election but more improbably he won the confidence and the hearts of the people whom he has served so well and ably for so long. I congratulate and salute him—Mayor HUGH J. ADDONIZIO.

#### PETROLEUM AND THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, in the generalizations we are being subjected to relative to the need for expanded world trade, the record deserves some specifics.

We are told in general terminology that increasing trade with the rest of the world will help our balance-of-payments problem which even the administration admits is serious. But if we look at the record, we see that the problem could be helped immediately and substantially if we reduced the flood of our No. 1 import—petroleum.

For many years, coffee was first among our imports. This is not unusual since coffee is not grown in this country. In 1957, however, petroleum displaced coffee as our principal import item. This is, to say the least, a unique situation since 30 percent of our oil-producing capacity—about 3 million barrels daily—is shut in for want of a market. This "shut in" oil is equivalent to the entire production of Venezuela and exceeds the total crude oil and petroleum product imports into the United States.

Despite an abundance of petroleum within our own borders, the value of petroleum imports has quadrupled since

the 1947-49 period, whereas the value of all other commodity imports has only doubled. In 1961, the U.S. deficit in international petroleum trade was almost \$1.2 billion, or about half of the total U.S. deficit of \$2.4 billion.

We presently have a major and justifiable concern about how to entice more foreign money to the United States and to encourage more private capital to stay at home in order to improve international payments balance. One positive approach to the problem has been offered on the floor of the House. This is the Steed-Moore proposal, H.R. 11420, to reduce and stabilize imports of crude oil and petroleum products other than residual fuel at 14 percent of domestic crude oil production. This move has the support of some 50 other members who have introduced similar legislation or supported its objectives with statements on the floor.

Nor would this do irreparable damage to the free foreign nations which export the oil to us, since it would only be about half of their increase in the last 5 years alone—a period when U.S. production has not increased at all and when domestic oil industry activities have been declining sharply as foreign oil took the increases in the U.S. market.

And finally, there is no reason to believe that this could possibly damage our trade relations with the Common Market, since there is no significant oil production in Europe. In fact, Europe should have the strongest possible interest in a healthy U.S. oil-producing industry, as was indicated in 1957 when the Suez Canal was closed and this Nation's producers had to step into the breach and supply vital oil supplies that were unavailable anywhere else.

We owe it to the free world as well as to our own economic well-being and national security to take the necessary action to restore health and vigor to the U.S. oil industry. Legislation is now before us which provides an opportunity to help accomplish this. I ask my colleagues to join with the more than 50 other Members of this body and let the distinguished members of the Committee on Ways and Means know of our concern, and urge this committee to write into the pending trade bill the Steed-Moore amendments to the national security provision now contained in the bill.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

#### PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privilege of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the question of privilege.

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury of the circuit court for Montgomery County, in Rockville, Md., on May 8, 1962.

Under the precedents of the House, I am unable to comply with this subpoena, without the consent of the House, the privileges of the House being involved. I, therefore, submit the matter for the consideration of this body.



June 25, 1962

My dear Senator:

It was very thoughtful of you to send me the "Congressional Record" of June 21st which contained your very splendid statement on the situation in the Middle East and on the urgent need for our government to make "a new, fresh and vigorous approach" to the Arab-Israel problem. I hope that it will move our President and State Department to act in a situation where delay and procrastination are contributing to increasing tensions and dangers.

With warmest regards and all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:bfm

The Honorable Stephen M. Young  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.



lead the people to put their confidence in the construction.

Mr. BURDICK. What kind of FHA inspection is done in Alaska?

Mr. GRUENING. Obviously, very unsatisfactory inspection or no inspection worthy of the name. I think it will be found, as the import of the statement I make, that similar situations will be found in other States. I would not be surprised if such conditions were found in the Senator's State of North Dakota.

Mr. BURDICK. What would the Senator's bill really accomplish?

Mr. GRUENING. The bill provides that the FHA shall either compel the contractor to make good or shall make good itself out of FHA funds.

Mr. BURDICK. By repairing the house itself or by requiring the contractor to repair it?

Mr. GRUENING. By paying for whatever repairs are necessary to make the house accord with the specifications and the contract?

Mr. BURDICK. By placing the house in the condition required under the original contract?

Mr. GRUENING. That is correct; I think that is a perfectly legitimate requirement, considering that the houses are said to be "FHA insured." Apparently, the only insurance is the insurance on which the poor fellow who moves in is expected to make payments, but the product is not up to the specifications which the FHA has established.

Mr. BURDICK. The Senator from Alaska has brought a very important condition to the attention of the Senate. I shall certainly give his bill careful consideration when it comes up.

Mr. GRUENING. I appreciate the Senator's statement. In concluding this particular presentation, I think I should read a letter from the office of the Director of the Federal Housing Administration at Anchorage to the person who wrote the next to the last letter I read. It is in answer to the complaint, "Will not you do something about this?" The letter reads as follows:

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION,  
Anchorage, Alaska, February 28, 1962.  
Re FHA Case No. 60-009153, lot 13, block 6,  
Eagle River Heights.  
Mr. CLIFFORD E. SIIRILA,  
Eagle River, Alaska.

DEAR MR. SIIRILA: We have received a letter from Modern Homes, Inc., notifying us that the complaints as listed by you have been either completed or are not the responsibility of Modern Homes, Inc.

The enforcement authority of this office has been exhausted in relationship to these complaints and it is now a matter for you and the builder to settle by negotiation.

In other words, the FHA washed its hands of responsibility.

The FHA is not a party to the construction contract between the builder and the purchaser, nor does the FHA insurance of the mortgage loan under its contract with the private lender constitute a guarantee of construction. The purchase or construction contract is a private undertaking between the seller and buyer, and the rights and obligations of the parties would, in the final analysis, depend upon the provisions of such contract as interpreted by the courts of the particular State.

In other words, these poor fellows must hire a lawyer, go to court, and sue a vast

corporation in order to get their rights, despite the fact that the words "FHA insured" are attached to every contract and are used in advertising the house.

The fact that the construction may have been found acceptable by the FHA would not be determinative of the obligations of the builder under his contract with the purchaser. The FHA has no authority to interpret such contracts or determine the rights or obligations of the parties thereunder.

We are therefore closing our file on this matter.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM M. COLLINS,  
Director.

In other words, they are brushing this man off. Most of us do not approve of the doctrine of caveat emptor. In Alaska, we have the doctrine of caveat homeowner. The home buyer goes to the Government and gets a loan which he thinks is a guarantee of the product he is going to get.

This is only one example; I have others which deal with the Bureau of Land Management.

People go to the Office of the Bureau of Land Management and ask for information. They are told what to do, and they follow the instruction. Then a year or a year and a half later, they find they have no rights, although they were told they had such rights.

This morning I spoke before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on behalf of a bill which relates to the case of a man who was told he could move onto a piece of land and build his home. A year and a half later, after he had built his home and spent a large sum of money in developing the homestead, he was told he was on a withdrawn area and was ordered to move off. He had no redress. He appealed to the Bureau of Land Management, but the Bureau upheld the decision. I introduced a bill to rectify that situation, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, where I believe the condition will be rectified. But I know of scores of similar cases, nearly all of which go through the cumbersome process of legislative relief, or else they get no relief at all.

One of the shocking things I have experienced in recent years is to observe the lack of responsibility of Federal agencies in giving information to people, on the basis of which the people act. Then later the agencies disclaim responsibility for the misinformation they first gave.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3460) to authorize the payment of certain claim for structural or other major defects in homes covered by FHA-insured mortgages, and to require indemnification bonds in the case of certain new construction under FHA-insured mortgages, introduced by Mr. GRUENING, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title V of the National Housing Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

"PAYMENT OF CLAIMS FOR STRUCTURAL OR OTHER MAJOR DEFECTS IN MORTGAGED PROPERTIES

"SEC. 517. The mortgagor under any mortgage covering a one-to-four family dwelling heretofore or hereafter insured under this Act may file with the Commissioner a claim, within three years after the insurance of such mortgage, for the reasonable costs of correcting structural or other major defects which exist in such dwelling and which require correction in order to bring the dwelling into substantial conformity with plans and specifications approved by the Commissioner or in order to render the dwelling safe and habitable. The Commissioner shall have final and conclusive authority to pass upon the validity and amount of any claim filed in accordance with the provisions of this section, and such claims shall be paid by him on the basis of such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

"INDEMNIFICATION BONDS

"SEC. 518. (a) The Commissioner is authorized and directed to require, in connection with any property upon which there is located a dwelling designed principally for not more than a four-family residence and which is approved for mortgage insurance prior to the beginning of construction, that the builder, seller, or such other person as the Commissioner may require, post a bond in such amount as the Commissioner shall require providing indemnification to the Commissioner in the event the Commissioner is required, under section 517 of this title, to pay to the mortgagor of such property the reasonable costs of correcting structural or other defects in the dwelling in order to bring it into substantial conformity with plans and specifications approved by the Commissioner and upon which the Commissioner based his valuation of the property.

"(b) The provisions of this section shall apply to any such property covered by a mortgage insured by the Commissioner after the effective date of this section, unless such mortgage is insured pursuant to a commitment therefor made prior to such date."

NEW MIDDLE EAST POLICY NEEDED

During the delivery of Mr. KEFAUVER's speech,

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, when President Kennedy took office a year and a half ago, most Americans expected a new, fresh, and vigorous approach to the foreign-policy problems facing the Nation. In most respects this expectation has been outstandingly fulfilled. However, in one troubled area of the world, this hope has given way to deep disappointment. I am referring to the Middle East.

For the past decade our policy in the Middle East can only be characterized as weak, vacillating, and inconsistent. In the early 1950's, efforts were made to establish a collective-security arrangement for this area, with the local countries and the Western Powers participating on an equal basis. These efforts during the Eisenhower administration failed, because the Arab States did not share the West's estimation of the Soviet Communist threat. Instead, they viewed Britain, France, and the United States as colonial powers trying to use anti-Communist strategy as a means of establishing their control over the region.

Another proposal to contain Soviet Russia, made by Secretary of State Dulles, in 1955 resulted in the formation by Turkey, Pakistan, Iraq, and Iran—the



"northern tier of nations"—of the Baghdad Pact. The United States, although one of the architects of the pact, did not join as a full member. Instead, our Government officials appointed under President Eisenhower merely sat on a number of committees, as "advisers." This indecision and straddling deprived the organization of military and strategic effectiveness, and also exposed the United States to criticism from the adherents of the pact, as well as from its enemies.

However, the Baghdad Pact had a much more serious result: it led to the precise reaction it had been established to avert—namely, the entry of the Soviet Union into Middle East politics. Egypt, faced with an alliance which armed Iraq, its chief rival for Arab leadership, turned to the Communist bloc for arms. In September 1955, Nasser signed an arms deal with the Soviet Union. This agreement not only opened the door to Russian penetration of the Middle East, but also upset the balance of military power between Egypt and Israel. It ultimately led to Nasser's nationalization of the Suez Canal and to the Sinai campaign.

In the ensuing diplomatic maneuvering and in the debate in the United Nations, the world was treated to the sight of the United States and the Soviet Union in agreement against our allies—France, Great Britain, and Israel. Our friends in the Middle East and elsewhere were shaken by the spectacle of this curious partnership between Washington and Moscow.

To allay their fears, President Eisenhower, in January 1957, proclaimed the "Eisenhower doctrine," warning Russia against any military action in the Middle East. Many Arabs regarded this only as further evidence of what they call "Western imperialism." The Eisenhower doctrine was in fact useless against the real Communist threat of subversion from within the Arab countries.

In 1958—1 year after promulgation of the Eisenhower doctrine—the one Arab government which was friendly to the West was overthrown. A coup, led by Col. Abdul Karim Kassem, resulted in the establishment of a military dictatorship in Iraq. Since then, he has established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and its satellites, has received huge shipments of Soviet arms, and has proclaimed his intention of annexing to Iraq the tiny, but oil-rich sheikdom of Kuwait. Within the last few weeks Iraq has recalled its ambassador from the United States, because of our establishment of diplomatic relations with Kuwait.

In 1957, and again in 1960, President Kennedy, who then was a Senator from Massachusetts, outlined proposals which he felt would do much toward achieving a permanent settlement of the problems of the Middle East. They were valid then, and they are valid now. He called for broad, vigorous, and dynamic initiatives. He suggested that the United States do all in its power to arrange a conference of Arab and Israeli leaders, and he advocated establishment of a

Middle-East Development Fund, under the auspices of the United Nations and the World Bank, with generous American assistance, to help develop the resources of the area. The Fund would also aid in the resettlement and compensation of the Arab refugees. Perhaps the only means by which we can attain some sort of reasonable stability in this area is by the economic betterment of its teeming, poverty-stricken masses.

In this regard, President Truman also had the vision and the foresight to see this blighted land as the flowering area it once was in ancient times. He foresaw, but did not have the time or support to implement his vision, that only with a higher living standard, education, communications, and development of its latent waterpower could this area become a productive, stable element in the community of nations.

As Senator, President Kennedy also insisted that there should be a firm guarantee by the United States to act speedily, and with whatever force necessary, to prevent aggression in the Middle East. Such a guarantee would help end the arms race in this region. Finally, he insisted on "free and open transit through the Suez Canal without discrimination."

I was impressed by these proposals in 1960. I was in full accord with them; and I feel that they represent an excellent basis for our Middle East policy.

However, I question whether some officials in the State Department are in accord with them. It seems to me that these officials have continued the timid policies of the past, and have done little or nothing to give effect to President Kennedy's recommendations. On the contrary, they have seemed all too eager to reassure the Arab leaders that we have no intention of "imposing" peace upon them.

In December 1961, 16 nations—9 African, 6 Latin-American, and The Netherlands—introduced at the United Nations a resolution calling on Israel and the Arab States to settle their differences peacefully by direct negotiations. This is exactly what President Kennedy had proposed 1 year earlier. The language of the resolution was similar to that in the 1960 Democratic platform. It is the language of peace.

Amazingly, however, the U.S. delegation voted against the proposal. In direct contradiction to our often-stated positions on Laos, New Guinea, Kashmir, Goa and elsewhere, we opposed negotiations between the two sides. Once again, it seems that political expediency eroded and undermined principle.

In March of this year the Arab-Israel question again came before the United Nations. Syria tried to prove that its separation from the United Arab Republic did not mean that it had gone "soft" on Israel. Its soldiers fired on Israeli fishermen and settlers in the region of the Sea of Galilee. Israel complained to the chief of the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization, but to no avail. Finally, Israeli leaders felt compelled to safeguard the lives of citizens of Israel by unilateral action and Israeli forces attacked the Syrian

outpost where the artillery fire originated.

The United States, in a move unpleasantly reminiscent of 1956, voted with the Soviet Union for a Security Council resolution which condemned Israel's action, but whitewashed the earlier Syrian provocation. I do not necessarily condone the Israeli action. However, in assessing blame, the acts of aggression by Syria should have also been condemned.

These votes by our U.N. delegation have evoked widespread criticism from many leading newspapers and from many of our citizens. However, this is only one phase of a program which seems to be motivated by the desire to placate Arab leaders despite their predilection for conflict—against Israel and against each other.

Our Government has inaugurated a massive program to rescue the United Arab Republic from economic reverses brought about, in part, by a reckless policy of arms acquisition from the Soviet bloc.

On June 5, I stated on the floor of the Senate that:

Expenditures for assistance to governments which deny their citizens basic human rights, civil liberties and democratic processes cannot be justified. It is unwise to support a dictator no matter how convenient it may seem to be.

It is the people who are important in the long run and in the end it is people who will take over from any dictatorship.

I was referring to the Dictators Franco in Spain and Duvalier in Haiti, but my remarks are equally applicable to Nasser of Egypt. Nasser, like the others, threatens that he will turn to Russia if we do not give him what he wants. As the leader of the free world, we must not submit to such blackmail. Still, our dollars pour into Cairo while Cairo exports propaganda, calling for the liquidation of Israel and of all Arab leaders who oppose Nasser. In violation of international law, Egypt continues to bar the Suez Canal to Israel ships.

The Washington Post, on June 6, carried a declaration signed by 232 Members of the House of Representatives on the occasion of Israel's 14th anniversary. I am sorry that this declaration was not circulated in the Senate. I, for one, fully endorse its sentiments, and I am sure that many of my colleagues feel as I do.

The declaration calls for an Arab-Israel peace. It calls upon the administration to actively pursue this goal. I would like to add my voice to those of my colleagues in the House of Representatives who signed this declaration.

At this point, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include the text of the resolution in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the declaration was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, June 6, 1962]

#### A CALL FOR ARAB-ISRAEL PEACE

The following declaration, endorsed by 232 Members of Congress, a majority of the House of Representatives, was presented on



the floor of the House on May 9, on the occasion of Israel's 14th anniversary.

#### TEXT OF DECLARATION

Israel's 14th anniversary will be hailed by the American people who favored the re-establishment of an independent Jewish commonwealth and who have rejoiced at the progress the people of Israel have made to utilize their independence for human advancement; to rehabilitate their land; to provide sanctuary for more than a million refugees and immigrants; to develop their economy; to cultivate their arts and sciences; to revive their civilization and culture; to cooperate constructively in the international community.

The interest and support which America has extended in these inspiring developments will continue, even as America extends its help to the independence and freedom of all countries in the Middle East and elsewhere.

On this occasion, however, we are mindful that the people of Israel are still denied the blessings of peace and that they must continue to adjust themselves to a state of belligerence on the part of their neighbors. This Arab war against Israel is unique. The United Nations Charter outlaws war. Yet here, in the Middle East, in unprecedented defiance of the charter, belligerence is carried on without challenge, intervention, or rebuke by the international community.

The continuation of this hostile policy, resulting in heavy armaments, boycott, blockade, threat of destruction and border incidents, is a costly burden for all the peoples of the Middle East and an obstruction to their economic progress and development and to regional cooperation.

And it spells danger, not only to the Arabs and Israelis, but to world peace, because in our world today any local conflict may spread into general and widespread hostility.

We believe that the issues which divide Israel and the Arab States must be resolved in the spirit and the service of peace. This can be done only if the leaders of Israel and the Arab nations agree to meet honorably in recognition of their mutual right to free existence in peace. There is no effective alternative.

Progress on border disputes, on economic development, on refugee resettlement, on disarmament, can best be promoted within the broad context of mutual acceptance of peace as an overriding duty and purpose.

An Arab-Israel peace has too long been delayed and denied. As the leader of the free world, the United States should be in the vanguard of world opinion in pressing for an Arab-Israel peace. We have a duty to protest against the maintenance of belligerence, hostility, and threat as national policies and attitudes.

We trust that the administration will pursue a policy, both within and without the United Nations, which firmly rejects all forms of aggression and which will make it clear to all governments in the Middle East that we do not condone war and that we persist in the search for peace as the major goal of American policy in the region.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. GRUENING. I commend the Senator from Ohio for this very splendid statement. I am in accord with the sentiments he has expressed. I think it is shocking to allow this state of virtual war to continue between the vast Arab States and the little State of Israel, which has no offensive designs, which is a highly developed and democratic community, and the most civilized state in the Middle East.

I am perturbed over the fact that it seems to be a national policy, both in this

administration and in the preceding one, to make generous loans and grants to these Arab States without exacting any quid pro quo, without any willingness on our part to insist or even to urge their stopping the warfare against this little state.

If it be our national policy, as has so often been declared by successive administrations to promote peace in the world, it seems to me this would be one area in which we would try to bring about our desire. If we used the means at our disposal we could do it. I see no reason why we should make these large loans and grants to Nasser without requiring or at the very least requesting a promise from him to cease his belligerent tactics and his determination to destroy the little State of Israel, which is wholly inoffensive and nonaggressive. It desires only to live and let live.

Instead of planning to exterminate Israel the Arab States should emulate Israel, which has been engaged in programs of sanitation, irrigation, and education to lift the standards of living of its people. If the Arab States would show the same concern for improving their economy and the welfare of their people, they would be much better off than they now are.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I express my gratitude to the distinguished and learned Senator from Alaska for being in accord with my views. The fact that he has made such a statement reinforces me in my belief in the soundness of the statements I am now making and have made as to what should be our proper policy in the Middle East.

Mr. GRUENING. Two years ago the World Bank made a loan of \$50 million to Nasser for the purpose of improving, widening, and generally bettering the Suez Canal. That would have been a very logical time and occasion to have said to him: "We are going to give you this loan, but we naturally expect you in return to allow free passage to all nations through the Suez Canal and to adhere to your treaty agreements." But we did not. We did not even suggest it. I was very shocked over that fact, and I criticized the action at that time. I repeat my criticism now.

I regret to say that that policy has not been changed under this administration, which is a great disappointment to me. It would seem to me this administration should adopt a more enlightened policy and apply the principles which it espouses to this situation.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. The distinguished Senator from Alaska and I are in complete agreement. At the time I also spoke in this Chamber, criticizing the granting of that loan without guarantees by Nasser, that he would adhere to international law.

In the past our Middle East policy was largely a series of futile gestures designed to stop the march of communism in the Middle East. Our policy at the present time has not been altered greatly. We avoid strong initiatives. We leave the initiatives to the Soviet Union. We react. We are on the defensive. Our policy there has deteriorated into neutralism—a neutralism which does not distinguish between belliger-

ence and peace—between democracy and dictatorship.

Mr. President, we will defend freedom best if we are vigilant in the preservation of democracy and if we are tireless in the pursuit of peace in the Middle East and in all the troubled areas of the world.

#### TEXAS HOUSE COMMITTEE TO PROBE OIL DRILLING

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Madam President, the investigation of illegal slanted drilling in the east Texas oilfields has now been expanded to include the house general investigating committee of the Texas Legislature. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, the following article from the Houston Post of Monday, June 18, 1962, entitled "House Unit To Join in Oil Inquiry," and an explanatory article on the east Texas oilfield situation from the May 27, 1962, edition of the Dallas News, captioned "East Texas Field Brews New Troubles in Slant Hole, Marginal Well Issues."

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Houston Post, June 18, 1962]

HOUSE UNIT TO JOIN IN OIL INQUIRY—WELL-ANGLING CASE CONCERNS PEOPLE, CHAIRMAN ASSERTS

DALLAS.—The house general investigating committee of the Texas Legislature is joining the probe into deviated oil wells in east Texas.

The chairman of the committee, Representative Charles Ballman, of Borger, made this announcement in a statement released in Dallas Sunday.

Ballman said information submitted to his committee in executive session indicated matters "that concern the people and economy of this State are involved in the deviated well case."

He said the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas attorney general are doing a thorough job in the investigating and enforcement phases, but "because of the serious and long-range aspects affecting mineral resources and conservation practices, we have instructed committee counsel, David Witts, and the committee staff to commence gathering information from all sources to determine if remedial legislation is required."

"As customary with this committee, preliminary information assembled will be checked and analyzed in executive session, and the committee then will decide what course is proper and appropriate in order to fulfill its responsibilities to the Texas Legislature," Ballman's statement said.

Ballman's committee conferred Saturday with officials of the department of public safety. He said the DPS briefed the committee on the oil investigation.

Investigators have been probing reports for several weeks that many wells have been drilled in the east Texas field so as to take oil from neighboring leases.

Attorney General Will Wilson said crews have finished directional surveys on more than 20 wells, and apparently all were deviated illegally—more than the permitted 3°.

[From the Dallas Morning News, May 27, 1962]

EAST TEXAS FIELD BREWS NEW TROUBLES IN SLANT HOLE, MARGINAL WELL ISSUES  
(By Jay Hall)

The east Texas field has again assumed historic position as chief trouble spot for the railroad commission, reminiscent of "hot oil" and martial law of the early 1930's.



CONSULATE OF ISRAEL  
CLEVELAND



קונסוליה של ישראל  
קליבלנד

ELEVEN PUBLIC SQUARE

CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

TELEPHONE - AREA CODE 216  
2 4 1 - 6 3 2 7

July 9, 1962

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

Dear Rabbi Silver,

After two and a half years here it's time for me to say good bye. My assignment being completed, my family and I return to Israel in August.

It is not without regret that I leave. I have been lucky to develop quite a number of friendships, many of which have been made possible through the Temple, whose Men's Club was kind enough to confer upon me an honorary membership.

Undoubtedly, one of my outstanding experiences in Cleveland has been my getting acquainted with the Reform movement, under your leadership.

Having attended quite a few services and sermons, and through my personal contact with you, I understand why many people in the United States and in Israel feel that you, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, are more than a person. You have become a symbol for our fight to lead a life of dignity as human beings and as Jews.

I would like, on this occasion to pay tribute to you personally and to everything you represent and to thank you for the inspiration you have given me as well as for the kindness you and your wife have accorded me and my family during the two and a half years we have stayed here.

If it is not too much to ask, please let us know when your travels may take you again to Israel and, your time permitting, we would be more than glad to be with you.

Best personal regards to Mrs. Silver and you from my family and me.

Sincerely,

Aharon Niry

AN:jg



July 11, 1962

My dear Mr. Niry:

I want to thank you for your kind letter of July 9th. I deeply appreciate all the kind things which you say. I want you to know that it was a pleasure to have had you and your family here in Cleveland these last few years. You have been a fine representative of the State of Israel and in your quiet and dignified way you have been all that the friends of the new state expect from its representatives abroad. In going back to Israel, you are entitled to carry back with you the knowledge that you have rendered good and faithful service which has been deeply appreciated by the Jewish community of Cleveland.

With warmest regards, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS :bfm

Mr. Aharon Niry  
Consulate of Israel  
Eleven Public Square  
Cleveland 13, Ohio