



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 B: Chronological, 1914-1969, undated.

Reel

94

Box

33

Folder

1977

General correspondence, 1937.



PLYMOUTH CHURCH
of SHAKER HEIGHTS
Coventry and Weymouth Roads
Near Shaker Boulevard
Cleveland.

MELIS H. KRUMHOLTZ
JAMES M. LOTZ

June 16, 1937

Dear Abba:-

I am speculating with the possibility of circulating among the ministers of Cleveland the titles of books recommended by half a dozen Cleveland preachers, as books that simply must be read by preachers. What I want you to do is give me a list of five books that you have read within the last year that you recommend as so important because they made such a difference in your thinking that you could wish other preachers would read them. If you have the time and inclination I wish you would say in a sentence why you regard the books so highly.

Naturally, I may then want to circulate that list and I hope you will permit me to do so. I am also nerry enough to ask that you send me your list before you go away for the summer.

As ever,

Miles

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Ansel Road and East 105th Street
Cleveland

MHK:C

June 25, 1937

The American Consul
Königstrasse 12A
Stuttgart, Deutschland

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to give you the following information about Mr. Samuel D. Wise who, I understand, is interested in bringing to this country Julius David and Herbert David.

Mr. Samuel D. Wise is one of the leading citizens of Cleveland. He has occupied a high position in the civic, social and philanthropic life of our city for many years. His numerous benefactions to the charitable institutions of our city have won for him a high place in the esteem of the community. A few years ago, Mr. Wise established a \$100,000 Foundation Fund, the income of which is being used annually for various philanthropic purposes. He is a man of substantial means and of course in all ways financially responsible. I am in no position to estimate his wealth but it is considerably over \$100,000. He is Vice-President of the Arco Company, an industrial concern which produces paints, varnishes, enamels and lacquers and which has a capital fully paid in of over \$1,000,000.

Mr. Wise is at present a leading member of the Cleveland Community Fund Council, Vice-Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Federation and Jewish Welfare Fund as well as of the Council Educational Alliance.

I recommend him unhesitatingly as a man of high integrity, generosity and civic mindedness.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:RK

City of Cleveland

HAROLD H. BURTON
MAYOR

July 8, 1937.

acknowledged

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
10311 Lake Shore Blvd.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

On September 17th a nation-wide program will begin the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the creation of the Constitution of the United States. This is my personal and official invitation to you to attend a meeting Tuesday afternoon, July 13th at 4 o'clock in my office, to begin planning for Cleveland's part in this Sesquicentennial celebration.

The United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission was established by Act of Congress, August 23, 1935. It consists of eighteen members: The President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, ex officio; five Senators; five Representatives; and five persons appointed by the President.

The Nation wide celebration begins September 17, 1937, which is the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. It continues through April 30, 1939, including the anniversaries of the ratification, the organization of the National Government, and the inauguration of President Washington.

The purpose of the celebration is to create a quickening of interest in the Constitution and its essential relation to the history of the Nation. Attention will be given to the historical background and origins of the Constitution, the struggle for its ratification, the successful organization of the National Government, and the constitutional phases of the Government's later development.

The importance of Cleveland's vigorous support and development of this program is beyond question. I hope you will find it possible to attend this preliminary meeting especially to discuss the formation of a general committee and of sub-committees.

Yours sincerely,

Harold H. Burton
Mayor.

HB:C

July 9, 1937

The Honorable Mayor Harold W. Burton
Cleveland
Ohio

My dear Mayor Burton:

In reply to your letter of July 8,
permit me to state that Rabbi Silver is spending
his vacation in Europe and will be gone from the
city until the end of August. It will, therefore,
not be possible for him to be present at the meeting
to be held in your office on Tuesday afternoon,
July 13.

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Rabbi Silver.

Deak Temple No. 239
Pythian Sisters

Laura Paige
SARAH-SAMPLINER
M. OF R. AND C.
1708-GLENMONT ROAD

10931 Grantwood Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio July 12, 1937

Rabbi Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Deak Temple #239, Pythian Sisters, has
tentatively set Tuesday, October 26,
as the date for the Sarah Sampliner
Dedication.

If that meets with your approval, will
you please let me know so that positive
plans may be made.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Laura Paige.

miss show 2.
superior 110

26th or
call up

July 14, 1937

Mrs. Laura Paige,
10931 Grantwood Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Paige:

In reply to your letter of July 12,
permit me to state that Rabbi is spending his
vacation in Europe and will be gone until the
end of August. I shall be pleased to refer your
letter to Rabbi Silver when he returns to the city.

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Rabbi Silver.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION

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July 23, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Mr. R. Garnier Streit of our staff reported his interesting and helpful visit to Cleveland and I am writing to thank you personally and for the Association for your courtesy in agreeing to serve as a member of our Cleveland committee.

We have completed the final details of the appeal letter and the mailing date is scheduled for July 26th. We have included your name on the list to receive this letter.

It is cooperation such as you and other far-seeing people are giving that is enabling us to continue to respond to the calls for service from judges and probation departments and others all over the country.

Thank you again for your active interest.

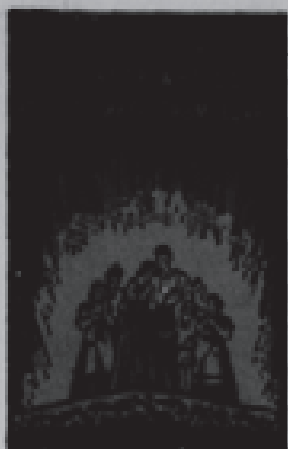
Very sincerely yours

Charles L. Chute

Charles L. Chute
Executive Director

CLC:BF

accepted



CABLE ADDRESS—POLJEW

Poland **American Committee Appeal FOR THE JEWS IN POLAND**

225 WEST 34th ST., NEW YORK CITY * * * PHONE: BRYANT 9-9732-3

AMERICAN COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of JEWS in POLAND, INC.
FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS IN AMERICA, INC.

SPONSORED BY THE WORLD FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

August 6, 1937

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RABBI L. BELTZER
RABBI ELIEZER SILVER
WILLIAM WEISS
JACOB O. ZABRONSKY
RABBI MAX J. WOHLGELERNTER
CHAIRMAN

Dear Rabbi:

With the news from Poland so disquieting we write you to request the cooperation of your congregation in behalf of the 3,500,000 Jews in that country who suffer under conditions unparalleled in the history of our people.

The American Committee Appeal for the Jews in Poland has sent substantial funds during the past year to these afflicted Jews. Our work has won the praise of the Distributing Committee in Poland, composed of the most prominent members of Polish Jewry including Professor M. Schorr, Senator and Chief Rabbi of the Warsaw Synagogue; Senator Szereszowski, banker and president of all the Jewish Orphan Asylums in Poland; and Dr. Somerstein, member of Parliament and president of the Jewish Club of Deputies. They recently wrote us as follows:

"We call upon you with all our strength to continue the relief work that rendered such great aid during 1936 to our destitute Jews. We ask that you continue giving us your support and we appeal to all American Jews to help you in your noble work."

This appeal cries out especially to American Jews who are organized in religious congregations. We ask that you heed this plea and that you set aside one of the High Holy Days -- Rosh Hashonah, Yom Kippur or Shemini Atzereth -- when funds may be collected for immediate transmission to Poland by the American Committee Appeal.

Certainly the members of your congregation could render no service more in keeping with the spirit of these High Holy Days. Please let us know as soon as possible by the enclosed card that we may count upon your favorable cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Winter
Benjamin Winter
National Chairman

BW:G
Encl.

A MILLION DOLLAR CAMPAIGN TO AID THE ECONOMIC
REHABILITATION OF JEWS IN POLAND

CENTRAL BROADCASTING COMPANY



DES MOINES, IOWA

August 19, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am the layman speaker on the non-denominational Religious Radio Program, The Humanitarian Hour, on this station at eleven o'clock each Sunday morning. This is not an advertising program. Its purpose is to serve the "shut-ins" and those unable to attend church services. An organist, a soloist, and the speaker comprise the program.

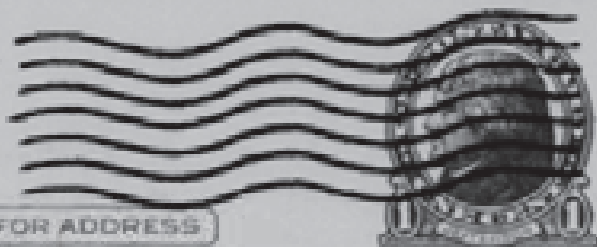
As a layman, I must seek the assistance of the clergy for my talk or sermon. For this reason, I ask you to kindly write two pages on "God Our Father," which will be my subject on Sunday, September 26. I am making this request of five of America's leading churchmen, and if they will grant my request, I shall give proper credit to each writer. This particular talk will be the means of great good, since it will, I am sure, cause many to abandon the "Isms" and return to the fold of "God Our Father."

Respectfully,

Robert Blaylock
Robert Blaylock
W H O - Des Moines.

RB:lh

The Central Station WHO - Des Moines, Iowa.
Broadcasts on Radio Station WOI, 1000 AM, at the University of Iowa.
CLEAR CHANNEL - 50,000 WATTS - FULL TIME



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

WRLS
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E. 105th St. and Ansel Road
Cleveland, O.

601

NATIONAL NEWS ASSOCIATION, INC., 72 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

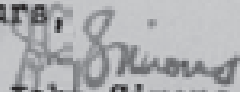
AUG 30 1937

The typewritten proof of your biographical sketch, sent to you for correction and approval before being published in WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN JEWRY, has not been returned to us. The majority of sketches to be incorporated in the forthcoming edition are already in the hands of the printer. To insure inclusion of your biography, kindly co-operate by immediately returning the sketch to us.

If no corrections or additions are necessary in the sketch you may indicate your approval by initialing this card and returning it to us.

PLEASE RESPOND AT ONCE.

Faithfully yours,


John Simons, Editor

THE DIOCESAN COUNCIL
DIOCESE OF OHIO

REV. GERARD F. PATTERSON, D. D.,
ARCHDEACON AND EXECUTIVE SEC'Y
2241 PROSPECT AVE., CLEVELAND

August 30, 1937.

The Rev. Dr. Abba H. Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Rd., and E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio,

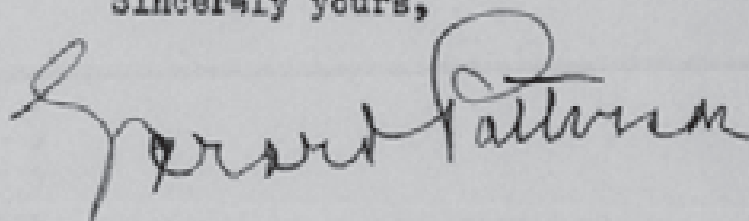
My dear Rabbi Silver:

The interesting suggestion has
come from our President of The Alathians that on
September 27th, the first date of this year's meetings,
an informal talk might be presented by Doctors Phillips,
Graham, and Blanchard on the subject of the Oxford
Conference.

This arrangement would postpone for
one month each of the papers to be presented as indicated
by the schedule sent you May 25th, 1937.

I will appreciate your comment on
this plan.

Sincerely yours,



GFP:E

Secretary.

September 1, 1937

The Rev. Dr. Gerard F. Patterson,
2241 Prospect Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Patterson:

I think the suggestion of having Doctors Phillips, Graham and Blanchard talk to us on the subject of the Oxford Conference is an excellent. I shall look forward with great interest to the meeting.

With all good wishes and hoping that you have had a pleasant summer, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS
CLEVELAND COUNCIL

September 4, 1937

Rabbi Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

A Model Cleveland City Council of Youth will be held in Cleveland on October 30-31, 1937.

The purpose of the Model Council will be to bring youth organizations and agencies serving youth together to seek some solution to the many problems that face young people today, among them, job placement, vocational training, and peace.

We are enclosing a copy of the Call that will be issued for the Model Council.

We are asking you as one interested in young people to endorse the Call.

We are sending the Call to the Printer's on the 13th of September and would, therefore, appreciate an early reply.

Very sincerely,

Harriet Lahn
Harriet Lahn
Chairman
9907 Nicholas Ave.

hd/eg
uopwa
#5

COPY

CALLING YOUNG CLEVELANDERS--You can be a delegate or send a representative to Youth's own City Council in Cleveland, Ohio, October 30-31, 1937. Young people from every section of the city, from factories, schools, and churches, will meet in a Model City Council of Youth to discuss those local problems that are facing the young generation.

THE PURPOSE OF THE COUNCIL--Is to give the youth of Cleveland an opportunity to consider their mutual problems, seek means by which these organizations can accomplish things together which they could not accomplish alone. In a spirit of real fellowship it will offer Young Clevelanders a chance to learn from each other and from their generation, their city, their country, and their world.

We, the undersigned, urge the organizations of youth and agencies serving youth, large and small, to respond to this Call, to the Cleveland Model City Council of Youth.

Once the delegates assemble, supervision of the Council will be in the hands of the delegates themselves and in the officers they democratically elect. Neither participation in the Council nor the findings of the Council will bind any organization to any program which it does not voluntarily choose to support.

* The signers are issuing this Call to the Youth of Cleveland, not as the official representatives of their particular organizations, but in their personal capacities as individuals deeply concerned with the fate of Young Clevelanders.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM:

THERE WILL BE COMMITTEES ON--
PEACE EDUCATION RECREATION & HOUSING
DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES COOPERATIVES LABOR
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION & AMERICAN
YOUTH ACT.

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AND DIRECTOR

THE
CLEVELAND FOUNDATION

438 TERMINAL TOWER BUILDING
CLEVELAND
CHERRY 2876

September 11, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
10311 Lake Shore Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The National Recreation Association, the outstanding organization in its field, is to conduct a Training Institute in Cleveland during the period October 18th to November 12th, 1937. The Institute courses will be available at very reasonable cost to all persons engaged in conducting recreational and leisure time activities both through public and private welfare agencies. The Association provides a faculty of competent and nationally known instructors. The Institute will afford a fine opportunity for our local recreational workers to enhance their knowledge and broaden their horizons to their own benefit and consequently to the benefit of the community. The quality and competence of leadership in the carrying out of programs of recreational and leisure time activities, particularly for the children and youth of our community, is of great importance.

To add to the prestige and general public interest in the undertaking we are seeking to constitute an honorary sponsoring committee. This will be made up of the heads of our local governments which are carrying on significant recreation programs and representative citizens prominently identified with the promotion and support of public recreation, character building activities and efforts to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and crime.

We are therefore asking you to be a member of this honorary sponsoring committee. Acceptance will not involve any appreciable commitments of time on your part.

The National Recreation Association has held recently successful institutes in neighboring cities which were aided very much by local sponsoring committees. We hope very much to have your prompt acceptance. A reply card is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Leyton E. Carter

Chairman, Committee on
Recreation Training Institute



ESTABLISHED 1905

The World Syndicate Publishing Co.

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THE COMMERCIAL BOOKBINDING CO.

BOOK MANUFACTURERS & PUBLISHERS

2231 WEST 110TH STREET

Cleveland, Ohio

CABLE ADDRESS "WORLDS"
NEW YORK OFFICE
1140 BROADWAY

September 14, 1937

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

Dear Rabbi:

As you probably know, I am one of the Committee that has been established to republish the translation of the Bible by the late Yehoash into a popular edition.

This Bible is to be printed in Hebrew and Yiddish and is expected to be brought out in a two-volume edition at a popular price.

I was told that when this matter was brought to your attention, you had shown some interest and had promised to do something to help the financing of this undertaking, which we all know is a worthy cause. As one of the Committee residing in Cleveland, I was asked to see you about this matter and since I know that you are a very busy man and probably would not be in a position to see me soon, I am taking this means to ask you whether there is any possibility of your helping us through your influence, to alleviate the financial burden of this undertaking.

I can assure you that anything you undertake to do will be highly appreciated and I can also assure you that this publication will be a credit to every one concerned.

The work is now in process, being reset from new type both in Yiddish and Hebrew and money is needed to complete the composition and plate making. If you are inclined to show any interest at all, we will appreciate your prompt action.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours


A. Cahen

AC:EI

FEDERATION

FOR THE SUPPORT OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES
OF NEW YORK CITY



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September 14, 1937

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

My dear Rabbi Silver:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 10 which has just reached me owing to the fact that I returned to my office from my European trip only yesterday.

I am very appreciative of your courtesy and kindness in asking me to participate in your Symposium to be held early in December. Unfortunately however in connection with my service as President of the National Conference of Social Work I have made other engagements out of town for December to address several State Conferences in different parts of the country so that I regret to say that it will be quite impossible to take on another engagement in Cleveland during that month.

With personal greetings and all good wishes for the New Year,
I am

Yours truly,

Solomon Lowenstein
Executive Vice-President

SL/M

JUDR. JAR. KOSE.
NÁMĚSTEK GEN. ŘEDITĚLE
EXPORTNÍHO ÚSTAVU ČSL.

PRAHA. 17th Sept. 1937.

Dr. Ko/GG.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Friend,

Just a word to tell you that Mrs. Kose and myself are sailing on September 29th on QUEEN MARY for U.S.A., arriving in New York on October 4th. We could be reached through Mr. Hanč, Czechoslovak Consulate General, 1440 Broadway 40th, New York. Our programme, subject to alteration, is as follows:

New York 4-15 October
Philadelphia 15-18 October
Washington DC 18-20 October
and probably on Oct. 20-30 New Orleans, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, on 30-7 November Chicago
8-20 November Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles
and back to New York, sailing on December 1st.

I need not tell you that it would be a special pleasure to meet you if it could be arranged. My programme is in the hands of Mr. Hanč who is taking care of my speaking engagements.

Cordially yours,

J. Kose

The Jewish Welfare League of Canton

411 NORTH MARKET AVENUE

Canton, Ohio

CANTON JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER
JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE

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September 17, 1937

Secretary to
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th Street at Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

The Jewish Welfare League desires a photograph of Rabbi Silver who has already appeared here. We are completing a photograph album of all our lecturers for use in our publicity for our lecture course. We are incorporating these photographs in a "Parade of Attractions".

We would appreciate your earliest attention in the matter of the photograph as our season opens very shortly.

Very cordially yours,

BT:EM

THE JEWISH WELFARE LEAGUE

Bernard Truxton
Bernard Truxton,
Executive Director

150th ANNIVERSARY *of* THE *CONSTITUTION*

1787



1937

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States was signed on September 17, 1787, and had by June 21, 1788, been ratified by the necessary number of States and,

WHEREAS George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States on April 30, 1789,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, hereby designate the period from September 17, 1937, to April 30, 1939, as one of commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing and the ratification of the Constitution and of the inauguration of the first President under that Constitution.

In commemorating this period we shall affirm our debt to those who ordained and established the Constitution "in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

We shall recognize that the Constitution is an enduring instrument fit for the governing of a far-flung population of more than one hundred and thirty million, engaged in diverse and varied pursuits, even as it was fit for the governing of a small agrarian Nation of less than four million.

It is therefore appropriate that in the period herein set apart we shall think afresh of the founding of our Government under the Constitution, how it has served us in the past and how in the days to come its principles will guide the Nation ever forward.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

By the President:

Cordell Hull
SECRETARY OF STATE

Franklin D. Roosevelt

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION



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1937-1939

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524 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 3120

REPLY S. C. T. DIVISION

MY DEAR SIR:

BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION WAS CREATED FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION COMMENCING SEPTEMBER 17, 1937, AND CONTINUING THROUGH APRIL 30, 1939. THE CHURCHES OF THE COUNTRY WILL HAVE AN IMPORTANT PART IN MAKING THIS HISTORIC CELEBRATION A GREAT SUCCESS. THE CELEBRATION WILL BEGIN IN THE CHURCHES ON CONSTITUTION DAY, SEPTEMBER 17, OR ON THE SABBATH FOLLOWING. THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE PERIOD CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS WILL HOLD SPECIAL AFFAIRS, DANQUESTS AND MUSICALES -- ALL TO BE FEATURED WITH AN APPROPRIATE CONSTITUTION BACKGROUND.

THE TENTATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE CHURCHES, IN ADDITION TO THE PRINCIPAL SERMON AT THE OPENING OF THE CELEBRATION, CALLS FOR SPECIAL SERMONS THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF THE OBSERVANCE.

THIS COMMISSION DESIRES THAT YOU APPOINT A CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE FOR YOUR CHURCH AND TO ARRANGE AND DEVELOP SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND FEATURES. PLEASE SEND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE MEMBERS OF YOUR COMMITTEE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, SO THAT THE CHURCH FEATURES OF THIS CELEBRATION MAY BE TRANSMITTED TO YOU.

I AM ENCLOSED HEREWITH THE LATEST INFORMATION SHEET ISSUED BY THE CHURCH DIVISION OF THIS COMMISSION.

PLEASE DO NOT FAIL TO APPOINT YOUR CHURCH CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

WITH AN EXPRESSION OF MY DEEP ESTEEM, AM

SINCERELY YOURS,

SOL BLOOM
DIRECTOR GENERAL

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION



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1937-1939

DIRECTOR GENERAL
SOL BLOOM

524 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 3120

MY DEAR SIR:

WE HAVE THE UTMOST DESIRE TO ELICIT THE HEARTY SUPPORT OF THE CLERGYMEN OF OUR COUNTRY FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION, BECAUSE OF THE INFLUENCE THEY WIELD WITH SO MANY PEOPLE, AND WE REALIZE THAT THEY CAN, AND WILL, PROPOUND AND EXPLAIN THE CONSTITUTION IN A LEARNED WAY.

IT IS OUR EARNEST HOPE THAT NONE OF OUR MINISTERS WILL LET ANY POLITICAL CONTROVERSY PROVE A DETERRENT FACTOR IN REACHING THEIR DECISION TO DELIVER A SERMON ON THE CONSTITUTION ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1937, OR ON THE FOLLOWING SABBATH.

THE CELEBRATION TO BE CONDUCTED BY THIS COMMISSION WILL BE STRICTLY A COMMEMORATIVE AFFAIR, HAVING NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE WHATSOEVER, IN FACT, WE ARE VERY CAREFUL TO EVADE POLITICS IN ANY FORM, AS THE PURPOSE OF THIS COMMISSION AS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS, IS TO BE STRICTLY EDUCATIONAL ALONG THE LINES OF MAKING FAIMILAR TO "WE THE PEOPLE" THE INTENT AND PURPOSES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

RESPECTFULLY,

SOL BLOOM

DIRECTOR GENERAL

MY DEAR MR. BLOOM:

YOUR REQUEST THAT I DELIVER A SERMON ON THE CONSTITUTION
SEPTEMBER 17, 1937, OR ON THE FOLLOWING SABBATH, WILL BE COMPLIED WITH.
KINDLY SEND TO ME DATA WHICH WILL BE HELPFUL IN PREPARING THE SAME,
WITHOUT ANY COST TO ME.

I LIST BELOW, THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OUR CHURCH CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

NAMES

ADDRESSES

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____

SINCERELY YOURS,

PASTOR

CHURCH

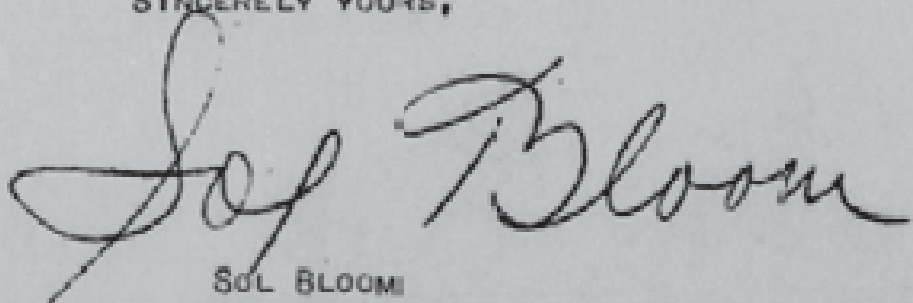
UNITED STATES
CONSTITUTION SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR:

I CITE BELOW A NUMBER OF SUGGESTIVE PARAGRAPHS, WHICH MAY INTEREST YOU IN CONNECTION WITH YOUR OWN SERMON ON THE CONSTITUTION.

1. THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES IS ORGANIZED AS A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY, IN WHICH THE STATE EXISTS FOR THE CITIZEN, NOT THE CITIZEN FOR THE STATE. IN OTHER WORDS, THE SHIP IS MADE FOR THE PASSENGER, NOT THE PASSENGER FOR THE SHIP. THE ULTIMATE SANCTION FOR AUTHORITY LIES IN ITS APPEAL TO THE REASON AND THE CONSCIENCE OF THE CITIZEN. HE IS THEREFORE THE RESPONSIBLE AGENT FOR THE STATE'S PROGRESS. HE MUST FOSTER ITS INTELLECTUAL, ETHICAL AND RELIGIOUS RESOURCES. BY HIM ALONE ITS COLLECTIVE GOOD IS MAINTAINED; UPON HIM THE GENERAL WELFARE DEPENDS.
2. AS AMERICANS WE PRIDE OURSELVES ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT SOMETIMES WE FAIL TO APPRECIATE ITS DEEPER SIGNIFICANCE. WE FAIL TO REALIZE THAT IT SIGNALIZES ONE OF THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE HUMAN RACE, THE ESTABLISHMENT BY A FREE PEOPLE OF A GOVERNMENT OF THEIR OWN CHOOSING.
3. WE TRUST THAT THE CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION WILL BE THE OCCASION OF INSTILLING IN THE MIND AND HEART OF EVERY CITIZEN, YOUNG AND OLD, A REALIZATION OF HIS RELATION TO THIS GREAT DOCUMENT. WE NEED TO STUDY IT MORE, SO THAT WE MAY CO-OPERATE MORE EFFECTIVELY IN PRESERVING THE PRICELESS LIBERTIES WE SO RICHLY POSSESS. WHAT THEN IS THE CONSTITUTION'S DEEPER SIGNIFICANCE?
4. THE CONSTITUTION WAS INTENDED TO BE A BULWARK AGAINST ANY POSSIBLE DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT THAT MIGHT PLUNDER THE PEOPLE, DEPRIVE THEM OF THEIR LIBERTIES, OR ROB THEM OF JUSTICE. IT WAS TO BE A WALL OF DEFENSE AGAINST ALL WHICH WOULD ENSLAVE AND EXPLOIT THE PEOPLE. BY THE SAME TOKEN THE CONSTITUTION WAS NOT TO BE A BLOCKADE AGAINST THE DESIRES OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE BETTER THINGS OF LIFE; IT WAS NOT TO BE A WEAPON IN THE HANDS OF A FEW POWERFUL LEADERS TO ENRICH THEMSELVES; IT WAS RATHER ORDAINED TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE SELF-GOVERNMENT OF A FREE PEOPLE WHEREBY ALL CONFLICTING INTERESTS WOULD BE HELD IN CHECK AND ALL EFFORTS FOR MUTUAL GOOD WOULD HAVE FREE REIN. INHERENTLY IT WAS A LAW THE PURPOSE OF WHICH WAS LOVE.
5. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES WAS FORMED AT A TIME WHEN HUMAN RIGHTS DEMANDED ITS SPIRIT AND ITS POWER. UNDER ITS BENEFICENT SPIRIT THE HUMAN INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN AND OF A GREAT NATION HAVE BEEN CONSERVED AND THIS, MORE THAN ANY OTHER FACTOR HAS UPBUILT THE NATION IN FOSTERITY AND HAPPINESS.
6. MANY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTION CONVENTION WERE SINCERE, RELIGIOUS MEN, WASHINGTON BEING A DEVOUT EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH MAN, BUT THEY WERE SO DETERMINED THAT THE NEW REPUBLIC SHOULD BE FREE FROM THE RELIGIOUS-POLITICAL SNARLS AND CONTENTIONS OF EUROPE THAT THEY KEPT ALL RELIGIOUS PHRASEOLOGY OUT OF THE DOCUMENT. BUT THE ATMOSPHERE IS MORE POWERFUL AS A RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE THAN WORDS AND THE CONSTITUTION HAS THE ATMOSPHERE OF A DIVINE BENIGNITY FOR ALL MEN. THERE IS NO DOCUMENT IN ALL THE WORLD, OUR HOLY WRIT, SO CONSIDERATE OF MAN AS MAN, SO CAUTIOUS AND THOUGHTFUL OF HIS WELFARE, SO ALLURING AND REWARDING TO HIS AMBITIONS, SO READY AND GENEROUS IN PROMOTING HIS PROGRESS.
7. WHILE TECHNICALLY A POLITICAL DOCUMENT WITH A LARGELY ECONOMIC CAST, THE CONSTITUTION IS NEVERTHELESS BASICALLY A NEW MOSES LEADING A GREAT PEOPLE THROUGH AN UNTRODDEN WILDERNESS, A DOCUMENTARY MESSIAH SENT FROM GOD TO TURN MEN'S MINDS TO PATHS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS AND WAYS OF PEACE.
8. AS IS THE CUSTOM OF BUILDERS, WHEN A STRUCTURE IS FINISHED, TO GATHER THE WORKMEN BEFORE IT AND HAVE A PICTURE TAKEN OF THEM BEFORE THEY SEPARATE, LET US GATHER THE BUILDERS OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL EDIFICE FOR A SIMILAR PURPOSE. WHO ARE THEY WHO COMPOSE THE GROUP? GEORGE WASHINGTON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ROGER SHERMAN, ROBERT MORRIS, JAMES MADISON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, C. C. PINCKNEY, RUFUS KING AND OTHERS, FIFTY-FIVE IN ALL; SAID BY JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS TO BE THE MOST DISTINGUISHED GROUP OF MEN THAT EVER GATHERED ON THIS CONTINENT.

SINCERELY YOURS,



SOL BLOOM

DIRECTOR GENERAL

FERD. JIRSA
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

September 20, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
10311 Lakeshore Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

I wish to refer to our telephone conference regarding the memorial meeting held by the Czechoslovak organizations in Cleveland, Ohio, organized under the name of "Krajansky Vybor" (Countrymen's Committee), in honor of the late President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Thomas G. Masaryk.

This meeting will take place on Wednesday, September 22nd in the Ballroom in the Public Auditorium of the City of Cleveland, at 8 o'clock P.M.

This committee at their last meeting elected me to request you to be one of the speakers on this memorable occasion.

As I informed you all organizations shall be more than pleased to have you present and we shall have you scheduled as the final speaker on this occasion and there shall be no limit as to the time of your address to this gathering.

Hoping to make your personal acquaintance on this occasion, I am

Very respectfully yours,

Ferd Jirsa

FJ:GM

Roumanian Workers' Relief Committee

ארגון עזרה לעובדי רומניה

175 EAST BROADWAY

ROOM 4C1

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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J. WEINBERG
M. ZARITZKY
B. ZIEVIN
R. ZUCKERMAN

Delegate from Roumania
DR. JOSEPH KISSMAN
c/o J.M. Goldenberg,
309 Avenue Bldg.,
Saskatoon, Sask.,
Canada.

September 22, 1937.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Last January I had the privilege of meeting and acquainting you with the needs of the trades schools operated by "Morgenreit" in Roumania, and I then appealed to you, as President of the Cleveland Welfare Association, to make an appropriation in favor of the organization which I represent. As a result, your association was good enough to appropriate an annual contribution of \$50.00 for this purpose.

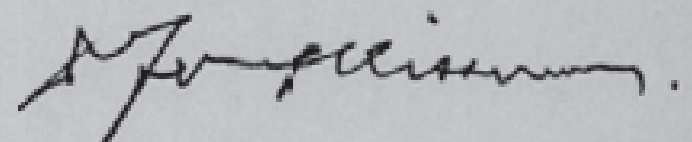
I am still active on behalf of this organization, and at the present time am visiting the smaller centres in Western Canada. I was recently in Vancouver, where I received a very friendly and sympathetic reception from the gentlemen in charge of the Community Chest for Vancouver. I told them about the grant that was made by your association, and they promised to consider making an annual grant. The question will be decided at a meeting of their Community Chest executive to be held shortly after the high holidays.

In that connection I would esteem it a great favor if you would kindly write me a letter in which you might relate just what action your organization took, and having satisfied yourself that the organization of "Morgenreit" is worthy of support, that you, therefore, agreed to make the contribution mentioned above.

I want to thank you in advance for this letter, which I know will be of very material assistance in inducing the City of Vancouver to follow the fine example set by the City of Cleveland.

With kindest regards and best wishes for a very happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,



DR. JOSEPH KISSMAN

P.S. Please address your communication to above address and same will be forwarded to me.

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

1106 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICERS

JOHN L. LEWIS, Chairman

CHARLES P. HOWARD, Sec'y

JOHN BROPHY, Director

Telephone District 3582

September 24, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The C.I.O. is planning a short pamphlet tentatively entitled "The Church Speaks Out for Labor", and designed to interest church groups in the work that the C.I.O. is doing for the wage earners of America. In carrying out this plan, we are anxious to secure statements from leading church figures and bodies of their attitude toward our task. We would be very grateful, therefore, for a message from your organization that could be included in such a publication. Our general idea is to show the vast majority of religious believers that there is every thing in trade union organization that should secure their full sympathy and support.

May we have such a message from you at your early convenience?

Sincerely yours,

Len De Caux

Len De Caux,
Publicity Director

D:F:C

GUY EMERY SHIPLER
Office of THE CHURCHMAN

Sept. 24, 1937

Dear Rabbi Silver:

If you are willing to sign
the enclosed, with many others,
will you please sign and return
the enclosed card?

Cordially,

GES

You may sign my name to the reply to the
Spanish bishops.

Name _____

WRHS
0220
2/20



Open Letter on the Catholic Church in Spain

The pastoral letter issued by the prelates of the Catholic Church in Spain stirs our anxieties. The Spanish hierarchy's attempt to justify a military rebellion against a legally-elected government is alarming, as is its display of open hostility toward popular government, freedom of worship and separation of Church and State — principles that we, as Americans, deeply cherish. Its apparent unwillingness to recognize the social and economic evils that have sickened Spain for generations is disquieting to those who feel that there can be no stability in the Peninsula until these evils are eliminated; that resort again to force, repression and dictatorship can only be futile. In this respect the Spanish hierarchy will not admit what leading Catholics here and abroad have long discussed and deplored. It is noteworthy that this pastoral letter was issued to answer criticism abroad of the Spanish hierarchy's position, criticism voiced not by the secular but by the Catholic press.

We are amazed to find the pastoral letter (1) approving of resort to violence and military insurrection as a means of settling political controversies; (2) rejecting not merely the present Popular Front Government of Spain but the Republic itself and the Constitution of 1931 on which it was founded; (3) stigmatizing any form of parliamentary government, presumably even if under a constitutional monarchy, as "irresponsible autocracy" and (4) condemning in principle the democratic institutions, the freedom of worship and the separation of Church and State established by the Constitution of 1931. It is hard to believe that this pastoral letter was written in the Twentieth Century.

We do not question the right of the Spanish prelates to these beliefs. But when they voice these beliefs in an official appeal for world-wide support, they raise questions of grave import in every democratic country. Is the Spanish hierarchy speaking for itself or for the Catholic Church as a whole? Does it have, as it claims to have, the sympathetic approval of the Vatican? Is it true, as the prelates state, that "there is nothing in the pastoral letter that is in contradiction with the view of the Vatican?" If this is so, is this to be the policy of the Catholic Church in other democratic countries, where antecedents of the present Spanish struggle were fought to a conclusion centuries ago, and Church and State permanently separated? Does this pastoral letter, for example, reflect the political views of the Catholic Church in America? Certainly the contrast between the respected and secure position of the Church in America and its troubles in Catholic Spain demonstrate conclusively that separation of Church and State is as beneficial to the Church as it is to the State. Yet we cannot help but be disturbed by the fact that no leaders of the Catholic Church in America have raised their voices in repudiation of the position taken by the Spanish hierarchy. Quite the contrary, they, too, seem to have given their blessing to General Franco and his Fascist allies.

The attitude of the Spanish hierarchy on the use of force and violence is clearly expressed in the following terms: "Let it remain, therefore, established as the first assertion of this document . . . that the National conscience felt that once lawful legal means were exhausted, there was no other recourse left but that of violence for maintaining order and peace . . . through the fatal logic of the facts, Spain had no other alternative but this . . ."

We are at a loss to reconcile the approval thus given to the rebellion with the past stand of the Church, in Spain as elsewhere, in support of civil order and against the "unjust war" and violence. Indeed, many of the same prelates who signed this pastoral letter joined in the collective declaration of the Spanish bishops of December, 1931, which said: "The Church never fails to teach submission and obedience as due to the constituted power, even when those who hold and represent that power use it in abuse of the Church." In this they were but following precedent. In "An Milien" Leo XIII said: "... the Church . . . has always reprobated doctrines, and condemned men, in rebellion against the legitimate authority. And even in times when the holders of power abused their power against the Church."

Today, however, the Spanish Episcopate not only condones but actively supports a military revolt against a legitimate government. To excuse their inconsistency, the prelates offer an ingenious argument. They assert that the victory of the Peoples Front parties in the elections of February, 1936, came about "through governmental connivance which overrode the people's will, forming a political machine in conflict with the majority of the nation." They then make the shocking declaration that "the war, therefore, is like an armed plebiscite." By such reasoning, they attempt to convince the world of the respectability and legitimacy of the present rebellion. If the war is simply a "plebiscite," are Franco's Nazis, Moors and Italians then simply imported voters? "What right have these foreign troops," asks Professor James T. Shotwell in *The New York Times*, "to cast their votes in the blood and iron ballots that blotted out Basque liberties?" An "armed plebiscite" is an obvious absurdity, sinister in the contempt it reflects for democratic procedure.

Most extraordinary is the prelates' charge that the elections of 1936 were corrupt and did not represent the people's will. For these elections were held under precisely the same laws and were duly certified by the Spanish Cortes (Parliament) in precisely the same manner as were the elections of 1931 and 1933. The Spanish hierarchy found no fault with this procedure in these earlier elections and was even jubilant with the results in 1933, when the tide swung heavily to the Right.

The prelates justify their repudiation of the 1936 election by asserting that the results were corrupt because of "governmental connivance," but they fail to mention the rather relevant fact that the Conservative Right was in control of both the government and the election machinery. After the suppression of the Asturian miners in 1934 the Republicans, with the exception of a few members, left the Cortes. The Centrist-Rightist government headed by the conservative, Manuel Portela Valladares, controlled the new elections of 1936, which returned a Republican majority to the Cortes. After the constitution of the new Cortes a number of election districts were thrown out on account of irregularities (which also happened under former Conservative regimes), but even without the contested seats there was a majority for the Popular Front, which thus gained control of the Cortes, the constituted authority. Actually the victory of the Popular Front was won despite the "governmental connivance," despite hostile pressure from a large part of the clergy, and despite the fact that the former reactionary government under Lerroux had imprisoned

some thirty thousand liberals and progressives, including many of the leaders of the Popular Front parties.

Is it possible that the prelates, in repudiating the 1936 elections, are not condemning the election machinery so much as they are the results? Is it possible that they are willing to abide by democratic procedure only so long as their candidates win? Whatever the case may be, it is clear that the hierarchy, in attempting to nullify the Popular Front victory of 1936, is arrogating to itself a power superior to that of the Spanish Government and its Constitution. By so doing it is not only jeopardizing orderly and legal government, but promoting the very lawlessness of which it so bitterly complains. Moreover, we believe that religion and the dignity of the Church must suffer irreparably when its leaders become pawns in the game of politics.

The pastoral letter reveals that the Spanish Episcopate, in attacking the Popular Front Government as Communist, is actually voicing its opposition to any form of democratic government in Spain. "We would be the first to regret," the prelates say, "that the irresponsible autocracy of a parliament should be replaced by the yet more terrible one of a dictatorship without roots in the nation." Thus they speak of parliamentary government as "irresponsible autocracy." They seem, moreover, to oppose only certain kinds of dictatorships, those "without roots in the nation." Does this mean that the Spanish hierarchy will rest content only when the Republic has been overthrown, the Constitution repealed, the Bourbons restored and a new de Rivera dictatorship established?

That we do not exaggerate the hierarchy's intense dislike for Republican institutions is proved elsewhere in the pastoral letter. It reveals its real antipathy when it says: "The Constitution and the secularist laws which developed its spirit were a violent and continuous attack against the National conscience."

What, in effect, does this mean? It can only mean that the Spanish Episcopate is still fundamentally opposed to freedom of worship (which the Constitution of 1931 guaranteed to all citizens for the first time in Spain's history); to separation of Church and State; to the placing of education in the hands of the State; to agrarian reform. For these are among the things that the Constitution and the secularist laws made secure. The bitterness of the Spanish hierarchy toward these things was perhaps most bluntly expressed by Cardinal Pedro Segura y Saenz, former Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of all Spain. In a sermon delivered late in April, 1931, he said: "May the Republic be cursed." Shortly after this incident he fled to Rome, where he remained as a member of the curia in the Vatican until his recent return to insurgent Spain.

In several major respects, the pastoral letter is as revealing in what it omits as in what it says. It is well over ten thousand words long, but of those ten thousand only fourteen contain any reference whatsoever to the real issues underlying the present conflict. All that the Spanish prelates can say about the deep-seated social and economic abuses that led to the overthrow of a feudalistic monarchy is the passing reference to "some negligence in the accomplishment of duties of justice and charity." Certainly it would seem that there was more than this to say about social and economic maladjustments that kept Spain, in spite of its enormous wealth in resources and fertile land, a country of near starvation for

millions with the largest percentage of illiteracy and the lowest standard of living of any country in Europe. The blindness of the hierarchy to social evils, as revealed in this letter, tends to support the many charges made against the Church in Spain.

The part taken, or supposedly taken, by the Soviet Union is emphasized to an extent far beyond the testimony of even the most anti-Loyalist newspaper-correspondents. Yet the Spanish prelates do not so much as have one word about the aid given Franco by the Nazis, the Italians and the Moors. On the contrary, we are told that "the Nationalist movement has released a current of love which has concentrated round the name and historical essence of Spain, with aversion for the foreign elements who occasioned our ruin." Presumably, the reference to "foreign elements" here is to the Soviet Union and not to the Nazi bombers who poured fire and destruction on the women and children of Madrid, Durango, Guernica, Malaga and Almeria. We are led to believe that the whole "Nationalist" uprising was inspired to forestall a seizure of power under the direction of the "Russian Comintern." There is no evidence in the pastoral letter to substantiate this serious charge.

We cannot but observe with amazement the Spanish hierarchy's appeal to the "law of nations" in a situation where the German and Italian allies of General Franco have disregarded and violated at random the most solemn precepts of international law. This appeal is marked by the same partisan treatment of the actualities, which characterizes the entire pastoral letter.

The Spanish hierarchy shows itself equally indifferent to the actual facts, as attested by impartial and even Catholic observers, when it passes over the evidence of systematic brutality and religious persecution on the Rebel side. M. Jacques Maritain, whom even the *London Tablet*, the well-known Catholic organ, calls "balanced and soundly orthodox," has raised his voice in protest against the frightful massacre of Loyalists by the Rebels at Badajoz, hundreds of men, to celebrate the Feast of the Assumption. Several thousand words are devoted to a description of alleged atrocities by the Loyalists. But of those on the Rebel side all the pastoral letter says is "every war has its excesses; the Nationalist movement may have had them also; nobody defends himself with full serenity from the mad attacks of a pitiless enemy." Not one word about the murder of priests and nuns in Rebel territory, of the systematic destruction of the Protestant missions which have grown up in Spain since the Republic was established, of the execution of many Protestant ministers by the Rebels, of the destruction of the religious sanctuary of Begona in the Basque country.

The pastoral letter is replete, however, with charges of attacks against the Church. However deplorable such incidents may be, it is difficult to accept the hierarchy's contention that the Popular Front Government was, or is, responsible. It is well known that for centuries the Spanish people have identified the hierarchy with the privileged classes. Spain's leading Catholic intellectuals, including men like Jose Bergamin, Ossorio y Gallardo, Semprun Guerra and Menendez Pidal, all agree that it has been most unfortunate for religion in Spain that the Church has always sided against the people. The well-known Spanish scholar, Salvador de Madariaga (who has remained neutral in the present conflict), has stated in his book, "Spain,"

that of all the clericalisms of the world, Spanish clericalism was the worst. In the light of this background of anti-clericalism hostility, extending back over more than a century, the pastoral letter seems most inadequate when it attempts to picture the present hostility against the Church as a recent importation.

We do not deny, and we join the hierarchy in deploring the excesses which have occurred on the Loyalist side, but in all fairness the fact must be recorded that these excesses have been attributable to irresponsible elements and that the Madrid regime has made every effort to prevent such violence and punish those responsible. Official mass executions, such as occurred at Badajoz, and are now promised by Franco in Santander, have never been part of the Spanish Government's policy. In the beginning of this year the government issued a decree declaring the lives of all prisoners sacred. This has been exemplified by the treatment of the prisoners taken at Cerro de los Angeles and of the Italian prisoners taken at Guadalajara. Furthermore, its recent decree protecting priests and nuns is only the latest evidence of its desire to preserve order and individual liberties. On the other hand, the Franco regime, conceived in a spirit of Fascism and resting primarily on the aid of German and Italian Fascists, has encouraged violence, as all Fascist regimes encourage it. It is a recognized and openly preached part of the Fascist doctrine. Violence on the Rebel side has not been mob violence. It has been violence deliberately directed by the military-Fascist leaders.

Nor do we expect clerics, who are themselves on the territory of and in the power of the Franco regime to discuss objectively the religious toleration provided for by law on Loyalist territory, as contrasted with the fact that Franco allows religious liberty only to Catholics sympathetic to Fascism.

The attitude of the Rebel leadership toward civil and religious liberties was plainly, if unpleasantly stated by General Miguel Cabanellas of the Rebel High Command, and former President of the Burgos Junta. "Our enemy," he said, "is a strange company of ordinary criminals, anarchists, communists, illiterates and prostitutes . . . Spain will be governed in a fashion which will make it impossible for power ever again to fall in the hands of dirty politicians, Freemasons and similar parasites of human society." The General was but elaborating on a statement made by Gil Robles, leader of Catholic Action, when he said, in 1933, "We shall clean Spain of Masons and Jews."

We think it extremely regrettable that religion should have been made an issue in the rebellion. It is clear that the Spanish conflict is between the forces of democracy and social progress, on the one hand, and the forces of special privilege and their Fascist allies, on the other. Mussolini even publicly boasts of the fall of Santander as an achievement of his Black-shirt Fascists. It is unfortunate that the Spanish hierarchy should thus be made to appear as the apologists for reaction and Fascism. We are loath to believe that this pastoral letter definitely expresses the position of the Catholic Church on the armed rebellion against, and the Fascist invasion of, Republican Spain. Certainly the hierarchy can hardly expect to gain sympathy here either for itself or for the Catholic religion with a declaration that treats with contempt principles that are the precious heritage of the American people.

NATIONAL NEWS ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED

72 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4 { 3155
3156

September 25, 1937


Rabbi Abba H. Silver,
E. 105th St. & Ansel Rd.,
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send to this
office a copy of your latest photograph
to be used for reproduction purposes?

Thank you for an early com-
pliance.

Very truly yours,



John Simons
Managing Editor

JS:SS

CORLISS LAMONT
National Chairman

AMERICAN FRIENDS
of the
SOVIET UNION

SIXTY EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
ALGONQUIN 4-2377-8

Office of the Chairman

September 25, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

On the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet republic, a "Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union" is being compiled under the sponsorship of this organization, which will consist of original signatures of a million Americans.

The Book, to be presented to Mikhail Kalinin, chief executive of the U.S.S.R., will serve to demonstrate the close friendship of the peoples of the two republics and tend to promote further cooperation in the preservation of world peace.

In view of the interest and friendly attitude which you have shown to the Soviet people, we would feel eminently honored to have your signature inscribed in the Golden Book.

May we request that you return the attached blank with your signature for inclusion in the Book.

Very truly yours,

Corliss Lamont
Corliss Lamont

CABLE ADDRESS MARQUIS CHICAGO

THE A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY

NOT INCORPORATED

PUBLISHERS

919 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO

September 27, 1937

Dear Sir:

The enclosed personal sketch appeared in the 1936-1937 edition of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. It is sent for revision before insertion in the 1938-1940 edition. Please scrutinize the clipping carefully, correct errors, if any, and bring the record to date by adding later important occurrences.

Kindly return the sketch soon, even if corrections and additions are unnecessary, as the printing can not proceed until every sketch is accounted for.

The new economic trend which has brought numerous new faces into public view will be recognized in this new edition. Indeed the forthcoming edition will contain such a wealth of new material as has never before been presented in any issue of the book.

Publication of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA is possible only because of the generous cooperation extended by the outstanding men and women of the country - the men and women whose worth-while accomplishments are there-in recorded.

May we not have your advance order for one or more copies of the new edition? It is only by the receipt of advance orders that it is possible to determine the size of the edition to be printed. The price is \$6.85 net, payable after delivery (express charges prepaid by the publishers). Five per cent discount will be allowed if remittance is sent with advance order, making the advance payment price \$6.42.

The courtesy of an early response will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

A. N. Marquis Company

P.S. Please note that a new edition of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA is published every other year, not every year as some seem to think. Two years have elapsed since your sketch was last submitted to you for revision.

September 28, 1937

Mr. John Simons, Managing Editor,
National News Association,
72 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Simons:

As per your request of September 25,
I am enclosing herewith a photograph of Rabbi
Silver which you may use in your publicity.

Very sincerely yours,

BJK
Enc.

Secretary to Rabbi Silver.

September 28, 1937

Dr. Joseph Kissman,
Roumanian Worker's Relief Committee,
175 East Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Kissman:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your
letter of September 22. I am enclosing herewith
the statement which you request.

With best wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK
Enc.

September 28, 1937

To Whom This May Concern:

I am pleased to make the following statement with reference to the trade schools operated in Roumania by "Morgenroth". We made an appropriation out of our funds to these schools last year and we plan to continue this appropriation annually. It was after consultation with Mr. B. C. Vladeck, of New York and with other people who have first hand knowledge of these schools, that we determined upon our course of action. We feel that these schools are entitled to support because they are doing the necessary service of training Jewish young people in Roumania to take their places in the productive economic life of that country.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

September 30, 1937

Mr. Bernard Truxton, Executive Director,
The Jewish Welfare League of Canton,
411 North Market Avenue,
Canton, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Truxton:

As per your request, I am enclosing
herewith a photograph of Rabbi Silver.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BX

Secretary to Rabbi Silver.

October 1, 1937

Czechoslovak Consulate General,
1440 Broadway 40th,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Hanc:

I have received word from Mr. Kose that he is sailing on the Queen Mary for the United States and will arrive on October 4. I recall with great pleasure my visit to Prague in 1933 and the numerous courtesies extended to me by Dr. Kose. I should very much like to reciprocate. Will you not let me know when Mr. Kose plans to arrive in Cleveland and whether it would be agreeable to him if I arrange a luncheon for him, perhaps in cooperation with the Czechoslovakian citizens in our community?

With all good wishes, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 1, 1937

RABBI I E PHILO
TEMPLE RODEPH SHOLEM
YOUNGSTOWN OHIO

PLEASE ACCEPT MY WARMEST FELICITATIONS AND BEST WISHES ON YOUR TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR DISTINGUISHED MINISTRY AS RABBI OF TEMPLE RODEPH SHOLEM AND ON THE SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TEMPLE MY CONGREGATIONS JOINS ME IN WISHING YOU MANY YEARS OF BLESSED AND FRUITFUL SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF ISRAEL AND HUMANITY

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

DAY LETTER

Temple Rodef Sholem

Youngstown, Ohio

cordially invites you to attend its

Seventieth Anniversary Services

Friday Evening, October First at seven-thirty o'clock

Saturday Morning, October Second at ten-thirty o'clock

Sunday Morning, October Third at ten-thirty o'clock

Nineteen hundred and thirty-seven

The Services will mark the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of

Rabbi J. E. Philo

as Spiritual Leader of The Temple

פארפאמיליע
 און דרוק האט
 אנפאנגען צו
 דערבילן ווי אויך
 לידער און פראגן
 פון די פארבלי-
 בלעך שרייבן...

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 אחרים-נביאים
 גאמלע שרייבן
 דיאנאמא-פילם-אגנט
 (העברעאיש-יידיש-ענגליש)
 חזקתו (יהואש-פארלאג)

YEHOASH POPULAR
 EDITION BIBLE
 CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

October 5, 1937

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 CH. ZUNBER

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We are sure that you are interested in the progress of the popular edition of the Yehoash Yiddish-Hebrew Bible.

The Bible is being set in Poland, proof is coming in, and within a few months, we hope to have the book completed.

The result of the campaign for funds is not very encouraging. However, the work must go on.

We decided to send out the enclosed memorandum to all Jewish national organizations, chests and foundations, and would ask you to be kind enough to become one of the signatories of this memorandum, naturally, if it meets with your approval.

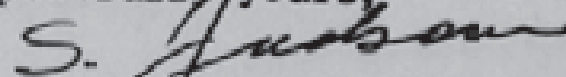
The memorandum was edited by Dr. Chaim Zhitlowsky, Dr. Israel Davidson and Dr. Louis Ginzberg. Should you find it advisable to suggest some changes, we will be glad to accept them.

If you agree to sign this memorandum, I would ask you to please sign the three copies, and return same immediately, since there is a good deal of technical work attached to it before we can mail it out, and we would like the memorandum to reach the different organizations before November.

Knowing your keen interest in this undertaking, we expect your immediate reply.

Hopint that this will find you in good health, and wishing you a happy New Year, I remain

Respectfully yours,


 S. Judson, Secretary for the

Yehoash Popular Edition Bible Campaign Com.

ASIA

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

October 5, 1937

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

On July 30 I wrote you care of the Zionist Congress at Zurich, asking if you could do an interpretative article for us on the Congress, explaining that we would need to have the article in the office by September 20. Since I have never heard from you I assume either that you did not get my letter or that you decided not to write the piece. In any case I am writing now to explain that it will be too late for us to publish anything now on the August session of the Zionist Congress. And we have had to make other arrangements to cover the Palestine situation for our Near East issue, which we are planning for January.

Sincerely yours,

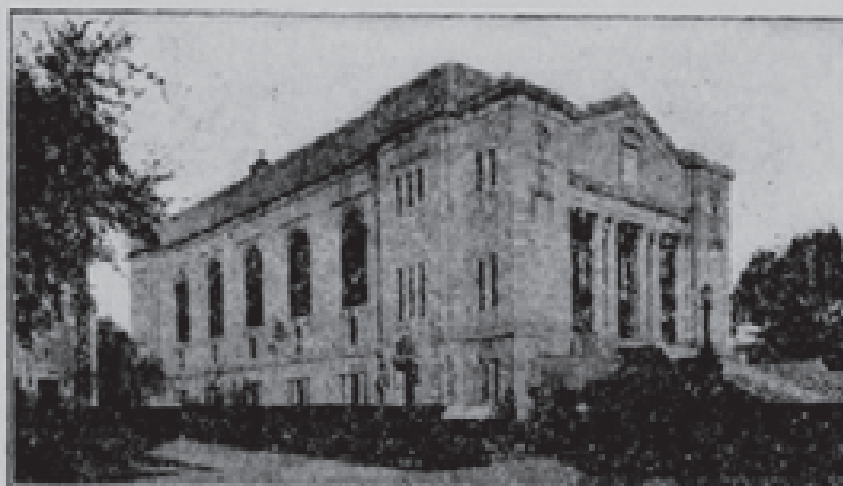
Elsie Weil

Associate Editor

EW:K

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TEMPLE AND SCHOOL OFFICES
122 ELM HILL AVENUE
TELEPHONE GARRISON 9388
—
RABBIS STUDY
TELEPHONE GARRISON 8277

Seaver Street at Elm Hill Avenue, Boston

October 6, 1937

Rabbi Abba Millel Silver
10311 Lake Shore Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi:

This season Temple Mishkan Tefila is entering its 80th year, and the Simon L. Rubenovitz Library of Temple Mishkan Tefila is entering upon its 18th year of service to the community. In celebration of these anniversaries, the Library Committee is planning an "Open House" and Judaica exhibition to be held in the near future.

In connection with our exhibition we are planning to hang autographed photographs of Jewish Leaders and Educators. We want these photographs for our permanent collection. We feel that such a collection would make a valuable adjunct to our library and prove of great educational value to our readers and students.

We would be very grateful if you could find it possible to send us an autographed photograph of yourself for this occasion.

With the greetings of the season, we are

Sincerely yours,

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

(Mrs. Moses J.)
Violet H. Eisenberg

Exhibit Chairman

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

October 7, 1937

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE CLEVELAND JEWISH COMMUNITY WILL CELEBRATE ITS ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY THE END OF THIS MONTH STOP THE CELEBRATION WILL CULMINATE IN GREAT COMMUNITY MASS MEETING IN PUBLIC MUSIC HALL SUNDAY EVENING OCTOBER 31 STOP IT IS THE UNANIMOUS WISH OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS THAT YOU DELIVER THE CENTENNIAL ADDRESS STOP THE MEETING IS OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE TO OUR COMMUNITY AND YOUR PRESENCE WOULD LEND DISTINCTION TO AN IMPORTANT OCCASION STOP THE COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED ME TO EXTEND THE INVITATION TO YOU AND I MOST EARNESTLY HOPE THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ACCEPT IT KINDEST REGARDS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

DAY LETTER

October 7, 1937

Miss Elsie Weil, Associate Editor,
Asia,
40 East 49th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Weil:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 5. I am sorry that the letter to which you refer did not reach me and I regret any inconvenience which this fact may have caused you.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BX

Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights

Coventry and Weymouth Roads

Cleveland

Ministry

MILES H. BRUMBINE

JAMES M. LOTZ

October 8, 1937

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

Plymouth Church celebrates its twenty-first anniversary with a dinner on Friday evening, October 15th. I wish very much you would scribble me one line by way of greeting on this occasion. It would be a nice little touch that would be greatly appreciated by the congregation.

As ever,

Miles

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

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=THE TEMPLE EAST 10T ST & ANSEL RD:

1937 OCT 8 PM 12 12



HONORED BY YOUR GRACIOUS INVITION STOP IMPOSSIBLE ACCEPT
BECAUSE OF MUNICIPAL MEETINGS SATURDAY NIGHT PULPIT ADDRESS
FOR LAGUARDIA SUNDAY MORNING AND INESCAPABLE ENGAGEMENTS
SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING CORDIAL GREETINGS AND THANKS=
WISE.

Telephone Your Telegrams to **Postal Telegraph**

October 11, 1937

Dr. Miles Krumbine,
Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights,
Coventry and Weymouth Roads,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Krumbine:

I understand that Plymouth Church will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary on October 15. May I join the many friends of Plymouth Church in extending to you my heartiest felicitations upon the completion of twenty-one years of distinguished service in the community. It has been a center of light and leading not only to its own immediate fellowship but to our entire community and under your inspiring leadership, my dear Krumbine, Plymouth Church is going from strength to strength. May you be granted many more years of blessed service.

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

3596 W. 129th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio,
Oct. 12th, 1937.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We know of your keen interest in things cultural and progressive in Cleveland. That is why we are bringing to your attention the situation of the Newspaper Digest project. This W.P.A. project, a pioneer of its type, is designed to preserve and make accessible to research students and historians information long buried in the stacks of old newspapers hitherto not available to the general public.

The material in these newspapers, comprising the history of Cleveland from the year 1818 to the present, is being abstracted, compiled, assembled chronologically, edited, indexed, and printed in book form. At the completion of these volumes, they will be distributed to various public educational institutions.

Leaders in academic and journalistic as well as several related commercial fields have affirmed that this work is a definite contribution to the academic accomplishments of this city. This project was originally sponsored by a group headed by Prof. Robert C. Binkley of Western Reserve University, together with Donald Lybarger, county recorder, Prof. Arthur C. Cole, editor of the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, and other members of the faculty of Western Reserve University.

Now, however, we have reached a point where it seems this work cannot be completed. Latest advices are that the project is to be closed in three weeks' time, leaving the production only three-fourths finished. The project has been in existence for over a year and a half, employing a stratum of former relief clients possessing a good educational background who have found it impossible to be absorbed in private industry.

This move to discontinue the project is a result of the retrenchment program of the national administration in relation to W.P.A. The necessity for retrenchment and economy is appreciated, but is it economy to have wasted the work and the money already expended, scrapping all this as it were, when very little more money is needed to make this a work of inestimable value to the community?

If you believe with us, on the basis of the outline given above, that the project should be continued until completed, please answer with a letter which we may use in support of our appeal to the authorities. Your opinion is important to us. Please answer at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,
Robert H. North
Chairman of a committee of
workers of the Newspaper Digest.

RHN/SL

October 12, 1937

Mr. A. Cahen,
The World Syndicate Publishing Co.,
2281 West 110th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Cahen:

Please pardon the delay in answering your kind letter. My numerous duties incidental to the opening of the congregational year have forced me to postpone many matters.

With reference to the Yehoash Bible, I wish to say that I have, within the week, signed an appeal which is going out throughout the country to Jewish organizations and individuals for support to this worthy project. I am wondering whether anything has been done in an organized way here in the community to raise money for it. I recall that a group of people, last year, arranged for some kind of a Yehoash celebration. Was any money raised at that time and has that committee done any work since that time? I shall be very glad to hear from you further with regard to this matter.

With best wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

October 13, 1937

Mrs. Moses J. Eisenberg,
Congregation Mishkan Tefila,
122 Elm Hill Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Eisenberg:

As per your request of October 6, I am
enclosing herewith an autographed photograph of
Rabbi Silver. I trust that it will be satisfactory.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Rabbi Silver.

Roumanian Workers' Relief Committee

ארגון עזרה לעובדי רומניה

175 EAST BROADWAY

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R. ZUCKERMAN

Delegate from Roumania
DR. JOSEPH KISSMAN

October 13, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
East 105th St. at Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 28th and I am proud of the statement you made concerning the important activity of the Organization "Morgenroth".

I hereby extend my heartiest thanks to you for this very great service you made for my organization.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Dr. Joseph Kissman

LABOR RELATIONS TODAY

A TALK BY LYNN W. BEMAN—INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COUNSELOR—CINCINNATI, OHIO—FORMER REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD—DIRECTOR OF LABOR RELATIONS, EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC., AND THOMAS EMERY'S SONS, INC., BEFORE THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS AT CHICAGO ON OCTOBER 13, 1937.

"A poor UNION arrangement makes a plant a DEBATING SOCIETY."

"If RATES go too HIGH it is a WAGE REDUCTION. As the employer loses orders the employees lose hours of employment."

"EMPLOYEES don't want GIFTS or welfare work, but WAGES."

"The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW is a NOBLE EXPERIMENT."

"DAILY COST RECORDS needed."

"PIECE WORK is a near approach to absolute justice among employees."

"COMPANY UNION—BAD. No man can serve two masters."

"A firm can't be put in a STRAIT-JACKET and yet be expected to succeed so well it can continue to make WAGE INCREASES."

"When you BUY employees' SERVICES you do not also buy their CIVIL LIBERTIES."

We can scarcely look over a magazine today without seeing an account on the "labor question." Much of this is theoretical. Some is colored one way or the other. It's a hard job to be impartial on this question. I shall try to be frank, fair and practical.

Labor relations today require more light and less heat on both sides. Today we all recognize labor management as one of the important functions of business. The great corporations and many of the largest and most successful firms have used special labor executives for more than a generation.

There has been a tendency to be more patient and considerate of the working man. This has been particularly noticeable in recent years and has been enhanced by national legislation and the growth of labor unions. The depression also had an important influence. The stock crash struck us like a typhoon. When the dark depression settled down it looked at first as though thousands of employees would be without bread.

Most of the average citizens looked to the government to lead us out. By a large majority they elected a liberal President and Congress and demanded laws. Few of the voters knew what laws they wanted but they got plenty of liberal legislation. Then four years later they went to the polls and endorsed these laws and asked for more.

Many of the prominent manufacturers are frankly worried. They not only fear for the safety of their businesses but they are afraid our form of government may change. There would be real cause for fear if the people had not been allowed to vote as was the case in Russia, or if after they voted the government had not been allowed to function, as is the case in poor Spain today. So long as we have freedom of speech and freedom of the press with an honest ballot as the umpire, we are safe.

The national and state legislation has an important bearing on employees and employers. First, we had the codes. I think they were badly needed. They tried to establish a floor of wages and thereby save some of the buying power in America.

I also think it was a splendid thing when the codes were swept away by the Supreme Court. That floor of wages was built of rotten wood in some sections and had given away.

I managed three codes for this group of Middle West states. One of these was the Silk Dress Code. Shortly before the Supreme Court decision dresses by the thousand were being sent from New York manufacturers to Chicago jobbers without any labels. The selling prices to stores scarcely equalled code wages and material, after both the manufacturer and jobber had taken a profit. In other codes the bad spot was in the South or right here in the Middle West. Too many amateurs were suddenly given authority they couldn't carry. Many turned out to be "Codes of Unfair Competition."

The employees under the protection of Section 7-A began to organize. Some plants and industries became unionized. The employers also realized the advantages to be gained from their associations.

The great money loss in the dress industry is on returns. Many stores buy large orders, sell the "hot numbers" and find some excuse to return the others. With the perfect cooperation of the manufacturers we reduced the normal returns by fifty (50%) per cent. That made the business profitable here. The code was the bad boy with the retailer and would not allow him to dump back what he had purchased. All of this was lost when the codes went out.

Any group can get tremendous power, pleasure and profit from an association if it will just do two things:

1. Help the Association work out fair rules, for example, in merchandising.

2. Unanimously abide by the rules even if for a short time it seems to be against the selfish interests of some members.

So some employers and some employees learned the power and profit of organization from the codes.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

Next came the Wagner Act. Although I am a Republican usually, and have always represented employers, the National Labor Relations Board asked me to manage the Act for the Middle West.

The Wagner Act guarantees the rights of employees to join a union. You had that in the codes. It also has a clause which makes a "company union" illegal. By a company union we mean a plant union started, financed

or managed sub rosa by the employer, but pretending to represent the employees.

Well, in nineteen years of working for employers I never started a company union. It seemed to me that no man can serve two masters. I always worked on the theory that anything that is bad in the long run is bad business. Now company unions are being abolished or are going over to the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. In some cases an attempt is being made by the employers or employees to change the name and make them legal. Well, we didn't change the saloon much when we named it a tavern. Of course eventually the Labor Board will pass on each of these when cases are filed. The ones that are being steered by employers will be abolished.

I was asked to give you some of our experiences under the Wagner Act.

SIT DOWN STRIKE

We had the first sit-down strike in America. It was at the great Bendix plant in South Bend. The employees probably got that idea from France where there were many sit-down strikes and where Bendix have a plant. May I divert to remark that the Bendix plant in France pays the highest wages of any automobile or airplane parts plant there. It also has the lowest cost of production. That shows the ability of American manufacturers.

Being the first sit-down strike in America no technique for handling them had been worked out. I went to South Bend and met the National President of the union for the first time. Homer Martin, although still young, is a former minister. In college he was an A A U champion athlete. He is a very pleasant man to do business with. I told him the sit-down strike was illegal and now that the employees had shown their strength there was no practical object in their staying in the plant. He asked me to meet with his local executive Committee and I did many times. They were as bright and clean-cut a group of employees as I have ever met. Of course there was the usual fire and enthusiasm that always goes with a strike. One member of the executive Committee insisted the employees couldn't be taken out of the plant with a machine gun.

Then I went out to visit Mr. Bendix at his home with his attorney. Over the dinner table we held a conference. Mr. Bendix was fair and practical. I told Mr. Bendix he should broaden his vocabulary and learn to say more than just "No." He told me if the employees would not work for him he would not try to open the plant. Of course he also realized the terrible cost of attempting to teach that skilled work to new employees. Mr. Bendix readily agreed that he would come in and try to settle the dispute if the employees would leave his plant.

He also agreed that while negotiations were going on: 1. No employees would be fired. 2. Nothing would be manufactured or shipped. 3. The superintendent would issue passes so the executive committee could go in and out by the front door.

Then I went back to the union. They agreed to try to take the people out. We sent one member out to organize those with musical instruments into a band. The other members of the executive committee went out a little later to assemble the people where they could be talked to.

When we got there they had constructed a platform by laying some planks over a lot of barrels of scrap iron. About a thousand people were assembled around this. They opened up an alley and cheered as we passed through. The people voted unanimously to come out. They went out singing as the band played, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." After parading for several blocks they went home.

The union in the meantime had secured an option on a restaurant across the road and on the vacant lot next to it where they planned to erect a huge tent. I convinced them that in view of our agreement with Mr. Bendix they needed no picket line—just a heated auto at each gate as observers. They cancelled the options. In two days a simple understanding was reached between the union and the firm. This was subject, of course, to the approval of the members of the union.

It was agreed the C. I. O. advisors, who were the principal speakers at the "coming out party," would not speak. The talking would be left to the local executive committee. They would merely explain the agreement and say how they planned to vote. Then Homer Martin would answer questions. No one was urged or even asked to endorse the agreement, but they did, by an almost unanimous vote. Then they paraded again. The next day was Thanksgiving Day. On Friday all returned to work with the best of friendship on both sides.

So the first sit-down strike in America was settled in less than a week without a single cross word being spoken by either side. The union members left behind volunteers who even swept the floors before they left. The firm reported to me after a careful check-up that not five cents worth of property had been damaged or stolen.

We had other sit-down strikes. For example there was one at Aurora, a cotton mill. We followed the same technique. I was the only speaker to ask the employees to come out and they complied immediately. Then we had the conference and worked out an understanding and the union asked me to take charge of explaining this to the people at the meeting in the evening. That was a little strike, less than two hundred people, so we settled it in one day.

Some people do not agree with this method. They feel that the manufacturer should use force. A firm near Waukegan followed that procedure. I didn't handle that case and therefore probably shouldn't criticize it. For several months the firm's attorneys had not allowed the president of that company to meet with the representatives of the employees. Then a sit-down strike started.

Deputies with gas hand grenades and guns were sent against the employees in the plant. They threw these through the glass and also shot their gas guns through the windows. The enraged employees tore off nuts and bolts and drove the deputies away. The battle was resumed before day light a few days later. The deputies now had long range guns. They used a shell about three times as long as a shot gun shell and twice as thick. The projectile contained a new and powerful gas. The employees were forced out like rats before a fire. Of course all these employees were discharged.

The firm has no competition in America as they work on patents issued by the United States Government. It had taken years to train these people. Imagine the cost and loss in breaking in a new force. The attorneys were not through yet. They hunted down the people, had them arrested and attempted to prosecute each one.

RE-EMPLOYMENT IS ORDERED

That was almost a year ago. I see by the papers now that the Labor Board, after a hearing, has ordered the people reemployed and has ordered the payment of \$70,000 in back wages. Since the Act was declared constitutional the courts have upheld the Labor Board and there is little doubt about this result. Was all this heat and terrible expense necessary? What has the employer gained?

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

The next law that affects us is the Social Security Act. This long, complicated law has two features that are most important, namely: Old Age Benefits and Unemployment Compensation.

OLD AGE BENEFIT

This is simply a slight wage increase to you and a slight decrease to the employers. The money is saved and paid back when they reach 65 years of age. The amount they receive has a relation to the amount they pay in, with \$85 a month the maximum.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

This is a serious complicated question. It isn't a new question. A group of thirty-six manufacturers I represented put in unemployment insurance in 1921. After a small wage increase had been given by arbitration, part of the money was used for unemployment insurance. The employees paid an equal amount. It's still working satisfactorily.

Unemployment insurance isn't the cure. The only cure for unemployment is employment. The thing of holding a money prize by law in front of the employer or a money penalty behind him reduced industrial accidents and hazards.

ACCIDENTS

Many years ago I went through the Gary Steel Mills with the general superintendent and their old attorney. The attorney pointed out the scrap pile and said he formerly got many law cases a month from that. They lifted a ball weighing several tons and dropped it to break up scrap. He told me men a hundred yards away would get a piece of steel, like sharpnel, buried in their heads or bodies.

The attorney explained that for several years now there had not been a single case. Why? When the laws made it impossible for an attorney to prevent an employer from paying for accidents, then the National Safety Movement started. That steel mill spent some money and erected a fence twenty feet high with several sized mesh of wire and it was safe for us to stand just outside the fence and watch the process. Accidents have been almost eliminated in many industries. The framers of the Unemployment Insurance Act apparently thought seasonal unemployment could be eliminated by law.

EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION DIFFICULT

The road to steady seasonal employment is long and hard. Some manufacturers started to climb that road many years ago. Only a few in fortunate industries are able to give fairly steady employment. Here again the help of your association is necessary to standardize sizes so that partial fabrication can be started before the designs are drawn.

TURNOVER

You are already paying unemployment insurance to the part of your overhead that is on annual wages. The cost of turnover alone is a serious item. We don't worry about this because we can't see it. It's like the man's new overcoat. It wasn't listed on the expense account but you paid the cost.

I don't believe many of the industries I know can have equal twelve-month production in this generation unless they do one of two things:

1. Take on some other kind of work or business to employ the men in the slack period, or
2. Act as a contractor and make work for an industry whose busy season corresponds to their slack season if they can find one.

These might help some other industry or they might throw it out of balance. I think there is only a gambler's chance you could do either at profit enough to pay overhead. A great human problem is involved in the attempt to give steady employment and for that reason alone it deserves serious study. The unemployment insurance laws at the present time are what President Hoover said about prohibition—"a noble experiment."

The last of these laws affecting labor on which I want to touch is minimum wage. Opposition largely in the South prevented this at the last session of Congress. It seems likely to go through at the next session. If it is simple and direct and easy to enforce it may be a good thing. By the way, labor laws both state and national are being enforced better these days.

THINGS EMPLOYEES WANT

Your Managing Director asked me if I could outline some of the things employees want. I shall try to do that and then conclude by outlining the things employers must retain to hold their place in industry.

1. Employees want reasonable freedom. They want to be sure they have not sold their civil liberties when you bought their services. Of course the little day-by-day experiences they have with the foreman are the most important things to show the attitude of the company.

We can however, give some outstanding examples. During the last campaign an employer in Chicago required the employees to wear a button showing the picture of the candidate the employer intended to vote for. One employee did not wear a button. She was told by her immediate superior she was "in bad." Although she had been employed for ten years and was very efficient she was in danger of being discharged. Finally she explained it wasn't because she didn't like the candidate, but because she never wore any political buttons. That seemed satisfactory and she kept her job. Of course this invasion of the civil liberties was resented and probably caused many of those employees to vote the other way.

Another example is the discharge of an employee because he joined a union. No one objected to his joining the Ku Klux Klan or any church he wanted, but when he joined a union it was the employer's business and he is discharged. This made the union movement more dramatic. It brought the matter to the attention of the employees. If the Labor Board then came in and reinstated the employee with pay for time lost, the discharge helped build a union.

2. Another thing employees want is reasonable and courteous treatment. A splendid superintendent in one of the factories I represent told me how he made discharges when he first started to have authority. He is a slim man. If he decided to discharge a powerful man he would get a short piece of pipe and go over and yell, "You're fired. Get the blankety blank out of here." Then at quitting time he would go out to the gate and sort out a man to take his place from the group waiting for a job.

Today this superintendent only discharges when it is absolutely necessary. Almost always this is done at quitting time. The man is talked to privately and told why he can't be used at this kind of work. If possible he suggests the kind of work the man should look for.

3. Of course the vital question is wages. Employees don't want gifts—turkeys for Christmas, welfare work or dances. They want to have fair wages and spend their own money. They don't want to go back to the plant as a club room in the evening.

There are exceptions. For example, I was asked to go down on a problem into the virgin timber of West Virginia. A great lumber operation had a 100% turnover every twenty-three days in their woods camps. By custom the men never talk in the bunk houses or the dining halls. Even if wet and cold they are never allowed in the busy kitchen and that is the only fire. They just work and sleep for awhile and then quit.

CLUB HOUSE FOR EMPLOYEES

We built a club house at each camp. They were built in two parts, the size of a flat car so they could be moved on up with the timber about once a year. We also helped them build a great big fire place. We erected a cheap wood form for the inside so the draft would be right. This of course burns out with the first fire. The employees dug up clay, and with stones built a fire place just as our forefathers did. A counter in a corner sold soap, chewing tobacco, candy and cheap reading matter. A shuffle board game was laid out on the floor and benches built around the wall. It was a country store—the club room of our grandfathers.

4. In modern manufacturing most of the employees are on piece work or measured production. The careful setting of rates is the most important step toward having contented employees.

While I was Regional Director of the Labor Board we had a case against a furniture manufacturer filed by a union official. In talking to the union official I found the real trouble was wages. One week they would go way up and the next week drop way down. Although this was none of our business, I was curious. I found the manufacturer, who was a nice fellow, was setting rates according to the selling price. They do run along somewhat parallel but there is only one basis for rates if you want to have peace and justice.

You don't expect to raise or lower wages every time a new model is put in work. The basis for rates is the present hourly earnings of the people concerned. After the correct rate is set this should be explained to the employees and they should be shown all the figures and allowed to check these. The day has gone by when we can just tack rates on a post and say, "There they are; take them or leave them."

FAULTY RATES HARMFUL

If there is blundering in setting rates your plant will be in turmoil most of the time. If the rates are set too low they will have to be increased when the people can't make regular wages. This teaches employees to complain. If the rates are set too high by mistake you are in trouble. If they are reduced it destroys confidence. People are liable to stall on future work for fear the rates will be cut. One prominent firm in Chicago had a strike that cost over a million dollars because they reduced rates when a mistake was made. Now they have the last word in efficiency and a powerful union.

5. Employees want another thing in relation to wages. You do not pay them in kind, that is, sacks of potatoes, meat, clothing and flour. You pay them in money. Money has a changing value.

When it is scarce as in a depression it is worth more and will buy more. When it is plentiful it isn't so valuable because prices are higher. Wages adjusted up or down to the cost of living are called real wages. That is what employees want.

Here is a chart showing the cost of living from the World War to date.

The top of this black line represents a weighted average of the cost of food, clothing, rent and other necessities of life for each year. The War started here at A. Europe took away some of our food and clothing and many of the people that produce these things so they were scarce and expensive.

Then the War ended at B and prices started to drop. There was still a shortage and more demand as the boys came home. For example, every soldier wanted a new suit of clothing. So they kept on going up. There was profiteering. The newspapers started a campaign to end this and told the people to stop buying.

BUYERS' STRIKE

The buyers' strike took hold here at C after Easter, 1920, and many firms went bankrupt because they could not get prices down quickly enough and get volume.

Then we went along on this plateau for several years. The stock crash was here at D and we sunk rapidly into the depression. Notice at the bottom of the depression we were 100% above 1914, which was formerly considered as 100% for the cost of living. Notice also that the cost of living is going up slower than it went down. It will be more than two years yet before we are back to normal at the present rate of increase. If you have restored the depression cuts you are that far ahead of times, if your real wages are fair.

6. The question of a fair division of the common effort of employer and employee was going on before history was recorded and will go on forever. We can't settle that question today.

An orderly procedure for discussing the question when it is brought up by either side should be worked out. In the discussion nothing should be concealed. If wages are to go up or down they must be based on facts. The most important facts needed are, (1) the ability of the firm to safely pay the increase and continue to make a profit, (2) the wages in other near-by shops for this class of work, (3) the wages of competitors in your industry, (4) the careful prognostication in relation to business for the next year, and (5) the cost of living.

In my opinion a 10% change in wages either up or down is the maximum employees can digest at one time.

Unfortunately wages are not generally set for an industry but by individual plants. This encourages some manufacturers to compete on labor cost in place of quality, style, and efficiency. The low spots make the painful competition you all suffer. If rates in an individual firm get too high it is a wage reduction, because as the firm loses orders the employees lose employment. The question requires study on both sides.

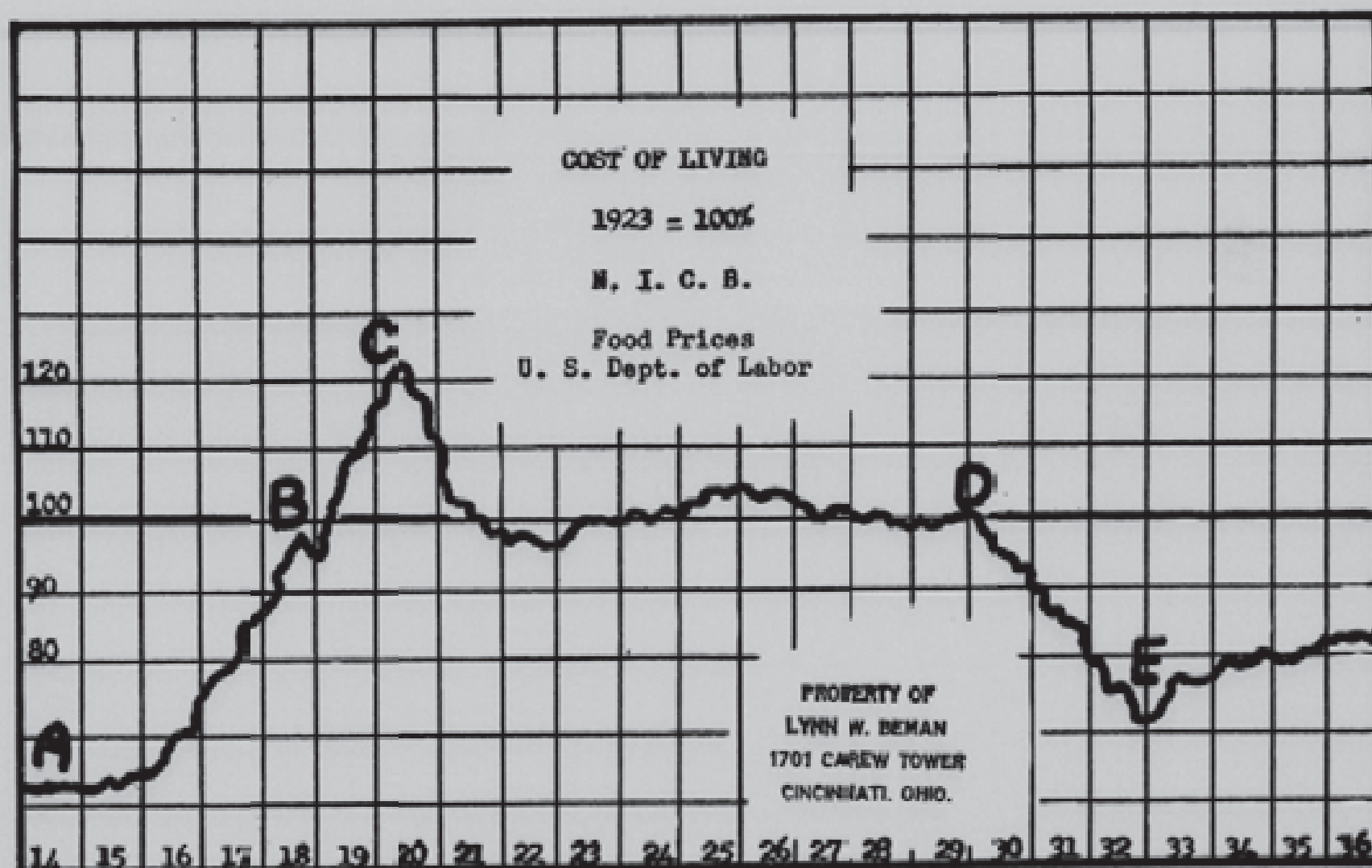
ARBITRATION AS LAST RESORT

7. As a last resort if you are unable to agree on the wage question both sides will likely want arbitration. I don't believe in automatic arbitration or in ever using arbitration if the two parties can possibly settle. Arbitration should be optional each time so that there is a choice of settling, fighting, or arbitrating. Most unions as well as most employers do not want to be strapped to automatic arbitration.

8. Employees also want reasonable hours. In emergencies it may be necessary to change the working time of some employees. They should be notified a day in advance. For example they should be given a day's notice if they are to work overtime. Suppose you had invited some people to dinner at 7 o'clock at your home. At quitting time your wife had started to cook the food. Then the boss happened to pass by and he said, "I want you fellows to work three hours longer." If a day's notice was given some one else could be substituted and you wouldn't be angry with the company.

9. It should always be the custom if there is a vacancy in a good position in the factory to try to promote one of your own employees rather than an outsider. Length of service should be taken into account along with ability. I have seen one vacancy result in a whole series of promotions. All we live on is hope for the future. That's one little thing that helps to make contented employees.

10. Most employees form their opinion of the firm from their daily contact with the foreman. A good foreman is a patient teacher, a fair judge, and a good production supervisor. Above all else he must be a leader among men. He builds this up by wise and fair decisions that are patiently explained.



It is essential that the head of the firm occasionally meet with the foremen and production executives. The president's aims, hopes, and fair ideas will be passed on to the employees. The way to have employees more interested in the company is to keep them informed about it.

UNION AGREEMENT

Under existing laws and the growth of the labor union movement many firms find they cannot continue on an open shop basis. We must therefore start to think ahead about a workable arrangement in case our own shop must sign a union agreement. A poor agreement is bad for both sides.

POOR UNION AGREEMENT

There have been agreement parties after a strike where heat and emotions ruled both sides. Very little clear thinking was done. The resulting agreement covered little and left practically everything in "no man's land." Then the plant became a debating society. If the union became strong and militant the plant was a battle ground. That created a hopeless situation.

The business kept sinking. The condition of the union members became pitiful. With high rates they had very little employment and received starvation weekly wages. They all got in debt and were hardly able to purchase the necessities of life. When it was too late the union officials at last came in and abolished restrictions and reduced rates, but both the firm and the local of the union passed out of existence. The patient was too weak to stand the final operation.

GOOD UNION AGREEMENT

A carefully drawn union agreement that is fair is workable, if both sides realize that their bread and butter depend on making it work. It can be done and has been done by hundreds of successful firms and by some entire industries. The one thing some union officials do not seem to understand is this: if they bear down too hard on the union firms in an industry, it decreases their employment and makes the non-union firms grow and prosper.

IMPORTANCE

If you work out an agreement it may be the constitution that governs your labor relations for the rest of your life. You may need outside expert advice in the negotiations. Omissions in the agreement have cost a firm thousands of dollars a year.

WHAT THE EMPLOYER NEEDS

It isn't possible to put a business in a strait-jacket and yet expect it to succeed so well that it can keep increasing wages.

SAMPLES

The following are only a few samples taken from many different agreements I have worked on in the past.

NO STANDARD AGREEMENT

It isn't any more possible to draw up a standard agreement to fit all firms than it is to make a suit of clothes that will fit every man. Each business was started by the energy, originality, and driving power of some individual man and no two men are alike. No two of the hundreds of successful agreements in use today are alike.

PROVISIONS OF AGREEMENTS

1. **DISCHARGE**—Under a union agreement the firm must retain the right of discharge. If abused, it will be lost to arbitration. If some one foreman has too many discharges he should lose that authority and get an OK from the general superintendent before he lets a man go. More care in hiring has greatly reduced the number of discharges in recent years.

2. **LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY**—Management must retain the full right to install new equipment or methods. Since labor-saving machinery started to be used on a large scale following the Civil War, man's production and wages are roughly four times as great.

New machinery and methods are the things that are going to continue to increase wages and shorten hours. The employees must remember industry can only feed off the things it produces. The employers must remember to be human. Together with the union they must bend every effort to take care of the people replaced by machinery, either in their plant or in some other plant.

3. **PIECE WORK**—Few modern plants can survive unless they have the right to change people either way from week work to piece work or use any form of group piece work, standards, or other measured production. Piece work is the nearest approach to absolute justice in payment ever devised. Of course no changes can be made that are a sub rosa wage reduction.

If a union representative is to OK the rates for the employees the agreement must stipulate that he be a man who thoroughly understands and can perform the operations. There will be less trouble and you can move faster if the union official knows his business. He will also be better able to explain the rate to the members interested.

4. **OVER-TIME AND LAY-OFF**—The employer must be able to adjust the man-power to the work in any way needed by the business. Overtime may be needed in the busy season. In the slack season it may be necessary to work short weeks or short days or rotate. I hope it will not be necessary to work half days as it costs the employees just as much for carfare and lunch for a half day as a full day.

5. **NO RESTRICTIONS ON OUTPUT**—There must be no restrictions on output except such as the employee requires to preserve quality.

6. **QUALITY OF WORK**—The employer must be the sole judge of the quality his business needs. Of course there must be no radical change from the accustomed quality which will amount to a wage decrease.

7. **APPRENTICES**—If it is an industry that uses apprentices or learners the number or percentage must be agreed upon. The minimum wage laws are liable to limit these to five (5%) per cent.

In one industry we worked out the payment for apprentices with a union in this way. They were to receive the minimum wage for the first three months. At the end of three months they were to be put into Class A, B, or C, according to their ability, and to graduate in one and a half, two or two and a half years. In the meantime each class received small increases at stated periods.

8. **PROBATIONARY PERIODS**—Under a union agreement it is essential that there be a trial period for new employees, during which they can be let out without explanation. During this period they should not be represented by the union. We have usually agreed with the unions on two weeks as the length of that trial period but in a few cases it was longer.

9. **SEND-OUT OR TAKE-IN WORK**. The employer must have the right to send out work when necessary or to take in any work from other firms in the slack season. It is however understood he will not do this for the purpose of getting involved in a strike trouble in another plant.

10. **EXEMPT FROM UNION**—It should be stated that the foremen, inspectors, examiners, and others in a supervisory position are not eligible to union membership. Most unions do not want them.

11. **NO STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT**—Of course there must be a clause to the effect that there shall be no strike stoppage, or lock out. If there is a difficulty the people are to continue working while it is being studied. If the settlement agreed to calls for a money adjustment, back pay is to be given from the time the change was made.

12. **SET WAGES BEFORE PRICES**—It should be understood that any changes in wages must be made before the line is priced or commitments made. Otherwise this is dangerous for all concerned.

Let me give you an example. I helped negotiate an agreement in an Elgin plant with the Jewelry Workers Union. The firm's principal product was those little compacts in which the women carry powder puffs. They were made with watch-case machinery. Their "hot number" sold for sixteen (16c) cents. The firm made a profit of one and one-eighth (1 1/8c) cents. They sell several millions of this number alone. It furnished over one-third of the employment. After the pictures and prices are in the great mail order catalogues and commitments are made to the chain stores there can be no change in price. The union recognized this and agreed that any wage change must be negotiated between December 15th and February 15th each year.

13. **DEFINE SLACK SEASON**—The regular slack season should be definitely defined by dates in a labor agreement. Then a clause is needed to the effect that the union and the employer will study the slack season with a view to exchanging a wage reduction during that period for more annual employment.

There is a basis for a mutually profitable bargain each season. One of the largest and most powerful unions in America made several wage reductions for a group of manufacturers I represented when they were sure this was for the good of the union members. It takes brains, power, and courage for a union to do that. After the doubting members see the profit they ask their officials to do it again.

MUST KNOW PRODUCTION COSTS

Before closing I want to say that most industries and particularly the smaller plants need to be more up-to-date on knowing production costs. In some plants records come in as a sort of funeral wreath after the costs are lost for the season.

The spots to watch particularly are the sections that are not on piece work. At the time of increased costs many years ago a plant I represented put in a daily cost system. Some of the interests I represent now are doing that.

It is a simple method. Since the people in a section are paid by the hour the foreman knows when the day starts what his exact labor cost is. At the close of the day he simply divides that figure by the pieces produced and takes a slip with the answer to the production superintendent.

If the cost was up any the trouble was discovered and corrected the next day. Perhaps not enough production was sent in for the number of employees. Perhaps the foreman didn't have the work ready at once. There may have been a break in the stream of partly-fabricated work that flowed into the department. This keeps the foreman on his toes. A good foreman will try to further reduce costs by eliminating unnecessary motions, such as moving the supplies closer to the workmen.

A company is like a football team. To win in the field of competition all must help. If the salesman carries the ball ahead it's a gain for the whole team. The man at the bench gets more hours of employment.

The shop employees help push the salesman head with good workmanship at reasonable prices. The head of the firm is captain, coach, and quarterback. He calls the signals but the whole team must work together to win — — I thank you.



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October 15, 1937

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

Dear Rabbi:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of October 12 with reference to the Yehoash Bible.

I note with interest that you have signed an appeal which is going to all Jewish organizations and individuals for support of this worthy cause, which is gratifying and appreciated.

As far as Cleveland is concerned, nothing has been done towards the raising of money except my own personal donation. The celebration which was held in Cleveland early this year resulted in a loss of approximately \$200 rather than income.

It is my frank opinion that the only way money can be raised on a project of this nature is by personal solicitation--and if, in your opinion, anything can be done towards this, I will appreciate it if you will let me hear from you at your early convenience.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter and with kindest regards, I remain

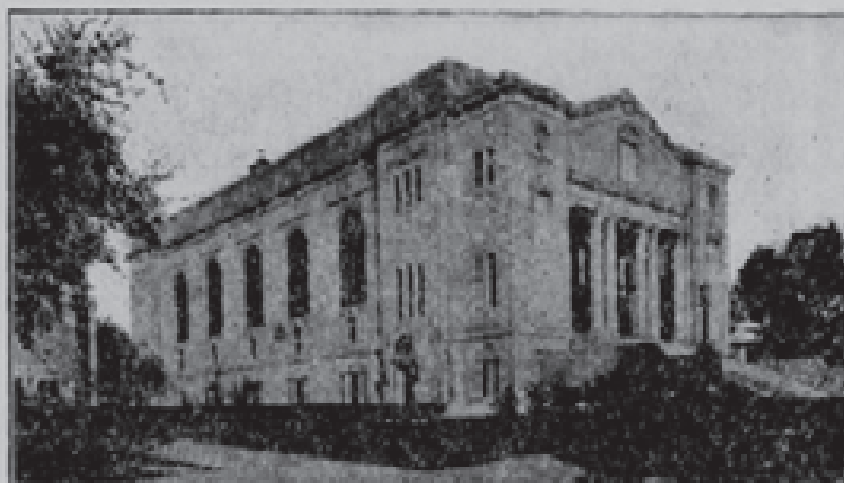
Sincerely yours

A. Cahen

AC:EE

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TELEPHONE GARRISON 8277

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October 16, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road and E. 106 St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi:

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of your photograph.

We appreciate your gracious response to our request, and assure you that our library has been enriched by your kindness.

Sincerely yours,

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

(no more) Victor H. Crankley

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Temple Ahavath Shalom
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oct. 17, 1937

The Rabbis, Officers & members of the Temple
extend their heartiest felicitations on the occasion
of the 10th anniversary of Temple Ahavath Shalom.
May you be blessed with many more years
of fruitful service in behalf of Judaism &
humanity.

R. H. Silver

TEMPLE AHAVATH SOLOM
of Flatbush

Avenue R at East 16th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

cordially invites you to attend its

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES

Week of

October 17th - 23rd, 1937

*This card admits one person. Please present it at each
of the functions outlined on the reverse side of this card*

CELEBRATION SCHEDULE

Sunday, Oct. 17th	Religious School
Sunday, 8.15 P. M.	Dr. Stephen S. Wisc
Monday, 8.15 P. M.	Parent-Teachers Association
Tuesday, 8.15 P. M.	Sisterhood Night
Wednesday, 8.30 P. M.	Men's Club Symposium
Thursday, 8.30 P. M.	Youth Groups Forum
Friday, 8.15 P. M.	Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson
Saturday, 10.15 A. M.	Dr. Sidney S. Tedesche
Saturday, 7.00 P. M.	Banquet at Waldorf-Astoria



קעסט 2 א. ב. ז.

אחבי ציון

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October 18, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

Our Organization is celebrating its fortieth anniversary by donating a Pathological Laboratory to the Hebrew University at Jerusalem.

Plans are well under way to raise the necessary funds. The Committee, realizing the importance of your endorsement of this project, asked me to write to you for permission to use your name on our list of Sponsors.

May we ask, then, that you be good enough to to lend us your name, which will lend both dignity and prestige to our cause, and may help considerably in general co-operation? There is no obligation on your part.

Most respectfully,

Metta G. Myers
Mrs. Louis Myers
(Chairman, Souvenir Journal)

P. S. Kindly respond to me at 1605 Walton Ave, New York.

ELEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN
FIFTH AVENUE

October 18, 1937

Dear Rabbi Silver:

On Thursday, December 2nd, Survey Associates will celebrate its Silver Anniversary. The occasion will be marked by a dinner at the Hotel Biltmore.

Please put the date on your calendar. The Board and the Editors would not consider it a celebration without their friends. You will receive a formal invitation later - this is just an advance notice to say that we count upon your being with us the second of December.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Elsie Belmont". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Mrs. August Belmont
Chairman of Dinner Committee

CITY OF CLEVELAND
OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL

ERNEST J. BOHN
COUNCILMAN 20TH WARD
LAW OFFICE - UNION TRUST BLDG.

216 CITY HALL

October 21, 1937

COMMITTEES
HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE
CHAIRMAN
UTILITIES
TRANSPORTATION

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Ansel Rd.
City

My dear Rabbi Silver:

The National Association of Housing Officials is holding its 1937 Conference in Cleveland on November 18, 19 and 20. Several hundred heads and representatives of federal, state and local housing agencies will attend, as well as many others who are interested in some of the many phases of housing and planning.

The comprehensive program of the Conference provides for a discussion of the many problems involved in the planning, construction and management of housing projects undertaken by public agencies or with the assistance of and regulation by the public. This year's Conference has particular significance due to the fact that the recently enacted Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill will embark our country upon a long-term low-cost housing program which can be carried out only through local initiative and participation.

It has been my privilege to serve the National Association of Housing Officials as its President in past years. Since this is the first time that the Conference has been held in Cleveland, it is my ambition to make it the most memorable Conference in the organization's history. Several special events will be planned locally in order that our visitors will enjoy their stay to the utmost and in order that Cleveland might reap to the fullest the benefits made available by the presence in our midst of some of the world's foremost authorities in the fields they represent.

In order to bring this about, I seek the assistance of the leaders in our community who have some interest in housing and planning. I take the liberty, therefore, of asking you to serve on the Reception Committee for the Conference. I want our guests to realize that our community welcomes them and is doing everything within its power to make their stay pleasant.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I remain, with kindest regards

Sincerely yours,



EJB:B

P.S. I enclose a copy of a resolution enacted by the City Council at its last meeting welcoming the Conference.

Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights

Coventry and Weymouth Roads

Cleveland

Attest:

MILES H. KAUFMANN
JAMES M. LOTZ

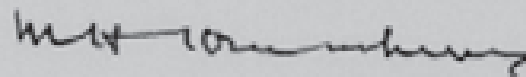
October 21, 1937

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

I appreciate very much indeed your gracious and generous letter on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of Plymouth Church. We had a very jolly time and your word helped make it such.

As you know only too well it is an outstanding privilege to be a Christian minister in a time like this but it is also a definite challenge. I shall hope in my leadership in this church to justify the confidence men like you have expressed.

Very sincerely yours,



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

THE ARENA
CLEVELAND

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MR. PAT GRADY
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MR. G. L. ERISON
MR. PAUL HOYNE
MR. C. E. SUTPHIN
MR. JOE GIDEON

October 26, 1937

Rabbi Abba H. Silver,
10311 Lake Shore Blvd.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Would you be so kind as to be my guest for dinner at the Union Club on Wednesday, November 10th, at six o'clock?

The dinner is in celebration of the successful completion of our new skating arena at 3700 Euclid Avenue. The financing has been completed and now that the arena is opening to the public, I, on behalf of the officers and directors, am inviting a group of civic leaders like yourself to celebrate the completion of what we feel will be a fine civic asset and advertisement for Cleveland.

After dinner I've arranged for a short tour of inspection of the new plant. All transportation has been arranged for.

In order that I may make suitable reservations at the Club, won't you please let me hear from you promptly.

Until then, I am

Sincerely yours,

Albert C. Sutphin

*The Officers and Directors of
Temple Beth El*

*Invite you to attend the
Induction Exercises*

of

Rabbi Jacob Freedman

*on Wednesday evening, October twenty-seventh
nineteen hundred and thirty-seven*

at eight o'clock

at the Temple

Hugh and Locust Streets

Fall River, Massachusetts

פארפאדעמ
 צום דוק'האש
 אנפערקונגן צו
 דערבייל, ווי אויך
 לידער און פראגן
 פון די פארבלי-
 בענע שריפטן...

יהוש פארלאג געזעלשאפט YEHOASH FARLAG GEZELSHAFT

1133 BROADWAY
 NEW YORK, N. Y.
 TEL. CHELSEA 3-6080

חובש-
 נביאים-
 שונים-נביאים
 אודונים-בתונים
 געזאמלטע שריפטן
 דיאווטא-פלק-אבת
 העברעאיש-ידיש-ענגליש
 ווערטעלדוק'האש-שפייטעק

YEHOASH POPULAR
 EDITION BIBLE
 CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

October 28, 1937

PROF. ISRAEL DAVIDSON
 HONORARY CHAIRMAN
 DR. CH. ZHITLOWSKY
 CHAIRMAN
 S. JUDSON
 SECRETARY

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

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 A. AUERBACH
 I. BASKIN
 J. L. BERNSTEIN
 S. BONCHER
 H. BORAINHO
 S. BIALOSTOTSKY
 J. L. CANAN
 A. CANEN
 H. CHANIN
 PROF. H. CHERNOWITZ
 DR. P. CHURGIN
 A. D. COLEMAN
 S. DWORKIN
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 D. SCHEIN
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 L. SEGAL
 DR. I. SHAPIRO
 DR. I. SHATSKY
 RABBI ABBA H. SILVER
 DR. M. SOLTER
 M. UNGER
 S. VLADICK
 MORRIS WEINBERG
 LAZAR WEINER
 S. WITT
 EVELYN YEHOASH
 CH. ZUNER

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Please accept our thanks for signing the memorandum.
 Under separate cover we are mailing you a copy.

We are sure that you will exert your influence with
 the organizations in your city (to whom the memorandum was sent), that
 when the memorandum is brought to their attention, it will get the
 proper consideration.

The memorandum was sent to the following organizations:

Alpha Zeta Omega - 13342 Lorain Avenue
 Brush Foundation - 2109 Adelbert Road
 Cleveland Foundation - Terminal Tower Bldg. - Malcolm L. McBrick, Chairman
 Congregation Chev Zedek - Cor. Parkwood & Morrison Avenue
 Contingency Fund Jewish Welfare Federation - 1117 E. 105th St. - Rabbi
 Armond Cohen, Chairman
 Council Educational Alliance - 13512 Kinsman Road
 Jewish Center - 1117 East 105th St.

I remain

Thanking you again for your keen interest in the matter,

Respectfully yours,

S. Judson, Secretary for the
 Yehoash Popular Edition Bible Campaign Committee

אָלגעמיינע ענציקלאָפּעדיע אין יידיש

ארויסגעגעבן פון ש. דובנאָו-פאָנר אין פאריז

אסעריקאנער קאָמיטעט

YIDDISH ENCYCLOPEDIA

American Branch

175 EAST BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Tel. ORchard 4-6900

October 28, 1937.

ד.ר. ת. זשיטלאָווסקי - עהרץ-פאָרוואַרער

ב. וואַלדעק - פאָרוואַרער

יוסף שלאָסבערג - ווערקוואַרער

נ. באָני - סעקרעטאַר

וויצע-פאָרוואַרער:

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Ansel Road Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi:

Several years ago, in connection with the 70 year jubilee of the famous Jewish historian Sh. Dubnow, at a special conference of men actively engaged in Jewish cultural life, which was held in Berlin it was decided to publish a comprehensive encyclopedia in Yiddish.

The Encyclopedia will be published in twenty volumes. Three volumes of this edition have already appeared.

World famous Jewish authors and scientists are participating in this great and important scientific undertaking.

As is the case with every Jewish undertaking, the publication of the Jewish Encyclopedia entails many difficulties.

It is necessary that many organizations and individuals support this project which is so important to Jewish culture by either a subscription to the entire set of 20 volumes or a financial contribution to the Encyclopedia Fund. (The 20-volume set will cost \$110; each volume, \$5.50.)

A campaign for the Jewish Encyclopedia is being carried on in America at the present time.

In Cleveland a committee has been organized consisting of representatives from many organizations.

We appeal to you to also contribute a sum of money to the Encyclopedia Fund, and in this way help realize the whole project.

We call to your attention the fact that every individual or organization which makes a contribution to the Encyclopedia will have the right to receive volumes of

1. באָסניא
2. דער דובנאָו
3. מאָסקוואַ
4. ד.ר. א. פּוֹדוֹל
5. סיגאט
6. פּוֹדוֹל
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it without further payment.

All inquiries and contributions can be made at the Cleveland address of the Encyclopedia Committee, 5C3 Prospect-Fourth Building.

The three volumes which I mentioned are here can be delivered to you.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation,

Sincerely yours,
Encyclopedia Committee of Cleveland

M. Weintraub
M. Weintraub, Chairman.

Ch. Pupko, Rep. Dubnow Fund of Paris.

Ch. Pupko
M. Weintraub



CONGREGATION RODEPH SHALOM

615 NORTH BROAD STREET

PHILADELPHIA

LOUIS WOLSEY
RABBI

EUGENE J. SACK
ASSISTANT RABBI

October 31, 1937

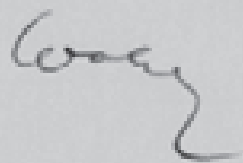
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
East 105th St. and Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Abbe:

I saw a card of prayers which I believe your Temple Women's Association issue for little children. I remember when I saw it, I was very much impressed with it, and I would like to get up something of the same sort here. Would you please do me the favor to send me a copy of it? I shall be very grateful to you.

Kindest greetings from Florence and myself to you and Virginia.

Faithfully,



LW:Y

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

112 EAST 19TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

ALBONQUIN 4 - 4954 - 5

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LILLIAN SYMES
NORMAN THOMAS
CHARLES WESSER
A. L. WIRIN

November 1st, 1937

Rabbi A. Silver
10311 Lake Shore
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:-

I greatly regret the fact that you were out of town when I was in Cleveland in behalf of the Workers Defense League. I should like to have been able to discuss with you directly the aims of our organization and our plans for its usefulness in Ohio.

As you will see from the enclosed letter, the W.D.L. was organized only a year and a half ago in order to coordinate labor defense work in a non-partisan and democratic organization, and to carry on a vital educational program on current labor cases. We do not aim to duplicate the work of existing organizations, and we maintain steady and friendly cooperation with the Civil Liberties Union and other such groups, but as our name implies, we are concerned primarily with rights of workers, and we leave the defense of civil rights of Nazis, etc., to other groups. We are now actively engaged in behalf of two German Anti-Nazis who are threatened with deportation, and are pushing the Seller Bill which will grant political asylum to victims of European Fascism. This activity is only one phase of our work. The enclosed letter indicates our scope and our philosophy.

We all feel, and my trip in Ohio confirmed this feeling, that our organization is particularly needed in your state. In my conversations with ministers, professors and lawyers, throughout Ohio, I found general agreement that the W.D.L. can do a vital service to justice for labor and to the general cause of civil liberties.

We are planning to circularize the enclosed letter throughout the state. It will be signed by prominent Ohio people and we should deeply value your signature. Bishop Paul Jones is signing it for the South, and the Rev. John Somerlattice will lend us his name. We should like to know whether you would like to sign it and we should value any suggestions you may have to make.

Again regretting my inability to see you,

Sincerely,

Harriet Young

Harriet Young,
Organization Secretary.

P.S.

I am asking our Cleveland Secretary, Miss Spieth to call on you later this week.

hy/fth - bs&au

S. B. WEISS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CLEVELAND, OHIO

November 1, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
10311 Lake Shore Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi:

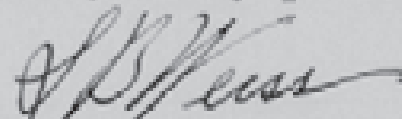
I have conferred with different members active in educational, legal, medical, and welfare groups, who have promised me their full support in organizing the Jewish Youth of Cleveland with the thought in mind of establishing a Y.M.H.A. foundation in the city of Cleveland.

In my travels in different sections of the country, I observed that cities with a considerably less Jewish population than ours have a Y.M.H.A. in their midst.

I feel that a great deal can be accomplished along the lines of good fellowship by having a Y.M.H.A. institution in our city, and after discussing this matter with other men, I find that the enthusiasm is very high.

I am desirous of obtaining your support and assistance. With this thought in mind, I should like to discuss this matter with you at your convenience. I will appreciate hearing from you.

Very truly yours


S. B. Weiss

SBW:SL

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1833

MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

KALAMAZOO

November 1, 1937

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am very grateful for your friendly letter of October 1 which I found on my arrival in New York. I have not replied because I was negotiating with those in charge of my program for an opportunity to come to Cleveland and I wanted to give you the exact dates. Unfortunately, my efforts were without success. A terrific number of speaking engagements was prepared for me keeping me busy every day and taking me all over the country, including California, without a chance of stopping in Cleveland.

I deeply regret this, for I was most anxious to renew our happy fellowship started in 1933. I believe, however, that I must forego the pleasure of meeting you in Cleveland in the hope that we may soon come in contact on another occasion.

Sincerely yours,



J. Kosé

JK:kls

November 2, 1937

Rabbi Louis Wolsey,
Congregation Rodeph Shalom,
815 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Wolsey:

I am happy to send you the enclosed
Baby's Prayers, blue for boys and pink for girls.

I trust that you, Florence and the boys
are well. With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX
Enc.

P.S. Your distinguished successor in office is still
at it. A whole paragraph of his sermon,
reported in yesterday's paper, is a lift in
toto from an editorial in the New York Times
of October 23....

November 2, 1937

Mr. Ernest J. Bohn,
Union Trust Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Bohn:

Let me thank you for your letter of October 21. I shall be very happy to serve on the Reception Committee which you are organizing in connection with the conference of the National Association of Housing Officials which is to be held in Cleveland this month.

With all good wishes, permit me
to remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

November 8, 1937

Mr. S. B. Weiss,
1540 Standard Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Weiss:

Let me thank you for your kind letter of November 1. The matter of founding a Y.M.H.A., as you probably know, comes up in the community from time to time. Inasmuch as we have a Cleveland Jewish Community Council, I suggest that you take the matter up with the officials of the Council rather than with individuals. I would also suggest that you contact with the officers of the Jewish Welfare Federation and with Mr. Goldhamer, its secretary. They have considerable information concerning past experiences with attempts to found a Y.M.H.A. in Cleveland.

With all good wishes, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

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CHARLES W. WHITE, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUSSELL W. JELLIFFE, SECRETARY
WM. S. COCHRAN, TREASURER
REV. PHILIP SHEAD BIRD
REV. F. G. BLANCHARD
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HENDERSON 7788

THE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

2239 EAST 38TH STREET
CLEVELAND, OHIO

OPERATING
THE PLAYHOUSE SETTLEMENT
2239 EAST 38TH STREET

RUSSELL W. JELLIFFE
HOWENA WOODHAM JELLIFFE
DIRECTORS

HAROLD T. CLARK
HARRY E. DAVIS
LOUISE M. DUNN
DR. R. P. KEESSECKER
F. S. MCCONNELL
A. O'NEILL MITCHELL
I. R. MORRIS
MRS. ARTHUR SHEPHERD

THE KARAMU THEATRE
1887 CENTRAL AVENUE

CHIPPEWA VALLEY CAMP
BRECKVILLE, OHIO

November 3, 1937

2/
6
sent Dec. 21

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
10311 Lake Shore Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

May I mail to you one or two subscribers' tickets for the current season of The Gilpin Players, Inc.? These tickets, for five productions, cost but \$3.00 each and give to the holder the privilege of securing any number of extra tickets at 60¢ instead of the regular 75¢ charged for single admissions.

I believe you have been interested in what this excellent group of Negro players have accomplished in the last seventeen years. Today they rank at the top of their field in the entire country. Their small earnings, above the costs of their productions, have built up a \$3,000 scholarship fund for Negro students at the Cleveland School of Art. Two fine Negro students, a graduate and a senior in the School of Art, attest the wisdom and courage of the Players in providing this art scholarship fund. They have provided jointly with the African Art Sponsors an additional \$1,500 which has been used by the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Cleveland Museum of Natural History for the purchase of African art and ethnological material. They operate entirely on their door receipts and secure no subsidy from any source. No one of the players receives any remuneration for his services.

Your subscription will help guarantee a fine and worthwhile season. I hope you will permit me to mail season tickets for which your check can be made payable to The Gilpin Players at 2239 East 38 Street.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your help and interest in what Mr McDermott of the Plain Dealer has called "the most outstanding Negro theatrical venture in the United States."

Very cordially yours

Russell W. Jelliffe

Russell W. Jelliffe

RWJ:EW

November 3, 1937

Dr. Nathan Ratnoff,
1192 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Ratnoff:

I received a letter from a Mrs. Louis Myers asking me to act as sponsor for a project which the Society this represents - The Friends of Zion - is engaged in, namely the establishment of a pathological laboratory at the Hebrew University. I note your name as among the Vice-Chairmen. Is this a responsible body to sponsor such a project and should I lend my name to it?

With all good wishes in which Mrs. Silver joins me, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BX

November 3, 1937

Mr. Albert C. Sutphin,
3700 Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Sutphin:

Let me thank you for your kindness in inviting me to a dinner at the Union Club on Wednesday, November 10 on the occasion of the completion of the "Arena". I regret that it will not be possible for me to attend inasmuch as I will be out of the city on that day. I wish you great success in the administration of the new skating arena which I am sure will be an asset to the life of our community.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

November 4, 1937

Dr. Abraham N. Franzblau,
Hebrew Union College,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Franzblau:

I have, for some years, felt the need of a text in my School, for young people between the ages say of fourteen to eighteen, which would serve as a basis for the discussion of problems of morals, personal conduct, character and so forth, an intelligent and not too heavy handling of the subject. We have laid so much stress on social ethics that both in our teaching and in our preaching, we have, I am afraid, overlooked the personal equation - reforming ourselves before we set out to reform the world. Do you know of any such text from the Jewish point of view that is available? Perhaps you are working on such a text at the Hebrew Union College. I should be very happy to hear from you.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX



The American Hebrew

48 WEST 48 STREET - NEW YORK

Telephone: MEDallion 3-2860

Cable: AMHEBREW

Joseph H. Biben, Publisher

November 6, 1937

Rabbi Abby Hillel Silver
East 105 Street & Anzel Road
Cleveland, Ohio


Dear Mr. Silver:

I am pleased to inform you of the appointment of
Mr. Harold Debrest as Feature Editor of this pub-
lication.

Mr. Debrest is, as you may know, a publicist of
note, and, in our next issue we will publish an
announcement of his appointment and his biography.

Sincerely yours,

JHBiben/I


EDITOR

DR. NATHAN RATNOFF
1105 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

November 6th, 1937

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

My dear Rabbi Silver:-

The Friends of Zion is at present a Camp of the Order Sons of Zion. It is either the first or one of the first Zionist organizations in America. They are now in existence forty years and include some of the finest people in the Zionist organization.

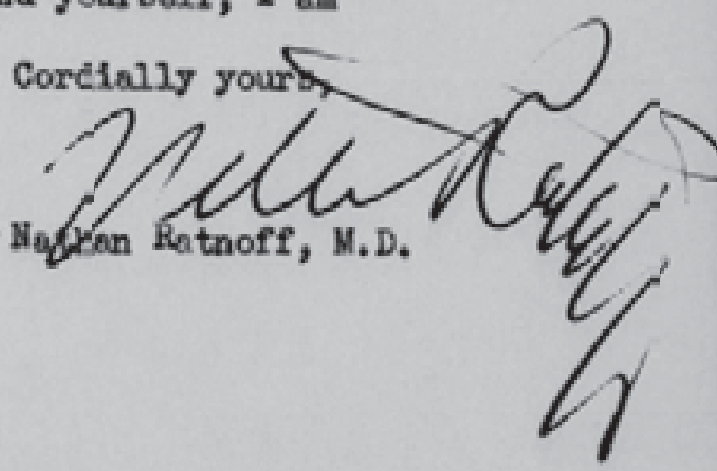
They are establishing a Pathological Laboratory in the Medical School Building, which the American Jewish Physicians' Committee is now constructing. As a member of that organization, I have appealed to them, as I once appealed to you, to find generous people who would help us complete the building of this project.

They responded very substantially, and in addition are also collecting money from other members of the Order Sons of Zion.

I need scarcely assure you therefore, that I consider it a very worthy cause, and those who are sponsoring it, very responsible people.

Many thanks for writing me, and with all good wishes to Mrs. Silver and yourself, I am

Cordially yours,


Nathan Ratnoff, M.D.

THE JEWISH ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

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ABRAHAM BURSTEIN, SEC'Y
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Harry A. Wolfson*
Joseph Yasser

Nov. 6, 1937

Dear Dr. Silver:

Please let me know if
it will be possible for you to appear at
any of our meetings.

Yours most sincerely,

A. Burstein



November 8, 1937

Mrs. Louis Myers,
1605 Walton Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Meyers:

You may use my name on your list of
Sponsors to help raise funds for the establishment
of a Pathological Laboratory at the Hebrew University
in Jerusalem.

With all good wishes, permit me to
remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

ESTABLISHED 1838
THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY
PUBLISHERS-INDIANAPOLIS

November 9, 1937

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Today, at the suggestion of Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht, I sent you a copy of BELIEF AND ACTION by Viscount Samuel (Herbert Samuel), prominent British political leader and philosopher.

It seems to us that Viscount Samuel has accomplished what many other modern writers have attempted these past few chaotic years. He has laid down for the layman a brilliant revaluation of our thought and action patterns in the light of modern scientific discoveries and their status-quo-shattering implications.

I hope your familiarity with Viscount Samuel, plus Rabbi Feuerlicht's recommendations, may make you read BELIEF AND ACTION soon. Perhaps Dr. Albert Einstein's remarks on the back of the jacket may stimulate your interest.

I should count it a great pleasure to have your reactions and impressions.

Very sincerely,

D. A. Cameron
D. A. Cameron

DAC:js

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St. and Ansel Road
Cleveland, O.

Heights Christian Church

S. MORELAND, AVALON AND DALEFORD ROADS

Shaker Heights

PASTOR

DR. ARTHUR J. CULLER

November 9, 1937

PHONE, LONGACRE 4800

RES., LONGACRE 3330

Dear Dr. Silver:

You are cordially invited to an important luncheon meeting of the Fellowship of Faiths at the Allerton Hotel, Friday, November 19th, 12:15 noon. Mrs. Jessie M. Bader of New York City, representing the Federal Council of Churches in behalf of good will between the Christians and Jews, will speak. We shall also plan the work of the Fellowship for the year.

I am taking the liberty of calling this meeting, inasmuch as Dr. Bradley, our President, has left the city.

Please phone reservations, Longacre 4800.

Very sincerely yours,



Dr. Arthur J. Culler

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

ATC:s

For Silver
Yes



The American Hebrew

48 WEST 48 STREET - NEW YORK

Telephone: MEdellion 3-2860

Cable: AMHEBREW

Joseph H. Biben, Publisher

November 10th, 1937

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Prompted by the conviction that editors, as moulders of public opinion, are today in need of clearer insight into the problems and wishes of their readers, we are embarking on an experiment. The Jewish scene throughout the world has become so complex of late, so fraught with the clash of emotional and rational ideologies, that we desire to counsel from time to time with Jewish spokesmen of known discernment -- and of every shade of opinion -- in the evaluation of our common vital problems.

To this end we beg to invite your membership in an Editorial Advisory Board now in formation. Such participation will impose no obligation upon you other than to permit the editors of The American Hebrew to consult with you whenever questions of crucial moment may arise to disturb our communal and international peace as Jews.

You probably know that The American Hebrew has been, for fifty-eight years, the most widely quoted Anglo-Jewish weekly of national scope in America.

We shall deeply appreciate your acceptance of this invitation.

Cordially yours,

JHBiben/ra

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "JHBiben", written in a cursive style.



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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
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HEADQUARTERS
6124 EUCLID AVENUE, ROOM 11
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Nov. 10, 1937.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
% The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi:

As members of a committee appointed from among the representatives of the Jewish Division of the National Painting and Decorating Contractors Association, we wish to call your attention to a situation which has recently arisen the portals of your Temple.

One of our members who is also a member of your Temple submitted a bid for painting to be done in the Temple and when he asked Mr. Einstein and Mr. Levy if they were going to have any other Jewish Contractors figuring on this work, Mr. Einstein and Mr. Levy answered to the effect that "There isn't a Jewish Contractor who is reliable enough for this kind of work." Evidently their decision was carried out as the work was not let out to a Jewish Contractor.

As Master Painters who have done some of the largest jobs in the city among Gentile and Jew, we feel that such a disparaging remark is an insult to our own abilities, most of us being decorators and painters for our entire span of working life.

Secondly, because as Jews we feel that such a remark is the very essence of anti-racial feeling among our own race.

You readily understand the situation that we Jews are confronted with in regard to obtaining jobs because of racial prejudice, but when such a situation as this arises within the portals of our own Temple where we worship and feel the necessity of Jews working in harmony with each other, it is very discouraging. Please bear in mind that as a group, each member competes against the other in obtaining jobs. Yet, when an insult such as this, is put on one of our group, the social implications arouses us to protest as a group.

We trust that you will have an opportunity to investigate this situation and correct it, so that in the future, we may feel that in being among Jewish people, we are brothers at all times.

Yours truly,

S. M. Madow
S. M. Madow

Secretary.

3255 Altamont Rd.

In S.M.C.
1150

אחדות ציון קעטש 2 א. ב. ז.



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FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A

Pathological Laboratory AT THE
HEBREW UNIVERSITY
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M. S. BANNER
112 West 21th Street

Assoc. Sec'y

PHIL SALMON

November 11, 1937

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
East 108th St. at Angel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Please accept our sincere thanks for your
gracious permission to use your name on our list of
sponsors.

Sincerely yours,

Yetta G. Myers
Chairman, Jubilee Journal Committee

YGM:ejk

CONGREGATION TEMPLE EMANU-EL

MONTREAL, CANADA.

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO ATTEND

THE CELEBRATION OF THE

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF ITS RABBI

HARRY JOSHUA STERN

FRIDAY EVENING SERVICE. NOVEMBER TWELFTH

NINETEEN THIRTY-SEVEN

EIGHT O'CLOCK

TEMPLE EMANU-EL

SATURDAY EVENING. NOVEMBER THIRTEENTH

NINETEEN THIRTY-SEVEN

DINNER AND DANCE

SEVEN O'CLOCK

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

4128 Sherbrooke St. W.

November 12, 1937

Congregation Temple Emanu-El
Montreal, Canada

PERMIT ME TO EXTEND TO YOU AND THROUGH YOU TO YOUR DISTINGUISHED
RABBI HARRY JOSHUA STERN MY HEARTIEST FELICITATIONS ON THE
TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS MINISTRY. MAY YOU BE FAVORED WITH
MANY MORE YEARS OF HIS OUTSTANDING SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP.

Abba Hillel Silver.

November 12, 1937

Mr. Joseph H. Biben,
The American Hebrew,
48 West 43th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Biben:

Let me thank you for your letter
of November 10 inviting me to serve on the
Editorial Advisory Board of the American Hebrew.
I shall be pleased to serve.

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

Jewish Advocate Publishing Corporation

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JOSEPH G. BRIN
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251 CAUSEWAY STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

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CAPTOL 5130

CABLE ADDRESS
JAPCORP, BOSTON

November 12, 1937

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have at hand your letter of November 5 addressed to Mr. Brin in which you express your inability to participate in the symposium in our special 35th anniversary edition, due to pressure of work.

I am loath to pass lightly by the opportunity of obtaining some form of literary contribution from you. Possibly from your previous writings, or from one of your many addresses, you may find material pertinent to the occasion, which we may feature. I note that from time to time the Cleveland Jewish Review and Observer prints addresses of yours. Could you let us have the text of one of these, that may be timely and significant.

It is our intention to make this edition one of literary and historic importance, and we would appreciate your kind assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Alpert

Carl Alpert
Associate Editor

CA/bh

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

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CHECK
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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

2324 Emerson Ave

November 14, 1937

TEMPLE ISRAEL
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

PERMIT ME TO EXTEND TO YOU AND THROUGH YOU TO YOUR DISTINGUISHED RABBI MY HEARIEST FELICITATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DISTINGUISHED SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP. I WISH ALSO TO EXTEND TO THE RABBI AND MRS. MINDA GREETINGS ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTEENTH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY AND GOOD WISHES FOR MANY YEARS OF BLESSEDNESS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

TEMPLE ISRAEL
of
Minneapolis, Minnesota

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MEN'S CLUB & SISTERHOOD

Cordially Invite You to Attend a Reception
in honor of

RABBI AND MRS. ALBERT G. MINDA

on the occasion of their
Fifteenth Wedding Anniversary
and

The Rabbi's Fifteenth Anniversary of Service
with the Congregation

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER FOURTEENTH, 1937

At the Community House
24th & Emerson South

Hours:
8:30-11:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS FOR DEMOCRACY AND PEACE

NOVEMBER 26-28, 1937

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Called by

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

National Office
268 Fourth Ave., Room 701
New York, N. Y.

Pittsburgh Committee
204 Stanwix St. Room 308
Telephone ATLantic 6043

November 17,
1937.

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National Chairman
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KEITH SWARD, Regional
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and Social Action
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Amal. Assoc. Iron, Steel and
Tin Workers, Local 1194
J. GAZUNOS, Exec. Sec'y,
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REV. FRANCIS SCHLATER
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Amateur Athletic Union
MORRIS MALLINGER,
Organizer, S. W. O. C.
GEORGE WITKOVICH,
Editor, "Naprej"
(Individual Endorsers)

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I have just returned from a few days in New York and have been expecting to have a reply from you concerning the possibility of your speaking at our Congress. You will recall that I asked you if you could speak either on Friday evening, November 26 or one of the other days during the Congress. Naturally we would most prefer to have you speak at the mass meeting on Friday evening. We expect to have Duquesne Garden full, which means an audience of about ten thousand.

The Spanish Ambassador and Reinhold Niebuhr will also speak. Dr. Ward will be the chairman. I would appreciate it very much to have a reply from you as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours,

William E. Doll Jr.

WED:hfr

November 18, 1937

Mr. A. Cohen,
The World Syndicate Publishing Co.,
2231 West 110th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Cohen:

Due to pressure of work, I have not followed through the matter of the Jehosh Bible. If you are in the neighborhood, please drop in to see me and we will discuss the matter. Perhaps we can do something.

With best wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AMS:BX

November 18, 1937

Mr. S. M. Madow,
3255 Altamont Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Madow:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of November 10. I took the matter of your letter up with Mr. Levy, secretary of The Temple. He informs me that Mr. Joe Saks had submitted a bid for the painting to be done but that his bid was way in excess of the other bids submitted so that the contract was not awarded to him.

The statement which is attributed either to Mr. Einstein or to Mr. Levy, they deny absolutely. I cannot conceive that either of the two gentlemen would make such a perfectly absurd and stupid statement.

With all good wishes, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

November 18, 1937

Mr. William E. Dodd Jr.,
C/o American League Against War and Fascism,
206 Stanwix Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Dodd:

Please pardon the long delay in writing to you. I have been away from the city most of the time since I saw you in Pittsburgh and my correspondence has lagged.

I regret very much that it will not be possible for me to attend the Congress for Democracy and Peace in Pittsburgh. I must have indicated to you the reasons why. I am opposed to a Communist dictatorship as well as to a Fascist dictatorship and the attitude of the sponsoring organization of the Congress, the American League Against War and Fascism, has not, in my judgment, been quite frank and outspoken on the subject.

It gave me a great deal of pleasure to see you in Pittsburgh and I hope that we may have the pleasure of meeting again in the near future. With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BKC

OHIO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

AFFILIATED WITH

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CLEVELAND, OHIO
108 CITY HALL
CHERRY 3880

November 22, 1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road and E. 105 St.
Cleveland, Ohio

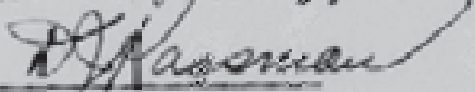
Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request for more information concerning the operation of the Ohio State Employment Service, I am sending you this information which has been compiled by our superintendent Mr. E. C. Seiple. This is the first draft and there may be a few minor corrections, but not enough to affect the figures as they are stated here. Approximately 80% of figures quoted on page 5 under the heading "Record of Service Rendered" pertain to Cuyahoga County.

I am also enclosing a list of Senators and Representatives of the Legislature.

We would appreciate a statement from you to the daily papers and to the Jewish dailies. Thanking you for the courtesy you have shown me in this matter, I remain,

Yours very truly,


David J. Kassman
Ohio State Employment Service

DJK:ML
Encl-1

By Order of:

B. C. Seiple, Manager
Ohio State Employment Service
Cleveland Office

TEMPLE ISRAEL

Emerson Avenue South and Twenty-Fourth Street
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

November
23rd,
1937.

Dear Silver:

We want to thank you heartily for the message of good wishes and felicitations that you sent to us on the occasion of our recent anniversary.

It helped to make the event a most happy one for us.

Sincerely,

Frances and Albert Minday

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. 112 East 19 Street · New York City
SURVEY GRAPHIC · MIDMONTHLY SURVEY · Telephone ALCONQUIN 4-7490

November 23, 1937

Rev. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

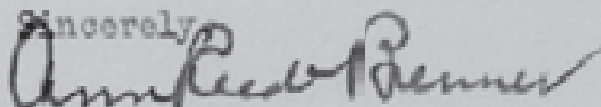
We have received for review a copy of
Belief and Action - An Every-Day Philosophy -
by Viscount Samuel, published by Bobbs-Merrill.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise has suggested that
perhaps you would be interested and willing to
review it for us. Because of the drastic limi-
tations on our space we could not handle more
than 300 words and if possible we should like
to have the review within a month.

And of course there is no need to warn
you that The Survey being an entirely cooperative
enterprise can offer no recompense other than the
book itself.

A favorable reply on the enclosed card
will bring you the volume by return mail.

Sincerely,



Ann Reed Brenner
Book Review Dept.

arb hg c

FRED HILL
ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

JOSEPH G. MASTERS, PRINCIPAL

JESSIE M. TOWNE
ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL

November 23, 1937

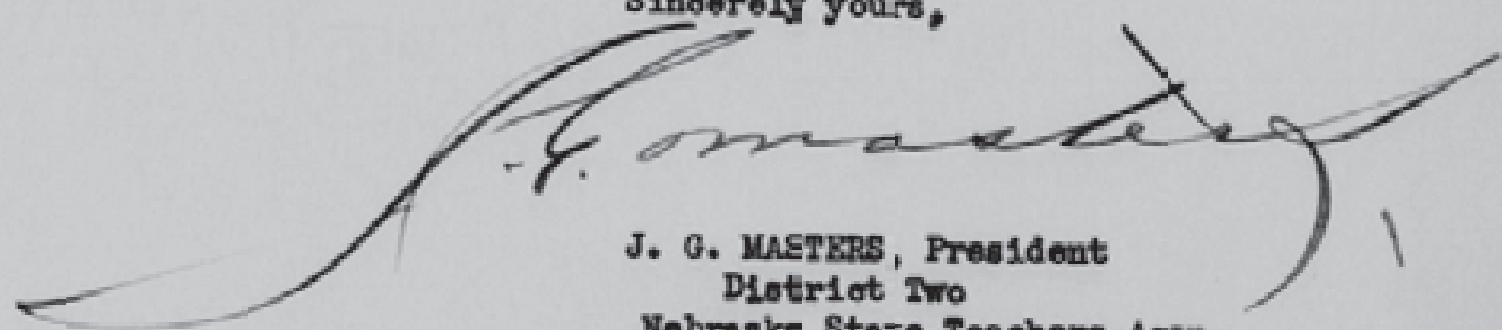
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I never like to write to a man who is as busy as you are and who can do so much good in the world otherwise, but there are, however, two urgent purposes in this letter.

1. I have just finished reading your book, "Religion in a Changing World". It is to me one of the most challenging books I have ever found. Most of all it does furnish one with a definite body of ideas, standards, and ideals which to me are altogether imperative in helping us to live more clearly and better in our day. These standards I should say also will help me mightily in my outlook upon the present civilization. By this I mean to say they will help me to live in such a way and will furnish me that body of ideas which will make me an infinitely better citizen and will help me also to make something of a contribution to the standards of life in many situations.
2. We are wondering whether Rabbi Abram Leon Sachar of Detroit might be a highly valuable lecturer for our Nebraska State Teachers Association in October of 1938? By this particular question, I mean to ask whether he would give us those fundamental ideas and challenging ideas which will also help in our civilization somewhat as I have outlined in the first part of this letter. Personally I can have no particular desire in a man coming to us and to our people and giving merely a lot of pleasantries which will serve as an enjoyable pastime. Unless he can stir us out of our ordinary habits and levels of living, I do not believe we ought to bring him here. We are anxious to have a ready speaker, but a man should be far more than an orator.

Sincerely yours,


J. G. MASTERS, President
District Two
Nebraska State Teachers Assn.

JGM:HD
Enc.

November 24, 1937

Mr. David J. Kassman,
Ohio State Employment Service,
106 City Hall,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Kassman:

Enclosed herewith is the statement
which Rabbi Silver promised to send you.

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Rabbi Silver.

JEWISH FEDERATION OF TOLEDO

Linwood and Southard Avenues

TOLEDO, OHIO

Telephone, ADams 5808

Nov. 26, 1937

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E. M. GREEN	DR. A. L. STEINFELD
	M. E. TIEBHART

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

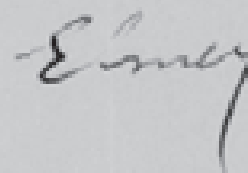
I know you will be interested in hearing that the Toledo United Jewish Fund Drive was immensely successful. We had set a quota of \$35,000 and succeeded in surpassing it by raising \$41,000. This represents an increase of \$11,000 over last year's campaign. As to the number of contributors, we had approximately 650 in 1936 as compared to some 1100 this year.

The Toledo Jewish community is of course very much enthused over its successful effort and I feel that we have succeeded in establishing a precedent for success in communal projects of all types. We have developed an excellent campaign organization of some 200 people and in the process have uncovered multiple potential community leaders.

I am enjoying my work at the Jewish Federation immensely and of course am busy every moment of the time. The people are most cooperative and interested in developing the Federation program.

Please give my regards to all my friends.

Cordially yours,



EL:em

November 26, 1937

Miss Ann Reed Brenner,
Survey Associates, Inc.,
112 East 19th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Brenner:

I regret very much that pressure
of work will not permit me to review Viscount
Samuel's book for the Survey. I appreciate
very much your inviting me to do it.

Very cordially yours,

ANS:BX

November 28, 1937

Mr. J. G. Masters,
Central High School,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Mr. Masters:

In reply to your letter of November 23, I wish to say that I know Dr. Abram Leon Sachar very well. He is a very gifted man and would, I am sure, give you the kind of an address which you indicate in your letter, especially if you advise him as to the nature of the address which would best meet your requirements.

Dr. Sachar is a fascinating speaker and his addresses are distinguished not alone by their eloquence but by their fine scholarship and erudition. I do not think that Dr. Sachar is a Rabbi as your letter seems to suggest, nor is his home in Detroit, to my best knowledge. He is Director of the Hillel Foundation of the B'nai B'rith and his headquarters are at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.

With best wishes, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours,

AMS:BX

November 29, 1937

Dr. Abram Leon Sachar,
University of Illinois,
Champaign, Ill.

My dear Sachar:

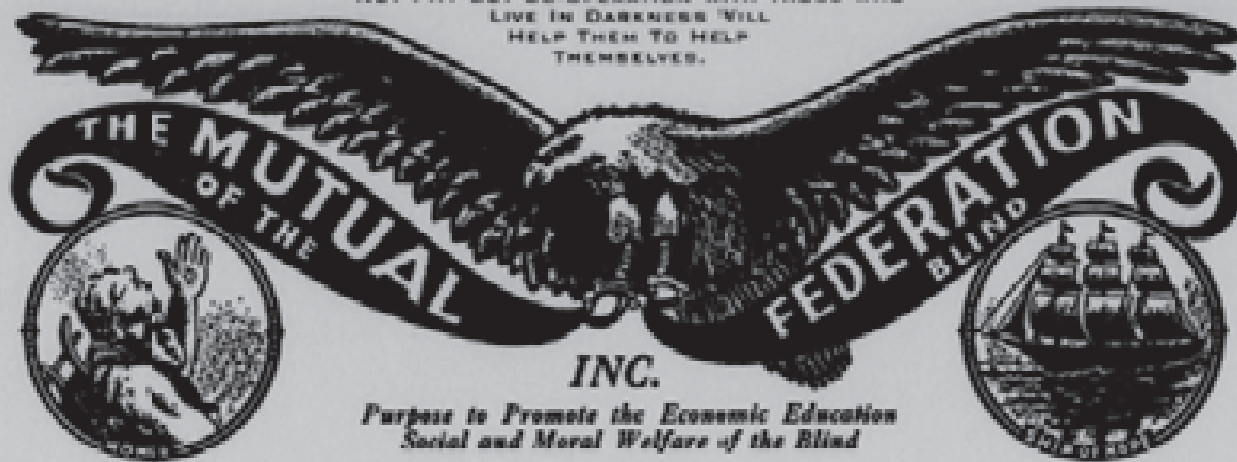
I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which I received from Mr. J. G. Masters, President of District Two, Nebraska State Teachers Association and also a copy of my reply.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:HK

NOT PITY BUT CO-OPERATION WITH THOSE WHO
LIVE IN DARKNESS WILL
HELP THEM TO HELP
THEMSELVES.



Soc. for the
Blind
Cleveland

November 29, 1937

BANK BUILDING
BROADWAY AND HARVARD AVENUES
CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRESIDENT
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TREASURER
MARTIN RYBAR
DIRECTORS
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GEORGE HILL
LAURENCE PETROSKY

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Confirming my telephone conversation with you of last Friday, regarding the use of your name on our stationery and leaflet, I submit the following:

As you are already aware, this organization is composed of blind people and managed by blind people. Its aim is two-fold:- to provide employment for the blind, thus giving them an interest in life; and to create in the mind of the general public, faith in the ability of the blind to perform some worthy service for themselves and for the general public, if given the proper co-operation on the part of the public to carry out its objectives.

The project we are now working on is that of installing dispensing machines for the sale of merchandise in private and public buildings, wherever there are sufficient people located to patronize such machines. It is hoped that the profit from these automatic sales devices will support our organization and create a surplus in our treasury out of which we may in time assist our own people, thereby relieving the burden now borne by the general public.

To obtain the co-operation of persons in possession of suitable locations for such machines, we are about to print a leaflet, letterheads, form letters, etc., for a publicity campaign. Recognizing the need of having the public's confidence and support, we are about to organize an Honorary Auditing Committee (composed of sighted people), who shall represent the general public in an honorary capacity -- their names to appear on our letterheads. This Committee shall, at all times, have access to the records of our organization, so that they may give us their advice in carrying out this project and so that they may be in possession of all the facts concerning our activities in order to be able

11-29-37

to answer any inquiries made by the public. If they care to, they may appoint an auditor of their own choosing.

It is hoped that the installation of these mechanical salesmen will eliminate all necessity of soliciting public contributions to our organization. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to use the names of this Honorary Auditing Committee for the purpose of raising funds thru contributions. Their names primarily will serve to establish confidence in the public's mind as to the ability of our own blind members to carry out the project above mentioned.

Thus far, I have had the consent of Bishop James A. McFadden, Judge Perry Frey, County Commissioner Jos. F. Gorman, Rev. Arthur Gallagher and Christian J. Bannick, Attorney-at-Law. I am now soliciting the support of your name on this committee, as well as that of other representative citizens, some of whom are listed below:

Mayor Harold H. Burton
Hon. Robert J. Bulkley, Senator
Hon. Robert J. Crosser, Congressman
H. E. Allen, Pres., Lions' Club
David M. Donley, newly-elected Pres.,
Kiwanis Club.

Anticipating with pleasure receiving your co-operation in this project, I thank you in advance for the sake of the blind.

Respectfully,

Glenn H. Hoffman

President

GHH:3

Temple B'rith Kodesh

117 GIBBS STREET
Rochester, N. Y.

THE RABBI'S STUDY

Nov. 30, 1937

Dear friend,

I know you will be interested ~~and amused~~ to learn of something that occurred here a few weeks ago. The Third Presbyterian Church of Rochester which is one of the outstanding religious institutions of our city has been looking for a new minister. They have been encountering some difficulty in finding a man who will measure up to their rather high standard. Dr. Paul Beaven, who is one of the leading pediatricians of Rochester, is a member of the Committee that is to select the new minister. One day as he was driving about the city between calls, he turned on the radio in his automobile and listened to someone who happened to be preaching at that time. He was so greatly impressed by the speaker and his message that he stopped in a hospital on the way to call all the other members of the Committee to urge them to turn on their radios at once, ~~assuring them~~ that the man who was speaking seemed to have the ~~eloquence~~, the liberalism and the message that they were seeking. They all turned on their radios immediately and listened, waiting eagerly for the end of the address to learn who was the gifted preacher so that they might get in touch with him. Lo and behold! The announcement came that the preacher was Rabbi Abba H. Silver of Cleveland. I must add that however liberal the Third Presbyterian Church is, they were inclined to doubt that you would be interested in their call.

I have been tremendously impressed with your forthcoming program on "Religion Speaks". It strikes me as one of the best contributions Jewish religious organizations can make at this time and so I am interested in learning more about it in the hope that we can do something like it here, if not this season, then next. Won't you let me know, please, how you have gone about this, whom you have invited, etc., how you are financing it and what you hope to accomplish by it?

Cordial Chanukah greetings and best wishes.

As ever

Phie

December 3, 1937

Miss Elizabeth S. Magee, Executive Secretary,
The Consumers' League of Ohio,
341 Engineers' Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Magee:

Rabbi Silver has requested me to send
you a copy of a letter received from Mr. Michael Perella
as well his reply.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Rabbi Silver.

EUCLID AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

EUCLID AVENUE AT EAST NINETY-SIXTH
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MISS LOUISE HARPER
PASTOR'S ASSISTANT
AND
DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

MISS LOUISE E. SCHULZ
CHURCH SECRETARY
AND
YOUNG PEOPLE'S COUNSELLOR

FERDINAND B. BLANCHARD
MINISTER

MISS HELEN LUSK
CHURCH CLERK

HERBERT C. MOATZ
TREASURER

December 6, 1937

Rabbi Abba H. Silver
The Temple, Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I am covered with shame and confusion and humbly apologize for my failure to be present this noon to enjoy the luncheon and program to which you so graciously invited me. Perhaps the only thing I can say is that events got beyond my control. Maybe I should have known better but I did not sin from malice ~~a~~ *in* thought.

The fact is that when your invitation came I already had an engagement for Monday morning to speak to the Episcopal Clericus. The time of that meeting which was given me made it possible for me to plan to meet both that engagement and accept your invitation. I realized this morning when I saw the condition of the roads that transportation would be slow. Hence, the message I sent through your office that I might be a little late.

As it turned out they were over fifteen minutes late in starting the meeting and I was unexpectedly detained by some questions another fifteen minutes. Then the travel downtown from East Cleveland was as slow as I ever knew it to be. The result was that try as hard as I could it was after quarter of one when I got down near the Hotel, and I figured it would be nearly one by the time I had parked the car and gotten up to the dining room.

I therefore regretfully and in mortification of soul turned my car westward again and am now writing you to express something of the deep regret that I had experienced; coupled with that I have the deepest appreciation for your kindness.

FQB:LS:

Cordially yours,

Ferd B. Blanchard

December 10, 1937

Rabbi Philip Bernstein,
Temple B'rith Kodesh,
117 Gibbs Street,
Rochester, N.Y.

My dear Phil:

I delayed answering your letter until after our Symposium. I can now write you about it. It proved tremendously successful. Our Monday noon luncheon meeting was attended by over a thousand people, Jews and non-Jews, clergymen, educators, social workers, labor leaders, etc. The addresses of Dr. Niebuhr and Dr. Wise were outstanding and the great audience was deeply impressed. The meetings Tuesday night and Wednesday night, in spite of the very inclement weather, (Wednesday's weather was close on to zero) drew close on to twelve hundred people each. The addresses of Holt, Fineshriber and Clausen were on a very high level. Each speaker took great pains to prepare a thoughtful and stimulating address.

The Symposium has been the talk of the town. The newspapers have been very generous in reporting it and in commenting on it editorially. The financing of the Symposium, about \$800, was done by a group of sponsors so that the congregational budget was not loaded with the expense.

My purpose in launching the Symposium was a two-fold one. Lay conferences of all kinds are being held in our communities, such as the Foreign Affairs Council, etc., where the great problems of our day are discussed - always from a secular point of view. I wanted to dramatize the fact that Religion has a great word to say about these questions and a vast amount of wisdom to bring to bear upon them.

My second objective was to bring Jews and non-Jews together to discuss these great problems and to make them realize that these problems are common to all

December 10, 1937

religions. Furthermore that in Fascism and Nazism, and to a degree also in Soviet Communism, the Judaeo-Christian tradition as a whole is being attacked, and that the attack upon the Jew is only part of this world-wide attack upon the basic teachings of Religion.

It is difficult, of course, to estimate the value and effect of such a Symposium but I think that we stirred considerable thinking among the people in our community along these lines.

With all good wishes and hoping that you are fully recovered from your illness of last summer, I remain

Cordially yours,

AHS:BK

P.S. Your story about the quest for a minister for the Third Presbyterian Church of your city is a whopper. I shall, of course, use it whenever the opportunity presents itself.

December 10, 1937

Dr. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard,
Euclid Avenue Congregational Church,
Euclid Avenue at East 96th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Blanchard:

Let me thank you for your letter of December 6. I am very sorry that you were prevented from attending the luncheon last Monday noon. It turned out to be an unusual meeting which was made memorable by a perfectly brilliant address by Dr. Niebuhr. I am asking for the manuscript of his address, and if I get it, I shall be very happy to let you see it.

Our three-day Symposium was extraordinarily successful both from the point of view of the quality of addresses delivered as well as from the point of view of attendance.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

FREDERICK A. HENRY, PRESIDENT
A. G. KNEBEL, GENERAL SECRETARY

The Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland



METROPOLITAN OFFICES
2200 PROSPECT AVENUE

December 10th
1 9 3 7

My dear Rabbi Silver:

The bearer of this letter is Mr. John A. Stewart, Secretary for Religious Education of our Central Branch. He has a matter to present to you on behalf of the leadership of our Central Branch, and I want to add my own personal word of hope and expectancy that, despite the many calls and demands upon your time, you can respond to the invitation he will be extending to you to meet a very wonderful company of young people who need just what you have in that marvelous personality of yours. We are asking you to share some of your deepest convictions with folks who are trying to find the way to God and to more worth while living.

Congratulations on the successful outcome of the big Symposium! I have heard from a number of our folks who were present at one or more of the meetings. All of them are very enthusiastic. I thought that noon luncheon meeting was one of the most impressive, significant occasions I have attended in my nearly eight years in Cleveland. When have we heard two addresses comparable to those delivered by our friend, Rabbi Wise and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr?

It was a great tribute to your leadership and those who work with you to see that fine audience. I do not know when I have seen a more representative group of folks, and so many of them. It was interesting to sit at the Speakers' Table, where you graciously placed me, and watch the faces of men and women. Their hearts and their minds were responding in a wonderful way. I was mentally stimulated and spiritually uplifted. I shall remember for a long time not only the addresses but the occasion which brought together so many of the religious leaders and thinkers of the great Jewish and Christian faiths. It seems to me that increasingly we need to find ways of thinking and working together, each group making its own unique and greatly needed contribution.

God bless you, my good friend! It seems to me that you are doing the greatest work of your life.

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

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Knebel,
General Secretary.

December 10, 1937

Mr. Sherman X. Gordon,
1366 Summit Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Mr. Gordon:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 7. I would suggest that you write to the Educational Department of the Zionist Organization of America, 111 - 5th Avenue, New York City. It has published some literature on the Partition question for use in groups, debates, etc.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:RK

ASSOCIATED WITH
SAMUEL ZACHARIA

LAW OFFICES
SALEWIN MICHNICK
725-G INSURANCE BUILDING
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

December
10th
1937

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

It has been my privilege to be associated with Dr. Philip Sher in the publication of his book, "Wisdom from the Bible and Talmud". With his compliments, I am forwarding to you a signed copy of it.

I should appreciate any suggestions or comments you may make.

Very truly yours,


SALEWIN MICHNICK

SM/bs

BLYTHIN & MINTZ
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
930 STANDARD BUILDING
CLEVELAND, OHIO

EDWARD BLYTHIN
ALEXANDER MINTZ
ROBERT BLYTHIN

December 13, 1937.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
East 105th St. and Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi:

I enclose herewith copy of letter received by Phi Sigma Delta Fraternity from The Pennsylvania State College with respect to the German student we have brought over to this country and placed at that institution. This is merely a sample of the work we have done throughout the country.

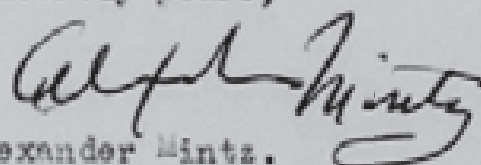
You will recall that we were the first fraternity to initiate this move and have absorbed by far and away the largest number of students in this manner. Most of them have found their places in this country and are now self-supporting and have permanent visas through our efforts.

For your further information, our application for some funds from the local welfare board was rejected although various other welfare funds throughout the country have aided us in this work. If by any chance any unallotted funds should develop, it will be appreciated if you will use your good offices to see whether something can be done for this program.

It goes without saying that this is a project we cannot continue indefinitely without supplementary help from outside sources.

With best regard, I am,

Sincerely yours,


Alexander Mintz.

M:H

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
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Ship/Radio

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

Received at 2040 East 9th St., Cleveland, Ohio TELEPHONE CLEVELAND 1160 LINE 51

1 NA1016 52 NL 10 EXTRA=NEWYORK NY 14

RABBI ABBA HILLET SILVER=

THE TEMPLE CLEVE=

MASADA, YOUTH ZIONIST ORGANIZATION WILL CELEBRATE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19. GUEST OF HONOR DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, WOULD BE VERY THANKFUL TO YOU FOR ACCEPTING TO SERVE AS MEMBER OF SPONSOR'S COMMITTEE AT THIS MILESTONE OF ZIONIST YOUTH HISTORY. PLEASE ADVISE.=

MRS. SOL ROENBLOOM, CHAIRMAN OF DINNER COMMITTEE

ISAAC INBER NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF MASADA 111 FIFTH AVENUE NEWYORK.

19 111.

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA
NORTHEAST CORNER, BROADWAY AND 122d STREET
NEW YORK CITY

SEMINARY
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
TEACHERS INSTITUTE
SEMINARY COLLEGE OF JEWISH STUDIES
ISRAEL FRIEDLAENDER CLASSES
DORMITORY

December 17, 1937

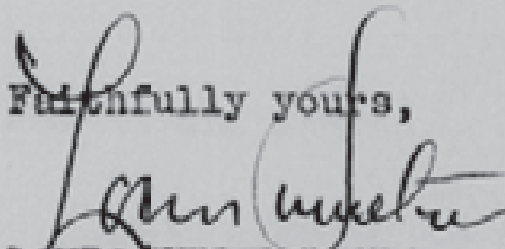
Dear Doctor Silver:

A few moments after I spoke to you, Mr. Sol M. Stroock telephoned me to say that he had taken the matter up with Mr. George Backer and Mr. H. L. Lurie here, and that they had agreed to include Religion as one of the subjects for discussion during the sessions on Monday, January 10th, and also asked whether I would not come to take part in the dinner symposium on Monday evening to present our views. I was a little hesitant about accepting this second invitation, because I feel that the person to speak on the subject should be a layman, but Mr. Stroock thought the time so short that if I did not accept it the whole project might fail, and at least a beginning should be made.

I hope to have the opportunity of seeing you in Cincinnati, and perhaps we can do something not only through the organization but through the individuals who will be assembled there.

Looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you,
and with warm good wishes,

Doctor A. H. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Faithfully yours,

LOUIS FINKELSTEIN

JF

December 20, 1937

Dr. Louis Finkelstein,
The Jewish Theological Seminary of America,
Northeast corner, Broadway and 122nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Finkelstein:

I am very happy to learn that the subject of "Religion" will be included in one of the sessions of the conference of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. That is quite an achievement. I am also happy that you will handle that subject although I agree with you that it might have been more desirable to have had a layman present it. I shall be glad to talk the matter over with you when I see you in Cincinnati.

It is of utmost importance to impress Jewish lay leaders with the thought that philanthropy cannot function as the "be all" and "end all" of Jewish life, that it is not an adequate and enduring basis for a continuing and vital Jewish community life. We must regain a perspective on Jewish life in this country which transcends the present shattered political and economic status of our people in so many parts of the world requiring extraordinary philanthropic exertions on our part. We must not ignore the permanent and enduring values and institutions in Jewish life among which, pre-eminently, is Judaism, and its most important and democratic institution - the synagogue. The major responsibility for vitalizing Judaism in the synagogue for the sake of the coming generations of American Jews should be put squarely upon the shoulders of the outstanding Jewish lay leaders in every community. The bankruptcy of all other concepts of Jewish life in America and their utter irrelevancies to the American scene - so called diaspora nationalism, Jewish secularism, Jewish culture and Jewish civilization - ought to be driven home and a courageous note sounded in behalf of historic Judaism - its theology, its ethics, and its great message to the modern world.

With all good wishes, I remain

AHS:EK

Most cordially yours,

December 21, 1937

Dr. Leo Jung, Recording Secretary,
American Academy for Jewish Research,
131 West 86th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Jung:

I notice that on the Agenda of the Annual Meeting of the American Academy for Jewish Research there is to be a Paper by Dr. Leo Strauss on "Don Isaac Abravanel's Political Theories." The Temple Women's Association is arranging a symposium next month on the life of Don Isaac Abravanel. One of the women who is to participate in the symposium would be very grateful for an opportunity to read Dr. Strauss' Paper. It may help her materially in writing her own. If you can procure this Paper from Dr. Strauss, I would be very grateful. It shall be returned to him without fail.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

December 21, 1937

Mr. Asher Block, Editor,
Jewish Youth Journal,
3080 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Block:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 14th. You bring to my attention a new magazine which will be sponsored by the Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America, of which you are to be the Editor. Permit me to congratulate you and to wish you every success.

I am particularly impressed with what you say-that the aim of the new magazine will be to serve the totality of Jewish life rather than a particularized field. That is very important in these days. I find most Jewish magazines devoting themselves either to anti-Semitism or to Palestine, forgetting that there is such a thing as Judaism, a religion and an ethics, and an American Jewish community of four and a half million souls which will continue to live right here in the United States and numerous other Jewish communities throughout the world which are not liquidating either because of anti-Semitism or because of Zionism. A magazine that will try to present to the rising generation a picture of the totality of Jewish life - Palestine plus the diaspora, Judaism plus all else of significance and interest in the rich and colorful life of our people throughout the world, and one which will maintain a note of confidence, courage and hope touching Jewish life in these trying days, will render a great service. Above all, avoid the campaign psychosis which has vitiated American Jewish life ever since the World War. Also, don't talk so much about the Jewish problem. Don't make Judaism so much of a problem to our young people. Tell them of the positive values in our faith, in our literature and in our history. Give them content and inspiration - and balance.

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

December 22, 1937

Dr. Arthur Carl Piepkorn,
Faith Lutheran Church,
Hayden Ave. and Glenside Road, N.E.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Piepkorn:

In the Plain Dealer of Monday morning, I read an abstract of your address, "Holds Anti-Semitism Is Thrust at Christ". I want to tell you how deeply impressed I was with the fine, thoughtful and courageous things which you said. In these difficult and confused times, a message such as you gave to your people is truly one of inestimable service to the spirit of mankind.

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BX

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA
NORTHEAST CORNER, BROADWAY AND 123^d STREET
NEW YORK CITY

December 22, 1937

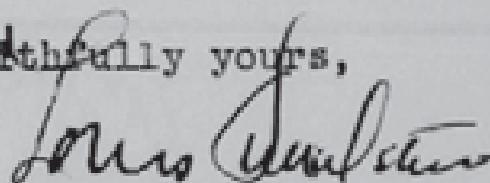
Dear Doctor Silver:

Many thanks for
your kind letter which I deeply ap-
preciate, and which I have read with
much interest.

I, too, am looking
forward to our meeting in Cincinnati,
and hope to have the opportunity to
discuss with you not only the immediate
question but the larger aspects involved.

With every good
wish,

Faithfully yours,



LOUIS FINKELSTEIN

Doctor Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

JF

Holds Anti-Semitism Is Thrust at Christ

"Anti-Semitism, even more than other attitudes of racial and nationalistic discrimination, is the very negation of Christianity," Dr. Arthur Carl Piepkorn said in a sermon last night at Faith Lutheran Church, Hayden Avenue and Glenside Road N. E. His sermon was one of a series on Messianic prophecies.

"Our Lord was a Jew," Dr. Piepkorn said. "The Mother of God was a Jewess. Despite wild-eyed dictators and misguided fanatics who affirm the myth of an Aryan, Gentile Christ, prophecy and history alike reveal His Jewish origin, of the house of David and of the tribe of Judah.

"If the sacred humanity assumed by the eternal word makes Him the kin of every man, then His race makes Him the kin of every Jew, and every attack against the Jew as a Jew is a thrust at Christ.

Craven envy, bigoted resentment and political opportunism may invoke the pogrom and install the ghetto, but, in Poland or America, in medieval Rome or modern Germany, the church can neither be a party to, nor by her silence condone, such inhumanities without suffering irreparable damage, not only to her moral influence but to her very soul.

"And by the same token, the individual who calls himself a Christian dare have no share in adding fuel to the mounting flames of anti-Semitic prejudice. Our love must be as inclusive as that which agi-

tated his sacred heart. If we would be truly His, our fellow feeling dare not exclude the Jew."

Speaking on "The Song of the Angels" at E. 75th Street Evangelical Church, Rev. LeRoy Deininger yesterday morning stressed the promise of "peace and good-will" in the message of the angels to the shepherds on the night of the Nativity.

"True Christianity has no part in strife between classes, races and nations," he said. "Individuals or groups seeking power over others can find no comfort in the words of Jesus. Let us remember how Jesus said: 'Ye know that the lords of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them. But it shall not be so among you; but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your servant.'"

"That Christianity is a religion of peace is clearly proved by the behavior of warring soldiers in the Christmas season. From our Civil War and from the World War come stories of soldiers of opposing armies meeting in No Man's Land, not to exchange shot and grenades, but simple gifts in the spirit of Christ.

"On Christmas they saw clearly the truths that they and their leaders had failed to see the rest of the year. The war spirit cannot live where men are caught and held by the spirit of Jesus."



FORWARD BUILDING
NEW YORK N.Y.

JEWISH DAILY FORWARD

World's Largest Jewish Daily

PROSPECT-FOURTH BLDG.

CLEVELAND

December 22, 1937.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

A committee from the Sholem Aleichem Shule and both Workmen's Circle Schools was elected to discuss with you our appropriation from the Jewish Welfare Fund for the coming year.

As chairman of the Committee, I would like to make an appointment with you at any time convenient for you to discuss this question with the committee.

Would you kindly give us a few minutes of your time?

Very sincerely yours,

M. Weintraub

M. Weintraub

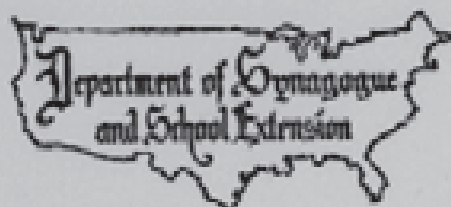
MW:ln



FORWARD BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE GATEWAY TO THE JEWISH MARKET





DEPARTMENT OF
SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOL EXTENSION
UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

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ELSA WEIHL
Editor, Young Israel

MERCHANTS BLDG. • CINCINNATI

December
Twenty-second
1937

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Tifereth Israel Congregation
East 105th and Ansel Road,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

In the interests of our youth work I am planning to visit a number of cities in your vicinity during the first two weeks of January. Your congregation, naturally, is included in my itinerary.

My general object in making such visits is to establish closer contact between this department of the Union and our young people. By so doing, we are able to gain a deeper insight into the needs and problems of our later-adolescents, their organizations, and their activities, to the end that we may serve them more efficiently. In addition to learning, however, I should like to accomplish the following in the course of my visit:

1. Speak to a gathering of your young people in order to stimulate their interest in the Synagogue's program for youth.
2. Go over the problems and program of your youth organization with you or your youth leader.
3. Hold individual conferences with some of your most promising young people in order to urge upon them the necessity of self-preparation for Jewish lay-leadership.

I tentatively plan to be in Cleveland January 13-14. Please let me know as soon as you are able whether my work in your congregation at this time meets your convenience. As soon as I hear definitely from you and the other men to whom I am writing, I shall be able to confirm the tentative date of my visit.

I anticipate my visit to Cleveland with much pleasure. Meanwhile, I hope to hear from you by return of post.

With apologies for this short advance notice, which was unavoidable, and with cordial best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Isaac Rabinowitz
Director, Youth Activities

IR:EW

December 24, 1937

Mr. M. Weintraub,
The Jewish Daily Forward,
Prospect-Fourth Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Weintraub:

I shall be very pleased to see your
committee in my study on Tuesday morning, January 4
at 11 o'clock.

With best wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

ANNUAL MEETING
of the
AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR JEWISH RESEARCH

December 26, 1937

Schedule of Sessions

- 12:00 noon -- Joint Meeting of Members of the Executive Committee,
Honorary Members and Fellows
- 1:30 P.M. -- Joint Luncheon of Members of the Executive Committee,
Honorary Members and Fellows
- 2:30 P.M. -- Meeting of the Fellows
- 8:00 P.M. -- Public Meeting

Agenda

A. Papers to be presented by:

1. Prof. Israel Efros
"Maimonides' Treatise on Logic."
2. Dr. Joshua Finkel
"Maimonides' Treatise on Resurrection. A Comparative Study."
3. Dr. Leo Strauss
"Don Isaac Abravanel's Political Theories."

B. Business Session.

WARNER BROS. NEW

COLONY

THEATRE



*You are cordially invited to
attend the opening of*

WARNER BROS.

COLONY THEATRE

Shaker Square

Tuesday, December 28, 1937

Admit Two

Opening Ceremonies
6:30 P. M.

(Formal)

December 30, 1937

Mr. Salewin Michnick,
728-9 Insurance Building,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Mr. Michnick:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of December 10 and for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of Dr. Philip Sher's book "Wisdom from the Bible and Talmud". I am sure that I shall read it with a great deal of pleasure and profit.

With best wishes, permit me to remain

Very cordially yours ,

AHS:BK

[1937]

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA ESTABLISHED 1889 BY ALBERT NELSON MARQUIS PUBLISHED BIENNIALY

CABLE ADDRESS MARQUIS CHICAGO

THE A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY

NOT INCORPORATED

PUBLISHERS

919 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO

Dear Sir:

In order that the new edition of WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA may be brought right down to date of publication, we are sending printer's proofs of sketches for final examination and correction. Your immediate attention to your own personal sketch, which is enclosed herewith, will be appreciated, as printing of the new volume can not proceed until all proofs are returned.

The new edition will come from the press on or about September 20th, the usual publication time of our biennial issues. It will be the 20th edition of this standard reference work, the last previous issue having been published two years ago.

Sincerely yours,

THE A. N. MARQUIS COMPANY

A. N. Marquis
Editor

[1937?]

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT

A FEW--questions, facts, and figures.

ABOUT--the Ohio State Employment Service.

BY--B. C. Seiple, Manager, Cleveland Offices.

What is to become of the Ohio State Employment Service after January 1, 1938? Will the offices of this service throughout the state, have to close their doors at the end of this year? Is this state organization which has so well served employers and unemployed citizens of this state for the past 40 years, to be abandoned for lack of the customary appropriation to provide for its continuance? Are the unemployed citizens of Ohio to be left a prey to fee-charging employment agencies because of an oversight in the omission of a budgetary request for the Employment Service for 1938? Can it be possible that the State of Ohio is less interested than the United States government, in the welfare of unemployed citizens in this state?

No Appropriation For 1938

The answer to these and many other questions, is of prime importance to a vast number of people throughout the state of Ohio, in view of the fact that no state appropriation has been made for the Ohio State Employment Service for 1938. This situation exists in spite of the fact that the federal government has allocated to the state of Ohio, over \$150,000.00 to be used in the support of the Ohio State Employment Service during the first six months of 1938,

provided the state will appropriate an equal amount. In other words, the Federal Government is keenly interested in helping unemployed citizens of Ohio, to find suitable employment. The State of Ohio certainly should be no less interested in this important service.

Federal Cooperation Provided

The Congress of the United States, passed the Wagner-Peyser law several years ago, which provides for a coordinated federal-state system of public employment offices and establishes an appropriation which shall be available to the states on the basis of their relative population. However, to acquire such federal funds, the state and its political sub-divisions, must first make an appropriation exclusively for the Employment Service, upon certification of which, the Federal Government will match such state appropriations dollar for dollar up to the limit of the fund allocation for that particular state.

Enabling Legislation Passed

Since the passage of the Wagner-Peyser Act and the establishment of the United States Employment Service in conformity, therewith, the State of Ohio has passed the necessary enabling legislation to provide for the securing of this federal grant to the Ohio State Employment Service, and therefore, the Federal Government for the past several years, has been actively cooperating through financial support to this Service, but no such federal funds will be granted to the State of Ohio in 1938, unless steps are taken immediately to provide a state appropriation for this service. It is, therefore, evident to anyone interested, that the Employment Service in Ohio must close its doors at the end of

this year, unless prompt action is taken to insure its continuance.

Why Was No Appropriation Made?

The citizens of Ohio are interested in knowing why no appropriation was provided for the Ohio State Employment Service for 1938. The answer to these inquiries is of extreme importance but is readily explainable. It is entirely due to the confusion involved in the transfer of this Service from one department to another, that no appropriation request was made for the Ohio State Employment Service for 1938.

Employment Service Transferred

The new unemployment insurance law in Ohio provides that the Ohio State Employment Service shall be transferred January 1, 1938 from the Department of Industrial Relations, to the Ohio Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Industrial Department Makes No Budget Request

The Director of the Department of Industrial Relations in presenting the appropriation request for his department, did not deem it necessary to include any such request for the Employment Service for 1938, since that Service would not be a division of this department after the first of January of that year.

Unemployment Commission Makes No Budget Request

The Unemployment Insurance Commission being newly appointed, did not know that no appropriation had been requested for the Employment Service by the Department of Industrial Relations for the year 1938, and therefore, failed to include any appropriation request for the

Employment Service in its departmental budget.

Special Appropriation Bill Dies in Senate

The omission of this request from the biennial appropriation budget was not discovered until after the legislature had passed the regular biennial appropriation bill. Upon the discovery, the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, the Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Director of the Ohio State Employment Service, immediately prepared a special appropriation bill for the Ohio State Employment Service for 1938, which was introduced in the House of Representatives in the closing hours of the legislative session. Even at that late date, this special bill found no opposition in the House of Representatives where it was quickly approved and passed. However, it was defeated in the Senate by being re-referred to the Finance Committee for further consideration where it was allowed to die as the legislature adjourned.

Discontinuance of Service Not Intended

It seems apparent that there was no intention on the part of anyone in the state government, to discontinue the Ohio State Employment Service at the end of this year. The lack of appropriation seems entirely due to the misunderstanding as explained above. However, to correct this situation, it now becomes necessary for the legislature in special session, to provide an appropriation for this service for 1938.

Weighing Results of Closing the Service

Before we may fully and intelligently weigh the far-reaching results of the closing of the employment offices throughout the State of Ohio, we must consider the scope of the Service rendered.

Ohio First In Establishing Service

Ohio was the first state in the union to provide, by legislative action, for a state-wide system of free public employment offices. Such action was taken in 1893. Since its inception, this Service has proved its value and has grown and expanded to the point where an appropriation for its continued maintenance has never before been questioned.

Ohio Service Expanded

The Employment Service in Ohio has expanded through the years and now has 18 local offices definitely established in 17 of the largest counties in the State within which 70% of the states industrial population resides.

Others Follow Ohio's Lead

Other states followed Ohio's lead in establishing state employment services, and finally the Federal Government, recognizing the value of such a Service, passed appropriate legislation, referred to previously in these articles, designed specifically to assist the states financially and nationally to coordinate their activities.

Record of Service Rendered

The records of the Ohio State Employment Service for the first six months of 1937, show that during that period the offices within the state, succeeded in placing 87,246 persons in employment, of which number 67,297 were placements made with private employers, 11,536 of these placements were of persons who were on relief at the time the placement was made, 5,075 of these placements were veterans of the World War. On the basis of the first six month's report, we may estimate that the Employment Service in Ohio will succeed in placing approximately 175,000 persons in

employment during the entire year. It also is logical to estimate that an equal number of placements could be made through the Service in 1938. However, such placements will not be made in 1938 unless the Service is kept intact. A more generous appropriation would probably make it possible for the Service to make a great many more placements than the record for this year will indicate.

Inventory Shows Need For Service

A physical inventory taken by the Ohio State Employment Service as of July 12, 1937, shows that 189,924 unemployed persons had their applications in the active file of the Service on that date as seeking assistance in finding employment and it may logically be assumed that at least an equal number will be depending upon the Service for assistance on January 1st. However, no such assistance will be available to these applicants unless an appropriation is provided for the Employment Service next year.

Special Service to Special Groups

Veterans, juniors, physically handicapped, and other special groups of unemployed applicants have been receiving special consideration in their problems of finding employment, through the Ohio State Employment Service. No such special consideration will be available to these groups if the Employment Service is discontinued in Ohio.

Shall Fee-charging Agencies Again Prevail?

Are all of these hundreds of thousands of applicants to be left to the doubtful mercy of fee-charging employment agencies during the coming year? This question is of vital importance because should the Ohio State Employment Service be closed, fee-charging employment

agencies will spring up in Ohio like mushrooms in the night. The primary motive for the establishment of a free employment service in Ohio some 40 years ago, was to curb the exploitation of unemployed citizens of the state by the fee-charging agencies, therefore, the closing of this state Service, would wipe out the accomplishments of 40 years of effort in this direction.

Employment Service Essential To Federal Projects

The Ohio State Employment Service in common with such services in other states, has rendered an invaluable service to the various federal agencies promoting work relief projects. The CWA, the WPA, the PWA, the CCC, and all the other governmental work relief agencies have depended upon the Employment Service in this state for an intelligent occupational classification of our unemployed citizens. It is on the basis of this intelligent classification by experienced employees of the Ohio State Employment Service, that these governmental agencies have been enabled to promote their various programs and projects throughout the State of Ohio. This necessary and valuable cooperation will not be available to these agencies in Ohio if the Employment Service is closed at the end of this year. Such a situation certainly will not encourage a further expansion of these governmental projects in this state.

Service Valuable to Employers

Thousands of employers throughout the State of Ohio, have found through years of experience, that it is to their advantage to use the state Employment Service in recruiting employees with the exact training and experience needed in their establishments. This fact is definitely established in view of the vast number of placements

currently being made with private employers. Such invaluable service to the employers of this state, will not be available if the employment offices throughout Ohio are forced to close their doors because of lack of funds.

Loss Of United States Employment Service Funds

The United States Employment Service is anxious to assist in the maintaining of the Service in Ohio through both cooperation and financial support, but no such cooperation or funds can be made available to the State of Ohio unless the state itself will indicate its interest in this Service by making a definite appropriation of funds. Monies now allocated by the United States Employment Service to the State of Ohio for 1938, will be withdrawn and distributed among the other states of the union unless an Ohio appropriation is made available for matching of such funds. It is, therefore, perfectly clear, that Ohio's loss of federal funds would work to the advantage of other states in the union more interested in the problem of securing employment for their unemployed citizens.

Social Security Funds Not Available To Ohio

The Federal Social Security Board in Washington, stands ready to provide other federal funds for the support of the Employment Service in Ohio after the first of July, 1938, provided this state has taken advantage of its opportunity to secure the maximum amount of funds available through the United States Employment Service under the Wagner-Peyser law. Therefore, should the state fail to make an appropriation which will enable it to secure the maximum funds from the Wagner-Peyser act, these additional funds from the Social Security Board will not be available to this state.

Unemployment Benefits Paid Through Employment Offices

If unemployment insurance in Ohio is to be carried out in accordance with the unemployment insurance law, there will have to be an Ohio State Employment Service in existence on January 1, 1939 since the law provides that payment of unemployment benefits shall start on that date and shall be paid through the offices of the Ohio State Employment Service. Therefore, if this service is closed January 1st, 1938, but must be open and in operation on January 1st, 1939, the loss of the continuing records of the Service would in the long run prove very expensive. The records of the Ohio State Employment Service at that time will be invaluable to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, provided they are kept currently correct and active through the year 1938. These records already in existence, should be the basis for the execution of the whole unemployment insurance program, but they will not be available in correct and active form at the time they are most needed unless the Ohio State Employment Service is kept open during 1938.

Value Of Long Established Service

The difficulties which have been encountered in the payment of old age pensions in Ohio, offers some evidence of the serious problems with which we may be confronted in the payment of unemployment insurance benefits unless every precaution is taken to provide for a thorough organization of the unemployment insurance procedure. An entirely new organization of employees without previous experience, would almost certainly lead to unlimited confusion and delay in benefit payments. The best possible insurance against many of these contingencies, lies

in the fact that at the present time, Ohio has at her command, this state-wide system of public employment offices, which through long years of operation, has become thoroughly expert in the registration and classification of unemployed citizens.

Evidence From Wisconsin's Experience

Definite proof of this fact is found in a report of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin (where unemployment insurance benefits have been paid since July 1, 1936) which reads in part as follows:

"An unemployment compensation law can be successfully administered only if an adequate state-wide system of public employment offices is available, at which workers can apply for work and for unemployment benefits. Wisconsin was fortunate in having a well-organized state employment service in operation long before its unemployment compensation law became effective. Additional offices have had to be set up recently; but the long established offices have served as the backbone of the expanded service needed for the administration of unemployment benefits."

In view of this statement, it is inconceivable that the State of Ohio, should consider the closing of the Ohio State Employment Service and, thereby, losing that which Wisconsin has found to be the "backbone" needed for the administration of unemployment benefits.

Service Not Confined To Unemployment Benefits

It must not be assumed that the only function of the Employment Service is to cooperate in the payment of unemployment insurance benefits. It must be remembered that literally thousands of unemployed citizens of

Ohio will not come within the compensable scope of the unemployment insurance law. Such persons will not be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits but their need of assistance in finding suitable employment will still be a direct responsibility of the Employment Service. The same type of assistance in finding employment will be necessary for those unemployed persons who have secured their maximum amount of benefit payments within any given period. In other words, the Employment Service must continue its efforts to assist them even after the Unemployment Insurance Commission has provided them with all the benefits allowed by the unemployment insurance law.

Other States Recognize Additional Responsibility

As an indication that other states recognize this added responsibility, it is interesting to note a resolution adopted by the unemployment compensation administrators in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Arizona, Wyoming, and Idaho, as evidenced through the report of their joint committee on Employment Service and which reads in part as follows:

"We must be cognizant of the fact that in addition to duties required by enactment of unemployment compensation laws, the Employment Service still has an obligation to perform in attempting to place workers not covered by unemployment compensation. In considering these factors the committee wishes to point out that an employment service is obligated to any worker applying at an employment office for employment, and the test of referring an applicant to a job is primarily one of qualification regardless of whether or not he may be covered by an

unemployment compensation law."

A similar report was adopted by representatives of the unemployment compensation administration for the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, S. Carolina, and Tennessee. It is evident that the unemployment insurance administrators in all of these states, have a very clear conception of the value of an effective public employment service.

Employment Service Should Be Expanded

Instead of questioning the continuance of the Ohio State Employment Service as it is now established, the state should be considering the necessary expansion of this service through the year 1938, to provide assurance of its ability to meet the responsibilities which will confront the Employment Service on January 1, 1939. As previously stated, it is on that date that unemployment benefits must be paid through the employment offices. At the present time, the number of employment offices in Ohio is inadequate to meet this responsibility. Additional employment offices should be opened during the coming year in sections of the state in which no such service is now provided. This expansion must be made in 1938 if great inconvenience is to be avoided to many of our unemployed citizens in making application for both work and unemployment benefits.

Conclusion

These articles have been prepared as a point of definite information which should be interesting to all of those who may be interested in the public employment service in the State of Ohio. This of course, is only a brief resume of a few of the most pertinent facts in connection with this important service.

CODE LABOR PROVISIONS

By L. W. BEMAN, Deputy Code Executive

Let's roll away the barrels of semolina—let's forget about the labeling of packages and filed prices and think about mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters.

When anyone talks to you about labor or labor unions it is well to look into his background, because we are all influenced unconsciously by our own interests.

For about fifteen years, my management work has taken me into the labor field. I have represented manufacturers in perhaps a thousand arbitration cases. The splendid men who have assisted me have perhaps been in on two thousand more. I have also assisted some non-union firms in putting in decent wage scales and labor arrangements. However I have never seen the wisdom of putting in a company union.

For the last three months I have acted as chairman of the Code Authority in another industry in this district. In that capacity I set rates of pay and work out most of the labor arrangements with the help of a powerful union and a splendid manufacturers association. In addition, my office is the official arbitration bureau between the manufacturer and his customer, the retail store. For example, Marshall Field's cannot return dresses to Sam Eisenberg on Jackson Blvd. until the matter has first been passed on by an impartial representative from my office.

If you have any doubt that I can fairly and impartially present the macaroni labor question to you, I advise you to consult one of the 150 dress manufacturers in Chicago or to inquire from the heads of that great union which was addressed by General H. S. Johnson last week.

Now let's bust right into this subject: Suppose we are all boys in a big family—there are nine of us. We rush home from school and assemble around the dinner table and you have something that seems tremendously important to you. You start to ask about it. Our father holds up his hand and says "Silence! Not a word." A little later I have something that is important to me. I need a nickel to get a lead pencil and I am not allowed to even speak about it. After dinner we go out behind the barn and talk the thing over. It doesn't seem fair but it keeps going on day after day. In the meantime we are getting larger and stronger and finally one day you blow up, and when father moves to strike you we all line up with you, and from that day on we talk all we want to.

That is how labor unions are born. *If you will not recognize your employees as individuals you will be forced to recognize them collectively—Keep your office door open!*

Tony, who has worked for you for several years—you hardly know him—you have never talked to him. Today he has a serious trouble. For the first time since he has been in your employ he feels that the foreman has given

him an unfair decision. Don't make him hammer on your door to get in but go out and find him. It is your job to know when he is in trouble. Walk away to some quiet spot—give him a cigarette and sit down and talk it over. It is tremendously to the interests of your boys and girls at home that you know enough to solve that problem with Tony. If you can't take care of the Tonys when they get into trouble, your boy may be pushing noodles through a machine instead of sitting in the front office and directing a great business.

Another thing in addition to decent recognition that employees want is fair wages. The Code has increased wages so that now I be-



L. W. Beman

lieve fair minded men will say they are right for the present time at least. Most working people want some honest leader. The head of a plant is the natural, logical honest leader. If his employees upon reading the Code find that he has been quietly cheating them on the wages they are entitled to, they will be disillusioned and find other leaders who will make that employer be honest. In addition to this pressure from employees on the occasional cheater who furnishes unfair competition to you, you should all assist in the enforcement of the wage provisions.

The small manufacturer is on terribly dangerous ground. You large manufacturers who are the natural advisers of the little fellow should listen carefully to the method I have to propose for keeping time records. Oh, I know that you can't buy a time clock of any kind for less than \$200. I am not in the business of selling time clocks or letting you in for a serious expenditure. The whole cost of

this system including a 2-year supply of time cards is less than \$5 and it is as accurate as any bookkeeping method in any plant I know of. No books at all are necessary. I might say further that this plan with my consent and help is being adopted by the Illinois department of labor and will be put into all small shops. I have already put it into most of the small contract shops in the dress industry. Here it is:

First, you get a small piece of board like this. If you have nine or ten employees, you get five heavy manila envelopes and seal them shut. Cut them in two in the middle and glue them on to your board. Then get some time cards like this—they cost about \$1.65 a thousand. If you have nine employees, this is a 2-year supply. Write the name and operation (as for example, Frank Jones, Operator) on the outside of the pocket and on the time card that you put in this pocket. Then fasten it to the wall. Hang a \$1.25 alarm clock over it—get a couple of 10c angle irons or brackets from the hardware store and fasten another board as a shelf or writing corner at the right height. Then on Monday morning ask the employees to hang up their wraps and not start marking down their time until about five minutes before the power is turned on. You should have a half dozen indelible lead pencils fastened on string at this writing shelf. They mark down their time in and out just as they would if it would be punched by a time clock. When the week is over you take out these cards, add up the total time, put the figures down in ink on the front of the card, turn the card over again, mark down in ink the total time, below this mark the rate per hour (as for example 55c), multiply the rate by the hours worked and mark down the answer (as for example, \$16.50). You could have a little stamp made that said "Received Payment." Stamp this near the bottom of your card and have each employee on pay day study over the card a minute to make sure it is right and then sign his name in ink.

Any auditor, no matter whether he is a representative of the income tax division, a representative of your Code, or a representative of the NRA, if he is a real auditor would go back of the time keeping books to the time cards anyway so why monkey with time keeping books in a small plant where they are just about sure to make mistakes?

After all of the people have been paid and have signed the time cards in ink, then wrap a piece of stout paper around the time cards for that week, wrap some string around this (not rubber bands because they dry up and rot), on the outside mark "Pay roll for the week ending _____ (whatever it is)" and put these away. Ten years from that time you will be able to prove exactly what you paid to each employee and in detail what every penny of that was for.

It takes a little time and a little thought to handle the labor problem right but the working people are the main source of all wealth. If you give them the same kind, friendly thought that you give to your customers you will have no labor problem.

[1937]

CUYAHOGA COUNTY MEMBERS - 92nd GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
William M. Boyd	14907 Sylvia Avenue Cleveland
Tom L. Gallagher	2203 Bellfield Road "
Keith Lawrence	Williamson Building "
Bernard J. McCluskey	709 Soc. for Savings Bldg. "
Bart T. McIntyre	722 Guardian Building "
W. J. Zoul	1224 Ontario Street "

REPRESENTATIVES

Otto J. Bartunek	618 Guardian Building Cleveland
Patrick Butler	308 Euclid Avenue "
John J. Carney	18301 Brydale Avenue "
Frank J. Carroll	Imperial Hotel "
H. H. Cully	496 East 105th St. "
John T. DeRichter	1642 Bryn Mawr East Cleveland
Joseph R. Daffy	12404 Ferris Ave. Cleveland
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William Hudlett	1924 Clark Avenue "
Lody Huml	Standard Bank Bldg. "
Patrick F. Konahan	2034 East 102nd St. "
Joseph J. Ogrin	702 Engineers Bldg. "
Mrs. Alma Smith	6411 Hampstead Ave. Parma
Charles P. Sweeney	1903 East 70th St. Cleveland
Frank R. Uible	640 Guardian Bldg. "
S. J. Zablotny	Standard Bank Bldg. "
Stephan A. Zona	Public Square Bldg. "

Key persons to have letters or telegrams forwarded to:

Martin L. Davey, Governor
State of Ohio
State House
Columbus, Ohio

Paul P. Yoder
Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio
State House
Columbus, Ohio

Frank R. Uible, Speaker
House of Representatives
State House
Columbus, Ohio

It is also desirable to contact any or all of the legislators from Cuyahoga County as per list above.

Governor
Lieutenant Governor

Martin L. Davey
Paul P. Yoder

Columbus, O.
Eaton, O.

Members of Senate:

Edward M. Waldvogel	626 Main St., Cincinnati
Howard L. Shearer	Fountain Square Hotel, Cincinnati
Lawrence A. Kane	804-805 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati
Harold D. Nichols	Batavia
Horace W. Baggett	1301 Third Natl. Bldg., Dayton
Don R. Thomas	1175 Reibold Bldg., Dayton
E. Matthews Steele	22 Masonic Bldg., Wilmington
Tom W. Jones	Middleport
Vernor E. Metcalf	704-6-8 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Marietta
Francis P. Howard	514 Citizens Bank Bldg., Columbus
George M. Morris	705 Euclidean Ave. (Bexley), Columbus
James M. Matthews, Jr.	Enon
John P. Bower	Rushsylvania, Box 112
James P. McElroy	79 S. 32nd St., Newark
W. F. Garver	Millersburg
Abe Laird	817 Orchard Ave., N.W., New Philadelphia
Emerson Campbell	St. Clairsville, Box 7
John Taylor	904 S. Union St., Salom
John F. Myers	R.D. 2, Dunn Ave., Canton
Maurice W. Lipscher	504 Central Tower, Youngstown
J. Ralph Seidner	Brookwood Rd., Youngstown
H. D. Byrne	Kent
Harry M. Van Loran	550 Moreloy Ave., Akron
M. A. Wilcox	Geneva
Koith Lawrence	Main Floor, Williamson Bldg., Cleveland
Bernard J. McCluskey	709 Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland
Bert T. McIntyre	722 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland
W. J. Zoul	1224 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.
Tom L. Gallagher	2203 Bellfield Rd., Cleveland Heights
William M. Boyd	14907 Sylvia Ave., Cleveland
William F. Hurley	Broadway Bldg., Lorain
Fred L. Adams	106 N. Main St., Bowling Green
A. D. Baumhart, Jr.	Vermilion
William R. Foss	208 W. North St., Coldwater
Bernard R. Donovan	1211 Summit St., Toledo
John F. Connolly	138 18th St., Toledo

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Fred L. Adams	106 N. Main St., Bowling Green
Lawrence A. Kane	804-805 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati
Edward M. Waldvogel	626 Main St., Cincinnati
W. F. Garver	Millersburg

- 1- 'Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you,
and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely.' (Mat. 5. 10)
- 2- Yes.
- 3- 'For not by their own sword did they get the land in possession,
Neither did their own arm save them.
But thy right hand, and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance,
Because thou wast favourable unto them.' (Ps. 44. 4)
- 4- No victory there arm - no security in power - no peace in
an armed camp. For the light of God - of justice - of truth - I have
- 5- ^{see is} Psalm 16. / 90 /



[1937??]

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PAUL GOLDBLATT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Rabbi Silver, —

I wrote to you at the time
of the Zionist Congress from Palestine
to Europe but my letter probably
was lost.

I am in the States with my
sister with a large exhibition of the
work of my father as well as our
own, we are touring the country and
until now had six exhibitions which
met with much success.

I will be in Cleveland this
coming Saturday and Sunday and
would be very thankful if you
could find the time to see me.

Hoping that you are well, I remain
with Zion's greetings Most respectfully
and sincerely yours
Bezalel Schatz.

[1937?]

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

112 EAST 18TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

ALBONQUIN 4 - 4934 - 5

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Dear Friend:-

The vigorous defense of the rights of workers to freedom of speech and assembly is one of the most important phases of the American labor movement. At few times in our history have these rights been more seriously threatened.

We believe that the protection of these rights is the concern not of the working class alone but of all who care for civil liberties. In our highly industrialized society freedom for workers is the true test of freedom for the whole community.

On these beliefs the Workers Defense League is based. Founded a year and a half ago, its purposes are to provide legal assistance to individuals and unions in their struggle for civil rights and to carry on a steady educational campaign on current issues in labor defense. We believe that both these ends can best be served by co-ordinating workers defense in a membership organization, non-partisan in character, democratically controlled, and dedicated solely to the protection of workers' rights.

In its brief existence the Workers Defense League has made many valuable contributions to the labor movement. As sole defense agent for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union it has been actively engaged in the struggle of the sharecroppers against almost unbelievable violence and terror. Through its southern secretary, Frank McCallister, it has played a leading role in the fight against the Ku Klux Klan, a fight which still needs the support of every democratic-minded citizen. In New Jersey, famous for the open shop and bad labor conditions, the Workers Defense League is helping organized labor by contesting in the courts gag ordinances depriving workers of freedom of speech and assembly.

These few cases serve to indicate the scope of our work. It is our aim to have in every industrial community an alert branch of the Workers Defense League, including in its membership liberal lawyers, ministers, teachers, as well as representatives of organized labor.

No state has a greater need of the Workers Defense League than our own state, Ohio. "Citizens Committees", "Law and Order Leagues", "Red Squads" in the police force constitute a threat to our democratic rights in many cities. Last summer the violations of civil rights in the steel towns made Ohio notorious throughout the country. The Workers Defense League is now engaged in several court actions in behalf of workers who suffered unmerited abuses during the occupation of Canton by the National Guard. In Cincinnati strikers were recently threatened with illegal curtailments of their rights to picket. Such things must not go unchallenged. Nor is protest alone, unaccompanied by specific action, sufficient.

Page 2.

Membership in the Workers Defense League provides a channel for just such specific action. It will bring you frequent news bulletins about significant labor cases all over the country. It will bring you all our pamphlet literature. Most important, it gives you an occasional opportunity to render concrete and vital service to the labor movement.

We urge you to join the Workers Defense League. Fill out the enclosed card and send it, with a dollar, to the National Office. Write to the National Office for further information about this vital work.

Sincerely yours,

bsfau
uopwa

