



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

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

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

Sub-series B: Chronological, 1914-1969, undated.

Reel
96

Box
33

Folder
1990a

General correspondence, 1946.

January 2, 1946

Mr. Moses Schnerb, President
Congregation Gates of Hope
c/o Gustav Katz
9328 Amesbury
Cleveland 6, Ohio

My dear Mr. Schnerb:

It is with pleasure that I learned that Congregation Gates of Hope has called to its spiritual leadership Rabbi Enoch H. Kronheim, who will succeed Dr. Manfred Strauss. May I congratulate the congregation upon its selection, and may I wish it continued growth and increased service in our community. May I also extend to Rabbi Kronheim my heartiest felicitations. I know that he will enjoy his ministry in Cleveland where in the midst of this great Jewish community there is room for great service in the cause of Judaism and the great institutions of our people.

I welcome Rabbi Kronheim most warmly in my own name and in the name of the members and officers of The Temple.

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK



THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF

SPONSORS COMMITTEE Partial List

LOUIS ADAMIC
MONTGOMERY B. ANGELL
ZLATKO BALOKOVIC
MRS. ZLATKO BALOKOVIC
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW
MAX BEDACHT
AUGUST BELLANCA
METROPOLITAN BENJAMIN
MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
MRS. SIDNEY H. BORG
CASS CANFIELD
DR. WALTER B. CANNON
EDDIE CANTOR
JOHN ALDEN CARPENTER
MRS. EDWARD C. CARTER
HON. EMMANUEL CELLER
DR. EMMANUEL CHAPMAN
HON. JOHN M. COFFEY
DR. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN
MRS. F. H. CONE
BISHOP RALPH S. CUSHMAN
WALTER DAMBROSCH
MARCIA DAVENPORT
JO DAVIDSON
HON. HUGH DeLACY
HON. HELEN GARAGAN DOUGLAS
LION FEUCHTWANGER
MARSHALL FIELD
EDWARD FLORE
TALBOT O. FREEMAN
JOHN GARFIELD
VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
MRS. LOUIS GIMBEL
WILLIAM GREEN
HON. JOSEPH F. GUFFEY
MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN
SIDNEY HILLMAN
FANNIE HURST
HON. STANLEY M. ISAACS
GEORGE JESSEL
DR. FOSTER KENNEDY
ROCKWELL KENT
FREDA KIRCHWEY
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
LEO KRZYCKI
W. W. LANCASTER
DR. HENRY SMITH LEIPER
WALTER S. MACK, Jr.
THOMAS MANN
ELSA MAXWELL
MME. ZENKA MILANOV
HON. NEWBOLD MORRIS
WILLIAM MORRIS, Jr.
MICHAEL M. NISSELSOHN
BISHOP G. ASHTON OLDHAM
DOROTHY PARKER
MRS. LIONEL C. PERERA, Jr.
MRS. CHARLES POLETTI
RABBI DAVID de SOLA POOL
JAMES N. ROSENBERG
BARON EDOUARD de ROTHSCHILD
J. ROBERT RUBIN
WM. JAY SCHEFFELIN
EUSTACE SELIGMAN
COL. VINCENT SHELAN
HERMAN SHUMLIN
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
SPYROS P. SKOURAS
JOHANNES STEEL
DR. DAVID STETTEN
GENEVIEVE TABOIS
LAWRENCE TIBBETT
DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS
MARY VAN KLEECK
PIERRE VAN PAASSEN
HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER
WALTER WANGER
MRS. EDWARD M. M. WARBURG
JAMES P. WARBURG
ALLEN WARDWELL
ORSON WELLES
FRANZ WERFEL

of the War Relief Fund of Americans of South Slavic Descent
58 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. * LEXINGTON 2-2708

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF
703 Public Square Bldg. - Cherry 0930
Cleveland 14, Ohio

January 2, 1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
1855 Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

May I thank you on behalf of the Cleveland Chapter of The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief for the interest you have shown in agreeing to sponsor our work. The enthusiastic response we have met has been most encouraging to all of us.

With winter upon them, our Yugoslav allies, victorious over a vindictive human enemy, face the bitterness of their frozen mountains without food, clothing, or shelter.

Your help and that of other generous Americans will make it possible for us to send warm clothing, food for babies and children, and other urgently needed supplies to Yugoslavia at the earliest possible moment.

Thank you for being one of us.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH E. DRAGOVICH
Executive Secretary

JDD/jpr
uopwa87c10

The American Seminar
Room 1101
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York 17, New York

Jan. 2, 1946

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I learn from our State Department that the record of our American Seminar for twenty years in taking over a thousand educators and representative men through Europe has been such that a small, carefully selected party of a score of outstanding members may expect to obtain passports for July and August, 1946. In view of the fact that Germany may be closed, our probable route will include England, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden; then by plane or steamer to Leningrad for two weeks in Russia; thence via Odessa to Istanbul (Constantinople), returning by the Paris Express and stopping, as permitted, to study conditions in the capitals of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia and France.

We would expect to sail late in June, returning in late August. Having to go around Germany in the present devastated condition of many cities will necessitate a more expensive trip than before the war, the cost of which our able and experienced business manager now estimates at approximately \$2,000. The Seminar has never been a commercial enterprise as it is a nonprofit service venture, to improve international relations in this war-threatened era. While the majority will cross the Atlantic Tourist Class, in which daily lectures on conditions in the various countries will be held, some might reduce the cost by crossing Third Class or by taking only part of the trip, say England, Holland, Denmark, and France, which might reduce the cost to one-half for a small party.

As this is the most tragic and crucial year in which to visit Europe to study history in the making and as we might be deluged by applications which we could not accept, we are limiting the party to a maximum of thirty carefully selected, invited members. It will include several bishops, the editors of a few leading newspapers and magazines, several college presidents and nationally known educators and a very few ministers, lecturers, and writers. We shall also invite a few senators and congressmen who were with us on previous trips. The party must be confined to those who by writing, speaking, or through Government service influence public opinion, who can actively promote international friendship and the successful functioning of the United Nations Organization. Our contacts for twenty years with the Labor Party which now constitutes the Government of Britain and with leaders in the other countries is such that we shall be assured of an invaluable program in every country we are permitted to visit.

Will you regard this plan for a Seminar as strictly confidential and let me know if you would care to consider membership in the party? I realize that you may not be able thus early to make final plans for next summer. I am short of stenographic help in this postwar time and may not be able to answer promptly all personal letters, but if you wish to consider the possibility of being a member of the party, I will keep you informed of all plans, the itinerary, steamship accommodations, the time of deposit for the same, and other information from time to time. It is the year for a great adventure when nothing can be guaranteed but when we may hope for great things.

Sincerely yours,

Herwood Eddy

ELDERS
U. S. TARTER, M. D.
ORLANDO OWEN
S. G. JOHNSON
ALBERT COBB
Z. K. BROWN, Clerk
DEACONS
THOS. WHITE, Chairman
MRS. C. NICKENS
MRS. MARY HILL
E. B. LAWRENCE
MRS. E. O. COBB
WILLIAM DAVIS
LESTER BLACK

St. Mark's Presbyterian Church
JOSEPH PRICE ROBINSON, Minister
Thackery Avenue at East 55th Street
Church Study — Telephone HE. 1790
Res. 10701 Everton Avenue — Telephone GL. 8984
CLEVELAND, OHIO

TRUSTEES
OSCAR BALTIMORE, Chairman
U. S. TARTER, M. D., Treas.
R. W. TURNER, Secretary
ATTY. F. C. LYONS
W. G. FRIERSON
SAMUEL PERKINS
E. HAYNESWORTH
A. L. JASPER

January 3, 1946

Dr. A. H. Silver
c/o The Temple
Ansel Road at E. 105th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Silver:

Sometime ago I attempted to arrange a conference with you and at that time you advised me to put in writing the issues I wished to discuss with you and that you would give them as favorable consideration in a written reply as if I were discussing them with you face to face. I decided, however, to delay the matter until the first of the year.

We the officers and members of St. Mark's Presbyterian Church are sponsoring a service to the community through a service program initiated last October. Moreover, we have through the Cleveland Presbytery made application for \$2400 from the War Time Service Fund to assist with the cost of this project, to be supplemented by \$600 from St. Mark's Church to raise a budget of \$3000 to provide for the basic operational cost. To date we have not received any funds as a result of the application though I feel sure that in time we will receive funds from that source. But we are in need now of some funds to enable us to keep going that part of the project initiated this past October when we saw the great need for the service which we are attempting to render.

The sum needed at present is \$1000 to sponsor the musical phase and a part of the recreational activities of the program. \$800 of this \$1000 will be needed even when the funds in response to our application come through, in order that we may carry out the full rounded program we have planned for the benefit of our Central Area Cleveland Community.

If you would, therefore, have the kindness to recommend that your organization make a donation to our cause or recommend to me some individuals whom you might think to be kindly disposed to a project of this nature, we would be extremely grateful to you.

We are worshipping in a very dilapidated structure. For the past year we have been conducting a Building Fund Campaign and that is the reason we feel the need to call on friends

for the on going of our program. I am enclosing some literature to show you the type of thing we are attempting to do.

This appeal goes out solely in the interest of our service program which we feel should not wait even for our erecting a new church edifice.

Please make checks or money orders payable to St. Mark's Church Service Program (Dr. U.S. Tarter, Treasurer). May I expect to hear from you at your earliest convenience?

With every kind wish for your welfare and happiness,
I am

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Price Robinson
Joseph Price Robinson



JEWISH
STATISTICAL BUREAU

AUSPICES OF
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR STATISTICS OF JEWS

320 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

TEL. BEEKMAN 3-4239

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS OF THE COUNCIL

CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA

RABBINICAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA

OFFICERS
AND

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

CHARLES P. KRAMER, *Chairman*
ROBERT AXEL, *Vice-Chairman*
WILLIAM B. HERLANDS, *Treasurer*
MORTON BAUM
SIEGFRIED BENDHEIM
OSCAR I. JANOWSKY
MAXIMILIAN MOSS
SOL MUTTERPERL
SAMUEL NIRENSTEIN
LOUIS A. ROSETT

FINANCE COMMITTEE

ROGER W. STRAUS, *Chairman*

NATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

L. M. FRANKLIN, *Exec. Chairman*
DETROIT, MICH.
S. H. MARKOWITZ, *Chairman*
ELMIRA, N. Y.
JOSEPH L. BARON
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
JACOB BILLIKOFF
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WILLIAM G. BRAUDE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BARNETT R. BRICKNER
CLEVELAND, O.
EDWARD N. CALISCH
RICHMOND, VA.
HENRY COHEN
GALVESTON, TEX.
SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MORDECAI EZERIEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JULIAN B. FEIBELMAN
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
SAMUEL H. GOLDENSON
NEW YORK, N. Y.
SOLOMON GOLDMAN
CHICAGO, ILL.
MAURICE B. HEXTER
NEW YORK, N. Y.
LEO JUNG
NEW YORK, N. Y.
JOS. J. KLEIN
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MORRIS S. LAZARON
BALTIMORE, MD.
BENJAMIN LAZARUS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
ISRAEL H. LEVINTHAL
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
KASSEL LEWIS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
B. Z. LINFIELD
UNIVERSITY, VA.
LOUIS L. MANN
CHICAGO, ILL.
ARTHUR S. MEYER
NEW YORK, N. Y.
HENRY MONSKY
OHAMA, NEB.
JULIAN MORGENSTERN
CINCINNATI, O.
ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NATHAN A. PERILMAN
NEW YORK, N. Y.
DAVID PHILIPSON
CINCINNATI, O.
IRVING F. REICHERT
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SIMON H. RIFKIND
NEW YORK, N. Y.
ABBA HILLEL SILVER
CLEVELAND, O.
HORACE STERN
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER
NEW YORK, N. Y.
DAVID H. WICE
NEWARK, N. J.
JONAH B. WISE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
JOSEPH ZEITLIN
NEW YORK, N. Y.

H. S. SINFIELD, PH.D.
Director

January 4, 1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 103 St. & Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am calling a meeting to consider the forthcoming United States Census of Religious Bodies and the preparation of the census material of the Jewish people by the Jewish Statistical Bureau. We shall meet at the Community House of Temple Emanuel, 1 E. 65th St., January 22, 1946, at 4:30 P. M. If you can arrange to be in New York on that date, I wish you would come to the meeting. Please drop me a line.

Very sincerely yours,

Roger W. Straus
ROGER W. STRAUS,
National Chairman

RWS:ez

P.S. No funds will be solicited.

Confidential

THE FORTHCOMING UNITED STATES CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES

1. The next United States Census of Religious Bodies will be conducted early in 1947. As in former years, the census will be taken with the assistance of the statistical offices of the religious groups. The Jewish Statistical Bureau represents, in the field of statistics, all our national federations of congregations and all our national rabbinic associations - orthodox, conservative, reform.

2. A competent Technical Committee has been formed as follows: Dr. Ralph J. Hurlin, Chief Statistician, Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. Philip M. Hauser, Assistant Director, United States Bureau of the Census; and Dr. Robert Axel, Associate Director, Statistical Bureau of the New York State Welfare Department. The Committee outlined the projects that must be completed during 1945 and 1946, and the budget calls for an outlay of \$110,000. A national lay committee of Jewish community leaders was formed by Mr. Roger W. Straus, who is national chairman of the committee, and Mr. S. Ralph Lazrus is chairman for New York City.

3. The United States government conducts (a) a census of American religious bodies: Baptists, Catholics, Episcopalians, Jews, etc., and (b) a census of American races: Negroes, Chinese, Indians, Mexicans, etc. The latter census emphasizes the occupational distribution of the persons that are Negroes, Chinese, etc.; while the former deals primarily with the institutions and the work of the religious bodies and the number of adherents. No report is issued of the occupational distribution of Baptists, Catholics, Episcopalians, or Jews.

4. In recent years, strong attempts have been made to induce the United States Census Bureau to abandon this American census system or scheme, through the introduction of certain innovations in the general population census. These innovations, if ever introduced, would weaken the census of American religious bodies or bring about its disappearance altogether. Instead these innovations would introduce an official enumeration of Jews and other groups by occupational distribution, in the manner of Negroes, Indians and other American races. These attempts failed, but the agitation continues. Hence, the significance of the official census of American religious bodies, to be taken early in 1947.

5. As in the past, the Jewish people must lend its full assistance to the United States Census Bureau in the preparation of the statistics for the Jewish group. For, without our assistance, the results of the census of the Jewish group and our religious institutions and our work, would be incomplete and misleading; and they would strengthen the dangerous agitation for the introduction in the United States population census of those innovations that would bring forth occupational statistics of Jews and of a few other groups, in the manner of the American races. The Jewish Statistical Bureau prepared the census material of the Jewish group for the official census of 1927 and 1937, and it must prepare now the material for the forthcoming census.

CONGREGATION GATES OF HOPE
10550 EUCLID AVE.

Rabbi Abbi H. Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road & 105th str.
City

Gentlemen:

On Sunday, January 6, 1946, at
3:00 P.M., Rabbi Enoch H. Kronheim will assume the
Rabbinate of our Congregation, succeeding Dr. Manfred Strauss,
as our Spiritual Leader.

We shall observe this event in an appropriate
manner at this time, and cordially invite you to be our Guest
at this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

CONGREGATION GATES OF HOPE

Moses Schnerb
Moses Schnerb, President.

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

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL - Day Letter

NL - Night Letter

LC - Deferred Cable

NLT - Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

1946 JAN 8 PM 2 00

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.

H143 13 4 EXTRA DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM=

RICHMOND VIR 8 1215P

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER, PRESIDENT CENTRAL CONFERENCE
OF AMERICAN RABBIS=DELIVER CARE THE TEMPLE EAST 105 ST

AND ANSEL RD=

=DR CALISCH PASSED AWAY LAST NIGHT SERVICES WEDNESDAY
AFTERNOON=

ARIEL L GOLDBURG.

ARIEL.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 9, 1946

Mr. Roger W. Straus, National Chairman
Jewish Statistical Bureau
320 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Straus:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 4. I regret very much that I will not be able to attend the meeting on January 22.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

Charge to the account of _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
CONFIDENTIAL TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary radiogram.

WESTERN UNION

1206-

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. G. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by 'WESTERN UNION'
or similar phrases may be
included without charge."

1-11-46

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES
ISAAC M. WISE TEMPLE
CINCINNATI OHIO

THE CCAR EXTENDS TO YOU WARMEST FELICITATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR CELEBRATION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF RABBI JAMES G. HELLER AS MINISTER OF YOUR CONGREGATION. DR. HELLER HAS SERVED WITH GREAT DISTINCTION NOT ONLY YOUR TEMPLE AND YOUR COMMUNITY BUT 1 AMERICAN JEWRY AS A WHOLE AND WE ARE HAPPY TO BE ASSOCIATED IN SPIRIT WITH THE TRIBUTE WHICH YOU ARE PAYING YOUR DISTINGUISHED LEADER.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER, President



SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS

DAVID DIETZ
SCIENCE EDITOR
THE CLEVELAND PRESS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

January 22, 1946

Rabbi Abba Hellel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road & E. 105th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

A group of us have consented to act as a committee
for the establishment of a memorial to Shari
Dworkin at Mount Sinai Hospital.

If it is not contrary to the policies established
for your Temple Bulletin, we would greatly appreciate
your publishing the enclosed item in your Bulletin.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

David

DD/jmw

Enclosure: 1

Plans to raise \$10,000 to endow a room in Mt. Sinai Hospital as a memorial to the late Mrs. Shari Dworkin were announced today. The committee in charge is composed of David Dietz, Joseph Erlich, David Frankel, Mrs. B. M. Kane, Miss Ethel Rosenberg, Mrs. Ezra Shapiro, and Maurice Singer.

Those wishing to contribute to the fund are asked to make out their checks to "David Dietz, Treasurer," and mark them "For the Shari Dworkin Memorial Fund." They should be mailed to Mr. Dietz at 2891 Winthrop Road, Shaker Heights 20.

Mrs. Dworkin died on Dec. 28, 1945. She had been active in Cleveland civic and Jewish affairs, and had given generously to many charities. She was active particularly in the Euclid Avenue Temple Sisterhood, the Jewish Welfare Federation, and the Cleveland Field Army of the American Cancer Society.



SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.

Publishers

ROCKEFELLER CENTER • 1230 SIXTH AVENUE • NEW YORK

Telephone CIRCLE 5-6400

Cable Address ESSANDPS

January 22, 1946

Dear Dr. Silver:

We take pleasure in sending an advance set of bound galleys of the forthcoming book "Peace of Mind" by Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman of the Temple Israel in Boston. As publishers, we think this is an extraordinarily helpful book, and in the event that you may, too, we hope that you will let us know what you think of Dr. Liebman's book.

Very sincerely yours

Richard L. Simon

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St. and Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

RLSimon:sqh
Enc.

P.S. The enclosed announcements indicate how my colleagues and I feel about this inspiring book.

FREDA KIRCHWEY,
President

January 22, 1946

~~BP~~
~~HP~~
~~KK~~
~~HH~~

ADVISORY COUNCIL

JAY ALLEN
THURMAN W. ARNOLD
HENRY A. ATKINSON
ROGER N. BALDWIN
JOHN BEARDSLEY
G. A. BORGES
FRED BUTLER
BRUCE CALDWELL
STUART CHASE
HENRY COHEN
MARC CONNELLY
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
W. T. COUCH
HELEN GABRIEL DODGIAN
THOMAS H. ELLIOT
WILLIAM H. KILPATRICK
MRS. IRVING FLORESHEIM
LEWIS GANNETT
J. W. GIFT
FRANK GRAHAM
JOSEPH F. GUFFEY
LILLIAN HELLMAN
SIDNEY HOLLANDER
FREDERICK HENRY JOHNSON
JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS, JR.
JOHN P. LEWIS
WALTER C. LOWDENHILL
THOMAS MANN
FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL
JAMES H. MCGILL
EDGAR ANSEL MOWERS
PHILIP MURRAY
REINHOLD NIEBUHR
EUGENE O'NEILL
JAMES G. PATTON
DAVID L. POORELL
REVERDY C. RANSOM
WAYNE ROOT
JAMES N. ROSENBERG
WILLIAM ROSENBLATT
GASTANO SALVERMINI
FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN
W. W. WAYMACK
WALTER WHITE
STEPHEN S. WISE
SAMUEL ZERNER

LILLIAN SHULTZ,
Director

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The Nation Associates, an organization which, apart from publishing The Nation, is engaged in a number of vital activities designed to promote and extend the democratic way of life, has today dispatched the enclosed Memorandum to the President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, requesting the suspension of Argentina.

The request is based on the ground that Argentina, since its admission to the United Nations, has violated the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Chapultepec agreement, is a totalitarian government patterned after the Nazi model, and is organizing the country for a war of aggression.

At the same time, we have requested President Truman to issue a directive to the American delegation to support this proposal.

The facts detailed offer incontrovertible evidence that the Peron regime is following a pattern created by the Nazis and that its purpose is crime against humanity and crime against peace. In Nuremberg an Allied Tribunal is trying as war criminals the leaders of the Nazi Party whose plan and purpose the Peron government is emulating. As long as the fascist dictatorship of the Argentine is represented in its councils, the structure as well as the future of the United Nations Organization is imperilled -- and with it, world peace.

I do not know whether the action proposed will be taken by the United Nations. But I do know that it would be of the greatest importance if the President understood that the American community is insistent that this action be taken. If you agree with the proposal, will you not write or wire the President immediately?

It would be important, too, if your organization could cable the members of the American delegation in London. They are: Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Edward R. Stettinius, Senator Tom Connolly, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The address is Claridge's Hotel, London, England.

The action proposed means, in its immediate effect, the safeguarding of the peace of our country as well as that of our neighbors. Time is of the essence. Will you not act today? It would be appreciated if you would inform us of the action taken.

Sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey
Freda Kirchwey

A Request

for

THE SUSPENSION OF ARGENTINA

from

THE UNITED NATIONS

• • •

M E M O R A N D U M

Submitted to

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

by

THE NATION ASSOCIATES

January, 1946

Introduction

On March 27, 1945, the Farrell-Peron regime of Argentina declared war on Japan and Germany.

On April 4, 1945, it signed the Act of Chapultepec incorporating the agreements of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace.

Thus it fulfilled two conditions precedent to its admission to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

The first condition was laid down by the inviting powers; the second by the Inter-American Conference on the Problems of War and Peace which met early in March in Mexico.

On April 30, 1945, acting on the initiative of the American Delegation and backed unanimously by the Latin American Republics, the San Francisco Conference voted to seat Argentina.

On September 8, 1945, the Farrell-Peron regime formally ratified the United Nations Charter.

On October 24, 1945, the United Nations Organization came into formal existence after all fifty-one member nations had signed and filed their ratifications.

* * *

The United Nations Charter

The Preamble of the Charter sets forth the principles which are to guide the United Nations Organization in its functioning, as follows:

"We, the peoples of the United Nations,

"Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

"To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

"To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

"To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

"To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

"To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

"To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

"To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

"Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations."

Chapter I, Article One of the Charter establishes the fundamental purposes of the United Nations as follows:

(1) To maintain international peace and security.

(2) To develop free relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

(3) To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

The Act of Chapultepec

Implicit recognition of the agreements of Chapultepec is given in Article 52 of the United Nations Charter sanctioning:

"The existence of regional arrangements or agencies dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action provided that such arrangements and agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

A. In the agreements reached at Chapultepec, the American States:

(1) Reiterate and fervently adhere to the democratic principles which they consider essential for the peace of America.

(2) Declare that "the purpose of the state is the happiness of man in society; the interests of the community should be harmonized with the rights of the individual; the American man cannot conceive of living without justice just as he cannot conceive of living without liberty."

(3) Proclaim "the adherence of the American Republics to the principles established by international law for safeguarding the essential rights of man and declare their support of a system of international protection of these rights."

B. The American Republics further declared their firm purpose to collaborate for the attainment of:

"A constructive basis for the sound economic development of the Americas through the development of natural resources, industrialization, improvement of transportation, and the improvement of labor standards and working conditions, including collective bargaining, all leading to a rising level of living and increased consumption."

Further, they resolved "to consider of international public interest the enacting of all the American Republics of social legislation that will protect the working class and that will embody guarantees as well as rights on a scale not inferior to the one recommended by the International Labor Office."

C. The Chapultepec agreement further undertook:

(1) To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the most careful deletion from the official textbooks used in their schools of everything which might tend to jeopardize the inter-American system.

(2) To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they exercise the greatest vigilance to see that the teachings in their schools are based on the principles of freedom, peace, justice and equality that are found in the bases of the inter-American system.

(3) To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the deletion from official textbooks used in their schools of everything which sustains directly or indirectly racial or totalitarian theories or which might therefore be susceptible of compromising the friendly relations between the States of the Continent.

D. The Charter of Chapultepec recommended:

(1) That the American Republics recognize their essential obligation to guarantee to their people free and impartial access to sources of information.

(2) That having this guarantee in view they undertake upon the conclusion of the war the earliest possible abandonment of those measures of censorship...which have been necessary in wartime...

(3) That the Governments of the American Republics take measures, individually and in cooperation with one another, to promote a free exchange of information among their peoples.

(4) That the American Republics...make every effort to the end that when a juridical order in the world is assured, there may be established the principle of free transmission and reception of information, oral or written, published in books or by the press, broadcast by radio or disseminated by any other means, under proper responsibility and without need of previous censorship, as is the case with private correspondence...in time of peace.

E. At Chapultepec it was also resolved:

(1) To reaffirm the principle, recognized by all the American states, of equality of rights and opportunities for all men, regardless of race or religion.

(2) To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics, without jeopardizing freedom of expression, either oral or written, make every effort to prevent in their respective countries all acts which may provoke discrimination among individuals because of race or religion.

F. The parties to the Act of Chapultepec further agreed:

(1) To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics do not give refuge to individuals guilty of or responsible for or accomplices in the commission of such (war) crimes.

(2) To recommend that the Governments shall upon the demand of any of the United Nations...surrender individuals charged with the commission of such crimes to the United Nations making the request...

(3) To reaffirm the determination...to prevent individuals or groups within their respective jurisdictions from engaging

in any activities fomented by the Axis powers or their satellites for the purpose of prejudicing the individual or collective security and welfare of the American Republics:

a. To intensify efforts to eradicate the remaining centers of Axis subversive influence in the hemisphere...

b. To take effective measures to prevent Axis-inspired elements from regaining or securing any vantage points within the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions from which such elements might disturb or threaten the security or welfare of any Republic.

(4) They resolved that measures be undertaken "to uncover, disclose, immobilize and to prevent the concealment or transfer of property and rights located within the American Republics... which...whether or not in name belong to or are controlled by or for the benefit of Germany or Japan or individuals or entities within those countries."

These agreements, only ten months old, have been and are being violated in principle and practice by the Peron regime.

As a result, international peace and security are in gravest jeopardy.

A Proposal for Action by the United Nations

The first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is now in progress in London. Its purpose is to establish the machinery and initiate the acts through which the principles of the United Nations Charter may be implemented.

Article I of the Charter provides that the initial function of the United Nations "is to maintain international peace and security."

In the interests of international peace and security, we propose that the General Assembly initiate action to suspend Argentina from membership in the United Nations Organization.

This action is proposed on the score that:

(1) The present regime in the Argentine is a totalitarian government which has persistently and deliberately violated all obligations assumed under the United Nations Charter and the Chapultepec Agreement.

(2) That its purpose is aggression.

When the representatives of the Peron-Farrell regime were admitted to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco in April, 1945, no one was under any illusion about the character of the regime. It was known to be a military dictatorship, totalitarian in form and method. It was known that many Axis agents and much Axis wealth were finding a haven in Argentina.

The military dictatorship which Colonel Peron controls made its first bid for power when the government of President Castillo was overthrown by a military coup in June, 1943.

In February, 1944, one month after the government of General Ramirez had announced a break of relations with Germany and Japan in accordance with the Rio de Janeiro Agreement of 1942, power was seized by General Edelmiro J. Farrell and Colonel Juan D. Peron. According to a Bulletin of the United States State Department issued on July 26, 1944, extremist pro-Axis elements forced the change in government. The Farrell-Peron regime refused to implement the break with the Axis. Instead, Axis agents and spies arrested by the Ramirez regime were released and affirmative assistance was given to Axis business concerns both through large government contracts and through the requisitioning of critical materials from firms friendly to the democratic cause.

Pro-Axis newspapers enjoyed official support and assistance in obtaining newsprint, and carried on a bitter propaganda campaign against the United Nations and in behalf of the Axis.

These charges are made officially by the State Department of the United States. As a result of Argentina's acts the United States and all the Latin American Republics withdrew diplomatic recognition from the Farrell-Peron regime in 1944.

On January 11, 1945, another State Department Bulletin declared:

"Argentina is being used as a base for intensive Axis subversive activities directed against the American continent and the United Nations.... Axis diplomatic officials were flagrantly abusing the principles between civilized nations... These diplomats had organized and were directing, financing, and coordinating the activities of different groups or cells of agents, and it was also shown that diplomatic channels were being used for the transmission of information to the High Command in Berlin."

Although Argentina was not present at the Chapultepec Conference, every effort was made to secure its subsequent agreement to the proposals accepted there. When on March 27, Argentina finally grudgingly declared war, it was notable that the declaration was made first against Japan, and second against Nazi Germany, on the score that Germany was an ally of Japan.

When on April 4, the Farrell-Peron regime signed the Chapultepec Agreement it was hoped that at long last hemispheric solidarity might be achieved. On the basis of this hope, and in the belief that in exchange for membership in the victorious United Nations, the Argentine government would adhere to its pledges, the United States delegation at San Francisco took the initiative in urging and obtaining the admission of Argentina to the United Nations on April 30, 1945.

Nine months have now passed since the San Francisco Conference. During this period Germany has been defeated in Europe, and Japan in the Far East. During this period too, the Farrell-Peron regime has become an outright totalitarian government, fashioned in the image of Nazi Germany with Peron the undisputed dictator. Deliberately and brazenly it has violated the agreements of Chapultepec and the United Nations Charter.

The entire country is being mobilized for war; more than 50 percent of the national budget has been allocated to military purposes.

Children of both sexes, from the age of 12 on, are subject to military training.

Civil liberties have been suppressed.

Education has been regimented.

The democratic press has been intimidated or destroyed.

Freedom of labor has been vanquished and important labor unions converted into puppet organizations.

More recently, the Peron regime, adopting the scape-goat strategy of the Nazis, has made anti-Semitism an integral part of its program.

A police Gestapo, under the direction of Peron and his satellites, now supplements the Army. The concentration camp and the torture chamber have become every-day instruments of internal control.

While the population of the Argentine is suffering cruel oppression and the denial of fundamental freedoms, important Nazi agents continue to find protection and Axis business and Axis schools flourish.

Following the pattern of his Nazi masters, Peron is now planning to obtain so-called "legal" sanction for his totalitarian rule by a presidential election scheduled to be held on February 24, 1946. The outcome of this election can be forecast today. The democratic parties are making a courageous and united stand against Peron's candidacy; but the government controls the police, the military, and the electoral machinery.

Peron Follows the Nazi Pattern

At Nuremberg an Allied Military Tribunal is conducting the trial as war criminals of leaders of the Nazi Party and their military satellites. The principal charges against them are crimes against humanity and crimes against the peace. The indictment presented by Presiding Judge Robert H. Jackson emphasizes that the first act of the Nazi Party was to acquire totalitarian control of Germany in order to carry out its objectives.

The indictment charges that:

(1) The Nazis set out "to undermine and capture the German government by 'legal' forms supported by terrorism. Their terroristic arm was the Storm Troop organization.

"(2) In order to make their rule secure from attack and to instill fear in the hearts of the German people, the Nazi conspirators established an extended system of terror against opponents and supposed or suspected opponents of the regime. They imprisoned such persons without judicial process, holding them in 'protective custody' in concentration camps and subjected them to persecution, degradation, despoilment, imprisonment, torture, and murder."

(3) They "destroyed the free trade unions in Germany by confiscating their funds and properties, persecuting their leaders, prohibiting their activities and supplanting them by an affiliated Party organization.

"(4) Annihilation of the Jews became an official State policy carried out by official action and by incitement to mob and individual violence.

"(5) In order to make the German people amenable to their will, and to prepare them psychologically for war, the Nazi conspirators reshaped the educational system and particularly the education and training of the German youth ... imposed a supervision of all cultural activities, controlled the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion within Germany.

"(6) They directed Germany's economy toward preparation and equipment of the military machine ... embarked upon a huge rearmament program and set out to produce and develop huge quantities of materials of war and to create a powerful military potential."

In the following pages we present evidence of the extent to which the Peron regime, following the Nazi model cited above, has already succeeded in its totalitarian aims and in its preparations for war.

Preparations for War

The philosophical basis for the war policy of the Peron government was set forth in June, 1944, by Colonel Peron himself in a speech at La Plata University in which he stated that "war is an inevitable social phenomenon", and that "all other activities must be subordinated to the purpose of national defense. Not simply by the armed forces of the nation, but through the subordination of all government departments, private institutions and the entire people." He continued:

"Throughout the ages there have lived philosophers (and I will not hesitate to call them Utopians), who have stated that it is possible to avoid war. Always within a short space of time some new conflagration has broken out to disprove this theory...

"The concept of 'the nation in arms' or 'total war' which was expounded by Marshal Von der Goltz in 1883, is in a certain sense the most modern theory of national defense by which nations direct in time of peace as in time of war every living force within the State in order to attain a political objective...

"It is essential that all the intellectuals of our nation, whatever may be their particular field, should study and understand war, realizing it to be the only means of solving a situation we may be called upon to face, should God one day decide that war must reach our borders...

"If diplomacy is unable to procure the desired political objectives then it is imperative to be prepared to do so by force, whenever the situation compels the use of such extreme methods...

"Domestic policy is of the greatest importance in the preparation of a country for war. Its role is simple and obvious but difficult to achieve. The maximum number possible of healthy young men of high moral standing and imbued with great love of the Fatherland must be incorporated into the armed forces. This will act as a focal point from which all the armed forces will become infected with the same high standards and will readily develop a true spirit of war and sacrifice...

"The following is a summary of the points I have made in my speech:

"1. War is an inevitable social phenomenon.

"2. All so-called peaceful nations (and among them our own) if they desire peace must prepare themselves for war.

"3. The problem of national defense of the Fatherland is one to which all activities must be subordinated. National defense cannot be improvised at the moment that war is at our door, but requires many years of constant and conscientious preparation. It cannot be regarded as a problem for the armed forces only, but must be established through the harmonious integrated work of the different government agencies, private institutions, and all the people of Argentina, whatever may be their particular sphere of work. National defense gives rise to such enormous problems requiring profound professional knowledge that no single person can be absolved from taking part. Finally, whatever demands it may make on us represent contributions to the glory of our nation and the happiness of our people."

In line with this position, on November 17, 1944, a new organic Law of the Army was announced compelling all Argentine citizens to prepare for the defense of their country. While conscription for active military duty applies only to males, girls and women are to be prepared for service to the Army in various women's auxiliary corps. Military training for men falls into three periods -- pre-conscription, conscription, and post-conscription. Pre-conscription begins at the age of 12 and continues until the age of 20 when conscription starts for a maximum of two years. Upon their discharge, all males are subject to post-conscription until the age of 50.

During the year 1945, the military budget of the Argentine government was five times as great as that of 1942, the year before the Peron-Farrell revolution. Since the declaration of war against the Axis, in April 1945, a month before the cessation of hostilities in Europe, was purely symbolical, no legitimate justification for this huge increase in military expenditures can be offered. For the year 1946, presumably a year of peace, the Peron regime has passed appropriations for military expenditures approximating 50 percent of its entire budget. This at a time when the national deficit is mounting and many other department budgets have been cut, notably the National Board of Education.

As a supplementary arm, a nationwide secret service and police force of over 30,000 has been established in the past year, parallel in its functions with the Gestapo and the Storm Troops in Nazi Germany.

The neighboring republics of Chile and Uruguay live in constant fear of acts of aggression. Paraguay and Bolivia are already under the domination of Argentina.

"The size of the standing army has been increased, and military construction along Argentina's frontiers with Chile, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay is greater than ever before. New barracks have been built in frontier areas, most of them by German companies which were on the Allied blacklist because of Nazi connections," according to Joseph Newman in the New York Herald Tribune on January 10, 1946.

On January 29, 1945, Mr. Gabriel Gonzales, Chilean Ambassador to Brazil, charged the Peron regime with having as its principal objective a war on the continent and warned that Chile would be its first victim.

In October of 1945, Dr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile, during a visit to New York, corroborated the fears of the threat against Chile.

The government of the United States is presumed to have in its possession information concerning shipments of arms by the Peron regime into neighboring Republics to "provoke revolutions" for the establishment of regimes favorable to the present Argentine government.

Indicating knowledge of the aggressive intentions of the Peron regime, Dean Acheson, as Acting Secretary of State of the United States, on October 4, 1945, announced: "In view of recent developments in Argentina, the United States government does not feel that it can properly negotiate or sign with the present Argentine regime a treaty of military assistance."

That this is still the attitude of the United States government was confirmed by Acting Secretary of State Acheson in a public statement on January 11, 1946.

WRHS

The Totalitarian Character of the Regime
and its Methods of Terror

As far back as July 26, 1944, the State Department of the United States publicly characterized the Farrell-Peron regime as totalitarian. In a Bulletin issued that day, the State Department declared: "The dominant power in Argentina was and continues to be in the hands of pro-Axis elements determined to impose their desires. Furthermore, it is significant that these same elements control the most important Ministries and agencies of the national government, as well as the governments of the Provinces, and have rapidly and energetically implanted a dominant totalitarian system that fully complements and supports their pro-Axis foreign policy through control of the press, the courts, and other key institutions. The basic civil rights have been either nullified or so modified as to have no real meaning. Every effort was made to stamp out democratic opposition to the government's totalitarian program."

The seizure of power by Peron on October 18, 1945, served only to advance the development of the totalitarian system in the Argentine. How a program of repression and intimidation has been carried out in torture chambers by methods borrowed from the Nazis and applied by a Gestapo trained by leading operatives of Himmler, was described by John White, one of the most informed writers on Latin America, in an article appearing in The Nation of March 3, 1945.

Declaring that the Gestapo's barbaric use of torture had been transplanted to the Western Hemisphere, Mr. White charged that soon after the Farrell-Peron regime came into power, Gestapo agents from Germany expanded a city detective bureau in Buenos Aires into a great national organization specializing in persecution and torture. "This organization," he said, "has set up concentration camps for political prisoners similar to those in Nazi Germany, tortured thousands of victims guilty of nothing more serious than belonging to labor unions or democratic political parties, killed or caused the death of hundreds of people bearing Jewish, Polish, or Russian names, and caused the disappearance of other hundreds."

In describing the techniques used, he said that diplomatic agents of United Nations governments had sent information corroborating the use of these techniques to their home governments:

"The 'electric spur' is the favorite instrument of the new school of native sadists who have been trained by Gestapo experts. It is a simple electric cable with several fine steel needles at the end. These electric needles are applied to the most sensitive parts of the naked body, such as the eyelids, the sexual organs, and the rectum. The torture usually is applied at two or more parts of the body simultaneously and has such terrific effect on the entire nervous system that it frequently produces insanity. In less extreme cases it paralyzes the muscles and causes great painful swellings and deep sores. It is persistently reported that at least five thousand people in Argentina have been tortured with the electric spur.

"A simpler but equally effective method is to jab long kat-pins through the testicles. Another frequent 'treatment' subjects political prisoners, women as well as men, to a third degree in which their naked bodies are burned with lighted cigarettes in an effort to force them to answer questions the way the political police want them answered.

"The 'cup' is a device in the form of a funnel which is pressed against the body and from which the air is then pumped out. The resulting vacuum causes a huge swelling inside the cup and draws the blood to the surface, leaving a large black-and-blue sore. This device is used on prisoners known to be suffering from heart ailments. When applied in the region of the heart it aggravates the affection and often causes death from 'heart failure.'

"The 'bucket' is a huge vat filled with urine and excrement. The prisoner who is given this 'treatment' is hung by his feet from the ceiling and then lowered until his head is submerged in the contents of the vat. This particular technique has the

attraction of producing two forms of torture at the same time - semi-drowning in filth, and congestion of the brain from the downward flow of the blood.

"One form of torture makes use of a familiar office appliance. In many European and South American countries letters, contracts, and other business documents are written in copying ink and preserved in duplicate by being put between the pages of a 'copy-book' which is then squeezed between iron plates. The Argentine political police have found this office press a convenient method of smashing the fingers of prisoners who refuse to sign certain declarations.

"The 'slab' is a torture machine made of two huge sheets of steel. The victim is placed between the sheets, which are pressed together gradually until he suffers internal hemorrhages and vomits blood.

"The 'whip' and the 'rod' have been seen in the movies. The long leather whip is usually dipped in water before the lashes are applied; the rod is made of fine steel bars that cut into the flesh like knives.

"Professional boxers are employed to beat up certain prisoners since they know how to produce the desired effect without leaving telltale wounds.

"One highly refined form of mental torture drives the prisoner almost to the point of insanity without actually causing any physical hurt. The victim usually is awakened at two or three o'clock in the morning and told that he is to be executed by a firing squad. He is then 'taken for a ride' in an automobile, accompanied by two or three guards armed with rifles and obviously members of the firing squad. Finally he is stood against a wall and the firing squad is lined up, but at the last-minute he is reprieved and taken back to his cell. (This is one of several techniques which are reported to have been used on the Bolivian tin-mine owner, Maurice Hochschild, after he was kidnapped by members of the young army officers' 'lodge' in La Paz last year.)

"Sometimes as a variation a prisoner who is to be released is 'taken for a ride' in an automobile, accompanied by armed guards. When the automobile gets to a deserted region outside the city, the prisoner is told that he is at liberty. Being familiar with the famous ley de fuga by which prisoners are shot while supposedly trying to escape, he stands there afraid to move and under mental torture that may induce insanity.

"La razzia is an importation from the Sicilian Black Hand

societies and is used for intimidating the opposition, especially the working classes. Gangs of armed thugs terrorize entire neighborhoods by breaking into and wrecking houses and by storming meetings of associations and trade unions, beating up those present and destroying the furniture and fixtures on the pretext that the meeting is plotting against the government. Schools, libraries, and newspaper offices have been raided frequently, and on two occasions movie theaters in Buenos Aires were stormed while crowded with people.

"Even when they are not tortured, political prisoners are demoralized and intimidated by being subjected to what is popularly known as el mal trato. Women of the working classes, especially wives and daughters who have refused to testify against their husbands and fathers, are put into cells with prostitutes and women criminals. They are not permitted visits from their families or from a lawyer; nor can they receive decent food from outside the jail.

"The mal trato is applied to men prisoners in even worse form. If they are ill they usually are sent to regions where it is certain that their illness will get worse. They are given very poor food or deprived for entire days of anything to eat or drink. They receive no medical attention and may be put into cells with criminals of the lowest order.

"So many lawyers have been punished for defending political prisoners in Argentina that it is practically impossible now for prisoners to find lawyers, except the ones who occasionally are assigned as 'defense lawyers' by the government."

There is every reason to believe that the system of torture and intimidation has been extended by Peron himself.

Suppression of Civil Liberties

In the agreements reached at Chapultepec, the American States:

(1) Reiterate and fervently adhere to the democratic principles which they consider essential for the peace of America.

(2) Declare that "the purpose of the state is the happiness of man in society; the interests of the community should be harmonized with the rights of the individual; the American man cannot conceive of living without justice just as he cannot conceive of living without liberty."

(3) Proclaim "the adherence of the American Republics

to the principles established by international law for safeguarding the essential rights of man and declare their support of a system of international protection of these rights."

• • •

In possession of the military, backed by a police Gestapo and a civilian army of bureaucrats, the Peron regime, since its admission to the United Nations Conference, has proceeded systematically to destroy the rights of its own citizens, in defiance of elementary principles of human decency and in violation of its commitments under the Chapultepec agreement and in the United Nations Charter.

On May 3, 1945, police deliberately charged and opened fire on unarmed citizens celebrating the fall of Berlin.

On August 15, 1945, similar assaults were committed by the police on persons celebrating the Japanese surrender.

On August 16, crowds of soldiers, commanded by non-commissioned officers, terrorized the center of the city, killed two citizens and wounded many others. They laid siege to the building of the pro-democratic paper, Critica, which they attempted to set on fire. "Cheering Hitler, Mussolini and Peron, and shouting "Death to the Jews," soldiers were permitted to commit their outrages without any interference from the police. According to Dr. Alberto M. Candiotti, former Argentine Ambassador to Mexico, the rioting soldiers told him that they were obeying "superior orders."

On August 18, Colonel Peron announced that civil war was the only solution to the situation existing in the Argentine. In an interview with Dr. Pedro Cue, director of the Cuban Daily El Mundo, Peron declared: "I do not fear civil war because I am prepared for it. I have at my disposal 300,000 soldiers and 4,000,000 workers armed with clubs."

On September 27, 1945, wholesale arrests of prominent citizens guilty only of signing declarations in favor of freedom, took place. Among them were editors of liberal papers, political leaders opposed to the Peron regime, and ordinary citizens who had expressed a belief in democracy. Peron himself went to the Buenos Aires jail to look over the prisoners. Included among those arrested were three of the six Rectors of Argentina's national universities.

On October 7, the police charged a crowd near a cemetery paying homage to a 19-year-old student killed in a clash between university students and supporters of Peron. In a wholesale lockup, 1,594 students were arrested, including 149 girls. The University of Buenos Aires was closed, its president and executive officers dismissed. Six professors were also taken into custody.

On October 21, 1945, Arnaldo Cortesi, writing in the New York Times, declared:

"Argentina again is witnessing the shameful spectacle of citizens being obliged to find protection against their own government in foreign embassies. The Peruvian Embassy, for instance, has taken in several persons, including former Federal Judge Ramon S. Vasquez who filed a complaint in court against the police for having tortured political prisoners. In the Uruguayan Embassy, along with others, are former Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo and the family of Rear Admiral Leonardo MacLean... Several newspapers were attacked in various parts of Argentina, as were also some private homes, such as that of Dr. Alfredo Calcagno, rector of La Plata University. In some industrial districts of Avellaneda anyone who appeared in the streets wearing a tie was subject to assault. In Cordoba the offices of the Argentine North American Cultural Institute were stoned while police looked on without interfering..."

On December 9, a mass meeting of the Democratic Union (a coalition of four political parties including the Radicals, Socialists, and Communists, opposing Peron in the coming elections), comprising between 150,000 and 200,000 persons, assembled to hear speakers urge the defeat of Peron in the presidential election, was fired upon. Two persons were killed and 60 seriously injured. The shooting, according to the New York Herald Tribune of that date, was supposedly intended to stampede the throng and break up the meeting.

On December 19, Norah Pines reported in the New York Post:

"Supporters of Colonel Peron were urged to release a wave of terrorism to insure his election, and if he lost to put the country on fire, in a speech by Dr. Federico Cantoni, political boss of San Juan Province and one of Peron's top advisors. Dr. Cantoni threatened that should Peron lose the election, 'we will paralyze the country with one strike after another as long as it is necessary to impose our will'."

The extent to which the elementary rights of man have been subverted in the Argentine was described by Spruille Braden on August 29, in his farewell speech in Buenos Aires prior to his return to the United States. He declared:

"One by one there appear all the elements used by fascism in its stupid stratagems since the day of the so-called march on Rome. Subversion and disorder, organized by the government itself and using paid assassins under an honorable disguise; utilization of coercion by the state, not to suppress but to protect subversion;

bragging by the coward who attacks those he believed fallen, but humbles himself before the powerful; calculated and underhanded use of violent methods; cunning maneuvering showing false respect for established norms and launching its attack while hiding its origin; violation of the law of hospitality which forbids any treacherous attack on him who is sheltered under the same roof; practice of the so-called 'tactics of confusion'...use of intimidation and threats against the precise persons whom that government was under obligation to protect and respect..."

On October 27, after his appointment as Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American affairs, Mr. Braden said: "The Argentine regime is just as fascist as any which existed in Germany and Japan." And the following day, he amplified that statement by declaring:

"The state of siege recently imposed on Argentina by Peron is the negation of that very Bill of Rights for the preservation of which we have found this and other wars. In more concrete terms, a state of siege permits swaggering officers to beat any peaceful citizen because he refuses to hail the leader. It permits a hoodlum with brass knuckles to strike the face of a young girl because she cries 'long live democracy.' It permits arrests without charge; it permits torture, saber-wielding, mounted police to ride down men, women, and children."

In the city of Buenos Aires, with a normal police force of 8,000 to 9,000, the police force is now composed of more than 30,000 officers, who, according to Police Commissioner Velazco, "would rather charge a crowd than eat." Campo de Mayo, once Argentina's most powerful garrison, with a peak force of 27,000 men, has been reduced to a complement of 6,000 or less, while the security authority has been turned over to Velazco. This, according to a report in the Inter-American Monthly of January, 1946.

Another army of supporters of the Peron regime is the Civil Service bureaucracy, which in the three years since the dictatorship was established, has been increased 50 percent from 172,000 to 250,000, with the number of employees rising sharply. This means that more and more employees are dependent for their livelihood on those who control the state. The increase in civilian employees has been matched by wholesale dismissals of government employees who do not sympathize with Peron's regime, according to a report in the New York Herald Tribune on December 29, 1945.

Regimentation of Education

The signatories to the Chapultepec Act agreed:

- (1) To recommend to the Governments of the American

Republics the most careful deletion from the official textbooks used in their schools of everything which might tend to jeopardize the inter-American system.

(2) To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they exercise the greatest vigilance to see that the teachings in their schools are based on the principles of freedom, peace, justice and equality that are found in the bases of the inter-American system.

(3) To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the deletion from official textbooks used in their schools of everything which sustains directly or indirectly racial or totalitarian theories or which might therefore be susceptible of compromising the friendly relations between the States of the Continent.

* * *

The regimentation of the education of the Argentinian population is part of the program of the Peron regime.

In the primary schools of the country children are taught to copy and discuss the following phrases in accordance with a ruling of the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, from the text of which we quote in part:

Women to procreate heroes -- not mothers of renegades.
Argentine woman must fulfill faithfully her natural obligations.
New Argentine needs women strong, healthy and clear.
The Fatherland is always right.
To be worthy of our traditions, we must live arrogantly.
We are a liberating nation and therefore have the right to carry out corrections in Latin America.
To be an Argentine does not mean pacifism, speculation or anything literary; it means one must be dynamic.

The extent to which the Peron regime has attempted to regiment the higher institutions of education can be judged by the fact that on September 29, 1945, all six national universities decided to suspend their activities as a protest against the unprecedented wave of oppression.

On October 5, this act of defiance was countered by the police who stormed and took by force the University of La Plata, imprisoning 315 unarmed students. Following this act, the government prepared a decree dismissing all university presidents and replacing them by so-called government interventors.

On October 8, according to the New York Times, the police themselves reported that some 2,100 students were being held in jail. According to this report five or six rectors of the universities, many deans of faculties, and dozens of university professors had passed some time in jail during the previous two weeks.

On December 5, the New York Herald Tribune reported that students of the University of Buenos Aires refused to take their annual examinations as a protest against the Peron regime. The only students reporting for the examinations were a handful belonging to the anti-democratic Nationalist faction.

While regimenting its own educational system, the Argentine regime has permitted to continue unmolested a system of Japanese and German schools. All but nine of the 200 German schools and all but one of the 16 Japanese schools continue to function. As a token of its adherence to the Act of Chapultepec, the government has dismissed 27 foreign teachers.

Suppression of Freedom of the Press

The Charter of Chapultepec recommended:

(1) That the American Republics recognize their essential obligation to guarantee to their people free and impartial access to sources of information.

(2) That having this guarantee in view they undertake upon the conclusion of the war the earliest possible abandonment of those measures of censorship...which have been necessary in wartime...

(3) That the Governments of the American Republics take measures, individually and in cooperation with one another, to promote a free exchange of information among their peoples.

(4) That the American Republics...make every effort to the end that when a juridical order in the world is assured, there may be established the principle of free transmission and reception of information, oral or written, published in books or by the press, broadcast by radio or disseminated by any other means, under proper responsibility and without need of previous censorship, as is the case with private correspondence...in time of peace.

* * *

The Peron regime has imposed direct and indirect censorship upon

the democratic press of the country. It has arrested editors and arbitrarily suspended the publication of opposition papers. It has harried foreign correspondents.

Police maintain a strict supervision to make certain that nothing in opposition to the Peron regime is published.

For their refusal to obey orders, hundreds of provincial papers throughout the country have been suspended and their editors jailed.

In addition to silencing published opposition, the Peron representatives function actively to insure that every statement by the government is published.

Typical of the brutality and intentions of the Peron regime is the fashion by which it acquired the support of Critica, pro-democratic evening newspaper with a circulation of between 200,000 and 250,000. On October 18, 1945, 5,000 armed supporters of Peron accompanied by 100 policemen and supported by four armored cars, attacked the paper. The assailants poured lead into the Critica, according to the New York Herald Tribune, for two hours. The police then took over, arrested 66 employees and closed the paper. A week later Critica was permitted to resume publication but was told "either cooperate or be destroyed."

Raul Damonte Taborda, publisher of Critica, was dismissed through a legal action and the operation of the newspaper turned over to an official interventor after Mrs. Salvadora Medina On Rubia de Botana, who inherited the enterprise from her husband, had decided to make peace with Peron. The interventor took over in an official ceremony after midnight attended by Mrs. Botana and representatives of Peron.

Foreign correspondents have been subjected to intimidation. On July 2, Joseph Newman, correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, took refuge in the American Embassy because of threats made by telephone by a man claiming to be Capt. Moretti of the Ministry of War.

The United States had to intervene officially with the Argentine Foreign Office because of the coercion exercised upon John Nash of Newsweek. Before permitting him to leave the country, the Peron government tried to force Mr. Nash to sign a statement saying that his cabled material had been incorrect.

The Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service on various occasions were informed that all their dispatches would be censored. Early in October, the censorship was lifted, but only after a strong official protest to the Argentine Foreign Ministry by the United States government.

In contrast is the permission granted for the publication of a

new German language newspaper, Freie Presse, on December 1. The editor of the new publication is M. Mueller, an Austrian, for many years on the editorial staff of the Deutsche La Plata Zeitung, a Nazi-controlled paper.

As late as September 1945, moreover, pro-Nazi publications such as Junges Volk, organ of the Hitler Youth, Teutonia and the Herald were still operating.

On January 17, 1946, the American Embassy in Buenos Aires released a number of documents showing Nazi connections with the Argentine government officials and its partial control of the Nazi press.

The story, recounted in the New York Herald Tribune, shows how the Nazi-subsidized press serves now to push Peron's candidacy for President.

The Herald Tribune dispatch, dated Buenos Aires, says:

"BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 17.--The American Embassy in Buenos Aires released to the press today part of a quantity of documents discovered by American authorities in Berlin, proving Nazi connections with Argentine government officials and Nazi control over part of the Argentine press which at present supports Colonel Juan Peron for President.

"On authorization from the State Department, John Moors Cabot, American Charge d'Affaires, made public thirteen of 400 German documents which were sent here from Washington. They consist of 'top secret' telegrams sent between March 9, 1942, and July 6, 1943, to the Foreign Office in Berlin by Otto Meyner, then Charge d'Affaires in the German Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Reveal Clandestine Links

"The telegrams reveal the clandestine links between the German Embassy and a number of Argentine newspapers, including 'El Pampero,' 'Cabildo,' 'El Pueblo,' 'Ahora' and the 'Deutsch La Plata Zeitung.' They explain how these Nazi propaganda organs got newsprint despite the efforts of the United Nations, in accordance with the Rio de Janeiro resolutions, to prevent their getting it. They also disclose how the German Embassy used these organs to influence Argentine internal political affairs.

"The first telegram asked the German government for authorization to spend 73,450 reichmarks monthly to subsidize these papers (the mark was worth about 40 American cents at the time). The greatest amount, 42,000 marks, went to 'Pampero.' Directors and members of the staff of 'Pampero' now publish 'La Epoca,'

Colonel Peron's principal political organ.

"Three thousand marks were allocated to 'El Pueblo.' Asked by reporters why 'El Pueblo' was never placed on the Allied blacklist with other Nazi organs, Mr. Cabot explained that it was also the principal organ of the Roman Catholic Church in Argentina, and was kept off the blacklist out of deference to the Church.

Payments to Press Agency

"The second telegram shows payments and relations established by the German Embassy with Andi, an Argentine news agency which the Argentine military government selected last year as its official government news agency but later abandoned as a result of public opposition. The telegram says, 'Andi was induced by the embassy to place press agents in the Ibero-American countries who are obligated to send the regular press survey down here. In this way, the embassy could thus receive material and political information which goes beyond the North American agency reports.'

"A third telegram disclosed plans to continue distribution of Nazi material to Argentine newspapers in the event of a rupture of diplomatic relations between Argentina and Germany. It suggested the embassy 'leave certain sums of money behind in loyal hands.' This correspondent was informed that Ludwig Freude, one of the principal Nazi agents in Argentina and now one of Peron's close collaborators, was one of the men in whose 'loyal hands' the German Embassy left money.

"Antonio Delfino, who resigned only two months ago as director of the Argentine National Bank, a government-controlled institution, was named as the man with whom arrangements were to be made for the transfer of funds to Argentina from neutral countries. He was president of the Hamburg American Shipping Line and is a known Nazi agent.

"Fulvio M. Cravacuore was named as the agent to whom religious material was to be sent for 'El Pueblo.' Cravacuore is now one of the principal writers for 'Democracia,' one of Peron's new newspapers.

Birth of a Nazi Paper

"Another document revealed the German Embassy's relations with Manuel Fresco, former Governor of Buenos Aires Province. It said, 'Fresco has just come directly to the embassy with a concrete proposal for the creation of a new popular morning newspaper, "La Tribuna," and asked for a financial contribution for the purchase of newsprint that allegedly will be furnished to him by President Castillo.'

"This Nazi organ actually appeared under the name of 'Cabildo' and assumed the name of 'La Tribuna' only recently, after 'Cabildo' was suppressed by the present regime in its attempt to show its support for the United Nations. 'Cabildo' was described as a paper 'oriented to the support of the governmental policy of Castillo and the maintenance of Argentine neutrality.'"

Suppression of Labor Unions

The American Republics agreed at Chapultepec to collaborate for the attainment of:

"A constructive basis for the sound economic development of the Americas through the development of natural resources, industrialization, improvement of transportation, and the improvement of labor standards and working conditions, including collective bargaining, all leading to a rising level of living and increased consumption."

Further, they resolved "to consider of international public interest the enacting by all the American Republics of social legislation that will protect the working class and that will embody guarantees as well as rights on a scale not inferior to the one recommended by the International Labor Office."

* * *

On October 31, 1945, the International Labor Office, then meeting in conference, refused to admit the Argentine workers' delegate and his advisor, Juan Rodriguez and Manuel E. Pichel. The reason given was that the Argentine government "was a de facto war government that had established a state of siege in the country, suppressed essential human liberties and rights that are incorporated in the ILO's constitution, and deprived trade unions of freedom of action and even of their leaders. Under present conditions, workers' organizations in the Argentine Republic do not enjoy freedom of association, freedom of action, or freedom of speech."

Rodriguez, it was subsequently disclosed, is a paid employee of the Secretariat of Labor, a branch of the government established by Colonel Peron.

The attempt to take over the labor unions was begun by Colonel Peron in 1943 when he served as Labor Undersecretary. At that time he began a general reorganization which, following Nazi lines, has had as its objective to win the political support of the working masses, especially the unorganized and unskilled.

The fashion in which this was done is described in the New York Herald Tribune of December 26, 1945, by Joseph Newman, Buenos Aires correspondent of that paper:

"It was not an accident that the first office which Peron himself created and directed after reaching the government was the Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare. This was actually a new ministry, but was not so described because the constitution limits the number of ministries to eight and the government was not yet ready to flout the constitution openly.

"From the Secretariat of Labor Peron began to convert the purely military revolution into a national socialist revolution. He was aware of the great poverty which prevailed among the masses, despite the agricultural wealth of Argentina. The great landowners who ruled Argentina through their conservative party up to 1943 did less than they might have done to raise the economic and educational level of the Argentine population...

"Like Hitler and Mussolini, Peron began to agitate the working masses, making them conscious of their poverty and of the disproportionate wealth of their employers. He did this through branches of the Labor Secretariats which were established in cities, towns, and villages throughout the country. His propaganda agents turned out literature by the tons and Peron himself made hundreds of speeches in person and over the state radio urging industrial and farm workers to unite behind him for a better deal. To factory workers he promised more pay, better working conditions, and paid vacations. To peons and exploited agricultural workers he promised some of the rich lands of their wealthy landowners...

"As part of the Secretariat of Labor he established a National Agrarian Council which is preparing to divide up big estates and turn them over to the workers. As in the Axis countries, his Labor Secretariat organized government-controlled unions, which all workers were urged to join. Independent unions which refused to submit to government control were suppressed and their leaders were jailed.

"As a result of internal and external pressure, independent unions were permitted recently to resume restricted activities. Though these unions may have succeeded in regaining control of most of the 500,000 organized workers, no one knows the extent of the influence and control which Peron has secured over the 2,500,000 unorganized workers."

On September 13, 1945, police closed the headquarters of the Local Labor Union, comprising some 200,000 members, and arrested six of its

leaders. The union included such independent labor groups as construction, meat, textile, metallurgical, printing, shoemaking, restaurant and associated industries.

Seven days later Colonel Peron issued a decree by which a general increase in wages was granted to workers and employees throughout the country.

Joseph Newman, writing in the New York Herald Tribune of December 21, characterized the measure as follows:

"It was clearly designed by its author to win the labor vote. From the point of view of the democratic opposition, it constitutes a form of veiled fraud by attempting to buy the labor vote almost on the eve of the election through the official device of ordering all-around increases of 30 percent in the annual income of the working class. This involves many millions of pesos which, in political terms, amounts to forced contributions by employers to Peron's campaign."

Such independent union groups as are still able to function are supporting the Democratic Union opposition to Peron.

Peron's tactics in destroying the freedom of the labor unions is described by Peter Edson, feature writer of the Scripps Howard press, in an article appearing on January 12, 1946, in the New York World Telegram:

"The story how Peron has bid for labor support in the Argentine is worth going into because it points some morals for the United States.

"Peron himself is of lower middle-class origin, but until his rise to the dictatorship he was unknown to the working classes or their leaders. Who his father was has never been proved and the record of his birth has never been found. A poor boy with ambition and no little ability, Peron stayed in the army after conscription and got his education in the Argentine school for officers.

"On military duty, Peron went to Italy. In Milan he attended a Fascist leaders' school. He got most of his ideas there. When he returned to the Argentine he was assigned to the office of the Minister of War, Gen. Pedro Ramirez. In time Ramirez double-crossed President Ramon Castillo and Peron double-crossed Ramirez to become the strong man. This was June, 1943.

"At this point there enters the picture one Jose Figuerola. He had been a labor adviser to Dictator Primo Rivera of Spain, and was plenty smart. Driven out of Spain and becoming an Argentine citizen, he also became labor adviser to Peron. His advice

was that he could not consolidate his position in power unless he had the support of labor. Figuerola wrote the necessary laws and decrees.

"First step was to destroy existing labor organizations. They were simply declared illegal. In their place a government-controlled general federation of workers was formed. Peron, or Figuerola, got three strong Socialist labor leaders to run it, but it isn't polite to ask how they were persuaded to switch ideals.

* * *

"They were smart in their strategy. Instead of trying to control all labor, they concentrated on the key men in transportation, public utilities and meat packing industries. Controlling these, Peron could tie up the whole country, though membership of the Peron unions may be only from 15 to 25 per cent of the workers. But this minority carries blackjacks and probably pistols and has the support of the police, while all other workmen are unarmed.

"But to conciliate and get at least the passive support of all other labor, Peron put through laws to freeze rents, put ceilings on prices-- and raise all wages.

"Peron then called a conference of leaders in industry, management, estate owners, bankers and businessmen. The idea was to sell them on his plan.

"Management, however, wasn't having any. They broke with Peron and joined forces with what was left of the old organized labor movement and political parties which saw that the Peron program was leading only to ruinous inflation.

"Peron then had to prove he was labor's real champion. He has put through one law after another, ending up with general grants of from 10 to 30 per cent wage increases plus bonuses.

"Naturally the low-paid working people are all for it. Naturally they threaten a general strike because employers refuse to pay. Naturally they'll vote for Peron for President if his law is upheld."

ANTI-SEMITIC PROGRAM

At Chapultepec it was also resolved:

(1) To reaffirm the principle, recognized by all the American states, of equality of rights and opportunities for all men, regardless of race or religion.

(2) To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics, without jeopardizing freedom of expression, either oral or written, make every effort to prevent in their respective countries all acts which may provoke discrimination among individuals because of race or religion.

* * *

The Peron regime has recently instituted, in its emulation of the Nazi pattern, a program of terror against the Jews. On October 20, 1945 the return of Colonel Peron to power was signalized by anti-Semitic riots which were described by Joseph Newman in the New York Herald Tribune:

"Bands of Peronistas, celebrating the victory of their leader, entered the extensive Jewish quarter of Buenos Aires and stoned individuals, homes, and buildings. With the tacit approval of police, they engaged Jewish youths in fist fights and shouted offensive slogans. Carrying Argentine flags and posters bearing portraits of Peron, the Peronistas cried: 'Death to the Jews! Viva Peron!' Police stood by, permitting the bands to go about their work in freedom. Some were seen giving the Peronistas a lift in police cars from one block to another.

"As the streets were deserted, the Peronistas shouted: 'Jews, come out and fight!' They approached the synagogue on Paso Street with rocks in their hands and were intercepted by a group of Jewish boys who engaged the band in a fist fight and dispersed it. Another group of boys entered the basement of the synagogue and arrested twenty of the defenders. These were later released, but this is believed to be the first time police have violated the immunity of a religious edifice in Argentina.

"Peronistas attempted to stone El Diario Israelita, a Yiddish newspaper which was closed by the military regime when President Pedro Ramirez was in power and permitted to reopen after a vigorous denunciation by President Roosevelt.

"Another clash occurred in front of the Jewish bank, called Banco Industrial, the walls of which were painted with slogans such as 'Death to the Jews. Viva Peron!' On Avenida de Mayo, the principal avenue, the following inscription can still be seen painted on the sidewalk: 'Kill a Jew and be a patriot.' In Plaza de Mayo, where Peronistas had staged a mass demonstration and had been addressed by their leaders the previous night, impromptu speakers harangued small groups with speeches blaming Jews for all the ills of the country and of the world."

On November 25, a new attack on the Jewish quarter was made by 30,000 of Colonel Peron's supporters. Reporting the episode, Arnaldo Cortesi, declared in the New York Times:

"Anti-Jewish disturbances of considerable gravity took place in Buenos Aires during the night after a meeting of 30,000 or so of Colonel Juan Peron's supporters invaded the Jewish quarter of the city, where they broke the signs of several Jewish-owned shops and insulted every one in sight, attacking and brutally beating anyone who attempted to protest or defend himself...

"The police, who were present in great force, stood by passively while the Jews who had been knocked to the ground were savagely kicked. Finally the police intervened, but only to arrest the victims instead of the perpetrators of these aggressions. Later the police raided a peaceful Jewish social club, pointing their revolvers at about 100 persons inside. Then they arrested several of the club's officials and members for no apparent reason...

"The disturbances...have occurred with such regularity whenever large numbers of Peronistas have gathered that it is hardly possible to doubt any longer that anti-Semitism forms a part of Colonel Peron's political stock in trade. This circumstance is perhaps owing in part to the fact that he now has the support of a considerable section of the Nationalists who adopted anti-Semitism along with many other ideals of clearly Nazi character."

Three days later, Cortesi reported again:

"Several episodes of anti-Jewish hooliganism occurred last night after a relatively small crowd of former Vice President Juan Peron's supporters had held demonstrations in the center of the city... This time the attacks on Jews were carried out by small bands of about 50 young ruffians who entered the Jewish district shouting 'Long live Peron' and 'Death to the Jews' and proceeded to damage property and to assault passersby. More than 30 pistol shots were fired and some noise bombs were thrown... No casualties were reported.

"The police took no effective measures against the assailants and eventually arrested one man who, judging by his name, is a Jew... When it became known yesterday that a sudden meeting of Peronistas had been called, many Jews sought refuge away from their homes. Others barricaded themselves in their houses. The pro-Peron paper Epoca said today that the anti-Jewish demonstrations were staged by Colonel Peron's enemies who thus planned to bring him into disrepute... This suggestion is sufficiently disproved by the attitude of the police, which never showed mercy for Colonel Peron's opponents, but stood passively by while Jews were being attacked."

On December 19, Dr. Federico Contini, one of Peron's top advisors,

discussing the anti-Jewish demonstrations, declared in a speech:
"It is a pity that a substantial number of Jews were not killed. It would have served to frighten the others."

On December 30, 1945, Joseph Newman, in the New York Herald Tribune, disclosed that the Committee against Racism discovered a plot which originated in police headquarters to stage a pogrom after planting bombs and leaflets in Peron's political party offices and in Catholic churches, attributing them to the Jews. The plot was publicly denounced during the first week in December and therefore failed to materialize.

Peron Harbors Enemy Agents And
Axis Businesses

The parties to the Act of Chapultepec further agreed:

(1) To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics do not give refuge to individuals guilty of or responsible for or accomplices in the commission of such (war) crimes.

(2) To recommend that the Governments shall upon the demand of any of the United Nations...surrender individuals charged with the commission of such crimes to the United Nations making the request...

(3) To reaffirm the determination...to prevent individuals or groups within their respective jurisdictions from engaging in any activities fomented by the Axis powers or their satellites for the purpose of prejudicing the individual or collective security and welfare of the American Republics:

a. To intensify efforts to eradicate the remaining centers of Axis subversive influence in the hemisphere...

b. To take effective measures to prevent Axis-inspired elements from regaining or securing any vantage points within the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions from which such elements might disturb or threaten the security or welfare of any Republic.

(4) They resolved that measures be undertaken "to uncover, disclose, immobilize and to prevent the concealment or transfer of property and rights located within the American Republics...which...whether or not in name belong to or are controlled by or for the benefit of

Germany or Japan or individuals or entities within those countries."

* * * *

Committed by the Act of Chapultepec and the UNO Charter to turn over enemy agents and to expose enemy holdings, the Peron government has done neither.

On November 30, 1945, Dr. Carlos Adroque, Secretary of the Committee for Vigilance and Liquidation of Enemy Property, resigned, accusing the Foreign Minister of unwarranted interference with the Committee's work. The Committee itself declared that the Foreign Minister had introduced a number of legal technicalities to prevent the liquidation of the Ricardo Staudt Company, chief Argentine operator in wool, with a capital of between 40 and 70 million pesos. Its head, Ricardo Staudt, a German by birth, came to the Argentine in 1924, to avoid punishment for his criminal activities in Belgium during World War I and obtained Argentine citizenship. In 1941 Adolf Hitler conferred the Order of the Grand Eagle on him for his "outstanding services to the Nazi cause in the Argentine." Counsel for Herr Staudt is the law firm of Cooke Brothers, of which Juan I. Cooke, Foreign Minister of Argentina, is a member. The fact that on January 8, 1946, Dr. Adroque was kidnapped and beaten up by thugs seems more than a coincidence.

Colonel Peron himself has on various occasions intervened in behalf of top German industrialists, among them Ricardo Staudt, Ludwig Freude and Fritz Mandl. Ludwig Freude is allegedly one of the key leaders in Nazi underground activities on the South American continent. Although on the United States and British blacklist, Freude's firm, Compania General de Construcciones, early in 1945, had a contract with the Argentine government for 22 million pesos. In February 1945, an investigation commission made an attempt to examine the books of Freude's company. Before this action could be completed Argentina declared war on Germany. Again an investigation of Freude's activities was ordered. This time Colonel Peron appealed personally to President Farrell, vouching unconditionally for Freude, with the result that the investigation was suspended. Moreover, the report of the interrupted investigation of Freude was torn out of the Minutes of the Commission and destroyed on an order from Colonel Peron.

On October 26, the Commission for the Liquidation of Enemy Property determined to seize all the property of Ricardo Staudt on the grounds that investigations show that large funds had been transferred from his company to Germany during the war, and that he, himself, regarded Berlin as his headquarters. Staudt, warned in advance of the impending action, secured an injunction. The Commission appealed to a higher court and resolved to proceed with its seizure. But this action was vetoed by Foreign Minister Cooke, with the result that Staudt is still in

possession of his property. Staudt is alleged to be the principal financier, together with Fritz Mandl, of Peron's campaign for the Presidency.

The charge that the seizure of Axis property would impair Argentine economy was strongly denied by Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden - then Ambassador - on June 19, in a speech before the British Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires, where he declared: "The Nazi and Japanese firms here clearly are of no importance whatever to Argentine national economy. They often were established for other than commercial reasons -- reasons so obvious as to call for no comment. There are, however, many enemy firms with established industries that must be continued as units of Argentine production. They are in treacherous hands so long as they are in enemy hands. Luckily the solution is simple. The Axis firms in question can be easily converted into Argentine enterprises."

On June 25, Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton, testifying before a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, declared that the Nazi's grandiose scheme for finding "safehaven" in neutral and other countries for a German stake for another world war was a matter of grave concern to the Allies. He said that in Argentina, where 108 major Axis economic enterprises are known to be operating, not one of these Nazi spearheads had been wholly eliminated.

On November 5, 1945, Virginia Prewett, writing in PM, reported:

"Despite official assertions to the contrary, many known members of the Nazi economic spearheads are still operating in Argentina with perfect freedom and bright prospects for the future ... On September 11, the government officially reported that it was meeting its pledge (made at Chapultepec) to extirpate Nazi influence. However, only a little more than 50 percent of the long list of German firms have been placed under government control...

"The Compania General de Construcciones has continued operations with immunization from governmental interference. It is now working on fat government contracts and is bidding on others... Its head is Ludwig Freude, who received the Cross of Merit from Adolf Hitler... Among the contracts that the untouchable Freude has received from the Argentine government are: Construction of a new military air base at Reconquista, 6,500,000 pesos. Contracts for building military barracks in towns of Ezequiel, Junin de los Andes, and San Martin de los Andes, 17,000,000 pesos. Freude is also constructing a government shipyard at Rio Santiago and a torpedo depot at Puerto Belgrano... His company built the new big state hotel at Llao-Llao... where the German agent Hans Nobel -- who also circulates freely -- teaches Argentine high society how to ski... With the exception of two German banks and six insurance companies, all the important German spearhead firms in Argentina

still retain the titles to their businesses which are now more flourishing than ever.

"Since the government's statement last September that it was 'eliminating' Nazi-controlled business, the following German-owned firms have obtained government contracts: Wayass and Freytag, associated with a firm of the same name in Germany, signed a contract to do the concrete work on bridges 3, 4, 7, 8, and 11 at the new national airport...outside of Buenos Aires. Compania General de Obras Publicas, which is a branch of the Philip Holtzman firm of Berlin, has signed for the concrete work on bridges 5, 6, and 16 at the same airport. Since the government statement, the government has also received bids now under consideration for construction of state roads, etc., from the following: Compania General de Construcciones, Wayass and Freytag, Compania General de Obras Publicas, Siemens-Schukert, Thyssen-Lamentol, Gruen and Bilfinger, and Calera Avellaneda."

As recently as December 6, 1945, Assistant Secretary of State Braden, made new representations to Argentina because of its alleged failure to deport 71 Nazi agents.

On August 24, 1945, Nelson Rockefeller, former Assistant Secretary of State, and largely responsible for the admission of Argentina to the United Nations Organization, announced, five months after Argentina's declaration of war against the Axis: "Of the 15 Japanese and 223 other persons investigated for Axis espionage, only 70 German agents are under arrest. There is very little if any control over the directors and officers of Axis firms and associations, and practically no progress in seeking out Axis individuals and assets which may be seeking refuge in Argentina and whose existence is therefore concealed."

On September 15, 1945, the New York Times declared that among the men released, 33 have definitely been identified as enemy agents. No enemy agent has been interned or deported. On that same day, Spruille Braden, on the eve of his departure from Argentina for the United States said, as reported in the New York Times: "The Nazi element is still extremely dangerous. Unless it can be extirpated it will remain a serious threat for the future. I am not competent to state whether there will be an aggressive Germany again, but if there is to be one, then in my opinion the Nazis here in Argentina would be a spearhead against this hemisphere and the United States."

On October 20, 1945, Demonte Taborda, former chairman of the Argentine Committee on Subversive Activities, charged that the political upheaval in the Argentine was the result of a Nazi plot to regain military supremacy and world power. He suggested even the possibility that Nazi research on atomic power was continuing in Argentina.

Even arrested Axis espionage agents receive special treatment. Augustine Rodriguez Aray, former Radical Party Deputy, held as a political prisoner by Peron for many months, in a formal charge to the Federal Court accused the police of aiding and abetting Axis espionage agents. He said that, during his five months stay in the Villa a la Vota prison in Buenos Aires, Colonel Velazco's treatment of convicted Axis spies was so friendly, partial, and benevolent that they were allowed to continue their operations both outside and inside the prison. In their cells were short and long-wave radio sets, photographs of Hitler, typewriters, and all the material they needed for their work, as well as ample stores of food. What is more, they were allowed to leave the prison without guard day and night, some remaining absent for as long as two days.

A further instance of how the Argentine government is protecting Nazi agents was reported in the New York Times of December 5, 1945: "Seven notorious Nazi agents were ordered deported over the weekend. One escaped, another obtained a medical certificate saying he was too ill to be moved, and the third, a very rich man, had a charge of burglary of \$22.50 trumped up against him and claimed he must remain in Argentina to stand trial. Of the remaining four, three applied to the courts for writs of habeas corpus. The Ministry of Interior thereupon forbade the departure of all of them."

Conclusion

We submit that the actions of the Peron regime, as cited, are identical in practice and purpose with the actions of the Nazi regime when Hitler came to power. The Nazi Party also began its war program by acquiring totalitarian control of the government and by instituting a terror against the opposition within Germany. From this point it proceeded systematically to apply the same methods against other countries; conquering half of Europe bloodlessly, and finally precipitating the war which has only just been concluded. The Peron regime, if left in power, will certainly launch a war in the Western Hemisphere.

On September 29, 1944, President Roosevelt discussed "the extraordinary paradox of the growth of the Nazi-Fascist influence and the increasing application of Nazi-Fascist methods in the Argentine. "The Argentine government," he said, "has repudiated solemn inter-American obligations on the basis of which the nations of this hemisphere developed a system of defense to meet the challenge of Axis aggression." He insisted that "unless we now demonstrate a capacity to develop a tradition of respect for such obligations among civilized nations there can be little hope for a system of international security, theoretically created to maintain principles for which our peoples today are sacrificing to the limit of their resources."

On January 5, 1946, Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, speaking on an official State Department broadcast, again branded the present regime in the Argentine as Nazi, and explained its ability to stay in power in the following terms: "They have the police, an important section of the army, armed action groups, and a typically National Socialist program, not excluding the old formula of bread and circuses for the millions. Following recognized Nazi tactics, they secure control of certain strategic labor unions, take over the transportation facilities and a few important unions. With the help of the police you can control a nation."

We submit that the United Nations in proof of its intention to protect world peace, should act at the earliest possible moment to brand the Peron regime as an enemy of peace and security, and as such, to suspend it from the United Nations. Such an undertaking by the UNO is clearly an act of self-protection which will be supported by freedom-loving peoples everywhere.

The millions of casualties of World War II should guard the conscience of the world against a new appeasement. The time to act is now.



January 22, 1946

Dr. Joshua Trachtenberg
The Jewish Community Council of Easton
680 Ferry Street
Easton, Pa.

My dear Dr. Trachtenberg:

Thank you for your kind letter of January 18. I appreciate the fact that my name has been placed on the slate which has been approved by a number of communities.

The Nominating Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Board had submitted my name for re-election, but I wrote to the Board sometime ago requesting that my name be withdrawn. I have not attended any of the meetings of the Council for the last two years because of great pressure of work upon me and I did not feel that I ought to accept a position to which I could not devote any time.

I enjoyed reading your letter to Mr. Hollander very much.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:GR

January 23, 1946

Mr. I. Rozofsky, Executive Director
American Federation for Lithuanian Jews
1185 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Rozofsky:

While I was in Palestine, a group of men representing the Kibbutz Maanit called upon me. They wanted to interest me in the establishment of a culture home in the Kibbutz as a tribute to the Lithuanian Jews who perished during the war. Most of the members of this Kibbutz are young men and women from Lithuania.

Since my return to this country I heard from them again and they told me that they had written to you, enclosing a copy of the letter. I should be pleased to hear from you what you think about the proposal.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:GR

January 24, 1946

Mr. Ernest J. Bisiker
British Consul
12403 Fairhill Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Bisiker:

I had a perfectly delightful afternoon at your home yesterday, and I enjoyed the gracious hospitality which you and Mrs. Bisiker extended to me and the pleasant conversation which we had.

We shall all miss you here in Cleveland. You have made a host of friends in this community not only personally but for the country whom you represented. I hope that it may be possible for you to come back to us. I trust that our paths will cross frequently.

Under separate cover I am sending you a volume, "Justice for My People," written by a fellow countryman of yours, which gives a brief outline of Jewish history which you asked for, and then treats the problem of the Jewish people and its solution through Zionism in a scholarly and authoritative manner.

You may also be interested in the enclosed two addresses which I delivered at The Temple some time ago on the subject of Zionism.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:RK

January 25, 1948

Mr. Clarence Fishel
Cleveland Cotton Products Co.
1833 E. 23rd St.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Clarence:

I thought that our meeting last evening with the veterans was excellent. I would suggest that we arrange for another such meeting with another group in the next week or ten days. We ought not to lose time. I will help you to select this new group. If you would come in sometime during the week, perhaps this coming Monday or Tuesday afternoon. Please phone before you come to make sure that I will be in.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

EDWARD A. NORMAN, New York
President
HON. LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL, Philadelphia
Vice-President
ALAN M. STROOCK, New York
Secretary
DR. MAURICE B. HEXTER, New York
Treasurer

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, New York

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMEN

Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore
Hon. Horace S. Stern, Philadelphia
Maurice Wertheim, New York
Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Maurice M. Bouskela, New York
Israel B. Brodie, New York
Dr. Israel Goldstein, New York
Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, New York
Mrs. Edward Jacobs, New York
Rabbi Leo Jung, New York
Mordchai Kotonowitz, New York
Hon. Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia
Edward A. Norman, New York
Hon. Bernard A. Rosenblatt, New York
Hon. Morris Rothenberg, New York
David Sher, New York
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland
Alan M. Stroock, New York
Edward M. M. Warburg, New York

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The members of the Board of Trustees and
Robert M. Bernstein, Philadelphia
Jacob Blumstein, Baltimore
Rabbi Isaacson Borslan, Washington
Arthur Brin, Minneapolis
Fred M. Butzel, Detroit
Albert E. Epstein, Chicago
Alfred J. Friedlander, Cincinnati
Mrs. Jack Goodman, Indianapolis
Hayim Greenberg, New York
Harold K. Guinsburg, New York
Rabbi James G. Heller, Cincinnati
William B. Harlands, New York
Edmund I. Kaufmann, Washington
Milton W. King, Washington
Harry Levine, Leominster, Mass.
Mrs. David M. Levy, New York
Rabbi Joseph H. Lockstein, New York
Henry Monsky, Omaha
Charles W. Morris, Louisville
Adolph Rosenberg, Cincinnati
A. L. Saltstein, Milwaukee
Joseph Schlossberg, New York
Mendel Silberberg, Los Angeles
Dr. Ferdinand Sonnenborn, New York
Abraham Sore, Detroit
Max Stern, New York
Nathan Straus, New York
Lewis L. Strauss, New York
Leon C. Sussman, Philadelphia
F. Frank Vorenberg, Boston
Morris D. Waldman, New York
Walter Wanger, Los Angeles
Herman L. Weisman, New York
David Wertheim, New York
Morris Wolf, Philadelphia

PALESTINE ADVISORY BOARD

Julius Simon, Chairman
Eliahu Berligne of Vaad Leumi
Rabbi Harry Davidowitz
Max A. Greenberg
Dr. A. Katsnelson of Vaad Leumi
Charles Passman

Israhel Norman, Executive Director
Mrs. Jeannette Schiffer, Exec. Secy.

American Fund FOR Palestinian Institutions

1860 Broadway

INC.
COLUMBUS 5-4384

New York 23, N. Y.

January 25, 1946

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

As you will notice from the attached copy of the American Fund News, which will be issued bi-monthly during 1946, we are making a practice of including the pictures of our various Board members, as well as devoted friends in New York City, in addition to news items on the various beneficiaries.

In the March issue, we would like to include the members of our Board of Trustees that have not yet sent us their photographs. Therefore, we would very much appreciate receiving from you a glossy print of your photograph, so that we may have it available for our next issue.

With deep gratitude,

Sincerely yours,

Jeannette Schiffer
Mrs. Jeannette Schiffer
Executive Secretary

J3:ld

AMERICAN ADVISORY BOARD

Professor Albert Einstein, Chairman
Dr. Solomon Goldman, Vice-Chairman
Robert Sudd, Vice-Chairman
Professor W. F. Albright
Johns Hopkins University
Dr. Ruth Nanda Anshen
New York
Dr. Shlomo Bardin
Exec. Dir. Amer. Zionist Youth Comm.
Prof. Salo W. Baron
Columbia University
Dr. S. Bernstein
New York
Maurice Binyon
Secy., B'nai B'rith
Dr. Joshua Bloch
N. Y. Public Library
Dr. Barnett R. Brickner
Cleveland
Prof. Morris R. Cohen
College of the City of N. Y.
Jo Davidson
New York
Babette Deutsch
New York
Dr. Alexander M. Dushkin
Jewish Education Committee, N. Y.
Dr. Charles G. Eichel
Jewish Teachers Community Chant, N. Y.
Dr. Ira Eisenstein
New York
Rabbi Simon Federbusch
New York
Prof. Louis Finkelstein
Jewish Theological Seminary, N. Y.
Harry Fischel
New York
Waldo Frank
New York
Dr. Solomon B. Freehof
Pittsburgh
Leon Gellman
New York
Dr. Nelson Gluskin
Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati
Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein
New York
Dr. Philip R. Goldstein
New York
Dr. Simon Greenberg
Philadelphia
Harry Greenstein
Ex-Dir., Baltimore Jewish Welfare Fund
Simon Halkin
Jewish Institute of Religion, New York
Dr. S. Ralph Harlow
Smith College
Prof. Sidney Hook
New York University
Leopold Horowitz
New York
Bronislaw Huberman
New York
Henry Hurwitz
Chancellor, The Menorah Association
Hon. Stanley M. Isaac
New York
Sam Jaffe
New York
Prof. Oscar I. Janowsky
College of the City of N. Y.
Prof. Jacob S. Joffe
Rutgers University
Prof. Alvin Johnson
New School for Social Research, N. Y.
Prof. Horace M. Kallen
New School for Social Research, N. Y.
Dr. Maurice J. Karpf
Ex. Dir., Los Angeles Fed.
Rabbi Max Kirschblum
New York
Dr. Paul Klapper
Queens College, N. Y.
Dr. Jacob Klutkin
New York
Prof. Hans Kohn
Smith College
Prof. Max Lerner
New York
Herman J. Levine
Ellenville, N. Y.
Dr. Israel H. Levinthal
Brooklyn Jewish Center
Prof. Kurt Lewin
New York
Dr. Saul Lieberman
New York

AMERICAN ADVISORY BOARD Continued

Dr. Joshua Leub Lieberman
Boston
Marvin Lowenthal
New York
Sidney Marx
New York
Eric Mendelsohn
New York
Paul Muni
New York
Dr. Wm. A. Neilson
President Emeritus, Smith College
Dr. Abraham A. Neuman
Drexel College, Philadelphia

Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr
Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.
Kurt Peier
Ex Dir., Phila. Allied Jewish Appeal
Dr. David de Sola Pool
New York
Dr. Nathan Ratsoff
American Jewish Physicians Comm.
Dr. Abram L. Sachar
Nat. Dir. B'nai B'rith
Hillel Foundation
Isidore Sobeloff
Secy., Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit
Rabbi J. B. Solovetsky
Boston

Dr. Shalom Spiegel
Jewish Theological Seminary, N. Y.
Dr. Milton Steinberg
New York
Dr. Maurice Taylor
Ex. Dir., Pittsburgh United Jewish Fund
Dr. Nisim Touroff
New York
Abraham Tulin
New York
Mrs. Jean Seaver Untermeyer
New York
Max Weber
New York
Prof. A. S. Yahuda
New School for Social Research, N. Y.

NATIONAL COUNCIL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, Rochester
Joseph H. Cohen, Boston
Lawrence W. Cohen, Detroit
Amos S. Deland, Minneapolis
Hon. David Diamond, Buffalo
A. Epstein, Chicago
Arthur A. Fleisher, Philadelphia
Rabbi Leon From, Detroit

Daniel Frisch, New York
Philmore J. Haber, Cleveland
Rabbi Abraham E. Halpern, St. Louis
Hon. Samuel J. Harris, Buffalo
Nathan D. Kaplan, Chicago
Samuel J. Kainer, Baltimore
Julian H. Krolak, Detroit
Sidney G. Kusworm, Dayton

Alan Lowenthal, Pittsburgh
Rabbi Max Maccoby, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Frederick Margenstein, New York
Yoland D. Markson, Boston
Dr. Louis I. Miller, Denver
Louis S. Myers, Kansas City
Judge Isaac Pacht, Los Angeles
Theodore D. Payer, Washington

Isaac Potts, Baltimore
Aaron Richs, Los Angeles
B. G. Rudolph, Syracuse
Albert Schiff, Columbus
Ears Shapiro, Cleveland
Dewey D. Stone, Brockton, Mass.
Elben Stone, Boston
Mrs. Maurice Turner, Chicago
Moses Winkelshtein, Syracuse

MEMBERS

Barney Abelow, Utica, N. Y.
Martin Abelow, Utica, N. Y.
George G. Abraham, Memphis
I. Adler, Strasburgville, Ohio
Aaron Agrio, New London, Conn.
Rabbi Aaron M. Ashinsky, Pittsburgh
Rabbi Joseph L. Baron, Milwaukee
Minnette Baum, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Sam J. Bellerfeld, Louisville
Dr. Eli Berger, Providence
Max H. Block, Seattle
Rabbi Philip D. Bookstaber, Harrisburg, Pa.
Abraham J. Brachman, Fort Worth
S. Brachman, Fort Worth
Dort C. Broode, Milwaukee
Jesse B. Calmenson, St. Paul
David M. Citron, Peoria, Ill.
Maurice H. Clyman, Camden, N. J.
Morris Coblina, Atlantic City
Eli A. Cohen, Lynn, Mass.
Joseph Cohen, Schenectady
Percy Cohen, Nashville
Rabbi Morton Cohn, Niagara Falls
Rabbi Samuel Cook, Altoona, Pa.
Jacob S. Coplon, Schenectady
Arthur I. Darman, Woonsocket, R. I.
Sam Davidson, Fresno, Calif.
A. M. Davis, Sioux City
Samuel Deutsch, Elyria, Ohio
Ben Dreyer, Canton, Ohio
Ben Dubenstein, Dayton
Joseph A. Feder, Passaic, N. J.
Harry S. Feller, New Brunswick, N. J.
Rabbi Leon I. Foner, Toledo
Dr. Joseph Fink, Buffalo
Isaac B. Finkelstein, Wilmington, Del.
Simon S. Fishel, Lima, Ohio
Isaac Franck, Detroit
Charles Frankel, Ashbury Park, N. J.
Rabbi Isaac L. Freund, San Jose, Cal.
Rabbi Benjamin Friedman, Syracuse
Dr. Reuben Galai, New York City
George L. Gata, New Britain, Conn.
Frank Garson, Atlanta
David Gelfen, Utica, N. Y.
Rabbi Joel S. Gelfen, New York
Sam Gelferman, Rock Island, Ill.
Joseph Goldberg, Worcester
Rabbi Henry R. Goldberger, Altoona, Pa.
Rabbi Marvin Goldfine, Philadelphia
Rabbi Aaron Goldin, Pawtucket, R. I.
Sidney Goldmann, Trenton, N. J.
Abraham E. Goldstein, Woonsocket, R. I.
Joseph Goodman, Troy, N. Y.
David L. O'Grady, Fall River, Mass.
Max L. Gross, Providence
David B. Greenberg, New York
Dr. L. Greenberg, New Haven
M. H. Greenberg, English, Minn.
Rabbi William P. Greenfield, Waterbury, Conn.
Joseph E. Groberg, Schenectady
Rabbi D. Gruber, Schenectady
Rabbi Gerahon Hadus, Kansas City
Isaac S. Heller, New Orleans
Jack W. Heller, Warren, Ohio
Rabbi Morris M. Herschman, Juliet, Ill.
Dr. Sidney Jacobs, New Orleans
Meyer Jaffe, Fall River, Mass.



Edward M. Kahn, Atlanta
Milton Kahn, Boston
Max Kaplan, Fall River, Mass.
Rabbi Reuben Kaufman, Paterson, N. J.
Dr. Israel J. Kaula, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
J. J. Kiser, Indianapolis
Philip M. Klutnick, Omaha
Rabbi Meyer S. Kripke, New London, Conn.
Robert Lappen, Des Moines
J. L. Lederer, Peoria, Ill.
Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger, New Orleans
Rabbi Herschel Levin, Springfield, Mass.
Seymour Levine, Peekskill, N. Y.
Aaron Levy, Tucson
Dr. Seymour Lewis, Sacramento, Calif.
Bernard Lobman, Montgomery
Mrs. Benjamin Lurio, Lancaster, Pa.
Rabbi R. J. Magill, Harrisburg, Pa.
Sidney B. Mainel, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mortimer May, Nashville
Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg, Kansas City
Mrs. Hattie R. Mechlositz, Scranton, Pa.
Rabbi A. J. Mesh, Birmingham
Irving Meyers, Bayonne, N. J.
Sam Meyerson, Council Bluffs, Iowa
Rabbi Albert G. Minda, Minneapolis
William Moldovan, McKeesport, Pa.
Aaron Ostrow, Elyria, Ohio
Rabbi H. Cohen Perlmutter, Johnstown, Pa.
Hardwig Peters, Memphis
James L. Permutt, Birmingham
Harold Potash, El Paso
Isidore Rabinowitz, Lynn, Mass.
Rabbi Sidney L. Kagan, Reading, Pa.
Rabbi Sidney Riback, Sharon, Pa.
Abc Eugene Rosenberg, Portland, Oregon
Rabbi Elram Rosenzweig, Scranton, Pa.
Joseph Rubenstein, Dushick, N. Y.
Rabbi Max Ruthenberg, Reading, Pa.
Emil Salomon, Tulsa
Dr. Ira E. Sanders, Little Rock
Harry J. Sapper, Oakland, Cal.
Maurice Schloss, Sharon, Pa.
Irving Schneider, Long Beach, Cal.
Maurice Schwartz, El Paso
Dr. P. L. Schwartz, New Brunswick, N. J.
Rabbi Joseph Shapiro, Little Rock
Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, Boston
A. W. Shulman, Dayton
Jacob Silverblatt, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Philip Skomowita, Detroit
Rabbi Herman E. Snyder, Springfield, Ill.
E. M. Solow, Dallas
Louis I. Spiegler, Washington, D. C.
Prof. I. J. Sternberg, English, Minn.
Rabbi Leon Seidman, Warren, Ohio
Walton Struss, Erie, Pa.
Joseph Talamo, Worcester
David Tannenbaum, Los Angeles
Emanuel Teitelbaum, Johnstown, Pa.
Max Tiger, Elizabeth, N. J.
Clarence A. Ullman, Peoria, Ill.
Rabbi Irving A. Weingart, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Aaron Weiss, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Franklin C. Wisbaum, Niagara Falls
Hon. Abraham Wolfer, Stamford, Conn.
Rabbi Samuel Wolf, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Meyer Yanowitz, Sharon, Pa.
Joseph Zax, Des Moines

January 29, 1946

Mrs. Jeannette Schiffer, Executive Secretary
American Fund for Palestinian Institutions
1860 Broadway
New York 23, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Schiffer:

In reply to your letter of January 25,
I am herewith enclosing a photograph of myself
which you may use in your bi-monthly American
Fund News.

With best wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

THE BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER

667-691 EASTERN PARKWAY

BROOKLYN 13, NEW YORK

JOSEPH GOLDBERG
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

January

30

1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

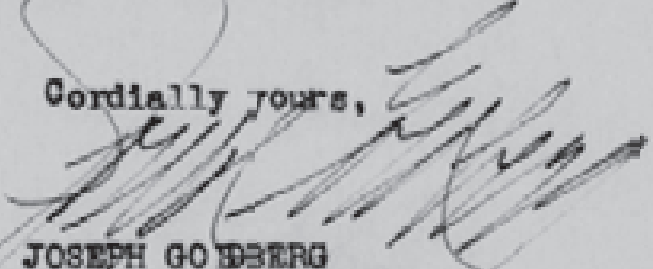
The Brooklyn Jewish Center will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding as well as the completion of twenty-five years of Rabbi Israel M. Levinthal's ministry in the Center, on April 7th.

As part of the celebration, we are publishing a history of its activities, with particular emphasis on the Center's influence on the American Jewish community.

We would be very appreciative if you would find it possible to send us your message of greeting, to be included in this publication.

Our deadline is February 15th. We would be thankful if you would send us your greeting by that time.

Cordially yours,


JOSEPH GOLDBERG
Administrative Director

THE LAKEWOOD METHODIST CHURCH

Telephone BOulevard 8644

15700 DETROIT AVENUE at SUMMIT * LAKEWOOD, CLEVELAND 7, OHIO

January 30, 1946

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Blvd.,
Shaker Heights, Ohio

Dear Sir:

The young people of our congregation have been studying for sometime, in a course of comparative religion, the historical position of the church in world order.

To focus our thoughts more critically on the intimate details which have led to the personal inspriation of eminent religious leaders we are turning to you for assistance. ✓Would you point out one or two of you favorite passages in the Holy Scriptures that you, from your wealth of experience, feel have contributed strength to man's inspriation and ideals for carrying on the work on the church in world order. Knowing that your ministerial duties must be heavy, our appreication is in like ratio.

We would like to use these passages in connection with a meeting on Wednesday evening, February 13, 1946.

Very truly yours,

THE CHRISTIAN FORUM CLASS

ljm.

OUR BOOK - - GOOD WILL MAGAZINE PUBLICATION
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
405 - 406 BLACKSTONE BUILDING
1426 WEST THIRD STREET - CLEVELAND 13, OHIO
PHONE: MAIN 0319

February 1, 1946

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

Dear Sir:

We are currently publishing a series of articles dealing with better race relations. This series is titled "Jim Crow Should Be Discontinued Throughout the United States", written by a number of eminent Americans.

There were enough bitter tears shed in this war to cause every American citizen to want a change for the better towards minority groups. Because of your liberal spirit, we would be very happy to have an article from you to appear in our magazine sometime in the near future. The article should have between 1,000 and 1,500 words.

We shall appreciate it very much if we may have the above mentioned article from you.

Very truly yours,


Roy J. Rector, Executive Editor

RJR vm

Charge to the account of _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	TELETYPE

Persons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary radiogram.

WESTERN UNION

1206-

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

A. H. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. G. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
included without charge.

Feb. 1, 1946

Rabbi Bernard Starkoff

Cong. Oheb Shalom
1300 Prince of Wales St.
Norfolk, Va.

PLEASE ACCEPT MY WARMEST FELICITATIONS AND BEST WISHES ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR INSTALLATION AS RABBI OF CONGREGATION OHEB SHOLOM. I PRAY THAT THE ~~XXXX~~ ONCOMING YEARS WILL BE RICHLY REWARDING TO YOU IN TERMS OF SERVICE AND ~~XXX~~ ACHIEVEMENT.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

*Congregation Beth El
Woodward at Gladstone
Detroit 2, Michigan*

IRVING I. KATZ
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

February 4, 1946

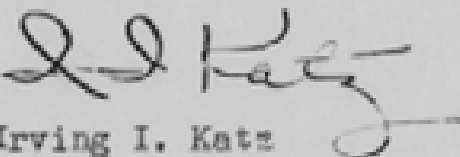
Dr. A. H. Silver
The Temple
E. 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

After years of extensive research in the history of the Jews in Michigan, I have been prevailed upon to write a series of articles on the subject. This history, the first to be published in the United States, will be illustrated with rare pictures and documents and will appear in serial form in the Detroit Jewish Chronicle. It will cover the period from 1763, the year in which the first Jewish trader appeared in Michigan, to the present time.

I thought you might be interested in this material and I am taking the liberty to enclose the first article. Should you desire the entire series, please advise me.

Sincerely yours,


Irving I. Katz

lik/la

encl.

February 4, 1948

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
35 East 62nd Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Jonah:

I am sorry that I did not get to see you when I was in New York last week. Some emergency matters arose which took me out of the office most of the time, and which compelled me to cancel quite a number of appointments which I had made.

Will you be in New York next Monday, February 11? If so, I will get in touch with you and we can arrange to get together. Otherwise I would appreciate if you would let me know in writing what you have in mind with reference to the Union Convention.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:GR

Euclid Avenue Temple
Euclid at East Eighty-Second St.
Cleveland

Barnett R. Brickner, Ph.D.
Rabbi

February 5, 1946

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Rd. and East 105th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

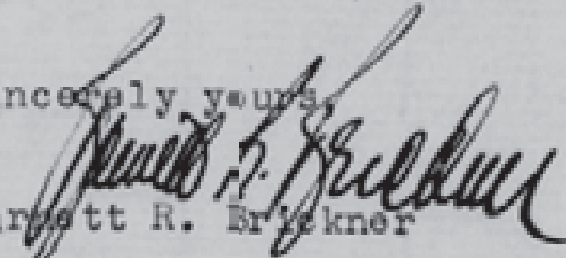
Enclosed please find my check for \$59.37 to cover my share of the meeting expenses on Sunday, January 27th.

I am wondering whether you have given any thought to the matter we discussed about having this and similar expenses met by the Campaign Fund of the College. It seemed to me that this would be a legitimate item of expense for them.

I have not been feeling well, but I do intend to see a number of the prospects on my temple list who are in town. I hope to be able to get to it as soon as I feel a little better. I feel as you do that we have made a fair start and that a goodly sum for the College can be raised among our people.

May I ask you to give some thought to joining with us in the holding of our annual Ministers' Institute, which we have been conducting for a number of years. You will recall that at the last meeting of the Conference in Atlantic City, a resolution was passed urging that these institutes be conducted jointly in communities where there are more than one Reform Congregation. Will you let me know how you feel about the matter

Sincerely yours,


Barnett R. Brickner

BRB:VW

February 5, 1946

Mr. Richard L. Simon
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
Rockefeller Center
1230 Sixth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your kindness in permitting me to read the advanced proofs of Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman's book "Peace of Mind." It is an absorbing volume, rich in wisdom, sound in scholarship, timely and helpful. Dr. Liebman, who has mastered both the fields of Religion and of Psychology, shows how the two can and must become inseparable allies to help modern man to find his peace mind and to lead the good life in a world wherein both are menaced. Readers of Dr. Liebman's book will find themselves deeply indebted for new insights and new harmonies.

Most cordially yours,

ARS:BX

Holy Blossom Temple

TORONTO

THE RABBI'S STUDY

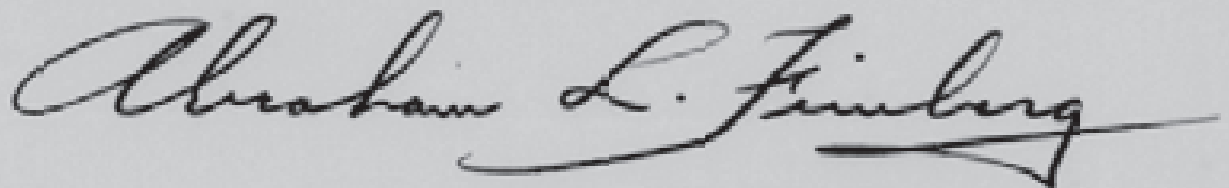
February 6, 1946.

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am enclosing an article of mine on
the so-called "Bevin Plan", which recently
appeared in the "Canadian Zionist". Perhaps
you will find a few moments to read it.

Very sincerely, and assuring you of
my utmost cooperation for Zion, I am

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Abraham L. Feinberg". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg.

February 6, 1948

Mr. Irving I. Katz
Executive Secretary
Congregation Beth El
Woodward at Gladstone
Detroit 2, Michigan

My dear Mr. Katz:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of your first article on "Michigan's First Jews". It is very important to collect all the data on the early history of our people in the United States. I am sure that your researches in the field of the history of the State of Michigan will prove historically of great value.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:GR

February 7, 1946

Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg
Holy Blossom Temple
Toronto, Canada

My dear Rabbi Feinberg:

Thank you so much for your thoughtfulness
in sending me a copy of your excellent lecture on the
"Bevin Plan." I read it with keep pleasure.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

RABBI JONAH B. WISE
35 E. 62ND ST. • New York 21, N. Y.

February 7, 1946

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

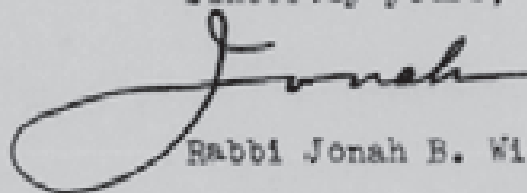
Dear Abe:

I am sorry not to have seen you
in New York but can appreciate the fact that
you were quite busy.

I am leaving today for a western
trip and will if possible communicate with you
on my return.

With all good wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,



Rabbi Jonah B. Wise

JBW/jjs

Executive Office:
88 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

MAin 8877

Other Telenews Theatres
Chicago : San Francisco

Telenews Theatre
CLEVELAND NEWSREEL THEATRE
Incorporated
241 EUCLID AVE., NEAR PUBLIC SQUARE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO

February 8th 1946

Rabbi Silver

The Temple

My Dear Rabbi:-

We are very happy to enclose invitations for yourself
and party to see "Hitler Lives?" at the Telenews Theatre.

The subject will be on our screen through Thursday
February 14th, and we believe you will be interested
in the message.

Sincerely yours

Philip Rocker

"Where the News Comes First"

TELENEWS

NEWS REEL THEATRE
EUCLID AVENUE NEAR PUBLIC SQUARE

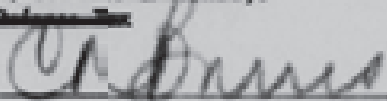
ADMIT ONE
RABBI SILVER

Issued to _____

Good Until _____

~~Not Good Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays~~

~~Subject to Market Conditions~~



Manager

February 8, 1946

The Christian Forum Class
The Lakewood Methodist Church
Lakewood
Cleveland 7, Ohio

Dear Friends:

Thank you for your letter of June 30.

There are many passages in Holy Scriptures which have inspired and challenged men through the ages to carry the word of God to the world through their churches and their synagogues. Among them I would point to the great verses Leviticus, 19.18: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and Micah 6.8: "It hath been told thee, O man, what is good, and what the Lord doth require of thee; only to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BX

I. Levinthal

February 14, 1946

Mr. Joseph Goldberg
Administrative Director
The Brooklyn Jewish Center
667-691 Eastern Parkway
Brooklyn 13, New York

My dear Mr. Goldberg:

May I join your host of friends throughout the nation in extending to the Brooklyn Jewish Center my heartiest felicitations on the occasion of the celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of its founding. Your Institution has been a center of light and leading and Jewish inspiration not alone in your community but throughout the country. It has pioneered in many fields and has demonstrated how our people can integrate their rich spiritual and cultural heritage harmoniously with American life.

May I also extend my warm greetings and congratulations to your spiritual leader, Dr. Israel H. Levinthal, upon the completion of a quarter of a century of rare and distinguished service as your leader. The Brooklyn Jewish Center and Rabbi Levinthal are, in a way, synonymous terms, for it is his spirit and philosophy which permeate your Institution. Rabbi Levinthal has been a great teacher and a great preacher. He has also been the courageous champion of all that is noble and constructive in American Jewish life.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:GR

February 14, 1948

Dr. Barnett R. Brickner
Euclid at East 82nd Street
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Brickner:

In your letter of February 5 you drew my attention to the Ministers' Institute and to the possibility of conducting a joint institute this year.

The Temple schedule is set for the year and it is rather a full one. My own personal calendar, as you may well imagine, is over-crowded and I do not wish to take on any additional obligations this year. I shall be very happy to think through with you this proposal for some future year.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:CR

President
MICHAEL A. STAVITSKY
Honorary President
ALBERT HOLLANDER
President Emeritus
PHILIP J. SCHOTLAND
Vice-Presidents
GEORGE FURST
SAMUEL KLEIN
Honorary Vice President
LEOPOLD RICH
Treasurer
JOSEPH FELDHEIM
Assistant Treasurer
SAMUEL I. BENDET
Honorary Treasurer
LOUIS GROSS
Secretary
I. K. SCHWARTZ
President, Women's Auxiliary
MRS. WM. L. GREENBAUM

Temple B'nai Abraham

CLINTON AVENUE, SHANLEY AVENUE and 10th STREET
NEWARK 8, NEW JERSEY

Bigelow 8-4389

Rabbi
DR. JOACHIM FRINZ
Rabbi Emeritus
JULIUS SILBERFELD
Cantor
ABRAHAM SHAPIRO
Comptroller
IRANA E. JACOBSON

February 15, 1946.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, O.

My dear Colleague:-

On March 5, I will have reached the biblical allotment of three score years and ten; and, although I am now only Rabbi Emeritus of Temple B'nai Abraham, my congregation is planning a Testimonial Service in my honor. But what would my Simchah mean with your presence to grace the occasion? I have been so accustomed to have you participate in my various anniversaries, and you have been so gracious to me in the past, that I venture to ask you to do me that honor again. The observance will take place on either Friday evening, March 1 or March 3, depending upon your convenience. (preferably March 3.)

I feel that it is perhaps a presumption on my part to extend to you this invitation, especially now, when your duties as leader of American Zionism impose such heavy burdens on you. But what emboldens me to ask you to come to Newark is the fact, that about the time of my anniversary the United Jewish Appeal will be launched in our community. We have done a marvelous piece of work last year by raising over a million dollars. We expect to double this unprecedented sum this year, and your presence, which will launch the campaign, is sure to make us reach our goal. It will be a happy combination, and will perhaps justify your sacrifice in behalf of an individual.

If you accept - and I sincerely hope that you will - I shall remember it to the rest of my earthly sojourn.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Silver and the boys, in which Mrs. Silberfeld heartily joins me, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Julius Silberfeld

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

February 16, 1946

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

My dear Dr. Silver:


In our advanced classes in speech here at the University of Michigan, we make a special study of the sermon type of speaking. As a matter of fact, many of our students are either actively engaged in preaching and are taking graduate work in the field of Speech, or they are contemplating going into the ministry.

We have on hand for use in the classroom recordings of various types of secular speeches. In order to complete the instruction, I wish to have for use in the classroom recordings of representative sermons.

We should appreciate it very much if we could have a recording of one of your representative sermons. The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to ask if such a recording is available and how we might secure it.

I assure you that we shall appreciate any cooperation that you can give us in this matter.

Sincerely yours,


G. E. Denamore
Chairman

GED/em

February 20, 1946

Rabbi Julius Silberfeld
Temple B'nai Abraham
Clinton Avenue, Shanley Avenue and 10th Street
Newark 8, N.J.

My dear Friend:

I received your letter of February 15. I did not realize that you were approaching your seventieth birthday. I am happy to learn that Temple B'nai Abraham, which you served with such distinction for so many years, is planning a Testimonial Service in your honor. I know of no one who deserves such recognition more than you do. I only wish that I could attend the Service. Unfortunately my weekends through the months of March and April are all pledged to other engagements. You know how crowded my life has been in the last few years, and the burden is increasing rather than decreasing. I am sure that you will understand.

While I will not be at the Service in person, my spirit and my good wishes will all be there with you and your dear ones. With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AMS:BK

E. J. BISIKER,
1673, UNION COMMERCE BUILDING,
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO.

TELEPHONE NO. MAIN 7675.

February 25th, 1946.

Rabbi A H Silver,
2 East 105th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

As I found that my sailing was postponed, I returned to Cleveland for the weekend and I am taking the opportunity of writing this letter to thank you for your kind letter of January 24th and for the two books which you sent me. I have read your brochure, but I have not yet read "Justice for My People". I am keeping this for my edification during the Atlantic crossing.

In conclusion might I express my appreciation for the generosity of the members of your congregation to British war relief and of the pleasure which my personal acquaintance with you and Mrs. Silver has given me.

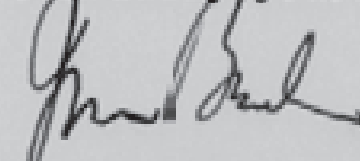
My forwarding address in Great Britain will be:

28 College Road,
Reading, Berks.
England

and I trust you will let me know if, by chance, you are ever there.

My wife joins in sending best wishes to both you and Mrs. Silver.

Cordially yours,



E. J. Bisiker.

EJB:atj

THE LAKEWOOD METHODIST CHURCH

Telephone BOulevard 8644

15700 DETROIT AVENUE at SUMMIT • LAKEWOOD, CLEVELAND 7, OHIO

February 28, 1946

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We wish to express to you our sincere appreciation for your response to our request for your favorite passage of Scripture. It was most helpful and proved to be of great interest and inspiration to all of us.

Dr. Carr has asked that we incorporate these Scriptures into the Fellowship Thought, a weekly feature of our church publication, Tidings. We thought you would enjoy receiving a copy of Tidings each week during this series, so that you might share this experience with us.

Thanking you again for your thoughtful cooperation, we remain

Very sincerely yours,

The Christian Forum

Ohio Senate
Columbus

JAMES METZENBALM
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT
1414 UNION COMMERCE BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

COMMITTEES:
BANKS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
JUDICIARY

- Friday March 1st, 1946
- my dear Rabbi Silver —
- (1) Would value your reply to the enclosed Statement Concerning "Juvenile Delinquency".
 - (2) Enclosed find two subscriptions and funds for same.
 - (3) Was promised 10 names. I said I'd try to get as many as possible, when such a "List of Prospects" is received.
 - (4) Your "File Minute" Staller talk was very neat; particularly the story of the speaker who would but couldn't stop.
 - (5) Am planning to be with you on the 10th, at the Carter.
 - (6) Bleib Gesund.

Sincerely —
James Metzenbalm

THINKING YOU WOULD BE INTERESTED, AM SENDING THIS.

PLEASE → WOULD VALUE YOUR JUDGEMENT

Ohio Senate Columbus

JAMES METZENBAUM
TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT
1414 UNION COMMERCE BLDG.
CLEVELAND, OHIO



State Senator James Metzenbaum, speaking before the Fraternal Order of Police, on Thursday evening, February 7th, at the American Legion Hall, said:-

"Not only in parts of Ohio, but over this country, Juvenile Delinquency has been mounting and surging upward.

The Juvenile Courts are earnestly endeavoring to cope with this situation. For it, they are richly to be commended.

In my judgement, however, something more -- some new remedies must be invoked.

To pass sentence upon some girl or boy, is, of course, necessary in some instances, but is that all we owe to these young people?

(1) Should we not try to PREVENT the wrong-doing? Shouldn't we try to "dry-up" the delinquency at its very source, BEFORE it ripens into a serious wrong?

(2) Cannot the Juvenile Judges inaugurate a plan whereby the Churches, the Social Agencies, the Block Plan Associations, the Neighborhood and Area Councils, the P.T.A., the Rotary, Kiwanis, Advertising, Lions, and similar Clubs, the Teachers, the Colleges and the many other already-existing organizations band themselves together, in the necessary districts of Greater Cleveland, to act in conjunction with and under the leadership of a Juvenile Court Official, so that early waywardness may be checked and so that little, petty offenses may not grow into serious and shocking violations?

(3) In addition, the now-excellent Juvenile Court Staff simply must be materially enlarged by way of further competent and qualified personnel. The present number can not hope to deal with all the work.

(4) And, too, a Psychiatric Staff should be maintained separately for the Juvenile Court alone, for, otherwise, we shall not be fair or helpful enough to the youth whose dis-allocation can be quickly detected and prescribed for, by those schooled in mental hygiene.

(5) It is also to be remembered that in some few homes, the parents do not sufficiently look after the children. All the community efforts can never make up for that, for it then really becomes adult, not juvenile delinquency.

(6) After all, are we -- as adults -- really doing our full duty, when so much more could be done?

Could we not set an example for the whole country -- an example helpful to the entire nation?

James Metzenbaum

1896

*

50 YEARS OF SERVICE

*

1946

The VOLUNTEERS of AMERICA

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR HELPING THE POOR OF ALL CREEDS
FOUNDED IN 1896 BY GENERAL AND MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH

COL. W. R. APETZ
NEW YORK DIVISION



COL. CHAS. B. BOOTH
NATIONAL SECRETARY

TELEPHONE
MURRAY HILL 4-3161

34 WEST 28TH STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

NATIONAL HONORARY ADVISORY BOARD

* HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
HON. HERBERT HOOVER
* HON. ALFRED E. SMITH
HON. CHARLES S. WHITMAN
GEN. AVERT D. ANDREWS
MRS. NATHANIEL A. CAMPBELL
MR. F. AMBROSE CLARK
MR. JAS. STEWART CUSHMAN
MRS. JAS. STEWART CUSHMAN
DR. THOMAS BALLINGTON
MRS. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD
MR. HENRY H. FLAGLER
MRS. CASS GILBERT
MRS. DANIEL GUGGENHEIM
MAJ. GEN. J. G. HARBORD
MRS. OLIVER HARRIMAN
HON. WILL H. HAYS
MR. W. W. HOFFMAN
MR. HAMILTON HOLT
MR. ROBT. COLEMAN JAMES
MRS. ROBT. COLEMAN JAMES
MR. F. G. LONDON
BISHOP WM. T. MANNING
* COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT
MR. DAVID A. SCHULTE
MR. ERNEST SETON
HON. J. W. MADSWORTH
DR. DAVENPORT WEST
MRS. DAVENPORT WEST
MRS. M. ORME WILSON
MR. BENJAMIN WINTER
MRS. GECILIA S. WYCKOFF

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

CHILDREN'S HOMES
HOME FOR AGED
MATERNITY HOMES
DAY NURSERIES
WOMEN'S EMERGENCY HOMES
WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS
MEN'S INDUSTRIAL HOMES
SUMMER CAMPS
BOYS' CLUBS
GIRLS' CLUBS
GOSPEL MISSIONS
SUNDAY SCHOOLS
HOSPITAL WORK
PRISON WORK
* DECEASED

March 4, 1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, President,
Central Conference of American Rabbis,
Ansel Road & East 105th Street,
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:-

In many cities over the country,
the Fiftieth Anniversary of The Volunteers
of America is being celebrated in 1946.

Many men and women both in promi-
nent and humble places are expressing their
appreciation for the service The Volunteers
of America has rendered the nation in almost
every phase of religious and philanthropic
activity, during the past half-century.

A word of congratulation or state-
ment of this nature from you, which we may
publish, will add significance to the
Golden Jubilee of this organization. We
have in mind fifty to two hundred words
along the line of the paragraphs printed
on pages 13 through 16 of the enclosed
booklet.

May we express in advance our ap-
preciation of your cooperation and ask that,
in answering, you address your letter as
noted below.

Sincerely yours,

Bertrand Brown
Secretary, Committee on 50th Anniversary
1904 International Building
45 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.



March 8, 1948

Mr. James Metzenbaum
Union Commerce Building
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Friend:

Thank you so much for your kind letter and for the membership applications which you enclosed. I am indeed very grateful to you for your very valuable cooperation.

I shall look forward eagerly to see you on March 10.

I think your suggestion concerning juvenile delinquency is an excellent one. Have you taken it up with the Juvenile Judges. I think the initiative should come from them. I am sure that churches and other social agencies will be very to cooperate.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EK

P.S. Will you kindly endorse the check which you received from Mr. Samuel T. Gaines and return it to me?

The New York Board of Jewish Ministers, Inc.

(FOUNDED 1881)

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

RECTOR 2-9248

RABBI A. M. HELLER, Pres.
RABBI T. N. LEWIS, VICE-PRES.
RABBI S. G. KRAMER, TREAS.
RABBI M. M. GOLDBERG, SEC.
RABBI A. P. BLOCH,
ASSIST. TO THE PRES.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS
RABBI LOUIS FINKELSTEIN
RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE

PAST PRESIDENTS

RABBI J. X. COHEN
RABBI MAX DROS
RABBI ISRAEL GOLDFARB
RABBI ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
RABBI MOSESHYAMSON
RABBI SAMUEL J. LEVINSON
RABBI CLIFTON H. LEVY
RABBI JOSEPH H. LOOKSTEIN
RABBI DAVID DE SOLA POOL
RABBI JOSEPH SARACHEK
RABBI ELIAS L. SOLOMON
RABBI HARRY WEISS

March 8, 1946

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The New York Board of Jewish Ministers respectfully invites you to attend a meeting of the presidents of the four rabbinical seminaries, the three rabbinical bodies and of the Synagogue Council of America to be held on Thursday, April 25th at 10:30 in the morning at the Spanish & Portuguese Synagogue.

The subject of this meeting will be rabbinical tenure and some time before the meeting you will receive from our committee a copy of a draft of a standard printed rabbinical contract proposed for use throughout the United States.

We do hope you will find it possible to accept this invitation and attend. Our committee feels that the subject is an exceedingly vital one and that your counsel is indispensable.

With very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Jeremiah J. Berman

Jeremiah J. Berman
Chairman, Committee on Tenure

JJB:X



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

BUY U.S. SAVINGS
BONDS
ASK YOUR POSTMAN FOR



WRHS
RABBI A H Silver
Ansel Rd Temple
Cleveland 6, Ohio

UPON

receipt of this card, please
enclose two sheets of your
organization's letter-head
stationery and send it at
once to the

JEVISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
237 Chester-Twelfth Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

We are planning to use the
letter-heads of our constit-
uent organizations for an
interesting display in con-
nection with the

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
at the Hotel Carter on
Sunday, March 31, 1946.

Your promptness in sending
us your stationery will be
of great help to us.

Thank you for your
cooperation.

NEW YORK FEDERATION OF REFORM SYNAGOGUES

AN AGENCY OF THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

OFFICERS

JUSTICE MEIER STEINBRINK
Honorary President

FREDERICK F. GREENMAN
President

HENRY L. LAMBERT
1st Vice-President

EMIL N. BAAR
2nd Vice-President

MRS. LEON L. WATTES
3rd Vice-President

LOUIS F. ROTHSCHILD
Treasurer

NATHAN H. SEDMAN
Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FREDERICK F. GREENMAN
Chairman

JACOB ARONSON

EMIL N. BAAR

ALFRED R. BACHELACH

MORTIMER BRENNER

LAWRENCE B. COHEN

REV. DR. MAURICE N. EISENDRATH

REV. DR. SAMUEL H. GOLDENSON

EMANUEL HARRIS

MRS. JEROME HARRIS

HENRY L. LAMBERT

OSCAR M. LAZARUS

ALEXANDER PETERER

RABBI MAX REICHLER

ADOLPH ROSENBERG

LOUIS F. ROTHSCHILD

HERBERT SCHWARTZ

NATHAN H. SEDMAN

JUSTICE MEIER STEINBRINK

ROGER W. STRAUS

MRS. LEON L. WATTES

DAVID H. M. WEYENBERG

RABBI GUSTAVE FALK

Director

LEO RUTSTEIN

Director of Finance

(REgent 4-1640)

ARTHUR MEYEROWITZ

Financial Consultant

NATIONAL OFFICERS

*Union of American
Hebrew Congregations*

ADOLPH ROSENBERG
President

HARRY N. GOTTLIEB

FREDERICK F. GREENMAN

JACOB W. MACK

EUGENE B. STRASSBURGER

Vice-Presidents

HERBERT C. GUTTINGER

Treasurer

REV. DR. MAURICE N. EISENDRATH

Director

RABBI GEORGE ZEPIN

Honorary Secretary

RABBI LOUIS L. EDELSON

Administrative Secretary

1 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET



TELEPHONE REGENT 4-1741

NEW YORK CITY 21

March 13, 1946

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Leo Rutstein told me of his talk with you in Cincinnati and his request that you give us permission to send a letter in your name to the men in the amusement field in New York.

The men in this group look to you for guidance in Jewish affairs and your appeal in behalf of the Union and College will come from one who means so much to them.

I enclose a form letter which we would like to mail. Won't you give me your consent? I will appreciate your cooperation in bringing the needs of the Union to the notice of these men.

Sincerely,

FREDERICK F. GREENMAN
President

Encl.

March 14, 1946

Rabbi Jeremiah J. Berman
The New York Board of Jewish Ministers, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York 7, N.Y.

My dear Rabbi Berman:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of March 8 inviting me to a meeting in New York on April 25 under the auspices of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers. I wish I were free to come. Unfortunately I have another out-of-town engagement on that day.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:EX



The Cleveland Press

OFFICE OF
LOUIS B. SELTZER
EDITOR

March 15, 1946.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Many times during the years you have been in Cleveland I have had occasion in your presence and behind your back to express my admiration of you.

What you did last night, before 250 people of all nationality backgrounds and religious beliefs, served to reinforce the already extraordinarily high opinion I have always held of you.

As a matter of fact I do not believe any speech you have delivered within my own hearing equalled yours of last evening.

It may interest you to know that in the audience were about eight members of our organization who, like myself, hear a good many addresses in the course of a given year and have heard many over many years. It was their unanimous and enthusiastic opinion, as expressed to me this morning, that this was what I have described in the above paragraph — the best you have ever delivered, and one of the greatest that any of us has ever heard in our respective lives.

It is not given me the words with which adequately to express my own profound appreciation and that of all others in our organization and the Council for American Unity for your willingness to take time out of a busy and burdened life to do what you did last evening.

It will bear rich dividends and I assure you that all of those present will work with increased determination in the direction you so eloquently chartered for those who heard you last night.

With the greatest admiration and appreciation and the warmest regards from Mrs. Seltzer and myself for Mrs. Silver, I am

Cordially,

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
19810 Shaker Boulevard,
Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Louis



The Cleveland Press

CARLTON K. MATSON
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

March 15, 1946

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I can't readily think of a public address that has moved me as much as yours at the Andrica banquet. From the general comment afterward, I am sure that was the feeling of everyone present.

I want to thank you for taking the time out of your busy and highly important schedule to make this appearance. You should get great satisfaction from feeling that you have permanently improved the moral climate which surrounds a considerable number of people, including me.

Very sincerely yours,

Carlton K. Matson

CKM:rm