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

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General correspondence, 1954.



THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

NEWS

120 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 5, NEW YORK • BEEKMAN 3-0500

FOR RELEASE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1954

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 -- Leaders of the Protestant, Jewish and Catholic faiths joined today in backing the March of Dimes and its fight against polio as churches and synagogues arranged special services today (Jan. 9) and tomorrow (Jan. 10) to mark the nationwide campaign.

Statements urging support came from Bishop William C. Martin, president of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., Dr. Norman Salit, president of the Synagogue Council of America and James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, Archbishop of Los Angeles.

Bishop Martin called the campaign against infantile paralysis "a neighborly act of the highest order." He added: "Thanks to America's sustained support of the fight against polio through the March of Dimes, more than a quarter of a million patients have received costly care needed for recovery. And thanks to this support, scientists have been trained and research carried out to the point where polio prevention on a nationwide scale may be near at hand. This year the March of Dimes will need greater contributions than ever to care for the largest number of patients in our history, and to make polio prevention an achievement in every community. I earnestly hope the pastors of the thirty Churches comprising the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. will, as in the past, bend every effort to help this important cause."

Dr. Salit said: "I wholeheartedly trust that generous and countrywide support will be given to the March of Dimes. This dread disease, which has stricken so many of our children, is not yet conquered. Perhaps this year's effort will succeed in attaining this invaluable goal. Let us all cooperate to eradicate, in 1954, from the



list of mankind's enemies, this fearsome scourge."

Cardinal McIntyre declared that infantile paralysis "is indeed a scourge which has become a challenge to medicine and science, the solution of which the good Lord has not yet revealed to man.

"It is fitting, therefore, that scientific effort be exerted to its utmost meanwhile, in the confident hope of ultimate Divine assistance. The support of this effort is an urgent appeal to our people."

Roman Catholic Bishops Joseph M. Gilmore of Helena and William J. Condon of Great Falls, Mont. have sent letters to be read in all the churches of their dioceses appealing for the fullest support to the March of Dimes. In their letters the Bishops pointed out that "we have just come through a period in which the worst infantile paralysis epidemics in history have dealt our nation a series of stunning blows." But, they added, "two beacons of faith and hope shine brightly through: faith that our contributions to the March of Dimes helped alleviate the terrible burden of those stricken with polio and hope that our scientists will, with Divine guidance, eventually find a preventive for this malady of mankind. You, through your donations, together with millions of Americans throughout the land, have made it possible for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to keep its pledge that not a single polio victim need go without medical care for want of funds."

The Rhode Island State Council of Churches wrote: "Anyone who has ever seen a little child upon whom the blight of polio has laid its withering, deforming curse will welcome the recurring opportunity of participation in the annual March of Dimes. To have even a small part, not only in the alleviation of the suffering of those who are suddenly stricken by this dreadful enemy, but also to share in the research which one day may eradicate this scourge from the earth is the high privilege of all citizens during January. Let us give -- eagerly, generously!"

Methodist Bishop Marvin A. Franklin of Jackson, Miss. declared: "The call of the March of Dimes meets with an almost universal response. The important thing to remember," he said, "is to make our donations without delay to the end that the work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis be not hindered by our failure to respond. Let every American join the parade of the March of Dimes this year and help hasten the day when polio will be completely curbed."

###

בִּיצָרוֹן

BITZARON

The Hebrew Monthly of America-
Founded by CHAIM TCHERNOWITZ

ירחון למדע, לספרות ולבטיות הזמן
מוסד ע"י ח"י טשערנווויץ (רב צעיר) ז"ל

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OK*

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Managing Editor

Dr. MAURICE E. CHERNOWITZ

March 23, 1954.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver,

It was good to talk to you and learn of your whole-hearted support of BITZARON so as to help rescue it from its present financial plight. We are operating the publication under almost impossible conditions, compelled as we have been to cut down to the marrow such vital necessities as writers' Honorarium from those writers whose great friendship we need to cultivate. We are being rebuffed by all those who in the past volunteered so much of their time and intellectual work. We have worn out our welcome with them and can no longer apply to them for free work again and again.

We have reduced the number of issues and the number of pages per issue. We are encumbered with debts and obligations over our neck. In short, we are faced with the necessity of closing down. We need an emergency grant of \$10,000 immediately to be able to resume publication at all and then we will need a grant of between \$18,000 and \$20,000 annually to resume publication on the level commensurate with what the only Hebrew Monthly in the American Jewish Community should be like, with the possibility of paying those who write in Hebrew for Bitzaron on almost the same dignified scale as those who write in English for Commentary and not on the present discouraging, disproportion of ten to one!

I am happy that the outstanding Zionist, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, your friend and close associate, was chosen Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Jewish Agency, and we are confident that you will prevail upon him to be fair to us

(a) To render moral and financial assistance to Hebrew scholars and writers here and abroad.

(b) To help advance and perpetuate our Hebrew heritage on a higher level.

(c) To disseminate Hebrew letters and learning through The Hebrew Monthly of America, through books, pamphlets, lectures, and forums.

(d) To foster and support creative research in Hebrew scholarship.

#2

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

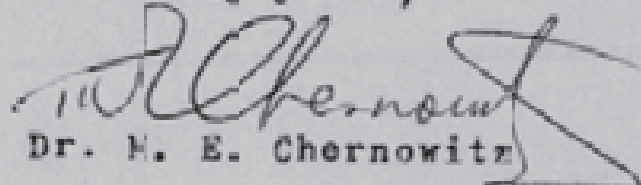
March 23, 1954.

and to the cause of Hebrew creativity in America.

It is a grim joke indeed when we American Jews must beg Jerusalem's Shazar to give back to us just a little of the money for our Hebrew cultural activities here out of the huge millions which we American Jews have ourselves raised through U. J. A.!

With deep appreciation for your moral support in our vital cause for the cultural future of American Jewry,

Sincerely yours,


Dr. N. E. Chernowitz

MEC:tz

March 23, 1954

Rabbi Paul Gorin
Congregation Shaare Emeth
560 Trinity
St. Louis 5, Missouri

My dear Paul:

I was very happy to hear from you. I had heard the good news that you have been elected Rabbi of the Canton congregation. It is a fine congregation, and I am confident that you will be very happy there.

It will be good to have you such close neighbors.

With warmest regards to you and Dorothy, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILJEL SILVER

AHS:rmg

RABBI PAUL GORIN
CONGREGATION SHAARE EMETH
560 TRINITY
ST. LOUIS 5, MISSOURI

March 19, 1954.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Congregation Tifereth Israel
105th St. and Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

You have been exceedingly gracious to me on many occasions, including my joyous wedding ceremony; and I have learned of your kindness in expressing generous praise of me. I therefore wanted to take this opportunity of sharing some good news with you.

I have just been advised that I have been elected unanimously as Rabbi of Temple Israel of Canton, Ohio. From all that I have seen of the congregation, it is a warm-hearted, thoughtful and gracious congregational family. The congregation has just completed a beautiful Temple structure; and, among other material advantages which it has offered me over my present post, it is purchasing a new home for us. I have enjoyed a most pleasant and enriching association at Shaare Emeth and with Rabbi Julius Gordon, but it will be a truly gratifying experience expressing my imagination and ideals in the advancement of my new congregation.

I sincerely hope that we may have the joy and inspiration of having you bless our new Temple with your presence on some appropriate occasion in our lives or in the life of our community.

Dorothy joins me in extending to you and to Virginia, as well as to your family circle, our fond good wishes for your continued health, happiness, blessing and fulfillment in your great leadership of the community of Israel.

Sincerely,

Paul Gorin

Rabbi Paul Gorin

EDDIE CANTOR

Chairman
Jennie Grossinger
Testimonial Dinner

Suite 900
221 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

July 15, 1954

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Doctor:

We are honoring a most beloved woman, Jennie Grossinger,
at the Waldorf Astoria Tuesday evening, November 9, 1954.

The entire proceeds of this dinner will go to Jennie
Grossinger Project in Israel under the auspices of the
Jewish National Fund.

Notables from every field of endeavor will pay homage to
Jennie on this occasion.

We would deem it a great honor if you would be one of our
Honorary Chairmen for this occasion. We would greatly
appreciate an acknowledgment from you as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Eddie Cantor

Eddie Cantor
Chairman

MP/EE

P. S. I would appreciate you addressing your reply to my
New York address.

July 28, 1954

Mr. Eddie Cantor, Chairman
Jennie Grossinger Testimonial Dinner
Suite 900
221 West Fifty-seventh Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Cantor:

Rabbi Silver is vacationing out of the city at present, but he asked me to acknowledge your letter of July fifteenth and to tell you how happy he would be to act as an honorary chairman of the Jennie Grossinger Testimonial Dinner. He greatly appreciates your gracious invitation.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Ruth M. Sparrow
Secretary to Rabbi Silver

EDDIE CANTOR

Chairman
Jennie Grossinger
Testimonial Dinner

Suite 900
221 West 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

July 30th, 1954.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, O.

Dear Doctor Silver:

May I take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for agreeing to act as Honorary Chairman for the testimonial dinner to Jennie Grossinger on November 9th.

Your illustrious name, added to the rest of the sponsors, most certainly gives to this function the dignity and grace which a lady of Mrs. Grossinger's high calibre deserves.



Sincerely

Eddie Cantor

Eddie Cantor

EC:Phf

McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

TRADE BOOK DEPARTMENT



330 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 18 NY

September 2, 1954

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Mr. David Bernstein, Executive Director of the American Jewish Tercentenary, has asked us to send you a copy of *ADVENTURE IN FREEDOM* by Oscar Handlin which we will publish on September 13. Since you are a member of the Committee, we thought you would particularly enjoy the book.

ADVENTURE IN FREEDOM is the story of three centuries of Jewish life in America. We believe it is the first comprehensive effort to integrate the experience of the Jews in the United States with the general currents of American history.

The book has gone out to you under separate cover. I do hope you enjoy it, and I'll look forward so much to knowing your opinion.

Very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sonia Levinthal". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Sonia Levinthal
Publicity Director

vc

TELEGRAM

SEPTEMBER 17, 1954

RABBI PAUL CORIN
TEMPLE ISRAEL
CANTON, OHIO

I SEND YOU MY WARMEST GOOD WISHES ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR INSTALLATION AS RABBI OF TEMPLE ISRAEL, AND I PRAY THAT THE COMING YEARS WILL BE REplete WITH OUTSTANDING SERVICE, ACCOMPLISHMENT, AND HAPPINESS. I REJOICE WITH THE MEMBERS OF YOUR CONGREGATION IN YOUR INSTALLATION AS THEIR SPIRITUAL LEADER.

ABBA HILIEL SILVER



We take great pleasure in inviting
you to be present at
Temple Israel, Canton, Ohio, on
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 8:00 P. M.
for the
INSTALLATION SERVICE
of

RABBI PAUL GORIN

Guest Speaker: Rabbi Louis Birstock

reception in honor of

Rabbi and Mrs. Paul Gorin following the service

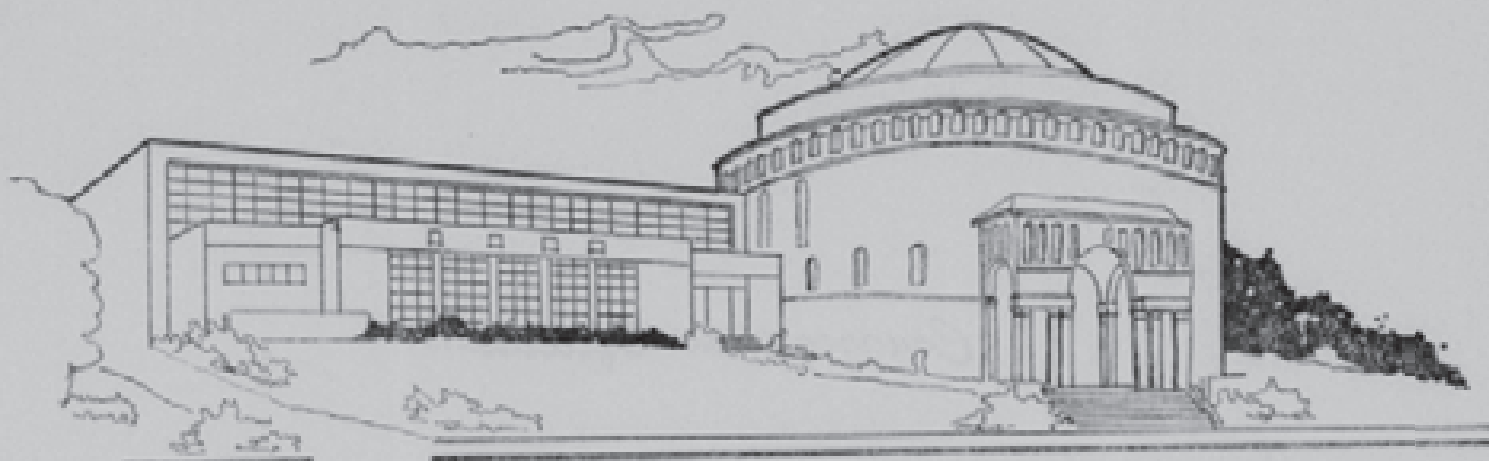
SUNDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 8:00 P. M.
for the
DEDICATION
of

TEMPLE ISRAEL

Guest Speakers: Rabbi George B. Lieberman
Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath

OPEN HOUSE . . . 2-5 P. M.

Congregation B'nai Israel *18th*



327 NORTH NEGLEY AVENUE

Montrose 1-0253

PITTSBURGH 6, PENNSYLVANIA

September 22, 1954

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

In observance of the Tercentenary I am editing a volume of essays entitled "My Faith as an American Jew."

As a distinguished leader in the American Jewish community, I hope that you will look with favor upon the following request: I am asking you, along with one hundred other American Jewish leaders, to submit your credo as an American Jew in 500 to 700 words. Your statement of faith will be of great significance to the many readers of this volume who look for guidance in this confused and uncertain age of ours. Your article may well prove to be a source of strength to the reader who is searching for direction and moral guideposts to help direct his way.

Some of the contributors who have signified their intention to participate in this volume are Senator H. A. Lehman, Dr. Louis Finkelstein, Dr. Emanuel Neumann and Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, among others.

The Jonathan David Company of New York has already accepted this volume for publication in the early winter. Would you, therefore, be good enough to drop me a note telling me that I may expect to include your statement. I would be grateful if you would inform me as to the approximate date that it will be forthcoming. We are hoping to have all the contributions collected by October 15, 1954.

Thanking you most sincerely, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

Seymour J. Cohen
Dr. Seymour J. Cohen
Rabbi

SJC:af

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RABBI PAUL GORIN
TEMPLE ISRAEL
333 TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, N. W.
CANTON 9, OHIO

September 22, 1954

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
105th Street and Ansell Road
Cleveland Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

On the occasion of my installation as Rabbi of Temple Israel, I was deeply and sincerely gratified upon receiving your gracious message of congratulations and good wishes. It was indeed kind and thoughtful of you to remember me and my dear ones on this meaningful occasion in our lives. In the midst of all our blessings in our new community, Dorothy and I are earnestly grateful for the gift of fine friendships such as your own.

With sincere appreciativeness and with fond wishes that the New Year will bring to you and your dear ones a harvest of continuous good health, abundant happiness and joyous fulfillments, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Paul Gorin

Rabbi Paul Gorin

September 30, 1954

Miss Clarice M. Bowman
Ecker Apartment B-3
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Miss Bowman:

Rabbi Silver is pleased to give you permission to
use his poem, "America," in your publication,
WONDER AND WORSHIP. The poem is copyright.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Ruth M. Sparrow
Secretary to Rabbi Silver

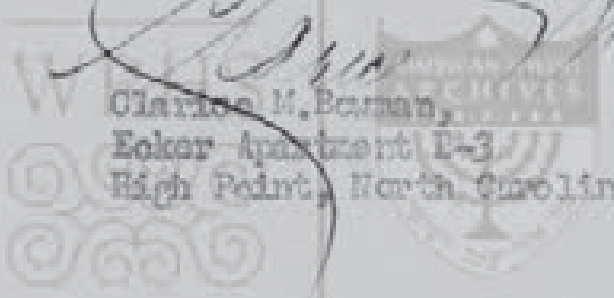
Patrick Lyle Lipp Lipp
Shy, Temp, B. 155th St 17 Ansel Rd
Oakland 6, Cal.

ATTENTION: PERMISSIONS DEPARTMENT

Dear Sir:

I wish to request permission to use the attached quotation
in a forthcoming anthology of worship materials for essays:
WONDER AND WORSHIP, to be published by Association Press, fall,
1954. Proper acknowledgement will be given. Kindly advise me
regarding this permission. Thank you.

Very truly yours,


Clarice M. Bowman
Ecker Apartment E-3
High Point, North Carolina.

Clarice M. Bowman
20876768

AMERICA

God built Him a continent of glory and filled it with
treasures untold;

He carpeted it with soft-rolling prairies and columned it
with thundering mountains;

He studded it with sweet-flowing fountains and traced it with
long-winding streams;

He planted it with deep-shadowed forests, and filled them
with song.

Then He called unto a thousand peoples and summoned the bravest
among them.

They came from the ends of the earth, each bearing a gift and
a hope.

The glow of adventure was in their eyes, and in their hearts
the glory of hope.

And out of the bounty of earth and the labor of men,
Out of the longing of hearts and the prayer of souls,
Out of the memory of ages and the hopes of the world,
God fashioned a nation in love, blessed it with a purpose
sublime---

And called it AMERICA!

Silver

THE
FEDERATION of JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
of GREATER CLEVELAND

210 HURON - NINTH BUILDING

Tower 1-3434

CLEVELAND 15, OHIO

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*Deceased

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

If you have room in your Bulletin we would appreciate having the following put in.

The Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations will celebrate the Tercentenary on Thursday, October 21st at the Temple on the Heights, starting at 10:30 A. M. with an All-Day Institute. Emphasis will be placed upon the 300 Years of Program in the development of Jewish Women's Organizations.

The morning session will be head-lined by Miss Esther I. Test speaking on "Human Relationship and Leadership Training" with audience participation. A box lunch will be served and reservations at 1:00 each, should now be made, through the Federation office.

The afternoon session, starting at 1:00 P.M. will present Mrs. Anita Libman Lebeson, well known and popular author and lecturer. "From Covered Wagon to Atomic Age-Organized Women in America" is the title of her lecture.

Deadline for Box Lunch reservations is October 18th.
Please send check at once.

Sincerely yours

Flora Shapiro
Mrs. Michael Shapiro
Publicity Chairman.

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WESTERN UNION

W. R. MARSHALL, President

FX-1201

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RABBI ABBA HILLEL THE TEMPLE ✓

ANSEL ROAD AND EAST 105TH ST CLEVELAND.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS IS HOLDING ITS OCTOBER MEETING IN CLEVELAND
NEXT WEEK AND IS TAKING THAT OPPORTUNITY TO PAY A VISIT TO THE VARIOUS
COMPANY FACILITIES IN THE CLEVELAND AREA.

WILL YOU JOIN THE DIRECTORS, OTHER OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY AND
MYSELF INFORMALLY FOR COCKTAILS AT THE UNION CLUB IN CLEVELAND
ANYTIME BETWEEN 500 AND 730 PM ON WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 13TH ✓

HENRY FORD II PRES FORD MOTOR CO

① JW-1-7755

Ans. may be later
Def. ①

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357P-RB

October 6, 1954

TELEGRAM

MR. HENRY FORD, II
PRESIDENT, FORD MOTOR CO.
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

I DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION FOR
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13. I REGRET THAT ABSENCE FROM
THE CITY WILL MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO ATTEND.

KINDEST REGARDS.

— ABBA HILLEL SILVER



CH 1-2700

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA

CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

DANIEL H. WASSERMAN
JUDGE

October 18, 1954.

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I delayed writing to you because I wanted to be able to write on my stationery with the designation of my name as judge. I hope you will excuse both the delay and my vanity.

I want you to know I am grateful to you and to Mrs. Silver for your letter of congratulations and good wishes on my ascendancy to the bench but, more than that, I am only one of the many people in the community whose lives have been made richer and fuller through the blessing of having had some little contact with you.

This may be a little presumptuous but if ever the opportunity presents itself when I can be helpful in any of your many undertakings, I will consider it an honor to be called upon by you.

Yetta and I thank you most heartily.

Cordially yours,



DHW:c

Temple Beth El

"The Temple at the Ocean"

507 Fifth Avenue
Daytona Beach, Florida

Tishrei 25, 5715
Oct. 22, 1954

Dear Colleague,

Please feel free to make any changes or suggestions. They will be embodied in the essay before publication.

Thanking you, and with all kind wishes from house to house,

Earnestly,

k

WRHS
Dr. A. H. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio



Dr. J. Marshall Taxay
Rabbi



Rabbis' Rabbis
Dr. J. Marshall Taxay

"Vox populi" is not necessarily "vox Dei". It is certainly even truer of "vox clericorum", the voice of the clergy. No reasonable minister will insist that everything the parson avers has the endorsement of the Lord. It is interesting, however, to observe how closely the consensus of American Jewry, the minor segment which is Jewishly informed, approaches that of its religious teachers.

There is need to employ so-called consensus with caution. "The American Catholic Digest" a short time ago asked a cross-section of 14 million Americans over 18 years of age whether they read any religious magazine or newspaper regularly. The survey was conducted among Jews, Catholics and Protestants. The results were disturbing.

Of the Catholics in our country, 50% read a Catholic publication regularly. Of the Protestants, 42%. Of the Jews, only 19% read any kind of a Jewish publication with any degree of regularity.

It is, therefore, an inescapable conclusion that a large percentage of American Jews has little familiarity with the names of its leadership. Only a small proportion of our nation's Jewry knows much of significant personalities on the Jewish scene, world-wide or national.

II

Dealing with a minor section of fairly well-informed, it is heartening to note that usually the laity and the Jewish ministry come very close to agreement. This is particularly impressive, inasmuch as the norms and criteria are not identical among the laity and the Rabbinate.

Were one to query a cross-section of American Rabbis as to who are some of the outstanding personalities in its own midst, it is safe to assume that three names would frequently recur. This tribute accorded them by colleagues who should know best is quite meaningful. We are enabled to view more clearly the ideals and goals of many American Jewish spiritual guides. Tell me who your hero is and I'll tell you who you are: not only who you are, but what you are.

Abba Hillel Silver has a world reputation. His leadership in the Zionist movement has played a large part in the establishment of Israel. It was no mere chance that he was chosen to present Israel's cause before the United Nations. It was far from fair in Weizmann's "Trial and Error" to whittle down Dr. Silver's contribution: almost giving the impression that he was merely another Zionist who made an important speech.

The acrimony of partisanship aside, rudimentary fairness demands that he be accorded his due. The Zionist masses are certainly aware of his pre-eminence. Few men living today have given as much of themselves to the crowning of Zionist efforts, as he has. Temporary disagreements cannot affect one with his status as one of the Fathers of the new Republic.

This phase of his commanding leadership is too well known. Not so many are aware of other facets of his being and attainments. For instance, his influence on the Christian leadership of our land. It is not likely that any other Rabbi has appeared before so many non-Jewish clergy as has Dr. Silver. There are few important seminaries and universities where his interpretation of the Hebraic heritage has not been heard.

One of his books, "Religion in a Changing World" became a best-seller. Thousands of non-Jews, and especially hundreds of Christian teachers, were for the first time stimulated by the intellectual acumen and theological depth of an authoritative spokesman of the people of the Book.

IV

But Dr. Silver is more than an eloquent Zionist statesman and gifted ambassador to the Gentiles. Stephen Wise once presented him to Franklin Roosevelt as "the most eloquent Jew on earth". He is a scholar of a high order. His "Messianic Speculations" meets the rigorous demands of Hebrew research.

In his own community and State he has championed and pioneered social legislation and movements for civic progress that occupy a distinguished place in the annals of Cleveland and Ohio. We will dissent that he is "primus inter pares", a leader among his peers.

V

Layman and Rabbi join in homage to James G. Heller. It is therefore, revealing and compelling to record some of the reasons for this distinction. What impresses so many Rabbis with the objectives, intellectual equipment, interest and attainments of a colleague?

Dr. Heller in many respects represents several paradoxes and anomalies. Born and reared in the midst of the South's aristocracy he rose to lead a pivotal labor organization. Nurtured in a semi-assimilationist milieu he dedicated his intellect and energy to

Labor Zionism and maximized Judaism.

It is true he had a tremendous advantage. His noted father, Dr. Max Heller, was among the first of the early Reform teachers fearlessly to champion the cause of Zion. It took vision and fortitude. It called for character and devotion.

It was easy and simple enough to preach national awakening in the Eastern metropolis. There were already large groups at the beginning of the century to encourage and spur the Zionist Rabbi. Even then it was not easy to do this in a prosperous upper middle-class Reform Temple.

But to do this in New Orleans in the early 1900's took spunk. To affirm Jewish self-determination and liberation in the midst of a welter of Selbst-Hass, called for inordinate consecration and self-sacrifice. That was the genius of Max Heller. When the chronicle of American Zionism is completed a place of loftiest honor will be given this intrepid sage.

VI

James Heller's uniqueness still abides. Despite his father's challenging example the question is not wholly answered. What, beside paternal precept, led him toward Herzl and Weizmann? Other Zionist figures almost uniformly, and this not in belittlement but only for the record, were of European origin. Many of them were reared on the Eastern seaboard. A large number spent their boyhood and young manhood in Yiddish-speaking homes. Again, their homes far were from prosperous.

A popular columnist tells of a well-known Zionist. "We ourselves were so poor that we had white bread on the table only Friday and

Shabbos. You can understand the poverty in our midst. When our friend B. (mentioning a noted name) came to visit he thought our house was a mansion. You can visualize the want in his own home".

Exactly the opposite is true of Dr. Heller's boyhood and young manhood. Born in the family of a "successful Rabbi" his environment was that of the privileged. His early memories are those of the leading Jewish and Christian families of the South. His father was one of the recognized spiritual and cultural figures of the South's first city.

How did he get to Ussishkin and Masliansky; to A. D. Gordon and David Ben Gurion?

Furthermore, all too often sons of leaders rebel against the father. No analyst is needed to spell out the obvious mechanism involved. A number of such children have either drifted away from their fathers' interests or openly and flagrantly flouted and combatted the paternal ideal.

How did this son, steeped in the tradition of the Southern hidalgo, choose the Rabbinate? How did he come to find goad and goal among the Poalei Tsiyon?

VII

There is more. Officiating as minister of a large congregation; trenchant spokesman for Zionist causes; nationally in demand as a lecturer: these do not exhaust his sphere of interest and boundless drive. For several decades he wrote the notes for the Cincinnati Symphony orchestra. A goodly number of acclaimed musical compositions flowed from his fertile pen.

On top of all this, without peer as musicologist among the American Rabbis, he has been credited with the "finest philosophic mind in

the Jewish pulpit of our land".

It makes it easier to follow the reasoning of his confreres in designating James Heller as "a Rabbi's Rabbi".

VIII

One of his dearest friends with whom he is often compared, is in many ways quite different. It is noteworthy that a measurable segment of the Rabbis pay homage to the achievements and capacities of Solomon B. Freehof.

Reared in a rigidly traditional Jewish home Dr. Freehof is the foremost theologian of the American Reform movement. Few indeed have enriched Liberal Judaism as he has. Formulation of progressive principles linked with tradition; adaptation of the Siddur to modern needs; preparation of a liturgy for the American Jewish home: these are only a part of his peerless efforts.

Like his other two colleagues Dr. Freehof incorporates a paradox. The one field of Jewish lore that would seem farthest from a Liberal Rabbi's interest is the Responsa literature. It is the unfathomable sea of Rabbinic questions and answers dealing with ritual, ceremonial practice, civil and criminal law. It is an illimitable area of study covering most countries of Jewish settlement during the past millenium.

In his early days as a student Dr. Freehof chose the field as his own. A lifetime of study and research has made him one of the noted scholars of "Sh'elos and T'shuvos". It is not without humor to read an Orthodox authority in Safed or Montreal wrestle with the perspicacity and erudition of an American Reform Rabbi. More than anyone else he has wrung a lofty respect for Reform scholarship from Orthodox Rabbonim.

Master of Rabbinics, he couples with it a rare sensitivity for English prose. His lectures on contemporary literature have won national attention. His is the almost uncanny capacity to reach the core of a current novel and bind it to religious discernment and Hebraic ethics.

His penetration and genius for simplification are common. Small wonder a national broadcasting chain exerted itself to lure his regular appearance before a nation-wide audience. His versatility is marked in the contents of his books. One, a study of social and intellectual trail-blazers. Another, an annotated edition of The Psalms, replete with choice Rabbinic commentaries on the text. A masterly survey of Reform Jewish practice in two volumes. An historic and philosophic analysis of prayer. An outline of the evolution of the synagogue. And now his soon to appear magnum opus, a harvest of a life-long devotion, a study of the vast reaches of innumerable Responsa.

X

It cannot but be a source of amazement to witness the interests and accomplishments of three ever busy teachers. All three headed large metropolitan congregations. All three shared a multiplicity of cultural and communal concerns. All three for decades were beset with the countless claims that a large parish and a big city lay upon the religious leader.

To meet the uncounted details of daily routine and to achieve statesmanship, scholarship and intellectual pre-eminence is the sublime inspiration of any Rabbi.

It is understandable why the honored three are widely acclaimed as "Rabbis' Rabbis".

In honor of
His Excellency William V. S. Tubman
President of the Republic of Liberia

The Citizens Committee of Cleveland
requests the honor of the company of

Rabbi and Mrs. A. M. Silver
at a Reception

on Wednesday, October the twenty-seventh
from five until seven o'clock

Grand Ballroom

The Carter Hotel

R. S. V. P.:
Mrs. Molly B. Laffer
Brookwood Road
Cleveland 24, Ohio

ackd
C.B.

American Academy for Jewish Research
3080 BROADWAY
New York 27, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 27, 1954

Dear Doctor Silver:

It was a great pleasure to catch a glimpse of you the other day at the Tercentenary Dinner. I wish that during the past few years an opportunity had presented itself for a lengthy discussion between us on a number of matters. One of these is a subject which I know to be close to your heart, namely, the advancement of Jewish scholarship in America on a basis transcending our separate Jewish denominations and institutions.

The American Academy for Jewish Research is an institution which draws its scholars from all groups and is independent of any group. It supports a number of very needy scholars who, without it, would have to turn to each of us individually for help to support them in a dignified manner enabling them to pursue their research. Such a man as Doctor A. Kober, formerly Rabbi of Cologne, who is a fine historian of German Jewry is being greatly helped by it; now Juster's book, "Les Juifs dan l'Empire Romaine" is being translated and revised and rendered available to English readers by Doctor A. Berger who is really an eminent jurist and man of letters, and so on.

What is running through my mind is that perhaps you and I could get together and think through a Committee of eminent American Jews who would be willing to make the modest support to this Academy which, if it had a budget of say, \$20,000 in addition to what it has, would consider itself affluent and would make it a more effective concern.

I expect to be in Cleveland for a meeting of our National Women's League on November 17th and am wondering whether it would be convenient for you if I came to see you sometime on the afternoon of November 18th. If this is not feasible, I could come quite early on November 17th. If not then, perhaps

we could meet when you next come to New York.

Looking forward to hearing from you and with warmest
good wishes,

Cordially, as ever,

Louis Finkelstein

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

cd



THE CLEVELAND FOLK ARTS ASSOCIATION

1620 PROSPECT AVENUE • CLEVELAND 15, OHIO

Oct 30, 1954

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Dear Rabbi Silver :

Louis B. Seltzer, editor of The Press, will be honored as "the Cleveland who has contributed the most toward making the nationality groups of Cleveland an integral part of the community."

The award will be given to Mr. Seltzer at the annual dinner of our group, Sunday, Nov. 14 at 6.30 p.m. in Hotel Carter.

It would be a great pleasure for all of us if you and Mrs. Silver could attend this unique event, as our guests.

Please let me know if your schedule permits you to attend our dinner.

Respectfully

Theodore Andrica

HARRY D. HENSHEL

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

VICE PRESIDENT

BULOVA WATCH COMPANY, INC.

November 4, 1954

Dear Rabbi Silver:

On its fifth anniversary, the U. S. Committee for Sports in Israel is establishing an annual award for distinguished service in this field. The first award has been voted to Nat Holman, the founder of basketball in Israel.

In accordance with the Committee's objective to provide instructors and equipment for Israel's sports hungry working boys and girls and school and college students, Nat Holman spent five weeks in Israel in 1949. Holman taught physical instructors how to play and coach basketball so soundly that it is now the most widely played game among the youth of Israel. An Israel team tied for second place in the recent European Basketball Championships; and was beaten by only one goal by U. S. in the Maccabiah Games last September.

Even more important, as American sportsmen we honor Nat Holman as an exemplar of clean living and good sportsmanship to the youth of our own country. As a player, a teacher, a leader, he has always been a spark-plug who spent himself unsparingly.

We cordially invite you, without obligation, to join the Honorary Committee***sponsoring presentation to Nat Holman at tribute dinner, at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, December 16th.

May we have your acceptance at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours,



Harry D. Henshel, Chairman
U. S. Committee for Sports in Israel

*** which includes: Mel Allen, Clifford O. Anderson, Emil N. Baar, John Barrington, Harry Brandt, Howard G. Cann, Eddie Cantor, Sanford H. Cohen, Frank Conniff, Bob Cooke, Israel Cummings, Samuel H. Daroff, Edward P. F. Eagan, Leo Eisen, Jehiel Elyachar, James A. Farley, Abraham Feinberg, Daniel J. Ferris, Buell G. Gallagher, Ike Gellis, Emanuel Goldman, Abe J. Greene, Jennie Grossinger, James V. Hayes, Walter Hoving, Lazarus Joseph,
(please turn over)

Max Kase, Raymond J. Kelly, Joseph J. Klein, Maxwell A. Kriendler, S. Ralph Lazrus, Mike Lee, Herbert H. Lehman, Arthur Levitt, Harold A. Lifton, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Gabriel R. Mason, Joseph M. Mazer, Tex McCrary, James G. McDonald, Jack Mintz, Maximilian Moss, Louis I. Newman, Lou Niss, Edward A. Norman, Parry O'Brien, William Bradley Otis, Edwin M. Otterbourg, Dan Parker, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Henry Plehn, Jimmy Powers, Joseph M. Proskauer, L. M. Rabinowitz, William H. Rolfe, David Rosenstein, Norman Salit, Al Schacht, Charles H. Silver, Ted Smits, Abe Stark, Bill Stern, Nathan Straus, Herbert Bayard Swope, James Wechsler, Frank L. Weil, Milton Weill, Joe Williams, Kenneth L. Wilson, William Zeckendorf.



American Physicians Fellowship Committee, Inc.



of the ISRAEL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



ESTABLISHED 1950

SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY DINNER

TO

PROFESSOR JULIUS M. ROGOFF

HOTEL PLAZA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1954

November 4, 1954

Dinner Chairman

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Chairman, Arrangements Committee

STELLA SCHAFER-EPSTEIN, M.D.

New York Executive Committee

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Dinner Committee Headquarters

9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, SUITE 1533
NEW YORK 20
Columbus 5-7460

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

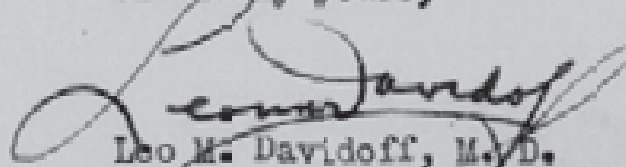
Dear Dr. Silver:

I invite you to join an Honorary Committee we are forming to mark a milestone in the life of Professor Julius M. Rogoff, who has devoted his lifetime to the service of his fellowman as an outstanding contributor in the field of medicine and science.

We are planning a well-deserved tribute on the occasion of his seventieth birthday on Wednesday evening, November 17th, when a dinner will be held in his honor in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Plaza under the auspices of the American Physicians Fellowship Committee. World-famed for his brilliant discovery of adreno-cortical hormones, forerunner of modern miracle drugs, in addition to his creative achievements in medical and scientific research, Professor Rogoff has also been a notable guiding spirit in the cause of Israel.

With my assurance there will be no obligation, and as we are desirous of completing the formation of the Honorary Committee, may I look forward to your acceptance at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,


Leo M. Davidoff, M.D.

LMD:lr

P. S. There will be no solicitation of funds in connection with this well-merited tribute.

November 5, 1954

Seltzer

Mr. Theodore Andrica
The Cleveland Folk Arts Association
1620 Prospect Avenue
Cleveland 15, Ohio

My dear Mr. Andrica:

I greatly appreciate your gracious invitation to me to attend the dinner of the Cleveland Folk Arts Association which will honor Mr. Louis B. Seltzer. I should very much indeed love to attend this meeting and join Mr. Seltzer's host of friends in paying him tribute for his outstanding contributions to the life of our community.

Unfortunately, I am scheduled to be in New York that evening to speak in Carnegie Hall in connection with the Jewish Tercentenary celebration. Please convey all my good wishes to Mr. Seltzer.

With warmest regards, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABRA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:rmc

November 5, 1954

Dr. Louis Finkelstein
American Academy for Jewish Research
3080 Broadway
New York 27, New York

My dear Dr. Finkelstein:

I was very pleased to hear from you and to learn that you will visit Cleveland on November 15th. I shall, of course, be very happy to see you, say at around 3 o'clock in my study.

With warmest regards, and looking forward with pleasure to seeing you, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILIEL SILVER

AHS:rm

WIRE

NOVEMBER 5, 1954

THE HONORABLE JACOB K. JAVITS

~~THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES~~

~~WASHINGTON, D. C.~~

630 5th Ave.
N. Y., N. Y.

ACCEPT MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR SPLENDID VICTORY
AND ALL GOOD WISHES.

MOST CORDIALLY,

ABBA HILIEL SILVER



TRUE CONFESSIONS MAGAZINE

FAWCETT PUBLICATIONS • INC.

67 West 44th Street • New York 36, N.Y.

November 9, 1954

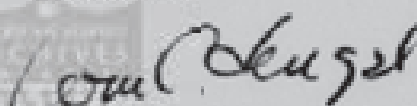
Dear Doctor Silver:

It was my privilege last Spring to hear your sermon over the air comparing and contrasting the coincidental season of the Jewish Passover and the Christian Easter.

I wonder if you have a copy of this sermon that I might read.



Sincerely,


William C. Lenzel
Editor-in-Chief

WCL/lrm

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

LIFE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING

ROCKEFELLER CENTER

NEW YORK 20

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

November 9, 1954

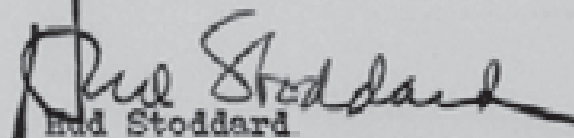
Dear Rabbi Silver:

Last week as Dr. Albert Schweitzer accepted the 1952 Nobel peace prize in Oslo, Norway, few people knew either that the money he received was already at work in French Equatorial Africa, or how it was being used. This great man of our time, regarded by many as a living saint, brilliantly successful as preacher, writer, musician, himself has said: "No one knows me who has not known me in Africa."

For this reason the editors of LIFE are proud to present this week an essay by the distinguished photographer W. Eugene Smith, entitled: "A Man of Mercy," which shows how the conditions of primitive suffering force Europe's saint to become a remote, driving man, who rules his hospital with patriarchal authority, who sometimes becomes exasperated and angry, yet who is always reverent of life, and untiring in his fight against his enemy, death. These first pictures of his new hospital village for lepers (made possible by the Nobel award), of the touching death and funeral of one very old, very tired woman, and we believe, the essence of the African world of Albert Schweitzer.

Because the editors of LIFE would appreciate very much having your comment on this photographic essay, I am enclosing advance proofs of the feature. Your reply to me will be forwarded to them as soon as received.

Cordially,


Ned Stoddard
Assistant to the Publisher

HS:mmg

Enclosures

Rogoff

November 9, 1954

Dr. Leo M. Davidoff
American Physicians Fellowship Committee, Inc.
9 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 1533
New York 20, New York

My dear Dr. Davidoff:

I shall be very pleased to be a member
of the honorary committee which you are forming
to honor Professor Julius M. Rogoff.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:rms

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November 9, 1954

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

For a number of years, you have been on the Sponsoring Committee of the National Council to Combat Blindness. Recently, I received a letter from Miss Mildred Weisenfeld, director of that organization, asking me to write to you for your consent to having a letter go out over your signature, appealing for contributions from our Jewish religious schools. I myself have been sending such a letter to our colleagues in the CCAR for the past seven years. Many of the religious schools of our Reform Temples have responded to the appeal and have been sending in an annual contribution. I know that the response would be much better if such a letter came from you.

When I first became acquainted with the National Council to Combat Blindness, it was an organization made up almost entirely of Jewish people who had lost their sight. Most of them were suffering from retinitis pigmentosa, a disease in which there is a progressive loss of vision at an early age until total blindness develops. This disease occurs with greater frequency among people whose parents are first cousins and has a Jewish angle, inasmuch as so many European Jews followed the practice of marrying first cousins. These sightless people had come to New York in the hope of being helped to regain their sight and learned to their dismay that there was no known cure and that practically nothing was being done in the way of research to discover the cause and cure of this and other diseases of the eye. They organized themselves into a body and undertook, themselves, to raise funds for research work in this field. Today, almost all the ophthalmological research centers in America are receiving grants from the National Council to Combat Blindness. Some funds have even been sent outside the country, particularly to Israel.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

-2-

November 9, 1954

I hope you will find it possible to lend your name to the suggested enclosed letter. If the letter does not meet with your approval, any other letter that you would wish to have sent out over your signature would be perfectly acceptable. The letter would go only to our colleagues in the Reform Rabbinate and would request contributions from the Keren Ami funds of their religious schools or other Temple charity funds.

With many thanks for any help that you might lend to this noble and worthy cause and with kindest personal greetings, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Klein
Rabbi Joseph Klein

JK:lf



*The Committee to Honor
Jennie Grossinger
requests the pleasure of your attendance
on the occasion of
a Testimonial Dinner to
Jennie
on Tuesday the ninth of November
Nineteen hundred and fifty-four
at seven o'clock in the evening
Grand Ballroom
The Waldorf-Astoria
New York City*

*Dress Formal
R. S. V. P.*

*Concert:
One Hundred Dollars*



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(In Formation)

Proceeds—Jewish National Fund for Jennie Grossinger Recreational and Cultural Center on Mt. Canaan in Israel.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
211 EAST 62ND STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

November 12, 1954

Dear Rabbi Silver,

Thank you so much for your very thoughtful message which I received on the occasion of my seventieth birthday.

Your good wishes added greatly to the event, and I was so happy to hear from you.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Eleanor Roosevelt". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

ER:pb

The Omi Brotherhood Foundation
of America
33 Oxford Ave. Dayton 7, Ohio
15 November 1954

Honorable Walter H. Judd
House of Representatives
Washington D. C.

Dear Congressman Judd:-

Dr. Jerome Davis, who is an ordained Congregational Minister and for years taught at the Yale Divinity School has been invited to lecture at Doshisha University and at the Imperial University of Kyoto in Japan. The famous evangelist Kagawa wants him to come to Japan for a year to help in winning converts to Christ and away from Communism. Dr. Davis has accepted these invitations. Personally, I want very much to have him work with me at Omi-Hachiman.

I have known Dr. Davis for years and also his distinguished father, who was a cofounder of Doshisha University, in Kyoto, during my early years in Japan, and one of my most prized friends. I am certain he could render a great service in leading students away from Communism and towards Christ.

Now comes a letter from Mrs. Shipley of the Passport Division of the State Department refusing him his passport. This is one of the worst possible actions that could be taken from the standpoint of American-Japanese friendship. If Dr. Davis went to Japan it would reduce Communism there. To deny him his passport makes students and professors have another concrete case which will be used against the United States.

Dr. Davis has never been a Communist. He has always been opposed to Communism. It is completely false to say he has followed the Communist line. Of course, he believes in the spirit and teachings of Jesus. I am perfectly aware that he has been listed as having sponsored certain so called Communist Front Organizations years ago but at the same time certain Senators and prominent citizens belonged to them. He has never knowingly sponsored a Communist Front. I can agree with Dr. Davis's principles and practise 100%.

The present crisis in Japan calls for just the kind of help Dr. Davis can render. It will be a tragic blunder if he is not permitted to go. Perhaps you can get in touch with Mrs. Shipley and urge that action be taken to change the decision regarding the issuing of his passport.

Sincerely yours,

Merrell Vorles

DIRECTOR OF ARCHIVES: JACOB R. MARCUS, PH. D.

Adolph S. Ochs Professor of Jewish History, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

ARCHIVIST: SELMA STERN-TAEUBLER, PH. D.

CLIFTON AVENUE • CINCINNATI 20, OHIO

November 19, 1954

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

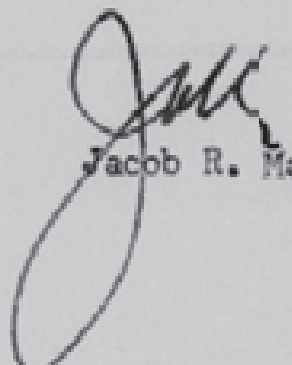
Dear Abba:

A thousand thanks for the check of \$25 from
the Temple Sunshine Fund. We are deeply grateful.

The work is so heavy and we have so many expenses that
every dollar helps a whole lot. Again, many thanks.

With all good wishes, I am,

As ever,


Jacob R. Marcus

JRM:sg

Rabbi Saul I. Teplitz

Laurelton Jewish Center

119th St. & 135th Ave.

Laurelton 13, L. I.

Laurelton 7-0900

November
19th
1954

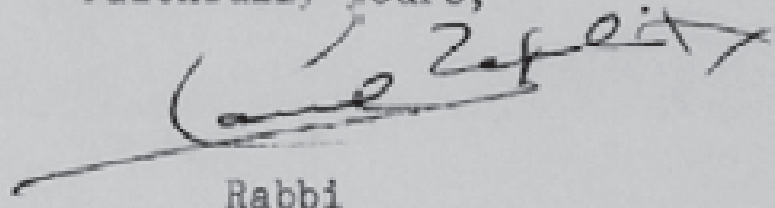
Dear Dr. Silver:

On behalf of the women of my Sisterhood who attended the recent Women's League Convention in your city, I wish to express my thanks to you and to Mrs. Silver for the graciousness that you showed them when they visited your magnificent Synagogue. They were very much heartened by your warm reception, and the kind hospitality which you showed them.

The women feel that meeting you and Mrs. Silver was the highlight of their stay in Cleveland. Having had the privilege of meeting you, I can, indeed, concur.

With sincerest thanks and very best wishes to you and Mrs. Silver, I am

Faithfully yours,


Rabbi

SIT:S

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

November 23, 1954

Mr. Harry D. Henshel
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

My dear Mr. Henshel:

I shall be very pleased to serve on the
Honorary Committee which you are organ-
izing in tribute to Mr. Nat Holman.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:rms

2200 SOUTH GREEN ROAD - CLEVELAND 21, OHIO - TELEPHONE Evergreen 1-6600

CONFIDENTIALITY IN THE LIGHT
OF THE LAMP - "HARVEST"

Temple Emanu El

RABBI GREEN TESTIMONIAL DINNER

November 23, 1954.

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

It is with great pleasure that I invite you to attend the Testimonial Dinner being given to Rabbi Green, on the occasion of his twenty years service in the Rabbinate, by Temple Emanu El, on Sunday, December 12th., 1954, at 7 P.M. in Saltsman Hall of Temple Emanu El. Our Committee is especially anxious that you and Mrs. Silver be our guests at this dinner, which we hope will be a fitting tribute to Rabbi Green's service to Reform Judaism.

Please advise me whether or not it is possible for you to be with us on this occasion.

Very truly yours,

Gerald Arenswald
Gerald Arenswald
Chairman.



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I am delighted to join the host of friends of Rabbi Alan Green in paying tribute to him on the occasion of his twenty years of service in the Rabbinate. These years have been very fruitful years for the Jewish community⁹ to which Rabbi Green has ministered. He has been a distinguished spokesman of all that is finest and noblest in our great Jewish heritage, and he has brought to the Rabbinate rare gifts indeed of heart and mind, of enthusiasm and consecration. His coming to Cleveland some years ago brought to our community a fine personality, and his gifts of leadership are expressed in Temple Emanu El, which he developed from its very infancy, and in the fine new sanctuary which his devoted members have erected under his inspiration.

My Temple, its rabbis, officers, and members, are happy to celebrate with you Rabbi Green's 20th anniversary. We should like to extend to him and to Mrs. Green our heartiest felicitations and all good wishes for an even greater future.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, FOUNDER

THE MARCH OF DIMES

BASIL O'CONNOR
PRESIDENT

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FUND RAISING ADVISOR

120 BROADWAY - NEW YORK 5 - NEW YORK

BECKMAN 3-0500

November 24, 1954

*Give
Voluntarily*

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Because you have been such a good friend to the March of Dimes in the past, we earnestly ask your support for the 1955 March of Dimes, which faces a bigger job than ever before. This year, the task of protecting healthy children has been added to the responsibility of caring for the stricken.

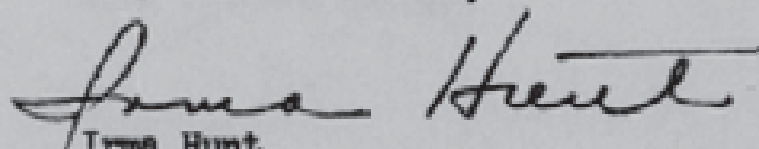
You have probably read about the Vaccine Field Study which was conducted last spring in 217 areas across the country. Your Cleveland papers probably carried pictures of the gallant little Polio Pioneers in Ohio. An evaluation of this study is now going on and it should be ready by spring. In the season which symbolizes new hope, we will have an answer to the question which concerns every parent in our land: "Is the Salk polio vaccine effective?"

If the Evaluation Report finds the vaccine effective in preventing paralytic polio, it will be made available without charge to 9,000,000 persons -- to all the children who participated in the Vaccine Field Study and who did not receive the vaccine, to all school children in the first grade and to all pregnant women throughout the nation.

In addition to this work in the field of prevention, there are 70,000 patients from previous years who still need March of Dimes help. To these will be added an unknown number of new patients this year and in future years -- for new inoculation programs take some time to be accepted. And other March of Dimes programs -- scientific research and professional education -- cannot be interrupted at this crucial time.

This is the bigger task which faces the March of Dimes in 1955. We ask you for a statement which we could use during the campaign in January. So that you have an idea of how we plan to distribute it, I'm enclosing last year's press release with endorsements of Jewish, Catholic and Protestant leaders. I'm also enclosing a 1955 facts folder which gives the need in 1955. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

With sincere thanks,


Irma Hunt
Publicity Department



IH:bl



IT'S A *BIGGER* JOB NOW!

In 1955, your MARCH OF DIMES will be doing a **DOUBLE** job. Through its 3,100 chapters it will continue to work to build new lives for the stricken. Meanwhile, it must bear the **ADDED** burden of a costly program of **POLIO PREVENTION** — protection of the healthy.

As the new year opens, there will be **70,000** cases already on chapter rolls who look to **YOU** for help in the year ahead, along with the thousands who will be stricken in 1955.

In addition, millions of dollars are needed **NOW** for vaccine purchase, **PLUS** millions **MORE** to carry on vital research, battle epidemics and train professional personnel for the fight against crippling disabilities.

*The fight against polio is being won. The stricken can be helped. POLIO PREVENTION is a growing reality. It's a **BIGGER** job now, because there's **MORE AT STAKE** for **YOU**, for the stricken, and for healthy children everywhere.*

Join **THE MARCH OF DIMES**

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.



POLIO

IT'S A
Bigger
JOB NOW!

SHE KNOWS ABOUT *YOU*

You probably never have heard of Mary Kosloski. But she knows about YOU, because you came to her side six years ago, when she was desperately in need of help.

Mary can't remember what it's like to live without polio. The 1955 MARCH OF DIMES poster girl was only five months old—still on formula—when the disease reached into her crib and paralyzed her legs before

she had learned to use them. Her parents were told she never would walk.

But Mary and her physicians didn't quit then. With the help YOU gave through the MARCH OF DIMES her disabilities were conquered.

She never learned to walk as other children do. She took her very first steps on crutches, wearing leg braces and a steel corset. But the MARCH OF DIMES gave her something that would have been denied her had she been born in an earlier era. It gave her a chance to live a normal life.

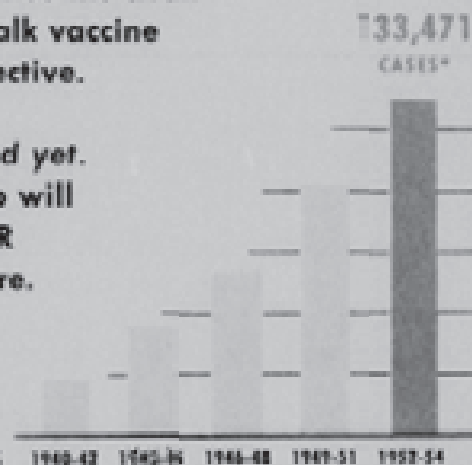
The MARCH OF DIMES does that. ● It does MORE each year for MORE people. ● That's because MORE people have been stricken with polio in recent years than ever before. ● It's because MARCH OF DIMES research is providing BETTER methods of treatment. ● It's because EVERY patient now has a chance for maximum recovery where once only a few could afford costly care and treatment.

- Today, MARCH OF DIMES funds are protecting healthy children, too.
- Millions of MARCH OF DIMES dollars are being poured into the development and testing of a polio vaccine.
- Millions MORE must be allocated for the completion of the vaccine program—and to guarantee the availability of the Salk vaccine if it proves effective.

Polio isn't licked yet. In 1955, the job will be even BIGGER than ever before.

AND HERE'S WHY

POLIO CASES
REPORTED
SINCE 1940
IN 3-YR. PERIODS



* 40,000 cases estimated for 1954.

In
24 years
(1925-1948)



In last
6 years
(1949-1954)



WHY your help
is needed
NOW!



MORE PATIENTS NEED HELP... and get it

In the six short years since Mary Kosloski was born into a world that could not protect her against polio, the disease has hit **237,000** Americans. These past six years encompass the six worst polio years of all time, in which more cases were reported than in the entire preceding 24-year span. **MORE** polio—and a **BIGGER** job for the MARCH OF DIMES.

During 1954 alone — the nation's third worst polio year—your National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis helped **74,000** patients. More than two-thirds of these, like the little poster girl, were stricken in previous years. Today, they continue to wage a long, arduous struggle to overcome severe handicaps—helped by your contributions to the MARCH OF DIMES.

For these people there is no short-cut to a normal existence. No vaccine can help them now. But medical science, aided by MARCH OF DIMES grants, is finding new and more effective ways of conquering their disabilities so they may live useful lives.

YOUR contributions help save lives—then rebuild the lives that are saved. Where those left with polio's crippling after-effects once were doomed to live only half-a-life, today's patient has a splendid chance for maximum recovery.

"Iron lung" patients are learning to live again, too. MARCH OF DIMES Respirator Centers have opened a brilliant new era in the treatment of respiratory polio, discharging as completely independent of respiratory aids more than half of those admitted. By January, 1955, thirteen centers will have been established.

In 1954, the MARCH OF DIMES used **\$28,800,000** of its funds for patient aid bills. The huge case load placed an unprecedented drain on funds for care, plunging hundreds of Chapters into debt by the year's end.

Treatment today costs more, often takes longer. But the results are **MORE EFFECTIVE** because MARCH OF DIMES contributions are paying off!

It's a **BIGGER** job now — and it's a **BETTER** job, too!

VACCINE...THE BIG QUESTION IN 1955

While the stricken fight for new lives, **1,830,000** children are undergoing intensive scientific study in the hope that they hold the key to **POLIO PREVENTION**. These are the children in 44 states who took part in last summer's historic tests of the Salk polio vaccine, developed through MARCH OF DIMES research.

Development and testing of the vaccine, coupled with the widespread demand for gamma globulin, threw a tremendous **NEW** burden upon the National Foundation. Together, they added **50 per cent MORE** to MARCH OF DIMES needs in 1954. But 1954 was just the beginning!

Today, the massive job of checking case histories and blood samples of participants is under way. From an incredibly complex maze of statistics, researchers are seeking clues to the vaccine's effectiveness. Which of the children were hit by polio? Did the vaccine increase antibody levels? Did it reduce crippling after-effects?

Did the vaccine work? The answers should come before the start of the next polio season. But, whatever

the answers, your National Foundation must prepare **NOW** for the **BIGGER** job that lies ahead.

IF THE VACCINE IS EFFECTIVE —

then a maximum amount of vaccine **MUST BE AVAILABLE** for use during 1955. To be certain of continued vaccine production before the next epidemic season, **\$9,000,000** in MARCH OF DIMES funds is being invested in stockpiling of vaccine for selective use — if it works. Without this investment, the nation might find itself with knowledge of an effective vaccine in 1955, but with no vaccine to protect its children.

IF THE VACCINE IS INEFFECTIVE —

or if the tests prove inconclusive — MARCH OF DIMES funds will be poured into further research, working from the broad base of scientific knowledge already established, until polio is conquered.

Whatever the result, your National Foundation must be ready for a **BIGGER** job in 1955.

IT'S A BIGGER MARCH OF DIMES

American Foundation *for* Overseas Blind, Inc.

FORMERLY AMERICAN BRAILLE PRESS FOR WAR & CIVILIAN BLIND (FOUNDED 1915)

22 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

November 26, 1954

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~

*Blind.

Rabbi Abner Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street at Ansel Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi:

Though it has not yet been made public, one of America's greatest and most courageous women, Miss Helen Keller, will leave New York early in February 1955, to conduct a 40,000 mile goodwill tour of conditions among the blind, the deaf, and the deaf-blind.

Under our sponsorship, Miss Keller will travel to Scotland, England, India, Pakistan, Burma, the Philippines and Japan.

As you may know, Helen Keller is now approaching her seventy-fifth birthday, and it is likely this will be the last in world travels which, under our sponsorship, have taken her five times around the globe. Wherever she has gone, she has brought new hope to the healthy and the sick alike, and new respect for America.

As our way of wishing her Godspeed, we are hoping that her departure may be the occasion for a spontaneous expression of warmth and approval from people in many lands and from all walks of life.

Miss Keller and our Foundation would be deeply honored to have you contribute to this genuine tribute to a great and good lady.

Certainly we know what a busy schedule you must maintain. But we earnestly hope that you may find a few moments to write Miss Keller, or to send her a telegram wishing her well on a difficult and important journey.

Because all of us are deeply interested in the promotion of real friendship based on understanding between the nations of the world, I feel you must already know the immeasurable good which has flowed from Miss Keller's previous world travels.

Her forthcoming journey, in a large sense, is her most important one. For it concentrates on an area of the world in which the United States desperately needs friends and allies in the fight against totalitarian ideologies.


And I feel you will agree with me that the genuine friendship and good feeling engendered by Miss Keller in her travels can only speed us toward that worthwhile end.

Letters and telegrams should be addressed to Miss Keller and marked to the attention of the undersigned. They should arrive not later than January 1, and will be opened and read during a testimonial dinner for Miss Keller, which our Foundation is sponsoring.

We sincerely look forward to hearing from you. Until then, we remain,

Cordially,

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR OVERSEAS BLIND, INC.



William Fisher Jr.

William Fisher Jr.
Director of Public Information

WF:ip



National Council to Combat Blindness, Inc.

A voluntary non-profit agency founded in 1946 to further eye research for the restoration and preservation of sight

30 WEST 59th STREET

(30 Central Park South)

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PLaza 1-1118

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November 29, 1954

MILDRED WEISNFELD
Executive Director

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have before me a letter written to you by our good friend, Rabbi Joseph Klein of Temple Emanuel, Worcester, Massachusetts, dated November 9th. Along with his communication, he enclosed a suggested letter for an annual Chanukah appeal, and on behalf of our organization requested the privilege of having these letters go over your signature to the members of the Reformed Rabbinate.

Rabbi Klein suggested that I write and send you some literature so that you may know more about the National Council to Combat Blindness and its FIGHT FOR SIGHT. It seems that he did not have such material available at the time that he contacted you. I am enclosing a brochure along with but a few of the many items which appeared in the press describing the Fight for Sight.

You will note that this organization is quite different from any of the other existing groups in the field of blindness; it is primarily engaged in the furtherance and support of eye research for the prevention and cure of the many blinding eye diseases which cause so much human suffering. I am also taking this opportunity to enclose another copy of the suggested letter forwarded to you by Rabbi Klein and still another, which went forward last year.

It might interest you to know, that to date several grants have gone forward to the Government Hospital at Haifa, Israel, and specifically for eye research work conducted by Dr. I. C. Michaelson of that institution. I had the privilege of meeting Dr. Michaelson a little more than a month ago when he was in New York City to attend special meetings of the International Congress of Ophthalmology. I am happy to tell you that he has been chosen as chief of the Department of Ophthalmology at the new Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. I have a record of a talk Dr. Michaelson gave on the radio for us and if only you could hear his words, and how much the help which came to him from overseas, from the National Council to Combat Blindness, meant to him and his work. It was really heartwarming.

Another significant factor which may be of considerable interest to

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National Council to Combat Blindness, Inc.

A voluntary non-profit agency founded in 1946 to further eye research for the restoration and preservation of sight

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- 2 -

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

you is that grants have gone forward from this organization to Japan and Turkey, and I mention these particularly because the work that is being supported there under Fight for Sight grants is making possible important investigations into the cause and control of the eye disease trachoma, and certainly you must know how this dread disease is plaguing so many of the children, and even adult population, of the State of Israel.

I know, Rabbi Silver, that an appeal from you to your colleagues in the Reformed Rabbinate would be most effective and bring to this effort some of those additional dollars it so urgently needs to expand its research program.

Since time is growing short, I trust you will give this matter your earliest possible consideration. May I add that we have culled the list here of Reformed Rabbis, and will handle all the administrative work attendant to the proposed mailing.

Respectfully,

Mildred Weisenfeld

Mildred Weisenfeld
Executive Director

mw:hg
enc.

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C O P Y

Letter to be sent to members of CCAR

Dear Colleague:

For a number of years, I have been interested in the National Council to Combat Blindness, an organization which raises funds for the purpose of carrying on important research work to discover the cause and cure of various diseases of the eye. This organization supplies funds to leading hospitals and medical schools that engage in ophthalmological research.

There is an interesting story behind the National Council to Combat Blindness. It was begun by a group of people, most of them of our own Jewish faith, who were themselves without sight and who found no agency in the United States which could bring to them help or relief from their affliction. Very little research work was being carried on anywhere on finding the cause and cure of the diseases of the eye, from which they suffered. Accordingly, they decided to take matters into their own hands and organized the National Council to Combat Blindness, which in the last eight years has produced a remarkable record of achievement in providing funds for this type of research.

You have received letters in past years, asking you to use your good office to secure a contribution from the Keren Ami fund of your religious school or other charitable funds in your congregation, Sisterhood or Brotherhood. May I appeal to you to give your help now to this very worthy cause.

This letter is being sent to you just prior to the Chanukah season. I can think of nothing more fitting or appropriate than that the children of our religious schools or other groups in our congregations should observe the "Fest of Light" by helping to give light to those who walk in darkness.

May I count on your help in this noble "fight for sight?"

Sincerely,

National Council to Combat Blindness, Inc.

A voluntary non-profit agency founded in 1946 to further eye research for the restoration and preservation of sight

1186 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Murray Hill 3-0790

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Chanukah 1953 - 5714

Dear Colleague:

Once again, as we do each Chanukah season, we come to you on behalf of this great work - work which you are now familiar with and which is dedicated to Light.

Chanukah symbolizes to us the triumph of light over darkness and so indeed this Cause, aimed at alleviating the tragedy of darkness for humanity, is an appropriate one to which to give our support during this Holiday.

We are again appealing to you for a contribution from any of your Temple funds to this effort. The response in the past from the children who have donated to this organization from their Keren Ami Funds has been particularly inspiring. Of course, the assistance which has come from other funds of the Temple is most gratifying also.

It will probably be of interest to you to know that some months ago, the eminent members of this organization's Scientific Advisory Committee met once again for the purpose of granting additional research awards. Among them was another award to Dr. I. C. Michaelson of the Government Hospital, Haifa, Israel. Several papers have already been published in scientific journals resulting from the work he has undertaken with our aid. Also, in several months another scientist from Israel will be given an opportunity to obtain special training at the Eye Department of the University Hospitals, Iowa City, Iowa. This is possible because of a National Council to Combat Blindness fellowship award which has been granted to him.

This is but a part of what your dollars have accomplished. We are sure that you share with us a deep sense of gratification for this opportunity to bring Light and Sight to countless men, women and children throughout our nation and the world who otherwise might be doomed to darkness. We know that we can count on you to assist and feel assured that your response will be a warm one.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Harry Halpern
(Rabbi) Harry Halpern
East Midwood Jewish Center
1625 Ocean Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph Klein
(Rabbi) Joseph Klein
Temple Emanuel
May and Chandler Sts.
Worcester 2, Mass.

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THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA
NORTHEAST CORNER, BROADWAY AND 122ND STREET
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

November 29, 1954

Dear Rabbi Silver:

This year, as in the past years, the Seminary is conducting the Seminary Israel Institute in cooperation with the Jewish Agency. The purpose of this series of lectures, as you may know, is to afford scholars, community leaders, and other moulders of opinion, an understanding of the significance of the State of Israel in the world spiritual and cultural scene.

In recognition of the American Jewish Tercentenary, we are devoting the lectures this year to The Idea of Zion as Reflected in American Life, and we would very much like you, if possible, to be a participant in this series. The subject we would suggest is The Idea of Zion in American Jewish Life and the date for your lecture, March 8. The title, of course, is subject to modification, and, moreover, if you find the date inconvenient, please do not hesitate to tell us, and we may be able to reschedule it within the dates of the series. Since you will be speaking at the luncheon series, we would like to suggest further that you limit your presentation to about thirty or thirty-five minutes.

Those lectures given in the past are being collected into a volume to be published this spring. It is our hope that the manuscript you present will be included in a second series. These volumes will be available to libraries and institutions of higher learning throughout the land.

Obviously, the Seminary cannot afford to pay what is deserved for such a lecture, but we do have a token honorarium available of one hundred dollars for this purpose. Of course, we will cover any travelling expenses you may incur.

Needless to say, we will be most grateful if you can accept this invitation, and we look forward most eagerly to hearing you.

With warmest good wishes,

Cordially, as ever,

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

Louis Finkelstein

November 30, 1954

Miss Irma Hunt
Publicity Department
The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
120 Broadway
New York 5, New York



My dear Miss Hunt:

I am enclosing herewith the brief statement
which you requested in connection with the
March of Dimes campaign.

Very cordially yours

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:rms

enclosure

December 2, 1954

Dr. Louis Finkelstein
Jewish Theological Seminary of America
Broadway and 122nd Street
New York 27, New York

My dear Dr. Finkelstein:

Thank you so much for your letter of November 29th and for your gracious invitation to participate in the Seminary Israel Institute on March 8th.

I should have very much loved to accept the invitation. Unfortunately, that day is the date of Purim, and we have an important annual function at The Temple scheduled.

I have accepted some months ago an invitation from the American Zionist Council to deliver an address at Hunter College under the auspices of all the Zionist groupings in New York on February 21st on the very subject which will be the theme of your Institute. Under the circumstances, I would suggest that you hold me in reserve, as it were, for another year.

It was nice to have seen you in my study.

With warmest regards, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:rms

December 2, 1954

Rabbi Joseph Klein
Temple Emanuel
Worcester, Massachusetts

My dear Rabbi Klein:

I have received your letter and also one from Miss Weisenfeld. The cause of the National Council to Combat Blindness is, of course, a very worthy one, but I should not like to circularise an appeal to the Rabbis for that purpose. I think the organization should apply to the welfare funds for an allocation. I have urged for years the centralization of these numerous campaigns for worthy purposes into one community effort through Community Chests or welfare campaigns. I do not approve of the practice which has gained such headway in recent years of every organization devoted to a specific human ailment making independent appeals in our communities.

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:ims

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

CENTER FOR FIELD STUDIES

SPAULDING HOUSE, 20 OXFORD STREET
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

December 2, 1954

My dear Rabbi Silver -

Please excuse the "form letter." I am sending it, together with the enclosed statement, to the men and women whose names appear on the list also enclosed. Neither time nor my resources permit the writing of individual letters.

The statement has emerged out of my deep and growing concern, in the course of the Special Session of the Senate, with these factors in the situation:

1. The rise of partisan pressure group activity both against and for the censure actions. These, to my mind, represent a dangerous precedent - an invasion of the conscience of the Senate which under the Constitution is to be sole judge of the qualifications and conduct of its members.

2. The realization that neither in the moral nor the practical sense was the Senate dealing squarely with the central issues confronting it, and that thereby the outcome of the Special Session could solve neither the moral problem of Senate integrity nor the practical problem of disorder in that body.

3. That a new and larger crisis therefore impends in the Senate, a clear-cut solution of which probably cannot be avoided for long even if desired, and that with such a situation in prospect there is need to create a climate of public attitudes differing radically from that which prevailed during the Special Session.

The limitation on debate made it impossible to utilize any statement of this kind during the Special Session. If the statement were to prove acceptable to any significant number of the persons to whom it is being sent, it would seem to me to be important to issue it immediately.

If, on the other hand, there is a desire on the part of these persons to develop and polish more carefully a statement along these lines, it seems to me that this task should be undertaken immediately. Clearly the statement could stand much work and improvement by such a group as those to whom I am sending it. This needs, however, to be weighed against the factor of timing. A release issued within the next few days might develop some impact before the new Senate meets in January.

I shall handle the matter in the following way. If by next ~~Saturday~~, December 11, one-half the persons named on the enclosed list notify me by letter, phone or wire of their endorsement of the statement, I shall release it with their names as co-signers. But if one-third notify me of their desire to see the statement improved and released with their endorsements at a later date, I shall hold it. I may in any case, however, put copies in the hands of various editorial writers with permission to quote, using my name only.

I will be grateful for your thoughtful consideration of the statement and an early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Eugene L. Belisle

Eugene L. Belisle
Lecturer and Research Associate

ELB:tk

P. S. Both the statement and this covering letter had been written and were in the process of being duplicated before the conclusion of the Special Session. If it is to be used at this time, therefore, it would need to be altered in at least some respects to have the tenses correct and to relate certain of the comments specifically to the final action taken. In my own view, however, the final developments of the Session plus subsequent reports tend to strengthen my feeling that some note of this kind needs to be struck by a group such as those to whom this is being sent - if not now, then surely in connection with the opening of the new Senate on January 5.

You have no particular reason to undertake to read a long statement by someone whom you do not know. I do know most of the persons to whom this is being sent.

I feel that the time is really overdue for the emergence of an articulate position somewhat along the lines attempted in the enclosed statement. I beseech your thought and advice.

(Persons receiving Senate statement, for possible endorsement)

William M. Agar	Malcolm S. Knowles, Adult education and	Mrs. Harper Sibley
Prof. Frank Bainton, Yale	Joseph M. Lalley, author, political scientist	Dean Edmund W. Sinnott
Margaret Culkin Benning	David Lawrence, U. S. News	Prof. Douglas V. Steere Haverford College
Canon Bernard Iddings Bell	David E. Lilienthal	Ordway Tead, Editor, Harper & Bros.
Pearl S. Buck	Prof. Alain Locke, Howard Univ.	Rev. Paul J. Tillich
Scott Buchanan	Jacques Maritain	Prof. Robert Ulich, Harv.
Dean Harry J. Carman	Dr. Arthur E. Morgan	Dorothy Thompson
Rev. Edward M. Cardinal, Catholic Univ. of America	Felix Morley, author, political scientist	Edward Weeks, Editor, The Atlantic Monthly
Rabbi Beryl D. Cohen, Temple Sinai, Boston	Rev. Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor, The Pulpit	Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., Georgetown Univ.
Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, Central Church, Detroit	Dean Walter C. Mueller, B. U. School of Theology	Dr. Henry M. Wriston, Pres., Brown Univ.
Rev. A. Powell Davies, All Souls, Unitarian, Wash.	Lewis Mumford	
Bishop Angus Dun, Washington	Mrs. Anne Lindbergh	
Dorothy Canfield Fisher	Dr. Richard Niebuhr, Yale	
Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick	Prof. F. S. C. Northrop, Yale	
Dr. H. H. Giles, B. Y. U.	Dr. Peter A. Odegard, Pres. Reed College, Portland, Ore.	
Rabbi Israel Goldstein, N.Y.	Prof. Raymond F. Piper, Syracuse Univ.	
Julian Griggs, Brethren Service Com., Elgin, Ohio	Dr. Royce S. Pitkin, Pres. Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt.	
Hermann Hagedorn	Prof. David Riesman, Univ. of Chicago	
Prof. Georgia Harness, Garrett Bible Institute	F. J. Sheed, Pres., Sheed and Ward	
Prof. Robert S. Hartman, Ohio State Univ.	Dr. George N. Shuster	
Rev. Donald G. Harrington, Community Church, N. Y.	A. Rabbi Hillel Silver, Cleveland	
Dr. Paul Hutchinscn, The Christian Century		

The Great Issues Before the Senate Are Still Undecided...

We Say: "Hands Off the Senate!

Let Conscience Be Their Guide."

Without respect to any individual leanings or private judgments which we, the undersigned, may hold as to the merits of the specific questions considered by the Special Session of the Senate, we join in subscribing to the general viewpoint presented in the following statement:

I. The as Yet Unfinished Ordeal of the Senate

As this statement is being written, the United States Senate is moving toward a decision on certain limited but crucial questions. They lie not in the field of law but in a domain of values above the law. They reflect, but do not reflect fully, a moral and ethical crisis within the Senate.

This is a crisis which under our Constitution only the Senate can resolve. And the Senate cannot but make a decision. For any action or inaction will be a decision - a decision of great consequence to both the Senate and our society. Although a partial decision may have been reached before this statement has been issued, it will inevitably be a decision which leaves largely unsolved the basic problems that gave rise to the Special Session.

The questions before the Special Session have pertained to standards of conduct that shall prevail upon the members of the Senate in the performance of their office, but they have failed to deal with the most important question of conduct involved in the case.

There is no law or clear and precise precedent to serve as a universal yardstick for acceptable Senatorial behavior. These standards are determined by the character and quality of successive men and women who hold this office over the long span of time. The ethical and moral perceptions and qualities of those members who, by an accident of history or by the consequences of their own acts or neglects, are forced to sit as a body in judgment in those rare cases which require a formal decision by the Senate, most clearly define the higher attributes of the office in the future.

The present Senate has been forced to deal with one of these rare and extraordinary situations. Seldom in the history of the Republic has the Senate sat in judgment on the behavior of a Senator after he has once been admitted to that body. Perhaps never in our history has a Senate been faced with so many questions involving both individual Senatorial conduct and the function and

conduct of the Senate as a whole. The latter and larger issue, whose solution is essential to the clarification of the former, has not been dealt with.

Even the limited proceedings dealing with limited aspects of individual conduct have created an unfamiliar role for every Senator - and also for every citizen. They have posed a new problem for all. Perhaps for this reason, the realization is only gradually emerging that the Senate has not yet come to grips with the central issues involved in the case and that any decisions made by the Special Session will leave these issues pressing even more imperatively for a solution.

If the view of the Senate has been that by avoiding the large issues and confining its attention to limited and specific acts, which might warrant censure but nothing more, it could dispel one key issue, which, depending on the outcome, would involve a much graver penalty, the experience of the Special Session reveals this view to be utterly mistaken. The Senators have been divided among themselves on such points as whether particular acts in question relate to manners or to morals. These differences in perception about the nature and significance of particular acts in question have not been resolved within the Senate and rising bitterness has accompanied the internal cleavage. Finally, the Senator whose acts have been in question virtually rejected the censure even before the Special Session met, and by his language and behavior signalled the continuance of the problem.

All the limited and specific acts for which censure was recommended were merely surface aspects of the developing context of much larger and more crucial issues, which were ever present yet not squarely before the Special Session for decision. Yet at the heart of this context was one central issue of the greatest importance, the greatest simplicity and the greatest precision in terms of limited choices as to conclusions. Failure to deal with both the central question and the larger issues in the context now yields a crisis of undiminished dimensions with respect to the integrity of the Senate, and of enlarged dimension as regards effectuation of integrity in terms of Senate power. So long as the central problem of the integrity of the Senate remains, the larger issues, and new surface aspects, promise to renew and compound themselves.

The integrity of the Senate is, by virtue of the special powers granted to that body by the Constitution, the ultimate bulwark of integrity in the Federal Government. Among the several branches of the government, the Senate was designed as the last shield of fidelity to the Constitution. A continuing indeterminate condition with respect to the integrity of the Senate, and what constitutes fidelity to the Constitution by the members of that body, will breed a growing crisis in both government and society.

This is the situation which incredibly exists in this 165th year of the Republic.

II. The Crux of the Unresolved Problem of Integrity in the Senate

Irrespective of what action the Special Session may have taken, a situation will exist within the Senate at the conclusion of the session which is untenable by almost any imaginable definition of integrity. The crux of the problem may be stated very briefly.

For more than two years the Senate has permitted a condition of contempt by a member to stand, yet has also permitted that member to wield full Senatorial powers including the use of its contempt powers against citizens. The refusal of a Senator to appear before a Committee of the Senate specifically empowered to investigate alleged acts and behavior on his part together with the failure of the Senate either to uphold his refusal or to compel his appearance is an unmistakable sign of disorder and rot at the core of Senate integrity and power.

There are only four conceivable interpretations of continuance of this almost incredible anomaly. All four are extremely damaging to the integrity of the Senate. The possible interpretations, as we see them, are:

1. The member in contempt dares to flaunt the power of the Senate and to mock its judicial responsibilities with respect to its members, and the Senate dares not assert its powers to compel a purging of the contempt under threat, if need be, of the most extreme penalty in its power to impose.

2. The Senate doubts the justification of its own acts and judgments leading to the condition of contempt, yet does not do justice to the member by removing this badge of dishonor nor does the Senator demand such justice for the restoration of his own honor.

3. Both the Senate and the Senator consider a condition of contempt of the Senate by a Senator to be of so trivial and negligible importance that this condition may be permitted to stand without dishonor either to the Senator or the Senate, even though a particular act of language and refusal in connection with the act of contempt is "condemned" - in short that a continued contempt is less grave as regards the integrity of the Senate than specific behaviors relating thereto which may variously be considered troublesome, ill-mannered, questionable, or censurable in the varying judgments of different Senators.

4. The Senate and the Senator consider that inasmuch as the condition of contempt emerged in one Senate there is no automatic sequitur of the condition to the ensuing Senate and that its presence in the earlier record is without continuing force or effect, even though the condition is cited, but not dealt with squarely, in the censure charges by the later Senate.

The situation compelling one or another of the above interpretations is the product of a tangled record doing little credit to either Senator or Senate. It is a situation that cannot stand. The Senate will at length be unable to avoid coming to grips with it. Too many Senators and citizens alike are becoming aware that the Senate sits and proceeds upon its business with

palpable dishonor as long as this situation continues to exist, no matter what interpretation may be given to it and no matter what the eventual resolution of the anomaly may be.

Subsequently in this statement those Constitutional and higher considerations which rule out any possibility of accepting the third and fourth interpretations will be discussed. Only the first two can be seriously entertained: and both of these will prove intolerable to the Senate if not to the Senator. The Senate will thereby be confronted with the necessity of making a choice far more precise, clear-cut, and inescapable than the questions which have recently divided the Senate.

The Senate will find it imperative to review the past record and decide clearly whether the condition of contempt is justified and shall stand or no. If it is found to be unjustified, the Senate must reverse all actions and decisions which have resulted in the imposition of the stain and injury of this condition on the member in their midst, whether he seeks this justice or not. If, however, the condition of contempt is found to be justified, the Senate cannot but act accordingly, exercising its full powers to compel the purging of the contempt as the only alternative to penalties of an order warranted by a continued refusal past specified limits of time.

In saying that the Senate must resolve this situation clearly in the one fashion or the other, we are not exhorting or urging the Senate to such a course of action. We are predicting an inability of the Senate to avoid this central issue and decision, no matter what the present sentiment of Senators of the Senate may be.

This prediction can be made because the search for integrity gives rise to convictions in men which they can neither predict in advance nor shake off once they have been perceived. This search is the search of mind and conscience into dimensions of reality above and above society and law. Growing perceptions of this domain yield imperatives for human action more powerful than society or government or law.

Every Senator who has sworn fidelity to the Constitution has witnessed his willingness to search with integrity in this domain of higher values, against which, as we see it, the present situation in the Senate cannot stand. We do not doubt the eventual strength of these oaths of fidelity within the Senate.

We believe that virtually all Senators, despite their possible differences on the somewhat less clear-cut questions before the Special Session, cannot but agree, in time, that the crux of the problem of integrity in the Senate remains unresolved, can be resolved only by the one clear choice or the other, and must be resolved.

It is to some extent understandable that many Senators, irrespective of their stand on the more limited, relative and peripheral questions considered in the Special Session, may be reluctant to pursue immediately a search for restored integrity which offers, at the moment, the prospect of proceedings even

more agonizing and exhausting than those which have forced their way to the fore during the present year, to a momentary climax in the Special Session. The lure of the normal functions and the regular business of the Senate is a currently powerful deterrent to their coming to grips with the still larger problem whose tangled roots reach at least two years into the past and whose untangling will test the character of every Senator to the core. But both the growth of positive convictions and the shock of new disorders certain to emerge within the Senate and the government will at length force compelling recognition that there is and can be no business before the Senate more important or more urgent than the restoration of its integrity, upon which rests its power. When this time comes, the Senate may discover that the solution may be made deliberately, with painstaking justice and yet with orderly dispatch.

This larger drama certain to unfold within the Senate will also test to the utmost the character of the electorate and the public. They, too, will be faced with a crisis involving their integrity as men and their fidelity as citizens of the Constitutional Republic. Judging by much that has happened outside the Senate during the period just past, a fuller understanding, by all citizens, of the nature and significance of the new and larger crisis now impending will help to mitigate its severity during the new period of travail which lies before the Senate. Basic to the understanding of the crisis is a renewal, in the public mind, of some of the fundamental purposes, foundations and provisions of an important but obviously too little known or too much neglected document the Constitution of the United States.

III. The Domain of Values Sustaining the Constitution

Much past and current behavior, both within the Senate and among the electorate, suggest a forgetfulness or disregard of essential and ultimate features of the design and architecture of the government by the Constitution.

The structure of government was designed to be responsive not only to the will of men but to the dictates of reality perceived in the domain of metaphysical values by the incumbents of government. All incumbents of either civil or legislative offices are subject to the loss of office either at election times or by the impeachment powers granted to the legislative branch. Thus, however slowly and indirectly, the electorate can and does determine the quality of the human composition of the government. The values which the electorate perceives and embodies shape the republic in the long run. But while in office, each incumbent is governed by his oath, and powerful safeguards are provided, differently for each branch, to permit him to do so irrespective of the will both of his electors and of the incumbents of other branches.

Perhaps the saying that ours is a government of laws and not of men has obscured the fact that the essential separation of powers within the government was made partly in order that values above both laws and men, as various incumbents of government perceived these values, might be powerful in the making of law and the general conduct of government. Too easy platitudes about morality and ethics in government may also have led to oversight of various Constitutional features which were designed to permit these higher values, as individually and jointly perceived or encompassed, to be interlaced into the whole structure and conduct of government. Finally, fears which are peculiarly understandable in our time that one or another sect or dogma might succeed in specifying a requisite description of the domain of metaphysical values, which in the Constitution are reserved for discovery and affirmation by the individual mind and conscience, both in the government and in the society, may also account in part for the currently lessened recognition of a higher region of values as a keystone in the central arch of government.

Whatever the reason, the Constitutional assumption that although the government springs from and rests upon the wishes and consents of the electorate, it also depends upon - quite literally hangs from - an intangible and not yet fully known or explored structure of metaphysical values, tends to be neglected, denied or classed as a quaint 18th century notion. Even among many who would avow agree with the words, recent behavior suggest a loss or even reversal of the original meaning.

But it is our view that the words have literal truth - that the government of the republic can coalesce, function and survive only so long as the incumbents of office shift their allegiance, upon assuming office, from those responsible as electors or appointing powers, to the values which give force and meaning to the oath they take. And we also believe that developing problems and events will awaken a new wonder in the minds of many men as to whether the 18th century notion may not have great new meaning for our time. For history illuminating crisis and crisis illuminating history now throw the neglected reality into bold relief.

In this dimension of reality, many kinds of action and behavior which work after a fashion in the more ordinary affairs of life and government do not work at all or have different consequences. The arts of political compromise, for example, cannot be extended into the metaphysical realm of ethics and still have the effects anticipated in many a problem in the more mundane arenas of life. A compromise in this realm is a compromise of conscience and integrity. A compromise of conscience with respect to moral and ethical standards of Senatorial conduct is not at all the same as a conscientious compromise in the making of a law by the Senate. The two acts lie at different levels of reality; at these differing levels, seemingly similar acts, frequently described by the same words, have differing properties, patterns and consequences.

To advance into the realm of undiscovered or unpractised values in order to embody them in one's behavior toward other men is an imperative for all men; but an awareness of and obedience to this imperative is vital in those who are and wish to remain citizens of a republic, and especially in those who are incumbents of the government of a republic. Integrity of mind and conscience in the light of all values perceived both through experience in the society of men and through exploration in the universal order is the essential cement by means of which the separate branches and the multiple members of both the government and the electorate adhere to the Constitution and also to each other in a living Constitutional order.

When this adhesive of integrity weakens or crumbles at any point in the structure, and above all in the governmental structure, faults or cracks may open up unpredictably elsewhere throughout the structure. A weakening or crumbling of integrity within any of the primary girders of the governmental structure gives rise to innumerable faults and strains extending throughout the whole. If not repaired, new shocks of circumstance which might normally be withstood, increase the strains and widen the endangering splits within both government and the electorate. And these in turn reverberate, to split and splinter elsewhere the very substance of the structure.

It is for this reason that the decision of the Special Session will constitute but a brief passage in a longer chapter of the crisis in the Senate and in the Republic. The weakening and crumbling of the essential cement of integrity in that body became evident two years ago. A directly related rift appeared within the government a year ago. A sharp cleavage within the Senate has widened and deepened in recent months.

Yet the Senate has failed to face the major problem of repair, despite its growing concern and attempt to repair lesser cracks and crevices. This failure will prove costly. For, failing to reunite itself on an ultimate issue of integrity whose clear, alternative logics no Senator can escape, the Senate will be powerless to prevent the multiplication and widening of cleavages both within itself and elsewhere in the government and in society. New and greater shocks must be expected, not only those determined by circumstances of history beyond the immediate or full control of this government and society, but also others stemming directly from the deep and central fault in its own integrity and also reverberating from a bitterly divided electorate, overwhelming numbers of whom, as amply revealed by recent behavior in both high places and low, are clearly too ignorant of the Constitution to have fidelity to it. We refer to the intrusion of pressure groups into that function of the Senate which the authors of the Constitution ringed with the strongest provisions, in their attempt to bar absolutely any such intrusions.

The nation should be grateful to all Senators, irrespective of the position they took on the questions before the Special Session, who exhibited a high disdain against attempts by any elements of the electorate to sway them from self-directed courses toward their decisions on these matters. Such behavior constitutes a clear sign that the struggle to forge a new integrity within the Senate is underway in earnest, even though not completed or overly apparent. We hold that no man can say whether the integrity of the Senate is greater or less at the end of the Special Session than it was at the beginning. This passage was susceptible to sufficient relativities of judgment on the merits of somewhat tangled, surface aspects of the problem, that no observer unknowing of the thought and conscience exercised within each Senator can read the answer by the record.

But the nature of integrity is such that when most confused in both the actors and observers of a human drama involving a struggle for integrity within and among men, great resolving issues may arise to clarify the direction of integrity in the eyes of all. The end of this chapter is not yet written.

For integrity in reference to the matters which we speak about is not an isolated individual quality or achievement. To have integrity as an officer of government at once transcends the particular purposes and structure of that government by

conforming to values perceived above law and government, yet is simultaneously integrity in relation to the purposes and structure of that government. To have integrity as a Senator means to have at one and the same time fidelity to the Constitution and fidelity to values above the Constitution which the Constitution recognizes and depends upon, but does not specify.

One of the larger issues involved in the present problem of the Senate involves a conflict between the Senate and the Executive branch. One of the two initial censure motions related to a specific act which could be separated from this larger issue only with great difficulty. One member of the censure committee changed his mind with respect to whether censure should be voted because of that act, after receiving new evidence which in his mind brought the act within the tolerable bounds of Senatorial prerogative by virtue of its special responsibilities in relation to the Executive branch. The other five members of the censure committee continued to hold the act censurable, but rewrote the censure motion so as to strike from it a clause dealing not with the act, but with the larger issue of the boundary line between the respective powers and responsibilities of the Senate and the Executive, which they had included originally with some reservations.

These interrelated incidents within the committee of six selected by the Vice President from the entire Senate as a committee possessing high qualities of integrity, judicial temperament and Constitutional knowledge recognized by their peers, illustrate the largeness and complexity of the task before the Senate. Men of unquestioned intelligence and integrity have found themselves dividing both on their definition of the function of the Senate in major respects and the requisite moral conduct of ~~a~~ larger issue of the legitimate functions of the Senate. At the same time, the gravitation toward growing agreement on some general notions as to conduct consistent with the integrity of the Senate is an indication that broader, or even unanimous agreement is potential, given a question of conduct that is sufficiently distinguished from issues of involving the respective powers of different branches.

This clear issue exists and exists as an open stain on the record of the Senate, involving no other branch and no other question save contempt, by a member, of unquestioned Constitutional powers and responsibilities of the Senate itself. The gravitation of the Senate toward minimal agreement on some fundamentals of integrity commonly accepted and obeyed by that body, which will be intensified by the as yet unfinished individual searches for restored integrity, will at length center on this central problem. The decision made on that problem will determine whether the integrity of the Senate as a whole will advance to a new level, or decline. Which outcome ensues, no current observer will be able to state with absolute certainty. But the future of the republic will record the answer with unmistakable clarity, in indelible letters of history. Realities in the metaphysical

domain may be disregarded in much of current public opinion. They will nonetheless exert their inexorable power and consequences in time. Only in the depths of each Senator's conscience, when he finally takes his stand in the central question, will he know whether he has reasserted the first foundation of the integrity and power of the Senate and thus contributed new strength and durability to the Republic, or has struck a potentially mortal blow to the Republic by a diminution or compromise of that first foundation.



IV. The Senate as Judge of the Moral Fitness of Senators to be Makers of Law

The primary function of the office of Senator is the making of law. This is an action so significant to the destinies of all members of a society, living and unborn, that even in primitive times the role of the law-giver was sanctified, as both symbol and prompting of fidelity to a supra-human reality and power in the exercise of law-giving to the world of men.

In our society and government, this sanctification of the law-giver is perpetuated by the required oath of office, which constitutes an individual commitment and responsibility to obey the clearest and deepest convictions of intelligence and conscience in the conduct of the office. But so vital to the republic is the integrity of the law-making branch, that the Constitution does not rest its trust in the integrity of the individual oath. It resorts to the collective integrity of an oath-committed Senate for perpetuation and enhancement of the moral and ethical standards governing that body.

The Senate is, by explicit provision of the Constitution, exclusive judge whether a Senator-elect or designee from any state shall serve by admission to a seat in that body. The Senate alone determines the qualifications for admission. The Senate alone has power to discipline or punish its members. And as a corollary of these provisions, designed to protect, perpetuate and enhance the integrity of the Senate, certain basic immunities from action under law are granted to each Senator.

With respect to all matters bearing on the conduct of the Senate and its members, this body functions not as a law-making body but as a judiciary above the law. In this role, it judges and determines the ethical and moral standards for its own composition and conduct. This is the first and bed-rock foundation of all integrity and power within the Senate. It is against the background of these Constitutional considerations before the Senate to grasp well did the founders of our Constitution know from their study of history that when a law-making body is turned from its own dictates of conscience by the intrusion either of some other branch of government or by the clamor of the crowd, on the central question of its responsibility for its own integrity as a body of members, such an event marks the beginning of the end of a republic.

The integrity of a law-making body is inseparable from the very idea of a republic. Respect for a law-making body in the eyes of the law-makers themselves is more important than its respect in the eyes of society; weakening of respect for the law-making body by the members of that body means its eventual destruction in the eyes of the citizens of the society, no matter how blinded or distorted may be their perceptions at the moment of a crisis.

When the law-making body of a republic sits as makers of the codes of their own conduct and as judges of the behavior and of the moral and ethical fitness of a member, such action represents the equivalent of the purification and sanctification of the law-giver, in rituals that extend to the very dawn of history. Here there is no law, in the sense of man-made law. And if there is no law, the God given conscience above the law must prevail else time shall make dark chaos out of law, law-making, government, society itself.

In the design of this republic, there are two law-making bodies. But while the House was modelled on older parliaments of laws, the Senate is a special creation of the authors of the Constitution. It is at once both a law-making body and much more than a law-making body. The larger and wider powers of the Senate render even more vital than in a purely law-making branch, the maintenance of standards of integrity of the highest order.



V. The Senate as the Ultimate Shield of Integrity in the Government

Under our Constitution, the Senate also has other major functions in the government of the republic. One of the most important of these likewise involves not the making of law but the sitting as judges of the fitness of men to become and to remain officers of the government. The only yardstick which exists for this purpose is the standard which successive Senates have fashioned out of their own integrity, their fidelity to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and their respect for the highest standards of the Senate in past tradition.

The Senate has power of approval over all appointments to the executive and judicial offices of the government, except the Presidency. But not even the President is excluded from the awesome power granted to the Senate in the Constitution, as the court of trial and last resort in any impeachment of a civil officer of the government, including the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Senate is, therefore, by Constitutional design, the last bulwark of integrity in the government. It is the ultimate shield within the government against infidelity to the Constitution. The substance of that shield is nought but the integrity of Senators and the Senate.

When, therefore, the Senate passes on the fitness of a Senator-elect or designee to take his seat in office and when the Senate investigates and judges a Senator on charges concerning his behavior, this body is, by its decisions, establishing for the future those standards of ethics, morality and fidelity to the Constitutional purpose which would, by some hazard of history, become the yardstick by which the fitness of a President or a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court might some day be judged in trial by the Senate, if the House were to impeach.

These considerations of Senate power illuminate the extraordinary significance of Senatorial integrity as an ultimate power in the government and perpetuation of the republic. For in relation to moral and ethical conduct in all of government except the House, which determines its own standards, the Senate is quite literally a law unto itself.

VI. The Senate as the Pivotal Power in the Federal Government

The vesting in the Senate of ultimate powers to ensure integrity in the government, including fidelity to the Constitution by the civil officers, is only an indication of the special and unequal powers granted to the Senate by the Constitution. Although our government is frequently described as consisting of three branches of equal, limited and separate powers, the Senate, in the eyes of the authors of the Constitution, had a special and more complex role.

The Senate was originally devised as a special repository of both some legislative and some executive powers to serve as a balance between the President and the House. It could lean to offset trends toward overconcentration of power in either or any tendency on the part of either toward extreme policies or acts potentially threatening to the overall balance sought by the Constitution. Since the Senate was, by position, a part of the law-making branch, the achievement of the desired balance role for the Senate prompted the authors of the Constitution to give the Senate a share, and also a special power of check, of the powers of the Executive. The Senate's treaty-making power and its power of approval over presidential appointments to both the Executive and Judicial branches represent the sharings and checks on the Executive power clearly allocated to the Senate. But there are other possible overtones of meaning which may be derived from the Constitution with respect to the extent and limits of Senate power and responsibility in relation to the Executive function. The boundary line in certain respects is less clearly specified than in some other aspects of the separation of powers in the government.

Given the assumption of the authors of the Constitution of the Senate as a balance between the President and the House, the indeterminacy of some of the boundaries between Senate and Executive powers might present few critical problems. But by the same token, the condition of somewhat nebulous boundaries would promise acute tensions, difficult to resolve and requiring a high order of statesmanship in the Senate particularly, if conflict over respective powers and responsibilities were to develop between the Senate and the Executive. The condition itself would reflect a kind of disturbance in the whole balance of government which the authors of the Constitution did not contemplate as their major concern.

It is, however, a conflict of just this type and order, between the Senate and the Executive branch, which emerged, extraordinarily, on the open stage of history beginning one year ago. And one of the two original censure motions before the Special Session dealt with the particular act which primed the explosion of this growing conflict. Part of the division within the Senate on this particular censure motion resulted from a difference in the judgment of different Senators as to the separability of the particular act from the larger issue of

Senate's Constitutional function and also disagreement as to the Constitutional limits of this function. The issue of the Senate's Constitutional function in this respect was not directly under debate, yet inevitably prejudiced one or another viewpoint within the Senate as to the justifiability or unjustifiability of the particular act. The lines on this issue have thereby been drawn more tightly, under circumstances of consideration rendering impossible a statesmanlike atmosphere for deliberation. For it may be noted in passing that the failure of attendance by both many Senators and, incredibly, by the Senator under charges in the proceedings of the Special Session, are further indication of the level to which the integrity and power of the Senate have fallen.

The issues revolving around the limits of Senate power and responsibility in relation to acts and policies of the Executive branch, other than those specified in the Constitution, will now be renewed and compounded, even if temporarily obscured by agreement between the Executive and the majority of the Senate on certain broad directions of foreign policy. So long as the Senate has not clarified its own common definition of the appropriate limits of its own function, a minority of the Senate now bitterly arrayed against the Executive can succeed in undertaking or stimulating acts vis a vis the Executive which they may view as Constitutional powers of the Senate, but which the Executive has already demonstrated, by its absolute resistance, that it views as an encroachment upon its own Constitutional powers and responsibilities. The ripening of this issue will also tend to force the Senate to a clarification of its own integrity in order to establish the permissible limits of Senatorial behavior and conduct requisite for statesmanlike deliberation on this basic and profoundly disturbing conflict in government.

The Senate was also designed to serve as the principle balance in the structure of government between the tendency on the one hand toward over-concentration of power in the Federal government and on the other toward separatism by the individual states. It is in the Senate that the states are given special and equal voice in the affairs of the Federal government. The election of Senators by the legislature of each state rather than directly by the qualified electors of the state, as in the case of Representatives to the House, symbolized this intent as well as an additional intent, namely to remove the Senate farther from the vagaries and impacts of the opinion of the electorate, which can operate more directly and immediately on the House.

Finally, its power of approval over appointments to the Judiciary and its selection as the court of ultimate trial and judgment, in the event of impeachment of any member of the Executive or Judicial branches, gave it both actual powers and symbolic status of a judicial order. The Senate thus also stands axially between the power of the House, presumed to be most susceptible to public opinion, and the power of the Judiciary

farthest removed from the influence of the electorate.

The invention of the Senate as an agency designed to play these several balancing roles within the total structure was reflected in the provisions for the human composition of the Senate, in comparison with those for the other branches. The Senate was designed as the only insured organic continuity in the government over time, as determined by a systematically overlapping continuum of membership throughout its history.

The President must stand for election every four years. Every Representative must stand for election every two years. These branches can theoretically be staffed with entirely new personnel on these occasions. The members of the Judiciary are appointed for life and good behavior. Longevity, impeachments or voluntary resignations determine the turnover in no pre-planned order; accidents of history might see a total change in membership at one time, or no possibility of any change for many years. The Senate, however, is a planned organic continuity, susceptible only to limited and regular change in membership. One-third of the Senate must stand for election every two years. The election of the House every two years and of the President every four always finds two-thirds of the Senate holding unexpired terms. Two-thirds of the Senate are in unexpired terms during the life of any single House. One-third are in unexpired terms during any single Presidential term. The authors of the Constitution systematically constructed the Senate with a view toward its intended role as "a center of gravity in government."

Historically, the Senate has not in all ways developed precisely as envisioned by many of the framers of the Constitution. But it has tended to become in an overall sense what its special position, composition and powers made inevitable. It tends to be the pivot point around which governmental policy is crystallized, the rudder which slowly turns the ship of state in new directions, and the gyroscope which keeps the republic on a balanced keel and steady course over the long years of time.

VII. The Senate as the Center of Crisis in the Government

A major crisis in the Senate is a crisis at the center of the government. The issues of the crisis reach out and touch more generally the other elements of the structure.

One issue between the Senate and the Executive branch is now at deadlock. This is the issue surrounding the right of the President to issue directives within the Executive branch ordering its officers to withhold certain kinds of information even from investigating committees of the Senate. This is a Constitutional problem, which can be resolved durably if at all, only by the quality of statesmanship within both branches, or with the possible involvement of the Supreme Court. But the issue is likely to re-emerge in no such climate of statesmanship; it is now a weapon in the hands of a Senate minority arrayed against both the President and the majority of the Senate. And the way in which that weapon can be used is bound up with the degree to which the Senate has succeeded or failed in its efforts to establish standards of integrity in the conduct of the Senatorial office.

A second issue which emerged no higher than the horizon within the last year may impend upon the Senate, intensifying the inner crisis in that body. There was a movement for recall of a Senator. It did not satisfy the requisites under the laws of that state for recall of persons elected to office. The right of a state to recall a Senator does not appear in the Constitution. But if a state should claim the right to do so it might be considered a moot question under the Constitution. The strength of that claim might be enhanced if the state were to claim that a censure, by the Senate, of the Senator under recall constituted a badge of dishonor against the state as well as the Senator, which the state wished to redress by appointment of a Senator free from such taint. The shift of the election of Senators from state legislatures to state electors would be argued in justification of the right of electors to recall under the powers of the state.

This issue could arise to compound the issues and crisis in the Senate. For should such claim be made by a state intent upon achieving a recall, the question of whether jurisdiction for decision on the merits of the claim lay with the Senate or the Supreme Court would itself give rise to a Constitutional question and possibly conflict.

It is well to note that a situation of this kind, which may now arise, might have been much less likely had the Senate acted cleanly and clearly on the central issue of contempt. Failure to deal with problems which are essentially those of integrity inevitably give rise to the compounding of greater crises surrounding these problems - crises which are unresolvable unless and until a clear integrity has been restored.

For more than two years, the continuing moral sickness in

the Senate has permitted its immense and central powers to overflow without the check of inner integrity and intelligence. The fondest creation of the authors of the Constitution has demonstrated its superior powers but has not learned to manage them. It has not come to grips with the problem of sufficient self-control to achieve the moral responsibility that must be the concomitant of power, lest power prove not beneficial but dangerous. Continuation of this condition will spread sickness, disorder and paralysis into the whole of government. The oath of fidelity of Senators must lead them, however reluctantly, to a final grappling with these great issues.



VIII. The Senate, the Government and the Electorate

The basic structure of the Federal government was intended to be such that no one of the three major branches could encroach upon the limited but independent spheres of authority of the others without violating the language and intent of the Constitution. Yet in innumerable aspects of relationship, precise and all-embracing boundary lines could not be drawn without jeopardizing the flexibility sought in the entire structure.

This structure was intended to be at once subject to the solid and durable, yet changing, opinion of society and yet capable of resisting the strongest shocks and violences of ephemeral and inflamed opinion. The safeguarding of each branch from encroachment by the others, particularly with respect to coercions upon the integrity of convictions and decisions of the incumbents in office, was ultimately designed to block the use of any single branch of government by any forces within either government or electorate, as avenues of encroachment upon the powers or the integrity of the other branches.

The differences in methods of selecting incumbents for each branch of government and also within the two independent bodies of the law-making branch, together with the differences in the various terms of office, made the whole structure a series of screens, of greater or lesser resilience and permeability, between the electorate and the final law. These screens permit public opinion and the power of the electorate to enter in and force responsiveness to that will, within the government; yet one or another or various screens in combination can, for periods of greater or lesser time, stop even the most powerful of forces which temporarily dominate the public scene.

This structure, at once responsive and unyielding, if the convictions of incumbents of government so lead them, can protect self-government by the people in the future against any folly or on-slaught even of the majority of the electorate in any moment of history. And so it was intended.

By virtue of this Constitutional design, the ultimate line beyond which the sway of public opinion must not be tolerated to enter during the period of any particular incumbencies in office, is that line which reflects the responsibility of each officeholder in each branch to hold to his own standards of integrity. For no branch of government is this line more sharply drawn than for the Senate, through its absolute power to determine the qualifications of admission to membership, to make its own rules of conduct, to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to sit in judgment on members of the Executive and the Judiciary in the event of their impeachment.

The corollary of this would seem to be that when the Senate is sitting on one of these matters, those members of the electorate who attempt to sway the Senate's decisions are, wittingly or unwittingly, acting in moral contempt of the Constitution.



IX. The Dilemma Confronting the Senate and the Republic

There have been other times in history, though rarely if ever in the history of this nation, that a Senate or other law-making body of a republic has faced a crisis similar to that now confronting our own. The choice has always involved the dilemma of reconciling freedom and order - the freedom of the individual law-maker from imposed coercions and restraints upon his responsibility as each may see it and the necessary codes of behavior required of all members in order that they may continue in being as a law-making body functioning as one whole. This is the basic dilemma not only of this Senate but of any society which recognizes that durable self-government is poised upon the knife-edge between the necessity for individual freedom and the necessity for social order.

In the life of any society, be it Senate or nation, this dilemma sharpens in time. New reconciliations of the seemingly irreconcilable necessities for individual freedom on the one hand and social order on the other become imperative, lest the society either regress through compromise of one or the other principle or be shaken to pieces by a see-sawing conflict between social forces blindly adhering to symbols of one or the other principle.

Yet reconciliation of the seemingly antagonistic principles of freedom and order is the basis of social existence. New reconciliations of growing conflicts between these principles, without compromise of either, constitute the very essence of higher social development.

A conflict of principles is presumptive evidence of the existence of a higher unifying principle, whose discovery and embodiment in the life of man and society is both needed and potential. When such a conflict becomes acute, the need and potential for that discovery and embodiment are immediate and imperative.

At such a time, the discovery, understanding and embodiment of the higher principle in the minds and behavior of men becomes the prime task of all human conscience and intelligence which the society can muster. Nothing less than a general advance in moral insight and acceptance in individual and group behavior can extricate a society from a potentially fatal conflict when the seeming demands of freedom and the seeming demands of order crystallize great social forces in polar directions.

The principle capable of resolving the dilemma and conflict between freedom and order has long since been discovered, or at least discovered in part. It is the basic idea underlying the Constitution and the Republic. It is the idea of self-government in and by a society. Freedom and order are but two sides of the same precious coin of self-government.

Yet this analogy is inadequate. The task of discovering the meaning of the idea of self-government is unfinished. Self-government, even as an idea, is not a static achievement to be

thereafter merely perpetuated. It is a dynamic quality and form continuously renewed and refashioned through the unfolding of the idea in the search of the human mind.

The value of any given coin of self-government diminishes in time. New coin must be minted with new precision from the finer matrix of ever newly discovered values which give perfected human meaning and more harmonious social configuration to the idea. By very nature, the idea of self-government and achievements in self-government unfold out of human experience and aspirations in the supra-human dimensions of time.

The existence of bitter conflict, in our society and Senate, between presumed adherents of individual freedom and presumed adherents of social order is evidence that the idea of self-government has not been sufficiently discovered, understood and embodied in the lives of enough members of the society and Senate to correspond to the realities of human experience and aspiration in our time. It is, therefore, necessary to renew vigorous search into the idea of self-government as a dynamic unifying principle enfolding within itself the corollary principles of freedom and order.

The idea of self-government applies equally and interchangeably to the concept of the governing of the individual by himself and to the concept of the governing of a society by the members of the society. The more self-governing each person is in terms of individual conduct in his relations with other men the more self-governing can be the group as a whole, and vice versa. The mind and conscience of individuals, groups and our entire society might dwell with profit on the synthesis of meanings which resolves the dilemma and paradox - but always in new quality and form.

The existence of a particular structure of self-government at a particular stage in the history of a society is indicative of a sufficient advance in self-governance by men, both as individuals and as a group, to maintain that structure. By the same token, a crisis within a structure based upon the idea of self-government demands an advance in comprehension and practice of the idea by both the individuals and the group in order to maintain self-government. Freedom and order become opposed in sharpening conflict within a self-governing society only through diminution of the idea of self-government or through relative inadequacy of human efforts to advance the idea in the face of new historical conditions.

Continued self-government arising out of resolution of crisis within a particular structure of self-government, without sacrifice of either freedom or order is inevitably both modified in form and superior in quality to that which went before. For inherent in such a resolution are enhancement of both order and freedom in a larger and more harmonious synthesis. Such advance in self-government is merely the reflection, in the observable world of men and institutions, of a higher human advancement into the domain of metaphysical realities.

The Senate, the government, the electorate, the society as a whole, each in its own sphere is confronted with this same dilemma, the same task, the same potential of new advance in self-government. It is in each case the conditions giving rise to the conflict and disorder apparent, rather than merely acts and events symptomatic of the disorder and conflict, which must be illuminated and transformed by new spiritual light, ethical integrity and moral power.

The idea of self-government is a seed in the realm of ultimate values which when cultivated by the out-reaching minds of men unfolds into the flower of new human attainment, in each person and in society.



X. The Challenge to Self-Government Within the Senate

The Senate now moves inevitably toward the climax of the chapter in which the developments of the past two years or more are merely passages. When the new Senate convenes in the new year 1955, it will be faced from the outset with the necessity of demonstrating whether there can be maintained within that body those dignities of conduct and those standards of freedom and responsibility by all its members which alone can nurture enduring respect for that office amid the changing and frequently violent passions of divided public opinion.

We have no hesitancy in predicting that the Senate will soon find that it cannot do so. Then will come the first of the series of crises of moral choice by the Senate which, having one kind of outcome, will turn the attention of the Senate to the heart of the problem of its own loss of integrity, order and power, or, having another outcome, will permit the Senate to drift into ever deeper disorder and loss of self-respect. In the not too distant time, and in an extraordinary moment of history, all Senators will sit in judgment on the conduct of their own offices.

When that time comes, it may be that the clamor and the pressures upon all Senators from at least some elements of society will reach new heights of arrogance and fury against an evidence of integrity by any Senator. But for any Senator to yield to force or considerations which are purely temporary or partial will be to jeopardize the very life of this Republic to gross and momentary expedient.

XI. The Challenge to Self-Government Within the Electorate

We have observed with amazement and some disdain, in connection with the Special Session, the spectacle of former admirals, generals, ambassadors and other high former officials of the United States government, and even present officials of governments of states and municipalities, joining hands with individuals who make pretentious claims of their patriotism, to mobilize the passions and the pressures of the crowd as an intrusion upon the conscience of the individual Senators and of the Senate as a whole in the proceedings just concluded.

We have observed with equal concern the rise of movements of counter-pressure under their particular banners of respectability.

Shall the Senate struggling in new travail and agony to recapture and refashion its own shaken integrity become the pawn and toy of warring pressure groups, without some voices raised in absolute abhorrence of this whole depredation against the Constitution and the Republic?

The issue before the Senate must be distinguished absolutely from issues of law-making for the Republic, on which the people have a right to speak and be heard on one or another side. But in this issue of the integrity of the Senate, the only right the people have, in our view, is to voice the plea, the hope, the faith, the prayer that each Senator will hear and heed his own clearest intelligence and highest conscience.

If enough citizens of this nation were even dimly aware of the challenges which now confront all men wherever they may be upon this earth, and of the special and more rigorous challenges which face all members of our society, insofar as we desire to remain self-governing in a century clearly vulnerable to the interrelated and reversible extremes of license and tyranny; a vast change of attitude and behavior would sweep over the people as the new Senate moves toward its fateful new decisions. For the realization, by sufficient numbers of ordinary citizens, that a great moral drama, of the mightiest consequence to future society and history, will be played inexorably before their eyes would alter the whole mood of the present audience and modify the roles of numerous actors.

The clamor of noisy partisans rallying against or for this or that decision would be silenced. The omniscient judgments of self-appointed pundits would wither in the pen. The easy verdicts of those who consider themselves intellectually - or morally - superior to other men would be confounded in the common ignorance. The chatter of men and women on the trivia of the day - the clothes, the sports, the TV shows, etcetera - would turn to rapt attention for the period of this living drama. The din that

reached even to the Senate floor and left the voices of the Senators too little heard would die away.

A silence and attention, as in the hush of prayer, would fall across this nation. In this silence, Senator and citizen alike might hear the voice of wisdom and of conscience deep within them. And citizens reflecting on the meaning of the Constitution would recognize that they too have essential roles in the Senate drama, but not the roles that most have heretofore played: the partisans, the avoiders, the unconcerned.

What the new roles of citizens might be during the probably final act of this drama is for each person to decide.

For our part, we shall take a stand in absolute contrast to all patterns of prejudgment and pressure. We pledge ourselves to refrain, now and in the future, from any participation in pressure group or punitive activity for or against any Senator who stands, explains his position and votes, after due deliberation, as his own conscience dictates, on any matter concerning the integrity of the Senate. We believe that the future of self-government rests with those who can distinguish between the nature of our Constitutional Republic and the disaster of a developing mobocracy which lives and grows by cowing or corrupting human conscience.

We further pray that each and every Senator may have the wisdom to perceive the graver issues that transcend the considerations of the moment, will have the perseverance and patience to examine these issues without passion except for understanding, and will have the courage to let whatever voice of conscience finally comes with clarity within him by the sole and unquestioned guide to his decision.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS
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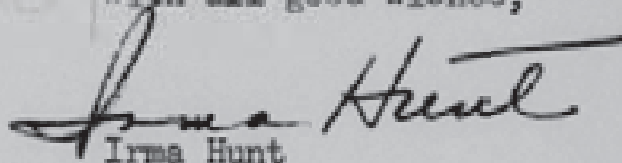
BASIL O'CONNOR
PRESIDENT

December 3, 1954

Dear Rabbi Silver:

We have received your gracious
endorsement of the March of Dimes and we want
to thank you sincerely.

With all good wishes,


Irma Hunt

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

The City College
CONVENT AVENUE AND 139TH STREET
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

December 5, 1954.

Miss R. M. Sparrow, Editor
The Temple Bulletin.

Dear Miss Sparrow:

I have been enjoying reading The Temple Bulletin and was happy to find a report of an article of mine in the December 5 issue. I shall appreciate it, if you can spare a few copies for me. I am especially interested in sending one on to David Ben-Gurion in Haifa. He is now in his eighties and my reference to a novel of his of twenty-five years ago will please him.

Sincerely yours,

Isidore L. Epstein

P. O. Box 94
Radio City Station
New York 19, N. Y.
December 13, 1954

Rabbi Abba Millel Silver
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I trust you have received Clarence Streit's new book
FREEDOM AGAINST ITSELF and the first copy of the subscrip-
tion to Freedom & Union.

Supporters of Atlantic Union are making an effort at
the present time while Senators and Representatives are at
home to convince members of Congress to pass the Atlantic
Union Resolution, which Senator Kefauver will introduce
next month.

The Resolution calls for a constitutional convention
of delegates of the United States, Canada, the United King-
dom, France, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg---
the seven nations which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty
Organization.

I hope you will do what you can at the present time
and before Congress meets on January 20th to urge passage
of the Resolution.

I shall be in Cleveland between trains on Wednesday
morning (10:15 to 12:30). I would like to see you and
will telephone you upon my arrival.

Yours sincerely,

William A. Kirstein

William A. Kirstein

[REDACTED] LIPTZIN
144 WEST PENN STREET
LONG BEACH, N. Y.

WRHS
CROSS
ROADS



Edith



Testimonial Dinner

Sincoff

In Honor of Our President Jacob Sincoff

*Tendered by Congregation B'nai Jeshurun
The Waldorf-Astoria, Starlight Roof, January 16, 1955*

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SAMUEL BLUMBERG, Chairman of the Evening
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December 14, 1954

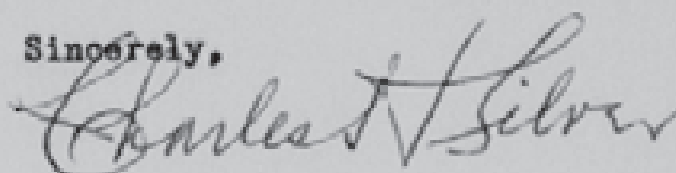
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105 St. and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

May I first take this opportunity to extend thanks and appreciation for your acceptance of our invitation to be an Honorary Chairman of the Testimonial Dinner to be given in honor of our President, Mr. Jacob Sincoff, at the Waldorf Astoria, on Sunday evening, January 16, 1955. We look forward with much pleasure to having you and Mrs. Silver as our guests on that evening.

You will find enclosed guest card which we will thank you to accept and await word that you will be with us.

Sincerely,



CHARLES H. SILVER

CHS/hf
enclosure

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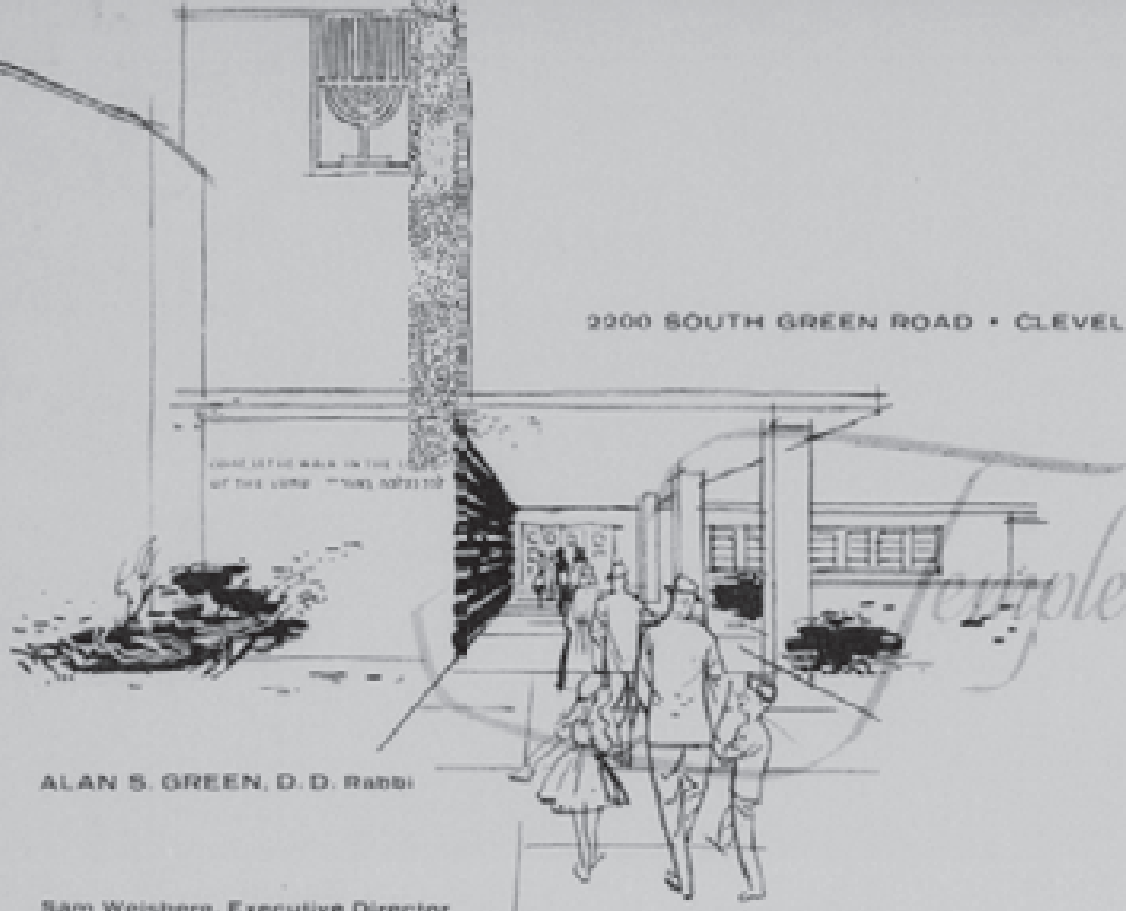


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Temple Emanuel

December 16, 1954.

ALAN S. GREEN, D. D. Rabbi

Sam Weisberg, Executive Director

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

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Let me tell you how deeply I appreciate the beautiful expression of esteem and blessing which you sent to the dinner on Sunday night. The most wonderful part about it was that it contained not merely the words but the overtones and warmth of your own voice, which reproduced perfectly over the speaking system. I must confess that the whole affair was so touching to me that when all of a sudden "you" were there, I was more attentive to your unexpected presence than I was to the literal meaning of the words. Your being there gave an added lift and dimension to me and to the congregation. Now I have not merely the memory of your greeting, but the tape to keep its living qualities.

Frances and I will never forget the affair. It will give us strength and faith through the years to come. We appreciate so much that you helped to make it so, and that you were there in a way to share it with us. With kindest regards to Mrs. Silver, I am

Sincerely,

Alan

Rabbi Alan S. Green.

ASG:dt.

Temple Israel
133 Merriman Road
Akron 3, Ohio

OFFICE OF THE
RABBI
HORTON M. APPLEBAUM, M. H. L.

December 17, 1954

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road and 107th St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

A few days ago I wrote to the State of Ohio Director of Education to inquire whether there were any provisions in Ohio statutes concerning the absences of pupils from public schools for religious observances. I was prompted to do so because I found in Akron that our Jewish children are so-called "excused" from public school for religious observances. However, they are still marked absent and this is counted against them and deprives them of the awards which are given for perfect attendance.

My Conservative colleague and I met with the local superintendent and went into the matter quite thoroughly. He agrees that there is an injustice and contends that he is not in sympathy with such awards. However, that is as far as he goes. He will do nothing to instruct the school principals to alter the procedure.

I found that the New Jersey State Legislature Code of Laws does contain provisions in its

Temple Israel
133 Merriman Road
Akron 3, Ohio

OFFICE OF THE
RABBI
MORTON M. APPLEBAUM, M. H. L.

-2-

December 17, 1954

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

statutes to cover the situation which is troubling us locally. Am enclosing a copy of the New Jersey provisions.

Would greatly appreciate your advising me whether we might not try to get similar provisions in the State of Ohio.

With kindest regards from household to household, I remain

Cordially,



Morton M. Applebaum
Rabbi

MMA:LS
ENC.

NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE
CODE OF LAWS

CHAPTER 322, LAWS OF 1951

AN ACT concerning the absence of pupils, of the public schools, from school by reason of religious observance, and supplementing chapter fourteen of Title 18 of the Revised Statutes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. No pupil of any public school, who shall be absent, by reason of observance of a religious holiday, from such school at any time when the same is in session, shall be reason of such absence be deprived of any award or of eligibility or opportunity to compete for any award, or of the right to take an alternate test or examination, for any which he missed by reason of such absence, if a written excuse signed by a parent of or person standing in loco parentis to, the pupil be presented to the proper school authority.

2. For the purposes of the administration of this act, any absence because of religious holidays shall be recorded as excused absence on the pupil's attendance record or on that of any group or class of which he is a member. Any transcript or application or employment form or any similar form on which information concerning a pupil's attendance record is requested shall show, with respect to absences, only absences other than absences excused because of religious holidays.

3. The Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the State Board of Education, shall prescribe such rules and regulations

NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE CODE OF LAWS CHAPTER 322, LAWS OF 1951

as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.
Such rules and regulations shall include, but not be limited
to, a list of holidays on which it shall be mandatory to excuse
a pupil under the provisions of this act. Nothing herein
contained shall be construed to limit the right of any
board of education, at its discretion, to excuse any absence
on any other day by reason of the observance of a religious
holiday.

L. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved July 17, 1951

Copy

With God's Help

*We are privileged to celebrate the
Fiftieth year of
Service in the Ministry
of our beloved Rabbi*

Dr. Jonah B. Wise

*The Trustees of Central Synagogue cordially
invite our members and friends to join in the*

Anniversary Service

*Friday Evening, December Twentieth
Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-four
at eight-thirty o'clock*

*at the Temple
Lexington Avenue at Fifty-fifth Street*

*A Reception will follow
in the Vestry Room*

December 17, 1954

TELEGRAM

DR. JONAH B. WISE
CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE
LEXINGTON AVENUE AT FIFTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

I SEND YOU MY HEARTIEST FELICITATIONS AND ALL GOOD WISHES
ON THE OCCASION OF THE 50TH YEAR OF YOUR RABBINATE. YOU
HAVE SERVED WITH DISTINCTION AND LOYALTY YOUR FAITH AND
YOUR PEOPLE. MAY THE COMING YEARS BE GOOD TO YOU.



ABRA HILLEL SILVER



Dr. phil. HANS LAMM

411 1/2 West 120th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

December 20, 1954

Dear Dr. Silver:

As the editor of a book entitled If I Were Young Again, scheduled for publication in the fall of 1955, I have the privilege of inviting you to contribute to that volume.

The book will contain statements from a select group of leading world citizens - reflections on how they might relive their lives with the benefit of their actual experiences. It is felt that a vivid and truly personal statement of yours, concerned both with errors you would try to avoid as well as with what you might repeat virtually unchanged, will make a distinct contribution to the guidance of young - and even adult - people in our perplexing era. You realize how sceptical and critical young people are, today more than ever, and that they would not be satisfied by the generalities found so frequently in editorial columns or commencement addresses. Rather, they look for specific and personal accounts of trials and errors, failures and successes which ring true because they are true and which may contain answers to the searching questions of today.

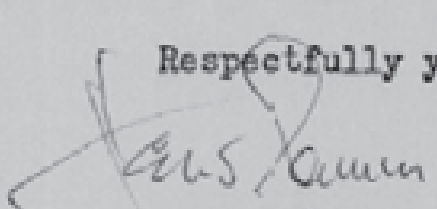
However, the editors do not propose to direct the contributors either in regard to contents or format, though it is felt as a rule that 500 words might be a suitable length.

Please sign your statement personally as it is contemplated to reproduce the author's autograph. We would appreciate your also sending an autographed photograph which we might use as an illustration.

If you should not desire the usual author's compensation after publication, please indicate a charity to which a check should be sent with your compliments.

Since the volume must be prepared for the printer early in the spring of 1955, we should be most grateful if you could give this request serious thought before the end of the year and favor us with your gracious reply early in 1955.

Respectfully yours,


HANS LAMM



WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, President

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NL	Night Letter
MTL	Master Letter Telegram
VLT	Int'l Victory Ltr.

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16 EAST 66TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

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December 27, 1954

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

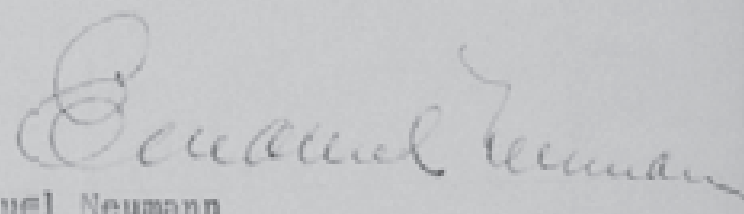
Following receipt of your letter and copy of the telegram from BITZARON, I took the matter up with the Finance Committee of the Jewish Agency and it looks as if I will get them a modest appropriation of about \$1,000, after all. So far as the ZOA is concerned, I am afraid it can do little or nothing in this matter.

As you have been informed, I plan to leave for Israel in a few days for a plenary session of the Jewish Agency Executive. I have asked Harold to convey certain information to you and I am sure he has done so.

With warmest regards to you and the family,

As ever,

Faithfully yours,



Emanuel Neumann

EN:BW

Arthur Henley Productions

Plaza 5-7145

SHELTON HOTEL
Lexington Avenue at 49th Street

New York 17, N. Y.

December 29, 1954

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I should like to invite you to be our guest on the radio program, MAKE UP YOUR MIND, which follows the Arthur Godfrey show, at 11:30 to 11:45 AM, Monday thru Friday, on the CBS radio network.

The show is of the panel type, said panel consisting of two regular participants. The first is Miss Edith Walton, noted critic and figure in the literary world. The other regular panelist is Ambassador John S. Young. The fourth panelist is a different person every day from the studio audience. The moderator is Jack Sterling.

Mr. Sterling asks the panel questions such as these: If you had a choice of these three things, which would you choose: (a) make a million dollars; (b) be President of the United States; or (c) get married? After the panel has answered the question, with some interplay among themselves, the problem is turned over to the guest psychologist on the show that day. He explains the psychologically proper method to follow in each case.

All in all, it is a fun show and some of the guests to date have been: DR. RALPH SOCKMAN, FRANCESCA LODGE REP. JACOB JAVITS, MRS. WENDELL WILLKIE, FATHER JAMES KELLER, W. H. AUDEN, GENERAL MARK CLARK, MARGARET MEAD, WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, LLOYD PAUL STRYKER, DR. NORMAN VINCENT PEALE, GOV. J. BRACKEN LEE, P. G. WODEHOUSE, GOVERNOR ROBERT MEYNER, MRS. ROBERT WAGNER, GENERAL LESLIE GROVES, MRS. W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, DEAN PIKE, MAJOR ALEXANDER P. DE SEVERSKY, LOWELL THOMAS, etc., etc.

I hope we will be fortunate enough to have you as our guest when you are next in New York. May I hear from you?

Sincerely,

Lee Wallace

Lee Wallace

Rabbi Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Blvd.
Cleveland, Ohio

December 30, 1954

Dr. M. E. Chernowitz
BITZARON
1141 Broadway
New York 1, New York

My dear Friend:

Upon receipt of your telegram, I contacted Dr. Neumann, who informs me that he has taken the matter up with the Finance Committee of the Jewish Agency and it looks as though they will be able to make an appropriation of \$1,000.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:rms

December 31, 1954

Mr. Richard L. Simon
Simon and Schuster, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Simon:

You may recall that when we met in the home of Mr. Swope a few months ago, I mentioned to you the fact that I was by way of completing a book which I have been writing for the last few years on the subject, "Wherein Judaism Differed." In very broad outline I sketched for you the theme of the book, Judaism as a religion of unity, freedom, and compassion. I have now completed the book.

I shall be in New York towards the latter part of January for a few days. If you are interested in talking with me about the book further and in seeing the manuscript, I shall be most happy to meet you at your convenience.

With warmest regards and all good wishes for the New Year, I remain

Most cordially yours,

December 7, 1954

8 HAWTHORNE WAY
HARTSDALE, N. Y.

Thanks for your good
wishes
with B. Win

C1954?]

THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO 1955

NINETEENTH EDITION

PUBLISHED BY
EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

56 BLOOMSBURY STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Date as postmark

DEAR SIR/MADAM,

We enclose a proof of the biographical notice relating to yourself which appears in *The International Who's Who 1954*. We should be most grateful if you would kindly revise or correct this entry and return it to us as soon as possible.

In order to avoid the possibility of inaccuracies appearing in the new edition, may we suggest that all additions or corrections should be written in block capitals or typewritten.

We need hardly add that the completion and return of this proof imply no obligation whatsoever.

With many thanks for your kind co-operation.

Yours truly,

EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

A. E. Bacon.

Managing Director.

THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO 1955

Please correct the following entry, which appears in THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO 1954.

Veuillez avoir l'obligeance de revoir la notice suivante, qui a paru dans THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO 1954, et de fournir les renseignements désirés. Nous serions heureux de recevoir la fiche remplie: il est entendu que cela ne comporte aucune obligation de votre part.

Rogamos a Ud. se sirva rectificar el siguiente recorte, publicado en THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO 1954. Al llenar y devolvernos este cuestionario no incurre Ud. en ninguna obligación de pago.

Bitte berichtigen Sie die folgende Eintragung, die in THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO 1954 erschienen ist. Ausfüllung und Zurücksendung des Abzugs bringen keinerlei Verpflichtung mit sich.

Silver, Abba Hillel, Rabbi, A.B., D.D., LITT. D., D.H.L.; American (Jewish) ecclesiastic; b. 93; ed. University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College. Rabbi Congregation L'Shem Shamayim, Wheeling, W. Va. 15-17. The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio 17- Chair. United Palestine Appeal 38-44; Pres. Central Council American Rabbis 45-47; Chair. Jewish Welfare Fund of Cleveland 35-41; decorated First World War; Officier de l'Instruction Publique (France); Leader Zionist Move-

ment in U.S.; Chair. American Zionist Emergency Council 45-48; Chair. American Section Jewish Agency for Palestine 45-48.

Publs. *Messianic Speculations in Israel* 27, *Democratic Impulse in Jewish History* 28, *Religion in a Changing World* 30, *World Crisis and Jewish Survival* 41, *Vision and Victory* 49.

The Temple, Ansel Road; and E. 105th Street, Cleveland, Ohio; 19810 Shaker Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

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ADRESSE ACTUELLE

DIRECCIÓN ACTUAL

GEGENWÄRTIGE ADRESSE

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THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO 1955

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THE EDITOR

THE INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO

56 BLOOMSBURY STREET,

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