



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

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

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

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

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Folder
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General correspondence, archives, 1957-1969.

gen. comm. C.C. = J. Vincent

Arduous

M.D.
phoned
12/30
from 1/15

January 13, 1957

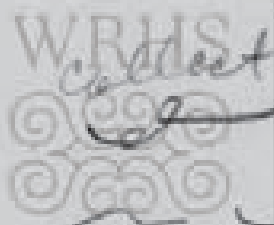
To
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

Please advise Jacob Rosenberg, retired lawyer and jeweler, father
of Hebaema, of her sudden death. She told me you had helped
her in the past. Have father contact me immediately regarding
burial. Regards.

HABBI ALEX SEGEL

TEMPLE EMANUEL

Honolulu,



x J. Rosenberg
ZPI

3554 Bushnell
Yl 2-6995

En 1-6400

Saltzman

3657 E. 154

WY 1-0541 - Green

Dr. Silver's
40th anniversary

February 28, 1957

Mrs. Rose Oppenheimer
3537 Normandy Road
Cleveland 20, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Oppenheimer:

On March 24th we will celebrate a special Service of Thanksgiving here at the Temple in honor of the completion by Dr. Silver of forty years of service. We would like to arrange for special flowers for the occasion, both on the pulpit and for the corridor in back of the Temple where he will receive after the Service.

I wonder if next Tuesday we might not spend a few minutes together talking over the arrangements that we will need.

Many thanks.

Cordially,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:rw

archival

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE CINCINNATI
JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION . . . NEW YORK

The Library

CLIFTON AVENUE • CINCINNATI 20, OHIO

April 2, 1957

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
105th Street and Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Danny:

I have read of the planned 40th anniversary services to honor your father and wonder if these services will be recorded.

If so, could I prevail upon you to make a copy for our permanent records here at the College. We are anxious to have a record, not only because of performance of the music, but especially because of the milestone in your father's illustrious career.

Sincerely,



Herbert C. Zafren
Administrative Secretary

HCZ:mr

Arling

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE CINCINNATI
JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION . . . NEW YORK

The Library

CLIFTON AVENUE . CINCINNATI 20, OHIO

July 18, 1957

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Even half of your father's 40th Anniversary Service will satisfy us until you are able to locate the other half. We will be glad to copy your tape here if you will be so good as to send it to us.



Very sincerely yours,

Herbert C. Zafren

Herbert C. Zafren
Administrative Secretary

HCZ:bp

[September? 1952]

Hans Weinberg

BROOKLYN 35, NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEMPLE BETH EL
MANHATTAN BEACH

Reb Daniel,

History- I agree with you that in the past the Young Zionist Districts have served as a home for a number of pseudo intellectuals and have not been able to do the type of job which they should have done.

You know of my interest in this movement and the growth that I would like for it .

The last year has seen a tremendous amount of progress. We had a group of 20 young people visit Israel. We had a series of study courses at Herzl Institute on varied subjects of Jewish and Zionist interest . This year for the first time we have a regular Hebrew class for the Metropolitan area. We are working on a Year Study and Work Program in Israel for 1958. ALL SIGNS POINT TO GROWTH WITH CONTENT.....

Our Educational Conference this year is geared to set the pattern and serve as a real impetus for the future. It is meant to give to our national leadership a program for the future and a real deep approach to the role of Jewish young adults in this country towards the Zionist movement and towards American Jewish life.

Frankly, I think that the conference can be the turning point of our movement and the beginning of an important step to bring young people closer to Judaism.

I think that your dad can, better than anyone, do that job. He has never before appeared before our group and the results of such an appearance can be tremendous. I am well aware of the problems and the demands on his time etc. Yet, I am going overboard on this crusade.....

I invoke your full support and the President of the Young Zionist Districts sends you greetings and federalizes you into our service.

All kidding aside, I need your help.....

Hans

Admiral

October 11, 1957

Mr. Hans Weinberg
111 West End Avenue
Brooklyn 35, New York

Dear Hans:

No soap. Dad is booked up to his limit and is simply not accepting any more speaking engagements for this year. I am sorry, but that's the way it is.

I wish you luck.



Cordially,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

DIX & EATON **DE** **INCORPORATED**

ADVERTISING • INDUSTRIAL & CONSUMER PUBLICITY

THE TEN TEN EUCLID BUILDING • CLEVELAND 15, OHIO • PHONE: CHERRY 1-0405

March 26, 1958

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

Dear Dan:

I am taking this opportunity to review publicity accomplishments on behalf of the special Cleveland Orchestra concert, April 1st.

Here is what has appeared to date.

The original announcement of the concert was carried in both the Cleveland Press and Cleveland News, the afternoon of the press conference. In fact, the News carried it on Page 1, of its final edition.

In addition, Dr. Silver was interviewed on VERE's featured news program the following morning.

The release on Mr. Koussevitzki (photograph plus copy) was published by the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Cleveland News and the Heights Sun-Press.

The release on Dr. Silver and Dr. Szell, announcing the actual program was featured by all three Cleveland daily newspapers who used both the photograph and the complete text of the submitted release.

Finally, the Cleveland Press carried a story about Al Rosen's participation in the ticket sales.

We do not know what publicity was utilized by the Observer or Independent since we do not normally see these papers, but we believe, because of the coverage accorded by the dailies, that these newspapers must have likewise run their share of the material submitted.

Two of the releases which we prepared did not, to our knowledge, run in any of the dailies nor the Heights Sun-Press.

To: Rabbi Daniel Silver

-2-

3/26/58

We were told by two of the editors that they would not run the release on concert program advertising because they felt it was highly competitive with their own sale of advertising.

The release on the progress of ticket sales did not run through our efforts, was turned over to Sandy Curtiss, but to our knowledge has still not been successfully placed.

It should also be noted that we made efforts to place copy with Milt Widder, but were turned down cold.

I am sorry, Dan, that there has been some criticism of not only our efforts, but in fact of the results obtained.

Actually, I am well satisfied that maximum results were obtained from the material handled. That more was not published is simply a matter of a limited appeal of the total material available. I do not think that we were lacking in creative effort or ability, nor was the committee in any way lacking in its desire to work with us. They were helpful in every way possible.

There are many more technical aspects as to the overall appeal of the concert publicity-wise, the pressure on timing our releases, plus the desire to invite another publicity counsel to assist us. I shall not go into all the ramifications of these points in this letter, but will be happy to talk further if you wish to call me.

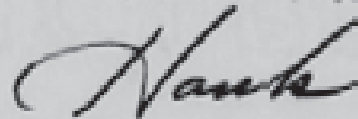
This much I would like to say: Sandy Curtiss agrees with us (as did several of the newspaper men) that certain releases were made far too early for proper utilization, and it was for that reason that much of the material appeared later than would have been liked.

I sincerely hope that the above facts clear the air at least a little about our efforts in connection with the publicity.

Please believe me that we wished to do just as professional job on this campaign as any we have ever done, without thought of whether we were being paid or not. In any event, I will appreciate your reactions.

Cordially yours,

DIX & EATON INCORPORATED



Henry F. Eaton

HFE:ena

cc: Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Mr. Sam Giveler

ARCHIVES

March 28, 1958

Mr. Henry F. Eaton
Dix & Eaton, Inc.
The 1010 Euclid Building
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Dear Hank:

I want to thank you and your Agency for the great help that you gave us in this campaign. I know that we presented you with a most difficult and unanticipated problem, which I feel was in the end successfully resolved.

More personally, I want you to know what a thrill it is to work with someone with whom you shared a mis-spent youth, and I hope that it is only the forerunner of many such cooperative efforts. In any way that I can be of service to you please feel free to call upon me.

With warmest personal regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

ARCHIVES

April 19, 1960

Judge Saul S. Danaceau
18517 Winslow Road
Cleveland 22, Ohio

Dear Judge Danaceau:

As I indicated to you Sunday, The Temple is going to mark the centennial of Theodore Herzl's birth on May 5th. Dr. Silver will preach, and a special program of Israeli music has been prepared. I think it would be a fine thing for the Cleveland Zionist Society to turn out on this occasion. Any publicity you may care to give will be appreciated.

With warmest personal regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

CABLE ADDRESS:
ZIONISTS, N. Y.

של ארצות הברית



ההסתדרות הציונית

IN ISRAEL:
1 DANIEL FRISCH ST., TEL-AVIV
CABLE ADDRESS: ZOAHOUSE, TELAVIV

Zionist Organization of America

145 EAST 32ND STREET • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 3-9201

Cable 7/5/60

June 14, 1960

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
E. 105th St. & Ansel Rd.
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

The first graduation ceremonies will be held in Kfar Silver on July 17th. The ceremonies will be attended by representatives of the U.S. and Israel governments, parents of the students, and hundreds of guests from throughout Israel.

The Kfar Silver Board asked me whether you would be kind enough to record a message of greeting or perhaps a brief address that could be played back during the ceremonies. Needless to say, it should be in Hebrew.

Kindly send the tape to me and I will forward it to Israel at once.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Leon Ilutovich

Leon Ilutovich
Assistant Executive Director

LI/hs

*"New Horizons for Growth and Service—
to Israel and the Jewish Community"*

HILLEL COUNCIL

SERVING JEWISH STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES



900 HILGARD AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 24, CALIF.
BR. 2-5776 • BR. 2-8532
GR. 7-4743

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RABBI JEHUDAH M. COHEN
Director

RABBI SAMUEL Z. FISHMAN
Associate Director

DIANE SHAEVITZ
Assistant Director

November 22, 1960

Rabbi Daniel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dan:

I am writing to you to ask your help in an assignment which I have recently accepted. Every two years, the University of California at Los Angeles sponsors a "Religion in Life Week." The invitation to a prominent speaker is revolved among the Protestants, Catholics, and Jews. This year, for the first time in six years, it is the responsibility of the Jewish community to suggest the name of a prominent Jew whom the University could invite to speak.

Before such an invitation is issued, it is necessary that they have some informal indication of interest on the part of the proposed guest. Hence I am turning to you to inquire unofficially whether your father could be persuaded to accept such an invitation. The program will take place during the week of February 20, 1961 (a lovely time of year in California, incidentally.).

As I understand it, any questions regarding fees and/or expenses can probably be resolved once the right man is found.

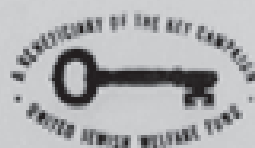
If you could provide me with some indication of Dr. Silver's feelings on this proposed invitation, I should be quite grateful.

With warm personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Sam Fishman
RABBI SAMUEL Z. FISHMAN
Associate Director

SZF:rw
cc: Rabbi Jehudah M. Cohen



SPONSORED BY THE LOS ANGELES HILLEL COUNCIL

PHILIP SAKS
1135 - 103RD STREET
BAY HARBOR ISLAND
MIAMI BEACH 54, FLORIDA

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver 12/5/60

My dear Rabbi:

As a member of your Temple I note that you and your father are to deliver a series of lectures "Spiritual Frontiers of Judaism."

I am very much interested in these addresses and would very much like to receive a copy or an abridged copy of each one in this series.

Hoping you can accommodate me in this request.

Respectfully yours
Saks

ARCHIVES

December 6, 1960

Rabbi Samuel Z. Fishman
→ Hillel Council
900 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Dear Rabbi Fishman:

In reply to your letter of November 22nd, Dr. Silver has asked me to express to you his appreciation and his regrets. He plans to visit Israel and Europe this Spring and will consequently not be available for your program. He wishes you success with it.

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

archive

December 27, 1960

Mr. Philip Saks
1135 - 103rd Street
Bay Harbor Island
Miami Beach 54, Florida

Dear Mr. Saks:

I appreciate greatly your letter asking about our series on "The Spiritual Frontiers of Judaism". Dr. Silver gave the first lecture several weeks ago and plans to deliver the second some time in January. It is our hope to work up the entire series, and when we do I shall see to it that you receive a copy of each. Many thanks for your interest and with all good wishes for a most happy and healthful New Year, I remain

Most cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

Dec. 1960

THE JEW

Congregational

THE TEMPLE

On Sunday morning, Dec. 4, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver will occupy the Temple pulpit and deliver an address entitled: "The Originality of Moses"—First of a series of lectures on the Spiritual Frontiers of Judaism.

Rabbis Abba Hillel Silver and Daniel Jeremy Silver begin this week the new series of Sunday morning lectures on the Spiritual Frontiers of Judaism. The series begins this Sunday morning with Dr. Silver's lecture. This will be followed by lectures on the originality and the spiritual contributions of the Prophets, the Rabbis, the Philosophers, the Mystics, and the Poets. Succeeding lectures will be announced.

The Sunday morning services begin at 10:30 and are preceded by an organ recital of sacred music. Doors open at 10:00. The public is welcome.

Friday evening Vesper services are held weekly in Gries Memorial Chapel from 5:30 to 6:10. Sabbath morning services begin at 11:00 in the Temple.

The final session of the High School Parents Adult Institute on "Paths to Jewish Beliefs" will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 2, at 8:30 p.m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Friedman. Rabbi Milton Matz will lead the discussion on the topic "On What Do Jews and Christians Differ?"

The Temple Women's Association and the Temple Men's Club annually join to present a Chanukah party and musicale. Featured this year will be the Suburban Symphony Orchestra, with Robert Weiskopf conducting. Guest soloists will be Eunice Podis and Gloria Shafran. The program will be held on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 8:15 p.m. in Lustz Auditorium. A social hour will follow the musical program. Admission is by Temple Women's Association or Temple Men's Club membership card.

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July 19, 1961

Mr. Edgar Hahn
800 National City
East Sixth Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hahn:

Mr. Krohngold informs me that you have some ideas concerning the "festschrift" contemplated for Dad on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. I do not want to impose myself but I would be delighted to visit with you at your convenience on this matter.

My summers are fairly free and I could make myself available pretty much when you wish.

With warmest personal regards, I remain

Most cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS :bfm

July 27, 1961

Mr. Edger A. Hahn
800 National City Bank Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hahn:

I am busy browsing Dr. Menninger's book, which is, as you said, most beautifully put together and organized. I should like to keep it for a few more days, and then I will see that it is returned.

Many thanks for your courtesy.
I remain

With warmest personal regards,

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:djg

August 28, 1961

Mr. Edgar A. Hahn
10200 Lake Shore Boulevard
Cleveland 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Hahn:

I have received and read the two memoranda on Dad's book. They are excellent and state the case succinctly and well.

I am returning, under separate cover, the Manning book, which I have read with great interest, and I think that if I have not won Dad over to the inclusion of his material in this book I have at least got him to work on a separate and very similar project.

With warmest personal regards, I remain as always

Very truly yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJSMLg

archive

The Temple

EAST 105TH STREET & SILVER PARK

Cleveland 8, Ohio

TELEPHONE: SWEETBRIAR 1-7755

ABBA HILLEL SILVER
DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
RABBIS

MILTON MATZ
ASSOCIATE RABBI

LEO S. BAMBERGER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 29th, 1961

Rabbi Abba H. Silver, ✓
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver,
Rabbi Milton Mats,
Mrs. Mildred B. Eisenberg,
The Members of The Religious School.

As a boy I too attended a Religious School, a Sunday School in a small town in the West. I had to learn my lessons for my aunt was the teacher of my class, and if I didn't know them there were hard-to-answer questions on Monday.

So when during the last service of the year, on Rally Sunday, you presented me with the trees in the Freedom Forest, it probably meant much more to me than to most, as The Holy Land its places, people and history has all my life been indeed a HOLY LAND.

I deeply appreciate your thought of me and the gift, and the words 'thank you' contain a great deal more of sincere and deep gratitude than they might seem to express. I shall always cherish your certificate with the promise that somewhere in The Holy Land my name is inscribed.

Very sincerely,

AR. Willard

EMANUEL NEUMANN
515 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 8, 1962

Rabbi Daniel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street & Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio

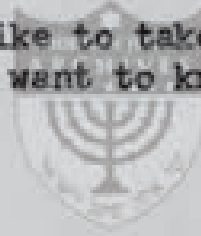
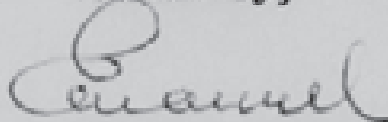
Dear Daniel:

I wonder when Father will be back from his trip, and I would also greatly appreciate it if you would let me know whether he is engaged for the evening of Saturday, April 14th.

There is something which I would like to take up with him in this connection, but I first would want to know whether he is free on that day.

With warmest personal regards,

Cordially,



Emanuel Neumann

EN:rf

archives

February 9, 1962

Dr. Emanuel Neumann
515 Park Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

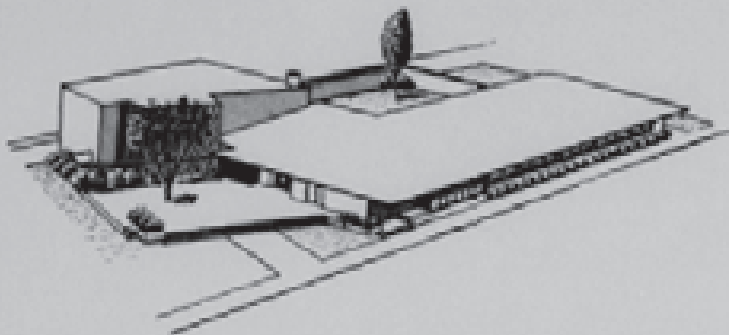
Dear Dr. Neumann:

I am in receipt of your note of February 8th and I am unable to answer you satisfactorily. Dad's calendar indicates that he is to be in Wooster, Massachusetts on Sunday the 15th. I would not know the time or occasion nor whether he would want to take on another activity while he is East. You might write to him directly. Probably the best way to reach him would be through Thomas Cook, Nice. I wish I could be more to the point.

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg



BETH TORAH

9200 So. Vanderpoel Avenue • Chicago 20, Illinois • BEverly 3-0067

February 27, 1962

RABBI

Leonard H. Devine

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

Dear Dan:

In the recent February edition "To Our Colleagues", Sam Silver mentions your father's incisive sermon "Building Walls and Shelters". If there are any spare copies for distribution, I should appreciate being placed on the mailing list for this article as well as for your Temple Bulletin.

At least, this is one way that I can keep in touch with you and Milton. Please give him my very best regards.

All of your friends here at Beth Torah are well and now that we are at last in our own quarters, our congregational life seems more settled.

With many thanks and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Leonard Devine
Rabbi Leonard Devine

LD/ar



archive

TEMPLE EMANUEL
1250 BOWER HILL ROAD
PITTSBURGH 10, PA.

OFFICE OF THE RABBI
HAROLD SILVER, M. H. L.

March 13, 1962

Dear Dan:

Mailed
3/16/62
H.S.

I understand that your father has been out of the city and I would like to ask you for a special favor. Would you have his secretary send me six glossy photographs of him and six biographical sketches which we need for our Pittsburgh newspaper community and congregational publicity in connection with our forthcoming Dedication ceremonies in which he will participate. Since our publicity committee will be getting started with this publicity next week, I would appreciate it if his secretary would give me this material at her earliest convenience.

Plans are moving ahead swiftly for these big Dedication events and if all goes smoothly, as it should, all of the Dedication activities will prove to be very inspiring and meaningful moments in the life of our young congregation. Once the winter weather breaks, we hope to get started on our extensive landscaping which should add an additional note of beauty to the completed Temple. Beyond that, things are rolling along here in Pittsburgh and the cyclical rounds of our religious, cultural and social programming have proven to be especially successful this year. Reading your bulletin regularly, I note that you, too, have added many outstanding congregational activities during this past year.

Hoping that this note finds you in good health and high spirits and with all good wishes to you, Adele and the children in which Ruth Lee joins me, I remain

Sincerely,

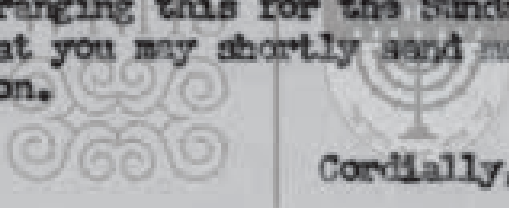
Harold

April 12, 1962

Mr. Herbert Strauss
83-33 Austin Street
Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York

Dear Herb:

I remember that when we talked in Cleveland you were going to check for me about a New York company which transcribes single records from tape. We were interested in arranging this for the Sunday lectures. I am hoping that you may shortly send me the pertinent information.



Cordially,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

May 14, 1962

Mr. Raphael D. Silver
1124 Superior Building
815 Superior Avenue
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Ray:

Checking back through the tapes of sermons here at The Temple, I discover that we have approximately one hundred and seventy Sunday morning lectures currently filed on tape. Of these, perhaps ninety are those of Dr. Silver and wighty of my own. These represent the burden of Sunday morning preaching here since the season of 1956-57.

The studio which is prepared to transcribe these onto records is called the Boogie Enterprises. Their charge per record runs to approximately \$8.00. These records are cut individually rather than pressed. The pressed record is considerably higher in cost. The tapes are all of usable quality. The library of these records for use by shut-ins in the congregation, by those who wish to review what has been said from the pulpit, would be of inestimable value. The handling control of these records would be relatively simple and might be organized through The Temple Library. In fact, we might put the records on a rental basis and recoup in some way part of the original cost. If we desire to go ahead with this project it will be possible to have all of these records made within a short time.

Hoping this is the information which you desire, I remain

As always,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

ISADORE KASTIN
1966 Staunton Road
Cleveland Heights
Ohio

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dan,

Thought the enclosed might be of
interest to your dad.

It sounds like him talking - 7
years ago.



Cordially
Isadore

7/25/62

ARCHIVES

August 17, 1962

Mr. Isadore Kastin
1966 Staunton Road
Cleveland 18, Ohio

Dear Isadore:

Thank you for sending me the reprint in
the Forbes Bulletin of Dad's "America". The years have
not at all minimized its beauty.

With all good wishes, I remain

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:rlh

Quality
First
Forbes

FACTS
AND
FANCIES

Published once a month to promote neighborliness and good will, and to acquaint our friends in the trade with our facilities for chocolate service.

JULY 1962

Vol. 1, No. 7

The Warp and Woof of Life

From Ben's Old Desk

WHEN A TORNADO STRIKES, or lightning, or cancer, we immediately drop whatever we have been doing and embark on an entirely new program.

Since my last letter, tornadoes and lightning have taken heavy toll throughout the nation, but without touching any of our immediate family. Cancer, however, has struck without warning, and all our plans for the immediate future have been tentatively laid aside or modified to meet the existing emergency.

Edith, my wife, who has been so well over the years, attended the morning church service on Easter Sunday and the next day entered Winter Park Memorial Hospital for what we had hoped would be a minor operation. The X-rays disclosed a more serious ailment and major surgery was indicated.

Edith is now home from the hospital and convalescing nicely. What we have considered normal activities in the past will have to be greatly curtailed, at least for the present.

Fortunately, last fall, at Edith's suggestion, we had a screened porch on the east side of our house enlarged and the north exposure enclosed with maneuverable screened glass windows. This gives us an airy, shaded room on the cool side of the house in the afternoon. Edith spends much of her time resting. We eat our meals on the porch, and here, on a comfortable couch, she spends a good part of the afternoons.

(Continued on back cover)



TRIBUTE TO AMERICA

GOD BUILT him a continent of glory, and filled it with treasures untold. He studded it with sweet flowing fountains, and traced it with long-winding streams. He carpeted it with soft-rolling prairies, and columned it with thundering mountains. He graced 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 hopes of the world, God fashioned a nation in love, and blessed it with purpose sublime, and called it *America!*

—RABBI SILVER.



BEAUTY SINGS

BY WILLIAM A. CLOUGH

PIRATES and nightingales and great bronze bells may have little in common, but they all play a part in the story behind Florida's famous singing tower.

The story covers a hundred years, spanning a space from black-cloaked robbers of the sea, taking what was not theirs, to the building of a carillon of beauty solely designed for giving. It is the story of a man who saw eternal beauty in an appearance of desolation, and of a tall pink tower from whose open windows floats lovely music.

A century ago, when King William ruled The Netherlands, a band of pirates lived on a desolate island in the North Sea, and preyed upon Dutch ships. Whenever a storm blew a vessel aground, or one sought refuge on the island, the pirates killed the crew and seized the goods.

King William determined to do something about it. He looked around for a man to lead an expedition against the pirates, and a wise and brave citizen named Bok was the one he chose. The pirates were subdued, and Bok looked at the

island, desolate and barren to other eyes, and saw a vision of beauty.

Returning, he said to the King: "I would go to that island and make my home there, and plant many trees and flowers."

The King said, "Such a desire is not in keeping with your customary wisdom and good sense. That island is a wild and wind-swept place where nothing grows, and not even a bird makes its home. But if you wish to go, then go."

When efforts to interest others in helping him failed, Mr. Bok went to the island alone and planted 100 trees. The next year he planted 100 more, and the third year did the same. They grew, and other men, seeing them grow, joined him and planted more.

One spring day a pair of nightingales, flying across the sea, looked down upon inviting forests spread below. They lighted in a tree, and saw that it was good, and built their nest. Soon a family of nightingales was living on Bok's island.

As the years went by, the once barren island became a garden spot,

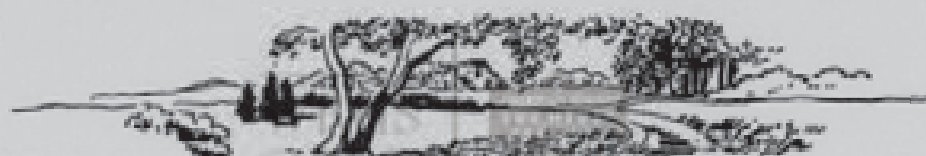
and so many nightingales sang praise to their Creator from its wooded hills that its name became Nightingale Island. That is its name today.

Children were born into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bok. As each one left the home nest to try its wings in the world, Mother Bok said: "Wherever you go, take this purpose with you: Do something to make the world more beautiful, just as your father did."

Young Edward Bok came to America with that message in his heart. He grew to be a great editor,

and in his later years built a singing tower in a beauty spot in Florida as a memorial to his father.

Carved in pink Georgia marble are figures of the birds and animals and flowers of Florida. They encircle it in the lovely adjoining grounds, and people from all parts of the earth come to delight in such sublime surroundings. So all living things are joined in a unity of beauty and of praise, as several times a week bronze bells from across the sea play the world's loveliest music for all listening ears to hear.



You Can Do More

RELAXING scientifically does not mean lying down on the job. But by learning to remain consciously relaxed throughout the day, you can actually get more work accomplished. Your mental attitude is most important. A relaxed attitude increases productivity, improves judgment, and prevents fatigue.

You can't be flustered and relaxed at the same time. You can't be angry and relaxed at the same time. If you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs, you are relaxed and they are tense.

Here are some good things to remember:

He rests best who rests before he is tired.

Five minutes' relaxation an hour keeps you going when others fold.

Fifteen minutes' relaxation after 5 p.m. can make a tired businessman the life of the evening.

Lying down is not necessarily resting; relaxing the muscles is.

When trying to sleep, loosen the muscles in your lips and eyes and hands, and the busiest mind will quit work.



The Day and You

*Each life is made of days alike—
Some bright, some dark, some drear.
It's not the day but how it's met
That brings the smile or tear.
The day is dark! Do you rejoice
In brighter ones to come,
Or do you fret because today
Is dismal, bleak, and glum?
The day is bright! Do you repine
Since tomorrow may be blue,
Or do you love the living day
That brings much joy to you?*

—HOWARD A. RICE.



OH, WHAT A SWINDLER!

HERE IS a reprint of a clipping from a Boston paper three quarters of a century ago, which illustrates the skepticism with which human nature accepts innovations. Until rather recently we regarded the suggestion of flying to the moon with about the same intolerance.

"A man about 46 years of age, giving the name of Joshua Copper-smith, has been arrested in New York for attempting to extort funds from ignorant and superstitious

people by exhibiting a device which he says will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires so that it will be heard by the listener at the other end. He calls the instrument a 'telephone' which is obviously intended to imitate the word 'telegraph' and win the confidence of those who know of the success of the latter instrument without understanding the principles on which it is based. Well-informed people know that it is impossible to trans-

mit the human voice over wires as may be done by dots and dashes and signals of the Morse Code, and that, were it possible to do so, the thing would be of no practical value. The authorities who apprehended this criminal are to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped that his punishment will be prompt and fitting, that it may serve as an example to other conscienceless schemers who enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow creatures."

+ +

Plunge In

UNTIL a fellow gets into a thing, he never really knows the thrill of it. He may watch a game of baseball. He may shout himself hoarse for one team or another, but not until he is lined up at the plate, bat in hand, waiting for the ball to come tearing at him from the pitcher's mound—not until then does he feel the thrill that comes to those who play the game.

Life is the greatest of all games. But to get the thrill of it, one must be a doer of things, not merely an onlooker. It doesn't make so much difference what part one may play in the game of life—so long as one plays it on the square. There is a thrill for every player whose heart and enthusiasm is in what he does.

Your Goat

DID anybody ever get your goat? Don't let them do it.

Some decades ago there was an old custom of placing a goat in the same stall with a race horse. The companionship of the goat, it was believed, soothed a high-strung, thoroughbred horse.

It happened at times that the owner of a competing horse in a race would cause the goat from the opposition stable to be stolen overnight, which often fretted the horse so that he would be worthless in a race the following day.

"They got his goat."

When anyone or anything "gets your goat," it means that you have lost your poise. Poise is the secret of well-being. It is the control of the mind. Without mind-control things are bound to go wrong.

Poise is your goat. Don't let anybody or anything get it away from you. It is the secret of business success and personal happiness.

Just A Thought

Join the great company of those who make the barren places of life fruitful with kindness. Carry a vision of heaven in your heart, and make the world correspond to that vision.

—HELEN KELLER.

The Cog

*I'm but a cog in life's vast wheel,
That daily makes the same old trip;
Yet what a joy it is to feel
That but for me the world might slip.
'Tis something after all to jog
Along and be a first-class cog.*

+ +

Eight Simple Words

A FEW years ago the London *Spectator* offered a prize for the best philosophy of life which could be written on the back of a postcard. The entry which won the prize could almost have been written on the back of a postage stamp. There were just eight words in it: "Love, trust, dare, and go on doing it."

+ +

I'm Telling You

What has been the most popular fruit all through history? *Dates.*

What two animals follow you everywhere you go? *Your calves.*

What is good for a bald head? *Hair.*

Why would a barber rather shave two Englishmen than one American? *Because he would make twice as much money.*

Why is it impossible to carry away a pair of shoes? *One is always left.*

What is the nicest thing to put into a pie? *Your teeth.*

Leftovers

DON'T rely too much on the government to bring you happiness and prosperity. Look what it did to the American Indians.

It's easy to laugh at misfortune, if you are the one it misses.

The driver is safer when the roads are dry; the roads are safer when the driver is dry.

The man who pokes fun at a woman trying to drive through a 12-foot garage door, usually sobers up when he tries to thread a needle.

Pity the poor clergyman who bought a used car, and then didn't have the vocabulary to run it.

Isn't it funny how a secret is either too good to keep, or not worth keeping?

One of the heaviest loads to carry is a bundle of bad habits.

The next time you have a sore throat be glad you're not a giraffe.

The man who is born with a silver spoon in his mouth often finds it hard to swallow the little difficulties in life.

Don't think people judge your generosity by the amount of advice you give away.

You can't get rid of a bad temper by losing it.

Juvenile delinquency is when kids start acting like their fathers.

THE WARP AND WOOF OF LIFE

(Continued from Ben's Old Desk)

We are grateful to a host of friends for messages of cheer. Our sons and daughters and grandchildren have been most constant and solicitous in their attention. Dr. Janet came from Lincoln, Nebraska, to be with us all during the time of the operation and for several days thereafter. Marion came from Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, for the week following her mother's release from the hospital. Elton and Helen were down late in May, and Benj hopes to get down in June.

What a joy it is, just to be alive! Today is ours. We are both living on "borrowed time," and we don't know how much longer our "time" notes will be extended or renewed by the Executive Head of the "Bank of Time" referred to in *Facts and Fancies* of March, 1961, and reprinted by request. This reprint was enclosed with your August, 1961 *Forbes Facts and Fancies*.

Our lives are made up of days and deeds. Our days are the warp, our deeds the woof. Another web has been woven, and we look back over the years that have gone. In and out, the threads of action have alternated between sunshine and shadow.

*Today, untutted, comes to thee newborn;
Tomorrow is not thine;
The sun may cease to shine
For thee, ere earth shall greet its morn.*

—*Today Is Mine.*

BENJAMIN P. FORBES

QUESTION: Why is *Forbes* Chocolate Flavor Powder a superior product?

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We prepare Chocolate Flavor Powders for chocolate milk drinks and for flavoring ice cream. If you are not already using Forbes Products, send us your name and address on your business card or letterhead, tell us how many gallons of chocolate you process per week and we'll be glad to send you a free sample so you may evaluate its quality.

THE BENJAMIN P. FORBES COMPANY

2000 WEST 14th ST., CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

Archives

November 20, 1962

Mr. Ernest H. Siegler
4190 Silsby Road
Cleveland 18, Ohio

Dear Ernie:

Here is a paragraph or two which you may find adequate:

Dear _____:

As you undoubtedly know, our beloved Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver will celebrate his seventieth birthday this January. The community is tendering to him a civic reception. He has refused every proffer of a gift from the congregation except the honor of having published in his name a Jubilee Volume of essays dedicated to him by his friends among the great leaders and scholars of the day.

We would like to do something more. Dr. Silver represents to us personal friendship of long standing, and the best in Jewish life. Out of friendship we should like to make a substantial contribution to the Abba Hillel Silver Charitable and Educational Foundation. These monies originally provided, ten years ago in honor of his sixtieth anniversary, have been used in all manner of good cause. They helped to defray Professor Zucknik's publication costs of the original Dead Sea Scrolls. They have been used to sponsor important speakers and cultural activity at The Temple. They have enriched our lives in many ways. This is our way of inviting you to join with us in honoring Dr. Silver by making it possible for him to continue many of his cultural and Jewish projects.

Ernie, change it as you will. I presume this is the gist of it.

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

Temple Emanuel

MISSISSIPPI AVENUE AT TWELFTH STREET • DAVENPORT, IOWA • TELEPHONE 326-4419



RABBI MARTIN J. ZION

January 17, 1963

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Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple
E. 105th St. & Ansel Road
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Daniel:

I know these are busy days for you prior to the celebration for your illustrious father. However, I wish to ask whether the transcriptions of your father's messages available to "shut-ins" may be borrowed by me?

My heartiest felicitations to you and yours.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'M. Zion', written over a faint circular stamp.

Rabbi Martin J. Zion

MJZ/bc

archive

January 22, 1963

Rabbi Martin J. Zion
Temple Emanuel
Mississippi Avenue at Twelfth Street
Davenport, Iowa

Dear Martin:

The records to which you refer are in single copy in our Library and their circulation is limited to Cleveland and for specific purpose. If there is any single lecture which you particularly desire, perhaps I can arrange it for you.

With all good wishes, I remain

As always,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

archive

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

(THE JEWISH CHRONICLE LTD)

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²⁵
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Telephone: HOLBORN 9252 • Telegrams: JAICHRON LONDON TELEX

February 28, 1963.

Mrs. M. L. Goldstein,
The Temple,
University Circle at
Silver Park,
Cleveland 6,
Ohio, U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Goldstein,

Mr. Pela has asked me to thank you very
much indeed for sending him the photograph
of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.

Yours sincerely,

Hanna Bogush

Secretary to the
Deputy Editor



Temple Beth Shalom
OF THE NORTH SHORE
67 TREMONT STREET
PEABODY, MASSACHUSETTS



MORRIS A. KIPPER, Rabbi

March 2, 1963

Dr. Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Danny,

I am interested in ordering the sermons and lectures of your father (olov ha-sholem) available on records. Please bill me accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Morris A. Kipper, Rabbi

MAK/jw

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BERTRAM W. KORN, D.H.L., LL.D.
Senior Rabbi

March 11, 1963

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver,
THE TEMPLE
University Circle & Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dan:

I wonder if you would be kind enough to let me have copies of the programs and other materials issued in connection with your Dad's seventieth birthday celebration. I'd love to have them for my files which grow more voluminous but more useful all the time.

Every good wish,

Cordially,

Bert

Dr. Bertram W. Korn

BWK:im

March 18, 1963

Dr. Bertram W. Korn
Congregation Koneseth Israel
Elkins Park
Philadelphia 17, Pennsylvania

Dear Bert:

I am enclosing the brochures put out in honor of Dad's birthday. In addition, as you know, we published In the Time of Harvest, which includes a good biography and a complete bibliography as well as the usual Festschrift material. Macmillan was the publisher.

Our newspapers were struck but we did receive excellent radio and television coverage, and a complete tape and recording of the morning and of the evening dinner are in our files.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

ARCHIVES

Fairmount Temple

23727 FAIRMOUNT BLVD. CLEVELAND 21, OHIO HO 9-1330

Rabbi
ARTHUR J. LELYVELD
Associate Rabbi
BENJAMIN Z. RUDAVSKY
SAMUEL G. BROUDE
Executive Secretary
ALBERT J. KOOSER
Educational Director
SAUL S. SPIRO

April 4, 1963

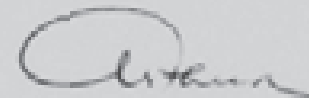
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dan:

I am very pleased that you thought enough of my prayer to publish it in your Bulletin, but the tape recorder mangled it a bit. I have, therefore, transcribed the enclosed "fair copy" from my notes so that the record may be correct.

My fond greetings to you and the family, and I hope that you all have a wonderful Pesach.

As ever,



Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld

ajl/r
enc. 2

Prayer delivered at Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver's 70th birthday celebration
January 20, 1963

Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld

Guardian of Israel and Lord of all worlds, we bring before Thee our
abiding thankfulness.

In every generation Thou hast poured a portion of Thy spirit into a
chosen few who interpret Thy will and hearten the troubled souls
of men; but Thy sages have taught that in every generation there
arises a leader without peer -- Dabor echud b'chol dor v'eyn sheni --
and we are grateful that he dwells among us:

One who has been the tribune of our people, who at the nadir of our
fortunes restored the fortitude of Israel with a blazing vision of
Zion redeemed, who shook the halls of the parliament of man with
prophetic eloquence, whose blessed pen dipped in the wells of mystic
and Messianic hope has spoken fearlessly and comfortingly to our
present need, who has been a rabbi among rabbis -- enhancing the
dignity and the authority of an ancient title.

God grant that all he has builded may be established, assuring his in-
mortality not only in his writings and historic role, but also in
those who will follow after him and carry on his ministry.

Od y'nuvun b'sevo, d'shenim v'ra-ananim yih'yu -- may his latter years be
filled with richness and productivity as were his former years and may
he continue to lead, teach, and inspire us in health and strength --
ad meoh v'esrim shono.

Amen

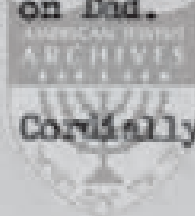
Archives

June 27, 1963

Mr. Harold P. Manson
320 Central Park West
New York 25, N. Y.

Dear Harold:

I am glad to see the World Confederation's
reprint of your article on Dad. Thank you
for mailing it to me.



Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg


August 7, 1963

Rabbi Jacob Marcus
American Jewish Archives
Clifton Avenue
Cincinnati 20, Ohio

Dear Dr. Marcus:

Going through some Temple papers this summer, I
came across the enclosed letter, which I think
will be of interest to you.

With all good wishes,



Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

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

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Assistant Professor of American Jewish History, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

CLIFTON AVENUE • CINCINNATI 20, OHIO

August 12, 1963

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dan:

I want to thank you very much for the MacArthur letter. It is a very good one, and we are filing it as a document.

You know that I have written father repeatedly to send some of his papers here. Please speak to him and encourage him to send us at least some of his papers.

You may be interested in knowing that we have copies of the diaries of Mordecai M. Kaplan. They are very significant.

With all good wishes to you and your dear wife for the New Year, I am,

As ever,


Jacob R. Marcus

JRM:sg

ARCHIVES

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Sept. 4, 1963

RABBI

Lawrence A. Block, D.H.L., ED.

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple,
University Circle at Silver Pk.
Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Dear Dan:

Rabbi Philip Jaffa of Cleveland informs me that
your father and you have written or edited a
Selichos service for a Reform Temple.

Would you be so kind as to have your secretary
drop me a copy of your Selichos service in the
mail? I enjoyed the original service you composed
and conducted at the C.C.A.R. in Philadelphia
last June.

With warmest good wishes to your father on his 70th
birthday and with fond holy day greetings,

L'shanah Tovah

Lawrence
Lawrence A. Block

Many thanks!

Mailed Sept. 9, 1963

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE - JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

40 WEST 68th STREET

NEW YORK 23, N. Y.


TRAFALGAR 3-0200

to
from

Rabbi Daniel J. S.

9/16/63

H M Orlinsky

Could you tell me who did
the reduced reproduction of the
offprints of  Father's Testaments,
and - if possible - the rate?

Have a good 5724 (= 18/10 1076422)
Yours with yours
Cordially,
H M Orlinsky

archives

September 20, 1963

Dr. Harry M. Orlinsky
Hebrew Union College
40 West 68th Street
New York 23, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Orlinsky:

The Macmillan Company undertook the reproduction of offprints. I suggest that you undertake correspondence with Mr. Clement Alexandre.

With all good wishes for a healthy and happy New Year, I remain

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

[1963]

ISRAEL ISAAC TASLITT

October The 14th

My dear Mrs. May,

Enclosed is a copy of Mr. Schweid's
letter to Dr. Silver which may not have
reached you.

I trust that Dr. Silver will
find it ~~possible~~ ^{WANTS} to see Ruti Zamborsky
in the near future.

Sincerely,

Israel I. Taslitt

SVI-5230

Bar-Ilan

October 8, 1963

Dr. A. H. Silver
c/o The Temple
University Circle & Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

As Chairman of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Committee of Bar-Ilan University, I am pleased to inform you that the University is planning to introduce into its School of Social Sciences a Department in American Civilization, as a step toward broadening Israel's understanding of the American social order.

This local Chapter will attempt to establish within this Department, a Cleveland Chair in American Jewish Community Studies, sponsored through the concerted contributions of a number of foundations in this City. It has further been proposed that this Chair be also in memory of your parents, and this proposal has been favorably received.

I have been asked by Rabbi Seymour Zambrowsky, head of the Canadian Committee for the University, to arrange for a visit with you to present the proposed undertaking in its fuller ramifications. I trust that you will find it possible to accede to this request, and I shall take the liberty of calling you in a day or two in connection with this matter.

With best wishes for a happy and rewarding New Year, I remain,

Yours, as ever,

December 3, 1963

Rabbi Leon I. Feuer
Collingwood Avenue Temple
2335 Collingwood Avenue
Toledo 10, Ohio

Dear Leon:

I know that this letter does not have to be written, but somehow I need to say on paper and again how much we appreciated your helpfulness, your friendship, and your sympathy. What you said was of the heart and went to the heart. I really can't say any more now but to thank you again.

As always,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

Archives

December 3, 1963

Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld
The Fairmount Temple
23737 Fairmount Boulevard
Cleveland 21, Ohio

Dear Arthur:

I need to say to you today how much we appreciated your presence and your friendship. Your choice of Biblical passage was so apt -- as I think Adele explained, so much part of the language in which Dad had been thinking. I'll be able to express myself at greater length in a few days, but I did want you to know how much Sunday meant to all of us.

As always,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

Archives

December 3, 1963

The Honorable Senator Frank J. Lausche
Senate Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Lausche:

Your words were so fit and so appreciated. Dad had great respect for you and the quality of the service you have rendered our State and our nation. He would have found it fitting and proper for you to be part of his service. For myself, I can only bespeak the deep gratitude of our entire family.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

December 3, 1963

Dr. Solomon B. Freehof
Rodef Shalom Temple
4905 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Freehof:

I need to express today my deep gratitude to you not only for your tribute to friendship, but for the half century of rabbinic partnership which Dad enjoyed with you. He always relished the time you had together. You set out the lines of your careers in quite separate channels, and he spoke always with the greatest respect of your accomplishments and interests. Your presence Sunday was something he would have wanted, and I am deeply grateful to you.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

archives

December 3, 1963

Dr. Emanuel Neumann
515 Park Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Emanuel:

I feel the need today to express my profoundest gratitude not only for the magnificent tribute of love which you spoke but for the half century of friendship and partnership which you shared with Dad. What a week this must have been for you. We planned for your celebration, but somehow it passed unnoticed, bracketed by tragedy. Dad had looked forward to Tuesday night in New York. I found on his desk part of the manuscript which he had prepared. Some of the text you have. The beginning he had added. I thought you might want it as his last statement of friendship.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

W. H. Lee Garwood.

I finally spoke to those with you this evening
about what they are doing to you to - my & - they do to
me is more than I can bear.

I am reminded, the two Jews who lived there when in
the street, Moscow in the days, the year. One had a
passport - the other did not. Suddenly they saw a
policeman approaching them. The one Jew who did not
have a passport - ~~became~~ got scared. The other said to
him - take my passport - and when the policeman comes
over - ~~I will~~ I start ~~to run~~. When the policeman will
see we running - ~~he will~~ start chasing ~~us~~.
They ~~you~~ ~~will~~ ~~not~~ ~~be~~ ~~chased~~. The Jew who had
had ~~the~~ ~~passport~~ ~~started~~ running with the policeman
after him - When he finally caught up - he demanded, the
Jew to show his passport - The Jew asked in - other
how he passport - ~~what~~ ~~was~~ ~~your~~ ~~name~~ ~~for~~? I forget
fully well the many - ~~names~~ - ~~answers~~ - told me to
run - And then then me to chasing you - why did not
you stop - well, I thought you had the man further
in I went to the man ~~with~~ the police ~~man~~ -
and then many for saw names -
- ~~Answers~~ - you and I have had the same trouble
that you - We both were 20 years old - but they treat
us the same ~~man~~ ~~after~~ - ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~chased~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~police~~

What shall I say of Dr. Emanuel Neumann on this beautiful occasion when men from all walks of life, and from all parts of the nation have gathered to pay him tribute?

He has always been a modest man and his friends greatly admired this quality in him. He would be embarrassed by excessive praise, ^{by a rhapsodic eulogy.} But certainly the truth may be spoken of it.

When Dr. Neumann served, he served a cause, not a career. His life possessed an inner spiritual integrity, a clear direction, a firm consistency. He was the willing and eager captive of an all-mastering cause from his early youth. He served it without any expectations of reward. He fought at its behest without bitterness and falter. He was never certain of the outcome -- for who could predict the ordinances of international political constellations? But early in life he saw his task and his mission, and in great confidence, he moved steadily toward his fixed objective across the shifting terrain of the most turbulent years in our history.

In his steady and resolute dedication there was always a high elevation and distinction of tone and manner. When he spoke, he spoke effectively but with restraint and with a deep sense of responsibility. He was always the teacher, the educator, never the agitator. He sought to persuade men into conviction rather than incite them ^{into} admiration. And when he wrote -- and some of the important documents of our Movement came from his pen -- he wrote with great perception and with ^{judgment, clarity and force} ~~precision, truth and accuracy~~

He had a clear grasp of the political philosophy of our Movement, and among his colleagues he was perhaps the most consistent and faithful disciple of the immortal Theodor Herzl.

Dr. Neumann must have derived a great deal of satisfaction from the years which he has spent in the Zionist Movement. He and I and our friends -- many of them who are here and some who are no longer here -- were engaged in a great drama -- the oft-repeated drama of our peoples' eternal renewal.

The genius of our people has strikingly revealed itself in making old things new and small things great.

Men speak of the people of Israel as an old and venerable people. ^{1620 חלילה} But Israel never permitted itself to grow old. It always sought to renew itself. ^{אין ישראל מעולם לא חדלה להתחדש} Its challenge was "Renew your youth like the phoenix." Its prayer was always ^{אין ישראל מעולם לא חדלה להתחדש} "Renew our days as of old."

The land of Israel is a very ancient land, built upon the ruins of long forgotten centuries and pre-historic civilizations. But time and again our people made that ancient land new again. Here, too, a promise was fulfilled --

"And thy descendants will rebuild the old, waste places." ^{והבנים יבנו את הארץ הריקה}

The language of Israel is also an ancient speech, often consigned to desuetude and obsolescence. But time and again it was revived by our people, renewed, made pliant again and adapted to the needs of ^{every} a new age.

Our people, too, had a genius to make small things great.

The people of Israel has always been a small people which made itself great. Very early in our history, we were admonished: "The Lord did not set his love upon you, nor choose you because you were more in number than other peoples -- for you were the fewest of all peoples." But small as it was, it -- together with another small people, the Greeks -- molded our modern civilization.

The land of Israel, too, was always small but Israel made it "the most desirable of all lands". No land has loomed so large in the spiritual history of the Western World. It became the Holy Land of half of mankind.

The book of Israel -- the Bible -- is also a small book but no book has so largely influenced the social, political and religious thought of the world.

In this continuing drama of renewal -- making old things new and small things great -- we of this generation were again thrillingly engaged and Dr. Neumann has been among its leading actors.

Today in Israel our people are again making old things new and small things great. In Israel today an old people is being reborn, an old land is being made new again. Where there was wasteland and wilderness, there towns and cities are springing up and from Metulla to Eilat one hears the hum of industry, the sound of plow and tractor, the pulse and throb of creative life and the song of children at play. An old language is being

revived. A veritable miracle of rejuvenation is taking place before our very eyes. Mind, heart and hand, labor and sweat, faith and vision are again fashioning a new heaven and a new earth. All this is making Israel today the most exciting corner of the earth.

It has been a rare privilege for Dr. Neumann -- as it has been for all of us -- to be numbered among the dramatis personae in this heroic drama of Renewal. And great must be his pride and his satisfaction.

Well, my dear Emanuel, you stand today in the full tide of your active career with so much yet to be done and so much that you can still do. On the loom of the years you have woven the resplendent cloth of a noble career whose golden threads are ideas and service and learning. But the weaving fortunately is still to go on, according to the gracious pattern which you have set. Let the shuttles, therefore, fly! The years ahead will be even lovelier, mellower, set in the frame of increased appreciation and the growing esteem of your friends.

The Rabbis said that scholars, the older they get, the more precious their wisdom, the more profound their insights, the greater their contributions to mankind.

archive

December 3, 1963

Mr. Richard Tucker
10 Melville Lane
Great Neck, Long Island, New York

Dear Mr. Tucker:

I cannot begin to express to you our profound gratitude. We are grateful to you for your friendship and your presence. We are grateful to God for your gift of melody, which draws on the centuries and brings them alive. Dad had the greatest admiration for you personally and spoke to me often of your many services in behalf of Israel and our faith. But all this you know. What you will never know is how profoundly you touched our hearts and how significantly you raised our spirits. For that we are profoundly in your debt.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

CLEVELAND CHAPTER

American Committee for

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY

RAMAT-GAN, ISRAEL

December 6, 1963

800 MARSHALL BUILDING

CLEVELAND 12, OHIO

781-7799

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road at Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Rabbi,

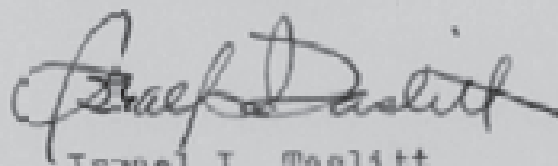
Your late revered father may have told you about the proposed Cleveland Chair in American Jewish Community Studies at Bar-Ilan University, to be established in memory of your paternal grandparents in accordance with the enclosed statement.

When Br. Silver called to fix the March 15th date he also told me, in response to my question, that he could see nothing wrong in your being a member of the delegation that would approach the Beaumont Foundation for support of the Chair. May I suggest that, at your convenience, we meet to discuss the project in detail and to consider the proper steps for its implementation.

You will be interested to know that Mrs. Albert A. Levin has accepted the chairmanship of the Cleveland Women for Bar-Ilan and that one of her associates is Mrs. Julie Kravitz.

I shall take the liberty of calling you in the near future for an appointment.

Most sincerely,



Israel I. Taslitt

IIT/st/enc

CLEVELAND CHAPTER

American Committee for
BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY
RAMAT-GAN, ISRAEL

December, 1963

800 MARSHALL BUILDING

CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

781-7799

STATEMENT

Not for publication; for
personal information only.

In July of 1963 the Global Committee of Bar-Ilan University, then meeting in Jerusalem, received a request from the Cleveland Chapter, American Committee for Bar-Ilan, to look into the prospect of establishing at the University a Department in American Civilization, which would bring to Israel the sociological know-how developed within the American civic and communal structure. The Chapter further indicated its readiness to undertake the sponsorship of a Cleveland Chair in American Jewish Community Studies as the initial phase of this Department.

The Global Committee gave the request immediate consideration and subsequent approval, at which the Cleveland Chapter proceeded to evolve the following approach:

- a) that the Chair be established in memory of the parents of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver;
- b) that the Chair be established largely through grants from Cleveland foundations.

On October 22, 1963 a delegation consisting of Rabbi Seymour M. Zambrowsky, honorary president of the Canadian Committee for Bar-Ilan, Cleveland Chapter Chairman Edward J. Schweid, and the undersigned visited Rabbi Silver and apprised him of the nature of the proposed project. Rabbi Silver was greatly moved and readily gave his approval, with the condition that public announcement of the Chair be made only when substantial funds had been obtained to assure its implementation.

Ten days prior to his passing Rabbi Silver personally called this office and gave March 15, 1964 as his preferable date for the dinner that would formally proclaim the Cleveland Chair.

With the entire House of Israel in grievous mourning over the irreparable loss which it has suffered, we consider it even more fitting that the Cleveland community proceed, in accordance with Rabbi Silver's sentiments, to establish this Chair and to proclaim it on the date he selected, as one of its expressions of gratitude that this great leader of Jewry had chosen to live and work in its midst.

Israel I. Tasliat
Community Program Chairman

665 Bombardy Lane
Sageana Beach, Calif.
December 8, 1963

Rabbi Daniel Silver
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Daniel,

(For that is the name
by which ~~your~~ former teacher
at Shaker Heights High School
thinks of you).

I have just been listening
on my radio out here in
California to such a fine
tribute to your father.
One of the speakers on this
program was Curtis Lee
Smith, another former
student of mine at Shaker
Heights School.

I was always a great admirer of Rabbi Silver, and I often attended the service at his church to hear him speak. My deepest sympathy goes to you and to your brother Raphael, who also was a student of mine, in the loss of such a wonderful father and such an outstanding son, a leader in many worthy causes.

A few years ago, Donnie, I heard that you were following in your father's footsteps and had become a Rabbi. and I was very proud of you. What great satisfaction that must have brought to your father! I meant at that time to

Send you my congratulations

I remember you so well
just as you were in high
school. Such a fine mind
you had and such vitality,
and yet you were always
ready to see the humorous
side of things. You had a
personality that endeared
you to everyone. I saw
great promise in you at
that time.

I hope to be in Cleveland
some time in the future
and to attend your service
at the synagogue.

Again my sympathy to you.

With warm remembrance

Isaac Hickwire

archives

December 9, 1963

Dear Mr. Taslitt:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 6th. I am, frankly, surprised at its haste. However worthy the cause, it surely could have waited until after the Shiva. Frankly, your haste has put me off.

Some time after the New Year, I shall be prepared to discuss this matter with you more fully.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:bfm

Mr. Israel I. Taslitt
American Committee
for Bar-Ilan University
800 Marshall Building
Cleveland, Ohio - 44113

Archives

December 10, 1963

→ Mr. Clement Alexandre
The Macmillan Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Alexandre:

Will you please return to me the manuscript
which Dad submitted. Appropriate publishing
and editing will be undertaken.



Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

THE JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW

Published by
The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning
S. E. Corner Broad and York Streets
Philadelphia

Editors:

ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN
SOLOMON ZEITLIN

December 16, 1963

Dr. Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for your kind letter of December 4th. It touched me deeply and words cannot express how much I mourn the loss of my dear friend.

In your letter you mentioned the responsibilities which your dad had assumed. You are aware that in April 1965 the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Jewish Quarterly Review will be celebrated. A special volume will be issued and it is contemplated to have an international congress of scholars and men of thought. Your dad had agreed to write an article for the anniversary issue and he also had accepted the chairmanship of the Convention.

I would very much like that you should write an article for the special issue. We could discuss the subject of the article by correspondence or maybe when we get together. I cannot think of anyone who possesses the prestige in the scholarly world who could assume the chairmanship of the Convention.

To properly organize the Convention a considerable sum of money is needed. Is there a possibility that Edgar Hahn could aid us in obtaining a subvention?

Is it too early to think about a volume to be published in memory of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver?

How about your manuscript? Is it ready for publication? Let me hear from you.

Please convey my warm wishes to your dear mother. With my best to you

Cordially,

Solomon Zeitlin
Solomon Zeitlin

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BERTRAM W. KORN, D.H.L., LL.D.
Senior Rabbi

December 16, 1963

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver,
The Temple
University Circle & Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio.

My dear Dan:

I would greatly appreciate your sending me a copy of the funeral Service for your beloved father. It was thrilling to read the tributes. Rabbi Korman had a copy. And I should very much like to have one for my own files. I do hope there is a spare one.

My thanks to you and kind regards.

Cordially,

Bert

Dr. Bertram W. Korn

BWK:am.

Mailed 12/20/63

archive

December 17, 1963

Miss Gale Wickwire
665 Lottardy Lane
Laguna Beach, California

Dear Miss Wickwire:

A voice from one's childhood is always most welcome, especially so when it brings a reminder of happy high school days and eager learning. I am most grateful to you for your kind note of sympathy.

Much has happened to me these past twenty years. Academically, I graduated from Harvard, was ordained at the Hebrew Union College, and I received my Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. In terms of family, I have a lovely wife and three energetic children who are beginning to wend their way through the Shaker school system. Professionally, I served as a Navy Chaplain during the Korean War, a small pulpit in Chicago, and I have been at The Temple for eight rewarding years. It has been a good life.

I do hope that if you return to Cleveland that we may have a chance to visit.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEFFERY SILVER

DJS:lg

archives

December 18, 1963

Mr. Abe Nebel
3259 Dorchester Road
Cleveland 20, Ohio

Dear Abe:

I was delighted to hear of your birthday. Congratulations and best wishes. Yours is a wonderful milestone and one which you are passing with particular zest and grace.

I know you heard Mr. Krohngold describe the Archives project last night. If you have any material relating to Dad's early years in Cleveland I should be most grateful to include it in these Archives when we establish them later this spring.

My very best to Cora. With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

TEMPLE ISRAEL

December 18, 1963

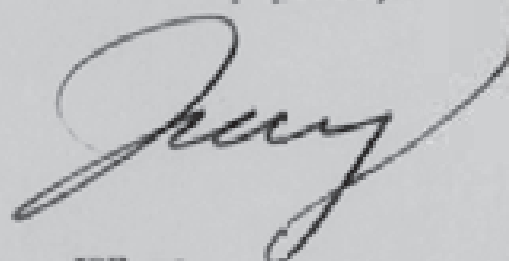
Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple
University Circle & Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Dan:

On Thursday evening, January 9th, 1964, at eight o'clock (E.S.T.), the Columbus District of the Zionist Organization of America and Temple Israel will conduct a city-wide Service honoring the memory of your beloved Father at Temple Israel. All of the Rabbis of Columbus are being invited to attend and to participate. We would be honored if you or some other member of your family could be present; however, if this would be difficult, we want you to know that we understand. In any event, it would be greatly appreciated if a message could be presented during the Service on behalf of your family and yourself.

Again, assuring you of the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the Jewish community of Columbus, Temple Israel, and myself, I remain

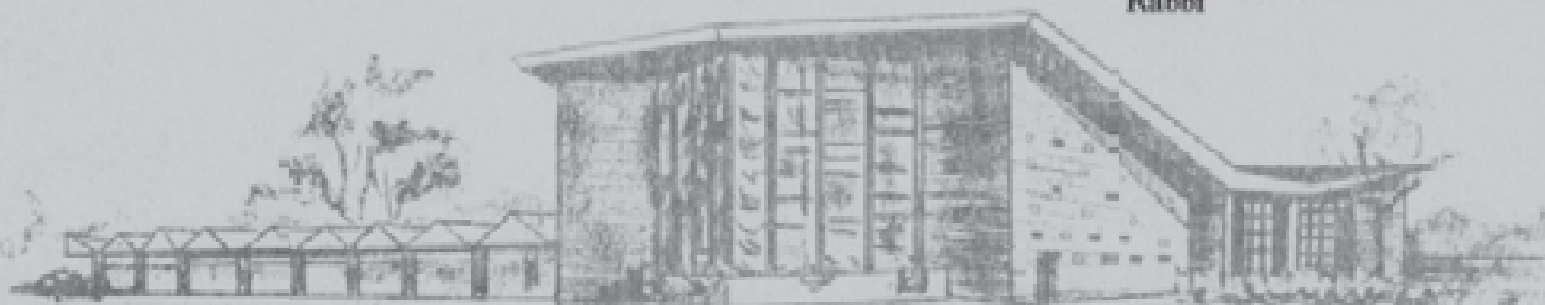
Sincerely yours,



JDF:va

CC: Dr. Ben Abramson, Mrs. Paul Offenberger, Mr. Herbert Wise and
Rabbi Stephen A. Arnold

Dr. Jerome D. Follman, Ph.D., D.D.
Rabbi



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Congregation Brothers of Israel



10 SOUTH EIGHTH AVENUE
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
MOUNT VERNON 7-1302

SOLOMON FREILICH, Rabbi

December 19, 1963

Dr. Daniel J. Silver
c/o The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver,

I read with great interest of your excellent Bulletin and would be most grateful if you would put me on your mailing list to receive your Bulletin regularly. I read also concerning the sermons and lectures by Dr. A. H. Silver which are available on records. I wonder if any of these are available in printed form. I am particularly interested in the one entitled, "Why Do Men Really Hate?", and "The Seven Pillars of the Enduring Home".

If these are in printed form, I would be most grateful if you would send them, as well as your Bulletins to the following mailing address:

Rabbi Solomon Freilich
170 Rich Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Thank you.

Fraternally yours,

Solomon Freilich
Rabbi Solomon Freilich

SF:sl

archives

December 23, 1963

Dr. Solomon Zeitlin
Drake Hotel
15th & Spruce Streets
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Zeitlin:

I am in receipt of your note of December 16th, and I would be delighted to write an article for the anniversary issue of the Jewish Quarterly Review. You mentioned the possibility of receiving a subvention from the Beaumont Foundation. What kind of money do you require? What you are asking, I can have a conversation with Mr. Hahn and sound him out.

We are organizing an Abba Hillel Silver Archives-Library here which will undertake the publishing of four or five volumes of Dad's lectures and addresses. The money has been raised.

The manuscript is on my secretary's desk. She will have it ready by 1 January and I will mail it to them, for their reading, the first of the year. You might alert them to its arrival.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg



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December 23, 1963

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
East 105 and Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

My dear Rabbi:

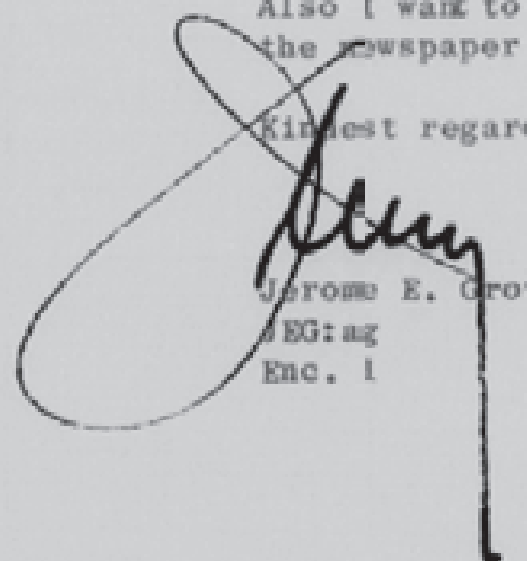
At the time of your father's funeral I was requested to make a tape recording of the Service to preclude any possibility of loss of this invaluable recording in the event of failure of the Temple equipment.

As you may already know, the fidelity of tape recordings, where music is involved, is greatly improved when recording at a high speed. For this reason my recording was made at 7½ IPS. The Temple recording was operating at one half that speed, ordinarily quite acceptable for recording of speech only. I am aware that the Temple recording of Richard Tucker's Cantorial singing was not as satisfactory as it might have been for which reason I am enclosing a complete tape of the Service including Tucker's portion, although I am not fully satisfied with the Tucker portion of my own tape since a great deal had to do with the positioning of the microphones over which I had no control.

Nonetheless, I hope you will agree that while it is not perfect, the recording is most satisfactory and I am glad to send it along for whatever purpose it may serve.

Also I want to thank you for the congratulatory note concerning the newspaper article of last Monday.

Kindest regards,


Jerome E. Grover
JEG:ag
Enc. 1



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December 23, 1963

Rabbi
ALEX J. GOLDMAN

Cantor
LOUIS D. GOLDBIRSH

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I want to first extend my deepest sympathy to you and the entire Silver family on the loss you and all Jewry have sustained. I remember hearing your father many times and the memory is vivid and permanent.

I am presently engaged in completing a volume in which I would like to include a biographical portrait of your revered father and I am writing to ask if you would be able to allow me to have for a short while and also for publication quote short selections from the addresses, essays and sermons he has written. My plan is to include only such selections as provide the fullest picture of the great man he was indeed and which suggest his true greatness.

I know that we have not met. I have written, however, and suggest my volume A Handbook for the Jewish Family by Bloch and Blessed Art Thou by Hebrew Publishing Company as references.

I do hope you will be able to provide me with some pertinent information or direct me to the best sources.

Cordially yours,

Alex J. Goldman

Rabbi Alex J. Goldman

ajg:eb

ARCHIVED

December 23, 1963

Rabbi Jerome D. Folkman
Temple Israel
5419 East Broad Street
Columbus 13, Ohio

Dear Jerry:

I'm deeply appreciative that Temple Israel and the Zionist Organization of America Columbus District are sponsoring a service in memory of my father. You will understand, of course, that our schedules have been thrown into confusion and that it will not be able for us to be with you. Dad knew Columbus to be a fine Jewish community, charitable in its undertaking, and helpful in all good cause. He was proud of the roots that American Judaism had established, and he looked forward confidently to our religious future. He was proud of the contribution American Judaism had made to our national life and he was especially proud of the contribution the American Jewish community had made toward the establishment of the State of Israel.

Will you please convey to the various organizations involved our deep appreciation for their fine tribute.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

December 26, 1963

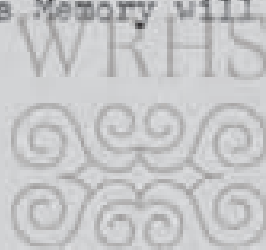
archive

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
The Temple
East 105 & Silver Park
Cleveland 6, Ohio

Dear Rabbi,

I was priveleged to translate this remarkable Hanukkah poem, which was written by your great Father and our great Rabbi and Leader fifty years ago.

I intended to publish this translation with a different ending of my comments this Hanukkah in his Honor, on the ocation of his being a "Pispl / P", but much to my regret I had to dedicate it to his Memory instead. His Memory will live in our hearts forever.



With sincere deep sorrow,

Helen

Heiyim Orlen



Phoenix, Ariz.

Dec. 29th 1963.

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver,
"The Temple,"
Cleveland, 6, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi -

"His Will be done!"

It is with extreme sadness
that the portrait of Rabbi
Abba Hillel Silver, inspired,
created with loving care,
commemorating his 70th
birthday, be presented
"De Memoriam."

At the request of Rabbi
Albert Plautkin of Temple



Beth Israel of this city. This
 portrait was exhibited in
 the auditorium during
 his eulogy of Rabbi
 Abba Hillel Silver in
 which he stated that
 Rabbi Silver was a 'giant'
 among men, and truly
 became the 'spokesman
 of American Jewry'. That
 the passing of this many
 faceted man would be
 deeply felt by all people,
 for his was an interest
 in all humanity.



To the family of Patti
Abbe Heller send my
condolence. However, they
have been twice blessed,
for to have known this
man intimately, both as
one of 'international stature',
and as a family man,
was a rare privilege.

Although his presence
will be missed his
nearness will always be
felt through that inner
glow that comes from
knowing that through
his words, his direction
and influence, he will



always be among us -
his greatness will long
endure.

I, now, give unto you
my monument to his
leadership, asking only
that it be read & his
study & that all his
people, and from whence
his inspiration may
permeate forth.

With deepest reverence
to his memory,

I am

Betty Jackson Lomen

December 30, 1963

Rabbi Solomon Freilich
Congregation Brothers of Israel
10 South Eighth Avenue
Mount Vernon, New York

Dear Rabbi Freilich:

The Temple is undertaking a major publication
program of Dr. Silver's sermons.

I have taken steps to have your name placed on
our Bulletin mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:Lj

December 30, 1963

Mr. Myron Guren, President
The Bureau of Jewish Education
2030 South Taylor Road
Cleveland 18, Ohio

Dear Mr. Guren:

I want to thank you, and through you, the Board of Trustees of the Bureau of Jewish Education for the Resolution which you adopted in respect to Father. Dad set great significance in the undertaking of religious education, and he encouraged any effort which seemed constructive in this vein.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEFFERY SILVER

DJS:lg

December 30, 1963

Rabbi Alex J. Goldman
West Oak Lane Jewish Community Center
Thouron Avenue and Sedgwick Street
Philadelphia Square, Pennsylvania

Dear Rabbi Goldman:

You will find a biography of my father in the Jubilee Volume which I edited for him entitled "In the Time of Harvest" and published by Macmillan. You will also find there, as well as in the book "Vision and Victory" published under the frank of the Zionist Organization of America, selections from Dr. Silver's lectures.

It may interest you to know that some time within the next eighteen months Dr. Silver's autobiography will be published, as well as four or five volumes of his addresses and lectures.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

December 30, 1963

Mr. Jerome E. Grover
National Paper and Twine Company
1240 East 55th Street
Cleveland 3, Ohio

Dear Jerry:

The Temple is deeply grateful and I personally, for the gift of the tape of Dad's funeral. It was a fine service for you to tender and a most generous one. Some day when I have a little more strength I am going to listen to the tape, but right now I am afraid it would bring back too many memories.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

היברו יוניון קולג' / מכון למקרא ולעתיקות / ירושלים

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE / BIBLICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

JERUSALEM

13 King David Street December 30th, 1963

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland 6, Ohio,
U.S.A.

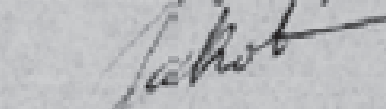
Dear Danny:

I feel that you ought to know that the Hebrew Union College / Biblical and Archaeological School held a Memorial Service last night, marking the Shloshim of your father's passing. To hold such a service, entirely in Hebrew, the language he loved, in the Synagogue of the Jerusalem branch of his Alma Mater, in the capital of the State which he so valiantly fought to establish, was, I believe completely in the spirit of the example and the legacy which he left us. The participants in the Service were Israel Goldstein, Morton Berman, Joshua Haberman and myself. Berman and Goldstein are going to send you copies of their manuscripts. My few words are not extent in writing.

I realize that ours was but one of very many such gatherings throughout the length and breath of the Jewish World. But I do hope that you and your mother will find a source of comfort in the universal gratitude and respect in which the memory of your father is being held.

With sincere regards.

Cordially yours,



Rabbi Jakob J. Petuchowski
Director of Jewish Studies

To Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver
In warm friendship
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ABBA HILLEL SILVER
AN APPRECIATION

by

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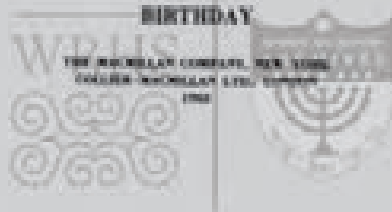
ESSAYS IN HONOR OF

Abba Hillel Silver

ON THE OCCASION OF HIS

70th

BIRTHDAY



Abba Hillel Silver—An Appreciation

HAROLD P. MANSON

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A REMARKABLE UNITY pervades the still-incomplete lifework of Abba Hillel Silver. His entire career runs in a straight line toward an almost inevitable meeting with an exacting assignment from history.

The nature of that assignment was decreed by "the inescapable logic of events" (a phrase that would figure prominently in his public utterances). His historic task was to realize the revolutionary program which had been set in motion by Theodor Herzl in 1897—to secure international recognition for the reconstitution of an independent Jewish State.

An American rabbi, preeminent as a leader of Reform Judaism, but nurtured by East European Jewish traditions and folkways, and bound in love to the masses of his people; undeviatingly committed from early childhood to the Herzlian concept of political Zionism; schooled in the processes of political action in a democratic society; endowed with a powerful intellect, a commanding personality, and oratorical skills that could persuade masses and move them to action, Dr. Silver was perfectly cast for his role by life itself.

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The *S. S. Korla*, out of Bremen, reached New York harbor on a June day in 1902. Among the new immigrants whom it brought to Ellis Island was a thin, dark, curly-haired, nine-year-old boy, decked out in a sailor suit for the occasion. Abba Silver, held in tow by his mother, Dinah, had arrived together with his older brother and a sister to rejoin their father, Rabbi Moses Silver, in the new home which he had established in America. Behind them was the Lithuanian town of Neinstadt-Schirwindt where the six Silver children were born—and also a tradition of learning and scholarship which they would transplant in the exciting new land that welcomed them.

One of the dominant themes of Abba Hillel Silver's later life and action was born on that day: belief in America as a force for good in the world. He would come to know America intimately—her vastness and diversity, but mostly her power to achieve a better life—and would eagerly make his own contribution to her civilization.

The America he first encountered was New York's lower East Side. His childhood in the family's tenement on Madison Street was altogether happy. The drabness of tenement life at the turn of the century seems to have been shut out. Here, as in Neinstadt, his home was a place of scholarship, tolerantly administered by Rabbi Moses Silver.

The third in a succession of ordained rabbis, Moses Silver did not make the rabbinate his profession. In Neinstadt he had earned a modest livelihood in the soap business, but learning was the essence of his life. In New York he taught in a Hebrew school and also gave free instruction to many gifted youngsters. He remained dedicated to scholarship until his death at the age of eighty-seven at his home in Jerusalem, where he and his wife settled in 1924. Shortly before his eightieth birthday Moses Silver published two volumes of a Biblical commentary, *Hishukei Kessef* (*Filigree of Silver*), which were well received by both scholars and laymen and which reflect his learning and his piety. The range of his intellectual interests was wide and included not only traditional Biblical and Talmudic studies, but modern Hebrew literature and the secular humanities as well.

There were not many Jewish homes at the turn of the century in which such coexistence was actively encouraged or even acceptable. Traditional Jewish learning and "secularism" were generally in conflict, giving rise to fanaticism and intolerance on both sides. Moses Silver taught his children to view Judaism in its entirety and to reconcile, rather than accentuate, apparent diversities.

Zionist thought was, inevitably, a central influence in such a home. Heroic Biblical figures inspired visions of a reborn Jewish nation. The essays of Ahad Ha-Am, the philosopher of cultural Zionism, were read and discussed in Hebrew. The lifework of Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern political Zionism, was followed avidly by the entire family.

In 1904, the year of Herzl's untimely death, the two Silver boys formed the Dr. Herzl Zion Club. It was the very first Zionist Hebrew-speaking group in America and was to serve as a training ground for the future leadership of the movement. Its first president was thirteen-year-old Maxwell Silver, who was succeeded two years later by Abba Hillel Silver. The club held debates and performed plays in the

Hebrew language. A half-century later one of the group reminisced: "Abba always played the young hero, with flashing eyes and sword-play. He was built for the role. He looked the part."

The club's membership included Emanuel Neumann, who would later head the Zionist Organization of America and be Silver's closest associate in the political leadership of United States Zionism; the future Hebrew educator Israel Chipkin; a number of subsequent leaders of the rabbinate, including Barnett R. Brickner, Abraham Feldman, Benjamin Friedman, Jesse Schwartz, as well as many others who were destined to make significant contributions to American Jewish life. Of this élite group and its meetings on the lower East Side, Neumann wrote in 1953: "I joined . . . on a wintry Saturday evening, when the club was celebrating the Bar Mitzvah of the president. Its president then and its natural leader for years thereafter was Abba Hillel Silver. His was a firm rule, tempered always with a saving sense of humor. He was loved, admired and obeyed. His word at the end of a long debate had the ring of finality and was accepted without demur. The very quality of his voice brought conviction."

One of the recorded incidents in the history of the Dr. Herzl Zion Club is prophetic. The club had been plunged into ideological controversy almost from its inception. At first, the anti-Zionist views of the rigidly Orthodox left it without a meeting place, but for the home of Rabbi Moses Silver, to whom the boys turned for guidance and support. Finally, the group received permission to meet in the nonsectarian Educational Alliance. With the advent of a new director of that institution, the club was again facing homelessness. Its name was considered too "political." One day the director was making the rounds with one of the benefactresses of the Educational Alliance. On entering the room where the Dr. Herzl Zion Club boys met, they were astonished to find the meeting being conducted in Hebrew. The director and the good lady lectured the group severely on their poor display of "Americanism" in choosing to speak an alien tongue. When they finished, a tall boy in his early teens stood up and announced calmly that the Dr. Herzl Zion Club identified itself with the Zionist movement, that it would continue to use the language which David had found suitable for the composition of the Psalms, and through which Isaiah had expressed his vision of universal peace and justice. Quite speechless, the director and the lady withdrew. The Dr. Herzl Zion Club continued to conduct meetings in Hebrew at the Educational Alliance—and Abba Hillel Silver had won his first ideological battle against an attitude which he would encounter and best time and again in his career.

In 1911, after graduating from Townsend Harris High School, where he was one of the top students, Abba Hillel Silver took a step which must have been anathema to some of his neighbors and also worried a number of his young Zionist comrades. Like Maxwell a few years earlier, he decided to enter the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati—the center and stronghold of Reform Judaism. To the ultra-Orthodox this was a few steps short of apostasy. To some of the Herzl Zion boys, mindful of the anti-Zionist attitude which then permeated Reform Jewry, it represented a threat that their leader might be taken over by the “enemy.” He, however, was certain that he and other friends who were to accompany or follow him to Cincinnati would ultimately occupy and dominate the citadel of Liberal Judaism. Interestingly enough—perhaps typically—the Silver boys’ decision received warm encouragement and support from their father.

Accepted by the Hebrew Union College, he also enrolled in the University of Cincinnati with the intention of completing his rabbinical studies simultaneously with his general college education. He carried this off with resounding success, accomplishing nine years’ work at the College in four years and graduating from both institutions in 1915.

The motif of leadership runs throughout his college years and is fresh in the memory of fellow students.

Young Rabbi Silver’s first pulpit was in Wheeling, West Virginia, at the Eoff Street Temple. Wheeling was chiefly significant in his life for the presence of Virginia Horkheimer, daughter of a leader of the community, and the product of five generations on American soil. The courtship outlasted his stay in that city and was continued from Cleveland until their marriage in 1923.

This wonderfully happy union must occupy a central place in any evaluation of Rabbi Silver’s career. Virginia Silver, a personality in her own right, has been content to realize herself as wife to a remarkable man and mother to two fine sons. Living in the atmosphere of love and support which she created, Rabbi Silver received an added measure of confidence and strength for his career. He also received valuable counsel—for Virginia Silver proved to be very astute in taking the measure of a person.

Silver was all of twenty-four when, after two years in Wheeling, he received a call to one of the most important pulpits in America—Cleveland’s Tifereth Israel (The Temple). From 1917, the year of his arrival in Cleveland, it has been his beloved spiritual home and the workshop of his creative spiritual life.

There were, of course, doubts about his maturity. He was, after

all, succeeding the venerable Rabbi Moses J. Gries, and skeptics anticipated a fiasco. His first sermon, which has become something of a legend, swept away all reservations. An electrified congregation came away with the proud knowledge that they had chosen as their spiritual leader a most extraordinary man.

Not that it was all smooth sailing thereafter. The words which rang out from Rabbi Silver's pulpit were not designed to please, but to summon to moral and social action. His uncompromising Zionism, his internationalism in a Midwest stronghold of isolationism, his espousal of the cause of organized labor long before labor became a major force in American society, his attacks against some of the most powerful economic and political interests in the state and nation—these and other views were extremely distasteful to some leaders of the city. Conflict and controversy were inevitable, as were victory and vindication for the unyielding rabbi who had won the hearts and minds of the congregation and large sections of the community. It became clear at the very outset that Abba Hillel Silver could be held only on his own terms.

The beginnings of his work in Cleveland were interrupted by the First World War. He served in France where his ministry to the Allied troops won him the Academic Palms as *Officier de l'Instruction Publique*.

Upon his return he plunged into the work of making The Temple not only the largest, but perhaps the most progressive and educationally creative Liberal Jewish congregation in America. Two years after his arrival the membership had risen from 725 families to 916. Five years later, in 1922, Rabbi Silver laid the cornerstone for the inspiring edifice where the congregation has worshiped since 1924. In 1959 a great new wing was added to The Temple, which today boasts a large school, a fine library, and an exceptional museum of Jewish religious and ceremonial art, among the many other educational and cultural facilities available to its membership of 2,400 families. This many-faceted institution is now jointly administered by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and his son, Daniel Jeremy Silver, the fifth in the family's unbroken chain of rabbis and scholars—a moving and poetic culmination of one of the senior rabbi's most cherished dreams.

An achievement like The Temple would for most men represent total fulfillment, leaving little time or inclination for other endeavors. The very process of building and physical expansion can become an all-absorbing occupation. Spiritual and moral purposes have too often been trapped and entombed in the cornerstones of magnificent edifices. Their size and complexity impose heavy administrative de-

mands on the spiritual leader, who is in constant danger of being transformed into a corporation executive or professional fund raiser. But Rabbi Silver has kept the emphasis where it belongs: on Jewish teaching and worship.

Moreover, the daily tasks of the rabbinate, however significant and rewarding in themselves, could not contain his searching mind. He heard other voices. The love of scholarship could not be stilled and he somehow found time to study and to write—though never to the extent that he wished.

In 1925 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hebrew Union College. His thesis was later expanded into his first published book, *Messianic Speculations in Israel* (1927)—regarded by scholars as a classic contribution to the study of Messianic concepts. The subject matter is highly illuminating in relation to Silver's total personality. Superficially it would appear that nothing could be more alien to the spirit of one who is so totally committed to action in the modern world than the mystical quest for the Messianic era and its meaning. Nevertheless, it is precisely this subject which absorbed him as a young scholar and which has recurred frequently in his writings. He applied his keen intelligence to gain a fuller understanding of the Messianic motif which is unmistakable in Jewish experience over the centuries. The qualities of Jewish mystical thought—its fervor and scope—appealed to him, though he firmly rejected mystical solutions to man's problems. He brought these qualities to his work in the rabbinate and the Zionist movement.

In attempting to define the unique nature of Silver's leadership of the Zionist movement, the author wrote in 1949: "No real understanding of Dr. Silver—the man and the leader—is possible without an appreciation of the fact that he is first and foremost Rabbi Silver, a person of deep spiritual convictions and a profound scholar. . . . He regards his pulpit in Cleveland, Ohio, with the reverence and devotion of one for whom there can be no greater calling in life. If we bear this fact in mind, many things which at first glance appear mystifying become crystal clear: why he underwent the physical discomfort of spending many days of each week on trains and planes, commuting between New York and Cleveland or Washington and Cleveland—this over a period of six years—in order to be back in his pulpit on the Sabbath; why, even in the midst of the most severe crises in his political life, he could be found at The Temple happily engaged in teaching a class of children; why, surrounded by admiring multitudes in New York, he would confide to his friends that he yearned for the peace of his study; why he always spoke so wistfully

of the days when he could devote himself to Jewish scholarship—the days when he wrote the profound *Messianic Speculations in Israel*.

"When we view Dr. Silver in the light of his dedication to the spiritual essence of Judaism, we are better able to understand his unshakable faith that the Zionist cause would triumph, no matter what the obstacles, as well as the quality akin to mysticism which is present even in his most 'political' utterances—a quality which some regarded as a contradiction of his basic character, but which those close to him understood to be the true expression of that character."

Two decades of intermittent but impressive scholarly activity were abruptly halted when Silver was called to the leadership of the American Zionist movement—though this phase of his creative life was energetically resumed following his withdrawal from Zionist politics. He wrote three more books prior to his assumption of active political leadership. *The Democratic Impulse in Jewish History* (1928) is a compact presentation of his view of Judaism as essentially a people's religion and of Jewish creativity as people-based. The primary role occupied by the Jewish people in his concept of Jewish history would determine his approach to all aspects of Jewish life—including, of course, the Zionist program which, to his mind, required a strong popular foundation. The interaction between people and leader—each drawing inspiration from the other, with the former always paramount—would be a fascinating subject of inquiry throughout his life. He would also have the opportunity, given to few scholars, of translating his concepts into living history.

Silver foresaw the vast economic changes that would sweep over America in the 1930's. In *Religion in a Changing World* (1930) he outlined a program toward a just social order and described the role that a vigorous religion would have to assume. It was in the prophetic tradition. The volume was for many months a nonfiction best-seller.

In *World Crisis and Jewish Survival* (1941), a collection of essays (including his 1940 Dudley Lecture at Harvard), the scholar is embattled against the then-triumphant Nazi tyranny, and there are signs of the emerging political leader. There is also a ringing confidence in the Jewish people's ability to survive the holocaust and to go forward toward the fulfillment of its role in history.

With his passionate devotion to social justice, Rabbi Silver was impelled to take stands on vital issues in the life of his city, state, and country. His Sunday morning sermons, which supplement the regular Temple services on the Jewish Sabbath, quickly became events of community-wide importance, attracting huge audiences of both Jews and non-Jews. One of the most civic-minded cities of

America, Cleveland responded warmly to Abba Hillel Silver, and forward-looking citizens turned to him for guidance and leadership. His unabated popularity has been phenomenal, not merely because he managed to remain a "prophet with honor" in his own community for so many years, but because he has achieved this without aiming at popularity. Never concerned with his professional career as an end in itself, he sought no favors and did not tailor his opinions and actions to conform to prevailing attitudes. Indeed, his words and actions were frequently disturbing to the comfortable and socially unconcerned.

After the First World War, when Cleveland, like so many other American cities, fell prey to the Palmer anti-Red hysteria, Rabbi Silver took the lead in restoring civic sanity. In 1921 he engaged in a running debate with no less formidable an opponent than Newton D. Baker, the former Secretary of War in Wilson's cabinet and one-time Mayor of Cleveland. The issue was the open shop versus the closed shop, with Silver arguing vigorously in support of the labor unions. He resigned from the Chamber of Commerce, of which Baker was then president. But vindication was not long in coming and Cleveland's unions achieved the closed shop.

In 1928 he initiated an enterprise in social pioneering which had tremendous effects. It was due to his vision and energy that The Temple became the birthplace of the unemployment insurance movement in Ohio and perhaps also in the United States. Eight years of unremitting effort on the part of Rabbi Silver and his associates resulted in the passage by the Ohio State Legislature of an unemployment insurance bill which he helped to frame.

During the depression years he was a militant champion of organized labor and an unrelenting foe of the "wreckers" among Ohio's industrialists and financiers. With the intensity of a Biblical prophet he denounced by name the prominent citizens who qualified as "financial jugglers" and "pirates." His zeal stimulated public protests and reform movements which made decency and social responsibility prevail.

The importance and scope of Rabbi Silver's contributions to his community may be gathered from the section on Cleveland in John Gunther's *Inside U.S.A.* (1947) where he is described as "probably its most distinguished citizen."

All of these works, however, were prologue and preparation for the chief task which was still to come. Silver had retained his intimate association with the Zionist movement from the days of the

Dr. Herzl Zion Club. By 1920 he was well known in Zionist circles as a brilliant young orator and was invited to address the international Zionist conference in London that year, sharing the platform with such eminent personalities as Lord Balfour, Lord Cecil, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, and Max Nordau. In the rift that developed between Dr. Weizmann and Louis D. Brandeis, the leader of American Zionism, Silver strongly supported Brandeis. The conflict, which was ideological in part, involved the control and administration of philanthropic funds raised in the United States for work in Palestine through the efforts of American Zionists. Silver was a loyal member of the group headed by Brandeis and Judge Julian W. Mack, and when Brandeis and Mack withdrew from leadership of the Zionist Organization of America, he went with them. He returned to active service in the movement in the late twenties, accepting Dr. Weizmann's leadership. But his early differences with the head of the World Zionist Organization would recur periodically and, at one critical moment, decisively.

With the rise of Nazism in Germany, Silver reacted with characteristic militancy. He was not content merely with denunciation of Nazi persecutions. Together with Samuel Untermyer he organized the anti-Nazi boycott in the United States. This brought him into sharp conflict with those American Jewish leaders who objected to "provocative" actions which, they held, might worsen the plight of the Jews in Germany. His dire predictions, based on a keen awareness of the evil forces which had been unleashed in the world, were borne out by subsequent horrors.

The immediate importance of Palestine became increasingly apparent with the growing acuteness of the Jewish refugee problem. Huge sums of money were required for the rescue and rehabilitation of the largest possible number of European Jewish refugees—and the greater holocaust was still to come. Regarding this task as the solemn responsibility of American Jewry, Silver undertook a leading role in fund raising, becoming chairman of the United Palestine Appeal in 1938 and also co-chairman of the United Jewish Appeal. The years of his leadership in this sphere were marked by greatly intensified activity and by the establishment and attainment of ever higher fund-raising goals. It is well worth noting that some of the highest peaks in the history of American Jewish fund raising were reached under the leadership of a Zionist rabbi. It would appear—later organizational mythology notwithstanding—that the Zionist label was not a liability in the raising of "big money" and that successful leadership is not necessarily confined to successful businessmen.

In the midst of his fund-raising efforts Dr. Silver was primarily concerned with Zionist statesmanship, rather than mere philanthropy. He made the United Palestine Appeal an instrument of education, which served to prepare American Jewry for the decisive political role that it was to play some years later. He had remained true to the Herzlian vision.

When the Zionist Revolution entered its climactic phase during the Second World War, no cause seemed more hopeless than the goal of a Jewish State in Palestine. The phenomenal progress of the *Yishuv*, the courageous Jewish community of Palestine, and its significant contributions to the war effort were rewarded by the White Paper policy barring Jewish refugees from the country. While the slaughter of European Jewry was being carried out with methodical efficiency by the Nazis, Great Britain left no doubt about her determination to scuttle her international obligation to assist the development of a Jewish National Home. Nevertheless, World Zionist diplomacy, based in London, clung resolutely to the hope that the partnership with Britain, which had begun so promisingly in 1917 with the issuance of the Balfour Declaration, would be resumed. In such circumstances the very idea of an independent Jewish State was fading fast from the world of political reality, even as this idea became the sustaining hope of the Jewish people, even as the *Yishuv* was readying itself for the decisive struggle, and even as the Zionist movement was confronted by a never-to-be-repeated opportunity to place its case high on the international agenda and to press for Jewish statehood as an act of world restitution and justice.

Only the entry of a powerful new force in support of the Zionist cause could avert a political disaster and infuse new strength and confidence for the major battles that lay ahead. That force was—had to be—the United States of America. The pivotal fact of the political struggle for Jewish statehood was that its center was shifting—at first slowly, almost imperceptibly, and later with tradition-shattering velocity—from London to Washington, as the center of world leadership generally was moving to an America which had neither sought nor prepared itself for such a role.

To anticipate this major trend and bring the Zionist cause into the mainstream of a historic process, and then to accelerate that process to win international approval of a Jewish State—this was the challenge to Zionist statesmanship. A new type of leadership, closely attuned to the American scene but motivated by classic Zionist concepts, was required. This became the monumental task of Abba Hillel Silver.

He had perceived the trend even before the beginning of the Second World War. A conversation, which took place between Emanuel Neumann and himself at the Twenty-first World Zionist Congress, held in 1939 in Geneva under the shadows of impending war and the recently issued British White Paper, is highly significant in the light of later developments. Neumann urged him to aspire to active political leadership of the Zionist movement in America. He replied that a world war would surely break out soon, that one of its probable results would be a shift of the center of gravity in world affairs to America, and that this would be the appropriate moment for his entry into the political arena. Neumann, then returning to America from a seven-year stay in Palestine, resolved to prepare the ground.

The American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs representing all major parties in the United States, was established in New York in 1940. In the three years that followed Neumann struggled to create a foundation for Zionist political action. Hampered by the inadequate commitment of Zionist colleagues to such a course, as well as by budgetary problems, he nevertheless managed to bring about the formation of the American Palestine Committee, numbering hundreds of members of both Houses of Congress, cabinet members, governors, and many other influential figures in public life. Subsequently he also fostered the formation of a special national committee of Christian clergy, the Christian Council on Palestine, and initiated other important activities in the field of public relations. Official contacts between the Zionist movement and the State Department in Washington were developed and cultivated. However, Neumann was the first to decry the inadequacy of Zionist efforts against the background of slaughter in Europe, perfidy in London, and silence in Washington. He voiced his protest by resigning his post. The ways of personal diplomacy had brought Zionist polity to a dead end. The old methods of *shetadlanut*, the approaches to governmental leaders by eminent Jews reinforced by nothing more than personal prominence and charm, had been thoroughly discredited.

The new voice and new approach were sounded on May 2, 1943, at the National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal in Philadelphia. Dr. Silver unfolded the Jewish people's condition in all its shocking reality. Then he took the offensive. He attacked not only British policy—criticism of which had been frequently voiced by other Zionist orators—but challenged the attitude of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt himself. ("The tragic problems of the Jewish people in the world today cannot be solved by chiefs of government or promi-

nent officials sending us Rosh Hashanah greetings!") He next summoned the Zionist movement to carry out a program of political action, prophetically describing the outcome:

"We are confident that the inescapable logic of events will in due time make Palestine a Jewish State. For a shorter or longer time this may be halted or retarded, but the rebirth of Israel as a nation in its historic home is as sure to come to pass as God's word never returns empty until it has accomplished that for which it was sent.

"The inescapable logic of events! When all the doors of the world will be closed to our people, then the hand of destiny will force open the door of Palestine. And that hour is rapidly approaching."

His assumption of active political leadership was now an inevitable—and for his opponents, an unavoidable—development. Dr. Weizmann had suggested it in 1942 during a visit to America. He had developed a high appreciation of Silver's talents during the latter's 1942 visit to war-torn London. But Weizmann's proposal had been blocked by some Zionist leaders who feared Silver's militancy and resented his none-too-gentle criticism. Now a group of American Zionists headed by Neumann earnestly requested Silver to head a reorganized Emergency Committee. It was to be called the American Zionist Emergency Council and it would create an imperishable record.

From August, 1943, onward Silver's biography and the history of Israel's establishment become inseparable—for any review of the momentous years that followed his acceptance of the chairmanship of the American Zionist Emergency Council brings into bold relief the decisive influence he exercised in determining the character, policies, and program of Zionism in its most crucial period.

He made a careful—and, as it turned out, accurate—estimate of the many fronts on which he would have to fight. He would have to contend with the British and with Arab propaganda (in those years largely a creation of British policy); with the United States Administration, headed by the most popular of world leaders, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and guided by an anti-Zionist State Department; with the oil interests and with the confusion-spreading anti-Zionist minority in American Jewry—and others as well. His confidence that this array of powerful forces could be—and would be—subdued was not motivated by foolhardy courage, though courage he had in full measure. It was a combination of iron logic and iron nerve which dictated his every action and which he sought to instill in the movement he led. Had he not succeeded in this, had the Zionist movement remained

embedded in conventional methods and attitudes, the outcome would surely have been different. Recognizing this at the very outset, he set about to transform the whole character of American Zionism—to convert a club of well intentioned and highly motivated, but politically passive, Zionist personalities into the nerve center of a revolutionary program with a mass following. And since time was short and his own temperament rebelled against procrastination and clever rationalizations, he was often impatient and "difficult" with those who would not or could not meet what he regarded as the clear and unmistakable challenge of the hour.

There was ample evidence that an overwhelming majority of American Jewry was prepared to support the full Zionist program. The opportunity for an impressive demonstration of this fact was at hand at the inaugural gathering of the American Jewish Conference in New York in the late summer of 1943. The resolution favoring a Jewish Commonwealth was violently opposed by the non-Zionist minority and was all but abandoned by prominent Zionist spokesmen in the name of "unity" and in return for non-Zionist support of unlimited Jewish immigration into Palestine. It was saved by Silver's powerful plea to the delegates to reject such compromises. "If we surrender our national and historic claim to Palestine," he warned, "and rely solely on the refugee philanthropic appeal, we shall lose our case as well as do violence to the historic hopes of our people."

The Jewish Commonwealth resolution was adopted by a vote of 502-4.

American Jewish opinion had been crystallized and confirmed. Now the task was to make that opinion a potent force in influencing American policy. This was the responsibility of the American Zionist Emergency Council which within a year became the most effective instrument of public relations and organized action in the history of the Zionist movement and probably in the history of American Jewry. Indeed, in the melancholy and perhaps exaggerated opinion of some targets of the Emergency Council—British Foreign Office spokesmen, United States State Department officials, and Arab propagandists—it was for a time the most successful activity of its kind on the American scene. In its final form it was the handiwork of Dr. Silver—a highly efficient and sensitive instrument, completely responsive to his technique and style.

A Washington Bureau was established and superbly conducted by Rabbi Leon I. Feuer, the many-talented spiritual leader of Toledo, Ohio, who had served as Rabbi Silver's close associate at The Temple

in Cleveland for many years. An intensive program of education on the Palestine problem had to be carried out in Washington. Friends were won in Congress and other areas of government.

The Emergency Council's policies were hammered out in an executive committee composed of representatives of all Zionist parties. This in itself was a formidable task in view of historical differences in ideology and methodology between the parties and their leaders. Inevitably, too, there were clashes of personality which sometimes overshadowed issues; old grudges which intruded into discussions of vital questions and made objective evaluations difficult. Nevertheless, this group was the power center of the organized Zionist movement. It had to be held together and made to function effectively—often against the wishes of some of its own members. Silver achieved this by a combination of reason and power. In political debate his arguments were usually irrefutable. But this alone would not have persuaded the opponents of his militant policy of exerting pressure on the Administration in Washington. His policy had to be backed by the force of public opinion. A mobilized mass movement, dedicated to the realization of his program, would not only be the chief factor in the main struggle for a Jewish State, but would prove vital on the internal front as well. It would enable him to push through his policies and frustrate those of his opponents who were bent on scuttling his program. In any case, his philosophy of Jewish life determined that the leader must seek and obtain his mandate from the people. This he did—and the masses of American Jewry, led by the Zionist rank and file, responded with unprecedented enthusiasm. It soon became clear to the British Foreign Office, the American State Department, and to the leaders of Zionism in the United States and abroad that the overwhelming majority of American Jews strongly supported Abba Hillel Silver.

The Emergency Council's program was carried out by a staff personally directed by Silver, and this was a main factor in its success—apart from the dedication of its members. Many observers of the American Jewish scene have said that never before or since was there a staff performance to approximate that of the Emergency Council team which functioned from late 1943 through 1948. It was not a very large group by present organizational standards, though the allegations of its anti-Zionist enemies created the flattering impression of a heavily financed army of propagandists. The anonymity of many of its most important members is a deficiency in the recorded history of Zionism which will, one day, be corrected. For example, the name of Harry L. Shapiro, the devoted and profoundly human

executive director of the Emergency Council, surely belongs in any record of Israel's emergence. The Silver method excluded any dichotomy between the leader and the professional executive. Key executives of the Emergency Council became his close and loyal friends and, when occasion required, fighters for his policies and program.

The history of the Palestine Resolution which was introduced in both Houses of Congress early in 1944 is an object lesson in political action within the American democracy. The sponsorship was impressive—in the Senate it was called the Wagner-Taft Resolution; in the House, the Wright-Compton Resolution. The primary purpose of the bipartisan measure was later explained by Silver in an address to the convention of the Zionist Organization of America: "If our cause was to be placed on the national and international agenda, if the attention of the American people and of the world was ever to be drawn forcibly to our problem on the eve of the effective date of the White Paper, and if the official silence in Washington was ever to be broken, the most effective, perhaps the only way in which it could be done, was by producing the discussion of our problem in the world's greatest forum of opinion—the Congress of the United States. What happens there is news, national and international. In fact, the very discussion of a problem before such a forum is a political event.

"Our investigation indicated beyond any reasonable doubt that sentiment among the members of Congress was highly favorable. Our nationwide poll, taken by our three hundred community contact groups all over the country before we introduced the resolutions, made it clear that when and if the resolutions came to a vote they would pass by very large majorities."

But the resolutions did not come to a vote. The Administration brought about a postponement of action through the intervention of the War Department, which argued for delay on military grounds. In response to the strong public resentment which this evoked, President Roosevelt, after a meeting with Dr. Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, authorized the two Zionist leaders to issue a public statement in his name to the effect that "the American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939 . . . and that when future decisions are reached full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish National Home."

Only later was it learned that immediately after the issuance of this and subsequent pro-Zionist pronouncements by the President of the United States, the State Department sent reassuring messages to Arab governments, advising them that there had actually been no change in American policy.

Silver refused to let the matter rest with Roosevelt's statement. He felt that the President's declaration should not be considered a substitute for Congressional action, but a powerful argument for speedy passage of the Palestine Resolution. He was, moreover, convinced that the "military" objections to the resolution would be withdrawn if sufficient public pressure was exerted on the Administration. The Emergency Council therefore held a great rally in New York's Madison Square Garden—the first of many huge mass demonstrations that would take place at critical moments of the struggle.

Silver then shifted the Zionist political front to Chicago, where the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties were to take place. Intensive efforts by the Zionist representatives at the conventions brought about the adoption of unequivocal Jewish Commonwealth planks in the platforms of both parties.

There is a widespread tendency to write off the platforms of our major parties as pronouncements dictated exclusively by expediency, designed solely for vote-catching purposes, and therefore not really binding on the winning party. If this cynical view has any validity, the fault lies chiefly with some of the best elements in American society. Their own attitude is what, in the end, determines the seriousness and the binding character of party declarations. If they choose to regard the platform of the party in power as a solemn commitment and insist on action to redeem the party's pledge, they may be astonished to find that platforms are highly meaningful. The author was one of those engaged in the effort to secure the 1944 pro-Zionist planks in Chicago and the 1948 pro-Israeli planks in Philadelphia, and can assure the cynics that they were not lightly or easily adopted. Moreover, their subsequent significance on the highest political level was unquestionable—simply because the organized Zionist movement chose to view them as serious declarations of policy and proceeded accordingly.

The wisdom of Silver's policy of seeking support from both of the major parties (a political truism today, but an unsettling concept for some Zionist leaders during the Roosevelt era) was strongly illustrated when President Roosevelt was induced to affirm his support of the Palestine plank in the Democratic platform. His memorable message to the convention of the Zionist Organization of America in October, 1944, had been immediately preceded by the pro-Zionist declaration of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, Governor Thomas E. Dewey. The "military" objections to passage of the Palestine Resolution were removed in a letter from Secretary of War Stimson to Senator Robert A. Taft, co-sponsor of the measure, and it was

decided that the matter be reopened in Congress. Clearance was sought from President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Stettinius; but notwithstanding the Democratic Party's declaration and Roosevelt's own statement, the Administration opposed action. On December 11, 1944, Stettinius appeared personally before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and argued against the Palestine Resolution in the name of the Administration. Such pressure from the Executive Branch made it impossible to pass the measure and it was tabled by a bare majority.

Within the American Zionist Emergency Council the situation was even more discouraging. When the Administration's opposition was encountered, a violent dispute developed. Those Zionist leaders who preferred to rely on Roosevelt's promise that he would, at some future date, support Zionist aspirations opposed further action which might prove embarrassing to the just-re-elected President or incur his hostility. Silver, on the other hand, felt that every effort should be made to induce the Administration to withdraw its opposition. Unfortunately, the proponents of these two views adopted separate and conflicting procedures in Washington. Thus, while Silver was pressing for a change in the Administration's attitude toward the resolution, other Zionist leaders were assuring public officials that they would not seek action against Roosevelt's wishes. The tabling of the resolution was, in these circumstances, inevitable, and Silver was forced to resign from leadership of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

The heated controversy in American Zionism which followed these developments proved to be an essential phase in the political education of the movement and of American Jewry. Silver's supporters sprang to the defense of his policies. Led by Neumann and organized by executives of the Emergency Council who had resigned in protest following Silver's removal from leadership, they formed the American Zionist Policy Committee which conducted a whirlwind campaign for the recall of Dr. Silver. In six months of debate between the "Silver activists" and the "Wise moderates" the central issue was crystallized: "The most effective representation (to leaders of government) in a democracy is through organized public opinion . . . Zionist leaders who cannot whole-heartedly join in such an effort, or who are too entangled in party politics to appraise situations objectively and to follow an independent Zionist line should step aside. We have nothing to lose now but our illusions. We have a new life to build for our people!" This was the essence of Silver's challenge.

It was taken up by the vast majority of American Zionists. After President Roosevelt's death and the disclosure of his secret corre-

spondence with King Ibn Saud, the demand for Silver's return to political leadership became ever more insistent. In July, 1945, he was recalled to head the American Zionist Emergency Council and shortly thereafter he was also elected President of the Zionist Organization of America.

The Palestine Resolution was reintroduced in Congress, with Dr. Neumann representing the Zionist position in Washington. Opposition on the part of the State Department under President Truman was no less vigorous than it had been under President Roosevelt. But this time the Zionist ranks could not be split. After a full debate in the Senate, the resolution was overwhelmingly adopted on December 19, 1945.

The lessons taught by Dr. Silver during this period were to be applied definitively during the next three years. The rank and file, if not all Zionist leaders, now understood that a Jewish State could not be won by appeals to vague humanitarianism and that the tragic plight of European Jewry was not, in itself, a persuasive argument for action by the world's leaders. The Zionist case had to be backed by political force—and the movement had come to realize that it was not without real political bargaining power. It had the increasingly strong and determined *Yishuv* in Palestine, and it had the growing support of American Jewry, the largest Jewish community in history. Now it had, too, the full endorsement of the Legislative Branch of the United States Government and the backing of millions of non-Jewish American citizens. It could no longer be put off or ignored and would henceforth address itself to the Executive Branch with greater confidence and far better results.

Silver's clashes with the Roosevelt Administration had led some of his opponents to attribute partisan political motives to his actions. In certain instances their own involvement in the affairs of the Democratic Party caused them to think in such partisan terms. Silver was a Republican, hence bent on embarrassing and defeating Democrats. For them it was as simple—and crude—as that. His friendship with his fellow-Ohioan, Senator Taft, was, moreover, proof that he was a "reactionary" to boot.

He never bothered to reply to these insinuations. He was disdainful of labels like "liberal" and "reactionary." In Ohio he had supported both Democrats and Republicans for high public office, always seeking the better man. In national affairs he had strongly supported the New Deal during Roosevelt's first two terms. He had opposed a third term for Roosevelt and had announced his support of Wendell Willkie (whom many liberals belatedly recognized as one of their own). He

had awakened Robert A. Taft's interest in the Zionist cause early in the latter's political career and had carefully nurtured the Senator's Zionist sympathies which, in the end, became a powerful factor in determining the course of American policy on Israel. As for his political views, he was quite content to let the record speak for itself. A review of that record—of the positions he has taken on both national and international issues—makes it clear that neither of our great political parties fully encompasses his political and social philosophy. If there were those who preferred to regard his program of political action as pro-Republican in purpose, he merely shrugged and went on with his work. His attitude proved advantageous to the Zionist cause during the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, in view of their concern about the way in which "that Republican rabbi" might exploit the shortcomings of their Palestine policies.

Silver's initial assessment of President Truman was hopeful where Zionist aspirations were concerned. As a good Missourian the new President would "have to be shown." He would have to be convinced that American public opinion truly supported the establishment of a Jewish State, but once so convinced he would move forward. This analysis proved to be amazingly correct—though it was Silver's sometimes unpleasant duty to create the kind of public pressure which, while serving to persuade the President, also irritated him. Such a relationship may not cement personal friendships, but it can make for good politics, American style. In this instance, it helped to bring about the establishment of the State of Israel.

Silver was not similarly hopeful about the new Labor Government which had come to power in Britain at war's end. He urged restraint and a wait-and-see attitude on his Zionist colleagues, some of whom were prepared for dancing in the streets in view of the Labor Party's official position on Palestine—a policy declaration that was more "maximal" than the World Zionist program. The rude awakening was not long in coming. The White Paper policy was to be continued, and by one who would prove to be a bitter and vengeful foe—Ernest Bevin.

In August, 1945, President Truman sent his famous letter to Prime Minister Attlee requesting that 100,000 certificates be granted for the immigration of Jews into Palestine. The British Government countered with the suggestion that an Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry be set up to investigate the position of the Jews of Europe, as well as the situation in Palestine. Silver refused to cooperate with the Committee, correctly appraising it as a delaying device and an excuse for inaction.

The Anglo-American Committee completed its report at the end of April, 1946. Silver immediately initiated representations in Washington, and President Truman, in releasing the text of the report, issued a statement which drew an important distinction between the positive recommendation that 100,000 homeless Jews be transferred to Palestine *immediately*, and the long-term recommendations which were opposed to Zionist aspirations.

However, there was no action on the 100,000 certificates. Instead, a Cabinet Committee was appointed on June 11, 1946. The product of the discussions between the deputy members of this committee and a corresponding British group was the "Morrison-Grady Report," which was actually Foreign Secretary Bevin's favorite scheme for the federalization of Palestine. This plan would have put an end to the idea of an independent Jewish State. Silver called for the full mobilization of American Jewry against it and, under pressure of an aroused and indignant public opinion, President Truman was persuaded to reject it. Bevin's fury against the "New York Jews" and the rabbi who led them was echoed in large sections of the British press which sought, without success, to discredit Dr. Silver.

Meanwhile, a carefully designed trap was being laid. With their guns pointing at the heart of the Yishuv, the British were projecting a round-table conference with the Jews and the Arabs. It was reported that the British would be willing to entertain a proposal for the partition of Palestine if such a proposal were to emanate from the Jewish Agency. The Executive of the Jewish Agency, meeting in Paris in August, 1946, responded that "it is prepared to discuss a proposal for the establishment of a viable Jewish State in an adequate area of Palestine." Silver, who had not been present at the Paris meeting, denounced this action as an enormous tactical blunder, declaring: "If it is true that the present Government of Great Britain is unwilling to grant us statehood in even part of Palestine, and the record of the present British Government is very clear on this subject, what point is there in making one grand gesture of renunciation after another and in publicly proclaiming our readiness for supreme sacrifices when our gestures are disdained and our sacrifices are contemned?"

He demanded a reaffirmation of the Biltmore Program calling for the reconstitution of *all* of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth, adding: "When proposals will be made to us by governments, which we will find truly reasonable and which will meet our fundamental needs and satisfy our national aspirations and our sense of justice, the whole movement will be prepared, I am sure, to give them every serious consideration. . . . Sound and just proposals are bound to be

made to us sooner or later if we do not lose our nerve and our perspective." He resigned from the Jewish Agency Executive, determined to bring about a decisive disavowal of its action at the World Zionist Congress.

The fateful Twenty-second World Zionist Congress—the first since the beginning of the war in 1939—opened at Basle, Switzerland, on December 9, 1946. It was to make one of the most momentous decisions in modern Jewish history. The underlying issue was clear from the very outset: would the Zionist movement persist in its efforts to achieve its goals through Great Britain, or would the Congress terminate a relationship which had become tragically unhappy and which foretold political disaster for the movement? The lines were drawn on the specific question of the London conference announced by the British Government for January, 1947, with the participation of representatives of the Arab states and of the Jewish Agency. Was the Jewish Agency to go to London in order to propose partition as its solution of the Palestine question, or would the Congress reaffirm the Biltmore Program?

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency and of the World Zionist Organization, was emphatically in favor of participation in the London conference on the basis of the partition proposal which the Jewish Agency Executive had put forward the preceding summer—and he made it clear that his future leadership of the World Zionist Organization depended on whether the Congress would support his stand. Dr. Silver was the chief spokesman against the course of action proposed by Dr. Weizmann. Declaring that it was bad tactics for Zionists to have proposed partition, he categorically opposed any proposal which would establish partition as the maximal Zionist position in international discussions of Palestine's future. He contended that this would inevitably result in the further whittling down of Jewish rights in order to arrive at a new compromise solution. Underlying his position was the confident expectation that a reasonable partition proposal would be offered to the Zionists (as indeed it was in 1947 by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine) if only the movement would stand firm.

In the final vote, a winning bloc, extending from left to right, upheld Dr. Silver's position.

Another major issue at the Congress was the Jewish resistance movement in Palestine. On this question, too, there was a sharp difference between Weizmann and Silver. Weizmann deprecated physical resistance to the British regime in Palestine and deplored "the heroics of suicidal violence" on the part of Jewish youth. He urged instead

"the courage of endurance, the heroism of superhuman restraint." Silver, on the other hand, hailed the resistance movement as one of the chief factors in the creation of a Jewish State and pledged his help to it.

Soon after the Congress a frustrated British Government, in its meetings with Zionist leaders, revealed the plan for Palestine which it had hoped would emerge as a compromise between the White Paper policy and a Jewish Agency partition formula. The British solution turned out to be an inferior edition of the Morrison-Gracy federalization plan. The soundness of the "Silver line" which the Congress had adopted was further demonstrated when Bevin, having been defeated in his attempts to impose a Palestine solution unilaterally, had no alternative but to announce that the British Government would refer the Palestine question to the United Nations—though some Zionists were alarmed by the British move. Many observers anticipated that the Jews would suffer a crushing defeat in the United Nations; not without reason, for the balance of forces did not, in the beginning, seem to favor the Zionist cause.

As head of the newly established American Section of the Jewish Agency, Dr. Silver was now charged with the enormous responsibility of directing the preparation and presentation of the Jewish case before the United Nations. He proved to be no less skilled in the arts of diplomacy than in the techniques of political action. He and his colleagues sought and won the understanding and, ultimately, the support of members of widely divergent blocs and groupings of nations.

Two years earlier he had boldly declared that the Zionist movement should seek support not only in Britain and the United States, but from the nations of the world generally—including the Soviet Union. This struck many as incredibly naïve, in view of the Soviet Union's consistent record of violent hostility to Zionism. Others applied stronger epithets to his proposal, though finding it difficult to reconcile "radical" with "reactionary." The appropriate word, of course, should have been "statesmanlike," as was shown when the Soviet Union—motivated by self-interest, to be sure—supported the establishment of a Jewish State in the United Nations debate.

Convinced that the results of the United Nations deliberations would depend largely on the position that would be taken by the United States, Silver once again mobilized American Jewry and the non-Jewish supporters of the Zionist cause. The case for a Jewish State became a burning issue throughout America.

On April 28, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly opened its first session on Palestine. After prolonged debate an invitation to

present its case was extended to the Jewish Agency. On May 8th a unique event took place. A spokesman of the Jewish people sat in a council chamber together with the official representatives of the nations of the world and formally voiced the demands of his people for national recognition and for the right to reestablish a national state in their ancestral home. It was a moment rich in drama and in historic significance. Dr. Silver's persuasive address, as well as his subsequent appearances before the United Nations, brought a new sense of pride and dignity to Jews the world over.

Silver's strategy proved to be decisive in the achievement of the United Nations Partition Resolution. During the last nerve-wracking days of the General Assembly's session it was by no means certain that the necessary two-thirds majority would be obtained for the resolution. The outcome depended entirely on whether the United States would use its great influence with the nations which normally follow its lead and urge them to vote in favor of the plan. Some representatives of the State Department were not at all helpful. As the time for the vote approached, the issue was very much in doubt. A last-minute respite was afforded by the Thanksgiving holiday, and during those critical twenty-four hours the Jewish Agency delegation exerted the most strenuous efforts to avert defeat. Silver, Moshe Shertok (Sharett), Neumann, and all their colleagues of the Jewish Agency Executive were indefatigable, as were the members of the Jewish Agency staff, including Abba Eban, Eliahu Epstein (Elath), Moshe Toff, to name only a few. The cooperation of many other Jewish leaders and friends of the cause was quickly enlisted. The results of this concerted effort were discernible when the United States delegation warmly urged other nations to follow its lead in support of the partition plan. On November 29, 1947, by a vote of 33-13, the General Assembly gave international sanction to the establishment of a Jewish State.

In a moving description of that memorable day, Neumann writes: "One by one we left the hall and drifted into the lobby. We were all overcome by emotion. I glanced at Silver and saw what I had never seen before—he wept."

While a Jewish State had been voted by the United Nations, it was far from established. The British now devised a series of schemes to frustrate the will of the United Nations and upset its decision. By systematically disarming the Jews and arming the Arabs, they anticipated that the Jewish State would be unable to defend itself against the Arab onslaught and that, consequently, British forces would be in a position again to take over control in Palestine. In order to carry

out this plan the British Government had to ensure that the United Nations Security Council would do nothing to halt the Arabs' attacks or to implement the Partition Resolution. However, the British miscalculated two vital factors. They underestimated the determination of the Yishuv to stand firm even against the most discouraging odds, and they believed that, in cooperation with their friends in the United States Department of State, they would be able to win—and hold—American support.

For a time they were remarkably successful. A shocking reversal of United States policy took place on March 19, 1948. The American Government argued in favor of an international trusteeship over Palestine in place of partition. For almost two months the United States delegation worked to reverse the November 29th decision and to substitute its trusteeship plan. During this period Silver devoted himself chiefly to the activities of the American Zionist Emergency Council, which gave massive expression to public indignation over the Administration's reversal. On April 4, 1948, an estimated 50,000 Jewish war veterans paraded down New York's Fifth Avenue in protest against the State Department's betrayal, while 250,000 demonstrators denounced the Administration at a rally in Madison Square Park.

Silver and his colleagues conducted a simultaneous offensive in the United Nations against the United States trusteeship scheme. In the Security Council and in the Political Committee of the General Assembly he presented effective refutations of the arguments which had been employed to justify the United States proposal.

The Jewish Agency's representatives had succeeded in defeating every attempt of the British and American delegates to bring about a repudiation of the Partition Resolution. As the May 15th deadline for the proclamation of the Jewish State approached, representatives of the State Department tried a last-minute gambit to avert the proclamation. They sought to engage the Jewish Agency in a round-table conference and proposed a temporary trusteeship arrangement. They implied that this proposal was supported by the President and coupled the offer with threats of dire consequences if it were rejected. Some Jewish leaders—including men who were soon to become high dignitaries of the new Government of Israel and of the World Zionist Organization—were ensnared by this maneuver and were prepared to accept the State Department's plan. They had been persuaded that the alternative might be the physical destruction of the Yishuv. Silver, however, insisted that the sole purpose of the proposal was to postpone indefinitely the establishment of the Jewish State. He believed

that David Ben-Gurion was determined to proceed with the proclamation and, moreover, that only the Jews of Palestine could make the final decision, since it would have to be underwritten with their blood. All that he and his colleagues could do was to offer a political judgment, leaving the ultimate decision up to the *Yishuv*. At the same time, Silver felt, the action that would be taken by the American Section of the Jewish Agency could either fortify Ben-Gurion's position or weaken it. This was, therefore, the most crucial action ever to be taken by the American Section. Fortunately, a bare majority voted with Silver to inform Ben-Gurion that they had rejected the State Department's offer.

On May 14, 1948, the State of Israel was proclaimed, and the President of the United States announced *de facto* recognition—even as American delegates to the United Nations were still busily engaged in trying to block the establishment of the State.

On that day, too, Abba Hillel Silver, in the last of his appearances before the United Nations, said: "At ten o'clock this morning the Jewish State was proclaimed in Palestine. . . . Thus, there has been consummated the age-old dream of Israel to be reestablished as a free and independent people in its ancient homeland.

"The Jewish State is grateful to the United Nations for having placed the stamp of its approval, and the stamp of the approval of the world community, upon the historic claims of Israel, and for the efforts which it made in the face of opposition to achieve that which the Jewish people have accomplished. The Jewish State, in setting out upon its career, is conscious of the many grave problems, foreseen or unanticipated, which confront it. It prayerfully appeals, therefore, to all freedom-loving peoples, and especially to those who gave their fullest endorsement to the establishment of the Jewish State a few months ago, to give a full measure of their support and of their strengthening to this newest republic established by this, the most ancient of peoples. The Jewish State will strive to be worthy of the confidence which has been placed in it by the nations of the world, and will endeavor to realize, as far as it is humanly possible, those prophetic ideas of justice, brotherhood, peace and democracy which were first proclaimed by the people of Israel in that very land."

He had completed his greatest work.

The leaders of the new Government of Israel lost no time in showing their appreciation. There is irony—and, for the Zionist movement, tragedy—in the fact that almost immediately after he had achieved this triumph, Dr. Silver was compelled to resign from lead-

ership of the movement. The internal conflict which precipitated his resignation was presumably over the management of fund raising for Israel in the United States. It is now generally understood that this was a false issue, and that the real question was the negative attitude of Israel's leaders toward the post-State Zionist movement. Silver's philosophy of Zionism—all-encompassing in its view of Jewish history and the Jewish people in their entirety—could never be reconciled with Ben-Gurion's negation of all Zionist activity that is not Israel-centered or State-based.

Realizing that a prolonged controversy with the Government of Israel on the question of the funds could destroy the campaign of the United Jewish Appeal, which was indispensable for Israel's survival, Silver preferred to resign his chairmanship of the American Section of the Jewish Agency. The underlying issues of that conflict are, thirteen years later, still being debated. Validation of Silver's position has been amply provided, particularly by those Zionist leaders who had opposed and succeeded him in 1949, but who adopted his views when they were confronted by Ben-Gurion's unabated ideological warfare against the movement.

Silver's withdrawal from active Zionist leadership did not, of course, affect his profound commitment to Israel's growth and development. His frequent, though for the most part unpublicized, interventions in Washington at crucial moments of Israel's recent history; his distinguished services as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Israel Bond organization, and especially his incisive analyses of major political developments—these have kept him at the center of affairs. For the masses of American Jewry he is the living symbol of their own greatest moment.

Once again he found time for scholarship and for writing. His *Where Judaism Differed* appeared in 1956. It is an extraordinary blending of painstaking research with a strong reaffirmation of Judaism's distinctiveness and of its rational character. Existentialist faddists or those interested in jet flights to salvation will derive no comfort from this book, but it has all the qualities of a permanent contribution to the literature on Judaism.

Moses and the Original Torah (1961) is a scholarly quest for the pure faith of Moses imbedded in the Pentateuch. Rabbi Silver finds the classic impulses of Judaism in that original Torah and in the moral revolution wrought by Moses, "throneless monarch of a spiritual kingdom."

That he himself has been motivated by these same impulses and by the prophetic tradition is manifestly clear from his life and work.

The public image of Dr. Silver differs considerably from the man. His overpowering personality on the platform, his forcefulness in debate, and his fighting spirit have obscured other qualities. The first word that comes to mind is simplicity—a directness of approach, a quick arrival at the heart of the matter—a quality which one tends to associate with great artists. With friends he is hearty and warm. His enjoyment of life is huge and without ambivalence.

Abba Hillel Silver, Jewish statesman, taught a generation and trained it for the privilege of experiencing Israel's rebirth. He poured his gifts—his very soul—into this generation, and it became strong and proud. He has ennobled his time.





ALBERT L. PLOTKIN, M.H.L.
RABBI

MAURICE P. CHESLER
CANTOR

PHILIP CHAPMAN
DIRECTOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
AND TEMPLE ADMINISTRATOR

JANUARY 6, 1964

RABBI DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
THE TEMPLE
UNIVERSITY CIRCLE AT SILVER PARK
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

DEAR DANIEL:

I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I AM PROUD THAT ONE OF OUR LOCAL ARTISTS, MRS. BETTY SOMMERMAN, IS SENDING YOU A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT, WHICH WE EXHIBITED THE EVENING I GAVE THE EULOGY FOR YOUR FATHER, ABBA HILLEL SILVER OF BLESSED MEMORY.

ENCLOSED YOU WILL FIND A COPY OF MY SERMON WHICH I DELIVERED ON THAT OCCASION.

WITH ALL GOOD WISHES FROM MY HOUSE TO YOURS, AND HOPING THAT 1964 WILL BRING YOU HAPPIER EVENTS, I REMAIN,

FAITHFULLY,

Al
RABBI ALBERT PLOTKIN

AP/ss

Archives

January 8, 1964

Mr. Meyer S. Mintz
302 Jones Law Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Mintz:

I want to thank you for sending along the photographs
of my father. They are deeply appreciated, and will
be added to our Archives.

 
Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

January 9, 1964

Dr. Israel Goldstein
P.O.B. 583
Pinsker Street 12
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Dr. Goldstein:

I have this day received the memorial tribute which you delivered before the Actions Committee on December 29th. I am deeply grateful to you for it. We are making a collection of these materials, and they will be placed in a Memorial Archives and Library which we are planning here at The Temple

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

Archives

January 9, 1964

Mrs. Betty Sommerman
1001 West Indian School Road
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Sommerman:

I am grateful for your kind note and for the information that you are sending on a portrait which you have done of my father. I am most eager to see it, and Rabbi Flotkin assures me that it is an extremely competent piece of work. I appreciate the spirit in which it was done and I am most grateful to you.

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

archive

January 9, 1964

Mr. Philip Slomovitz
The Jewish News
17100 West Seven Mile Road
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Slomovitz:

I want to thank you for sending to me the words which you spoke Sunday, January 5th as part of the tribute to my father. I read them with appreciation. They will be put in with the collection of tributes, which has been mounting.

I hope that the new year will be one of health for you and for yours.

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

Archives

January 9, 1964

Rabbi Jakob J. Petuchowski
13, King David Street
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Jakob:

I am deeply grateful to you for your kind note of December 30th and for the information it contained about the memorial service which was held at the Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School. You are quite right that Dad would have appreciated the time, the place, the language, and the spirit. I am, again, grateful to you for your kindness.

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

Archives

January 9, 1964

Rabbi Albert Plotkin
Temple Beth Israel
3310 North 10th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Albert:

I am grateful to you for sending me a copy of the lecture which you delivered on my father. It is well done, and it will occupy an honored place among the many memorials which have been spoken and which we are collecting.

I hope that the new year will be one of health and happiness for you and for yours.

Cordially yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

RABBI ABRAHAM B. ECKSTEIN

STUDY
TEMPLE BETH-EL
1607 GENESEE STREET
UTICA, N. Y. 13501

RESIDENCE
1627 GENESEE STREET
UTICA, NEW YORK
13501

January 10, 1964

Dr. Daniel J. Silver
The Temple
University Circle at Silver Park
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Dr. Silver:

Allow me to join the hundreds of addressers of your late father in extending to you my sincerest condolences on your recent bereavement. The entire Jewish community is orphaned by this loss.

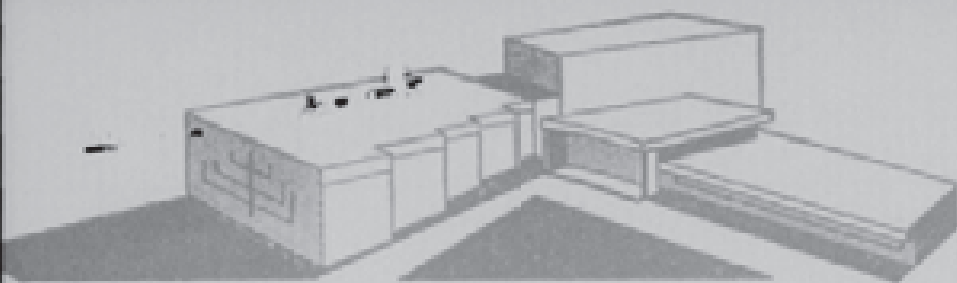
I believe that the Temple has preserved some of the sermons and lectures given by your father. Would it be possible for me to borrow some of these long playing records so that I may have the opportunity of listening to his inspiring addresses. Of course I shall be happy to pay any necessary mailing expenses.

Sincerely,

Abraham Eckstein

ABRAHAM B. ECKSTEIN
Rabbi

ABE/vk



1/22/64

From the desk of
RABBI HARRY SHERER

Dear Daniel:

I just read in Sam Silver's bulletin that
the sermons and lectures of your
late, revered father and sermons of your
own are available on records.

Would you be good enough to drop
me a note and let me know when these
will be ready for sale and at what price.

Thank you so much.

With very good wish
and kind regards,

Harry

2411 Mason Av.
Las Vegas
Nevada

ARCHIVES

January 13, 1964

Rabbi Abraham B. Eckstein
Temple Beth-El
1607 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

Dear Rabbi Eckstein:

In response to your kind note of January 10th, the records to which you refer are single copies and are available for use only at The Temple. We expect to have four or five volumes of Dr. Silver's sermons and lectures published within the next two or three years, and these will be publicly available.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

archive

January 13, 1964

Mr. Haiyim Orlan
3214 Yorkshire Road
Cleveland 18, Ohio

Dear Mr. Orlan:

I want to thank you for your kind note of December 26th
and for the lovely translation which it included. I
have added it to our Archives of my father's works.

May I add the hope that the new year will be a good
one for you and for yours.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

archis

January 13, 1964

Dr. I. Sternberg
3312 Idaho Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55426

Dear Dr. Sternberg:

Mr. J. M. Ulmer has forwarded to me the lovely letter which you wrote him on the occasion of my father's death. I am delighted that you find pleasure in his writings, and I am sending to you under separate cover a copy of the Jubilee Volume, "In the Time of Harvest," which we edited in honor of his seventieth birthday a year ago. I hope you will find the articles interesting, and I trust you will enjoy the selection which we made of his sermons.

May I hope that the new year will bring you health and a full measure of happiness.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

DJS:lg

DR. I. STERNBERG
3312 IDAHO AVENUE SOUTH
MINNEAPOLIS 26, MINNESOTA
WE. 9-9897

GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

GERMAN
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LATIN

EVELETH JR. COLLEGE

GERMAN
RUSSIAN
LATIN
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
MATHEMATICS

12/21/63

My dear and praiseworthy friend Elmer:
Please excuse me for not answering your letter
of Dec. 3, 1963 until now. For reasons known
to you I had to reduce to five days a week
my good nurse that I have. For the first ten days
she stayed with me 17 days a week 8 hours a
day amounting to 136⁰⁰ dollars per week (20⁰⁰ daily)
Now I reduced to 5 days per week 4 hrs a day
at 10 dollars. She gets 50⁰⁰ per week.
I belong to NRTA Insurance Plan and they pay
part of the salary for the nurse.
But they don't pay for the Therapy my wife
and I get every week.
I am interested to know what work you do
with the Department of Health, Education
and Welfare? How I envy you by being
so wonderfully occupied!

I read various articles in the Hebrew,
Yiddish, and English ^{languages} ~~as~~ concerns Abba Hillel
Silver. I certainly agree with you in your
evaluation of our good friend Rabbi Silver.
I am just reading his book in Hebrew, called

? מִדְּבַר אֶל מִדְּבַר דְּהַרְבֵּי In English this
means: "In what way does Judaism differ?"

I also read his interesting book in English, entitled "Moses".
I dare say that Rabbi Silver was the Jewish Intellectual, the
greatest learned man among American Jews. Besides this
He was + h e Zionist in our midst.

May he rest in peace for

"י'אסאל' 1081 י'32117 88 8217"

We express our sorrow for the famous leader and Jew
whom we'll never forget.

I have a few other things to write to ^{you} I will do
so as soon as I can.

who will advise you as long as I live. Thank you
for your nice letter.

Sincerely, your good friend
Dr. Lefternberg

December 27, 1963

Dr. I. Sternberg
3312 Idaho Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55426

My Dear Good Friend:

From your letter of December 21, 1963 it would seem that you are making a little progress health wise and I hope also that your wife is feeling better. I know that you are under severe handicap and it is difficult, one must always have courage and you have a great deal of that.

You ask me what work I do with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. I presently am a member of a committee in the Public Health Service under the National Institutes of Health which is a sort of an umbrella committee, created to give all of the nine institutes of health help that each institute standing on its own cannot do. For example, every institute under N.I.H. at times needs animals for research and most of the institutes such as cancer, blindness, heart and many others require a total of millions of animals per year. It is very difficult to find in the open market animals of pure strain. The committee of which I am pledged to be a member is interested in providing the funds in order to build facilities which will raise research animals of pure strain and furnish them to various institutes that require same for research purposes.

Another good example is that it costs millions of dollars to have I.B.M. computers which today help greatly in advancing knowledge and in doing things mechanically, accurately and quickly which has not been possible to do by using manpower alone. Let us say that it takes three million dollars to install a computer in a certain district. Our committee provides this money to have an I.B.M. computer installed and make same available to a group of medical

schools and other research establishments which are continually at work in the field of research to help find the answer unknown to science to the various problems of the diseases which lay men love.

This committee is under the able direction of Dr. Fred Stone, whom I have known and worked with since 1950. Dr. Stone is an able PhD, is known to every medical school, hospital and researcher throughout the United States and in many places of the world. He is one of the able directors of the National Institutes of Health and works always in an unselfish, devoted way to advance the various causes having to do with basic research, clinical research and the application of the results of such research to the hospitals and the patients who come for cure.

Ultimately, the end purpose of all research is to help sick men get well and to prevent, through research, people getting sick. This will give you a general idea of the efforts of the committee on which I serve. I am the least of those able to contribute to this important cause. However, I have a basic understanding of its problems and in a practical way try to do all that I can to advance the work of the committee. I thought you might be interested in having a list of the people who are presently members of the National Advisory Research Resources Committee and their affiliation. I trust that this explanation in part at least may answer your question. I enjoy the work and spend all of the time that is necessary to advance its purposes and hope that progress may result.

I am glad to note that you have such a high regard for our late good friend, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. He was indeed a wonderful man who deserves all of the praise that came to him in his lifetime and certainly now that he is gone. Such expression of yours with respect to him is well said and truly deserved.

I need not again repeat, keep a stiff upper chin, keep plugging away. I hope that the New Year will bring you better days health wise and otherwise.

As always your good friend, I am

Sincerely,

J. M. Ulmer