

Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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

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

Series III: Personal Correspondence, 1914-1964, undated. Sub-series A: Chronological, 1914-1964.

Reel Box Folder 114 40 41

Personal correspondence, including reprint of article by Jacob Billikipf, "Shall the Great Foreign Relief Machine be Scrapped", 1923?.

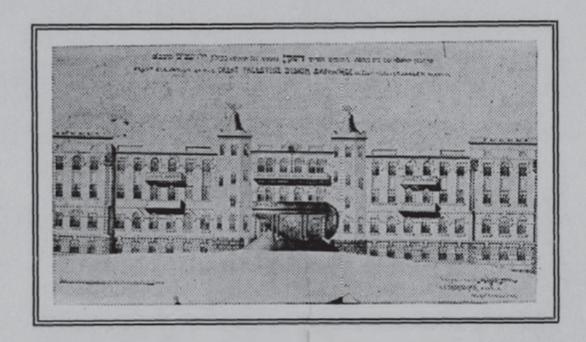
[n. d. 1923] 1615 Magnalia Drive My dear Mit Silver Kundly accept on Kundly accept on behalf of my self of family out thanks for your Kindness on the occusion of our recent bereavement Durarely yours March Sextunth, Jours Duam

[n.d. 1923?] be skranged. I have had, at reducal when we are here, quite a bit of inspiration, along various linex which I want to bring to your - attention upon one interview, I there are also several other things which youmay remember I manted to speak to you about quite a. while ago but simehow in other, we were unable to dovetail our time or engagement at the time. Tam enclosing a little folder mita several items marked, for your observant lye-fincerely Hamilt H. Buchman. P. J. This letter sounds very

unguarumatical & backly constructed ax I quickly run it over, - but I was up before dix thera. m. (a bad Rabit & cannot alem to healt myself of even here 140 the auditoriem in time, for Dr. Giffoni becture, av mill send it ax ix.

[1923]]

The Great Palestinian Orphanage, "Diskin," in Jerusalem



The Diskin Orphanage, one of the oldest in the Holy Land, is now erecting a beautiful new structure to house five hundred orphans, many of whom are War Orphans of Eastern Europe. The old building has proved inadequate to accommodate the hundreds of children who were seeking admission, and the erection of a new home became imperative.

This Orphanage is an up-to-date, scientifically managed and altogether a first class institution. It has received the highest praise from the American Consul in Jerusalem, Mr. P. E. Southard. In a letter dated June 21, 1921, he writes:

"In a visit which I have today made to Rabbi Diskin's Orphanage, I have been much impressed by the cleanliness and orderly arrangement. The present quarters appear to be used to the very best possible advantage, but are still much crowded and the need for much more commodious quarters is very evident. The new and larger building would greatly increase the possibilities for the excellent work being done. I understand that arrangements are being made to secure funds for the erection of a new Orphanage, and consider that this movement deserves all possible support."

The new buildings are to contain class rooms, dormitories, dining rooms, work shops and play rooms, as well as a Synagogue. The cost of the buildings will be \$350,000, most of which will have to be raised in the United States. Cleveland Jewry is now asked to do its share. Our quota is \$15,000.

Q. H. Silver אלמער אלמער בחק מאיר אלמער בחל, 1923 7 1485 E. 1064 St. פערלאג פון אללערלייא ספרים סאום פערלאג פון אללערלייא ספרים סאום מערלאג פון אללערלייא ספרים ראשונים ואחרונים תניך עם פירוש רשיי, מקראות גדולות עם ליפ פירושים, שיסין, פוסקים ראשונים ואחרונים תשובות, חסידישע ספרים, וכל ספרי דרוש, זילבערנע עטרות, נאַרטלען, טליתים און תפילין 110 סאפאַרק סמרים I. M. ALTER 2322 110 SUFFOLK ST., N. Y. ניו יארק, ל פול ח

1315 W. 102 ml DT [n.d, 1923] Cliveland Q. Table abba H. Lelver, The Temple. Dear Robbi Lilver; Ne regut very mich that you were much to allered our muling sunday winning. In his touching way Fer Karl Borders who has just returned from the Enaker fuld work a fussia showed no that there still is a famme un Aussia. Mer Hover and The hat I Enformation Bureau support There stalments. 10 million lives must be Vided over until the next harvest in augus.

The American Friends Service Committee is relping about 125.000 4 thum. If support is gwen sinckly many more hors can be saved with harvest. Contributions will be cabled to Hussia. But there is not only The need of food for the starving! The vicious circle of "starvation under production. Starvation has to be broken by reconstruction work. The Friends have done somelling along this line by placing some horses and tractors in theirs drotriet. They also

fight disease. Malaria at present incapacitation Thousands for plowing and reapling. 1,60 will bry givina to cure 2. will save the life of a starwing child hill harvent. Will you help with your own contribution! The arterns That you have shown as before eneverages as to ask that you make A a point to moluce several of your friends to do likewise. We want to do our best now in this way to relieve the exciting Town shall be done in

Hu fall, when, following The suggestion of Dor Charles Flowing, a suitable organization will be created to suffort raconstruction work. Contributions may be suit to Phila or to us. We inclose circulars fer your use Herfurtyully. (Mithun) Atters S. A. Trungand W Laylor. servery of grow strained fory to relieve the secontines held.

1512 Walnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Friend:

Will you do me the kindness to read this article? I shall be pleased to have your comments thereon.

Sincerely yours, JACOB BILLIKOPF. [n.d. 1923]

(Reprinted from The Jewish Exponent) Shall the Great Foreign ReliefMachine Be Scrapped? By JACOB BILLIKOPF



CCORDING to recent press announcements, reports from Europe, supplementing the findings of the Lee K. Frankel Commission sent abroad last summer

by the American Jewish Relief Committee, indicate that the economic status of European Jewry will be such by the end of 1924 as to permit the Joint Distribution Committee definitely to terminate the splendid work of relief and reconstruction it has been conducting for the past eight years. At worst, unless something un-foreseen occurs (and that is always likely, in view of the unsettled politi-cal and economic conditions) the needs will have ceased, even in the Ukraine, by the middle of 1925. It is fair assumption, therefore, pro-

vided the unforeseen does not occur, that, save for one possible additional effort to raise sufficient money to meet the difference between the estimated and required amount to complete the humanitarian work under way and the amount actually in the possession of the Joint Distribution Committee, there will be no endeavor to raise further funds in this country for European war relief. The great human machine built up by the American Jewish Relief Committee, supplemented by the Central and People's Relief Committee, supplemented by the Central and People's Relief Committees since the fall of 1914, and which has operated with such unprecedented and extraordinary efficiency, producing nearly \$60,-000,000, will apparently not again be set in motion.

A Human Machine at the Service of our People

Very few people, except those who have been close to its workings, and who have had something to do with its creation, have any conception of the magnitude of this human machine. magnitude of this numan machine, whose motive power is the desire to be of service to the Jewish people. Very few people have any idea of the marvelous effectiveness with which this instrument has responded to the vitalizing power of the appeals that have been made to relieve Jewish suffering, how almost magically each part has moved almost magically each part has moved to perform its particular function, how each wheel and each cog has taken up its allotted task in the great work of producing funds with which to enable the Joint Distribution Committee to carry on its splendid efforts. Some slight idea of this may be gathered from the mere statement that the American Jewish Relief Committee, either directly or through its State organizations, is in or through its State organizations, is in communication with over 1500 Jewish communities throughout the United States. That means that not only in the big cities, where the bulk of the Jewish population is to be found, but in every town in the whole country where there is any Jewish population at all, there is some form of organization ready to function whenever the call goes out for

Some day, I have no doubt, the full story of the organization and operation of this marvelous agency for relief will be written. But what I am concerned with is the future of this agency, which in form and effect represents organized American Jewry. What is to become of this great many What is to become of this great machine if and when the need that brought it into being ceases? Shall it be permitted to rust, to disintegrate? Shall it be permitted to fall apart? Shall this barnessing of a tremendous Shall this harnessing of a tremendous force for good, affording an outlet for beneficent energy, and which has made American Jewry coherent and articulate, be permitted to disappear?

That, in my opinion, would be a tremendous waste and unwise. The dismendous waste and unwise.

mendous waste and unwise. The dismantling of this great machine would be an exceedingly easy thing to accomplish, but its reassembling would be a colossal undertaking, rendered doubly difficult by the very fact that it has been dismantled and permitted to rust and disintegrate. to rust and disintegrate.

Shall this Agency be Maintained?

But, it may be urged, if the need for this p-werful organization, com-posed of men and women filled with

ardor for their people, will cease to exist, why maintain it? Why remain organized for the sake of being organized?

To which the very patent reply is that it is not true that the need for this great machine will pass with the cessation of our present responsibility for the welfare of our European brethren. Just a year ago, Mr. Louis Marshall, speaking at the great David A. Brown Victory Conference in Detroit, said:

"I pray to God from the bottom of my heart that the time will soon be here when it will not be necessary for us to conduct campaigns for the relief of our bretheren abroad . . . so that we may turn our eyes upon the problems that confront us here in the United States."

There are grave problems confronting the Jews of the United States, the solution of which will require the same effort that was made for the solution of the problem that confronted the Jews of Europe, and which require the raising of sufficient funds.

Mr. Marshall has on a number of occasions since, as well as in the address from which I have quoted, indicated one: Jewish education. That is, indeed, a grave problem becoming more acute from day to day, crying more and more insistently for the statesmanlike solution. Our future status in this country depends, in large degree, on the manner in which we cope with this problem.

Problems Confronting American Jewry

Others have also expressed concern over this situation. Almost every speaker at the recent convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations stressed it. Judge Horace Stern and Justice Irving Lehman spoke most feelingly and eloquently on this subject. Statistics were published recently, bringing out the startling fact that the majority of Jewish children in this country are without any Jewish education whatever. The Jewish Theological Seminary has operated until quite recently with a deficit, and two years ago would have been compelled to close its doors if the President had not paid the accrued debts. At this very moment, it is planning a campaign to raise a sufficient sum to enable it to afford Jewish young men the opportunity to prepare for the spiritual leadership of American Jewry. The Jewish Publication Society, despite the contribution it has made to the development of Jewish letters (including the "discovery" of Israel Zangwill and the translation of the Bible), is casting about for means with which to continue. The Jewish Chautauqua is also struggling to remain alive. The Menorah Society is all but thwarted by lack of funds in its splendid efforts to sustain the morale of the Jewish students at our colleges and universities.

Other problems lie within the realm of philanthropy. To my mind, the best use to which this great machine of flesh and blood, of soul and brain can be put is to deal with the domestic problems of American Jewry, the adequate support of those movements and institutions upon which the cultural and social well-being of the Jews of this country depend. Much, of course, is being done in that direction already. especially in the larger Jewish communities of the United States, and particularly in those cities where the local philanthropic and cultural efforts have been federated. The number of such cities, however, is relatively small, and the support they give to "outside" institutions and movements is negligible compared to the support they give to their own institutions. But in their defense it must be said that the "federated" communities are located in cities where there are important local Jewish problems, usually of a philanthropic character.

The Smaller Community Does Its Share

The smaller communities, free from local poverty, where each and every Jewish family enjoys a fair degree of economic independence, contribute even less, proportionately, if at all, towards the maintenance of national institutions and movements. Not because of unwillingness, not because of riggardliness, not because of indifference to Jewish needs. On the contrary, from my intimate knowledge of conditions throughout the country, I find that in the smaller communities there is the same ardor for Jewish service as is apparent in the larger communities. The records of the American Jewish Relief Committee bear eloquent testimony to that effect. States like Virginia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Alabama, among many others, have raised generous suras for war-relief. Why? Because the problem was visualized for them, and they were informed as to the proportion that they would be expected to raise in order to meet the budget of relief and reconstruction.

If the problems of American Jewry

If the problems of American Jewry were visualized for them, if they were informed of the "raison d'etre" of our various national institutions, if they were given some idea of the money required in order to set them on a solid financial basis, and what proportion of the budget they would be expected to raise, I have every confidence that the money would be raised in these lesser communities with the same alacrity as the sums recuired for war-relief were raised and with the same understanding of the need, the same conception of individual responsibility. Those national institutions whose representatives made periodic tours of the country receive a certain degree of support from the Jews of the smaller communities. But it is meagre support, at best, because of the haphazard nature of the collections, and because there is no campaign of education preceding these collections.

Nor is any attempt made to visualize the problem as a whole for the Jews of the country, to make them understand the extent of the need or to give them any conception of their individual responsibility. Institutions that have no field representatives do not receive even this meagre support from the Jews of the smaller communities.

The larger communities have some idea of the problem, obtained from the Jewish press, from their contacts with the main currents of Jewish life. That is why the major support of national institutions and movements comes from them. Yet even their information is inadequate. How many Jews, even in the larger cities, know, for example, of the work that is being done by the Jewish Publication Society, by the splendid Bureau of Jewish Social Research, by the Jewish Theological Seminary, by the National Farm School, by the two Jewish Hospitals for Consumptives in Denver, by the Jewish Chautauqua, by H. I. A. S., by the Hebrew Union College, by the Union of Hebrew Congregations, by the recently-founded Jewish Institute of Religion, to name but a few? How many Jews in this country are at all familiar with all of our national institutions, their inter-relationship to one another, their bearing on the domestic problem? How many Jews have any idea of the needs of these institutions, and how many have any appreciation of what their duty is to each and all of these institutions? Until they are as thoroughly informed about these matters as they have been informed during the past eight years of the need across the seas, our national institutions and movements will lack adequate support, and the problem remain unsolved.

To quote Mr. Samuel Goldsmith, who has given considerable thought to the subject: "As it is necessary in the case of our European brethren to save them not only physically, in the sense of giv-ing them adequate and prompt relief, but also spiritually in the sense of maintaining their leadership and saving their institutions, so there is necessity for helping our national organizations, some of which have not only direct effect in the case of indigent Jews, but also have tremendous spiritual values. Our seminaries for the training of religious and spiritual leaders should have prompt and adequate support forthcoming without the necessity for peddling their wares throughout the country; our or-ganizations dealing with the problems of Jewish immigration should be placed not only in a dignified position by not having to resort to divers compromises with local communities or the aid of paid collectors, but also should receive the splendid guidance and direct assistance of the finest leaders in American Jewry,; our institutions dealing nationally with the problem of the Levice. ally with the problem of the Jewish tubercular should be guided to dealing with as much of this problem as is necessary for them to undertake and then be freed of any precarious day by day existence or be freed of the necessity of accumulating large funds against lean years; our organizations that are attempting to bring into every home the light of Jewish culture and Jewish knowledge, too, must occupy a dignified position in the eyes of the community and must be freed of financial worry. We have great spiritual values to be conserved here in America. We have built up large organizations, All of these organizations should be treated from the national standpoint so that they might meet the needs adequately and with precision."

Eliminating Waste

There is another phase which I shall merely touch upon; the enormous waste of energy, good-will and money arising from our present unorganized state, which Lecessitates each institution making its own appeals, sending out its own solicitors, conducting its own campaigns, and making annual collections of membership dues. There are institutions in this country that are compelled to spend anywhere from 25 to 35 per cent. of the money they raise in that operation alone. The Bureau of Jewish Social Research is attempting to figure up what that amounts to in dollars and cents, but I venture the opinion that the money so wasted would adequately support one or two institutions at present languishing for lack of means.

But is it not merely the dollar-andcents aspect that I am thinking of. There is something greater involved. I have always felt that ome of the finest spiritual by-products of the great relief campaigns which have been waged during the past eight years has been the awakening of the sense of Jewish solidarity. In an article which I wrote the "Menorah Journal" in February 1918, I said:

"The great appeal to Jewish humanity and the common-hearted response from all sections and classes of Jews have burned away overnight many a difference and prejudice between rarious groups of Jews that had seemed so deep-seated that they would never be everridden in this generation. Russian Jew and German Jew so-called, reform and ortholox. Zionist and anti-Zionist, surprised themselves in working together for the same cause equally dear to them all. Or rather they did not surprise themselves; they harely thought of this unprecedented thing at all: they simply worked together and forgot for the while their different attitudes on Jewish theories—even forgot often enough their different manners and inflections. For once these superficial and theoretical differences did not matter—except perhaps that they may have added point to their friendly competition for results between insividuals and groups of workers. How marvelously easy and beneficent has been this coming together, this new mutual respect of the different classes and types of Jews that before so misunderstood one another. What all the preaching and wishing could not accomplish this campaign has accomplished in so notable a measure for the unification and elevation of American Jewry."

And that is truer today than at the time it was written. Men everywhere are deploring the possibility of this great human machine being relegated to the scrap-heap. There is a rather general feeling among those who have given thought to the subject that this agency must be kept intact, its great energies and productive powers utilized somehow in a manner that will contribute toward the sum-total of Jewish welfare, and will keep alive that sense of Jewish solidarity which was born out of the eagerness to respond adequately to the terrible cry that came to us from our martyred brothers and sisters across the ocean.

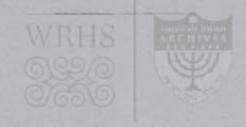
Time For Action Now

Viewed from any angle the need for visualizing the problems of Americar. Jewry, the need for disseminating knowledge concerning our various institutions and movements, the need for organizing the manner and method of their support becomes apparent, Many have given thought to this for some time, but while the need has been recognized, the instrumentality has been lacking. At least, those personalities and those forces that would go into the making of such

an instrumentality have been too preoccupied with the momentarily major task of raising relief funds. But with the approaching liquidation of the Joint Distribution Committee a great human fellowship that has become magnificiently effective, can be made available.

effective, can be made available.

But there must be no loss of time. If this organization is to be made available for our domestic needs, the time to do it is in the very near future-ever. now. I should like strongly to urge upon our outstanding leaders, who are identified in some capacity or other with these national institutions and movements, to call a conference at an early date, at which the needs of American Jewry can be discussed; at which the claims of our various national institutions and organizations can be presented, analyzed, correlated, and a budget prepared in a manner which will visualize the entire problem for the Jews of this country, educate them as to the actual need and their individual responsibility, and the great machine, which otherwise will be permitted to rust, revitalized for the weal of American Jewry. I have the profound conviction that in this way some of the problems which confront us in this country would come close to solution.



[nodite, 1922 0123] Thornday, ahha dear Your very precious letter received and it certainly was a jay heinger not few athers who have become very indirectly con reited with it. Offenne my thanks are many, and my ghatitude very deep fai tis Josely generaus gift, herb wish it wasn't tenged with a little quellor my part that I have had tot impose upon you it a line

when your capital couldn't be very large and your expenses so peal suppose you already know the circumstances anderwheel Ipes cured the furniture. It had been ardered ealthy in august to be delivered is Octater and when the time come That to accept it. and so not having enough with The money your seal me at the time That to tharraw the halance when luce I could get it. and when one harriers from such mellionaires them. Our little rest is as lovely as can be and with these debtot paid off and a few addetions in the fine of rugs and arraments, well be an ideal little home, Even and it is ideal fav we tout are felling if with late of lave and happiness. Do whijewarref_ Spuppod you and your hear Grania are in the medal of huilding generous rest just new. Of law excetched and intelesting it all is, especially to the little lady of the lause. Have you already found a suitable hause? Ore fulland; Do wante to your little sester panetines, even if it isn't

shoul money matters. Of dear, Juist the harried money wouldn't play such a beg part la one's lefe - blut famehow It flaces, and you fust can't get away from it, expecially if you're married I guess you too realize it Querithery of home is alright- de sel had a very levely Beach Mail Jase, Jack and I were to the Seday and they were as lovely as ever Haw lovely is would have been to have your both there. Harl & Bessard there families were also visiting here, and the growell in sea and intelligence of

their lovely children. The little Esthel Bessies little girl challenges here grandfather well her knowledge of Hebrew. and tapa and nama just glass with sleasure - During the Furen haleday, her Hebrew. kendergarten gane aplayen Helver, and she played the part Higi ralesen feur years all. Some family ours is - you can't gesavay from it-Mars of course is stell a barker their heard no grankling upl good. The restofus are all as well and happy as canke expected by select to make any

treps tast in the reacfuture, vesit and tral disappoint us- and a guerale like shall have faith and to Virginia, Ishael also write belsoon Very gratefully and leveryly, fordestpegnagran Jock

Rabbi a. H. Silver: [n.d. 1123] in the sum of Ten Dollars for services so findly rendered on March ,, ih.

The Aus a. Bereny

[n,d 1923] ARTS AND CRAFTS GALLERY OF THE CLEVELAND ART ASSOCIATION 2010 EAST 46TH STREET CLEVELAND, OHIO Dear Friend: You are invited to attend the second 1923 meeting of the Inter-Arts Supper Club to be held at The Cleveland School of Art, Tuesday evening, March 13, at six forty-five o'clock. The program will be arranged and conducted by the Cleveland Society of Sculptors. The generosity of certain Cleveland friends. enables the School to bring to the city for a week, Mr Lorado Taft, one of the most famous sculptors of the United States. Mr Taft will be our guest that evening, and will speak of his hopes and fears for Modern Sculpture. Supper will be served at \$1 per plate. Please telephone for reservations to Randolph 5538 or write to the above address. It will be appreciated if those who cannot keep reservations will cancel them by noon of the day of the meeting. Very truly yours, Mrs Harry L Vail, President. Rando oh 5538.

[n.d. 19237]

There are of course many causes which contribute to the growing divorce problem in the United States. In a sense the prevalence of divorce is one with the prevalence of unrest and change in evidence in every sphere of social life.

The industrial revolution made possible the relative economic independence of women. It necessitated a change in the patriarchal conception of the family unit, Economic freedom was followed by the gain of sufferage and political equality. Women today are claiming the right of complete self realization and fulfillment. Many find this free development in the sacred enterprise of home building and in the manifold responsibilities of family life, provided love and comradahip are there to consecrate every effort and to sweeten every sacrifice. But where such spiritual harmony does not exist marriage becomes not a fulfillment but a frustration and women seek release through divorce. Divorce in such cases while an evil still, is nevertheless = lessor evil. He Alse of the modern woman to economic and political equality cannot but make ultimately for loftier ideals of marital relations. But the rise has been swift and there has not as yet taken place a true adjustment. There are some who take a very selfish view of freedom. They are impatient with the inevitable tasks and duties of married life. They do not understand the freedom of sacrifice. They lack the moral strength for the sustained adventure of family life. These women arehhankering after a freedom which is no freedom at all. They are the slaves of their own petty ambitions and mean self-seekings.

Only the system of social education in home, school and church can give to the men and women of tomorrow the true conception of freedomm and of the necessary restraints of social existance.

City life has proved disintigrating

denuded of all spiritual content. Men and women are seeking entertainment, end-relaxation and stimulus away from home. How to keep the home attractive and inviting and stimulating may well become of primary importance in the education of our young people.

wealth, too, has proved disastrous in many instances. Some homes are wrecked by poverty but many more by wealth. The first institution that unsocialized wealth attacks is the family. As a people we have not yet adjusted ourselves to wealth.

Many marriages are brought about through the prespect of ease and comfort and luxury. Such marriages of convenience are preliminary stages to divorce courts. Only a miracle can save such unions from shipwreck and Providence would rather not waste miracles on them.

the liberal divorce law which is responsible for the provalence of livorce any more than it is responsible for the prevalence of livorce lead up to it.

Judaism has a most surprisingly liberal divorce law and yet divorces was a comparatively many rare in Israel. There was a fine social control and exacting public opinion and standards of duty and responsibility and high ideals of the sanctity of the home, and of the glory of parenthood, of loyalty and sacrifice. North more potent and effective than legal restraints.

What our age needs is education in social responsibility, training in virtue and moral discipline. Young men and women should be prepared for the career of family life as carefully and as theroughly as they are prepared for their professional and business carreers.

Essie Bjarpen 14525 Hathaway we. Bethy Margaret Margene 3 yrs. Sarah ann Master & weeke Condersion



MORRIS S. LAZARON 1712 LINDEN AVE. BALTIMORE

Rabbi Silver-

Hillard

War Orphans' Fund Cleveland Lodge No. 16 INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH

1923 contribution now due

\$1000

"War Orphans' Fund Dr. S. L. Bernstein"

Mail to:- Dr. S. L. Bernstein 328 Anisfield Building Cleveland, Ohio

(Please detach and mail stub with your remittance. Our endorsement on your check is your receipt.)

POST CARD THE CHECK

			•••••		i		
	-	- 1					
	-2				 		
	200	3)					
was the same of th	2021	- Limener	***************************************		 		
女 一							
				4 3 2		10,25	

דקמת "עמק־הארזים" העברי את צל

THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

RECORD OF SUBSCRIBERS AND DONORS
FURNISHED TO CHAIRMAN

UNPAID-1923

The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio

--- - 11,06.00

OKLA PRODUCING CO.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA



328974

כל חמקיים נפש אחת כאילו קיים עולם מלא.

"He who saves one life is considered as if he had preserved the whole world."-Taimud

· The Jewish Consumptibes' Relief Society

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 510-512 KITTREDGE BLDG., DENVER, COLO.

1) 1	Date	164 7/
Received of		DI INN
Address	City	D. /
Annual Subscription o		\$) /)
Donation	1	. \$///
	91/01/	Total, \$
	By	Field Secretary

New York

Rabbi a. K. Silver Chereland, O.

THE MEKIZE NIRDAMIM SOCIETY 531 West 123d Street

Dues for Year 1922-23 \$2.50

Donation \$25

50

100

Received Payment or the Courts

For Treasurer

Please make checks payable to Alexander Marx

A. Mary

If not delivered in five days Receipts return to The Temple Cleveland Stolm Hanerck M. Life Jourontee Egurtabel Chamber Commence B'nai B'nitto Cleve. Commity French

Independent Order B'nai B'rith

7103 Euclid Avenue

CLEVELAND, OHIO

2. Goldstein (Pol) 68 Widman St. Dochester OV.7

COMPLIMENTS OF E. S. BARNARD, PRESIDENT CLEVELAND BASEBALL COMPANY

(OVER)

שלבנים יון קרויפוג בת שנות ואדא אוועם 21212 6 M 26 008 6011 2/1/2 21/2 · And brake of willing

THE ENCLOSED PASS IS FOR THE USE OF THE REGULAR PASTOR OF THE CHURCH IMDICATED THEREON, OR THE ASSISTANT PASTOR.

Species markets pamplets 1/2/23. RIS BAR RAW RAW RAW Diewy mi Tely

lins Heco York applilver

RECEIVED FROM Cincinnati, NOV 6 1912
Board of Governors of Hebrew Union College
"The Union of American Highren Commencations" Switch amount, together with all other loans made to me, I agree to refund in annual instalments of not less than two per cent. of my salary, these payments to begin during the second year after obtaining a position.
\$97. Oliffilme

ast Silver

Cincinnati_ Nec 191	Cincinnati,	Dec 10 18
---------------------	-------------	-----------

RECEIVED FROM

Board of Governors of Hebrew Union College

FOR ACCOUNT OF

"The Union of American Hebrew Congregations"

which amount, together with all other loans made to me, I agree to refund in annual instalments of not less than two per cent. of my salary, these payments to begin during the second year after obtaining a position.

\$37 50

attlieur

Cincinnati, april 2 RECEIVED FROM Board of Covernors of Hebrew Union College FOR ACCOUNT OF "The Union of American Hebrem Congregat DOLLARS which amount, together with all other loans made to me, I agree to refund in annual instalments of not less than two per cent. of my salary, these payments to begin during the second year after obtaining a position.

[n.d. 1923]

RABBI LOUIS L. MANN, PH. D. NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

My dear friend: -

I want to thank you most sincerely for your hearty and cordial note of congratulations. While we are conscious of the honor and privilege that have come into our lives, we feel very humble when we contemplate the responsibilities we shall soon assume. Our friends have been so complimentary in what they have had to say, and I want to assure you that their words have been most encouraging.

With the kindest greetings to you and yours in which Ruth joins most heartily, I am,

Sincerely,

TTM/HA

Puron delay - I horre de deligest nich mail astsilver Cincinnati, April 9, 19 RECEIVED FROM Board of Governors of Hebrew Union College FOR ACCOUNT OF "The Union of American Hebrem Congregations" which amount, together with all other loans made to me, I agree to refund in annual instalments of not less than two per cent. of my salary, these payments to begin during the second year after obtaining a position.

[n.d 1923] Dear Rabbi Silver: The wish to thank you for your consoling words spoken mar, Rith ralma Englander 163) Edduyfor

[no. date 1923] SURVEY GRAPHIC SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publishers Monthly PAUL U. KELLOGO, Editor The SURVEY ARTHUR P. KELLOGG, Business Manager Twice-a-Month JOHN D. KENDERDINE, Asst. Business Mgr. MARY R. ANDERSON, Advertising 112 East 19th Street RITA F. STEIN Field Representative The Trist to transmit to the proper source my deep thanks for the privilege of participating a Jewess and as a quest in I doubly appreciate the extending the invitation to Courtery " E en in thanks am I a From Steel me. my personal ward of Greeting Bita F. Stein Dr. Alba Hillel Silver, Cleveland, Ulio

HOTEL ALLEN
European Plan
ELMER E. HEIMBACH, Mgt.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Bl. Poth.

Columnicle

and vous.

alleutour.

america

C. [n.d - 1923] Hebrew Union Collège Statement. Cincinnati; O. I beg to submit to you the following statement with regard to my plan of rescuing from oblivion the records of the Jewish past and of the old Jewish literalure which I believe are stored up in some old Jewish centers in the Orient Let me first describe a geninah that has already been found. A great breasure-trove of new and important information about the history of the Jews in the Irient, especially in Babylon, Egypt, Palesline and Syria during the Middle Ages, was made accessible about 28 years ago, by The discovery of a Senirah in an old synagogue in Fostat (Old Cairo in boyyet , general means literally a hiding place. The sustain in the Grent was to store up old worn books or anything written in the Holy Tongue or in Hebrew illes, in a special room at the synagogue in order to preserve the leaves from profunction. Hen such fragments or scraps of paper would be buried in the cemetery. This would mean distroying them altogether. But a more sensible way was to deposit them in a special chamber at the synagogue in such a country as bgyst, with its excellent dry climate, old script would be preserved for a long line in a wonderful manner. Under favorable sircum stances, writings on parchment, papyin or ordinary paper, would be legible after many centuries just as well as on the day it was penned.

Fostat was a great Jewish center soon after its foundation by the Arabs about 640. Later on, in 969, lairs was brult in its vicinity as he residence of a new dynasty, but tostat remained a populous suburt of lairs. For example, the famous Moses Mainonides lived there at The end of the 12th century. This suburt fell into decay some line after 1200, and the Jews moved dielly to lairo. The old synagogues in Fostat became neglected and that store - room in the synagogue wherein the Jeneral was discovered was filled up with dust and refuse. It was only in about 1890, when the lairs community decided to repair this old house of worship that this tumber room was discovered. It was a sort of a secret chamber entered at the extreme end of the gallery by climbing up a ladder and entering through a hole

In 1896 the late frofessor thechter was sent by the lambring University Library to clear out This humber - room and bring over the huge to mass of Mbs. - over 100,000 of Them - to lamberidge. For the last 25 years, this feninah has become an inexhaustible source of new information for Jewish history and literature. I myself have jublished 2 volumes on the history of the Jews in bogyst and in Palestine from about 950 to 1200, brased entirely on this new Jeninah material. Also in several large articles in the Jewish Quarterly Review and in They learned periodicals I have dixussed many problems

relating to the Sewish past, with the help of these Services MSS. But the inestimable value of this collection, discovered in a store-room of one synagogne only in tostat, raises a wider question. What has been done or is being done to rescue from oblivion and decay the generalis to be found in other synagogues of the old famous communities of the drient. The answer is: Nothing! The Fostat geninal formed a great lurning-point in the study of Jewish history and literature - or in other word, in our knowledge of Judaism. Who can foretell what literary treasures a systematic search all over Egypt, at places known to have had important Jewish settlements, may yield? Then there is Babylon, which possessed he most inportant Jewry som about 200 to 1050. There flourished in that country framous. Jewish academies which produced the Babylonian Talmud, that great Tewish chassic next to the Bible. There is the capital of Mesopolamia, Bagdad, which had a very large, wealthy and cultured community since its foundation in 760, and where we have reason to expect to find a general of great importance.

so much for the general aspect of the problem. And now as to the practical side of it. The Task is a great one and cannot be accomplished all at once. But a beginning should be made It is first necessary to have an intimate knowledge of the lay of the land and to ascertain where search would most

likely be crowned with success. It is my desire and with to be enabled to make a try to Egypt, and perhaps also to Braydad, in the course of next summer (say from April to Ostober) preferably in the company of another scholarly man, to investigate on the spot those places which ought to gield benithahs, or four as my studies and readings on the subject indicate.

I sincerely believe that you will be rendering the cause if Jewish learning a great service if by your kind endeanor, you will raise a sum sufficient to make the search for Jeninahs possible. In the event a considerable find should be made, additional expense would be involved to defray the cost of acquisition, packing and transportation

to this country. For all this it is necessary to obtain the hund interest and support of public - spirited Jews.

Naturally one cannot say beforehand whether the Journey will be successful, but there is no doubt that it will help to clarify matters to a very great extent. Such a proposed trip, let me assure you, is not intended for pleasure or self-approundisement but is inspired entirely by the cause of our knowledge of Judaism and of the Jewish past.

While I will of course be glad to keep you informed of the progress of the work, for evident reasons, however, the present plans and the future steps should be kept confidential

(5)

and should by no means receive publicity in the pleas until something trangible has been achieved and accomplished.

And if as a result, an important rollection of Hebrew Mys. as brought over from the Orient to the Hebrew Union lollege, it would not only greatly enhance its scholastic standing, but it would also be a credit to American Jewry and at the same time redound to the honor of the men who made possible the realization of this undertaking.

Gigned) Jarob Mann

[n.d. 1923] WHEELING WEST VIRGINIA Turaday The Dear Tirginia.) Just this little-informal-note to inform you - I have left at "The old Homestead" a little gift for you as a nedding token. Its quite inignificant - Little Isirlie - compared with the other marvelour gifte you have received but there is a world of sentment and best wisher - chucked away in "it", for in the dear old days you have Deen a "reg'lor pal", I now- sweet memoire. Hove you sweet recollections?! Here's hoping you everything good and total of happiness from now for Tofter all the strently host will enjoy good health in the fearty hoys in the future to sincerity, believen P. S'-you look "em over" Virginia and kick
with attender for me and the
"fly" to the "5th bidy" and "take
your word for it", Howis that?

Xunday - 2.00 P.m. Dear Rabbi -: Indosed please find check. also accept our thanks for your kind, consoling words at the services of our dear, peralised one. Mosson very buly m. Baumoel + family 10302 adams ave.

[n.d, 1923]

Globe Furniture and Carpet Co.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOME -- COMPLETE ---

THE STORE OF BETTER VALUES

411 TO 419 TUSCARAWAS STREET EAST

Canton, Ohio Tuesday Nite 192

Rabbi Louis Silver, Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi:

I am to be married in Cleveland on the evening of December twenty fourth, and should like for you to perform the ceremony if it can be arranged.

My fiancee is a New York girl, and as I cannot spare the time to be away from business at this season, she and her mother are to meet me in Cleveland so that we may return at once to Canton.

Miss Winlack, the young lady in question, is not a Jewess, but is willing to take whatever steps are necessary in order to comply with your requirements so that we may be married within the Jewish faith.

I am thirty four years old, of reform Jewish parentage, and am an attendant at services at the local temple, the it must be confessed that my religious predilections are, like those of so many of our people, not very strong. They are, however, sufficiently strong for me to desire to raise my children, if any, in the Jewish faith, and for me to desire my household to be a Jewish one. That my affections have become engaged outside this faith is a circumstance that my fiancee is quite willing to overcome by embracing that faith.

Conditions are such that she will be unable to reach Cleveland before the morning of the day upon which we are to be married, and I am wondering if you can arrange to meet with us that afternoon and give her such rudimentary instruction as you deem fit to entitle us to the ceremony we desire.

I am bringing with me two couples from Canton, and have contemplated having the ceremony performed at seven in the evening at the Hotel Cleveland, after which I should like you -- and, if you are married, your wife -- to join us in a little dinner.

Will you kindly communicate with me at your earliest convenience, advising me fully regarding this matter?

Globe Furniture and Carpet Co.

FURNITURE FOR THE HOME HOME FURNISHERS

THE STORE OF BETTER VALUES

411 TO 419 TUSCARAWAS STREET EAST

Canton, Ohio,______192___

Awaiting the favor of a prompt response, I am very tryly,

Address as above.

[n.d-1923] Six Mest Seventy-First Street new york-L. a. A. Selace neg deal Dr. Sclose -Hearing just read If leavy wich leegaged reading your Serenow vie Gelleere I would ask your to let use keeped Whether we Teeling that may Labre was just Led greekses lei all at her actions whether Have tell he loas justified lu lattering Estre lecto his rouce at the lupecess of his tacker leaving it - after keading Eg

breweredamly enjurying the first pero thereds af the Good! I feel that the Hero had Julleec doerraced your paceephlet has quier a tatalty dof. fereiet beleapaiet. To wat since derit leeling alevacp- to such lete Compacecoil? I realize he had alucash mengenfathetie our tech wanted he beat have been adhering hore closely to res real duty had by Leavest see where his actions was correct - hear and welling to be recliquetered - I kealy that the Holy day pearner is absorbeing all of black pince at precent their would bery reuch appreciate an ansever at any time - Leura Your loavildiet recall peu having week, as I was dece of a Tree showley Webradeced to yack at Carnegie Hall last becater It I may I want to add, that you lath to me an that laceckeing wax an unipirelini to very hurband and misself, that we raid Lucerely Florence 6 qui

[n.d-1923]

Rabbi Silver The Temple - Bety

Rev. Sin:

why Palestine? Is america not good enough? If not, why not help make it so? I would be greatly pleased if you would hold a consultation with mr. Sidney E. Elsner, attorney, 519 Society for Savings Building. Mr. Elsner is secretary of The J. W. Warren Company. Very sincerely yours J. W. Warren.

Ass. 9802 Endid ave. Garfield 1739.

Taommodul. Jean masher-This is a dream spot all unglo jes admire the transfel sunery-takelong is and duam of Lond ones Jone you 3 mis espans aungood S 14065 Ino date-19237

RELIEF SOCIETY

NEUSTADT-SCHIRWINDT

JULIUS FINN

MAX SINGER
JULIUS MARQUSEE
MAXWELL SEAMON
JOS. RUDENSKY
JACOB MATLAW, SEC.
4237 THIRD AVENUE

TREASURER

JULIUS FINN

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEAR FRIEND:

The call for help for our Neunstadt-Schirwindt Hebrew Gymnasium has reached us again. You will no doubt recall that it is now a full year since we were last asked to contribute toward the further support of this Gymnasium. During this time that so all-important school has been doing excellent work, giving up-to-date instruction both in Jewish and General Education to 110 Children. You will realize what a big thing that means over there at this terrible time of distress. Imagine in what a wretched mental, moral and physical state these 110 of our unfortunate Jewish Children would have been had not this Gymnasium existed.

Now, were the parents of all the 110 Children able to pay toward the support of the Hebrew Gymnasium, the gymnasium would not need to ask for help, but more than half of these children have to be taught free, as their parents are simply to poverty-stricken to pay for them. Therefore, the Gymnasium has been suffering the past year a monthly deficit of \$100.00 or \$1200.00 for the year. It is, therefore, to cover this deficit as well as to help the Gymnasium cover at least somewhat its certain deficit of the ensuing year, that they are now appealing to us again for our generous aid.

In this country we know of about 200 Neunstadt-Schirwindt Landsleit, and if each one would but give the minimum contribution (and he who will give more, may he be blessed!) of \$15.00, we will be able to raise the necessary \$2400.00 to cover the shortage for the year that is past and the year to come.

What is, good friend, the paltry sum of \$15.00 to us American Jews who are, even though none of us may be rich, living in luxury in comparison with our impoverished Neunstadt Landsleit? Yet that little sum will do so much for the children of these our unfortunate brethern.

We have not asked you for a whole year, nor will we bother you again for another full year.

Will you not, therefore, do your bit NOW to relieve the distress of the Hebrew Gymnasium, so that by your generous contribution the excellent work therein begun several years ago and so fruitfully carried on since, may go on undisturbed?

Please do not put this letter away for later attention. This cause cannot wait. The need is too urgent, too distressing. Please write out your check NOW, made payable to *Julius Finn*, and mail it in the enclosed and addressed envelope.

In doing so you will perform a great mizvah for which God in His own way will surely reward you.

Yours fraternally,

J. MATLAW, Secretary.

Inv date 1923] Mr. M. Steinberg Fost Office Box 192 Cleveland, Phio. Rabbi P. L. Silver, Of The Temple. Cereland, Ohio. Dear Sir; have been at you have buy.

did not get you, asyon were buy. I would appreciate You kindness if you will kindly see, if it is kossible, that your secretary I send to me the residence or business address of the members of the Templeas Iwould like to there them, if they will be willing to gewish Publication Society. En

if they would be interested in buying books from the Emerican Jewish Book Co. Hoping you see this matter soon; I thank Hery truly yours, teinberg e

Chodate 1923]

Brooklyn, Flatbush ,den 10.12.1923. 1101 East 19. Steeet

אוניברסיטה עברית וספריה לאכנית בירישלם (היער הממן) באוניבראוווו Peische Liniversita

HEBRÆISCHE UNIVERSITÆT UND JUEDISCHENATIONALBIBLIOTHEK

ZU JERUSALEM (VORBEREITENDES KOMITEE)

Adresse: Prof. Dr. Heinrich LOEWE Berlin NW. 52. Flemmingstrafter 12. BERLIN, den

Herrn

Rabbi
Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 55 th. Street & Central
C L E V E L A N D.

Sehr geehrter Herr Rabbiner.

Ihr geehrtes Schreiben nebst der Einlage (Brief von Rabbi Solo-

mon Goldmann) habe ich erhalten.

Es ist unmoeglich, meine Reise nach Cleveland bis zum Februar aufzuschieben. Mein Urlaub ist nicht ohne Grenzen. Ich fahre in der ersten Januarwoche nach Chicago, und der Besuch in Cleveland kann also entweder auf der Hinreise also in der Woche ab 2 Januar oder bei meiner Rueckreise von Chicago effolgen. Das waere , die zweite bis Anfang dritter Woche des Januar. Aber auf eine spaetere Zeit læsst sich diese Arbeit nicht aufschieben.

Anfang Februar ist jedenfalls diese Arbeit schon aus dem Grunde unmoeglich, weil bis dahin ein anderer schon jetzt in Aussicht genommener Drive einsetzen wird. Wir koennen unmoeglich warten, bis zu einer Zeit, wo ueberhaupt kein Drive sein wird. Denn diese Zeit ist

nur im Sommer, enn niemand zuhause ist.

Ich bitte also alle Ihre Bedenken fahren zu lassen, und die kleine Arbeit fuer die Bibliothek bald anzuordnen. Hier hat sich inzwischen ein allgemeines Komitee fuer die

Hebrew National and University Library in Jerusalem

gebildet, in dessen Namen ich diese Werbearbeit unternehme. Dr. \$ Sol. Loewenstein als Vicepraesident und Prof. Dr. Aleander Marz als Sekretaer des Komitees fuehren in Gemeinsamkeit mit mir diese Arbeit aus, waehrend Herr Sol Rosenbloom in Pittsburgh Treasurer des Komitees ist.

In Erwartung Ihrer sehr baldigen guenstigen Antwort begruesse ich Sie mit Ausdrucke meiner

Hochachtung

Herrich Spewe

Winter Term Report (1922/23) Of The Bethamidrash-Elyon:

end of March 1923) may, to a certain extent, be regarded as an exporimental term. In view of the novelty of the task undertaken by the institute the proposed methods had first to be tested, and the specific talents of the students determined for the single branches of study. For this reason the full number of 50 students, as proposed in the Provisional Annual Account of the Bethamidrash—Elyon sent to you some time ago, were not admitted, although there were over 2000 applicants. We limited ourselves at first to a thir of this number by selecting the most promising from the large number of applicants.— Let me mention a few names among the 17 students:

Mr. Zeigermeister, rabbi in Szavlan (Lithuania)

Mr. Herz, rabbi from Stryi (Eastern Galicia) who belongs to the Chasidistic sect.

Mr. Treistmann, son of the late chief-rabbi of Lodz.

Mr. Zawlodower, director of the Yeshibaa in Kalosin (Poland).

Mr. Bialoblotzki, known as "Pilvisker Illui" ("Genius of P.").

Mr. Grausmann, rabbi from Novo-Moskovsk.

Mr. Serebrowicz, rabbi from Kopczicv (Ukraine)

These 7 names have been selected haphazard. I should be equally justified in mentioning the others.

In reference to the previous training of the students, some of them, on arrival, only knew Yiddish. Others, although they had not attended any sort of secondary school, had studied Polish and German privately. As far as grammar school training is

concerned, we began with Latin, German, mathematics, and natural sciences. After a few weeks, English was added as a new subject. On January 1st , history, Arabic, and elementary jurisprudence were included as further branches. As mentioned last year in the Brief Preliminary Remarks our chief attention from the outset must be centered on the principal subject, i.e.: Tulmudic science. to which Dr. Heller devoted himself in connection with the whole science of Judaism. He did tutorial work with the students. gave them special themes, and aleays supervised the work done in connection therewith. He is very satisfied with the progress made. This task of enabling the students to investigate Talmudic questions scientifically was very difficult, for, if the students were already extremely well-versed in Talmudic sciences, they were strangers to all historia-philological method. But they were soon at home in the new channels of thought. The Latin, German, English, and other teachers also expressed themselves very favourably about the progress and efficiency of their students in the reports on their subjects. Here too there were difficulties during the first weeks. But they were seen overcome, and the intellectual maturity of the students permitted of a much more rapid progress in the single courses than would have been possible in an ordinary school. have already informed you that I myself was extremely satisfied with the progress made by the students in Arabic, and was able to convince myself during the course of my lectures and exercises that it was even possible to discuss matters with our students in the 1st term which I only deal with in my university lectures in the 4th or 5th terms.

year, the students must above all be trained for their native countries (the eastern countries). For this reason Polish has been added as a new subject. We have applied to the Polish Embassy here for a suitable teacher. Students from Poland, after finishing their studies, must, when returning there be able to deal with the officials and educated Poles, and furthermore be acquainted with the knowledge of literature possessed by an educated Pole.

As you will have been seen by the above report, not all branches of study have been commenced at once. Had this been the case the students would naturally have been muddled. Therefore the programme has been emplified by degrees. A further addition in the coming months will be a more extensive treatment of history and jurisprudence, as well as an introduction to philosophy.

We have always kept your wish in view to pay special.

Attention to good carriage as well, as to good pronunciation.

You will be particularly interested to hear that the English teacher Dr. Toll (Reader in English at the Oriental College of the Berlin University) is very satisfied with the students English pronunciation.

When we commenced in October the lessons were given in the house of the Bne-Brith Lodge as there were no other premises available. This was only a temporary arrangement, for, in the first place we could not use them in the evening, and secondly they were too far from where the students live. In January we succeeded in obtaining a very suitable place in the centre of the

city, 69 Oranienburger Strasec. It is only a few minutes from
the libraries, the university, and the rabbis training-colleges.
The students not only receive their instruction but can also work
there in their leisure hours. Obtaining books was a great
difficulty, whereas all such similar institutes are possessed of
a suitable library dating from pre-war days, we had to collect one.
But at present books are not only very dear, they are also difficult
to obtain as the booksellerssend most of their stock to America.
Nevertheless we have already succeeded in purchasing a few small
libraries, and there is a good chance of our now purchasing a
large collection of books. Although of course the students use
the other libraries, yet, if they are to continue their scientific
studies successfully, we must have a sufficiently large library on
the premises.

I have already reported that I succeeded in obtaining permission from the State Commissioner of Education for our students to be admitted to matriculation at the university, where they also attend atvarious lectures.

We are therefore fully justified in saying that the experimental term has been very successful. This has encouraged us to augment the number of students by a third in the coming summer term commencing this week. Thus we shall now have more than 30, and consequently it will be necessary to establish parallel classes.

Bethamidrash Elyon. Summer Term 1923.

In my last report dealing with the winter term of 1922/23

I stated that it should be regarded to a certain extent as an experimental term, in as far as it was necessary to discover the most suitable methods for such a novel institute as the Bethamidrash Elyon, and for students whose education is totally different to that obtained in other high schools.

The experience gained during the winter term has proved of the utmost value in the summer term, the report of which I have now the honour of submitting to you. Both the old students and those who entered at Easter made excellent progress. Some of the latter were able to join the second course after a few weeks. Such progress was made in Latin that they reached the standard of the grammar school 5 th class, and were able to read and understand easy Latin authors. The same remarks apply to English and German. At the and of the term the students were able to begin reading the Koran in Arabic which I taught myself. As Arabic is of particular importance amongst the Semitic languages, and as it is best to arrange the teaching of the other languages according to the system employed in teaching it, I gave three courses a week, in contradistinction to the university, where I only give two. This experiment was thoroughly successful. A part of the students also began A s s y r i a n under the guidance of Prof. Me is sner of the Berlin University. They were soon able to overcome the difficulties presented by cuneiform texts. The winter courses in P h i l ophy, Logic, History and Jurisprudence

were continued during the summer term and also extended. In connection with other subjects I shall only mention that one which is naturally the most important, namely T a l m u d i c - s c i e n c e s. I have already drawn attention in my last report to the fact that the main point was to enable the students to develop along historic-philogical lines the profound knowledge of the Talmud which they already possessed. In the latter case greater circumspection is requisite than when students merely have to acquire a knowledge of hitherte unknown subjects. Under the direction and supervision of Dr. H e l l e r the students have doalt with "The Talmud Jerushalmi." A treatise for investigation was apportioned to each student.

Thus

Rabbi Rosenberg dealt with the Jerushalmi treatise of
Baba Mezi'a

Rabbi Zawlodowar dealt with the Jerushalmi treatise of Sanhedrin

Rabbi Bialoblozky dealt with the Jerushalmi treatise of Berakkot and a part of Zeraim

Rabbi Perelmann dealt with the Jerushalmi treatise of Abodah Zaroh.

Should you wish ist we could submit one or the other of these theses for publication in the "Jewish Guarterly Review."

The institute was still able to make use of the premises in 69, Oranienburger Strasse, namely three rooms used for instructional purposes, where the students can also work in their leisure hours. In spite of the great difficulties in connection with

obtaining books, to which your attention has been repeatedly drawn, (books, even when calculated on a gold basis, are dearer than in 1914), we have nevertheless succeeded in of taining a great number of indispensable works. But we shall have to endeavour te purchase many books which we have at present to porrow from libraries, although they are absolutely necessary for daily use.

The new students have also obtained permission from the State Commissioner of Education to attend lectures at the university. All students have availed themselves of this permission.

When the married students returned to their homes in Poland and Lithuania before the festivels, we were well pleased with the work done during the summer term.

In the meantime the winter term has started, and I trust that it will be equally successful.

A Prayer For Use By All Mankind

(1) (God

By whatsoever name Thou mayest be called

JEHOVAH ALLAH ADONAY GREAT SPIRIT HEAVENLY FATHER

These are the Things we Long For and that must needs come to pass If ever we are to live together Happily and Worthily

Thy Dear Children

That WAR may come to be treated as a Crime Illegal and Outrageous as Private Murder

That FEROCITY may utterly cease
The Infliction of Pain
and
All the Innumerable Forms of Ingenious C

All the Innumerable Forms of Ingenious Cruelty wherewith we are Wont to Deal so Freely with our Fellow-Men

That All kinds of ROBBERY, Cheating, Unfair Advantage and Unjust Gain may be Outlawed Forever That FEAR and Hate and Ruthless Rivalry may give place to Consideration, Respect and Mutual Helpfulness without regard to

NATIONALITY RACE COLOR RELIGION

That HOPE and Great Expectancy for the Future and its Surprises may be Cherished side by side with Intelligent Regard for the Past

That the term of HUMAN LIFE may be greatly prolonged amid conditions that will make all Work and Endeavor Joyous, Free, Creative and

Richly Remunerative

That the CHILDREN in each Successive Generation being Wisely Encouraged to High Adventure in Ways that are New and Strange May outdo the Achievements of their Elders in an Ever Improving World

GRANT O GOD

That the Number of Those throughout the World Who Cherish These Ideals and

Devote themselves to their Realization may Increase Continually Until this Globe become a Happy Home for All Who dwell upon it and

Thy Will Be Done on Earth as it is in Reaven — Amen

CHARLES PROSPERO FAGNANI Union Theological Sentinary, New York

With all pos with fr

Sandor Ungo

RANDOLPH 6749-J

3920 EUCLID AVENUE



And Mus. Sandor Vago

Chanuka Greetings Joseph J. Klein



Miss Edna Josephine Kleinmaier

Mr. Eugene Gardner Jacobs

אשר אנשיל יונגרייז הלוי אב"ד דקחל יראים ניאנניאש יע"א.

»

לבהוך חוץ נומנים מחוש כפל שלים אין הוא שלים אין

Tungicis Of.

Hungaria Gyongyor

Hover m'

3 ph . o) 1172

את החמונה . זאחום ווקים וו שלח שלה וות בהרו הוום די well a styld kord se ugurelut zild until ובר הנתוח בול כי דביין לא הואום - לא יהול לאל יהן show wid zque wild per could be dell אנבוני תבתח מחלקה תבלה לבית יונבר, פורינים נולועים פוע חבל ברחנו 201 בו שה הדיף נדו ומלה לנפועת פוכן הפית (ויאווניבלים) זובים תוה זוןי ובנד איו קכם ואק ge wild signing in each ligh will will so se בות לב וזו כולר ונון ואל ואל ואל ואל וונים וופקר נון וצבר את מתנתן הנשתה היקש הדיקו לביות התבל निर्देशम निर्देश किया मानिर प्रतिक ध्या मिल्ली मार्थि किया ערות ליפן וויף וצר ון ים יום עלות עלות ב ונותר אלבו בולי of band prepro of If 2100. NO 2018 Iline por provided. I. will of the will beld sing for the भी गाम १८६८ द्याव गुनु। प्रमान का माना है।

335.0.1 212/