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A nation's greatness, 1955.

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A NATION'S GREATNESS

May 15, 1955

The subject of my address this morning was suggested to me by a poem, written quite a number of years ago by Ralph Waldo Emerson, called "A Nation's Strength."

This is the poem:

What makes a nation's pillars high
And its foundations strong?
What makes it mighty to defy
The foes that round it throng?

It is not gold. Its kingdoms grand
Go down in battle shock;
Its shafts are laid on sinking sand,
Not on abiding rock.

Is it the sword? Ask the red dust
Of empires passed away;
The blood has turned their stones to rust,
Their glory to decay.

And is it pride? Ah, that bright crown
Has seemed to nations sweet;
But God has struck its luster down
In ashes at His feet.

Not gold but only men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly -
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.

What is a nation's greatness? What does a nation consist of? Abraham Lincoln said, "A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability." A nation, then, according to Abraham Lincoln, consists of its territory, its people, and its laws. When you come to think of it, all of these three elements which make up a nation change. The territory of a nation through the years, through the generations or centuries, may expand or may contract. The United States of America of 1955,

territorially and geographically speaking, is not at all the United States of America of 1789, or what our country was after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, or after the accession of Florida, or Texas, or the Mexican cessions, or Alaska or Hawaii. Territorially our nation grew. Other nations lose from time to time some of their territory - they become contracted, especially nations which grew empires or possessed colonies. In the course of time their empires break up and their colonies may be lost to them. So that territorially, a nation changes. And certainly as regards the people which make up a nation - the people frequently change, especially those peoples which have experienced large-scale immigration from time to time. This is especially true of our country, which is, as you know, a veritable melting-pot of the peoples of the whole earth, so that the human composition of the nation, as far as antecedents and racial backgrounds are concerned, changes radically from time to time. The vast migrations of peoples over the face of the globe over the last few hundred years pretty well mixed up the racial strains of almost all the nations of the earth. In a real sense amalgamation of racial stock has been going on since the beginning of time.

Laws, which are the third element in this composition of a nation, change. The types of government of a nation change - monarchy, constitutional monarchy, democracy, dictatorship.

When all is said and done, therefore, what is really distinctive about a nation is not its territory nor its people nor its form of government. There is no durability to any one of ^{these} three factors. What is distinctive about a nation is a sense of historic continuity which the people experience, a sense of common loyalties and common sympathies which exist among them and which do not exist between them and other peoples, and a desire to be governed by themselves rather than by others.

And what is really durable and distinctive and great about any nation and what really outlives the changes and mutations in territory and composition and laws -

forms of government - is the significant contribution in terms of arts, science, literature, and social institutions to the welfare of humanity which that particular nation makes.

In this sense the phrase which we find in one of our great Psalms in the Bible is profoundly true: "Let nations know that they are like individuals, like human beings." Nations are like individuals, and what makes an individual great and significant is not his size or his wealth or his power, but his contribution towards the building of the good society and the nature of his dealings with his fellow men. And that too is the criterion for the greatness of a nation.

What is ancient Greece remembered by? Think back to your study of history. What is ancient Greece remembered by? Certainly not for its size. It is a very small country, a country that could hide itself in one of our states in the U. S. - a little country, largely barren, mountainous, with very limited resources. What won for Greece so large a place in the annals of mankind? Why, it's men, and institutions, and ideas to which it gave birth - its Homer, Plato, Aristotle, Euripides, Sophocles, Aeschylus. Its philosophers, artists, sculptors, scientists. That remarkable little people inhabiting a speck of the globe carved new highways for civilization, opened new doors, perfected new tools which enabled man to begin his mastery of the world.

Take the little people of Judea. It has been said that only two peoples molded Western civilization - the Greeks and the Jews - Hellenic and Hebraic influences determined modern civilization. Well, Judea, like Greece, was literally an infinitesimal spot on the face of the earth. Rugged mountains in Judea and plains in Samaria - the whole country was never, at the height of its greatest expansion, expanded beyond Damascus in the north and Idumaea in the south. A little strip of

land, much of it barren. What made that little ^{country} so significant in the records of human history? Why are the names of that little country mentioned over and over again as names of cities of other countries all over the world? Why, it's the men and the ideas which it produced. It's Abraham and Moses and Isaiah and Micah and Amos and Hillel and a new God concept and a new code of ethics which it gave to the world. It revolutionized the spiritual and religious life and outlook of mankind. That's what made Judea significant. That's what made the nation important.

Disraeli said that "all the great things have been done by little nations." I don't know how true that is as an absolute statement, but certainly we would be justified in saying that most of the great things have been done by little nations. When England produced its Magna Charta and developed Constitutional Government, England was a small country. It wasn't the great British Empire which it came to be in the 19th century. The greatest movement in the Middle Ages - the Renaissance, Humanism, the birth of the modern world, came out of little city-states in Italy - out of Florence, out of Venice, and you might remember too that the great revolutionary ideas which our country gave to the world was given at the time when the whole population of the United States was less than 3 million and the territory was a thin strip of land on the borders of the Atlantic; when the Revolutionary fathers gave the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights and the new concept of democracy and self-government to the world, the American people was a small people.

Many years later when our country extended far beyond its original borders and its population was ten times what it was in 1789, the famous scientist, Huxley, who attended the opening of Johns Hopkins University, on the occasion of that celebration he delivered a memorable address in which, among other things, he said, "I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness (that is, the bigness of America) or your material resources as such. Size is not grandeur,

and territory does not make a nation. The great issue about which hangs a true sublimity and a terror of overhanging fate is what are you going to do with all these things? What is it to be the end to which these are to be the means?"

What is the greatness of a nation? Some have tried to suggest that a nation's greatness consists and depends upon its original racial stock, the purity of its racial stock. That was the myth which the Nazis tried so desperately to popularize in the world in our own lifetime. Some nations are great automatically, according to this doctrine, by virtue of having been born great, being possessed of the right biologic strain. This, of course, is all wishful thinking. All races of man, except those which have been least favored by geographic location, have at one time or another produced real greatness, and there have been nations great and small belonging to all racial stocks who have produced little of significance in the arts and the sciences and very few great men of world renown.

No race, my dear friends, has a monopoly on genius or on all fields of human progress. Excellence in one field may be counterpoised by deficiencies in others. Again the span of creative achievement of any one people is neither unlimited nor uninterrupted. Nor are the contributions of any one people sufficient for the encompassing life of mankind. Whatever is finally achieved by any one people of enduring truth, or beauty, or utility, becomes in the end the grateful possession of all.

No, it is not race that makes a nation great - it is men, and ideas. I very frequently visit the city of Washington, the capital of our country, as many of you do, and I am always impressed by the great monuments of that city, what it is that the American people wish to memorialize, wish to hold up as an example and an inspiration for all future generations, what it is the American people is most grateful for. Three of the foremost monuments of that great city - becoming one of the most beautiful cities of the world - are dedicated to three men: the

Washington Monument, dedicated to the man who gave the American people political freedom and set in motion a wave of struggles for political emancipation throughout the Western world; Thomas Jefferson, champion of human rights, author of the Declaration of Independence, the greatest apostle of democracy in the world and undoubtedly the foremost liberal of modern times - it is a beautiful monument dedicated to his memory in the city of Washington - stately, simple, impressive; and, of course, Abraham Lincoln, the great emancipator, who set slaves free. It isn't merely three men that these monuments immortalize, but three ideas - vital, indispensable to the progress of civilization. Political freedom, political independence, human rights, inalienable human rights, and human equality, equality of all races and of all people. These men represent America's greatness. America produced them and gave their faith and their vision to the world.

There are other impressive edifices and buildings in Washington which in a real way symbolize the greatness of a great country. There is the majestic structure of the Supreme Court of the U. S., symbolizing and epitomizing government by law and not by men, respect for the authority of law, reliance in the last analysis upon law. That is a nation's greatness!

There is the capital of the United States, where Congress has for the last century and a half legislated for a free people. Now, not all of its laws were good laws, nor all of its legislators learned or great or wise, but longer than most governments on the face of the earth, in that place, in the capital, a freely elected body of men made laws which in the long run served the best interests of a free, self-governing, and progressive people. That is a nation's greatness.

In that same city you will find other impressive structures dedicated to learning, to the arts, to the sciences; the great Library of Congress, one of the foremost collection of books in the world; the great Smithsonian Institution for the diffusion of knowledge among man; National Academies of Arts, Museums - these are the greatness of a nation, and they are duplicated in a hundred ways in other cities and capitals

of our country. Our school system, our social agencies, our institutions for the care of the sick and the aged and the orphaned, our art centers, our recreation centers, whatever in our art and literature, journalism and theater, radio and television is wholesome and truthful and clean and noble - they represent our nation's strength. A high standard of living for our people. Sound relationships between employee and management. Steady employment. A sense of general well-being. A confidence in the future. A pride in the nation to which one belongs. These represent the greatness of our country.

And conversely, periodic depressions, economic insecurity, and large scale unemployment, and slums, and the neglect of those who are entitled to our care, and corruption in politics and in government and in the arts and literature, and increasing crime, and juvenile delinquency and broken homes, and increased divorces, and segregation and discrimination and intolerance and bigotry and hate-mongering and war-mongering - these represent our nation's weaknesses and are our dangerous national maladies.

There have been many people visitors to the United States, friendly critics of our country who visited our shores from time to time from France, England, or other lands, and then wrote about America. Two of the foremost visitors and writers, intelligent, far-seeing, came from France and from England - one more than 100 years ago. In 1831 and 1832 Alexis de Tocqueville visited our country; upon his return to France he wrote a monumental work called "Democracy in America." Fifty years later the eminent author, James Bryce, visited our shores, made a study of our institutions and our form of government, and he wrote a monumental work which is a classic, "The American Commonwealth." There have been many others. Now these writers found many things in American life and society to criticize and to be criticized. They spoke of the rather low level of political life in our country, the intellectual standard of our political leadership which they did not regard as very high, the failure of real talent to enter the field of politics. They called attention

to the "Ideal of Public Life" that in this country is rather low; corruption in politics. They dwelt also on the formidable power of wealth and big business in controlling the life of America. They spoke of this passion on the part of many Americans to get rich.

But they also found things to praise, things which represent the real greatness and which they appreciated as elements of real greatness, which they held up as an example for the rest of the world. First and foremost of those things was our love for human equality, basic sympathy for the equality of man; our faith in liberty; our belief in the worth of every human being, and in man's perfectibility through education and through improved environment; our belief in progress and improvement, this remarkable optimism of the American people, not merely in terms of material progress but in terms of improvement of the individual, of rising to ever high levels. They found that an admirable quality in the American people. They were amazed and they dwelt on their admiration of our fundamental unity as a people, in spite of the diversity of strains and elements which have entered into the composition of the American people. In times of crisis this people, so variegated, coming from so many parts of the world and from so many different backgrounds, so many different religious strains - in times of crisis this people seemingly has an unfailing genius for coalition, for uniting, for meeting the challenge of a dangerous moment. And they also dwelled with great appreciation upon the quality in the American character which they called one way or another "fraternity," "kindliness," "a sense of human fellowship," a feeling of the duty towards mutual help. They called it the "big heart" of the American people. There is no people on earth in all history that have been so generous, not only citizen toward citizen, but collectively, as a country, to other countries, to backward peoples. We are to this day pouring out thousands of millions of dollars in help - peoples to whom we have little relationship, really, lift them-

selves into a higher standard of living and health, a better way of life.

These are elements of real greatness in a nation. As long as we will cherish these elements, we shall remain a great people. In spite of our great wealth and in spite of our great power, which are frequently a threat to the greatness of a people. For the essence of civilization, my dear friends, is the free, secure, peaceful, and creative social life. That is the real criterion. The criteria of greatness are neither wealth, nor size, nor speed, nor invention, nor armament, but the values which a people places upon human personality, the rewards which it grants to labor and to merit, the quality of its intellectual, spiritual, and aesthetic interests, and the encouragement which it gives to these factors and to all factors which make human life sweeter, more confident, and more joyous. If then, you ask me, what is patriotism, I would say that patriotism is loyalty to these spiritual and ethical principles within a nation which give rise to great men, to great ideas, and to great institutions. I go back, then, to the great words of Emerson: a nation's greatness is not gold, not size, not arms, not the capacity to throw one's weight around in the international scene. The greatness of a nation is men, inspired by great convictions, strong and firm in their resolution to stand by these convictions. That, I take it, has been the greatness of the Jewish people. Way back in the Bible you are already admonished, God called upon the people of Israel to undertake a great mission in the world not because of your numbers because you are small, really, you are few in numbers. They were chosen because God believed that in this people He would find a quality of loyalty, a steadfastness of great principles which would enable them to be the carriers of great ideals to mankind. I think history has attested to the fact. For thousands of years this little people, frequently harrassed, beaten, exiled, persecuted, suffering many defections, losing many in the course of time, yet always possessed of a caul which remained immovably

loyal and firm and carried on. This is our greatness. This is our pride. And I trust that this will be the greatness and the pride of the American people in the days to come; remaining true to the ideals of human equality, human freedom, of spiritual unity, and of kindness and helpfulness in the world. May God grant that it be so in all future days. Amen.



1) What is a Nation's Greatness?

What does a Nation consist of? A. Lincoln -

"A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people and its laws". The territory is the only part which is of certain durability."

All 3 elements which make up a nation change -

The territory of a nation ^{most ancient} ~~is~~ ^{also changes} ~~expands~~ a country through time. The U.S. in 1955 is ~~not~~ certainly much larger territorially, geographically than what it was in 1789 - or after Louisiana Purchase in 1803 - or after accession of Florida, Texas, and the Mexican Cession, or Alaska or Hawaii.

Other nations lose part of their territory, or their imperial or colonial possessions.

People who make up a nation frequently change - ^{immigration} the U.S. which was a Veritable Melting Pot - ^{the people of the world}

The vast migrations of peoples over the years, the flow in the last few centuries - have pretty well mixed up the racial strains of almost every nation which were never pure in the first place - and a nation has been going on since the beginning of history.

Laws change - and styles of government - ^{all kinds of} democracy - dictatorships - Constitution and what it consists of

4. When all is said - what is distinctive about a nation is a sense of historic continuity, a set of customs

loyal attachment do not exist between us and others - (c)
and a desire to be under same part - rather than to part
by others.

And what is durable ^{and final} in a nation - and entirely its
change and mutations in territory - constitution and
laws and power of part is - its significant contribution
~~to~~ in terms of arts, science, ~~and~~ literature and moral
contributions to the welfare, humanity.

3/ In this sense - the phrase in Ps. 9-21. AND EYE 1831.
is profoundly correct.

Nations are like individuals. What makes an indiv. great
and significant is not his size, his wealth, his power -
but his contribution towards the building of the world society
and the manner of his dealings with his fellowmen.

4/ What is ancient Greece remembered by? Not its size.
It was a ^{very} small, largely barren mountainous land - very
limited resources. Homer - Plato etc. - ^{and - very} ~~only~~ ^{prophets} ~~the poets - artists~~
dramatists, philosophers, architects, scientists -
- It created new highways - gave new ideas - perfected
new tools for working -

5/ Judaism - a small people - in the Lebanon, Judah - of plains of Samaria ✓
- Territory never extended - Phoenicians - Israel - Amorites - Assyrians
Jerusalem - Hill - Prophets - Levi - Says - New God conception
New ethical code - revolutionized the life of Jewry
Unfinished

6/ D. Israeli - "all the great things have been done by little nations" / England (Magna Charta - ^{Shakespeare} / ~~Carta~~ / ~~Chart~~) - City-republics / Italy - Florence - Venice - Renaissance - Humanism - And we forget that the Americans / Webster - Jefferson - Franklin - Declaration / Ind - Constitution / Bill of Rights was a ~~small~~ small country - ~~with~~ 3 m. people -

7/ Many years later - when our country ~~is~~ extended to beyond its orig. borders - and its population was 10 times as large - the James Huxley - as the occasion, the celebration, the young [John Huxley] - declared (Jude)

8/ Some have tried to suggest that a nation's greatness counts depends upon its racial stock ~~or~~ ^{or} ~~that~~ - a nation is great automatically by virtue of being born great & the right kind of strain... this is withered thinking - all races, ^{great least loved by pop. among} have at one time or another produced greatness. ^{there are} ~~many~~ nations, large & small, belonging to all races - who have produced little of significance in art & science - and few great men of world renown -

No race has a monopoly on genius - in all fields of human progress. Excellence in one field may be counterbalanced by deficiencies in others. - A race the span of creative achievement of any one people is neither unlimited nor unimpaired. Nor are the contributions of any one people sufficient for the advancement of humanity. Whatever is really achieved by any one people & enduring truth, beauty & virtue becomes in the end the spiritual possession of all.

9/ What is a Nation's greatness? - Visit Washington -

(1) Three outstanding monuments - 3 men who built America -
inspiration for all future generations - (1) George Washington - Pol. Freedom

and Independence (2) Ab. Lincoln - Emancipated Slaves & freed Union -

(3) Thomas Jefferson - champion, human rights - author, Dec. Indep.
- protect of rights, democracy - an, present leaders, the future

They represent America's greatness. Americans preserved
them - and pass their faith & vision to mankind

(4) I look at men in Washington - Majestic, ^{stronger than} Lawrence
County, the U.S. - ^{sculpting of history} Gov. of law that by men - Respect for
law - & reliance on law - That is, better nations -

(5) Capital, U.S. - Congress ^{now for over a century and}
a half has legislated for a free people - Not all its laws were
wise laws - not all its legislators learned or great - but
larger than most governments on earth - here a free elected
body of men make laws which is the way we should
the best interests of a free - happy - ^{and} progressive people -

This is a Nation's greatness!

(6) Here in the capital I see many Congress - an the
great balance the world - and foremost American create - for difficulties
that Congress should - National Gallery of Art - ^{7 know help every man.} Unseen - ^{unseen}
- Greatness for a Nation

10/ This is duplicated in numerous cities of U.S. - (5)
Our school system - our social agencies - our universities for
the arts, the rich the aged the orphaned, - our art centers - our
recreation centers - Whatsoever is our art + literature and
journalism and theatre and radio + television is wholesome,
truthful, ^{cleared} and noble and beautiful - that is our nation's
practices -

(a) a ^{good} standard of living - (b) Dand + fair employees -
management relationships (c) steady employment -
^{Econ. incentive} ~~for employment~~ (2) Shows

11/ Conversely (1) Perverts deformities
(3) neglect of those who are entitled to an case (4) Corruption
in politics and government (5) Increasing crime and juvenile
delinquency (6) Further homes and diseases (7) Segregation and
discrimination, intolerance and bigotry (8) Hate - anarchy and
war - anarchy.

There are a nation's weaknesses and dangerous weaknesses.

12/ In 1831-2. - Alexis de Tocqueville - "Democracy in America"

In 1888 - James Bryce - "The American Commonwealth"

They found things to criticize in American society + govt.
Level of publ. life - level. Standard of an ppl. leadership - that
talent does not enter field of govt. - "I deal of public life"
Corruption in politics - Formidable power, wealth + big
business - Passion to get rich -

13/ Things to praise -

1) our love of equality - our faith in liberty -
Our belief in worth of every man - mass participation in
and education of our people in our environment - progress

② An fundamental Unity -

③ Fraternity - Kindness" serve, fellowship - duty & mutual
help - By Heart.

14/ As long as we will cherish these elements - we shall
remain sound and a great people - in spirit; our great
wealth and great power - ^{For the essence of civilization is the free, secure}
^{and peaceful and creative social life.}
(a) And if you ask me what is the task before us -

15/ Emerson (Jute).

- Men!

← The criterion of greatness are neither wealth, nor size, nor speed,
nor invention, nor argument, but the values which it places upon
human personality, the renown which it grants to labor and
merit, the quality, the intellectual, spiritual and aesthetic interests
and the encouragement which it gives to these factors which
make human life sweeter, more confident, and more
joyous.

At the celebration of the opening of Johns Hopkins University.
the first thing I heard.

"I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed
by your business (i.e. the business of America), or your material
resources as such. Size is not grandeur, and territory does not
make a nation. The great issues about which things are true
nations, and the terror of our hanging fate, is what are you
going to do with all these things? What is to be the end
to which there are to be the means?"

Study of American Society

1831-32. Alexis de Tocqueville. - "Democracy in America"
"De la démocratie en Amérique"

1888- John Jay Bryce "The American Republics Revisited"

1904- Max Weber "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of
Capitalism"

Reported in Syrian Frontier Agreement; Link to Nasser Bloc Is Seen in the Move

the Lebanese and Syrian Premiers some of the Beirut newspapers declared they had agreed to protest the United States proposed resolution.

No official stand of that kind has been taken but some informed circles believe they are stalling in order to avoid annoying Egypt and at the same time avoid the appearance of opposing the Security Council effort to safeguard peace.

Britons to Quit Jordan

AMMAN, Jordan, March 24 (AP)—All British officers in the Arab Legion except a number in certain technical and training posts are to return home, a joint British-Jordanian communiqué said today.

The communiqué was issued after long talks between a British team headed by British Ambassador Charles Duke and a Jordan delegation led by Premier Samir el-Rifai.

Egyptians Train in Soviet By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, March 24—A highly placed Egyptian source said today that his Government had sent men to the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia for intensive training in the use of newly purchased Communist weapons.

The actual numbers and types of weapons these Egyptian soldiers were learning to use were a military secret, the source said. There was no secret, however, that Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser had decided to send soldiers to the Soviet bloc countries rather than permit large numbers of Communist experts to come to Egypt, the source said.

The source confirmed at least in part the report by the British Foreign Office yesterday that Egyptians

were being trained in Poland in the use of the new weapons. Premier Nasser had purchased from the Soviet bloc for cotton and rice.

The report from London said secret reports had been received that estimated that a total of 200 Egyptian officers and non-commissioned officers were "being trained in land, sea and air operations and the use of armaments at a Soviet base near Poland's Baltic seaport of Gdynia."

The Premier obviously felt it was less dangerous to send hand-picked men to the Soviet bloc countries for their training.

Egypt's military secrets are so tightly guarded here that it would seem everyone else in the world knows much more about them than do those living in Egypt.

There also have been reports that Czechoslovak built T-43 tanks in regimental strength are stationed at El Arish in the Negev desert near the Mediterranean coast, 25 miles from the Egyptian-held Gaza strip. A few British Centurion tanks also are believed to be in that area.

Israel Protests Build-Up

The Israelis have protested that this build-up at El Arish violates the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli armistice agreement calling for limitation of arms in the area defined as the western front to purely defensive strength. The Egyptians have declared that El Arish is not in the western front area and therefore any build-up of arms there is not a violation of the armistice.

Egypt has been said to have purchased six submarines from the Soviet bloc but there have been no accounts except from the most imaginative sources of their having been seen in Mediterranean waters.

SOVIET AMITY DRIVE BYPASSING JAPANESE

Special to The New York Times.

TOKYO, March 24—Moscow's friendship drive in Asia has obviously bypassed Japan. Many Japanese have been upset this week by developments affecting relations between their country and the Soviet Union.

One was Moscow's refusal to consider Japanese claims for the return of the Southern Kurile and South Sakhalin Islands, occupied by the Russians since the end of World War II. This led to an indefinite suspension of the protracted London negotiations between Soviet and Japanese representatives on a peace treaty.

The Soviet Union and Japan still are technically at war since

PRESIDENT ASKS ISRAELI PATIENCE

Eisenhower, in Letter to
Nation's President, Says
We Back Peace in Area

Special to The New York Times.

TEL AVIV, Israel, March 24—President Eisenhower has assured Israel that the United States Government is "exploring every avenue" to achieve a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israel dispute.

In a letter to President Izhak Ben-Zvi, dated March 19, General Eisenhower appealed for "patience, mutual confidence and goodwill."

The letter was made public today at a time of growing frustration over the United States' failure to sell arms to Israel. Premier David Ben-Gurion told the United States Ambassador Feb. 29 that, failing a categorical reply within a few weeks, he would assume the United States was rejecting Israel's requests, made last year, to buy \$63,000,000 worth of weapons of a quality at least equal to the tanks and jets delivered to Egypt by Communist Czechoslovakia.

General Eisenhower's message was delivered to President Ben-Zvi yesterday by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, an American Zionist leader. The text follows:

Through my friend, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who is about to visit Israel, I should like to take the opportunity to convey to you my warm personal greetings on the occasion of the celebration of Passover, your historic festival of freedom, and on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel.

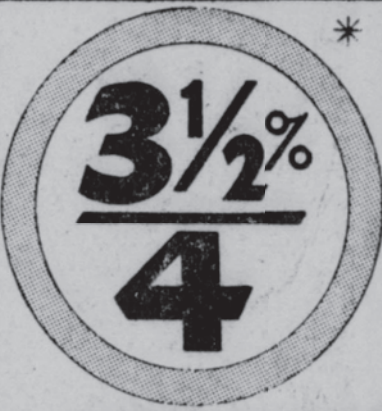
I have followed with admiration the progress and development of your country.

The American people wish your young state peace and prosperity. Permit me to assure you that the American Government is earnestly and in the friendliest spirit exploring every avenue to bring about a satisfactory and peaceful solution of the problems which confront Israel and its neighbors. We shall all need patience, mutual confidence and goodwill to help us along the way.

Ban on Costa Rican Lifted

Special to The New York Times.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 24—Former President Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia was returned to membership in the Costa Rican College of Physicians and Surgeons today. The college's General Assembly voted 67 to 33 to re-



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