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Communism in the confessional: Soviet dictatorship in self-appraisal, 1956.

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Sunday, October 14, 1956  
The Temple  
Cleveland, Ohio

COMMUNISM IN THE CONFESSIONAL  
Soviet Dictatorship in Self-Appraisal

by

DR. ABBA MILLEL SILVER

At the close of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow, in 1952, Krushev, who is now one of the powerful rulers of the Soviet Union, ended his speech with the following words:

"Long live the wise leader of the party and of the people, the inspirer and the organizer of all of our victories - Comrade Stalin!"

At the close of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party, in Moscow, in 1956, Krushev devoted his entire closing speech to a denunciation of Stalin as a savage, half-mad, power-crazed despot. His all-out attack upon Stalin exceeded anything in virulence, /that anti-communists had ever said of Stalin.

Now what happened between 1952 and 1956? One simple event occurred! Stalin died in 1953! Stalin died in 1953 and they have been assassinating him ever since. These men did not have the courage to do it - criticize him - during his lifetime. They were afraid of this ruthless dictator who dispatched his opponents in short order and they quaked in his presence. Marshal Bulganin, another one of the powerful rulers of the Soviet Union today, once remarked

"It has happened sometime that a man goes to Stalin on his invitation as a friend and when he sits with Stalin he does not know whether he will be sent next home, or to jail."

And so these associates of Stalin's, who sought to make the whole world tremble by their might - these associates chose to remain the craven sycophants of Stalin, obeying his every whim, overlooking and justifying his every crime and permitting themselves to be used by him for every dirty purpose. In fact they vied with one another, in what Krushev now calls the "loathsome adulation" of this man Stalin.

They knowingly helped to build up the myth of Stalin. Stalin as the all-wise, the genius, the beloved leader and Father, the Saviour of his people. They conspired with him to rewrite and deliberately to falsify history in order to extol Stalin and to blacken the names of those heroes of the Russian Revolution whom Stalin came to hate, and whom he proceeded, ruthlessly, to liquidate. And for years these brave revolutionaries, the Krushchevs and the Bulganins, the Molotovs and the Vishinskys were Stalin's most loyal lieutenants and his most abject flunkies and apologists. But now that Stalin is dead, they would like to be known again as courageous men. Now they are prepared to tell the truth -- the truth about Stalin and his regime of thirty years -- the truth which, by the way, was well known, though not in all details of course -- to the free world right along, but the truth which was kept from the Soviet people by as thorough going a conspiracy of silence and suppression and propaganda as was ever recorded in the annals of mankind.

I wish I had the time to read the full text of the speech of Khrushchev at the Congress of the Communist Party last February. It was fully reported in the world press. It was not only a devastating account of Stalin himself and therefore of the Communist Party's rule of the Soviet Union during three decades up to Stalin's death - a rule based on terror and torture and suppression and brutality - but also this speech is a shocking self-indictment of the very men who now make this amazing revelation. Here is a brief digest of that speech taken from one of the newspapers which printed the speech in full:

"In the last years of his thirty-year reign as Soviet dictator Stalin was guilty of a grave abuse of power. He practiced brutality and violence toward everyone who opposed him." (This is using almost literally the words of Krushchev)

"He demanded absolute submission to his own opinion and applied mass repression, not only to enemies of the regime but also against loyal Communists. Many innocent persons became his victims. They were subjected to barbaric tortures.

It was he who originated the concept of "enemy of the people." This concept eliminated any possibility of making a fight for one's views. The main proof of guilt used against accused "enemies" was their own extorted "confessions."

Abandoning methods of persuasion and education, Stalin resorted to administrative violence and terror. He acted on an increasingly

wider scale. All this he did in 1935 and afterward, when the bolshevist revolution had already been well established and its class enemies destroyed.

Mass arrests and deportations, execution without trial and without normal investigation created conditions of insecurity, fear and even desperation.

Using his unlimited power, Stalin acted in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist party without even asking its opinion.. Seventy per cent of the Central Committee's members and candidates elected at the Seventeenth Congress of the party were arrested and shot, mostly in 1937 and 1938.

Very distrustful and pathologically suspicious, Stalin would look at a man and say, "Why are your eyes so shifty today?". Everywhere in everything, he saw "enemies" "spies" and "hypocrites."

Grievous consequences resulted from his suspiciousness, for it led to the annihilation of many military commanders in a purge that extended down even to the commanders of companies and battalions.

Not only did Stalin weaken the Soviet Union's military capacity, but he also refused to believe warnings from Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain and others that Germany was preparing to attack the Soviet Union in 1941.

Once the attack started, Stalin ceased to do anything. When he finally roused himself, his nervousness and hysteria caused serious damage to the Army. He never understood the situation because he never visited the front. He planned military operations on a globe, not on a military map. His order to carry out the encirclement of Kharkov in 1942 cost the Soviet Army hundreds of thousands of men.

That was Stalin's military "genius." That is what it cost the Soviet Union.

After the war Stalin became even more capricious, irritable and brutal. His persecution mania reached unbelievable dimensions.

His monstrous mistakes and mania for greatness also caused a break with Yugo-slavia. Of Tito, the Soviet leader said, "I will shake my little finger, and there will be no more Tito. He will fall." The Soviet Union has paid dearly for that little shake.

Stalin also issued the orders for the arrest of those involved in the so-called "doctors' plot." He told the man in charge of the investigation, "If you do not obtain confessions from the doctors, we will shorten you by a head."

And these are the words, not of a western anti-communist - these are the words of the present ruler of the Soviet Union spoken before a Party Congress, and applauded by the members of that Congress.

There are other choice morsels to be found in the full text which are not mentioned in this brief digest. This speech of Krushchev's lasted two days. At the time of his death Stalin was embarked upon a plot to wipe out all the old members of the top Kremlin leadership. "Stalin", Krushchev said, "was in the habit of signing execution orders in advance for defendants who had not yet<sup>even</sup> been charged by the police.

Stalin complained in 1936 that the secret police were four years behind their quota in making arrests and he dismissed one chief after another in order to speed up his purges.

To the question which has puzzled the western world during and since the notorious trials, you may recall, of the thirties -- why did the old Bolshevik leaders confess to crimes which they did not commit? Khrushchev now gives the answer and the answer he summarizes in just these few words, and then explains them. The few words are, "beat - beat - and once again, beat!" How is it possible that a person confesses to a crime which he has not committed, Mr. Khrushchev asked. Only in one way. Because of the application of physical methods of pressuring him of tortures - bringing him to a state of unconsciousness, the deprivation of his judgment - taking away of his human dignity. And Mr. Khrushchev illustrated his object lesson on the machinery of Stalin's dictatorship with letter after letter drawn from the State Archives.

No Congress of the Communist Party was held during the period of thirteen years and seldom were the meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party called into consultation.

Stalin was ignorant not only of military matters, but he was seemingly ignorant of many other things which were going on in the Soviet Union. "Ignorant, for example", says Khrushchev, "of the real agricultural conditions of Russia." He had no idea, Stalin, that Russia was facing a serious farm crises, in 1952 and 1953. Stalin once proposed that a forty billion ruble tax be levied on the collective farms and on their workers, although at that time, the total farm sales to the government brought these farmers only twenty six billions of rubles. "In such cases," says Mr. Khrushchev, "facts and figures did not interest Stalin." If Stalin said anything, it meant it was so. After all he was a genius and a genius does not need to count.

Now these charges, which were frequently made by the free world against the communist regime and against Stalin during these thirty years -- these charges

of mass arrests in the Soviet Union - of wholesale deportations, of bloody murder, of purges and liquidations, of manipulated trials, of confessions extracted by means of torture, of shameful miscarriage of justice, of government by plot and intrigue and treachery, all these manifestations of despotism, have now been publicly confirmed by the rulers of Russia and by the ruling party of Russia.

Now the question arises, why have these damaging confessions been made at this time? Why is the shameful story of a great country being ruled by one of the worlds greatest criminals - by an egomaniac - by a paranoic -- a man possessed with a persecution mania, sick for flattery, responsible for the death of millions. Why are communists in Russia making these revelations, about the ruler of Russia, for thirty years? Well the answer again is very simple - Stalin is dead. The pent up resentment of the Russian people had to be diverted from those who aspired to be the new rulers of Russia and so they placed all the evils and the sufferings and the miseries of the Russian people upon the scapegoat of Stalin, now dead, by way of exculpating themselves, by way of saying our hands did not spill this blood, it was he, Stalin, who was responsible for all your misfortunes. And more important, now that Stalin was dead, the question arose who would be his successor. There were quite a number of people who aspired to the role of Stalin's successor - who were claimants to that position. Consequently, if a war of succession was to be averted, which would have resulted in the triumph of one man and the extermination of all the other unsuccessful candidates, and possibly also, as a means of avoiding civil war - bloody civil war in the Soviet Union - then the institution of the one-man dictator had to be abandoned. But how abandon it after the Russian people had been told over a number of years of the greatness of the one-man dictator, Stalin -- praised him - extolled his victories and his triumphs and his achievements under his personal dictatorship. That dictatorship, therefore, had to be discredited, even if they, the associates of Stalin, had to eat their own words. All the shortcomings and the weaknesses and the crimes of Stalin - the one-man rule -- had to be exposed as completely and thoroughly as possible, if the cult of the individual, to use Krushev's phrase, if the cult of the individual was to be

finally rejected by the Communist Party. There must now be collective rules -- collective responsibility in the Party. And so throughout this long address - this long harangue of Krushchev, we find this note repeated over and over again -- "Comrade" he said, "we must abolish the cult of the individual - decisively - once and for all. We must draw the proper conclusions concerning both ideological, theoretical and practical work. It is necessary for this purpose first in a Bolshevik manner to condemn and to eradicate the cult of the individual, as alien to Marxism, Leninism and not consonant with the principles of the Party leadership, and the norms of Party life and to fight inexorably all attempts of bringing back this practice in one form or another. The only trouble with this is that the despotic rule of the few, in place of the one, is no answer to the problems which the Stalin regime raised for Russia, Because the few rulers will sooner or later come to disagree on some irreconcilable issue or principle or practice or personality and they will proceed to fight it out. Despotism does not attenuate itself by collectivising bureaucratic control, and even a collective dictatorship cannot long maintain itself in power except through force and violence. As long as no opposition party is permitted to exist, through which the disaffection of people can express itself peacefully -- as long as the freedom to organize politically is denied the large sections of the population - as long as the freedom of speech is denied, so long must the one party government in control employ, sooner or later, methods of suppression and tyranny, in order to stay in power. There is no middle ground. These present rulers of Russia, who have been downgrading Stalin - erasing his name from many public institutions - pulling down his statues - again rewriting history - the present rulers of Russia have not become through their denunciation of the one-man rule of Stalin, champions of democracy or liberalism -- they have not rejected the methods of force --. The method of brutal extermination was practiced by Lenin before the days of Stalin. Lenin exterminated opposition political parties. Lenin exterminated the Kulaks. The present rulers of Russia are not advocating the granting of full freedom to the people of the Soviet Union to choose their own political leaders or their own government, to organize whatever

political parties they wish and to exercise the privilege of free speech and free thought and free assembly. They have not abandoned the Marxian concept of class struggle and the right to exterminate an opposition and the building of socialism through dictatorship. They have simply expressed their concern with their own survival by asking for group dictatorship in place of unitary - single man - dictatorship.

From the point of view of survival, a small group dictatorship is really weaker than a one-man dictatorship for around a one-man dictator it is quite possible to build up a personality cult - to romanticize that individual - to build a myth or a legend of greatness about him so that he will have a certain mass support. It is quite possible to build up a myth around a fuehrer or around a Duce or on a little corporal - or on a marshall - an individual, but it is quite impossible to weave a halo of glory around an oligarchy.

It is clear that the answer to the one-man dictatorship is not a multiple dictatorship, but the answer is a no-man dictatorship. The answer is a government based not upon men at all, but upon just laws safeguarded by a Constitution which guarantees the fundamental inalienable rights of all men. Where men are not free citizens, but manipulated robots, it matters very little whether it is a single or a multiple dictatorship which manipulates them.

Now Russia has progressed in the last thirty odd years to be sure. A dictatorship can go far in certain directions. Russia advanced very far under the dictatorship of Peter the Great - under some of the Czars - but a fearful price is paid for ~~the~~ this kind of one-sided progress under dictatorship. And in the case of Russia that fearful price is now being told to the world by the very men who had a hand in paying that price or in seeing that the price was paid.

And unfortunately these very men will have to continue to pay the same price for a time, perhaps in less obnoxious coins, but the same price of terror, suppression, liquidation, the denial of the fundamentals rights to human beings -- that price must be paid under any dictatorship. It was a wise writer and statesman who once declared,

"Power corrupts - and absolute power, corrupts absolutely". This is the inescapable lesson of history. This is the lesson which Russia is learning and this is a problem which Russia - the Russian people - will have to solve for themselves, in the years to come.

Perhaps the establishment of a weaker despotic control in the form of an oligarchy will open the door to a still further attenuation under the pressure of events - of the autocratic rule of the Russian people.

And one further lesson may be learned and all that is being learned out of this is a superb indication of the democratic thesis. Another lesson which we will learn is that the end does not justify the means - that the way to achieve a desirable end must in itself be moral and just -- that you can never achieve freedom through dictatorship -- you can never achieve justice through acts of injustice and brutality - no ideal is so noble and so exalted and so desirable that it justifies the employment of methods of cruelty, suppression and terror to accomplish it. It is better to build a slower way, a more deliberate way, but the way which reaches the goal ~~of~~ ultimately without in the process, sacrificing the basic rights of liberties of men. A democracy is not one hundred percent efficient, and democracy hasn't achieved all that it had set out to achieve - there is still a long way to go, but in the process, because democracy employs methods of free men, because democracy permits men to express themselves - it has preserved for men a status of dignity, a spiritual integrity which cannot exist under a dictatorship and this status of self-respect and of dignity is quite as important as the material gains which may come to men in the process of their advancement and their progress. A man does not live by bread alone. There must be bread also for the spirit of man and for his mind. In order to be happy a man must be free! In order to be happy a man must have a sense of self-esteem! of importance in the scheme of things! This is what a Bill of Rights grants to a free citizen and this is what a dictatorship of one despot or of a dozen despots can never give unto a people.

It is well that Communism has, for the first time, gone into the Confessional

and has beaten its breast and said but its Confessional,  
welcome as it is, is not enough and cannot be the last word. The Soviet Union --  
the peoples of the Soviet Union -- have a long way to go and they are a great  
people -- a people capable of greatness. They have a long way to go in order to  
get back to the highway of civilization -- the highway of liberty and the rights  
of man to pursue his own happiness in their own way.



1) At the close, the 19<sup>th</sup> Congress in 1952. Kr. ended his <sup>sermon</sup> speech  
"Long live the wise leader of the party and the people, the inspiration  
and organizer of all our victories - Comrade Stalin!"  
at the close, the 20<sup>th</sup> Congress in 1956. Kr. devoted his speech  
to a denunciation of S.R. as a savage, half-wild, power-crazed  
despot; ~~and this~~ all-out attack upon him exceeded anything  
that Anti-Com. had ever read; him.

2) What happened bet. 1952 and 1956? Why ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> ~~sole~~ <sup>event</sup> ~~made~~! St. died  
in 1953! And they have been assassinating him ever  
since!

They didn't have the ~~power~~ <sup>courage</sup> to do it during his life-time. These  
brave revolutionists! They were afraid, this nothing due to  
him. They quaked in his presence.

Marshal Bulganin was reminded: "It has happened sometimes  
that a man goes to Stalin on his invitation as a friend. And  
when he sits with H.R. he does not know where he will be sent  
next - home or jail."

So these men who made, or who sought to make the whole earth  
tremble, chose to remain the craven ~~cowards~~ <sup>captains</sup> of S.R.; -  
obeying him every with over-looking and justifying his every  
crime, and permitted him to be used by him for every  
dirty purpose. They voiced with one another in what Kr.  
now calls "loathsome adulations" of the man S.R. - on every  
occasion. They knowingly ~~have~~ <sup>helped</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~building~~ <sup>up</sup> the  
myth of S.R. the all-wise, the genius, the beloved Savior  
and Father, his people.

They re-wrote and deliberately falsified history to extol

StH. - and blacken the names, these few names, the R. Brothers (2)  
whom StH. hated, <sup>whom he hated</sup> ~~only~~ <sup>for years</sup> they were his most loyal  
and lieutenants; and his most object flunkys and apologists.

3/ Now, that Stalin is dead, they would be known as courageous  
men, again. Now, they are prepared ~~to~~ to tell the <sup>about their</sup> ~~truth~~ <sup>these people</sup>  
~~the truth~~ which was well known to the West right along.  
But which was kept from the Soviet people by as ruthless  
a conspiracy of silence, <sup>and preparation as ever</sup> ~~and suppression~~ <sup>ever</sup> recorded in the  
annals of mankind.

4/ I wish I had the time to read the text, the speech as Stalin  
delivered by Khr. at the 20<sup>th</sup> Party Congress in Feb. this year.  
It was fully reported in the world's press. - It is not only a  
document taking account of StH. and therefore, Com. ~~Russia~~ <sup>Russia</sup> but  
into, Russia during 30 years - up to his death - a rule  
based on terror, torture, suppression and brutality - but  
also a shocking self-indictment ~~of~~ the men who <sup>are</sup> ~~are~~ now  
making this amazing confession.

Here is a digest, the speech from the columns, The N.Y. Times -  
(Quote)

5/ There are other choice morsels too he found in the full text  
not mentioned in this digest.

1) At the time, his death StH. was embarked upon a plot to  
wipe out all the old members, the top Kremlin leadership

2) StH. was in the habit of signing execution orders in  
advance for defendants who had not yet <sup>even</sup> been charged  
by the police

(3) He complained in 1936 that the secret police were 4 years behind their granta in making arrests - and he dismissed one ~~chief~~ the Secret Police after another, in order to speed up his purges.

his purges.

④ To the question which puzzled the Western world during the  
of notorious trials, the 30. Why did the old Bolsheviks  
confess? Mr. Khrushchev was the answer! - "beat, beat

and are again here! (Ivory)  
 5/ The Congress, the Can. Party - was held for a period (13 yrs.) 1939-1952. <sup>and soldiers were used as</sup>  
 6/ ~~gunpowder~~ <sup>the Can. Party</sup> - was held for a period (13 yrs.) 1939-1952. <sup>Real, the beautiful</sup>  
 6/ All these, and more, was said by (L.) - in the presence, the hundreds  
 1 delegates to the Can. Party Congress - in Mexico - and they

the changes which were made by the West - though the last 30 per  
 7 mass arrests in the Great Union - wholesale deportations,  
 murders - ~~prisons~~ <sup>bloody</sup> prisons and liquidations - manipulated  
 trials - confessions extracted by fear, tortures - ~~shambles~~ <sup>shambles</sup> these things  
 justice - govt. by plot, intrigue and treachery - Un-  
 shocked despotism - in other words - were <sup>now</sup> publicly ~~confirmed~~  
 confirmed by the <sup>new</sup> rulers, Russia, who recalled Stalin  
 and the party <sup>as and so on</sup> said Amen!

the West had been right all along!

7/. Why <sup>was</sup> then <sup>Dangerous</sup> ~~then~~ ~~Confessions~~ ~~now~~ being made? Why is the shameful story of a great country being run by one, the most fearful criminals, <sup>- ego want, parasites</sup> persecuted & persecutions without sick for flattery, infernal for the deaths, millions.



as long as an opposition party is not legalized - and  
 given freedom of organization and expression - we may  
 want the one-party aut. employer method, repression  
 and tyranny. to stay in power.  
There is no middle ground!

[illegible]

11/1. ~~The~~ From the point / view / survival a small group, the latter, is weaker than a man-made rule. In the case, the latter - it is easy <sup>and quite possible</sup> to build up a Personality cult - exploit & romanticize the Fukien - the Duco - the Marshall - the Little Capital - (Hokien) - It is quite impossible to ~~make~~ <sup>make</sup> a ~~regular~~ halo around this an ideology -

12/. The answer to the one-man dictatorship, ~~is a~~ <sup>is not</sup> no-man dictatorship - ~~but the answer is~~ a joint based not

upon men but upon just laws, <sup>safeguard by</sup> ~~should be~~ a Constitution which  
guarantees the fundamental Right of Man. (6)

13/ When men are not free citizens but <sup>manipulated</sup> robots, in the manipulated  
by as it matters not whether it is a single or multiple  
dictatorships which controls them.

14/ A Dictatorship can go far! Russia had advanced far in  
certain directions! It also advanced far with the respect  
to the threat.

— But a fearful price is paid for <sup>one-sided</sup> progress.  
— In the case, Communist Russia — the price can now  
be learned from the confession, the <sup>confession</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>allegations</sup> ~~allegations~~.  
— ~~They themselves are fearful and despoiled by it.~~  
And they themselves, <sup>unfortunately</sup>, will have to pay the same  
price, for a time perhaps, in less pleasant coin.  
Power corrupts! Absolute power corrupts absolutely!  
— This is the unrepeatable lesson, history!

15/ End justifies the means — (The third)  
The way is as important as the end

"genius" of his one-time master and benefactor.

The Stalin whom Mr. Khrushchev described to the world as a cruel and brutal tyrant, craven in war and inept in peace, possessed a persecution mania, capricious, despotic, arbitrary and intolerant, responsible in his time for the deaths of millions.

#### Brutality and Violence

The party chief filled in his sketch with hundreds of details—gory, terrifying and pathetic. The words that follow are nearly all Mr. Khrushchev's:

In the last years of his thirty-year reign as Soviet dictator Stalin was guilty of a grave abuse of power. He practiced brutality and violence toward everyone who opposed him.

He demanded absolute submission to his own opinion, and applied mass repression, not only to enemies of the regime but also against loyal Communists. Many innocent persons became his victims. They were subjected to barbaric tortures.

It was he who originated the concept of "enemy of the people." This concept eliminated any possibility of making a fight for one's views. The main proof of guilt used against accused "enemies" was their own extorted "confessions."

Abandoning methods of persuasion and education, Stalin resorted to administrative violence and terror. He acted on an increasingly wider scale. All this he did in 1935 and afterward, when the bolshevik revolution had already been well established and its class enemies destroyed.

Mass arrests and deportations, execution without trial and without normal investigation created conditions of insecurity, fear and even desperation.

Using his unlimited power, Stalin acted in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist party without even asking its opinion. Seventy per cent of the Central Committee's members and candidates elected at the Seventeenth Congress of the party were arrested and shot, mostly in 1937 and 1938.

#### Saw 'Spies' Everywhere

Very distrustful and pathologically suspicious, Stalin would look at a man and say, "Why are your eyes so shifty today?" Everywhere, in every-

thing, he saw "enemies" "spies" and "hypocrites."

Grievous consequences resulted from his suspiciousness, for it led to the annihilation of many military commanders in a purge that extended down even to the commanders of companies and battalions.

Not only did Stalin weaken the Soviet Union's military capacity, but he also refused to believe warnings from Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain and others that Germany was preparing to attack the Soviet Union in 1941.

Once the attack started, Stalin ceased to do anything. When he finally roused himself, his nervousness and hysteria caused serious damage to the Army. He never understood the situation because he never visited the front. He planned military operations on a globe, not a military map. His order to carry out the encirclement of Kharkov in 1942 cost the Soviet Army hundreds of thousands of men.

That was Stalin's military "genius." That is what it cost the Soviet Union.

After the war Stalin became even more capricious, irritable and brutal. His persecution mania reached unbelievable dimensions.

He personally supervised the "Leningrad Affair," which led to the liquidation of the Leningrad party leadership. He also personally dictated the accusations against an alleged nationalist movement in Georgia. Thousands were thus victimized "under the genial leadership of Stalin."

His monstrous mistakes and mania for greatness also caused a break with Yugoslavia. Of Tito, the Soviet leader said, "I will shake my little finger, and there will be no more Tito. He will fall." The Soviet Union has paid dearly for that little shake.

Stalin also issued the orders for the arrest of those involved in the so-called "doctors' plot." He told the man in charge of the investigation, "If you do not obtain confessions from the doctors, we will shorten you by a head."

In those days Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, now Premier of the Soviet Union, once remarked, "It has happened sometimes that a man goes to Stalin on his invitation as a friend. And when he sits with Stalin, he does not know where he will be sent next—home or jail."

How is it possible that a person confesses to crimes which he has not committed?" Mr. Khrushchev asked. "Only in one way—because of the application of physical methods of pressuring him, tortures, bringing him to a state of unconsciousness, deprivation of his judgment, taking away of his human dignity." Mr. Khrushchev illustrated his object lesson on the machinery of Stalin's dictatorship with letter after letter drawn from the state archives—the pathetic final appeals of old Bolsheviks, seeking clemency for crimes they had not committed.

countryside.

#### Called Ignorant of Facts

Stalin was so ignorant of real agricultural conditions, Mr. Khrushchev said, that he had no idea Russia was facing a serious farm crisis. In 1952 or 1953 Stalin proposed that a 40,000,000 ruble tax be levied on the collective farms and their workers although at that time total farm sales to the Government brought the farmers only 26,280,000,000 rubles.

"In such cases," said Mr. Khrushchev, "facts and figures did not interest him. If Stalin said anything, it meant it was so—after all he was a genius and a genius does not need to count."

Mr. Khrushchev gave what he indicated was a typical example of Stalin's relations with his intimates.

Southwest member of the

#### Party Policy Proposed

Comrades: We must abolish the cult of the individual decisively, once and for all; we must draw the proper conclusions concerning both ideological-theoretical and practical work.

It is necessary for this purpose:

First, in a Bolshevik manner to condemn and to eradicate the cult of the individual as alien to Marxism-Leninism and not consonant with the principles of party leadership and the norms of party life, and to fight inexorably all attempts at bringing back this practice in one form or another.

To return to and actually practice in all our ideological work

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## Sunday Morning Service

10:30 o'clock

④ H.S.R. pupils  
and parents 10  
to chapel

⑤ Unm. comm.

WRHS  
RABBI SILVER



will speak on

① "New Certainties and  
Old Truths"  
"Iubent Thy Wind"  
② Book Sale -  
autograph -  
③ School Bell will  
not ring until  
service over

## Communism In The Confessional

### Soviet Dictatorship in Self-Appraisal

Friday Evening Services  
5:30 to 6:10

Saturday Morning Services  
11:15 to 12:00

# The Temple Bulletin

## The Temple

Congregation Tifereth Israel  
(Founded 1850)

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**Daniel Jeremy Silver, A.B., M.H.L.**

Associate Rabbi  
Director of Religious Education

Ass't. Director of Religious Education  
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Ansel Road and East 105th Street  
Sweetbriar 1-7755

## SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE

The Temple was most pleased to welcome the great congregation that was in attendance last Sunday at the first Sunday morning service.

This Sunday morning, October 14, Rabbi Silver will speak on the subject, "Communism in the Confessional—Soviet Dictatorship in Self Appraisal". Dr. Silver will devote his sermon to such questions as "When Communists begin to tell the truth about each other—what may the free world learn from their confessions?" "What is behind the movement in the Soviet Union to down-grade Stalin?" "Is Russian dictatorship beginning to dis-integrate?"

The doors of The Temple open at 10:00 A.M. The service begins at 10:30 A.M. preceded by a fifteen minute organ recital by Mr. A. R. Willard.

The public is welcome to our worship service.

## MUSIC FOR SUNDAY

Organ	
Second Organ Concerto—Allegro	Handel
Prayer	Lemaigre
Six Preludes—No. 1	E. Bloch
Opening Psalm—	
Somachtee Beomrim	Thatcher
Bor'chu (Congregational)	Sulzer
Sh'ma-Boruch (Congregational)	Traditional
Michomocho (Congregational)	Sulzer
Kedusha	Thatcher
Silent Devotion—Yihyu lerotzon	Milhaud
Before the Address	
Song of the Redeemed—	
Ps. 107, 1-3	Schalit
Mrs. Strasser	
Olelu—Va-anachnu	Goldstein

## MR. AND MRS. CLUB

### FIRST TEMPLE PRE-SERVICE BREAKFAST

at the

**WADE PARK MANOR**

Sunday, October 21, 1956

9:00 to 10:00 A. M.

For reservations call  
Mort and Gerda Smith  
EVERgreen 2-1080

## HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The Annual Temple High School Parent-Teacher Meeting and Brunch will be held this Sunday, October 14, at Mahler Hall at 10:00 A.M.

Parents of the High School students will attend services in The Temple and will then proceed to join their children for lunch and a meeting with the faculty.

As in past years the students have organized a fine program of entertainment and interest for the luncheon.

The Temple High School Parent Committee, headed by Co-chairmen Mrs. Abe E. Amster and Mrs. Carl Friedman, has also been active in assisting in the preparations of this affair. They have organized their Hospitality Committee Chairmen Mrs. Agnes Fries and Mrs. Arthur M. Reich, together with the parents, to insure a well planned and well served luncheon.

## TEMPLE ALUMNI "AT HOME" OUTSTANDING AFFAIR

A record turn-out of the young people of our congregation met informally at the home of Harlen Hertz for the opening activity of this season. They were rewarded with a pleasant evening of fellowship—the theme of which was that of getting acquainted with fellow alumni-ites.

Called "In Honor of Rabbi and Mrs. Daniel Jeremy Silver" the evening was designed to provide the Alumni Members with the opportunity to meet and get to know their new adviser.

Mr. Daniel Weidenthal was Chairman of the affair. Assisting him were Co-chairman Harlan Hertz and committee members Donald Bercu, Mark Meshorer, Lee Seidman, Donna Gross, and Peggy Leuten.

## The Temple Gratefully Acknowledges The Following Contributions

### TO THE ABBA HILLEL SILVER CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND:

In honor of the 40th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Meisel, by Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey A. Garson; in honor of the 40th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Luntz, by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lux; in honor of the 40th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Luntz, by Mrs. Sidney L. Weil.

### TO THE HATTIE D. RICH LIBRARY FUND:

In memory of Milton Dreyfus, by Mrs. Maurice Filston.

### TO THE RICHARD ALLAN FISHEL HONOR KEY FUND:

In memory of Lillian C. Fishel, by Mr. and Mrs. Irwin J. Schwartz; in memory of sister, Lillian C. Fishel, by Mr. and Mrs. Al C. Stein.

### TO THE FLOWER FUND:

In memory of aunt, Mrs. Augusta Greenwald, by Mr. and Mrs. David Lazerick; in memory of parents, Sam and Sadie Harris, by Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Miller.

### TO THE NEUTA LUMBERG MEMORIAL FUND:

In honor of the 70th birthday of Mr. Sidney B. Rosenbaum, by Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Nagelbush.

### TO THE IGNATZ ASCHERMAN MEMORIAL FUND:

In honor of the 35th wedding anniversary of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ascherman, by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ribakoff of Worcester, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Kearns.

### TO THE TEMPLE MUSEUM FUND:

In memory of Bertha Weil, by Dr. Howard A. Steiner; in memory of Edward Korach, by the Fodor Family; in honor of the 70th birthday of Mr. Sidney B. Rosenbaum, by Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Kraus; in honor of the 70th birthday of Mr. Sidney B. Rosenbaum, by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Haiman; in honor of the 40th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Luntz, by Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Oppenheim; in memory of Ida Amster, by Esther Seidman.

### TO THE PRAYER BOOK FUND:

In honor of the 90th birthday of grandmother Mrs. Ernst Altschul, by Mrs. Charles Aaron; in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the passing of uncle Mr. Emil Abramson, by Mr. and Mrs. E. Raymer; in memory of Daniel Klaus, by Mrs. Louis Greenberger, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard H. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Weiselberg and Mr. and Mrs. Sol Gordon.

### TO THE SOPHIE AUERBACH SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

In memory of Bertha Weil, by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Benesch; in memory of Gussie Schuman, by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Benesch; in memory of Sarah Metz, by Mrs. S. S. Goldurs; in honor of the 85th birthday of Mr. G. J. Federman, by Mr. and Mrs. J. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Raymer, Mrs. E. Kleinman and Mrs. Henry Kaber; in memory of Mrs. Henrietta Kugel, by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Benesch; in memory of Dr. Samuel S. Berger, by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Benesch; in memory of Sam Pollock, by Mrs. Sam Unger and Mrs. Harry Glick.

# TEMPLE WOMEN'S ADVISOR

## TUESDAY SEWING ATTRACTS MANY

On Tuesday, October 2nd The Temple Women's Association Tuesday Sewing Groups met for their first meeting in Mahler Hall. Not only the regular workers but many new recruits from among The Temple Fellowship were in attendance.

In addition to the many sewing projects for The Temple Women's Association and the community, which include Red Cross, Hadassah and Bellefaire, attractive new arrangements have been worked out for the sale of a variety of items made by the ladies.

In the Gadget shop you will find many interesting items some of which are not yet on sale commercially.

The Israeli Gift Shop continues its record sales. New items from Israel are constantly being added to the line of merchandise.

Gift wrapping service is available for all items purchased.

For mothers of pre-school children a nursery is available where special lunches are served to the children by the canteen committee which continues to prepare excellent lunches for all participants of the Tuesday Sewing Group.

## FLORAL COMMITTEE

Throughout the summer months the Floral Committee of The Temple Women's Association, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Leo E. Oppenheimer, assisted by Mrs. Oscar Hornsten, has distributed the Friday Evening Service altar flowers to our members on occasions of illness or bereavement, as well as joyous celebrations. The Temple would like to express its deep appreciation to the following ladies for their devoted services:

MRS. RICHARD ADLER  
MRS. ALFRED BROCK  
MRS. LEON HENRY  
MRS. OSCAR HORNSTEN  
MRS. MAURICE KOBLITZ  
MRS. LLOYD KOENIG  
MRS. SYLVESTER MARX  
MRS. M. S. MILLER  
MRS. STANLEY MORGENSTERN  
MRS. ROBERT MORRIS  
MRS. ABE NEBEL  
MRS. LEO NEUMARK  
MRS. LEO OPPENHEIMER  
MRS. S. S. REICH  
MRS. MERRIL SANDS  
MRS. ABBA HILLEL SILVER  
MRS. WILLIAM SLAVIN  
MRS. ALFRED STEUER  
MRS. DONALD WIRTSHAFTER  
MRS. MALCOLM ZUCKER

## MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

This year the membership and integration committees of sisterhood have worked together as a unit so that one committee is responsible for both getting new members and welcoming them into sisterhood.

To inaugurate the Membership Drive, a tea was held on August 15, 1956 at the home of Mrs. Al Goodman. Kits containing all information necessary to interest new members were distributed and explained. An outline of the year's activities was presented to the captains and workers by Sarane Cohn and a hearty pep talk by Ida Slavin sent them off to begin an excellent membership campaign.

The drive lasted several weeks and culminated successfully with a Tea on September 21st at the home of Mrs. Harry Cohn to welcome the new members. The entire program of sisterhood was presented to the new members and they were urged to join a committee and take full advantage of the many activities that sisterhood makes available to its members.

The new members also had the opportunity of meeting our three Mrs. Silvers and socializing with them over refreshments.

The membership committee is headed by Mrs. William Slavin and her co-chairman, Mrs. Harris Necamkin. Mrs. Irving Konigsberg and her co-chairman, Mrs. Morton Krasner headed the Integration Committee. They were ably assisted by the secretarial services of Mrs. Elmer Brown. Mrs. Lawrence Lurie was responsible for dues pick-up.

A group of excellent captains, Mesdames Ben Baron, Saul Eisenberg, Donald Evans, Milton Eckstein, Jerome Friedman, Sydney Forman, Phil Gilman, Maurice Goldstein, Herman Markman, Harry Meldon, Samuel Pressman, Max Rapport, Alvin Schreiber, Louis Shore, Harold Schoebel, Henry Sobel, Morris Steinberg, Fred Wildau, and their workers were of great assistance in The Membership Drive and they will continue to function all year in helping the new members to become well integrated into sisterhood.

The membership and integration committee wants to thank our captains and workers for their help and to extend a hearty welcome to all our new members.

## T. W. A. STARTS UNIONGRAM BANKING SERVICE

The custom of sending a written message to friends and loved ones on occasions of joy or sorrow marks the kind person. When such messages are written on a UNIONGRAM they are given even deeper meaning. The UNIONGRAM takes the place of the telegram, commercial greeting card or note.

Profits derived from UNIONGRAMS are devoted to the Youth, Education and Sisterhood (YES) Fund of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods. The Fund aids eligible students of the Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion, development of the Sisterhood program and youth activities of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Realizing how difficult it is for busy women to give the necessary time to this gesture of friendship, The Temple Women's Association is offering a new convenience—a Uniongram Banking Service. Here's what you do and what you get:

1. Send \$2.25 with your name, address and telephone number to Mrs. Maurice Miller, 21001 South Woodland Road, Shaker Heights 20, Ohio.
2. Your account will be credited with this money and you will be entitled to send eight Uniongrams.
3. Each month our depositors receive a telephone call from Mrs. Harold Firestone and her committee apprising them of all imminent birthdays, anniversaries and weddings and recent births and deaths among The Temple membership.
4. If you wish to remember any of these events, or others, with a message, a handwritten Uniongram, appropriate to the occasion, will be sent to the person you designate by Mrs. Hiram Goldstein and her Writing Committee, assisted by Mrs. Walter Krohn-gold and her Art Committee. This service covers New Year Greetings, Chanukah or Get-Well messages and any other events you may wish to honor.

Mrs. Louis Cole, Overall Chairman of the Uniongram Committee, will implement this entire program.

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OHIO  
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO  
Ansel Rd. at East 105th St.  
The Temple

# The Temple Bulletin

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Cleveland, Ohio

## "TALK BACK TO UNIVAC"

For Wednesday evening, October 24, at 8:30 P.M., in Mahler Hall, the Mr. and Mrs. Club of The Temple has planned an interesting evening. Called "Talk Back to Univac" the evening will be devoted to an enlightening, open discussion on current politics. Timely because of this being a national political election year all members of The Temple are invited to attend and participate in the discussion with the prominent personalities who will be in attendance.

Michael DiSalle, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio and William Minchell, Republican candidate and incumbent for United States Congress will each deliver short addresses.

Direct questions by newsmen, Tom Boardman, editorial writer of the Cleveland Press and John Mullaney, Managing Editor of the Cleveland News will be projected for answer and discussion. Bob Lang, commentator on TV station WEWS and on the staff of the Speech Department of Western Reserve University, will be moderator.

Tables will be arranged to enable comfortable seating for everyone in attendance. A fine fare of refreshments will be served.

Chairman of this affair are Marilyn and Stanley Lowitt. Vice-Chairmen are Louise and Lewis Sternberg and Frances and Bernard Wyner. Marilyn and Lawrence Caplane are in charge of publicity and Marilyn and Harold Schobel have acted as the advisors.

## HIGH SCHOOL PARENTS DISCUSSION GROUP

The Temple High School parents discussion group will gather for its first meeting of the year on Thursday, October 18, at 8:30 P.M.

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver will meet with the group for an informal evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Forman, South Woodland Road.

The evening was planned by Co-chairman Mrs. Ralph E. Hurwitz and Mrs. Alvin O. Schreibman.

## REMINDER

The Temple Women's Association is making arrangements to send Chanukah gifts to the members of The Temple families who are in the armed services. Chanukah this year falls on November 29 and it is necessary that you submit your names without delay.

Write to Mrs. S. S. Reich, Chairman, 3290 Warrensville Center Road or telephone The Temple Office, SWetbriar 1-7755.

## NOTICE SATURDAY BUS SCHEDULE

Effective Saturday, October 13, a stop at Lomond and Lee Road has been added to the bus schedule. Bus number 6 will pick up passengers at the North East corner of the intersection at 8:28 A. M.

## THE MR. AND MRS. CLUB

will present

the second meeting in the

## SPECIAL INTEREST PROGRAM SERIES

Friday, October 12 — 8:15 P. M.

The Temple

Regular discussion sessions followed by special subject

## JEWISH ART

An illustrated talk on Jewish art and artists

## "Reflection of a Philosophy"

by

Leon Gordon Miller

This meeting is open to members of the discussion groups only

Social get-together and refreshments to follow the meeting

**Have You Made Your Contribution to the  
TEMPLE BUILDING FUND ?**