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Taking stock of 1956, 1956.

Sunday Morning Service
The Temple

December 30, 1956

TAKING STOCK OF 1956

(In keeping with his custom of many years Dr. Silver reviews)
(and interprets the outstanding events of the past year.)

by

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Domestically, the year 1956 has been a good year -- a prosperous year. Our people were fully employed. Our national income was at a record high. It was a good year. The farmer did not fare as well as the rest of the population but measures have been taken by our government to improve his financial position, through Soil Bank arrangements - and in other ways - to raise the farm income.

There was some inflation which reduced the purchasing power of the dollar, but economists tell us that it was not a runaway inflation and our government made efforts to check inflation through the tightening of credits and through other ways.

Nineteen fifty six was a national election year, and we were treated, of course, to considerable and quite traditional and customary electioneering ballyhoo. There being no sharp political issues at stake, and as a result of prevailing good times, there being no great discontent among our people, the administration in office was re-elected. President Eisenhower was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The Republican Party, however, did not win a majority in Congress. This is rather unusual in a Presidential campaign year. Evidently the President was far more popular than his Party and the American people trusted the President far more than his Party. This imposes an even greater measure of personal responsibility upon President Eisenhower, for it is to him, rather than to his Party - than to the leaders of the Party - that the American people will look for the attainment of those objectives, domestic and international, which it seeks.

The year 1956 saw definite progress in the direction of school integration and the abolition of negro segregation in the schools of the South and in other areas, such as transportation. As might well have been foreseen, the process of integration has been attended by considerable resistance -- on occasions flaring up into violence. Race antagonisms die very hard. The habits of generations are not easily changed. There are die-hards -- there are demagogues -- and these will not yield easily. But when the cause is fundamentally right (and government declares it to be right and is resolved to back it up by all the agencies at its disposal even if it does not actually resort to coercion) that cause is bound to triumph in the end. The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on school integration opened doors upon a new era of racial progress in our land that will never again be closed.

Far less progress was recorded in 1956 on the International scene. No new gains were registered for international cooperation or for world peace. North Africa and Cyprus continued to erupt in fierce resistance and bloody underground activities. The Middle East was the scene of war and battle, as well as of violent political agitation. Hungary was the scene of a heroic, desperate revolution and also witnessed a most brutal and tragic suppression of that revolution. There was unrest -- and there were riots in Poland, Eastern Germany and elsewhere. The cold war, which abated somewhat after the death of Stalin and as a result of the conciliatory, "olive-branch" postures of Khrushchev and Bulganin, was again in full force in 1956. The world was as sharply divided as ever. Here and there, through the year, one heard talk about disarmament -- but nothing materialized. More often, one heard of new and increasingly deadlier weapons being fashioned for a war, which everyone dreads -- the possibility of which everyone denies -- but for which, nevertheless, everyone is feverishly preparing.

Proposals for disarmament, emanating from either side, from the East or from the West, are at once met by the cold blast of suspicion and they die aborning.

No statesman of superior vision, courage and authority, to point out a new

way, appeared on the scene in 1956. Eden, Mollet, Dulles suffered sharp diminution in their prestige as a result of the Egyptian fiasco. Khrushchev and Bulganin came out of the blood-bath of Hungary smeared and discredited.

President Eisenhower does not appear to have been as dynamic and forceful in the pursuit of peace, which is so close to his heart, in '56, as he was at the Summit Conference in Geneva in '55, when, in response to his confident statesmanship, the whole world turned to him, in high hope and anticipation. President Eisenhower, I believe, if he will finally take the reigns of our foreign policy into his own hands, will yet emerge as the leader of a new age, guiding the nations of the world along a new road of justice, reconciliation and peace. "To substitute", using his own words, spoken at high moments at Geneva, "to substitute cooperation in human welfare for competition in the means of destruction".

The year '56 was not a good year for the United Nations in spite of a display of great activity and an increase in apparent authority.

The United Nations was unable to stop the sporadic infiltrations and murderous attacks on the Israeli borders - which finally erupted in the military action of last October.

The year '56 climaxed eight years of hesitant and ineffective -- or lack of action -- in meeting the mounting crises in that region and in establishing Arab-Israeli peace there.

The United Nations was unable to persuade Nasser, the dictator of Egypt, to open the Suez Canal and Aqaba for Israeli shipping. It did not invoke any sanctions against ~~it~~ him and thus ^(serving) serve him notice that the decisions of the United Nations may be ignored with impunity.

When this same Nasser seized the Suez Canal, in violation of a ninety-year old international treaty - the United Nations did nothing! It was not permitted to do anything. England, France and the United States decided to handle the situation themselves -- outside the framework of the United Nations. And only after these Nations became convinced that they could not, by themselves, do anything about it, since they could not agree among themselves on procedure and on method, -- only

then did they turn to the United Nations. And when England and France became convinced that their very vital interests - their life-interests -- in that Canal, would not be protected in the United Nations and that the issues which had by then been dragged through a long series of conferences and negotiations would be talked to death in the United Nations -- they resorted to military action which coincided with Israeli military advance into the Sinai Peninsula as a result of what President Eisenhower called "grave and repeated provocations".

And because the United States resented sharply this action on the part of Great Britain and France and Israel, and was determined to give vent to it in the United Nations, suddenly the United Nations was permitted to come to life and a cease-fire and withdrawal resolution was quickly adopted. The Soviet bloc, and the Afro-Asian-Arab bloc, of course, enthusiastically joining in that resolution.

Now there has been, and I am sure there will continue to be, a sharp division of opinion among people everywhere, as to the wisdom of this action which was taken in the United Nations. I, personally, have on several occasions, both from this pulpit and on the air, stated my own opinion. But the point to bear in mind when we discuss the prestige of the United Nations, is that its cease-fire resolution was complied with only because the three countries against whom it was directed, were free democracies -- free democratic countries -- responsive to public opinion -- responsive to international opinion and to moral suasion. Were the same resolution directed, say against the Soviet bloc, or the Arab bloc, or any dictatorship, it would have been unceremoniously ignored. And this fact, of course, was quickly demonstrated (almost simultaneously demonstrated) in the case of the resolution which was adopted by the same body - almost at the same time - against Hungary. The United Nations requested that Hungary permit some 'on-the-spot' observers from the United Nations to enter Hungary, to see for themselves what was taking place and report back. It also called upon the Soviet to withdraw its troops from Hungary. This was as thorough-going a resolution as the one (the cease-fire resolution) which was adopted against Great Britain, France and Israel. But this resolution was rejected

out of hand! And nothing has been done about it by the United Nations. No sanctions applied. And even observers which were to have been sent to the neighboring countries of Hungary, to Austria, to receive reports from the refugees pouring into Austria from Hungary, even these observers have not been dispatched.

In fact it is important to bear in mind that the same Arab bloc which so loudly denounced Israel and the Colonial aggression of Great Britain and France, which thundered against aggression, who clamored for the protection of national sovereignty, and shed bitter tears for what was happening in the Sinai Peninsula -- the same bloc, the Arab bloc, abstained from voting when it came to condemn Russia for ~~the~~ violent ~~suppression~~ aggression and the bloody suppression of Hungary. And even India whose leader Nehru recently visited the United States, and who speaks so often and so righteously about international morality and the rights of people great and small, even India, abstained from the vote of censure of the Soviet Union.

It is therefore my belief that the U.N. cease-fire resolution did not enhance the prestige of the United Nations, but it pointed up a very grave and very dangerous double-standard on which it seems ~~a~~ doomed to operate, and one which I am afraid will ultimately destroy the United Nations. It is helpless to act against aggressor nations, members of the U.N. who are insensitive to moral pressure, such as Egypt was in the case of the Suez Canal, or feel themselves strong enough, like the Soviet Union to defy the U.N. or to ignore it. And this in time will, of course, make of the United Nations, exclusively an instrumentality to be used only against the democracies of the West and to be exploited by all the enemies of the West. And when this fact becomes established - when the U.N. can no longer dispense even-handed justice - the U. N. will disintegrate. And what we have seen therefore is not a sign of growing strength of the United Nations (which we all hope for) but a dangerous warning of what might happen to that international body.

The year 1956 has not been a good year for American diplomacy. Our precipitate and drastic intervention in the Suez affair hurt and offended and lowered the status and the prestige of our two most important, loyal and dependable allies, which clearly is not to our advantage and could not have been our sober intention. That is exactly

what happened though. The western democratic front - the Atlantic alliance - has been hurt and weakened. And we have begun to realize it. In fact we began to realize it almost immediately after -- in our hot tempers we pushed through that resolution in the United Nations. And we are now making serious efforts to repair the damage. We have come to confess, what we never should have forgotten, that what took place at the Suez was not entirely without our fault and the action of our friends was not entirely without provocation.

What we have gained in the Asian-African world, as a result of what we would like to believe was high-minded action on our part, will, I am afraid not pay off. The Arab governments praise us now because we led in an action which was clearly to their advantage. Their praise will turn again to violent condemnation as soon as we suggest anything of which they disapprove. It was just a few months ago, you will recall, that this same Nasser told the American Government and the American people to go "choke on their fury" when he seized the Suez Canal. And it was not so long ago that the entire ~~the~~ Arab press was denouncing the United States as imperialistic -- guilty of falsehood - deceit and ill-will.

Now it was not, of course, our intention to restore the little Hitler of the Nile, Col. Nasser, to his power and prestige, or certainly not to augment him, after he had suffered such a disastrous and ignominious defeat at the hands of the Israeli army in the Sinai Peninsula -- no, it was not our intention to put him back on the throne. But that is exactly what our diplomacy achieved. Nasser is now sitting on the top of the world and is dictating to the United Nations - to the whole world - and I am afraid that when all the excitement will have calmed down, Col. Nasser will be found to be in complete control of the Suez Canal and the so-called six principals which were adopted some time ago by the Security Council, to which Egypt agreed, will be no more than a scrap of paper. And the lesson will not long escape those Arab governments which have Western oil concessions and installations in their territories. This same Nasser has been following the traditional line of Hitler in the persecution and the deportation and the expropriation of Egyptian Jews concerning which the world does not seem to have been so upset.

Or our government for that matter, as it was about the Hungarian refugees. Thousands of Jews who are Egyptian citizens have been called to local police stations and they have been informed that their citizenship is cancelled and that they must leave the country without delay. Citizens or nationals of other countries, including Canadian, Greek, Belgium, French and British, if they are Jewish, have been singled out and ordered to leave the country within seven days. Stateless Jews, including natives of Egypt, have been ordered to leave the country although they have no other allegiance and no nation to whom they can turn for protection -- in the case of thousands of these as in the case of many who are citizens, their forbears have been in Egypt for centuries -- Jews who are forced to leave regardless of homes, property or investments are permitted to take with them only one suitcase and twenty Egyptian pounds. The property, firms, corporations and banks, owned by Egyptians^s Jews, have been expropriated. The value of Jewish property in Egypt is estimated at \$450,000,000.00. An economic boycott is being organized so that remaining Jews cannot continue to support themselves or work in Egypt. Concentration camps have been set up for Jews -- that includes one prison, the Citadel, one camp and two schools. There are reports that at least one member of each family expelled is held as hostage for the actions or statements made by those who are forced to leave the country.

It was surely not the intention of our diplomacy to increase Soviet power - influence - in the Middle East. But this is exactly what has happened. It was the Russian threat of military intervention - the sending of so-called volunteers - heavy arms - which, the Arabs are persuaded, forced France and Great Britain to abandon their military intervention. Russian prestige, at the moment, is very high, not only in Egypt but in Syria and in Jordan. The Russian penetration of the Middle East, is, in my judgment, the greatest single defeat of our diplomacy in recent years and the clearest proof of the calamitous weakness of our foreign policy in that part of the world. Our government is now seeking to counteract Soviet influence, judging by the reports in the press, by large-scale military and economic aid, to the peoples in that region, and by giving President Eisenhower standby authority to use American force in the Middle East if necessary. The same

kind of authority which has been given him by Congress in the case of Formosa. In this connection, however, it should be borne in mind that you cannot protect a region against infiltration by communists, if member states in that region would welcome that kind of infiltration, or not oppose to it, or use the threat of a possible infiltration to wrest concessions from the nation that is attempting to protect them. And it should further be borne in mind that the peace of that region cannot be protected against foreign aggression or invasion when there is no peace within that region and when member states within that region are not only politically at odds with one another but are seeking to destroy and obliterate an important member nation within that region.

Furtunately the year 1956 was not a good year either for dictatorship. The events in Hungary, whichever way you look at them, point clearly to a sharp decline in the strength and in the solidarity of communist dictatorship. People don't want it! And given the slightest opportunity to express themselves freely they give clear evidence that they don't want it. This is the meaning of the widespread unrest in all the satellite countries - regardless of the degree of that unrest at the moment. In Poland the day was saved for Moscow dominated international communism by vast concessions made to ~~the~~ Gomalka and to the Poles in terms of their national sovereignty and their ~~national~~ independence as far as the internal affairs of Poland are concerned and the promise to remove Russian troops at the earliest opportunity. This, for a time, delayed the people's resentment against Communism itself. But this will come, and it is bound to come in time.

In Hungary people were not satisfied merely with an autonomous, sovereign Communist state. They demanded a coalition government - an end to the One-Party Dictatorship. They wanted freedom of expression! The rights of free men! And so great was that demand that thousands of Russian tanks and ten-thousands of Russian troops had to be imported by the puppet regime of Hungary to crush the revolution. One hundred forty-five thousand Hungarians have had to flee the country and many, many more would like to.

It is clear that the strength of Communism - the crusading strength of Communism - is at an end and that the strength of Communism no longer lies in the appeal of its ideas - its ideals - its ideology - which captivated the minds of many people, especially of the young, in many parts of the world and that it is today a bare-faced dictatorship, compelled to resort to the methods by which such a dictatorship, in all history, could maintain itself in power, namely terror and the might of arms. And there is no future to this kind of despotism. And the youth, especially the youth of the Universities, all through these satellite countries and even within the Soviet Union itself, has become restive. Communism has lost its glamour for them. Freedom is again for them the Holy Grail which the youth of the world is seeking. But this does not mean that the Soviet Union is about to fold up this year or next year. And it does not mean that we will have to find ways of living together in the same world with the Soviet bloc for an indefinite period of time. It does mean that Communism is being steadily exposed -- its weaknesses - its inherent, spiritual corruption is becoming crystal clear, even to the eyes of those who for years have been indoctrinated by it. The seed of destruction is within it.

What of 1957, good friends? Fifty six is gone beyond recall. Fifty seven is a year in which men and nations will have an opportunity again to try to achieve that which is so vital to their well-being. Our own country can do much in that direction, though not everything.

Nineteen fifty seven may be a good year for mankind if a true and consistent national policy emerges here, - a policy really concerned with under-girding the threatened structure of the free world and which will help, especially those nations, large and small, whose traditions are the traditions of freedom, and whose way of life or whose hopes and ideals are bound up with the future of a free society. If ever there was need for an anagonizing reappraisal of our foreign policy, it is now! for along crucial lines our policy has disastrously failed.

If we are going to make the United Nations as we said we would, the principal

channel through which international problems are to pass and solutions found for them, within this international body, then we must be whole-hearted about it and see to it that all major problems are placed before the United Nations; and to see to it that the free forces are united in finding the solutions which free peoples would like to find for these problems, and in seeing to it that these solutions are enforced by all the means defined in the Charter of the United Nations. To enforce does not always mean war. One of the disastrous things our foreign policy has been guilty of is to announce, at the very outset, when we entered serious discussions with other powers, that we will never use force. They did that in the case of the Suez Canal and that was the end of it. Nasser, realizing that we had no intentions to use force, laughed at every other proposal that was put before him. We cannot, on the one hand, say that the United Nations will now be charged with the responsibility of solving international problems and on the other hand say that in certain parts of the world we will act alone -- not even consult our allies --. This inner contradiction has stultified and will continue to stultify our leadership in the world.

As far as the immediate problem in which so many of us are concerned, I think it would be the part of great political wisdom on the part of our country, not to adopt - not to permit - any settlement of the Near East problems, which excludes, or ignores or by-passes Israel. Such settlements cannot last! To open the Suez Canal and still permit Nasser to blockade that Canal against Israel is simply to put the problem back where it was! before the military outbreak. To insist merely on a return to the status quo before October last is solving nothing but is preparing the ground for an even bloodier set-to. The United Nations Force which has been sent into that area should remain there until permanent peace settlements and arrangements have been reached. It should not leave that area for Nasser to move back and to begin, as he already seems to have begun, his Fedayeen raids across Israeli borders. Nasser should not be permitted to return to the Gaza strip. That is not Egyptian territory. That will provoke conflict upon conflict. It would be

the act of wisest statesmanship to ask the young State of Israel to take over that Gaza strip as a means of settling the core of the Arab refugee problem. There are some two hundred fifty thousand or three hundred thousand Arab refugees which have been kept there by Nasser in unspeakable conditions of misery and poverty. Israel should be asked to take over that problem with whatever help the world can give it and endeavor to resettle the Arabs upon that land and ultimately incorporate those Arabs as full-fledged citizens of the State of Israel. This ~~would~~^{will} mean a terrific burden upon the young State (political) in absorbing such a large non-Jewish element - some thirty percent of the population - (Jewish population, including the Arabs in Galilee) - it will impose a ~~terrific~~^{tremendous} economic burden upon the State of Israel because Israel cannot tolerate two standards of living -- for Israeli and for Arabs -- it will have, quickly, to raise the standard of living of these utterly impoverished Arab and exploited Arab people. It would go a long way to solving the whole/refugee problem, because this is the core of that problem, right there in Gaza.

Whether in fifty seven American statesmanship and world statesmanship will rise above considerations of oil and momentary expediency and power politics and will really reach out for the kind of solution which will give peace to that region and ultimately, a degree of prosperity which will help the Israeli and the Arabs to live together and work together for the improvement of a whole region for the benefit of all -- whether fifty-seven will be the blessed year which will make that possible and remove one of the sore-spots of the international scene - one of the powder-kegs -- that remains to be seen.

Surely there is a great searching of heart going on now as a result of what happened in recent months. Perhaps some real good will emerge. At least that is our hope and prayer for the coming year.

sermon 908 (6)

3. Domestically - 1956 - a good year - a prosperous year. - Our people at work - Nat. income at record high - The farmers did not fare as well as rest of population - and measures were taken by our govt - ^{to} Soil Bank - to raise the farm income.

(c) There was ~~some~~ inflation which reduced the purchasing power, the dollar - but no run-away inflation. Our govt is an effort to check inflation - tightening of credits.

4. 1956 was a nat-election year. We were treated to electioneering ballyhoo able and quite customary

There being no sharp pol. issues at stake, and, as a result of prevailing good times - no great discontent among our people - the Admin. in office was re-elected.

Pres. E. was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The Repub. Party, however, did not win a majority in Congress. This is most unusual in a Pres. Campaign Year. The Pres. was clearly far more popular than his party. The Am. people trusted the Pres. - far more

than his party. ~~and it was~~ This imposes an even greater measure of ^{personal} responsibility upon him; for it is their rather than his party and its leaders, that the people will look for the attainment of their objectives - domestically & abroad - votes voluntarily.

3. The year saw definite progress in the direction of schools 2
integration and the abolition of negro segregation in the
schools, the South - and in other areas, such as housing
them. As could have been foreseen - the process of
integration was attested by considerable resistance, on
occasions ~~attested by~~ flaming hate incidents. Race antagonisms are
hard. The habits of generations are not easily changed.
There are die-hards. There are demagogues. They will not easily yield.
But when the cause is fundamentally right and just,
decided to be right, and is determined to back it
up even by all agencies at its disposal, even if it
right to conquer all its enemies. That cause is bound to triumph
in the end. The Supreme Court, the U.S. on
school integration opened doors upon a new era of
which will never again be locked closed

4. Far less progress was recorded in 1956 on the International
scene. No new gains were registered for international coopera-
tion and world peace. No. Africa and Cyprus continued
to enjoy in the face of resistance and bloody revenge and
outrage. The Middle East was the scene of war and
battle and vicious political agitation. Hungary was
looted and the scene of a desperate revolution and its
most brutal suppression. There was unrest and riots
in Poland and E. Germany. The cold war which abated
somewhat after the death of Stalin and as a result of
the conciliatory "olive-branch" postures of Khrushchev of Soviet

was again in full ^{They would be as sharply divided in a open way} free. Here and there, thus the years, one
has talk about (disarmament - but nothing materialized.
Then often, one heard of new and increasingly drastic weapons
being fashioned for a war, which only are dreams, ~~where the~~
possibilities, which, only are series, but for which, nevertheless,
everyone is feverishly preparing.

5. Proposals for disarmament, emanating from the ^{Indy} West & the East, are at once met by the ~~old~~ cold blast
of suspicion and they die aborning.

No statesman of ^{Japan} vision, courage and authority to
point to a new way, appeared on the scene in '58.
Eden, Molotov, Dulles suffered sharp downfalls in their
prestige as a result of the E.g. ambiguities parade. Kruchev and
Kulganis pretensions as raw art, the blind-bots of
Hungary ruined and discredited.

Pres. E. ^{doesn't offer} ~~was not~~ as dynamic and ^{forceful} ~~for the right~~ in
the ^{present} ~~past~~ ^{peace} which is so close to his heart in '58
as he was ⁱⁿ ~~not~~ ⁱⁿ '55 - when, in response to his ^{was}
7. confident ^{speech} ~~address~~, the whole world turned to him with ^{high}
hope and anticipation. (Pres. E.) if he will take the ^{responsibility} ~~responsibility~~
in his own hands, may yet emerge as ~~marked~~ ^{the} leader of a
franchising of age, providing the nation ^{along a new road} ~~turns~~ ^{new ways}
of ^{just} ~~reconciliation~~ and peace - "substitute cooperation in human
welfare for competition in the means of destruction -"

6/ '56 was not a good year for the U.N. - in spite of a display of great activity ^{the known & apparent} - ^{and} authority (4)

(a) It was unable to stop the sporadic infiltration and murderous attacks on the Israeli borders - which finally erupted in the military actions of late October.

- In 1956

- The year '56 climaxed 8 years of ^{hesitant and} ineffective action -

a lack of action - in the ^{unending} crises in the ^{Arab-Israeli} ~~area~~ - and in establishing ^{peace} in that area.

(b) ~~When~~ It was unable to persuade Nasser to open the Suez straits to Israeli shipping - nor did it ~~exist~~ ^{exist} any sanction against him. Thus seeing notes that the decision, the U.N. ^{could be} ^{spurred} with ^{insufficient} ^{effect}.

(c) When Nasser rejected the ^{U.N.} ^{proposal} - in violation of a 90 yr. old international treaty - the U.N. ^{discussed that they} ^{could do} nothing! Only after the Eng. Fr. & the U.S. - ^{discussed that they} ^{could do} themselves do ~~nothing~~ anything about it - since they could not agree among themselves on procedure - did they turn to the U.N. - When Eng. Fr. became convinced that their vital interests ~~could~~ would not be protected in the U.N. - ^{and that} ~~and~~ ^{crises} ~~where~~ ^{the} ~~matter~~ ^{crises} which had by then been

dragged out then a long series of conferences & negotiations, would ~~continue~~ ^{be} talked to death - they resorted to forceful action - which coincided with Israel's military ^{advance} ^{into} the Sinai Peninsula - as a result of ^{forceful} ^{action} ^{and}

(d) Because the U.N. resented this action & an ^{unpleasant} ^{precondition} ^{to} ^{any} ^{determination}

to prevent to it, the U.N. suddenly came to a
~~cess-fir~~ ^{cess-fir} ~~resolution~~ ^{resolution} was quickly adopted - the Soviet bloc
and the Afro-Asian - Arab bloc, I guess, joining is enthusiastically
and an idea to with draw.

① There has been & there will continue to be sharp divisions
of opinion ^{among people} ~~as to the wisdom~~ ^{as to the wisdom} of this action. I have ~~presented~~ ^{as several speakers}
stated my own opinion. The point to bear in mind is
relation to the principle, the U.N. - is that its resolution
is complied with by 3 ~~democr.~~ ^{democr.} countries only, the 3
countries of which it is devoted were free, democr.
countries, responsive to public and international opinion - and
to moral maxims.

② Was the resolution adopted of the Soviet bloc,
or the Arab bloc - or any ~~dictatorial~~ ^{dictatorial} - it would
have been unceremoniously ~~rejected~~ ^{rejected} ~~and~~ ^{it would}
demonstrated in the case, the resolution which was
adopted by the same body of Hungary. (U.N.) rejected
that ~~proposal~~ ^{proposal} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~Soviet troops withdrawn!~~ ^{Soviet troops withdrawn!} ~~Bye-bye~~ ^{Bye-bye}
out, ~~handed~~ ^{handed} ~~and nothing has been done about it!~~ ^{and nothing has been done about it!}
- ~~Even stronger to requiring~~ ^{Even stronger to requiring} ~~countries not to~~ ^{countries not to}

③ In fact the same ~~for~~ Arab bloc - which so
loudly denounced Israel & the colonial oppressors S.B. & F. -
abstained from voting when it came to condemn in Romania
for violent oppression & bloody suppressions in Hungary. And
even India - when Viceroy Nehru speaks so of him & so
savagely of international morality and the right of all
peoples great and small - ~~refused~~ ^{refused} abstained from voting

the Soviet Union.

(6)

2/1. ~~Not~~ the ^{V.N.} ~~less~~ - pie resolution and the dispatch, a V.N. force
did not enhance the prestige, the V.N. - It pointed up
a grave and dangerous double standard - on which it
seems doomed to perish - and one which, I am afraid,
may ultimately destroy it - It is helpless to act
against aggressive nations, members the V.N., -
who are insensitive to moral ~~principles~~ ^{principles} as far as they
enough, ask the Soviet, to defy ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~you~~ ^{it}. ^{this}
will ^{in time} make the V.N. ^{an instrumentality} ^{of the West} ^{disregards}
to be exploited by all the enemies the West. - When this
policy becomes established - when the U.N. has no longer
defence even-handed justice - it will disintegrate.

3/1. This has not been a port for human diplomacy,
our precipitate and drastic intervention in the Suez Affair -
- hunt, spread and lowered the ^{status and} prestige of our two most
important ally and dependable allies - which clearly is not to our
advantage - and could not have been our sole intention -
The West. ~~however~~ ^{the Atlantic Alliance} ~~Front~~ has been weakened. We ~~have~~ ^{are} are
realizing now - and are making serious efforts to repair
the damage. Not without fault! Not without provocation -
What we have gained in the crisis - for our world - as
a result of what we would like to believe was
high-minded action, well, I am afraid, not pay off.

The Arabs praise us now - be. we led us in action
which ~~they~~ was to their advantage. ~~They~~ Their praise will
turn to virulent condemnation - as soon as we suggest
anything, which they disapprove. It was just a few
months ago that Nasser told the Am. govt. "People to go
to choke on their fury" - when we expressed sharp disapproval
of his seizing the canal! - It was not so long ago that
the entire Arab press was denouncing us. Too as
imperialists and colonialists: - guilty, dishonest, deceit and
all - well.

9/ It was also not an intention to return the little
Hitler, the Nib. Names. to his power + prestige - even
to argue them - after he had suffered such a disastrous
and ~~humiliating~~ ^{disgraceful} defeat at the hands of the Israeli army,
has ^{been} ~~achieved~~!

→ But that is exactly what our diplomacy has achieved!

→ But that is exactly what
→ Nasser is now sitting on the top, the real - destiny
to the U.N. and to the U.S. - when all the excitement
over - Col. Nasser will be in full control of the Suez
Canal - and the six powers affected but not by U.N. Security Council - to meet 1957
parts which have West. oil concerns and installations
in their territories

104. It was ^{never} intended to increase Soviet power in the Middle East. But this has surely happened. It was Russian threat ^{with any} intervention - the sending of volunteers and arms - which, the Arabs are persuaded, forced Fr. + Engl. to abandon their military intervention.

The strength the comm. no longer lies in the appeal /
its ideology - promises but all has / lost distinction - in the
sight, the army! This has no interest for despotism!
- Youth, esp. university gen, has been restored - Exp. in Egypt even as so long
- Comm. has lost its claim for freedom is again the Holy land!
12/ What 1957 - 7 the 7 months - Indoctrination has been lost!

will be a part of a line, connected with policy
enemies - not that a policy concerned with underpinning the
structural structure, the free world, and what will help esp.
these various, large and small, where freedom are the realities
7 freedom, where any life, where hope to be as based up
with the future of a free world where there was no need for
an organizing apparatus it is now.

- ① No status given in Middle East.
- ② No settlement - without Israel - Suez Canal
- ③ No withdrawal UN Force until perm. from settlement
- ④ No return of Egypt to Suez - refugees

13/ U.N. - action -

The Temple Bulletin

Published Weekly by
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio



Vol. XLIII

DECEMBER 30, 1956

No. 13

Sunday Morning Service

10:30 o'clock

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

will speak on

Taking Stock of 1956

In keeping with his custom of many years Dr. Silver will review
and interpret the outstanding events of the past year.

Mr. Jerome Rosen, violinist, will be guest soloist

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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SWetbriar 1-7755

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE

Rabbi Silver to Look Back Over Past Year

For his address this Sunday, Rabbi Silver will give his traditional review of the outstanding events of the past year. "Taking Stock of 1956" will be his subject.

Mr. Jerome Rosen, violinist will be guest soloist with The Temple this week-end, participating in the musical portion of the service. Mr. Rosen is a talented pupil of Mr. Josef Gingold, home on vacation from Curtis Institute in Philadelphia.

A GIFT TO THE TEMPLE

Mr. James M. Rosenberg, noted artist and prominent member of the Jewish community has sent to the Temple Museum one of his paintings—a study of a Kibbutz in Galilee (not far from Safed) at sunset.

Mr. Rosenberg has visited Israel on several occasions and has made impressive paintings of many scenes in the country.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The flowers which will grace the altar on Sunday morning December 30th, are contributed in memory of husband Max Bernstein by Mrs. Max Bernstein.

MUSIC FOR SUNDAY

Organ	Boellman
Chorale	Parker
Canzonetta	Loret
Cantabile	
Opening Psalm—Mah Tovu	Spicker
Bor'chu (Congregational)	Sulzer
Sh'ma - Boruch (Congregational)	Traditional
Michomocho (Congregational)	Sulzer
Kedusha	Rogers
Silent Devotion—May the Words	Rogers
Miss Wischmeyer - Mr. Humphrey	
Before the Address	
Violin Concerto	Goldmark
II-Air	
Mr. Jerome Rosen	
After the Address	
En Kelohenu	arr. Weiner
Mr. Humphrey	
Olenu - Vaanachnu	Goldstein

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION HOMECOMING

On Sunday, December 23rd, the Temple Alumni Association held its annual winter Homecoming. Approximately one hundred students, home from colleges in the East and mid-West, attended the Homecoming Service in the Temple and the Brunch and Tea-Dance which followed immediately after at the Wade Park Manor.

Alumni President, Barbara Leiner, welcomed the group at the Brunch and introduced Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Rabbi Daniel Silver, both of whom expressed their happiness at seeing so many young people returning to the Temple group after spending most of the year out of the city.

A happy and very pleasant afternoon was enjoyed by all who were at the Tea Dance—meeting with old friends and getting re-acquainted.

Hosts and hostesses who welcomed everyone and who helped make the afternoon a success were Joan Appel, Kurt Block, Louis Bloomfield, Dennis Brooks, Robert Cowan, John Garson, Harlene Henry, Bonnie Kane, Kathy Kane, Steve Lampl, Karen Mintz, Loren Mintz, Lynn Newman, Eleanor Rand, Ann Sherby, Marlyne Speer, Ruth Strauss, Barbara Yoelson, and Margaret Yoelson.

Members of the Alumni who participated in the Sunday morning worship service were Phyllis Adelstein, Harlan Hertz, Nancy Silber, Daniel Weidenthal and Mark Yanover.

Chairmen for the day were Frederick Feibelman and Donna Gross, assisted by their able committee, Roger Arnstine, Donald Bercu, Harlan Hertz, Margaret Leuten, James Rosenthal, Carol Schoenberger, Don Wohl and Mark Yanover.

Plans are being formulated for the annual formal dance which is scheduled for January 22nd, 1957, the details of which will be published in a subsequent bulletin.

The Temple Gratefully Acknowledges The Following Contributions

TO THE FLOWER FUND:

In memory of Frieda Keller Kaufman, by Mr. and Mrs. Leo Oppenheimer; in memory of Lillian F. Steuer, by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Broida; in memory of Abraham Klivans, by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Broida; in memory of Samuel Wilkofsky, by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Broida; in memory of Casper Rosenberg, by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Broida; in memory of Dr. Henry Lichtig, by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sherwin; in memory of Betsy Grosbart, by Mrs. Adolph Rosenblum; in memory of mother, Annie R. Bratburd, by Flora Bratburd; in memory of Edward Kaplan, by Mr. and Mrs. Hyman C. Bellin; in memory of Mr. Harry Gimp, by friends.

TO THE WILLIAM B. COHEN MEMORIAL FUND:

In memory of William B. Cohen, by Mrs. Mayme C. Lomnitz and Mrs. Fred Bukstein.

TO THE NEUTA LUMBERG MEMORIAL FUND:

In honor of the 10th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Strugach, by Mrs. Golda Lumberg.

TO THE PRAYER BOOK FUND:

In memory of Mr. L. G. Rippner of Los Angeles, California, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berger; in memory of Edward Havre, by Mrs. Mollie W. Jacobs.

TO THE LIBRARY FUND:

In memory of Abe Klivans, by Mrs. Jack B. Dworken; in memory of Dr. Howard Greenbaum, by Eleanor Bleiweiss, Annabelle Dolinsky, and Dorothy Meldon; in memory of Mrs. Bertha Weil, by Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Kaynes; in memory of Abraham Klivans, by Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Koblitz, Jr.; in memory of Lillian F. Steuer, by Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Koblitz, Jr.; in memory of Selma Markowitz, by Miss Sadie Lederer.

TO THE SOPHIE AUERBACH SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

In memory of Abraham Klivans, by Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Meisel; in memory of Joseph Korach, by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Felber; in memory of Bertha Danziger Kopf, by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Felber; in honor of the 40th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sands, by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Felber; in memory of the birthday of granddaughter, Miriam Sally Davidson, by Mrs. Henry Kaber; in memory of Casper Rosenberg, by Mr. and Mrs. Carol Levison; in memory of Abraham Klivans, by Mr. and Mrs. Carol Levison; in honor of the 70th birthday of Mrs. Jennie Neuman, by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Weil.

TO THE RAY S. GROSS MEMORIAL LIBRARY FUND:

In memory of Eugene Haberman, by Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Gross of Hollywood, Florida; in memory of Edward Schultz, by Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Gross of Hollywood, Florida; in memory of Mrs. Alex Kopf, by Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Gross of Hollywood, Florida; in memory of Mrs. Stella Weil, by Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Gross of Hollywood, Florida.

TO THE TOMMY DIENER MEMORIAL FUND:

In honor of the 75th birthday of Mrs. Jesse Solomon, by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Diener and Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Levkoff.

TEMPLE WOMEN'S ADVISOR

EDITORS: Mrs. Oscar Bergman, Mrs. Irving Konigsberg, Mrs. Leon Newman, Mrs. S. Lee Rotman

Have you secured your ticket for the

ONE-DAY INSTITUTE

Wednesday, January 9, 1957

The Temple

Subject under discussion

TODAY'S CHILDREN IN TOMORROW'S WORLD

10:30 A. M.	Dr. A. F. Ritchey "The Child at Home"
	Dr. Mark C. Schinnerer "The Child at School"
12:30 P. M.	Lunch Mahler Hall
1:30 P. M.	Mr. Bertram Beck "Youth and the World"

Tickets

\$2.25 for the day, including a hot lunch

Phone any of the following captains:

Mrs. Harold Arsham	SK 1-6238	Mrs. Irving Lieberman	EV 1-8244
Mrs. Leonard Beal	WY 1-7890	Mrs. Edward Lindner	EV 2-2935
Mrs. Jerome Berger	YE 2-8029	Mrs. Julius Malin	FA 1-4155
Mrs. Jerome Braun	FA 1-3352	Mrs. Eugene Neuger	WY 1-4079
Mrs. Leonard Broida	SK 1-7758	Mrs. Jerry Newman	LO 1-4387
Mrs. Lee Dennis	FA 1-4128	Mrs. Leo Oppenheimer	WA 1-4254
Mrs. Alvin Friedman	WA 1-4867	Mrs. M. Rapport	FA 1-8412
Mrs. Joel Garver	ER 1-1405	Mrs. Robert Rosenthal	YE 2-9149
Mrs. Marvin Grand	LO 1-8171	Mrs. Hattie Shapero	FA 1-5680
Mrs. Sam Greenwald	FA 1-9321	Mrs. Ernest Siegler	EV 1-9261
Mrs. Louis Gross	WA 1-5917	Mrs. Morton Soss	WA 1-2087
Mrs. Fred Heiber	EV 1-7528	Mrs. Alvin Spira	YE 2-2075
Mrs. Robert Keller	SK 1-7298	Mrs. Eugene Squires	SK 2-1133
Mrs. Gerald Kerner	YE 2-3919	Mrs. Irving Stern	WA 1-0984
Mrs. Dan Klein	ER 1-1308	Mrs. Harry Tucker	WA 1-2100
Mrs. Eugene Klein	FA 1-5338	Mrs. Roy Unger	ER 1-0762
Mrs. Phil Leiner	SK 1-9804		

AN EXTRA FOR JANUARY 9th

WE WANT TAX STAMPS—
Stacks and Stacks of Tax Stamps. Bring them with you to the Symposium on January 9th. To the one who turns in the most stamps on this day a refund of the luncheon ticket will be awarded after the count.

The Stamps help provide Camperships and Scholarships for our Religious School children.

Be sure your Name and Address is turned in with your Stamps.

NOTICE!

TUESDAY ACTIVITIES

The Tuesday Activities groups will not meet on Tuesday, January 1, 1957. The group will reconvene on Tuesday, January 8, 1957.

SALES AND DELIVERY

The Tuesday Sewing at the Temple, in spite of its size, manages to keep the feeling of friendly companionship and sociability of the old Sewing Circle of yesterday. But, according to Mrs. Herbert Zipkin, over all chairman of Tuesday Sewing, this project has become "big business", and the work of promoting and selling the attractive results of all this friendly sewing goes on throughout the year on a most business-like basis indeed.

Chairman of Sales is Mrs. Charles Adelstein, who is assisted by Mrs. Leon Diamond, Mrs. Harold Newman and Mrs. Robert Smith. Mrs. Milton Meyers and Mrs. Karl Tobias are responsible for the lovely displays.

The gift wrapping of the merchandise is performed by Mrs. Harold Friedman, Mrs. George Klein and Mrs. Oscar Ross.

The bookkeeping that this successful project entails is handled by Mrs. Aaron Weitzman and Mrs. Jean K. Strauss. The job of delivering the merchandise is in the capable hands of Mrs. Leonard Lichtig, Mrs. Philip Leiner, Mrs. Lawrence Lurie and Mrs. Harris Nehamkin.

Incidentally, if any Temple member would like to give one of the attractive items made here for a gift and cannot get to the Temple you may call Mrs. Herbert Zipkin at EV 1-6134 or the Temple and a personal shopping service is yours for the asking.

TUESDAY ACTIVITIES

Knitting and Crochet Tables

Under the able Chairmanship of Mrs. E. C. Lindner and her Co-chairman, Mrs. J. A. Samuels there is a knitting and crochet table at Tuesday Sewing which specializes in childrens' and babies' apparel. Among the popular items are baby afghans, bonnet and bootie sets, mittens, scarves and sweaters in sizes 2-4-6 and 8.

A new project of this group (an item in very great demand at present) is a knitted head band which ties under the chin. It can be ordered in any color and is equally suitable for adults as for children.

When you visit this table look at the gay pot-holders these versatile women make. They can be ordered in colors to match your kitchen.

BEGINNERS HEBREW CLASS

The Temple is proud to announce the formation of a beginners Hebrew Class.

The class will meet on successive Tuesdays, beginning January 8, 1957, and continue through May. It will convene at 8:00 P. M. in the children's library.

We have secured the services of Miss Lillian Sugarman as lecturer and teacher. Miss Sugarman has a fine Hebrew background. She was instructress of Hebrew at Cleveland College and is familiar with all levels of the language and its literature.

A registration fee of \$5.00 will be charged for this course which will include the text and all necessary materials.

Interested members may enroll by calling Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver at the Temple office.

MR. and MRS. CLUB SUPPER DANCE OUTSTANDING AFFAIR

An outstanding evening of dancing, entertainment and refreshment was enjoyed by the many Mr. and Mrs. Club members who attended the supper dance on Saturday evening December 22nd at the Hotel Hollenden ballroom. The versatile comedian, Danny Desberg and the talented Burton Sisters provided an exceptional floor show.

This well planned affair was under the chairmanship of Dr. Lou and Cindy Shore, who were assisted by co-chairmen Gene and Carol Shipley and Henry and Helen Jacobson. Many thanks are also due the following committee chairmen who contributed to the successful evening: Robert and Marlene Bruder, decoration; Dr. Howard and Jane Bubis, telephone; and Larry and Marilyn Caplane, publicity.

REMINDER

It is essential that all material for The Temple Bulletin be submitted by Wednesday, ten days prior to the date of mailing.

This applies to Contributions to Funds as well as to Meeting and Program Notices.

with
Sermon 908

TEXT OF OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 14, 1956

Dear Mr. President:

We, the undersigned Christian ministers, would urge you by means of this open letter to commend that the United States take the lead not only in pressing compliance with the U.N. resolution against Soviet deportation of Hungarians but to introduce and give fullest possible support to a resolution condemning the mass deportation of Jews from Egypt, the confiscation of their property, and calling for an end to these practices. †

While we are gratified that the United States Government is expressing its "deep concern" to the Government of Egypt, we feel impelled to express to you our deep concern over the campaign of violence entered upon by the Government of Egypt against citizens, stateless persons and nationals of other lands.

In the present Egyptian program directed against the human rights, security, freedom and economic welfare of Egyptian Jews and Jews in Egypt, a pattern has emerged that is clearly imitative of the Hitler pattern and of the present Communist pattern in Hungary.

Operating under the difficulty of Egyptian censorship and the absence of any opportunity for an objective third party to make "on the spot" an independent examination of the facts, we have been compelled to rely upon all other available sources, and on the basis of that study we have reason to believe that the facts are substantially as follows:

1. Thousands of Jews, who are Egyptian citizens, have been called to local police stations and they have been informed that their citizenship is cancelled and that they must leave the country without delay.
2. Citizens or nationals of other countries, including Canadian, Greek, Belgian, French and British, if they are Jewish, have been singled out and ordered to leave the country within seven days.
3. Stateless Jews, including natives of Egypt, have been ordered to leave the country, although they have no other allegiance and no nation to whom they can turn for protection. In the case of thousands of these, as in the case of many who are citizens, their forebears have been in Egypt for centuries.

4. Jews who are forced to leave, regardless of homes, property or investments, are permitted to take with them only one suitcase and twenty Egyptian pounds.
5. The property, firms, corporations and banks owned by Egyptian Jews have been expropriated. The value of Jewish property in Egypt is estimated at \$450,000,000.
6. An economic boycott is being organized so that remaining Jews cannot continue to support themselves or work in Egypt.
7. Concentration camps have been set up for Jews, that includes one prison, (The Citadel), one camp and two schools. There are reports that at least one member, of each family expelled, is held as hostage for the actions or statements made by those who are forced to leave the country.

In cancelling citizenship, in ordering deportation of citizens, or stateless persons and nationals of other lands, in taking away property, in confiscating bank accounts, in the establishment of concentration camps, and in holding men and women as hostages, we find an awful and terrible imitation and refinement of the Hitler program and practices which ultimately plunged the world into war.

Such injury and wrong-doing against human beings are acts of evil. We know that a dry and bloodless economic program can as surely destroy life and liberty as more obvious acts of force and violence. If unchallenged, the Egyptian pattern may well lead to similar repressive measures in other lands. We know that the gospel of hatred and ill-will now being spread throughout Egypt lets loose such powers for evil and death that no man can say where or how far they will go.

We can never forget that when Hitler began to rage, there was a woeful toleration of the evil of his teachings by people in this country who were slow to understand that such tolerance would only encourage wrong-doing and ultimately threaten the moral and spiritual values of all great religious faiths. Then, too, the Jews were the first targets of the attack on human dignity and freedom.

What is happening to Jews in Egypt today can neither be excused nor explained by the military conflict between the governments of these two nations. Nor should our view of this evil be affected by whatever view one may hold as to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. The plain fact is that we find here, rather, the recurrence and the sharpening of racism, the most deadly disease of our time.

The United States, indeed the world, paid an appalling price to rid humanity of these evils when finally it was forced to go to war against Hitlerism. Since then, mankind has been on guard against a renewed outbreak of this malady in many lands, even in our own nation. It is our persuasion that unless the United States opposes firmly and immediately the reappearance of racism in Egypt, in whatever guise, this pernicious evil will endanger the spiritual foundation of morality and freedom in all the world.

We believe that the United States can and must assume moral leadership of those who stand united against accepting the law of force, violence and the denial of human freedom as a means to power or as a way of life.

We, therefore, solemnly urge you, as President of the United States, and as a leader with the highest prestige and influence not only in the United States but in the world at large, to appeal to the public opinion of mankind, to the conscience of Christendom and to all who believe in human brotherhood to save not only those who are persecuted today, but to save civilization from the violation of these human ideals of freedom which are the symbol and the hope of mankind.

In this spirit we urge the United States immediately to seek action by the United Nations to end the persecution of Jews in Egypt as a violation of the Charter of Human Rights.

Respectfully yours,

The Rev. J. F. Balzer, D.D.
Minister, Congregational Church
Crete, Nebraska

The Rev. Gene Bartlett, D.D.
Minister, First Baptist Church
Los Angeles, California

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The Very Rev. Georges Florovsky, S.T.D.
Vice President at Large
National Council of Churches in the U.S.
Harvard Divinity School
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