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The Russian space satellite, 1957.

Sunday Morning Service
The Temple
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sermon 921

THE RUSSIAN SPACE SATELLITE
Troubled reflections of the free world on scientific
progress in a dictatorship

by

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I am very happy that the Russians launched their satellite into outer space. I should have been as happy if the scientists of any other nation had accomplished this feat. I should have been especially happy if American scientists had been the first to have accomplished it, simply as a matter of national pride. It is always gratifying to know that one's own country is in the forefront of scientific achievements. We are all extremely pleased whenever an American is singled out for distinction -- for a Nobel prize, for example -- for some outstanding pioneering contribution to any field of human knowledge.

But national pride aside, it should be a deep source -- a very deep source of satisfaction -- to every human being on earth, when any marked advance is made, in an invention or discovery, regardless of the nation or the race to which the man, or the men responsible for it, belong. For every scientific achievement is a gain for the whole of humanity - for the whole of civilization. Whatever is finally achieved by any people, by way of enduring truth or beauty or utility, becomes, in the end, the grateful possession of all.

No one people - no single race - has a monopoly on any field of human progress. And any people which attempts to hold on to a so-called scientific secret, as a military advantage, will in the end, hurt itself; for such a government, or people, is then tempted to build a sort of a peremptory foreign policy on a factor which cannot long be kept a secret and cannot long be monopolized, and then the basis for such a peremptory diplomacy, built on the exclusive possession of some scientific secret, is then undermined.

Many minds, belonging to different nations, and races, have had a hand in any given, significant scientific achievement, regardless of who is finally credited with it. No scientist ever works in a vacuum. His researches draw upon the intellectual labors and experiments and findings of many other scientists who preceded him or who worked contemporaneously with him. What such a scientist discovers is, in a sense, a cumulative discovery - a further step in a long march of many feet, upon the road of knowledge.

Russian scientists have availed themselves of the brains of scientists of other countries. So have we. Someone recently said, "there is nothing regional, racial or national about science. It is international and universal, making no exceptions for or against any nationality, race or creed." And that, of course, is basic truth.

Scientists in many countries work, and are working today, in the same fields and sometimes two or more scientists will hit upon the same discovery almost simultaneously; as was the case, you will recall, with Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace, who both formulated the theory of natural selection - the descent of man - each arriving at the identical conclusion independently of the other and from different approaches. Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell carried on a long court litigation - each claiming to be the first and the true inventor of the telephone, which both invented, almost at the same time, while working independently of one another.

In the commendable, competitive race, in this particular field of rocketing an artificial moon into space to revolve around the earth, the Russians got ahead of us, (we are told by a few months) and I say, 'all honor to the Russians'. They have been the first, by this act, to open doors, hitherto shut -- shut since the beginning of time -- upon new continents of human progress. They have helped to inaugurate a new age of space. No one knows, especially no layman, untrained in scientific techniques and unacquainted with scientific perspectives, can know, the ultimate implications of this extraordinary achievement. But the stir which it has already created in the scientific world suggests great expectancies. And the

world therefore, including the free world, must welcome, and by and large, I believe, is welcoming, this epochal event, which is a gain, not for Russia alone, but for the whole of mankind!

Now some Americans have been disturbed by this Russian achievement, and their words of praise somehow seem to carry with them a certain undertone -- a sour and grudging undertone, so unlike the American character.

Perhaps this has been due to the fact that they have been lead to underestimate the Russian capacity for scientific activity and scientific initiative - and this is most unfortunate - for the Russians are not a backward people, intellectually. They produced great men of science long before the days of the Communist Revolution --and the Communist regime has encouraged and stimulated scientific study and researches to a remarkable degree.

Perhaps our people have been lead to believe that technical sciences cannot flourish under a dictatorship. That too, is an unfortunate misconception or delusion. The Russian Communists, ever since they came into power, have laid the greatest stress and importance upon two things -- rapid industrialization of their country and militarization. And both of these things call for the utmost in technical progress. And so these Communists have, accordingly, given every incentive, and provided every facility, for maximum study and research, in every field of technology: in the fields of engineering and physics and chemistry. There are more students in the engineering schools of the USSR than there are in the United States, and the Russians are giving every inducement and support to the technician and the scientist. And because these ruling classes of the Soviet Union, know full well that any serious military set-back would bring total destruction upon them, they have concentrated most intensively on what might be called a crash program -- concentrating all the talents and the resources of the country, upon the technology of war. Hence their remarkable achievements, in the field of the intercontinental ballistic missile and jet transports and earth satellites and all related fields. And, for the moment, they seem to have outstripped, in some areas, our own achievements.

It is well to remember (and in a way it is a very disconcerting thought) that

scientific progress is no guarantee for human freedom. The same government which gives every encouragement to the scientist who is engaged in technical research and invention, will brutally suppress and punish every expression of original and independent thought in the fields of politics and economics and history and philosophy and other social sciences.

And the free world, therefore, faces a very formidable foe in modern dictatorship:- one which is armed with the full might of modern science and modern technology. It would have been a simple matter indeed if modern dictatorship were scientifically backward, unable to confront the deadly nuclear weapons now in the hands of the free world. Unfortunately, that is not the case. Dictatorship today, possesses equally deadly, and perhaps deadlier, weapons than the free world does.

As a result of this spectacular achievement of the Russians, there has been considerable soul-searching among the American people, and some beating of the breast. Why have we lagged behind the Russians in this field, giving them such a tremendous prestige and such an important propaganda advantage? Some have blamed the American people. There are always those who are ready to blame the American people for whatever goes wrong. Public officials of course, and those responsible for the management of our affairs, of our foreign policies, of our national defenses -- public officials, of course, never take the blame upon themselves for anything that goes wrong. It is easier to say the blame is with the American people -- the American people has been too complacent! But who has made the American people complacent, if complacent it is? Have not our responsible leaders assured and reassured us, time and again, that we have nothing to worry about? That we are ahead of the Soviet Union in all branches of decisive armament? Are we not being told the very same thing today? And the Russian "Sputnik" is rocketing through space around our globe! Some have said that the fault is with the American people because they have not provided their government with money enough to carry on necessary research in the field of the satellite and the missile. Not enough money! Why not? Whatever taxes our government has asked the American people to pay, our people have paid -- if not gladly, certainly copiously. The best informed opinion, however,

which has been expressed on this subject, holds that money was not the cause of this unfortunate lag.

More reasonable seems to be the charge that rivalry among our military services - between the army the navy and the airforce - getting in each others way - failing to pool their information - the absence of a central laboratory, such as has produced successfully the atom bomb during the war -- that this unnecessary duplication and rivalry and red tape and getting in each others way and trying to outstrip one another have brought about unnecessary delay and avoidable failure.

The emminent atomic scientist and Nobel Prize winner, Harold C. Urey, points to yet another reason for our failure to be first in this field. He maintains (and he has been very close to the situation) that our witch-hunting, our security probes - our McCarthyism - drove top men from the field, and slowed down our basic research.

Well, "Sputnik" seems to have sobered our people and many of our public officials. And this is all to the good. It is not good to be over-confident, in a rapidly changing world such as we live in, but it would be disastrous, in my opinion, if "Sputnik" should succeed in panicking us. Khrushchev may hope to score diplomatic victories on the strength of "Sputnik". We thought that we could score diplomatic victories on our earlier exclusive possession of the atom bomb. We failed, of course, and so will Khrushchev fail. There are no diplomatic victories to be scored on the strength of this satellite, flying through space, for it is clear, to both the Russians and to ourselves and to the whole world, that these perfected intercontinental missiles (and thats the basic fear underlying "Sputnik")- the power to launch them^{successfully}/into space, and on to selected targets -- it is clear to everyone that these weapons, be they the "A" Bomb or the "H" Bomb,^{or}the ICBM - simply cannot be used without destroying the world. And the Russians want to live, the same as we do. There cannot be any effective "Rocket Diplonacy", any more than there has been any effective "A~~t~~omic Diplomacy". What we lost, diplomatically, in recent years, has been due, not to our military inferiority, --we lost it before the day of "Sputnik" - and before the day of the intercontinental missile. Our losses are diplomatic losses. They have been due to diplomatic maladroitness - lack of

skill - lack of judgment - lack of vision - and not to military inferiority, for there was a time when we were the sole and exclusive possessors of the most destructive weapon in the world - and we scored no diplomatic victories on the strength of it.

As a result of "Sputnik" our government will undoubtedly introduce greater speed and greater efficiency in matching or in surpassing the missile program of the Russians. We will do so. We are all persuaded now, and closest cooperation with our ^{great} allies, who have much to contribute to the scientific field, and did in the past, -- and this speeding up is as it should be. And no patriotic American, and no lover of human freedom would want it any other way.

But the real problem, my good friends, regardless how fast we catch up to and overtake the Russians -- the real problem still remains. And it is a problem of not rearmament but disarmament. And it is the problem of finding an arrangement with the Soviet Union so that we and they and everyone else, can live together in peace - in the same one world. And "Sputniks" and counter-sputniks will not of themselves solve this fundamental problem. We have to discover ways, as we have been - perhaps not as aggressively - and certainly not successfully -- we will have to discover ways of mutual accommodation. And this is the way of enlightened and far-seeing statesmanship. And I believe that in this effort of finding ways of living together -- of co-existence -- the term which, as a result of propaganda, is coming to have a sort of an unsavory conotation. In the seeking and the finding of a program of living together on this one world - the free world -- we can move forward -- even now -- regardless of "sputnik" from positions of strength -- not merely military strength, which we still possess, but moral strength as well -- which our enemies, or our potential enemies, do not possess. We are not as weak, militarily, as some panicky commentators on "Sputnik" would have us believe -- far from it. Nor are the Russians as strong and as powerful as their inflated propaganda would have us believe. The gentlemen of the Kremlin are not sitting pretty at this time. They are deeply worried. The successive upheavals in the circles of the ruling class in the Soviet Union, since the death of Stalin -- the events which

transpired in Poland and the bloody revolt in Hungary - the downgrading of Stalinism and the attempt, which in my judgment is doomed to failure, to substitute collective dictatorship for personal dictatorship -- all these recent signs -- all these are signs not of strength - not of durability, but of ominous dissatisfactions. It seems as if the cracks are beginning to show up, in the facade of omnipotence which propaganda has given to the world.

A recent visitor to the Soviet Union - one ~~of~~ who is disposed to be friendly and very understanding - Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt - upon her return, declared that in the three weeks which she spent in the Soviet Union, she heard no laughter. She never saw any one laugh. She never saw a well-dressed man or woman. Now this might be the reaction of an outsider - of a representative of the free world, who, though not jaundiced in outlook, and not unfriendly, would still give the benefit of the doubt to the attitude of the free world. But here, a little over a year ago, the present head of the whole Soviet system, Khrushchev himself, had things to say about the Soviet Union, under Stalin, and things have not changed much in apparatus, in dictatorship, in this monolithic and ruthless control, since the death of Stalin -- he had things to say about Russian life under Stalin, which the most violent critics of Russia, during the years of Stalin, could hardly exceed.

"Arbitrary behavior by one person", said Khrushchev, "encouraged and permitted arbitrariness in others. Mass arrests and deportations of many thousands of people, executions without trial and without normal investigation, created conditions of insecurity, fear and even desperation." Conditions of insecurity, fear and even desperation. "It is clear that Stalin showed, in a whole series of cases", says Khrushchev, "his intolerance, his brutality and his abuse of power.".. "Many thousands of honest and innocent Communists have died as a result of this monstrous falsification of such 'cases'" (you remember the famous trials) "and as a result of the practice of forcing accusations against oneself and others". These are the words of Khrushchev.

Recently, Milovan Djilas, former Vice-President of Yugoslavia, under Tito, one of the most heroic of the Communists of Yugoslavia, and one of its leading lights -- Djilas wrote a book recently called "The New Class". It is a terrible indictment

of the whole Communist system which he helped to bring about in Yugoslavia, showing why Communism developed the way it did and why it could not have done otherwise, because of its inner contradictions. Djilas hailed the Hungarian revolt and because of that he was sentenced to three years of hard labor. And because of this book which he wrote, called the "New Class", he was sentenced to an additional seven years of hard labor. And this is what he says - the Communist says, about this system:

"Everything happened differently in the USSR and other Communist countries from what the leaders -- even such prominent ones as Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky, and Bukharin -- anticipated. They expected that the state would rapidly wither away, that democracy would be strengthened. The reverse happened. They expected a rapid improvement in the standard of living -- there has been scarcely any change in this respect and, in the subjugated East European countries, the standard has even declined. In every instance, the standard of living has failed to rise in proportion to the rate of industrialization, which was more rapid. It was believed that the differences between cities and villages, between intellectual and physical labor, would slowly disappear; instead these differences have increased. Communist anticipations in other areas-including their expectations for developments in the non-Communist world -- have failed to materialize."

He speaks of the "New Class" -- the new class of Communist Bureaucrats that has come into power in the Communist world:

"Membership in the Communist Party before the Revolution meant sacrifice. Being a professional revolutionary was one of the highest honors. Now that the party has consolidated its power, party membership means that one belongs to a privileged class. And at the core of the party are the all-powerful exploiters and masters." * * * "The new class is voracious and insatiable, just as the bourgeoisie was. But it does not have the virtues of frugality and economy that the bourgeoisie had. The new class is as exclusive as the aristocracy but without aristocracy's refinement and proud chivalry." * * * "Having achieved industrialization, the new class can now do nothing more than strengthen its brute force and pillage the people. It ceases to create. Its spiritual heritage is overtaken by darkness. * * * "When the new class leaves the historical scene -- and this must happen -- there will be less sorrow over its passing than there was for any other class before it. Smothering everything except what suited its ego, it has condemned itself to failure"

(it has condemned itself to failure)

"and ~~come~~ shameful ruin." * * * "Communist totalitarianism",

(says Djilas)

"leads to total discontent, in which all differences of opinion are gradually lost, except despair and hatred. Spontaneous resistance -- the dissatisfaction of millions with the everyday details of life -- is the form of

resistance that the Communists have not been able to smother."
* * *

(He has in mind the Hungarian revolt)

"The Communist planned economy conceals within itself an anarchy of a special kind. In spite of the fact that it is planned, the Communist economy is perhaps the most wasteful economy in the history of human society. * * * An enemy to thought in the name of science, an enemy to freedom in the name of democracy, the Communist oligarchy

(this new class)

cannot but accomplish complete corruption of the mind."

And finally, -- (I am quoting from various sections of the book)

"Communism as an ideology has mainly run its course. It does not have many new things to reveal to the world."

Thats a profound observation.

"In any case,

These are his closing words

the world will change and will go in the direction in which it has been moving and must go on -- toward greater unity, progress, and freedom. The power of reality and the power of life have always been stronger than any kind of brutal force and more real than any theory."

I wish that Americans who have been frightened by "Sputnik" would read these words by one of the key theoreticians -- one who helped to bring it about and to existence. This kind of a world of which Djilas speaks, must disintegrate. It will not be destroyed by any missiles which we can launch against it, for we never intend to launch any missiles against it. The corruption is within -- the roughing is from within -- the disintegration will come from within -- sooner or later -- no one knows the time. And the free world, confronted with this world, must have confidence in its own inner strength -- not ignoring its physical, or military or economic strength, its all important, of course, but it must never lose sight of its inner strength, and the fact that it can negotiate with this other world from positions of strength, and not from positions of weakness. The strength from the undefeated free spirit of man which is the most powerful force in the world. Man's yearning for personal freedom, for personal dignity, for

mastery over his own life, as far as he possibly can. And a rocket, fired into space ahead of your own, does not and cannot alter these basic human factors in this historic struggle, which will in the long run, decide the character of our future civilization.

In this struggle the Bill of Rights is a far more powerful symbol than "Sputnik". So that this spectacular, dramatic, breath-taking act, or event, which is taking place, which scientifically, we ~~X~~all can hail whole-heartedly, ought not, by an iota, either diminish confidence ~~in~~ our democratic way of life, in our power ultimately to win through, over all forms of tyranny and dictatorship, and ought not, by an iota, cause us to detour away from the urgent task of finding ways of living together. Granted, under tension - granted, under suspicion, but living together in the same world.

We are opposed to no people. We are certainly not opposed to the Russian people. The Russian people happened, at the moment, and for some decades now, to be in the grip of a ruthless dictatorship. We cannot destroy that dictatorship by any military power which we possess. In our wildest dreams we will not undertake war against them. We must therefore find, as a matter of accommodation, a modus vivendi, to live together the best as we know how, with that government, until that government is overthrown by its own people. And I count upon this very fine intellectual prowess which is possessed by that people and its love of basic human dignity and its capacity for revolution which it has demonstrated. I count upon this same people ultimately to throw off the shackles of an unwelcome government and to push its way to freedom and fullest cooperation and peace with the free world.

I read in what has taken place, a call and a summons to the peoples of the whole free world to rededicate themselves to the task before them. To safeguard and strengthen the democratic positions all over the world, and at the same time, diplomatically and intelligently and pragmatically, find ways of living together with conditions and with governments as they are at the moment.

During Lenin's life the Central Committee of the party was a real expression of collective leadership of the party and of the nation. Being a militant Marxist revolutionist, always unyielding in matters of principle, Lenin never imposed by force his views upon his coworkers. He tried to convince; he patiently explained his opinions to others. Lenin always diligently observed that the norms of party life were realized, that the party statute was enforced, that the party congresses and the plenary sessions of the Central Committee took place at the proper intervals.

Q: How about Lenin? Was he really as democratic as Khrushchev tries to paint him?

K/h

Khokhlov: Not at all. We know from history that Lenin was a dictator, too.

Khrushchev himself in this speech admits that Lenin "without hesitation used the most extreme methods against the enemies."

In addition to the great accomplishments of V. I. Lenin for the victory of the working class and of the working peasants, for the victory of our party and for the application of the ideas of scientific Communism to life, his acute mind expressed itself also in this—that he detected in Stalin in time those negative characteristics which resulted later in grave consequences. Fearing the future fate of the party and of the Soviet nation, V. I. Lenin made a completely correct characterization of Stalin, pointing out that it was necessary to consider the question of transferring Stalin from the position of the Secretary General because of the fact that Stalin is excessively rude, that he does not have a proper attitude toward his comrades, that he is capricious and abuses his power. (p.37)

P. 42.... Worth noting is the fact that, even during the progress of the furious ideological fight against the Trotskyites, the Zinovievites, the Bukharinites and others, extreme repressive measures were not used against them. The fight was on ideological grounds. But some years later when Socialism in our country was fundamentally constructed, when the exploiting classes were generally liquidated, when the Soviet social ~~classes were generally liquidated~~ structure had radically changed, when the social basis for political movements and groups hostile to the party had violently contracted, when the ideological opponents of the party were long since defeated politically—then the repression directed against them began.

Stalin originated the concept, "enemy of the people". This term automatically rendered it unnecessary that the ideological errors of a man or men engaged in a controversy be proven; this term made possible the usage of the most cruel repression, violating all norms of revolutionary legality, against anyone who in any way disagreed with Stalin, against those who were only suspected of hostile intent, against those who had bad reputations. This concept, "enemy of the people," actually eliminated the possibility of any kind of ideological fight or the making of one's views known on this or that issue, even those of a practical character. In the main, and in actuality, the only proof of guilt used, against all norms of current legal science, was the "confession" of the accused himself: and, as subsequent probing proved, "confessions" were acquired through physical pressures against the accused.

This led to glaring violations of revolutionary legality and to the fact that many entirely innocent persons, who in the past had defended the party line, became victims.

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We must assert that, in regard to those persons who in their time had opposed the party line, there were often no sufficiently serious reasons for their physical annihilation. The formula, "enemy of the people," was specifically introduced for the purpose of physically annihilating such individuals.

It is a fact that many persons who were later annihilated as enemies of the party and people had worked with Lenin during his life. Some of these persons had made errors during Lenin's life, but, despite this, Lenin benefited by their work; he corrected them and he did everything possible to retain them in the ranks of the party; he induced them to follow him.

In this connection the delegates to the Party Congress should familiarize themselves with an unpublished note by V.I. Lenin directed to the Central Committee's Political Bureau in October, 1920. Outlining the duties of the control commission, Lenin wrote that the commission should be transformed into a real "organ of party and proletarian conscience."

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Arbitrary behavior by one person encouraged and permitted arbitrariness in others. Mass arrests and deportations of many thousands of people, execution without trial and without normal investigation created conditions of insecurity, fear and even desperation. * * * * *

Our party fought for the implementation of Lenin's plans for the construction of Socialism. This was an ideological fight. Had Leninist principles been observed during the course of this fight, had the party's devotion to principles been skillfully combined with a keen and solicitous concern for people, had they not been repelled and wasted but rather drawn to our side, we certainly would not have had such a brutal violation of revolutionary legality and many thousands of people would not have fallen victim of the method of terror. Extraordinary methods would then have been resorted to only against those people who had in fact committed criminal acts against the Soviet system. * * *

P46) Stalin, on the other hand, used extreme methods and mass repressions at a time when the Revolution was already victorious, when the Soviet state was strengthened, when the exploiting classes were already liquidated and socialist relations were rooted solidly in all phases of national economy, when our party was politically consolidated and had strengthened itself both numerically and ideologically.

It is clear that here Stalin showed in a whole series of cases his intolerance, his brutality and his abuse of power. Instead of proving his political correctness and mobilizing the masses, he often chose the path of repression and physical annihilation, ~~by~~ not only against actual enemies, but also against individuals who had not committed any crimes against the party and the Soviet Government. Here we see no wisdom but only a demonstration of the brutal force which had once so alarmed V.I.Lenin. * * *

P.152+3) It was determined that of the 139 members and candidates of the party's Central Committee who were elected at the Seventeenth Congress, 98 persons, i.e., 70 percent, were arrested and shot (mostly in 1937-38) ((Indignation in the hall)

* * * P.154) This directive became the basis for mass acts of abuse against socialist legality. During many of the fabricated court cases the accused were charged with "the preparation" of terroristic acts; this deprived them of any possibility that their cases might be re-examined, even when they stated before the court that their "confessions" were secured by force, and when, in a convincing manner, they disproved the accusations against them. * * *

P156- Eikhe was forced under torture to sign ahead of time a protocol of his confession prepared by the investigative judges, in which he and several other eminent party workers were accused of anti -Soviet activity. On 1 October 1939 Eikhe sent his declaration to Stalin in which he categorically denied his guilt and asked for an examination of his case. In the declaration he wrote:

"There is no more bitter misery than to sit in the jail of a government for which I have always fought."

A second declaration of Eikhe has been preserved which he sent to Stalin on 27 October 1939; in it he cited facts very convincingly and countered the slanderous accusations made against him, arguing that this provocative accusation was on the one hand the work of real Trotskyites whose arrests he had sanctioned as First Secretary of the West Siberian Krai (Territory) Party Committee and who conspired in order to take revenge on him, and, on the other hand, the result of the base falsification of materials by the investigative judges. Eikhe wrote in his declaration:

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P. 157 Many thousands of honest and innocent Communists have died as a result of this monstrous falsification of such "cases," as a result of the fact that all kinds of slanderous "confessions" were accepted, and as a result of the practice of forcing accusations against oneself and others. In the same manner were fabricated the "cases" against eminent party and state workers—Kossior, Chubar, Postyshev, Kosaryev and others.

Even more widely was the falsification of cases practiced in the provinces. The NKVD headquarters of the Sverdlov Oblast "discovered" the so-called "Ural uprising staff" - an organ of the bloc of rightists. Trotskyites, Socialist Revolutionaries, church leaders whose chief supposedly was the Secretary of the Sverdlov Oblast Party Committee and member of the Central Committee, All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Kabakov, who had been a party member since 1914. The investigative materials of that time show that in almost all krajs, oblasts (provinces) and republics there supposedly existed "rightist Trotskyite, espionage-terror and diversionary-sabotage organizations and centers" and that the heads of such organizations as a rule--for no known reason--were first secretaries of oblast or republic Communist Party committees or central committees.
(Movement in the hall) (followed by paragr. above "Many thousands etc.

When we look at many of our novels, films and historical "scientific studies," the role of Stalin in the Patriotic War appears to be entirely improbable. Stalin had foreseen everything. The Soviet Army, on the basis of a strategic plan prepared by Stalin long before, used the tactics of so-called "active defense," i.e., tactics which, as we know, allowed the Germans to come up to Moscow and Stalingrad. Using such tactics, the Soviet Army, supposedly, thanks only to Stalin's genius, turned to the offensive and subdued the enemy. The epic victory gained through the armed might of the land of the Soviets, through our heroic people, is ascribed in this type of novel, film and "scientific study" as being completely due to the strategic genius of Stalin.

* * * *

When the fascist armies had actually invaded Soviet territory and military operations began, Moscow issued the order that the German fire was not to be returned. Why? It was because Stalin, despite evident facts, thought that the war had not yet started, that this was only a provocative action on the part of several undisciplined sections of the German Army, and that our reaction might serve as a reason for the Germs to begin the war.

The following fact is also known: On the eve of the invasion of the territory of the Soviet Union by the Hitlerite Army, a certain German citizen crossed our border and stated that the German armies had received orders to start the offensive against the Soviet Union on the night 22 June at 3 o'clock. Stalin was informed about this immediately, but even this warning was ignored.

* * * * *

Therefore, the threatening danger which hung over our Fatherland in the first period of the war was largely due to the faulty methods of directing the nation and the party by Stalin himself.

* * * *

And where is the military command? Where is the Political Bureau? Where is the Government? What are they doing and with what are they engaged? There is nothing about them in the film. Stalin acts for everybody: he does not reckon with anyone; he asks no one for advice. Everything is shown to the nation in this false light. Why? In order to surround Stalin with glory, contrary to the

facts and contrary to historical truth. * * *

P.165

. * * * He said that the academician Vinogradov should be put in chains, another one should be beaten. Present at this Congress as a delegate is the former Minister of State Security, Comrade Ignatiev. Stalin told him curtly, "If you do not obtain confessions from the doctors we will shorten you by a head."
(Tumult in the hall)

* * * p 170

Some comrades may ask us: Where were the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee? Why did they not assert themselves against the cult of the individual in time? And why is this being done only now?
* * * *

p. 173

The need to recognize the guilt of the present Soviet leaders is especially important because Khrushchev's indictment of Stalin is too narrow and leaves the door open for new horrors tomorrow. It is Stalin, the monster who murdered honest Communists and endangered Soviet power, that Khrushchev exposes. But murder and terror are not repudiated. Khrushchev lauds the use of these instruments by Lenin "against actual class enemies." Here we have the answer for all who may harbor new illusions about a new birth of democracy and freedom in post-Stalinist Russia.

The essence of the matter is that the real defendant before the bar of history is not Stalin or the Stalinist group. The real defendant, the real culprit is the Communist ideology itself, the belief that a better world can be brought into being by traveling a road littered with the corpses of those who have different ideas.

* * * *

Khrushchev's indictment of Stalin is the best possible proof that our fears of Soviet aggression were justified these past years. If Stalin plotted against his closest associates, how much more must he have plotted against the free world, whose very existence was a permanent threat to his power? The answer is plain. The Soviet Union was responsible for a decade of cold war and international tension. And since Stalin's pupils still rule it would be folly to relax our guard.

Stalin, after all, also spoke at times in soft tones and with kind words. The lesson of his hypocrisy while he lived is a useful one to remember as we deal with the men he trained and elevated to power.

September 21 (1)

1) I am happy that the Russians launched their satellite into outer space. I should have been as happy if the scientists of any other nation had accomplished this feat. I should have been especially happy if American scientists ^{had been} the first to have accomplished it - simply as a matter of national pride. It is ^{always} gratifying to know that our country is in the forefront of scientific achievements. We are all proud whenever an American is singled out as a noble & wise worker for outstanding pioneering contribution to any field of human knowledge.

But national pride aside - it ~~is~~ should be a deep source of satisfaction ~~when~~ to every human being, when any marked advance is made, in invention or discovery, regardless of the nation or race to which the man is responsible for it, belongs. ^{For every} ~~the~~ scientific achievement is a gift to the whole of humanity - for the whole, and for all. Whatever is finally achieved by any people by any & enduring truth, beauty, a virtue becomes in the end the grateful possession of all.

No one people ^{no one race} has a monopoly in any field of human progress. Any people which attempts to hold on to a scientific secret is in the end outwitted. As a military advantage, in the end hurts itself; for it is

then attempted to build a ~~preemptory~~ ^{foreign} policy on a ~~scientific~~ ^{factor} which cannot long be ~~transposed~~ ^{transposed} & kept secret.

The basis, ^{such a} diplomacy is then underlined.

Many ~~university~~ ^{belonging to different nations} ~~and many~~ ^{people} have had a ~~part~~ ^{hand} in any ~~one~~ ^{given} single, important sc. achievement, regardless of who is finally credited with it. No scientist works in a vacuum. His researches draw upon the ~~work~~ ^{work} of many other scientists, ~~what he discovers is a cumulative discovery - a further step in a long chain~~ ^{what he discovers is a cumulative discovery - a further step in a long chain} of ~~human scientists~~ ^{human scientists} have availed themselves of the ~~work~~ ^{work} of scientists of other ~~countries~~ ^{countries} and so have we.

"There is nothing regional, racial or national about science. It is international and universal, making no distinctions for or against any nationality, race or creed."

Scientists in many countries work in the same fields. Sometimes they will hit upon the same discovery almost simultaneously - as was the case with Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace, who both formulated ^{at about the same time} the theory of natural selection and the descent of man, independently of each other and from a different approach. Elihu Gray and Alexander Graham Bell caused an court litigation for ~~many~~ ^{years} each claiming to be the first ^{two} ~~discovering~~ ^{discovering} the Telephone - which both invented at about the same time - working independently of each other.

In the commendable competition ~~a~~ race in this particular field of ~~science~~^{technology}, an artificial moon into space to revolve around the earth - the Russians got ahead of us - by a few months - ~~that we are told.~~ All honor to the Russians. ^{to their glory} They have been the first by this act to open doors, ^{by doing so} new continents for human progress. ^{to us as well, perhaps, step by step} No one knows, certainly no language constrained in its feelings and perspectives, the ultimate implications of this ^{extraordinary} achievement. But the R's which it has created in the sc. world - reports ^{of great significance}. The world, therefore including the free world must welcome this epochal event - which is a gain not for Russia alone but for mankind!

2/ Some Americans have been disturbed by the Russian volume went - and their words of praise have caused ^{with them} a good under tone - so unlike the American character. Perhaps they have been led to understand the Russian capacity for activity and initiative. That is most unfortunate! The Russians are not a back-sword people intellectually. They produced great music, science before the days of the Communist revolution - and the communist regime has encouraged and stimulated science study and research to a remarkable degree.

markable degree.
Perhaps they have been led to believe that technical
reviewers cannot flourish under a dictatorship. That, too,
is an unfortunate delusion. The Russian communists have
launched the greatest press ~~fact~~ ^{rapid} industrialization and then on
militarization - both called for virtual technical progress.
and they accordingly gave every incentive and freedom every

14

facility for maximum study and research in every ~~field~~ ^{field} of technology, in the sciences, engineering, physics and chemistry. There are more students in the engineering schools, the U.S.S.R. than in the U.S. - they sit every ^{+ 100,000} in ~~discussing~~ ^{discussing} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~learn~~ ^{learn} and ~~scientist~~ ^{scientist}. Because the entire class, the Soviet Union full well that a military set-back would lead to their destruction, they have concentrated most intensively ^{their talents and resources - in a "crack-burner"} on the technology of war. Hence their remarkable achievements in the field of intercontinental ballistic missiles - jet ^{propulsion} ~~propulsion~~ - and ~~space satellites~~ ^{space satellites} - which, for the moment, seem to have out-righted our own achievements.

3/ But sc. progress is no guarantee for human freedom. And the same govt. which ^{suggested in the past} ~~is~~ every encouragement to ~~political~~ ^{scientific} research and invention, will brutally suppress ~~every~~ and punish every expression of independent thought in the field of politics, economics, ^{history} ~~history~~ or philosophy or ^{any} other social sciences.

Then the free world faces a very formidable foe, indeed - one armed with the might of modern science - It, and as a simple matter, indeed, if ^{under} ~~dictatorship~~ ^{dictatorship}, were sc. best-hand, unable to confront the deadly nuclear weapons ~~it has~~ ^{it has} in the hands, the free world, unfortunately, that is not the case. It has equally deadly - and deadlier weapons, it has.

(5)

5 Antony 2.

(ii) Some have blamed the Am. people. — They are ^{those who are} always ready to blame the Am. people for whatever goes wrong. Public figures and those responsible for the management, are public & defenders. ~~But~~ 7-course, never take the blame for anything that goes wrong.

② The Amer. people have been too complacent! But who has made them complacent? Have not our rep. leaders accused and reprimanded us, time and again, that we are very ^{the} ~~weak~~ ^{inferior} in ~~our~~ ^{our} armament? And are we not being told the same thing even to-day - with the Russians ~~defeating~~ ^{defeating} - rocketing their ^{space} ~~space~~ -

(c) Not enough money was appropriated for satellite and missile experimentation: But why not? - Whatever taxes are paid imposed upon our people they paid. If not gladly, certainly compulsorily. The best informed have expressed it as their opinion that money was not the cause, the ~~available~~ log

of. More reasonable seems to be the chess that Kivalley
bet. the military services - but. the Army Navy & his Fair -
~~each~~ getting in each other way, fairly to put their information
and results ^{and} ~~and~~ the advice of the central laboratory -

- such as prevented the successful atom bomb - but
about unnecessary delay - and avoidable failures

6/ The current atomic Scientist and Nobel Prize winner.

Harold C. Urey - points to get another reason for our
failures to be first - Our with-holding our security
probes - our McCarthyism - drove top men from the
field - and slowed down our basic research.

7/ "Spotting"
Shapiro seems to have shown our people and many of our
friends. This is good. It would be disastrous, if it
hindered us.

Khrushchev may hope to score diplomatic victories on the
strength of Shapiro's Spotting.
We trust that we could score diplomatic victories on the
our atomic exclusive possession, the atom bomb.

We failed and for will fail: For it is clear to both
the Russians and to us regardless that these weapons - be they
the H. or the H. bomb or the I.C.B.M. - simply cannot be used
without destroying each other and the rest of the world!

There cannot be any effective Rocket diplomacy - any more
than there was any effective Atomic diplomacy.

What we have lost in world influence in recent years is due to an atomic
misadventure - not an atomic misadventure in itself.

8/ Is a result of "Spotting" our joint will undoubtedly
introduce greater speed and efficiency in making a perfecting
mutual protection the Soviet Union - in cooperation with
its great allies. This is as it should be.

But the real problem remains - disarmament, and an arrangement with the Soviet to live together in peace on the same, one world. - and ~~Soviets~~ ^{Soviets} and counter-~~forces~~ ^{forces} will not, themselves solve this problem. -

9/ We will have to discover ways of ~~bringing this~~ mutual accommodation. This is the way of enlightened, far-seeing statesmanship. And we can move forward from ~~protection~~ ^{protection} of strength not merely military strength - but moral strength as well

(We ~~are not~~ ^{are not} as weak militarily, as some people's comments on Spukin would seem to suggest.

Was the Purman as strong - as their inflated press would have us believe.

The puritans, the ~~puritans~~ ^{are not sitting pretty} are ~~deeply~~ ^{deeply} worried - the ~~upholders~~ ^{successors} in the ruling circles since the death of Stalin - the event in Poland and the ~~result~~ ^{result} in Hungary - the degrading of Stalinism and the attempt, doomed to failure, to substitute collective for personal dictatorship - all these are signs not of strength but of ~~serious dissatisfactions~~ ^{the cracks in the facade are beginning to show}

10/ A recent visitor to Soviet - ~~disputed~~ ^{the friendly and understanding} Mrs. F.D.R. upon her return said: that in the 3 weeks she spent in Soviet Union - she never saw anyone laugh - she heard no laughter, she never saw a well-dressed man or woman -

11/ I need not recall to you what Kristcheff himself ^{- last year} said about Russia under Stalin - little has changed under new collective dictatorship

1.
"In the case of Communism, long after the revolution is over, terrorist and oppressive methods continue to be used. Sometimes these are perfected and become more extensive than in the revolution, as in the case of the liquidation of the Kulaks. Ideological exclusiveness and intolerance are intensified after the revolution.... The final results of earlier revolutions were often greater legal security and greater civil rights. This cannot be said of the Communist revolution." (p.27)

"No other revolutions promised so much and accomplished so little. Demagoguery and misrepresentation are inevitable among the Communist leaders since they are forced to promise the most ideal society and 'abolition of every exploitation.' ". (p.31)

✓ "Everything happened differently in the U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries from what the leaders -- even such prominent ones as Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky, and Bukharin -- anticipated. They expected that the state would rapidly wither away, that democracy would be strengthened. The reverse happened. They expected a rapid improvement in the standard of living -- there has been scarcely any change in this respect and, in the subjugated East European countries, the standard has even declined. In every instance, the standard of living has failed to rise in proportion to the rate of industrialization, which was much more rapid. It was believed that the differences between cities and villages, between intellectual and physical labor, would slowly disappear; instead these differences have increased. Communist anticipations in other areas-including their expectations for developments in the non-Communist world -- have failed to materialize." (P.37)

"The new class may be said to be made up of those who have special privileges and economic preference because of the administrative monopoly they hold. The once live, compact party, full of initiative, is disappearing to become transformed into the traditional oligarchy of the new class, irresistibly drawing into its ranks those who aspire to join the new class and repressing those who have any ideals." (39-40).

"Bureaucrats in a non-Communist state have political masters, usually elected, or owners over them, while Communists have neither masters nor owners over them." (p.44)

"The New Class"

✓ "Membership in the Communist Party before the Revolution meant sacrifice. Being a professional revolutionary was one of the highest honors. Now that the party has consolidated its power, party membership means that one belongs to a privileged class. And at the core of the party are the all-powerful exploiters and masters." (p.47)

"The establishment of the ownership of the new class was evidenced in the changes in the psychology, the way of life, and the material position of its members, depending on the position they held on the hierarchical ladder. Country homes, the best housing, furniture, and similar things were acquired; special quarters and exclusive rest homes were established for the highest bureaucracy, for the elite of the new class. The party secretary and the chief of the secret police in some places not only became the highest authorities but obtained the best housing, automobiles, and similar evidence of privilege." (p.57)

"More than anything else, the essential aspect of contemporary Communism is the new class of owners and exploiters." (p.58)

✓ "The new class is voracious and insatiable, just as the bourgeoisie was. But it does not have the virtues of frugality and economy that the bourgeoisie had. The new class is as exclusive as the aristocracy but without aristocracy's refinement and proud chivalry." (p.60)

"This is a class whose power over men is the most complete known to history. For this reason it is a class with very limited views, views which are false and unsafe. Closely ingrown, and in complete authority, the new class must unrealistically evaluate its own role and that of the people around it.

✓ "Having achieved industrialization, the new class can now do nothing more than strengthen its brute force and pillage the people. It ceases to create. Its spiritual heritage is overtaken by darkness.

"While the new class accomplished one of its greatest successes in the revolution,

its method of control is one of the most shameful pages in human history. Men will marvel at the grandiose ventures it accomplished, and will be ashamed of the means it used to accomplish them.

"When the new class leaves the historical scene -- and this must happen -- there will be less sorrow over its passing than there was for any other class before it. Smothering everything except what suited its ego, it has condemned itself to failure and shameful ruin." (page 69)

"Founded by force and violence, in constant conflict with its people, the Communist state, even if there are no external reasons, must be militaristic. The cult of force, especially military force, is nowhere so prevalent as in the Communist countries. Militarism is the internal basic need of the new class; it is one of the forces which make possible the new class's existence, strength, and privileges. (p.95)

"Communist totalitarianism leads to total discontent, in which all differences of opinion are gradually lost, except despair and hatred. Spontaneous resistance -- the dissatisfaction of millions with the everyday details of life -- is the form of resistance that the Communists have not been able to smother." (p.99)

"The Communist planned economy conceals within itself an anarchy of a special kind. In spite of the fact that it is planned, the Communist economy is perhaps the most wasteful economy in the history of human society." (p.118)

"These oligarchs and soul-savers, these vigilant protectors who see to it that human thought does not drift into "criminal thought" or "anti-socialist lines"; these unscrupulous procurers of the cheap and actually the only available consumer goods -- these holders of obsolete, unchangeable, and immutable ideas -- have retarded and frozen the intellectual impulses of their people. ... By stifling the consciousness of others and by emasculating human intellect so that it cannot take courage and soar, they themselves become gray, barren of ideas, and completely lacking in the intellectual enthusiasm that disinterested meditation inspires. (pp 133-134)

"An enemy to thought in the name of science, an enemy to freedom in the name of

democracy, the Communist oligarchy cannot but accomplish complete corruption of the mind." (p.142)

"An oppressed human mind is forced to submit to corruption. If one seeks to know why for a quarter of a century there have been scarcely any significant works, especially in literature, in the U.S.S.R., he would find that corruption has played as great or greater a part than oppression in causing this scarcity.

"The Communist system persecutes, suspects, and prods into self-criticism its really creative people. It offers its sycophants attractive "working conditions" and lavish honorariums, rewards, villas, vacation centers, discounts, automobiles, ambassadorial mandates, agit-prop protections, and "magnanimous interventions." Thus, as a rule, it favors the untalented, dependent, and non-inventive. It is understandable that the greatest minds have lost their direction, faith, and power. Suicide, despair, alcoholism, and debauchery, the loss of internal powers and integrity because the artist is forced to lie to himself and others -- these are the most frequent phenomena in the Communist system among those who actually wish to, and could create." (pp. 143-44)

"History will pardon Communists for much, establishing that they were forced into many brutal acts because of circumstances and the need to defend their existence. But the stifling of every divergent thought, the exclusive monopoly over thinking for the purpose of defending their personal interests, will nail the Communists to a cross of shame in history." (p.146)

"Communism as an ideology has mainly run its course. It does not have many new things to reveal to the world." (p.167)

"In any case, the world will change and will go in the direction in which it has been moving and must go on -- toward greater unity, progress, and freedom. The power of reality and the power of life have always been stronger than any kind of brutal force and more real than any theory." (p.214)

"Arbitrary behavior by one person encouraged and permitted alike. (8
since in others. Mass arrests and deportations, many thousands of
people, execution without trial and without normal investigation
created conditions of insecurity, fear and even desperation"

- It is clear that ~~late~~ Stalin showed in a whole series of
cases his intolerance, his brutality and his abuse of power"

Many thousands of honest and innocent Communists have
died as a result of this monstrous falsification of real
"cases" - and as a result of the practice of forcing accusations
against one self and others"

- self denigration - and the Russian, Stalin which but threatening
damages to Russia during the past century the whole world
- Russians know it now - ^{worth & they are proud of it} ~~perhaps~~ ^{dictatorship} ~~badly~~ ^{there}

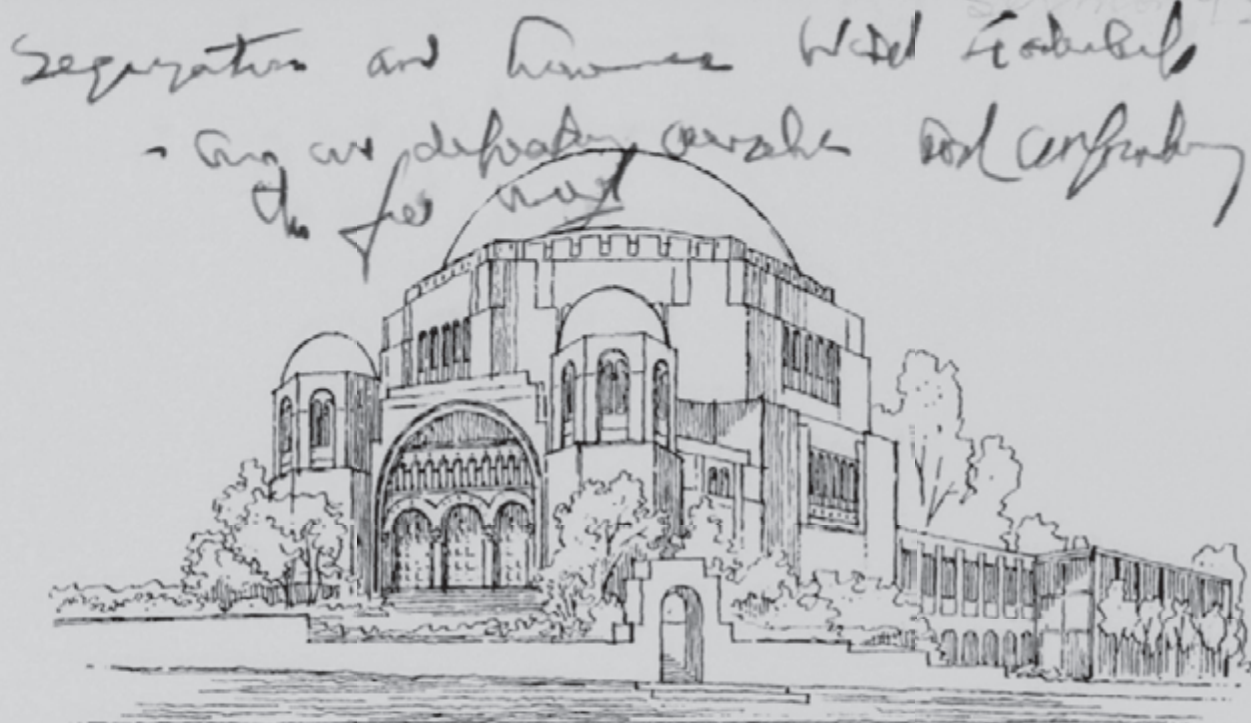
12/ Recently - Milovan Djilas - ^{was the leading Communist} -
Vic Pres. of Yugoslavia under Tito - wrote a book - "The New
Class" - ^{It is} ~~in which~~ ^{a terrible indictment, the Communist}
system, showing why Communism developed the way it did -
and why it cannot do other wise - because, it is an
contradiction. For having the Hungarian revolution.
he was sentenced to 3 yrs. at hard labor. For writing
this book - additional 7 yrs..

THE TEMPLE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

October 20, 1957

Vol. XLIV No. 1



SOME THOUGHTS ON LITTLE ROCK FROM THE RABBIS' DESK

All of us have been greatly troubled by the tensions mounting in the South. No one who believes in the brotherhood of man and who knows the folly of racial prejudice can help but be exercised and concerned. I thought that you might be interested in correspondence between Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and President Dwight D. Eisenhower which took place immediately preceding the President's decision to send troops into Little Rock. On September 24th Rabbi Silver sent the following message to our President:

"In this critical hour when measures must be taken by you to defend the laws of our country and the basic rights of our fellow-citizens, I join the prayers of men of good-will everywhere that God may guide you and strengthen you. Because of your innate love of peace and the grave responsibilities of your office, you have been long patient with those who are impatient and hasten to lawlessness. Now your deep concern for the authority of law at home and the prestige of our country abroad has forced you to act. May God establish the work of your hands."

The President's answer was contained in his speech to the nation of September 24, and in this personal letter which Rabbi Silver received on October first:

"Dear Rabbi Silver:

This is a much too delayed acknowledgment of your thoughtful message of September twenty-fourth, which I found on my desk

here in Washington the night I returned to make the television talk to the country. I was, and am, most grateful for your prayers in these continuing days of trouble and uncertainty.

With warm regard,"

We all hope and pray that justice and the right will triumph in this tense situation. Certainly, all of us have to re-examine our own attitudes in the matter of racial relations to see if we understand the social vision of our faith, or if we have succumbed to the prejudices prevalent in our age. The problems of racial relations are not limited to the South. The need for better understanding looms large in every community. We ought to be doing our share.

Cordially,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

OPENING SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE

October 20, 1957

10:30 o'clock

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

will speak on

THE RUSSIAN SPACE SATELLITE

*Troubled reflections of the free world on
scientific progress in a dictatorship*

FRIDAY EVENING SERVICES

5:30 to 6:10

SATURDAY MORNING SERVICES

11:15 to 12:00

MUSIC FOR SUNDAY

October 20, 1957

Organ
Toccata in C minor
Canzonetta
A Benediction
Opening Psalm—Mah Tov
Bor'chu (Congregational)
Sh'ma-Boruch (Congregational)
Mi Chomocho (Congregational)
Kedusha
Silent Devotion—May the Words
Mr. Humphrey and Choir
Before the Address:
Biblical Song
Mrs. Strasser
Olenu-vaanachnu

Boellmann
Parker
Hollins
Spicker
Sulzer
Traditional
Sulzer
Spicker
Mann

Dvorak

Goldstein

NURSERY SCHOOL

Arrangements have been completed with The Park Lane Villa for temporarily housing our Temple Nursery School during this period of construction. Children should be brought to the Pine Room, Room 103, on the first floor of the Villa, where a full teaching staff and program will be available to them. There is direct telephone communication to the school office. The classes will be fully supervised.

The Temple

Rabbis:

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

Associate Rabbi
Director of Religious Education

HERBERT H. ROSE

Assistant Rabbi

Staff

MILDRED B. EISENBERG

Ass't. Director of Religious Education

LEO S. BAMBERGER

Executive Secretary

MIRIAM LEIKIND

Librarian

A. R. WILLARD

Organist and Choir Director

A. M. LUNTZ.....President

LEO W. NEUMARK.....Vice-President

ELI GOLDSTON.....Vice President

MAX EISNER.....Treasurer

EDWARD J. FRIEDMAN.....Associate Treasurer

NEW MEMBERS

The Temple is happy to welcome the following new members and trusts they will make full use of all The Temple facilities:

Mr. Norman Aaronson
Mr. Joseph Battle
Mr. Roger E. Benjamin
Mrs. Alex Berger
Dr. Norman E. Berman
Mr. Mervin Brown
Mr. A. A. Caghan
Mr. Maurice Chodorow
Mr. Leo Cohen
Mr. Ronald B. Cohen
Mr. Marshall H. Fine
Mr. Stanley Fox
Mr. Henry Jay Goodman
Miss Bessie Greenberg
Mr. Seymour Gross
Mrs. Belle Haberman
Dr. Henry L. Hoffman
Dr. H. Harlan Harris

Mr. A. M. Heller
Mr. James Irwin
Mr. Samuel C. Jaffe
Mr. Benjamin Joseph
Miss Pearl Katowitz
Miss Tillie Katowitz
Dr. James S. Kaufman
Mr. Nat S. Kaufman
Mr. Robert J. Kichler
Mr. Fred Klestadt
Dr. Melvin R. Krohn
Mr. Ralph M. Laufman
Mr. Arnold Levinstein
Mr. Lawrence C. Lichtig
Mr. Ronald S. Lipman
Mr. Edward Manheim
Dr. Samuel J. Mantel

Mr. Joseph Marg
Mr. Harald Miller
Dr. Harris Jay Miller
Dr. Daniel V. Morrison
Mr. Robert M. Namen
Mr. Milton Paris
Mr. Arthur J. Penner
Dr. Chester L. Plotkin
Mrs. Louise E. Rose
Dr. Jerold M. Rosenblum
Mrs. Jacob Schwartz
Mr. Joshua D. Shubin
Mr. Robert J. Sosna
Mr. Maurice W. Spear
Dr. Howard A. Steiner
Mr. Harold R. Strauss
Mr. Sol Waxman
Mr. Samuel Wolpert

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Temple Alumni Association will hold a social evening on Friday, October 18th at 8:30 p.m. at the home of Miss Peggy Leuten, 23700 South Woodland Road. The program for the evening will be "Meet Rabbi Rose."

Arrangements are under the chairmanship of Robert Kates and Peggy Leuten.

WITH THANKS

The flowers which graced the altar of The Temple on Rosh Hashanah were contributed in memory of Gus Whitman by his wife, Ida, and his children, Dr. Edwin J. Whitman, Dr. Marvin L. Whitman, and Mrs. and Mrs. Jerome Weinberger.

The flowers which graced the altar on Friday, September 27th were contributed in memory of Jack B. Dworzen by his wife, Esther.

TEMPLE HIGH SCHOOL WEEKEND

Members of The Temple High School will enjoy a weekend conclave at Camp Wise October 25th through October 27th. The theme of the weekend will be The Mission of Israel. The text will be the Book of Jonah. Members of the High School of the Collingwood Avenue Temple in Toledo will join our young people. The Camp will feature discussion sessions led by the Rabbis, a debate on the theme "Resolved: That Jewish Parochial Schools ought to be established," a dramatic presentation of the theme of Jonah by each of the two Temples, athletic events, the publication of the Camp newspaper, a talent show, and a full social program. Members of the High School will conduct special Sabbath services and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver will talk to them at that time.

Reservations may be made through the School office. Tuition is \$15.00 for each reservation.

THE MR. AND MRS. CLUB

"HARVEST HOE DOWN"

Sunday, October 27, 1957

8:30 P.M.

Southeast "Y"

460 Northfield Road Bedford, Ohio

SQUARE DANCING

Late Supper

Favors

\$1.00 per couple

Casual Attire

A REMINDER

The annual Community Fund campaign is with us again. This campaign for \$9,608,000 supports the Red Feather Social Agencies which do so much for Cleveland. In addition it makes possible much of the work of our Cleveland Jewish Agencies for which it allocates annually almost one million dollars.

We commend this campaign to your generous support.

TEMPLE MEN'S CLUB OPENING MEETING Come and Get Acquainted

- Wednesday, October 23, 1957
- 8:15 P. M.
- Wiley Junior High School

- Rabbi Herbert H. Rose
New Assistant Rabbi of The Temple
- Isidore J. Bookbinder
Prince of Jewish Humor
- Fellow Temple Men's Club Members

- Open to members and their ladies
- Annual dues may be paid at the door
- Refreshments

Guests

TEMPLE FUNDS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

The income of this fund is used to support religious cultural and educational activities both here and abroad.

TEMPLE ENDOWMENT FUND

This fund provides protection to The Temple in case of emergencies. It is also used to expand the activities of the congregation.

LIBRARY MEMORIAL FUND

This fund makes possible the purchase of books by the library.

FLOWER FUND

This fund provides Altar flowers. These flowers are distributed to members on occasions of illness, bereavement, or joy.

SCHOOL AND NURSERY FUND

This fund enables the school to purchase new equipment and undertake special projects.

TEMPLE MUSEUM FUND

This fund is used to make new acquisitions for the Museum.

PRAYER BOOK FUND

This fund is used to secure prayer books.

SOPHIE AUERBACH SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The Bibles given to Confirmants are purchased from this fund. It makes scholarships available to worthy students.

In addition there are special funds set up in memory of the following beloved Temple members: Tommy Diener, Richard Allan Fishel, Jennie M. Littman, Judith Meyers, Hilda Krohngold, Herbert Neubauer, Walter Krohngold, Cora Lederer, Ray S. Gross, Hattie D. Rich, Leslie and Linda Haas, Charles Ginsberg, Ignatz Ascherman, Mildred Jacobs, Edith Gross Bialosky, Lillian Berman Miller, and William B. Cohen.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

In Memory of:

Esther G. Nussbaum by Mrs. W. J. Geiger and Miss Fannie Grossman
Rose Feuer by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Givelber
Max L. Haas by Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey A. Garson
Joseph Berger by Mrs. Samuel S. Berger
Joseph Sands by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Meisel
Max Haas by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Meisel
A. J. Kane by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Meisel
A. J. Kane by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Auerbach
Alex Berlin by Mr. and Mrs. William N. Slavin
Simon Chavinson by Mrs. Dora Chavinson, Mrs. Irving Fingerhut and Dr. Benjamin Chavinson
Simon Chavinson by Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Rosin
Alex Aurbach by Mrs. Anna Klusner
Harold Schwartz by Mr. and Mrs. Marc E. Graves

In Honor of:

Harris J. Miller by Mrs. Sylvia W. Klein
Sandra Rosin Diamond by Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Rosin
Helen Bing by Mrs. L. M. Bialosky
Robert and Sandra Argow by Stanley Argow
Jonathan Moses Silver by Rabbi and Mrs. Herbert H. Rose
Mrs. Emanuel Margulis by Mrs. Harry Blonder, Mrs. Ben Frankel and Mrs. Jerome Blonder

LIBRARY MEMORIAL FUND

In Memory of:

Esther Abramson by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Abramson
Anna Rosenthal by Dorothy R. Raptogel
Rhea Joseph by Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Kleiner
A. J. Kane by Mr. and Mrs. Alex Miller
David Lee Kleinman by Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Arsham
Myra Straus by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Eifroymsen
Emanuel Pasternak by Mrs. Esther Rosenberg and Beryl Albagt L. Rosenberg by Mrs. Esther Rosenberg and Beryl Albagt L. Rosenberg by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gold
Max Kuperberg by Mr. and Mrs. A. Kuperberg
Joseph Sands by Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Wise
A. J. Kane by Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Wise
Mary Cohn by Dr. and Mrs. Harold C. Klein
Ruby Traub by Dr. and Mrs. Harold C. Klein
Nathan J. and Dora Eichner by Mrs. Esther Saginor
A. J. Kane by Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Gross
Joseph Sands by Mrs. Edward H. Kaplan and Miss Jene Halpert
Joseph Sands by Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Koblitz, Jr.
Joseph M. Sands by Mr. and Mrs. Israel S. Klein
Myrtle Schoenberger by Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Gross
Rose Blum by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Kaynes
Celia Smith Rogovin by Mr. and Mrs. Max Smith, Dr. Herman C. Smith and Harry C. Smith
Albert I. Rosenberg by Miss Irene Jaffa

In Honor of:

Mrs. Emanuel Margulis by Miss Elaine Zwick
Mr. and Mrs. Joe B. Bloomfield by Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Haas
Mrs. B. F. Klein by Mrs. J. Heller
Helen Bing by Mr. and Mrs. Donald W. Freiberg
Rita Firth by Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Newbergh
Sidney N. Weitz by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Wolff
Sidney N. Weitz by Mr. and Mrs. A. Altschul
Jane Shack by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rapoport
Robertta Friedman by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rapoport
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THE TEMPLE

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DATES TO REMEMBER

- Sunday, October 20 — Sunday Morning Services
- Monday, October 21 — Adult Hebrew Classes
- Tuesday, October 22 — Temple Women's Association Sewing
Mr. and Mrs. Club Arts and Crafts Classes
- Wednesday, October 23 — Temple Men's Club Opening Meeting
- Friday, October 25
through — Temple High School Camp Weekend—Camp Wise
- Sunday, October 27
- Sunday, October 27 — Sunday Morning Services
Mr. and Mrs. Club "Hoe Down"
- Monday, October 28 — Adult Hebrew Classes
- Tuesday, October 29 — Temple Women's Association "Highlight Luncheon"

THE TEMPLE LIBRARY is open Tuesday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. The Library will be closed on Sunday mornings except at the conclusion of services.

THE TEMPLE MUSEUM will be open at the close of Sunday Morning Services and during all major organization meetings. Arrangements may be made to view the Museum by special appointment at The Temple Office.

THE ISRAELI GIFT SHOP is open during Tuesday sewing sessions. Selections can be made at all times from the display case in the Ansel Road Lobby through The Temple Office.

Silver Says Sputnik Isn't Peace Answer

Solution of the world's peace problem does not lie with the firing of sputniks or a race to build more powerful missiles than those launched by Russia.

This was the view of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver in a sermon at the Temple, E. 105th St. and Ansel Rd., yesterday on "The Russian Space Satellite."

He declared disarmament and the need to learn to live with Russia provided the answer to world peace.

Rabbi Silver said: "Regardless of how fast we catch up to this achievement, the real problem is not rearmament but disarmament, finding an arrangement with the Soviet Union so that we and they can live in peace."

Continuing he declared: "Sputniks and counter sputniks will not in themselves solve this fundamental problem. We will have to find other ways of mutual accommodation, ways of enlightenment and far-seeing statesmanship."

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