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Tumult and Shouting at the United Nations, 1960.

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE

October 23, 1960

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

TUMULT AND SHOUTING AT THE UNITED NATIONS

A verse from an ancient psalm and a stanza from a modern poem kept running through my mind as I watched the noisy and turbulent proceedings at the United Nations in recent weeks. The verse was from the second Psalm ()

"Why are the nations in an uproar?

"And why do the peoples utter vain and foolish things?

The stanza from the modern poem was from Kipling's "Recessional"

"The tumult and the shouting dies --

"The captains and the kings depart --

"Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,

"An humble and a contrite heart.

Nearly all the nations of the world were gathered at the United Nations -- ninety-nine of them -- great and small nations, young and old nations -- some of them fledgling nations hardly able to stand on their own feet as yet. In many instances these nations are represented by "their captains and their kings" -- their chiefs of state, their ministers, their presidents, their leaders and their dictators. A special summons apparently had gone out to marshal the principles of several of the member nations, the top-flight men, so as to achieve if not a de jure summit, a conference as it were, then a de facto, a conference on a summit level, for this the fifteenth assembly of the United Nations. Never were so many dignitaries present at an Assembly of the United Nations. Never in the history of the world had so many notables representing

so many nations, and holding so much power, assembled under one roof. As a dramatic spectacle, as a pageant of history, it was breath-taking in its colorful sweep -- unprecedented, superb.

Now the sessions of the fifteenth assembly of the U.N. are by no means over, but the captains and the kings have departed. And as one looks back upon the sessions of the first few weeks of the assembly, one gains the impression, unfortunately, and one retains the impression that all this pomp and circumstance and all their tumult and their shouting was in the nature of a pre-arranged international circus -- a calculated series of propoganda acts of three rings or more -- a mammoth series of display floats, carefully planned to impress, perhaps to frighten and to bring into the communist orbit, the Soviet orbit, the uncommitted neutrulist states, especially the newly admitted states of Africa and Asia, who may be holding at the moment the balance of power in the United Nations.

And this show -- The United Nations is not intended to be a place of show, an exhibition of propoganda -- this show was planned and executed by Mr. Khrushchev, a shrewd, cunning, resourceful communist, trained under Stalin, who knows all the tricks and all the tactics of communist propoganda and has even improved upon them. Do not be misled by his table thumping and by all his shoe-slaming on the desk! Khrushchev may have, at times, the manners of a peasant, a crude peasant, and may when he is aroused, when he has run out of arguments use the language of the gutter. He called the ten nations Disarmament Commission a stable; he called the Security Council a spittoon; he called the Philippine delegate~~x~~ who expressed the opinion that the Soviet Satellite state should also be included in the U.N. discussion of colonialism -- he called him a "jerk and a lackey". He called the President of the United States "a liar". But Mr. Khrushchev is no fool and no buffoon! He knows what he is about. He knows that the communist bloc at the United Nations is out numbered, that he is in the minority and that through parliamentary methods and the democratic progress he will not achieve his objectives, whatever they

may be. And he therefore resorts to the well-known and frequently employed communist tactics of creating disorder and sabotage, to disrupt and to discredit the parliamentary machinery, to make it inoperative, to make it suspect, to make it contemptible, to walk out when things go against him or to refuse to pay your share of the responsibility which is assumed in a United Nations decision, in the hope that his minority bloc in the confusion will take over, and failing in that, destroy the U.N. altogether. Now the communist attitudes towards national parliaments are well-known. They were defined by the Second Comintern Congress in 1920 and I should like to quote a paragraph or two of the decision of the Comintern with reference to how communists should conduct themselves within a parliamentary frame or set-up. It is no argument, says the Comintern resolution, it is no argument against participation in the parliamentary struggle that Parliament is a bourgeois state institution. The communist party does not enter this institution to function there as an organic part of Parliament but in order by action inside Parliament to help the masses to shatter the state institutions and Parliament itself. Communism, declared the Comintern, "denies the possibility of winning parliament over permanently; its object, therefore, is to destroy parliamentarianism. It follows that communism can be concerned only with exploiting bourgeois state institutions with the object of destroying them."

Activity inside a parliament was held to consist "chiefly in revolutionary agitation from the parliamentary tribune, in exposing enemies, in the ideological mobilization of the masses, who, particularly in the backward areas, are still encumbered with democratic illusions."

Furthermore, "Every Communist member of parliament must bear in mind that he is not a legislator seeking agreement with other legislators, but a party agitator sent into the enemy camp to execute party decisions."

Now, these are the basic tactics of orthodox communism. Mr. Khrushchev is now applying these tactics, not to a national parliament but what you might call an inter-

national parliament, like the U.N. The policy is still either rule or ruin! Use it when it is advantageous to you, undermine it when it no longer serves your purpose.

This was behind Mr. Khrushchev's onslaught on Secretary-General Hammarskjold. This is not a personal grudge against the man. It was an attack upon the institution of the Secretary-General within the United Nations. He was a key-post, undoubtedly the most important post in the United Nations, beyond the reach of a Soviet Veto. The Secretary-General himself, as you know, formulates no policies but he is called upon impartially to carry out the decisions of the United Nations and of its Security Council. This means, of course, that the majority in the United Nations will guide the activities of the Secretary-General. That must be the case with any democratic institution. Mr. Khrushchev, who is not in the majority but in the minority and feels that his minority is a permanent minority within the U.N. resolved to change it by gaining control of the executive branch of the U.N. -- of the Secretary-General here. He accordingly demanded that the office of the Secretary-General be abolished -- that it be replaced by a collective executive of three men, one from the Soviet bloc, one from the so-called neutrulist bloc, one from the West -- each having a Veto power. Here was a scheme either for dominating the U.N. executive, or failing that for weakening and paralyzing him, for introducing political maneuvering and partisanship within an office whose successful functioning depends upon it being impartial and objective.

Now, the United Nations, which is now fifteen years old, and after the experience of fifteen years, may be in need of certain adjustments. The Charter of the United Nations, itself, makes provisions for a periodic review of the structure and apparatus of the U.N. The membership of the United Nations has nearly doubled since the founding from fifty-one to some ninety-nine. The tasks of the Secretary-General have enormously increased. There may be need of a better geographic distribution of its staff. It may be found advisable to enlarge the membership of its Security Council. But that is not what Mr. Khrushchev had in mind. That isn't what he was aiming at. He was seeking a

short-cut by which the communist bloc, a minority, would directly influence and control the work of the United Nations and by the force of the Veto actually dominate it, and failing in that, weaken it, paralyze it, practically destroy it.

Mr. Khrushchev's repeated and violent attacks on the United States -- attacks which were echoed by quite a number of his satellite henchmen -- were not directed so much to principle or merit or as a means of negotiating. They were intended simply to blacken the character of the leading member of the Western alliance, the United States, in the eyes of the uncommitted neutral states and to persuade them to line up with the communist bloc. It was brash and brazen propaganda of the old communist vintage, one might say Bolshevik Vodka -- 100% proof. I rather think that Mr. Khrushchev overplayed his hand in this session of the United Nations! The representatives to the new and still neutral governments know -- they know full well -- they are not babes in the woods, they are not uninformed children, that while the United States may not be all that the United States would like them to believe about it, the United States is still not a grasping colonial imperialist power, wicked or corrupt. Many of these countries are receiving help, substantial help in the form of financial aid, technical aid from the United States. They know that the United States is not out to grab them nor to exploit them. They were not taken in by Mr. Khrushchev so that in all of Mr. Khrushchev's proposals in the main they refused to go along with him.

Mr. Khrushchev's ~~proposal in the main they refused to~~ lost out on his proposal to take up immediately in the plenum of the assembly, not in the Political Committee which is made up of the same number of representatives as the United Nations Assembly itself, ninety-eight or ninety-nine representatives, but where things are discussed more deliberately, more quietly, in greater detail without the press and the Television of the world watching every move, counting every word. Mr. Khrushchev lost out on his proposal to take up immediately in the plenum of the assembly the disarmament

question. He lost out on his proposal that the United States apologize before the assembly of the United Nations for the U-2 sky flight. He lost out on his demand to abolish the office of the Secretary-General. He lost out on the proposal that the question of Hungary should not be taken up for discussion by the United Nations. Mr. Khrushchev can derive little comfort from the fact that his resolution which demanded immediate freedom for all colonies everywhere should be debated by the Assembly and that that resolution was adopted. There is little comfort there for Mr. Khrushchev. The United States also voted for it as did the other members of the Western alliance - it was an unanimously adopted resolution -- because it was clearly stated that included in the discussion of colonialism would be the question of the Soviet ~~Satellite~~ imperialist colonialism. On the strength of that inclusion the proposal was adopted.

Mr. Khrushchev's resolution on the admission of Red China, which was defeated, received more favorable votes this year than any previous year. But the new state voting ~~was~~ in favor of a discussion of the admission of Red China like the Scandinavian countries were not influenced by Mr. Khrushchev's harangue against the United States or by their pro-Soviet leanings -- which they have not -- but by the sound reasoning that the United Nations should include all de facto governments in actual control of the political machinery of their several states, whether we like them or not. The U.N. should be the universal body of all the nations of the earth. I have for years, you may recall, advocated the admission of Red China into the United Nations. still do. I ~~xxxxxx~~ It would be most unfortunate in my mind if its admission which appears to be inevitable would come about as the result of Soviet initiative and against the wishes of the United States.

These set-backs, my friends, for Mr. Khrushchev ought to give us no particular sense of satisfaction. We should derive little rejoicing for what has transpired and

these set-backs should not prompt us to discount Mr. Khrushchev or the strength of the communist bloc in the world, or to deal lightly with the urgent disarmament problem or to brush aside his demand for another Summit Conference. Actually the free world has done little at the United Nations in these sessions so far. The pressures are mounting. They are not all communist inspired. The world is bitterly resentful and unhappy about the resumption of the Cold War which is on and the dread possibility that it may lead to actual war, nuclear war, the universal holocaust everybody dreads. In the words which Mr. Khrushchev uttered in the United Nations, the delegates and the listening world detected much that was brash, boasting, bluster and also much that was very ominous, very dangerous and very alarming. He said: "You want to compete with us in the arms race? We will beat you in that. Production of rocket is now a matter of mass delivery like sausages that come out of an automatic machine. Of course, you are going to complain all over the place, 'Khrushchev is threatening!' Well, he is not threatening. He is really predicting the future....The arms race will go on, and this will bring about war, and in that war you will lose, and many of those sitting here will not be found any longer -- and not many, but perhaps all. You are accustomed to listen to words that lull you. But, as for Khrushchev, I do not wish to pat your heads when the world is on the verge of catastrophe. You want to listen to pleasant words. Well, if these words are unpleasant, that means I have achieved my purpose. That is exactly what I intended."

The subject of disarmament remains the most urgent, pressing problem for the whole world today. Now the West has presented a disarmament proposals to the United Nations. These proposals call for a program of general and complete disarmament under effective international control which should be carried out progressively with measures to be completed as rapidly as possible within specified periods of time. The Soviet insists on an immediate treaty on complete disarmament -- with, what appears to be,

imperfect controls for inspection.

Now, if there is sincerity on both sides -- an accommodation of views can certainly be found. But if there is no sincerity -- if one side is talking only for the record, and the other to win converts to communism, then the situation is desperately grave -- one might almost say hopeless. The U.N. will rapidly move to dissolution as did the old League of Nations. Neither side, I am afraid, has been able to give clear ~~example~~ and convincing proof of its complete sincerity in the matter of rapid and total disarmament.

This is true also of another Summit Conference which is being called for. A new President of the United States -- be it Vice-President Nixon or Senator Kennedy -- would be against would be attending such a Summit Conference next year if it is called -- a new representative of the United States -- but the same old Khrushchev will be in attendance -- the man who wrecked the first Summit Conference on one pretext or another and who since then has been pouring insult upon insult -- one reckless charge upon another -- one vilification upon another, upon the United States. This is not a favorable climate for a Summit Conference. Mr. Khrushchev, I am afraid, has been im-
hand
paled upon the double horn of a dilemma -- on the one ~~and~~ orthodox communist ideology and on the other hand his desire and the need of his people for coexistence with the capitalist world. This inner contradiction, this inner contradiction has made him so irascible, so unpredictable and so dangerous. He must live up to his communist credo - he must satisfy so many of his party members as to his real orthodoxy, his real ~~ideal~~ ideological orthodoxy and so he shouts: "We will bury you, capitalists!" But on the other hand he must satisfy his people at home who have now come to demand a higher standard of living, more consumer goods, a freer way of life, less disciplined militarily. This can only come about as the result of cutting down the Soviet military ~~expenditure~~ budget before the people can have buttered bread instead of bullets. This can come about only as a

result of an agreement for peaceful co-existence between the East and the West.

I am of the opinion that Mr. Khrushchev has really disqualified himself as a negotiator for the very co-existence policy which he favored with the Western world. If his country and his people are sincere in wanting co-existence -- and I believe that the Russian people want it as much as the people of the United States -- of of England, or of any other country in the world -- if they are sincere in wanting it, they should send someone else than Mr. Khrushchev, one less embroiled in ~~the~~ scurrility and denunciation and affront, one less of the brawler and more of the statesman, to such a Summit Conference. The Russians know how to replace one man by another even under their dictatorial system, when a new policy is called for, a new situation arises. Mr. Malenkov was replaced, Mr. Molotov was replaced, Mr. Khrushchev himself was a replacement. Mr. Khrushchev has failed to achieve his objective -- co-existence. He does not seem likely to achieve it. Another man, less intemperate, better qualified for the job might succeed. Certainly the West will more readily negotiate with a man who has not, time and again, spit upon it. The next move, in my judgement, is up to the Soviet! and The United States, the West, must be prepared to welcome any move in the right direction and meet it more than half-way, in sincerity, in willingness, in forthrightness. The case is not at all one of all white and all black.

"The tumult and the shouting dies,

"The captains and the kingg depart --

"Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice -

"An humble and a contrite heart.

That's what he needs. That's what the Russiaas need. That's what the whole world on the brink of disaster needs -- a humble and a contrite heart. It must turn a new page, it must make a new beginning. It must reverse.

We talk a good deal about national prestige. How many of the nations are with us and how many not with us? It's a pointless thing to talk about. President Lincoln in the ^{dark} ~~day~~ days of the Civil War was once asked: "Mr. President, are you sure that God is on our side?" and he said: "I am not so much concerned as whether God is on our side -- I'm concerned as whether we are on God's side". That's prestige -- that's authority -- that's strength -- to be on God's side. It is important to know clearly that we are really on the side of humanity, on the side of progress, on the side of reconciliation, on the side of disarmament and that we are prepared to seize every opportunity to bring these moral sound objectives to pass. We are at a stage now either at the end or at the beginning of what has transpired in the United Nations. If you listen to the voice behind the clamor, the shouting, the tumult, you will hear the voice of admonition, of warning -- it's later than you think. The tractics of the past are not good enough. The maneuvering is not good enough. The skillful manipulation of propoganda is not good enough. Knowing signs in people's eyes is not good enough. Honestly, earnestly, prayerfully, the whole world must make a new beginning. Then we will have a United Nations where nations can bring their grievances, where problems can be negotiated, settled and the world will make a new start for the brighter future.

as a dramatic spectacle, as a pageant of modern history, it was ^{in the colour & sweep} breath-taking, unprecedented, superb!

3/ The sessions, 15th Assembly of the V.R. are by no means over.

But the Captains and the Phys have departed.

And as one looks back upon the events which transpired
 there during the ~~three~~ ^{four} preceding sessions, the first few
 weeks, one has the impression that all this pomp

and circumstances, all their tumult and their Roaring - are in

series of the neture ~~plotted~~ ⁹ ~~intermediate~~ ^{circles}, ~~an~~ ^{as} ~~on page 10~~ ^{calculated} ~~display~~
in ~~three~~ ³ rings, ~~a~~ ^{series} of ~~display~~
floats ~~carefully~~ ^{planned} to impress to frighten

floats ~~carefully~~ planned to impress, to frighten
and to bring into the Soviet orbit the uncommitted, neutralist states, especially
the newly independent states of Africa and Asia, who may be
holding the future balance of power in the U. N.

4). The show was planned and executed by Mr. K. - a
shrewd, cunning, resourceful communist, ~~fair~~ trained

strand, carrying, reschape
under Stalin, who knows all the facts, ~~the facts~~
and tactics of communist propaganda, and has ^{even} inspired
you there. Do not be misled by his table ~~thoughts~~ ^{and by his}

has ~~therefore~~ ^{to} ~~slam~~ ^{may} ~~enough~~ ^{have} the ~~manner~~ ^{manner} of
a peasant, and may, when he ~~is~~ ^{is} runs out, ~~represent~~ ^{represent},
use this language, the gutter. He called the 10 Native
Disarmament Committee. ~~a staff~~ ^{a staff}; the ~~Executive~~ ^{Executive} Council,

in 8 p.m., the Philippine delegate, who expressed the opinion that the Soviet satellite state should be in charge, in a V.W. discussion, colonialism - a "jerk and a lousy". He called the Pres., the V.S. - "a liar".

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Here was a scheme for weakening or paralyzing the V.N. Executive
and for incubating ^{- and political movements} partisan ^{into an office} whose
efficiency is dependent upon importance and objectivity

6/ Now, the V.N., after an experience of 15 yrs, may be in need
of certain adjustments. The Charter, the V.N. itself makes
provisions for a periodic review of its structure and
apparatus. The membership of the V.N. has nearly doubled
from 51 to 92. The tasks, the Sec. Gen. have increased
increased. There may be need of a better peripherals
distribution of the staff. It may be found advisable to en-
large the Security Council.

But that is not what K. was aiming at. He sought
a short-cut by which the Communist Bloc could
directly influence ^{the eyes of the general} the V.N. actually
dominate the relations, the V.N. - or paralyze it.

7/ Mr. K's repeated and violent attack on the U.S. - echoed by
his satellite henchmen - were intended to blacken the
character of the leading ^{member} as the Western Alliance, in the
eye of the vacuum neutral states, - and persuade
them to line up with the Communist Bloc. It was
brash and brave propaganda of the old village
I rather think that he overplayed his hand! The repercussions
then new and still neutralist forces. Know that while the
U.S. may not be all that the U.S. would wish them to be,
it is deeply not colonial, imperialist, united, corrupt.
They are not unborn children. Many, these countries

have been helped, and are being helped, by American financial
and technical assistance. They know that U.S. is not out to grab

8/ So that on all Mr. K's proposals - they refused ^{in the main} to go
along with him. They were not taken it!

Mr. K. lost out on his proposal to take up immediately
(not on the Political Comm) but on the planning of the assembly
the Disarmament question.

Mr. K. lost out in his proposal that the U.S. should
help the Assembly of the U.N. by paying

Mr. K. lost out on his demand to abolish the office
the Sec. Gen.

There is no
Mr. K. can derive little comfort from the fact that
his proposal to ~~abolish~~ ^{have} resolutions demanding immediate
freedom for all colonies everywhere should be debated by
the Assembly was adopted. The U.S. voted for it - as did
all other ~~free~~ ^{free} ~~the~~ ^{the} members, the Western alliance -
when it was stated that the Soviet satellite coun-
tries would also be included in the
debate.

9/ His resolution on the admission of China which
was also defeated - received more votes this year
than in previous years. But the new state voting for it
like the Scandinavian countries was not influenced
by his harangue by any means - as their pro-Soviet leaning - and
they have not - but by the sound reasoning that the U.S.

should include all de facto parts in actual control
their machinery & fact. & their state - whether we let them
regime or not. I have for years now advocated the admission
of Red China into the U.N. It would be unfortunate if its
admission ~~causing a great deal of trouble~~ which appear to be
inevitable, would come about as the result of Soviet
institutions, and against the wishes of the U.S. people for rejoicing
to ~~should give us little ground for rejoicing~~

10/ But these set-backs for Mr. K. should not prevent us
to discredit Mr. K. or the ~~reality~~ the communist bloc,
~~in the world~~ or to deal lightly with ^{the urgent} disarmament
~~problem~~, or his insistence on another Soviet Conference.
The Pressures are mounting - and they are not all
communist inspired. The world is hysterically resentful
and unhappy about the assumption of the old war and
the dread possibility that it may lead to actual war -
nuclear war - a universal holocaust. In the words
which Mr. H. spoke at the U.N. ~~the delegates and the listening world~~
~~they~~ ^{much} ~~detested~~ ^{much that was}
brilliant ~~intelligence~~ ^{and bluster} but also ominous, falsely
and dangerous and alarms. (Just)

11/ The West has presented Disarmament proposals to the U.N.
They call for a program of general and complete disarmament
under effective international control. ^{which} ~~but~~ should be carried
out progressively with measures to be completed as rapidly
as possible within specified periods of time.
The Soviet insists on an immediate treaty on complete
disarmament - with, what we believe to be, unjust controls.

14. If there is sincerity on both sides - an accommodation (2)
views can certainly be found. If there is no sincerity -
if one side is talking for the record, and the other to
bring about the communist - then the situation is
quite hopeless. - The U.N. will move to dissolution - as did
the League of Nations.

B. This is true also of another I was not expecting. A new
President of the U.S. - he it was as Kennedy - would be attacking
such a servant type. But the same old K. - the man
who wrecked the first servant type and who since then has
been forcing insult upon insult, no negotiation slave
and blatant from the U.S. - Mr. K. has been imposed upon
the double horn of orthodox conservative industry, and
his desire and the need, his people for coexistence with the
capitalist world. This union contradiction has made him
so irresolvable, so unpredictable and so dangerous. He must
live up to his conservative freedom - and so he should
also satisfy his people at home who are hard on the
demand near consumer goods, a high standard, living
which can only be had with the best parting deeds of the
war military budget, which can only result from
peaceful coexistence with the capitalist world.
Mr. K. has very disqualified himself as a negotiator
for co-existence with the Western world. If his country is
unable to stand some measures in wanting to co-exist with the West and I am convinced that the Romans rejoice in -
me else, less embroidered in scariology denunciation, and
affront, less, the brawler and more, the state man to the servant type.

(7)
The Russian have known how to replace one man
by another, when a new policy is introduced, and the
situation called for it. ~~Malinikov was replaced~~ Malinikov was replaced, and L.
himself, as a referee agent. ~~He~~ He has failed to achieve his
objectives; ~~he~~ ^{he} does not seem likely to achieve it.
Another man, less intemperate and better equipped, might
~~achieve success~~. Certainly, the West will more
readily negotiate with a man, who has, not time and
again, spit out his fire.

The next move is up to the Soviet! The U.S. and the West
propose to welcome ~~and~~ any move in the right
direction and meet it ~~near~~ ^{half} way.

WRHS
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES
"The to meet and the thinking dies,
"The Captain and the King depart -
"The stands them against marples -
"An humble and a contrite heart

14) Prestige - It is not ^{really} important whether the to
know who at this moment is on our side.
Lincoln - "Whether God is on our side in the
Civil War".

It is important for us to know that we are
singing and in all our activities -
for the sake of mankind, progress, freedom, peace.

The Comintern agreed "It is no argument against participation in the parliamentary struggle that parliament is a bourgeois state institution. The Communist party does not enter this institution to function there as an organic part of parliament, but in order by action inside parliament to help the masses to shatter the state machine and parliament itself."

Indeed, forty years ago Communists decided how "to wrench this machine" [parliament] "from the hands of the ruling classes, to destroy and annihilate it, and to put in its place new proletarian organs of power."

Such is the purpose of Khrushchev's desire to amend U. N.'s executive structure, thereby crippling and eventually "destroying" it. But, in the interim, he recognizes the value of the original Comintern advice that communism "has a strong interest in having reconnaissance units in the parliamentary institutions of the bourgeoisie, to facilitate the work of destruction."

Communism, said the Comintern, "denies the possibility of winning parliament over permanently; its object is to destroy parliamentarianism. It follows that communism can be concerned only with exploiting bourgeois state institutions with the object of destroying them."

Activity inside a parliament was held to consist "chiefly in revolutionary agitation from the parliamentary tribune, in exposing enemies, in the ideological mobilization of the masses, who, particularly in the backward areas, are still encumbered with democratic illusions."

Furthermore, "Every Communist member of parliament must bear in mind that he is not a legislator seeking agreement with other legislators, but a party agitator sent into the enemy camp to execute party decisions."

Finally, "The boycotting of elections or of parliament as well as walking out of parliament are permissible primarily when the conditions for the immediate transition to armed struggle for power are at hand."

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TO THE EDIT

We have deluge—pa between fr Might I su adversary

Khrushchev's actions at U. N.

steep upturn, our working class is united in full solidarity. You want to compete with us in the arms race? We will beat you in that. Production of rockets is now a matter of mass delivery—like sausages that come out of an automatic machine."

~~Now he was waving his stubby arms.~~
"Of course, you are going to complain all over the place, 'Khrushchev is threatening!' Well, he is not threatening. He is really predicting the future . . . The arms race will go on, and this will bring about war, and in that war you will lose, and many of those sitting here will not be found any longer—and not many, but perhaps all. You are accustomed to listen to words that lull you. But, as for Khrushchev, I do not wish to pat your heads when the world is on the verge of catastrophe. You want to listen to pleasant words. Well, if these words are unpleasant, that means I have achieved my purpose. That is exactly what I intended."

As a result of that display, there will be great pressure this year, especially from the small, uncommitted neutrals, for quick agreement on disarmament—with or without foolproof controls. Said a senior delegate: "The picture that Mr. Khrushchev drew of rockets coming out of Russian factories like sausages is a terrible picture of the arms race. It has deeply impressed most delegates. I think it has increased the feeling of alarm and urgency about the cold war."

As Nikita Khrushchev's huge, white Tupolev turboprop last week made the nonstop flight from New York to Moscow, millions in the West were relieved that the long, intemperate harangue was over. U.S. Delegate James Wadsworth pointed out that Khrushchev "once again has laid down the gauntlet and said to 98 other countries here, 'You should do it my way or not at all.'"

In Moscow the crowds were out, and the Communist daily *Pravda* sang its hosannas for the returning hero, even if no one in the U.N. had. Western leaders, crowed *Pravda*, wanted to make the U.N. "the world's quietest waters," but they "wriggled as the head of the Soviet delegation, brushing aside all the subtleties of protocol, put his foot on their tail."

THE TEMPLE

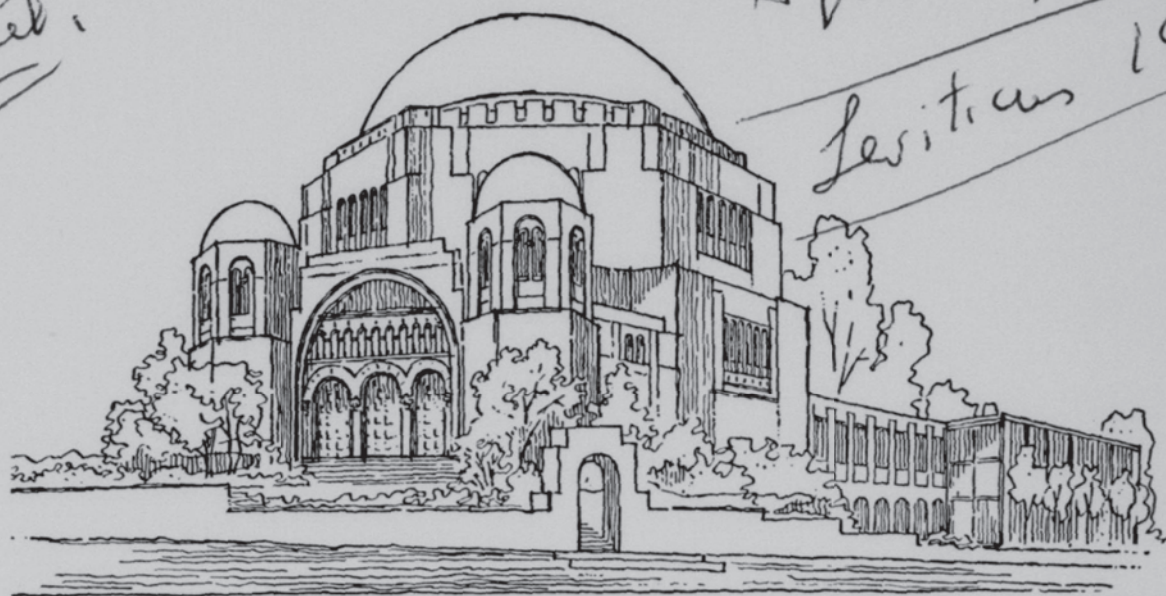
CLEVELAND, OHIO

October 23, 1960

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Subject

*Hymn 76
Leviticus 19*



*H 66
no 959*

WHAT'S IN A NAME — FROM THE RABBIS' DESK

The hour of birth is a miraculous hour. Husband and wife, now father and mother, share a rare moment of deep reaching joy. Indeed, joy is unbounded, provided, that is, that a debate does not erupt over the naming.

To title a baby ought to be easy. Young parents, in the privacy of their love, search out and select. Unfortunately, in our American culture baby naming is not a private but a public affair. Friends eagerly suggest names they themselves avoided. Some parents avidly discuss their preferences at every dinner and party. Many a researcher derives a life saving royalty from name lists compiled on a philological or etymological basis. Grandparents hint that family memories ought to be perpetuated. If young parents are not definite in their own minds, choosing a name can be a tense, even a tearful experience. I know. I have seen more than one tearful mother and talked to many a harried father.

Judaism has no law respecting the naming of a child. No one ever legislated that the child must be named after a deceased relative. Such was the custom in many European communities, but it was a custom unknown in Biblical times and often overlooked in later Jewish history. It can be a lovely custom. An honored name is proudly borne. But let the name we choose be a respected one—a revered grandfather, a great-hearted grandmother—rather than some current athletic or cinematic hero. Pity, twenty years from now, our Brigittes and Elvises.

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE

October 23, 1960

10:30 o'clock

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

will speak on

**TUMULT AND SHOUTING AT THE
UNITED NATIONS**

FRIDAY EVENING SERVICES

5:30 to 6:10

SATURDAY MORNING SERVICES

11:00 to 12:00

The problem of translating archaic or awkward names into an acceptable modern equivalent is often difficult. The custom grew to render the name wholly into English. Thus "Aryeh" became "Leonard"; both the Hebrew and the English suggesting a lion and a lion-hearted. Sometimes there is no English equivalent, so another custom developed of retaining the identical first letter. Thus the "Mendele" became "Morris" or "Martin". I presume something can be said in defense of this custom. But in practice the results are often ludicrously incongruous. One wonders at the connection between a saintly great-grandfather "Menachem" and his newly named great-grandson "Maverick". If we truly rever and wish to honor our ancestors we would be

well advised to choose our names from the Book which they honored, the Bible.

What of "Juniors"? Generally the Jewish custom has been to avoid "Junior" or "Third". Again, there is no hard and fast rule. The practice simply grew. However, it may have psychological value. Occasionally we do see a Junior's personality stifled and straight-jacketed because he is expected to grow into a carbon copy. A name must have not only dignity and tradition but it must have individuality and give the person a certain freedom.

So when you choose, choose wisely and choose well, and when you have chosen come to The Temple that we may consecrate that name with you.

Daniel Jeremy Silver

The Temple

Rabbis:

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

Associate Rabbi:

MILTON MATZ

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THIS SUNDAY

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Benesch will be hosts for the Social Hall coffee hour preceding the worship service. Mr. Benesch is a former Vice-President of The Temple and an Honorary Life Member of The Temple Board of Trustees.

The flowers which will grace the pulpit are contributed in memory of parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rose, and Mr. David Caplane, by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence D. Caplane.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Temple expresses appreciation to Smerda's Music Center for the use of a Wurlitzer organ at the Severance Hall High Holy Days services.

In Memoriam

The Temple's notes with deep sorrow the passing of

KITTIE S. HABER

MAX D. SCHWARTZ

and extends heartfelt sympathy to the members of their bereaved families.

UNITED APPEAL

GIVE NOW!



October 17 - October 27

THE TEMPLE

ADULT HEBREW CLASS

Every Sunday morning, beginning October 23, 1960

9:15 to 10:15

Instructor: Miss Lillian Sugarman

Enrollment may be made through The Temple Office

Registration fee: \$10.00 per year

THE TEMPLE

THE FESTIVAL OF SUCCOTH

Services for the Festival of Succoth were celebrated on Thursday, October 13th and Thursday, October 24th. Much of the fruits and vegetables used in decorating the Succahs was grown and graciously donated by Mr. Martin Evans. The artistic arrangement of the pulpit Succah was the handiwork of Mrs. Irving Stern and Mrs. Milton Kane, Chairmen, and Succah Committee members Mrs. Charles Adelstein, Mrs. I. Bernon, Mrs. Rudy Cohen, Mrs. Leon Diamond, Mrs. I. Evans, Mrs. Sam Freedman, Mrs. Fred Heiber, Mrs. Austin Klein, Mrs. George Klein, Mrs. Joseph Kumin, Mrs. Harry Meldon, Mrs. Alvin Schreiber, and Mrs. William Simon. The outdoor Succah was decorated by Mrs. Robert Haas and Mrs. Roy B. Unger, Chairmen, and Mrs. John Biskind, Mrs. Alan H. Englander, Mrs. Marvin Hecht, Mrs. Saul Kammen, Mrs. Norman Klivans, Mrs. Melvin Lazerick, Mrs. Harold Lewis, Mrs. George Schoen, Mrs. Daniel J. Silver, Mrs. David Simon, and Mrs. Morton Smith.

Following the services in The Temple, Kiddush was recited in the outdoor Succah and the blessing over the wine was sung by Michael Goldstein of the High School.

During the service for the Concluding Day of Succoth, one hundred and forty-one new pupils of the Religious School were consecrated. The Consecrants recited the Sh'ma and received the blessing of the Rabbi. Each child was presented with a certificate of Consecration.

THE TEMPLE MEN'S CLUB

ELECTION PARTY

Tuesday, November 8, 1960 8:30 P.M.

Social Hall and
Luntz Auditorium

Dancing

Entertainment

Refreshments

plus

Midnight Snack

TELEVISED ELECTION RETURNS THROUGHOUT
THE EVENING

Reservations \$2.25 per person - The Temple Office

THE TEMPLE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Are You For NIXON? Are You For KENNEDY?

Come And Vote For Your Candidate

at the

"POLITICAL RALLY-GO-'ROUND"

Wednesday, October 26, 1960 12:30 P.M.

The Social Hall

Old Fashioned "Free Lunch"

Featured Speaker



JOHN WINGATE

"ON TOP OF THE NEWS"

Mr. Wingate is a veteran radio and television newscaster. He will present a timely political analysis of the candidates and issues.

Temple Women's Association "Parade of Delegates" and polling of the membership.

Prizes and Surprises

Admission by Membership Card
Guests \$1.00

Gift Shops will be open
Nursery care is available

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DATES TO REMEMBER

Sunday, October 23 — Adult Hebrew Class — First Session
Sunday Morning Services

Monday, October 24 — Advanced Adult Hebrew Class

Tuesday, October 25 — Temple Women's Association Tuesday Activities

Wednesday, October 26 — Temple Women's Association Open Meeting

Sunday, October 30 — Sunday Morning Services

THE TEMPLE LIBRARY is open Tuesday through Friday 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., Saturday and Sunday 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon.

THE TEMPLE MUSEUM will be open on all occasions of organization meetings. Arrangements to view the Museum by special appointment may be made through The Temple office.

THE ISRAELI GIFT SHOP this year celebrates its tenth anniversary season. The Israeli Shop is open during all Tuesday Activities sessions. Selections can be made at all times from the display case in the lobby through The Temple office.