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America and its Nuclear Testing, 1958.

AMERICA AND ITS NUCLEAR TESTING

Some reflections on the Russian ban and on the American Government's persistence

THE TEMPLE
April 13, 1958

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver

I was made personally aware of the dangers of nuclear weapons testing in May of 1954. I was at that time attached as a chaplain with the Staff of the Commander of Naval Forces, Far East. Our base was situated on what is known as the Sagami Peninsula, that bit of land which forms the foot, the southern foot, of Tokyo Bay. All along the coast-line next to our base was a network of Japanese fishing villages from which annually the important tuna catching fleets would go out to the outmost reaches of the far Pacific. Often when the fleet was steaming in we would travel over in excursions to these little fishing ports to watch the catch be unloaded, auctioned off, prepared for the market. In May of 1954 one of these thousands of tuna-catching ships, the Fulcuya Maru, steamed into port, but her arrival was unlike that of all of her sister ships. She was not allowed to pull up at her usual quay, her catch was not quickly unloaded, the usual crowd of fish-mongers did not swarm aboard. Instead, doctors, scientists, newspaper reporters, television camera operators - these were awaiting the Fulcuya Maru as she steamed into this little fishing village. For the "Lucky Dragon", as is the Japanese translation of her name, had been unlucky enough to have been unnoticed within the outmost reaches of the American nuclear weapons testing site near the Bikini atoll in the Marshall Islands some two months before. When one of our large bombs had been detonated, several hours later a large amount of radioactive ash had fallen out on the sailors and the captain and the catch and the hull of this "Unlucky Dragon" and she had been rather highly radioactively contaminated. The fishermen who brought her home were for the most part sick, and one of these men was destined to

die. By the time that I was permitted to visit the Fulcuya Maru three weeks later, she was much more than a ship. She had become a symbol, a symbol for the world of a new and major problem which demanded our immediate attention and solution. For the "Lucky Dragon" pictured for all of us the need of deciding whether any single sovereign nation had the right to unilaterally decide to experiment with nuclear explosions when it was very possible that the after-effects of these explosions would affect and damage citizens and peoples of nations in no way involved in the establishment of these nuclear tests. Japanese scientists studying the ash which had fallen on the "Lucky Dragon" were able to uncloth the fact that the bomb which had been ~~xx~~ exploded at Bikini was not the usual atomic weapon, but rather something infinitely more powerful, a hydrogen bomb, and they forced from the United States government an admission to the fact that we had detonated such a weapon. Japan has since that day been intimately involved in the struggle to bring to an end, to ban, all future nuclear weapons testing. They say that it has markedly damaged their ^{that} tuna catch, the fish ~~which~~ they bring in each year on which so much of their economy depends has proven often to be radioactive, and they claim further that large amounts of radioactive materials come down over their islands both from the American tests in the South Pacific and from the Russian tests in Siberia and near the Arctic Circle. Their rice crop in 1956 was particularly badly radioactively contaminated. And Japan has to a certain degree served as the focus for all those thoughtful citizens of the world who wish to mull over in their minds this new problem. For now we perhaps must not only struggle to bring all wars to an end, but we must ask ourselves the other question - whether nations can even begin to make the major preparations for war.

When a conventional weapon is detonated, it is possible to delimit the area in which the explosion will have any effect. A waste-land is chosen, it is fenced in, its boundaries are policed, and if the test is well regulated no one who is not immediately involved in the test, no one who is not within the test site with good reason, is in any danger from the explosion. But nuclear weapons differ not only in

degree but in kind from conventional weapons. They cannot be limited by time or by space. When a nuclear device is exploded a great amount of radioactive energy is unleashed and this mixes with the debris and the dirt that are sucked up into the familiar mushrooming cloud, and it spirals and rises into the air. Now the heavier particles of this now-radioactive matter descends in a matter of hours, within a matter of some several score leagues or miles of the test site. This area is heavily contaminated by radioactive matter. But some of the smaller particles rise even higher, into the stratosphere, and they are captured there by the upper-atmosphere wind currents which move constantly around the world, and these wind currents scatter this material hither and yon, over the whole circumference of the sphere of our globe, until in a matter of days, or of weeks, or of years, this matter slowly descends to earth. It falls on all living being, all vegetable matter, and on the earth itself. ~~This~~ The earth absorbs this radioactive energy, the plants absorb it from the earth, we absorb it as we eat, from the fruit and the pulp of these plants, and in that way we ingest some of the radioactivity unleashed half the world away, at Bikini, or in Siberia, or from the British tests in the Christmas Islands. Now it would seem to most of us untrained in physics that the amount which we would ingest and absorb would be infinitesimally small, hardly a matter for concern. So it is, if we are concerned only with bulk. But unfortunately this radioactive matter contains two isotopes which are damaging and dangerous to human physiology. The first is known as Strontium 90. It is a radioactive isotope which damages the human system and adds to the incidence of leukemia and bone cancer. The second of these isotopes is known as Cesium 137. It affects the reproductive genes and causes definite changes, most of them damaging, in the reproductive processes by which our human race passes on from generation to generation. Scientists are deeply and profoundly concerned with the effects of even the smallest amounts of radioactive isotopes of these two types upon the human system. Recently last summer, our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Cyrus Eaton, convened a group of world-famous scientists and thinkers at his summer home in Pugwash. There they tried to estimate the possible

ill effects from these two radioactive isotopes. They said that in all probability, because of the bombs that had been detonated up to that date, that is July of 1957, there would within the next thirty years be a one percent increase in the number of cases of leukemia, bone cancer and genetic damage. If we translate this into actual figures it means that there would be approximately one hundred thousand men or women or children who will suffer the critical and fatal disease implied by these names who might not otherwise have to suffer. And none of us who have read the papers in the last few months can but know that there is a great deal of scientific debate over these figures. Some claim that they are exaggerated. Some claim that they are not sufficiently large. A layman is at a great disadvantage in these debates. But what we can say is this - that all the scientists agree to one fact, and that is that the internalization in however small a quantity of these two radioactive isotopes within the human body can and does damage the human system. It will take years of study and research and statistical analysis before the theoretical debate is answered, and all of us must agree that damage can and has and will continue to be done. You may have read on January 13th of this year a petition addressed to the Secretary General of the United Nations, signed by more than nine thousand world scientists including thirty-four laureates of the Nobel Prize in science, 101 members of our own National Academy of Science and thirty-five members of the Royal Society of Great Britain. In this petition, these world-famous scientists cried out for an ending of the nuclear tests. I should like to read their petition to you.

We, the scientists whose names are affixed below, urge that an international agreement to stop the testing of nuclear bombs be made now.

Each nuclear bomb test spreads an added burden of radioactive elements over every part of the world. Each added amount of radiation causes damage to the health of human beings all over the world and causes damage to the pool of human germ plasma such as to lead to an increase in the number of seriously defective children that will be born in future generations.

So long as these weapons are in the hands of only three powers, an agree-

ment for their control is feasible. If testing continues, and the possession of these weapons spreads to additional governments, the danger of outbreak of a cataclysmic nuclear war through the reckless action of some irresponsible national leader will be greatly increased.

An international agreement to stop the testing of nuclear bombs now could serve as a first step towards a more general disarmament and the ultimate effective abolition of nuclear weapons, averting the possibility of a nuclear war that could only be a catastrophe to all humanity.

We have in common with our fellow men a deep concern for the welfare of all human beings. As scientists we have knowledge of the dangers involved and therefore a special responsibility to make those dangers known. We deem it imperative that immediate action be taken to effect an international agreement to stop the testing of all nuclear weapons.

The small nations of the world which had no part in making the decisions to test these weapons to a person, to a government, are opposed to their continuance. They feel that it invades their sovereignty. Each of their citizens, man, woman, and child, suffers in some way when a nuclear war-head is exploded. Now or later each of them must pay the price. They feel that no longer can any one nation, however powerful, however large, continue to demand the right, unilaterally and of its own, to decide if and when bomb explosions shall take place, what bombs shall be exploded, and to what number. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, spoke I think the will of most of the smaller nations of the world when he said on last Tuesday, "I want that these nuclear tests should cease". And even the great powers of the world, the powers which are today testing the bombs, have time and again spoken of the need for their being banned. Russia has after all in the last three weeks unilaterally prescribed a provisional ban. Three years ago our own government spoke out in favor of a two year ban on all nuclear testing provided that adequate inspection safeguards might be developed. The will of the world seems to be that until further knowledge has been gained as to the after-effects of these

radioactive explosions are known the bomb testing should be stopped. Why then have they not been stopped? The answer, I think, lies in this - it lies in the cold war, in the psychology of the cold war, in the fact that we do not trust the Russians and they do not trust us and each is unwilling to place its nuclear war potential at a disadvantage. Each is unwilling to allow the other perhaps surreptitiously and secretly to carry out tests and thus to gain a step, gain a march, on the other. And secondly I think the answer lies in the fact that both the Russian government and our government and the British government are greatly concerned in developing what are known as tactical, or clean, nuclear weapons, that is weapons whose radioactivity is limited and who do not pose, as today's bombs do pose, as much a threat to the enemy against which they are being unleashed as to the power which decides to unleash them. I think we can all understand the frustration of Mr. Eisenhower when he felt compelled to call the Russian ban a "publicity propaganda gimmick". I think we recognize that his misgivings as to the veracity of the Russian pledge and of the history of past experience may be well taken. I think we can also understand the insistence of Lewis Strauss, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and of Dr. Edward Teller, the scientist who has been spearheading the demand that further tests be held, in their insistence that our government develop now tactical weapons which might be useful to our government in war and would pose no threat to our own forces if they were used by them. I say we can understand their position. I do not feel that we can agree with it. For this is an age which requires not only men of understanding, but men of vision. There is a time in diplomacy for hard-headed realistic bargaining, bargaining which is carried out without any pre-conceived ideas, without any ill-considered opinion of the strength or the weakness of your opponents. But there is also a time in the conduct of foreign affairs when a nation must be primarily concerned with some higher good, and must be willing to take courage and heart and gamble on some policy, well-conceived, which may bring about that goal. There is a time in the conduct of world affairs when we must put aside the hard-headed bargaining over small and inconsequential trivia which leads nowhere and

concern ourselves with fundamental issues, with the establishment of peace, with the establishment of a condition of peaceful coexistence in our world, and such a time is now, in our time today cries out for men of vision. I agree with the words of Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, Professor of the California Institute of Technology, who spoke in a debate with Edward Teller some weeks ago this paragraph:

The compelling need in the world today is not a need to continue the tests of nuclear weapons; it is the need to stop wasting world resources on armaments, to solve international problems by reasonable negotiation, to eliminate war, to bring morality and justice into their proper place of prime importance in the conduct of world affairs.

These are the compelling needs of our age and they will not be achieved if we persist shortsightedly in a policy only of strength, rearmament and hard-headed bargaining designed simply to increase our power position in the world. Because preparedness alone, unaccompanied by any program designed to insure at least a single step, a single pillar be established in the framework of world peace, cannot avail us. Hard-headed bargaining has led us only closer to war, has led us only to the brink, tottering on the brink time and again of world nuclear cataclysm. This we cannot afford. This we must not tolerate. I applaud the words of the World Council of Churches, representing 165 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox Synods, which, in convention assembled last summer, adopted this plank:

We are bound to ask ourselves whether any nation is justified in continuing the testing of nuclear weapons while the magnitude of the dangers is so little known and... while the peoples of the other nations in all parts of the world have not agreed may have to bear the consequences

Nothing less than the abolition of war itself should be the goal of the nations and their leaders and of all citizens ...

We urge that as a first step governments conducting tests should forego them at least for a trial period, either together or individually, in the hope that the others will do the same, in the hope that a new confidence

will be born and foundations be laid for reliable agreements.

This is our hope, our only hope, and our only way to achieve this hope, I firmly believe, would be to cancel now our provisions for the spring series of tests to be held in the Marshall Islands, to agree to the Russian ban even if we are not fully convinced that the Russians had intended anything more than a "propaganda gimmick" in enunciating it. What have we to lose? If Russia goes back on her word then the modern seismographic devices would quickly tell us if any major set of hydrogen or atomic explosions had taken place elsewhere in the world. Might not we, by agreeing to that ban, force Russia to live up to her word? In so doing might we not have contributed a major gift towards the establishment of a condition of peace? Might we not have contributed muchly to reducing the health danger involved in such further experimentation? Would we not have won over the good will of the nations of the world who now can see us only as a nation myopically concerned with its own national sovereignty and military posture and little else? For how can they but see us? We are the one nation in the world which has unloosed against another atomic warheads. We are now a nation which seems to be the one nation in the world refusing to accept to be limited by a ban on further nuclear testing. We seem concerned only with our national interests and not with the interests of the world at large. I do not believe that this is so. I believe that our government has the interests of the whole world at stake. I believe our government is a government of understanding men. I am only sorry that to this point they have in this particular field not equally been men of vision.

Amen.

"The Sages, the Fathers"
Ancient Wisdom for Modern Man

THE TEMPLE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

April 13, 1958

Vol. XLIV No. 26

No Tuesday
See my

in use

Mr. Silver
Play

Richard
Tucker is
ap. 27



ON EDUCATION IN AMERICA — FROM THE RABBIS' DESK

Last week the American Association of School Administrators held their annual convention here in Cleveland. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver was invited to give the main address. It received much attention in the press and radio. I am sure you will enjoy reading some selections.

"After all is said and done, with or without Sputniks or counter-Sputniks—the major problem of our day is not how to match our intercontinental ballistic missiles with those of the Russians, or our artificial moons with theirs, but how to live in the same world with them. The persistent human problem is not how to make interstellar space safe for missiles but how to make this world safe for man! The fundamental human problem is how to do away with the need for ballistic missiles and the A-bombs and the H-bombs altogether! The human problem still remains how to accommodate ourselves one to another—nation to nation, system to system, race to race, religion to religion. Surely there must set in, sooner or later, unless we are resigned to catastrophe—I might almost say to annihilation—some rapprochement between the East and the West, consequent upon the realization—the simple realization—that one power bloc cannot destroy the other without destroying itself. Surely the time must come when the war-obsessed in both camps, the East and the West, and their incessant war-scares and war cries must be thrust aside, and others who are not war-obsessed, but peace-obsessed must come to take their place of leadership in their respective worlds. Surely some day the concept of co-existence which has been derided and made tantamount to heresy and disloyalty must come to be regarded not merely as practical, but as mandatory and inevitable.

Service 3
Hyman 60

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE

April 13, 1958

10:30 A.M.

RABBI DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

WRHS

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCH
will speak on

AMERICA AND ITS NUCLEAR TESTING

Some Reflections on the Russian Ban and on the American Government's Persistence

FRIDAY EVENING SERVICES

5:30 to 6:10

SATURDAY MORNING SERVICES

11:15 to 12:00

"In my judgment it would be a great loss to our people and to American civilization, if our present discontent should catapult our entire educational system in an all-out technological direction—into a pure science program—and degrade the importance of what we used to call the liberal arts. Of course civilization needs scientific research in all fields. Of course civilization needs the physicist, the chemist, the mathematician, the engineer and the biologist—there is no civilization without them—but it also needs, if it is to be a wholesome civilization, the artist, the musician, the writer, the poet, the philosopher, the minister, the lawyer, the statesman, the economist and the sociologist. Above all, it needs the cultured well-rounded individual, whatever his profession or station in life may be. It needs men trained in the art of living who will contribute to the well-being of their communities and to the building of the good society. What civilization needs are wholesome, clean-

living, high-thinking, socially-minded human beings.

"If we are to have a generation of men and women capable of facing the complexities of the world into which they are growing up—and with proper attitudes towards the requirements of cooperative living in a free society, they must be trained to be men and women of integrity and honor, possessed of sound habits of industry, of high standards of craftsmanship, of self-control, of unselfishness. The Psalmist had such men and women in mind when it spoke of those who are trained 'to walk blamelessly, to do what is right; to speak the truth from his heart; not to slander with his tongue and do no evil to his neighbor'."

"And all this has nothing to do with Sputniks and missiles and nuclear fission or space travel, with progress or failure in our atomic laboratories. Nothing whatever to do with them!"

Daniel Jeremy Silver

The Temple

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DANIEL JEREMY SILVER
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Director of Religious Education
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ALTAR FLOWERS

The flowers which will grace the altar on Sunday morning, April 13th, are contributed in memory of the birthday of beloved husband and father, Dr. Samuel S. Berger, by Mrs. Samuel S. Berger, and children Peter S. Berger, Barbara G. Berger and Mrs. Howard D. Sirak.

MUSIC FOR SUNDAY

Organ	Footie
Sortie in C	
An April Song	Brewer
Concerto in D minor—Largo	Bach
Opening Psalm—Mah Tovu	Milhaud
Bor'chu (Congregational)	Sulzer
Sh'ma-Boruch (Congregational)	Traditional
Mi Chomocho (Congregational)	Sulzer
Kedusha—Festival	Spicker
Silent Devotion—Yihyu Lerotson	Milhaud
Before the Address:	
How Lovely Are Thy Dwellings	Liddle
Miss Wischmeyer	
Olene-Vaanachnu	Goldstein

The Temple notes with deep sorrow the passing of

EDITH C. BENSON
AUGUSTA BORN
FLOSSIE V. ROVNER

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

MR. AND MRS. CLUB TALENT SHOW

The Mr. and Mrs. Club will stage two performances of its 1958 Musical Show, "Three Little Words", on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 22 and 23, at Wiley Junior High School.

With almost one hundred people hard at work, this year's show promises to be the best in Mr. and Mrs. Club history. Director Roland Kraus and his assistants, Natalie Epstein and Richard Shane, have been busy rehearsing the large cast for the past two months. When the curtain goes up on the premiere performance in beautiful Wiley auditorium, the audience will be in for a delightful evening.

The writing committee, comprised of Nelson Combs, Robert Kornhauser, Stanley Kramer and Larry Caplane, have written a show with a nostalgic and intriguing plot that will appeal not only to Mr. and Mrs. Clubbers but to all members of The Temple. Some of their original lyrics are definitely going to be "show-stoppers" and the audience is bound to be clamoring for encores.

The principals have been drawn from some of the most talented performers in the Mr. and Mrs. Club. Some of the people you will be seeing in leading roles are Carol and Jim Shipley, Nelson Combs, Marilyn Caplane, Michael Art, Gene Shipley, Beverly Rabnick, Marvin Dorfman and Stanley Morgenstern.

Choreographer June Haas has been drilling the chorus in a variety of novel dance routines, and from all indications the choreography is going to be one of the more spectacular aspects of the show. Dancing girls are Marlene Kurson, Mitzi Federman, Gladys Schoen, Carolyn Lipman, Marlene Bruder, Sandra Deutsch, Gloria Lackritz, Flo Koslen, Lynn Friedman and Ruth Hahn.

"Song and Dance Men" are Gilbert Stein, Ronnie Lipman, Robert Deutsch, Richard Bracker, Nelson Lackritz, Alvin Arsham, Lee Rotman and Larry Caplane.

Others in the large cast are Barbara Arsham, Louise Stein, Judy Bracker, Mildred Orchen, Gerda Smith, Eunice Combs, Lionel Greenbaum, Chester and Frank Plotkin and Marshall and Alan Bedol.

Sue Nurenberg, associate musical director, and Roz Held, pianist, have been giving private lessons to some of the singing personnel in an effort to make "Three Little Words" as perfect as possible. And once again, the Mr. and Mrs. Club Orchestra will be under the very capable direction of Bob Rogoff.

Costuming the elaborate production, a tremendous task, is in the competent hands of Fran Kerner and Rae Phillips, who promise some "eye popping" creations.

An advance peek at some of the stage settings created by Harvey Cayne, Stan Kramer, Jerry Kerner and Sam Federman reveal that "Three Little Words" is indeed going to be a big show. The Wiley stage, one of the best equipped stages between New York and Chicago, is going to resemble a Broadway production.

Technical Director for the entire show is Adam Koblitz.

Producers Arnold and Harriet Ribet and Roland and Harriett Kraus are doing a wonderful job with the myriad details involved in presenting a musical extravaganza of this caliber.

As "Three Little Words" is being presented for two nights only, April 22 and 23, Business Manager Louis Gross and Ticket Chairman Myron Eckstein urge you to purchase your tickets without delay. Seats are \$1.75 with a few patron tickets available at The Temple Office, or from any member of the Mr. and Mrs. Club Board.

TEMPLE HIGH SCHOOL PARENTS' DISCUSSION GROUP

The next meeting of The Temple High School Parents' Discussion Group will take place on Friday evening, April 18th, at 8:30. It will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Cohn, 14303 Larchmere Boulevard, Shaker Heights. Dr. Morris F. Mayer, Director of Bellefaire, will lead the discussion on "Understanding Teen-Age Behavior".

TEMPLE HIGH SCHOOL

The students of The Temple High School will meet with Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver on Friday, April 20th, at 8:00 for "A Night with the Rabbi". The meeting will be held at the home of Adrienne Meldon, 22830 South Woodland Road.

A social hour will follow the meeting.



The Temple takes this opportunity to thank the following members of Men's Club Concert Committee for their contributions to the success of the April 1 concert.

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Published weekly except during the summer vacation.
Fifty cents per annum.

The Temple Bulletin
THE TEMPLE
EAST 105TH ST. & ANSEL ROAD
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO
SW 1-7755

Second Class mail privileges authorized at
Cleveland, Ohio

DATES TO REMEMBER

Sunday, April 13 — Sunday Morning Services

Monday, April 14 — Adult Hebrew Classes

Tuesday, April 15 — Temple Women's Association Tuesday Sewing

Friday, April 18 — Temple High School Parents Discussion Group

Sunday, April 20 — Sunday Morning Services
Temple High School — *Night with the Rabbi*

Tuesday, April 22
— Mr. and Mrs. Club Talent Show

Wednesday, April 23

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 until 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 may be made at all times from the display case in the Ansel Road Lobby by contacting The Temple Office.

My personal introduction to the danger of modern newspapers looking toward
in my 1951. A week followed about time since the story of COMRADE in
1/6 (Kauka, Japan. Mac our bias, involving the Japanese themselves, which forms
the bond of Tokyo Bay, most of my 1951. Japan, which is common
dispute and receive Japan in time that. No other visited on a number of
one hundred to into the modern and modernizing of the side.

In May 1954 the small ocean going tug vessel Fredricksen
came home to one of our ports, however, not a report has come
from the ship as we had allowed it to go at its regular
speed. The cargo was not unloaded, instead of fueling - overhauls and
doctors assumed also and. Within a matter of hours the vessel
disappeared. Fredricksen never in Fredricksen had been unduly enough
to be in the area of operation pulled from the common sea down under
~~the~~ at Bimini Island in the immediate island two months earlier.

[illegible]

The Fairbairn men revealed something ~~the~~ effect of the
absence of nuclear waste. As we have seen on people and men in no
way connected with the ^{The King's} ~~the~~ ^{own} ~~own~~ a new question of moral
policy. One would want to know if all the people of the world
the experience of nuclear power is a first step in the

and necessary by the nature of the work - cannot take of your explanation has -
matters of course decided by one or other. The effect of a great
can not be decided in this or that. Can mention to be decided the matter
decision of one or more persons and will in some cases contain the
the are the matter and the good that can not.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

people who are ^{responsible for} ~~controlling~~ controlling our health. That means, other than
us persons in the ^{first hand} ~~second~~ first hand of food & the radio- & third tobacco.
The first of these is called STONUTION 90 - the author of it is
the resident of Deer River and home owner, The second ~~author~~ ^{anonymous}
author is called CELSIUM 137. It causes mutations in the
reproductive genes and would adversely affect the process by which
the human race reproduces itself.

[illegible][illegible]

4) Then another method has been used in the decision to send the hands packet to a man over continuation. I justified and indirectly they have decided nothing. The advertisement generated a force must put a hand given the record. Without any comparison advantage, the record of the strategy has been advantage offered. The advantage and the today method have shown ^{the} little corner for over method. The decision to clear the strategy and answer can no longer be considered a matter of national security - and since it affects the whole world, it is a matter for decision by the whole world.

must go under; no subject grating to alien study of countries
was lost. They are all agreed as to the ^{desire}~~desire~~ of the office. Most felt that
we do not know enough about radiocasting in its relation to human
physiology & feel that we can control ^{the life after} our country and nations ^{can} wisely.
Organizing 13th of Jan Year a group of 9,200 + would be needed from
43 members including 34 Medical Prof's Researches in course, 101 members
of our own Nat'l Sec'dary of Science, and 35 Fellows of the Royal
Society in London presented to the United Nations -
~~rather~~ to secure the end of all nuclear weapons - by which must have been -

W₂, the standard surface minus one signed value, may
lead on subsequent a posteriori

5) Accepting the moral implications of contemporary neuroscience, which do concern the moral community and according to biological implication include as members the scientific community - - - - - then we would see the direct good and compelled reasons to demand and enforce an immediate ban on all procedures tending to produce consciousness.

The orientals understand danger to human health if
 a cow and half bush feed man. It, the Gov. can't do
 more a ban is not rational. Spending for care of people is an

[illegible][illegible]

The published
 A understand ~~is~~ was in the mind of our friends when he
 called the Russian land was such ego "a purpose and a principle."
 of us now understand to me, it was immediately accepted. In
 understood the wisdom of Prof. C. Darwin's last statement and
 invited Dr. Darwin's Table that the Chinese people understand

equipped with tactical and destruction missiles which use as engines
would not enlarge our numbers - population

However, I believe - and believe with all my heart - that though
they have shown themselves to be men of understanding - at the same time
they have not shown themselves to be men of vision - and our world
at this juncture badly needs men of vision.

Hard head and practical long range hard plans. There are occasions,
however, when imaginative boldness is required as well. We are
now in need of such boldness. The hard headed bargaining of the last
decade has only increased world tensions and further embittered
inter-governmental communications. We may be better prepared militarily
than we were in the past, but we are certainly not better prepared for the
condition of peaceful coexistence which is an only alternative to nuclear
catastrophe.

Dr. Lucius Pauling - Nobel Prize Winner in Chemistry and Professor at
the C.I.T. speaks my thought when he writes:

in the world

"The compelling need to-day is not a need to continue
the test of nuclear weapons; it is the need to stop
wasting ^{world} resources on armaments, to solve international
problems by reasonable negotiation; to achieve
peace, and to bring morality and justice into the
proper place of power in the conduct of
world affairs.

The compelling need to-day is not that as you sit down you ^{engineering} ~~should~~
know about the technology of nuclear weapons but that all
governments build along a path of peace and in peace. Military
preparedness is not a step to this end - or rather accompanied
by any positive program for increased mutual understanding, military
preparedness is not a step to this end.

Reasonably

We need proof of the sincere intentions of the great powers to

[illegible][illegible]

"We are forced to regard ourselves in the steadily deepening further incursion of radical elements of those hands of pleasure as a catastrophe for the human race that must be prevented under any circumstances."

"There can be no question of doing anything else, if only for the reason that we can not take the responsibility for the consequences it might have for our country..."

The end of justice against civilization would be like the end of a way of life and a suffering humanity is crying for."

6) The need in my humble opinion is compelling; demands very that our beloved country must take the lead in turning back the tide of Communism as Russia is endeavoring to reach out of their beleaguered place. Let us accept the loss and their need. Let us assist from our projected ~~task~~. As the Russians go back on their word - we need will soon know - must make ~~them~~

8
seems to be a detection any major testing program would be soon
detected. That propaganda advantage she has now even would
be diminished. If she does not - and let us say she would not - then
we should have moved at least one step closer to a condition
of world peace

One is an hour that demand more & more - I say that
our situation may be equal to the hour.

WE ARE BOUND TO ASK OURSELVES WHETHER ANY NATION IS JUSTIFIED IN CONTINUING
THE TESTING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS WHILE THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DANGERS IS SO LITTLE
KNOWN AND, . . . WHEN THE PEOPLE OF OTHER NATIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WHO
HAVE NOT AGREED MAY HAVE TO BEAR THE CONSEQUENCES. . . .

NOTHING LESS THAN THE ABOLITION OF WAR ITSELF SHOULD BE THE GOAL OF THE NATIONS
AND THEIR LEADERS AND OF ALL CITIZENS. . . .

WRHS



WE URGE THAT AS A FIRST STEP TOWARD ACHIEVING THIS GOAL, THE NATIONS SHOULD FOREGO
THEY AT LEAST FOR A TRIAL PERIOD. . . . INDIVIDUALLY, IN THE HOPE
THAT THE OTHERS WILL DO THE SAME. A NEW CONFIDENCE MAY BE BORN AND FOUNDATIONS BE
LAID FOR RELIABLE AGREEMENTS. (World Council of Churches, representing 165 Protestant
and Eastern Orthodox bodies in 50 countries, August 5, 1957.)

RECEIVED - 1957

DR. PAULING

THE COMPELLING NEED IN THE WORLD TODAY IS NOT A NEED TO CONTINUE THE TESTS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS; IT IS THE NEED TO STOP WASTING WORLD RESOURCES ON ARMAMENTS, TO SOLVE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS BY REASONABLE NEGOTIATION, TO ELIMINATE WAR, AND TO BRING MORALITY AND JUSTICE INTO THEIR PROPER PLACE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE IN THE CONDUCT OF WORLD AFFAIRS.

WE ARE BOUND TO ASK OURSELVES WHETHER ANY NATION IS JUSTIFIED IN CONTINUING THE TESTING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS WHILE THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DANGERS IS SO LITTLE KNOWN AND. . . ^{while} WHEN THE PEOPLE ^{of} OTHER NATIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD ~~WHO~~ HAVE NOT AGREED MAY HAVE TO BEAR THE CONSEQUENCES. . . .

NOTHING LESS THAN THE ABOLITION OF WAR ITSELF SHOULD BE THE GOAL OF THE NATIONS AND THEIR LEADERS AND OF ALL CITIZENS. . . .

WE URGE THAT AS A FIRST STEP GOVERNMENTS CONDUCTING TESTS SHOULD FOREGO THEM AT LEAST FOR A TRIAL PERIOD, EITHER TOGETHER OR INDIVIDUALLY, IN THE HOPE THAT THE OTHERS WILL DO THE SAME, ^{in the hope that} A NEW CONFIDENCE ^{will} BE BORN AND FOUNDATIONS BE LAID FOR RELIABLE AGREEMENTS. (World Council of Churches, representing 165 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox bodies in 50 countries, August 5, 1957.)

~~IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO WANT PEACE, WE MUST WORK FOR IT, ORGANIZE FOR IT AND~~
~~SUPPORT FOR IT.~~

I. Einstein

WE ARE FORCED TO REGARD EVERY INCREASE IN THE EXISTING DANGER THROUGH FURTHER CREATION OF RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS BY ATOM BOMB EXPLOSION AS A CATASTROPHE FOR THE HUMAN RACE. IT MUST BE PREVENTED UNDER EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE.

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF DOING ANYTHING ELSE. IF ONLY FOR THE REASON THAT WE CANNOT TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSEQUENCES IT MIGHT HAVE FOR OUR DESCENDENTS.

THE END OF FURTHER EXPERIMENTS WITH ATOM BOMBS WOULD BE LIKE THE EARLY SUN RAYS OF HOPE FOR WHICH A SUFFERING HUMANITY IS LONGING.

THEIR CONTROL IS FRAGILE. TESTING CONTINUES, AND THE POSSESSION OF THESE WEAPONS SPREADS TO ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENTS. THE DANGER OF OUTBREAK OF A CATASTROPHIC NUCLEAR WAR THROUGH THE RECKLESS ACTION OF SOME IRRESPONSIBLE NATIONAL LEADER WILL BE GREATLY INCREASED.

AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO STOP THE TESTING OF NUCLEAR BOMBS NOW COULD SERVE AS A FIRST STEP TOWARD A MORE COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND THE ULTIMATE EFFECTIVE ABOLITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. A NUCLEAR WAR THAT WOULD

BE A CATASTROPHE TO ALL MANKIND. WE HAVE IN COMMON WITH ALL MANKIND A RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS. AS SCIENTISTS WE HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE DANGERS INVOLVED AND THEREFORE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE THOSE DANGERS KNOWN. WE DEEM IT IMPERATIVE THAT IMMEDIATE ACTION BE TAKEN TO EFFECT AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO STOP THE TESTING OF ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS.



WE, THE SCIENTISTS WHOSE NAMES ARE ^{affixed}SIGNED BELOW, URGE THAT AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO STOP THE TESTING OF NUCLEAR BOMBS BE MADE NOW.

EACH NUCLEAR BOMB TEST SPREADS AN ADDED BURDEN OF RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS OVER EVERY PART OF THE WORLD. EACH ADDED AMOUNT OF RADIATION CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE HEALTH OF HUMAN BEINGS ALL OVER THE WORLD AND CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE POOL OF HUMAN GERM PLASM SUCH AS TO LEAD TO AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SERIOUSLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN THAT WILL BE BORN IN FUTURE GENERATIONS.

SO LONG AS THESE WEAPONS ARE IN THE HANDS OF ONLY THREE POWERS, AN AGREEMENT FOR THEIR CONTROL IS FEASIBLE. IF TESTING CONTINUES, AND THE POSSESSION OF THESE WEAPONS SPREADS TO ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENTS, THE DANGER OF OUTBREAK OF A CATAclysmic NUCLEAR WAR THROUGH THE RECKLESS ACTION OF SOME IRRESPONSIBLE NATIONAL LEADER WILL BE GREATLY INCREASED.

AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO STOP THE TESTING OF NUCLEAR BOMBS NOW COULD SERVE AS A FIRST STEP TOWARDS A MORE GENERAL DISARMAMENT AND THE ULTIMATE EFFECTIVE ABOLITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AVERTING THE POSSIBILITY OF A NUCLEAR WAR THAT ^cWOULD *only* BE A CATASTROPHE TO ALL HUMANITY.

WE HAVE IN COMMON WITH OUR FELLOW MEN A DEEP CONCERN FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS. AS SCIENTISTS WE HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE DANGERS INVOLVED AND THEREFORE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE THOSE DANGERS KNOWN. WE DEEM IT IMPERATIVE THAT IMMEDIATE ACTION BE TAKEN TO EFFECT AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO STOP THE TESTING OF ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS.