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Communists and Capitalists Exchange Visits, 1959.

COMMUNISTS AND CAPITALISTS EXCHANGE VISITS

What Mr. Mikoyan discovered in Washington --
What Senator Humphrey discovered in Moscow

THE TEMPLE

January 25, 1959

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver

Television has made the American people familiar with the isolation booth, that soundproof chamber which permits a contestant to speak out to the listening audience, and prevents him from hearing the answers of his opponent. Much of world politics has in recent years been conducted in an atmosphere resembling that of the isolation booth. There has been much speech and very little listening. There has been much conversation and very little communication. Except for the very narrowest of diplomatic and of press channels, the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have during the last decade for all intents and purposes been totally isolated each from the other. Let me pursue this analogy one step further. During the last six or eight months the isolation booth has for various reasons almost entirely disappeared from the television screen, and surprisingly during that same period of time the age of isolation booth diplomacy seems to have come to an end in the relations of the two great world powers of East and West. For the first time in more than a decade there have been a growing number of exchanges of people and of ideas, and of art and of music between Russia and the United States. It has occurred in the world of the athlete. American crews have raced on Russian rivers, and Russian hockey teams have skated on American ice. It has occurred in the world of culture. Audiences of the Moscow Opera were thrilled by American performance of "Porgy and Bess", and similarly American audiences were captivated by the exuberant brilliance of the Moiseyev ballet dancers. The

American Van Cliburn won a grand prize in a Russian piano contest and the Russian Emil Gilels was welcomed with the highest of critical acclaim to American symphony halls and opera houses. There has been an exchange of special technical missions. Iowa farmers have visited Russian and Ukrainian peasant cooperatives, and Ukrainian agronomists have returned these visits to Iowa homesteads. In international conferences throughout the world the medical and scientific professionals of both countries have shown an increased willingness to share and to pool papers of importance, and both countries cooperated in gathering the important research data necessary for the experiments of the International Geophysical Year.

Now this growth of athletic and cultural and technical exchange between Russia and the United States is a startling new departure in our foreign relations, and one which merits our considered attention. There has been during most of the period of the cold war a trickle of tourist trade between East and West. What separates and distinguishes tourism in the last six or eight months from that which went previously deals with the stature of those who have visited each of the countries and the nature of the welcome which they have received when they came there. American industrialists such as Eric Johnson and Cyrus Eaton have visited Russia and important American officials such as Senator Hubert Humphrey, ex-Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson, and the ex-First Lady Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt have gone to Moscow. These are persons of some importance on our national scene. It is significant that they went to Russia, but it is even more significant that the Russians set great store by their visits. Nikita Krushkev, the head of the Russian state, not only accorded them interviews which were lengthy and far from perfunctory, but he took great pains in these interviews to be moderate in the defense of Russian policies and to emphasize and to underscore what he terms "the Russian desire for peace and for co-existence with the West". It is significant that the Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union, her second in command, Anastas Mikoyan, has visited the United States. It is even more significant that wherever he went and with whomever he met among our leaders of industry and of labor, of the press and of government, these discussions

were conducted with a minimum of recrimination, and there was an emphasis on both sides of our desire for peace and for establishing better relations between ourselves. Senator Humphrey and Mr. Krushkev spoke for most of a working day, almost eight and a half hours on problems of mutual relationship. Mr. Mikoyan met the American people on a national televised program of "Meet the Press" and for an hour discussed before the bar of American opinion problems of our national and mutual relationships. These and other such discussions and interviews have caused the world to pause and to ponder to their significance, to their meaning. Now as yet these interviews have not brought any observable achievement. The Americans who were in Moscow, though they were important in our national life, went there as private citizens, without portfolio. They had no specific mission to accomplish. Mr. Mikoyan came to the United States not as the Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union, but as a self-styled tourist and visitor. And though he quasi-officially requested from the United States some trade credits and some compromises on the Berlin crisis, these were apparently denied ~~them~~ to him by our government. So we cannot point to any immediate achievement of a bettering of international relationships on the basis of the visits so far, and indeed their importance lies not in any such achievement, but in that which they portend. For our world has for a decade now been engaged in a foreign policy battle based on the principles of military deterrent and military commitment. The language of diplomatic correspondence has been geared to victors in the field of propaganda rather than to serious attempts to arrive at definite proposals and commitments and accommodations between both nations. And often the language of foreign correspondence has been more abusive and vilifying than edifying. Indeed, as we look back upon the last decade it was probably more the patent folly of nuclear disaster and holocaust than any achievement of the diplomats of either country which has kept our nations from being at one another's throats.

These discussions seem to portend that this era of military foreign policy is drawing to a close. It seems to say that the two great opponents and contestants in the battle for world peace and for world dominance have yelled themselves hoarse,

and that they are tired of policies which have over a decade proven themselves to be far from sanguine in the hope that they hold out for peace and for achievement. The United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have been very much like two families settled in a single neighborhood, each determined, for reasons of hatred and reasons of spite, to drive the other by any means possible out of the neighborhood. Today they do not seem to be able to welcome the other with open arms, but both seem to realize that any further obvious or devious attempt to drive the other from the neighborhood is doomed to failure. Each seems to realize that they are beset by a series of domestic problems, problems of relationships with the other neighbors in the community, the street that runs in front of their house needs to be paved, that they could better use their energy in a hundred and one more positive programs. And so, though without compromising their dislike of each other, they seem to be saying that they will accept for the moment the continued inevitability of the other's presence, and perhaps even, when possible, they will co-operate albeit at arms' length in programs of neighborhood activity which are mutually beneficial.

Mr. Mikoyan seemed to be saying this when, throughout his visits in the United States, he emphasized (and I quote): "We are tired of the cold war. We wish very much for a hot peace." And President Eisenhower seemed to be responding to this call when he asked Mr. Mikoyan at the close of his visit (and I quote): to "convey to the Russian people the sincere desire of the American people for friendship with them." Mr. Krushchkev seemed to be speaking in these terms when in an interview with Senator Humphrey he asked the Senator: "Could not our nations better compete economically than militarily?" And you recall that just last week our own president mused out loud at a press conference whether it was not patent that both of our nations were tired of the burdens of the cold war and we honestly sought some way to free ourselves of the impasse into which we had been brought. The United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are separated by a vast chasm of distrust and dislike. Our philosophies and our ideologies are

totally dissimilar, and in the world of human values we hardly speak the same language. Our world has been inured to protestations of peace because almost every military commitment and armament program which was developed during the cold war was rationalized as a program for peace. It is still too early, it is still moot, whether the United States and Russia will be able to upgrade the level of their diplomatic relation^{ship}/from one of open political and military belligerency to one of fiercely competitive and yet not designedly cut-throat competition in economics and in diplomacy. Mr. Mikoyan, at the close of a visit, said (and I quote): "The wind still blows cold, but it is the wind of Spring." We pray that it may be, but as yet it may only be an unseasonable thaw such as we in Cleveland experienced in the past week. It would be folly for any of us to believe, my friends, that at this moment we are closer to a stable world than we were a year ago or five years ago or ten years ago, but it would be equally foolish for any of us, I believe, to forget that this thaw in diplomatic relationships, this program which permits our countries to meet face to face, person to person, and to exchange ideas, it would be folly for us to forget that if exploited courageously and intelligently, this new era of personal relationships may yet give us sufficient flexibility to indeed change the direction of our national relationships. We should not believe that even in our lifetime the era of Russian and American competition will be brought to an end. It will not. We do not see eye to eye in the world of values; we do not see eye to eye in the world of economics; we do not see eye to eye in the world of politics or of philosophy. Both of us have a different vision of the one world which we are seeking to establish. And yet, as every business man knows, one can live in a world with competitors, but we cannot live in a world with an anarchist who is determined to burn out our business and to destroy our person. And the hope which these conversations give to the world is not so much that it will make our world one world of peace without any arguments between the contending powers, but it is the hope that we will be able to establish a condition of relative stability in which the two countries and other countries will compete in the arena of ideas,

in the world of trade, but will not be hurling at one another the rocket shafts of atomic destruction.

The United States has feared Russian military adventure since the end of the Second World War. We have had reason for these fears. The Russian gospel is expansionistic, it envisages a world converted to Communist control, and the Russian actions swallowing up the satellites of Eastern Europe at the end of the Second World War seem to give us proof, grounds for our fears. But you know, my friends, gospels can be reinterpreted, and the Russians seem to have reinterpreted their gospel -- not that they have given up the messianist hope of a Communist world. Far from it. But they now seem to feel that this world will come about because of the certain inevitable economic laws which will bring about change within each of the capitalist countries, change which will inevitably drive these countries into a form of Communist government. It is one thing to fear this inevitable economic law which the Russian theory postulates, and it is quite another to fear irresistible Communist armies battering down your doors and your boundaries.

Such an astute observer as Adlai Stevenson left his interview with Mr. Krushchkev with the feeling that he was as concerned with the holocaust and the terror and the misfortune which a nuclear war would bring as any of us would be. And he said that "when Mr. Krushchkev speaks of peace I am convinced that he sincerely means it." And if this be true then there is reason to believe that we can bargain between ourselves and establish a program of coexistence.

Now I am not suggesting that we let down our armaments. We should not. It was right that we build up our armaments to prevent Russian expansion^{ism}/ten years ago. It is equally correct that we continue our program of defensive strength to prevent any Russian miscalculation or any Russian reinterpretation again of its gospel. And I^{would} submit that if the Russians have sincerely come to the conviction that they will exchange economic competition for military competition, then if our diplomats would realistically and hard-headedly seek to work out bit by bit the jigsaw puzzle of thousands of pieces which are the tensions between our two

countries, then indeed we may be able to move from the brink of war to the brink of stability.

You know, there is one factor in our inter-relationships which many of us have forgotten, and it is this: that as much as we have feared the Russians, so much have they feared us. It is a dogma of Russian religion, Communist religion, that as the Communist countries become more successful and more established, and as the world grows to realize the menace which Communism represents, the business men who control, according to their gospel, the governments of other nations become more and worried, and they will retaliate by economic pressure and by military adventure. It has always been close to the Russian heart, the Communist Russian heart, the fear of the business man war lord. This is not a statement of Russian propaganda. This is an act of faith on the Russian part, for he cannot see how the business men whose businesses are in danger of being taken away from them and given over to the State -- how these business men will ever make peace with the dynamic inevitability of what they consider to be Communist expansion. They fear military adventuring led by Western capitalist business men, and as proof of this fear they cite the counter-revolution of 1919 in which the Western powers financed and manned armies determined to overthrow the Bolsheviks. And since the Second World War these fears have been fed rightly or wrongly by the rearmament of Germany, by the establishment of a ring of rocket bases around the periphery of the Russian subcontinent, and most especially by speeches on the part of certain Americans who counseled, do you remember? a few years ago preventive war against the Russian people, wars of liberation for the satellites. And they took these as proof that there is an inevitable conflict directed by the West against them. There is no animal more dangerous than an animal at bay, an animal that feels himself trapped. And perhaps these visits will convince the Russian leadership that the American and the Western European business man is not the war lord in quotation marks that his gospel holds him out and pictures him to be. Indeed, I would read to you this morning a very interesting question and answer which was directed to Mr. Mikoyan by a man, Or-

lando Roggero of the radio and television networks of Italy just before Mr. Mikoyan left this country:

Question: Does your discovery that Wall Street is inhabited by "peace-mongers" imply any theoretical revision of your views?

Answer: In my case, theory and practice do not diverge. Of course, it is a pleasure for me to hear business men, in conversations, express the desire for peace -- especially since this is the first time I have heard such things from high representatives of capital with whom I have had an opportunity to converse.

However, their theories will have to be verified on the basis of practice, facts and life.

Mikoyan qualifies this recognition of American serious peaceful intents with some hundred and one reservations. But this realization that all American business men are not war lords is a bit of Communist heresy, and if he had stated this during the era of Stalin, he would have been purged for this heresy. The fact that he could meet the very lair of our business world in Wall Street and our Union Club here in Cleveland and the center of the automobile and armament empire in Detroit with American business men and exchange views on mutual trade, exchange views on the possibilities of working out conditions of peace, I think that these exchange of ideas and the light that it brought to such an important person as Mr. Mikoyan will indeed and can indeed do much to establish peace and to quiet their fears.

These talks, unofficial though they have been, between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics mean a great deal. They mean, among other things, that the United States will have to become much more intelligently anti-Communist than we have been before. We have been emotionally against Communism. Though we have not been able to quote chapter and verse of what we call the "Communist perfidy" and we have seen that the Communist can send to us brilliant ambassadors, men who are able to explain away and to rationalize what we felt were heinous Russian crimes, and unless each of us are equipped with the facts of Russian history, unless we can recite these facts keep them in our minds, we are in danger of mistaking some of the Russian protestations, and we are in danger of over-emphasizing the importance of Russian achievements.

The speeches and the visits between Russian and American spokesmen mean many things. I think that they have brought home to the both countries a strange but important realization of the vitality and the strength of the other. Everyone who has visited the Soviet Union comes back amazed at the sinews that they have built, at the vitality which they exhibit, at the strength which they show. And this is important. It has quieted once and for all any hope which we have held that there would be a counter-revolution within Russia, ~~and~~ that Russia and dictatorship would topple of its own weight, after all this was the only hope that those who counseled a program of pure military containment had to offer us. And stripped of this one hope we will perhaps be able to force these people to lead us into some other and more constructive program of international relationship. Realization of Russian strength has also brought an end to all talk of preventive war, wars of liberation. This is to the good. These wars were counseled upon us by our military leaders, some of them, and they would have been wars of folly and wars of self-destruction. The realization on the Russian part that American is strong and is vital and is energetic is equally important. You are not as liable to challenge another country to the possibility even of war if you realize that that country will hit you a mortal blow in return. It is a dogma of Russian belief that the West is decadent, that capitalism is on the decline, and so it is again a statement of Communist heresy for Mr. Mikoyan, on the basis of what he saw and realized here in America, to state ~~that~~ not only that American capitalism exists but it has had considerable success, and in many ways its success is superior to that of the Soviet Union. The more that the Russians realize that America is strong and is not about to roll over and to play dead, the less they are likely to challenge us, to throw the gage in our face and force this world into a war that neither people wants.

These exchanges, then, of ideas and of men have meant much to both countries. They have made the American people aware of the strength and ^{of the} achievements of our opponents. They have made us realize that we can no longer be lethargic in our ^{ies} responsibility to our national life. Mr. Stevenson upon his return from Russia

spoke of the dynamism of Russian industry and the sluggishness of our own way of life, their concern with the State and our concern with the self. I think he over-drew the picture. It is nevertheless true that the Russian challenge has done much to re-center American thinking on the basics of American life -- basic values and basic things, and away from material pleasures and leisure. These speeches between our governments, quasi-official representatives of our governments, I think will do much to convince the Russian government that America is strong and is determined, not to obliterate Russia from the face of the globe, but to limit Russia in enforcing her will upon other nations of the globe. And I think this realization will be sanguine, and I think it will help the Russian government to determine on other policies less bellicose and less militaristic.

We wonder whether the interviews and the meetings which have been held between these powers have any influence upon the Russian people. We all had an opportunity to observe Mr. Mikoyan and to read in our press of his interviews and to make our own judgements. We know that the Russian press is controlled, their radio is completely censored, and the question has been raised whether we are not subjecting ourselves to propaganda without ever having any opportunity to edify the Russian people in return. One does not know. But I came across, just last week, an interesting report of a speech made by Mr. Igor Moiseyev, the Director of the Soviet dance group which you remember visited our country in the past year. And I would read to you a few lines of this report. It is a speech which he made to some six hundred actors, dancers and musicians on December 11th in Moscow, and the speech was then reprinted in part in the Russian press. And I read it to you, not because of the astuteness or the brilliance of his observations of American life, but because I think you will see that here is a man who has visited America who recognized some of our vitality and of our virility and our humanity and the honesty of our intent, and certainly if we can multiply such impressions among others, as they return to Russia they will inevitably make a dent upon the psychology and the conscience of the Russian people. The topic of Mr. Moiseyev's speech is "The Cultural Life of America". He began by

saying he would concentrate on the positive and leave the shortcomings of the United States to the people "responsible for such things!" Already he is excusing himself from the usual propaganda elements which every Russian speech must have. At the troupe's first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, he said, he waited anxiously in the wings for the first applause. Would American audiences react in the same way as Russians?

Just at what he thought was the right instant, the American audience burst into applause and cheers, and Mr. Moiseyev felt that the show was successful.

He commented on the cordiality with which the troupe had been received throughout America at performances both public and in private. Particularly pleasing was the reception in the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, where after the performance American movie stars had formed an honor guard for the dancers.

Mr. Moiseyev said that he found the tempo of life in New York so infectious that after a few days he had run everywhere instead of walking. He seemed pleased to tell that there were restaurants in New York of nearly every nationality. He noted the great variety of goods available in stores at reasonable prices. He said the United States highway system was more marvelous than Germany's. He remarked that he had always heard that the United States did not have much to offer in contemporary drama. This, he said, is completely wrong. New York and other cities offer a wide variety of theatrical art which is both dynamic and contemporary. Two musical shows particularly impressed him, "West Side Story" and "My Fair Lady". These, he said, were of the type of production that should be seen in Moscow. He said that his view of American individual ~~American~~ dancers led him to believe, and this is a direct quote, "That the foundation of an American school of ballet had been laid". He described the many art museums he had visited and he implied that Americans enjoyed a very rich cultural life.

Now these observations of American life are not particularly new, but they may be new to Russian audiences. And they speak of an exuberance to American life which I am sure the Russian audiences are unused to hearing. I think then that

these conversations, unofficial and quasi-official that they have been, can be and should become/ an important area for the development of a new level of diplomatic relationship between East and West.

We should encourage these exchange visits. We should not be afraid of them. We should encourage the opportunity of many Russians to come to our own country to see America as it is, and not as the Russian gospel and propaganda picture us to be. We should encourage as many Americans as possible to visit Russia and see Russia as she is, and not as an emotionally overwrought press has often pictured Russia to us to be. It will be up to our two governments to work out now in the years ahead a step by step program designed to establish a more stable world. This program can only be built slowly. We should not expect peace overnight. We should not expect any immediate relief of international tension. The problem of Berlin still confronts us. The talks on nuclear disarmament and the control of nuclear testing are still unresolved. But none of these issues are incapable of resolution, if all the governments involved and especially the two central governments are willing to work towards realistic accommodation of interest and desires. And the enlarging of the channels of communication between the governments permits a flexibility of conversation which I think will ultimately make possible these new accommodations which we so earnestly seek. I think we ~~will~~ have come to a time when perhaps indeed, in Mr. Mikoyan's terms, "The wind that blows is still a cold wind, but it may yet be the wind of Spring."

Amen.

ORLANDO ROGGERO of Radiotelevisione Italiana

Q. Does your discovery that Wall Street is inhabited by "peacemongers" imply a ^{NY} theoretical revision? ^{OF YOUR VIEWS?}

A. In my case, theory and practice do not diverge. Of course, it is a pleasure for me to hear business men, in conversations, express the desire for peace -- especially since this is the first time I have heard such things from high representatives of capital with whom I have had an opportunity to converse.

~~Of course~~, however, their theory ^{ies} will have to be verified on the basis of practice, facts and life. People say that they want peace. However, they continue the armaments race. None of them will say that he wants to reduce the production of weapons, even though many have spoken in favor of disarmament. Of course, they have spoken in conventional terms; no one is against disarmament; everyone says he is in favor of disarmament, but in practice nothing seems to come out.

We cannot, after all, ignore the fact that the "cold war" is being fostered from the United States. No one will deny that American bases around our country are not being reduced; in fact, they are being strengthened. West Germany, which was defeated in our common war, is being equipped with atomic weapons directed against an ally. All of this is bound to cause suspicion, and it is bound to cause the Soviet leaders to be cautious and vigilant.

Mr. Mitrogin's speech said that "We are all tired of the cold war & would very much like to have peace". The President of the U.S. answered Mr. Mitrogin in such a way that he ended his speech promising "to convey to the people of the Soviet Union an expression of the sincere desire of the people of the U.S. for friendship with you."

The Journal framed Mr. Keynes' proposal to banish "Let us
let our model stage by economic and military competition". Printed
Endorsement mentioned allowed at a "How expensive really" and
broke of us as well of the burden but mechanism is very ... and no
need to find a way out of the system."

There is a deep ~~well~~ ^{gap} of interest & few adequately basic notions. Our
traditions and philosophies differ radically. In discussing human
values, we do not even speak ~~with~~ ^{by} the same language. Probation
of peaceful intent have been heard before which have even hardly
a more result in the case of some of our nations which even with
explained away as a positive program for peace. It is therefore difficult
north and Russia America relations can move from the
plans open ~~best~~ ^{realized} and widely recognizing to kind of kind fought but
not designed out of economic and diplomatic considerations.

Mr. Malley spoke heartily after one of his visits "the mind is still wild but it is the mind of - pig". In fact at my house was even an understandable mind under such - we appeared local weekly. neither government has advanced concrete proposals for new diplomatic arrangements. It would be folly to believe that we are today close to a stable world as we were a year ago; but it would be an equal if fully met a reasonable level of ^{appeals} presented intelligence & compromise to-day the elements of ^{face to face} discussion and person to person meeting my point East & West to involve a new layer of relationship.

There is a major difference in many things. There are prejudices, ideologies and geographical conditions which separate East & West.

There are vast ideological & geopolitical differences of dogmatic world systems East & West. These will not be easily or quickly resolved. Acting as well not be resolved in our lifetime, even if we achieve some form of stable world community economic & ideological competition between East & West will continue to be fierce.

But you can live in the same world as your competitor - which you cannot live in the same world with an overlord but on your destruction.

American home is the recent past found Russia ideology changing. The mission of gospel of Marxist ideology and the past was a kind of the Russian past. In understanding the character of Eastern Europe given in grounds for our fears. To combat such & understanding the facts properly looked to our defense - we should always be back to our defense. ~~The mission of our defense~~

The mind of America often plays and allows to Moscow & then up to our nation have forced the answer in response only "How real are we back to it?" Gospel the results of recent prediction and through the economic system of a communist world is still basic to Russian thought & Russian leaders speak to us of economic competition not of wild adventure, - they speak of inevitable economic laws operating within and across national boundaries. Communist Communism across attacking the borders of our country. As a rule on defense as Mr. Stevenson reminded after he visited to K. "I had no impression that he feared the consequences of a nuclear war just or nuclear war ... When K. says to me peace, I am satisfied that is not it".

I am not suggesting that we cannot concentrate on our defense - that would be a kind of mental fog, but I do suggest that we have indeed changed Russian thinking - that the change of our policy permits an era of negotiation and bargaining which has been lacking until now.

Now should we forget that as much as we have feared Russia, as
much has she feared us. Marshall Day - speaks voluntarily of the
military onslaught which she requires - Capitalism will win
again because against the Communist movement. ~~Every~~
~~aggression~~ ~~business~~ ~~strategy~~ ~~war~~ The Atlantic Council
Council Rev. of 1919 is ^{hidden} ~~the~~ ^{proof} left of that Day ~~and~~ ^{as} ~~do~~ ^{is} ~~no~~ ^{more}
to suggest the "preventive war" operation of an industry
and the establishment of European morale to rise from atomic war.
The recovery of Russia inhibited every country. Dan Murphy in
conclusion in his interview with K. made the following statement
"He spoke with intense vigor & pride of the great course &
military might of his country, but he displayed enough to reveal himself
a deep sense of national insecurity & inferiority". No armistice is
more dangerous than an armistice ^{called} ~~called~~ ^{called} ~~called~~ & it is still
a force for study and a man or man. Michigan met on
business "hundreds" face to face in Washington - I think
great intellectual plants, in an armistice. He said that he
found Dan to be willing to speak of truth and not of attack. In
an interview at the U.N. shortly before he left Dan was the
intensely sincere balance in the words of the Italian
Rader and Mr. M. Kuper

When Michigan begins to be in friendly surprise about the peaceful
intentions of American Capitalism have never something else
Communist Day - But to our more ^{good} ~~good~~ ^{man} ~~man ^{even} ~~even ^{with} ~~with
doubt in the future & qualification is a matter of ^{good} ~~good~~ ^{moment} ~~moment~~ - for
fear of fear Russia. And my ^{with} ~~with~~ ^{hand} ~~hand~~ ^{of} ~~of ^{that} ~~that
Councils prove - prove to prove of peaceful of peaceful
loose.~~~~~~~~~~

reported that several by the money market of the South
D - group -

By itself the report is partly and incomplete - but it features in as a
people not without interest and - but not without interest -
interesting and report - multiplied or contact multiplied and on
national relations no more.

We pray that such exchange of ideas and more will continue - to that
Agency continues to develop and inform. ^{perhaps} ~~perhaps~~ on the basis of
and inside our world may get contact for an area of study - and
we should be free of such and be for for approval in the future
and ...

Chorus Wednesday night

So Religion Out of Date

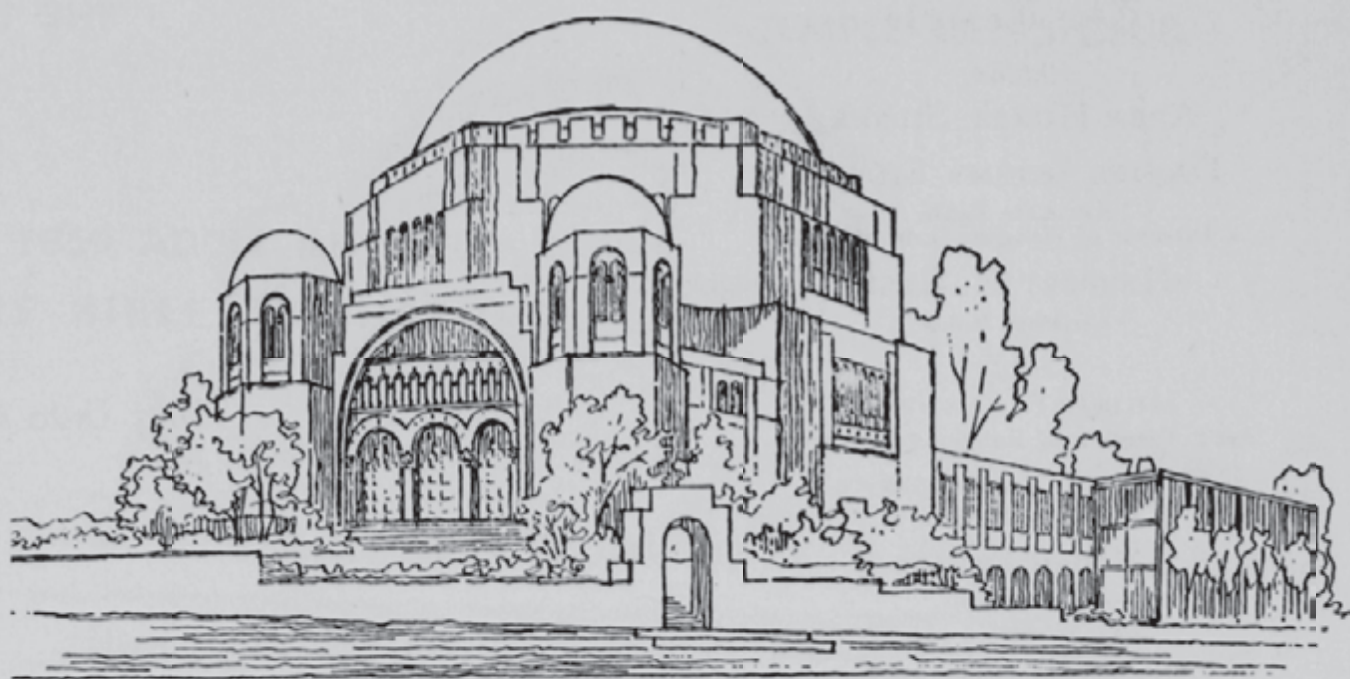
Now modern is the modern man

THE TEMPLE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

January 25, 1959

Vol. XLV No. 16



A BUSY WEEKEND WITH THE HIGH SCHOOL—FROM THE RABBIS' DESK

The exuberant activity of our teenagers sometimes leaves the staff out of breath. Last summer the High School invited some four hundred of their peers from Reform congregations in Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Youngstown, Akron and Cleveland to spend the weekend of January 30th at The Temple. To write the invitation was a matter of minutes. To plan for the housing, feeding and chaperoning of these young people and to program a weekend of interest is a complicated task of many hours and days. The combined efforts of The Temple High School Committee, of the young people themselves and of The Temple staff was largely required. Our months of planning will bear fruit next weekend. The young people will arrive Friday afternoon. They will be housed for the weekend with nearly two hundred gracious Temple families, who will also welcome them to their Sabbath tables. On Friday evening a special service will be held here at The Temple, and after the service the final round of a regional oratorical contest will be contested. By midnight the staff, at least, will be peacefully abed.

"Reform Judaism in the Atomic Age" is the overall theme of the weekend. Saturday morning three discussion leaders will meet as a panel and discuss faith in our age of science. The Conclave will attend regular Sabbath morning services and after the services they will be treated to a luncheon in the Social Hall.

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE

January 25, 1959

10:30 o'clock

RABBI DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

will speak on

COMMUNISTS AND CAPITALISTS EXCHANGE VISITS

What Mr. Mikoyan discovered in Washington —

What Senator Humphrey discovered in Moscow

FRIDAY EVENING SERVICES

5:30 to 6:10

SATURDAY MORNING SERVICES

11:00 to 12:00

In the afternoon some fifteen separate discussion groups will meet under the leadership of youth leaders and Rabbis. Afterwards a tour of Cleveland's Cultural Center has been planned for out of town guests. The evening will be a gala occasion featuring a dinner dance, highlighted by a special skit written and acted by members of the High School. Sunday morning there will be a breakfast in the Social Hall. The young people will attend our regular worship service. After a luncheon, we will fondly but exhaustedly bid them adieu.

There have been times when I have felt exhausted merely thinking of this ambitious undertaking, yet I am thrilled at the interest that it has evoked and at the eagerness with which our young

people contemplate a Temple weekend. If you are around The Temple between January 30th and February 1st, I hope that you will eavesdrop at some of these activities. I know that you will be impressed.

Daniel Jeremy Silver

MUSIC FOR SUNDAY

Organ		
Prelude in G minor		Faulkes
Evening Song		Sealy
Largo		Bach
Opening Psalm—Tov L'hodos		Dunkley
Bor'chu (Congregational)		Sulzer
Sh'ma-Boruch (Congregational)		Traditional
Mi Chomocho (Congregational)		Sulzer
Kedusha		Spicker
Silent Devotion—Yiheyu Lerotzon		Milhaud
Before the Address:		
Ahavas Olom		Jacobi
Mr. Hakola and Choir		
Olenu-Vaanachnu		Goldstein

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 D. FRIEDMAN.....Associate Treasurer

THE TEMPLE CHORUS



"Sing Unto the Lord a New Song"

Wednesday, January 28th

and every Wednesday

8:30 P.M.

Social Hall

Wyn Morris

Conductor

Refreshments will be served after each meeting

Open to all members of The Temple and their families

Registration: \$3.00 per person per season

5.00 per couple

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATING TEAM

On Sunday, January 11th, The Temple High School Debating Team went to Pittsburgh to hold a debate with Temple Rodef Shalom. The Temple team argued the affirmative of the question, "Should the Pulpit Take a Stand on Social Issues?". Our debaters were awarded the decision. The Temple team included Roberta Friedman, Anthony Holmes, Barry Pomerantz and Elaine Splaver. The team was accompanied by Laura Goodman, a reporter for the High School newspaper, "The Hi-Lite". Mr. Lawrence Broh-Kahn is Faculty Advisor to the Debating Team.

ALTAR FLOWERS

The flowers which will grace the altar on Sunday morning, January 25th, are contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Ezra M. Schwartz in honor of the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Leslie Harry Schwartz.

In Memoriam

The Temple notes with deep sorrow the passing of

FRANCES BOWMAN

LAWRENCE MEYERSON

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

THE TEMPLE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

According to the Constitution, the Nominating Committee of The Temple Women's Association shall present a slate at the Annual Meeting of one nominee for each office and board position to be filled. Nominations shall be made only by this Committee, but any member of the Association may submit in writing, not later than February 15th, suggested names for consideration by the Nominating Committee.

Members of the Nominating Committee for 1958-59 are Mesdames Jared Faulb, A. C. Galvin, Merrill Gross, David Immerman, Leo Neumark, Gary Sands, and Howard Gans, Chairman.

FLORAL COMMITTEE

The Temple Women's Association is grateful to the members of the Floral Committee for their help in delivering the altar flowers to those of our members who are hospitalized, bereaved, or celebrating high birthdays. Ladies who have done this work in the past several weeks include: Mesdames Fred Lazar, William Kleinman, Oliver Altman, Loren Kendis, Herbert Bressman, Milton Eckstein, Sam Gerson, Austin Klein, and Audrey Sanders.

TUESDAY SEWING SALES

The Toy Department announces that a special 25% reduction sale is in progress. Now is the time to purchase at remarkable savings such items as hand-made toys, clever clown and penguin laundry bags, corduroy covers for portable typewriters. Mrs. S. W. Kleinman is Chairman of the Toy Department, and Mrs. Jack Holstein is Co-Chairman.

The sale of Pacific cloth and Pacific cloth bags at 20% reduction continues until the end of January. Contact Mrs. M. E. Weiner, YE 2-0020, or Mrs. A. L. Sherman, LO 1-0288.

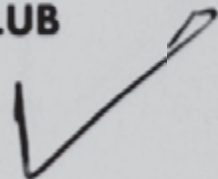
There are also many items in other departments now at reduced prices.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Don't forget, The Temple Women's Association wants to know about all major events in the lives of The Temple family—illnesses, births, high birthdays, bereavements, "simchas". Please call Mrs. A. C. Galvin, WA 1-1159, with information you may have regarding any such events. Mrs. Galvin is Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, which coordinates all "Good Will" services for the Sisterhood.

TEMPLE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

TEMPLE MEN'S CLUB



**1959 ADULT INSTITUTE
THE BIBLE AS HISTORY**

Friday, February 6

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE

Professor Harry M. Orlinsky

Dr. Orlinsky is Professor of Biblical History
Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion

Recent discoveries have shed important light on the history of ancient Israel. Dr. Orlinsky will explore the field of Biblical archaeology and present an archaeologist's view of Jewish history

Friday, February 13

ISRAEL'S BEGINNINGS—A STUDY IN FACT AND MYTH

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver

Israel's earliest beginnings are shrouded in myth and uncertainty. The Bible document contains some valuable historical information. Its earliest chapters will be discussed as chronicles of history and as documents of religion.

Friday, February 20

PROPHET AND PRIEST—ISRAEL IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY

Rabbi Herbert H. Rose

Led by men of spiritual energy, Israel moves on to the scene of history and develops patterns of life which last till our day.

Friday, February 27

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS AS DOCUMENTS OF HISTORY

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

The most dramatic recent discoveries are those of the Dead Sea Scrolls. They shed much light upon the nature of Jewish life at about the time of the completion of the Bible canon.

All meetings will begin at 8:30 P.M. in Luntz Auditorium. Enrollment is open to members of The Temple, their friends, and the general community.

Registration: \$1.00

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

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THE TEMPLE
EAST 105th ST. & SILVER PARK
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO
SW 1-7755

Second Class mail privileges authorized at
Cleveland, Ohio

DATES TO REMEMBER

Sunday, January 25 — Sunday Morning Services
Monday, January 26 — Adult Hebrew Classes
Tuesday, January 27 — Temple Women's Association Tuesday Sewing
Wednesday, January 28 — Temple Chorus
Friday, January 30
through — High School Conclave
Sunday, February 1
Sunday, February 1 — 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 at the close of Sunday morning services in addition to all occasions of organization meetings. Arrangements to view the Museum by special appointment may be made through The Temple Office.

THE ISRAELI GIFT SHOP is open during all Tuesday Sewing sessions. Selections may be made at all times from the display case in the Ansel Road Lobby.

MOISEYEV GLOWS IN REPORT ON U. S.

Dance Leader Hails Nation's Culture in Moscow Talk

Washington, Jan. 18 --

Among the things that impressed Igor Moiseyev, director of the Soviet dance group that visited the United States last year, were the vitality of New York, the dynamism of the American theatre, the fun of Disneyland, the variety of drug-stores and a kiss from Marlene Dietrich.

Mr. Moiseyev reported this to an audience of 600 actors, dancers, musicians and writers in Moscow December 11. His troupe had toured the United States from April to July.

The warm and approving tone of his three-and-a-half-hour talk delighted executives of the American entertainment industry. It also encouraged their belief in the value of the year-old United States-Soviet exchange agreement under which the Soviet dancers visited this country.

Mr. Moiseyev spoke at a meeting of the House of Actors sponsored by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies With Foreign Countries. His topic was "The Cultural Life of America."

~~According to an account received by The New York Times~~, Mr. Moiseyev began by saying he would concentrate on the positive and leave the short-comings of the United States to the people "responsible for such things."

At the troupe's first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, ~~he said,~~ he waited anxiously in the wings for the first applause. Would American audiences react in the same way as Russians? ~~he asked himself.~~

Just at what he thought was the right instant, ^{American} ~~the New York~~ audience burst into applause and cheers, ^{and} Mr. Moiseyev ~~said, and he~~ felt that the show was successful.

~~Mr. Moiseyev quoted from favorable reviews in The Times and The New York Herald Tribune.~~ He commented on the cordiality with which the troupe had been received ^{throughout America} at ^{both public} performances and in private.

Particularly pleasing, ~~he said~~, was the reception in the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, where after the performance American movie stars ^{had} formed an honor guard for the dancers.

Mr. Moiseyev said ^{that he} ~~he had~~ found the tempo of life in New York so infectious that after a few days he had ~~to~~ run everywhere instead of walking. ~~He said that he had never experienced anything quite like it, but that he had not liked all aspects.~~

~~The sirens of police cars, ambulances and fire trucks were a nerve-wracking reminder of wartime air raids, he said. Glaring, gaudy advertisements offended him, he commented, and heightened his sales resistance.~~

^{he} Mr. Moiseyev seemed pleased to tell that there were restaurants in New York of nearly every nationality. He noted the great variety of goods available in stores at reasonable prices ~~and made this comment about American drugstores:~~

~~"You have always heard that you could buy many things in an American 'apothecary', but would you believe that you can eat whole meals there, that you could buy food, toys, household goods and things which have nothing to do with medicine?"~~

[He said the United States highway system was more marvelous than Germany's.]

"I was on the seventh floor of my hotel", he said, "looked out of the window and saw cars whizzing right past my windows on the upper section of a multilevel highway."

Mr. Moiseyev ^{he} remarked that he had always heard that the United States did not have much to offer in contemporary drama. This, he said, is completely wrong. New York and other cities offer a wide variety of theatrical art ^{which has} ~~that is~~ dynamic and contemporary, ~~he said.~~

^{particularly} Two musical shows impressed him: "West Side Story" and "My Fair Lady". These, he said, were of the type of ~~American~~ production that should be seen in Moscow.]

He explained how the authors had used problems and settings to fit their dramatic purposes. He spoke with particular enthusiasm of Jerome Robbins' choreography and direction and Leonard Bernstein's music in "West Side Story".

But he said he had found "The Music Man" lacking in message and had been somewhat disappointed by the opera "Othello" at the Metropolitan.

(and this is a direct quote) What he ~~saw~~ ^{said that in his view of} individual American dancers, Mr. Moiseyev said, led him to believe that "the foundation ~~for~~ ^{of} an American school of ballet" had been laid.]

On the whole he did not care for American movies. "The Ten Commandments" bored his dance troupe, he said, but "The Young Lions" pleased him. He called the latter "anti-Fascist" and the camera work and Marlon Brando's portrayal of a young German officer absolutely first class.

Mr. Moiseyev said that in the movie studios he had visited, filming time was much shorter than in other countries because every detail was worked out carefully in advance.

The lack of good scenarios, he commented, was "a phenomenon well known to Soviet movie directors."

After a New York performance of the Moiseyev troupe, the director said, a well-dressed and middle-aged but still beautiful woman had asked whether she might kiss him. He said "Please", was kissed and asked the woman her name.

He said she had replied in a sonorous voice, "My name is Marlene Dietrich."

Later, Mr. Moiseyev related, he became somewhat disillusioned when he was handed an ad that showed Miss Dietrich wearing a slinky dress and holding a glass of beer.

His most enthusiastic comments were on American musical life. Every sizable city, he said, has a symphony. He said that superb musicianship and discipline of individual artists allowed different orchestras to accompany his dancers satisfactorily, although the musicians had ^{often} received ~~the~~ unfamiliar scores only on the morning of the performance.

^{he} Mr. Moiseyev described the many art museums he had visited and implied that Americans ^{could} enjoy a very rich cultural life. His only complaint was that because many private owners insisted on keeping their collections together, museums could not ^{he} arrange the paintings in logical order.

Mr. Moiseyev said he had been a bit overwhelmed by the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey circus in Madison Square Garden. It was a great circus, he said, but action in one ring at a time would be better.

He called Disneyland, in Anaheim, Calif., a children's land of enchantment." He described it in detail.

Asked whether he had met many millionaires, Mr. Moiseyev told about a wealthy widow who had entertained him at lunch. Her dress was careless, he said, and objects of art seemed to be scattered about her house in a senseless manner.

After lunch, he said, he found that the woman had little conversation to offer. He attributed this to what he deemed to be a lack of purpose in her existence. He said he had begun to feel sorry for her.

By way of contrast he praised Sol Hurok, the impresario who organized the troupe's tour. Mr. Moiseyev said that Mr. Hurok had had a humble start as a teen-age immigrant from the Ukraine and had achieved wealth by his tremendous drive, capability, intelligence and organizational ability.

American newspaper men did not impress Mr. Moiseyev. Their questions, he said, displayed "a monumental and unbelievable lack of knowledge about the Soviet Union."

Hecklers and pickets did not disturb him greatly, he said. He noted that one time Mr. Hurok had gone into the street to talk to a picket and had handed the man a spare ticket. According to Mr. Moiseyev, the man threw down his placard and dashed into the theatre.

He also reported that the president of Boston University had written him a letter apologizing for a student who had leaped onto the stage in Boston with a placard on which "dirty, anti-Soviet slogans were written."

Kaddish

Friday JAN 23

Sunday " 25

Those who passed away this week

FRANCES BOWMAN
LAWRENCE MEYERSON
BEN FAULB
JACK H. FREEMAN

Yahrzeits

LEOPOLD A. STONE
ROSE WOLLASTON
LEO H. SCHLANG
ARTHUR L. MANDELZWEIG
EDITH LOIS WEGLEIN
LOUIS E. LEVY
GARRY SANDS
SARA BEECHLER
ABRAHAM GOLDBERG
CARL A. SPERBER
MOSES H. MOSS
ABRAHAM G. TALLISMAN
FLORENCE LIEBER GOODMAN

MILDRED G. MILLER
JOSEPH ROTHSCHILD
SIMON ADELSON
MARKUS HABER
RAY S. GROSS
SAM ROSENTHAL
SAMUEL WEITZ
HENRY E. SIMON
IDA MARKS
LEO KOHL
MATHILDE STONE FISHEL