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A Year of Revolution in Russia, 1918.

lish a government founded on loyalty, on devotion, on obedience, on good faith. From the scattered fragments of the "Provisional Government," I am convinced that we need hope for nothing. I think they have shown themselves devoid not only of the rudiments of statesmanship, but, what is a greater matter, pretty completely devoid of moral principle. Their pact with the Socialists sufficiently demonstrates that.

For Russia, I am quite convinced, the only right government is a monarchy, one in which the mainspring will be loyalty and devotion, not the grossest selfishness and selfseeking. If there should be any possibility of the establishment of such a government, whether through General Kaledin, or by any other means—except German interventionlet us learn from our mistakes; let us not only not criticise or oppose such a government, with a narrowness which can see no good in any institutions but our own; let us, on the contrary, welcome and strengthen it. Let us clear our minds of shadows and the superstition of names, and see things as they really are. We have optimistically—and somewhat credulously—called Russia free, a republic, a democracy. Russia has not, for a single day, been either a republic, a democracy, or free. Under a monarchy which makes the high appeal of loyalty, she may be really free, and may have something of genuine democracy also. But we must, I think, remember that, if it be necessary to make the world safe for democracy, it is even more necessary to make the world safe for honor and justice.

It is with deep shame and a sense of personal humiliation that a life-long friend of Russia writes of Russia as I have felt compelled to write. Yet not without hope also. For in the Russia the world has known, in the Russians one has known, there was so much that was fine, honorable, inspiring, that there is yet room for hope. It may be that, even at the eleventh hour, all the forces in Russia that make for righteousness, and they are many, may find the unity and strength to bring Russia back to the path of loyalty and honor, justifying all that her friends have hoped of her, of

nobility and justice and genuine humanity.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

"A YEAR OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION"

I believe that it was Zarathustia who said: "Of all that is written, I love only what a person hath written with his blood." "Write with blood, and thou wilt find that blood is spirit." The record of the spiritual progress of Russia during the past twelve months has indeed been written in the red of its blood and in the gold of its dreams. And some of us love that sacred writing. I say some of us. But how few! How few of us have sufficiently divested ourselves of our provincial prejudice, our native conceit and our fearful intolerance, to read dispassionately and intelligently the great document of spiritual re-----which Russia is writing today.

Some people dislike any human document that is written in red. Men should write in black and the blacker the better. Red is beastly, startling and disconcerting. The Revolution they hold, was all a mistake. Think of it! The cross-current ***** of law and order desecrated! Obedience, think of it, Obedience the highest duty of man, whirled to the winds! Loyalty to the dynasty, inculcated thru the centuries by the ************* suddenly renounced the Little Father, imbecile guardian of 180,000,000 of human beings and the idiotic tool of Rasputin, sent to shovel snow in Siberia, and all the cultured, refined members of the old Russian unceremoniously families, the nobility, *******kicked out of home and office. Horrible beyond measure! That must not be! That would mean the end of the ---- So we read this choice bit of dastardly re-action in the February issue of the North American Review, which reads as follows: "For Russia I am convinced the only right Government is a monarchy, Etc., etc."

 I believe you have heard those owl screeches before.

But even the common people, perhaps the all too-common common people have grown impatient with the Russian Revolution. Fed on the crumbs of information gathered from the columns of the newspapers, which have, since the Revolution, excelled their traditional stupidity a thousand-fold, the average man, at heart a true lover of democracy, has become thoroly bewildered and fretful. He simply cannot understand. One morning he is instructed by his Guardian Editor to bite his lips, grit his teeth and roundly curse the Bolsheviki, which, of course, he proceeds to do in the submissive spirit of the true patriot. Then again, he reads of a message of good cheer and confidence sent by the President of the United States to that *** assemblage of the enemies of society and pro-Germans --the ******* The following morning he is informed to economize on his profanity for the Bolsheviki are denouncing Germany and causing riots within the Central Powers. First Lenine and Trotsky are both ostracised. Then Trotsky is miraculously redeemed and Lenine alone remains in the Inferno of Editorial castigation. And so the good reader is baffled and irritated. Perhaps the greatest source of irritation is the refractory quality of the R.R. It has absolutely no regard for precedent. It isn't amenable to reason. It's too beastly original. Why can't those Russians run their revolution as it should be run --- depose their czar, draft a constitution, elect a congress, hold meetings, appoint a River and Harbor Committee to see that the little streams of Russia do not

who are trying to guide Russia thru the night are almost all book-men. They are not children, of course, nor fools. But their knowledge of political and economic organizations is book knowledge. They live in a book world. They have never been able to put their theories to practical test. They are therefore, far removed from practical life. When the Revolution came, they immediately set about trying to fit this already-made jacket of theory upon the body of the Russian people, which, of course, did not fit - and then the trouble began. The In------ of Russia are book-men, men who because if the ugliness and viciousness of the life about them, have been driven to form utopias of perfect order and beauty and when the opportunity came they that they could immediately establish these utopian ideals of justice which they conceived in their feverish years of inactivity.

And when you add to that psychic fact this other fact -- the comparitively little help which the Allies rendered R. Russia and the many tragic diplomatic blunders which they committed, then one is further inclined to check his impatience with Russia. The Allies, save one, have never shown any sympathy for Rev. Russia. They did not even try to understand her. When Russia staggered - and almost exhausted from a three years' unequal struggle against enemies without and traitors within -- when Russia had paid for a Czar-begun war, 25,000,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, when it turned to the Allies for a repudiation of the old imperialistic war treatise and said "We are willing to fight in spite of our exhaustion, if you will renounce those imperialistic ambitions of yours, if you will re-state your war aims on honest and frank democratic principles" they were flatly turned down. They were told they must fight for a military victory as the Czar had agreed to. What had they to do with the Ozar and his shameful treaties? The Russians were willing to fight for the principles which had now come into their lives -

justice and democracy. But to seal those infamous treaties with their blood .- Never! We have not been permitted to know the revelations of the secret treaties entered into by all of the allied powers. I suppose the Government that it more advisable that we should not know -- that is why we are a democracy, you see -- but if the revelations of the Bolsheviki are correct and they have not been denied and if the accounts published in one or two brave, courageous newspapers are correct, then one can understand why the Russian Revolutionsists refused to fight. According to some of these secret stipulations, France was not only to get Alsace-Lorraine, which is hers by right but a slice of purely German territory. Germany's Rhine provinces were to be formed into an independent political entity. Italy was to receive almost half the Austrian Empire, Albania, parts of Asia Minor, and of the German-African colonies and her share of the contemplated war indemnities. Turkey was to be partitioned and so, also, Russia. Germany was to be excluded from China. Poland was to be made a subject of an international agreement but left to the tender mercies of Russia. Roumania, because she had been offered more territory than her services are worth, was to be exploited by Russia at the end of the war. Kerensky evidently knew them and asked for a re-statement of the war aims. Trotsky likewise did, and when refused, made the Allies blush by publishing these treaties and fearful by entering peace negotiations with Germany.

Since then, the Allies have, of course, radically modified their war aims and practically repudiated these secret treaties which were based on indemnities and annexation. This has been effected, I believe, principally thru the timely entrance of the United States into the war. I have no hesitancy in saying that the United States expurgated the secret treaties and purified

and sanctified the dominant motive of the war. And the United States thru its far-visioned master of statesmanship, has alone understood Russia and the two last evidences of this sympathetic understanding of Russia, was first: message sent by the president to the Soviet in Moscow and secondly, the refusal on the part of the president to give . even tacit consent to the proposal of Japan to invade Russia. Russia has learnt its lesson as it had to learn it. Russia has learned that just because an idealist believes in the truth and righteousness of his cause, it does not inevitably follow that the other man less idealistic, will submit to that cause. The Russian Revolutionist has learned to place no faith in the German Socialists who somehow had also been infected with the spirit of the goose-step and the spiked helmet as are the junkers -- that they are intellectually and morally bankrupt. Russia knows the Hun today in all his ugliness and Russia is girding herself for another struggle. Russia has realized that her hope lies not in Germany, that her hope lies with the Allies and Russia is beginning slowly, hesitantly to approach the Allies because of it and the man who is tempting them to this same course of actionm is the president of the United States.

of the frailty of human nature and how dearly we must pay for all the things which we prize and hold dear. Russia is still passing thru the night. One form of Government will follow another, revolutions and counter-revolutions may yet sweep over that much and sorely tried country, but if democracy is truth and if truth is divine, then democracy will ultimately triumph.

The Russian people are struggling, are climbing, are suffering, and the least that you and I can do, lovers of true democracy, is to be patient, sympathetic, loving and helpful to them.

I cannot close my remarks today, without reference to the greatest battle of the ages that is being fought today, out on the plains of France, the battle which perhaps may decide the fate of European civilization. Whatever may happen, the success is in the lap of the Gods, this fact is sure: That democracy may lose a people, democracy may lose a war, but democracy cannot definitely and permanently be denied. Blessed is the man who has faith to see when all the hosts of darkness are arrayed against the hosts of civilization. Democracy cannot be permanently defeated. There is no alternative in the matter and there is no uncertainty in the matter. Napoleon had Europe at his feet, more prostrate than Germany can ever have Europe at its feet, and within fifteen years Napoleon was on the rocks of St, Helena. The Congress of Vienna had played with them as people play with tools but within fifteen years the treaty of Vienna was a scrap of paper, for the people of Europe, whose craving for self-expression had been denied were seething, were toiling, were watching for the moment to break forth.

Democracy can never be denied for within it is stored the eternal energy of human faith and progress, so that whatever happens on the front, we should have faith and believe in our cause, in the holiness and righteousness of our cause can say we are reconciled to what may happen because we shall never give up, we shall never surrender

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