

## Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series IV: Sermons, 1914-1963, undated.

Reel Box Folder 150 53 296

What is happening to the American home?, 1927.

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"is haven of rest from the starms that rayed round the very gates of the gretter may, a farry palace in which the hespertens objects, the molis derission them of their gart of sharme and resumed the regal attire of fremen. The how was the place when the year was at his hest. In the washet bleen he was ferhapes hard and some times ignorthe; in the world be helped his judges to mis understand him; in the home he are hunself! See abrahams. J. J. ch. p. 113.1

RABBI ABBA BILLEL SILVER
THE TEMPLE, SUNDAY MORNING Cleveland, Chil

number of unpleasant cases of impermanence and infidelity which obtrude themselves upon our attention, is to obtain a highly inaccurate picture. Millions of American homes upon which the foundations of our national life rest are still sound and strong and true, love and loyalty and the spirit of self sacrifice have not yet disappeared from the dwellings of our people, and around their firesides still hover the sanctities which from of old have been the strength and the comfort of mankind.

In spite of the prophets of doom, I anticipate no early liquidation of the American home. The affections which build a home and sustain it are grounded in the very nature of human life. As long as men and women live upon this earth, so long will they build homes and families and so long will the sentiments of mutual protection, devotion, faithfulness and altruism abide in them.

The Industrial Revolution which decentralized the which and democracy induced new orientations within it are forcing the home to a new adjustment.

The increasing wealth of our people is perhaps the greatest measoe to the integrity of the American home. We shall have to strengthen our defences against that invasion or destructive force which comes with continued prosperity.

Today another force is attacking the citadel of the home. I refer to the new paganism which war let loose in the world. War is one of the deadliest enemies of the home. It takes men away from their homes and their surroundings, where the traditions and public opinion excercize a restraining influence and places them in an environment of danger, stress and excitation, where sexual immorality becomes almost inevitable.

The whole world is caught up in the spirit of "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die" - - which is the root idea of all hedonistic paganism. Men and women carry these ideas over into the era of peace, which follows the war. What we see today of the cheapening and vulgarization of life, the coarse and slovenly modes of conduct and Indulgence are the muddy backwash of the saturnalia of the war.

The American civilization is Hebraic and Christian, not pagan. Its life has been molded by centuries of moral and thinking, It will not succemb to the aberrations of the moment.

and pronunciamentos of the neo-pagans concerning easy divorce, trial marriage, companionate marriage, free love, right to ones happiness are not the progressive thoughts of progressive men, but the atavistic hankerings after older and discarded forms of human relationship which the race tried and rejected centuries ago.

At is kaddening to see would be exponents of religion so far losing the historic prospective and yielding to the impact of the shifting standards of the day, attempt to cast the mantle of religious sanctity over these aberrations of our day. One wonders whether these religionists are speaking out of conviction or for the sake of publicity. A clergyman speaking for companionate marriage makes good newspaper copy and newspaper headlines are the Garden of Eden for some pulpiteers.

The accumulated wisdom and experience of his faith, which declared that marriage is not a human relation of convenience, but a devine institution for spiritual and moral development of men and women and that the home is sanctuary.

The more fathers come to conside of their role in the home as that of High Priest and mothers, as that of Priestesses, officiating at the high alters of human life; the more we bring reverence, dignity and holiness into the home.

which, at best, should come only as the reward of years of labor and schievement. Wealth has brought moral slovenliness into the lives of many men and distorted their spiritual perspectives.

As a people we shall have to train ourselves to withstand the corrosive influences of wealth and long-continued presperity. "Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked." And the American home has been radely shaken by this fracticus wealth-gorged contumacy of our age. We shall need to learn the creative usages of leisure, the moral mandates of wealth and the salutary offices of restraint and self-control. It is against the opiate of prosperity which deadens the moral sensitiveness of a people that we shall have to guard ourselves in the future. We are the richest nation in the world today and the richest nations always the first to succumb to moral decadence.

Another factor which has been making for the demorshization of the American home is the neo-paganism which came in the wake of the last war. War is the enemy of all morality. Especially is it the enemy of the home. War takes men away from their homes and their normal environments where traditions, moral habits and public opinion exert a restraining influence upon their conduct, and transports them to a world of stress, tension and emotional excitation, where sexual laxity becomes almost inevitable. Other moral standards colleges. During war the spirit of "fat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we may die," becomes the dominant motif of life.)

(When war ends the hedonistic fatalism of war does not end with it. It is carried over beyond the armistice into peace-time ways of life and thought.

Whatever we witness today of the cheapening and the Julgerization of life, of moral shoddiness and the bewildering caprioles of "flaming youth" that shocky and startle us, is simply the muddy backwash of the saturnalia of war.

There is a great clamoring abroad in the land today concerning the individual's right to happiness. This is a mischievous doctrine for it makes the individual man, rather than the collective man, the measure of all things and the individual's concept of personal happiness the sole criterion of moral values. Man possesses no rights other than the right to do right. Men speak glibly today

no wan has a right to happines white is not at the same time socially desirable. The happines; the individual is, to be sure, an end in social others but not the only bud. There are other levels to which water, dual happiness must pregnently be subscienced. Few those are as dan to a wan as his own life, and get at the helport of patential duty, in the defence of mis country, or at the helport duty, in the defence of mis country, or at the helport duty in the defence of his wandate were the simple recently when the simple weeks their very lines and all their chances of happiness.



perfect himself. Often men express their lowest selves and extenty fail as level to by
to describe their higher selves. Self-expression is the last, not the first, stage
in moral evolution.

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civilization is Hebraic and Christian, not pagen. Its character has been molded wholesome by centuries of forestal moral things, and it will not easily succumb to the passing momentary aberrations of our day. For the moment is slyly amused by the structure and capers of the headenst Soon structures and capers of the new pagens. After a while it will be bettered to the forest full them structures and capers of the new pagens. After a while it will be abelianted.

And a transfer touse, as it did in the past, as the English people are wont to do.

The Elizabethan era was very much as the like our own, and brought about the perhaps, by the same conditions of war and victory. I was an ago of overindulgence, of moral landy, but the pendulum sming just too far, and the sweet but the sanity of the Erglish people asserted itself, and you had the Puritan reaction following which corrected the and in spite g excuses, it pushed a sobering and corrective influence in the life of the matters.

People to day are much more frank and intelligent in their discussions; the subject of sex. This brologic fact is us longer count dend toutor. But there are those who conjuse knowledge with savetion, and an understanding of the laws of mature with the privilege to play fast and losse with the water thick socially socially socially socially socially socially socially.

The American people knows that all as the demands which are being put forward today for looser ties within the home, for easier divorce, trial marriage, companionate marriage or free love are not the progressive claims of a morally advancing social order. They are the atavistic hankerings after lower forms of human relationships with which the human race experimented centuries ago, and which were finally reputated by the because they were found wanting. They did not call forth the strongest and noblest qualities human nature is copable. They were discarded. For Far from rendering the lives of men and women freer and happier, these loose forms of association were found to cheapen and embitter life, rob it of its dignity, reduce sex to its lowest common physical denomination and endanger the preper resting and spiritual education of the offspring. "The monogamous family," declared Prof. Jennings on the strength of his biologic researches "with its life-long union of mates, appears as the final term of a long evolutionary series." Here again science is poster tribute to the intuitive postulates of religion which long ago raised marriage to a sacrament and declared monogamy to be the ideal union upon which to build the noblest family life,

We are Trequently deceived by obsolescent ideas tracked out in the youthful livery pseudo-scientific modernity. The primitivist Nietzsche captivated a generation by investing an archaic jungle ethics with the garniture of brilliant metaphysical paradoxes. The form was new. The substance was of the fossilized deposits of civilization long since paradoxes.

The sany anarchic human cravings and undesciplined human passions are today demanding reinstatement and social respectability on the strength of new and pretentious

psycho-analytical revelations. Like every new and unrectified science, psychoanalysis a wield and abpalling mans of fictions are now parading as indisfulable truths quantal hygical has given rise to a host of preposterous moral vagaries. The psychology of the abnormal

are arguments and against self-control and purity in schull life. Men compley a new terminology and believe themselves to be masters a new truth. There is nothing new

in these undisciplined appetites of men under whatever pretext they proclaim
They ofen no vew recipe in human halphinese.
They themselves. They lead inevitably to spiritual degeneration and social discosting.

When wen have that the conveye to alarm them selves for their failures they Wave their institutions. It is Easier by far and smuch blanauks to salle an empersonal with the delingueuce of an age than to point the wederling feoger out neself. our age is two overy wency- gusting to attend properly to the duties of citizen hip and so we put all the orus of are political corruption upon our democratic institutions. It is democracy not we that has failed. We are too lugioned in the puisant of makind compats and pleasures to bare true and interestely the outtworker gover spiritish life and so we Warne our religious institutions. The church is at fault. Then and women lock the strength geharacter to welcome the restraints of pure family less and prefer the lexities of indulgence and self-pauspering. The faunt is not with them but with the westernian y warriage, some social reformers, aware of the undermining of family monately which is going on a pace in one land, have proposed a ractical revision of the marriage. The logic seems their portion seems toke that you can such mate mate minimality be laudissisted to the land is the proposed of the Continued by legalizing it. By implication me is led to unfer also that all there moral wills are institution al in their driftin and can therefore be corrected by some drastic wester traine reorganization. This is a hair's lichine

Religion has long known this. It therefore refuses to be impressed by the heathen ragings of our day. Its wisdom is the cumulative wisdom of the Its moral theses have been tested by time and are grounded in the millenial It is not an amajeur in mallers of furman relations.

experiences of the race. It has lived intimately with man through vast cycles of time and it has learnt to understand him critically, to judge him sympathetically and to guide him steadfastly along the narrow way of self-discipline. In a world of shifting standards, of moral and confusion, religion proclaims yore, its few simple, strong, unalterable convictions touching the basic sanctities of human life.

Marriage Is holy ground. One should approach it reverently. It is a spiritual experience, the most critical and decisive in human life. Judaism calls marriage "kiddushin" sanctification. It sanctifies the privilege of sharing in creative life. Through its portals men and women enter the realm of immortality. Marriage

> applied to this

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is not an arrangement of convenience physical or financial, to be entered into at advant of the other physical will and dissolved at whim. It is a holy covenant between two souls pledged to revere one another, to face life's tasks together, sorrow, struggle and disillusiontasie ment, to be each others complement, to build a home and to shield and lowe the relationships offspring of their union. The integrity of the family rather than the chance should be their happiness of the individual to the primary concern. Men and women must learn to look upon the conflicts incidental to the adjustment of personalities within the marriage bond as the very stepping stones upon which they wast rise to the higher levels of self-completion. The more the institution of marriage is secularized, the less of a potent mystic spiritual experience it will be Divorces will continue to increase apace; for & broken home is first and foremost, svidence of a broken faith, of a lost reverence.

The role of the father in the home is more than that of material provider. He is the priest officiating at the high altars of God. He is teacher, counsellor, guide, friends He must be the worthy object of adoration and emulation.

The role of the mother in the home is more than that of administrator. The

The say left of even and userous is an expression of the dirice available unifulate of the vinione. It is written dirl un degraday. It is noble and beautiful. Only other unley, apocalyphe religious preached asceticism, conceiral of wais physical lefe as inherently weather and demanded the mentification, the yeller as the price of spentral salvation. Social religions price of savetified the segulify y wan, and called warrious Marriage a sacrament.



Bible speaks of "the Torah of thy mother" - the spiritual instruction of mothers.

The lips of the mother should impart the profoundest truths of life and human conduct, of reverence, purity and nobility to the developing mind of childhood.

Parents who are too absorbed in business or social pursuits to find time for the careful and devoted nurturning of their children's souls have suffered life's major defeat and are denied life's rarest satisfaction.

The role of the child in the home is more than that of the pampered object of universal solicitude. The child must be trained into the obligations of cooperative living. He must be made aware that he is a member of a group and that group life means duties and restraint. There are rules of the game which he did not make and which he cannot break with impunity. The lunatic from a strange and fantastic methods of child-care has been responsible for a strange and fantastic methods of child-rearing in many American homes. The child is permitted to exploit and terrorize the home for fear that otherwise its individuality may be repressed, whereas this very non-cooperative individuality of the child should be corrected very early in life before society gets a chance to suppress it ruthlessly and painfully.

The home itself Is a spiritual entity. It is built out of the imponderable things of the spirit. Loyalties, memories, imagination, sacrifices, joy, laughter and tears build a home and piece, reverence, modesty and moral reticence sustain it. The home is a sanctuary and across its portals should forever remain inscribed in letters of living flame; "Verily this is the House of God and this is the Gate of Heaven."

These religious conceptions of marriage, home and family life are exalted but not unreal and impossible. They are not too good for human daily food. They are the ideals, lifted high, toward which men should aspire. They cannot always be reached by men but they nevertheless set5the goal and prescribes the direction.

Religion can understand and forgive personal lapses and failures but it cannot cut shout themse the goal or lower the moral requirements for admission to the kingdom of perfection.

If American civilization is to survive the disruptive forces which are attacking it today, it must, by every means at its command, safeguard the citadel and stronghold of its national life - the home.



## What is Happening to The american Home.

One might select a sufficiently imposing array of facts from contemporary life to draw the conclusion that the American home is doomed. Many an earnest moralist has been led to this conclusion by such a marshalled array of facts.

One should, however, guard himself against the subtle danger of generalization.

If we were writing a book on American Life we readily collect six or seven striking phases of American life, and on the basis of these we could build an argument which would be altogether true as far as the facts included, but altogether false as far as the facts omitted. We could write of America as the land of appaling crime and lawlessness, of political corruption, of intense industrial strife, of glaring economic inequality, the land where more than a million and a half children are still exploited in industry, where millions of men are disenfranchised and segregated because of their solor, and where lynching, in some quarters, is still a popular pastime.

These would all be true seems, and yet if these were the only facts given used the picture of America would be altogether false and misleading. To give a complete view of American life we would have to include much more which would undoubtedly temper the asperity of these facts. We would have to write of America as the land of remarkable opportunity, where workingmen enjoy a standard of living higher than that of any other country in the world, the land of universal popular education, of countless philanthropic enterprises and highly developed agencies for social service. We would have to include all these and many other services in order to present a complete and faithful picture of America.

And so it is with the American home. To form a juigment of the average American home based solely on the numerous instances of impermanence and infidelity which obtrude themselves upon our attention or are erowded in the public press, is altogether unwarranted. The millions of American homes are still sound. Love and fidelity and the spirit of self-sacrifice have not yet entirely vanished from the dwelling places of our people and around millions of firesides the sanctities of life still hover. There are still vast reserves

of spiritual and moral strength in the American home and the

affections which build a home are grounded in the very nature of man, and as long as men and women live upon this earth, so long will they build homes and families, and so long will the virtues of mutual solicitude, faithfulness and loyalty abide in them.

On the other hand, it would be the sheerest folly to assume that all is well with the American home. All is not well with the American home. The American home is in ferment. It is passing through the preliminary stages of a new adjustment made necessary by the new conditions of life; and like all adjustment, it is attended by pain, suffering and tragedy.

The American home is being attacked by new social, economic and intellectual forces, and it has not yet perfected at strategy to meet the new conditions.

Before the industrial revolution, the home was an economic unit. Husband, wife and children were economically independent. Today millions of women earn their own living and millions of young people, too, support themselves. Economic pressure, in many instances, is no longer sufficiently compelling to maintain the integrity of the family group. Factors, other than material, must now be counted upon, to an even greater degree than in the past, to preserve the solidarity of the home.

The industrial revolution brought about a growing democratization of social life. The dogma of obedience to authority yielded to the dogma of the inalienable rights of man. In political life this led to be revolt against the exclusive authority of the king or the raling class. In industrial life it led to be revolt against the arbitrary domination of the employer of labor. In the home it led to the revolt against the autocratic organization of family life; by to quite recently wife and children possessed no rights when in the home other than those which love and affection bestowed, and where there were absent, they possessed no rights at all.

Today both legal and moral sanctions have radically changed the social

pattern of the home. Paternal and parental authority has given way to the asseverated individualism on the part of the members of the household. Each one claims and exercises the right to live his or her own life. There has acceptable ensued a disruptive centrifugence in the home. In domestic life, no less than in political life, men have yet to re-educate themselves in the fall implications of freedom. Freedom without the voluntary assumption of obligations, without sharing burdens and making sacrifices, is no freedom at all, but the sheerest anarchy. The American home will have to pass through a very long and severe process of self-discipline before it can become the home of truly free men.

Now democracy creates serious problems. Thus in our political life we have not yet adjusted ourselves to the full implications of political freedom.

Many people are still confusing freedom with license, freedom with irresponsibility, freedom with selfishness. Similarly has democracy within the home not yet been completely understood by the members of the home.

Another factor which tends to undermine the stability of the American home is wealth. A hundred years ago there were few rich people in the United States.

We were then a nation of struggling, hard-working pioneers. Today there are exceedingly, one might almost say excessively, many rich families in our midst.

And the wealth of those days was not comparable to the opulence of taken for day.

Intrinsically, wealth is no greater evil than poverty, and It is andifficult

for the poor to enter the Kingdom of Heaven as for the rich. Involuntary poverty

has never ennobled man and national penury has never produced a great civilizations.

Reither is without its baleful presidilities, Hence the compressed in

that ancient prayer: "Give me neither poverty nor riches."

Wealth undermines character, saps moral vitality and increases temptations a mindredfold. Tens of thousands of American women of the upper and middle classes are pampered and over-indulged, sealth has brought them leisure that but not the knowledge how to use that leizure purposefully. Children of the well-to-do are denied the up-outliding discipline of struggle and the spiritual satisfactions of water was in the well.

One might select a sufficiently imposing Anay the facts in American summer went life to draw the conclusion that the American home is doomed. and many an earnest moralist has beenled to this die ing conclusion by such an array of facts gathered from the events and happenings in the world about him. And yet lone howist funcil Subtle Subtle be on his guard against the danger of generalizations. Numerous facts may be gathered, ald of them authentic and all of them pointing to a weakening in the stability of the American home; and yet one would not be warrented in arriving at such a generalization as this, that the American home is doomed. If were writing a book I could, quite at six or seven disnource American life, and on the basis of these of could pain accument picture of American life which would be altogether true as far as the facts indicated, but altogether false as far as the facts omitted. Z'could write and and are the land of charles are me and huders ness, I political correcting the only land where lynching still token place; the land where and of intense industrial strife The same of claring bisique inignalihes. dintor, where more than a million and a half of children are still explanad

industry and embetted; to bed of political communition;

tend where millions of Negrees are providedly dis-

entranchised and segregated because of their ever, and when

tyunding, in ome quarter, is stell a popular parties,

add Silver

These would all be facts, and yet if these acres were the only facts that I would bring into my picture, my The 4. aurita picture would be altogether false and misleading. To give a complete view of American life would have to include undoubterry aspenty of these much more which would temper the se have to that of America, the land of opportunity the land of prosperity; the land where the workingman has more and enjoy , built standard of living lughe than that Be any other Land in the world; the land of reducation; the land of philanthropic enterprises and a continuous aguains aguains enterprises and spine social service. would have the facts to include these and many others in order to bessed a taithel plete and 1329 in picture of America. And so it is with the Generalan form a judgment on the numerous saces of impermanence and irreverence, infidelity, which int was the west of upon our allerten oryinto the public press, without including also the actoss the un warranted. of the American home. The millions of our homes in the are still sound, and ab fidelity and the spirit of self-sacrifice have not yet the sulively our perfile Varished of from the dwelling places of hom, and around millions of firesides the sanctities of life still hover, and there are the neserves 2 VACT GO and spiritual and in the constitution of the American home. one need not anticipate any early liquidation of the American home, or any early collapse. The affections which build the home are grounded in the very nature of man,

will they build homes and families, and so long will the virtues of econometica, mutual meteotica, faithfulness, fact layetty abide in the world.

On the other hand, it would be altogether

a mietake to assume that all is well with the American
home. All is not well with the American home. The

American home is in ferment. It is passing through the
preliminary stages of a new adjustment made necessary by
the new conditions of life; and all stages of adjustment, it

social, and political and intellectual forces, and it has not yet—as it will in the course of time—perfected its strategy and its defences against these son impolling facts.

Before the industrial revolution, before the

See poge

ither

days of the factory and the big city, when life was largely and the home was a unit—a social, an economic unit. The home was a unit—a social, an economic unit. The home was in a social, and economic unit. The home was the place where a man earned in the home. The home was the place where a man earned his livlihood. He worked in the home and the children, where the home. The home was the place of recreation, and of education. Nearly all the interests of life focused in the home. The members of the household were completely dependent, one upon another, and this complete dependence to tablish broads about a canon of reciprocity and discipline and loyally

the home. The home possessed a remarkable authority

of the people.

fromut about a The industrial revolution, however, shift from home production to factory production, and from the preponderately rural on agricultural life to the preponderately urban life or of the life offected a revolutionary change in the home. The home was no longer an economic unit. The father left the home to earn a living; oftentimes the mother left the home to earn a living, and the aud also children, to a sense, degree, became economically independent. They were forced into crowded and congested centers in them big cities with created by the factories areated, and the home could no longer provide its members with adequate recreational facilities, and so the members of the household began to seek their recreations outside of the home. The big cities made necessary the organization of education on a large scale, and the children of the household began to receive their education away from the home. And so all along the line the interests of the constituent members of the household levitates began to find their gravitation elsewhere other than the home, and the home began to lose in authority, in cohesion and in stability, in relation to this growing separation of interests away from the nome.

Added to the mes the growing democratization of life which the industrial revolution brought would
There began to grow up the thought of the rights of man

Keen lugan to speak

autho per se as against the obedience heretofore had exacted from the man. In political life it meant a revolt against the authority of the king, the feudal lord. In the industrial life it meant the revolt of the employee against the absolute domination of the employer. In the home it/meant the revolt, more or lust, of the members of the household against the supreme and unquestioned authority of the head of the family. For the home, like the state, up to the time of the industrial considerable revolution, and for a long time the reafter, was organized on an autocratic basis. The wife and the children possessed no rights other than those which love and affection bestowed upon them, and where love and affection and where absent. et they possessed no rights at all. Now the democratization of 1100 political,

problem which we find today in all departments of life.

Thus

Just as in our political life we have not yet they

adjusted curselves to the implications of political freedom,

Many to the derive are still confusing freedom with

license, and freedom with irresponsibility, and freedom

with selfishness, that cold same freedom to the

covered in the home has not yet been completely understood

by the members of the home. And there is still the same

confusion in the home as there is in our political life,

as there is in our economic life, and the home will have to

pass through a long and, I am afraid, a very hard period of

will become, in the truest sense of the word, a home of free men.

The members of the household will have to learn what freedom truly means; that freedom without responsibility, without the voluntary assumption of obligations, without sharing burdens, without making sacrifices, is no freedom at all, but the sheerest anarchy and chaos.

There is yet (nother factor which tended to undermine the stability of the American home and that is wealth-A hundred years ago there we went a nation of struggling, have writing proneers. were few rich people in the United States Today there are exceedingly-Z might almost say excessively-many. and the compact to wealth of a hundred years ago was not at the opulance of today. Wealth undermines character, saps moral vitality, increases temptations a hundredfold. doubt about it. - Especially newly acquired wealth which brings with it none of the restrains wealth long held and tempered by culture. Such wealth and the wealth of the American people today is largely of that type - brings with it false standards, over-indulgence, ava ristlem was and display, all of which are deadly to the integrity of the home, which, in the last analysis, must be built upon honesty and sincerity and hard work.

ated in proportion so the wealth of Rome increased and as a people must stool the to trustless, train that, morely and

Intrinsically wealth is no greater evil than possely and it is as difficult for the poor to enter the Kingdom of Heaven as for the rich. the the further furthering porarly has never envolved a cuan and national permity bas never produced a great civilization. Prairie enslaves while wealth evervates. The window of the ages is confront in that peace accient prayer! "Sire we with possely nor riches."

Teus of thousands of awerian women of the upper god the middle clames are paintered and arennot the knowledge how to use that Begare purposefully. Children of the well to-do are denied the reference dicipline of struggle and the spiritual ratio factions of larary their own lev, ug. They are early sur firted with these conforts and luxuies which, at best, should and only as the reward of years of lalen and achievaraent, wealth has bloyat were and distorted their spiritial perspectives

and long-continued prosperty. to withstand the corrosive influences of wealth is perhaps the greatest menace which is confronting the American people, -the weakening of fiber of moral stamina, a lowering of spiritual slowliness, which inevitably go standards. with wealth and long-continued prosperity. fat and kicked, " and the house can home Another factor which parters has been making Coulturace In chiele L ougo for the demoralization of the American home has paganism which cam in the water of last enemy of alesst all morality. Especially is wer the enemy of the home -- not markly in the sense of breaking the home. War takes men away from their home, the meral habits ments where traditions, and public opinion exert a restraining incluence upon a man's conduct, and transports h a world of stress tension and excitate, where struck Moral Mardails by becomes almost inevitable. Tolks who remeds alone at home. During the war -and during every war the spirit of "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we may die," the the dominant motif of life. the bedowste faturious que when war ends that bezond philosophy ng, drinking and being merry for tomorrow practice that philosophy, that people are not likely, easily

we shall need to learn the creations usages of lergare, the words mandates of wealth and the salutary offices of restraint and self control. It is against the diale of prosperity which deaders the word execution were ya people that we shall have to quand musulas in the future. We are the richest waters in the world to-day and the richest waters was always the frist to succumb to moral deadence.

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and readily, to surrender that attitude, that point or plew, when the applistice as signed. WE NATURE do Matever you see today whyten cheapening and the vulgarization of life, cholderes, in thees real or mock orgies, -whatever you see labout you today startles you, are simply the muddy backwash of the saturnalia of war, long time. It is not permanent; it is a passing phase. The American people will not long subject Tolerate alien itself to this neo-paganism. American civilization is Hebrais and Christian, and not pagan, and the American people has enjoyed generations of moral living and thinking, and Its character has been molded by conturies of moral traditions, and it will not easily succumb to my momentary For the moment it is slyly amused by manual aberrations, them struttings and capers and pronumetementes of the new pagans. After a while it will become disgusted and will olean house, as it has done in theppast, as the English people are wont to do. The Elizabethean era was very much an era like our own, and brought about, perhaps, by the same conditions -- of war and victory. It was an age of overindulgence, of moral laxity, but the pendulum swung just too far, and the moral sanity of the English people asserted itself, and you had that Puritan reaction which

oleaned the orgion stables of immorality and corrected the

There is a great clausing abroad in the land to-day concerning the individual's right to happiness. This is a muschesones doctione for it makes the walnitual the wearene man rathe than the collection wan the more of all things and the walnessence of the personnel bappiness the sole content on y word values. Wan Present rights other than the right to do right. When speak plits to day young duty to express them should for jetting that wans first duty is to perfect hunself. It's were express that wer express their lowest selves and utterly fail to develope their to per selves. Self-Expression is the last, not the first, stage in moral Judhition. or the state of the second section sec

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moral mode and temper of the English people. And that is coming to America, I am sure.

The American people knows, Matherian but Jowail daple knows, that all of the se demands that are being today for looser ties in the home -- whether be tween husbandand wife, parent and child-all of the demands for easier divorce, (as some clergyman not long ago called it, holydivorce. I have heard of unfortunate divorce; I have heard of miscrable divorce, but it remained for a clergyman to discover a "hely divorce". ) -ail these demands for trial marriages and companionate marriage and free love, -ourpeople know that these are not progressive de-B of a morally progressive, human 1120. They are Mo atavistic hankerings after lower forms of human relationships will The moral conditions which the human race experienced by pronocute whe finally centuries ago, and which the house repudiated because wanting sing blo they were found to advancement of the race.

with all of these so-called new conceptions of human relationships—experimented with all of them in its earlier stages,
in its primitive stages, and found then wanting and discarded them to make room for a conception of human relationship which brought out the best and the strongest and the
noblest in human life. We are frequently misled by highsounding phrases and pompous declarations; we are frequently
confused by that which seems different, and therefore we
conclude that it is new. But the different is not

necessarily how.

When the philosopher Nietzsche appeared on the scene with his doctrine of the superman, he was hailed as a revealer, as a new prophet, a a path-finder. "Let the weak be destroyed. Let them be weeded out, -- the aged and the infirm and the sick, so that the human race will become a race of strong men -- supermen. Let the instincts of pity and charity and compassion be stifled. They ere inimical to the best interests of mankind." And Nietzsche was hailed as a new prophet; and yet Nietzsche was a primitist; Nietzsche simply required to the ethics of the jungle which mankind experienced thousands of years ago and rejected. Sparta used to destroy its weak, and yet no one knows of any great civilization which the Spartans produced or any supermen. Many a savage people is known to kill off its aged and its weak and its sick, and yet one fails to find smong them supermen.

of pity and charity and compassion make for the graces and the beauties and the amenities and the decencies of civilization, and strengthen the best that is in human life. And so it turned its back upon these primitive practices and adopted a higher code of human relationship. And so these so-called new doctrines of trial marriage and companionate marriage and easy divorce and free love, why, the human race has lived through those stages over and over again and eschewed them, because it found that they corroded

life; they destroyed life; they embittered life; they made life cheap and vulgar and miserable -- not free and emancipated and glorious as these protagonists would have us believe.

served up, what is being served up to us today, is merely revamped antiquities, rejected customs and practices in new garb, in new costumes; and our people is not beguiled by that nor misled. What amazes me is that men who would regard themselves as spokesmen of religion have so far lost the historic perspective and have so far yielded to the aberrations of the moment to popular fads and fashions, which are always wrong, as to endeavor to cast the mantle of religious sanctity over these momentary aberrations.

I sometimes wonder whether these clergymen, ministers, rabbis, are speaking out of conviction or for the sake of publicity. It seems that in our day ministers are more concerned with reading the pages of a newspaper than reading the pages of the Bible or the Talmud. I suppose that the championing of such coetrines would make a minister a popular preacher. But I have heard of popular preachers a great deal. I have yet to hear of a popular prophet.

and of the synagogue, my friends, is not in its popularity.

When the synagogue and the church become excessively popular
you may be sure that they have become excessively corrupt
and worthless. The strength of organized religion and its



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great value to society have been that organized religion
has stood in the midst of a world of shifting opinion like
a rock of Gibraltar, resting upon a few immovable, strong
and simple convictions. The whole value of organized
religion has been this: that it has tided the post over its
periods of confusion; that in the darkness it was a torch
of light, and for men drifting and lost it was a compass;
that in the wilderness it was a voice orying for the basic
sanctities of human life.

church—has a program, a definite program of education touching all these problems of human relationships which so trouble and perplex human beings. We are not novices; we are not confronted with these problems for the first—time. We need not grasp at every solution which any or every individual offers—solutions not tested by time or grounded in experience. We have a three thousand year old tradition; we have the accumulated wisdom of a people covering centuries. We have lived with these problems; we have derived certain vast implications from life which we as an organized religious institution should offer to the people, as we are offering it to them.

parriage right through the ages not merely as the means of perpetuating the human race, a thing sacred in itself but as a means of spiritual self-completion, of the contracting parties. It was a spiritual experience, the most critical,

and women entered when they joined their destinies in matrimony. Itwas not to be a hit and miss affair, not a temporary joining of bodies: it was to be a life-long pilgrimage upon which they entered, determined to entered together, to live together, to endure together, to grow together, to perfect themselves one through another.

And so we conceived of marriage not as a human institution but as a diwine institution, with which human hands ought not to tamper. Why, the prophet speaks of the relation of God to Israel as the relation of a husband to a wife. "I have betrothed thee unto me forever." "I have betrothed thee unto me in love and kindness."

That is what we stand for as a webselows security, quite regardless of all shifting notions and standards which one day will bring and another day will east aside.

The synagogue, the church, has conceived of the role of the father in the home not merely as that of a provider, but as that of a high-priest—a high-priest whose office was as exalted as the office of the high-priest who officiated in the Holy of Holies. With the role of a father went a dignity, a nobility. He was to be the source of wisdom in the home, the counsellor, the teacher. That was the father's role in Israel. The tragedy is that so many of our fathers have forgotten that that is the role of parenthood—not merely that of a provider or means of livlihood.

And the role of the mother was also defined by religion. She was to be the priestess of the home; she was to be the " "; she was to be the source of sweetness, the example as regards character in the home, -- the constant model for her children. The Bible speaks of " "---the mother was to give daily a Torah to her children. The tragedy in our lives is that mothers have forgotten this role of theirs in their home.

by religion. The child was not to be merely the recipient of pampering devotion of his parents, and the child was not to be a law unto himself, as he is becoming in American life. The child owed duties to the home even as the parent did. The child was to be trained in the obligations of cooperation in the home; for if he was trained in that in the home, he was able to function as a cooperative citizen in his community and in his country. He was not to be indulged; he was not to be pampered; he was not to have every whim of his complied with. He was taught from the earliest years of his cognition that there were rules of discipline and rules of conduct to which he had to submit, and it is part of life to submit to duties and to restraints.

We have that in Jewish life, and no child suffered because of that. Children grew into strong, purposeful menhood and womanhood as a result of this splendid disciplinary training in the home. religion has a definite program which it offers to men and women today, even as it offered it to them a thousand years ago and two thousand years ago; even as it will continue to offer them a thousand years hence, long after these irresponsible notions have ceased to be regarded seriously by thinking men and women. The home was a sanctuary; the home was a temple; the home was a "little sanchary"; the which table was an altar. Everything/was done in the home was done in the living presence of an all-seeing God. There was fusha in the home; there was sanctity; there was no loose talk, no cheapness to corrupt the minds and souls of growing children; there was no irreverence. There was reticence; there was modesty; there was purity; there was kadesh. The shekinahdwelt within.

When the father would come to his home after his prayers and open the door, his first words of greeting would be, "Enter into my home with me, the angels of heaven." It was a place into which he would invite the angels of light to come and dwell with his family. It was a home of family prayer, family worship, and family ceremonies integrated and kept together the family. It was the home where all interests centered; it was a home to which the children looked for their recreation and their education and their joys and their pleasure.

Now this is the program which the synagogue offers to men and women, to life today. We do not yield

one inch to these skirmishes which are taking place today. We are not impressed by them; we are not misled by them. We stand Gibral ter-like for these simple age-old, time-tested ideals of human relationship, and the sconer you men and wemen clear your minds of these delusions, highly harmful, which have received currency today, and the sconer you return to these elemental facts of human life, and think in terms of them and speak of them, and rear your children in confermity with them, the happier will you be and the happier will your offspring be.

In our Talmud we read this program. I submit it to you. Our masters have taught that he who loves his wife as himself, and honors her more than himself; who leads his sons and daughters in the straight path, and marries them when their time of maturity comes to his house, the word of Job applices: "Thou shalt know that thy tent is in peace." Homely, old-fashioned, --as old-fashioned as the sum.

He who loves his companion in life as himself, and honors her more than himself; who does not go ranting about his rights and the development of his peculiar individuality—which may not be an individuality at all—but who thinks in terms of others; he who leads his sons and his daughters in the straight path,—and the straight path need not necessarily be a narrow path, just so it is straight, just so you know whither you are bound, just so you know your goal, just so you have standards; and who marries off his

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children when they reach the age of maturity; who helps his children to establish themselves early in life in a marital relation, thereby removing from their life's path the many physical temptations which inevitably come to young men and young women,——of him the Bible says he will know that in his tent there is peace.





"WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE AMERICAN HOME?"

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER.

THE TEMPLE, SUNDAY MORNING,

DECEMBER 18, 1927, CLEVELAND.



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## WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE AMERICAN HOME? RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

OFFICE COPY CLEVELAND, OFFICE To form a picture of the American home from the number of unpleasant cases of impermanence and infidelity which obtrude themselves upon our attention, is to obtain a highly inaccurate picture. Millions of American homes upon which the foundations of our national life rest are still sound and strong and true. Love and loyalty and the spirit of self sacrifice have not yet disappeared from the dwellings of our people, and around their firesides still hover the sanctities which from of old have been the strength and the confort of mankind.

> In spite of the prophets of doom, I anticipate no early liquidation of the American home. The affections which build a home and sustain it are grounded in the very nature of human life. As long as men and women live wpon this earth, so long will they build homes and families and so long will the sentiments of mutual protection, devotion, faithfulness and altruism abide in them.

The Industrial Revolution which decentralized the home, and democracy which induced new orientations within it are forcing the home to a new adjustment.

The increasing wealth of our people is perhaps the greatest menace to the integrity of the American home. We shall have to strengthen cur defences against the invasion of destructive forces which comes with continued prosperity.

Today another force is attacking the citadel of the home. I refer to the new paganism which war let loose in the world. War is one of the deadliest enemies of the home. It takes men away from their homes and their surroundings, where traditions and public opinion exercise a restraining influence and places them in an environment of danger, stress and excitation, where sexual immorality becomes almost inevitable.

The whole world is caught up in the spirit of "eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die" - - which is the root idea of all hedonistic paganism. Men and women carry these ideas over into the era of peace, which follows the war. What we see today of the cheapening and vulgarization of life, the coarse and slovenly modes of conduct and self-indulgence are the mundy backwash of the saturnalia of the war.

It is a passing phase. A reaction will soon set in.

The American civilization is Hebraic and Christian - not pagan.

Its life has been molded by centuries of moral living and thinking.

It will not succumb to the aberations of the moment.

and pronunciamentos of the neo-pagans concerning easy divorce, trial marriage, companionate marriage, free love and the right to one's happiness are not the progressive thoughts of progressive men, but the atavistic hankerings after older and discarded forms of human relationship which the race tried and rejected centuries

The Accumulated wisdom and experience of mankind declare that marriage is not a human relation of convenience, but a divine institution for the spiritual and moral development of men and women and that the home is a sanctuary.

The more fathers come to conceive of their role in the home as that of a High Priest, and mothers, altard as that of Priestesses, officiating at the high at the holiness into our homes, the more will peace and happiness come to dwell in them.

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WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE AMERICAN HOME?

BY

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To form a judgment of the average American home based solely on the mamerous instances of impermanence and infidelity which obtrude themselves upon our attention or are chronicled in the public press, is altogether unwarranted. The millions of American homes are still sound. Love and fidelity and the spirit of self-sacrifice have not yet entirely vanished from the imelling places of our people and around millions of firesides the sanctities of life still hover. There are still vast reserves of spiritual and moral strength in the American home and one need not anticipate its early liquidation. The affections which build a home are grounded in the very nature of man, and as long as men and women live upon this earth, so long will they build nomes and families, and so long will the virtues of mutual solicitide, faithfulness and loyalty abide with them.

On the other hand, it would be the sheerest folly to assume that all is well with the American home. All is not well with the American home. The American home is in ferment. It is passing through the preliminary stages of a new adjustment made necessary by the new conditions of life, and like all adjustments, it is attended by pain, suffering and tragedy.

The American home is being attacked by new social, economic and intellectual forces, and it has not yet perfected the strategy with which to meet the new conditions.

Before the industrial revolution, the home was an economic unit.

Husband, wife, and children were economically inter-dependent. Today millions of women earn their own living and millions of young people, too, support themselves. Economic pressure, in many instances, is no longer sufficiently compelling to maintain the integrity of the family group. Factors, other than material, must now be counted upon, to a degree even greater than in the past, to preserve the solidarity of the home.

The immustrial revolution brought about a growing democratization of social life. The dogma of obedience to muthority yielded to the dogma of the inalienable rights of man. In political life this led to a revolt against the exclusive authority of king or ruling class. In industrial life it led to a revolt against the ambitrary domination of the employer of labor. In the home it led to a revolt against the autocratic organization of family life; for up to quite recently wife and children possessed no rights whatever in the home, other than those which love and affection bestowed, and where these were absent, they possessed no rights at all.

Today both legal and moral sanctions have radically changed the social pattern of the home. Paternal and parental authority has given way to the asseverated individualism on the part of the individual members of the household. Each one claims and exercises the right to

live his or her own life. There has accordingly ensued a disruptive centrifugence in the home. In domestic life, no less than in political life, men have yet to educate themselves into the full implications of freedom. Freedom without the voluntary assumption of obligations, without sharing burdens and making sacrifices, is no freedom at all, but the sheerest anarchy. The American home will have to pass through a very long and severe process of re-orientation before it can become the home of truly free men.

Another factor which tends to undermine the stability of the American home is wealth.

Intrinsically, wealth is no greater evil than poverty. It is no less difficult for the poor man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven than for the rich man. Involuntary poverty has never ennobled a man and national penury has never produced a greater civilization.

Wealth undermines character, saps moral vitality and increases temptations a hundredfold. Tens of thousands of American women of the upper and middle classes are pampered and over-indulged. Wealth has brought them leisure but not the knowledge how to use that leisure purposefully. Children of the well-to-do are denied the up-building discipline of struggle and the spiritual satisfactions of making their own way in the world. They are early surfeited with those comforts and luxuries which, at best, should some only as the regard of years of labor and achievement. Wealth has brought moral slevenliness into the lives of many men and distorted their spiritual perspectives.

Another factor which has been making for the demoralisation of the American home is the neopoganism which came in the wake of the last war. War is the enemy of all morality. Especially is it the enemy of the home. War takes men away from their homes and their normal environments where traditions, moral habits and public opinion exert a restraining influence upon their conduct, and transports them to a world of stress, tension and emotional excitation, where sexual laxity becomes almost inevitable. Simultaneously other moral disciplines are relaxed. During war the spirit of "eat, drink and be merry, for temorrew we die," becomes the dominant motif of life. When war ends the hedonistic fatalism of war does not end with it. It is carried over beyond the armistice into peace-time ways of life and thought. Whatever we witness teday of the cheapening and the vulgarisation of life, of moral shoddiness and the hewildering caprioles of "flaming youth" that shock and startle is, is simply the muddy backwash of the saturnalia of war.

The American people will not long tolerate a neo-paganism alien to its essential genius. American civilization is Hebraic and Christian, not pagan. Its character has been molded by centuries of wholesome moral living, and it will not easily succumb to the passing aberrations of our day. For the moment it is alyly amused by the struttings and capers of the new pagans, by the exotic quality and foreign flavor of their pronouncements. Soon it will lose patience with them and a thorough house-cleaning will then ensue.