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Series IV: Sermons, 1914-1963, undated.

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Jewish anti-semitism, 1929.

"JEWISH ANTI-SEMITISM."

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER.

THE TEMPLE, SUNDAY MORNING,

JANUARY 6, 1929, CLEVELAND, 0.







I, for one, have always been much more interested in the subject of Semitism than anti-Semitism, and in reading books about Jews and of Jews, rather than reading books against Jews. I have not been overly sensitive on the subject of hostile propaganda against the Jews. In fact, I have been rather calloused as regards the entire matter. In my ministry I have spent very little time fulminating against the anti-Semites or ferreting out here and there manifestations of anti-Jewish sentiments; and the post-war flare-up of anti-Semitism did not stampede me.

While I was ready from time to time to join with others, and especially those who represented organized sections of American Israel, in drafting dignified and informative statements to the American people exposing the wickedness and the malice of anti-Jewish propaganda, I did not consume my energies in this task. I refused to confuse the minds of my people, to permit them to lose their perspective on themselves and on the world around them, or to divert their attention from the serious and constructive tasks of Jewish life to this purely negative task of answering the enemy.

And to this day I cling to my resolve. I am reconciled to the existence of anti-Semitism, and my historical perspective helps me in this regard. I know

that my people has lived for some two thousand years since the exile, and has experienced every conceivable form of anti-Semitism, --economic, political, social, literary, in one form or another; sometimes a form of anti-Semitism as mild as a snub, and sometimes as cruel as a massacre; and that in spite of this my people throughout these centuries carried on, lived its life, followed its ideals, built its institutions, wro to its literature, and did not dissipate its energies in what is, after all, a futile task: of trying to convince him who does not wish to be convinced, that prejudice is wrong.

The Jew was content to do his work in the world and to join forces with other liberal progressive elements in the world in the constructive business of increasing knowledge, disseminating true information, extending freedom, believing that the increase of knowledge, truth, freedom, would, of itself, help to liquidate the problem of anti-Semitism, at least to an appreciable degree. I say, at least to an appreciable degree; for, after all is said and done, anti-Semitism in one form or another will remain as long as the Jew remains upon earth. As long as the Semite exists so long will the anti-Semite exist. protestant minority, the differing minority, will always be met with distrust, suspicion, and oftentimes with hate. The fear of him who is different seems to be ingrained in the human being, and as long as the Jew will represent in the world a distinct race and culture and religion, so long

will he encounter the distrust and the dislike of those people who distrust and dislike things, groups, peoples which are different.

So that confident as I am that the Jew as a people will not cease tomorrow, or the next day, or the next year, or the next century; confident as I am in entertaining, as I do, an overwhelming faith in the indestructible qualities of Israel, I am therefore also confident that anti-Semitism will not cease tomorrow, or the next day, or the next year, or the next century; and I am reconciled to that. I am ready to do all that I can in cooperation with other free and God-minded spirits among other people to see that this kind of prejudice does not assume threatening form; that it does not impinge upon my rights or my privileges as a citizen, as a human being; that I am ready to join with others in teaching the truths about Israel and Israel's faith, so as to disencumber the minds of those who are willing to be disencumbered of misconceptions based upon ignorance.

But I cannot spend my energy and my time in combating hate which is based upon malice, -- a futile task, a fruitless enterprise. Frankly, I am rather weary with this noisy moil of apologetics which has surrounded Jewish life in this country in the last decade. I am much more concerned about the inner life of my own people; I am much more concerned about the honor of Israel in Israel's own eyes. We have little to fear from the enemy outside.

That history has amply demonstrated. The Jew has little to fear from any external forces, because the more they persecute him the more integrated he becomes,—that philosophy of Jewish history which is summed up in the Sidra, which was read in our synagogue this week, the philosophy of Israel which the Pharaoh of old already knew, the Egyptian Pharaoh; the more they oppressed him the more he grew and the more he multiplied.

What we have to fear is the weakening of
the spiritual fibers within ourselves. "Those who
destroy me and those who lay me waste come from within me,"
said the prophet. You take, for example, the religion of
the Jew, which is the central motif of the life of the
Jew,--Judaism. Judaism has nothing to fear from the
world outside. Judaism has nothing to fear from the
spirit of America or from the advancement of science.
Recently some eminent professor at a convention of
scientists made the assertion that we need today a new
definition of God; that somehow the religious concepts of
human beings are antiquated today. I shall have occasion
to speak of this perhaps next week. This was the thought
conveyed by this professor: that science has undermined
nearly all the foundations of religion.

But Judaism has nothing to fear from science. Science is the enemy of superstition, not of true religion. Science is the enemy of dogma, not of faith. Only those religions which are builded upon miracle and upon irrational

doctrines need fear the on-marching tide of scientific thought. The marvel of Judaism has been that while it, too, has had dogmas, many of them contraverting newly discovered scientific truth, it has succeeded in sloughing off and freeing itself of these dogmas and still retaining itself, and growing stronger in spirit as the result of it; for the essentials of Judaism no amount of new scientific truth can destroy.

What essential doctrine of Judaism has science in the last few hundred years undermined? None. What reputable scientist is there in the world today who would claim that on the basis of scientific, demonstrated truth God does not exist? There is none. For no amount of discovery and no amount of accumulated knowledge based on analyses and coordination of visible phenomena can shake the faith, or need shake the faith of the believer in the existence of a creative Intelligence within and beneath all these surface phenomena of the physical world. Has science destroyed the belief in the unity of God? Why, if anything, it has accentuated it. The more we know the more we realize how much the world is an organic unity; how all its far flung solar systems, its infinite worlds, and all within them, are controlled by one unifying law; that everything which is belongs to a oneness controlled and sustained seemingly, by one Intelligence.

Has science undermined the Jewish code of moral idealism? Has the new knowledge of our day in any

way shown the weakness of the Jewish prophetic insistence of social justice and righteousness? What are all our struggles today for economic reform but an expression of the ancient command of Judaism, -- "Justice, justice, shalt thou pursue: "Thou shalt not grind the faces of the poor, nor turn aside the cause of the humble." Has science questioned the doctrine of brotherhood, first enunciated by the prophets of Israel? What are we striving for today but to link the far flung races and peoples of the earth into one wast fraternity of good will and helpfulness.

peace has to be discarded. But what are we trying to do today? Struggling desperately, -- the consecrated spirits of every people throughout the world are struggling desperately to give concrete expression to that vision of the prophets of Israel enunciated three thousand years ago on the hills of Judea and in the cities of Samaria. "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, nor learn war any more."

What is being deliberated on in the Senate of the United States today? The outlawry of war. Well, who first preached the outlawry of war? Who first projected the vision of mankind that war is wrong, a sin, and that man ought to strive for a condition of society when nations shall be banded together in cooperative good will, and

subject themselves to the reign of law, to the will of God?

What essential doctrine of Judaism has been contraverted

by the new knowledge in economics, in politics, in sociology,

in physics or in metaphysics? Nothing.

Judaism, if anything, stands vindicated in the light of the new truth of the new day. It has nothing to fear from the world outside; it has nothing to fear from the spirit of America. There is nothing in the spirit of America which is corrosive and destructive of Judaism. There is a marvelous consonance in the essential ideals of Israel in America. In fact, America derived its inspiration from Judaism, from Jewish thought and Jewish experience. Those who settled here upon these shores, the Pilgrim Fathers, were steeped and saturated in the law and the lore of the spirit of our Bible, and they builded their commonwealth and modeled it upon the commonwealth of ancient Israel; and the songs which they sang in their homes and in their churches were the psalms of Israel; and during the Revolutionary era the denunciations which they hurled against tyranny were borrowed from our Bible; and upon the Liberty Bell, which was to ring out to the world the new message of emancipated America, were inscribed the words borrowed from our Bible, the product of the racial genius of Israel, -- "And ye shall proclaim freedom throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

We have nothing to fear from forces without, but we have a great deal to fear from the disintegrating

and undermining forces within ourselves. Indifference, apathy, materialism, cowardice, ignorance, -- these are the things which threaten to disrupt the integrity of Israel.

am not worried about Gentile anti-Semitism; I am very much worried about Jewish anti-Semitism, and from time to time there creep up in Jewish life certain facts which can only be interpreted as manifestations of an inner decay, an inner lack of loyalty, and discipline, and group responsibility; a menacing decadence.

Let me give one example this morning. One of the time honored practices of the Gentile anti-Semite has been not to give employment to Jews. In the Old World before the war, and in some countries still, Jews were denied government posts, army posts, employment in governmental industries. Jews were denied posts of academic honor, and in many instances the number of students admitted to a university was limited by law, and we as Jews challenged the conscience of mankind and summoned it to denounce these practices. We called them inhuman and unjust. They were. In our own land there have always been quite a number of industries which refuse to employ Jews, but we as Jews have always pointed the finger of denunciation against them and called their practices un-American and unjust, -which they were. And yet hardly a week passes by but what some young Jewish man or woman today comes to my study and tells me that he or she has been

unable to procure employment because he or she is a Jew, -not in Gentile offices or industries but in Jewish offices
and industries. Twice within the last two years representatives of the school system of Cleveland, men charged
with placement work in our high schools, have come to me
and presented to me this problem, which caused me, as you
may readily understand, a great deal of heartache, and
which brought shame to me; that they have the greatest
difficulty in placing Jewish young men and women in Jewish
offices, shops and factories.

About a year ago I received the following letter from a representative of the Case School of Applied Science: "I am writing you to solicit your cooperation in an endeavor to solve a problem which has been troubling me for a number of years. Briefly stated, the facts are these: each year we have a number of Jewish boys graduating from the chemical engineering course. In many instances these men stand in the upper part of the graduating class from a scholarly standpoint. We are naturally interested in placing all of our graduates in positions warranted by their ability. For years we have been confronted by the fact that many of the larger manufacturing concerns will not employ these men simply on the ground that they are Jews. A few years ago I endeavored to place one of these men in the graduating class of that year with a Cleveland firm which is owned and operated by Jewish people, and, very much to my surprise, I found that they would not employ

this particular man simply because he was a Jew. It is rather disappointing to spend four years in training a group of boys, especially when the boys perform their part satisfactorily, and then find that even their own people will not employ these graduates. I have been strongly tempted at times to advise these men not to take an engineering course at all, but have refrained from doing so because of the liklihood that someone would charge me with racial prejudice, which you know would be entirely false."

Two weeks ago a representative of one of the technical high schools of the city charged with placement work, came to me and in his own words told me the self-same story. Some of our young boys, he said, prepare themselves for two or three years in certain scientific courses, and when they are graduated they simply cannot procure employment because they are Jews. "Now, "he said, one may expect prejudice on the part of non-Jews against Jews, but I have been amazed to find that there is just as much of it among your own people."

I took the trouble to speak to some Jewish manufacturers and businessmen who have made it a practice not to employ Jews because they are Jews, and presented this fact to them, which they knew existed, which they acknowledged, and when I asked them for the reason, they gave me the self-same reasons which the anti-Semite has been giving for centuries, and with the self-same gusto and

relish as the anti-Semite has been giving, namely, that

Jews are not as loyal as the non-Jew; they are very zealous;

they are over-ambitious; they want to own the place after

three months, --forgetting that in making these statements

they are doing exactly what the most vicious anti-Semite

has been doing, what he has been criticized for doing

before, namely, discriminating against the whole class

because of a few, and shutting the doors of opportunity

one by one against the whole group, --his group, his class.

What will happen if this practice becomes universal and progressive; if our young men and young women are excluded from these numerous branches of industry? Why, you will be forcing them into a few professions, and these few professions will sooner or later become terribly overcrowded, and an overcrowded profession means the keenest and the most ruthless competition, which in turn means a lowering of the standard or code of ethics in that profession; and you are forcing upon the future generations of Jews qualities of character which you would be ashamed of and your own people would be ashamed of. You are doing something even more terrible: you are reducing the Jew in America to the status of a citizen of the second class, not of the first class. A young Jewish boy going to school will feel that he is quite different from the non-Jewish boy, because this boy will have the doors of opportunity open to him and he will not.

That is exactly what took place in Russia,

poland and Roumania, and that Jews are helping to build up in this, our country, we ourselves, with these spurious and stupid arguments. That is Jewish anti-Semitism.

I get letters such as these very frequently. This is written by a young Jewish girl. "I am taking the liberty of writing this letter to you because I believe it is time something be done in behalf of the Jewish girl who goes job hunting. We Jews are not very popular, we know. We have always been discriminated against and have had to swallow a great deal of prejudice, but no one can realize, except those who have had the actual experience, what the Jewish girl is up against when she tries to get a job. Every office here in Cleveland is practically closed to her. Some highly efficient, capable girls have been calling for months one agency, only to be told over and over again 'Nothing for a Jewish girl.' Some are denying their religion in order to get a job; some are forced to take positions that no one else wants because they bear the brand 'Jew.' I have had four months of it, and, believe me, I am sick of it. We seem to be like criminals carrying an open past record which bars me everywhere; and not only does this prejudice exist with the Gentile employer, but a great many Jewish employers have got the prevalent disease, and in seeking for stenographers or book-keepers specify that she must be Gentile.

"I have heard a great many reasons for this prejudice, but not only are none of them within reason, but

they do not even come within the range of sanity. It is only a sort of mental disease which has always existed, and which the present business depression and unemployment situation have given an opportunity to spread to an unbelievable extent. It seems that the Jewish girl is accepting this great injustice against her as a matter of course. I do not believe we should submit to that so quickly. I am inclined to think an outcry against it should bring some employers to their senses. Won't you say something about it to your congregation? Won't you use the many opportunities you have to help eliminate this prejudice to some extent?"

Now, we always like to hear pleasant things about ourselves, and we like to have non-Jews come up here and praise us, and have our rabbis apologize for us. I am taking this opportunity to call your attention to certain facts in our life which are not so praiseworthy. I think it is high time for the business men in our community—and this condition is not peculiar to Cleveland, you understand, but is now universal in this country,—to get together and talk over this entire subject. It is an act of treason, a criminal act of treason.

There are other manifestations of Jewish anti-Semitism. I wish I had time to speak of all of them.

I am thinking of a group of Jewish anti-Semites who have grown very rich and who have exploited the full possibilities of Jewish society and are hankering for Gentile society on

the other side of the fence. Social climbing has caused more Jewish casualties than half a dozen pogroms. These men and women, as they begin to climb the rungs of the Gentile ladder, disencumber themselves one by one of all their Jewish loyalties and affiliations, and by the time they reach the top of the ladder of Gentile society, they represent nothing more than a pitiful Semitic husk basking in the uncertain light of the Gentile milieu.

I am afraid of Jews grown rich, who lack the cultural discipline of their people. The Rabbis said that God surveyed all the qualities and virtues of the Jewish people, and he found no quality that so befitted Israel as the quality of poverty. When Israel (or Jeshurun) waxed fat, says the Bible, it kicked. You see, all prosperous people, not only Jews, sooner or later begin to seek the easy way of life and follow the line of least resistance. Now, it has never been easy to be a Jew, and it will never be easy to be a Jew. The outstanding qualities of Jewish experience throughout the ages have been its ruggedness and its hardiness. The rich Jew resents what he regards as the deprivations which are visited upon him because of his Jewish affiliations. One by one he tries to emancipate himself from these restrictions and deprivations which are visited upon him because he is a Jew.

Now these people who leave us for the more attractive, to them, pastures of the Gentile world, not

only undermine our morale but betray us in the eyes of the non-Jew; for what they bring to the non-Jew are not those qualities of Jewish life of which we are proud, -- Jewish self-respect, Jewish dignity, Jewish sacrificial idealism, Jewish moral idealism. These they have lost or they never would have betrayed their group. What they bring to the non-Jewish world and what the non-Jewish world interprets as being Jewish attributes of character are toadyism, sycophancy, acclaiming, -- the very things which have never characterized the Jewish race; for if these had been the dominating qualities of Jewish character, why, we would have disappeared a thousand years ago. It was because we did not bend the slave's knee to the world; because we would not cater and curry favor; because we were always conscious of our own spiritual aristocracy, retained our self-pride, that we were not absorbed by the world and annihilated.

Our enemies, my friends, are not outside;
not the klan and not the Bellocs and the Chestertons and
the Fords are our enemies. We can meet them; we can laugh
them to scorn by good old Jewish anecdotes; we can mock
them by a good old fashioned Jewish shrug of the shoulders.
We have learned how to meet them; we have a perfected
strategy against them. Our enemies are those who are within
our camps; our enemies are those Jews who have lost their
racial heritage and their racial aspirations; who are
selling their birthright for a pottage of lentils; our

strange gods and worshipping golden calves; our enemies are those sons of prophets and dreamers who have turned profiteers and schemers; our enemies are the Jews who have lost God; who are wallowing in the mire of selfishness, materialism, grubbing, amassing, acquisitiveness; who have lost the spirit of loyalty. Loyalty: Do you think these people are loyal who act as they do and speak as they do?

what we need, men and women of Israel, in our day is an increased measure of loyalty. We know our defects. We are not a perfect people. We know our problems. The way to solve the problem is not to adopt the technique of the anti-Semite, but constructively and intelligently within ourselves to meet and to take counsel together.

If our Jewish young men and women lack certain qualities required in modern industry, our business is to train them and educate them into those qualities. They are tractable; they are ready to learn. Loyalty!

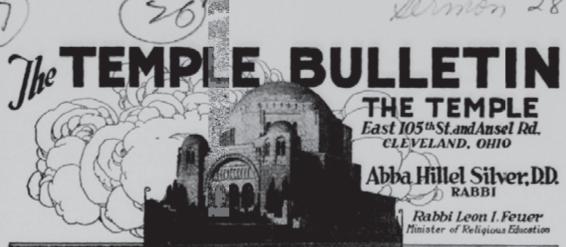
memories, with our heroic moral idealism, -- that is what we need today. I sometimes wonder, and ask myself if I were to take a group of young Jewish men or women today, more especially of those who belong to the more prosperous sections of our community, and ask them, "Brother, sister, friends, if you had your choice, would you be born a Jew?"-- and I wonder what the answer would be. And upon the answer to such a question depends everything--everything, -- our

future, our hopes, our survival.

If our young people have come to a point where the glories of Jewish life do not compensate them for the burdens of Jewish life, then our case is hopeless. If our rising generation has not been trained into the rugged character of Jewish existence, trained to meet the inevitable disabilities of Jewish life gladly, because within them there is a glow and a satisfaction and an exaltation of being Jews, then dark is the prospect for Israel in America.

That is our task, friends, in the years to come, --so to educate our rising generation that it will gladly accept the cross and the crown of Jewish life and Jewish leadership, and carry on the immemorial issues of our race. These are their worst enemies--Jewish anti-Semites.

Dermon 288



SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1929

RABBI SILVER

will speak on

"Jewish Anti-Semitism"

Are Jews Fostering Anti-Semitism?

The Sabbath Eve Service 5:30 to 6:10

The Sabbath Morning Service 11:00 to 12:00

The Temple Bulletin, published weekly from the middle of September to June, by Tifereth Israel Congregation, E. 105th Street at Ansel Road, Cleveland, Ohio. E. E. Wolf, Pres.; Emanuel Einstein, Treas.; Rabbi Leon I. Feuer, Editor. Subscription price, 50 cents per annum.

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 11, 1925, at the Post office at Cleveland, Ohio,

under the act of March 3, 1879.

Music for Sunday Morning, January 6th

Organ (10: Prelude	15 A. M.)
Jubilat Slavoni	e DeoSilver e Cradle SongNeruda
Postlude March	e LuneBonnet in FArcher
Alto Solo	al Allen Beymer are Have They Which Love
Thy La	wRogers ce Shaw Duggan

Dr. Silver's Lectures

Next Friday evening Rabbi Silver will deliver the address at the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of Temple B'nai Abraham of Newark, N. J. On January 7th he will speak before the Forum of The Sinai Congregation of Chicago; January 21st, The Unity Club of the First Unitarian Church of Cleveland; January 22nd, Commencement Exercises of Glenville High School at the Masonic Temple; January 23nd, the Jewish Community Center of York, Pa.; Jan-25th, Temple Emanuel of uary Youngstown, Ohio; January 29th, the Organization of the Jewish Women's Clubs of Baltimore, M.l.

Rabbi Feuer

Ou Tuesday evening, January 8th, Rabbi Feuer will deliver a lecture for the combined Temple Brotherhoods of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Second Series Begins

The eagerly awaited second series of Monday evening lectures begins this Monday at 8:00 P. M. in Mahler Hall. Six noted lecturers will discuss six vital subjects of Jewish interest.

Dr. A. L. Sacher of the University of Illinois begins the series with a discussion of "The Political Status of the Jews Today." Those desirous of enjoying an intellectual treat are urged to attend these Monday evening lectures. Every address lasts one hour, and is followed by a half hour of questions and answers.

The Friday Eve Prayer— Song Service

No more beautiful service is held than the Friday Vesper Service of The Temple. A quiet period of prayer and meditation, sacred music and the Sabbath peace pervading all.

Are you availing yourself of this inspirational service? From 5:3) to

6:10 every Friday afternoon.

Louis Behr

Last year the faculty of the University of Wisconsin surprised the academic world by awarding the Lane Prize for Christian character to a Jewish student, Mr. Louis Behr. The Temple has succeeded in procuring Mr. Behr as guest and speaker for the Annual Father-Sons and Mother-Daughters Banquet on January 12th.

The award was made to Mr. Behr because in his student career he had easily established himself as the finest all around student on the campus. He was an outstanding athlete, a leader in student activities and was scholastically in the front rank of his class. Mr. Behr was the leader in Jewish activities on the campus, being President of the Hillel Foundation.

An Evening For the Entire Family

ANNUAL FATHER-SONS AND MOTHER-DAUGHTERS BANQUET

January 12th at the Hotel Cleveland

An unusually fine program has been arranged which will feature the following:

DR. LINCOLN CASWELL PRESENTING "AN HOUR WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

ADDRESS BY MR. LOUIS BEHR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE TEMPLE BOYS' CHOIR AND JUNIOR ORCHESTRA SONGS, PRIZES, SOUVENIRS

Make your reservations now. \$2.00 for adults and \$1.75 for children under fourteen.

TEMPLE MONDAY EVENING LECTURE COURSE

opening its second series on

PHASES OF MODERN JEWISH LIFE
presents

DR. A. L. SACHAR

Professor of European History, University of Illinois speaking on

"The Political Status of the Jews Today"

This Monday Evening, January 7th, 8 P. M. in Mahler Hall

Course Tickets, \$1.50

Med

Single Admission, 35 cents

Temple Religious School Report for the Week

Total enrollment, including the High School-1,330.

Number of pupils, Kindergarten to 9th grade, inclusive—1,191.

Average attendance for the week was 75%.

The following classes had 100% attendance for the week: 6C, Mrs. Wolf: 9B, Mrs. Reich.

Report for the Month of December

The average attendance for the month was 81½%. The honor classes for the month were 5E, Mr. Dreyer, and 8C, Miss Rosen.

Sunshine Fund

The collection for the Sunshine Fund for the week amounted to \$27.32.

T. W. A. Sewing Groups

The Temple Women's Association Community Sewing Groups will resume their sessions this coming Tuesday, January 8th.

Temple Theatre Guild to Present "The Dumb Messiah"

On Tuesday evening, January 29th, the Temple Theatre Guild will offer its second three-act production of the year. The play which has been chosen for presentation is "The Dumb Messiah" by Pinsky, a noted Jewish playwright. The play is of unusual artistic merit and deals with a dramatic and tragic event in Jewish history, the expulsion of the Jews from France.

Some of the outstanding young men and women in the Guild have been selected to play the leading parts so that the production should reflect some of the very best work of which the Guild is capable.

The Temple Wishes to Acknowledge with Thanks the Following Contributions:

To the Floral Fund

Mrs. W. B. Fish

In memory of Joseph Politzer

To the Scholarship Fund

A. A. Benesch

In memory of father, I. J. Benesch and Fred Abel

Mrs. Rosa Hirscheimer Lillie Rosenthal

In memory of husband, Louis Hirscheimer In memory of Joseph Politzer and Fannie

Rosenthal

Mrs. Herman Fellinger and son, In memory of husband and father, Herman
Harold Fellinger

Harold Mrs. Herman Fellinger Mrs. Herman Fellinger

In memory of Mrs. Harry Feldman In memory of Mrs. Henrietta Keller

Mrs. Herman Fellinger Mrs. Henry Auerbach

In memory of Mr. Erlanger of Canton, Ohio

In memory of Mrs. Marcus Feder

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I am preferred to fearl the Sun Jet shut of. less and he ades to despert miscuries the against transformance, but I can do little and hate transformance, but I can do little and have must repen to spend my energies in this un-pupitable took - Frankly I am waired I the morning of apologities which has surrounded am Just it and bedde, 2. I am nevel never convened about the wines Small in the eyes of Grand. We cannot be bustles I demaked by Jaces without. That bustay has amply tementated. We can to winds callage of the winds 3. Falle Judain for Example - the central moles of lefe gred. his us they to fear from the well notherde either them the spirit & and on the advancant greener. berukly a king _ What take be ofine gol has treu contrarente by the decention of Snewe in W last centures? (1) god (2) lends 9 (M (2) Inive Idulin - pester- both hard- pace. wer hope? I biene is Eveny , Supertaken anerica! It is mes ! Freedows Thereworks Jud. must feen the desurbpatery forces within-4. So with autisemters! how there to true there orgs up in I lif certain fait while can only be materpreted a manifestations of an inner defeat - a sp. deay - manifestations of disloyed, While are dried menowing - which waste as

Finile as a smeat, authorise as coul as a manage, dead and in spite of I very people carried on. It is liked to seen life pollowed to seen ideals brush to similar institution, west to leterature, and refund to see the its everyies in what is after are a rather futile Parte to presund the autis. that I is wrong theatens ledje subjekseiment and fredom, the problem gantement under legicale gately-at bart to an appression a legue flew on the world. As long as the Security langer of lay will authorist lin. Westrust the differency minority is required, and almost repaired in men. as long at gew will represent in the world as race, destrict a culture and religion while are district from the surrending raws culties Treligines, so long well then to worked repor times the district & consequently is the distite of there who pear that, which is different of wilite removed, in the west to, or the west year or to vert century - antertaining as I do a performed below in the modes tructite quality of fifty I am equally completed that author will sent desuppee to monor ate etc. and I am recruled: I shall do an prepared to do my retrust, in corperation with state broad I Werent Just gother faiths fraces, to see that it does not domine virilent & danger Jours - that I doe in brig who my fredom and my night as a citizens and a man.

prepare themselves for a def. care - and new gre throng not refer the street - ampelled by sacrifice work their jears puper - anable to put their still to any use! - of this is a pany leveling soming of amplyers - Then they are long mor to rudernine the I ponters in len - then andes - They are prany gain out Them a few - traveley wans from competition and suffering codes y ethics. 97 mean social depadethen. With a lay wen I perf. Short against him - the J. in line me an aqual. - auto say- who halofu has been nather abelyites. What your own your we make? 5. One The worst of auto is the J. Who has beauted it promptitude of the promptitude of the Jed the fence. Social climbing on the girth foods.

Justines - and in their dere gathe Grace That

Climb the min of the gentile sociale

ladden they desemblem be themseles your your they reach the ty they are nothing wine than futific Jem. fourth beather is the countries beather is the countries beather in the sound of hours wishing in the sound sound after hours contains with a groups their covered to about where, or to keep any contains with a groups

When jest wasseld fut he saited. In people sunter of seek lase, the restanding quality 57 left thurst ages - has been its regledown that he hardeling be care to be a zew! I'm! I'm! nere 5. There are our artheres. In they weather me unale they buy to their purile and not good into is the sourpredict booken jun sau, tout yesphany & toady is m & sour stenning. 6. Our enemies as not the blan The mes, The Bellock The Chamberlain - WE can long to the the with good of struggeth of the ham last there were there with a well the gut ham last there were their whin; who ar seller there Just signed for a portery a lentile. It you who plan Alange ford, trustrip forler careflesin a word all the mines of perpetels to domain
who haves presed profiteres trabener of all The disloyal is me midst -7 Loyalty - to a sidtles when an herie post - un hoyaustelle menuries - layalty - to a sp. austocray - while is head