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The Message of Emile Zola to our Age, 1937.

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THE MESSAGE OF EMILE ZOLA TO OUR AGE

Reflections on the Current Screen Showing of "The Life of Emile Zola".

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By Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

> At The Temple

> > On

Sunday morning, October 10, 1937

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The great possibilities of the Cinema are revealed by the picture, by the type of picture of "The Life of Emile Zola" which our people in this community were privileged to see this week. A picture like that almost atones for all the banalities, absurdities, reels of which are being offered to the American public by way of entertainment. It is clear when one watches a picture like that of "The Life of Emile Zola" or some other pictures in which the artist, Paul Muni, starred - "The Good Earth", the "Life of Louis Pasteur", and others of the same type - that the Moving Picture industry can do better, that it does do better when it wants to, that it can and it frequently does give some tremendously worthwhile contributions to the culture and art of the American people without sacrificing its chief function, which is entertainment, and without resorting to propaganda, which is dangerous.

nevertheless

The Moving Picture industry may/serve a tremendously vital function in the life of our people if those entrusted with that powerful vehicle would always be mindful of their great social responsibility, would always exercise good judgment, good taste in selection of subject matter, would always remain faithful to a few basic moral principles and always rigorous as far as artistic standards are concerned.

The Moving Picture industry is, of course, an industry. The people in it are in it as are the people in other industries - for business **the** purposes and for profit. That is not said in condemnation. But after all, the Moving Picture industry is more than an industry. It is the entertainment of millions of our people, young and old, during their liesure hours. In the small cities, in towns and hamlets, it is largely to the Moving Pictures that our people turn for entertainment in their liesure time and because of that, Moving Pictures have become a molder, in a real sense, of the taste, the ambitions, the ideals, manners and the culture of the people. Such an agency can be a great boon or a great bane in the life of a nation. And a picture like "The Life of Emile Zola" leads me to believe that those who are in control of the Moving Picture industry are not unaware of the great social responsibility and of the contribution which they can make to the improvement of the taste, to the elevation of taste, to the enrichment and to the ennoblement of the life of our people. The Moving Picture industry is to be congratulated upon presenting this kind of picture.

I use this picture as a spring-board in my lecture this morning to reach for the truths, for the ideals, some of which were very forcibly stressed in this picture and some of which were only implied.

The first thought which comes to one's mind as one reflects upon this picture or upon the Dreyfus Affair, upon which the picture is built, is this: This whole affair, the Dreyfus Affair which shook France to its very foundation, which reft the nation in twain, which caused popular outbreaks, which troubled ministers, which won and lost a national election, which drove scientists, savants, writers, from the seclusion of their quiet studies into the very arena of the most bitter political strife, which held a whole world tense for almost a decade - this whole Affair revolved around one man, around the sentencing of one man to life imprisonment for a crime which he did not commit. What was all the furore? Why should a whole country be disturbed and the reputation of its law courts and its army be impugned? Why should citizens be enflamed aga inst citizen and the

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whole life of a nation be roiled because one man is innocently condemned for a crime which he did not commit?

And there were many people in France between 1894 and 1906, when the case finally closed, who asked these questions.

In reading the latest book on the Dreyfus Affair, written by the son of Captain Dreyfus himself, and which contains the memoirs of Captain Dreyfus, he makes the observation that at the time there were three groups in France which took three clearly defined views. One was a group composed of mentally obtuse people who once having heard that this fellow was guilty of treason, believed it and continued to believe it to the bitter end. It didn't make any difference to them that he was proved innocent. - Some people pride themselves in that once they make up their minds, they stay put. - There was a second group which consisted of those who knew the facts and who learned the facts, but out of discretion or cowardice, refused to express themselves. Then there was a third group - by far the largest group of the three which said: Granted that the man is innocent, granted that a mistake has been made. It is, however, far better that there be/injustice rather than create a disturbance. The important thing is not to disturb the life of the nation, not to cast any reflection on the honor of the nation or the Army. It is too bad that he was wrongly accused. But France must be sheltered. The honor of the Army must be safeguarded. Unfortunately, whenever such an affair occurs in a nation, the people group themselves in such three categories. We had it in our own time in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We have it here today in the Mooney Affair. There are always people who say: It is too bad. But nothing should be done about it. The thing should be allowed to rest. Fartunately, in France, there were

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some few people who were sufficiently brave and sufficiently far-visioned to realize that what was involved here was not defense of one man but the defense of all men. What was involved here was the defense of justice, about which the Great German philosopher Kant said: "When Justice is gone, it is no longer important that men should live on this earth." And without it life becomes unlivable.

Now-a-days, if such a thing as the Dreyfus Affair broke in Austria, Italy, or Germany, it wouldn't last twenty-four hours. The man would have been taken out and shot - and "fertig". The individual counts or so very little today, it is tragic. Whole groups are apprehended, sentenced, incarcerated or killed without trial, at the will or whim of some official or commissar. Who cares particularly?

There was a nobler tradition in Europe at the close of the last century, a tradition which derived from the French Revolution, a tradition which regarded the rights of the individual as sacred and inviolable. In those days people still talked about the rights of man. People still maintained that individuals still had rights over which the state had no power, that the state exists for man and not man for the state. In those days, an individual still felt that when violently wronged, he could appeal to the conscience of his nation, to the conscience of the world and be heard, that men would leave their work and go to his defense.

The men who defended Captain Dreyfus were not his friends. They were not of his class. They were not of his faith. They didn't move in his circle. They didn't know him. They felt that in him their freedom, their rights as human beings were being trampled under foot and that in a victory for Dreyfus/would be "incarnated the victory of human solidarity."

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It wasn't that a mistake had been committed, or an accidental miscarriage of justice had occurred. They are easily rectified. Here was not a case of a mistake but of a conspiracy. Perjury and forgery were resorted to in order to save the prestige of a military clique. And the saving of its prestige necessitated the condemnation of this man to life-long imprisonment on Devil's Island, to degradation and endless suffering. And because of this injustice which violated all the decencies of human life, every noblest spirit of France rallied to the defense of Dreyfus. They had everything to gain and nothing to lose. That was the first thought that comes to a man when he reviews the story in 1937 of what occured in 1894.

There is another thought which came to me as I watched this picture which frequently comes to me when I review the history of the Dreyfus Affair. It is true that in this case, France grievously sinned. A terrible crime was perpetrated against this man, a loyal patriot of France. A member of the French Army was sentenced under the most suspicious circumstances, condemned on evidence he was not even allowed to peruse. In an atomosphere of incitement, of hate, of passion, France allowed herself to be swept by the most unworthy, the most unholy passions. All the racial and national chauvenism was unleashed. The masses were inflamed by anti-Semitism. The boulevards of Paris resounded with the cry: "Down with the Jews!" Pamphlets and journals by the tens of thousands flooded the whole nation. It was a black and frightful chapter in the history of Modern France. It showed to what extreme of cruelty and injustice even a great **x** free people can be driven by the conniving of unscrupulous militants and patrioteers.

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But this is the heartening thing about it all. When the truth finally penetrated through the dark, the ^French knew how to make a gracious, handsome, generous amende for what she had done. In a most magnificent manner, Dreyfus was vindicated. He was restored to his former position in the Army . He was elevated and was given the decoration of the Legion of Honor. His former friends, his fellow-officers in the ^Army welcomed him with open arms.

There are few nations in the whole world that ever did such a thing. I don't know of any nation that would do such a thing today. France did nit because in France at that time there was still that post-revolutionary tradition, because in France, in all periods of human strife, somehow there arose men of courage, independence, men who spoke the truth even in the very face of a howling mob. As long as France can produce, as it produced in the last decade, as at the time of the Dreyfus Affair, men like Zola, Kestner, Jaures, Clemenceau, Anatole France and Piquart, so long will France remain the haven, the sanctuary of the free spirit of mankind, which thank God, it still is today.

It wasn't an easy thing for a man like Zola to rise to the defense of Dreyfus. When Zola penned his famous letter to the President of the ^hepublic of ^France, in 1898, which came to be known as "J'Accuse" a letter of accusation of all those who had a hand in the Dreyfus Affair for most of the French, it wasa closed book. Dreyfus had been on Devil's Island then for nearly three years. Nearly everyone believed that he had committed the crime. The real criminal, Esterhazy, had been tried and acquitted.

France at that time was swept by a raging tide of nationalism. France had not recovered from her defeat in the Franco-Russian war. There was a suspicion in that

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land, you may recall, that there were spies around who were selling the secrets of the French Government to Germany and here this man Dreyfus was condemned for committing this blackest and foulest of crimes. He was a traitor and all those who defended him were branded as lacking in patriotism.

Zola was in no way involved in the case and yet it was that mandate which we find in the Bible - that mandate which I read to you this morning out of the great nineteenth chapter of Leviticus: "Thou shalt not stand idly by the blood of thy neighbour." That drove this man into a battle which netted him, personally, persecution for libel, a prison sentence, exile, the hate of the masses, the burning of his effigies in the streets of Paris, the fury of the classes. Ultimately, of course, it led him to immortality.

Clemenceau, in 1906, advocated in the Senate of France, that the ashes of Zola be transfered to the Pantheon which is the final resting place of all the great men of France. At that time, Clemenceau said: "There have been men to resist the most powerful kings, refusing to bow to them. But there have been very few men to oppose the masses; to stand alone against the distracted mob, often guilty of the maddest frenzy; to face the ruthless rage of the people, arms crossed and unprotected; and to dare, when a "yes" was demanded, to raise their heads and say "no." That is what Zola did!

....."I have been close to Zola in his hours of anguish. I have been with him during those wretched hours which followed the sessions of the Court of Assize, flights accompanied by showers of stones, hoots, when cries of "Death." I was there/he was condemned - there were twelve of us - and I swear that I never expected to see such a display of hatred. Had Zola been acquitted on that day, not one of us would have

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come out alive. That is what that man did. He dared face his own epoch. He dared face his country. He dared face humanity, itself, in the name of truth and justice."

It is of such stuff, my friends, that the hope of the world is fashioned. There is a legend among our people that there are 36 men in the world upon which the whole burden of the world rests. From those, ten righteous men could save even an age as wicked as Sodom and Gomorrah.

Unfortunately, we haven't any Zolas in our day. That magnificent sentence with which the moving picture closes is historically acclaimed although it was not delivered in the Pantheon in 1908 when his ashes were moved. It was delivered in 1902 at his grave by Anatole France who said: "Let us envy him: he brought honor to his country and the world by the extent of his labors and by a noble act. Let us envy him: his genius and his heart made for him the greatest of all destinies. In him lived for a moment the conscience of humanity."

The Jewish motif in the picture is very slight. Those of you who saw it will recall that it was hardly noticeable. The fact that Dreyfus was a Jew was referred to only once when the card is studied by the members of the general staff. And yet in the Dreyfus Affair, it was the most dominant fact. I am not blaming the producers for doing that. It was perhaps wise not to dwell too much on that fact. But historically, in the actual Dreyfus Affair, the fact that he was a Jew was the determining fact in all the controversy and bitterness. Had he not <u>never</u> been a Jew, the Affair might/have reached the scope of a "cause celebre." It might have been just another case of espionage - an innocent man **st** sentenced, a miscarriage of justice, a man convicted though innocent, vindicated and returned home. The fact that he was a Jew was seized upon immediately by all the anti-Semites in France.

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Anti-Semitism was being exploited to the utmost in France at that time. For years before 1894, there had been a very active anti-Semitic movement in France which had spilt over from Germany. Germany has always been the seed-bed of anti-Semitism in the world. There was Edouard Drumont, a gifted French writer who was the author of an anti-Semitic book called "La France Juive", which in one year passed through more than one hundred editions. He founded a periodical "La Libre Parole" which carried on a fanatical attack on all the Jews of France. He settled upon them the blame for all the misfortunes of France, intimating that the Jews were selling the secrets of the French Army to the enemy - which everybody knew was Germany. Around this group gathered all the enemies of the Republic - the Royalists. the Bonapartists - all those who wanted to see the Republic destroyed and monarch returned -. When this happened and a Jew was apprehended and sentenced as a spy, they seized upon that and claimed that the Republic was under Jewish control, that liberalism was fostered by Jews - just as the Nazis did in the Twenties. As a result, all the sluices of anti-Semitic venom were opened. Actually, Dreyfus was victimized. Those who defended him were charged with beingbought off by Jewish gold. And again, as so often in our history, anti-Semtism became the battleground where the forces of freedom fought against the forces of reaction a decisive battle - just as we are doing today. Anti-Semitism then was a political weapon just as it is today.

The Dreyfus Affair not only had terrific repercussions in Jewish life throughout the world at that time, but marks an epoch in Jewish History.

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Among the men present at the Dreyfus trial was Theodore Herzl. He was a journalist - official correspondent from Vienna. He was a gifted writer, an assimilated Jew, a Jew who had completely identified himself with the culture of the Western World. He attended the Dreyfus trial. He saw in this land where the Jews received their first emancipation in Europe, more than 100 years before, he saw in France, the home of the Revolution, the home of liberty, equality, fraternity, suddenly the age-old hatred of the Jew unleashed in all sections of the population - the masses and among the classes, among the educated and the student groups, and he was shaken out of his complacency. In 1895, in the very year when Dreyfus was sent to Devil's Island, Herzl penned that book called "The Jewish State" which has become the textbook of all Zionism. In 1897 the first Zionist Congress was convoked by Herzl in Basle. The Dreyfus Affair disillusioned many Jews about assimilation. They realized that emancipation had not solved the Jewish problem. And many of them came to the conclusion that the solution lies in a Jewish State, in its own homeland where the Jews would be given a national and political status which it did not possess anywhere in the world.

In conclusion, my friends, it is interesting to note how much of modern anti-Semitism is due to the age-old conflict between France and Germany. The wars between these two nations, the victories and the defeats which they suffered had a very direct bearing upon the position of the Jew in the Western World and upon the rise of anti-Semitism. When the armies of Napoleon swept over Germany, they destroyed the ghettos and brought freedom to the Jews. When as a result of the Napoleonic there was a rise of/Germany and Napoleon was defeated, Anti-Semitism again swept up in Germany. The streets of Germany resounded with

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the cry "hep, hep". In 1870, there was another struggle between France and Germany. As a result of that war which cost Germany a great deal, there resulted excessive speculation and an economic crisis. Immediately anti-Semitism again flamed up in Germany. In France the Franco-Prussian war brought defeat and an intensive belligerent nationalism which expressed itself in recrudescent anti-Semitism which culminated in the Dreyfus Affair. In 1914 another war between France and Germany resulted in defeat for Germany and that defeat in the Twentieth century incited the most bitter anti-Semitism that country has ever known. In Germany today as in the 18th, 17th century anti-Semitism has spilled over into neighboring countries in Austria, in Hungary, in fact in most of the countries of Western Europe.

You may derive whatever lesson which you wish from this fact. Anti-Semitism definitely springs from conditions beyond the control of the Jewish people itself. And anti-Semitism will have to be solved by others than the Jewish people itself. I sometimes think that the success of the championing of the Dreyfus Case was due to the fact that <u>almost</u> it was/exclusively though not entirely in the hands of non-Jews. Anti-Semitism, as someone has said, is a gentile disease and gentiles alone can cure it. We Jews don't create the disease. We can't cure it.

It is of the ideals for which men like Zola stood - the rights of man, the rights of the individual, freedom, human equality - it is of the work of such men, and the triumphs of such ideals that ultimately would solve the problem of anti-Semitism in the world, suspicion and hatred.

But it is good, my friends, to bring to the attention of the young

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men and women of 1937 the story and example of a man like Zola who at a time when there were no men, proved himself to be a man.



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