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We live in fame of we go down in flame, 1943.

WE LIVE IN FAME OR GO DOWN IN FLAME  
The Spirit of Adventure in War and Peace

WRHS

By

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver



At  
The Temple

On  
Sunday morning, March 28, 1943



In that stirring battle song of the United States Air Force there is a line which tingles the blood: "We live in Fame or Go down in Flame." It is the battle song of the men who ride the skies -- the daring and adventurous knights of modern chivalry, the men who fight with new weapons, in new ways, in a new dimension of space. Theirs is a most spirited, exciting, romantic and dangerous service, and the line which I have quoted is particularly expressive of the mood and the temper of these intrepid fighting men of the air.

It is the right mood, the winning mood for all soldiers in war-time. Fame or Death! To win thru to glorious victory or perish in the attempt. These are the two only alternatives of men who are fighting and who mean to win. In normal times and in peace times, we can afford to disseminate, as it were, to scatter our lives over wide areas, interests, cautions and conservations. We can grade our loyalties. We can regulate the measure of our devotions to each one of them. But in times of crises, in times of war, we must focus our lives, bring them to a point, as it were, bring all that we have -- interest, loyalty and happiness into one single throw. Everything becomes sharply concentrated. What is it? Courage or cowardice!

Some of the men prove outstanding under fire in the quality of their bravery -- and they are acclaimed and singled out for honor. But unless the unwitnessed and unacclaimed courage of the rank and file is also of a high order, the army is defeated before it even goes into battle. And unless there is boldness and daring, along with skill in the highest command of the army, the courage of the fighting men will by itself be inadequate.

Now we have accustomed ourselves to expect and await manifestations of heroism and valor and bold adventure among fighting men in the field, on land, on the sea under the sea, and in the air. We have also come to expect a courage to match that of the soldiers even among civilians when their homes and cities are bombed from the air. Reports of magnificent courage and high morale have come to us from the blitzed cities of England and elsewhere. Quite a number of first rate plays



and movies have been written around this theme -- courage of men in the imminent threat of death.

Now it is good that mankind can draw upon these unspent resources of human courage -- to live in fame or to go down in flame -- in these desperate hours when only that courage stands between it and disaster. England was able to tap such resources when it faced national destruction after Dunkirk and during the German air-blitz on the cities of England. In those days the whole Empire hung on a thread. Never in a thousand years had England come so close to death. And it was the spiritual dauntlessness of the race, and the courage of these very flying men to save England which saved her. Of the flyers you will recall, Churchill declared: "Never did so many owe so much to so few." Sheer fortitude, sheer daring saved the greatest Empire on earth from annihilation. And in this connection it is well to remember that an essential condition of victory was the fact that the leaders of Great Britain in that terrible hour themselves had the courage to rely on the fighters. They believed, unfalteringly in what Churchill recently called "the vigor, ingenuity and resilience of the British race." He believed in it in that dark hour when everything seemed to be crumbling. Many leaders lack that courage, the courage to believe in the people whom they lead. They believe themselves to be conservative, prudent and practical. Actually they are cowards, as Petain was a coward. In the hour of his national crisis he did not believe in his people, and so it was his cowardice which betrayed the courage of the French people. In moments of crisis, in those rare moments which either make or break, which are decisive for centuries to come, everything narrows down to one thing -- courage or cowardice.

Great military leaders, for example, are not those who with sufficient, ample forces, splendid equipment, sufficient resources, overwhelm their enemies. That is nothing. Our greatest military leaders of all ~~the~~ times were those whose



armies were inadequately equipt, out-numbered, faced with disaster, but who by their skill and resoluteness, and by their faith in their troops which they were leading, were able to inspire among them a fighting determination which would take them to the very limits of heroism, daring, who were then able to snatch victory, as it were, out of the very jaws of defeat. That is how Washington won through. That is how the bedraggled armies of the French Revolution beat back and defeated the coalition armies of Europe. That is how it was done at Stalingrad. "We live in fame or go down in flame."

A ll of which brings us to the reflection of how marvelous it would be if mankind could draw upon that same spirit, that same magnificent human spirit of adventure in peacetime, wherein mankind spends most of its time. Why must people wait for war to begin great drives to the high levels of sacrifice? Why must a people wait for war to become great, to rise to high levels of sacrifice and discipline? Why will people accept in war-time restraints, regulations, radical reorganizations of their business, industry and customary ways of life, which they resist so bitterly in peace-time, and which if they would accept-even a fraction of them in peace-time, would make their lives so much more peaceful, secure and noble? We accept the spending of tens of thousands of millions of dollars for our army. We have raised, recently, our national debt limit to two hundred thousand million dollars. How bitterly we have been resisting through the years, the spending of a few hundreds of millions for social insurance, for the improvement of the lives of our own people, men, women, children, in peacetime. How bitterly we fight, for example in peacetime, increases in taxes<sup>which</sup>/would help to improve the lives of our own people for greater security, for more education, for improved health, for the aged, for the children, for the unemployed. How bitterly we resist any effort to spend any money for that purpose, and how willing we are to pay taxes, which make other taxes dwindle into insignificance, into army munitions for war.



Yes, you will say, but in war time we have no choice. That is true.

But does that mean that when we do have a choice, that we must choose wrong, that we must choose that which is short-sighted and narrow, and which lacks imagination?

Civilization is built up not exclusively nor largely out of victories won in war but out of the victorious achievements, of imagination, initiative and courage in peace-time. The men who dared to confront the poverty, the injustices, the inequalities of their day with a larger measure of justice and equality, who faced attack, hatred, persecution and often death at the hands of their own people whom they wished to help -- these too are the chivalrous knights of embattled mankind, for they too were prepared "to live in fame or go down in flame." Their moral strength and valor is no whit less than that of the men in the plane, tank, submarine, or fox-hole.

There are people, young people especially, who think that only in war time is there room today for men who have wings and want to fly. Nothing can be further from the truth. Nothing can be further from the truth. The great battles of the human mind and spirit are still to be fought! The most formidable frontiers are still to be crossed! New continents still await the exploring and discovering and pioneering heart of man.

There will be greater need for men of faith, of vision, of audacity tomorrow, and greater opportunity for fame and high reward than ever in the past. And young men and older men, for that matter, who like a battle, who love to break a lance in behalf of a good cause, who, to use the phrase of Emerson, "require a little sense of victory, a roll of the drum to call their power into full exercise" -- such men will find these opportunities all around them if they will open their eyes. What then, is it that men fight for in peacetime? In wartime they know. No soldier fights for the pay in wartime -- for the money that is in it. They stake all that they have, their whole lives not for material things, but for duty and love of country and hatred of wrong and oppression. Now if the same people would



carry over into peacetime something of that same unmercenary attitude, unmaterialistic concern to peacetime tasks, they would find many exciting and glorious opportunities of service.

A week ago, the sameman to whom I referred a moment ago, the Prime Minister of England, addressed his nation. It was a great utterance, and a great challenge. He spoke to them "of the mystery, the peril and the splendor of the vast sphere of of practical action into which we shall have to leap once the hideous spell of Nazi tyranny has been broken." Note his words -- "the mystery, the peril and the splendor of the vast sphere of practical action into which we shall have to leap once the ~~h~~ hideous spell of Nazi tyranny has been broken."

He referred to the magnitude of the task in building a future world organization as a safeguard against future wars -- the reorganization of Europe into a Council of States and groupings of States, as a first step to a new World League of States or Councils. He called attention to the heavy task of integrating Europe without destroying "the individual characteristics and traditions of many ancient and historic races."

He spoke of the problem of the transition period for his country -- and measures which must be taken to maintain and progressively improve the previous standard of life and labor of his countrymen.

He spoke of the "further journey" the next "great advance" which must be made in the field of Social insurance, and he put himself squarely on the record in favor of "national compulsory insurance for all classes, for all purposes from the cradle to the grave."

He outlined a program for the improvement of public health, and the extension of the opportunities of Education. "Facilities for advanced education must be evened out and multiplied. No one who can take advantage of higher education should be denied this chance."

He spoke of a great program of greater democracy for his people, and I quote his enkindling ~~mark~~ words: "Under our ancient monarchy that bulwark of



British liberties, that barrier against dictatorships of all kinds we intend to move forward in a great family, preserving the comradeships of the war, free forever from the class prejudice and other forms of snobbery from which in modern times we have suffered less than most other nations, and from which we are now shaking ourselves entirely free. Britain is a fertile mother and natural genius springs from the whole people.

"We have made great progress but we must make far greater progress. We must make sure that the path to higher functions throughout our society and empire is really open to children of every family. Whether they can tread that path will depend upon their qualities, tested by fair competition.

"All cannot reach the same level, but all must have their chance.

"I look forward to a Britain so big that she will need to draw her leaders from every type of school and wearing every kind of tie. Tradition may play its part but broader systems must now rule."

This is the conservative Churchill speaking for conservative England for tomorrow -- "The mystery, the peril and the splendor" after the war.

Are there fewer such tasks awaiting our people after the War? or less weighty and heroic ones? Need we fear that America will offer fewer opportunities to its sons and daughters in the future than in the past? Not if you think of America, as Churchill thinks of Great Britain, as one great family moving forward together, not as classes trying to exploit one another, to trample on one another, not of men thinking exclusively in terms of amassing and hoarding. If you think of America in terms of one great term -- in greater security for all and greater happiness for all, then there will be ample opportunities in our gracious land for it.

When we demobilize after the war, we should not demobilize completely the spirit and idealism and fearlessness and integrity and the spiritual values of our people. We should retain something of ~~it~~ that "living in fame or going down in flame" spirit so that we will all move forward to a greater, lovelier people.



The trouble is that in war time people become young in spirit -- not only the fighting men, but those who remain behind. A sort of challenge and refreshment of spirit of men to great and glorious things. But as soon as that armistice is over, they become old again. The old ways, the old ideas, the old slogans come back and recapture their lives. That is what happened after the last war. Thoreau said once: "The youth gets together his materials to build a bridge to the moon, or, perchance, a palace or temple on the earth, and at length the middle-aged man concludes to build a wood-shed with them." That is what we did after the last war. We builded a woodshed out of a glorious temple, out of the high hopes of war." After the war there was neither fame nor flame, neither glory, nor glory in death, nothing but cruelly tortured and distraught world that was helplessly slithering down thru revolution, depression, conflict and tyranny to another world war.

We might build another woodshed out of it after this war if we are not careful. Churchill has warned his people to begin planning now for the days after the war so that some ~~new~~ kind of new glory can be built for the people after the war. We shall have on other chance. This may be our last chance. We can build and keep our wings after the war....



1. In that stirring battle song, the <sup>U.S.</sup> Air Force there is a line which tingles the blood: "We live in Fame or go down in Flame." It is the battle song, the men who ride the skies - the daring and adventurous knights of the modern Chivalry, the men who fight with new weapons, in new ways, in a new dimension of space. There is a most spirited, exciting, romantic and dangerous service - and the line which I have quoted fully expresses the mood and temper of these <sup>unselfish</sup> ~~Fliers~~ fighting men of the air.

2. It's the right word, in war-time! Fame or Death! To win then to glorious victory or perish in the attempt! That is the ~~the~~ those are the only alternatives for men who are fighting for ~~a great cause~~. In normal times we can disseminate our lives over wide areas of interest & caution. We can grade our energies and regulate our measure of devotion to other and conservators. In crises - such as war - we must focus our lives and put all <sup>that</sup> we have of interest, loyalty and happiness, on one <sup>single</sup> throw. Everything ~~is~~ concentrated on one issue: Courage or Cowardice.

3. Some men prove outstanding valor in the quality of their  
bravery - and they are reclaimed & singled out for honor. But  
unless the unwitnessed & unreclaimed courage, the soul  
and life is also of a high order - the army is defeated before  
it even goes into battle. And unless there is boldness and  
daring <sup>along with skill</sup> ~~in the highest~~ command, the army, the courage, the fighting  
men will by itself be inadequate.

4/ We have accustomed ourselves to expect & await manifestations of heroism & valor and bold adventure among fighting men in the field - <sup>in war-time</sup> on land, on sea, under-the-sea and in the air. We have come to expect a courage to match the



He outlined a program for the improvement of public health - and the expansion, the opportunities of Education.  
"Facilities for advanced education must be extended out and multiplied. No one who can take advantage of higher education should be denied this chance."

### A program of greater democracy (Jester)

10) Are there fewer or ~~less~~ such ~~heroic~~ <sup>heroic</sup> tasks awaiting our people after this war? or less weighty & heroic?  
Need we fear that America will offer fewer opportunities to its sons & daughters <sup>in the future</sup> ~~than~~ than in the past? But if you think of Amer - as Chubb thinks of GB - as one great family moving forward together - not exploiting - trampling - amassing fortunes which no one really needs for happiness - but for security & happiness of all!

11) When we demolish - we should not completely demolish - Retain <sup>the spirit</sup> the spirit - the word - the idealism - the ~~democracy~~ - the fearlessness of an fighting man - And by that spirit move forward into a greater future.

The trouble is that just as we <sup>become</sup> ~~are~~ "young" in war - we age again after the armistice - The old ways & the old ideas - & fears & prejudices & slogans return & reappear in lives.

~~Young - killing - terror - Old - death - 25000 - Steel - Ships - Sinks~~  
The youth gets together his materials to build a bridge to the moon, or, perhaps, a palace or temple on the earth, and at length the middle-aged man concludes to build a wood-shed with them."



soldiers even among air-crews in war-torn - when their homes<sup>2</sup>  
and others are attacked bombarded from the air, and numerous  
reports of magnificent courage high miracles have come to  
us from the blest cities of England and elsewhere. Just  
a number of first rank plays & movies have been written  
around this theme.

5/ It is good that man can draw upon these unfailing re-  
sources of human courage - "to live in fire or go down in  
flames" - in these desperate hours when only that courage  
stands between it - and disaster. Eng. was able to tap these  
resources when it faced national destruction also Man  
and the air - bombing. The whole empire hung on a thread, when  
in a 1000 ys. had England come so close to death. It was  
the sp. dauntlessness, the race - and the courage, then  
very young men - which saved England - of the best players  
you will recall - Churchill declared - "never did so many  
and so much to so few" - In this connection, it  
is well to remember that an essential part of the  
victory was the fact that the leaders of B. in that  
terrible crisis had themselves had the courage to  
rely on the courage of their people & their fighting  
men. They believed, unflinchingly, in what the recently  
called "the spirit, ingenuity and resolution, the British race"  
Many leaders lack this courage to believe in the people  
whom they lead. They believe as to the conservation, prudent  
& practical. Actually they are cowards - as Pétain was  
a coward - and they courageously betray the courage of their people







8. Civilization is built not exclusively on largely <sup>out of</sup> ~~after~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~upon~~ <sup>the</sup> victorious achievements, human  
imagination, initiative and courage in peace-time. The  
men who dared to confront the poverty, the injustices, the  
inequalities of their day with the large vision of justice, freedom  
& equality - who faced attack - hatred - persecution and  
often death at the hands, their own people whom they asked  
to help - these too are the characters ~~knights~~ <sup>of</sup> the  
embattled mankind - for they too were prepared to live  
in pain or go down in flame. Their moral strength & valor  
is no what less than that of the men in the flame-torn ~~substance~~

9. There are ~~peeps~~ <sup>young people</sup> - young people esp. - who think that only  
in war is there room to-day for men who have courage &  
want to fly! Nothing can be further from the truth.

The great battles, the human mind and spirit are  
still to be fought! The most formidable frontiers are still  
to be crossed! ~~What~~ <sup>What</sup> new continents still await  
the exploring & discovering & pioneering heart of man.

There will be greater need for men of faith, of  
vision, of an decency to-morrow & greater opportunity  
for fame & high reward than ever in the past.

Young men who like battle - who love to ~~fight~~ <sup>fight</sup>  
"who ~~negate~~ <sup>negate</sup> a little ~~sum~~ <sup>sum</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~cause~~ <sup>cause</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~a~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~good~~ <sup>good</sup> ~~cause~~ <sup>cause</sup>"  
~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~will~~ <sup>will</sup> ~~find~~ <sup>find</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>all</sup> ~~about~~ <sup>about</sup> ~~them~~ <sup>them</sup>, if they  
would ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> ~~open~~ <sup>open</sup> ~~their~~ <sup>their</sup> ~~eyes~~ <sup>eyes</sup> -

Our men in the service do not fight for the  
money which they get. They stake their lives not for money -







(7)

We built a wood-shed after the last war out of the  
~~gilded~~<sup>gilded</sup> Temple material of its young hopes & dreams.  
This was neither fame nor flame - neither, ~~play~~<sup>disaster</sup> nor death  
in play - but a cruelly ~~fortunate~~<sup>disaster</sup> and ~~hard~~<sup>best</sup> world-  
helplessly shattering down then revolution, depression,  
conflict & tyrannizing to another war - this war!

Shall ~~we~~ build better to-come? We shall have  
an chance! Perhaps our last chance! Keep our wings!





readership of the  
survive as a great  
can hold its own  
nal pressure, our  
be encouraged by  
to have larger fam-

ason, well-thought-  
helping parents to  
s life-spring to the  
re of prime impor-  
ce of the young and  
of sound hygienic  
motherhood have a  
the whole future of  
h is absolutely vital.  
with that is the war  
which, let me re-  
far as it is success-  
y aid the national  
me. Upon all this,  
gorously proceeding.

#### tion of Education

upon health and wel-  
question of education.  
f the world is left to  
ted races who alone  
he scientific appa-  
for pre-eminence in  
vival in war. I hope  
n will become broad-  
liberal. All wisdom  
wisdom and the past  
adied if the future is  
ssfully encountered.  
raeli again in one of  
gnant sayings: "Na-  
verned by force or by  
In moving steadily  
tly from a class to a  
ndation in the politics  
cs of our society and  
we must not forget  
f the past nor how  
we have fought for  
the indivi-

We must make plans for part-  
time release from industry so  
that our young people may have  
the chance to carry on their gen-  
eral education and also to obtain  
specialized education which will  
fit them better for their work.

#### "Forward, in a Great Family"

Under our ancient monarchy,  
that bulwark of British liberties,  
that barrier against dictatorships  
of all kinds, we intend to move  
forward in a great family, pre-  
serving the comradeships of the  
war, free forever from the class  
prejudice and other forms of  
snobbery from which in modern  
times we have suffered less than  
most other nations, and from  
which we are now shaking our-  
selves entirely free. Britain is a  
fertile mother and natural genius  
springs from the whole people.

We have made great progress  
but we must make far greater  
progress. We must make sure  
that the path to higher functions  
throughout our society and em-  
pire is really open to children of  
every family. Whether they can  
tread that path will depend upon  
their qualities, tested by fair  
competition.

All cannot reach the same level,  
but all must have their chance.

I look forward to a Britain so  
big that she will need to draw her  
leaders from every type of school  
and wearing every kind of tie.  
Tradition may play its part but  
broader systems must now rule.

We have one large immediate  
task in the replanning and re-  
building of our cities and towns.  
We will make a very great call

to the utmost.

#### Field for Enterprise

A number of measures are be-  
ing and will be prepared which  
will enable the government to  
exercise a balancing influence  
upon development which can be  
turned on or off as circumstances  
may require. There is a broad-  
ing field for State ownership  
and enterprise, especially in rela-  
tion to monopolies of all kind.  
The modern State will increasing-  
ly concern itself with the eco-  
nomic well being of the nation,  
but it is all the more vital to re-  
vive at the earliest moment a  
widespread healthy and vigorous  
private enterprise without which  
we shall never be able to provide  
in the years when it will be  
needed the employment for our  
soldiers, sailors and airmen to  
which they are entitled after  
their duty has been done.

In this brief survey I have tried  
to set before you both hopes and  
fears: I have given both caution  
and encouragement. But if I have  
to strike a balance, as I must do  
before the end, let me proclaim  
myself a faithful follower of a  
larger hope. I will proceed to  
back this hope with some solid  
facts. Any one can see the dif-  
ficulties of placing our exports  
profitably in a world so filled with  
ruined countries. Foreign trade  
to be of value must be fertile.  
There is no use in doing business  
at a loss.

Nevertheless, I am advised that  
in view of the general state of the  
world after the defeat of Hitler  
there will be considerable oppor-  
tunities for re-

both serve national  
pull the national wagon side by  
side, then there is no need for us  
to run into that horrible devastat-  
ing slump or into that squalid  
epoch of bickering and confusion  
which mocked and squandered  
the hard-won victory we gained a  
quarter of a century ago.

I end where I began. Let us get  
back to our job. I must warn  
every one who hears me of a cer-  
tain, shall I say unseemliness,  
and also of a danger of it appear-  
ing to the world that we here in  
Britain are diverting our atten-  
tion to a peace which is still re-  
mote and to the fruits of a victory  
which have yet to be won while  
all the time our Russian allies  
are fighting for dear life and  
dearer honor in a dire, deadly,  
daily struggle against all the  
might of the German military ma-  
chine, and while our thoughts  
should be with our armies and  
with our American and French  
comrades now engaged in deci-  
sive battle in Tunisia.

I have just received a message  
from General Montgomery that  
the Eighth Army is on the move  
and that he is satisfied with their  
progress.

Let us wish them godspeed in  
their struggle and let us bend all  
our efforts to the war and to the  
ever more vigorous prosecution of  
our supreme task.

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FILING EQUIPMENT**

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# *The* TEMPLE BULLETIN



**THE TEMPLE**  
*East 105<sup>th</sup> St. and Ansel Rd.*  
**CLEVELAND, OHIO**

**Abba Hillel Silver, D.D.**  
**RABBI**

**MELBOURNE HARRIS**  
Assistant-Rabbi

Volume XXIX

March 28, 1943

No. 25

## SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE

10:30 O'clock

**RABBI SILVER**

Will Speak On

**"WE LIVE IN FAME OR GO DOWN IN FLAME"**

The Spirit of Adventure in War and Peace

Friday Evening Service  
5:30 to 6:00

Saturday Morning Service  
11:15 to 12:00



THE TEMPLE BULLETIN, published weekly, except during the summer vacation, by Tifereth Israel Congregation, East 105th Street and Ansel Road, Cleveland, O. Rabbi Melbourne Harris Editor; Harry A. Levy, Sec'y. Subscription price, 50 cents per annum.

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## **A Thousand Trees Planted In Honor of Rabbi Silver**

At its Purim celebration last Sunday evening, the Cleveland Zionist Society announced that through the Jewish National Fund it had planted a grove of a thousand trees in honor of Rabbi Silver.

## **Temple Women to Hear W. R. U. Round Table**

The Western Reserve University Round Table will feature the April meeting of the Temple Women's Association on Wednesday, April 14th. The Round Table is conducted by Miss Eleanor F. Dolan, Dean of Mather College, Russell C. Weisman and other members of the faculty of W. R. U. The subject of the Round Table will be announced in a forthcoming issue of The Bulletin.

A social hour and tea will follow.

## **Eight-Volume Book Presented to Braille Institute**

An eight-volume hand-transcribed book on, "Quest; The Evolution of a Scientist," by Leopold Infeld, has just been completed by Mrs. Samuel S. Berger, chairman of the Committee on Braille. The volumes will be presented to the Jewish Braille Institute of America, as the gift of the Temple Women's Association.

Our Committee on Braille has made several outstanding contributions this year, and their work has been praised highly by both the American Red Cross and the Jewish Braille Institute of America.

## **Gay Purim Parties Enjoyed By Children**

Purim has come and gone, but its gay spirit will linger long in the minds of our Religious School children. Happy festive parties were enjoyed by all last Saturday and Sunday mornings.

Unusually attractive was the Costume Parade, as the hundreds of children marched across the stage arrayed in their multi-colored costumes—Esthers and Mordecais, Abrahams and Davids, soldiers, sailors, WAVES, and WAACs—all paraded before the eyes of interested children and parents. The three outstanding costumes were: "The Burning of the Mortgage," by Marc Meshorer; "Point Rationing," by Robert Sugarman; and "Home Defense," by Alan Bialosky. Each class selected its own winners and attractive war stamp corsages and boutonnieres were awarded as prizes.

Equally enjoyable was the "Take It Or Leave It" contest on Saturday, when five bright contestants matched wits for war stamps.

Outstanding indeed were the Megillah readings by Harry Goodman, Earl Greenspun, and Daniel J. Silver.

A program of movies, which included the interesting picture, "Army Chaplains," plus several cartoon comics, delighted the audience.

### **THE TEMPLE**

will hold its

### **ANNUAL TEMPLE SEDER**

Monday Evening, April 19th

in Mahler Hall

Catered by Kornman

Reservations should be made  
now at the Temple Office.

Adults—\$2.50 per plate

Children under 12—\$1.75 per plate