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On the Eve of Invasion, 1944.

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ON THE EVE OF INVASION

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Thought as Our Nation Enters the Final Phase of the War in Europe

> By Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

At The Temple

On Sunday morning, February 27, 1944 In the Book of Deuteronomy, Chapter 20, we read the following: "When thou goes forth to battle against thine enemies, and seest horses, and chariots, and a people more than thou, thou shalt not be afraid of them; for the Lord thy God is with thee, who brought thee up out of the land of Egypt. And it shall be when ye draw nigh unto battle, that the priest shall approach and speak unto the people, and shall say unto them: "Hear, O Israel, ye draw nigh this day unto battle against your enemies; let not your heart faint; fear not, nor be alarmed, neither be ye affrighted at them: for the Lord your God is He that goeth with you, to fight for you against your enemies, to save you."

Here on the eve of the invasion of Western Europe -- the time and place of cource will be decided by the military authorities -- but it is generally agreed and so announced that the invasion of Western Europe will take place this year, perhaps this Spring, perhaps next week or next month. All preparation, we are told , all this preparation on a large scale unprecedented invasion of the continent of Europe will go forward and has been going forward for some time. Vast, involved, intricade, amazingly detailed plans have been perfected for the invasion. An army the like of which mankind has not seen, equipt as no army has ever been equipt before is today poised for the final crushing assault upon Westerm Europe. The Nazi citadel will be attacked we are told possibly from many sides, from the West, the East, the South, by land and sea and air. This will be the hour of decision. The Nazis will be destroyed. The United Nations are confident of victory.

But our military leaders admonish us, however, that it will not be an easy victory. It will be, in fact, a terribly costly victory, they will be as costly as som of the victories amazing achieved by the Russians in this war. We are admonished time and again of the German military might -- that it is not yet broken, that it is still very powerful. The Nazis will have had time to prepare against the coming invasion. The enemy is cunning, ruthless, desperate and is likely to fight with fury, gambling on its last one chance for victory. This is definitely beyond its grasp, but a stale-mate is what they wish to achieve, to make invasion so costly in human lives for the Allies that they will be prepared to consider a negotiated peace.

We we have been told to prepare ourselves spiritually for severe losses and many casualties and our experiences onSalterno, Italy, and on the beachhead at Angeo only re-enforce this admonition which has been given to the American people.

1944 is to be a very hard and trying year for our people and for all Allied people. The war will come much closer to the home and hearts of our people than ever before.

In ancient Israel the priest was summoned to address the people at such a time on the eve of an invasion, on the eve of an attack. This priest was designated as the "annointed of war", the war annointed priest. And he addressed the people, say the Rabbis, in the holy tongue because of the solemnity of the occasion and because of the essentially spiritual message which he brought to his soldiers on the eve of great battle. The message I read to you this morning consists of two arts:

(1) This war annointed priest counselled the people not to be intimidated by the superior forces of the enemy. "When thou goestforth to battle against thine enemies, and seest horses, and chariots and a people more than thou, thou shalt not be afraid of them." Superior forces do not of necessity insure final victory. That has been proved time and again in the experiences of many nations. In the early days of this war, which is now entering its fifth year, the Nazis counted upon their superior forces and their remarkable preparation for the war to score them final victory. In their early blitzkriegs, you will recall they were better prepared. Their weapons were mightier and more modern. Their tanks and dive-bombers and new tactics of war-fare surprised and overwhelmed one country after another.

-2-

They won one battle after another and they conquered one country after another. ^But they failed to win the war! Why? Because there is always something else upon which a foe who depends exclusively upon might and superiority of armed forces does not calculate on. There is always something else which that foe does not take into account, an imponderable factor against which planes, tanks and guns, are in the last analysis, helpless. That some thing imponderable, spiritual made itself manifest at Dunquerke, Stalingrad, in our own country after Pearl Harbor, a certain spiritual obstinacy and indomitability, a hard granitelike moral sense, courage which invincible, against which panger divisions hurled themselves in vain.

The "war annointed" priests told their people about this unique imponderable spiritual reality which will stand by them in their hour of great tribulation. He used religious terminology. The meaning was clear. He told his people that there was someone fighting alongside of them who was never defeated. "Hear, O Israel, ye draw nigh this day unto Battle against your enemies, let not your heart faint, fear not, nor be alarmed, neither be ye afraid of them, for the <u>He</u> Lord, your God is/that goeth with you, to fight for you against your enemies, to save you." The high priest did not call the attention of the soldiers about to march into battle to the strength of the enemy, the weapons, swords, chariots. Not at all! He called attention to a spiritual reality which abided in their midst which would fight with them and for them and which would save them.

What is it that goes with our fighting forces/today? What will go with them after they invade the Continent of Europe. I think there will go along with them the memories of Lexington and Concord, Valley Forge, the Spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States — "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." There will go with them the inpsiring presence of a Washington, a Jeffeerson, a Fanklin, the gracious spirit

-3-

of Father Abraham who spoke of a "government for the people, of the people and by the people," - the stern, impassioned tread of pilgrims, pioneers who sought freedom and dignity in the wilderness and carved a highway for a free people. Accompanying them will be that invincible and unfailing and unconquerable graciously beloved spirit of America -- tolerance, good will, fair play, square deal, the outreaching for human brotherhood and the spirit of humanity. These will be the things which will go with them, fight for them against their enemies and to save them.

The "war annointed priest" reminded the soldiers facing danger: "For the Lord thy God is with thee who brot thee out of the land of Egypt." Why did he remind them of that particular episode in Jewish history, why of all the stirring moments in history of our people did he select that one, why did he remind the men going into battle that "their God is the God who brought them out of the land of Egypt" What he wished to remind them of is that their God was a God who abhors human slavery, who wants men to be free and to strike out for freedom. Israel on the eve of war was to be reminded of the most glorious chapter in its history, when it knocked off the shackles of Egyptian slavery and went forth a free people, in quest of a new land of hope and promise. That was an inspiring message given to men going forth in battle. What nobler reminder can be given to our troops, soldiers and civilians on the eve of x decisive battle, than the recollection of/most glorious chapter in American history when our people knocked off the foreign yoke at the very door of our national life and again when our people knocked off the shackles of the black man's slavery.

Our battle cry, like the battle cry of old must still be "Freedom"... We do not covet a foot of territory in Europe. We seek no wealth on the continent. Our battle cry, that which we must seek is freedom, for us, for all men, for the

-4-

weak as well as the strong, for the individual, for the individual child of God, regardless of race, creed, color -- freedom! -- freedom to live, to earn a living, freedom for a man to fulfil his destiny, freedom from oppression, from exploitation, freedom from aggression. If this is not our battle cry, we shall invade Europe this year only to pour out the precious blood of our sons. We shall achieve nothing but ruin, and bitter disillusionment in the end.

What are we invading Europe for? What/are we sending millions of sons over there, and the wealth of our nation? To defeat the Nazis, to be sure. That is the first step. That is a great end in itself. If there are not defeated, then everything is lost for us and for mankind. That is not enough. We defeated these same Nazis under another name twenty-five years ago. We spoke of them then at that time as the Prussian Junkers. It is the same animal, the same unbridled despotism, the same ruthlessness, the same disregard for human life, the same contempt for everyone but himself...It is the same brute we licked twenty-five years ago. We have to do the job over again today.

We are invading Europe to destroy a root evil, surgically to cut away a cancerous growth which has kept Europe and the rest of the world from settling down to those peaceful pursuits which alone can give mankind a better and juster world order -- industry, trade, cultural activities.

We are invading Europe to destroy the spirit of militarism once and for all, the spirit of national aggression, the lust for domination. We are invading Europe to create permanent forms and instrumentalities and opportunities for international cooperation in our every field which will render recurrences to war and violence every twenty to twenty-five years unnecessary and impossible. We are invading Europe to build unity in a shattered, scattered and chaotic world.

And we ought to ask ourselves at this moment: Are we actually tending in that direction? From all indications about us, is that direction in which mankind is moving towards unity, towards the creation of permanent international

-5-

forms of cooperation, towards the uprotting of the spirit of militarism and aggression in the world? It is hard to say. It is very difficult to say. We are not at all sure that this actually the direction in which we are moving. On the one hand there is every indication that we are moving in that direction. A few months ago, in the city of Moscow, representatives of four great nations, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and China met and issued a famous declaration which if adhered to, will be one of the few decisive turning points in human history. The agreed that "United action which they pledged for

war will be continued after the war for the organization and maintenance of peace and security." "They recognized the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security." They agreed that "pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and with other members of the United Nations, with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations."

That is vision. That is promise and hope. That is heartening prophecy FOR THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD. That makes sacrifice worth while. We are resolved, first of all, to wage war together to the end. They have agreed to destroy <u>to the</u> Nazism, Fascism in the world, not to return the sword/ scabbard until that is done. They also agreed to bring to punishment those unspeakable human beasts <u>and appalling</u> who have been responsible for these abhorrent/atrocities. They also agreed, these four great powers, to collaborate after the war for peace, to work together in the transition period, in the interim period, to work together for the creation of a permanent international world-wide organization. This opens up new and wonderful vistas for human life.

On the other hand, one has heard rather disconcerting talk in recent

-6-

months, one has observed rather disconcerting acts which do not deeply reflect the spirit of this Moscow Declaration which open up rather discouraging vistas of the whole world, rather than the promising vistas of the new. We have seen, for example, unilateral action on the part of the Doviet Union with reference to Poland — I am not in a position to enter into the merits of the question or to declare that the Soviet Union is not right and that Poland, or that the Polish Government in Exile is not right — what is disconcerting about this is the fact that it runs contrary to the agreement that "pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and with other members of the United Nations, with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations." Unless there is this joint consultation and joint action there cannot be the kind of a world which this Moscow Declaration envisages. If powerful nations are to be permitted La to act unifically without consultation of others, the world will fast move back to bitter rivalry and competition...

One hears talk about the absorption of this small state, that small state of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union. One hears talk about dividing Europe into two large spheres of influence — Eastern Europe, Southeastern and Central Europe into the Soviet Union and Western Europe as the sphere of British influence, one sphere communistically dominated and the other sphere capitalistically governed. Such a division of Europe into two rival ideologies, competitive systems, is simply the prelude to a third world war.

One hears talk about a regional organization of the world, the organization of the world through the creation of units, federations of peoples, the Soviet Union as one and the rest of the world as another linked with democratic Great Britain.

One hears talk of an Anglo-American addieses alliance for mutual self-

-7-

defense.

All of which have in them the seeds of future war, civil war and of revolution. The organization of mankind after the war can be either a world-wide, over all organization, or it can be nothing. It can be either a system of collective security for all/it will be the old system again of groups of nations which will possess real or fancied interests trying to make themselves secure by means of costly and never quite adequate armament against other groups of nations, and that system has always led in the past and must always lead in the future to war.

The four great nations which are now working together to win the war are likely to run the danger after the war to reshape the political map to suit their own particular interests, each thinking of its own security in terms of military self-sufficiency. Now self-sufficiency is a reasonable attitude to take. These four nations are bearing the brunt of the war and are making most of the sacrifices and after the war, it is reasonable they will look our for their own interests primarily to makethemselves secure against any future war. I say this is superficially reasonable.

But history has told usthat it is a narrow point of view. No nation can every be militarily self-sufficient any more than any nation can be economically that self-sufficient. For it is only a world organization/can make any nation, however great, however powerful, secure against war.

The slogan, therefore, as we invade Europe for the final show-down of the war should be in a very realistic way: "Unity, equality and freedom", for all men, for all people -- "unity, equality and freedom" are still the glowing torches in this dark world of ours, and our American ideals, our religious ideals, they are the only ideals worth fighting for. They are the only ideals which will make fighting unnessary for our children and their children to come after them.

We must think in terms inspiringly phrased by Wendell Willkie, "One World", an organized "one world" organized and self-governed by laws and conventions of its

-8-

own making, one world equipted to defend these laws and these conventions by its own collective power. We must think in terms of law and order imposed for one by three or four great powers, or precariously maintained by balanced power of counter-poised regions.

We must think in terms of equality for all nations as to rights and obligations, perhaps with greater emphasis on national sovereignty for all nations within distinct limitations of international law and the responsibilities imposed by needs of world community.

We must think in terms of freedom, first of all for men within their respective countries in which they live. No nation should be granted national sovereignty, no nation should be allowed to embrace the privileges of organized society, of membership in the community of nations which discriminates against sections of its own population, on the ground of race, creed or color.

It is an amazing thing that in the 20th century we must again begin to think of freedom from persectuion, which means equality before the law for all children of God. Yet the story of the last twenty years in many sections of Europe and in the rest of the world has been/defiled and degraded story of how human beings were brutally persecuted, denied the elementary rights of human beings, beaten down into humiliation and degradation because they differed in race, religion, color from the majority population of one or another country.

If we are to invade Europe to destroy Nazism and if our soldiers are to come back only to find our own country bespattered with intolerance, made ugly by upsurgings of bitter, racial and religious antagonism, the war will have proved a mockery and sacrifice.

The slogan on the eve of invasion still remains a spiritual one -- unity equality freedom. If therefore, awaredly and consciously and purposefully we move forward to these great objectives as our soldiers are made aware that these are things they are fighting for, if on the eve of invasion we consecrate ourselves to these spiritual objectives and will steel our hearts to sacrifices of this war.

-9-

we shall know that our sacrifices were not in vain.



חלוח הלחתה בלדה להצבר גל הזים באלן בקצל הוה הצבר - 4-1.02. ע "when those goest forth to battle against these evenies, and seest baraes, and chariots, and a Jusple wore than those, those shalt not he afraid of them; for the had they God is with the who knowshe the up out the lowed of bypht. and it whall be when ye know night into battle, that the priest shall approved and sprant unto the performand shall say unto them : "Hear, I front, ye know with this day unto batch yourt your evenire, let not your heart faint. from wat you for in the that goeth with you, to Given for your join enemies, to san gan" O be ever of the volting w. ange. Milting will deade tim - place. This pear! This Any! Que proparators are going forward -Vart. involved unforcedented to best estail. An any the like wheel we compto ported for finding anount on testing Europa - Kort. South - & Buch Way so that he attacked for W- East. South - & Buch Sea Jani-This will be the find how plus 1143! The Nazis will be The Um & batwo are confident glieton ?: (3) This military lenders, herving an horvering an long outor. tenne aster! he cantly as some the campaiges in Rund. The funnon unlatery might is not fit hother. He is start wery permipel. He has had there to furfan to be auch against an inverting - Hering is curry in the and derforate - and is likely to fight with fring fambling ony on lost chance - to a nin a stale-mak - to male the morine so costy for the alber - negotrated feale -3). We have been advanished to frefor ourselow for service loves - many correction and an expension

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(3 mond annege which is invincible - against which your hand J. The "was anounted" Wed his prople - That there was sone one by being for them, along not, them, who is never defeated! Hear, O. Smal, yo draw wight this day unto Kattle against jain munies, let for al jour heart faint, feer not, us be alexand, mether & ye affinguted, at them, for the lord. you fod is the that quette with jon, to figur for jon against jour enemies, to save gon. 6) who goes with our fighting forces into batth? The uninous from the second the spirit of the dec. I had. Mith Contritution - The animated reframes "We Rited" ____ The Kong working two spiftigers - The paris spirit (Tathen aborham = "gover sta forfo" - The steen, Unfarmind that I filquino- proviers- who loght freder & dependy- in the orlduines The Fildrause - Swee, This Play there so with our fight the there ford themany the them sparit thus enersis - to save them. ". The "war amounted" priest_" For the load they had is with the -who hot the art the land , Egght." why - a god who allow human slewing-who wants were to be free - + strike out for freedows = brack on ever pron we to be remended the west glow as chapter in its history - Kurlled of Shelles 7 Enles me + 1 the mented of Shelles 7 They lave & went for the offer fulle, in prost 79

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These are definite gains and definite stepping-stones to promise and achievement in the tasks which lie ahead of us after the war.

Spiritually and ethically the shape of things to come is very blurred.

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One cannot forget that the last world war was fought for the very same objectives as this war and against the same foe. The war was won and yet, following it, the world entered one of the most disastrous periods in history, a breakdown and blackout period, culminating in this second world war.

Why did victory lead to defeat? Not because the Versailles Treaty was vicious. It was no better and no worse than similar treaties which are imposed by victors upon vanquished. The recognition of the independence of Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria, the acceptance of the principles of the rights of minorities, and the establishment of the League of Nations marked definite forward steps. The failure of the peace was due first to a lack of economic foresight. Political self-determination was confused with economic self-sufficiency. The failure was also due to defects in the structure of the League. The League was not given military power to enforce its decisions. The right of secession was reserved if the member nations and interference was required for all important decisions of the Assembly and the Council. The failure of the United States to join the League was a nigh mortal blow, and the failure of Great Britain, France and the other principal signatories to live up to the letter whe spirit of the covenant completed its ruin.

It was this last failure - essentially a moral one - the failure to assume responsibility for world peace or, having assumed it, to live up to it - which was in the Man principally responsible for the wreck of the first important and promising experiment in world pacification. Statesmen called national cowardice non-entanglement, and the successive acts of betrayal of the League appeasement, and so another world war was blunderingly concocted. The mations which did not wish to intervene for peace are now intervening in war and the peacemongers turned out to be the real warmongers. What will come after this war? Will victory again lead to defeat? This will depend largely upon the moral attitude of the victorious Allies towards a revived and revised world union. All the ethical promises of an Allied victory depend entirely upon it.

Europe and other parts of the globe will be ravaged after the war. Famine, poverty, misery and hate will stalk over the face of the earth. There will be ruined

economies, social collapse and revolutions in every defeated country -- just as after the last war. Millions of people will seek new homes in a world which will be inhospitable to immigration. The yough of half the world which has been indoctrinated with the racial and nationalistic mythologies of dictatorship will be spiritually lost and unsuited to a democratic way of life which they had been taught to hate and despise. There will also be resentments, rivalries and recriminations among the victorious Allies -- just as after the last war. Will the British Empire and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America share reconcilable views on world reconstruction at the pe ce table? Will their economic interests be compatible? And will they agree on the basic freedoms which should be guaranteed to men and mations?

Under these conditions the attempt to build a peaceful and stable social order will tax the intellectual and spiritual resources of human statesmanship to the utmost.

It is idle to assume that an era of peace and good will will set in right after the war and as a sure consequence of the peace. The long protracted agony of our epoch wherein capitalism is evolving into new forms, by way of a transition even more violent than that of feudalism at the close of the Middle Ages, will not end with this war; for stable new economic forms, compatible with human freedom and security, have not yet emerged. The most that we can hope for is that this war will put an end to political aggression and imperialistic adventure which are anachronisms in the modern world, breeding war, and fatally interfering with the efforts of peoples to make their difficult adjustments to the requirements of the new technological age. The defeat of Hitlerism will give free nations a chance, in only a chance, to continue

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their planning and experimenting for a more just social order which will combine safety with civilization.

-3-

The peacemakers, in my judgment, will not be able to solve all or many of the manifold problems which will confront the world at the time of the armistice - nor should they attempt to. Their primary concern should be to restore freedom to the conquered peoples, within regional economic blocs or federations, to insure to all nations equal access to the raw material of the earth and to create the effective safeguards against future aggression. This means a recreated League of Nations, structurally modified, backed by force and geared for action, whose member nations will consent to a modified sovereignty and forego the right of secession -- a League which will be empowered to review treaties from time to time and to rectify what time will prove necessary.

Above all it is important that immediately following this war there be the iniversally re-affirmed and re-established Rights of Man, that complex of human rights which our country proclaimed more than a century and a half ago. The revolutionary heart of the Declaration of Independence is the proclamation that there are certain rights that belong to the individual by virtue of the fact that he is a child of God, and not merely a member of a society or a citizen of a state, and that therefore these rights are not subject to the veto power of state or society. They are unalienable - the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In the last two decades, dictatorships both of the Right and the Left have repudiated this basically American doctrine which derives directly from the great Judaeo-Christian religious tradition and which is rooted firmly in the rich earth of Biblical doctrine. The cynical repudiation has led to a very cataract of disasters, and finally plunged mankind into the world war which is now raging. There must be a return to those funda great doctrines of the inalienable rights of the individual after this war, for all east analyns all social stability and progress depend upon the acceptance of this prophetic dogma. It must be written into the constitutions of every state. It must also be written

deep in the hearts of men. It is not an easy thing to do. But we are not dealing here with things that are easy.

The dictators in the Old World have used minorities in their dirty game of politics and aggression. They aroused and capitalized upon the historic hatreds and suspicions of groups in order to ride into power. The reactionaries and the Fascistminded individuals and groups in this country have also attempted to exploit these prejudices against minorities in an effort to destroy the solidarity of our people and to undermine our free institutions. They will become very active again the day after the Armistice. We should be forewarned and forearmed.

There will be great spiritual strain in our country after the war. Eras of reconstruction are dangerous eras. Passions, hopes and fears run high. The demagogues and the political adventurers hope to find in the very fluidity of social forms their great opportunity. Orthodox and ear-marked Fascist and Nazi doctrines and slogans will of course be discredited. Dogmatism generally, both of a political and economic character, is likely to suffer eclipse. But this will not preclude other attacks upon human rights and liberties under other guises and with other catchwords, nor will it prevent the recrudescence of bigotry and intolerance which, for the duration, have

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gone under-ground in our land. The Ku Klux Klan was launched on the ebb-tide of the last war, and capitalized on the totalitarian patriotism which the war engendered. In the severe adjustment which will follow the war in our country and which will probably entail periods of inflation, depression and large-scale unemployment every body will be looking for scapegoats. Some have theirs already well tethered in their backyards. The hope, of course, is that the very fact that these things happened after the last war may put Americans on their guard against their recurrence.

Religion which has so much at stake in this war - in fact the whole classic frace Christian tradition is at a ske - is hoping, though it has no assurance, that this war, coming so soon after the last, will sober the human race so that it will forsake the cynical and brutal materialism which has led it from one Golgotha to another, and will restore to respectability the eternal human ideals and the spiritual values which alone give significance to human life. Religionhopes that this war will mark the end of the persecutions of races and minorities, the exploitation of hates, the total submergence of the individual to the state and the narrow nationalism which have made international life ugly, mean and cruel. Religion is hoping that the hard tasks of peace will evoke at least some of those virtues which fighting free men evidence in war - courage, resoluteness, self-sacrifice and un ty. For we shall have need of an even higher order of spiritual fortitude, of faith and vision, after the war, if we are to conserve those values for which our contry is fighting today, and for which brave men will die.

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