

Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

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

Series IV: Sermons, 1914-1963, undated.

Reel Folder Box 162 58 770

Some Books You would Enjoy Reading, 1947.

SOME BOOKS YOU WOULD ENJOY READING Dedicated to Jewish Book Month

By Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

> At The Temple

On Sunday morning, November 23, 1946[1947]

Our people has always loved books. We have been called The People of the Book. This designation, of course, refers to the fact that of all the religions of antiquity, the religion of Israel alonewas the one which confined and embodied its doctrines and its teachings in a book, in a Sepher Torah. Because of this very fact, the Lewish people was made early aware of the importance of the written word. In a sense our entire vast literature of nearly 3000 years, which is largely a religious literature, is based upon the interpretation both of the letter and the spirit of a written book, as a result of which, our people has learned how to read a book....

"Turn it about and turn it about again and again, for everything is in it."

We learned the various ways and techniques for probing into the real meaning of a book. One must know how to read a book. We learned also -- our people learned also how to make a book live forever, by unfolding it from generation to generation, by letting it grow, as it were, by applying its teachings, its precepts to contemporaneous circumstances. We learned also how to study a book. "Thou shalt meditate. Learn day and night." A good book is to be meditated over, to be poured over, to go back time and again and to get the whole meaning of a great book, one must work on it, as it were.

It is not a matter of reading pages as fast/you can, then throw the book aside -- finished.

We also learned how to care for a book. Love and attention was lavished on it. Its physical form was cherished.

All of this, of course, was applied primarily to the Holy Book, the Sepher Torah. But many other books, many other derivative books came to share in this holiness. And 9/10 of our literature -- religious literature, whether Talmud, Midrash or codes of Medieval homiletics or prayer books -- they all came to share in this over-arching sanctity allied to "The Book."

And some of this reverence for books among our people passed over even to secular books. The products of the human mind and spirit recorded in books evoked respect. It was assumed, of course that "while of making of many books there is no end," as the preacher of the Bible said, it was assumed that only matters of import only worthwhile matters would be put into a book. Our forefathers did not anticipate

that along with worthy matters, much mental trash would come to be wrapped up in the printed form as it is today. Such books they would have regarded as weeds in the garden of books and would be rejected and cast aside as worthless and harmless. But that in no way depreciated the value and beauty of real flowers in the garden — the real books. A good book they looked upon as food, bread and wine for the mind and heart of man. They actually compared a book to bread. "Open thy mouth, said the Lord to Ezekiel, "and eat that which I give thee. And when I looked a hand was put forth unto me, and lo, a scroll of a book was therein...Then I did eat it, and it was in my mouth as honey for sweetness." The good book that you read, consume, as it were, is like honey for sweetness.

Our people were urged by their wise men to acquire many books, to acquire a garden of books for sustenance, for delight, for refreshment or enrichment of mind and spirit.

Judah ibn Tibbon of the 12th century was a Spanish Jew who fled as a result of persecution to Southern France, to the Provence, and established himself. He was a great lover of books. In those days books were not printed. They were manuscripts. They were very difficult to obtain, very expensive. Judah ibn Tibbon is called the Father of translators. He was one of the great translators of the Middle Ages. He had a great collection of Jewish philosophy. These were written in Arabic and translated into the Hebrew. He translated Saadia's Opinions and Doctrines into the Hebrew. It was the same ibn Tibbon who translated the Kusari of Judah Halevi into Hebrew.

Before he died, he wrote a testament to his son who himself became a famous scholar. This testament is called an admonition of a father to his son. They were not concerned with leaving money in those days, but a fine example, a good piece of ethical advice, something worth much more than money. Among the noble admonitions which he gives to his son he advises him also about books. I wonder how many people today put into their wills advice about books — I don't mean bankbooks — just books.

"Thou knowest, my son, howe I swaddled thee and brought thee up, how I led thee in the paths of wisdom and virtue. I fed and clothed thee; I spent myself in educating and protecting thee. I sacrificed my sleep to make thee wise beyond thy fellows, and to raise thee to the highest degree of science and morals. These twelve years I have denied myself the usual pleasures and relaxations of men for thy sake, and I still toil for thine inheritance.

"I have honored thee by providing an extensive library for thy use, and have thus relieved thee of the necessity to borrow books. Most students must bustle about to seek books, often without finding them. But thou, thanks be to God, lendest and borrowest not... Seeing that thy Creator had graced thee with a wise and understanding heart, for I journeyed to the ends of the earth, and fetched for thee a teacher in secular sciences. I minded neither the expense nor the danger of the ways. Untold evil might have befallen me and thee on those travels, had not the Lord been with us!

"My son! Make they books thy companions, let thy cases and shelves be thy pleasure-grounds and gardens. Bask in their paradise, gather their fruit, pluck their roses, take their spices and their myrrh. If thy soul be satiate and weary, change from garden to garden, from furrow to furrow, from prospect to prospect. They will thy desire renew itself, and thy soul be filled with delight!

"Never refuse to lend books to anyone who has not the means to purchase books for himself, but only act thus to those who can be trusted to return the volumes. Thou knowest what our Sages said in the Talmud, on the text: 'Wealth and riches are in his house; and his merit endureth for ever.' But, 'withhold not good from him to whom it is due,' and take particular care of thy books. Cover the book-cases with rugs of fine quality; and preserve them from damp and mice, and from all manner of injury, for thy books are they good treasure. If thou lendest a volume make a memorandum before it leaves thy house, and when it is returned, draw thy pen over the entry. Every Passover and Tabernacles call in all books out on loan."

That is very sound advise. Whenever I have a book that I like particularly well, I always buy an extra copy -- one to keep, and to lose by lenders.

England, Richard De Bury, who was the Bishop of Durham. He was a famous collector "Philobiblon".

too. He wrote a treatise on the love of Books. In this fine little volume he calls attention to the fact that Moses, the great Law-giver, who gave the first great book to Israel, was very careful with that book was looked after. He left instructions that books be placed on the side of the Ark of the Covenant, which was made of imperishable acacia wood, and was covered within and without with gold.

About 200 years ago, an eminent scholar in Italy, Eliezer Papo, wrote a compendium of ethical teachings. In that interesting book there is a chapter devoted to books. It stated that one of the 613 commandments that Jews must observe is to must "honor the Book." A book should be well-backed, properly dusted. It not be defaced. It must not be insulted by putting it on the floor. One should never sell a book except to buy another book. He said he once sould a book, a very famous book of the Zohar -- a great mystical treatise of the Middle Ages. At night he had a terrible dream and in his dream he heard a voice. And the voice called him "Behamah" -- cattle. When he woke he wondered why he was called that. The Hebrew word for cattle is "Behamah". (meaning of the 4 Hebrew letters). You have driven out the holiness from your home. To sell a book is regarded as if something very holy was driven from one's habitation.

One must buy as many books as he can afford. Just as there are no good artisans without good tools, so there are no wise men without books. One should help people to publish books. If you are privileged to write a book, said a scholar, "his lips shall speak from the grave."

The love and devotion to a book among our people is well illustrated by a simple folk-tale found in a book of papers.

A poor and lonely man, according to the tale had no possessions at all except one book. On this book he lavished all his affection. He cherished it and read it and reread it. He had nothing but that book. When he died, says thelegend, this volume was transfigured into a radiant maiden who led him to the gates of Paradise. One of the simple folk tales which says so much to the understanding heart.

No, of course, such admiration can only be lavished on good books, books we want for life companionship, not for a moment's pastime, or to while away a dull hour. A lot of what we read today is sort of chloroforming the mind, escapist literature which has no survival value. They do not nurture us. They do not satisfy us. They do not open new worlds to us. They just help to make us fall asleep. A great book is a challenge to the greatness in us. It makes us eager to transcend ourselves like many great majestic phenomena in nature. Like everything fine in the world, a great book makes us exalted. It stimulates us. It makes us proud and at the same time humble. It does something to us. There are many such books in all fields of literature and in many languages. Some of them are modern, contemporary, quite recent. Great literature has been produced in this generation as in the past generations. But many of these great books which exalt and stimulate and regenerate and satisfy us are old books, from past centuries, books which have been tested by time. And books tested by time," said Emerson, "are the best advertisements." Time has criticized these books for us, screened them. What is left is blessed residue which successive ages have found desira de and helpful and necessary and good and blessed companions. These are the books of all time as distinguished from books of this time.

And it is to some of these books that we ought to turn more often if we really seek the treasure world which books can unfold for us. The average man today does not move much in the society of those books, of that kind of book. The average man today has but the time to read his newspaper, magazine, trade journal, perhaps an escapist novel. He hasn't time for anything else with the result that he lives in a narrow attic room on top of a spacious many-chambered mansion of the literature of mankind, rooms which are ever to be closed and dark to him.

As far as our own people is concerned, I find this to complain of. The People of the Book is not reading its own great books which the genius of its own people produced. Jews are by no means illiterate. They read much. How well, of course, I do not know. But certainly they read much. But certainly not the literature of their own people. It is a rare thing to find a Jewish book shelf in

a Jewish home today, or to hear a Jew or Jewess discuss a Jewish book unless it is one recently composed on inter-marriage or on anti-Semitism -- a sort of self-flagellation, I suppose.

Because Jews don't read Jewish books, they are not well-informed about themselves, about their own history, past or present. All the information they have is scattered, fragmentary. You find in it far more heat than light, far more prejudice than knowledge. They simply will not take the troubleto sit down and read a book on a Jewish theme. Our Jewish literature is vast and rich and colorful, a literature nearly 3000 years old, written in many languages and in many lands.

I think it was Bacon who said: "Books are ships which pass through thevast seas of time." I don't know of a single literature that can provide ships to traverse the seas of time as the Jewish literature. Before Chaucer, Beowulf of England, before Dante, of Italy, before Virgil in the Latin, Jews were already writing immortal literature for mankind. Someone said: "If a book is always a book of travel — it is about a life's journey." The journey of a human life. I can't conceive of a more fascinating book of life's travel than the life of this people's journey — a whole wealth of recorded history from the ancient Greek, Arabic, European world to the world of today. What an amazing galaxy of poets, sages, philosophers and historians this people produced! I don't know why Jewish people don't read Jewish books. Most of these books not written in the language of today. Nevertheless, many great books are translated and are available. These books should not be read as chores, duties. They are to be enjoyed. They should give one pleasure.

I would recommend to every Jewish home a Jewish bookshelf. Among the books I would recommend upon this bookshelf and to be used -- I would recommend first of all a good Bible. It is a literature all in itself. A thousand years of literature in that book, the greatest book of all times written by Jews, read today more by non-Jews than by Jews. This Bible should be read all through one's life regularly, not merely for its tremendous spiritual value, but for its cultural value. So much of the literature, so much of the art of mankind -- painting, resigning,

Sculpture, poetry, drama are built upon the text, themes of the books of the Bible. A man who wants to be known as a cultured man cannot deserve that title unless he is at home in the Books of the Bible.

For some, accommentary which helps one over the difficult places, would be helpful. It is not an easy book to read. None of the ancient classics are easy. But a little effort brings a tremendous reward for you.

I would have the Apocrypha on my bookshelf -- also the early books written by Jews -- and not included in the Bible -- like the Book of the Maccabees and the Ecclesiastes -- which has gems of thought in them.

I should like to see on your shelf the Talmud; the Midrash, which is translated into English. It is a sort of commentary of the Talmud. There is, for example, Everyman's Talmud, edited by Dr./Cohen of England which gives you the thinking of the Rabbis over a period of 500 years on such things as God, Man, Revelation, Domestic life, Social life, Moral life, folk lore, Law, the hereafter.

There are other Rabbinic anthologies such as the one by Montiefiore that have been made -- interesting collections of post-Talmudic literature, excellent Gems basis of Jewish Thought by Hertz, The Golden Treasury of Literature, the Jewish Caravan, an Anthology of Medieval Literature by Millgrim.

In Chassidic lore, the interesting fascinating stories and legends of that amazing interesting sect of Chassidim there is the one by Rabbi Newman. One of these books ought to be on your bookshelf to pick up from time to time to read a chapter or two.

Steep yourself in the lore of your people in their culture. You ought to have a good Jewish history on your shelf. If you are a lovery of history, Graetz is still the classic set of volumes. If you haven't time to read so extensively in Jewish history you will fine one volume books on Jewish History -- The History of the Jews, by Dr. Sachar, A Bird's Eye View of History by Cecil Roth, A Century of Jewish Life, by Elbogen, the History of the Jews of the United States, by Levinger, Jewish Contribution to Civilization, by Cecil Roth. There is a fine book called the Legacy of Israel published by the Oxford Library. One of these books, or two or three

of these books ought to be in your own home to be read.

You ought to have a book too on Judaism, on our Religion. What are its teachings, what is the story of its development? There are fine books on this subject in English. One by Kohler on Jewish Theology. What does the Jew believe about labor, peace, or the Herafter, or any other concept of society? There is a small volume called "What we Jews Believe" by Dr. Cohon. If you are more scholarly inclined there is a splendid book by George F. Moore on "Judaism in the First Century of the Christian Era." There are dozens of books on Judaism. One or two or three ought to be on the book shelf.

You should know something about customs and practices of Jewish life.

Jewish Festivals, illustrated by Chayim Schauss is excellent. There is one on ceremonies of Judaism by Dr. Idelsohn. If you come on Jewish Holiday and want to know why-there is a book to go for. You can reach out for the History of Art by Landsberger. It is a valuable addition to the books in any home.

You may be interested in Judaism's relationship to Christianity -- what is the ewish conception of the role of Jesus. On that subject there is Jesus of Nazareth by Klausner; and Who Crucified Jesus? by Zeitlin. Those are things you want to know about.

Palestine, Zionism today is on everybody's lips. In I wonder how many of you have actually read a book on Zionism. You have read many pro and con articles here and then. But I mean how many of you have sat down and read a book on Zionism - how in it originated, why it originated, who originated it? Such books are available by the dozens. One of them ought to be on your shelves. A good one is "The Jews of Palestine" by Revusky. This is the record of Jewish achievement in Palestine, quite objectively written.

of course I would recommend a Jewish Enclopedia, there is one in twelve volumes and a more recent one in 10 volumes. If you haven't room on your shelf cy for that number, there is an excellent one volume enclopedia by Valentine -- something about the life and biography of Jews in many parts of the world. It gives you facts, figures, knowledge. I could recommend many books to you on

Jewish themes -- books of biography, novels, books of essays. But I am interested first in that you should make a start of a book shelf. Some of you have, I know, a start in your homes a shelf of books devoted to the literature, history, religion of your own people. If you read some of these books which I have indicated, you will develop a taste for many others. Once you get a taste of it you will be able to satisfy this taste without much difficulty.

A good institution in Jewish life is Jewish book month which calls the attention of the Jews first to the meed of reading Jewish books and secondly to the need of Jewish books and third to the need of the publication of Jewish books, not to make scholars of all, but the object is to enlighten Jewish man and women.



1) our people has always loved broks. - We have been called the Reifle the Borde--Refers, of comes, that will -Because jet-early made aware jumpertance of the writer what care it must -- In a sever, our vast rel. liter of 2500- bosed when interpretation y little or plut, g x written both. - We Barnd how to read a brothe - 2005 -- Various ways + tochun for for forthing its wound,

- How to world it hive - for ever - by applying
unfolding - letting it prove, or it were. - How to souly a book x 180) - the to care from brother love lavided on it. 2) all this, 7 com, applied to they Broke-But way other books, derivative, can to shaw, and 9/10-rely, an - Tahund- Midnel - Colos- hope Rols Response - Ethies - Hourselikes - Revord and some their revenues pond only away on fufle, any product the human mind- recorded in a book-- tegrer come a reader of bostes was an hound man.

3) If was assumed j-course that while "g healing while would be fut into trotes - only matters with with while while they this us out of other securet wenter wanter while while they this us out of other securet wenter that wanter wenter while they wraffed up is further form - as is the case to-day. case to-day. Buch brots they and vegad a to livered as the forces - the registed and court aside - Nothant in any way defrench the value and the bounts of the flames 4) a god book is food- based and wine- In the Open they worth, said the but to Egkirly and last that which I sight the . and when I looked to hand was put forthe with we have was therein ... Then I did but it and it was in my month as honey for morethers. 5). On people ware unjuly to acquire a parder of broths.

In menterace for duly st, on everhouse thought the forther privace with hours to what hours.

(a) I vale In Tolkin - they, an - townorth behave forther of Transaction of the Parkers.

John of Transaction - 1/2/2 - 1/40/2 - Jack - Jack - 1/40 - Jack - J p. 5) and 63 and 8] @ lending - respice - on & Kub - on to lese!

6/. Care 7 brotes - " Richard De Bruy" Biship 1 Durham - a lover 1 Bosts - Hawar Calleta (Philobiblan) - a Treatesi on the love 5 5 m/s= calls attention - (Moses - taught to us how to tall can ja brose there it is the side of the Reación und, and un conered within buttand V. Elige Pafo- Hours his books- well-brand, properly placed wall-durked with defreed, with the want them by parties them as the flow bankway.

O hat to sell a look - 13 13 2 - 137 3 1762

except to bay awake (2) but to show wany - to fay - the bise has without 1) Help the to public bods. 1141 Jen 1751 Dyan ran With an Javely8) Love + denther to some wyth - have frek- tol -Tower prom Man- for Tryother guen - sol finnersun - no other troll. Beeau his word- has the val it-franke it - hard it - When he died - haus figured There advertion can only be laisted as good books - books we want In the lay companies My for a women's post him - to while owers a -a let what we ned and any of wareshes, literatur. 060 - They have no survival value - for Eos-for as They do not Brown us - or within us - or plan new unders - Thy wall as weither wise, wor hitter, they help is to fall orlup. 19. 6 freat book is a challey to freathers in a hit every they fine in the world - I walk affectioned of exacts - strunder waster as front thought. I would "If there are many week losts in all fulls of heather - "

There for there are modern continuous quite
went - for fruit like, is hery produced in the prevalue
as a of the both. The Rove Low textis ling twins and that, as Emergosal, is their Let abrested went under which the ages have somewal and the us they have somewal them demade.
They have merch he remained found them demade.
The fing - reproduce to their weeks - God pleasant the transfer of the transfer the transfer the transfer of the transfer the transfer of the transfer the transfer of the transfer the transfer the transfer of the I we wally seek the town and of which broks can the always was to day does at your in the season of her way against hat selle worst after way with els. This the transfer way of the way of the way of the world wanger of manof the worlds front liter others = 12/ I find the trompain our our people. The Regle, the Broke a and washing I aim peat holy which the fenais, then fittle fendocol—
They are by no arean Iluterate. They made work—
This will I do not Know

But they certainly do wind the abouter the 6 It is a now they to find a Juille boll sky The has a Jan or James designer of book.

The wall of an intervally compress on cute warrage

or and sention - instale- flagillate 13/ Jour av not well- Euperval about their own henter- part or furent. - Scattered - frequentity - confund -They affrond a descrison of John with they selden total the state of the selden and a book on contemp. I left -14) J. leter in vart-web-colorford- 3 000 fr.
Pld- in wavey largoger- on wavy lands - 13,15 an ship which pass them the Vest Seas of Furi - Brein -No life. can offen so many ships to fame. so way Leas of Fune -- Before ever Chaveer or Berverell- workers in the daring the Tates - on Partie- I take an 12

withy part literature What were facinating thank of heart and its

what were facinating thank of lifes form

your people one the face the raill- and its

wanted herstake - in anount and - in the

Barry hold herstake - in anount and - in the

Barry hold herstake - the A on the Super-Howar hold- archi - Kest aught Easter Enger What a galaxy of prets - sogs-photogeter-bothers 15/. Why don't you seed of Colds? Juill auging
Them - Feed Sound Board Miller - Egrep you

a Januar Broth. Sharp De ansolible. Fet one bee- It has inspired that regularly. Offerently - brosenter - Ecconitions 3 Proportionale (Aur. & Singer) (9) Talund 24 Tidoch - degets 5 them Werd of - Kendutin - Downth the load of

Distory of Inter Talunder buttoling former Theoret of the Course with an flow, is were curses 16 story of harabert 6) Jewes of Jewel they let - Herty "Book of Johnsple" Dischlorangter Solden Frences of he alex 3 Millean - Leurch Caravan's Heb. Atent. Thomas hutters 5 Jew. Herter O Marty 7 Med. Heb. Atent. Ord. (2) Roths and Gradia Go View) Stad man celer fun that Jun Jun on the Jewit Rath - The Jew. Carthety & Cirly 8) Judamin -O Kohl What he Join Beller Cohan Judamin with First Century the Obs. Eran - teaching habbi Sun F hum. (9) Jewish Festish Hogyin Schauss Ceremonis Jordan - a 3. Idelston

1) Polestere + Zianero -Oth Jen in Politin - a Revustay - a need E) Zionem de ja deges - Inal Cother (1) Encylywher - J. Eug- Oumer of Eug (1) On Volume - Valentices' (2) G History Sewil art - Frag lands Riges

Construction of the thing of the Acoust of articles (3) On Judam Relation & Shorthand.

Joseph Warrens - Jenus ; hazareth

S. Zerter - Who countral Jesus 19 I zould recurrend many thes Brogaphies - hards - Books , Palms (Wednesd, Merkeum) - Errors-10 20 Scholas - Entythewed Jus