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

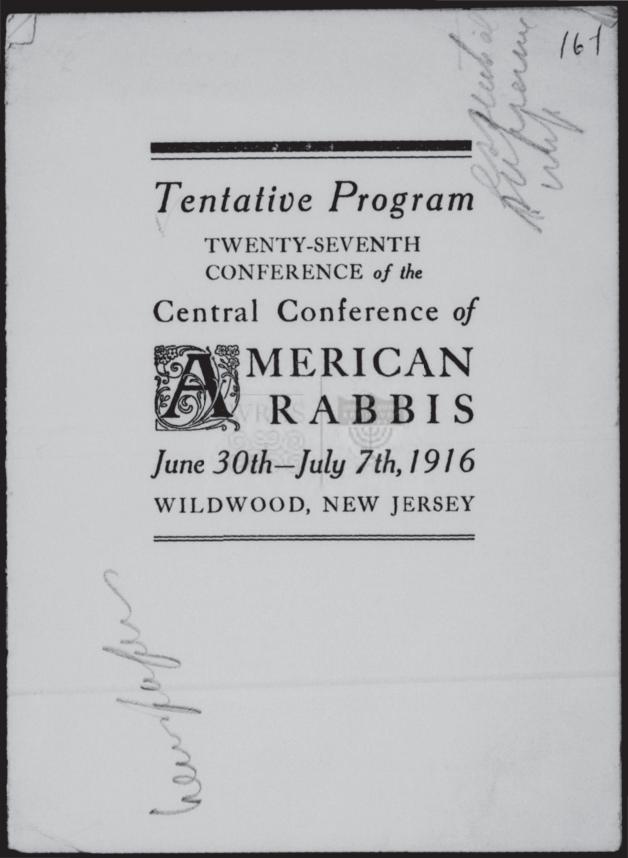
Series V: Writings, 1909-1963, undated.

Reel	Box	Folder
171	62	25

Symposium: Central Conference of American Rabbis, 1916.

Western Reserve Historical Society 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (216) 721-5722 wrhs.org

American Jewish Archives 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 (513) 487-3000 AmericanJewishArchives.org



Central Conference of American Kabhis

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Meeting of Executive Board, Friday, June 30, 9:30 A. M.

Program

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30 9:30 o'clock

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

FRIDAY EVENING 8:15 o'clock

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1 10:00 o'clock

READING OF SABBATH SERVICE

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 1 2:30 o'clock

Reading of Selections from Philosophic Treatise, Moreh Nebuchim,— "Free Will, as contained in Maimonides and weighed in the light of later Jewish development and the various phases of modern idealism"......Rabbi David Neumark, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 1 8:00 o'clock

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE......Rabbi William Rosenau, Baltimore, Md. MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS:

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2 9:30 o'clock

OPENING PRAYER......Rabbi Meyer Lovitch, Scranton, Pa. ROLL CALL

REPORTS:

Rabbi William Rosenau, Baltimore, Md. Contemporaneous History..Rabbi Gotthard Deutsch, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 2 8:00 o'clock

ROUND TABLE:

Discussions:

"The Practical Problems of the Ministry" Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York, N.Y.

> Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, New York, N. Y. Rabbi Louis J. Kopald, Buffalo; N. Y. Rabbi Sol L. Kory, Vicksburg, Miss. Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburgh, Pa. Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer, Des Moines, Ia.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 3 9:30 o'clock Religious Education Day

OPENING PRAYER......Rabbi Aaron L. Weinstein, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Symposium on the theme, "How can the Personal Side of Religion be cultivated in the Jewish Child?"

I Introduction, The Importance and General Scope of the Subject. Rabbi Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia, Pa.

2 Methods to Be Employed in the Home Rabbi Abram S. Isaacs, Paterson, N. J.

3 Methods to Be Employed in the Religious School Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburgh, Pa.

4. How the Communal and Social Life May be Made to Help Rabbi Abba H. Silver, Wheeling, W. Va.

5. How the Pulpit and Rabbinical Administration May Help

Application of Public School Method in the Organization and Management of the Religious School

Mr. Benjamin Veit, Supt. Public Schools, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Discussion: { Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, Baltimore, Md. Rabbi Joseph Rauch, Louisville, Ky.

Religious School Architecture and Equipment Mr. Albert S. Gottlieb, Architect, New York, N.Y.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES:

Religious and Ethical Instruction in Secular Schools Rabbi Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, Ohio.

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

(Reserved for H. U. C. Alumni Association)

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4 9:30 o'clock

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS REPORTS: National Organizations Superannuated Ministers' Fund.....Rabbi Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill. Advisory Board of Hebrew Union College Revision of Union Prayer Book Rabbi David Philipson,, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sermonic Literature Rabbi Samuel Hirschberg, Milwaukee, Wis. Harmonization of Civil and Religious Marriage Laws Rabbi Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 4 2:00 o'clock

"Bergson's Philosophy and Judaism"

Rabbi Lee J. Levinger, Paducah, Ky.

TUESDAY EVENING (Free)

WEDNESDAY MORNING,, JULY 5 9:30 o'clock

OPENING PRAYER......Rabbi David Marx, Atlanta, Ga. REPORTS:

Ministers Hand Book......Rabbi William Rosenau, Baltimore, Md. Systematic Jewish Theology

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, New York, N.Y. REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONS:

Jews of Other Lands......Rabbi Louis Grossmann, Cincinnati, Ohio. Survey of Jewish Religious Conditions

Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, New York, N. Y. Religious Work in Universities

Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich. CENTENARIES:

Moritz Steinschneider......Rabbi Solomon Freehof, Cincinnati, Ohio. Wise Centenary......Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, Philadelphia, Pa.

WEDNESDAY AFTEROON, JULY 5 9:30 o'clock

PAPER:

PAPER:

"The Prayers in the Apocrypha"

Rabbi Sidney S. Tedesche, Springfield, Ill. Discussion: { Rabbi Morris Baron, Cumberland, Md.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 5 9:30 o'clock

PAPER:

"Relationship of the Synagogue and the Philanthropies Rabbi Max C. Currick, Erie, Pa.

Discussion: Rabbi Morris M. Feuerlicht, Indianapolis, Ind. Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger, New Orleans, La.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6 9:30 o'clock

OPENING PRAYER......Rabbi Edward N. Calisch, Richmond, Va. REPORTS:

Church and State.........Rabbi Joseph Kornfeld, Columbus, Ohio. Social and Religious Union....Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburgh, Pa. SYNAGOGUE AND SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT:

(a) Synagogue and Industrial Relations

Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, Rochester, N.Y.

- (c) Social Justice Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York, N.Y.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

(Free)

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 6 8:30 o'clock

SOCIAL REUNION AT THE HOME OF MR. EDW. WHITEHILL

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7 9:30 o'clock

Committee on President's Message Committee on Resolutions

Committee on Resolutions

AMENDMENTS

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 7 2:00 o'clock

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

How, the Personal Side 9 Religion he cultivated in The Jowith Child 2

HOW CAN THE COMMUNAL AND SOCIAL LIFE BE MADE TO HELP? Rabbi A. H. Silver, Wheeling, W. Va.

The theme of our symposium, "How can the personal side of religion be cultivated in the Jewish child", assumes that Jewish life and by that we mean the sum total of our spiritual experiences and their physical manifes tations in conduct, is the one most directly converte to religious idealism. Else the theme would not have been restricted to the religious cultivation of the Jewish child.

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Assuming, then, the supremacy of Jewish life as a pedagogic agency in the development of the religious character to be an axiomatic truth, it behooves us to give careful consideration to the communal in so far and social phases of Jewish life as they are determinants in religious education.

It appears to me that in modern Jewish pedagogy insufficient emphasis has been placed in the didactic value of communal life. We have accentuated the influences of the home, the church and the school, but we have, in a sense, ignored the importance of communal life as a factor in religious education.

Religious enthusiasm is born of the social group, is nurtured by it and is, in turn, made to function in it. The group and not the individual or the institution, be it home, church or school, is the foundation head of religious inspiration. Religious ideals are the psychic reactions of the spiritual experiences of the group and morality is the rythmic echoe of group life. The home, the church and the school made be regarded as so many peustock adown which the mighty waters of religious sentiment born of group life plunge to turn the wheels of personal emotion and to generate spiritual power in the individual, but the religious sentiment itself belongs to that vast and mysterious ocean of social experience. The home, the church and the school draw their vital force from that mystic entity, all-inclusive and transcendent, which we call the formunity. No one of these institutions completely exhaust the spiritual contents of communal life. Nor do the three of them combined. The community is greater than the summ of its parts, The Jewish community is something more than the Jewish synagogue. The Beth faleneseth is not

Communal and social life is a great factor in religious education. Ethics has been defined as a science of relations . The infinite possibilities for establishing relations which the cummunity affords makes it a supreme ethical agency and a religious agency, for it is through ethical conduct that religious emotions are created. The pedagogic principle of learning by doing holds good in religious education as well. The highest spiritual emotions are called into being by the highest ethical practices, habitual though these may be. The relation of ethics to religion is a causal one. The act is the open sesame to vast treasure-caves of spiritual emotions. The eing habitual or unconstious door is not lost. not militate against yet its usefulness as an emotional stimulus. "It is this primitive stratum of habits", remarks Mr. Hall, "which principally determines our deepest beliefs to which men revert in mature years from youthful vagaries". This primitive stratum of habits is what the social group

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supplies. That the Jewish social group possesses such a stratum but of a characteristic formation has been conceded at the outset. It remains therefore for the community to cast the soul of the child mold into this world of habits in order to enable the child on maturity to function beneficially in communal life.

During the pre-adolescent stages of the child's life this work is best performed by the home, the school, and in a sense, by the church. The needs of the child are then personal, self-centered and material. The body and the senses are in urgent need of development and the home and the school can best answer this need. The community plays its chief role in that period of social awakening in the child which we call adolescence.

It has been truly said that during adolescence the life of the mere individual ceases and the life of the race begins. Adolescence marks the birth of altruistic sentiments and spiritual cravings in the prove youth. Note that a dolescence witness? a "physiological second-birth" but a spiritual re-birth as well. The selfish instincts which are normal to the pre-adolescent child are shed and the soul of the child becomes swathed in social ideals as in an element. Adolescence is the "gang-age", the age of loyalties and devotions, of longings and aspirations, of love and of self-sacrifices. The community can then sieze upon them group-instincts which have now come to light in the child's life and direct them into socially sympathetic channels. It can utilize these driving passions of youth as pedagogic material.

It is at this age in the life of the Jewish child that the Jewish community must step in. If the Jewish community possesses certain social traditions which are uniquely its own and it is agreed

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then that it does possess truth, this is the time when they must be transmitted to the rising generation. This is the time when loyalty to the Jewish community and group loyalty is a prerequisite of religion when devotion to its ideals and love for its traditions can be inculcated; for the instincts of the loyalty, devotion and love are already in the child, and require but proper direction. This is the time when that intensely real though intangible something which we call the Jewish spirit or the historic Jewish consciousness can be brought to play in the child's life, when

aspirations of our people can be made the mystic threads which give distinction to the soul texture of the child. In a word this is the time when the religious Jew can be realized.

Jewish community life must, for that reason, be preserved and energyzed. its native soil in Palestine. Jewish life and the denser second its native soil in Palestine. Jewish life and the temporal danger section. Geographic isolation, national interest and aspirations, historial associations, a common tongue and a common fortune, destiny and purpose safe-guarded the integrity of communed family life. In the diaspose physical barriers, ghetto-walls and civil disabilities helped to preserve the identity of the Jewish life. But with the dawn of the new day of social and political equality Jewish communal life her suffered exceedingly and the process of denudifies to our own day. The external physical agencies which for centuries encompassed and protected the Jewish spirit have been

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destroyed. It remains for us now to intensify the much spiritual agencies if we wish it to be preserved. Out of the infinite spiritual resources of our people, out of its dreams and its visions, out of its faith and its fancy, out of its art and its literature, out of its prayers and its songs, our of its law and its love must build a mighty fortress around the spirit of our people, a fortress which will withstand the onslaughts of time.

To this end it behooves us whose chief task and interest is the preservation and the perpetualism of this spirit not to remain religious aristocrats and theologic mow-nothings looking with de upon all movements in Jewish life which do not directly and immediately emanate from the temple & synagogue. We must realize that there are certain cultural movements among our people which while they touch. like a tangent torch the circumference of the synagogue at some, point, do nevertheless possess a vision and an extension of their own. Blind uppress indeed is he who in a spirit of theologic intolerance would se these evidences of the inner strivings and agitations of the soul of our people. It is not the logical soundness of these new tendencies and movements which should recommend them. Rather is it their functional value as spiritual and emotional dynamics that render them of value to us. These movements be they nationalism Political on Cultural proposahin ance of the Hebrew and Yiddish literature, the rouism, esthetic movement which is finding a servision in a Jewish art, these movements and others, I say, are valuable in so far as they intensify Jewish communal life, charge it with new energy and thrill it with new purposes. They should be welcomed as so many more dikes against the nourishing tides of assimilation. All these movements

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and tendencies, all these loyalties and aspirations can remain motes discordant chords in our life or they can with sympathy and tolerance be welded into a great spiritual symphony.

For the life of the Jewish child to be dominated by a characteristically Jewish motiffor our unique way of euroging the world to become part of the spiritual make-up of the child, it is of prime importance to vitalize our communal life, to stir its germinant forces and to focus them all upon the religious development of the child.

There are in existence in many of our communities social agencies which while they receive their inspiration from the synagogue are yet distinct from it. The community wome can become of tremendous influence in the life of the Jewish boy and girl. It can serve as a clearing-house for Jewish religious sentiment and it is with real satisfactoon that we note its growing popularity.

Vlubs and organizations of Jewish boys and pare also salut vry agencies for the cultural solidarity of our people. They make for Jewish character and manshood by stimulating Jewish interest and loyalty. For the sake of enhancing the utility and influence of these children organizations we would suggest the federation of all local clubs of uniform purpose and program into national organizations after the fashion of the many non-Jewish national children. organizations such as the "Captains of Ten". the Bands of Mercy. the coming hen of America and the Princely mights of character Cast The benefits do be derived from such national Jewish organizations are many. In the first place they make the individual child conscious fact that he s a member of a great Jewish community and the his affiliation with

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which be owned and which be owned all egiances to a which people. They were to the splendid group influences upon him. boove all they facinate and attract by youth. In This attractiveness can be heightened by Endrancering endowing these national organizations with EXErcic Anticeristic and the characteristic a of fraternities with symbols and ceremonies, regalia and paraphenalia, initiation rites and pledges, things which appeal so strongly to imigination of the adolescent youth.

A weekly paper for Jewish children modelled after the very popular national school paper "Current Events" is, in my opinion, a great decideratum. It would help to inform the child concerning the events and the happenings in the Jewish world everywhere. It would stimulate his interest in the contemperaneous life his people and would the world, in general, strengthen his bond of spititual union **xkix** with universal Israel.

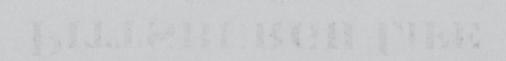
which

This is a consummation in devoutly to be prayed for. It is

pathetic, almost tragic, to note how little the modern Jew born and . and raised in a small or even in a large city, trained in our religious schools and instructed in our Temples really is cognizant of the problems and perplexities of the great masses of the people.

A careful survey of the field will *Neveal* many other abencies which can be made to contribute to the cause of a definition effective Jewish communal life. It is not my furfuse not is it within my power to discover and define them all. I am but endeavoring to emphasize the importance of the Jewish community as a factor in Jewish religious education. It is the principle that I have attempted to stress; as for its implication² and the methods to be employed in its

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. M W CENTROLL

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application the suggestion of Hillel" zil gemor" is in front. point.

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