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

Series 7: Personal Miscellaneous, 1908-1989, undated. Sub-series D: Writings, 1915-1963, undated.

Reel Box Folder 218 81 72

Fragments and unidentified writings, undated.

אבא הלל סילבר

אורות נַלְמוּדִים

אַט־אַט פּוֹשְׁרִים נַרוֹת קְּטַנִּים בַּחֲדַר עֲלִיָתִי הָעָגוּם, מְפִיצִים חֶרֶשׁ אוֹר רָפֶה, דוֹעֲכִים לְאַט בָּאֲפַלָּה.

נַּלְמוּדִים בּוֹכִים נַרוֹת הַחֵּלֶב לְתוֹךְ לֵיל הַצְּלָלִים הָעוֹלִים, כְּנִשְׁמָתוֹ הָאוֹבֶדֶת שֶׁל הַחוֹלֵם, עַת חֲוֹנוֹ נָמוֹג לְאֵט.

רָקְמָה אֲפּוּרָה שֶׁל חֲלוֹמוֹת אֲרוּגִים לְבַטְלָה בְּעַנְנֵת בָּהָלָה דוֹמֶמֶת צוֹּבְאִים עָלֵי מַהַר, כְּבִין־הַשְּׁמְשׁוֹת שֶׁל יוֹם סְתָּו שׁוֹקַעַ.

> הָה, שׁוֹמֵעַ אֲנִי הַקּוֹלוֹת רָנִים מִתּוֹךְ גְּרוֹן שֵׁדִים שֶׁל לֵיל־יִסּוֹרִים בִּסְחַרְחוֹרֶת הָרוּחוֹת הַפְּרָאִים וּבִמְרוּצֵת הַנָּשֵׁם!

> > וְצַקּוֹלוֹת בְּנוֹת־הַד שֶׁל יוֹם רָחוֹס מַת, כַּיְבָבָה בֵין צַמְרוֹת הָעַצִּים עָם נְּוֹעַ הַקָּיִץ.

> > > נָאֲבַקְתֶּם, וַרוֹת דַּקִּים, בְּצִּלְלֵי הַשָּׁנִים, נִצֵּחְתֶּם בְּחֻלְשַׁתְכֶם, כְּבַשְׁתָּם בִּימִי שְׁנוֹתֵיכֶם.

הַנִּידוּ לִּי, נַרוֹת קְטַנִּים מַצִּיתֵי לְּבָּבוֹת, טָרֶם תַּעַוְבוּנִי אָחָד אֶחָד – הַאָּרְאָה עוֹד, קבוּר הַמַּחֲשַׁכִּים, אָת פְּנֵי הַשָּׁמֶשׁ הָעוֹלָה:

תרגם: חיים אורלן

· · · esaalan 1200 אבין לומד יותי קולות ולוחים בנדיותיבונה נשפון לבים 213/ 2/10 11/ 1/10 /EL תובות חבקום בחברו תשוום, בוות חור-סידה יוסדת שונות ולפנים זור קוול, זור בישולו الإودام الماعم والم الدالم. 199 101/1-14 Elver Hec. المالام عادم وإدام ورام الااماء مرااله دود هماع במולון זע, בין ציוום וצווים, לכדר חלל דבר ודי כחו בסתיינה בו הואום ודובום כיינתת מול-אור בדל מון דת ותו החוום המגויןות בוום. בקים, שכנר מקול איו מקף 19/1/1-01/1 USULLA CALING MAND PLING WILL ELING VILLE ger tra ella start-un mana alla interior vil our gla mi c'il turis evertos cultos ulso pul ביום בצנר כי יחול יפות . וצחתם - ודינונים שפות שלה נהא הגיבולי ורות נשונת קשות כצור mai prai ant anti y lama po היוניו, קבור-תלנה און-אונ יב אוביות ונים שול כי ובר או ודתן ניונגוית די זובי לים.

americally wings

DADE

In rapid succession, out of the travail of the war, came the Balfour Declaration, the San Remo Decision, the Palestine Mandate, the international approval of Palestine as the Jewish Homeland, the hearty endorsement of the Jewish Homeland by our own government. In rapid succession came the rising tide of chalutzim, the inrush of thousands of Jews to Palestine; new settlements; new colonies; new homes; new schools, new industries; new centers of life and thought; a new Hebrew University; a new throbbing, pulsating, joyous, creative life in Palestine.

And Jewish intelligence could not long brook an intransigent doctrinary attitude of indifference and hostility to such an heroic renascence movement. It could not; it did not. There was too much of human worth in what was going on in Palestine. There was too much of Jewish promise in it. There was too much of Jewish honor at stake. And so one by one the Non-Zionists began to reach out a helping hand. First came those who were nearest to the center of Jewish life, the Marshalls and the Warburgs who knew and understood. Then came many of those who were on the periphery. It was a slow, deliberate, steady but sure process of intellectual readjustment, if you will. Self, re-education, if you will.

Time and events and the logic of time and the logic of new conditions, created the new attitude which received its consummation in the formation of the Jewish Agency and its heroic symbolic expression at the Zurich Conference. I was privileged to be there. There was something of an unprecedented quality about that Conference, something of vast scope and moment, something of august solemnity and of dramatic intensity there. The princes of Israel were assembled there — the scientist, the poet, the artist, the financier, the industrialist, the savant, the rabbi, the workingman, men who were leaders in the political, social and economic thought of Europe, some of them among the intellectual giants of the

earth -- they were all assembled in one place and for one purpose. Men from the East and from the West, men worlds apart, men who were separated not only by geographic boundaries but by spiritual and intellectual boundaries. They were all assembled there, all drawn together to the one place by the irresistible appeal of one ideal and these men one by one through their spokesmen and their chosen ones ascended the platform and in reverence affixed their signatures to a new Jewish covenant, very much like that covenant which was signed in the days of Ezra and Nehemiah by the returned exiles of Judea. And in spite of it all, in spite of our diversities, in spite of our differing attitudes, we nevertheless signed this sure and strong covenant, all of us, our princes, our leaders, our priests.

Friends, never in two thousand years was there an assembly like that in Israel and as I sat there, tense, breathlessly watching this drama unfolding before my eyes, the thought kept passing through my mind, 'no, no, no, the Galuth has not beaten these men; they are strong; the world has not conquered us; we have conquered it. Persecution has not humiliated these men; they are proud; we are proud. Exile has not scattered us; these men are united; we are united; we are one. The prophecy has come true.'

The political setbacks of the past year and a quarter have, not in any real sense, demoralized the Yishub in Palestine. They were saddened by what has taken place, by the political reversals; they were angered by it, but they were not demoralized. They dug in, they entrenched themselves, and with traditional Jewish stiffneckedness determined to carry on. But this economic crisis which is developing — unless it is put to a stop and checked, is likely to create a terrific demoralization throughout the Yishub, which will be far more serious in its consequences than any political setbacks which we have had, not because an economic depression will cause suffering in Palestine — the Jews there are accus-

their spirits. For, if the work in Palestine is seriously hampered, and some of it undermined by lack of economic support, that puts the strongest argument in the hands of the enemies of Palestine. What has been the tactics of the program of the enemies of Palestine in the past year? The slogan on work; check immigration or curb it; stop the purchase of land; crystallize the movement at its present stage, and don't let it go any further. That has been the tactics back of the White Paper. And we have said, No, give us the opportunity to carry on; we are just at the beginning of things; the whole Jewish people is waiting to make a success of this Palestine experiment. And now, if the Yishub is to be faced with what I hope it will not be faced, what will our enemies in Palestine say? You ask for more immigrants and you cannot take care of those which you have. You ask for more land and you cannot properly cultivate the land which you now have. And it will be the unanswerable argument.

We have insisted that our great work in Palestine shall not be interrupted or interfered with by the Mandatory Government. We must not allow our own people to bring about the same results and worse through economic neglect. An economic collapse of our work in Palestine at this time would be the strongest weapon in the hands of our adversaries who have been urging the restriction of immigration into Palestine and other measures calculated to destroy the very foundations of our enterprise.

The American Palestine Campaign is the first in which the Jewish Agency, as such, without collaboration with other agencies, faces the task of raising the requisite funds for Palestine. The manner in which the elements within the Agency, both Zionist and non-Zionist, will respond will be the test of the efficacy and the worth-whileness of the Agency itself. If Zionists and Non-Zionists throw themselves heartily into the work of organization, campaigning and contribution there will ensure a splendid vindication of the vision and idealism which brought the Agency into existence. Something of the exalted spirit of Zurich, 1929 ought to be recaptured for the great, hard task ahead of us.

Address of R. Silver. Hitle S. Tole Tours

An act of histpric moment is about to be consumated. It will not be a precipitated act. Rarely has a matter been considered so long, so carefully and so earnestly by our organisation. The whole Zionist world has for six years participated in a prolonged and searching discussion of this subject, in the press, on the rostrum, at conventions and at congresses. Everything that could have been said, has been sad. And now you are about to act, and I hope decisively. And a new era will begin.

I rise to speak for the American Zionists who will vote for the extended Jewish Agency. We of America are anxious as I am sure you are, that the step which we are about to take shall eventuate in the good which we expect it to yield. America has of course been central in the entire project of the extended agency. The idea of extending the agency gained headway among the Zionists of the world chiefly though not exclusively because of the hope that it will tap new veins of strength, new ressources of menpower and money-power for Palestine among the numerically strong and economically prosperous Jews of America. My acquintance with all the elements of the Jewish people in America justifies my belief that this hope will in large measure be realised, provided we who are here and they who will be here willbring to the new alliance a full measure of mutual confidence, a willingness to kampakax learn to understand each other and a desire to bridge gulfs and not to widen them.

I have followed with the closest attention the deliberations of this body on the subject of the age cy. I have been keenly aware of the doubts and fears which have agitated many of our delegates and which were expressed here in the midst of great strain and tension. I have profoundly sympathised with all of them and personally shared some of them. Anyone who is at all sensitive to the quality of nigh jealous loyalty which a great ideal evokes among its devotees will readily understand that men who have through many wearying years struggled sacrificially for the ideal of Zionisms could not have approached the radically new departure which is involved in the preposed enlarged agency without great hesitancy and trepidation. No one would question themotives of those men who sought by every honorable means to safeguard the integrity of their ideal, to bettress it with constitutional guarantees and to build bulwarks and defences around it. This has been done - and I believe wisely done.

But, my friends, the greater task still remains. How to establish the required mood, the necessary psychological atmosphere, the faxeexisx favourable state of mind, in order that our new cooperative enterprise may thrive. This is not yet been achieved, and the unavoidably selfcentered deliberations of the past few days have not contributed to this desired end. Not having the light of past experiences to guide us in this new venture, we were in the dark and in the dark it is not difficult to conjure up all sorts of ghosts and apparitions. These are still with us. It must be clear to all of us that upon the broken seas of suspicion and mistrust the craft which we have now launched so heavily fraighted with our precious cargo cannot navigate. It will never reach port. Unless we bring to our new alliance a warm confidenc, a vital eagerness and a self-assurance which does not take counsel of fear, this new alliance will prove a tragic futility. It will not enkindle theimagination of our people. It will not attract those whom we hope to attract and it will not release those new energies which we are anticipating.

Perhaps only time will dispell these doubts, but a beginning must even now be made. Within a very few days our new allies will come here from all parts of the world. Let us remember that they are coming not as exnemies or competitors, bt as friends. They come to share with us in a common historic undertaking, to bear their

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share of a common burden, to assume with us a corporate national responsibility. They do not come to subvert or to destroy. In candour and good faith they are coming to help us bild the Jewish home-land. Many of them have rendered and rendering great and distinguished service to our people in other fields, political, economic, cultural, religious and humanitarian. Many of them have earned by the merit of their lives the universal esteem and confidence of all groups m in our population, Zionist and Non-Zionist, native or foreign born, orthodox or reform, labour or capital. They represent the best and worthies in our communal life.

Please remember that those who are vehemently opposed to us will not wish to enter the new compact. They will avoid it. For we have nothing to offer them bu heavy burdens and hard work. Those who are coming are men who love their people, who are vitally concerned about its survival, and who see in Palestine not another opportunity for the exercise of their phi antropic impulses opportunities which are not wanting them elsewhere - but the alltogether unique and challenging opportunity to assist in the xxixxi realizsation of vast historic purpose - the physical and cultural upbuilding of our home-land. Perhaps unconsciouly they too have now been cought up by the mighty rhythm of our peoples forward march. Perhaps they too have now been stirred by the cadence of the life-song of om/peoples resurrection. They wish the great experiment without historic precedents - of the in-gathering of a world - disper sed people, - their people- to succeed. They wish to share in the pride of its success.

They are not avowedly Zionists, to be sure. They are not imbued with our ideology. They have lived in a world different and removed from that in which many of us have lived. On the other hand it is clear, even to a casal observer, that they are groping for a new ideology, a new intellectual ajustment, a new way of Jewish living. The old slogans no longer satisfy them Perhaps it is this unsatisfied hunger which is propelling them to Palestine and to us. Perhaps in seeking Palestine, they are seeking their own lost identity. Perhaps in finding Palestine, they will find themselves.

If we meet them in complete sympathy and trust, relying on time, experience and the magic alchemy of Palestine to win them over to our doctrine even as they have now been won over to our work, then we will live to bless this day and this act. If on the other hand we shall confront them as an armed camp, bristling with prejudgments and suspicions, set as it were for a conflict of wills and purposes, with minds shut-indour and prickly, we shall destroy even more then we are now attempting to build

We the American Zionists regard the action which will be taken tonight as evidence not of weakness but of vigour. It is to us
evidence of the virile pliability of a living organism, of a movement
which has not permitted itself to become rigid and inflexible. We
have made a new ajustment, which entails no break. This is the
way of life and progress.

Let us face the new era in hopefulness. Let us have faith in ourselves, in the all-conquering power of our ideal and in the transforming power of Palestine. Let those who are now coming work with us in a Union sacrée, a Brith Kadosh. Let them work with us in Palestine. Let the spirit of that land enter into their blood. Let them come in contact with all that the indefeasible spirit of our people has builded there, our settlements andour colonies, our schools and our university, our speech and our culture, our Palestenian manhood and womanhood our palestenian youth, and we have doubt but what Palestine will persuade them and exalt them.

mistake made by me on that score at all!

On July 29, 1943, prior to the agreement referred to above, I wrote to Dr. Wise a lengthy letter from which I quote the following:

"Both you and Dr. Weizmann approached me some months ago with the request to take over the direction of the political work of our Movement. You felt, as many of us have felt right along, that there has been an unfortunate confusion, in efficiency, over-lapping and cross-purposes in our political work and that the situation called for complete reorganization and above all for centralization of authority. Both you and Dr. Weizmann as well as Mr. Lipsky and others asked me to take over this work. I demurred knowing of the determined opposition of some of the men who today control the administration of the ZOA. I told you that while I was willing to fight for Zionism, I was not willing to start a fight with Zionists for the privilege of serving the cause. You appealed to me to take over the work on the ground that you yourself are heavily encumbered with many other responsibilities, and are tired!...

"When you told me yesterday over the telephone that you have been persuaded to retain the chairmanship of the Zionist Emergency Committee, I was somewhat bewildered. If it was your intention to remain in that important post, neither I nor anyone else would have considered supplanting you. The office is yours by right of service and achievement in the Movement. But I assumed all along that you earnestly wishes to be relieved of it. It was on the basis of that understanding that I participated in the discussions in the last few months looking towards a reorganization. If now you feel that you wish to retain that office not in an honorary, but in an active especity, I wish you would let me know definitely, and in making my reply to the draft letter addressed to me, I will say that Dr. Wise is head of the political emergency work of the Movement and there is no need for drafting me or anyone else, and that as far as the Presidency of the ZOA is concerned, I never sought that office, and I find opportunities for my Zionist services in other fields."....

So that when on August 9, 1943, Dr. Wise, Dr. Goldstein and I signed an agreement in Dr. Wise's study stating "that with the concurrence of all parties, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman of the United Palestin Appeal, for long one of the most distinguished figures in Zionism, will be summoned to leadership in the sphere of political affairs by becoming the Co-Chairman with me of the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, and assuming also the Chairmanship of its Executive Committee, the body responsible for the centralized direction of our political efforts," Dr. Wise knew fully what I meant by leadership and by centralized direction. He fully understood that I would not assume the role of a vice-President to him or that he would retain the same authority in the political field which was his before he and others invited me to assume the political direction of our werk.

Unfortunately, as soon as the reorganization of our Council began to show results and new life was infused into it, Dr. Wise evidently changed his mind and the progressively during the year, began to re-assert his primary sosition, and towards the end, to act as though I was a secondary and almost negligible officer. We received

The other issues raised in Dr. Wise's address have been fully covered by me in previous statements and I need not revert to them again. I have been gratified by the reaction x in the Jewish press which has so correctly understood and interpreted the controversy and has so overwhelmingly endorsed my position. The rank and file of American Zionists, too, have not been misled by the small cabal of ZOA office-holders who resented my coming into the leadership sixteen months ago and who have continuously since then endeavored to discredit my work and to bring about my resignation.

Abba Hillel Silver

series of obstacles on the road to recovery, but assuredly they do not give up! Reconversion in the United States does not take the exact pattern intended and planned, but does anybody doubt that merican economy will find the way to emerge from whatever difficulties beset it?

It is not reasonable to expect the Jewish Agency to have an answer ready to all questions that may be asked about any future difficulty. It is the broad picture that should be decisive.

And above all due credit should be given to a factor, the positive effect of which is immense and escapes calculation. It is the unbreakable resolution of the Jewish people to build up its National Home, a resolution inspired by a deep attachment to the soil of the Promised Land, rooted in the tradition of thirty centuries and strengthened by the desperate plight in which a large portion of the Jewish people is finding itself. This resolution which has rendered the seemingly impossible possible in the past will continue to do so in the future. The Jewish Agency makes this statement not in the least as a figure of speech but as a cold and objective statement of fact. Desperate resolution born out of patriotism and stiffened by desperate necessity, is a highly potent economic factor: exertions made and the results achieved in this war by the British and American peoples would not have been credited seven years ago by those themselves who have performed and achieved them. Dunkirk and Pearl Harbour have mightily influenced the British and American war economies. They have stimulated a volume of production out of all proportion to what the wildest imagination had believed possible in peace time. They have caused obstacles to melt away which at one time were believed to be unsurmountable. The Jewish people is in no way less sensitive to the same impulses.

The American Jewish community will survive if it will remain faithful to the basic dogma of Jewish existence - the sense of group solidarity, of peoplehood, of belonging to an historic Jewish community which cuts across time and space, and which is centered in a life covenant with the eternal principles of Judaism and with universal Israel. The American Jewish community of tomorrow will draw strength from continued and increased cultural and spiritual contacts with Israel. Israel may draw cultural and spiritual strength in the future from contacts with the American Jewish community if this community will be strong in Jewish learning and vital. Often in the past, Jewish life in Palestine was replenished by spiritual and cultural influences coming from Jewish centers outside Palestine. Both Judaism and the Hebrew language at times had to struggle for survival even in Palestine. At this very time Judaism is passing through a severe crisis of adjustment in Israel. The guiding principle should be maximal participation in American life and maximal devotion to its progress and security, along with maximal interest in, and support of, Israel. The guiding objective both for the Jews in America and the rest of the Diaspora, as well as the Jews in the State of Israel, should be the survival of Judaism, which alone has given meaning and glory to our history.

I am persuaded that the synagogue will be the institution primarily responsible for the survival of the American Jewish community, as it has been responsible for our survival throughout our Dispersion. To fulfill this task, the synagogue must become much

Translated into concrete terms, it means replenishing the spiritual and religious reservoirs of Jewish life - the synagogue, the religious school, the academies, the centers of Jewish learning and scholarship. For years now the Jewish communities of the world, other than those, of course, which were destroyed or ravaged by war and persecution, had to give priority to works of relief, physical rescue and the reconstruction of the State of Israel. Much of this work will have to continue into an unpredictable future. Certainly there still remains the urgent and compelling need for taking care of the hundreds of thousands of refugees who are seeking a home in Israel.

But even while this work is going on, and certainly as the urgency and pressure of that work diminishes, as we hope it will with the years, increasingly our energies and our resources should be poured into the permanent and positive spiritual and cultural institutions and enterprises of Judaism. We must begin to think again in terms of the total picture of Jewish life, both geographically and historically. Millions of Jews will live in Israel in the days to come; millions more will live outside of Israel. It is the religion of Judaism which will unite them, not any political bonds. Judaism kept our people inside and outside of Palestine together as one religious fellowship in the past although they were politically unrelated. For the sake of the Jews the world over, for the enrichment of their own lives, and for their effective contribution to the progress of the countries in which they are citizens, and for hastening the day of the Kingdom, it is imperative that we begin to pour again our creative thinking, our substance and our energies into the institutions of Jewish replicious life.

The 5,000,000 Jews of the United States owe it to themselves, to their children and to this great and beloved country of which they are proud and loyal citizens to make Judaism as beautiful, meaningful and dynamic as possible in their lives and in the total life of American democracy.

boundaire as sanctioned by the United Nations, and aid in developing its economy.

We hopeconfidently that the Democratic Party, when it, too, meets in Convention soon, will similarly voice its conviction that the new Jewish state should be safe-guarded against aggression and amputation, and that it should be given whatever economic support can properly be given to it to help it as gain a strong and sure footing.

Should the peace negotiations break down, we shall haveto turn to our government and ask for the immediate revision of the embargo so that the defenders of the state of Israel may be able to acquire arms and ammunition in this country which prides itself upon being the arsenal of democracy. Surely an immediate de jure recognition of the state of Israel would strengthen and greatly hearten the new state now going through a period of great trial and peril. Whatever strong indications our government can give at this time of utmost sincerity and determination in supporting the state of Israel willountribute to the pacification of the situation in the Near East and to an early reconciliation of the Arab peoples to the existence and the integrity of the state of Israel. It would be heartening also to have our own country sponsor the admission of the state of Israel to the United Eations.

The appointment of Mr. James O. MacDonald as head of a United States mission to Israel was a most velcome gesture of goodvilland friendly cooperation. Mr. MacDonald has been among the most understanding and helpful friends of the historic cause of our people over a period of many years. We wonder whether the appointment of Mr. MacDonald may not be taken to indicate that the end of the era of Loy Henderson in the State Department is fast approaching. It is high time that this arch foe of Zionist who has done so much mischief should be removed from a position where he can frustrate, as he has time and again by adroit manipulation on the lower levels, the purposes of his government and the wishes of the American people. The Beeley-Henderson axis must be broken.

but of the Jewish people as a whole and of Judaism, the noblest creation of the Jewish people, and its supreme gift to mankind, that Diaspora Jewry should remain vital, vigorous and spiritually sound. All talk, however patriotically motivated, which derogates Diaspora Jewry or altogether writes it off, is meaningless and harmful in the extreme. What is clearly indicated today is the setting in motion of the liveliest possible spiritual and cultural intercommunications and interactions between Israel and the Diaspora, similar to that which existed during periods of the Second Commonwealth.

In the past, centers of Jewish life shifted from one part of the world to another. At times several important centers existed simultaneously. In our day we saw the oldest and noblest center of Jewish life in Europe practically destroyed. Providentially, two other important centers are arising today and are growing in strength and significance — the national center in Israel, and the Diaspora center in the United States. The American Jewish community owes it to itself and to history to take over its full measure of responsibility for carrying on the historic work of Judaism. For this mighty task it will have to find, in the future, the resources within itself. It will no longer be able to live on borrowing. It can no longer expect its spiritual and cultural provisions to come to it from the Old World. Old World Jewry no longer exists as a provisioning center. We shall have to prepare our own victuals.

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State of Israel is the people of Israel, and greater than the people of Israel is the immortal vision and hope which sustained our people through the long centuries, which made of it a covenanted people, pledged to the ideal of Malchut Shamayim, the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth.

Zionism, as the pledge of positive Jewish living in the spirit of our deathless prophetic tradition, can help us all, both in Israel and in the Diaspora, to work together for the coming of the next great age, the distant, the ultimate age, the Messianic Age, when justice and peace will be established on earth, when "Each man will live under his vine and under his fig tree with none to make him afraid."

The establishment of the State of Israel is not the final act in the Drama of Israel. Our people is moving on, the ark of the covenant is moving on, in greater freedom now and in greater confidence along the broad highways of the world, to Achrit Hayamim, to the end of days, prefigured by our seers, "When they shall not hurt, nor destroy in all my holy mountain, and the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of God, as the waters cover the sea."

See "In history leven!"

set. Jock Bkal-Terhura

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The faith that will serve us best, as free men in this great age, is faith in the worth and significance of the individual, and his inalienable rights. Without such faith which was written as a dogma into the heart of our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution - "le hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" - man's stature will be progressively reduced, the free domains of his mind and spirit will speedily come under ironclad controls, and man's dignity will be dragged into the dust. With such a faith, we will be strong enough to accept all necessary social controls and still remain a free society. It will help us to set our course by a dependable compass.

One of the evil forces at work in the world today which tend to undermine the individual and destroy his intellectual integrity is the force of organized propaganda whose objective is to stampede men to think uncritically and emotionally in the way some special interest wants them to think. Through slogans, catch-words, clicks and cleverly coined half-truths, it drives men or panics them into attitudes and actions which men would not take if they were given accurate facts and information upon which to base judgments and attitudes. Propadanda in our day has been developed into a dangerous pseudo-science. Through the readily available mass media of communication, it can undo overnight, as it were, generations of slow, patient, and pains-taking work of education. Our great danger today is not illiteracy. The overwhelming majority of our people knows how to read and write. The great danger of our day is propaganda, whose aim is to confound and to confuse and by misinformation to misdirect our literate population.

The third element in the faith which will serve us best in our exciting new age is faith in the sanctity of method - the method of human progress.

Spiritual religion defined a method by which men might attain morally desirable ends, a method worthy of such ends. It outlawed the notion that moral ends justify immoral means. Each single step on the way toward the realization of a worthy objective must, as far as is humanly possible, be a worthy objective in itself. To establish justice or freedom or peace, men must employ the ways of justice, freedom and peace.

The more exalted human goals are, the less likelihood there is of their early or complete attainment. Accordingly, when ruthless, brutal, impatient and desperate measures are employed, they not only make the attainment of these goals impossible; they also turn man's long journey towards them into one of unmitigated misery and horror.

The classic way of religion has never been fully tried in the world.

Today in an evolving atomic age wherein man's power is wastly augmented, including the power of self-destruction, it is being ignored more thoroughly than at any time in human history. State and class autocracies have proceeded on the theory that there is no law superior to theirs, and that their brutal methods are justified by their results.

The shame of our age is that men are committing the most shameless acts of immorality in the name of high morality. Methods which are abhorred and denounced in one's opponents are rationalized and justified as moral imperatives when employed by oneself. Men talk of justice and brotherhood, of a classless society and universal peace, but they act as if these ideals were demons out of hell, lashing them on to the most horrible acts of injustice, hatred and violence.

It is clearly the part of sound method in our atomic age to look for a workable formula which will regulate the differences between the East and the l'est and discover a "modus vivendi" for the two great sections of humanity which are now so dangerously riven and separated by seemingly irreconcilable ideologies.

It is clear that the rivalry between these ideologies cannot be decided on the battlefield. Both power-blocs are in possession of the globedestroying power of the A-bomb and the H-bomb. Neither will be intimidated by the preponderance of arms on the part of the other. It is inconceivable that the statesmen of the world will be so made as to try to win a decision through atomic warfare. The alternative confronting mankind today is co-existence or non-existence. This being the case, it is clearly the part of patriotism, of enlightened self-interest, and of altruism to seek ways of living together on this one earth in spite of the opposing and irreconcilable ideologies.

In the field of religious controversy it was once thought that the existing differences were irreconcilable and that opposing religious persuasions could not live on the same earth, not to speak of the same country or city.

During the seventeenth century Europe was drenched in blood by religious wars.

The stakes then were even higher than in our day, for it was not only this world that was involved, but the next world as well. And yet after much bloodshed and the ruin of towns and provinces, it was found necessary at long last to work out ways of toleration and co-existence, leaving the ideologies to take care of themselves. No religion abandoned its position, its claims to being the sole repository of true religion or of its missionary activity, but somehow ways were found for all to live together. Today in many parts of Europe and America they have learned not only to live together but to work together in amity and friendship for the paramount objectives common to them all.

There is no other solution to the political and economic differences which are now tearing our world apart. The dread alternative is universal destruction.

For our civilization to survive, it is clearly necessary to revise the mood and thought pattern of our age, and to recharge our world culture with a new devotion to the sanctity of method in human progress.

With such a faith, built upon the reality of purpose in the universe, the significance, the individual and the sanctity of method, we can spread wide our adventuring sails and plow resolutely into the surge and thunder of our unpredictable odyssey, confident that our high hopes will, from time to time, find their blessed anchorage in some harbor of our hearts' desire.

Detroit - South Communities (Control) - Holle X (2017)

There are certain a chievements in science which come to be known as break-throughs. Supersonic speed was such a breakthrough. So were nuclear fission and the space satellite. In these and similar instances, man battered down barriers which had hemmed him in since the beginning of time. And each breakthrough opened up for man new and unexplored worlds of immeasurable possibilities. Each, as it were, was a new day of creation.

In human history too, there are such breakthroughs -- political, social and economic breakthroughs. The Renaissance was such a one. The American Revolution, the French Revolution, and for the Soviet Union and its people, the Russian Revolution. With their occurrences in history, mankind began to move in radically new directions. And the world was never the same again.

In Jewish history, likewise, there have transpired events of such critical and decisive character, that they, too, must be regarded as breakthroughs. The Exodus from Egypt was such a breakthrough. The giving of the Law at Sinai, and the prophetic movement to which it gave rise, was such a breakthrough for the religious development of Israel, and of mankind generally. The return from the Babylonian captivity, the victory of the Maccabees — each one of these momentous events inaugurated a new era and each opened windows upon new horizons for our people.

were the United Nations Resolution of November 1947, and the Proclamation of the State of Israel in May 1948. These events broke down the 2,000 year-old barrier of the Galut which had hemmed in our people and wedged them in helplessly. It opened a new age of freedom, of political and spiritual independence. It changed everything, including ourselves. We began to think differently, and to act and to speak differently. We found ourselves experiencing a complex of new sensations which had been alien to our people for centuries. We discovered unsuspected reservoirs of energy and resources within ourselves, a capacity to undertake and execute projects which formerly we had been persuaded were beyond our powers.

From the far corners of the earth, the dispersed and the scattered, the despoiled and the broken remnants of our people were helped to come to Israel and there to find haven, rest and a re-born hope.

We have become more fully aware of our strong bond of people-hood, our group solidarity, and we do not rue it nor try to explain it away. We have gratefully re-discovered the pride of our heritage and destiny. Our children are facing their world with a new courage, a firmer faith and a greater dignity.

Israel has served us well, and we are resolved to serve Israel well. We shall not be like the inhabitants of Meroz, who did not come to the help of their people in that day of fateful struggle by the waters of Megiddo, and were thereafter forever execrated. We shall faithfully, through the oncoming years, give Israel our full support until its foundations are firmly laid, and its walls and bulwarks are made strong and secure.

But while the hope of national restoration was always an integral part of our people's faith, it was never the whole of it. Providentially, the long-deferred hope came to fruition in our day. It was a blessed and glorious consummation

which our generation was privileged to behold. It did greatly exalt us. Our people always looked forward to the time of its restoration as to a time of greatness, elation and hope. "When the Lord will bring back the captivity of Zion... they will say among the nations: the Lord hath done great things with us. We shall rejoice. " But what has so prividentially transpired in our day should re-charge our courage for the greater tasks which lie ahead. For the Messianic hope of our people has been realized only in part. Galut -- exile -has indeed come to an end, and shi'bud malkuyot, "servitude under foreign poers". But in its profounder and universal sense of aharit ha-yamim, the establishment of the good society of universal justice, brotherhood and peace on earth, the Messianic hope of our people is far from having been consummated. The ultimate goal of our people reaches beyond all national restorations and sovereignties to the time "when they shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, and the earth shall be full of the knowledge of God as the waters cover the sea. " This, as yet unrealized hope our people must continue to proclaim, certainly in this day when our proud civilization is crawling underground into caves and bomb shelters. 👟 Wa can do so today more hopefully as a result of what has transpired in Jewish life. In a new, buoyant mood of achievement and vindication, the leaders of our people everywhere may now devote themselves to the totality of the Messianic message which, in spike of the establishment of the State of Israel, remains unfulfilled. The great work is yet to be done:

times for all peoples. Passions are running high in our world hates and fears are stirred up and projudices have proved to be formidable weapons in the hands of

unscrupulous political adventurers and governments. There are those who are determined to stop at nothing! Such violent times are especially dangerous for minority groups, and even more so for the Jewish minority group which historically has suffered most in periods of social, political or economic upheaval. Because they are everywhere, they are always in the center of world events, and as the Rabbis said, in commenting upon the fate of Jews at such times, when the stone falls upon the pot, the pot is broken, and when the pot falls upon the stone, it is the pot again which is broken.

During the past year the a resurgence of anti-Semitism. The evil,

Satanic forces reared their ugly heads again in many parts of the world, most
shamelessly in Argentina, but also in the freest countries earth, Britain and
the United States. The Algerian Jewish community was scattered in a mass
flight, and Moroccan Jewry feels itself unsafe and is emigrating. Suppression
of the rights of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union continues unabated.

In such times our only salvation, as a people, lies in solidarity, in closing ranks, in strengthening our defenses, in mutual helpfulness. We dare not relax our alertness. We dare not be tardy in rushing aid, economic or political, to any hard-pressed sector of our people anywhere. We must re-enforce every weakened or threatened segment of our far-flung line. This has been our strategy of survival in the past. It must continue to be so in the future, whose remote horizons no one can glimpse.

Suppose the glestening leverys you the gran should my, What can a attle develop do? It helle roll away!" The blode on which it rested, Befor the day was done, without a disp to worsten I, would wither in the sun Short That themselves to small to cool The traveller on his way; who wild not wiss the smallest and suffer ones that ben. and think they was a guar mistally If they were setting 20? How wary deeds of Kinkness acthoryh it has but atthe offenjth and all wishon too! It worth a Doving spirit Muce was than storyth, to prove Frothers, by the love.

The last 60 years write one of the most amazing and revolutionary chapters, glorious as well as tragic, in all human history. I do not refer to the unnumbered scientific inventions and discoveries of these years which link the electric with the atomic age. I have in mind the crucial political and social transformations of these six decades — the disintegration of vast empires, the birth of new states, the gigantic struggles between economic systems, between democracy and dictatorship, the rise and fall of Fascism and Naziism and communist expansion.

It is against the background of these unprecedented social and political upheavals which uprooted old systems and the way of life of many people that we must view the history of our people. Many people suffered bitterly during these convulsive years but more paid as high a price as the Jewish people. None came as close to total annihilation. One need not review here the fearful catalogue of disasters. We know it all too well; the rest of the world is not eager to be reminded.

But the darkness of these years was not entirely unrelieved. They gave us the Zionist movement, the renaissance of Hebrew Culture and the birth of the State of Israel. They also established for our people flourishing centers of life and freedom in the New World.

The strong nationalist movements of the 19th and early 20th Senturies which were frequently intolerant of the rights of minorities, and led to an intensified anti-semitism in many countries, also lent logical force and cogency to Jewish nationalist aspirations. The barbaric excesses against our people which followed the First World War and those of Fascism and Naziism before and during the Second World War dramatized the tragic problem of Jewish national homelessness and placed it urgently and undeniably upon the agenda of world statesmanship. Important sections of world Jewry, long beguiled by millenial dreams of universalism and cosmopolitanism were rudely shaken out of their wishful thinking and were forced to confront the stark reality of their existence. This was the beginning of their spiritual redemption. All these factors combined to bring about the political emancipation of our people, and to the re-establishment of the third Jewish

Commonwealth.

Not automatically, of course! History follows no lines of external pressures alone. Without the long-sustained and religiously-nurtured hope of national restoration, and the unbroken will of the masses of our people to see Zion rebuilt, without inspiring leadership and competent organization and untold sacrifices, the opportunities which the political events during the two world wars presented would have been missed, and the great moment would have passed us by again. The Zionist movement, however, and all that preceded it in pains-taking organizational and educational work, in the dedicated labors of writers, teachers and propagandists, in the creative achievements of two generations of pioneers, had readied the Jewish people for just such an historic moment. The spear was not to lack the shaft again, nor the sword its hilt.

This we should always remember. Without an organized and mobilized world Jewry, the State of Israel would never have been established — and without it — it cannot be sastained.

The fast line of Israel's political and economic defense is world Jewry.

Even Israel's superb army must in the last analysis depend upon the material resources which, in large part, the Jews of the world must make available. The great world powers, competing for Arab friendship, have not opened, nor are likely to open their arsenals to Israel, as they have to the Arabs. Each of the world powers is arming its own proteges. Israel is the protege of neither.

The fortunes of Israel in the maelstrom of the Near East are unpredictable. Global forces have chosen that area as their arena for decisive conflict. This has occurred often in the past. Until that conflict is resolved, and peacefully, we hope, and until Israel's Arab neighbors have reconciled themselves to its existence, the Near East will be full of tensions and the position of Israel will be fraught with danger.

I know of your great concern about the recent developments in
the Nevar East which have heightened the apprehension of the
citizens of Israel. Met me assure you that our Government is

It does not wish to see it in any way endangered.

It does not wish to see it in any way endangered.

The people of the State of Israel. We have followed with
admiration the development of the new State and the zeal.

enthalism of its pioneers and builders. It is our sincere

wish to be helpful in every way and to see the existing

differences between Israel and the neighboring Arab states

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more a place of religious education than it has been heretofore. An essential feature of this Jewish religious education is the teaching of the Hebrew language, in which our religious culture has most fully expressed itself. No Jewish community ever survived for long which ignored Hebrew. No Jewish community ever contributed culturally to Jewish life which did not foster the Hebrew language and literature. The Hebrew language is not only the repository of our most glorious cutural trophies. It has been a powerful instrument for progress and renewal in Jewish life, and the bond of union, and the chain of continuity. The Hebrew language served our people as the weapon with which to batter down the spiritual and intellectual walls of the ghetto. It was the highway along which our people moved into the modern world. One cannot, of course, think of our national renaissance movement from the early Hibbat Zion days to the recent crowning days of struggle and victory without thinking of the brilliant galaxy of Hebrew writers, poets, and essayists who inspired and sustained it.

If we are thinking of any cultural link in the future between Israel and the Jews of the Diaspora, then we must be thinking in terms of the Hebrew language. We must raise generations of Jews who will be able to read the language in which the future cultural creations of Israel will be cast.

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Another Article of Unbelief is that Liberalism is dead. I do not believe that Liberalism is dead, either as a way of life or as a goal of life. I know that Liberalism is more or less a discredited thing today.

I know that our mood is still a mood of tension, emergency. I know that some people feel that the only way to change things is through ruthlessness, change and destruction. The mood of our people is still pathological, not only from the World War but from what followed the war - the breakdown in democratic government in the world, the economic depression which is unparalleled in the history of mankind. These and many other factors have given us the kind of world we have, a world apprehensive, full of madness. Yet I believe that the principle of progress through liberalism, human advancement through the free exercise of man's power of will has got to reassert itself and I believe it is beginning to reassert itself today.

A few days ago I came across an article by one of the greatests minds today, Professor Dewey, who had been wavering between Liberalism and Dictatorship, but who has come finally to the steady light of a firm conviction. He writes:

Radicalism in the minds of many, however, both among its professed adherents and its bitter enemies, is identified with a particular method of changing the system. To them, it means the change of the present system by violent overthrow. Radicalism of this sort is opposed to liberalism and liberalism is opposed to it. For liberalism both by its history and by its own nature is committed to democratic methods of effecting social change.

The idea of forcing men to be free is an old idea, but by nature it is op osed to freedom. Freedom is not something that can be handed to men as a gift from outside, whether by old-fashioned dynastic benevolent despotisms or by new-fashioned dictatorships, whether of the proletarian or of the Fascist order. It is something

which can be had only as individuals participate in winning it, and this fact, rather than some particular political mechanism, is the essence of democratic liberalism.

The denial of the democratic method of achieving social control is in part the product of sheer impatience and romantic longing for a short-cut which if it were taken would defeat its own end. It is in part the fruit of the Russian revolution, oblivious of the fact that Russia never had any democratic tradition in its whole history and was accustomed to dictatorial rule in a way that is foreign to the spirit of every Western country. In part, it is the product of the capture of the machinery of democratic legislation and administration by the dominant economic power, known for short as plutocracy or "the interests."

Discontent with democracy as it operates under conditions of exploitation by special interests has justification. But the notion that the remedy is violence and a civil war between classes is a counsel of despair. If the method of violence and civil war be adopted the end will be either fascism, open and undisguised, or the common ruin of both parties to the struggle. The democratic method of social change is slow; it labors under many and serious handicaps imposed by the undemocratic character of what passes for democracy. But it is the method of liberalism, with its belief that liberty is the means as well as the goal and that only through the development of individuals in their voluntary cooperation with one another can the development of individuality be made secure and enduring.

I pass on to one other article of unbelief. I do not believe that science can save mankind. I do not believe that salvation of mankind lies in the conquest of knowledge. I have seen and you have seen that a high level of scientific development can be destroyed - as in the case of Germany - with brutality and ruthlessness.

Thoughtful people have begun to speak questioningly about the advances of science. Science has lengthened life. But what do we do with our lengthened lives? Science has made possible greater ease in traveling. Where do we travel? Science has made possible easier communication between people? But what are we communicating? Science has given man more that ower? Is he using that power to power. But what is he doing with the p

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Caller

I went to Palestine in November 26, 1945 to attend the session of the World Zionist Executive and the Jewish Agency for Palestine. I was most warmly received everywhere. I visited the scenes of recent British military attacks at Givat Haim, Shefayim and Rishpon. I attended a great gathering in the Mograbi Theater in Tel Aviv on December 7th. I told the people; "This is only the first round of the struggle. Our fate will not be decided by Mr. Bevin, the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry or the White Paper, but by the Jews of Palestine and those who wish to join them."

Levond cast a manage of Radio Jerusalem - Committee of Inquiry Or the White Paper, but Day Palestine and those who wish to join them."

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Page 1 - Paragraph 2

The statement is made: "In 1940 a movement was started ..."

The records indicated that the movement arose earlier. At the first

General Assembly in Detroit in 1933, a Committee on Financing of

National and International Jewish Agencies presented as part of a
general report, a report on "Federation Program and Objectives".

It included the suggestion that the Council "create a National Board of

Review to pass on the national agencies and their budgets for the local

communitiessubject to the voluntary adherence of those Federations

which choose to accept it for their guidance". This report in itself

referred to previous suggestions along these lines -- and similar

proposals were made from time to time thereafter until 1940.

the expressed motivation and purpose of the proponents, so that the reader would understand both sides of the issue -- namely the conviction of these persons and organizations that local communities in themselves were not in a position to judge the relative needs and services of national and overseas agencies, working long distances from their cities that factual reports alone were not sufficient; and that it would be helpful and desirable to obtain evaluations and recommendations from a national committee representative of the Federations and Welfare Funds that could examine and weigh the situation much more closely and intensively; and that such a national, representative committee could operate objectively and fairly.

At the very beginning, it would be helpful to indicate briefly

Should it be clear that "Members of the Council" refers not alone to individuals but to community organizations -- since the Council is composed of Federations rather than individuals?

Page 1 - Paragraph 2

Regarding the charge to the proposed National Budgeting Committee, the precise language was: "to obtain complete data from all agencies, to evaluate the work of each agency, and to recommend to the communities comparative allocations to to the different agencies".

Page 1 - Paragraph 3

With reference to the opposition expressed to the proposal, it would be clarifying to the reader to know that despite the position of the proponents that the recommendations to communities would be purely advisory and that each Federation and Welfare Fund would retain the power to determine its own allocations, the opponents believed that the recommendations would in themselves carry a great sense of authority and great weight, and that the actual effect would therefore be more than advisory.

For the word "presumed", would "undertook" be more precise?

At the bottom of the page, was not the issue more than that of a "small group", but rather also the composition of the group, as you indicate later?

Page 2- Paragraph 2

The wording -- "the matter of allocations of funds, over which the joint campaign had split, should be left in the future to a budgeting service of the Council" -- may be misconstrued. Rather, it was recommended that the proposed National Advisory Budgeting Service would apply to the JDC, UPA and NRS, as to other agencies, "to provide information and to serve as a guide to our member agencies in making their 1941 commitments". The communities were to await the recommendations of such a body before completing their budgeting. But the UJA was then reconstituted, prior to the referendum, and this proposal was automatically removed.

Page 2 - Paragraph 4

The actual motion adopted by the Board reads somewhat differently, according to the record before me, namely: "That this Board approves of the majority report to set up an advisory budget service as submitted to the meeting this afternoon; that it shall report that decision to the meeting of the Assembly tomorrow. The Assembly shall be informed that both the majority and the minority reports are to be submitted to the member agencies for a referendum vote, with an appropriate questionnaire, to be returned not later than April 1, 1941."

Page 3 - Paragraph 1

No reference is made to the actual outcome of the referendum, which was 141 affirmative votes and 127 negative votes, with a number of agencies not voting. Should this not be indicated for the record?

Page 3 - Paragraph 2

Part of the opposition was based on the thesis that even if there were a national body generally accepted as democratic, the decision on allocations should still remain completely with each local community, without national budgetary advice.

Page 3 - Paragraph 3 and Page 4

I doubt whether the two quotations of William Shroder's remarks fully characterize the man and his views. On a number of other occasions his remarks and his actions gave a different picture. In one quotation he was referring to the views of others -- and in the very next paragraph after the one you quoted, he says that this view has to be faced -not necessarily accepted. Regarding the other quotation, it was at a meeting which I happened to attend, and he was speaking in the context of what he sensed as a mood of pessimism in the dark days of 1940 about Jewish life generally, and particularly about the future here in America. He was trying to counteract it. He was an ardent worker in JDC and was certainly not anti-overseas, contrary to what the statement itself would appear to indicate. In short, both quotations may be subjected to question in general -- and specifically without citing the context of what preceded and followed the first, in order to explain it; and in the case of the second, without the full quotation, which included such qualifications as ". . . the needs being equal and the funds being insufficient . . . " etc.

In the same statement he urged Federations to become more democratic, and to bring Jews from Eastern Europe into their organizations.

(And when he presided at the final disposition of the subject in 1946, the opponents joined in acclaiming his handling of the debate.)

On the subject as a whole, I am wondering whether the issue would not be drawn more clearly if the point were made that there was a very substantial difference of view within and among Federations, as indicated by the referendum and by the subsequent action of the Council Board, rather than what appears to be between anti-Zionist and non-Zionist Federations on the one hand, and Zionist masses on the other? Your own participation in the debate was in part at least as a member of the Council Board of Directors and of the Council Committee. Henry Montor also was a member of the Council Committee, as were other Zionists. The differences were fought out and the vote was taken within the Federation movement, and not solely between the Federation movement and others. It would seem to me that this understanding is essential to the historical reckoning of what occurred.

Page 3 - on the back

There is a note with regard to Dr. Chaim Weizmann. Since the Council was not organized until the Fall of 1933, there must be some error in connection with this incident. In checking the records, I find that at the third General Assembly of the Council in 1935, there was a session on Palestine chaired by Morris Rothenberg and including a panel from the Executive of the Jewish Agency. Dr. Weizmann did address the General Assembly in 1940 in Detroit.

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sincere work and well intentioned and directed towards God and towards man.

Man cannot wait and should not wait to do the things which need to be done until he sees the road clearly ahead. Sometimes he must act on faith, even when he does not know what lies ahead. Sometimes he must move forward through mist and fog. He must do what has to be done with the material and opportunities which are at hand, trusting that what he is sincerely striving to do will prove to be within the pattern of the abiding design of human progress and God's purpose.

"Yours is not the duty to complete the task, neither are you free to desist from it." "Share your burden with God and He will sustain you. He will never suffer the righteous to be moved."

Pessimism is a form of atheism, for it omits God from man's calculations, and ignores the spirit of God that is in man. Man should continue to strive and aspire and build again and yet again upon the ruins of his many broken hopes and dreams.

Men cannot see beyond the horizon of their own times. What lies ahead, no one knows. But Judaism constantly reminded man that beyond all horizons there is God.

The stars and planets were there and all the moving constellations before man ever recognized them. In the dark imprisoned mind of the cave dweller in the dawn of time, there already lay impounded all the marvelous achievements of man that were to come, all that he could not see, nor grasp, nor understand—all that he would have refused to believe—the inventions and discoveries, the power and the mastery, the worlds of music, song and poetry, philosophy and science. In the mind of the primitive cave dweller there was already contained, as in a seed, all the blossoming and flowering civilizations that were to come, but he could not see the shape of things to come. He could not penetrate the curtains which enshrouded his visible and empirical world. He would have been justified in

a total pessimism about the future of mankind far more than men of later generations. For these already had a long recorded past to contemplate, a past which, in spite of all its turns and windings, did lead mankind forward to amazing progress and brighter prospects.

Judaism admonished men not to despair of the future, nor of their own strength, nor of mankind's inexhaustible spiritual resources, nor of God's cooperation. Long and hard is the way, but there is a way, and there is a goal, and the faithful children of light will follow it and will not grow weary.

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Det We must never forget that the road of religion has never been easy in the world, and certainly not the road of Judaism. Judaism always had to struggle for survival. It had to struggle to make its message heard in the world; in ancient times against paganism and idolatry, in medieval times against persecution and proscription, and in modern times against materialism, secularism and the allurements of apostasy. Judaism always made great demands upon its followers, as have all the great religions of mankind. The demands which Judaism made were not in terms of spiritual excesses, of austerities or ascetism. "This commandments which I command thee this day is not too difficult for thee." Its demands were in terms of struggle and sacrifice for the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth. The adherents of Judaism were called upon to serve God "with all their hearts, with all their souls and with all their might", with their whole nature, their entire substance and their very lives. Judaism has always meant the acceptance of "the burden of the Kingdom of God". In a real sense it is a burden, but one which lifts all other burdens from the human soul. It is a burden which makes man free in the glorious service of God, and redeems him from all other forms of servitude. [Jadaism is not an easy-going the sophy which offers us maximum peace of mind with a minimum of religious discipline. Rather is it a call to battle upon all that is evil within us and upon all that is evil in society. It is impossible to realise this without the long travail of the soul, without stripes and wounds, and without, at times, being despised and rejected of mem. But the faithful will not hold their peace nor seek peace for themselves until righteousness "goeth forth as brightness and as a burning torch.") Judaism means not only self-discipline and social effort, but also a life-long regimen of learning and teaching, of replenishing and augmenting one's self spiritually and of transmitting the accumulatedknowledge, experience and insights of one's self and of one's forebears to the next generation. Judaism means school and home as well as synagogue and the building of the good society.

Judaism is a complex of duties, commandments and commitments. It is a distinctive pattern of life. It is quest and action. "All that the Lord hath said we will do."

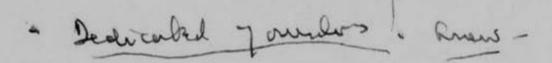
I am afraid that many of our people have turned to Hibert Judaism not for the maximum challenge which it offers, but for the minimum demands which it makes - minimum education, minimum worship, minimum observances, few renunciations and fewer commitments. Most everything seems to be optional. The opinion is widespread that libert Judaism does not require of usever to row against the tide. Whatever is difficult may be abandoned. But convenience has never been the way of a conquering faith. Nor is it the way of spiritual growth nor yet of survival. A dynamic faith cannot be tucked away in a corner of one's life. If one's religion is incidental, it is no religion at all.

I am afraid, too, that we have not made the synagogue central in our Jewish community life, which is today more secular than at any time in Jewish history. The synagogue is on the periphery, tolerated, at times even indulged, but the real diligent and exciting activity in our communal life has to do with charity and relief which, in themselves, are undoubtedly noble and necessary activities, but which in Jewish life were always looked upon as derivatives from a deeper source, as spokes radiating from a central hub which was always the synagogue and the religious school.

In fact, the synagogue itself has become acentric. Even in our synagogues we have not made study, teaching and worship the central purposes. It is in a multiplicity of activities - recreational, secular and semi-philanthropic - that we look for a sense of accomplishment and success. Because we find ourselves hard-pressed and are worried at the evidences of negligence and drift about us, we have resorted to many contrivances which will, however, not avail us in the long run. A whirl of activities and numerous melodious trifles are no substitute for devout prayer, earnest study and the consecrated teaching of Judaism for which the synagogue has al-

ways existed. They alone were the lamps which burned in all our nights.

Is it that we have been following the line of least resistance in every direction? If so, then we are truly menaced from within. The external evidences of our organizational prosperity which have resulted largely from the greatly increased peaceful and prosperous Jewish population in the United States should not beguile us into hasty conclusions concerning the inner strength and soundness of American Judaism. We should read as danger signals the fact that only a minority of the Jews of the United States are affiliated with the synagogue, that only a small minority of them are in attendance at worship in the synagogue and that an even smaller minority of these are educated Jews in the sense of being at home in the life and lore, the history and literature of their people.



fudaism Jews in US Jour S AN ADDRESS

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Cleveland, Ohio

As Jews, we may face the future with confidence because our people in America are overwhelmingly loyal. They are not conscious assimilationists. They are not deliberately running away from their faith and people as was the case with certain Jewries in the Old World, especially in the century before the World Wars. Our people have demonstrated a steady attachment and a most commendable solidarity with their fellow Jews in other lands during the supreme misery of the recent decades of collapse and disaster -- the blackest of our many nights. Their solicitude and generosity have been a source of reassurance to us and of amazement to the world. Our people have also built their communal institutions with a lavish hand. They have been remarkably responsible to the needs of their community life. And if the erection of many beautiful temples, synagogues and schools in our country is an indication of loyalty to the faith of our fathers, then we may be fully justified in our confidence for the future. We have good material to build with.

We may also look confidently towards the future because American Jewish life is evolving in an environment which is more friendly to religion and not unfriendly to religious minorities. Religion is not proscribed on these shores, the religionist is not disadvantaged and Judaism is not under attack, as in communist lands. The world in which we live gives every encouragement to religion and Judaism is free to develop and to express itself. Government and people alike have profound respect for the spiritual forces in civilization, an attitude which is part of the essential pattern of their history. Judaism can thrive in such an environment.

Progressive Judaism may also look hopefully toward the future, because religious liberalism has always been a powerful factor in the spiritual life of America and has had a long and honored tradition. It is still a vital and vigorous force among important if not dominant sections of our population. Progressive religion does not have to fight for its position defensively on the American scene. Nor does progressive Judaism.

But just as there are factors which give us ground for confidence in our future, there are factors which give us ground for concern. The impressive facade of American Jewish life may be somewhat deluding. The Temples and Synagogues are there but the worshippers are not, at least not in numbers comparable with the physical amplitude of the edifices or commensurate with the obligation of religious affiliation. We are busy building synagogues and Temples but we are too busy to attend them. Many of our people have gotten into the habit of not attending congregational services regularly. The number of Jews who are attending services regularly is proportionately less -- and considerably less than that of any other religious group on the American scene.

We should build beautiful Temples and Synagogues. It is fitting that we should worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness, and amidst the holiness of beauty. Why should we dwell in houses of cedar and the ark of the Lord remain in a tent? But the beautiful structures which we erect will not of themselves insure the survival of our faith. They may even beguile us into dangerous self-delusions. It is we who are the Temple of our faith, or its whited sepulcher. It is we who are its girders and walls, its arches and domes, its symbols and ornaments. It is our loyalty which is the replenishing oil of its Ner Tamid. The holy ark will forever remain empty and desolate if the hearts of devout worshippers will not abide therein.

Long ago, Sage and Psalmist warned our people against the tree of many branches whose roots were few. They taught us to look below the surface and regard the roots. In their seasoned wisdom they knew that the storms of the world do often sweep down in violent fury, upon men and institutions and pluck them up and overthrow them if their roots are few. They also taught us that we must take root downward, if we are to bear fruit upward.

How deep are our roots? Have we enough reserve of spiritual energy to withstand a prolonged crisis? Are we fast depleting the inventory which past ages have accumulated? Have we taken stock of our powers of resistance, not to affliction -- we have learned how to react to affliction -- but to the weakening influences of prolonged well-being and prosperity? Is it in the second or third generation that the process of deift and dissolution sets in, and why?

What were the strong and firm roots which enabled our faith and people to outride the many storms of the past? Not every Jewish community was so successful but where it was, it was due to the fact that it had sunk deep roots in Jewish learning and study, and what was learned was transmitted. The injunction which our forefathers observed throughout the ages was: "and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and thou shalt speak of them when thou sittest in thy house, when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." It was the unflagging cultivation of heart and mind in the rich unfolding of the Torah which insured survival for our people.

These were the roots of our people's life -- not alone the Jewish scholar but the educated Jewish layman, the man for whom the Bible and the later Jewish writings and the Hebrew language, which is the very key to the casket of our literary treasures, were not a sealed book. Professor Schechter recorded what is undoubtedly a cold historic fact when he declared that

Hellenistic Judaism was the only one known to history which dared to make the with Helman. The result was death. It withered away and terminated in total and wholesale apostasy from Judaism.

Is it well with us on the score of Jewish learning? Are our Sunday Schools producing a generation of truly educated Jewish men and women closely familiar with the chronicles of our glorious years and the noble testament of their peoples' courage and sacrifices? Are they at home in the literature which the great minds and pious hearts of Israel have produced? Have they enough provision for the long journey ahead -- or is the food, which came warm to us from our fathers, now dry and mouldy?

I have a feeling that we have been growing satisfied with a minimum, with surfaces rather than with depths, or if not satisfied, then reconciled. There are those who consider even the minimum as excessive. If that is the case, then there is ground here for deep concern for the future of our faith and the survival of our people.

It is, my dear friends, the inadequacy of our training and our religious self-discipline which should give us serious concern even in the very midst of our gratifying growth and outward prosperity which delight us all -- our inadequate teachers -- their inadequate training -- the inadequacy of the time set aside for instruction -- and our own insufficient personal commitments even to those few disciplines which we have acknowledged to be valid and vital for the survival of our faith.

Heinrich Heine, in one of his letters, writes that he once stood with a friend of his before the Cathedral of Amiens. His friend asked him "How is it that we can no longer build such an impressive pile?" and he replied:

"Men in those days had convictions, we moderns have opinions, and it required something more than an opinion to build a Gothic Cathedral."

We modern Jews, have a good opinion about our Judaism, but not strong enough convictions. We need a renewal of that massive religious earnestness which gave it to our ancestors their patent of nobility. It is not a matter of how much but how earnestly, how inwardly, how sacrificially!

It is upon the inwardness of Judaism, upon the intellectual quest of God through the time-honoured techniques of Jewish life, through learning and study, through the disciplines of the devotional life, that we shall have to concentrate in the days to come. It is with these grave obligations that we must confront ourselves.

There is no longer any nourishing food for the coming generations of Jews in any program of revision of surface customs and practices. We are really down to the bone already. If, however, at the behest of a faith of boundless horizons, and of a tradition which gave primacy to study and scholarship, we resolve to carry on, not catering to modernity, but seeking renewal, not reaching out for discarded paraphenalia, but for depth and inwardness, we shall, I am confident, be able to move into the inscrutable future, knowing that the jar of meal shall never be spent, neither shall the cruise of oil ever fail us.

My friends, the future belongs to Judaism; Judaism is the faith of tomorrow! Not its forms and rituals -- these are important only for us so as to discipline and alert us for our covenanted tasks and our appointed destiny -- but by its spiritual message and program -- a message and program

designed to sustain and advance human life on earth. Judaism is a reasonable faith, responsive both to man's instincts and to his aspirations. It offers mankind a gospel of social progress and it summons men to social action, to the building of the good society in justice, in brotherhood, and in peace. It is a faith built not on salvationism or resignation or asceticism. It has confidence in man's inexhaustible spiritual resources. It teaches a boundless reverence for life and for all that contributes to its noble fulfillment and enjoyment.

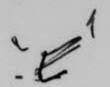
All these are original ideas of Judaism and they are as valid and vital in the Atomic Age as they were in the days of the Patriarchs, the Prophets and the Sages. They are from everlasting to everlasting.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE TEMPLE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION Wednesday - May 8, 1963

- 1 -

I AM HONORED TO BE THE RECIPIENT OF THE LOUIS D. BRANDEIS
AWARD. JUSTICE BRANDEIS' NAME WILL FOREVER BE ASSOCIATED
WITH THE RISE TO PRESTIGE AND INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN ZIONISM.
HE BROUGHT THE AUTHORITY OF A GREAT AMERICAN NAME TO OUR
MOVEMENT WHICH HELPED US TO REFUTE EFFECTIVELY THOSE WHO
SOUGHT TO BRAND IT AS UN-AMERICAN. HIS APPROACH TO ZIONISM,
HE HIMSELF HAD DECLARED, WAS THROUGH AMERICANISM. HIS PROUD
JEWISH LOYALTY, HIS STATESMANSHIP AND THE RARE SPIRITUAL
QUALITIES OF HIS PERSONALITY INSPIRED A GENERATION OF AMERICAN
JEWS, AND PROMPTED MANY TO JOIN OUR RANKS. JUSTICE BRANDEIS
WAS AN IDEALIST WHO UNDERSTOOD ALSO WHAT HE CALLED "THE
POLITICS OF ACTION". IN NUMEROUS PRACTICAL WAYS WE WERE
GUIDED BY THE WISDOM, JUDGMENT AND INSIGHTS OF THIS GREAT
JURIST, GREAT AMERICAN AND GREAT JEW. TO RECEIVE AN AWARD
WHICH BEARS HIS NAME IS AN HONOR, INDEED.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL. THE OCCASION BRINGS
BACK MANY MEMORIES TO ME, ESPECIALLY OF THE DAYS OF STRUGGLE
WHICH PRECEDED THE PROCLAMATION OF THE STATE, DAYS WHICH
SHOULD BE REMEMBERED FOR THEY HAVE MUCH TO TEACH. I SHOULD
LIKE TO SPEAK THIS EVENING PARTICULARLY OF THOSE DAYS, SINCE
THE AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL WHICH IS BESTOWING THIS HONOR



IN THE LAST FIFTEEN YEARS, THE YOUNG STATE WELCOMED OVER
A MILLION SUCH IMMIGRANTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. ISRAEL,
WHICH IS A SMALL STATE, AS YOU WELL KNOW, EXERTED ITSELF TO THE
UTMOST TO ABSORB THESE NEWCOMERS, MOST OF THEM PENNILESS, MANY
OF THEM WITHOUT SKILLS OR VOCATIONS, SOME AGED AND INFIRM, TO
REBUILD THEIR LIVES AND TO INTEGRATE THEM INTO THE ECONOMY OF
THE PIONEERING COUNTRY. FROM ALL ACCOUNTS, AN INCOMPARABLY
FINE JOB HAS BEEN DONE BY THE YOUNG STATE IN MEETING THE ENORMOUS
PROBLEMS WITH WHICH THIS IMMIGRATION TAXED IT, THANKS TO THE
IMAGINATION, DEDICATION AND ENTERPRISE OF ITS LEADERS AND PEOPLE.

ISRAEL HAS ACCOMPLISHED SO MUCH, INCREDIBLY SO MUCH IN THESE FIFTEEN YEARS. BY ITS FAITHFUL ALLEGIANCE TO THE FREE WORLD, THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND ITS INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING, ITS ADVANCED SOCIAL LEGISLATION, THE AID WHICH IT HAS EXTENDED TO LESS DEVELOPED NATIONS IN AFRICA AND ASIA, AND THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE. IN THE FACE OF BOYCOTT, BLOCKADE AND THE CONTRIVANCES OF ITS UNRECONCILED NEIGHBORS, IT HAS REVEALED TO THE WORLD THE GROUND-TONE OF ITS CHOSEN WAY OF LIFE, ITS FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSES AND DOMINANT INTERESTS AS A NATION. ALL THIS WHICH IS IN SUCH FULL ACCORD WITH THE NOBLE TRADITIONS OF OUR PEOPLE HAS FILLED US WITH INESTIMABLE PRIDE. IT HAS BEEN FOR US A RARE GIFT THAN THE GOLD WE GAVE TO MAKE ITS FOUNDATIONS STRONG. OUR CHILDREN HAVE RE-DISCOVERED THE PRIDE OF THEIR

NO FORMAL ACTION ON THE PART OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HAS
AS YET BEEN TAKEN, THOUGH SYMPATHY WITH THE ISRAELI POSITION HAS
BEEN WIDELY EXPRESSED IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES. THIS INCIDENT ALSO
LED TO THE RESIGNATION OF THE CHIEF OF THE ISRAELI SECURITY SERVICES,
WHO APPARENTLY DIFFERS WITH PRIME MINISTER BEN-GURION ON THE
GENERAL POLICY TOWARDS GERMANY. A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE KNESSET
WAS CONVENED OVER THIS RESIGNATION DURING ITS PASSOVER RECESS,
WHERE THE PRIME MINISTER WAS SUSTAINED.

AN ATTEMPT WAS RE ENTLY MADE TO UNITE THE ARAB WORLD. POLITICALLY. PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS FAILED. THE ARAB LEAGUE WHICH WAS FORMED IN 1945, AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR, FAILED IN ITS EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE COMMON ACTION AMONG ARAB STATES, DUE TO NATIONAL RIVALRIES AMONG THEM AND PERSONAL AND GROUP RIVALRIES. THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, WHICH NASSER ESTABLISHED EGYPT AND SYRIA IN 1958 FELL APART. IT LASTED A LITTLE OVER THREE YEARS. NOW A NEW POLITICAL UNION -- A TRI-STATE FEDERATION -- HAS BEEN FORMED WHICH IS COMPOSED OF EGYPT, SYRIA AND IRAQ. IT WILL AGAIN BE CALLED THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC. HOW LONG THIS FEDERATION WILL LAST NO ONE CAN FORTELL. THE INNER RIVALRIES AND PARTY STRIFE HAVE, OF COURSE, NOT BEEN ELIMINATED FROM AMONG THE SEVERAL ARAB STATES. WHETHER THE FEDERATION POSES A MORE SERIOUS THREAT TO ISRAEL THAN THESE STATES DID SEPARATELY, IT IS DIFFICULT TO SAY. WILL THE FEDERATION INAUGURATE AN ERA OF STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, OR AN ERA OF AGGRESSION AND MILITARY ADVENTURE __ THAT, TOO,

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50.00 Part pear. 60.000 - In a few years (2) Visited Pal. 3 times. 1919-1927-1933 Bet 1919-33 - 125,000 Jens had come Seun then another 100.000 ... 1 What unfund west - confidence! @ Property - durt m - Rest would Inturate un - over-cap-over-wolar (9) Five Mayin devel! 1 Coupling Rutherkey Project. @ ceties lodustry - exporter-By 1936 - 8-10 m. crates Too bol! 3 Chemial Resonant Dead Sen! - buitlen potesh - richest mus revenue. 1) Haifa Harlor - one 12-3 fruest on 140d- Point of Expent rupis for un only (5) Completing pepe-leve -1200 m Ituyl strong Tanks -(5) In small country lets 1.

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Even as our age rejected the classic religious doctrine of meaning in terms of moral aspiration and ends in terms of integrity of the individual, it has also rejected its beachings concerning the method of human progress and the nature of human life.

Our thinking in the last one hundred years on the subjects of organic and social evolution has been based on the doctrine of natural selection and the survival of the fittest. Competition was the key to life, and survival was achieved by combat. Mature was "red in tooth and claw." Social philosophies incorporated these biologic views into their systems and found in them justification for competition and conflict between men and nations. These scientific notions were also marshalled to rationalize war and to justify the ruthless economic exploitation of men in industry and of backward colonial people, as well as the institution of slavery.

Belatedly, science has begun to rectify these views and to approximate in its recent findings the great religious doctrines, that cooperation rather than competition is the law of human survival, and that human life is fundamentally not a problem in economics but a problem in human relationships. Even in the animal world it has been discovered that "cooperative behavior is at least as prominent a form of interaction as competition." Animals living in association have greater protection, security and a greater survival potential.

In his stimulating book, "On Being Human", Professor Ashley Montagu writes:

If we could seek for one word which describes society better than any other, that word is cooperation. The important point to grasp is that, contrary to the beliefs of the struggle-for-survival school of thought, man does not have to create a cooperative mood for himself to erect over the tufa of his savage strivings to be otherwise. Not at all! The impulses toward cooperative behavior are already present him at birth, and all they require is cultivation. There is not a shred of evidence that man is born with "hostile" or "evil" impulses which must be watched and disciplined. Discipline of basic impulses is, indeed, necessary, but it is the discipline of love, not of frustration, which they require.

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dy namin parthers un ... the living forces of God bermate all water ahre untillipere and henry treefthe Trinity of Divine Principles - (triadie schematism) 1) The absolute - God head = the Orn and the Good affect works = the Soul yall = above existence - alm separation (2) spint = vous = untillet = intelligence along (un with un) and So is man devided to spirit (soul 1) broty. "the triplets of Plotinus" - trial (also in Hegel) body = world as perceived by the senses sont = " unterpreted by the sont as a shatial or though code, Then are hierardnes paristeur. There are "degrees" y existence. There is an existential scale 'the does which has the lowest depen y reality has also the lowest degree of value in the etter cal scal" - (large) - les 1th penetration motter by & sever. It helmys to the inner nature of gordners [Essever] that it should create in the fulbit of freezit menner. This creation is I a himouly exemplifying cours possible grade y existence of take

At times the truth shines so brilliantly that we perceive it as clear as day. Our nature and habit then draw a veil over our perception, and we return to a darkness almost as dense as before. We are like those who, though beholding frequent flashes of lightening, still find themselves in the thickest darkness of the night. On some the lightning flashes in rapid succession, and they seem to be in continuous light, and their night is as clear as the day. This was the degree of prophetic excellence attained by (Moses) the greatest of prophets, to whom God said, "But as for thee, stand thou here by Me" (Deut. v 31), and of whom it is written "the skin of his face shone," etc. (Exod. xxxiv. 29). (Some perceive the prophetic flash at long intervals; this is the degree of most prophets.) By others only once during the whole night is a flash of lightning perceived. This is the case with those of whom we are informed, "They prophesied, and did not prophesy again" (Num. xi. 25). There are some to whom the flashes of lightning appear with varying intervals; others are in the condition of men, whose darkness is illumined not by lightning, but by some kind of crystal or similar stone, or other substances that possess the property of shining during the night; and to them even this small amount of light is not continuous, but now it shines and now it vanishes, as if it were "the flame of the rotating sword."

From Introduction
of
THE GUIDE FOR THE PERPLEXED
By
Moses Maimonides

Translated by Dr. M. Friedlander

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1. Historically, evan begins as an industry without member of strongly conditated amanualy. He develops into distinctive even, freedom of that and action - as the of convenient, were into light ranges of civil. Sometimes tendency becomes extreme. This is true I eras of decadence - when social life is runed les excessives molioned when undurid degenerales Juto an endi, of - which deshops the und humberg 2. In the 19th c. due to cafe take on the right of instructed were othersel - Peliant former of state estimated in field geconomies - the interpresent thoughty limited. seten many theredown from social control in freedown strong to Explore the weak. Thee completion want and only the the less thong were vickinged. He sociates had to shelp is to convert alones . The social gookel had to be therend - the right to consuming a undered a gainst of werestreeted right ofthe later of the fittens. fortuney the wagest, the way only formed forward hat then freedom but in achter proches enjoyed a white had to be confloraged a spawith fredatory undis dells.

3.1) This necessificated an extremin of that power. The completation pars indent life hat about by the devil. of machine-production and which large conforations which ever built up on the foundation the working inder. wan - finade him part 19 trought from some countries and indust org + rolling hum 5 The weeching about Division stales. He be carry defended? ever in his crafts was the upon others - when the organizative - as an Y thurst coup undied 5 19 or Fact, 200 - hotte to Gent - Stepped in - Takes control. O Sout new is more concerned with econ. frother , with presely political. If when his new rinduct wanted little a wo god. aid tot- if Enloyd denveration withher redordrives, which defended men fran lendere jort. enterfrænce hkralesus tslewer. plewwhed in 19-Earl Ed &

Mut when burn wolesther or later the to turn to good for helf- constable of makes dectates.

Mife 5 an form or another ever table Cornenaum, Forcion Nozion has on they
in commen Lin tale away - constitutional right ~ " estable marman jost. control Mussolii "Her, as in Russia _ 6). The individual has declined sharfly in the last few decades - accelerated pace (1) They are Sp. advantage, - Collecture the Both Jud. + Christ- subsiderated The lighest good - on he conficted, to perfect rowally Judain Constation - Part bern Julilie to de energe approprie to what refuse glant I Days his excessis zeal + cres-sealing on fait 12 tate - bad to complete

the effective in last 15 ps - with efferments in confunction one ground for fran war is being some feed in process they be my place of the - all thought is regimented - Educat becomes purpoyandos Ever religión - Germany The equit ; and to quest for hisself - a new ortholog is enthront anathema New State absolutions for over dangeress.

- without recours twithout werey. The fording ! ! 1- Nationalisen. waking man senall. There is a nationalism - Requir us-- But the weeken world is vidden to day mosking of this simple, wholesome patriotesing these was county is furt under deficiently a calone - prescribes what and endired, the bound hard and fort by the wantate, this

this newer wateragen is stangang the with nat fromwalra - thambles yout period herry tayof and interest luman rolidanty - warrow et. Low is first + for most a ferman -Cruept 1 a child s ford - deshould Modern Nat. ungustionary ghettobyed fred mentiged undd-Made him small 1 made him small ! 8. Raevalum still further - Bermany he und is sacrifical worth - character ability - but I herentury futalism. - Ones claim to equality - no large land on a shared luman destring-Factor begand a mais centrill

9. Science Huxley - disclusion went - () traction to be to be to be the form of the Modern Trender" Jeseth word Kerntel I no info to beaut slay & wan have defartes? 1-"ours is a lost cause and there is no blace for us in the vatural unever "man is made renall, homeles tringus pour le un the muner -I but faith us only in faith but in veran as well which nestain life (1) Stale - areas executit by State control

(2) Nationalism & man is pust war !

Recialism (atypes ; World!

(2)

Reciption William ; 19 C Transies & State - Throws are men wispertant to man > 6000 Juste Lever Dy - - Tascism -

(3) Faith - In the Haht (hufaith ne must ruletitel Halit , tack herter is Se dewen But to former had to death - the other to life There is a freshere

There is a purpose

There is a purpose

The worders from the fire world- on the End worth Human Just is Wille! (4) Whe Judie, dual is important. (5) be mut by lever ja diff. color. The other have given us and ugh preture the hundis -(6) rapid 3151 = 4 91 ם אתה נוכו ה

1. Great 7 m - pleasant one -W. heren - depressing circumstances - Betray of-- years ago befor B.D - Bounded high -- Soon, discrepancias, limps, What is -- thought 13 years forced to comblain - carrying to catastropher - apologogid; Fried. 3. Koots in hugust - logical sequence, O good. us only unayupate - But links hard, W slow Can mission - Glad - Del 4/ 19131 9 mil sides with wats - our sin 19 Kepat - 19 inses - Turus issue -Sets up False + Vigins Lothing -"frailatel" - portion in struction -- Mark perpensenty - NACIO PASON () uspension & Junger har - Tempulary-Hehm The at - what her cur done in fall 1384-188 200- 150000 tris- 44. com - 1 un fali. head to in Junt 1930 4410 the Wires hed anah pop both - good centify in -must carry on therethere, wo wind with

5/ In pace of the facts - purcher o hather mining un Exasperali low Ebb - pol. change - new constellation (2) by have Endered - Real folit - vast, who sate form - Wary works has for the Upsthumer - Sani pa most - les Colvants In pol chen gaving thetich tespenalia Houd in check - plan long-range strategy - dementyed -Mut it is no! Cought in some net a 300 m. Indiain - Sam likeral Nos blouded -O When we are strongs! 5/. They the one diff. front -

Eyland - Both Ends a faint hunder -- but by abditation -- Pal. not delectable heaving - Autonomous nat. Exesteur 3/1/2 and /17 12 - Should have your 30 ger ago The henenca (Spear-head, Shall there has - consolidate, when are one mikely shall -O jewish ligury -& Fight or an south. 4. Cany on- Saltan- Historic peren - was pearants - Ewergencywe will fight every with a way long- 656-

(4). and for the materialisti outlast which even be the mat. which of steam is interpretation but on bus to life, the other to death. (2) Seeking life we wort rulitable the habit of fall for the habit of leu faith. (3/ 1 f a q matter of lever which ws plan befor our eines ex. 191 the west It is Intilate that wan was created in the emone of fed " that it is the rost of all that is orking, afrachen and Jost like in Man (5) Thus we want pertulate that there is - Mind & Parper in the historie . There is a high destruy to wan that the under vidual is emportant and his personality-sacrel that justice that hearty are halities worth storing for and (3) There are desires in which at san by the conferm un

10- The Gunver! 11/ The hamerhers of those good dogues which had always sustained tuestand life of race (21 ks for as Stale abstitutes us is concerned - areas forever executed

man has other relationships

- There prostruct there came - Hord winted by promises of Pretatedy the west not been fice Means to Ends - Theraliser purified - led them weren endors - under - They were taken to an exceedingly, Kingdows 5th uned & their glory. (1) In far as Heties Exceeding Mat. Racialism - Recapture Vision 5 19 c. - Citizens, world "
- The levelent Vision - les would all too their made 9 and beloved every

1. Dulce et decorum - Fatherland O we have assembled - to honor - as a people - Bi-millenial - Every corner not are in 1800 years - For we had no For the land -2. 3/2172 /Ind - 3 vol. - 1/103 > 120doleful tale - elegies - crown othous There were the head slain by the legions g Rune_etr. But in none did Jew die - Hunsland

H was only with dawn 1 krowers

world war - 0125 7 77 -Joseph Tommfelder. 10 12-4 mm - 2 pils - 5 wounded - Heal the last. 1920 - Riots in Jerusa _ 5 Kella. 211 1921- May-Jule - 40 Rel- 200. 6 1929 - 125 Kled - etc. 3. We are known of there dear dead - as 9 all They shall never be forgotten - I snaw were, 4. Then is Constation 10,000= Was Wan- For what? In makines there died - Houghor

5. They will become Example When akita distrated fundah hen Bala - 2016 ادر دوره المادر دور الماد ماد ماد 6, This wall will within them - Blessed! - Chananjak hen Terahini. Wraffel in me son Daylish الماماء على ربارع أعدد ورد ورد ورد ورد وراد الماماء ا Pufils - DAD DAN DN لازرار المحدد المامال وادرال 63 Hebron 7. no Homeland was Ever built - hunsty Of hear Jeus say -8. What is our Task? To desist.

(Chancella) Retaged- MargoneldAlme.

9- But rest great below. bru with God!

Truth clouds. League.

Squared - Belief Belief

Conciliate Rabe. were Jews 10 - aus - Helent Fidebotham. 11. These who talk about sumersking.
g. Houland - rains - Effendi -12. In Polities - here Too Optuntis Week to Tensmire, - Work! Duraphin! Comon! Fueth!

O Canada solidanti-1 Ten-foll- @ Reformer - (c) To-mores Biniller - Minority - Unique

"Inter Jew" - 40 Status - Jan. Fr. World fundly - B. Del - Shirld but ferser - Would have that but @ Japung must be gont. prover, @ We Kuns Love to herld. hen world buth - are we alm (D) 23 M.

Main 2/60 Worren 19. Busan Roller Beenvi Speak 1) Brahm-Colum 1) Sunty-Frenchen 3) Benezela

(3) - P. P. N. - Term- grent robe - chin trans - later ages - chests & at but temporal - But took as supernatural I as took become weer difficult. (4) as we approve arown on - Mess. afectation with the calender - belift invadam of the word last 6000 year. - little 6 day, Custin.

Threafter would again retire to Charge - he was - Exciting state.

Would could not end without attenting absolute forfitten. The

Jean 5000-6000 = would be the Nillenning about of the forther. - Forther Millerius will be annound their in by the Merrial . - only the reportant and the rightrum - wood he These who level around the log our tens have influent, before the land, - (many tremols) appoint farinted - Homafiel Trevolt Jesus an on them - ("The thing down, Ind is at hand" (6) With Desture Temple- Ber Kochla-diggerson - Cistensfield Furth verhaling But when him he count = Bills for the Best par 12 2 miles before the End of that rucesses columns from Jake - the wit dis ange the - Injenish - words, Johnson letter, varietz, Recoul? - marshalls with server. Dead Danieles - Jesus - Com onto pala sharing the ford billing the Kingdom , Bood and segar the futer is fulfilled had the language for Sood in orthand"

8) Policyant generation spendated upon the wany of their trees and /2 a tem - How wany years &d Friendry fount - trees los A hopen 2the teranter a pro- the 12 destates? the seed? Fall, Rome 2 vise, Islam? the Country? - Ho you found the right lay - you marked from When the his well come from - 40 yes after (Fater) - bo- 70 -Fater) - borger formen wer jiken. 365/2- 400 Cm 400- Junite Egypt. Fall Rom-476. - Fall My-Moss I tiete. Ou doz plehater for Politin - promentos 91. Moham Pount- universes Growlyfus - Mars in charola personal at best 3 M- Dalu Isa at Ispalan. Penns - led a reset of Caluph. departed Hold (755) (2) Seren. 720 - cafeturit-(3) Julyhour - desagle, ale lose - Kental j'interest in Lost Ton Turker 10/ Crusades - Monocon - Calculators Conjunction of Saturn + Jufuter (4) Mai women 1216 C. ((Justifie)) (2) Rashi 1352 C.E.
(3) Holer 1068 C.E.

11) M. from West. Europe - 1096. Yearn. Hom HH7-108)
Du ort along 1147 - at last 8 hors womened Entendentes - Nach mandes (136) 3 (142 300 - First M, 1358 Second M. 1403 (45 yes lota) 12/2 Than (c. 1290) General dates (1300) [-6 (306) any then (1648). 13/ Frelowy 1492 - I mae abarbamed & stiling 11111 (2) looker xxxls The M. Jun 1503! 4 allo (160) any o la David Reubeni- Folorian trouver- Pat. Some Chestra. King Jugh- reguraries Pope Tunky - Port - Than 120 M. New 1540autable of Trus Church VIII - King John 111 Come for hother way - Ryally Aland their bellinarti trallo to Roberton - John Charles & -anted of loposter Ity ws. 14. 15th C. (gentle p. 151)

176 - fever beat - 1648 anno Miroble Color Rolling Pate encycled Emple - down teve- penamee - forego strife.
What asset he brown - petition Countelle. universit dispersion

wight be accomplished. a count frim preaduct to Redentity - Secret

Counter (c) study of Zohan - Calaba - went will hasten (d) The Thirty Years har - closed in 1644- untilled & importraled of Cossact retilled - Regan in 1648 - dearwater blick four in one part herver tropeder in I thinky. soons westered Conditions farnable to spead 14. htps: - Brother + Reading, loger to receive any werrye while fromine suft + mi rounders (8) There was part M. stierry also in Runtra und Compated Secure Coursey - Return Juns to Holy Land + conscious uns visuspends tred up - all wer b. Europe - esp. in Expland 2-1648 The pen 1666 - Prosed on Rev. 13.18: "Her is wisdom. It him that heat to watertawley count the number the beart; In I to the runder of 666. = 25 1x2l Standing - Brifly - Zangull-The Truling M" Sugara, Turky - 1626 - upstic-Studied Calalor-marked austen tis-Beheved that arrows popul - pol N 1/20.

Time had come for actives note - (his) - 2/31. - at but there - e so by his teacher-- Sig to Salouika - Contacte Me - ha follower in crease another Cal. was discovered that Its. - productions - that a 1626
sur would be born to branchen zero' - would be called and - Any about Reduction I mad gra to Politing - Cains - father disaples - the rich Raphard Cheledin - and his west vis justicel callabrator Nathan Saza- En ahlewazi Jun - (3x/10) - Return to Jeruson and water it auto he H. Mungays - Rush - tax - Doller Dut him a 14 - Sarah - the W- fut. gennis and org. I menement - South products all one und - M. has cour-- Return to Suggest - Jan. havy become too hot - welcomed and war James Robbis. Och 1801 17 pris - account - On Alla list in 1665 - his fallweighted have by Perfe fort + chatier Es - 700 min by Jas married - haten - all the mile - distant to how - Prophete formy hours pops - 3'l - M.

alverled 10th >20 Fortauthoriting - hour justed with on there tous can - dancey with 1) 12 Scholan from warment Hawley - Verice - angress - Landon - Huzery - Cert-Eun - 312 noun in sected in proper in try Jas. - One Robb - Jul Sarparlas - Hunton - Phend - enlect and other lobbis in Cont. regers Herrs - with little local - 3'll divided Kingdow, had away 26 februs -= From to Julies at abyles 1310 atomy on surs place M. had to hope-- and like a lay - and flower - received furt thelyate One deligate from Polond. Is sirns - face and to mark mains - fortends to accept Mol - total grand vises - 3th - nevolutions I'l hight lighe Sixtur at admanger- neaped death heralty- by borning a Hoslam! Medwed Efferdi. - don-Keyler to Svelain - (Soly 1666) - exceeded to home - Menement continued M. douth's

Sil exilet Dulanjo. d. 1676 Dout Invoying the Jose Sect-leader like abother Candoga - theren in what 51/4 un identified weth fod
- PNIN N32 5t for at to level down

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- soup 123 per Jactime. Hawky - Wands beds - annual destable
- worth horge - polemic literature - (2) 17 - Kny j Den mant intervend - Under ated - bot underwood respect for Pat. hulters

Race Brogin - who we the Hetre De tradition view - 3 patroach. 12 sons - 12 Clubes - Joeob 15 am A down to Egypt - after 400 ps leave Egypt - warde 40 gt in wilde. new with Moses - Enter P. as a worker pepte work Jeshen - Ru then separated as stopast Jules - until weeted of air wider Moneray lafter both of Sherun - derine into 2 Kingdom. The one - last with 121. The other until 2. This dev, is not the natural tehanor. der 5 pepls-Bejin a clas Thete -late perentel and in come of teny der, become one people. 1. a close exam , Bull will show The toler Aun alw w case I made Begins as a group 5 tile - not we is in number - is many boys destruction of the the to me and the het orientering as common origin, o common origin, o common origin, o common nain struck O On great home - great arabia. Whent Howe of Semites - Thurthy hefer sono A.C. the Senith world begins to seth with unst- and los per wheath - is it did 260 year later usith Motommend - and migrater morning byin East wit Buly - West a the Hyllen they come into Egypt (Kov-160+)

The sum unager & Both - 2 300. Among which late have reemipuled to Canaan, among the former was a tribe or trate The Egypt to Canon beets in this Entires act of The worked states - They sungs in in jump 9 2 - 3 peneticated with County - Swith - north - accurs Judan from East. In Caraar un il a muli County- but out - state -- Websoh - Canaan - Temperay Bades 2,6016. 4) Philesten - 11c. Osia Minis n ortacle tube capter ovart eiter & Dan. attack Trule Shorth - to South Thirty Center of Shills - The Crisis Samuel - War when the Sulled - Ruger temper these and allet the Shills of the advances of the Bob Ball - War who Ball - War to Ball - War when Shills of the advances of the Ball - Wrash - Who advances of the Ball - What Ball - What Felances of the Ball - What Ball - What Felances of the Ball - Who advances of the Ball - Who Ball - Who advances of the Ball - Who advance

David - Tule offedal - become Kung 5 Juda 6 + later 5 all Small 1000 KD Meuris D Way won in amon, Mont, Edon Syria - Deople become dominant 3 Junalen - capital - Pol Thel-(1) Solomon - 970-930. Solder Era-Proce - property - all to org.

Pulled the marity - Charles trading the continuent of the contract of the cont sentate costly - Harem - Islaty-Debether - Jerobran - ercoped asyris & horth - Much de Samoura - anyria Eile-ammelation - Sauce Transfort

Dedah, South, Last layer, 135 1) Remanut des auch togetoralion nebulanga -(3) 3 dahial 586. 8. Judas des ut ansmilate Shory Resteration

RUENIAC A Course Mary men planes What does she went

a leaden - the Europe will have to jet out of Chiva. Et. To bit & Westerlandup - Pilwedoll, in Poland. 4/3 Steary countrie are ruled by distators - whiteler in they is planing it historie careen. There have alleuft. The clouds of absolut been tyletend still further. Ihr long will the Tabour feogle leaden - no me can prophery. But it will end - as all dictator. ended - in blind & terror & trajedly -

1. Read Zanjwill - (Read). Melting lot. 2. Juni pation. Knew Something had gone any with Melley 3. himsersites. Of the hew him. _ where and only chart orly 1 here ad enter ento pers recons - franked-Fact remains. Jeur ar durer in huive ste, Milling Pot 4: K.K.K. - Huled organized -5. Alisablusioned. Ryling. an would be different. a cluser people." Hest. worked with _ 1) as la zour Co @ as for years - Cycle. 6. What to do? O pla ned hu due to anselves! 3 hd humail -7. If we are to be discriminated against—
1, What non-yew complains 7- Money- Crude.

perseenther - complex. 2. a generathon a two of comfut - blefre: English are the wast should be ple alis 3. If we are to be _ let it be our genrehmens

1. Let them hate us of they went. our faminis proportion
with-lead; dood agreemis, sund & their flotting Stand when we stood Boro quep- for future and of the

- pulper of Title? Offish for the waker they Reform Indawson began as ah untellee had lis heis in det it men been - a religius refis val - autran filieal affert a vince crying in the wolderies. pulpare the way for the Ford! and we went when the derripain to Jewith life. We have talle by bruch of the office Lessephine & Jewich life.

In our effort to ducenes the soul of Sprodainmen have buthed the took to preces. the charming toldier Rums the Value of desception. He canderstand why he is a Kol ho rebuilt to minute reduction to renture effort, to mall at true visitathy fastles- Hillums that Aro army however exalked that Aloa while suspires it, can win if it Cover its desception, In d'aupleur spells merule and morale is Victory and hobite of the plant is highly filled ideals. The war war of the algorithms was a planter war.

Ais Jue but a war wech the less, little and hardand the Rabbis fluming the feeling his light and with a ferme and when the fair and want that and and self in the fair and self in the ramp of ments. I were a few or and the camp of ments. I want that and and self in the camp of ments. Level and we fave that that right of author in the strained week from in the trained well that the transfer that the fateful woling that the fateful woling walls in in my rel. Afe the greli pur Bulsher's per quest a cittle Lenine and lade Grief by hunelf.

The Jewiss layman must by today hit to realize that of me caus is h continuis then the ages - he was t subunt to a rigorous description of conduct conduct frain huniel just Hose habits of life which lound Jahrfary for the felow. Voch in 7 um flether. Cushus and cereaseries and prachizing ever and by themselve and they is and by themselve and they Serving the relpmale fral serving the relpmale fral the making Kurbuy persobble

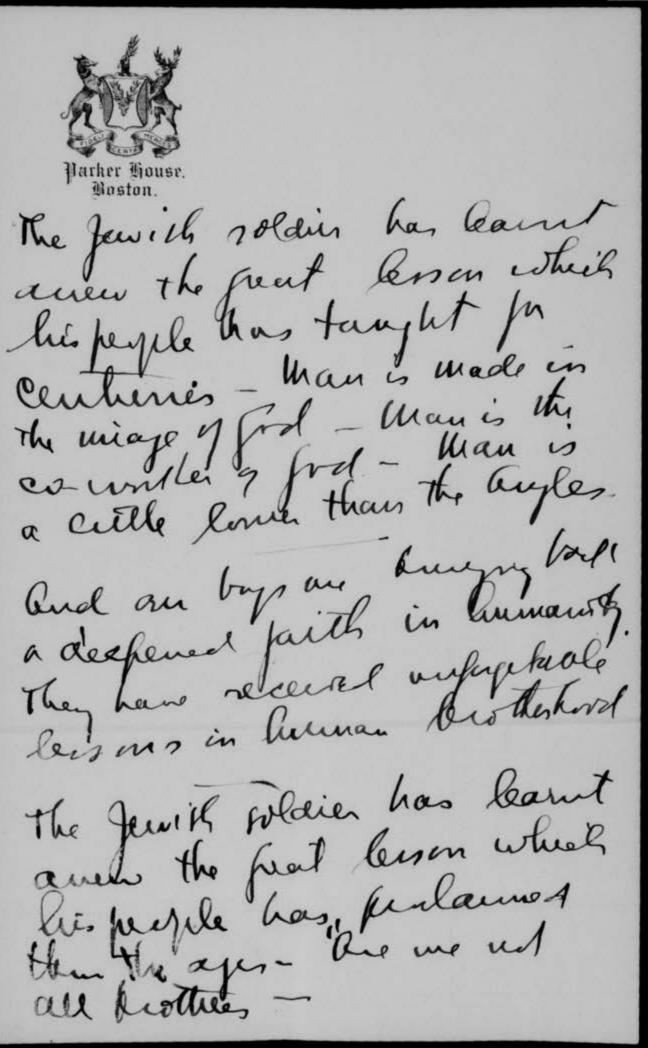
men are arthing can to-day What fith have our men best back flow The word nearthing &. perioned of war? there they canget a new unelectrin a hart, they fer trapa list the file's pitiful thodas
frem hality with whill we clothed
them in the consuming fines of elevantal passions. Has ween devantaked their suits- robbig them of illusion of innocence, bake the faith or hand should change like their their dispersing the frequency their their the forther prefective to man-action and the dunk Suisibline of multitary life frustalized their have they perhaps given to their list while theltered lists the very vivid I turnihus which they were

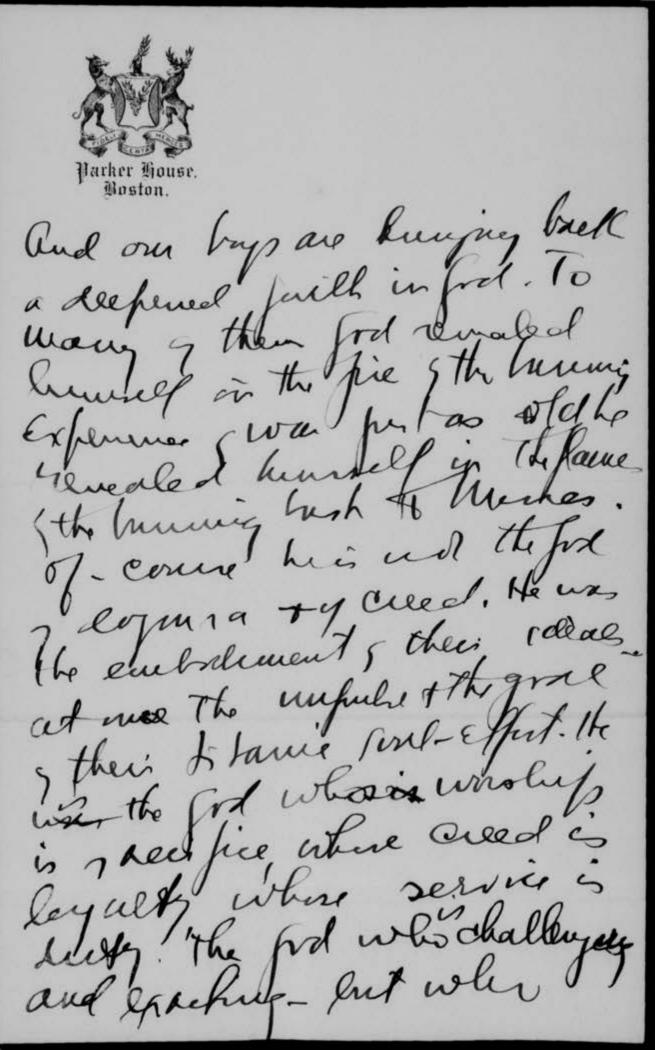
in want! Have our men Thouged any change at all! nechanie ing Lumila say at all' one water the Sayu brys in Knew here at leave the same man ale of speech thought; the same strong to mind, the same strong to crud meanines! But that would be feeing theur and we then theen and in was me must learn to see then thought acid at woll, god at work.

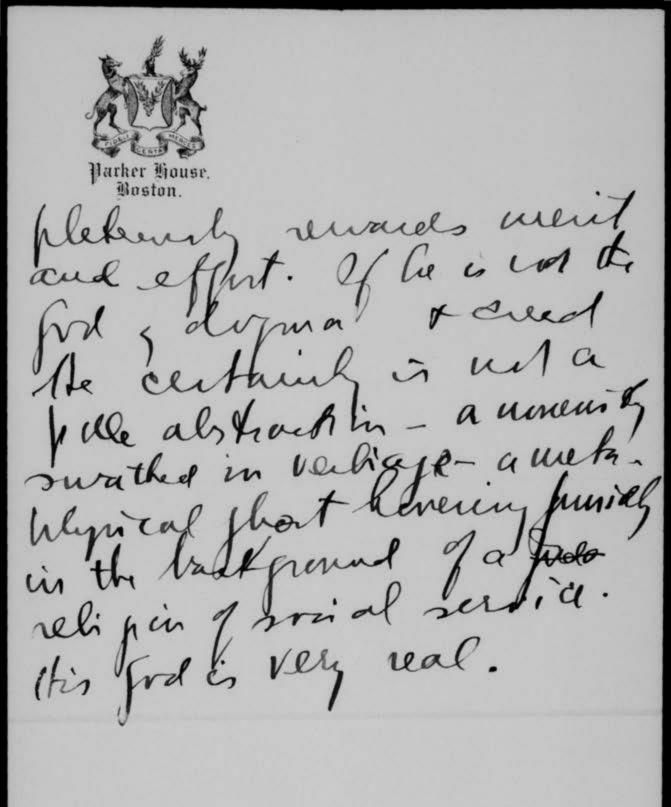
forme men of anne have not could not have changed. The dull and callinued who is. frend to no new expenses dif not verhand to This. Many the were majically brubilised vulgarized and demoratized by the was. He who ted no thing to the was, the withing from it! But by far the vast magerity manhood & amening that spinhal they but to the way that spinhal suis treins that whilehead curity, that are the muchility I youth . 9 tumber have hem they of their expension has left them

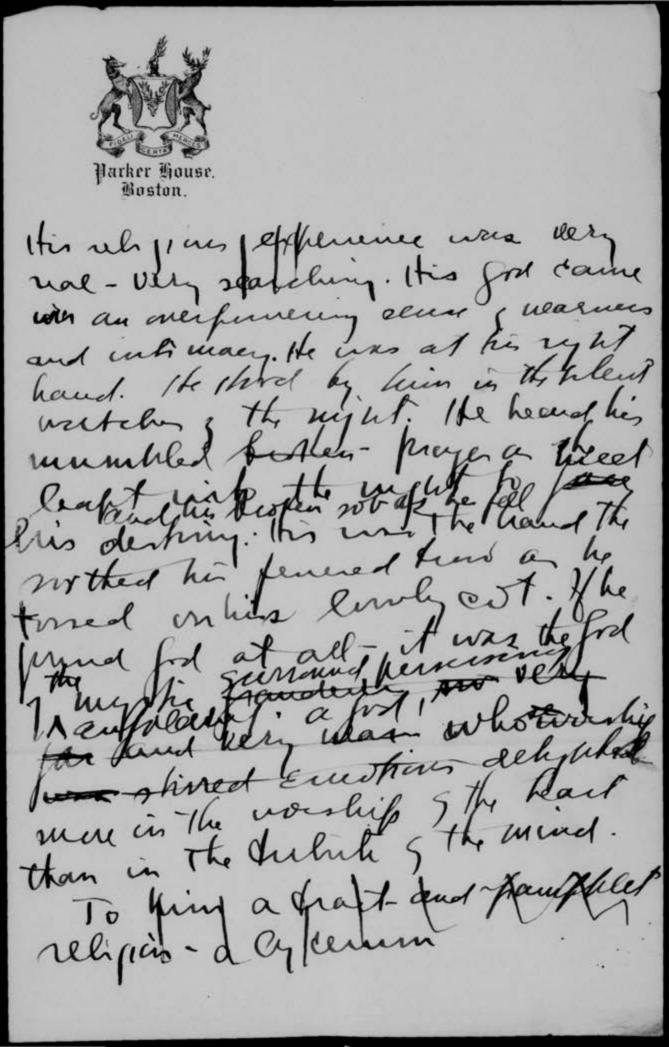
They have Vividly Compain the further while forther bether i'm um has slowly impries jhh then: It has steered depths 5 renhuent and Empin her hopes the plumble 1. For wast, their A course few of them can come few this though wi word - Such Sp. reformation because of their perfundity remain machinelute. But they changed. Our Jewish war and it is & Them thut I umla ifeall - in un objects & un re. solicitable. They are funging for us fifts

Frei a deepened faith in many in his direction of the holiners of the public the speaking the state of the seems to the seems the public his flats of the seems of the public men of which is the seems of the public men of which is the seems of the public men of which is the seems of the public men of which is the seems of the public men of which is the seems of the seems of the public men of which is the seems of the public men of the seems of the Courses they have withery performed in the situates and ment matter - g- cinere, mattes. and what is were; they fined thewelves feet design war sauce as founding their their their Which they never superked. They have beaut weeker never of in the full of the Corntain was









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a god who saturates one's being with light and the murie of happiners - a fort who walth sugary by the sur side - wherhing in the the breath site was with the two arfung the put of your a matheir and freedom while wit the quate freedom while to yours - truthe of old in that hip in selfwing, in

duarun anel can the Velare Sy reaggereffer. the ment. De were the coloners the detackment the rapinalism of our service still them? we han strong service field them? he has skinds our faith to a code a moral plats thick we have rothed of it supply the first the perfument his faith appeal of a strength of the principle of the faith with the property with the faith with the property with the faith with the property of the the principle of a strength affect the the property as the strength of the the property out the the property of the the property of the

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I said that we fear for America. Perhaps that is not exactly true. Rather do we hope for it. For we believe in our hearts as we voice in our prayers that the basic senity and idealism of American life will prevail in the end. The America of 1922 is not yet the America of tomorrow, even as it is not the America previsioned by the founders of t is Republic. The vision of these founders prejected in a commonwealth where life was compatatively simple and homo geneous and it failed of complete realization even then. How much of off cult realization is it now when life has become so much more involved We are today a peo le of many peoples and the war and complex. has snarled and entangled our national purposes. America did not spring full grown from the brow of the Goddess of History. It will, of necessity, have to pass through the cleansing and purging processes of the ages. Centuries will mold and refine our America. History and the labors and sacrifices of generations yet unborn will erfect it. But its soul will be saved!

As for our people, The Children of the Household of Israel, we stand today where the seers and prophets of our people have stood these three thousand years, surnoning men to a higher life in God and the sweeter fellowship in righteousness and love. The world needs us most when it hates us most. We shall continue to be the humble servants of the most High, propelled by His will and by His visitations transfigured. We remain true to our destiny: slaves of a deathless vision, masters of an encient wisdom; dreamers from Ur, and Tekoa, from Anatoth, and Galiles, lost in the sorry traffic of Rome and London, hostages alike of God and men; Prophets praised but never loved, crucified but worshipped on the cress; The Risen People of an Immemorial Crucifixion, in our hearts the prompting of an encient plendor, in our blood the rhythm of a mighty song and in our hand the flaming torch..... The Lord is my Light and my my life - gentlers need 9 (4 affection of the took is the straight of 3 port 180 110 5/1 10 5 poetry and romance and the rich savor of living which the very presence of the vision within you will create for you".

Therein does the spiritual differ from the physical. The physical must be mound or consumed to be enjoyed, but we need not own or consume or realize our ideals in order to enjoy them. We enjoy them in the quest, and struggle for them in our devotion to them.

An ethical book written by a Jewish mystic of the eighteenth century tells a naive and charming folk-tale. There lived somewhere a lonely and phous Jew, poor and forgotten by man, whose entire possession in life was one single tract of the Talmud. He had no other books. The pious man spent all his days reading and re-reading this one sacred tract. It filled his entire life, it became his world. He guarded it, he loved it, he treasured it. When he died, so runs this tale, this precious tome of sacred lore was transformed into a radiant young maiden of surpassing livelihess, who led this faithful devotee to the Gates of Paradise. Quaint, is it not, but how profoundly true! In similar wise did Beatrict lead Dante along the terraces of heaven. For every high devotion, for every transfiguring wish, or hope, or prayer, an angel is born unto us to be our ministrant and guardian.

Such is the potency and virtue of ideals. They give us a whole realm of celestial beauty in which to live, even while these ideals are provided through the tragic stages of denial and frustration which lead to their ultimate transfiguration.

And such ideals are within the reach of all men. One need not be learned, or highborn, or opulent, to have them. They are more precious than gold - and yet the pauper may have them for the asking. Some men have vast estates, but they are lost in waste and weed. Others have a few square feet in front of their little houses; but love plants a flower bed there and a tree, and behold there is beauty there and the dream of perfection.

The cobbler at his lathe may have an ideal of high artisanship. He will see the charm of his work during his lifetime. The day laborer who is conscious of the indispensable character of his work, the merchant who is faithful to his standards of service, the employer who finds in his office a challenge to unselfishness, the professional man who regards his calling as a consecration, all of them have a dream-world which will outlive them, but one which will abundantly bless them throughout their lifetime.

These ideals are near at hand. You need not ascend mountains to find them. They have no habitation. They are everywhere. They are not only near, they are seeking us. Helevi, the Mystic Poet of the Middle Ages, sulai exclaimed:
"I have sought Thy nearness, with my whole heart have I called upon Thee, but then I went forth to find Thee, I found that Thou hadst been seeking me". Our ideals are seeking us. Open your eyes, it is here, in your home, in the multitudinous acts of mutual love and sacrifice, in the exalted experience of friendship, in shop, store and office, in your community, in social work, in civic work, in religious work, in the humblest and the highest task it is there". "Behold, I have set before the this day, Life and the Good, Death and the Evil. Choose thou Life!

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It was no doubt in view of these marked advaevident capacity of the Filipinos to manage their own ests that President Wilson finally informed Congress that the Filipinos had fulfilled the required condition set before them.

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact [he told the Houses of Congress on December 7, 1920] that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as the precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the Islands. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those Islands, by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet."

If the future of the Philippine Islands had been without regard to party fortunes in the United States such a recommendation would undoubtedly have resulted in definite action. But another political party assumed power on March of the following year and the New Republican President, Mr. Harding, almost immediately sent a commission of his own to the Philippines there to make a study of the situation in order to inform the new administration. In this action is clear proof of the difficulties that attend the efforts of impartial Americans to learn the exact state of affairs in the

They see a present races. They way of 35 destevit infriences against 1/2 rule - It took 20,000 are solding to tookslust them and was blest than during 300 ps goff rule. 1). They was personal coid. for tens to terms! In 1914 Both hours & Cuper pand a Bell that it is and always has been out on he established they. 4. Tuigzo. Par. hilson of. But the feen adm. thought differently farming fen. who 21 aden. ha been neger by hate conflict. (I ami thompson) airel adminute. Int wo Inhewent of the When we referred and oran. 1) Bull our unjustified vecup. The warmen are at. Cun migas plan to how, and hereby manufar- at. Weapold soll and they will never beam, unless promochano hoto for municipal must be allowed to must no mustallo per or was han our master. 3). Our moral per in winted would be struge by for, if we our oftent was not thus sorted. The nations of the world Know there forts hether than the am caligner do . and they accordingly de court our ideallate fre xegreforin - I am claim to mural leaderhip on the wild. The retut is alway OFOCOS OFFCON OKUTOV The new laws affrien that the to the munical and other subside defents was verted in the people sucrico, Istifulated that men hurran The companies had the right to acquire concernies to develop numeral ful is The report. G breight my ht secure that njut only if he reconvered the privilege receive to his grit for reduces the default there the default the default the transfer of the forther there to a gain that this is not retroated with the there there is the things to the the th my lets. we gentlem of compraction is derival of basic (3) To an imparted observed ther are wire low. My in a consumer state of the regard to readly any laws tot chase, while so we state elementary right a men. (6) But her oil comp. on end natur field. (5 this beleft) though its fey. Mr. Hellogy has been fremy to the sewing and planter the two press with fals fals perfequency what Bulsher the the show it with the sewing what Bulsher the show he will be the state of the world the server the perfect faus to confour out the custe III. The same Econ. unferial, is duny us with a wees schips are kupy in power a carpour a few lies. Interested for an interested on the afair so a containing on the afair so a containing on the afair so a contraining of the afair so a cont I've the hor reference of the fire and but the for the forthe war the forthe war the forthe war. But us have her the forthe war. But us had to not der them be were and but taled for the to were

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מה משנת 1942? מה תהא תגובתה של יהדות אמריקה למגבית ארץ־ישראל המאוחדת, לכל קריאות העזרה והסיוע למדינות הים? מצויים כבר כמה רואי־שחורות, המתנפאים ואינם פוסקים במחננו: עלובה תהא התגובה. ונימוקם עמם: המסים הגבוהים יכבידו על נדיבות המתן, וכל המוחות והלבבות יהיו נתונים לעניני אמריקה בלבד. נביאים אלה רואים בחזונם את יהדות אמריקה כשהיא מתקפלת לתוך עצמה במעשיה הטובים, ודבר זה, מאמינים הם, לא יאחר מלעשות רושם על שכניהם, בו תופגן נאמנותו הפאטריוטית הגמורה של

יחס כזה מצד היהדות. אילו היה מצוי. היה נושא בתוכו סתירה למדיניות החיצונה של הממשלה. שנתקבלה עתה על־ידי כלל העם האמריקאי. אַחרי חדשים רבים של מבוכה ופולמוס סוער, התנער סוף־סוף עם אמריקה משגיון הבדלנות המסוכן. במקומו נתקבלה מדיניות רחבה. נמרצה ותקיפה של שיתוף־פעולה בין־לאומי לנצחון ולסדר עולם חדש -- תכנית־מלחמה מאוחדת ותכנית־שלום מאוחדת גם יחד. ארצנו הכריזה על תכנית מקפת־עולם של עזרת "השאל־והחכר" לכל העמים הנלחמים במעצמות מוכנה היא וכבר התחילה להוציא מעינותיה האדירים חוצה לעזרת עמים, שכמה מהם רחוקים מחופיה אלפי מילים. במזון ובכסף, בנשק ובצבא, לזיינם ולסעדם במלחמה המשותפת בצר המשותף. צבאותינו עתידים עוד מעט לפשוט בכל הימים והאיים. במזרח הרחוק ובמערכות המלחמה שבחלק־עולם זה ומחוצה לו. זו היא תכנית האסטראטגיה הגדולה שנתקבלה ונתאשרה על־ידי עם אמריקה. כי נוכח לדעת שרק זו הדרך לנצחון.

האם יבוא עתה היהודי האמריקאי לרשת את שגיון
הבדלנות. שעם אמריקה השליכו אחרי גוו? היצמצם
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בהשקפתה ובחזונה לעתיד, והיא מתפנת מעשיה באמת־
המידה של "עמי הברית"? מחלת הבדלנות, אם תופיע
בקרבנו, תדבק רק בקבוצת־אנשים "רמי המעלה", שכל
מומי הגלות מקננים בהם מאז — מורך־לב, בקשת מפלט
דמיוני, התנדנדות לרוח היום, נסיגה מפני צל עצמו,
התגוננות על־ידי התבדלות מכלל ישראל — כל אותו
תסביך הפגעים והפגמים שאפשר לכנותו עתה בשם תסביך

רוב מנין עמנו לא היה מתבדל מעולם, ולעולם לא
יסכים לדעה, הנשמעת מפי יהודים אחוזי־בהלה, שמתן
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חסר־המולדת קיום לאומי תקין, יש בהם משום פגם
בנאמנותו לארץ מולדתו או מגוריו, או משום ניגוד למילוא
חובתו האזרחית בימי שלום ובימי מלחמה. לפיכך היה
מושיט תמיד יד עזרה לאחיו היהודים באשר הם בימי
שלום ובימי מלחמה. לפיכך גם יוסיף ויתמיד לעשות כן.

אמריקה דרכה ורצונה להשיג נצחון לא רק במלחמה. אלא גם בשלום העתיד לבוא אחריה. המלחמה אינה אלא הקדמה, טראגית ורבת־דמים, למפעל העיקרי של בנין משטר חברתי מיוסד ומתמיד בחירות ובצדק. האם יקל בנינו זה של עולם. אם ניתן את היהדות האירופית הנענה והדוויה. עד כמה שידנו מגעת אליה. לשקוע יותר ויותר ביוון הסבל והיאוש? האם יחוק שלומו של עולם, אם ביתו את ארץ־ישראל -- הפתרון המבטיח האחד לחוסר־ המולדת של העם היהודי - לכרוע תחת סבל שנות המלחמה הקשות אשר לפנינו? נשיא אַרצות־הברית השיב לפני זמן־מה על כך תשובה ברורה וחותכת: "הסכנה הנשקפה לארץ־ישראל אינה נבדלת במהותה מזו הנשקפת לארץ זו". ארץ־ישראל ואמריקה נתאחדו כיום הזה בחזית אחת ויחידה. סכנה אחת לשתיהן. מלחמה אחת לשתיהן. כל דולאר הניתן לארץ־ישראל הוא על כן מניית־ מגן לדימוקראטיה.

* מנאומו בפתיחת הועידה למען ארץ־ישראל בקליוולאנד.

בשעה־מפנה זו לגורל עולם עומדת ארץ־ישראל היהודית בפני צורך כפול. היא עומדת בפני צורך מלחמה. היא בת־ברית צבאית חשובה לעמים החפשים הנלחמים בהיטלריות. היא מעמידה מתוכה חיילים ומספיקה נשק, מזון ושירות־צבא. ארץ־ישראל עלולה עוד להיות למערכה רבת ערך צבאי. עמק יזרעאל היה מאו מקדם שדה־קרבות לצבאות אימפריות וחומות ירושלים הקשיבו לא אחת לקול תרועת מלחמה.

ארץ־ישראל תופסת עמדה אסטראטגית במערכות־
הקרב הנטושות למרחקים של עמי הברית. חצי מיליון
יהודים מובטחים ועומדים להגן על עמדה זו. ועל ברי־
טאניה למהר ולזיין את הכוח רב־הערך הזה — למהר
בעוד מועד, ולא תישנה כאן משוגת כרתים ומאלאיה
ושדות־קרב אחרים, שאפשר היה, בראית הנולד, לקדם
בהם את פני הרעה. אם אין בריטאניה יכולה לזיין את
יהודי ארץ־ישראל, מחוסר נשק לפי דברתה, על אמריקה
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לאמריקה כלבריטאניה.

ולא רק זיונם של יהודי ארץ־ישראל בלבד; חובה להרשות להם להקים יחידות־צבא משלהם ולהלחם תחת דגלם לפקודת בריטאניה. זו היא זכותו של כל אדם בן־חורין. היהודי האמריקאי נלחם תחת דגל הכוכבים והפסים. זה דגלו. היהודי הארץ־ישראלי זכאי לדגול בשם מגן־דוד. זה דגלו שלו. יהודי ארץ־ישראל אינם נמנים על שום עם אחר, אלא על העם היהודי, אינם נמנים על שום עם אחר, אלא על העם היהודי, וארצם היא בית־לאומי יהודי, שהוכרז על־ידי כל עמי לפני הצי־יובל שנים וקוים ואושר על־ידי כל עמי התרבות. שלילת זכותם להגן על ארצם־מולדתם כיהודים, היא מעשה עוול וסלף, והעלמת שמם של יהודי ארץ־ישראל, הנלחמים בגבורה בתוך צבאות בריטאניה בלוב ובמקומות אחרים ורבים מהם נפצעו ונספו בקרב, היא אי־כבוד לממלכה גדולה ופגיעה קשה בעם בעל־ברית.

אויבי הציונות היו מונים אותה מזמן לזמן, שהיא מתכוונת לקיים עצמה בארץ־ישראל בעזרת כידוני האנ־ גלים. היתה זו תמיד טענה תפלה, וחוסר־הממש שבה ברור ביחוד לפקידי בריטאניה בארץ־ישראל היודעים יפה, מה ערגו היהודים להלחם באויביהם בכידונים משלחם וכמה דרכי־סתרים מצאו לבוא לעזרת הכידונים הבריטיים. במלחמה זו הציעו היהודים הקמת צבא יהודי לימין ברי־ טאניה. למעלה ומחוץ לשנים־עשר אַלפי היהודים שכבר התנדבו למלחמה והשתתפו בקרבות המזרח התיכון. בסוריה, ביוון, בכרתים ובלוב. מדוע מפחדת עתה ברי-טינה מפני הכידונים היהודיים? האם חוששת היא. שמא ישמשו הפעם כידונים אלה לחיזוק התביעה הצודקת לארץ־ישראל יהודית חפשית בידי אנשים שבעל־כרחם יבואו לידי מסקנה שחירות ניטלת אם אינה ניתנת? אין לחשוש לכך. ארי יהודה וארי טראפאלגאר ודונקירק עלולים אולי לשאוג זה לעומת זה. אך לעולם לא ילחמו

ארץ־ישראל היהודית עומדת גם בפני צורך־שלום עולמי. אין שלום מתמיד בעולם אלא אם כן יוכרע לטובה גורלם של המיעוטים, מנושלי מולדת וזכויות, אשר באיר רופה. מיליוני אנשים, יהודים ושאינם יהודים, עתידים לבקש להם בית בעולם שלא יהא מסביר פנים ביותר להגירה. קשה ומרה תהא מלחמת הקיום באירופה השדודה והמרוששת שלאחר המלחמה. רעב וחלי וענות יארבו מפל עברים, משקי־ארץ חרבים, שיטות־כסף שבטל ערכן, תבוסות ומהפכות חברתיות בכל ארץ מנוצחת — ממש כמו אחרי המלחמה הקודמת. הנוער בחצי עולם, שנתחנך על ברכי המיתולוגיות הגזעיות והלאומיות של ארצות הרדיון, יהא אבוד ברוחו ולא יתאים לדרך־החיים הדימור עראטית, שאותה למדו לשנוא ולתעב — ונפשם תהא קוד

רעל לשנאת ישראל. שוב יהיו היהודים נראים כמתחרים כלכליים בלתי־רצויים בעיני מיליוני אנשים רעבי מחיה ומעמד. והשנאה הכלכלית תיקבע שוב בדפוס הדעות האנטישמיות, הידועות יפה והמשרתות יפה את בעליהן.

לשוא נניח, כי עם בוא השלום תבוא מיד בעקביו גם שעת רצון לעולם. הנפתולים הממושכים של תקופתנו, שמשטרה הרכושני פושט צורה ולובש צורה וקשה וחמורה התמורה מזו של הפיאודאלית בסוף ימי־הבינים, לא יכלו בכלות המלחמה. צורות־קבע כלכליות חדשות, שיעלו בד בבד עם חירותו ובטחונו של האדם, לא נתגלו עוד. לכל היותר רשאים אנו לקוות, שמלחמה זו תשים קץ לתוקפנות מדינית ואימפריאליסטית, שעבר זמנה בעולם של ימינו. אולם הפרעות עצומות יוסיפו להרגיז עולם זמן רב אחרי כריתת ברית השלום. ובעולם פרוע מבחינה כלכלית ומדינית, צפוי העם היהודי תמיד להתקפות.

אין ספק, שאחרי נצחון עמי הברית יושבו ליהודי אירופה הזכויות המדיניות והשויון האזרחי. אולם זכויות אלה היו נחלתם גם אַחרי המלחמה הקודמת — אף זכויות מיעוט לאומי. והאַנטישמיות לא היתה מעולם כה חמסנית ואכזרית ושיטתית כבימים שאחרי המלחמה הקודמת.

האפשר לה לאירופה לקיים מצב הרת־סכנה זה לאורך ימים? ביחוד למראה ניצולה של האנטישמיות בשנים האחרונות בידי כל מיני הרפתקנים מדיניים ועמים תאבי־כיבושים? האסטראטגיה של "המלחמה השלמה" בימינו גילתה תועלת מרובה באנטישמיות. בעזרתה חותרים תחת ממשלות אויבות. פורעים אחדותם של עמים שנפל עליהם הגורל לכבשם, זורעים מבוכה ומשתיקים רצונו של עם. האסטראטגיה של "שלום שלם" חייבה על כן לגלות את התרופה האמתית לאנטישמיות. כדי להציל לא רק את יהודי אירופה, אלא גם את אירופה גופה ואת שלומו של עולם. ארץ־ישראל היא התרופה הכרח הוא להרשות ולעזור לעם היהודי לפתח את

הכרח הוא להרשות ולעזור לעם היהודי לפתח את מולדתם במידה כזו שתאַפשר לה לדלות. בזמן קצר בערך, שנים, שלושה או אַרבעה מיליון יהודים מן המרכזים הצפופים והדחוקים דוחק כלכלי אשר באירופה התיכונה והמזרחית. דבר זה ירופף את הלחץ על היהודים הנותרים, שיחדלו אָז מהיות מטרה לחיצי רוגז וסכסוך ומהומה.

אפשרויות אחרות להגירה המונית של יהודים אין בכל העולם כולו. לא היו ולא יהיו. מי יתן והיו. אבל אין נותן. טפטופים קלים של הגירה יורשו פה ושם, אבל נחשולים ייעצרו בזעם; ונחשולים, לא טיפות, יציפו אותנו בבוא מועד.

אל נא נשכח את נסיוננו בפליטים בעשור־השנים האַחרון. נסיון זה לא ישתנה גם אַחרי המלחמה. עתיד הוא גם להחמיר. כי עמי העולם יהיו אָז בּמצב של שידוד מערכות כלכלי וכל מעיניהם נתונים לעזור לעצמם במעבר הקשה מכלכלה לאומית מלחמתית לכלכלת ימי־שלום. לא יתנו לסבך את מצבם על־ידי הכנסת שפעת מהגרים מדודלים לתוך גבולם.

ארץ־ישראל חפשית ופתוחה היא תנאי־הכרח לא רק לפתרונה של בעיה קשה ונוקשה זו של אירופה. אלא גם להבטחת שלומה של אירופה כולה. הרצל הבין זאת. "מדינת היהודים". אמר, "היא צורך לעולם, ועל כן תקום ותכונן". הוא ידע, שמאחורי הרעיון הציוני ניצב כוח הגיון והכרח שאין לעמוד בפניו. גם באלפור הבין זאת. משרד המושבות הבריטי כבר שכח זאת.

אל לנו להתעלם מחומר מצבו של העם היהודי גם עם נצחונם של עמי־הברית. תבוסתו של היטלר פשהיא לעצמה לא תביא תיקון לחיי היהודים על יבשת אירופה. ברית־שלום שלא תשווה לנגדה את שאלת הפליטות היהודית במלוא חומרתה, תשאיר את יהדות אירופה במעמדה, או חוסר־מעמדה, הטראגי והעתיק־ימים, ושוב יוכשר הקרקע לזרע־שנאה וקציר־סערה.

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ETHICS - BY GOD OR MAN?

An address delivered at Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 11, 1954.

I was asked to speak on the subject "Ethics - By God or Man?" As a Rabbi in Israel, I shall try to give you the answer of Judaism to this question. I have no other. I am also persuaded that when all is said and done, there is no other answer which any God-centered religion can givex.

There arose in Israel in ancient times, in a small country which was the crossroads of great empires and cultures, a group of men who had a unique and challenging message for their people and for mankind. By it the world came to be profoundly agitated and the spirit of man was quickened to new adventures in faith and social aspirations.

These men, the prophets of Israel, were the founders of Judaism. In later times and in other settings, their basic ideas gave impulse and substance to Christianity and Islam. They projected a way of life for men and nations, which like some strong gulf-stream, has flown for centuries steadily and discernibly through the great waters of humanity.

They were not specifically theologians, these men who fashioned Judaism, did nor the faith which they founded ever boast of a systematic theology until the early Middle Ages, a thousand years after the final canonization of the books of the Bible, two thousand years after Moses. There were many theologians and philosophers among the Jewish people, especially in later times, and some of these were not wanting in great speculative power, but Judaism is not based upon their theology or philosophy. These religious philosophers, in successive generations, employed whatever philosophic thought was current in their day, from Platonism to Existentialism, to defend or to corroborate

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On the other hand, lest we become self-righteous, as the advancing armies of the Allies are approaching the gates of Berlin, that we do not come to feel that we are uttlerly without guilt, that we need not atone for any of our sins of the past, it is important that in this great hour on the eve of victory, we members of the United Nations, in utmost humility of spirit, take stock of our sins, of our mistakes and make our resolutions for tomorrow. We, too, have atoned for many of our mistakes—Our sons who are dying upon the battlefields and the ruined cities of the nations around Germany, the misery and suffering of multitudes of human beings, are in a way atonement for sins which we ourselves have committed. And our atonement will not be complete until we build a just world after this war.

Destiny is bring us to the gates of Berlin, and the hour of destiny will wait for us. But destiny is also waiting for us at the gates of some nameless city somewhere in the Black Sea today where the leaders of the three great nations are meeting, and where the future of the world is being determined. Unless those leaders representing their people, unless they can rise to the challenge of the great hour, the hour of destiny, unless they can transcend that which is mean and small and petty and selfish, unless they can check the play of power politics, unless they can restrain the desire for extended boundaries and unless they will have the vision before them of the inescapable operations of the moral law, the military gains at the gates of Berlin will result in nothing and the world will follow in the shadow of another world war.

The fall of the Nazis will not be enough and will not compensate the world for the liquidation and ruin of these years. It will not bring a sense of rest and peace and security for people of the earth. Only a new world order laid upon the foundations of justice, of international law, a social order grounded in obedience to God's eternal moral law — only such a world order will give men that which they are seeking for that for which they have sent their sons into battle....

There is no escapting the moral law whether in ancient Babylon/or in 1945.

around us, becoming one even as Thou art One.

Our thoughts not being at one, behold the darkness of ignorance! Our desires not being at one, alas, the mazes of sin! But Lord, our very agony is Thy mercy. This we can see through the mists and tears: that knowledge must be our destiny or ignorance were not pain; righteousness must be our destiny or sin were not anguish. Thy oneness must be the image in which our souls are made, or unrest were not ours when our thoughts and longings fail to have unity, fail to fit, to harmonize, to be at one.

Responsive Readings from the Sayings of the Fathers.

Upon three things the world is based,

Upon study, upon service and upon kindliness.

By three things is the world preserved,

By truth , by justice and by peace.

Be not like those who serve merely for the sake of pay;

But be like those who serve not merely for the sake of pay.

Love that hath an ulterior motive will not endure.

Love to work; hate to domineer.

Love peace, pursue peace;

Love thy fellow creatures and bring them near to God.

With graciousness receive thou every man.

Despice not any man, carp not at any thing.

Judge not another until thou art come into his place.

Judge every man in the light of his merits.

Let the property of another be as dear to thee as thine own.

Let the honor of another be as dear to thee as thine own.

I have found noughtoffbbettersservice than Silence.

A fence to wisdom is silence.

Let thy house be a meeting place for the wise.

sit thou at their feet and drink in their words thirstily.

Not learning but doing is the chief thing.

He whose wisdom exceeds his works, to what is he like?

To a tree whose branches are many, but whose roots are few;

And the wind comes and plucks it up and overturns it.

But he whose works exceed his wisdom, to what is he like?

To a tree whose branches are few but whose roots are many.

Even if all the winds in the world come and blow upon it,

It can not be stirred from its place.

Who is wise? He who learns from all men.

Who is mighty? He who subdues his own passions.

tho is rich? He who rejoices in his portion.

Who is honored? He who honors others.

Be not easily moved to anger.

Be exceedingly of lowly spirit.

Be humble of spirit before all men.

Trust not in thyself until the day of thy death.

Better is one hour of repentance and good deeds in this world.

Than the whole life of the world to come.

Envy, Lust and ambition take men out of existence.

Do His will as if it we e thy will;

That He may do thy will as if it were His will.

Be bold as a leopard, light as an eagle, fleet as a doe and strong as a lion.

To do the will of Thy Father Who is in heaven.

According to the labor, the reward.

Tefillah (Variable)

Union Prayer Book Vol.1 page \$4 or pages 74 and 76

The following is offered as a substitute for use either in Item Seven or Item Eleven.

Lord, confessing Thy holiness, we confess our frailty; confessing our frailty, we confess thy holiness. With him of old we pray,

"Suffer us not to come into the power of temptation or of contempt"

O lead us to withstand temptation in its beginnings when alone temptation is resistible, ere its filmy thread become an iron chain, its spark a conflagration, its trickle an inundation. Against its first stirrings make us wary, like good soldiers conquering our foe ere he assail. O give us as our shield and sword inlife's warfare the heart that is pure and the will that is strong. Then will our good inclination and not our evil one prevail and we shall, by Thy grace, be saved from that self contempt which is our soul's most devastating ill.

Silent Devotion; Provisional Draft.

Eternal Light, having glimpsed Thee once, I must seek Thee forever.

Athwart the ruins of a thousand hopes, through desolate megions of failure and shame, across heaving oceans of discouragement and anguish, o'er mountains of burdensome toil, through the fens and marshes of temptation, even into the dark caverns of death, I can not otherwise, O my Father, I must seek Thee, forever.

Futile vows will I not make unto Thee, Thow Searcher of hearts.

Fashioned in iniquity, how can I vow to remain unsullied of iniquity?

Deeper than my good desires are ingrained my evil desires. I am those desired; from their fell clutch I can not always be free. But this I vow, O Strength Ineffable, though I fall ten thousand times, I shall ten thousand times, arise again and unyielding, renew my starge.

tent

All Pitying One, Thou seest, Thou knowest , Thou sharest my struggle. Beneath the thought of Thy compassion, my riven heart wins calm. "O that my death may be my atonement " my fathers prayed and I after them, pray. O that, in eternity, my better self, unyoked of its evil companion, may shine in that flawless, stainless, consumate rectitude for which, unto eternity, my soul doth pant and yearn. Amen.

Modim.

Union Prayer Book Vol.1 page 110

Prayer for Peace.

Union Prayer Book Vol.1 page 110.

Perhaps this substitute will be acceptable:

Grant us peace, not the peace of sluggishness and torpor but the peace of triumphant combat with our inclinations, and bless our country, O our Father. Make it, not in boastfulness, but in truth the land of the free and the home of the brave; free from every sin and folly and so nobly brave that, facing every foe, our only armor may be guiltlessness, our only weapon love, our only stronghold Thom. Amen. X1----Voluntary Frayer. See sheet with item seven.

Xll --- Scripture Reading Psalm 32. Psaim 51.

Ezra Chap. 9 verses 5 to 15

Nehemiah Chap. 1 verses 4 to 11

Daniel Chap. 9 verses4tox19

X111 Hymns.

My soul, be on thy guard; Ten thousand foes arise; The hosts of sin are pressing hard To draw thee from the skies.

O watch , and fight and pray; The battle ne'er give o'er Renew it boldly every day And help divine implore.

Ne'er think the victory won, Nor to thy rest sit down; Thing arduous task will not be done. Till thou obtain the crown.

Fight on, my soul, till death
Shall bring thee to thy God;
He'll take thee, at thy parting breath,
To his divine abads.

George Heath.

X1V .--- Sermon.

Adoration.

Union Prayer Book Volume I page 58
The following substitute is offered:

O Lord, Our God! "The heavens and the heavens of heavens can not contain Thee "; how much the less the hearts of us, Thy frail children. "Thine are the orbs of light and shade". Thine are the heights and depths of space. The ages past and the ages to come are Thine and only Thine. Thou art present in the glittering stars that spangle the heavens at night; and in the winds that breathe through the treetops in the blessed voice to be heard. Every dewdrop every grass blade, and the soul of every living thing gloweth with Thy presence. We are powerless to find words of our own. We can but exclaim in the rapturous word of one who adored Thee in ages past: "Thou art God from everlasting to everlasting."

O Heavenly King of Kings! Not even the angels are pure enough to look upon the fullness of Thy glory. And we who are but dust and ashes we whose days pass away like a shadow, we whose years on earth are but a brief glimmer in the night-- what can we say in Thy presence? In breathless adoration, our souls sink prostrate before Thine Almighty throne. Lord, Lord, we bow the head and bend the knee and magnify Thee, O kings of Kings, O holy One, O ever Blessed.

Va-a-nach-nu-kore-im umishtachavim umodim lifne Melech Maleche Hammelochim hakodosk Boruch Hu.

XVI May the Words Union Prayer Book Voll page 18

XVII Introduction to Kaddish. Union Prayer Book Vol. I. pages 59,125,197,273.

XVIII Kaddish. Union Prayer Book Vol. I page 60

(Face Page)

of you might recall — I can remember my own mother — her blessed memory — when the crossroads of life seem to come upon her — when the worries and trials of life seemed to become too many for her — that she would turn to her faded old book of Psalms — to the book of Tehillin— and in her quiet, sweet and subdued voice, the unforgettable music of the soul, she would pour out her soul to the listening ear of God and then rise, as if refreshed, as if a load had been lifted, as if something rare and precious had been communicated to her in response; and the dark ways became light again.

This is the value of prayer, really, when you come to think of it. Prayer allays pain and amciety. Restores confidence and tranquility to a bewildered and harassed mind and spirit because it offers man an opportunity to communicate.

"Make your prayer unto Him and He will hear you...and light will shine upon your ways."

Excerpt from #17. 1.27.67. Borechu es Adonoy Mammevoroch Boruch Adonoy Hammevoroch le-olom Vo-ed.

(Some Form of Yozerot)

The paragraphs from the Union Frayer Book Vol. 1p.8 or p.63 Perhaps the following might serve instead:

Lord, grant up a childlike trust in Thee. What the day will bring forht we know not Futile alike are our hopes and fears.
We can be sure of Thee alone. To rost in Thee, O Father, and resting in Thee, our step is firm, our path secure:

Whoma Yisroel Adonot Elohenu Adonoy Echod.

(. Ve-ohabto)

Perhaps the fallowing will serve instead:

Eternal. Who, art One, the urge of Thy being worketh within our being the passion also to become one. Each of us. in his finitude, is a discordant many. Imperish ble hope: We shall yet surmount the discords and conflicts within us, among us

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The people who walk in darkness see great light

Undefeated Optimism 14 down

There is a golden age coming.

Undefeated optimion p. 5 3/4 down

Hebreit: & Thou hast comforted comforted us!

Undefeated optimion, p. 3-middle

Moses was and close to date-

Undefeated apternism p 5 1/3 down

where it will me not God from overlasting, my holy God?

Undefeated aptermision for 4,34 down

THE UNDEFEATED OPTIMISM OF OUR FAITH

The Temple, March 7, 1943

There is a Midrash which says that there were ten Psalms recorded in the Bible which were sung by Israel in the course of its history -- in the midst of crisis, or after the crisis -- ten songs of faith. The first was sung when the Children of Israel were freed from Egypt. The second was the song of triumph by the Red Sea. The third, when in the wilderness, when the well suddenly appeared and provided water. The fourth was the song which Moses sang before his death. The fifth was sung by Joshua after his victory over the five Amorite kings. The sixth was the song of Deborah and Barak which they sang when the Children of Israel conquered Sisera. The seventh was the Psalm of David when he was delivered out of the hands of his enemies. The eighth was the song of Johoshaphat, king, as he went to battle against the Moabites and Ammonites. The tenth is the grand and mighty Psalm which the children of Israel sang and will sing to the end of days at their future final and everlasting deliverance.

It is a very beautiful and significant Midrash. You will see that the Midrash calls attention not to one crisis in Jewish history, but to many. For the history of Israel was a history of crises. From all of them, Israel emerged triumphant and singing, and at the very end there will be a siong of of everlasting deliverance. This Midrash is but one of many nigh numberless testimonials which we find in our sacred literature and in our history of the undefeated optimism of our faith and of our people. And in every trial, and in every severe national tribulation there was manifest indelibly the remarkable unshakable confidence in the final outcome, in the triumph of the right of national survival.

I read this morning the famous chapter from the Book of Jeremiah, written just before the first exile -- before the destruction of the First

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I read this morning the famous chapter from the Book of Jeremiah, written just before the first exile — before the destruction of the First Temple. Disaster was in the offing. The City of Jerusalem was besieged. The plight of the city was hopeless — about to fall. The leaders of the people were about to be led away in chains to Babylon. The sanctuary of the Lord was about to be put in the fire

At that moment, a moment of dread anticipation, of impending tragedy, the prophet, Jeremiah, says to his people: "Yet again there shall be heard in this place whereof ye say: It is waste, without man or beast, even in the cities of Judah and in the streets of Jerusalem, that are desolate — the voice of joy and the voice of gladness, the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride." The prophet, Jeremiah, was commanded by the Lord to buy a piece of land in a country which was soon to be conquered by the Babylonians and have the deed signed and sealed and put away in an earthen vessel that it may last many days as a confident symbol that "Houses and fields and vineyards shall yet again be bought in this land." Optimism in the face of doom.

Whence does this optimism spring? It sprang from the people's unshaken faith.

in a just cause — the people had sinned. The people had provoked God. God had

punished them severely, broken their national pride, cast them out in exile. But if

a sin can bring on punishment, repentance can bring on forgiveness and restitution,

because there is a just God and He looks through a just law of providence and

retribution.

So Jeremiah passed through the people speaking in the name of God: "Like as I have brought all this great evil upon this people, so will I bring upon them all the good that I have promised them."

Many centuries later, when the Second Temple was destroyed, and again Jerusalem was laid waste, the masses of the people were led away as captive slaves to work in the salt mines, it seemed that Israel was forever lost, completely destroyed. At that time, at that dire moment of national calamity, the great Rabbi who lived at that time, Jochanan ben Zakkai founded a little school, an academy, at the very time of the destruction of the country. At the defeat of his people, Rabbi Jochanan ben Zakkai established a new school. What was really destroyed? A building, a group of buildings, many cities, an army — But Israel was more than that. Israel

was a people. It had become an idea. Israel through its long history had already expressed itself in spiritual power, in Torah, in a code of life, in a complexity of ideas. Israel had already projected the vision of a spiritual Jeremiah. Zion and the Holy of Holies were now really in the hearts and minds of the faithful. Rabbi Eliezer, Rabbi Joshua and Rabbi Akkiba, disciples of Jochanan ben Zakkai saw the ruins and Rabbi Eliezer and Rabbi Joshua broke out into weeping and rent their garments. But Rabbi Akiba laughed. -nd they turned to him and said: Why do you laugh? Why do you weep, they were asked by Akkiba? They said, Behold They said, Behold They said, the sanctuary of the Lord, the Holy of Holies! Behold wild beasts now prowl about it. The Temple is destroyed. Our people are in exile. The enemies have triumphed. Rabbi Akiba turned to them and said: Why of the prophecyof Micah who had said: "Therefore shall Zion because of you be plowed as a field and Jerusalem shall become heaps and the mount of the Temple as a ruined forest." And so will the other prophecy be fulfilled: "I shall return unto Zion, and will dwell in the midst of Jerusalem. There shall yet old men and old women sit in the broad places of Jerusalem and the broad places of Jerusalem shall be full of boys and girls playing there." If the earlier prophecy had not been fulfilled sweety this latter prophecy of redemption must be fulfilled. They said to Thou hast comforted us, O, Akiba, Thou hast comforted us!

As you notice, this optimism of our people was not the result of emy easy-going lives, of a pleasant, untroubled existence, but out of disaster, suffering and exile, it rose triumphantly to proclaim its unbroken faith in tomorrow.

The life of our people was never a calm and placid one at any time. It was always a life of swords, conflict, strain. The very word, Israel, was given to our Father, Jacob, because he wrestled with angels and with men, and was a second of the men.

Our national existence began in slavery and revolution. We reached the

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to fight for every foot of soil in Palestine before they could settle there. The period of the Judges were the battle-days of our early history in Palestine. Spiritually we fought against against the entire world in ancient less for nearly fifteen centuries — against the paganism of the Canaanites, the Egyptians, Babylonians, the Greeks and the Romans. The whole world was idolatrous. But one little people alone, that little spot of Judea resisted the empires which waged war on Israel from the days of Assyria to the days of the Third Reich which were the most powerful empires in the world.

alien influences. Frequently our people were defeated and were exiled. They

Now to have remained full of hope and faith in the future, after so many centuries of strife and frustration and suffering is a great tribute to the soul of the Race, and points unmistakeble to deep springs whence that soul draws its sustaining strength.

What were those strengths? Strengths of ideas, certain beliefs. In the first place it had to do with the belief of their God, and in their defeats, In their successive defeats of the ages our people always beheld in the triumph of their just God, and in the rescue, His mercy and everlasting goodness. It was God who explained for them the tangled web of their strange career and checkered experiences. They came to believe that they were singled out for great rewards and great punishment because God had singled them out for a great destiny.

Their suffering had one of two origins. Either they had sinned against the moral law and must atone for it, or they, being God's chosen servants, must atone by their suffering for the sins of the world. There was hope, one the one hand hope in repentance, or hope in the redemption of the world. Neither yields to despair.

Both ennoble. A sinner whom is aware of his sin, is also aware of God against Whom

he has sinned. A man who knows that he is off tune can recapture the harmony, the broken harmony of his life. So that our people's faith in God, even when they knew themselves not to be righteous, was nevertheless sustained by their faith in a just God. "Art Thou not God from everlasting, my Holy God? There we will never die." (Heb)

This concept of suffering for the sins of the world — that is, for an ideal — that is agive a note of grandeur to Jewish life in its darkest hour. There was world significance, a great cosmic drama was being enacted on the stage of the world, and they were the central figures in that drama. They were helping to fashion a new world, as God willed those new worlds to come about. They were helping to perfect a new world. They were the summoned ones, to help in that cosmic cause. They were the leaders, the pioneers in that spiritual work. Theirs was a crown of thorns. As the hour of destiny was kning fashioning these new worlds, Israel was the Anvil which bore the strokes of the hammers. Suffering for a cause, was a Badge of Honor. Therefore the prophet was able to say to his people:

"The people that walk in darkness see great light."

deficiencies and moral inadequacies — even that kind of suffering purifies a man, may lift him to new levels of insight and sympathy. There is a very challenging phrase in the Bible: "Moses was close to darkness when he sought God." Very Often it is in the darkness of our lives, in our misery and in our defeat that we discover God. So it is this confidence in God, in his noble ministry of suffering wherein lies the undefeated optimism of our people.

There is one other thought I would like to leave. They believed, because their religion thaught them to believe, in the perfectibility of the world. Not that the world is perfect. There is evil in the world, great evil. Judaism was never a Pollyana religion. Judaism faced all the brutality in the world and saw AND them for what they were — war and poverty, exploit ation, lust and hate, It didn't

and man has it within himself to over-come them.

The end of all creation is Good. All that the Lord has created, he created for the ultimate good. This world was not created that it should be run down ultimately to chaos and anarchy. He created it out of chaos. He formed it that man may dwell upon it. There is a Golden Age coming.

Our Religion is a Messianic Religion, a religion that believed in nobler, finer, juster, more peaceful world when wars will cease and poverty will be abolished, where every man will someday sit under his vine and fig tree and know war no more.

But it is within the power t of man to hasten that day or to retard it. Applants Fig.

Therefore our people believe the evil of the world should not discourage MAN them. It should challenge them to work for the golden day which is yet to come.

The world can be made perfect and men can help to make it so.

The great pessimistic philosopher, Schopenhauer, was quitecorrect when he declared that "Optimism is as irreconcilable with Christianity as it is with Buddhism and Brahmanism. The fundamental characteristics of Judaism are optimism and realism."

My dear friends, our people today face another crisis — whaps their greatest in history, the crisis of mass exploitation, the crisis of ext rmination. This is the time to draw consciously and deliberately upon the undefeated optimism of our people, based upon confidence and a just God, based upon the conception of the noble ministry of suffering, and based upon faith in the perfectibility of human society. The world is suffering for its sins. It is atoning for its sins. God will accept the atonement. Even as he has smitten, so will he forgive. That is the law majerial in of the history of our people. Men and nations are suffering today. Israel is suffering today more than any one. That has been our tragic noble privilege through the ages. We are again the anvils upon which history is being fashioned. Out of this evil, out of the evils of our day, out of the bitter conflict of our world, a new and better day will come. Men will reach higher levels of perfection. The new people will come. Men will reach higher levels of perfection.