

Daniel Jeremy Silver Collection Digitization Project

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MS-4850: Daniel Jeremy Silver Papers, 1972-1993.

Series III: The Temple Tifereth-Israel, 1946-1993, undated. Sub-series A: Events and Activities, 1946-1993, undated.

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Men's Club, Lecture Series 1974, notes for "Pioneers With and Without Covered Wagons" lecture, 1974.

shoes, caked with the mud of Nahalal. Wooden cabins served as dwellings until the walls began to totter.

We drew up the original blue-print of our way of life on a design of self-reliance. We would build a flour-mill — but as simple a mill as practical. It should make no difference if the bread were coarse and the bran baked with the wheat. Eucalyptus trees would serve as fuel for heat. Everyone would drink milk from his own cow and find eggs under his own hens. We should grow our own vegetables and fruits. The farm should also supply fodder for the animals. And after the building of the village we might not need a full-time administrator and secretary. Teachers and public workers themselves would be part-time farmers.

With the proceeds from our surplus we would buy simple clothing and pay the wages of the craftsmen. We would make our own repairs. On rainy days tools might be repaired, leaky roofs patched and fences mended. Everything to be done by ourselves. Should a plough-handle break, the farmer would

have the necessary smith's tools to repair it.

The farmer would produce his own provisions. There was no ready cash. Before earning a small amount of spot cash he would first have to produce marketable produce many times this value so that the many middlemen between the farmer and the consumer might get their share. Better for him to produce everything with his own hand even if it meant more time than a skilled craftsman would spend and even if his own work might never be as good as a skilled craftsman's. He should do without the things he cannot himself produce, in the manner of farmers all over the world.

Books and newspapers would be obtained in a common library. One copy of each should suffice for the whole village. We would not borrow money and would sign no promissory notes since naturally we would never be able to repay the loans. Our children would be so educated that they should grow to be

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MAN AND THE SOIL

simple farmers living from the goodness of their land and never in want of anything else. They would mature in the furrow: a generation of true tillers of the land.

Our lives were founded on these principles, but time produced certain changes. We do eat bread from our own wheat, but instead of baking it in our homes, there is now one large oven for the whole village. Some of the taste of good home bread has gone, to our sorrow. However, we still do our own canning and pickling, and put up our own jams and jellies. One begins the winter with the confident feeling of plenty.

Our supplies are produced on the farm, but we have come more and more to need cash. Prices of merchandise have risen. We also need to pay the salaries of the baker, miller shoemaker, black-smith, trismith, waggoner, teachers, secretary, and bookkeeper. Everybody needs his salary, and takes it in cash. We must also pay the barber and whoever occasionally performs

in the village.

We had to install irrigation pipes in the fields and floors in the barn; trees demand years of investment and labour before their first yield; houses had to be built; a music and fine arts teacher was hired. We signed promissory notes of which the interest increased in leaps and bounds. Such needs forced us to work harder in order to obtain a surplus over our immediate wants so that we could have enough produce to sell for cash.

How did this happen? How did our needs increase? Why did our standard of living change so radically? The answers to these questions lie in the fact that the country as a whole has developed and that the general standard of living has changed, affecting us as well, to a certain degree. But our basic way of life has not really altered. We are a bit more careful of our health now since years of hard work have wearied us. After all, nothing has radically changed. We still raise our own food, and our clothing is of better grade but still basically plain. Perhaps we might have done without electricity or saved by doing our own baking

instead of paying a village baker. But there were changes we will always consider welcome: books, newspapers, education for the children.

The clash between the willingness and the unwillingness for change has tended to set up inner tensions in the moshav. The conservatives want us to free ourselves of all unessential expenditures and return to a state of complete independence from outside society and of self-reliance for all our needs. They are willing to forfeit comforts and do without education and "imported" entertainment. Yet they want to add to and increase our benefits in life. They care deeply for the children, that they should have the best upbringing and a full, rich life.

At present the liberals have the upper hand, but sometimes, during the hard moments that give rise to nostalgia, we all long again for our gas lights, ramshackle cabins, home ovens, and the leather-tough simplicity which carried with it a deep sense of security and a fullness of life.

Mixed farming - a national necessity

In the economic development of Israel, tremendous changes have come about. Industry is expanding, rising in output from year to year. Manufacture, mining, transportation — each employs more and more workers, each produces goods that increasingly answer the demands of consumption of our own population and for export.

There is no limit to industrial production other than the investment of capital and know-how. Industry is capable of developing anywhere in the city or village, whereas agriculture is limited, in Israel, by the quantities of water at its disposal. And water available for agriculture diminishes to the same extent that the population and industry (ever-growing consumers of water) expand. All the water at the disposal of agriculture is being utilized. Likewise, the water destined to

his nerves are stronger. He is better fitted to withstand adversity. He has grown stronger in mind and is flexed and poised for whatever may come. A recognition of his own creative values enables him to stand proud and independent before the wise and the mighty. The Jew who has returned to the soil has become a lover of work. Work has become part of his life, a natural need for his body. He cannot live without work and can likewise see no other basis for existence. He feels ill at ease during extended breaks in the routine of work and scarcely has the patience to return to it.

The pioneering farmer is almost always willing to help his neighbour, and is always sensitive to his hardships in work. He discerns sharply between a productive and a nonproductive way of life. He lives, eats, and dresses simply and his relations

with his fellow men are easy and confident.

This is the typical farmer of Israel today. But there are variants in character. Not all our members have succeeded in finding roots of love for their animals. Many still think of them as mere means of livelihood, rather than living creatures. Yet I am not convinced that the typical peasant farmer throughout the world, who has lived a life close to nature for unbroken generations, does not regard his cattle and horses from a similar pecuniary point of view.

We wanted to return to a more natural way of living with fewer material delights and more emotional freedom. We attempted to examine and criticise the commonly accepted social mores in an attempt to make them more honest and

logical.

We had a certain feeling of satisfaction every time we passed Petah Tikvah and Jaffa, walking barefoot and in song, in protest against the townsmen and the women who promenaded and pranced in the fashions of the day.

We continued barefoot even after we had realised our vision of settlement in the moshav. For years we went about in torn

cosmic phenomena, the result of the interaction of man with nature in its particular expression in one place, by which the unique soul and history of the group is formed. No matter what may happen to a nation after it is once created—even if, like the Jews, a nation is eviled—both its corporate soul and the souls of its individuals are stunted until they return to their true habitat. There they can become whole again by living the life of nature. Hence, physical labor, the renewal of the true self in reverent harmony with the cosmos, is religion.

We shall encounter some of these ideas again, in different contexts, in both Martin Buber and Rabbi Kook. Like all utopians and mystics, Gordon has been more admired than followed; and yet, he was, and is even today, a generation after his death, the greatest teacher—in the deepest sense, the heterodox Hasidic master—of the Labor-Zionist

movement.

LOGIC FOR THE FUTURE (1910)

eyes will open, you will gaze straight into the eyes of Nature, and in its mirror you will see your own image. You will know that you have returned to yourself, that when you hid from Nature, you hid from yourself. When you return you will see that from you, from your hands and from your feet, from your body and from your soul, heavy, hard, oppressive fragments will fall and you will begin to stand erect. You will understand that these were fragments of the shell into which you had shrunk in the bewilderment of your heart and out of which you had finally emerged. On that day you will know that your former life did not befit you, that you must renew all things: your food and your drink, your dress and your home, your manner of work and your mode of study—everything!

On that day, O Man, deep in your heart you will know that you had been wandering until you returned to Nature. For you did not know Life. A different life, a life not ready-made, a life to be experienced in preparation and creation—that life you did not know. Therefore your life was cut in two—a very small shred of existence

and a huge experience of nonexistence, of work, of labor, of beness—"Sabbath" and the "Eve of the Sabbath." You did not the and it did not occur to you, that there is no life in a life ready-made Preparation is itself Life, for Nature also lives within the preparation of Life, within the creation of Life.

PEOPLE AND LABOR (1911)

THE JEWISH PEOPLE has been completely cut off from the ture and imprisoned within city walls these two thousand years. We have become accustomed to every form of life, except to a life of labor—of labor done at our own behest and for its own sake. It will require the greatest effort of will for such a people to become normal again. We lack the principal ingredient for national life. We lack the habit of labor—not labor performed out of external compulsion, but labor to which one is attached in a natural and organic way. This kind of labor binds a people to its soil and to its national culture, which in turn is an outgrowth of the people's soil and the people's labor.

Now it is true that every people has many individuals who shun physical labor and try to live off the work of others. But a normal people is like a living organism which performs its various functions naturally, and labor is one of its basic and organic functions. A normal people invariably contains a large majority of individuals for whom labor is second nature. But we Jews are different. We have developed an attitude of looking down on manual labor, so that even those who are engaged in it work out of mere compulsion and always with the hope of eventually escaping to "a better life." We must not deceive ourselves in this regard, nor shut our eyes to our grave deficiencies, not merely as individuals but as a people. The well-known talmudic saying, that when the Jews do God's will their labor is done for them by others, is characteristic of our attitude. This saying is significant. It demonstrates how far this attitude has become an instinctive feeling within us, a second nature.

Who among us thinks about this problem? Who is sensitive to it? We have no labor—and yet we are not aware that anything is missing. We take no notice of it even when we talk of our national rebirth.

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