

### Daniel Jeremy Silver Collection Digitization Project

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The Meaning of Life and Death, 1966.

### The Meaning of Life and Death Daniel Jeremy Silver March 20, 1966

The word which we seek to define is life. It's, of course, well known and its meaning is deceptively obvious. Life is the state of animated being. Life is the vitality and functionality of an organism as opposed to a dead body, inert chemical matter. And no one can argue with this generic definition, but unfortunately, if we leave the matter here we must stand aside for some of the most critical and cruel ethical decisions which confront us. Life is simply the state of animation, being and an embryo is alive almost from the very moment of its conception, and since we are among those who believe the commandment must be abided, thou shalt not murder, thou shalt not take a life, we are placed in the position of affirming anyone who interferes with the birth of that embryo takes a life, interferes sinfully, wrongly in the life cycle of man. And if life is simply the state of animation and being then as long as the heart pumps, the lungs breathe oxygen in and out, so long is the body alive, so long must the physician use every art at his disposal to prolong and to protract being, whatever be the disintegration of that body, whatever be the deterioration, whatever be the suffering that person is undergoing, as long as there is simple motion, as long as there is that conditioned organic reflex, so long must we exert our every effort to help that being to survive. Life is the state of animation and being and human life, I submit, is something more than motion and the pulse beat and the bellowing in and out of the pumping of air through the lungs and it is to understand what that plus is, what that definition of human life may be that I ask you to think through with me this problem this morning. We are brought to it, of course, by the biological revolution of our day. Such is the sophisticated state of our medical art that we can no longer avoid the critical problem.

Has a parent the right to terminate the birth of an unwanted child? Has a patient the right to ask for a quick and easy death and to insist that his body not become a painful battle ground between the microbes of the disease and the medicines of the healer who in this case cannot heal. We'll return to these questions in a

moment. For the moment allow me to restate Judaism's basic affirmations as regards life, individual life, and the preservation of life. Life is the gracious gift of a kind God. We are born, we exist, we die according to God's will and according to God's wisdom, not according to our own. Once we have received this gift of life our duty is to prolong it, to be healthy with it, to use it beneficially, to care for it carefully, to husband its strength so that we may be of service to ourselves and to our fellow man. No man has the right to take another's life nor even to take his own unless, of course, the actions of another put his life in jeopardy. Human life is sacred, sacred above all other things on this earth, and it must be kept inviolate. It cannot be handed over to the state or a bureau or to the control of any other human agency.

Now, these moral positions seem self-evident when we state them today, but when they were first promulgated by our peoples three thousand and more years ago they marked a watershed in the development of human thought. Until the Bible came along and insisted on the sacredness of human life society took human life cheaply and looked on the individual human being purely in terms of his function. How useful was he to the society of which he was a part? Babies who were sickly or weak were taken out and exposed on the hillside to die. As Plutarch says of the Spartan, they affirm that if the child was weak or deformed his life was disadvantageous both to himself and to the state. What was true of the infirm among the youth was true of the infirm among the aged. The Agean isle of Cos, annually, those who were approaching senility, those who could no longer be useful as pack horses and work animals, were garlanded, dressed in festive togas, brought to a feast and made to drink from the cup of hemlock. And what was true on this Aegean island was true in many primitive civilizations. When a man could no longer produce, when he could no longer bear arms, when he could no longer work in the fields, when he could no longer be useful in his craft, he was turned out, driven off into the desert, cast out into the wilderness and allowed to starve, to weaken, to die. Life in ancient

times was brief and it was brutal. Life in ancient times was lived in and among slaves and peons. Man was not the master of his own fate in the economic or the social realm and in most ancient law codes if one maimed his slave or even killed him he could be accused of negligence against his property and of no higher crime. in our Jewish tradition was the maiming of a slave, the taking of a life, however meaning in this level of society act against the law of God, murder, a capital crime Judaism affirmed the essential divinity that is within every individual man. However low his caste or his estate there burns within him a spark of the divine flame and he who extinguishes that spark defaces the image of God. Here lies the fundamental of all democracy. Here lies the opposition to all tyranny. And these teachings are old and they are familiar to you. We are blessed by being the heirs of humane tradition, but let us not delude ourselves because they have been stated and restated time and time again over the centuries, the battle has been won, they are the affirmed possession of all mankind, nothing could be further from the case. In how many nations of the world today, 1966, are people handled and mishandled with brutality to suit the needs of the state, are men looked on simply as a cipher in the labor force, moved hither and there according to the five-year or the sevenyear or ten-year plan of the community?

Who of us can forget the experience of Nazi Germany the last thirty years?
Who of us can forget not alone the crime of genocide against the people which dared to affirm the inviolability of the individual life, the sacredness of man.
But the acts of Germany against her own Aryan infirm, against her own Aryan people who were suffering from degenerative diseases, those who had been in a hospital for five years or more and seemingly could not be rehabilitated were simply exterminated. Nazi Germany in the 1930's, there was a charitable institution for the hospitalized. This was a euphemistic cover title for an agency which swept out the weak and the unwanted from hospital and asylum every few months or so, simply liquidated them.
Two hundred seventy five thousand Aryan Germans were so liquidated during the Nazi

regime in the name of efficiency, in the name of the greater overriding needs of the state out of a concern for the cost of maintaining these people alive, out of a brutal, vulgar lack of concern for human life. Now, to mention the incident of Nazi Germany to allow us to put it aside, this is madness, we are civilization. But I ask youto remember that whatever Hitler may have been, pathological or no, Hitler's doctors, the cream of the German medical profession, and there was no more highly trained medical profession in the world up to that time, the cream of the Nazi physicians, the cream of the German physicians, went into the concentration camps and experimented with human beings as they might experiment on rats and mice and guinea pigs in their laboratories. And these men were not demented. What allowed them to be contemptuous of human life?

I reread recently an article written by Dr. Leo Alexander, a physician, who was on the staff of the chief prosecutor in Nurenberg during the war trials for our government. Dr. Alexander went through the massive evidence of Nazi medical brutality and he sought to understand it, to put it into some meaningful framework, and this is his understanding of this tragedy.

Even before the Nazis took over, a propaganda barrage was directed against the traditional compassionate nineteenth century attitudes toward the chronically ill for the adoption of a utilitarian Hegelian point of view. Sterilization and euthenasia of persons with chronic mental illness was discussed at a meeting of Bavarian psychiatrists in 1931. By 1936 extermination of the physically or socially unfit was so openly accepted that its practice was mentioned incidentally in an article published in a German medical journal. State hospitals were required to furnish names of patients who had been ill for five years or more and were unable to work. Such persons were often liquidated by order of the state. apart from the genocide of non-Aryans, 275,000 were put to death in charitable foundations for institutional care. The victims were the mentally defective, psychotics, epileptics and patients suffering from infirmities of old age and from various organic neurological disorders such as infantile

paralysis, Parkinsons disease, multiple sclerosis and brain tumors. . .All those unable to work and considered non-re-habilitable were killed. Whatever proportions these crimes assumed, it became evident to all who investigated them that they had started from small beginnings. The beginnings were at first merely a subtle shift of emphasis in the basic attitude of the physicians. It started with the attitude that there is a life not worth the living, the infinitely small-wedged in lever from which this entire trend of mind received its impetus was the attitude toward the non-rehabilitable sick, what Alexander later on called the pernicious attitudes of an overdone practical realism.

The pernicious attitude of an overdone practical realism - now what happened in Nazi Germany could not, could, happen elsewhere in the world for I am afraid that all of us are guilty at times of this pernicious attitude of an overdone practical realism.

Now, putting aside our concern for the sacredness of man, of putting aside our concerns for the inviolability of the individual and of considering only the cost per patient per day, the tax dollar, what is demanded of us, the growing bureaucracy, all the other very practical problems we are concerned with when we confront human welfare. And I'm afraid that such is the size and the obiquity of the modern state, that if we put aside our concern for the sacredness of the individual and we allow a pharoah or a bureau to take over decisions of life and death, to manage these on the basis of the standard of efficiency, utility, it will not long be before many of the basic decisions affecting each and every one of our lives is taken over, governed by outside authority no longer allowed to us. It is for this reason, it is for this reason that I prize the unbroken opposition over two thousand years among the rabbis to any and every act of euthenasia. Judaism never tolerated the taking of a life. This seems as a cruel discipline. What is hard about sitting beside the bed of a loved one wracked with pain and crying out for help or release and denying to them that release? Yet, I submit that the rabbis who above all things were gentle and compassionate, bridled and reined in their gentleness

and their compassion here because of an overriding concern to keep high the barriers which protect the dignity, the sacredness of human personality. We read in the law code, the safer hasidim, that if a man is sick, suffering, dying and he appeals to his friend to kill him mercifully that appeal must be turned down; nor has he the right to take his own life. Euthanasia is never countenanced anywhere in our religious tradition, not that Judaism ennobled suffering, suffering can brutalize and ruin a man. No man in Judaism must take the place of God. It is God who gives life and who takes it away. Who are we to know what are the involvements of the divine wisdom, why God has chosen this man to linger, this man to die quickly, why God has chosen this child to be a cripple and this child to be healthy. And each of us here has lived long enough to know though God's ways are not our ways and are beyond our human understanding there is often a deeper wisdom which permeates, comes out of it. Have we not seen those who are burdened with a child of limitation whose marriage is sanctified by the burden? Who become adult because of their new responsibility? And have we not seen those who are suffering under the blight of a degenerative disease suddenly come alive to themselves, break down the walls of selfishness and fear, of shyness which innured them from the world open up at least for one last instance to the love and to the friendship, to the excitement and to the beauty that is all about them which they have denied themselves to this time. Man must not play God. To take another's life is the prerogative only of the Divine.

Have we then no other alternative but to stand aside, to watch suffering, not to be helpful, to turn off or to rein in our kindness, our sensitivity, our sense of fellow feeling? Many do stop here and I wonder if there is not an out, a way in which we can maintain the dignity of human life and a way in which we can show our compassion.

Let me quote you the entirety of the law with which I began. If a man is sick, suffering and dying and he asks his friend to kill him mercifully this request must be turned down nor, has he the right to take himself nor have we the right to place salt on his tongue in order to keep him alive any longer.

The description is medieval but the meaning is clear. There is a point at which it is immoral to struggle to preserve a life. There is a point in which we must step aside and allow God to reclaim His own. There is a point in which to struggle to preserve a life is only to struggle to place another man for a longer protracted period of time in a condition of agony and suffering.

Our rabbis often commented on the phrase of the book of Ecclesiastes: there is a time to be born and there is a time to die, and one of the sermons which was preached on this text reads in this vein. If a friend is deathly ill pray not overlong for his recovery for if your prayer be efficacious and he revive he will be conscious only for a few days and he will know great suffering in that time. Let him die. There is a time to die.

Now our rabbis believed that prayer was an efficacious physical therapy. Prayer sustained life and when one prayed for another's life one actually contributed to his healing. This was their faith. This was their understanding of the psychomatic involvements of medicine. This was their frustration because of the rudimentary quality of their medical art. Whatever the reason, the rabbis believed that when you prayed for another man's life you contributed to his longevity and to his healing. And so when they said to us, when they said to their congregation, pray not for the life which has already been lost, pray not for the man who is deep in the midnight blackness of the coma that he come out for an hour or two to the grayness of pain, they were saying to us in our terms, there is a time for the physician to pack his bag, to pull out his tubes, to remove the masks, to allow death to the dying.

There's a very interesting story in the Talmud to this effect. Judah Hanasi was the greatest of the rabbinic leaders of Palestine at the end of the second century. He was not only a scholar and teacher but he was a prince. He was the governor of the Jewish community. Judah Hanasi at the end of a long life lay dying and his many disciples, his many friends drew around his house and set up a prayer vigil. They would not allow him to depart. Now there was in Judah Hanasi's house

a very learned handmaiden, servant, girl who was much praised in the Talmud though the Talmud never tells us her name. And when all of these disciples of Judah Hanasi drew near and began their prayer vigil she prayed for his speedy death, but her lone voice was as nothing against the many voices of those who kept the vigil and Judah Hanasi lingered on. And so this servant girl went to the roof of the house and brought up to the roof many large earthenware jars which on a signal she threw down into the midst of those who kept the vigil and the shattering of the clay, the breaking of the pottery, the explosive noise disturbed their concentration, the startling drove them away. Their vigil broken Judah Hanasi was allowed to die in peace. Now this strange anecdote, this vignette, is told in the Talmud with approval because the rabbis agreed with our sensitivity that there is a time beyond which it is an indignity, it is wrong to prolong or to protract a life. But when does that time come? When should the doctor turn aside to allow nature to take its course? There is, I am afraid, in our medical profession today only confusion to this point. Some doctors have worked out their own philosophies and after consultation with the family take whatever action they deem fit. Other physicians follow a rather straight and narrow application of their Hippocratic oath. This oath requires of them that they be healers. It tells them that their responsibility is to prolong life, and as long as there is life they insist on using every skill at their disposal, often to morally unacceptable ends.

I shall never forget as a chaplain during the Korean War being for many days at one of our advanced base hospitals, watching the soldiers being brought in, mutilated from the battle. Great miracles of science were wrought in that hospital, but every once in awhile the youth was brought in and the entire forepart of his brain having been blown away. Now such is the state of our medical skill that the surgeons there could sew up the cavity, place tubes to feed and to eliminate the body within the body, place the body upon a cot which rotated slowly, moving the body sufficiently to sustain life, and this lad was sustained for a week or a month

or several months witless, thoughtless, unseeing, unfeeling, a vegetable, sustained alive, flown back to these United States to a hospital near his home where his parents or his wife or his children had to keep a bedside vigil, a hapless vigil, till death finally intervened. I am sure that similar miracles are being wrought in Vietnam today even as I am sure that there are those in our hospitals in this city who are being kept alive deep in a coma where death has long since announced itself to their soul. There is a time to live and there is a time to die, but how shall we know when that time has come? Here, interestingly, Hebrew etymology serves us in good stead. Hebrew has a word for life as animate being. That word is hayim. Hayim applies equally to the amoeba, to the paramecium, as it does to this complicated structure which we call man, but when Hebrew wishes to refer to man uniquely, that which is human life, it employs the word, nefesh, a soul, specifically personality, awareness, the mind which integrates all the senses and allows us to think and to relate and to be part of the world. Human life is a construct higher than life itself. Human life is personality, it is consciousness, it is awareness, and it is in these terms that we must define it.

Nor can I be accused of reading back to the second century a subtlety required in the twentieth century. In the <u>mishnah</u>, in that great book of law which Judah Hanasi compiled in the second century we read already that one may abort an embryo if its birth threatens the life of the mother. Now, the question is asked in the second century, on what basis can one take this embryo and destroy it. And the answer is given, the embryo is <u>hayim</u>, is arimate, but it does not yet have a <u>nefesh</u>, human life, a soul. A soul comes with birth, with the awareness of the opening of the senses, the integration of knowledge. Embryo has only <u>hayim</u>.

Interestingly, too, the best of modern biological thinking today emphasizes that human life is like life on all other levels of society except on the level of consciousness, except on the level of awareness. Here alone is human life superior to all other life that courses about us. Havim and nefesh, if we keep this differ-

entiation in mind, simple life, human life, animation, consciousness, I think we will have a standard by which to make some of the ethical decisions with which we began.

How does this definition help us? Well, in the case of the embryo, the embryo is havim. It is animate, but not less human. To take the life of the embryo is, therefore, not an act of murder. It may often be done for good and superior reason to allow a nefesh, an already adult conscious human being, to survive. This, of course, is the position of our mishnah. The rabbis went further and they said when they abort the birth, not only when the mother's life is at stake, but when there is danger of psychological trauma to the mother, and I would go even further. Whenever the parent feels the child who is about to be born is either endangered by an addiction which he may have, by a disease which he may have suffered, or is endangered by the fact that he will be born into a marriage that is no marriage, into a home that is no home, into a loveless life where he will never have the ability to grow into a human being, society ought to permit the termination of that conception.

What of the child who is new-born? Here, I am afraid, our definition restrains us. There may be a few children who are born who are simply masses of protoplasm, but who are we to play God, to say that the lame and the blind shall not leave the delivery room? What arrogance is it on the part of a parent when they turn to the doctor at some time before the delivery and say, if the package comes unbroken we'll accept it, but if not allow it to be stillborn? What an example of courage our world would have lacked if an obstetrician had decided before he went into the delivery room that the deaf and the dumb and the blind child should not be allowed to live. We would never have known of Helen Keller. Eugenics is a pernicious and false science. Any attempt to say that there is a physical frame or a mental quotient which a child must have in order to be useful to the society is to impose your own arrogance upon the needs of mankind. How do you measure gentleness? How do you measure love? Have not cripples and the lame and the hulk contributed to civilization? Are we to be only the sturdy and the physical? How do you mea-

sure the sensitivity of the newborn child?

Finally, what of the dying? How does our definition help us here? Eutha-We have, fortunately, the chemical means to give great relief from pain, but we ought never to create an atmosphere or a society or a legal condition which allows one man to take another man's life. Imagine a community in which this existed, where euthanasia was legal. Imagine the indignity of placing aged parent under the pressure of children who want to stop pacing up and down the hospital floors and say, father, mother, be free of your pain, allow the doctor to give you an injection. Must a man in his last suffering have the added indignity of feeling himself a coward because he wants to hold on to the one thing he possesses, life, as long as he can? And who knows at what stage of one's deterioration one ceases to contribute to mankind? When Hina was first stricken with paralysis cemented, as he put it, to his mattress grave he cried out for release. He begged his friends to put him out of his misery. Yet, it was this mattress grave that he wrote his finest and most subtle and profound poetry. He became a great artist rather than a shallow satirical man. Who knows, who knows what impact the dying could have on the living, their insight, their truth have, their last words may have on our own lives? And there does come a time when detericration is so pronounced, when the mind is so disorganized, when the coma is black and full, when we have lost our orientation, when we have lost our ability to relate consciousness, when the nefesh has been reduced to havim, personality's simple condition, reflex, impulsive routine action of the organ done without any command from our will. There is a time when it's time to step aside, to allow God to have His way.

What is the meaning of life? Awareness, feeling, sensitivity, being part of the actions and the passions of our day. What is life? Life is consciousness. What is the meaning of death? The meaning of death is the making way, the opening up of opportunity to another generation, our last and most important gift to our children. What is death? Mystery, unconsciousness, a state we need not fear.

There is a time to be born and there is a time to die. There's a time when man must struggle to preserve life, that is his fundamental responsibility. And there is a time to leave off the struggle and allow animation to cease.

And so, beside the Silent Sea
I wait the muffled oar
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore

I know not where His islands lift their fronded palms in air; I only know I cannot drift Beyond his love and care

And Thou O Lord, by whom are seen thy creatures as they be,
Forgive me if too close I lean
My human heart to Thee.

## To the memory of Rabbi ABBA HILLEL SILVER

# Wake me to bless Thy Name

. Anthem for Baritone Solo
Poem by Yehuda Halevi, English by Nina Salaman

Thou didst know me before Thou hadst formed me,

And so long as Thy spirit is within me, Thou keepest me.

The there any standing ground if Thou drive me out?

Is there any coming forth for me, if Thou restrain me?

And what can I say since my thought is in Thine hand?

And what can I do unless Thou help me?

I have sought Thee in a time of favor, - answer me,

And as with a shield gird me round with Thy grace.

Raise me up to seek early Thy shrine.

Wake me to bless Thy Name.

The second secon

This many was one or seal of a clapithen. The word weed oulte lefter in medo known & at memory rearned religion to hip conceler amondo havy - the quality the latingues a while a functional organis from a dead book or freely come and written. With the bound on the appropriate was a ment of the helphanks before some of the were of morel puddem good by If let is the comment to be a comment of colories on I serve were home the bound much "Three sheld much menche " Those shall and hele left in it is whereast, her is a serie to colore to a manage. of left in simply comment that the land present colors in land we his beaut beaut to be been the former of the second of seed been to preside the contraction of the contractions to the devide your preparation - 1400. help a commindo bery - but because loss into alcused nourilley was There are prelie atte or amile mater. It is a linear con allegents - de les coules une be muches halfall - for to remissed a trace of modern mederer + breeless - from the rivel beneaterly in 60 newson of feetiles & levert - of me the protection were much me panden; their a prient we right to love a tree to present to bute of an amounted war ? pour a patient to regard to det quelles a melle some desired a met ofte - meles of metting

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how the specific consideration of agend on promoted, the me on of the part recent mention and because left its more subsides more love a heat best on a foreste or at it thought or are miner - the celebral to enter the broken or or present the section mun en a majores on 20th contract contract the the Pulled Jan ementer, The merchant about period columbia when sil the well much much much regular be received to muller life - 8 les trelaten a d'aland la rece premient y adaptes reclused the last weell to propeletering them one le mille, Here were to be a relieve personal relieves and the form of the the of the second transfer of the second tran ful a PDJ - where we are presented in a count. Here less en mul be defended and the comple them I committee a The contract of the contract o The many many the second of th less were of the last of the l 2-15-1000 , con defenden o p'10 = 9000 - 4 amorates of personal occurrence in the best of management hudeped tours - an a new of much declare before be Conneced according of water Devices Dm. J. Burnendy of the sell a stated in Cultimine win he has me determine;

I mus is alone to alone amide not become betom I aleen on togot put because he has a lefe tille at is the endeline told we must be an The Believed talities delen met precheals los menos of america, maile, en fred for home meet - now ale a believe tout it wereld divide and and allowing land to det made and reduced proved begin & 46h herron till a market a track to the O penalters entitlementered appeler of lefe - can feel - as permanents replies me complete to be although to retain too recoming a affect on Crestotes of the medical Contraction. Legulaged our les part of calculation and calculation of the calculati muller con un and med from me on the contract of parvil aleatric maneurer for forest fine and so men home may be a comed to a surger freedom to come, I will see a miles took she has feellen had to from me seem concer personal and also in replented my a side of mental we know to the total - of the pount feels referred end here on security in land - The there have Whigh of the reason is which of the Captures of make interest deficient. For up for convergence a un operation tout have never must produce to suit to to to se introduced. There may be and when the lefter is so a co heard weeks much

for interceled to be enjoyed in the member present of the Ry : Tops in the case were y the farm bealth of become accome a procedure Jewi recommendation of the sent of the sent of the sent of the sent of the depuits y yet correctly reason opid amountable has bound only ment consection of les me at a consideration. In the definition we entire a met jul where, cohomben him men of the one-line of taking hope , and to haden he has presented action an there were under the multari by a new and of the my operation in the ment a result delant their photosters where a final felt ce rece were with the Comment of the section, have, to Louis where seems presented to the seems to Con the loss algeriales as well become under this defended in the deficiel is related. There may bee a few builty of employed and made ment menting - had the current , to have , to Cere i les retendes une els hames restrations : de marie comme me empers for process to the total the of the parties were also have and were the trumb a complete a hours meany the mility build begge a complete here here out of mile here men en men much is suffery sheeld de « Le tre la Commilia en

be used for a multiple . Which a consely set present by set one dependinger Carlingues to the wild to their players and brief was defined and the menpeter tout the state months on montere have only become De words well worth for nederly. Into dec ween to be been a letter premi redeserd - while ways much when from beam made build the he the reserved of more the the a continue his her have been a former to grantly prompt them to the receptable of the section of the her course of my los comes him last comes provide present - make the been been been been been to a second to the while we maked a collection of the second of in a Cont to also, there is no theme for the physican to part and having ARCHIVES to mention below to commence of the second o and no immedice side den meng - sew love - freezes 2 mil co suffeed our 10 Perce lu o No human frem them was to great fre meenly - mil marcelle my 8 or Och con an am a home a known met underen lain willen en exp Therein from but to preliming in another a wy there a comment out Buyered their Reserve & could

and Three o True! by maken and maken The mantitude in the bec Film pours men of the care 2 Rem

in beaute on These

Even before the Nazis took over a propaganda barrage was directed against the traditional compassionate 19th cent. attitudes toward the chronically ill and for the adoption of a utilitarian Hegelian point of view. Sterilization and euthenasia of persons with chronic mental illness was discussed at a meeting of Bavarian psychiatrists in 1931. By 1936 extermination of the physically or socially unfit was so openly accepted that its practice was mentioned indidentally in an article published in a German medical journal. State hoppitals were required to furnish names of patients who had been ill for 5 years or more and were unable to work. Such persons were often liquidated by order of the state. Quite apart from the genocide of non-Aryans, 275000 were put to death in Charitable foundations for Institutional Care. The victims were the mentally defective, psychotics, epoleptics, and patients suffering from infirmities of old age and from various organic neurological disorders such as infantile papalysis, Parkinsons disease, multiple sclerosis and brain tumors...All those unable to work and considered non rehabilitable were libbed. Killed Whatever proportions whese crimes assumed, it became evident to all who investigated them that they had started from small beginnings, The beginnings at first were merely a subtle shift of emphasis in the basic attitude of the physicians. It started with the attitude ... that there is a life not worth the living. the infinitely small wedged-in lever from which this entire trend of mand received its impetus was the attitide toward the non-rehabilitable sick----what he later on calles the pernicious attitudes of an overdone practical realism

And so, beside the Silent Sea
I wait the muffled oar
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore

I know not where His islands lift their fronded palms in air; I only know I cannot drift Beyond his love and care

And Thou O Lord, by whom are seen thy creatures as they be, Forgive me if too close I lean My human heart to Thee.



Kaddish

Friday Man 18 Sunday Man 25

### Those who passed away this week

ALFERD B.SHIELDS
HARRY J.CRITCHFIELD

MEYER H.FORSCH
LOUIS NEUMAN
SAMUEL S.WEBER
MARVIN A.KANE
SAMUEL A.ROTH
NATHAN SEIDMAN
SOPHIE KLOPFER STRAUSS
HOWARD SIMON SAKS
LOUIS SCHOEN
MARY NEWHOUSE FIRTH
MANI MARCHAND
SARAH BAUMOEL
MYER BLUMBERG
JENNIE GOLDSMITH

### Pahrzeits

LEON SPERLING
ROSE SPILKA
FRANK H.FOX
REBECCA HELLER
BERDIE STOTTER COLE
ROSE BERNSTEIN
SAMUEL S.ROSENTHAL
NORMAN HARRIS
WILLIAM B.FISH
ROSE POLLAK SPEER
BLANCHE M.MAYER
LENA MENDELSOHN
MAXWELL L.LAPPIN

PAGE # >

Friday

Sungan

Those who passed away this week

MOLLIE FRIEDMAN JACOB A.KLEIN Yahrzeits

READ ON SUN. MAR. 20 ONLY JEROME S.MALEVAN