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Yom Kippur, 1968.

#234

YOM KIPPUR - 1968

RADDI DAMIE / J. SILVER

In the book of Proverbs in our Bible, Israel sings the praises of wisdom. In a number of its hymns wisdom is personalized, made to seem as it were flesh and blood. At one point a very strange request is put into the mouth of wisdom.

"Ohy, my son, give me your heart" We normally associate wisdom and the head, intelligence and the mind. The Bible again and gain equates wisdom and the heart, as if to underscore the thought that the heart has reasons of which reason is unaware. In our tradition there is a keen awareness that amony decisions of our life are made by the heart, our souls, not by the rational categories of logic. Hillel said it for all of us when he observed 2,000 years ago, "the place that my heart loss there my feet lead me." Each of us could write chapter and verse from our own personal history.

I should like to speak to you this evening heart to heart. In terms of emotional response. In terms of our awareness, of our sensitivity to surge and sweep of light out there and in here. I would like you to judge what I have to say not by the sophistry of my argument, but by its significance. I would like to see if we can break through the mask of words, the blanket of vocabulary who with which we surround feeling, with which we imprison our response to life, Which we use as justifications and rationalizations, not to dare, not to care. Indeed, when our prophets imagined here are they show that a series of the same of the

a new heart, the longer the heart of stone, hearts, flesh, blood, heart beat.

Tonight my friends on this our holiest moment lend me for a moment,

listen with your heart to a story and to the day, to this holiness, to the great world that is ours, and a mystery that is ours and to the fear that is life and to the confusion that is life, and to the hope that is life. Listen at first with your heart to a story. It was told at first by a Hasid some two centuries ago, whose name was Hanuch. He told of a very stupid man. A man who was so stupid that when he went

to bed at night and awakened in the morning he could not remember where all his clothes were placed. So paralyzed was he by this inability to get dressed in the morning that he was afraid to go to bed at night. Finally, by a feat of great mental energy he arrived upon a scheme. You know what he did. He made a list. He took paper and pencil and as he got underessed he wrote, shoes, under the bed, socks, on top of the dresser, and sure enough when he woke up the next morning and looked, there was his list, and there were his shoes under the bed and there were his socks on his dresser. He happily and very pleasureably got dressed and when he was all dressed up he found that he couldn't move. He was still paralyzed. And Hanuch tells us what went through this foolish man's head. I'm all dressed up, I found all my clothes, and now, where am I? Where in the world am I? And that ends this story. Except for Hanuch's observation, where in the world are we?

We don't like this comparison between ourselves and a stupid man, but I suggest that there is more truth to it than we might tend at first glance to acknowledge. We too have made lists. We call our lists research. We call our lists science. We have observed the law, we have observed the natural phenomena, and we have used these lists to give us some control over the world to ameliorate human condition. And so modern man is all dressed up , very expensively but not always neatly, but where is he? Why did he get dressed up? Where is he going? Where in the world am I? The goals were very clear. I was on I used to believe that I knew where I was. to graduate school; to a profession, to life. School! where in the world am I and wherein the world are any of us? Do we know? Are OURSE VES we sure? Some of us are very sure. We carry around with us very neat little boxes in which we have very neat little philosophies. We believe in family responsibility. We believe in financial security. We believe in rectitude and honor. We believe in a modicum of civic concern and charity. And thank you very much we are doing quite well. We are living up to each of these categories. But, I wonder, if we

can be quite that sk sure and confident, that we know where we are and where we And we are so sure that we are walking straight ahead on the right way are going. that we are not going backwards, or circling purposely in an endless culdesac. Most of these neat little philosophies that some of us carry axx around with ourselves are very good for us and for those who are exactly like us. Though we live in an age of dissent, and where we think about a particular dissent, a particular act, or a particular demonstration, certainly all of us, except the most obdurate among us, are confident that we can no longer be confident. WE have had it pointed out to us how much emotional c arnage is wrecked in some families in the name of family responsibility. a mong us is not convinced that financial aecirity for one may be abuse of another. Our philosophy may be nothing more than pretention. What we conceive to be

virtue may be, in fact, vanity, empty of all meaning, purpose. Where in the world a m 17

There is a great big worldout there. It's frightening. It's turbulent, perhaps absurd and certainly sometimes violent. Do these selfish truisms we carry around with xxx ourselves, which we call philosophy, are they areally equal to the needs of understanding, that surging, sweeping phenomena, which is reality? Oh yes, it's s ufficient if we tame life and call it by a word life. We de-fang it, we housebreak it. But that isn't what life really is. Is it'?

Where in the world am I? Let me give you another image. Ealch of us is c limbing through life on his own ladder . We've set our goals. We've set our hopes we're climbing high. But ultimately, what is the real question as to whether we are going to climb high and safely? Whether the ladder is resting on firm foundations. Whether it is set in cement or concrete which will hold it fast. Many of us start c limbing before we are sure of the foundations. And then when we get up several r ungs, and are suddenly buffeted with a cool unexpected blast of wind, we are paralyzed. In our fear and trembling we pull our ladder down on top of us ourselves and destroy ourselve Life is full of risks. But, at least, let's not climb the ladder in false confidence, with a sense of assurance, which life itself can not give us. Assuming that this little neat plot of land we call home, this little piece of existence which we call our own, has high walls which keep out all the unwanted clamor, all the unwanted people, all the unwanted weather, all the confusion and the turbulence and the violence.

What I would like to do this evening when we are talking not mind to mind, but heart to heart, is to take a walk with you on the wild side, into reality. whirlwind. Into the storm. To raise questions which have no answers but which To ask questions which we can not answer with assurance, and must be asked. which we must somehow cancel. Where shall we begin? Let's begin right here. This is our synagogue. This is Yom Kippur. Let's begin with our people and with its history. Let's begin not by remembering the shining faces of our children and our grandchildren which we left at home after our last Yom Kippur meal, but let's look for a moment at 6 million ghosts. Men, women and children who might very well be worshipping here this evening. Who can not and never will. Who were methodically butchered. And let's ask ourselves what these ghosts say to us. about that pleasure some of us derive from the little courtesies and the little welcomes that are given by the so-called people of good will, whose governments did not enlarge their quotas, whose planes did not bomb the tracks to the death camps, whose foreign ministries and foreign officers suppressed the news of genocide. ask ourselves, as we look in the face of these ghosts whether we are really doing our children a favor when we talk to them of nice people, the dignity and decency of human nature. When we forget how easyit was for those good German kkanxaxx bureaucrats who had been organizing the traffic of foodstuffs, machine goods, change over and to move the paper which organized the traffic of human beings and their death. Who cared? That's one question we must face tonight.

Since this is a day of faith let's ask the questions which are raised against faith when we walk on the wild side. We say our words of tradition rather glibly most of us most of the time. We speak them because they are written here in We speak them because we are confident that whatever our little the Book. failings and errors in the past year they were not that significant. forgive. We will have stonement. We will be at one again with him, with God. Let's look at these ghosts. And let's remember how they said these prayers during those five, six Yom Kippurs in the concentration camps. What did they think? What did they feel? What did they mean when they said 'hatanu' - we have sinned. Avenu, Pashanu, we have done perversely. Could they really we are transgressed. believe that whetever their private failings merited that monstrous t ragedy in which What did they think as they said and spoke of God as, 'the One they were caught? who controls life and decides when death shall come. '? Was it God? subordinate of the camp commander. And what did they think as they pleaded with God. 'Hear our prayer. ' "sh'ma ko lenu. 'Have mercy. Have passion upon When they beat their fists hopeless vagainst the heavens and the heavens were u nyielding and God was silent. What was in those prayers? What feeling? What Do we respond to that reality? Or do we take all of this as a rather simple reality? p erformance, perfunctory, ceremony. They died for their faith. How mamny of us can live for our faith? Which is the easier?

One, who somehow survived the concentration camps, Eli Wiesel, is creating much of the ethos of the camps in some of his legends. One deserves being told this night when we are trying to break through the layers of convention and of comfort to respond to life as it is by feeling. He tells a story of a forty-year old Rosh Hashiva, a scholar who was the head of a Talmudic Academy. He had been condemned to Auschwitz to one of the labor gangs. He had been there for some months. His health was now broken. His strength was now quickly ebbing from him. The time was

would soon approach when he would be useless as a laborer and he would be en rolled in one of the lists to be sent to Dachau, to the death camp. It is the day before He suddenly breaks the silence that is ordered and turns to knex a Yom Kippur. partner of his in the chain gange, and says: 'I made a decision. I'm not going to fast . " His partner is a simple man. His response was" I think that is a wise decision. We will survive only as long as we have strength and we need food to remain s trong, certainly God doesn't want us to hasten our death. I don't think he will be displeased. " And Rosha Hasheva said to him: "You don't understand at all." I''ve been without food many days and I can be without food for another day. That is not the issue. All this time now that I have been in the camp I had faith that God knew what He was doing. And now I no longer believe that. If He knows what He is doing its serious. And if he doesn't know what he is doing it is more serious yet. going to fast. " Night came and the next morning when the men were forced to work and late in the afternoon Hasheva broke his silence and he said: 'I have a confession I fasted." There was no answer. to make. "I didn't fast for the reason He said: that everyone else fasted, I kept remembering those days before the war when on Yom Kippur those who wanted to mock God, to shout in anger against Him, would go to some cafe in the center of the city and there punblicly on Yom Kippur would order a meal. Now, here in the camp, the only way we can show our anger with God is not by denying his observance but by observing it. Therefore I fasted. "

Now, whether we deny or whether we affirm, whether we rail in anger or accept patently and lovingly, at least here there is feeling, here there is honesty, here there is a reponse to life. How it throws into shoddy relief our own calculation, our cold-heartedness, our named a unwillingness to face life as it is and to make some b asic fundamental, integral response to it. How in this bleeding, tearful, crying world, can any of us continue to live, with all the smug assurance of comfortable, convinced people? What shall we say? How can we respond? On the level of the intellect

On the level of the categories of pure reason, there is no response. You face the absurdity of Auschwitz; you face the cruelty of the holocaust. There is no intellectual explanation that you can give, which justifies God. Which establishes the presence of justice in our world.

What response can we make to it? A theologian said not so long ago that

God died at Auschwitz. He was very wrong. God did not die at Auschwitz. If

anything He became more powefiful. Powerful to the point that He was frightening,

fearsom, and perhaps monstrous. If anything, God became at Auschwitz what

He had seemed to be to primitive man. The all-power being was utterly indifferent

to human need and to human destiny. I remember one who surviged one of the

c amps who said to me once: "God did not die at Auschwitz, but I wish He had." What

response can we make? Can we justify God? Can we justify man? And, most

c rucially, can we justify ourselves?

The answer which we must make, the stance which we must take, is a stance of faith. Feeling. Care. Bravery. Moral, spirit ual courage. I use the word faith deliberately.

The ancients were reasonable people. They knew the sudden advent of the storm. They knew how their ranks were decimated by the plague. They knew they were powerless before a 101 terrors of nature and of man. And, it is utterly logical to condition the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great mystery which surrounds the great mystery before the great the great the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome that God was not male with great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As awesome the great power, to label it God, to think of God as fearsome. As aw

They looked into tragedy and they saw majesty. What gave them that strength to see?

We do not know. What gives us the strength to carry one? Will? Courage? Determination?

Doggedness I will not be beaten to my knees. I will not be craven. I will not be

cowardly. What is it? Ego? Courage? Faith? Label it what you will. It is

a response to life.

If modern man has any prototype, my friends, it is Job. For Job, like the modern man, couldn't deny the existence of evil. Job had been beaten and he had been bruised, and Job knew that all the rationalizations and all the conversation of his comforters was irrelevant, worrisome, bothersome. We have all suffered personal pain, grief, the loss of someone we loved. And we all know how those words so well meant didn't really hit the mark. At least he was spared the signity of a paralyses and would not have wanted to live his days without being whole and complete. And those words really did not help. They covered over. They band-aided an issue without getting down to the reality and to the depth and to the loss and to the loneliness, and to the hurt and to the fear. And so it was with Job. And so I submit it is with us.

All the theologians and all the philosophizing which has been given to us to justify the holocaust and justify the death of the six million, to justify all the violence and all the indignity and all the cruelty of our world misses the mark. Like Job we can not be satisfied intellectually. But, Job somehow hung on. There is something in man which will not give in, which will not cave in, which will not become craven. Job was told by his wife: "curse God and die." Job was told by his friends: "If you don't accept our justification, there is no justification." Yet, Job held on to his integrity. And so, somehow, have we. So somehow, must we. We must hold on.

And then, you remember the story of Job? God spoke to Job out of the whirlwind. God spoke to Job out of the mystery. And God did not excuse His actions. God did not justify what He had done to him. "I only wanted to test you Job, I didn't really mean it." God did not speak of the tragedy. He simply spoke of His majesty. He did

not speak specifically of man. He spoke of creation. He spoke of ultimate things.

Somehow Job came to understand the divinity which is somehow wrapped up in the doggedness, which is itself a mystery all about.

Can we find what Job found? -- this faith? To do so we must care. We must care enough to dare. Dare to expose ourselves to the world as it is. Dare to accept a description of life which is far from comforting, far from comfortable. To dare to look on faith for answers where there are no answers. To deny ourselves a faith "Yeas though I walk through the valley of the shadow w hich gives us false security. of death I shall fear no evil for thou art with me. " Till I walk to the shadow when I come suddenly against the brick wall of the gas over, and there is no place to turn, and there is no place to go. One who is willing to expose himself to life as it is. One who is willing, not only to reason about business and security and advancement and achievement and his status and place in society, but one who is willing to respond to life in the raw. To feel. Tocare. Such a man will come, I think, as I have come to realize that beyond the mental confusion there is offered to us , through our heart, a sense that the universe does have a heart. That somehow, despite all the darkness, and all the redness of hurt, despite it all, there is purpose and there is hope. There is a majesty which outweights the tragedy.

I have come more and more to believe in an old cabbalistic observation of our people. The Messiah will come in the darkest midnight of our history. Strange. Intellectually perhaps not satisyfing, but perhaps spiritually so. Strange, that whenever Israel has suffered, Israel has been renewed. When our people were driven off into Babylonian Exile the Diaspora began. When we are now not only concentrated in one place but in many places. We drew understanding and great meaning from exposure to many cultures and the homeland and the Diaspora strengthened one another. And when Rome came and Judea was crushed under the iron boot, The Temple was destroyed, the synagoguge came into its own. And now our faith is not

in just one place but in many places. It had a new start. Freedom, and in learning and in spirit. When the Inquisition came and put the screws and the torch to our people and demanded that they accept a faith which they had no desire to accept, we found the Kol Nidre, the great humn of loyalty to the faith, which has summoned us, as it summoned us tonight, to come again to be renewed. And when the Cossacks and the Smelnitzky in the 17th century swept across Europe, and killed, as did Hitler in his day, one in three, we found a new source of joy in our faith. We found hassidism. And from Auschwitz there is Israel.

Does it satisfy the mind? It does not. Does it justify the dead? It does not. Can it be a response to faith? It can.

Where, in the world, am I? I am in a tradition of my people. I will not give the victory to the enemy. He sought our death. I seek our life.

Where, in the world, am I? I stand with those who are faithwith full to the image of civilization, who willgive justice and freedom a try, and die in the effort.

Where, in the world, am I? I am in the synagogue on the holiest night of our year and I seek to give my heart to God.

Amen

EXCERPTS FROM YOM KIPPUR SERMON by Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver

The Temple - October 1st, 1968

These are cruel times. It is not easy to have faith in God or man. Like Job the modern finds the phrases of hope and faith hard to utter. His whole experience casts doubt on the existence of decency in man's world and of justice in God's. God was silent to Job's outrage. God was silent at Auschwitz. Job sat with the comforters and found their words wearisome. We have listened to our comforters and found their justifications threadbare.

Will God speak to us out of the whirlwind? Will we, too, sense that the darkness contains divinity? Perhaps, but only if, like Job, we find the courage to face the violence without flinching.

Courage is the first requirement of faith. The second is caring. A man who lives only for himself has no room for God or man. It takes courage to care for the weak and for the poor in a world which is careless of life and indifferent of feeling; but, faith can awaken only in the soul of a man outraged by kill ratios and beady-eyed calculation.

Can we find faith? Yom Kippur suggests we can. Yom Kippur makes the promise that behind all our pretense and pettiness there is significant potential. Beyond alienation there is atonement. Beyond the world there is the divine - if we dare to believe in man and in God, if we care to live for man and for God, we may find our way back to hope and faith.

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