



## 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 B: Sermons, 1950-1989, undated.

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Gambling and Government, 1985.



Gambling and Government  
Daniel Jeremy Silver  
March 17, 1985

Leon de Modena was acknowledged in his generation as the most brilliant and talented Talmudic scholar of the day, the day we ~~now~~ call the late Renaissance. Leon was a child prodigy. At the age of twelve he translated the first canto of ~~Aniwa~~ the involved philosophic poem, Orlando Furioso, ~~by Ariosto~~ into Hebrew. A year later, at the <sup>Ripe</sup> age of thirteen, he published a ~~student~~ pamphlet, On Games of Chance, in which he excoriated those Italian Jews who had taken up the latest <sup>gentle</sup> craze - card playing. <sup>AT</sup> ~~The~~ <sup>LEON</sup> thirteen-year-old was a hot angel, <sup>who excoriated</sup> ~~convinced~~ that those who gambled at cards were ~~guilty of every sin imaginable~~. He was sure they would suffer accordingly. And suffer he did ~~because~~. When this brilliant thirteen-year old grew up and grew into his many talents, he ~~also~~ developed a passion for the very card games he had so early, and so readily, condemned. <sup>The Adult de Modena</sup> ~~Over the years Leon~~ not only gambled away almost all his earnings and a small inheritance, but ~~also~~ charity monies which had been left with him for safekeeping. <sup>Virtue comes easily to</sup> ~~he learned, to his sorrow,~~ <sup>that he was right when,</sup> ~~at thirteen, he wrote that those who gamble violate each of the Ten Commandments.~~

I readily confess that games of chance have never had any particular attraction to me. I've never been to Las Vegas. I remember Atlantic City as a series of rather stodgy hotels where the Zionist Organization of America and the Central Conference of American Rabbis used to meet. Some years ago, when Sarah was much younger, she came home from a birthday party where she had learned a new card trick, <sup>Even</sup> ~~she wanted~~ to show it to us, ~~and~~ we discovered that we did not have a deck of cards in the house.

I take no particular pride in this attitude. <sup>I CAN UNDERSTAND THAT ALL</sup> Most gambling seems to me a <sup>MANY THANKS ON RISK TAKING.</sup> ~~simple pastime~~ which adds a bit of spice to life. ~~I understand that all of us~~ ~~have a need sometimes to take risks.~~ But I also know that gambling can become an addiction. I have talked with men and women who could not control their gambling and ~~who~~ had impoverished themselves and exposed their families to insecurity.



because of their compulsion. There is a Center for Pathological Gambling at John Hopkins University. Those who work there <sup>think</sup> ~~deal with~~ gambling as an addiction in much the same way psychologists and Alcoholics Anonymous deal with drunkenness. ~~These specialists~~ <sup>These specialists</sup> ~~Those who specialize in this work~~ estimate that there are over one million gambling addicts in the United States, one million men and women who cannot stay away from the gaming tables ~~and 10% of them are lost.~~

Gambling <sup>is as old as human society</sup> ~~has a long history~~. An archeologist friend told me that while excavating the camp of a Roman Legion in the Middle East he found a pair of loaded dice, among <sup>the</sup> ~~other~~ possessions, left behind by the soldiers. ~~It's human nature to~~ hope for the miracle of sudden wealth and <sup>is quite natural</sup> ~~to give God a push in that direction by~~ fiddling with the odds. The human being is a greedy creature and a crafty one ~~who continues to do~~.

Our tradition made no attempt to declare gambling an absolute sin. <sup>There is</sup> ~~will not find~~, "thou shalt not gamble," in the Bible or the halacha. <sup>indeed</sup> ~~Quite the~~ the contrary. The rabbis tended to define 'joy' on the holidays as a drop of schnapps and a game of cards. <sup>they also</sup>

~~I suspect they encouraged gambling in order to discourage it. They knew~~ <sup>well</sup> ~~the dangers and cost of pathological gambling and they tried to restrain addiction~~ <sup>well known</sup> by keeping gambling within the limits of a harmless game. The dreidle, which every child in every religious school in the land receives at Hanukah time, is a case in point. The dreidle is nothing more or less than the common ~~medieval~~ <sup>medieval</sup> gambling top. We tell our children that the letters on the four sides of the dreidle stand for nes, gadol, ha'ya, sham - "a great miracle occurred there." Actually, the 'n', 'g', 'h' and 's' <sup>were given to the dreidle as the German words, 'Nicht'</sup> ~~begin~~ as the German words, 'Nicht'; nothing happens on this spin; 'Gamze' take in the whole pot; 'Halb', take half the pot; and 'Shtell', you lose, put in a sum equal to the entire kitty. <sup>medieval</sup> The gambling top became the dreidle as part of a strategy <sup>designed to transform a</sup> ~~to take the seriousness out of a popular gambling game and reduce~~ <sup>it to</sup> it to a child's pastime. No one can bankrupt himself losing nuts or hard candy.



The rabbis tried as best they could to show gambling to be the tawdry, <sup>SMOOS</sup>  
<sup>Vulgar</sup> venal enterprise that it, in fact, is. Gamblers try to surround themselves with  
 an aura of <sup>glamour</sup> ~~sophistication~~. Casinos are built to look like palaces. Croupiers and  
 other professionals are dressed in formal clothes. The gambler wants people to  
 believe that <sup>he speaks the good to</sup> ~~this is where~~ high society and status <sup>can be found</sup> ~~are to be found~~. The rabbis  
 wanted <sup>people to recognize</sup> ~~to show~~ the professional gambler <sup>as</sup> ~~to be~~ the tawdry, underworld character  
 he really is, and so the Talmud <sup>rules</sup> ~~legislates~~ that one ~~who is~~ a professional gambler  
 is ~~not~~ to be <sup>classified in court</sup> ~~treated in court~~ matters as <sup>an</sup> ~~un~~reliable witness. He is to be considered  
<sup>along with</sup> ~~as if he were~~ a thief or a robber. Maimonides <sup>in</sup> the Mishnah Torah explains that  
 a professional gambler who has no other source of income contributes nothing to  
 the welfare of the community, and whether <sup>he</sup> ~~his~~ gambling <sup>is</sup> ~~be~~ with dog or pigeon races  
 or with dice, he <sup>should be recognized as</sup> ~~is~~ a thief and a robber ~~who should be seen by decent people for~~  
 what he is, an underworld character. Their ~~purpose was to deprive gambling of~~  
 that ~~aura of sophistication and respectability which gamblers try to weave around~~  
 themselves so that they and their enterprise would be ~~seen as the tawdry activity~~  
 that ~~it is~~.

The rabbis, of course, were no more successful ~~than the concerned in every~~  
~~generation~~. Humans are ~~human~~, not angels. I was once shown a beautiful <sup>seventeenth</sup> ~~17th~~ cen-  
 tury Siddur which had been published in Ferrara. Someone had written on the fly  
 leaf in a beautiful Italiante hand <sup>in about the year</sup> ~~a long oath~~ swearing, 'never again.' I ~~rather~~  
 doubted he had been able to live up to his promise. Those ~~who are caught in the~~  
~~excitement~~, the compulsive gamblers, are addicts. Gambling is a disease like  
 any other addiction which <sup>is not readily</sup> ~~can't~~ be broken by promises mumbled in a contrite mood.

The issue that <sup>Talmudic</sup> ~~intrigues~~ me today is how to protect people from themselves, <sup>but</sup>  
 by the growing ties between gambling and government. I'm thinking of the State  
 Lottery. Lotteries are not a modern invention. <sup>Lotteries were common in the Middle Ages</sup> ~~Indeed~~, The rabbis faced the issue of  
 during the Middle Ages; but the issue they ~~found~~ <sup>found</sup> was somewhat different from ours.  
 I <sup>once</sup> came across a responsa by an early 19th century European rabbi who had been



<sup>This question is in</sup>  
 asked whether ~~it was~~ permissible for a man to hold a lottery in order to sell a  
<sup>AT THE</sup>  
 Sefer Torah which he owned. I wondered that the rabbi had even bothered to answer  
<sup>Then</sup>  
 such an obviously impossible request ~~until~~ I reminded myself that in the ~~shetl~~,  
<sup>in the</sup>  
 in the poor communities of eastern Europe, ~~there were~~ few people ~~who~~ could afford  
 to buy an expensive item. In this case, a responsible citizen had fallen on  
 hard times. <sup>He</sup> The one possession ~~he had~~ of any value was a Sefer Torah. Sifrei  
<sup>in the town</sup>  
 Torah are expensive. ~~If he had had to sell his Torah scroll~~ he probably could not  
 have found a buyer who could offer a fair price ~~for it~~. In the pre-modern world,  
 where money was scarce, private lotteries were an accepted way of disposing of a  
 costly item. The rabbi ~~allowed this sale of a Torah scroll provided the operation~~  
~~of the lottery was on the up and up~~ <sup>He proposed</sup> He ruled ~~such~~ a lottery did not demean the  
 Torah and allowed a good Jew to discharge his responsibilities to his wife and  
 children. <sup>visit</sup> If you've ~~ever been to~~ Mount Vernon, you have walked across acres that  
<sup>will</sup>  
 George Washington won in a lottery.

Washington had a neighbor, William Byrd III, who, like the Jew who owned  
 the Sefer Torah, felt that no single buyer could purchase his acres at a fair  
 price and so ~~put them up~~ in a lottery. Apparently George Washington bought a lot  
 of tickets and ~~he~~ won acreage which he added to Mount Vernon.

The issue of a state lottery is really the same issue as a synagogue lot-  
 tery. The question whether a synagogue may hold a lottery ~~does not come up until~~ <sup>the Appropriations bill</sup>

the late 19th century. Before then synagogues were generally supported by com-  
<sup>rather than private donations</sup>  
 munal rather than membership dues. ~~Inevitably~~ When synagogues began to have to  
 support themselves, a number began to feel that financial strains might be relieved  
 by a lottery, a raffle, or <sup>notably</sup> by ~~holding~~ bingo games. These could not be ruled out  
 of hand since ~~these~~ <sup>such</sup> activities are not specifically prohibited under Jewish law  
 and, since greed is always the mother of ingenious rationalization, the argument  
 was quickly <sup>developed</sup> ~~advanced~~ that it was far better for gambling money to be used for a

~~been some rumblings in the Congress about the possibility of a national lottery.~~



~~good purpose rather than be a source of wealth for undesirables.~~ A number of synagogues turned to such games, though ~~not too many~~. ~~America~~ <sup>Minority</sup> restraint seems <sup>77</sup>

~~have been in part a reflex of the national mood.~~ The late 19th and early 20th centuries ~~represent~~ <sup>was</sup> a period in the history of the United States when the holding of lotteries <sup>generally</sup> was frowned on as ~~somewhat~~ immoral.

It had not always been so. Lotteries were common in colonial times. <sup>Positive</sup> American early puritanism <sup>quickly in the colonies</sup> did not prevent the spread of ~~lotteries~~. Lotteries were held regularly by churches. Harvard, Yale and Princeton <sup>sponsored</sup> held annual lotteries to support their budgets. In 1777 the Continental Congress created a national lottery to raise monies for the American Revolution.

Some studies of the year 1824 <sup>Reveal</sup> tell us that <sup>From Mrs. Willet</sup> in Philadelphia there were 200 stores where lottery tickets could be purchased and that one could buy tickets in <sup>any of</sup> over 400 different <sup>states</sup> lotteries. That same year the citizens of Rhode Island spent one million 1824 dollars on lottery tickets. A flow of dollars of such magnitude inevitably <sup>led</sup> ~~leads~~ corruption. It ~~was not long before~~ <sup>were sold</sup> clerks ~~began to~~ walk away with the prize money. Drawings were rigged <sup>were sold</sup> and tickets never entered. ~~People~~ <sup>People</sup> were ~~being housed and monies were being taken that ought not to be taken.~~ By 1878 the abuses had become of such magnitude that all the states of ~~the~~ United States, with the exception of Louisiana, had abolished lotteries. <sup>Notorious</sup> Even Louisiana ~~would~~ follow suit fifteen years later. Most of us were raised in an America where state lotteries were unknown. As a child I remember visiting Paris and being shocked by the sight of people peddling lottery tickets on the street. In my childish chauvinism I took this as proof of the decadence of European morals.

There were no official lotteries in the United States for seventy years. Then, in 1963, the State of New Hampshire passed legislation, creating the first state lottery. Since 1963 seventeen other states have followed suit and twenty-seven more states are <sup>actually</sup> ~~actually~~ considering getting into the act. There have even been ~~some~~ rumblings in the Congress about the possibility of a national lottery.



Those who seek explanations for this change offer a number of <sup>Seemingly</sup> ~~ideas~~. Some point to the <sup>740211077</sup> ~~moral~~ permissiveness of the late 20th century. Lotteries are associated with Prohibition, Sunday Blue Laws and Victorianism, ideas which seem out of place in <sup>our</sup> the open and individualistic society ~~of the late 20th century~~. Others <sup>relate</sup> ~~associate~~ the return of the lottery <sup>To</sup> ~~with~~ the rapid increase in the cost of government. A lottery <sup>provides</sup> ~~seems~~ a relatively easy way ~~in which~~ to raise money. No one has to buy a lottery ticket. Legislators do not have to vote a tax increase. I would add that <sup>to most convincing reason for legislators to hit a</sup> ~~I believe one of the real reasons~~ is lotteries provide politicians a significant new source of patronage at a time when Civil Service and the unionization of government employees <sup>have done a great deal to narrow</sup> ~~narrowly limit this practice~~.

It is estimated that between ten and fifteen percent of the gross sales of a state lottery must be spent for administration - read patronage. Last year our <sup>Ohio</sup> lottery raised a quarter of a billion dollars ~~for Ohio~~. To raise that 250 million dollars, the lottery had to sell 550 million dollars' worth of lottery tickets. Ten percent of that, and the actual administration costs were probably higher, was spent for publicity, public relations, <sup>the</sup> a State Lottery Commission, ~~the people who~~ <sup>built the</sup> ticket machine and ~~sold the tickets~~, the people who devise the games, and all of that is patronage money. In 1984 fifty-five or sixty million dollars was available in the State of Ohio for patronage.

The rationalization for state lotteries was that <sup>they would</sup> ~~it offered a way to~~ eradicate ~~the~~ illegal private lotteries. The numbers game was looked upon as a blight ~~on the~~ <sup>on the</sup> ghetto. The numbers member was a parasite who fed off the poor. Unfortunately, no study confirms that a ~~legal~~ state lottery eliminates the numbers racket. I am told that you can find someone with whom to play the numbers on any street corner downtown. There are many reasons for this. The numbers game is part of certain urban cultures. Street-wise people know that your chances are better in most numbers games than in the state lottery. Moreover, winnings in the numbers game <sup>remain</sup> ~~are~~ unknown to the Internal Revenue Service.



Sad to say, the state lottery only ~~adds to the money taken from the poor.~~ <sup>is just a huge voracious parasite</sup>

<sup>on the poor man's back</sup> As a way of raising income the lottery is one of the most regressive forms of taxation that could be devised. In order to raise 250 million dollars, presumably for educational purposes, the State of Ohio must take 550 million dollars out of <sup>total</sup> circulation. Now part of that, some forty percent, will be paid back to a few in prizes, but most of that will not go for food, clothing and shelter and, again, unfortunately, an excessive proportion of the money which is raised is raised from the poorest portion of the population.

<sup>Every two citizens</sup> One in two ~~in the state~~ <sup>buys a lottery ticket sometime during the</sup> at one point or another, ~~buy a lottery ticket~~ but <sup>yet, but research has shown</sup> ~~researchers have found~~ <sup>income</sup> that the higher the level of ~~your income~~, the less percentage of ~~your income~~ <sup>is</sup> you spend on the lottery. There are obvious reasons for this.

<sup>To be well off the lottery is a great thing for you</sup> The lottery seems the ultimate, perhaps the only, way out of poverty ~~for those~~ who have few skills, few contacts and little education. It's the pot of gold at the

end of the rainbow. Far from freeing the poor from those who feast on them, state lotteries have <sup>turned</sup> ~~simply made~~ the state another <sup>of the</sup> parasites who feast on the poor.

To raise the lottery's take, they ~~inevitably~~ whet the appetite, prey on <sup>the</sup> ~~their~~ dreams.

<sup>No one</sup> No ~~one~~ limits how much food money is spent on the lottery. At least when people spent more than they could afford with the familiar numbers man on the corner, he knew when <sup>he</sup> ~~you~~ spent too much and cut off your credit. ~~For his own selfish reasons,~~ <sup>he was kinder.</sup>

If the State of Ohio were ~~simply~~ to increase the State Income Tax by 1/4 of one percent, it would raise the 250 million dollars which the betters supposedly add to the education kitty and do so without any increase in <sup>administrative</sup> ~~the cost of~~ <sup>administration</sup>. The extra 300 million dollars would not be taken out of circulation and those most able to pay would bear the burden rather than those on the bottom rungs of the society.

Almost all of the rationalizations which have been developed to explain the reintroduction of the lottery do not hold water. Lotteries do not significantly



add to the ~~quality~~ <sup>quantity</sup> of state educational support. State budget directors simply move monies around and, in any case, only about ten percent of the state's education budget is represented by lottery income. The sad paradox is that we claim to be supporting the state's educational system which, presumably, exists to train character as well as to train the mind by stimulating an appetite which weakens character. We want to teach people <sup>the skills and mindset</sup> which will help them make their way, not to ~~exist on the hope~~ <sup>live on the hope</sup> that a miracle will redeem their illiteracy, their lack of initiative and their lack of skills.

Another problem centers on the existence of a ~~great~~ <sup>passive</sup> slush fund of 250 million dollars. We have been reading about the Savings and Loans bank holiday. The lottery had nothing to do with the failure of the Home Savings Bank in Cincinnati or with the greed that had led 70 of our savings and loan institutions to refuse Federal supervision and to delude their customers that a self-insurance plan was in fact adequate insurance. My point is that when the State faced this banking crisis such a ~~fund~~ <sup>Fund</sup> may have been necessary, but when politicians have monies of this order in a slush fund which can be moved about as readily as this suggests, one has to be extremely concerned about the possibility of less admirable appropriations.

The lottery only sells tickets to those who want to buy, but stimulates demand. Because the state's costs constantly rise, the need for more and more monies from the lottery is ever present. Each year the lotteries are given higher quotas and must find more exciting ways to get more money, largely from those least able to pay.

When the Ohio State Lottery began ten years ago it had the modest goal of some 35 million dollars. Today it is raising 250 millions of dollars. Its goal will be raised each year. It ~~began with simple~~ <sup>now has</sup> instant numbers; ~~now~~ <sup>now</sup> have million dollar pots, and all the motivational ~~devices created~~ <sup>techniques used</sup> by those who know how to manipulate human greed and human need. The balls are bounced each night on



the television screen. The papers are full of pictures of happy women screaming their pleasure at winning a prize. You never see the disconsolate poor tearing up the tickets which might have bought them a decent meal.

One of the sad truths about government in the late twentieth century is that government increasingly ~~is~~ living off of human weakness. A hundred and eighty-five million dollars are earned by the State of Ohio every year from cigarette taxes. A hundred and fifty million dollars each year come from various liquor taxes. Two hundred and fifty million dollars last year came from the lottery. And if you wonder why it is that state governments have dragged their heels as far as promoting ways to really teach children the medical hazards of smoking, there is a simple reason. If the states succeed in the campaign which the Surgeon General has told us should be waged, they will lose hundreds of millions of dollars in income. Smoking is not restricted to a warning on the package because of Senator Jesse Helms. ~~It is so restricted because the~~ fifty states of the Union earn a good bit of their income from the taxes cigarettes generate.

I sometimes have a nightmare. I am driving down the road and I come across a billboard which shows a classroom filled with students. There is a teacher's desk but no teacher. The sign reads: "Unless you want this to happen, play the State of Ohio Lottery."



Cigarette Tax, \$183,995,000

187 M

148 m

250 M

250 M

TOTAL STATE EN. Budget  
2.3B

194



[illegible]





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Yes, it is, indeed! — Yes, indeed!

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One for y. ~~letter~~ was a line about a  
new arrangement for the school fund, and how  
convenient. It is a good one. I hope  
it will be adopted. I am to sell shares in  
the fund.











over 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, 5000, 5500, 6000, 6500, 7000, 7500, 8000, 8500, 9000, 9500, 10000, 10500, 11000, 11500, 12000, 12500, 13000, 13500, 14000, 14500, 15000, 15500, 16000, 16500, 17000, 17500, 18000, 18500, 19000, 19500, 20000, 20500, 21000, 21500, 22000, 22500, 23000, 23500, 24000, 24500, 25000, 25500, 26000, 26500, 27000, 27500, 28000, 28500, 29000, 29500, 30000, 30500, 31000, 31500, 32000, 32500, 33000, 33500, 34000, 34500, 35000, 35500, 36000, 36500, 37000, 37500, 38000, 38500, 39000, 39500, 40000, 40500, 41000, 41500, 42000, 42500, 43000, 43500, 44000, 44500, 45000, 45500, 46000, 46500, 47000, 47500, 48000, 48500, 49000, 49500, 50000, 50500, 51000, 51500, 52000, 52500, 53000, 53500, 54000, 54500, 55000, 55500, 56000, 56500, 57000, 57500, 58000, 58500, 59000, 59500, 60000, 60500, 61000, 61500, 62000, 62500, 63000, 63500, 64000, 64500, 65000, 65500, 66000, 66500, 67000, 67500, 68000, 68500, 69000, 69500, 70000, 70500, 71000, 71500, 72000, 72500, 73000, 73500, 74000, 74500, 75000, 75500, 76000, 76500, 77000, 77500, 78000, 78500, 79000, 79500, 80000, 80500, 81000, 81500, 82000, 82500, 83000, 83500, 84000, 84500, 85000, 85500, 86000, 86500, 87000, 87500, 88000, 88500, 89000, 89500, 90000, 90500, 91000, 91500, 92000, 92500, 93000, 93500, 94000, 94500, 95000, 95500, 96000, 96500, 97000, 97500, 98000, 98500, 99000, 99500, 100000, 100500, 101000, 101500, 102000, 102500, 103000, 103500, 104000, 104500, 105000, 105500, 106000, 106500, 107000, 107500, 108000, 108500, 109000, 109500, 110000, 110500, 111000, 111500, 112000, 112500, 113000, 113500, 114000, 114500, 115000, 115500, 116000, 116500, 117000, 117500, 118000, 118500, 119000, 119500, 120000, 120500, 121000, 121500, 122000, 122500, 123000, 123500, 124000, 124500, 125000, 125500, 126000, 126500, 127000, 127500, 128000, 128500, 129000, 129500, 130000, 130500, 131000, 131500, 132000, 132500, 133000, 133500, 134000, 134500, 135000, 135500, 136000, 136500, 137000, 137500, 138000, 138500, 139000, 139500, 140000, 140500, 141000, 141500, 142000, 142500, 143000, 143500, 144000, 144500, 145000, 145500, 146000, 146500, 147000, 147500, 148000, 148500, 149000, 149500, 150000, 150500, 151000, 151500, 152000, 152500, 153000, 153500, 154000, 154500, 155000, 155500, 156000, 156500, 157000, 157500, 158000, 158500, 159000, 159500, 160000, 160500, 161000, 161500, 162000, 162500, 163000, 163500, 164000, 164500, 165000, 165500, 166000, 166500, 167000, 167500, 168000, 168500, 169000, 169500, 170000, 170500, 171000, 171500, 172000, 172500, 173000, 173500, 174000, 174500, 175000, 175500, 176000, 176500, 177000, 177500, 178000, 178500, 179000, 179500, 180000, 180500, 181000, 181500, 182000, 182500, 183000, 183500, 184000, 184500, 185000, 185500, 186000, 186500, 187000, 187500, 188000, 188500, 189000, 189500, 190000, 190500, 191000, 191500, 192000, 192500, 193000, 193500, 194000, 194500, 195000, 195500, 196000, 196500, 197000, 197500, 198000, 198500, 199000, 199500, 200000, 200500, 201000, 201500, 202000, 202500, 203000, 203500, 204000, 204500, 205000, 205500, 206000, 206500, 207000, 207500, 208000, 208500, 209000, 209500, 210000, 210500, 211000, 211500, 212000, 212500, 213000, 213500, 214000, 214500, 215000, 215500, 216000, 216500, 217000, 217500, 218000, 218500, 219000, 219500, 220000, 220500, 221000, 221500, 222000, 222500, 223000, 223500, 224000, 224500, 225000, 225500, 226000, 226500, 227000, 227500, 228000, 228500, 229000, 229500, 230000, 230500, 231000, 231500, 232000, 232500, 233000, 233500, 234000, 234500, 235000, 235500, 236000, 236500, 237000, 237500, 238000, 238500, 239000, 239500, 240000, 240500, 241000, 241500, 242000, 242500, 243000, 243500, 244000, 244500, 245000, 245500, 246000, 246500, 247000, 247500, 248000, 248500, 249000, 249500, 250000, 250500, 251000, 251500, 252000, 252500, 253000, 253500, 254000, 254500, 255000, 255500, 256000, 256500, 257000, 257500, 258000, 258500, 259000, 259500, 260000, 260500, 261000, 261500, 262000, 262500, 263000, 263500, 264000, 264500, 265000, 265500, 266000, 266500, 267000, 267500, 268000, 268500, 269000, 269500, 2700

17<sup>th</sup> Dec - no snow one-line followed suit -  
27 Nov - little snow on ground - the other -  
I believe we had about a snow & very much about  
house was in for a day or two - I'm little able to  
see at all times many on the road & spend some  
very much more of what could be left.

$H_2O$ , left in ~~calculation~~?

Mount - Long term purchase - may  
 2 years - better than short term

Sunday Blue Line — But is not necessary — to  
align no duty, cost of government — to secure for the  
source of revenue — — — To ~~the~~ legislation & government  
lottery secured a bad result —

No one can be a participant

Wages and salaries

Further could be made on a more general number

[illegible]

1. ~~business~~

[illegible]



bottles - now mostly 6 to a pack. Judds' Commemorative - ~~the~~  
 Commemorative 1 bottle normally was about 10% of the 1700's; the  
 do myself in one year as was you was celebrating Judds

Is your agency under the consolidated  
national market? - If not, is it going to be  
 brought by a B to the Street View and you?

[illegible][illegible]



[illegible]

most common cause of death  
in children & young adults is  
tuberculosis - it can spread from  
lungs to other parts of body  
may lead to complications -  
e.g. stroke or even death

WRHS AMERICAN Jewish ARCHIVES

3) The - ... - the "Purifier" &  
Julius - ...  
... - the ...  
The ... - the ...  
There was a ...  
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confusion of the ~~document~~ <sup>document</sup> ~~working~~ <sup>working</sup> of

# Chronology

One of the major changes in government structure in the post-war period in the US was the reorganization of the executive branch - in 1954 the executive branch was reorganized

into 14 departments and 1 independent agency - the number of departments was reduced from 20 to 14

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