by LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

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IF MEMORY serves, it is my recollection that it was one of the wise men of the Near East who, in ancient times, observed that "good sense and good health are the two blessings of life." I certainly agree wholeheartedly with the thought, but I am strongly tempted to add to it the word "faith" and all that it means today. With good health, individually and collectively, with a fair share of plain, unvarnished common sense, and with an abiding faith in our free way of life, we surely can count ourselves blessed beyond all price. But it is entirely up to us to see that we achieve and then maintain all three.

The motto of my Commonwealth of Massachusetts expresses what is perhaps the heartfelt sentiment of every one of us. It reads: "By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty."—"Peace only under liberty"—not a peace at any price nor a little essential safety purchased under a promise of eventual liberty, but a liberty achieved by a great and a common effort, a liberty of an enduring and inspiring nature. It would be well, I think, that the world's dictators and the world's police state advocates, and even the fearful and fretful among us in America, be reminded that there is no such thing as a conditional liberty, no such thing as liberty on a leash.

America's leadership can be diplomatic, economic, or military. But it must be moral always. If it is ever otherwise—and it sometimes seems to be so now—we will make ourselves indistinguishable from the Godless enemy we face.

The most publicized and certainly among the most dangerous of assaults upon liberty is that of communism . . . which certainly commands our best defensive effort.

Not long ago this statement appeared in a New York *Times* editorial: "There is no longer any neutrality. A man or a nation is either for freedom or against it. If one kind of imperialism is dead or dying, another and worse kind now threatens the world, and all men and nations of good-will are called upon to defend themselves against it."

We are all aware of the nature of the Communist threat to us that exists in Europe, in the Middle East and in the Far East. But a different and most important development, however, deserves our full attention. That is the new spirit of nationalism that has begun to make itself felt with great impact, especially in the Middle East. The State of Israel, whose establishment and growth I have tried to assist both as a United States Senator and as a citizen, represents that spirit of nationalism at its best. Israel has taken rightful pride in its own achievement, but it has at the same time taken its proper position in the cooperating community of nations.

This has not proved true in other instances. In Iran, nationalism has risen to sometimes fanatical heights. It has endangered the people of the country themselves. By trying to shoot their way out of their difficulties, instead of wanting to talk their way out, they create such a state of confusion that they become ripe for Communist plucking.

We can take encouragement from the State of Israel. She is an example of what can be done with the growing spirit of nationalism which is now sweeping the world.

JERUSALEM
a Consecration

by LEVI EDGAR YOUNG

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JERUSALEM, a city greatly loved by the Western World, has had a deep consecration and a unique personality all through the ages. During the centuries since its founding, it has been the home of the people who gave us the Holy Bible, product of men inspired of God and covering an historical period of three thousand years.

To understand the work of these prophets is to understand the secular and religious history of Palestine, and the great words and deeds which inspire the peoples of the Western World to this day. Jerusalem recalls the Redeemer and Saviour, his disciples and followers, all of whom were blessed with Israel's creative spirit. It has been wisely said by Lewis Browne that the Jews have been great teachers as well as learners when they have been left in peace.

As the Jews go back to their fields in the Valley of the Jordan in modern Israel, they recall the old proverb, "He who sows corn sows righteousness." Did not Moses, standing on Mount Nebo, speak thus of the Promised Land:

> Behold, the Lord thy God giveth thee a good land, a land of water brooks and fountains that spring out of the valleys and depths, a land of wheat and barley, of vines, figs, and pomegranates, of olive oil and honey, a land in which thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it.
>
> (Deuteronomy 8:7-9)

The Jews are reclaiming that land. As I think of their toil and suffering, my mind reverts to the history of my own state, Utah. On North America the Latter-Day-Saints (Mormons) were inspired by a three thousand year-old dream and founded their own "Zion" in the great American West.

The striking geographic similarity between Utah and Palestine helps us to understand the tremendous task Israel has undertaken. The Mormon pioneers began to reclaim the soil of the Great Basin in 1847, naming the mountains and sites after parallel places in the Holy Land. The river which connects the salt sea (Great Salt Lake) with a fresh water sea (Utah Lake) was appropriately called the Jordan. They, too, had come out of a period of persecution; and, like the Jews, they did not forget their God. In the evening as the families came together on the desert, the fathers taught their children as they recited:

> O Zion that bringest good tidings,
> Get thee up into the mountain;
> O Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings
> Lift it up, be not afraid;
> Say unto the cities of Judah,
> Behold your God!

As springtime is here, I think of the wonderful sunshiny days that break over Palestine. The Jews have celebrated their freedom with unleavened bread at Passover. The hillsides are covered with red anemones. The trees are all in blossom. The fig, the olive, and the vine have from ancient times furnished them with food and they have had the fruit of the citrus and orange trees since the Middle Ages. Such fruit, vegetables and grains have been grown since Biblical days, and there some fifteen hundred varieties of wild flowers flourish. Amid such scenes, the people plow the land and plant their crops. Here again we compare the history of the Utah pioneers with modern Israel: the Mormons, too, developed irrigation and a cooperative plan to bring the farmers together in a unified project of conquering the desert. Then they dedicated to God the land thus redeemed and prayed for His blessings upon all the crops.

There is an old saying of Edmund Burke that "people will not look forward to their posterity who never look back to their ancestry." Today, while the Jews love the teachings of their fathers, they build institutions of higher learning that make for a higher culture. The traveller in the New City of Jerusalem visits the main buildings of the modern Hebrew University.

The people of my state hail the development of a first-rate symphony orchestra in Jerusalem and watch with interest the growth of dramatic arts in that sacred city. All of us in America should feel strong ties with a nation which, as we did, fought for freedom and democracy. Among our own Western pioneers was a celebrated Italian Jewish artist by the name of Carvalho, who accompanied John C. Fremont to the Rocky Mountains in 1852. When Fremont and his men reached a small town in the southern part of the territory now known as Utah, seven had died of starvation. The colonists in Parowan gave the remaining men food and saved them from death. Carvalho, one of the survivors, came to Salt Lake City and painted notable pictures of Brigham Young and other leaders. *(turn to next page)*