## Saints and sinners: Sometimes just being there's enough

He was there every day. Sometimes all day. he said as who he is. The disciples often didn't He would sit in the front pew with his eyes lookng up at the crucifix above the altar.

One day the priest of the parish church in the small French village said to the devout peasant, What do you say all day to our Lord, my friend?

And the old soul replied, "I say just nothing at all. I only look at him and he looks at me." That is not our idea of a fruitful exchange. We

want to talk. Talk is the disease of our times. It doesn't matter who you are, wise or simple. Falk to us. We'll listen. Television is one drawn-

out Oprah Winfrey show. So is modern life. Yada, yada, yada. Words can be important, of course. We cling

to the words of Jesus. But he was a man of few words.

The secret of his appeal isn't so much what

understand what he said. But their hearts were captured and won by the radiance of his face. They felt better when he was around.

The strong, silent types seem to diffuse their own strength to those around them. We feel stronger when we are with them. Our fears subside. The lords of babble rarely have that effect on us.

A reformed alcoholic once said this of the man who helped him most in his hours of deepest despair: "He never counseled or criticized me. He just stood by me, a silent, affectionate reminder of better things."

The garrulous participants on television's "The View" wouldn't understand. But the French peasant in our story was privy to the secret.

Our prayer life consists mostly of words,



which may be why it doesn't go better.

All of us can think of people we would like to have around us in times of need. They may be friends, or the doctor, or family members. But most of us don't want somebody who will chew our ear off.

I myself would not pick Billy Graham or Robert Schuller. I wouldn't want a talker around

Nouwen's description of a caring person. "To him as though he were an errant child care," said Nouwen, "is to be present to those who suffer and to stay present even when nothing can be done to change the situation."

What about God? Do his ears get as tired as ours from all the talk he has to listen to?

Instead of being worshipped so much (which must be pretty hard to take some of the time), I sometimes think it would please God more if we dropped him a simple compliment from time to time.

I imagine he was pleased with the remark of Ruthie quoted in "Children's Letters to God" (Workman, 1991), compiled by Stuart Hample and Eric Marshall.

She told God, "I think the stapler is one of your best inventions."

And I imagine God liked the time he spent I would like somebody who fits Father Henri with Harry Golden's mother, who often scolded forget to tell God good-night."

"My mother talked with God all the time in Yiddish-actual conversations," says Golden. the Southern newspaper editor whose essay, "My Mother and God," is reprinted in "Pundits, Poets and Wits" (Oxford Press, 1990).

"She would send you off on an errand," says Golden, "and as you were ready to dart off into the crowded, dangerous streets, she would turn her face upward and say, 'Now see that he's all right.

'Then, she would add, 'In the home that boy is my obligation, but once he is out on the street that is your department, and be sure to see to it."

Oh, another thing to remember in your relationship with God (from "101 Ways to Talk to God" (Sourcebooks, 2001), by Dandi Mac-Kall), "When you climb into bed at night, don't

## American Jews wrestle with old question: Reconcile with Germany?

## By David Minthorn

Associated Press Writer NEW YORK — The question still roils the Jewish community: Is reconciliation with Germany possible or desirable after the slaughter of 6 million? Some believe relations were poisoned forever by the Nazi's campaign to wipe out Europe's Jews. To them,

'Never forget" means refusing to buy German products, travel to Germany or having anything to do with Germans. But more than five decades after the

war, political realities are challenging unbending attitudes. Modern Germany bears no resemblance to Hitler's era, the government has made restitution to many victims and Germany has become a stalwart ally of Israel, as well as the United States.

Harriet Mandel of the Jewish Comnunity Relations Council of New York,

the United States do not.

"Sentiment to continue boycotting Germany is quite deeply imbedded,' eration American-born Jews are the most reluctant to move on."

An estimated 250,000 children of Holocaust survivors live in the U.S., researchers say, some banding together to discuss childhoods colored by their parents' efforts to deal psychologically with the death camps, losses of family members and guilt about their own survival.

Even American Jews not directly touched by the Holocaust say they are expressing a tribal solidarity with the victims and their offspring by refusing to buy German or visit the country.

Former U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, a German-Jewish

a coordinating body for 60 groups, fa- Holocaust refugee, believes Jewish vors reconciliation, but other Jews in sentiment for shunning Germany has declined over the last 20 years as German democracy has strengthened.

"The German generation in power Mandel said. "Second- and third-gen- today is trying very hard to make amends," said Blumenthal, who heads the new national Jewish Museum in Berlin. "They recognize the worst thing that could happen is to forget."

Still, he said views on Germany are influenced less by political developments than by whether close family members were victims of the Nazis.

Inge Oppenheimer, who spent her childhood in the German city of Kassel and was deported to a concentration camp in Czechoslovakia, visited Germany and recalled seeing her parents' name on a plaque for Holocaust victims.

"I got hysterical at the realization of what happened," she said

Jewish Heritage Museum of New York in a recent symposium on Kristallnacht, the Night of Broken Glass, the Nov. 9, 1938, attack by Nazi followers on synagogues and Jewish businesses across Germany.

Oppenheimer sensed the Germans she met on her visit felt uncomfortable around Jews, which she saw as a legacy of the Holocaust. Still, she said, "Today Germans are different. I must admit it."

Roman Weingarten, originally from Krakow, Poland, and a survivor of the Dachau concentration camp, agreed. "Today to put them all in one bushel, I don't associate with that," he said.

The Jewish population in Germany now numbers more than 100,000, the largest community in Western Europe, with most coming from Russia and elsewhere in Eastern Europe over the

She discussed her experiences at the last 10 years. It is a remarkable rebirth, Blumenthal said, "I tell them, 'You lation of 500,000 was almost wiped out. have to learn about the past."

Blumenthal addressed several hundred people in October at Temple Emanu-El in New York, tracing Jewish evolution from ghettos to assimilation in Germany, as typified by his own ancestors dating back to the 17th century.

In his position at the Jewish Museum, Blumenthal often meets Germans forced to confront the history of the Third Reich for the first time.

As a 12-year-old in Berlin, Blumenthal saw his merchant father dragged away to Buchenwald concentration camp on Kristallnacht. When his father was released, the family fled Germany for Shanghai, China, where they spent World War II, then emigrated to the United States in 1947.

In speaking to younger Germans,

considering the's prewar Jewish popu- have no reason to feel guilty. But you

However, Blumenthal takes a different approach with Germans old enough to have lived through the war.

"I tell them, 'Of course you knew what was being done to the Jews," he said. "These are people who come to me and say they didn't know, it wasn't their fault.'

Dieter Kastrup, German ambassador to the United Nations, said Germany's Holocaust reparations so far have amounted to 100 billion marks --- more than \$50 billion in current terms.

"Of course, no amount of money would compensate," he told the seminar

A lesson of the Holocaust for Germans? "Never again will we accept the exclusion of people because of their religion or origin," Kastrup said.



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