TO the Delegates and Friends attending the First Canadian National Baha'i Convention.

Dear Friends:

What a blessing and privelege to be allowed to raise my voice on this historic occasion, even though from across two seas, and adress these words to you in my home. You who are gathered here see this room, these walls and doors clearly, but I assure you they rise up before my eyes dimmed by the passing years, sanctified by memory and longing, and what comes to my mind is a nostalgic co-mingling of the past and of the future.

Strangely enough the most vivid picture is one neither I-- nor probably one of you-- can remember as an eye witness: 'Abdul-Baha, addressing in this very room, a group of believers and guest. The strong, sad, wise face: the silvery hair; the beautiful, understanding blue eyes that saw the reality of things, the reality of evil, the reality of error, of failure and deviation, and yet looked upon all men with a loving and gentle spirit and filled them with hope, -- this is the first and most vivid imprint of all, which surely clings to this house so blessed by His presence. And what he said onthat occasion must have for you, I feel, now gathered here to carry on His work at such an important juncture in Canadian history, a special message and a special significance. He opened His speech with these words:

"An hour ago a young man came here and we discussed together whether nature is perfect or imperfect, light or darkness. I wish now to complete that conversation. Nature—that is, generally speaking, the physical world, the world of nature, if we observe it carefully and seek to probe its mysteries,—this world of nature is seen to be imperfect, to be dark. Consider carefully: If we leave a plot of earth in its natural state it will remain a field of thistles, it will grow useless weeds; if we leave the hills to themselves the trees will remain fruitless, it is a jungle with no harvest, no order. Therefore this world of nature is dark, it must be illumined, In what will its illumination lie?

'Abdu'l Baha then went on to answer His own question and to point out that cultivation and training in the world of nature has converted the wilderness into orchards and into harvest-bearing fields, and that just as the physical world would, if left untended, revert to a state of nature which is dark, eild, and fruitless, so men, if abandoned to themselves, if left uneducated, revert to a state resembling that of animals—nay, even worse than animals, for they can become like the cannibals of Africa, their human qualities of mind and soul remaining wholly undeveloped. Through one simile after another He pointed out that the physical world must be redeemed from its gross state of inperfecteion through training.'

In that speech He struck at the root of the materialistic philosophy dominating the world at present. He said:

'In these days all the philosophers blindly say that thew orld of nature is perfext. They are no aware that it is imperfect and must become perfect through training." For, said He: If we leave nature to herself she is dark, therefore we must educate man until this dark creature becomes illumined, this ignorant one becomes wise, boorishness becomes mannerlinesss, imperfection becomes perfection, bad character becomes good character; until this animal becomes a human. There is no doubt that man, untrained, is worse than an animal.

He went on, with caustic sarcasm, to point out that : "All animals are natural. All materialists have physical sensations just like animals. They have no spiritual sensations. They deny the existence of God, they have no information about Him, they have no knowledge of the Prophets, of the Kingdom of Heaven, they know nothing. All animals, likewise, are without tidings of the Divine Teachings. All animals are slaves of sensation. In truth the philosophers of this age are like animals because these too have no knowledge of God, of the Prohpets, of spiritual perception, of the outpourings of the Holy Spirit, of the supernational things. Every animals enjoys such perfections as these; the greatest of ease philosophers, after twenty years of study, deny God, deny spicirual power and divine inspiration. Animals, without taking any trouble, are perfect philosophers, like her Highness the Cow, who knows nothing about anything. She knows nothings about God. She knows nothings about spiritual perception or spirituality. All animals know nothing of the Spirit. These philosophers likewise, know nothing except physical things. They are like animals. But inspite of this they say we are philosophers because we acknowledge nothing but that which we preceive. Now hwe Highness the Cow, without the acquisition of all these sciences, yet with perfect dignity, is the possessor of these same distinctions. This is not glory: Glory is that man should know of God, should be the possessor of spiritual sensations, should be informed of supernatural things. The glory of man is in this that he should inhale the breath of the holy Spirit. The glory of man is in this that should imbibe the Divine Teachings. This is the flory of man, otherwise, ignorance cannot be glory. It is foolishness, ignorance is folloshness."

He than pointed out that Jesus Christ was obviously in every way superior to philosophers in his wisdom, His conduct, and convivtions, why should a being like Him accept to forego the horours, comforts and pleaseures of this world if He was not convinced that there was aspiritual condition which conferred infinitely greater benefits on man than the world of mere senses ever could?

It was during the course of this lecture that 'Abdul Baha became so engrossed in his subject, and spoke with such vehemence, that His turban fell from His head and rolled on the floor. He voiced hisprotest, here in this room, 46 years ago, against the materialistic philosophy of the West which has gradually engulfed the thinking element of mankind, and which, if it has not directly produced, has certainly not hindered two catastropic world wars and is not facing us with the appalling possibility of yet a third world war.

It seems befitting, singularly befitting, that you-- who are now about to have the spiritual destiny of this beautiful and promising land of ours entrusted to your exclusive care, through the election of your first and own Mational Assembly--- should harken again to the Master's words and realize the true implications of the responsibility you are assuming of playing a direct part in ushering in a spiritually based civilization as opposed to our highly faulty, purely materialistic civilization of the present day. For we Baha'is must not forget for a moment that, without any mental arrogance of conceit, we nevertheless believe our concept of nature, of the purpose of life, and of God, to be inherently different from that commonly held based on a true interrpretation of evolution and of the universe.

You nine people, whoever you may be who will have the privilege of humbly serving the rest of the Canadian Baha'is as the trustees of the national affairs of our Faith in Canada during the coming year, are now opening a new door. Not only new to you, but new to the entire Baha'i World. This Canadian Assembly has great significance from manystandpoint; It adds one more National Assembly to the small but strong group of national bodies already existing; by being lossed from its spiritual twin, the American Nation Assem ly, itcreates another pillar of the International House of Justice, and it forms, significantly enough, the nonth National Spiritual Assembly to come into being.

Now that your affirs are being entrusted into your ouwn hands, now that youw are opening this new dooe spiritually, you are likewise being given a new opportunity as Baha'is and members of our world community. You can go very far. A new area of work in the New World is being born amongst you. God surely never creates great occasions without likewise conferring great calasities and powers. You. profiting

by past experience and example and your maturity in the Faith, can determine to create your National Assembly and its funtions closer to the Divine pattern, more dedicated to its noble purposes, more purified of the dross of selfish shortcomings and limitations than any other Baha'is body hithertoconstituted. For you, are free and this is the morn of your work. You come to your task fresh, exhilirated by the Guardian's bright picture of your future possibilities and the important role you must play.

Whenever one thinks of Canada one thinks of cultication. Out of her virgini forests, her wildernesses, her barren North lands and lakes, has already been wrung great and promising nation. The darkness of natire, as the Master said, has given way to cultivation and our of imperfection has risen the splendour of governant., industry, trade, settlement, and the arts and sciences of human life. But spiritually the land is still dark, promising, but dark. Primarily the measure of spirituality radiated by your national body will be the measure of Baha'u'llah's life directly available for Canada. For He created the concept of your institution. You exist beacuse of the functions He desired you to perform, and your fundamental functions i to be for we know the spiritual heart of Canada. I say spiritual advisedly, from now on you are the administrative heart of the Bala'i work here-but that is negligible compared to your spiritual position1. You are elected to lead, at a fast and caliant pace, let it be said, the united efforts of the Canadian Baha'is, and however great the capacities of various indidviduals within the community may be, it is unlikely they can do more than you provide for them to do. Upon your vision. your dedication, your eagerness and reliability, rest the fortunes of the owrk of the Cause of God in Candan. You are the first servants in the land, servitude being the hightest station as 'Abdul-Baha demonstrated by choosing it for himself, and your responsibility to the people of this Dominion is thus very great.

Unfortunately government in the world today, even in the so-called democracies, has come to be domination from abouve. The original idea of a representative form of government whose members were the servants of the Nation, of the common man and of the common good, a government "of the people by the people, for the people" has disappeared and in its place too often we see the ensconced handful of public servants looking upon themselves as a superior class, free to dictate to the masses just about what they please. Only at an election time isthere a rapid volte face in order to secure prolongation of their own priveleges--- not a prolongation of humble service to the public weal. We see in the world today the governing and the governed as two almost separate forms. The elders of the community, the shepherds of the flock, those whose constant thought should be for the

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to the public, if not in person then at least in thought, have become as self-inflated, seld-righteous, haughty minority. This is in theworld where democratic forms of gevernment are atill in practice.

You. however, are about to elect your Baha'is governing body for the coming year. I only mention the current picture of government bodies in order to point up the difference between it and our conecpt of those who are the elected respresentatives of the people. In the first place to accept election Bha'i duty. In other words, from he very beginning we do not consider a privelege to be sought but a duty which mnot be shirked. Nowhere in the teachings are we given to suppose the tadministrators are a special or noble class than others. On the contrary, anyone elected by the free and secret blaaot of his fellow believers, can find himself sud enly and "Administrator" unlike the world, where politicians are a class by themse lyes and not usually a very savory one; Once elected, our Eaha'i governing body finds itself entirely free to pursue the dictates of its own joint conscience in managing the affairs of the community it represents, for, unlike the ordinary concept of a governing body, it is not longer responsible to the electorate but only to its superior body, and, not particularly

esteeming or coveting the job of being an administrator and also realizing no"career" lies in it and no electioneering technique exists, the members of a Baha'i Assembly do not have to be swayed by the ordinary fears and ambition os most elected representatives. They can get down to the businesse of attending to the affairs of the Cause with minds and hearts divorced from a sense of personel pressure, personal ambition or personal pride. Baha'u'llah's system is not only good for the characters of those who govern, and good for the welfare of those who are governed, but also eliminates at a stroke any room for the meannesses, abuses and temptation which are inherent in political systems.

This world of ours today, as the Master emphasized in this very room, intensely dark, intensely materalistic, trading the path oferror, firmly believing what is fundamentally wrong, has, in almost every field of human life, taken the down-hill road. One of the greatest examples of this isthe way governmental powers are being used all overthe world. It is much, much, easier, when you possess power and authority, to hit a person over the head and knock him unconscious, so to speak, than to lead him into the right. "Verboten". What a sway that word held in Germany and Eupope; Indeed it is theeasiest of all remedies: "We have the authority, we say no, do it or else" The big stick....

I say this because I think anybody, even such spiritual bodies as our Baha'i Assemblies, does well to remember that when you have authority the eastest of all things is not to be gentle but to come down hard. It saves argument, patience, time, discussion. Bit it is wise to remember that althoguh such a technique is highly effective it creates hurt feelings, alienationand often inertia. As you have not yet got a National Assembly this can in no way to construed as a criticism Put, you are about to have one, it seems to me there is no reason why should not being your national Baha'i work on a higher level than any other Baha'I Assembly ever has. to be spiritually ambitious is surely the right attitude for the servants of the servants of God to take. Baha'is all over the owrld in harmony with thier National Assemblies, they carry the Cause for ward under the direction of these bodies, are obedient to them, and have confidence in them. But that does not mean this first Canadian National Assembly cannot, in conjunction with its electorate now forming an independent national community for the first time rise to far greater spiritual height. What Baha'u'llah brought to the world was leve and unity. Everything He revealed. His laws, His world system, His teachings and explanations. is subordinate to and designed solely to promote love, and unity.

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Therefore, the very first thing for the Canadian National Assembly and the Canadian beliers to do is to realize profoundly their unity with each other, their love for each other. The Baha'is must not see their National Assembly as something now apart from them and above them, managing them or doing the work for them. The National Assembly must not go into Olympian huddle and get a "nine complex" or become afflicted with the pox of allofness. No, the believers mustfeel their National Assembly is their heart, doing the most vital work for the whole bosy, needing support, protection, and full cooperation, and the National Spiritual Assembly, on the other hand, must realize t that although it is the heart, the hands, the eyes, the ears and the mouth, are the farscattered believers whom it represents and serves and without whom it can ashieve nothing.

And speaking of the mouth brings me to the National Fund. For surely this all important orifice is the National Fund. Neither the heart not the hands will be of much use to the body unless it gets sufficient nourishment. s contributions to our Faith are voluntary this puts its administrations in a very difficult position. They know they must ask and they cannot grab. They see the wheels of the work coming to a standstill from lack of means, they are forced to ask again and again. So it seems to me each Baha'i should do his or herbest to remember the embarrassing position of the National Assembly in this matter and try to ensure some measure of steady support to the work of the Cause. From now on Canada ison her own and must assumethe necessary obligations and sacrifices along with the glory and distinction.

As I look back it seems to me unbelievable that it is so many years since I left home. But in these years I have learned that people abroad hold Canadians in high esteem. They are viewed as having the virtures of the Americans and the virtues of the British with fewer of the faults of either .. It seems to be the commonly held opinion of Europeans that the Canadaians are a very progressive, very well balance, more or less morally upright nation. I say more or less because no people possesse s full rectitude today. I think our Guardian shares in this view. I think He is looking at Canada now with a keen and speculative glance, waiting to see what such a budding-great and coming nation is going to contribute to Baha'i History. Whatever you are going to contribute, I assure you you cannot fo it too fast to satisfy Shoghi Effend's ambitions for you. To the North, to the East and to the West of this room you are sitting in he sees nothing but goals for you to accomplish, victories for you to achieve, undertakings for you to launch, laurels for you to win, golden pages for you to write. enthusiasm for you is unbounded, And, of course, we know from whence it springs. From Abdul Baha. For he was the one who thirty one years ago, impatient for time to roll by, and already seeing the future as an accomplished fact, addressed you as the believers in the nine provinces of Canada and " "Newfoundland, Yukon, Mackenzie, Keevateen, Ungava, Franklin Islands, and Greenland" as He said in the course of His address in this room, before you came to this country it was all forst and wilderness and look what your cultivation has brought it to. Now a spiritual forest and wilderness stretches out before you, waiting forthe husbandman's hand, the wilderness in the kearts of your fellow Canadians. the Red Indians and he Eskimos.

Montreal Abdul Baha visited, montreal He blessed— the heartof French Catholic Church. He wrote of His visit to our city; "The time of sojourn was limited to a number of days, but the results in the future are inexhausible. When a farmer comes into the possession of a virgin soil, in a short time he will bring under cultivation a large field. Therefore I hope that in the future Montreal may become so stirred that the melody of the Kingdom travel to all parts of the world from that Dominion and the Breath of the Holy Spirit mayspread from that center to the East and the West of America.

of your number and the multitudes of the nations. Five grains of wheat will be endued with heavenly blessing, whereas a thousand tons oftars will yield no results or effort. One fruitful tree will be conductive to the life of society, where a th usand forests of wild trees offer no fruits. The plain is govered with pubbles, but precious stones are rare. One pearl is better than a thousand wildernesses of sand, especially this Pearl of Great Price, Which is endowed with Divine Blessing. Ere long thousands of other pearls will be born from it. When that Pearl associaties and becomes the intimate of the pebbles, they also all change into pearls.

"Therefore, again I repeat, that the future of Canada, whether from the standpoint of civilization or from the viewpoint of the vitures of the Kingdom is very great. Day by day tivilization and freedom shall increse. likewise the cloud of the Kingdom will water the seeds of guidance sown in that Dominion. Consequently, rest yenot, seek ye no compsure, attach not yourselves to the luxuries of this ephemeral world, free yourselves from very attachment, and strive with heart and soul to become fully established in the Kingdom of God. Gain ye the heavenly treasures. Day by Day become ye mere illumined. Draw ye nearer and nearer unto the Threshold of Oneness. Become ye the manifestation of spiritual favors and the dawnig-places of infinite Hights. If it is possible, send ye teachers to other portions of Canada, likewise dispatch ye teachers to Greenland and the home of the Eskimos"