



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series IV: Sermons, 1914-1963, undated.

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The Menace of the New Imperialism, 1918.

1. () not criticize
2. People in allied countries - liberal - do it

1. France

1. I yield to no one in my love for France. By word and deed I have evidenced my love for it. The world would be a drabber, uglier world but for it. And no one would appreciate her contribution to humanity in past or her sacrificial service in the present. France saved humanity in 1914. Even as she saved it in 1789. No one would deprive her of the fruits of victory. She must be made whole again. She must be recompensed.

2. And the French people are content with this. They seek nothing but absolute justice for () and for others. But victory has put France in the control of pre-war diplomats and militarists who have dreams of empire. Men who would use victory as Germany would have used it - to satisfy imperialistic ambitions.

1. Clemenceau - The tiger of France - deserves well of his country. He piloted it safely through the dangerous waters of war. But Clemenceau is of the school which this war must destroy. Witness his opposition to the League of Nations and his hankering after the balance of power idea.

1. France is entitled to Alsace-Lorraine. It might perhaps be well to attest this title with a plebiscite. But Alsace-Lorraine is French in spirit, in institution - the Marseillaise first sung in Strasburg, National Guard, 1790, marched to middle of bridge which spans Rhine and planted tri-color. "Here begins the land of liberty". Econ. - 21 out of 28 million tons of iron ore came from Lorraine.

2. But why demand the Saar Valley - which is German - which has not been French since 1815.

3. And why demand control of $\frac{1}{2}$ of Asia Minor, where there are no French at all, but peoples, Armenians, Syrians, struggling for nationhood.

4. Evidence of this menacing imperialism in France is
(a) The refusal of France to cooperate with allies in settling matters in Russia

in other but military means(?). Reaction - control of capital. (b) Insisting against England and U. S. upon recent conference against declared principles of Wilson - open covenants openly arrived at.

3. France is facing awful temptations - she must be saved from her well-wishers - in her imperialistic policies are germs of future strife - we want France as idealistic as ever.

Italy

1. Perhaps country where imperialism is most rampant.
2. Italy deserving of praise for her bravery and sacrifice.
3. Her patent wrongs must be righted.
4. Tiention - chief city of Trent(?) - is Italian, Given to Austria in 1814.

5. But irreXdentist movement headed by () goes further. They demand teh whole of Southern Tyrol up to Buenner Pass- which has been German since the fall of Roman Empire.

6. Kustenland - (Isonzo and Istria) whose population is 66% Slovene and Croatian (Jugo-Slav.) with its harbor of Trieste - a world port which has been Austrian since 1382.

7. Dalmatia - only 3% of population Italian
8. Why make of Adriatic Sea an Italian Lake
9. Menace - Already the claims have produced irritation, Dr. Vesnitch, Serbian minister in Paris, said Serbians will fight if their national aspirations are nor satisfied. Serbia is champion of Jugo-Slavia.

3. England

1. Palestine, Macedonia, Arabia
2. Ireland -

1. Difficulty of problem - Econ, religious (74% Catholic), social
2. Aggravated by revolution and refusal to volunteer for service.
3. Bad English administration
4. () in 63 = to whole population of 4½ million

5. rebellion of 1916

6. Home Rule bill signed in ^{Sept.} 1914 but not executed.

7. Home rule not independence - to give Ireland

1. fiscal autonomy - excise, customs

2. status of dominion - Canada, etc.

3. its own administration - police force -

4. Poland

1. Sympathy with Poland

2. The aristocratic () and the Junker Paderewski vs. General Pilsudski-want to include Lithuania - which is unwilling - and part of Ukraine - the ancient Polish empire.

5. America

1. Only hope -

2. To save world from imperialism of anarchy

3. Why German imperialism is bad and British good?

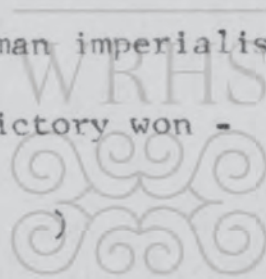
4. First victory won - () are () negotiation.

6. ()

1. the healing mercy

2. reconciliation

3. turn our minds to justice



THE MENACE OF THE NEW IMPERIALISM

1. Why German imperialism is obnoxious and was fought and British imperialism in Ireland is desirable is beyond me. Quote p. 283 ()

2. The illustrious martyrs of Ireland -

3. Revolution is a violent catharsis -

4. Home rule constitutionalism is federalism

1 - Fiscal autonomy - Inst () for Ireland - rebellion of 1916

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

2 - Own excise and customs

3.- Its own conscription

4 - Own administration in () land force to land freedom.

5 - Its place alongside of Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and New Zealand in imperial representation and conferences. Status of a dominion.

5. Administration of Ireland has been failure of English government. British history for 100 years have been tales of expedience, palliatives, () which did not procure good government, or contentment or loyalty.

6. Preferences vs. deferences

7. Opposition of Ulster

8. () 63 m. = present total population

9. Catholic 74% - 4½ million population

Menace

1. Months of agony - true soul agony

2. Our flaming hopes somewhat darkened

Objectives

1. financially disastrous

2. religiously subversive

3. imperially perilous

Sir Edward Carson

1914

1 - we do not criticize
people in Allied countries - liberal - do it
sermon 035

1. France

1. I yield place to no one in my love for
Fr. By word and deed I have evidenced
my love for it. The world would be
a darker, uglier world but for Fr. And
no one would depreciate her contribution
to hum. in past or her sacrificial
service in the present. Fr. saved humanity
in 1914. Even ~~as it is~~  it in 1889.
No one would deprive her of the laurels
of victory - She must be made whole again.
She must be recompensed.

2. But And the Fr. people are content with this,
They seek nothing but absolute justice for Eos
and for others. But Vichy has put Fr. in
the control of pro-war diplomats and mili-
tairists who have dreams of empire. Men
who would use Vichy as Gt. would have
used it - for ^{to satisfy} imperialistic ambition -
1. Clemenceau - the Tiger Fr. - deserves

well of the country. He piloted it safely
thru the dangerous waters of war. But C.
is of the sort which this war must destroy
witness his opposition to the League's
actions & his bankruptcy after the fall of
France, etc. -

1. Fr. is entitled to Alsace-Lorraine. It
might perhaps be well to attach this title with
a plebiscite. But G. I. is Fr. in spirit in inter-
ference. - The Massena's first landing in
Strasbourg, Oct. 1870, marched to the
Rhine, which they then & planted
the color "Here begins the land of Liberty"
Etc. - 21 out of 28 mill. men; now are 5 mil.
come from Lorraine -

2. But why demand the Saar Valley - which
is German - which has not been Fr. since 1815.

3. And why demand control of 1/2 of
Asia Minor - where there are no Fr. at all
but peoples - Armenian Syrians - struggling
for independence -

4. Besides the menacing gap in Fr. is

(a) - The refusal, to cooperate with Allies in settling
matters in Russia in the but anti-bay manner.
Reaction - Control of Capital. (b) Meeting again
Eng. M. S. upon secret conference, against
declared policy, which - Open covenants
openly arrived at -

3. Fr. is very awful temptation - She
must be saved from her well-meaning -
In her imp. policies and future
life - We want to be idealist as ever.

Italy

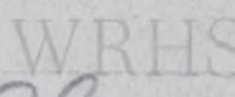
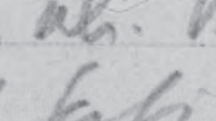
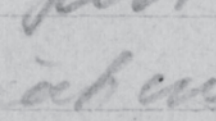
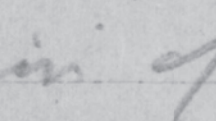
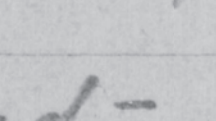
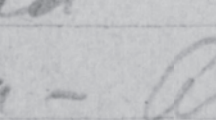
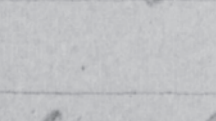
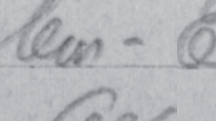
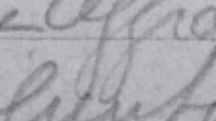
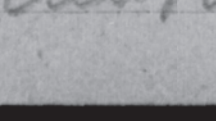
1. Perhaps country where Imp. is most rampant
2. Italy deserving of praise for her bravery sacrifice
3. Her patent wrongs must be righted.
4. Trentino - chief city of Trent - is Italian
given to Austria in 1814. -
5. But Irredentist movement headed by
Sonnino goes further. They demand the
whole of Southern Tyrol up to Brenner

Pass - which has been German since
fall of Roman Empire.

6. Kärntenland - (Innsbruck and Lienz)
whose population is 6870 - Slovene and
Croatian (Jugo Slavs). With its harbor
& Trieste - a cold-port which has
been Austrian since 1382.

7. Malakia. Only 37, 7 pop. & Fabian -

8. Why make of Adulato. See in Fabian
Lake -

9. Mentance - Already            

3. Bad Eng. Admin.
4. Emigration in 63 = to whole pop 4 1/2 m.
5. Rebellion 9/9/6 —
6. Home Rule Bill signed in Sept. 1914
but not executed
7. Home Rule not independence. to give Ireland
 - 1- Fiscal autonomy - Excess customs
 - 2- State, like minimum like Canada etc.
 - 3- Its own administration; police force —

WRHS



4. Poland —

1. Sympathy with Poland
2. The anti-Semitic Poles & the Jewish Poles.
3. Gen. Pilsudski. Wants to include
Lithuania - which is now under + part of
Ukraine - the ancient Polish Empire.

5. America

1. Only Rife —
2. To have world from Imperialism of America
3. Why Gen. Pilsudski. To lead + to Ford?
4. Just Poland war — someone seen in
way in 63

6. 6. Perovich

1. The heavy mercy

2. Reconciliation

3. Turn in mind to future

WRHS



Memo -

1. Why German Imperialism is ab-
undant and was swept & British Imp.
as this is desirable is beyond me.
Inst p 283. ad. of 1902
2. The illustrious martyrs of
Ireland
3. Rev. is a virtue Catharsis
4. How Rev. can be introduced in IS Federalism
1 - Fiscal autonomy - but revenue for IS.
5. Rebellion of 1916.
 2. Own excise and customs
 3. Its own currency
 4. Own administration in Ireland & to land & sea
 5. Its place alongside Canada, Australia
& S. Africa. Then Zealand in Imp. representation
+ conference. Status of a Dominion

Ireland

5. Administration. It has been failure
 of every part. At. History for 100 yrs. have been
 failure of expedients, palliations, financials
 which did not procure good govt, or contentment
 or loyalty.

6. Differences as. Differences.

7. Opposition of Ulster -

8. English at 63 yrs. = present to total pop.

9. Catholics 74% -

4 1/2 million pop.

Memorandum -

1. Mouth of Agency True. Sub-agency
2. our standing hopes somewhat shaken

Objections

1. Financially distressing
2. Politically subversive
3. Imperially perilous

Sir
 Edward
 Carson

...that simul-
...lected Paul D.
...New York bar, an
...This gives me an op-
...testify to Mr. Cravath's very
...to the cause of the Allies in
...year or more. Leaving behind him
...the most lucrative law practices in
...America, Mr. Cravath went to London and
...became the counsel for the Interallied Com-
...mission, and while in London I heard many
...favorable comments upon the skill and tact
...with which he reconciled at times seemingly
...divergent interests. In his case the recog-
...nition of this venerable Inn is richly de-
...served.

JAMES M. BECK.

New York, Jan. 7, 1919.

Temper of the Small Nationalities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial entitled "A Time to Speak Softly," you seem to be displeased with the declaration of Dr. Vesnitch, the Serbian Minister in Paris, that the Serbians will fight if their just national aspirations are not satisfied.

In view of the disclosure of secret treaties among the Allies, to barter away small nations over which they had no rights, and for the liberation of which they were claiming to wage the war, the misgivings of Dr. Vesnitch are justified. The sooner the Allies realize the better, that the small nationalities, whether Serbians, Syrians, or Armenians, will not meekly submit to unjust settlements of their national rights.

ARSHAG MAHDESIAN.

Editor The New Armenia.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1919.

Ireland.

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: Your correspondent, W. D. Beggs, says that a large part of the Irish were pro-German. He probably means that German propaganda worked its insidious methods among the Irish the same as it did among thousands of Americans. But notwithstanding that, during this propaganda period, 5 per cent. of the Irish enlisted voluntarily in the British army. Then with the advent of America into the conflict Irishmen, who have always looked upon America as their hope and savior, enlisted by thousands with the American forces. If W. D. Beggs has been interested in the casualty lists printed every day in our newspapers, he will have seen day after day the names of boys from Ireland who fought and bled with our own boys, because knowing that whatever side America fought on, that was the side of right.

He says the Irish cannot agree among themselves. Does he know why? Quoting from Sir Horace Plunkett, M. P., who presided over the Irish convention last year, "The north of Ireland is fostered by England; the south is coerced." The cause of this disagreement is thus thrown directly upon England. Why does she not treat all of Ireland the same? She never has done so. She has also made laws for Ireland that she would never dare enforce against Canada or Australia. By what right does England rule Ireland, anyway? By what right has she ever ruled her? She has ruled her by but one right, and that is the very un-American—and we hope soon to be obsolete—right of might. Does W. D. Beggs believe in that? No doubt he is horrified—and justly so—at such a principle applied to Poland, Serbia, etc. Why not equally horrified when applied to Ireland? His manifest unfairness shows more prejudice than knowledge. Why should Ireland be the only country of Europe where the right of self-determination of peoples has no place? The allies are prepared to apply that principle even to Germany. England apparently has fallen in with President Wilson's principle of self-determination of peoples. If she is sincere she can prove it at the peace conference. She will want to apply it to Ireland as well as to all other small nations. She can do it now with honor to herself. Only in this way can she in any degree make reparation for centuries of oppression which are a hateful memory to the Irish and a page of shame in European history.

E. J. W.

Clyde, O.

to join his fellow countrymen as one of the comrades in the great fight. *Poland*

MONTHS, perhaps years, must elapse before the western world can be entirely clear as to what is going on in Poland. Such facts as emerge above the fog of propaganda suggest that the most promising political force in Poland centres in the dictatorship of General Pilsudski. The dictator's following is fundamentally democratic, with moderate socialistic leanings. Its closest analogy is the Kerensky regime in Russia. If the western Powers back up the Pilsudski government, there appears good reason for believing that the tide of Bolshevism may be stemmed. But the western Powers have systematically botched Slavic affairs, and they give indications of doing so in this case. They appear to be compromised with the aristocratic Paris Committee and Paderewski, who regarded himself as their mandatory in calling upon Pilsudski to give up his authority. What the aristocratic party would like to do is to give the Polish state the widest possible extension over non-Polish territory on the German border, in Lithuania and in the Ukraine. They would revive the ancient Polish empire, as unstable and iniquitous a political organization as ever existed. The Bolsheviki could well afford to subsidize them in this enterprise, since nothing could more weaken east European conservatism than the temporary success of such an anachronistic undertaking. Polish nationalism cannot long survive if it is made the vehicle of Polish imperialism.

THE Women's Land Army is one of the or-