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Taking stock of 1929, 1930.

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"TAKING STOCK OF 1929."

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER.

THE TEMPLE, SUNDAY MORNING,

JANUARY 5, 1930, CLEVELAND, O.

.....



The year 1929 has been a most significant year and one full of momentous events. The third decade of the twentieth century closes with the world at peace. Only one serious international crisis, which led to incipient warfare, occurred during the year '29,--that controversy which arose between Russia and China over the question of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Fortunately, that controversy was ultimately amicably settled.

The third decade of the twentieth century witnessed truly remarkable work in behalf of peace. I venture to say that more has been accomplished in a constructive way for the cause of permanent peace in the last ten years than in the last ten centuries. Machinery for the pacific adjudication of international differences has been set up,--the League of Nations, the World Court. International declarations of peaceful aims and purposes were made with great solemnity,--the Locarno compact, and last year the Kellogg-Briand compact for the outlawry of war.

Now all these achievements are, of course, no absolute guarantee for world peace, but they are mighty and tremendous obstacles in the way of world war. During the last year the two greatest nations of the world--Great Britain and the United States--made a truly heroic effort to come to an understanding on the

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difficult and nettling problem of naval disarmament. The visit of Ramsay MacDonald to the United States, his warm reception here, his frank discussions with the President of the United States touching the problems common to both nations, have been among the most encouraging things which have transpired in this generation. England is burdened with debts, harassed with problems of empire, and beset with a seemingly insoluble problem of unemployment. England does not wish to enter into a costly and disastrous shipbuilding competition. And the United States, having no imperial ambitions, seeking no territory and no conquest, has no reason for desiring such naval competition. It is only the professional militarists in both countries, the fire-eating patrioteers and the cynical ship builder who stand to profit from such an international rivalry in building,--it is only these people who really want naval armament.

A five power naval conference has been summoned and will meet within the next few weeks in London. There has been going on as a preliminary to this conference a good bit of international bargaining, bickering, and there is the danger, of course, that the conference will go on the rocks, just as the Geneva Conference not so long ago went on the rocks, because of narrow visioned diplomacy and small fry statesmanship. If the nations parties to this conference will enter the meetings with tricks up their sleeves, resolved to outguess

and out-maneuver one another, and to gain advantages over each other, the conference will prove futile and may prove disastrous; because if this conference fails there will ensue a most bitter and relentless competition in building of ships, and more ships,--a prelude to war.

And attempt may be made by the worldly wise diplomats of Europe to hoodwink the United States in this conference,--the United States which is looked upon as being not so subtle and deft in international matters. But that too will fail. During the last ten years our country has had sufficient intimate contact with the diplomats abroad not to be taken in again. Only frankness and honesty and vision and courage on all sides will lead to any definite, good results, and the world will prayerfully watch this forthcoming naval conference in London, and the ghosts of the ten million slain in the last war will hover over the conference table, and woe unto those who will betray mankind again.

The year 1929 also cleared the way for America's adherence to the World Court. The Senate, you will recall, found some difficulties to the consummation of such a desired end, and Elihu Root set about to discover a formula which would obviate the difficulties and answer the objections, and this formula has been covered and has been accepted by the nations who are members of the League. President Hoover strongly urges the United States to enter the World Court, as did his predecessors in office, and it

now remains for the Senate of the United States to consent.

If we are at all in earnest about this business of international peace, if we want to establish machinery where international differences can be arbitrated on the basis of international law and not resort to force, then we must give evidence of that earnestness of ours by prompt and enthusiastic adherence to the World Court. This does not tie us up with the League of Nations; it does not embroil us in international complications. It means that the United States is willing to submit to an international court, on the bench of which the United States will be represented, problems of an international character which ought to be settled by law.

I said a moment ago that the year '29 was a year of international peace, by and large. This does not of course mean that people were not fighting. That would be asking too much. Mexico had its periodic revolution; the revolution was crushed and order was again established in our neighboring republic. The church in Mexico which for three years carried on a religious sabotage, refusing to yield to the secularization government which the new regime in Mexico has established, finally yielded and a peace concord has been established between church and state in Mexico, with the state free from church domination.

Haiti, which has been ruled by American marines for forty years, rebelled, and the revolution was

suppressed by the guns of the American marines. We do not seem to have much luck with our dependencies, and it seems that no nation seems to have any particular luck with its dependencies. These backward peoples whom we are trying to help are amazingly ungrateful. They do not appreciate our altruism and our disinterested helpfulness, and somehow they too have been poisoned by that democratic dogma of self-determination which we proclaimed so loudly and fought for so long during the last war. We try to do everything for these backward peoples, and yet they want to do everything for themselves. We even tried to run their elections for them,--in the same honest way as they are run in this country. They do not appreciate it.

General Butler, who had charge of the situation down in Nicaragua, made a speech in Pittsburgh the other day, and said some things which we have been suspecting all the time, but we didn't have the courage to say. General Butler said: "With the marines we took charge of two elections, and our candidates always win." He explained that the opposition candidates were declared bandits when it became necessary to elect a candidate. Concerning one election, he said: "The fellow we had in there nobody liked, but he was a useful fellow to us, so we had to keep him in. How to keep him in was the problem. We looked up the election laws and found that the polls had to be opened a sufficient length of time, at least, and

that a voter had to register to be eligible to vote. The district was then canvassed and 400 were found who would vote for the proper candidate. Notice of the opening of the polls was given five minutes beforehand. The 400 voters were assembled in line, and when they had voted the polls were closed. The other citizens had not registered and therefore were ineligible to vote."

Our own Election Board in Cleveland can take a few pointers from that. The question still remains unanswered: what are we doing in Nicaragua? What business have we in Haiti?

In three great centers of the world the year 1929 witnessed great uprisings of people demanding freedom from foreign domination,--Egypt, India, China. England has been compelled practically to withdraw from Egypt. Nationalism triumphed in that country. It became clear to England that one cannot permanently dominate a country with bayonets. You will recall what Napoleon said of bayonets. "You can do everything with bayonets except sit on them."

The imperial star of Great Britain, I am afraid, is beginning to set. The seething masses of India have finally reached a point of organization where they are able to make their voice heard and respected. Within the last few days the All-India National Congress assembled, and under the leadership and inspiration of that amazing figure Ghandi, voted for the complete and

total independence of India, and authorized the use of all forms of passive resistance,--political, boycott, non-cooperation, non-payment of taxes,--to achieve that end for India; and England today is no longer faced with the problem of consenting to constitutional reforms in India; England today is faced with the choice either of granting India dominion status, like Canada, like Australia,--which, by the way, is favored by the Liberal government,--or of granting India complete independence, or of facing a revolution of these hundreds of millions of people, a revolution which is even frightful to contemplate.

Seemingly, the excuse given that England has done so much for India, that England has done so much for Egypt, is not sufficient. People want to do things for themselves, and it is nobody's business just how they do things for themselves.

The Nankin government in China has served notice that beginning January 1st of this year all extra-territorial rights in China will be abolished. These extra-territorial rights, which were wrested from China back in the early 40's of the last century, granted foreigners, mostly Europeans and Americans, in China, the right to be governed by their own laws and their own people. They were in China but not of China. They were not subject to Chinese laws or Chinese administration. China is now

determined to be a nation like any other sovereign nation, and is determined to abolish these extra-territorial privileges.

China is still in chaos; China is not at peace; China will probably have to go through many a decade of revolution and counter-revolution; but no foreign intervention will establish peace in China. China will have to solve its own problems and carve out for itself its own destiny.

A new state was added during the year 1929,--the Vatican state. The Pope has become sovereign ruler of a country. The papacy had been deprived of temporal power now for almost sixty years, and by agreement with Mussolini the papacy is today again a temporal power. Thus, say people, ends the so-called Roman question. I doubt it. I venture to say that a free Italy will reopen the Roman question; and it remains to see what benefit will accrue to the Catholic Church as a result of this regained temporal power. It never benefitted the church in the past, and the church enjoyed temporal power for centuries. Power curbs religion. Spiritual leadership and diplomatic chicanery cannot go hand in hand. Clericalism and politics joined are a menace to religion and to government.

As far as America is concerned, economically the year 1929 has not been a red letter year. Its prosperity was spotty, and there was a great deal of

unemployment; and '29 witnessed the wildest kind of fluctuation in the stock market, culminating in the disastrous crash of October. America rode on the crest of the wave of victorious, marked prosperity for a long while, until it had to collapse in the trough of deflation and liquidation. It is a remarkable tribute to the soundness of American industry and American business, that it was able to withstand this body blow of this unprecedented debacle in Wall Street without panic and without demoralization.

A few simple lessons are to be learned by the American people from what transpired in the last few years. It is doubtful whether we will learn those lessons. In the first place, we ought to realize what may be an unpalatable fact, that the laissez-faire philosophy of capitalism may lead to disaster. The thought is prevalent among many people that if you leave business alone and let capitalism work out its own salvation without any control and without any guidance, it will inevitably lead to more and more prosperity; it will abolish poverty and will solve all of our economic problems.

Well, we have an illustration of what capitalism run riot, without control and without guidance, can do in the way of bringing about economic disorganization and disaster, and for many, many thousands, poverty.

We will learn before long that our banks, for example, and our bankers, are not the guardians of American business virtue, or even of American business sagacity; for it is now as clear as daylight that banks and bankers in the United States, through the liberal credit which they extended for purposes of speculation, through the excessive credit which they gave by way of call loans to brokers,-- that they, as much as any other factor in the situation, were responsible for this criminal permitting of fictitious values and the consequent collapse.

The American public will seek before long to be protected against such eventualities in the future; and it will become clear to all of us that the stock market cannot make poor people rich and rich people richer; that it is industry which does that; that values are created not through a hectic exchange of paper, but values, real values are created in the mills and the mines and the factories and the shops and the offices. That is where the worth of the nation is created.

The year 1929 witnessed a recrudescence of industrial disputes in our country, especially in the South. Some industries having become cognizant of the fact that there is cheap labor in the South have moved down there, with the result that a series of industrial conflicts in towns like Marion, North Carolina, and Elizabeth, Tennessee, ensued. Some of these strikes led

to fatalities. Strikers were killed, many were wounded. The South is evidently going through that period of industrial adjustment through which Northern industries passed two or three decades ago.

We are confronted at the beginning of the new year with the threat of a strike in Cleveland,-- a strike in our garment industry, in which so many of our people are involved, both as employers and employees. That strike should be avoided. No one gains through a strike. The garment industry of Cleveland ought not to be subjected to a disorganization by a strike, and the workers in the industry at this time of widespread unemployment certainly ought not to be subjected to a protracted period of idleness and unemployment. I am not entering into the merits of the controversy at the present time. No thoughtful citizen of Cleveland wants at this time, or for that matter at any time, the mess of an industrial dispute, with all the nastiness which develops as a result of the strike,--a walkout, and strike breakers, and injunctions, and riots. There is need at this time for vision and intelligence and leadership, and I appeal for such an attitude of broadmindedness on the part of all concerned. The intransigents on one side or the other will find themselves condemned by the public spirited citizens of our community. Ultimately, when a strike develops, mediation is called

for. Why not have that mediation now?

The year 1929 has not been a very happy one for the Jewish people. It was saddened by the events which transpired in Palestine. Early in August of last year it seems as though the Palestinian enterprise was on the eve of a most remarkable development as a result of the joining of all the forces of Jewry the world over into the Jewish Agency; and on the very heels of that historic gathering, of which I have spoken previously, came the reports of the rioting in Palestine. The commission of inquiry which was appointed by the Colonial Office of Great Britain has met, has listened to all sides, has concluded its sessions, and is now drafting its report. To anyone who followed the hearings closely one could not but be left with the impression, a very vivid impression, that somehow the Palestinian government was not too friendly with the project of upbuilding the Jewish homeland in Palestine; that, to say the least, at times one even got the impression of deliberate malice and hostility; and seemingly, not only Jews interested in Palestine got the impression but Englishmen high up in the councils of government; for even while this commission of inquiry was conducting its session, Lloyd George, Balfour and General Smuts of Africa, published a letter in the London Times calling for another commission to find out just what was sabotaging the mandate in Palestine.

The letter reads: "As members of the war cabinet which was responsible for the Balfour Declaration twelve years ago, and for the policy of a National home for the Jewish people which it foreshadowed, we view with deep anxiety the present situation in Palestine. On the events of last August which are now the subject of an inquiry by a special commission, we forbear comment. But it seems clear that whatever the findings of the commission may be on the responsibility for the August outbreak, the work to which Britain set her hand at the close of the war is not proceeding satisfactorily. The Balfour Declaration pledged us to a policy; the Palestinian mandate entrusted us with vital administrative duties, but causes which are still obscure have impeded the task of administration, and consequently the full carrying out of the policy. In these circumstances we would urge on the government the appointment of an authoritative commission to investigate the whole working of the mandate. The commission at present in Palestine was appointed to inquire into specific matters. This commission must, in our view, as soon as it has reported, be supplemented by searching inquiry into major questions of policy and administration. Our pledge is unequivocal, but in order to fulfill it in letter and spirit a considerable readjustment of the administrative machine may be desirable. Such a commission would be an advertisement

to the world that Britain has not weakened in a task to which her honor is pledged, and at the same time an assurance to Jews and the Arabs alike that any proven defects in the present system of government will be made good."

A great deal of confusion arose in the last few months about this situation in Palestine, as a result of certain statements made by the chancellor of the Hebrew University, touching the need of establishing peace between Arabs and Jews in Palestine, and the need of establishing a parliament for the Palestinians. Some have interpreted that to mean that the Jews have up to now been hostile to the Arabs, been exploiting them, been governing them, and that the Jews have been attempting to be imperialists in Palestine.

Now that is all fantastic. There is not an iota of truth in all these fantastic charges. No one who knows the facts in Palestine will be misled by these charges made, strange to say, by a great number of the liberal papers of America. The Jews in Palestine have sought no privileges which the Arabs do not possess. The Jews in Palestine have no imperial ambition; they are not primarily concerned with politics at all. The Jews in Palestine want there the strength of the Balfour Declaration, which promised them a homeland in the ancient, historic home of their people, and all that they

ask for is the establishment of that homeland, carrying out in letter and in spirit the terms of the Balfour Declaration and the terms of the mandate, to which all the civilized nations of the earth affixed their signature of approval.

The Jews in Palestine do not want mere minority rights. They have those in Lithuania; they have those in Poland. They want the establishment of a Jewish homeland, which the Jewish people as a people does not possess anywhere in the world. They are perfectly content to have the Arabs live side by side with them in Palestine in a bi-national arrangement, such as exists in Canada or in Switzerland, but they do not wish to live as a minority group in an Arab nation. They do not want to live in Palestine by the sufferance of another people. They want to live in Palestine as of right, as if Palestine were theirs, even as it is the Arabs.

Now there will be many difficulties in the way of realizing this ideal, but the faithful will remember that the Jew never obtained anything in the world without paying a terribly high price for it; and riots, massacres, propaganda, will not, cannot deter the Jewish people from its historic task to which it has set its hand. The Jews want peace in Palestine, but before peace must come justice; before peace right must

be established. The Jews have invested in Palestine man-power, energy, enthusiasm, money, the sweat of their brow, their soul. They will not permit themselves to be deterred from their appointed task, to be intimidated or to be diverted; and ultimately the Arabs will benefit from it even as the Jew did.

Thus the year 1929 is closed,--a significant year, of great world movements,--a significant year for Israel, too. We pray that the year 1930 may be a better year, and an even fuller year, in terms of human progress, in terms of those values which make for peace and for civilization.



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The TEMPLE BULLETIN



THE TEMPLE
East 105th St. and Ansel Rd.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Abba Hillel Silver, D.D.
RABBI

Rabbi Leon I. Feuer
Minister of Religious Education

*Cover
S.Y.*

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5TH

RABBI SILVER

will speak on

"TAKING STOCK OF 1929"

A survey of the year's outstanding events: the MacDonald-Hoover Peace Discussions—the Crisis in Palestine—the Jewish Agency—the Wall Street debacle and other events which have made the year 1929 significant.

Friday Evening Service
5:30 to 6:10

Sabbath Morning Service
11:20 to 12:00

*Faith
Healing
and
miracles*

miracles + Faith Cures

PLEASE READ YOUR BULLETIN REGULARLY

The Temple Bulletin, published weekly from the middle of September to June, by Tifereth Israel Congregation, E. 105th Street at Ansel Road, Cleveland, Ohio. E. E. Wolf, Pres.; Emanuel Einstein, Treas.; Rabbi Leon I. Feuer, Editor. Subscription price, 50 cents per annum.

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 11, 1925, at the Post Office at Cleveland, Ohio, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Music for Sunday, January 5th

Organ

Prelude (10:15 A. M.)

Chanson Indoue

..... Rimsky-Korsakoff

Clair de Lune.....Bonnet

Berceuse from "Jocelyn" ..Godard

Postlude

Processional March.....Stewart

Paul Allen Beymer

Anthems

O Taste and see.....Van Vliet

Behold now, praise ye the Lord

..... Federlein

Rabbi Silver's Addresses

During the week Rabbi Silver will address the Rotary Club of Cleveland and the Jewish Center of Akron.

Within the next few weeks Rabbi Silver will address meetings of three groups of Cleveland ministers, Methodists, Episcopalians and Congregationalists.

Rabbi Silver has also accepted an invitation from the University of Chicago to address a Sunday morning service attended by the faculty and student body of the University in the new University chapel.

Alumni Youth Forum

A Course of Four Lectures

The Temple Alumni Association will this year sponsor an unusually interesting educational project, a Youth Forum consisting of four lectures on the general subject of "Youth

and the Modern World" dealing with problems which are of vital interest to young people today. The course which they have arranged is a splendid one and should be a real contribution to the thought life of our young people.

The first lecture, "Youth and Morals," will be given on Sunday afternoon, January 12th at 4 P. M. The lecturer will be that interesting and charming personality, Dr. A. Eustace Haydon, Prof. of Comparative Religion at the University of Chicago, who will be remembered for the splendid lecture which he gave in the Temple Lecture Course last season. He is a scholar of note and one of the most interesting and stimulating speakers for young people in the country.

Youth Chanukah Rally Proves Splendid Success

The Youth Rally in celebration of the festival of Chanukah, sponsored jointly by the Temple and the Temple Alumni Association, proved to be an inspiring and exceedingly worthwhile event.

A host of young people, both local and students who have returned home from out-of-town colleges, attended the Sunday morning service and listened to a Chanukah message by Rabbi Silver on "Our Way as Americans and Jews".

After the service a large group attended a luncheon given by the Temple Alumni Association in honor of Temple boys and girls who are attending college out of the city. After the luncheon brief but excellent addresses were delivered by Max Meisel Jr. (Wisconsin), Robert Garson (Harvard), Dorothy Ozer (Ohio State), Raymond Goldberg (Antioch) and Irving Kane (Reserve). A fine spirit of comradeship was evidenced and many old Temple acquaintances were renewed.

TEMPLE MEN'S CLUB FELLOWSHIP DINNER

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 7th, 6:30 P. M.

Mahler Hall

The Fellowship of Faiths Dinner is an annual event which the members of the Temple Men's Club always look forward to eagerly. It is the best attended and usually the most interesting evening on the year's program. The meeting has a distinctly worthwhile purpose, the advancement of the spirit of fellowship among various faiths. Each member of the Club may bring to the dinner one or more non-Jewish guests.

The program of speakers is possibly the best that the Men's Club has ever arranged for its Fellowship Dinner:

DR. MILES H. KRUMBINE, noted clergyman and newly elected Pastor of the Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights.

HON. CHARLES A. MOONEY, who has served as representative from this district in Congress for a number of years with distinction.

DR. A. H. SILVER

A musical program will be furnished by the Cleveland Jewish Singing Society under the direction of Charles Dawe.

The dinner is gratis to all members of the Club in good standing and \$1.25 per plate for each guest. RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE AT ONCE.

From the University

Following is an excerpt from a letter recently received by Rabbi Silver from Prof. H. Austin Aikens of the Dept. of Psychology of Western Reserve University which is of interest in reference to the recent Temple Lecture Course:

"I want to thank you also for the opportunity which your lecture course has given us of meeting the lecturers. We have had every one of them for either luncheon or tea and it has been great fun and profitable as well."

Cooperative League of Jewish Women

The Cooperative League of Jewish Women will have a meeting, in the form of a Shabbos Tea, on Saturday, January 11th at 2:30 P. M. at the Jewish Center. The speaker will be Samuel Blumenfeld, instructor at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and National President of Avukah, who will speak on "Is Our Youth Young?"

Religious School Report

Report for the Week

Total enrollment, including the High School, 1309.

Number of pupils, kindergarten through 9th grade, 1157.

Average attendance for the week, 91%.

The following classes had 100% attendance: 3B, Miss Baum; 3E, Miss Curtis; 4A, Miss Hurwitz; 5A, 5B, Mr. Kane; 5F, Mrs. Coblitz; 7E, Miss Hausman; 8B, Miss Gans; 9E, Mrs. Lamdin.

Report for the Month of December

Average attendance for the month was 91½%. Honor classes were 5E, Mrs. Coblitz and 9E, Mrs. Lamdin.

The Temple Gratefully Acknowledges the Following Contributions:

To the Floral Fund

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice D. Sarbey
Mrs. H. S. Heiner
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dettelbach

In memory of mother, Mrs. Marcus Feder
In memory of mother, Mrs. L. D. Wise
In memory of son, Herbert Dettelbach

To The Library Fund

Mrs. M. Eichorn, Mrs. N. Seidman, Mrs. J. Goldstein, Mrs. Max Geschwind, Mrs. J. Kronheim, Mrs. Jos. Glick, Sam Auerbach and Miss Lillie Weidenthal
Miss Esther Seidman and Mrs. N. Miller

In memory of A. B. Rippner

In memory of Morton Seidman, A. B. Rippner and Ruth Rippner Silverman

To the Scholarship Fund

Mrs. Fannie Morris
Mrs. Adolph Keller
Mrs. Sophie Stiefel
Mrs. Lizzie Weidenthal

In memory of Mrs. Addie Feder
In memory of Herman Fellingner
In memory of Albert Strauss
In memory of husband and daughters, Rita and Alice

In Memoriam

We record with deep sorrow the death of FRED WIENER during the past week and extend the condolences of the Congregation to the bereaved family.

A Beautiful Chanukah Play

At its assemblies last Sunday morning the Temple Religious School had the privilege of witnessing an unusually beautiful and well-staged Chanukah play, "Through the Ages," by Mrs. Fannie Barnett Linsky. The play expressed the Chanukah spirit most appropriately and was a happy spectacle to hundreds of children.

Dramatic productions of this type are important and worthwhile adjuncts to the work of the Religious School.

Mention should be made of the excellent musical program which was presented by the Temple Junior Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Jacob Singer.

...of the morning of December 6:

With the marines, General Butler took charge of two elections, he said, and "our candidates always win." Concerning elections in Nicaragua, he explained that the opposition candidates were declared bandits when it became necessary to elect a candidate. Concerning one election, he said: "The fellow we had in there, nobody liked. But he was a useful fellow—to us—so we had to keep him in. How to keep him in was the problem.

"We looked up the election laws and found that the polls had to be open (a sufficient length of time) at least that's the way we translated it—and that a voter had to register to be eligible to vote."

The district was then canvassed, the speaker said, and 400 were found who would vote for the proper candidate. Notice of opening of the polls was given five minutes beforehand, the 400 voters were assembled in a line and when they had voted, in about two hours, the polls were closed. The other citizens had not registered and, therefore, were ineligible to vote, he said.

Regarding Haiti, General Butler told how the marine-controlled President had dissolved the Congress to prevent the legislative body from passing a new constitution. He aided the President in drawing up the edict that dissolved the Congress, the speaker said.

U.S.
Marine Corps It Would!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Do you think it would make interesting reading if Soviet Russia sent a note to the Government of the United States (before it is too late) calling the attention of this government to the Kellogg Peace Pact and expressing the earnest hope that the United States and Haiti will refrain from hostilities?

Brooklyn, December 6

THOMAS F. HASTINGS

War Is—Not Polite

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The following is from tonight's *Toronto Daily Star*:

The Department of Education has banned "All Quiet on the Western Front" by Erich Maria Remarque from the circulating library which travels throughout the public-school system.

According to Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, deputy minister of education, the ban was placed—

Balfour, Lloyd George and Smuts Issue Epochal Statement on Palestine Mandate

London (JTA). A new Commission to investigate the whole working of the Palestine Mandate and to carry out a searching inquiry into the major question of the policy and administration of the Mandate, was urged last night in a gravely-worded joint statement to the London Times today by the three members of the British war-time cabinet which was responsible for the Balfour Declaration and for the policy of a national home for the Jews which it foreshadowed, Lord Balfour, David Lloyd George and General Jan Christian Smuts.

Viewing the present situation in Palestine with anxiety, the trio of British statesmen declare that:

"As members of the war cabinet which was responsible for the Balfour Declaration twelve years ago and for the policy of a national home for the Jewish people, which it foreshadowed, we view with deep anxiety the present situation in Palestine. On the events of last August which are now the subject of an inquiry by a special commission we forbear comment. But it seems clear that whatever the finding of the commission may be on the responsibility for the August outbreak, the work to which Britain set her hand at the close of the war is not proceeding satisfactorily.

"The Balfour Declaration pledged us to a policy; the Palestine mandate entrusted us with vital administrative duties; but causes which are still obscure have impeded the task of administration and consequently the full carrying out of the policy.

"In these circumstances we would urge on the government the appointment of an authoritative commission to investigate the whole working of the mandate. The commission at present in Palestine was appointed with limited terms of reference to inquire into specific matters. This commission, in our view, must, as soon as it has reported, be supplemented by a searching inquiry into major questions of policy and administration. Our pledge is unequivocal, but in order to fulfill it in letter and spirit, a considerable readjustment of the administrative machine may be desirable.

"Such a commission would be an advertisement to the world that Britain has not weakened in a task to which her honor is pledged and at the same time an assurance to Jews and Arabs alike that any proven defects in the present system of government will be made good."

London Times Comments

Commenting on the letter, the London Times says that unusual interest attaches to it since it is signed by Lord Balfour, Lloyd George and General Smuts who were members of the war-time cabinet which took upon itself the responsibility for the Balfour Declaration. The Times points out that at that time Lloyd George was the head of the government which demanded and obtained the Mandate for Palestine. These three, says the Times, should be extremely well-informed about the conditions of the mandated territory and it is not surprising that they regard its present state with deep anxiety, in the belief that the work to which Great Britain set her hand at the close of

the war is not proceeding satisfactorily.

Continuing, the Times says "the news which they read from Palestine during the last two months certainly did a good deal to explain and justify their apprehensions. It was not to be expected that the country would settle down immediately after several days of sanguinary rioting which would have developed into civil war but for the arrival of troops from Egypt and the Mediterranean garrisons. But there is evidence that the political crime in the outrages against the property of the Jewish colonists and the anti-Jewish boycott has been a source of profit to its organizers and of anxiety to the authorities. In short, the relations between these two communities are nearly as bad as they could be and show no signs of improving as long as the protracted proceedings before the Inquiry Commission continue to present the whole problem of Palestine as a feud between Arab and Jew.

"It would clearly have been better in the light of the present events, that the Commission should have been got to work at greater speed and it is clearly desirable now that they should complete as soon as possible their comparatively limited task and allow the development of Palestine, which is the real purpose of the Mandate, to overshadow the quarrels of race and religion. Lord Balfour and his fellow-signatories ask for a deeper investigation with wider terms and with reference to the whole working of the Mandate, and in view of the attacks that have been made upon it there is something to be said for their view. It is possible that the present Commission inquiry may find that the recent troubles have been chiefly caused by personal inadequacies, either in Jerusalem or nearer home. In such case a change of personnel and administration will be all that is required. It is also possible that the investigators will conclude that the task set the administration is too heavy, that the removal of practically all reliable armed forces from the country exposed it overmuch to the hazards of civil commotion, that a reconciliation of the policy laid down in the Balfour Declaration with the admitted rights of the Arabs, required more constant attention than it actually received at Whitehall.

"Yet the Mandate was apparently working well. In recent years the country was prospering. The policy that Lord Plumer carried out with conspicuous success in the interests of Palestine of first and foremost equal toleration for all religious, Christian, Moslem and Jew, seemed gradually to be reducing the religious factor in national politics. That was to be the policy of his successor whose troubles soon after his appointment immensely complicated his task and won universal sympathy. In any case, if the government, after studying the report of the Inquiry Commission decides that the administrative machine needs readjustment, then at least they will be well advised to repeat to the world in general and to the inhabitants of Palestine in particular, that there is no question of the abandonment of the Mandate or a repudiation of the Balfour Declaration. The success of the Palestine Mandate is of major interest to the British Empire, nor will the obligations of honor and the prompting of national sentiment inspired by associations in the Holy Land, counsel the abandonment of our plain duty."

Manchester Guardian Outlines Questions to Be Investigated

The request for an authoritative commission to consider the whole working of the Palestine Mandate made in a joint letter to the London Times by Lord Balfour, David Lloyd George and General Jan Smuts, will be difficult to refuse declares the Manchester Guardian, for, says the Guardian "it is abundantly clear that in 1917 we did not fully appreciate the complexity of the problem."

Pointing out that the most serious difficulty is the question of colonizing an already occupied country the Guardian says that the "constant Arab suspicion in connection with land purchase is exercising a most disquieting influence. Such suspicions may be unavoidable but perhaps something might be done to lessen them if the whole matter was brought under a more direct state control.

"Then there is the question of Jewish immigration and the rate at which Palestine can absorb it. In recent years there has been an unfortunate tendency for the number of immigrants to approach, and even on occasion to exceed the number of new arrivals. This symptom of ill health can only be cured by a thoroughly expert diagnosis which will take into account the flow of capital, the type of settler and the prevailing market conditions.

"The Palestine government has done much to probe this problem but more remains to be done. Many feel that in its broad lines that is a matter for the Mandatory power itself rather than for its representatives. Those are some of the questions which would form a legitimate field for the contemplated inquiry. If it is to be effective it should be limited to economic and social questions for under the peculiar Palestine conditions there can be little doubt that the form of government will have to remain in its essence a benevolent despotism for a considerable period."



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1929

Rosh Hashonoh.....Sat., Oct. 5
Yom Kippur.....Mon., Oct. 14
1st Day Succoth.....Sat., Oct. 19
Shemini Atzereth.....Sat., Oct. 26
Simchath Torah.....Sun., Oct. 27
Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan.....Sun., Nov. 3
Rosh Chodesh Kislev.....Tues., Dec. 3
1st Day Chanukah.....Fri., Dec. 27

1930

Rosh Chodesh Tebeth.....Wed., Jan. 1
Fast of Tebeth.....Fri., Jan. 10
Rosh Chodesh Shebat.....Thurs., Jan. 30
Rosh Chodesh Adar.....Fri., Feb. 28
Purim.....Fri., Mar. 14
Rosh Chodesh Nissan.....Sun., Mar. 30
1st Day Pessach.....Sun., April 13
7th Day Pessach.....Sun., April 20
Rosh Chodesh Iyar.....Mon., April 28
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1st Day Shabuoth.....Mon., June 2
Rosh Chodesh Tammuz.....Thurs., June 26
Fast of Tammuz.....Sun., July 13
Rosh Chodesh Ab.....Sat., July 26
Fast of Ab.....Sun., Aug. 3
Rosh Chodesh Ellul.....Sun., Aug. 24**EDITORIAL**

CLARIFYING THE MANDATE

Lord Balfour, Lloyd George and General Smuts have issued a joint statement apparently addressed to the British Government, calling upon the Government to appoint "An authoritative Commission to investigate the whole working of the mandate." It is their view that such a Commission should make "a searching inquiry into major questions of policy and administration."

These three men were members of the War Cabinet which was responsible for the Balfour Declaration twelve years ago. They say now in their published statement "Our pledge is unequivocal, but in order to fulfill it in letter and spirit a considerable readjustment of the administrative machine may be desirable." They assert that they believe that such a Commission would be an advertisement to the world that Great Britain has not weakened in the task to which her honor is pledged. They claim that it will be an assurance to Jews and Arabs alike that any proven defects in the present system of government will be made good. They admit that the work which Great Britain set herself to do at the close of the war in Palestine is not proceeding satisfactorily and they view the situation with a "deep anxiety."

Of course the enemies of the Balfour Declaration will seize upon this statement as an admission of failure, and demand its abandonment. However, it is clear that these three men who were responsible primarily for the issuing of the Declaration are convinced that there is involved a matter

of national honor; that there can be no turning back; that the only question is, which way is forward. It is inevitable that mistakes will be made in any colonizing efforts, whether under private supervision, public authority, or both. It is inevitable that in any enterprise involving political readjustments, conflicting interests may cause irritation and antagonism. Misunderstandings are likely to arise at any time in any human endeavor. The broader and bigger the enterprise, the more profound the human interests involved, the more difficult is definition of terms.

Putting aside all technicalities, however, everyone understands that the Balfour Declaration contemplates that Jews shall be permitted to colonize Palestine as fast as the country is able to absorb them, with the utmost of security to person and property that a civilized government can furnish them; that their economic, cultural and political welfare will be safeguarded in accordance with modern enlightened standards of democratic self-government; that nothing shall be done which shall interfere with the legal and political status or rights of other inhabitants of Palestine.

It is not necessary in this connection to go into detailed explanations of what the word "Homeland" means, nor what would constitute an infringement upon the legal or political rights of other inhabitants. It would be far better to leave such questions to be settled from time to time as they arise, in specific cases.

But it is high time that the English government follow the Balfour Declaration with an administrative policy that will enable it to be put into practice in letter and in spirit; that will protect life and property in Palestine; that will convince both Jew and Arab of England's unwavering sincerity and good faith, and that will clarify the atmosphere on many of the questions which have arisen heretofore and which have not been squarely met when they arose. It is to be hoped that the Government of Great Britain will take definite action on this important statement, and either appoint the Commission suggested, or by some other method carry into effect its intent.

CHIEF RABBI KOOK TESTIFIES

The dignity yet simplicity of Chief Rabbi Abraham Kook as he testified before the Commission of Inquiry in Palestine must have been most impressive. Patriarchal in appearance, statesmanly in utterance, saintly in mien, this outstanding leader of the religious life of his people in Palestine raised the sessions of the Commission at which he appeared upon a much higher plane than its predecessors. It was not so much the subject matter of his testimony as its manner that interests us most. It was to be expected that the answers he gave add strength to the Jewish case. But his entire attitude has proved a great source of solace and of encouragement to Jewry and has made a profound impression upon everyone.

In the first place, the Chief Rabbi waived his ecclesiastical privilege to meet and be questioned by the commission in the privacy of his own chambers, a privilege the Grand Mufti claimed. Perhaps without sensing the dramatic value of the waiver of this privilege, the Chief Rabbi justified it by recalling that in showing courtesy to the Government which had appointed the Commission of Inquiry he was following a hoary precedent for in Temple times the High Priest upon occasion did not hesitate to go in person to appear before the Judges.

No less moving were some of the details of his testimony. As the dean of Orthodox Jewry of the Holy Land and as the accredited leader of world Orthodoxy,—as far as there is such accredited leadership—he proved that

from the standpoint of Jewish law and life there could be no question of the Jews seeking by force to expropriate the Wailing Wall or to acquire the Mosque of Omar. Orthodoxy does not contemplate Jewish self-help in this regard but looks forward to the advent of the Messiah to right the status of the Jew by Divine intervention. Whatever the quarrel Arabs or other opponents of Zionism may have with the more worldly attitude of some of the newly arrived Jews,—and the attempt has been made, by proponents of the Arabs to differentiate between the old residents and the new, between the religious Jew and the Zionists, no such distinction was made when the Jews in Palestine were attacked. What were the students in Hebron, the gray-beards in Safed, the non-militant Jews of Jerusalem, in the three communities that bore the very brunt of the attacks, if not religious peace-loving Jews?

Dramatic, too, must have been the incident when Rabbi Kook in referring to the psalm-books that had been burned during the Arab demonstration at the Wall exclaimed: "There was once an English King who translated the Psalms into English, and

now in our day, under English administration, brigands burned the Psalm Books at the holiest Jewish place."

By contrast, too, with previous Arab testimony which brought out Arab claims concerning the area in front of the Wailing Wall that had been but newly discovered and that in all the years had never before been invoked, was the testimony of the Chief Rabbi, concerning age-old Jewish custom as prescribed by the Jewish Codes. Reading from the Shulchan Aruch he indicated that Jewish practice at the Wall on Tisha b' Ab and on Yom Kippur was in conformity with Jewish law which had been laid down centuries before there was any suspicion of the recent troubled days in Palestine.

Withal, the effect of Rabbi Kook's appearance before the Commission was a revelation, or more correctly a re-discovery, of the lofty plane upon which the pious, dignified religious leader can stand when championing the cause of his people. The courage, the dignity, the noble self-respect shown by Rabbi Kook is well in accord with his entire attitude and may well be a source of great pride and gratitude to all Jewry.

RANDOM THOUGHTS

BY
CHAS. H. JOSEPH

There is a co-religionist in Pittsburgh whose name is Maurice Falk. He gave away ten million dollars the other day to establish a Foundation for the promotion of philanthropic and educational enterprises, and for such other social interests that the administrative board might deem fit. Mr. Falk's wife died a year ago and having had her sympathetic interest in the creation of such a Foundation, this generous-giver to memorialize his wife, has named it the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation. Following in a measure the plan of the Rosenwald Foundation, it will function for only thirty-five years. It seems that this idea of distributing wealth for the benefit of society at large within the range of comparatively few years is gaining ground. There are arguments to be used in favor and against it. It is quite true the oftentimes funds are set aside for some definite purpose to be used for long periods of time, and it has developed that the purposes for which the funds were created are no longer in existence. Someone told me that Benjamin Franklin left money for the purpose of building sidewalks in Boston. Whether it is true or not I don't know. But the fund he established was to function, as it proves, long beyond the time when Boston would have any use for sidewalks and if that cultured city needed them, it could pay for them without recourse to such funds. That is an extreme case of course. Mr. Falk has made his Foundation non-secretarian, which should be of some value as a goodwill gesture, badly needed in Pittsburgh as well as in other cities.

In continuing the discussion of a child born of a Gentile father and a Jewish mother is a Jew or Gentile, the following has been received from Rabbi Benjamin Daskal, of Chicago:

"Dear Mr. Joseph:
"Relative to your paragraph in 'Random Thoughts' regarding the child of a Gentile father and a Jewess as a mother, permit me to say that according to Talmudic law, such a child is a Jewess by birth, regardless of her religious instructions."

I am in receipt of a letter from Effie M. Hurt, sister of the later Wal-

ter Hurt advising me that there still are left a few copies of her brother's book, "Truth About the Jew," which she would like to dispose of. After these are sold no more will be printed. I would like to see these books distributed among my Jewish readers. Walter Hurt was a friend and champion of the Jewish people. I have never known a Gentile who understood the Jews and the Jewish questions so intelligently and so sympathetically. The last year of his life was saddened by an unjust attack made upon him by a writer in some of the Jewish journals and I will never cease to regret that he was disappointed in my attitude in not defending his position more aggressively. I was never in sympathy with the statements of the writers and I was sorry beyond words, that he so misunderstood me throughout the unfortunate incident. His book is one of the best on the Jew, written by a Gentile, I have ever read. This book would serve as an ideal gift and those interested will please communicate with Effie M. Hurt, 5837 Iowa Street, Chicago, Ill. We Jews owe this much to the memory of Walter Hurt, who really tried his best to serve us.

—:—

I consider the "Menorah Journal" the best Jewish magazine in the United States. And the thinking Jews of this country ought to support it. It ranks with the best magazines of the intellectual group published anywhere. It has numbered among its contributors, Bertrand Russell, Lionel Feuchtwanger, R. Travers Herford, John Dewey, Maurice Hindus, Morris R. Cohen, Waldo Frank, Arnold Zweig, Charles A. Beard and a host of others whose names in the realm of thought are international. In the December issue there is an article by H. N. Brailsford, famous English publicist and a leader in English politics, on the Palestine situation. Whether we agree with him or not, every Jew should read that article. The time has come when we must face the facts in Palestine and here we have the impartial view of a distinguished leader in England, one who is close to the present Labor Government, and it is our duty if we are to understand the various phases of the situation in the Holy Land, to read Brailsford's article. Incidentally it will offer a good

1. A significant year - full of momentous events - sermon 315
① 3rd decade - Only one serious -

② Much has been done const. for peace in last 10 yrs
- machinery - League etc. - Starting-points -
- In 1929 a truly great - England & U.S. - Viset

③ England, burdened with debts - Only prof. military

④ A 5-Power Naval Conf. - Preliminary bickering -
- may go on rocks - narrow-minded - Geneva -
- tricks - futile also disastrous - Hard-work
America - only frankness - World will watch

(a) Year 1929 cleared way for World Court.

2. I said far from Int. War - men fighting -

① Mexico

② Haiti - Nicaragua election - Butler. Just

3. In 3 great centers - Egypt, India, China -
- Indian National Congress - Gandhi - Star setting

4. A new state came into existence - Vatican State.
- after 60 yrs - Ends Roman Justice? A new
strength? - Power corrupts Pol. Cannot demand
Sp. leadership with Pol. Christianity - Clericalism

5. America - Economically - Soundness & Am. bus.
- few simple lessons - laissez-faire - Banks

- You cannot make poor men rich -

-
6. Industrial disputes - Smith - Cleveland, Sarnent
- (1) Skewer to avoided - Industry cannot afford - workers.
 - (2) we do not want nasty strike -
 - (3) heed of vision - I appeal for broad-mindedness -
- Particular concern -
 - (4) Intransigent - Ultimately there will have to be
mediation -

7. Jewish plan saddened.

- (1) Agency - August.
- (2) Rots - Inquiry Commission - Swit not friendly
- (3) Balfour letter (Dust)
- (4) Meyers -
- (5) Carry on -

1. A significant year, full of momentous events. - The 3rd decade, the 20c. closes with the world at peace, and affirmatively engaged in the task of making the peace permanent. Only one serious internat. situation during the year developed into an incipient war - the ^{conflict} ~~diff.~~ bet Russia and China over the Chinese Eastern Railway. Fortunately that has been amicably settled - More has been ^{done} constructively for Peace during the last 10 yrs - than during last 10 centuries. Built up the machinery for the pacific settlement of disputes. The League, Nations, The World Court, The Locarno Pact and within the last year the ^{separate} Kellogg-Briand Pact for the outlawing of war. They are not absolute guarantees of Peace. They are certainly mighty obstacles in the way of war. And they are the starting-points for a series of internat. efforts to limit and reduce armaments by mutual agreement. This year In 1929 a truly great effort was made by the 2 greatest nations - Eng. & U.S. - to come to an understanding about naval armament. The visit of Premier MacDonald to the U.S. is the cause, Anglo-Am. peace, his hearty reception, his frank discussions with Hoover, have been among the most encouraging things which have transpired in this generation. Eng. Premier MacDonald, with debts, harassed with problems, Empire, severely troubled by a seemingly insoluble problem of great unemployment, does not wish and really cannot enter a naval competition with the U.S. - Am. having no imperial ambitions, seeking neither colonies nor conquest ~~wishes only a navy~~ is content, as Hoover put it that its maximum preparations shall not exceed the minimum of nat. defence - Only professional milita-rists, pro-secting patriots, and cynical ship-builders are really interested in large navies - A 5-power naval Conf. has been called for Jan. 1930. in London - There has been a good deal of preliminary bargaining and

I should like to speak of these things which are not events as much
as processes - ^{have the meaning} ~~the meaning~~ ^{research} ~~research~~ papers, great ~~un~~ ⁱⁿvaluating & study
units; invention, discovery, contributions in art & literature.
These are the real milestones; ~~the~~ civilization. But I
must content myself with discussing a few of them.



distressing among the nations who will enter this Conf. There is the very real danger that the Conf. may go on the costs of narrow-viewed diplomacy and small fry Statesmanship. These wrecked the Anglo-Am. naval Conf. in Geneva. If nations will enter Conf. with tricks of their sleeves, bent on out-maneuvring one another and gaining advantages ~~to each other~~ - the Conf. will prove not only futile but disastrous. For nations will lead to a most bitter and unpleasant competition in ship building - the costly prelude to a costlier war. The Conf. may attempt to board with Uncle Sam who is not as deft ^{subtle} as deft. ~~in~~ ^{subtle} maneuvers as the worldly-wise & experienced Europe. That too will fail. Am. has now had sufficient international contact with the various & peculiar ways of Eur. diplomacy - not to be taken in again. - Only frankness, honesty and good-will on all sides ~~can~~ will achieve any results at the Conf. - The World will prayerfully watch the proceedings - and the spirit of the 10 m. slain in the last war - will burn over the Conf. table - We be unto those who will betray mankind again -

a - The year 1929 has also ~~witnessed~~ seen the way cleared for Am. adherence to the World Court. The Senate objections have been met by the formula suggested by Elihu Root, and accepted by the members of the League nations. It remains now for the Senate, the U.S. to consent. Hoover strongly advocates it as having preceding Pres., the U.S. - If we are in earnest - we should join World Court.

2. I said that 1929 was years of intern. peace. That does not at all mean that men weren't fighting. Mexico had its periodic revolution, which threatened to be very serious, but which was crushed, and order was again established. The Cath. Church in Mexico, after sabotaging for 3 yrs - finally yielded to the new ^{secular} spirit, Mexico, and a peace accord has been established.

Haïti, ^{which we have ruled for 14 years -} broke out in revolution against Am. administration
control. Our machines shot down the revolt. and for
time being all is quiet on the Haïtian front - We have
had as little joy of our dependant possessions as
Eng. has had out of hers - These backward peoples whom
the high-minded and ~~normal~~ administrative spirit of Eng. then
are trying to help, are awfully ungrateful - You do
every thing for them, and yet they want to do every thing
for themselves - How these strange actions & self-defiance
minded these back-ward people is a mystery. Perhaps
the great white people talked too loud about it - and
puffed so much over it, that these peoples, too, must
have heard of it and now want it... Certainly they
don't appreciate what is being done for them. ^{Take the} ~~case~~ the
case of Nicaragua - The little Rep. had gotten into
now difficulty with its Am. bus. connections. We
sent down our machine and we blasted ~~them~~ ^{them}
right into the Venegike Nicaragua - We ^{even arranged}
for a free and honest election for them ^{(just) and} ~~but~~ ^{they} ~~still~~ ^{are} ~~not~~ ^{satisfied} - We are not yet
around the question - What business have we down
in Nicaragua and Haïti? -

3. In 3 great centers - people have during 1929 given
evidence of their demands for freedom from foreign
domination - Egypt, India, China ① Eng. has been
compelled practically to withdraw from Egypt -
The khedival has triumphed - You cannot rule a
country today with bayonets - Put it on them -
They may not be as good as you are - but that's
no business of yours - ② The seething masses
of India, after decades of edu. & agitators are now
organized to a pt where they, too, demand freedom.

The Indian Nat. Congress meeting recently voted for complete independence from England, and, ^{under Gandhi} authorized the use of non-cooperation, non-payment of taxes, in other words, passive resistance, as a means of achieving their end. England is now confronted not with the problem of Const. Reform in India, but with granting India Dominion Status, which the Govt. is inclined to do, or complete independence, or an appealing Govt. on the part of India's suffering millions - England's imperial status seems to be nothing!

③ China. The Hankow Govt. has announced that by Jan. 1. this year all extra-ter. rights will be abolished. These rights enjoyed by foreigners since 1843 gave them the right to be governed by their own laws & officials - They were in China, but not of China, not subject to its laws & customs. China is not at present well at all. But it is awake & aroused after centuries of slavery & oppression & will fight its way to a strong nationhood -

3. A new State came into existence in 1929 - The Vatican State. Pope regains temporal power after having been deprived of it for nearly 60 yrs - This, some say, ends the Roman question. We doubt it. A free Italy will reopen it. We doubt whether the regained temp. power will accrue to the strength of the Cath. Church - It weakened in the past - and the Church had enjoyed many centuries of temp. power. Power corrupts Religion. Spiritual leadership, and the Church's & its influence, never can go hand in hand - Clericalism is a

^{and} politics as a dangerous continuation.

Y. Tumenia - Economically this year 1929 has not been a
not little year ^{prosperity, plenty and serious unemployment} in the financial arena, and it
was distinguished by the wildest fluctuations in the
Stock Exchanged culminating in the disastrous debacle
in October - Am. rode in the wave of a pitchfork stock
market prosperity until it crashed into the inevitable
struggle of liquidation and deflation - It is a remarkable
commentary on the modern, Am. bus. tendency
that it has in a remarkable degree been able to with-
stand the crushing blow, this ^{collapse} ~~phase~~, without ~~being~~
^{major} ~~generalization~~ - There are a few simple lessons
which men may learn from the events, the past few
months. ① The laissez-faire principle applied to
capitalism, as illustrated in Wall Street, leads to destruc-
tion unbridled capitalism, as can, it zealous advocate
judly maintain, be ^{in all instances} ~~not~~ ^{make for prosperity}, + does
not solve all econ. problems. It can as readily make
for poverty, panic and ~~disorganization~~ economic disasters.
② Banks & bankers are not the triumphant Am. bus.
virtue and sagacity. The vices with which they
~~extended~~ lent money for speculation purposes during
the months preceding crash, the liberal credit which
they extended in the form of call loans to broker
was responsible, as much as any other factor to
the general catastrophe. The Am. public is
entitled to some measure of protection against
this sort of thing. ③ You cannot make the poor rich
or the rich richer by running up fictitious ~~profits~~ values
on paper. Wealth has to be created. ~~not~~ It is not

created in a bottles office, but in new mill shop
and office - a ~~stock~~ market, ^{that always} is an agency to facilitate
the obtaining, event for Mrs. industry. It is not a
sacrificing-house.

5. Industrial disputes - South - Elizabethan Town; Marion

N.C. - 3 killed; 24 wounded - Cleveland - garment
industry - I pray that it may be avoided - to strike
benefits no one - Fam. ind. cannot afford disorgan-
and workers, in these hard times, certainly cannot afford
to be idle - There is need for, I think, present and
ind. will ^{in all sides} - we do not want, the whole of the people
~~of strikes, fighting, quarrels, - riots, - riots, - riots, -~~
~~of strikes, fighting, quarrels, - riots, - riots, - riots, -~~
be. so many of our people are ~~interested~~ in this
industry - as employers & employees - I appeal for
broad-mindedness on both sides - ultimately there
will have to be moderation. Why not now? - The
party which takes an ultra-sensit attitude in
this controversy & will refuse to arbitrate will bring
down upon it the condemnation, ^{all the way} ~~the whole city~~ -
minded citizens } are at -

6. Jews - ~~the~~ far saddened for you by events in Pol -
Caudation from in Poland & Russia - Bad to point of despair
in Russia - But no - where were there riots as in Pol -

- ① ~~agony~~ - ^{Marshall} - Rents -
- ② ~~was spoken at by the~~
- ③ ~~Commission~~ - Inquiring - Govt not friendly -
- ④ ~~Letter of~~ ^{Boalpin} (Jude) - Maynes -
- ⑤ Jews will carry on -

Cleveland is today faced with the threat of a strike in the garment industry. It is to the best interests of everyone concerned that this strike should not take place.

A strike benefits no one. The Cleveland garment industry cannot afford the disorganization consequent upon a strike and the workers cannot afford a protracted period of enforced idleness at this time of serious unemployment.

Cleveland ought not to be subjected to the nastiness of a bitter industrial conflict with all the attendant unpleasantness of picketing, strike breakers, injunctions, disturbances and suffering. There is need for leadership and vision on all sides especially now when all public officials and industrial leaders in our country are making heroic efforts to stabilize business and employment conditions.

If a strike does take place there will ultimately have to be resort to some form of mediation or arbitration. Why not now? Those who in this controversy will maintain an intransigent attitude will bring down upon themselves the condemnation of all public spirited citizens in our community.

Abba Hillel Silver