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Taking stock of 1933, 1933.

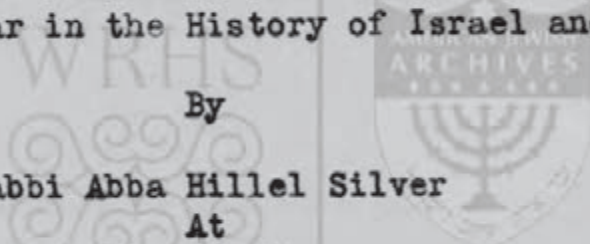
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TAKING STOCK OF 1933
A Momentous Year in the History of Israel and of the World

By
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

At
The Temple
on

Sunday morning, December 31, 1933.



The year 1933, my friends, has proved to be one of the most momentous years in the history of our nation. It marks the point where the four year depression reached its lowest depths and also marks the beginning of the slow uphill climb to recovery. The month of March, this year, was the turning point and the personality of Franklin D. Roosevelt is the symbol of this change which took place this year.

As far as America is concerned, the year 1933 may well be called the Roosevelt year for his personality completely dominated the life of this nation during the last ten months. I venture to say that never in the history of our nation has a president been so eagerly welcomed and turned to with such complete confidence and readiness on the part of the people, to be led and guided, as Franklin D. Roosevelt. The whole nation moved like one great symphony at the behest or compulsion of the baton of this leader. The nation wanted to be led courageously and fearlessly out of the darkness into the light and the president, the new president did not disappoint them. With valor, with candor, with decision, he led. And again, our nation in one of its dark hours of national emergency had discovered a leader, competent and devoted.

As soon as Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke his inaugural address, as soon as he uttered those words now familiar to the nation, the people knew that here was a man on whom they could lean, a ~~man~~ who dared face the facts.

"I am certain that my fellow Americans expect that on my induction into the presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision which the present situation of our nation impels.

"This is pre-eminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper.

When he had spoken these words, using no puffed-up words, pompous but meaningless, but speaking straight-forwardly and with sharp emphasis which he is capable of in speaking, the American people knew him as a man not afraid to speak the truth, and a man who dared to look for the roots of the national malady and who would treat that malady critically, surgically, if necessary, but not cosmetically.

And during the ten months since his inauguration, something which must be regarded as little short of a revolution has taken place in the life of the American people. The real significance of the changes which have been taking place will

probably not be understood until many years later. But no one can doubt the fact that radical changes have been introduced which will alter the whole complexion of American life. Mr. Roosevelt set in motion in quick and dramatic succession startling measures. Within twenty-four hours of his succession to office, he stopped that toboggan slide into the economic abyss on which our nation was dangerously embarked.

In February, the bank holiday ushered in what threatened to become a national bank panic. When he closed the banks and allowed only those to re-open that the Government could justly license and refused the licenses to the weak and unsound banks, and when the banks were finally re-opened, the panic mood had vanished.

He proceeded to put two millions of people back to work through the N.R.A. The Civil Works Administration and the Public Works Association were responsible for putting an additional three to four million people back to work. For the first time in years the American people were to see men return to work instead of being thrown out of work. It was an unaccustomed and thrillingly welcome sight. The American people took a large draft of new hope and confidence again.

Roosevelt succeeded in breaking the gold shackles which had so securely tied the hands of the American people for years -- the gold shackles which the Government of Great Britain was wise

enough to knock off months before we did. Our dollar was too high in the markets of the world and was interfering with our foreign trade. It was also too high at home. Commodity prices imposed were too low and/an additional burden of debt upon our people. The dollar had to be re-valuated. Mr. Roosevelt had the courage to set about settling the currency problem. It is far from being settled or solved, but it is clear that our Government is trying to find a way.

He proceeded to provide an adequate measure of Federal relief for the unemployed to supplement the fast dwindling resources of States and Municipalities so that no one in these United States need go hungry this winter. If there will be no people hungry this winter, it will be due to the pre-vision of the President of the United States.

He established credit institutions for the small homeowner, the small land-owner and the small farm owner so that their property would not be fore-closed and so that they would not be compelled to sustain certain loss.

He brought into existence agencies for great housing projects and the clearance of slums in our cities as well as small subsistence farms in the neighborhood of large cities.

He created the civilian conservation camps where tens of thousands of the young people of our cities who were looking for jobs could earn a living and at the same time rebuild the forests and other lands of the public domain.

He launched a program of public works to give employment for which over three thousand million dollars have already been allocated.

He tackled the problem of agricultural over-production and the impoverishment of the American farming population. Through the restriction of crops, through subsidies granted to the farmers, Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to wrestle with this problem. The agricultural problem, like the currency problem is far from being settled.

He enacted a "Securities Act" to protect the small investor against mis-representation on the part of high pressure salesmen in the distribution and sales of securities to which our people were subjected. He introduced a new principle, the principle of "caveat vendor".

* * *

He enacted a deposit guarantee for the small depositor in the bank so that the working men who saved their pennies week by week and year by year -- small funds which represented their life savings would not be destroyed.

He had the courage to end the great water power Muscle Shoals -- to return this project built by the people back to the people, put at its head a man of the same vision that he himself possesses and put that project to work.

All these items, my friends, and many more, have been part of a great program of national reconstruction directed by a central idea -- the New Deal. In his inaugural address, he indicated what would be the drive motivated by this New Deal. Again he spoke as no President before has ever spoken, except perhaps, President Lincoln:

"Our distress comes from no failure of substance.

"Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.

"Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

"True, they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership, they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.

"The money changers have fled from their seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

It meant the re-application of social values. The New Deal as he called it, meant that the Government hereafter would be an active partner in business for the protection of the interest of the people as a whole. It meant that hereafter social utilities, public welfare, the greatest good to the greatest number rather than private profit would be the dominant concern of our economic life. He called into existence the National Recovery Act, the NRA, by means of which codes of economic practices were established. Competition was regulated, new wages were fixed, maximum hours were fixed. N.R.A. marks the beginning of a plan of national economy, social control of industry for the benefit of the whole population.

Now it is very likely that many of the policies that the President introduced and many of the laws which have been enacted will fail. It is very likely that many of the measures will be supplanted or changed. Roosevelt is not a doctrinaire. He is an economic experimentalist of the scientific type. He stands ready to learn by experience and to profit by his mistakes.

But there will be no going back to former ways of doing things. That order is dead definitely. A new order has been ushered in. We are moving along new courses. There is no guarantee of success but the old order has definitely failed and the new must be experimented with. The American people in 1933, the year of most ominous events has been fortunately privileged in having a leader who has the courage and vision to move forward and who is not afraid to bear the responsibility of leadership.

During 1933, also, the 18th ammendment was finally repealed. It was a period of experiment, an experiment of fifteen years in controlling the morals of the people through legislation which ended in failure. It was a costly experiment, costly, particularly in regard to its by-products, the inducements which gave rise to a whole life of low practices -- gangsters, racketeering, bootlegging, etc. Their advent was not foreseen.

It was a high price to pay for the experiment, but perhaps in the long run, not too high for a nation to pay. Prohibition is not the way of moral progress but it is achieved by the slow and laborious means of education rather than drastic means.

Prohibition, my friends, now definitely repealed, has not solved the liquor problem. We are now back to where we were before prohibition. The problem of liquor control and Temperance still remains a vital problem in this country. Whether we shall be wiser now remains to be seen. Whether the liquor

industry will not again become its worst enemy by abusing its powers, also remains to be seen.

In 1933, the United States recognized Russia. This was a great forward step but long over-due. It characterized the squeamishness of the Daughters of the American Revolution in its failure to recognize Russia, a country whose government has remained in power longer than any other government in Europe, and which, unlike all other governments in Europe has been paying its debts and discharging its international obligations. Recognition of Russia by the United States was the severest blow which Japanese imperialism received in the Far East this year.

Our refusal to interfere in the international political affairs of Cuba and the friendly attitude which we maintained at the Conference at Montevideo, I believe, have contributed to a large degree to the strengthening of our position and to regaining the confidence and trust among all the people in the Western hemisphere.

The condoning of lynching by Governor Rolph of California has been a shock to the moral sensibilities of all people. It shows how much of the spirit of lawlessness still lies dormant in our people and how we must learn to curb and control the passions of the mob, the lawlessness and brutality of it.

The Economic balance sheet of Europe in 1933 is a little brighter. England has been steadily recovering, and so have the other countries though not all in the same degree.

Politically this year has been a debit year for the people of Europe. 1933 marked a definite decline of the League of Nations. In March, Japan withdrew from the League. In October, Germany withdrew. Italy has been muttering and threatening withdrawal. It seems that a precedent has been established that if a nation fails to obtain its objectives within the League, it tries to obtain them outside the League.

All attempts at disarmament have failed. The Disarmament Conference is hanging in the air. All the nations of Europe are arming themselves on land, sea and air at a pace which usually precedes war.

A new balance of power very similar to the old balance of power which led to the World War is now being established. On the one side the Little Entente and on the other side Italy, Germany and Austria. England and Russia are in non-committal roles.

The London Economic Conference in which some sixty-six nations participated, broke down utterly and as a result nationalism in economy has gained headway. Tariff walls are as high as ever and restrictions in free flow of international trade are more numerous than ever.

England, the United States and Japan are definitely launched on a program of new naval arms.

Across Europe, the shadow of Hitler lies dark and threatening. Hitler, who destroyed the German Republic this year,

is perhaps the most vicious political figure in Europe in a hundred years. His belligerency has not escaped the attention of the neighboring people of Germany in spite of his words of peace which he utters periodically for foreign consumption. His belligerency has aroused neighboring countries to fearful apprehension. They know that he is bent on re-arming Germany. He is, and that means war. They know what a victorious conquering Germany would mean to them judging by what he has done to Germany, to his own people -- the ruthless suppression of all freedom, his persecution of liberals and peace advocates, the trampling upon minorities, the relegation of womanhood to the status of a kitchen drudge, the disruption of all Labor organizations -- they know what this would mean to them if Germany ever set forth to conquer them.

The Nazi spirit is rampant in Europe. It was a few days ago responsible for the assassination of the Roumanian Liberal Premier. Austria is a seething caldron. The mood of Europe is exactly the mood which prevailed in 1914 before the war.

As far as we Jews are concerned, as far as our own people is concerned, the year 1933 has been a year of dark shadows in Germany, a year of tension and strain in other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, a year of deep concern in the United States and a year of progress and bright hopes for Palestine.

In a sense the plight of the German Jews today is more tragic than it has ever been, even the pogroms in Ukrainia. They were just murdered in the pogroms at the hands of wild mobs in the quake of revolutions and counter-revolutions in a world gone mad. The Jews were victimized at the hands of these maddened mobs. But in Germany our people have been subjected to a planned program of extermination. It was legal murder, the attempted extermination of a people at the hands of a government which claims to be an enlightened government. It was an attempt to exterminate, not so much the people as their souls, to ruin their careers, to tear down and deny men and women the right to live and to deny the children the right of an education. It was medieval brutality in the twentieth century.

For fifteen years we aimed to break down those restrictions which were imposed upon us and to a large degree we were successful. Religious intolerance in most of the countries had disappeared. It was a long and terrific struggle to destroy religious distinction as a criterion for citizenship. We had achieved that with other liberal forces in the world. We thought that the day of world peace had finally arrived for us.

Now out of the clear sky, citizenship is to be determined on the basis of race. In 1933 the Jewish people must begin anew to wage war upon another vicious doctrine which threatens to undermine a tradition in the world.

65,000 of our Jewish people have been compelled to flee from Germany -- one-tenth of the population of Germany. Within ten months, a people which had been living there for hundreds of years, a people which was carrying on its activities in a quiet way, a people which ~~which~~ disturbed no one, hurt no one, has been up-rooted and its security destroyed. Their sons and daughters are traveling into exile. Now again, in 1933, they are compelled to take up the wanderer's staff.

Clouds are dark in the West. The skies have been bright in the East. Palestine, where tens of thousands of Jews are now going, has been making very rapid progress, economically and culturally. New colonies are being established, new towns, new farms.

In 1933, some forty thousand settlers came into the country, this land of progress. In a few years, Palestine will be one of the largest centers of Jewish life in the world. In 1492, the Jews were driven out of Spain. America was discovered. In 1933, tens of thousands of people were expelled from Germany. The doors of Palestine were opened.

It is difficult to strike a balance, my friends, in history. Events grow and develop through the years. What may seem a loss today may in the future be a gain. All that we can say is that we stand on the threshold of a new year which seems to be not so dark as it seemed to be in 1933. The future seems to be brighter. There seems to be more light ahead, more confidence and hope. It will be

a year of tasks and problems but a year good to live in if our hearts
and strong and if we have courage.



1. One of most momentous. It was year in which 4th dep. Turning-point -
 2. As far as Amer. is concerned year 1933. - Personality the whole of Amer. - never did a nation. Not disappointed - it has led - Dark hour
 3. As soon as he had spoken his inaugural address - (note)
 4. In 10 months - little short of Revolution - significant - radical changes with whole complexion -
- His leadership set in quiet & dramatic motion
- (1) Stopped Toboggan slide into abyss -
 - (2) Put millions back to work - NIRA - Civil Works Admin. Public Works Admin. - glad sight - Large draft
 - (3) Broke gold shackles - England - dollar too high in markets, undervalued - at home - Commodities prices - - resolved - Currency question not settled -
 - (4) Large measure, Fed. Relief -
 - (5) Credit institution
 - (6) Agencies for Housing Projects - Slums -
 - (7) Public Service Farms
 - (8) Civilian Conservation Corps.
 - (9) Launched program, Public Works - 3 billion
 - (10) Tackled problem of Agricul. overproduction - - not settled -
 - (11) Securities Act - "caveat vendor"
 - (12) Unemployment Guarantee.
 - (13) End stale-mate of Munich Show -

5. all these items in a vast program of Nat. Reconst. - "New Deal".
reverses many changes, out (In)st.
It meant gov't partnership - to protect - End of Era -
Planned Nat. Economy -

6. Amer. has not seen anything like it - New Departures -
Some will fail - no doctrinaires -
No possibility of return - Old order dead -
1933 - reached new Econ. frontiers.

7. Prohibition - 18th Am. finally repealed - For 15 years -
High price - Perhaps not too high -
Not solved liquor problem - Temperance, higher Control

8. Recognition of Russia - long over due - J.A.R. Symposium -
- great people - whose spirit has remained in power
- severest blow to Japan. imperialism in East.

9. Cuba - Montevideo -

10. Guaymas - San Jose -

1. One, the most momentous years for our nation. It was the year in which the ^{depression} reached its lowest depths, and the one in which the nat. recovery and uphill climb began. The turning point was reached in the month of March, and the personality who spearheaded the change ^{and who in a very large measure effected the change} is Frank D. Rowser.

As far as Am. is concerned the year 1933 may well be called the R. year. He dominated it completely. The whole Am. life moved ^{as one unified orchestra} under the compulsion (from the nation), his leadership and in the light of his ^{own} personality. Never did our nation turn to a leader with such complete confidence and with such a willingness to be led, and he has not disappointed it. He has led! Fearfully, courageously, boldly. He has shown himself to be a leader. The dark hours of Nat. emergency again found a competent and devoted guide. ^{in that desperate period when the whole world}

As soon as he uttered his ^{in that desperate spirit when the whole ear} ~~strange and address~~, the people
knew that here was a man ^{diagnose the cause of the disease} ~~on whom it could lean~~ - a
man who dared to face the facts ^{who dared to look for the}
real roots, the national ~~troubles~~ ^{troubles} ~~which would bear the~~
burden to ~~apply the remedy~~ ^{that it should be} ~~and~~
surgically ^{and not} ~~cosmetically~~.
In the

On the 9 months / his administration Mr. R. has achieved
little short, a Revolt. in Am. econ. life. The real sign of the
changes will probably not be grasped until years later. But
that radical changes have been introduced which will alter the
complexion of the Am. Econ. scene no one can doubt. His
leadership must be credited ^{first} with having stopped the ^{dangerous} boggan
nose up into ruin upon which this country ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~evaporated~~.
When in Feb. the Natl. Bank holiday ushered in the
national bank panic. Mr. L. closed ^{all} the banks - and when they were
reopened, ^{under govt. license} and the wealth & ^{unsound} investment devised the way to reopen - the
~~country~~ ^{panic} word had vanished. (2) He put 2 million
people back to work thru the N.R.A. and an additional 3-4
million thru the Civil Work Admin. And the Public Work Admin.
Men returning to work was an unaccustomed and

- ②
- thoroughly welcome right in Am. since 1929. - Less the country
took a large draft, less hope and confidence (3) He
thrust the shovels, the gold standard piece of Am.
econ. life, as England had done 18 months previously. The
dollar was too high in the marketplace, the market and at
home. Community prices were too low (1) He provided
a large measure of Federal relief to supplement the fort-
draining reserves, private incomes, & state & municipal
(1) He org. Credit institutions to protect the small business
and the small business from foreclosure & certain loss
(6) He org. other agencies for great housing projects and
the clearance & slums in our great cities
(7) As well as for small suburban farms in the
neighborhood of our cities.
(8) He organized men, thousands, unemployed into voluntary
labor brigades and established Civilian Conservation
Corps where men could work, learn & live, and at
same time rebuild the parks & other public domain.
(9) He launched ~~the~~ a program, public works for
which \$3 billion d. had already been allocated to
provide work for the unemployed.
(10) He tackled the problem of ^{agricultural} over-production and unemployment
in agriculture and ^{and unemployment} in industry.
The problem is far from settled - but a square
has been put under it. ^{and unemployment}
all this was done in a vast program, nat. month.
directed by a central idea - The New Deal. This meant
what Mr. R. clearly stated that it meant (Facts).
It meant that govt. hereafter would be an action

(11) He had enacted a "Securities Act" to protect the investor against misrepresentation and ^{personnel in the system} high-pressure salesmanship in the distribution of securities to which these are people were subjected.
"Caveat Vendor"

(12) He had enacted a deposit guarantee, to guarantee the deposits of amounts under \$500 in the banks of the country.

(13) He had the courage to end the Uncle Sam's Statewater to turn this great ^{water power} project, built by the people, back to the people, to create the Tenn. Valley Authority and put in charge, a man, a vision of public spirit, like himself, and put it to work.



particular in business, to protect the interests, the people as a whole. It meant the end of unrestricted comp. interference. It meant a planned nat. econ. - N.R.A. - where in comp. used by ^{codes of fair practice established} ~~the confederation~~, minimum wages + maximum hours fixed, child labor abolished, production + distribution adjusted to ~~needs~~ requirements. It means a well mean social control, industry.

Am. has not seen anything like it since it became a nation. It has been set upon a new road of progress. Sure, the measures will undoubtedly fail - prove imperfect - undesirable. They will be changed or supplanted. It is not a doctrine. It is an econ. experiment of the scientific type. It stands ready to advance then a piece, trial & error - to profit by his mistakes - but there is no possibility of a retreat to former ways & doing things. The old order is dead. All those things will mark the year 1933 as a frontier-year - a year in which new frontiers in our econ. progress were reached.

2. Prohibition - if ^{the} Am. finally repealed - In 15 years we experiment with this form of social improvement and we failed. It was a costly experiment - esp. in the price we paid for a by-product, prob. which we failed to anticipate - crime & racketeering - bootlegging - contempt for all law.

Perhaps, in the long run, it will be found that the price was not too high. We learned a great & valuable lesson. Prohibition is not the way, moral progress in any field, nat. endeavor - there is darkness but some

(4)
We have not solved the liquor problem, however, by alcohol,
Proh. I mean the problems, Temperance and
control of liquor traffic which has in the past
led to so many real abuses which were
responsible for the last. resentment which often
leads to Proh. movement. Whether we shall
be more men, means to be men. Whether liquor
industry will not again become a great
sinning by sharing the its power - or remain
the same.

3- Rev. Russia, - a great, forward step. - It was
long overdue - D.A.R. sympathies, + ^{to} self-assumed
role, ~~Montevideo~~ ^{the} ~~protection~~ ^{protection} of capitalism
in the world, kept us from estab. formal relations
with a great people - whose spirit has remained in
power longer & any part in Europe - and, which
unlike, also the part in Europe, was faithfully
paying its debts + discharging its other obligations.
The rev. R. ^{by the R.} was the sum of all which Japanese
unpleasantness received in the Far East this year.

4- Our determination not to interfere in the internal pol.
of Haiti, Cuba, and our recent pronouncement at the
Montevideo Conf. have gone a long way to strengthen
our position as a peaceful neighbor, ^{in South American} & to regain their
confidence in our nat. integrity & our non-interference
aims.

5. Lynchings - recurrence - San Jose. Lawlessness - mob rule -

⑤

5- The econ. balance sheet of Europe is also a little brighter. England has been steadily working, and so have some of the countries on the Continent, tho' not all, there is equal measure.

But politically 1933 was a delit year for Europe - a bad year - an ominous year.

(1) March definite declines, League, N. In March, Japan withdrew. In Oct. Germany withdrew. Italy has been threatening withdraw and eventually threatening withdrawal. - President has been established that nations which cannot get what they want inside the League simply withdraw, & try to get it outside.

(2) All attempts at disarmament have failed. The Disarm. Conf. is just hanging in the air. No nation in Europe without exception an army and air at a pace, which represents the unimpaired, war.

(3) The old balance of power is just being reestablished - France & the little Europe on the one side - Germany, Italy, Austria on the other. With Russia & great Britain, concomitant; but The old U.S. had to withdraw. So will the new -

(4) The London Econ. Conf. at which 66 nations were represented to attempt to condemn econ. of nations, would, both done utterly - As a result nationalism increased has jailed hacking - and hitting, econ. self sufficiency - Tariff walls as high as ever - & reductions in free trade, which was never before.

(5) England U.S. Japan are in new naval armament race - 1935.

6. Across Europe lies the shadowed ⁽⁶⁾ Nile - the darkness, the. Defiance
and the most vicious pol. figure in Europe in over a
generation. His bellicosity, in 1933, his pacifist words
under his perverse assumption, has aroused all the neighboring
countries, & - makes these fearful taffeta - He is
sent upon rearming for - of rearming by the sword
what the last through the sword - This means
a new another Eur. war - his persecution, liberal & peace advocate,
→ His unhindered sufferance in freedom brutal treatment
his attack upon off. labor, his religions, what to states, time double
& murders - his medical, persecution, abandon. persecution
have given these people an evil, what a disaster
for. would do to them, to their rights & to their
cherished ideas: - He has but nothing but a curse to his land
The Nazi spirit is everywhere menacing free institutions
& democracy. The liberal premise, R. was
Friday shut down by a R. Nazi. The Nazis are
threatening the stability, the fact? plagues in Austria.
If Aust. goes N. - & joins Germany - it will mean war
in Europe -

The word, Europe to-day is the word, 1914.

- Germanium esse delendum -

7. For all people - at 1933 has been a year, dark
shadow, in fact, of German ingress in other
countries, central & eastern Europe; & deep
anxiety for in the U.S. - and help preparations in
Palestine.

(1) Since the program in the Ukraine - nothing like it
has happened in our history - In a sense they are
more tragic. The practical tragedy is greater -
There - murders at home, sufferance in undist
& revolutions

has corr. calculation, brutal, systematic destruction of
soul, & careers, hard-earned rights at hand, & a
soul in one, the most enlightened countries in history.


Altall upon us hunger, our soul, our soul, our
status as human beings -

(2) 24 1945 - 15 yrs. after war to make world safe for democ.
treaties to protect minorities - Israel must take up
wanderers' stuff and 10 cents exile a year - 65,000-
~~12~~ thousand more to follow - $\frac{1}{10}$ population gone -

8. Gaii - linked us - more Jewishly conscious - 11th, 15
PR 51 - on destiny.

9. Palestine - cannot still blame -
man forward subtly - determinately -
~~Improvement / Love / Good~~ -
Call on man's courage - loyalty -

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



SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1933, 10:30 A. M.

RABBI SILVER

will speak on

TAKING STOCK OF 1933
A Momentous Year in the History of Israel and of the World

In keeping with his practice of previous years, Rabbi Silver will devote his lecture next Sunday morning to a review of the outstanding national and international events of the past year.

Friday Evening Service 5:30 to 6.
Sabbath Morning Service 11:15 to 12.

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Josef Fuchs to Open Musical Series

On next Friday morning, January 5th, The Temple Women's Association will open its second group of Friday morning events for its members, a series of musicales presenting some of the outstanding artists in Cleveland. The opening program will offer Mr. Josef Fuchs, one of the leading concert violinists of this country and concertmaster of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Fuchs is a splendid artist whose playing has won high praise everywhere.

This is an unusual cultural opportunity which The Temple Women's Association is offering to its members. Those who have not yet paid their dues for this year may still avail themselves of a number of excellent programs by doing so before the opening of this musical series. The charge to non-members is \$1.00 for the course.

A Fine Youth Rally

Hundreds of young people attended The Temple service last Sunday morning. This was the occasion of the annual mid-year rally of Temple young people, including those who are in the city and those who had come home for their mid-year college vacation.

Some 300 young people then attended a luncheon at the Carter Hotel given in honor of the homecoming students under the combined auspices of The Temple Alumni Association and The Temple Women's Association. Thirty Temple young people, representing a large number of schools and colleges throughout the country, were the guests of honor. It was a real Youth Day.

Famous Liberal Coming to The Temple

Sherwood Eddy, internationally renowned liberal, will be the opening speaker in the second series of The Temple Lecture Course which begins on Wednesday evening, January 10th.

Mr. Eddy increased his already great reputation as a fearless champion of justice last July when he amazed the world by attacking the Nazi regime in an address in Berlin before the Carl Schurz Society. The New York Times reporting the incident states: "Sherwood Eddy, American sociologist, dumbfounded a representative gathering of German officials and leaders of business and the professions here today by declaring that American opinion was becoming increasingly apprehensive of some of the things happening in the Nazi Germany."

"He deplored the new German attitude toward liberalism and national problems, and asserted that no country could afford to flout world opinion. The world, he believed, had a right to know how the new Germany intended to justify its treatment of the Jews, liberals, and socialists."

The subject of Mr. Eddy's address before The Temple Lecture Course will be "Three Dictators—Hitler, Stalin, Dolfuss."

Remember the Memorial Funds

The Memorial Funds of The Temple offer to members a beautiful and effective way of paying tribute to the memories of dear departed. Contributions may be made to the Library Fund, which purchases new books for The Temple Library; to the Scholarship Fund, which helps to provide scholarships for students of the Hebrew Union College; to the Floral Fund, which furnishes the flowers used on The Temple Altar at religious services.

MY DESIGN FOR LIVING

By Dr. Wm. E. Wickenden
From The Cleveland Press

When one's days grow crowded with competing interests and duties, he soon finds an easy-going life impossible. Each hour brings a series of new choices and decisions and every one of them entails some risk. One has to order his life and take its risks according to some standard or code of values, otherwise it would become a confusion of problems, issues and crises in which he would hopelessly lose his way.

Call this set of values on which a man bets his life day by day his faith, if you will, but faith is tougher stuff than we often credit it with being. The boy in Sunday School who defined faith as "believin' what you know ain't so" had the wrong idea.

Believing something in spite of the evidence is credulity, not faith.

My observation has been that men of science are usually men of faith. Science deals with facts which we get through our senses, through what we see, hear, feel, taste or smell. These facts help us to understand ourselves. Without the facts of science, civilization would be impossible, but no man can live by facts alone.

What is a man worth? What regard do you owe to yourself and what consideration to the other fellow? Science does not answer these questions; it deals with facts, not values. The chemist can describe man as a complex arrangement of elements, of raw materials which might be bought at a drug store for less than a dollar.

But none of them can tell you what he is worth and what destiny, if any, hangs on his existence. Science alone has no design for living.

What is a man worth? When man meets man, each treats the

other according to his code of human values. Primitive man trusts to his instinct for survival, to tooth and claw.

A more mature and tolerant code is to live and let live, and there is a still higher code idealized in the golden rule. Where prudent self-interest ends, religion enters. My own faith begins with the belief in an on-going value in human personality, that in every man who has struggled, suffered, loved, sacrificed, fallen, repented and tried again there is something too valuable for death to destroy.

Because I believe in the on-going values of human personality, I should like to see every child well born and reared in a home of harmony and love, with a wholesome discipline of body, mind and character in his years of dependence and a deliberate training for independence in his years of adolescence. Education ought to give him every chance to discover and develop his distinctive abilities, free from conceit and self-consciousness, and adapt him to the teamwork of life without destroying his individuality. A belief in the enduring value of personality makes of sex more than series of casual adventures; rather, it invests the life-long devotion of one man and one woman with the greatest possibilities of happiness. This belief denies to man and woman equally the right to dominate the other, but creates the possibility of achieving in some measure a merged personality as the richest fruit of married life.

In the economic world, I am for whatever system will produce the finest type of persons. Uniformity I dislike, on the principle I would rather listen to a symphony orchestra than a hundred violins.

I prize the scope which democracy and capitalism have given to individuality, despite their injustices, and would need to be convinced that any form of Fascism or Communism will produce a finer human product.

According to my faith, sin is any act which tends to degrade one's own integrity or that of other men. To exploit men for selfish ends rather than making their development an end in itself is probably the most widespread evil in human society.

Happy men, as a rule, have a strong sense of vocation which resolves their inner conflicts, spurs them to work with zest and abandon, and produces a buoyant comeback from periods of fatigue. Work is not exhausting when it is backed by a strong emotional drive; when we get a kick out of it. For imaginative stimulation I turn instinctively to music, especially symphony and opera. Humor and sport to ease the tensions, the beauties of nature as an aid to inner peace and worship as an integrator of personality, are in any experience all parts of an emotional hygiene as needful as sleep, bathing and eating.

If my faith begins with man and his enduring worth, it ends in God and his enduring love and truth. I find myself craving the spiritual fellowship of Catholic, Jew and Protestant alike. Religious faith is to me an adventure and not a dogma. Two great facts of experience deeply stir my sense of awe. One is utterly selfless devotion to human needs; the other the adventure of the human mind into the mysteries of the atom and of cosmic space. Beyond the realm of sense and sight is the realm of insight, where poets are more likely

to be right than scientists. If this is mysticism, count me among the lesser mystics.

The Temple Gratefully Acknowledges the Following Contributions:

To the Floral Fund:

Mrs. Sam Reich, Mrs. J. W. Grodin, Mrs. B. W. Marks, Mrs. E. N. Pollock, Mrs. A. A. Weiss, Mrs. H. R. Buxbaum, and Mrs. M. A. Unger, in honor of the recovery of Mrs. Carol Levison from her recent illness.

Alfred A. Benesch, in memory of father, Isadore J. Benesch, and Fred Abel.

In honor of their 40th wedding anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Gross have made the following contributions: In memory of Milton J. Einstein, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Gross, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Graham, Frances Hayes Watters, and in honor of the recovery of Eugene Fried from a recent operation.

To the Scholarship Fund:

Isaac J., David J., Moses J., and Godfrey A. Garson, in memory of mother, Matilda J. Garson.

Mrs. Sophie Steifel, in memory of Sydney Sycle.

In honor of their 40th wedding anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Gross have made the following contributions: In memory of parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Schoenberger, and in honor of the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wolf.

To the Library Fund:

Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Gross, in honor of their 40th wedding anniversary.

IN MEMORIAM

We record with deep sorrow the passing of MR. SAMUEL KESSLER and MRS. FANNIE OPPENHEIMER and extend the condolences of the congregation to the bereaved families.

SAYS Roosevelt's Speech Inaugurating New Deal

On the last day of 1933, many minds will bark back to the old year's momentous events and its chronicle, month by month, of the upheaval of the new deal.

This era began on Saturday, March 4, when the new president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, delivered one of the most striking inaugural addresses in the history of the United States. Few who heard or read the speech, impressed as they were at its novelty and its promise of new things and new ideas, realized what changes the president was ready to offer, what realities were back of his words; but all who heard these words were struck by them.

In nine months, much that President Roosevelt forecast, more than he promised, has become fact in American life in the "new deal." What he has done in furtherance of his March 4 announcements every citizen can measure for himself.

This is what Roosevelt said, as taken from the March 5 files of the Plain Dealer:

WASHINGTON, March 4.—(AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's inaugural address follows:

I am certain that my fellow Americans expect that on my induction into the presidency I will address them with a candor and a decision which the present situation of our nation impels.

This is pre-eminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper.

So first of all let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance.

In every dark hour of our national life, a leadership of frankness and vigor has met with that understanding and support of the people themselves which is essential to victory. I am convinced that you will again give that support to leadership in these critical days.

Problem of Existence

Faced by Jobless.

In such a spirit on my part and on yours we face our common difficulties. They concern, thank God, only material things. Values have shrunk to fantastic levels; taxes have risen; our ability to pay has fallen; government of all kinds is faced by serious curtailment of income; the means of exchange are frozen in the currents of trade; the withered leaves of industrial enterprise lie on every side; farmers find no markets for their produce; the savings of many years in thousands of families are gone.

More important, a host of unemployed citizens face the grim problem of existence, and an equally great number toil with little return. Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment.

Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it.

Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of its languishes in the very sight of the supply.

Says Money Changers

Flee From High Seats.

Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

True, they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership, they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.

The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

Happiness Not In Mere

Possession of Money.

Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto but to minister to ourselves and to our fellowmen.

Recognition of the falsity of material wealth as the standard of success goes hand in hand with

the abandonment of the false belief that public office and high political position are to be valued only by the standards of pride of place and personal profit; and there must be an end to a conduct in banking and in business which too often has given to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrongdoing.

Small wonder that confidence languishes, for it thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of obligations, on faithful protection, on unselfish performance; without them it can not live.

Greatest Task Is to Put People to Work.

Restoration calls, however, for changes in ethics alone. This nation asks for action, and action now.

Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously.

It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war, but at the same time through this employment accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our national resources.

Hand in hand with this we must frankly recognize the overbalance of population in our industrial centers and, by engaging on a national scale in a redistribution, endeavor to provide a better use of the land for those best fitted for the land.

The task can be helped by definite efforts to raise the values of agricultural products and with this the power to purchase the output of our cities.

It can be helped by preventing realistically the tragedy of the growing loss through foreclosure of our small homes and our farms.

It can be helped by insistence that the federal, state and local governments act forthwith on the demand that their cost be drastically reduced.

It can be helped by the unifying of relief activities which today are often scattered, uneconomical and unequal.

It can be helped by national planning for and supervision of all forms of transportation and of communications and other utilities which have a definitely public character. There are many ways in which it can be helped, but it can never be helped by talking about it. We must act and act quickly.

Must Guard Against

Return of Old Evils.

Finally, in our progress toward a resumption of work we require two safeguards against a return of the evils of the old order; there must be a strict supervision of all banking and credits and investments; there must be an end to speculation with other people's money, and there must be provision for an adequate, but sound currency.

"These are the lines of attack. I shall presently urge upon a new Congress in special session detailed measures for their fulfillment, and I shall seek the immediate assistance of the several states.

"Through this program of action we address ourselves to putting our own national house in order and making income balance outgo. Our international trade relations, though vastly important, are in point of time and necessity secondary to the establishment of a sound national economy.

"I favor as a practical policy the putting of first things first. I shall spare no effort to restore world trade by international economic readjustments, but the emergency at home can not wait on that accomplishment.

"The basic thought that guides these specific means of national recovery is not narrowly nationalistic. It is the insistence, as a first consideration, upon the interdependence of the various elements in and parts of the United States—a recognition of the old and permanently important manifestation of the American spirit of the pioneer. It is the way to recovery. It is the immediate way. It is the strongest assurance that the recovery will endure.

Dedicates U. S. As

Neighbor of Nations.

In the field of world policy I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who respectfully respects himself and because he does so, respects the right of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors.

If I read the temper of our people correctly we now realize as we have never realized before our interdependence on each other; that we can not merely take, but we must give as well, that if we are to go forward we must move as a trained and loyal army willing to sacrifice for the good of a common discipline, because without such discipline no progress is made, no leadership becomes effective.

We are, I know, ready and willing to submit our lives and property to such discipline because it makes possible a leadership which aims at a larger good. This I propose to offer, pledging that the

larger purposes will bind upon us all as a sacred obligation with a unity of duty hitherto evoked only in time of armed strife.

With this pledge taken, I assume unhesitatingly the leadership of this great army of our people for a disciplined attack upon our common problems.

Action in this image and to this end is feasible under the form of government which we have inherited from our ancestors. Our Constitution is so simple and practical that it is possible always to meet extraordinary needs by changes in emphasis and arrangement without loss of essential form.

That is why our constitutional system has proved itself the most superbly-enduring political mechanism the modern world has produced. It has met every stress of vast expansion of territory, of foreign wars, of bitter internal strife, of world relations.

Prepared to Ask for Emergency Powers.

It is to be hoped that the normal balance of executive and legislative authority may be wholly adequate to meet the unprecedented task before us. But it may be that an unprecedented demand and need for undelayed action may call for temporary departure from that normal balance of public procedure.

I am prepared, under my constitutional duty, to recommend the measures that a stricken nation in the midst of a stricken world may require. These measures, or such other measures as the Congress may build out of its experience and wisdom, I shall seek, within my constitutional authority, to bring to speedy adoption.

But in the event that the Congress shall fail to take one of these two courses, in the event that the national emergency is still critical, I shall not evade the clear course of duty that will then confront me. I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis—broad executive power to wage a war against the emergency, great as the power that was given to me if we

were in fact invaded by a foreign foe.

Urges Trust in Future of Essential Democracy.

For the trust reposed in me I will return the courage and the devotion that befit me time. I can do no less.

We face the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of national unity; with the clear consciousness of seeking old and precious moral values; with the clean satisfaction that comes from the stern performance of duty by old and young alike. We aim at the assurance of a rounded and permanent national life.

We do not distrust the future of essential democracy. The people of the United States have not failed. In their need they have registered a mandate that they want direct vigorous action. They have asked for discipline and direction under leadership. They have made me the present instrument of their wishes. In the spirit of the gift I take it. In this dedication of a nation we

humbly ask the blessing of God. May He protect each and every one of us. May He guide me in the days to come.

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