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What is happening to the American home today?, 1928.

Sermon 25

ARKANSAS PROBATION BULLETIN

"CRIME, LIKE CHARITY, BEGINS AT HOME. THE INITIAL AND DECISIVE COMBAT AGAINST CRIMINALITY MUST BE WAGED BY FATHERS AND MOTHERS AND THE ARENA MUST BE THE HOME." —Psychology of Crime - K. Gibson.

State Juvenile Court Dept.,
353 State Capitol, Little Rock.
Katherine Gibson, State Supervisor.

Vol. 2, No. 5

May, 1928

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE AMERICAN HOME TODAY?

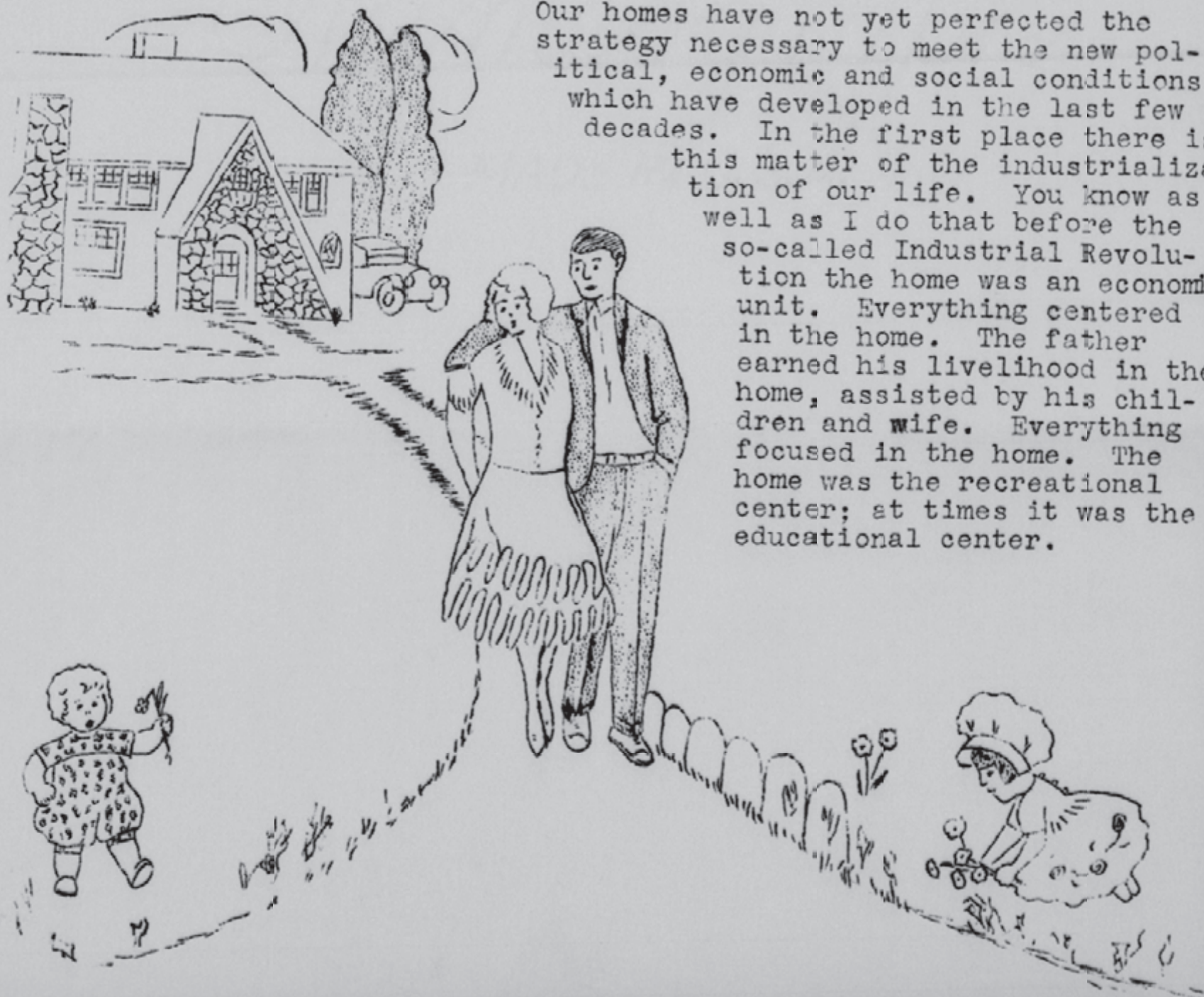
An address
by
RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

What a tremendous responsibility it is to hold the life of a human being—of a child—in the hollow of your hands; to be intrusted with the sacred responsibility of nurturing a life, shielding it, guarding it, unfolding it; guiding it through the incipient stages of its development and directing its mind through the vague, nebulous realms of childhood. How consecrated you must feel, you who have been privileged to deal with childhood in the way that you have!

I want to speak a word about what has been happening to the American home, because many of the cases of dependence which you are called upon to remedy are the victims of those influences which have been and are now attacking and undermining the stability of the American home.

In discussing a subject such as this, one must guard himself against the temptation of generalizing; I anticipate no early liquidation of the American home. I believe that so far as the millions of our homes are concerned, the basic sentiments which build and sustain a home—sentiments of affection, loyalty, fidelity and sacrificial devotion—have not yet been banished. I believe that at heart our homes are sound; and yet it would be a mistake to assume that all is well with the American home, because all is not well. There are factors which are contributing to the undermining of the American home.

Our homes have not yet perfected the strategy necessary to meet the new political, economic and social conditions which have developed in the last few decades. In the first place there is this matter of the industrialization of our life. You know as well as I do that before the so-called Industrial Revolution the home was an economic unit. Everything centered in the home. The father earned his livelihood in the home, assisted by his children and wife. Everything focused in the home. The home was the recreational center; at times it was the educational center.



Every member in the household shared a sense of mutual dependence with all the other members of the household. That gave to the home a sense of mutual stability and cohesion, a regimen of conduct and a set of binding traditions.

Then came the machine and the factory. The father was compelled to leave the home to earn his living elsewhere. Often-times the mother too, and at times even the children. The sense of economic inter-dependence was weakened. Families moved to congested quarters. The home could no longer offer the same recreational facilities which it did of old. Human interests, instead of gravitating towards the home, levitated away from the home. The home lost its power of discipline and control, its authority and its focal position.

With the Industrial Revolution came democracy—political, social, economic. It invaded the home and the family as well. The law of the autocrat was challenged. The individual members of the home began to assert their right to express themselves in matters affecting their destiny. Heretofore the father was the master of the household and only insofar as love and affection restrained him, his sway was absolute and other members of the household were subjected to his autocratic will. Came the democratic impulse and the members of the household began to demand their own rights and liberties. It is well that it was so; but just as in political democracy, men and women have not yet adjusted themselves to the full implications of democracy—that right brings with it duty and obligation—so in the home the sense of freedom has not yet developed the compensating sense of mutual responsibility, the obligation to contribute to the success of the home, to make those sacrifices and compromises which are indispensable to the maintenance of the integrity of the home.

There is still a third factor—wealth. In the days of Abraham Lincoln there were but three millionaires in the United States. In 1897 there were 3,700; and in 1919, on the basis of income tax returns, there were 42,000 millionaires in the United States. Proportionately the wealth of the rest of the people has also increased. Now there is nothing vicious in wealth and there is nothing virtuous in poverty, but wealth, unless it is properly used, unless it is morally employed, leads inevitably, as it has led from the beginning of time, to degradation, to decadence and moral disaster. Babylon collapsed not because it was poor, but because it was excessively rich, because its moral stamina had been undermined by generations of self-indulgence and moral laxity. That was true also of Persia and Greece and Rome.

(To be concluded next month.)

The Supervisor of Juvenile Courts visited Glen Eden Cottage at the Boys' Industrial School on April 12th. Glen Eden belongs to the smaller boys at the School. These boys' daily routine approximates, as nearly as possible, the daily life of the "normal" boy. Mrs. Gibson found the boys deep in a reading lesson, which concerned Caesar, Pompey and Rome.

Miss Dora Beck, Probation Officer of Union County, was a visitor in Little Rock on April 19th. During her stay she was a guest of the Little Rock Council of Social Work, at their regular monthly meeting, where Mrs. Gibson gave a review of Dr. Durant's "Story of Philosophy." Mrs. Jean Diaz, Assistant Probation Officer (Pulaski County) gave a unique and interesting account of local current events.

ALL ABOARD FOR MEMPHIS!

We expect the Arkansas Delegation to the National Probation Association and the Conference of Social Work, April 30th—May 9th, to pass the one hundred mark. We hope that you are to be among the number.

Programme



CONVENTION

of

THE INDIANA STATE FEDERATION OF
TEMPLE SISTERHOODS



APRIL FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH
NINETEEN THIRTY-ONE



FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH

Registration of Delegates - 11:00 A. M.

THE TEMPLE - FRONT LOBBY

Luncheon - 12:30 P. M.

TEMPLE ASSEMBLY ROOM

BlessingRABBI S. H. MARKOWITZ

A Word of Welcome.....
.....MRS. B. M. EDLAVITCH, *President Temple Sisterhood*

Greetings - HadassahMISS MINNETTE BAUM

Greetings - B'nai Jacob Sisterhood.....MRS. I. VIGAN, *President*

Greetings - Council of Jewish Women.....
.....MRS. N. ROTHSCHILD, *President*

Response.....MRS. ABE OTTENHEIMER, *Hammond*

EXHIBITS

Ceremonial objects in Assembly Room --- Wednesday afternoon.

Jewish books for teachers and children on second floor hall ---
Thursday morning.

Afternoon Session - 2:15 P. M.

Reading of Minutes.

Appointment of Convention Committees.

Report of Treasurer.....MRS. ABE OTTENHEIMER, Hammond

President's Message.....MRS. A. J. STRAUSS, Fort Wayne

Sketch - "How It's Not Done".....Council Dramatic Club

Report on National Convention.....

.....MRS. M. STEINFELD, *National President*

Reports of State Chairmen:

Uniongrams..... { MRS. D. BRAZIE, South Bend
 { MRS. I. BORN, Indianapolis

Peace.....MRS. S. KOMINERS, Indianapolis

State Museum.....MRS. GEORGE FOX, Richmond

State Federation... MRS. I. FEIBLEMAN, Indianapolis

Dinner - 6:30 P. M.

ANTHONY HOTEL

Toastmaster - MR. THEODORE FRANK

Evening Session - 8:30 P. M.

TEMPLE AUDITORIUM

Organ Prelude.....MRS. LEAH COHEN MALAY

Invocation.....RABBI H. FREUND

The Prayer Perfect - *Speaks* } JESSE KLOPFENSTEIN
There Is No Death - *O'Hara* }

Address - "What Is Happening to the American Home?".....

.....RABBI A. H. SILVER

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH

Thursday Morning - 9:30 A. M.

TEMPLE BOARD ROOM

Prayer.....MRS. I. ROSENTHAL, Evansville

Discussion of Sisterhood Problems:

Program.....led by MRS. WM. STERN, South Bend

Relation of Sisterhood to Religious Schools.....

.....led by RABBI S. H. MARKOWITZ

Ways and Means.....led by MRS. J. KUPPIN, Marion

Student Activities.....led by MRS. HARRY LEVIN, Terre Haute

Breakfast - 11:30 A. M.

FORT WAYNE WOMAN'S CLUB

Concerte Etude - McDowell REZELLA G. ROSEMAN

Visi d'Arte (La Tosca) -Puccini

I Heard a RobinGrey } MISS FRIEDA WINEGART

Lotus FlowerSchumann }




At the piano - MISS EDITH FOSTER

Report of Committee on Nominations.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Address - "The Sisterhood of the Future".....MRS. M. STEINFELD

CONVENTION CHAIRMEN

<i>General Chairman</i>	MRS. B. M. EDLAVITCH
<i>Chairman of Arrangements</i>	MRS. N. L. SALON
<i>Reception</i>	MRS. BEN LEVY
<i>Program</i>	MRS. S. H. MARKOWITZ
<i>Registration..</i>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> { MRS. S. ACKERMAN MRS. H. LOESER </div> </div>
<i>Transportation</i>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> { MRS. H. FREIBURGER MRS. ABE WEIL </div> </div>
<i>Luncheons and Banquet</i>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> { MRS. MAX KRAUS MRS. SAM KRAUS MRS. M. DESSAUER </div> </div>
<i>Printing</i>	MRS. C. J. ROTHSCHILD
<i>Publicity</i>	MRS. I. BRONSTEIN
<i>Parliamentarian</i>	MISS MINNETTE BAUM

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Emil G. Hirsch Center Lecture Association

S. D. Schwartz, Executive Director

Program 1928 - 1929

Lecture every Monday evening

8:15 o'clock

at Sinai Temple

4600 Grand Boulevard



TICKETS

Membership, admitting one to the entire course of 18 lectures	\$3.75
Admission to single lecture60

A Program of Music will precede each lecture

FOREWORD

IN OFFERING the following course of lectures to the public, the Emil G. Hirsch Center Lecture Association is mindful of the diversified intellectual interests of the many who have in the past years shared in the work carried on. Only those lecturers have been asked to present their thought, who it is felt are highly representative of the culture of our time—men and women of national and international reputation, who have made significant contributions to the social, political, economic and spiritual thought life of our day, and who, therefore, have a real message to give. Public welfare requires that public opinion be informed and educated. The following program of lectures is arranged not necessarily on the basis of general agreement with the views of the speaker, but to present a viewpoint for the consideration of intelligent men and women. We would live in a stupid and unprogressive world if we all thought alike. We are under no obligation to agree with each other, but as citizens and neighbors it is our moral duty to try to understand each other. The value of an open mind cannot be calculated. Every great leader of the world's thought and action has recognized and proclaimed its value. Some, like the prophets of Israel, called it "the voice of the Lord." Confucius spoke of it as "mental hospitality," Socrates used the phrase from which was coined the word "philosopher," the founder of Christianity called it "the spirit of truth." These masterful leaders of men prized the habit of being open-minded because they realized that otherwise no progress could be made.

—S. D. Schwartz

EMIL G. HIRSCH CENTER LECTURE ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE

Season 1928-1929

October 22—SYMPOSIUM

Father Siedenberg, Loyola University

WHY I AM A CATHOLIC.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, New York

WHY I AM A PROTESTANT.

Clarence Darrow, Chicago

WHY I AM AN AGNOSTIC.

Rabbi Louis L. Mann, Sinai Temple, Chicago

WHY I AM A JEW.

October 29—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, New York

MY OWN ADVENTURES IN THE ARCTIC—IS THE
QUEST WORTHWHILE?

November 5—Rabbi Solomon Goldman, Cleveland

THE AMERICANIZATION OF EUROPE.

November 12—Suzanne Grinberg, Paris, France

DIVORCE IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY.

November 19—Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas

YOUR SERVANTS IN WASHINGTON.

November 26—John Cowper Powys, England. vs.

Dr. Horace J. Bridges, Chicago

Debate: ARE THE PRESENT STANDARDS OF MOR-
ALITY PLAYED OUT?

December 3—Mme. Sarojini Naidu, India

A TRUE PICTURE OF "MOTHER" INDIA BY A
DAUGHTER.

December 10—Dr. Louis K. Anspacher, New York

THE MOB AND THE MOVIES.

December 17—Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn, University of Wisconsin

WHAT OUGHT WE TO THINK ABOUT?

January 7—Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE AMERICAN HOME?

January 14—Prof. Scott Nearing, New York, vs.

Prof. T. V. Smith, University of Chicago

Debate: IS WORLD REVOLUTION DESIRABLE AS
A MEANS OF SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT?

January 21—David Seabury, New York

WHAT MAKES US ALL SO QUEER?

January 28—Count Felix von Luckner, Germany

THE SEA RAIDS OF A FRIENDLY ENEMY—A TRUE
TALE OF ABSORBING ADVENTURE TOLD BY THE
"SEA DEVIL" HIMSELF.

February 4—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, New York

JEWISH ANTI-SEMITES — A STUDY IN RACE
PSYCHOLOGY.

February 11—Floyd L. Darrow, Asheville, New York

CHEMICAL POWER AND THE CREATION OF A
NEW CIVILIZATION.

February 18—Dr. Morris Fishbein, Chicago

MENTAL DYNAMITE AND FAITH HEALING.

February 25—Dr. Alfred Adler, Vienna, Austria

THE FEELING OF INFERIORITY IN CHILDHOOD
AND LATER LIFE.

March 4—Norman Thomas, New York

WHAT I WOULD HAVE DONE HAD I BEEN
ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

October 22

SYMPOSIUM

Father Siedenberg, Loyola University
Why I am a Catholic

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, New York
Why I am a Protestant

Clarence Darrow, Chicago
Why I am an Agnostic

Dr. Louis L. Mann, Sinai Temple
Why I am a Jew

Seldom is an audience offered the opportunity of hearing on one evening four such virile and noted thinkers. Each man is in the ranks of advanced leadership in his own respective field of work and may be relied upon to give a masterly analysis of his subject. Father Siedenberg, the dean of Loyola University, is a brilliant student, keenly interested in the great social problems of our time. His is not only the scholarship of the cleric, but also of the great reformer who is anxious to make his profession of faith a compelling force in the life of his time. Bishop McConnell, the newly elected Methodist bishop of New York, whom many will remember for his superb contribution in debate with Mr. Darrow at Sinai Temple three years ago, is one of the greatest religious figures in America. His advanced views recently brought him into conflict with some of the orthodox authorities of his church. Each time that Clarence Darrow has spoken at Sinai on numerous subjects he has revealed the brilliancy and wit and learning which have given him his great reputation not only as America's greatest criminal lawyer, but as a student of men and human motives. He has been among the first of those of our time who have been skeptical about the interpretations of life and destiny which the great historic religions of the western world have offered. Sinai's rabbi, Dr. Mann, needs no extended introduction. Although he has occupied the pulpit of Sinai only five years, his has been a tremendously potent influence in carrying on the great principles of Reform Judaism of his predecessor, Dr. Hirsch.

October 29

Vilhjalmur Stefansson

New School for Social Research, New York

MY OWN ADVENTURES IN THE ARCTIC—
IS THE QUEST WORTHWHILE?

There are two kinds of discoverers: those who explore the little known parts of the world in person, and those who study the reports of travelers, historians and scientific observers and draw from them new conclusions which enlarge the bounds of human thought. Vilhjalmur Stefansson belongs to both groups. He has explored and mapped over one hundred thousand square miles of hitherto unknown polar territory. With Peary he is recognized as one of the two greatest of all polar explorers. He is distinctly a lecturer of the new type. He pays no attention to the fireworks of forensic oratory, but instead speaks in a quiet, conversational tone. He always has something to say. He goes right to the core of his subject at once, and what a subject it is—the Arctic! It is a new Arctic; not a bleak, frozen waste, not a land of perpetual snow and ice, not a land "that God forgot," but a land with a livable climate—a land which must eventually be civilized and blessed with the life more abundant. This is Stefansson's great contribution to his times. He shows us a new and habitable world up there in the Arctic. He tells us that our old beliefs of "the frozen North" are antiquated and not warranted by the actual facts. He knows. He has spent more winters above the Arctic circle than any other explorer. He has force, poise and determination. No one who knows him, or who has heard him lecture and has read his books of the Far North, can doubt the vision of the man or his sincerity. He is not one of those persons who boasts of his achievements; rather does he understate and minimize things accomplished.

Rabbi Solomon Goldman, Cleveland

THE AMERICANIZATION OF EUROPE

Is the intellectual life of Europe now undergoing the same process of leveling down and of standardization which has characterized that of America? This is the question which serious minded students have asked again and again. The rich and variegated culture of Europe has permitted man's spirit to flower in music, in art, in science, in literature and all the other aspects of life, endowing each with the choicest contributions that genius can give. America, a young country, where the power of business—the material—holds almost undisputed sway over intellectual and all other phases of life, has of late made its influence felt all over the world. The captains and managers of industry in the various countries of Europe see salvation and prosperity in "Americanization" and they have chosen the route to salvation. Their hope is to apply to Europe the means and methods which America has used so successfully. How will this react on the cultural life of Europe? Rabbi Goldman who has just returned after a five months' trip abroad where he had ample opportunity carefully to study conditions, believes that America's influence in the old European centers of culture is an evil and unwholesome influence. He is a keen and penetrating student of modern life and conditions. His appearance on Sinai's platform last season revealed not only a brilliant scholar but an able and appealing orator whose words carry thought and conviction. His presentation of the results of his recent study of the cultural situation in Europe should prove a stimulating and interesting experience to his audience.

Suzanne Grinberg, Paris, France

DIVORCE IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

The problem of divorce is one to which social and political thinkers have given considerable thought. An authority like Westermarck considers that a high standard of marriage can be evolved only through liberal divorce laws, whereas other authorities, more mindful of the sanctions of tradition, are opposed to the granting of divorce except in extremely unusual circumstances. Hitherto the world has accepted the viewpoints, almost exclusively, of men on this subject which has been of such tremendous consequences to women as well as men. It is, therefore, particularly felicitous to have the opportunity of hearing a woman — the first woman lawyer of France, discuss this problem. Although now there are nearly a thousand women lawyers in France, Mme. Grinberg was the first to be admitted to the French bar. She graduated from the University of Paris in 1910 and has been engaged in active practice ever since. She has been professor of civil law at l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. As charming as she is brilliant, she has been responsible for many of the victories of French women in their march for emancipation. She is an officer of the French Union for Woman Suffrage, a member of the Federation of University Women and of the Women's Association in Favor of the League of Nations, as well as the author of "A History of the French Suffragist Movement Since 1848." Mme. Grinberg is the only woman member of the Committee of the French Bar Association and the Confederation of Intellectual Workers. She is also the only woman lawyer ever to plead in a military tribunal during the military occupation of Germany. She will discuss a subject on which she is an authority.

November 19

Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas

YOUR SERVANTS IN WASHINGTON

Much has been said and written about the functioning of the national government at Washington, but most of this has been based on the more or less casual observation or immature judgment of men unacquainted with the government from the inner side. In thinking of our federal government, we have frequently taken a great deal for granted. We have thought of the machinery of government somewhat in the light of an impersonal or mechanical organism functioning relentlessly without regard to human values. Nor have we thought of the human factors—the men and women who have motivated and are carrying on the functions of government. Senator Capper is one of the able members of the United States Senate who has grown to national stature by the effectiveness of his ability. He has been a very instrumental figure and forceful factor in the governmental policies of the national administration. He knows official Washington as few men do, having had abundant opportunity for observation and study of both the men and agencies at work in the carrying on of our government. He has been United States Senator from Kansas since 1919, previous to which time he was governor of the state of Kansas. As proprietor and editor of the Topeka Daily Capital and Capper's Weekly, as well as a number of other publications, he has had an influential part in the creation of public opinion in the Middle West. He is an orator whose words carry force and conviction. What is even more, he really has a message worth hearing.

November 26

John Cowper Powys, England

vs.

Dr. Horace J. Bridges, Chicago

**DEBATE—ARE THE PRESENT STANDARDS
OF MORALITY PLAYED OUT?**

Many thoughtful minds have asked this question frequently. The changes in our moral and social codes brought by the world war have left a deeper and more radical imprint on our lives than anything hitherto known. Traditions hoary with age and looked upon as the very fundamentals of civilized life have been thrown to the winds. Customs whose antiquity is lost in the remote past and which have given significance and comfort to countless generations have been swept away in the surge of a mighty stream of revolutionary ideas. The struggle between the old and the new constitutes one of the great and impelling challenges of our time. Is there anything left of the old standards that has validity and may function for those of us who face the morrow with hope and enthusiasm? Those who can recall last year's debate at Sinai between John Cowper Powys and Horace J. Bridges will well remember the remarkable erudition and oratory displayed by both speakers. Mr. Powys, who will take the affirmative, believes that we need a new transvaluation of moral values because science has transformed our lives into something new and strange. Dr. Bridges, who will take the negative, believes that the old codes are still workable and may function for modern men and women. Both speakers are noted for their profound scholarship and the eloquence of their presentation.

December 3

**Mme. Sarojini Naidu, Former Mayor of
Bombay, India**

**A TRUE PICTURE OF "MOTHER" INDIA
BY A DAUGHTER**

Many will remember the startling work of Katherine Mayo, "Mother India," which aroused such a storm of praise and protest in the world press last fall and which, because of its terrific indictment of social conditions in India, was hotly debated in the British Parliament. Miss Mayo is an American. She has been accused by some of giving a biased picture of conditions in India and even of having been subsidized by the British government. Through rare good fortune Mme. Sarojini Naidu, India's greatest exponent of feminine freedom, and co-worker of Mahatma Ghandi, was induced to come to America. To quote the great English literary critic, Sir Edmund Gosse, "Mme. Naidu is acknowledged to be the most accomplished living poet of India. Indeed I am not disinclined to believe that she is the most brilliant, most original, as well as the most correct of all natives of Hindusthan who have written English." This brilliant woman is descended from an ancient Brahmin family. Her father received his Doctor of Science degree from the University of Edinburgh and returned to India to found the Nizan College. She successfully passed her entrance examination to the Madras University in her twelfth year and at once became famous throughout India. From Madras University she went to England to study at King's College, London. She has contributed to various leading journals and her three volumes of poems brought her recognition in the literary world and election to the Royal Society of Literature in England. She presided as president over the all India National Congress at Delhi and delivered an eloquent address. She has been an ardent worker in the cause of enfranchisement for women in India. Her marriage to a man of a different caste from her own revealed courage of an exceedingly rare sort. She is a woman of great beauty and personal charm. Her spiritual vision and emotional appeal, her record of achievement have all made her a much sought after platform figure.

Dr. Louis K. Anspacher, New York

THE MOB AND THE MOVIES

Those who are familiar with Dr. Anspacher's penetrating and constructive comments on the theatre and drama, will be delighted to hear the noted dramatist and philosopher present a subject dealing with a modern interest which in spite of its being in the infant stage is, nevertheless, one of the most potent forces in our inhibition-suffering democracy. Few if any will dispute the fact that the movies have reached a stage where they wield a tremendous influence on the social and cultural life of our time. To say that the movies have become the most vulgar and nauseating manifestation of our day, may or may not be acceptable. But to say that any influence as financially and psychologically powerful as the American movie is negligible, is to be utterly ignorant. So precipitous has been this growth of the movies that a true evaluation of this phenomenal interest has hardly been offered. Dr. Anspacher is in a unique position to treat of this subject because of his thorough study of every phase of the Drama in its relationship to a democracy. He is known not only for his outstanding masterpiece, "The Unclastened Woman," but for a score of other brilliant plays. As a lecturer, it has been said of him that he is a torch in the minds of an audience because he builds his lecture with a skill equal to that with which he creates a climax in a play: it is intense; it has suspense and humor. He has a brilliant mind and arranges his thoughts into a compelling talk.

**Professor Alexander Meiklejohn,
University of Wisconsin**

WHAT OUGHT WE TO THINK ABOUT?

Professor Meiklejohn believes that the modern world is to be judged by its capacity to produce matured men and women with human but critical faculties. He feels that the products of libraries with their frequently prejudiced minds and spirits, are not necessarily possessed of intellectual courage to face the problems of life fearlessly and with critical intelligence. He would have him who would be the leader or member of an enlightened community test with critical judgment both the phrases of yesterday and the slogans of tomorrow. Education ought to let people know the world as it is; not the vanished world of the eighth or the eighteenth centuries, but the world of factories and movies and radios and aeroplanes and tractor farming and mass production and the complex interdependence of the machine process. Subservience to institutions, however hoary with age or sanctioned by tradition, he would evaluate in the light of modern experience. He is not one who would reject the past because it is past, anymore than he would accept the present because it is new and novel. The authorities at the University of Wisconsin chose Dr. Meiklejohn to direct the great experimental school at Madison because he is recognized as a breaker of new ground in education. Before his twelve years as president of Amherst College, where he dared inaugurate and develop his ideas, and therefore had to relinquish his position, he had served as a teacher and later as dean at Brown University. In giving him a laboratory of his own designing, the University of Wisconsin has given him the opportunity to put into practice his significant educational philosophy—a philosophy of tremendous possibilities for the future.

Emil G. Hirsch Center Lecture Association
4622 Grand Boulevard - - Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find check for \$_____ for _____ memberships, at \$3.75 each, in the Emil G. Hirsch Center Lecture Association, for the entire course of 18 lectures, debates and a symposium.

Name_____

Address_____

Please make all checks payable to the Emil G. Hirsch Center.

January 7

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland

**WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE
AMERICAN HOME?**

In the present era of transition, with life going at break-neck speed, with the progress of centuries compressed into a mere decade, with a critical and questioning humanity tearing down our most cherished idols and ideals, we might be tempted to feel that at least some institutions, such as the home, ought to remain free of molestation. The family has been an institution whose origin is lost in the mists of obscurity. Throughout the vicissitudes of countless centuries of evolution and conflict, it has survived. But never before in human history has it experienced so complete a transformation as at present. From the point of view of yesterday, it is close to utter dismemberment. Social, economic and political conditions have each hurled their fatal darts at the vitals of family life. This change is going on everywhere. Rabbi Silver is unusually well equipped to discuss a subject of such great importance. As a scholar he is among the very foremost in his understanding of the great and fundamental social and religious issues of today as well as yesterday. He has been a powerful force in social, religious and educational progress. One of the great American Universities recently conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Letters. He is also famous as an orator; by many he is considered the greatest living master of oratory in America. His work "Messianic Speculation in Israel" is regarded as an authoritative account of the various messianic hopes and delusions which have been current among Jewish people in their long and checkered career. Dr. Silver's subject is one which should be of interest to every wide-awake man and woman.

January 14

Professor Scott Nearing, New York

vs.

**Professor T. V. Smith, University
of Chicago**

**DEBATE—IS WORLD REVOLUTION
DESIRABLE AS A MEANS OF
SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT?**

This question is not one which has but recently been asked. There have always been men who have answered it either in the affirmative or the negative. In seeking speakers to discuss both phases of this problem, it was felt that only the very ablest men available should be secured because the subject is one which requires profound understanding and knowledge rather than an emotional presentation. To have two such great scholars as Professors Nearing and Smith discuss the conflicting viewpoints is an event of rare good fortune. Scott Nearing, who will uphold the affirmative, is one of the most fearless thinkers in America today. Professor in the Rand School of Social Research of New York and the author of numerous books in the field of social research, he is noted for his uncompromising and radical views. He firmly believes that ignorance, prejudice, custom and the "stubborn vested interests of the owning class" are today barring the path of social advance all over the world. Dr. T. V. Smith, who will deal with the negative phase of the discussion, is professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago. His course of lectures in philosophy at Sinai last season gave many a stimulating insight into the realm of thought which would otherwise have remained a sealed book to them. His clear thinking and keen humor have captivated every audience before which he has spoken. He is a recognized authority in his field of thought. There can be no doubt but that both men will bring a message that will long be remembered.

David Seabury, New York

WHAT MAKES US ALL SO QUEER?

Effort in past decades centered upon mechanical achievement and the conquest of nature; emphasis today turns upon intellectual achievement and the understanding of human nature. Social relations have become so varied and intense that a materialistic view-point leads only to dilemma. Even the purely practical recognize that present-day success depends upon knowledge of intangible factors: discernment of human tendencies, penetration of character, grasp of ideas and motives of thought, the forces and foibles of men. Achievement has passed from outer to inner efficiency. Despite this new trend, human beings are still the great mystery. We form impressions of those we meet, but few judge character with certainty. We trace the outlines of men's minds and plan upon their powers and preferences. Yet even our own children remain riddles. And in the large, we are enigmas to ourselves. In every field of interest, from commerce to culture, the central problem is man and his ways. David Seabury is perhaps the busiest consulting psychologist in New York City and the author of several important books and articles on psychology. In his lecture he uses no notes of any kind nor does he attempt to tantalize his audience with technical or abstruse words. He does not give a purely popular or superficial discussion. He offers no pretentious bunk often found in printed advertisements on "Applied Psychology." He gives full weight to the background of scientific inquiry and exact data without allowing that weight to sink the subject below the depths of understanding.

Count Felix von Luckner, Germany

THE SEA RAIDS OF A FRIENDLY ENEMY A TRUE TALE OF ABSORBING ADVENTURE TOLD BY THE "SEA DEVIL" HIMSELF

Count Luckner roamed the South Seas in his now famous "ghostship." As the "Sea Devil" he brought terror to the hearts of the Allies. He sank fourteen ships, captured hundreds of prisoners and treated them as his personal guests. He fought his own kind of war, never killing anyone. He lived adventures that out-thrill the wildest dreams of fiction. The Count is one of six honorary citizens of San Francisco and an honorary member of twenty-three American civic organizations, including the American Legion. He wears twenty-seven decorations from his own and other countries. He is an outstanding figure of the war. In 1916, commanding an antiquated old windjammer, he ran the triple blockade of the Allies, skirted the west coast of Africa and then sailed around the Horn into the South Seas. The sixteen months' trip covered 40,000 miles and was packed with thrilling adventures. He roamed the Seas like a ghost, sank 500,000 tons of shipping and captured hundreds of prisoners. The British captured his ship once, yet within twenty-four hours he was once again master of the boat—and without bloodshed. A tidal wave wrecked "The Sea Eagle" on a coral reef in the South Seas. Count Luckner and five others traveled two thousand five hundred miles in an open life boat on a rough sea, all of them nearly dying of thirst. He was captured, imprisoned, and escaped in the uniform of the commanding officer of the Australian prison. He is the one real pirate of the last hundred years and his career of adventure is without parallel.

February 4

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Free Synagogue,
New York

JEWISH ANTI-SEMITES
A STUDY IN RACE PSYCHOLOGY

Every community is bound by strong reactions and narrow group feelings. Antagonisms based on historic differences and cultural backgrounds frequently assert themselves within the same community and struggle fiercely with the forces which contribute to liberalism and democracy. The world at large has been aware of the hatred and enmity shown the Jew in lands whose ideas are a direct heritage of the Middle Ages. But it has not known of the anti-semitism which now and again asserts itself within the ranks of Jewry itself—an anti-semitism which is as cruel and as merciless as the stings and shafts of hatred and envy can be. Dr. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue and president of the Jewish Institute of Religion, is eminently qualified to present this study in race psychology. Learned and fearless and possessing to a marked extent a rare talent for leadership, Dr. Wise speaks with a tone of authority and conviction. His mastery is such that it has brought him recognition far and wide as not only one of the most powerful forces in American Israel, but as one of America's great leaders. His ability to thrill and sway vast audiences by his oratorical powers places him in a rank of his own. The subject with which he will treat is not one of merely academic interest; rather is it one which has brought shame and heartache to many. If anti-semitism is to be eradicated it needs must be brought from under cover into the light of day. There need be no fear that Dr. Wise will not do his subject full justice.

Floyd L. Darrow, Asheville, New York

**CHEMICAL POWER AND THE CREATION
OF A NEW CIVILIZATION**

Chemistry is so interwoven with the daily lives of all of us that we have begun to take for granted many of the most marvelous achievements of science, unappreciative of the romantic stories underlying them. Chemistry begins with the sunrise, and we use it every hour of the day—in our morning toilette, at our business, in our food, in our amusement, and even when we sleep. It has been predicted that the next war will be fought in the chemical laboratories of the world, but the chemist is also busily at work in the curative sciences. If he develops implements of death, he is quick to perfect methods to heal and cure. At last a man has come to the lecture platform who can tell interestingly and entertainingly the story of chemistry in its many marvelous aspects. He illustrates his lectures with such commercial products as rayon, new things in glass, artificial rubber, oil shales, the liquefaction of coal, synthetic nitrates, metals, and the new refrigerant "dry ice." Cut off from European sources of supply by the War, the United States has now developed the largest chemical industry of any nation. There is no longer in the age of chemistry any such thing as "old established industries." Any day, an industry which is not abreast of chemical research in its own and allied fields may find itself on the scrap heap. Mr. Darrow's lectures are clear, illuminating revelations of the mysteries of the universe. He is the Science Editor of St. Nicholas Magazine and is constantly writing and lecturing for a wide and diversified public.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, Chicago

MENTAL DYNAMITE AND FAITH HEALING

This lecture will not be a repetition of that which Dr. Fishbein gave at Sinai last year. It will deal with an analysis of some of the current schools of psychological thought, including those of Freud, Jung and Adler, with special reference to some of the bogus psychologists who prey upon the thoughtless, taking advantage of their worries, anxieties and hopes. Faith Healing with all of its attractive possibilities will be given an evaluation in the light of critical scientific judgment. The tags and labels of psychology which pass for assimilated thought and take the place of genuine understanding will be treated impartially. To those who would live up to the precept "Know Thyself" and go far afield embracing cults and cures antagonistic to the evidences of scientific truths, the lecturer will bring a wholesome and well balanced word of caution. Dr. Fishbein is editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association and of the Bulletin of the Society of Medical History, as well as Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Chicago. He has made noteworthy contributions toward enlightening the public of the quackeries practiced by pseudo-physicians and the so-called Healing Cults. The useful result of his many activities has been a broadening of the mutual interests of the doctors and their public. His book "Medical Follies" revealed in a most enlightening form the records of the cure-alls that have appeared on the borderland of Medical Science and gave both the medical profession and laity alike something to think about. Dr. Fishbein's lectures are given with characteristic clarity and humor.

Dr. Alfred Adler, Vienna, Austria

**THE FEELING OF INFERIORITY IN
CHILDHOOD AND LATER LIFE**

The great teacher and author of "Understanding Human Nature" and "Individual Psychology" as well as other psychological works, will discuss a phase of thought which has a most significant and vital bearing on the life history of most if not all human beings. Dr. Adler is one of the greatest living masters in the field of psychological research in the world. He is the founder of the famous behavior clinics in the public schools of Vienna and his work is known or used by every student of psychology who claims any acquaintanceship with his subject. His school in Vienna has attracted scholars from all over the world, and his studies in psychiatry and neurology have had a far-reaching influence. He is also professor in the Pedagogical Institute of the City of Vienna and practices psychotherapy in his native city. Dr. Adler will deal with the motives, forces, thoughts, feelings and desires as viewed in relation to the subconscious. The causes of discouragement, doubt, and loneliness will be clarified. He will analyze our mental powers as limited by the will or by subconscious suggestions and unknown desires, and whether constructive imagination and auto-suggestion may be brought to bear on our problems. To hear Dr. Adler discuss this topic is to hear a great and simple personality who has had tremendous influence in the fields of psychology and education, treat of a subject that is, without doubt, of absorbing and fascinating interest.

March 4

Norman Thomas, New York

**WHAT I WOULD HAVE DONE HAD I BEEN
ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES**

To hear the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party present in his forceful and eloquent manner the program of his party, is an education in itself. As the standard bearer of the Opposition neither he nor his principles have been given that attention by the public press which has been given to the candidates and principles of the two major parties. Mr. Thomas, once an active Presbyterian minister in New York and still a member in good and regular standing of that clerical fellowship, first came into wider influence and prominence during the Great War, when he took his place among that little group of ardent pacifists and courageous champions of liberty who saved almost single-handed during this period, the free spirit of America. Mr. Thomas did priceless and heroic service for the conscientious objectors, and later wrote the standard history of this remarkable movement. As a journalist he has served successfully as editor of *The World Tomorrow* and associate-editor of *The Nation*. In these later years, he has become more and more closely identified with the labor world, and is now Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy. In the political field he has run well as Socialist candidate for the mayoralty of New York City and the governorship of the State. Norman Thomas is able, well-informed, courageous, and devoted—an ideal example and exponent of American progressive thought, a man well worth an evening's attention.

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What Is Happening To The American Home Today?

By

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER,
THE TEMPLE,
Cleveland, Ohio.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE
OF AMERICA, Inc.

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What Is Happening to the American Home Today?

By DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER.

FRANKLY I don't know just why I was invited to come here to speak to you today. I am not an expert on child care, child placement or child welfare. I am not professionally engaged in social service. I am, as regards the profession of social service, a layman who has for some time, because of his profession, been deeply interested in all that is taking place in the way of humanitarian progress.

I was deeply moved this morning when I listened to the splendid and appealing presentation of the subject of child welfare by your President as well as by the addresses that were made by others here. Of course, we all realize that this particular kind of service in which you are engaged is one of the most satisfying, one of the most heart-warming services imaginable. There is nothing so sad in the world as a helpless child, and there is no privilege so great in the world as that of making the heart of a helpless child sing with happiness. I venture to say that there is nothing so marvelous in the world as the inexhaustible beauty of a child's soul, and there is no act so noble as that which lets heaven stream into that soul.

When I sat back there and listened to your experts report on their work, I said to myself: What a tremendous responsibility it must be to hold the life of a human being—of a child—in the hollow of your hands; to be intrusted with the sacred responsibility of nurturing a life, shielding it, guarding it, unfolding it; guiding it through the incipient stages of its development and directing its mind through the vague, nebulous realms of childhood. How consecrated you must feel, you who have been privileged to deal with childhood in the way that you have!

There is one thought which I would wish to leave with you this afternoon—a thought which has been sounded by one or two of the men who spoke here this morning—a thought concerning the home. I want to speak a word or two about what has been happening to the American home, because many of the cases of dependence which you are called upon to remedy are the victims of those influences

which have been and are now attacking and undermining the stability of the American home.

In discussing a subject such as this—What is Happening to the American Home Today—one must guard himself against the temptation of generalizing. I anticipate no early liquidation of the American home. I believe that so far as the millions of our homes are concerned, the basic sentiments which build and sustain a home—sentiments of affection, loyalty, fidelity and sacrificial devotion—have not yet been banished. I believe that at heart our homes are sound; and yet it would be a mistake to assume that all is well with the American home, because all is not well. There are factors which are contributing to the undermining of the American home.

Our homes have not yet perfected the strategy necessary to meet the new political, economic and social conditions which have developed in the last few decades. In the first place there is this matter of the industrialization of our life. You know as well as I do that before the so-called Industrial Revolution the home was an economic unit. Everything centered in the home. The father earned his livelihood in the home, assisted by his children, and by his wife. Everything focused in the home. The home was the recreational center; at times it was the educational center. Every member in the household shared a sense of mutual dependence with all the other members of the household. That gave to the home a sense of stability and cohesion, a regimen of conduct and a set of binding traditions.

Then came the machine and the factory. The father was compelled to leave the home to earn his living elsewhere. Often-times the mother too and at times even the children. The sense of economic inter-dependence was weakened. Families moved to congested quarters. The home could no longer offer the same recreational facilities which it did of old. Human interests instead of gravitating towards the home levitated away from the home. The home lost its power of discipline and control, its authority and its focal position.

With the Industrial Revolution came democracy—political, social, economic. It invaded the home and the family as well. The law of the autocrat was challenged. The individual members of the home began to assert their right to express themselves in matters affecting their destiny. Heretofore the father was the master of the household and only insofar as love and affection restrained him, his sway was absolute and other members of the household were subjected

to his autocratic will. Came the democratic impulse and the members of the household began to demand their own rights and liberties. It is well that it was so; but just as in political democracy, men and women have not yet adjusted themselves to the full implications of democracy—that right brings with it duty and obligation—so in the home the sense of freedom has not yet developed the compensating sense of mutual responsibility, the obligation to contribute to the success of the home, to make those sacrifices and compromises which are indispensable to the maintenance of the integrity of the home.

There is still a third factor—wealth. In the days of Abraham Lincoln there were but three millionaires in the United States. In 1897 there were 3,700 and in 1919, on the basis of income tax returns, there were 42,000 millionaires in the United States. Proportionately the wealth of the rest of the people has also increased. Now there is nothing vicious in wealth and there is nothing virtuous in poverty, but wealth unless it is properly used, unless it is morally employed, leads inevitably, as it has led from the beginning of time, to degradation, to decadence and moral disaster. Babylon collapsed not because it was poor but because it was excessively rich, because its moral stamina had been undermined by generations of self-indulgence and moral laxity. That was true also of Persia and Greece and Rome.

The United States is becoming excessively wealthy—*excessively wealthy*—and unless we can educate our people in the proper uses of wealth and train the coming generations in the proper employment of leisure; unless we can supplement luxury with a sense of self-restraint and self-discipline, we are doomed to go the way of the spiritually exhausted peoples of antiquity.

I anticipate no such eventuality. I believe that the fundamental common sense of the American people is bound to express itself long before the crisis arrives. But there is no doubt in my mind but that wealth is undermining thousands of homes in the United States, thereby victimizing childhood and youth.

And lastly there is the other factor which has contributed to the weakening of the home—the neo-paganism which has swept over our country and all other countries as a result of the last war. War is the enemy of all morality; it is particularly the enemy of the home. When you take millions of men out of their natural environments,

where the restraints of public opinion, traditions and home environment are operative and transplant them from their normal environments to distant parts and set them in an atmosphere of moral stress and excitation you are making immorality almost inevitable. The psychology of war is the psychology of hedonism. Eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we may die! And that applies not only to the fighting men at the front but to those that remain behind. The signing of a treaty of peace does not exorcise that psychology. It remains. And what we see about us today of the cheapening and the vulgarization of life, of license and garishness and looseness, is simply the backwash of the saturnalia of the war.

I have heard a great deal said in the last two or three years about the revolt of youth. I am aware of no such revolt. A revolt means an aspiration, a moral upthrust to a higher level—a moral dissatisfaction with all that which keeps human beings from their divine patrimony, and human personalities from their complete fulfillment. That is a moral revolt. But the hankering after license and greater self-indulgence, looseness in speech and manner and conduct—that may be revolting, but it is not a revolt. What we hear today of the demands for greater freedom of conduct, easier divorces, companionate marriages, free love, the right to one's happiness, are not the progressive demands of progressive minds. They are the atavistic hankerings after conditions of society, with which civilization experimented centuries ago, which mankind tried and found wanting and discarded. The only right that a man has is the right to do right!

I remember that a few decades ago it was popular to speak of the Survival of the Fittest. All Christian and Jewish morality which commanded the care of the weak, the protection of the poor and the handicapped in life, was held to be false. The new scientific idea was to crush the weak, to weed them out in order to make room for the strong and the powerful—for the superman—the Blond Beast—as Nietzsche said. And the people who always confuse that which is novel with that which is really new hailed this pronouncement of Nietzsche and his disciples as a new revelation. Yet anyone who possessed the historical perspective knew that mankind had in the past experimented with this self-same doctrine of the superman, and found it wanting. Sparta did it. And yet Sparta could not be said to have produced an enviably high civilization, or to have paved a new highway of progress for mankind.

I venture to say that the American people will not long permit itself to be deluded by the shams and vagaries which strut about in its midst under the guise of a pseudo-intellectualism. Today it is slightly amused by the boldness and the novelty of it all. Before long it will become thoroughly disgusted and a reaction will set in as surely as the Puritan reaction followed the undisciplined Elizabethan era. The traditions of the American people are Christian and Hebraic, not pagan; and its character has been moulded by generations of clean living and clean thinking. This basic soundness is bound to assert itself. It will rise in defence of the one institution whose spiritual integrity must be preserved—the home.

Thus the American people will continue to insist that marriage is not an arrangement of convenience between people, nor even an institution designed for the sole purpose of propagating the race. Marriage is a supreme ethical experience, the most critical and decisive in human life. It is the most challenging opportunity for spiritual self-completion on the part of men and women. It must therefore not be subjected to the attacks of temporary whims and moods. Men and women must be trained to regard the conflicts incidental to an adjustment of personalities within the marriage tie as the very stepping-stones upon which they must rise to the higher levels. Quite regardless therefore of all the shifting notions which beset it today—notions which one day may bring and another will discard—the American people will continue to build the moral foundations of its life upon the solid rock of marriage as a sacred institution. The integrity of the family, rather than the chance happiness of the individual member thereof, will continue to be the primary concern of American society.

The American people will continue to conceive of the role of the father in the home as more than that of a provider. His is the role of the high priest, whose office is as exalted as the office of the High Priest who officiated in the Holy of Holies. The father must be the counsellor and the teacher, the guide and the friend, the object of adoration and emulation within the home. And the function of the mother in the home must be more than that of administrator. She must be the high priestess, officiating at the altars of mankind. Our Sacred Writ speaks of "*the Torah of your mother*"—the spiritual law of mothers. The lips of the mother should impart the pro-

foundest truths of conduct and the holiest moods of life to the developing soul of childhood.

And it will continue to think of the home as more than a physical plot bounded by four walls. The home is a spiritual entity. It is built out of devotions and companionship and happy experiences and tender memories. The home is built out of imagination and love and beauty—out of things acquired not by money but by soul-effort and heart-sacrifices. It will be a sad day in the life of the American people when our homes become completely secularized. Across the portals of our homes must forever remain inscribed in letters of living flame, "Verily this is the house of God and this is the gate of Heaven."

When my ancestors returned from their places of worship on the Sabbath eve and entered their humble homes—homes which were poor and unadorned and hidden away in the dark ghetto lanes of the old world, they were still able to say "enter into our homes with us ye Angels of Mercy." They were able to invite the Angels of God to come into their dwelling places; for the home was their Sanctuary and the table their altar and every act performed therein was performed as if in the living presence of Almighty God.

If American civilization is to survive the forces which are attacking it today in solid phalanxes, if American civilization is to continue its heroic career to its appointed destiny, it must by every means at its command safeguard the very citadel and stronghold of its life and spirit—the home.

If, then, friends, you can find time in the midst of your onerous labors in behalf of the children of our nation, to preach the gospel of the spiritual home throughout the length and breadth of this gracious land; if you can urge upon men a return to the elemental decencies and sanctities which once sheltered and graced life in the American home; if you can find time to stress the thought that the home in the sanctuary of piety and reverence and reticence and modesty and self-restraint—(words which one is almost afraid to utter today for fear of being regarded as an anachronism)—you will be performing a tremendous service. Our Nation will then have nothing to fear. It will be able to face its future in confidence and in high hope.

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- Indiana**—MRS. CARINA C. WARRINGTON, Fort Wayne;* MRS. ALBION FELLOWS BACON, Evansville, President, Advisory Commission, Indiana State Probation Department.
- Iowa**—MRS. MABLE M. VOLLAND, Iowa City;* MRS. FRANCES EDMUND WHITLEY, Des Moines; Iowa Child Welfare Commission. EDWIN H. SANDS, Superintendent, Child Welfare Bureau, State House, Des Moines.
- Kansas**—MRS. WALTER BURR, Topeka; State Board of Health, formerly Children's Code Commission of Kansas.*
- Kentucky**—PROFESSOR JOHN F. SMITH, Berea; Vice-Chairman, Kentucky Child Welfare Commission;* FRANCES INGRAM, Louisville; Chairman, Kentucky Child Welfare Commission; WILLIAM N. BEEHLER, Executive Secretary, Family Welfare Society, Lexington.
- Louisiana**—AGNES MORRIS, New Orleans; Chairman, Welfare Committee, Louisiana State Federation of Women's Clubs.
- Maine**—HON. GRUBE B. CORNISH, Augusta; Secretary, State Board of Charities and Corrections.*
- Maryland**—ANNA WARD, Baltimore; Family Welfare Association;* DOROTHY POPE, Assistant Secretary, Family Welfare Association, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts**—

* Designated by the Governor to the Child Welfare Conference.

Michigan—HON. CLARK E. HIGBEE, Grand Rapids; Judge of Probate Court, Grand Rapids.*
Minnesota—MRS. R. N. PALM, Minneapolis; * MRS. ROBBINS GILMAN, Minneapolis; Minnesota State Code Commission; Executive Secretary Women's Cooperative Alliance.
Mississippi—HON. JUDGE FRIERSON, Columbus, Palmer Orphanage.*
Missouri—HON. FRANK E. KIMBALL, Jefferson City; Secretary, State Board of Charities and Corrections.*
Montana—DOLLY DEAN BURGESS, President, State Federation of Women's Clubs; MRS. MAGGIE SMITH HATHAWAY, Secretary, Bureau of Child Protection.
Nebraska—JUDGE LINCOLN FROST, Lincoln; Secretary, Department of Public Welfare.*
Nevada—MRS. FRANK ELLIS HUMPHREY, Reno.*
New Hampshire—HON. JOHN G. WINANT, Former Governor of New Hampshire.
New Jersey—LOUIS BAMBERGER, Newark; MR. and MRS. FELIX FULD, South Orange; MRS. H. OTTO WITTPENN, Hoboken; * FRANCES DAY, Jersey City; * MRS. CORNELIA B. MEYTROTT, Trenton, Department of Institutions and Agencies.*
New Mexico—MRS. TOMLINSON FORT, Roswell; * MRS. W. W. PHILLIPS, Member New Mexico Mothers' Aid Commission, Roswell.
North Carolina—MRS. J. B. WADDILL, Henderson; * MRS. THOMAS O'BERRY, President of North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, Goldsboro.
North Dakota—MRS. E. O. BAILEY, Dunn Center.*
Ohio—P. E. KILGORE, Columbus, Director, Child Welfare Bureau; * BELL GREVE, Ohio Department of Public Welfare, Columbus.
Oklahoma—HON. W. J. HOLLOWAY, Hugo; Superintendent, Division of Charities; * MRS. HENRY S. JOHNSON, Executive Mansion, Oklahoma City.*
Oregon—HON. MILTON A. MILLER, Portland; Member of the State Senate; * MRS. C. W. HAYHURST, Portland.
Pennsylvania—KATHERINE A. PRITCHETT, Harrisburg State Department of Welfare; SOPHIE LEVIN, Pittsburgh, Mothers' Pension League of Allegheny County; JACOB BILLIKOFF, Executive Director, Federation of Jewish Charities, Philadelphia; HERBERT F. STETSER, G. C. of R., Improved Order of Red Men, Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands—PEDRO GUEVARA, Resident Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Porto Rico—HON. FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA, Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico, Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island—ADA L. SAWYER, Providence; Executive Secretary, Children's Laws Commission; DR. MARION A. GLEASON, Providence; Director, Division of Child Welfare; * Helen A. Powers, Providence; Bureau of Mothers' Aid.
South Carolina—MRS. ELLIOTT McCANTS, Columbia.
South Dakota—HON. LEWIS LARSON, Sioux Falls; President, State Child Welfare Commission of South Dakota.*
Tennessee—DR. C. C. MENZLER, Nashville, President, Tennessee Industrial School.*
Texas—MRS. BENNETT SMITH, Temple.*
Utah—HUGO B. ANDERSON, Salt Lake City; formerly of State Welfare Commission.*
Vermont—ANNA R. McMAHON, Montpelier; Department of Public Welfare.*
Virginia—GAY B. SHEPPERSON, Richmond; Director, Children's Bureau, State Board of Public Welfare; * MRS. W. F. MOREHEAD, Federation of Women's Clubs, Salem.
Washington—HON. WILLIAM PHELPS TOTTEN, Seattle; Member of State Legislature; MRS. B. F. WESTMORE, Spokane, President, State Federation of Women's Clubs.
West Virginia—SUE A. STAUNTON, Charleston; President, State Board of Children's Guardians; * MARY L. YAGER, State Board of Children's Guardians, Charleston.
Wisconsin—MOLLIE H. WIDELL, Superior; * MRS. A. H. SHOEMAKER, Eau Claire; Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.
Wyoming—MRS. L. C. TIBBALL, Cheyenne; * MRS. FRANK C. EMERSON, Executive Mansion, Cheyenne.*

* Designated by the Governor to the Child Welfare Conference.



PROGRAM

Child Welfare Conference

Auspices:

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, Inc.

at the Hotel Commodore
42nd Street at Lexington Avenue
New York

SESSIONS IN THE WEST BALL ROOM, above Mezzanine Floor
February 20 to 22, 1928

HONORARY CHAIRMEN OF THE CONFERENCE

AUGUST HECKSCHER

COL. HERBERT H. LEHMAN

CONFERENCE STAFF

<i>Chairman of Committee on Arrangements</i>	GROSVENOR B. CLARKSON (Former Director of U. S. Council of National Defense)
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	EDWARD FISHER BROWN
<i>Conference Secretary</i>	ANNA TUNICK
<i>In Charge of News Matters</i>	GEORGE L. EDMUNDS
<i>Official Reporter</i>	KENNETH SWEET
<i>Registrars</i>	ABBIE CLANCY SOPHIE LEVIN DEBORAH BENYEHUDAH
<i>Information</i>	BLANCHE JOSEPH
<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>	DEBORAH SIEGEL
<i>Presiding Officer of the Conference</i>	SOPHIE IRENE LOEB

THEME OF THE CONFERENCE

A HOME FOR EVERY CHILD

PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

Exchange of experience on the operation of Mothers Aid Laws.

Stimulate and promote desirable amendments to Mothers Aid Legislation to harmonize with the most approved practice.

Aid States now without provision for the promotion of home life for dependent children by securing necessary laws and adequate appropriations.

Discuss ways by which destitute children may be kept in or restored to suitable homes, under the care of their mothers or guardians, and minimize the placing of normal destitute children in institutions.

Devise means of placing increasing numbers of normal, destitute and kinless children in suitable foster homes.

Formulate a legislative and administrative program with respect to Mothers' Aid Laws for consideration at the 1928-1929 State Legislative Assemblies.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

The Committee believes that the personal contact of delegates is as fruitful as formal meetings. For that reason the sessions will be short and the addresses limited. Thus the delegates will have ample opportunity to take full advantage of the presence at the Conference of leaders in the field of child welfare.

All addresses are limited to ten minutes.

After the formal papers of the session are presented there will be open discussion from the floor, each speaker limited to two minutes.

Delegates are requested to give the official reporter any statement bearing on the theme of the Conference for which no time has been available for presentation. These will be included in the full report.

Each speaker is requested to give the Conference reporter a copy of his address to insure its insertion in the printed proceedings.

All speakers on the program are requested to send to the Committee Secretary a three hundred word summary of their addresses in advance of presentation.

An invitation to the annual meeting and dinner to be held Tuesday evening, February 21, 1928, will be tendered each delegate at the time of registration.

Program

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19

3:30 P.M. to 10 P.M.—Registration of Delegates, Mezzanine Parlor, Mezzanine Floor, Hotel Commodore. Informal meeting and mingling of delegates and visitors prior to opening of Conference.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20

9 to 12 noon—General Topic: **HOME LIFE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.**

OPENING OF CONFERENCE—Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Chairman, Pro Tempore.
Roll Call of Delegates by States, Territories, Organizations.
Appointment of Committees.

OPENING ADDRESS—Sophie Irene Loeb, President, Child Welfare Committee of America, Inc.

GREETINGS: (2 minutes each)

The President of the United States:

August Heckscher:

New York State: Hon. William H. Gratwick, President, New York State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y.

New England: His Excellency, John E. Weeks, Governor of the State of Vermont, Montpelier; Hon. John G. Winant, Ex-Governor of the State of New Hampshire.

South Atlantic Region: Hon. William C. Hodges, Floor Leader of the Senate of the State of Florida, Tallahassee.

North Central Region: His Excellency, Theodore Christianson, Governor of the State of Minnesota, St. Paul.

The Southwest: Mrs. Tomlinson Fort, Roswell, New Mexico.

Mountain Region: Hon. C. C. Moore, Ex-Governor, State of Idaho.

Pacific Region: Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, San Luis Obispo County, California.

Address: **The Economic Waste in Unnecessary Institutionalization of Normal Dependent Children**—George Hecht, Publisher of "Children, The Magazine for Parents."

Address: **Preventing Premature Widowhood and Widowerhood**—Homer Folks, Secretary, State Charities Aid Association, New York.

Address: Hon. W. W. Husband, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Address: **How My Institution Is Emptying Itself—and Why**—Judge A. I. Nova, President, Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Address: **Ancient and Modern Aspects of Home Care of Children**—Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio.

Address: **Home Life in Foreign Countries**—

Hungary—Hon. F. George de Ghika, Consul General.

Czechoslovakia—Dr. Jaroslav Novak, Consul General.

Estonia—Madam Victor Mutt, wife of Consul General.

Announcements by the Chairman.

11:30 A.M.—Delegates will assemble promptly at 11:30 A.M. at the motor exit on the Mezzanine Floor of the Commodore Hotel, where specially chartered omnibuses (courtesy of Greeley Sight Seeing Cars Company) proceeded by a motorcycle Police Escort, will take the delegates to City Hall.

12 noon—**OFFICIAL WELCOME** by His Honor, James J. Walker, Mayor of the City of New York, at the City Hall.

RESPONSE: Sophie Irene Loeb.

1 P.M.—Luncheon for Delegates in the Mezzanine Parlor, Hotel Commodore.

Address: **The Homeless Child and the Childless Home**—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Free Synagogue, New York.

Address: **Home Life of Children in Foreign Countries**—

Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—Hon. G. V. Todorovitch, Consul General.

2:30 to 4:30 P.M.—General Topic: **PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN THE FIGHT ON DEPENDENCY.**

Chairman Pro Tempore: Senator Benjamin Antin, Chairman, New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare, New York.

Address: **What Have We Learned Since the First White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children?**—James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America; Formerly Secretary of White House Conference on Dependent Children.

Address: **Administering the State's Task in Mother's Aid**—Dr. Charles H. Johnson, Secretary, New York State Board of Charities, Albany, New York.

Address: **Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler**, President, Columbia University.

Address: **What the Nation Owes to Its Destitute Children**—Dr. John H. Finley, Associate Editor, The New York Times; formerly New York State Commissioner of Education.

Address: **Organizing a State for Adequate Appropriation for Mother's Aid**—Arthur Dunham, Secretary, Child Welfare Bureau, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Address: **Mothers' Allowance Legislation in Canada**—J. L. Cohen, Author, Mothers' Allowance Legislation in Canada, Toronto.

Address: **The Limitations of Orphan Asylums for the Care of Dependent Children**—Dr. Leon W. Goldrich, Executive Director, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York, Pleasantville, N. Y.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF AFTERNOON PAPERS: Discussion led by:

Roy James Battis, Superintendent,
Department of Child Welfare,
Springfield, Illinois.

Grube B. Cornish, Executive Secretary,
Department of Public Welfare,
Augusta, Maine.

Lewis Larson, President,
State Child Welfare Commission,
Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Helen A. Powers, State Director,
Bureau of Mothers Aid,
Providence, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Cornelia B. Meytrott,
Assistant Director, Department of
Institutions and Agencies,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Mrs. Rosemary O. Anderson,
Child Welfare Commission,
New London, Connecticut.

Anna R. MacMahon,
Field Agent for Children,
Department of Public Welfare,
Montpelier, Vermont.

Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner Jackson,
Children's Code Commission,
Jacksonville, Florida.

6:15 P.M.—Dinner (informal dress) tendered to the Delegates in the Mezzanine Parlor, Hotel Commodore.

Address: **Hon. Fiorella La Guardia**, United States Congressman from New York.

8:20 P.M.—Theatre Party for Delegates, Knickerbocker Theatre, Broadway and 38th Street, Sir Harry Lauder and Company. Immediately following the afternoon session, tickets will be distributed to all accredited delegates on application to the Registrar.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21

9:30 to 12:30—General Topic: **STATE LEGISLATURE'S TASK IN PROMOTING HOME LIFE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.**

Chairman Pro Tempore: Col. Herbert H. Lehman.

Address: **Some Whims and Wiles of Legislatures in Handling Child Welfare Bills.** Hon. Milton A. Miller, Portland, Oregon. Former Member of State Senate.

Address: **Tips from a Floor Leader of a State Senate on Promotion of Child Welfare—**Hon. William C. Hodges, Floor Leader of the Senate of the State of Florida, Tallahassee.

Address: **Providing a Mother's Aid Law for the Children of the Philippines—**Hon. Pedro Guevara, Resident Philippine Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

Address: **How a Fraternal Organization Cares for 4,000 Children in Their Own Homes—**Herbert F. Stetser, G. C. of R., Improved Order of Red Men.

Address: **Necessary Steps in Administration of Mother's Aid Law—**Judge Lincoln Frost, Secretary, Department of Public Welfare, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Address: **How Massachusetts Provides For Its Dependent Children—**Winnifred Keneran, Director, Child Guardianship, Department of Public Welfare, Boston.

Address: **Hon. George J. Ryan**, President, Board of Education, New York.

Address: **The Child Meets the Family—**Prof. Hallowell Davis, Medical School, Harvard University, Cambridge.

Address: **Home Life of Children in Foreign Countries—**

Netherlands—Mrs. Albert Boni, representing W. P. Montijn, Consul General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Finland—Madam H. Oswald, representing K. F. Altio, Consul General.

1 P.M.—Luncheon for delegates in the Mezzanine Parlor, Hotel Commodore.

Address: **The Orphaned Asylum**—Dr. R. R. Reeder, Marsh Foundation School, Van Wert, Ohio.

Address: **Home Life of Children in Foreign Countries:**

China—Hon. Frank W. Lee, representing the Nationalist Government of China in the United States.

Switzerland—Dr. Victor Neff, Vice-Consul.

2:30 to 4:30 P.M.—General Topic: **WHAT DEPENDENT CHILDREN NEED.**

Chairman Pro Tempore: August Heckscher.

Address: **Arthur Brisbane.**

Address: **The Vital Need of the Care of the Child as an Individual**—Professor Henry W. Thurston, Department of Child Welfare, New York School of Social Work.

Address: **What Price Dependency Among Children?**—Mary F. Bogue, State Supervisor, Mothers' Assistance Fund, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.

Address: **The League of Nation's Interest in Child Welfare**—Charles C. Bauer, Executive Director, League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, Inc.

Address: **Foster Father Knickerbocker and His 39,000 Dependent Children**—Mrs. Hannah B. Einstein, Chairman, Families Committee, New York Board of Child Welfare.

Address: **American Legion's Interest and Activities Among Dependent Children**—John D. Crowley, The American Legion, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Address: **Home Life of Children in Foreign Countries:**

Japan—Otosugu Saito, Vice-Consul of the Imperial Government of Japan.

Sweden—Olaf H. Lamm, Consul-General.

Mexico—Manual Cruz, Vice-Consul.

Address: **The Women and Children of India**—Katherine Mayo, Author of "Mother India."

RESOLUTIONS:

GENERAL DISCUSSION led by:

Frances A. Griggs, Executive Secretary,
Mothers Pension Commission,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Mrs. David Pendleton Council,
Vice-President,
Florida Legislative Council,
Lake Worth, Florida.

Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, Secretary
Bureau of Child Protection,
Helena, Montana

Bell Greve, Superintendent,
Division of Charities,
Department of Public Welfare,
Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Frances Edmund Whitley,
Iowa State Welfare Commission,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. Walter Burr,
State Board of Health,
Manhattan, Kansas.

Agnes Morris, Director,
State Department of Health,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Hon. Clark E. Higbee,
Judge of Probate Court,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

7:30 P.M.—**ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER**—His Excellency, Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, Guest of Honor, tendered by the Child Welfare Committee of America, to which will be invited the States Council comprising the delegates appointed by State Governors, representatives from national organizations, etc., at the residence of Dr. John A. Harriss, 140 Riverside Drive. Further details of this event will be announced by the presiding officer.

Address: His Excellency, Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York.

Address: Irvin S. Cobb.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22

9:30 to 12:30 P.M.—General Topic: **WHAT I SHALL UNDERTAKE IN MY STATE IN 1928-1929 TO PROMOTE HOME LIFE FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN?**

Chairman Pro Tempore: Judge Samuel D. Levy, Children's Court; Address: Home Care

In Preference to Institutions.

This morning will be devoted to a general discussion of how best to achieve our objectives for 1928-1929. (Limited to 3 minutes statements.)

Alabama—LOULA DUNN, *Montgomery*, Supervisor, Children's Aid Division, State Child Welfare Department; MRS. T. F. ADAMS, *Montgomery*.

Arizona—MRS. H. A. GUILD, *Phoenix*; President, War Presidents Club, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Arkansas—MRS. W. E. MASSEY, *Hot Springs*; Past President, Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs.

California—MRS. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, *San Luis, Obispo County*.

Colorado—JOHN L. McMENAMIN, *Denver*.*

Connecticut—MRS. ROSEMARY O. ANDERSON, *New London*; Child Welfare Commission.

Delaware—FRANCES A. GRIGGS, *Wilmington*, Executive Secretary, Mother's Pension Commission; MRS. I. LAYFIELD LONG, *Selbyville*; MISS MAUD SUDLER, Mother's Pension Commission; CORA COOMBE TSCHUDY, *Smyrna*, Chairman, Mothers' Pension Commission.

District of Columbia—WILLIAM P. ENO, *Washington*.

Florida—HON. WILLIAM C. HODGES, *Tallahassee*; MRS. D. P. COUNCIL, *Lake Worth*;* MRS. HAROLD BAILEY, *Coral Gables*; MRS. ELIZABETH SKINNER JACKSON, *Jacksonville*, Chairman, Children's Code Commission; MRS. W. S. JENNINGS, *Jacksonville*, President, Florida Legislative Council.

Georgia—ASA WARREN CANDLER, *Atlanta*, American Legion Commander.

Idaho—HON. C. C. MOCIRE, *St. Anthony*, Former Governor of Idaho.

* Designated by the Governor to the Child Welfare Conference.

- Illinois**—ROY JAMES BATTIS, *Springfield*, Superintendent of Child Welfare, Department of Public Welfare.*
- Indiana**—MRS. CARINA C. WARRINGTON, *Fort Wayne*.*
- Iowa**—MRS. MABLE M. VOLLAND, *Iowa City*;* MRS. FRANCIS E. WHITLEY, *Webster City*, Former Secretary, Iowa Child Welfare Commission; EDWIN H. SANDS, *Des Moines*, Superintendent, Bureau of Child Welfare, Board of Control of State Institutions.
- Kansas**—MRS. WALTER BURR, *Manhattan*, State Board of Health, formerly Children's Code Commission.*
- Kentucky**—PROFESSOR JOHN F. SMITH, *Berea*, Vice-Chairman, Kentucky Child Welfare Commission;* PAUL L. BENJAMIN, *Louisville*, Executive Secretary, Family Welfare Association; MISS FRANCES INGRAM, *Louisville*, Chairman, Kentucky Child Welfare Commission.
- Louisiana**—AGNES MORRIS, *New Orleans*, Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Department of Health.
- Maine**—HON. GRUBE B. CORNISH, *Augusta*, Executive Secretary, Department of Public Welfare.*
- Maryland**—DOROTHY POPE, *Baltimore*, Assistant Secretary, Family Welfare Association.*
- Massachusetts**—WINNIFRED KENERAN, *Boston*; Director Child Guardianship, Department of Public Welfare.
- Michigan**—HON. CLARK E. HIGBEE, *Grand Rapids*, Judge, Probate Court.*
- Minnesota**—MRS. ROBBINS GILMAN, *Minneapolis*, Minneapolis State Code Commission; General Secretary, Women's Co-operative Alliance.
- Mississippi**—JOHN F. FRIERSON, *Columbus*, Superintendent, Palmer Orphanage.
- Missouri**—FRANK E. KIMBALL, *Jefferson City*, Executive Secretary, Board of Charities and Corrections.*
- Montana**—MRS. MAGGIE SMITH HATHAWAY, *Helena*, Secretary, Bureau of Child Protection.
- Nebraska**—JUDGE LINCOLN FROST, *Lincoln*, Secretary, Department of Public Welfare.*
- Nevada**—MRS. FRANK ELLIS HUMPHREY, *Reno*.
- New Hampshire**—
- New Jersey**—MRS. CORNELIA B. MEYTROTT, *Trenton*,* Assistant Director, Department Institutions and Agencies;* MRS. HELEN N. BLACK, *Jersey City*, Member, State Board of Children's Guardians;* HON. WILLIAM J. ELLIS, *Trenton*, Commissioner, Department Institutions and Agencies.*
- New Mexico**—MRS. TOMLINSON FORT, *Roswell*;* MRS. W. W. PHILLIPS, *Roswell*; Members, New Mexico Mothers' Aid Commission.
- North Carolina**—MRS. W. B. WADDILL, *Henderson*, Superintendent, Vance County, Board of Charities and Public Welfare.*
- North Dakota**—MRS. E. O. BAILEY, *Bismarck*, Juvenile Commissioner, Sixth Judicial District.*
- Ohio**—BELL GREVE, *Columbus*, Superintendent, Division of Charities, Department of Public Welfare;* P. E. KILGORE, *Columbus*, Field Worker, Child Welfare Bureau.
- Oklahoma**—MRS. HENRY S. JOHNSTON, *Oklahoma City*.*

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Oregon—MRS. C. W. HAYHURST, *Portland*; HON. MILTON A. MILLER, *Portland*, Member, State Senate.*

Pennsylvania—KATHARINE A. PRITCHETT, *Harrisburg*, Consultant, Department of Welfare.

Philippine Islands—HON. PEDRO GUEVARA, Resident Commissioner, *Washington, D. C.*

Porto Rico—HON. FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA, *Washington, D. C.*

Rhode Island—HELEN A. POWERS, *Providence*, State Director, Bureau of Mothers' Aid.

South Carolina—MRS. ELLIOTT McCANTS, *Columbia*.

South Dakota—HON. LEWIS LARSON, *Sioux Falls*, Chairman, Child Welfare Commission.*

Tennessee—DR. C. C. MENZLER, *Nashville*, Superintendent, Tennessee Industrial School.*

Texas—MRS. BENNETT SMITH, *Temple*.*

Utah—HUGO B. ANDERSON, *Salt Lake City*, formerly of State Welfare Commission.*

Vermont—ANNA R. McMAHON, *Montpelier*, Field Agent for Children, Department of Public Welfare.*
MRS. FRED N. WHITNEY, *Montpelier*, Department of Public Welfare.

Virginia—MRS. W. F. MOREHEAD, *Salem*, President, Virginia State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Washington—HON. WILLIAM PHELPS TOTTEN, *Seattle*, Member of State Legislature; MRS. B. F. WESTMORE, *Spokane*, President State Federation of Women's Clubs.

West Virginia—MARY L. YAGER, *Charleston*, Executive Secretary, State Board of Children's Guardians.*

Wisconsin—MRS. MOLLIE H. WIDELL, *Superior*, Legislative Representative, Wisconsin Legislative Board;*
MRS. A. H. SHOEMAKER, *Eau Claire*, Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.

Wyoming—MRS. FRANK C. EMERSON, *Cheyenne*;* MRS. ELSIE H. TIDBALL, *Cheyenne*.*

1 P. M.—LUNCHEON FOR DELEGATES IN THE MEZZANINE PARLOR, HOTEL COMMODORE

Chairman of the Luncheon: Mrs. Oliver Harriman.
Reports of Committees.

ADJOURNMENT

* Designated by the Governor to the Child Welfare Conference.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES
of
FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
INVITED TO PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCE

- Argentine Republic**—Hon. Alejandro T. Bollini, Consul General.
 ***Austria**—Hon. Dr. F. Fischerauer, Consul General.
 ***Belgium**—Hon. J. T. Johnston Mali, Consul General.
Bolivia—Hon. E. Cano de la Vega, Consul General.
Brazil—Hon. Sebastias Sampaio, Consul General.
Bulgaria—Hon. Neal D. Becker, Consul General.
Chile—Hon. Gustavo M. Varela, Consul General.
 ***China**—Hon. S. S. Young, Consul General.
 ***Colombia**—Hon. Andres Gomez, Consul General.
Costa Rica—M. A. Bonilla, Consul General.
 ***Cuba**—Hon. Augusto Merchan, Consul General.
 ***Czechoslovakia**—Hon. Dr. Jar. Novak, Consul General.
 ***Denmark**—Hon. Georg Bech, Consul General.
Dominican Republic—Hon. Rafael Diaz, Consul General.
Ecuador—Hon. E. A. Maulme, Consul General.
Egypt—Consul.
 ***Estonia**—Hon. Col. Victor Mutt, Consul General.
 ***Finland**—Hon. K. F. Altio, Consul General.
 ***France**—Hon. M. Mongendre, Consul General.
Germany—Hon. Karl von Lewinski, Consul General.
Great Britain—Hon. Sir H. G. Armstrong, Consul General.
Greece—Hon. A. Macheras, Consul General.
Guatemala—Hon. D. S. Latoru, V. C., Consul.
Haiti—Hon. Leonce Borno, Consul General.
Honduras—Hon. Mariano P. Guevara, Consul General.
 ***Hungary**—Hon. F. George de Ghika, Consul General.
Italy—Hon. Eamuele Grazzi, Consul General.
 ***Japan**—Hon. Hiroshi Saito, Consul General.
 ***Jugoslavia**—Hon. G. V. Todorovitch, Consul General.
Korea—Hon. Hiroshi Saito, Consul General.
 ***Latvia**—Hon. Edw. G. Merrill, C., Consul.
 ***Mexico**—Hon. Arturo M. Elias, Consul General.
Monaco—Hon. Paul Fuller, Consul General.
 ***Netherlands**—Hon. W. P. Montijn, Consul General.
Nicaragua—Hon. Toribio Tijerino, Consul General.
Norway—Hon. Hans H. Th. Fay, Consul General.
Panama—Hon. E. Geenzier, Consul General.
Paraguay—Hon. Philip de Ronde, Consul General.
Persia—Consul General.
Peru—Hon. Eduardo Higginson, Consul General.
Poland—Hon. Dr. S. Gruszka, Consul General.
Portugal—Hon. G. S. Duarte, Consul General.
Roumania—Hon. T. Tileston Wells, Consul General.
Russia—Hon. M. Oustinoff, Consul General.
Salvador—Hon. Dr. Leonilo Montalvo, Consul General.
 ***Serbs, Croats and Slovenes**—Hon. G. V. Todorovitch, Consul General.
Siam—Hon. C. W. Atwater, Consul.
 ***Spain**—Hon. Rafael de Casares, Consul General.
 ***Sweden**—Hon. Olof H. Lamm, Consul General.
 ***Switzerland**—Hon. R. J. F. Schwarzenbach, Consul General.
Turkey—Hon. Rafael de Casares, Consul General.
Uruguay—Hon. Jose Richling, Consul General.
Venezuela—Hon. Pedro R. Rincones, Consul General.

* Will be in personal attendance, represented or speak on the program.

ORGANIZATIONS

Representatives of the following organizations in attendance:

- American Legion—John D. Crowley, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Representing National Headquarters.
- Brooklyn Federation of Community Centers—Miss Betty Hawley, Brooklyn.
- California Federation of Women's Clubs—Mrs. N. T. Enloe.
- Chautauqua Institutions—Mrs. Helen Bender Norton, New York.
- Children's Village—Leon C. Faulkner, New York City.
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WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE AMERICAN HOME TODAY

By

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.



CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, Inc.

730 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE AMERICAN HOME TODAY?

By

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Frankly I do not know.

~~I don't know~~ frankly just why I was invited to come here ~~and~~ to speak to you today. I am not an expert on child care, child placement or child welfare. I am not professionally engaged in social service. I am, as regards the profession of social service, a layman who has for some time, because of his profession, been deeply interested in all that is taking place in the way of humanitarian progress.

I was deeply moved this morning when I listened to the splendid and appealing presentation of the subject ^{of child welfare} by your President as well as by the addresses that were made by others here. Of course, we all realize that this particular kind of service in which you are engaged is one of the most satisfying, one of the most heart-warming services imaginable. There is nothing so sad in the world as a helpless child, and there is no privilege so great in the world as that of making the heart of a helpless child sing with happiness. I venture to say that there is nothing so marvelous in the world as the inexhaustible beauty of a child's soul, and there is no act so noble as that ^{which lets} ~~of letting~~ heaven stream into that soul.

When I sat back there and listened to ~~these~~ ^{your} experts report on their work, I said to myself: What a

tremendous responsibility it must be to hold the life of a human being - of a child - ~~as it were~~, in the hollow of your hands; to be intrusted with the sacred responsibility of ^{nurturing} ~~taking~~ a life, shielding it, guarding it, unfolding it; guiding it through the incipient stages of its development and directing its mind through the vague, nebulous realm^y of childhood. How consecrated you must feel, you who have been privileged to deal with childhood in the way that you have!

There is one thought ^{which I would wish to} that I want to leave with you this (afternoon) - a thought which has been sounded by one or two of the men who spoke here this morning - a thought concerning the home. I want to speak a word or two about what has been happening to the American home, because many of the cases of dependence which you are called upon to remedy are the victims of those influences which have been and are now attacking and undermining the stability of the American home.

In discussing a subject such as this - What is Happening to the American Home Today - one must guard himself against the ~~tempt~~ation of generalizing. I anticipate no early liquidation of the American home. I believe that so far as the millions of our homes are concerned, ~~these~~^{the} basic sentiments which build and sustain a home - sentiments of affection, loyalty, fidelity and sacrificial devotion - have not yet been banished. ~~from them~~

I believe that at heart our homes are sound; and yet it would be a mistake to assume that all is well with the American home, because all is not well. There are factors which are contributing to the undermining of the American home.

Our homes have not yet perfected the strategy necessary to meet the new political, economic and social conditions which have developed in the last few decades. In the first place there is this matter of the industrialization of our life. You know as well as I do that before the so-called Industrial Revolution the home was an economic unit. Everything centered in the home. The father earned his livelihood in the home, assisted by his children, and by his wife. Everything focused in the home. The home was the recreational center; at times it was the educational center. Every member in the household shared a sense of mutual dependence with all ^{the} other members of the household. That gave to the home a sense of stability and cohesion, a ^{regimen} ~~code~~ of conduct and a set of binding traditions.

Then came the machine and the factory. The father was compelled to leave the home to earn his living elsewhere. Often times the mother too and at times even the children. The sense of economic ^{inter-} ~~independence~~ was weakened. Families moved to congested quarters. The home could no longer offer the same recreational facilities which it did of old. Human interests instead of gravitating towards the home levitated away from the home. The home lost its power of discipline and

control, its authority and its focal position.

With the Industrial Revolution came democracy, - political, social, economic. It invaded the home and the family. ^{as well} The law of the ^{autocrat} ~~despot~~ was challenged. The individual members of the home began to assert their right to express themselves in matters affecting their destiny. Heretofore the father was the master of the household and only in so far as love and affection restrained him, his sway was absolute and other members of the household were subjected to his autocratic will. Came the democratic impulse and the members of the household began to demand their own rights and liberties. It is well that it was so; but just as in political democracy, men and women have not yet adjusted themselves to the full implications of democracy - that right brings with it duty and obligation - so in the home the sense of freedom has not yet developed the compensating sense of mutual responsibility, the obligation to contribute to the success of the home, to make those sacrifices and compromises which are indispensable to the maintenance of the integrity of the home.

(applause.)

There is still a third factor - wealth. In the days of Abraham Lincoln there were but three millionaires in the United States. In 1897 there were 3700 and in 1919, on the basis of income tax returns, there were 42,000 millionaires in the United States. Proportionately the wealth of the rest of the people has also increased. Now there is nothing

vicious in wealth and there is nothing virtuous in poverty, but wealth unless it is properly used, unless it is morally employed, leads inevitably, as it has led from the beginning of time, to degradation, to decadence and to moral disaster. Babylon collapsed not because it was poor but because it was excessively rich, because its moral stamina had been undermined by generations of self-indulgence and moral laxity. That was true also of Persia and Greece and Rome.

The United States is becoming excessively wealthy - excessively wealthy - and unless we can educate our people in the proper uses of wealth and train the coming generations in the proper employment of leisure; unless we can supplement luxury with a sense of self-restraint and self-discipline, we are doomed to go the way of the spiritually exhausted peoples of antiquity.

I anticipate no such eventuality. I believe in the fundamental common sense of the American people, ^{which is bound to} ~~and that~~ ~~it will~~ express itself long before the crisis arrives. But there is no doubt in my mind but what wealth ^{is} ~~has~~ undermined ^{my} thousands of homes in the United States, thereby victimizing childhood and youth.

And lastly there is the other factor which has contributed to the weakening of the home, - the neo-paganism which has swept over our country and all other countries as ~~the~~ ^a result of the last war. War is the enemy of all morality; it is particularly the enemy of the home. When you take millions of men out of their natural environment^s, where the restraints of public opinion, traditions and home environment are operative

and transplant them from their normal environments to distant parts and set them in an atmosphere of moral stress and excitation, you are making immorality almost inevitable. The psychology of war is the psychology of hedonism. Eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we may die! And that applies not only to the fighting [&] man at the front but to those that remain behind. The signing of a treaty of peace does not exorcise that psychology. It remains. And what we see about us today of the cheapening and the vulgarization of life, of ~~the~~ license and ~~the~~ garishness *and looseness* ~~about us~~, is simply the backwash of the saturnalia of the war.

I have heard a great deal said in the last two or three years about the revolt of youth. I am aware of no such revolt. A revolt means an aspiration, a moral upthrust to a higher level - a moral dissatisfaction with all that which keeps human beings from their divine patrimony, and human personalities from their complete fulfillment. That is a moral revolt. But the hankering after license and greater self-indulgence, looseness in speech ^{and manner} and conduct - that may be revolting, but it is not a revolt. What we hear today of the demands for greater freedom of conduct, easier divorces, companionate marriages, free love, ^{the right to one's happiness} are not the progressive demands of progressive minds. They are the atavistic hankerings after conditions of society, with which civilization experimented centuries ago, ^{which mankind} tried ~~them~~ and found ~~them~~ wanting and discarded ~~them~~. (Applause). *The only right that a man has is the right to do right!*

I remember a few decades ago it was popular to speak of the Survival of the Fittest. All ~~this~~ Christian and Jewish morality which commanded the care of the weak, the ^{protection of the} poor and the handicapped ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ life, ~~is~~ false. The scientific idea is to

was held to be

crush the weak, to weed them out in order to make room for the strong and the powerful- for the superman - the Blond Beast - as Nietzsche said. ^{And the} ~~These~~ people who always confuse that which is novel with that which is really new hailed this pronouncement of Nietzsche and his disciples as a new revelation. Yet anyone who ^{possessed} ~~had~~ the historical perspective knew that mankind had in the past experimented with this ^{self-same} ~~doctrine~~ of the superman, and found it wanting. Sparta did it. And yet Sparta could ^{not} be said to have produced ^{an Enriable} ~~a~~ high civilization, or to have paved ^{a high way of progress} ~~the way~~ for mankind, ^{a new} ~~in~~ its cultural progress.

I venture to say that the American people will not long permit itself to be deluded by the shams and vagaries which strut about in its midst under the guise of a pseudo-intellectualism. Today it is slightly ^{the boldness and the novelty of Italy} ~~amused by what is going on~~. Before long it will become thoroughly disgusted and a reaction will set in as surely as the Puritan reaction followed the undisciplined ~~post~~ Elizabethian era. The traditions of ^{the} American people are Christian and Hebraic, not pagan, and its character has been moulded by generations of clean living and clean thinking. This basic soundness is bound to assert itself. It will rise in defence of the one institution whose spiritual integrity must be ^{preserved} ~~maintained~~ - the home. ~~This thought may be old-fashioned, perhaps, old-fashioned as the sun, but like the sun, healing, warming and fructifying.~~

Thus the American people will continue to insist that marriage is not an arrangement of convenience between people, nor even an institution designed for the sole purpose of propagating the race. Marriage is a supreme ^{ethical} ~~spiritual~~ experience; the most critical and decisive in human life. It is the most challenging opportunity for spiritual self-completion on the part of men and

women. It must therefore not be subjected to the attacks of temporary whims and moods. Men and women must be trained to regard the conflicts incidental to an adjustment of personalities within the marriage tie as the very stepping-stones upon which ^{they should} ~~people~~ rise to the higher levels, ^{so that} ~~so that quite~~ regardless of all the shifting notions ^{it} ~~and standards~~ which beset ^{it} today, ^{which one} ~~which one~~ day ^{may} bring ~~and~~ and another ~~will~~ will discard, the American people will ^{continue to build} ~~ultimately raise~~ the moral foundations of its life upon the solid rock of marriage as a sacred institution, ~~and~~ The integrity of the family, rather than the chance happiness of the individual member thereof, ^{will continue to be} ~~has~~ the primary concern of ^{American} society.

The American people will continue to conceive of the role of the father in the home as ^{more than a} ~~not simply that of the~~ provider, ^{He is} ~~but as that of~~ the high priest, whose office is as exalted as the office of the High Priest who officiated in the Holy of Holies. The father ^{must} ~~shall~~ be the counsellor and the teacher, the guide and the friend, the object of adoration and ^{with in the home} emulation. And the function of the mother in the home ^{must} ~~shall~~ be more than that of administrator. She ~~too~~ must be the high priestess, officiating at the altars of mankind. Our Sacred Writ speaks of "the Torah of your mother" - the spiritual law of mothers. The lips of the mother ^{should} ~~ought to~~ impart the profoundest truths ~~of life and of~~ ^{and the highest needs of life} conduct to the developing soul of childhood.

^{I will continue to think of} And the home ^{as} ~~shall be~~ more than a physical ~~space~~ ^{plot} bounded by four walls. The home is a spiritual entity. It is built out of devotions and companionship and happy experiences and tender memories. The home is built out of ~~heart-beats and~~

imagination and love and beauty - ^{not} ~~(things which are)~~ acquired not
by money but by soul-effort and ^{heart} ~~hard~~ sacrifices. It will be a

sad day in the life of the American people when our homes become
completely secularized. ^{Across the portals of our homes must forever} ~~(The home must remain sacred and we should~~

^{remain} ~~inscribe across its portals in living fire,~~ "Verily this is the
house of God and this is the gate of Heaven."

When my ancestors returned from their places of
worship on the Sabbath eve and entered their humble homes -

~~homes which were unattractive,~~ ^{and wretched} homes which were frequently poor
and hidden away in the dark ghetto lanes of the old world, they
were still able to say "enter into ^{our} ~~my~~ home with ^{us} ~~me~~ ye Angels of

Mercy". They were able to invite the Angels of God to come
into their dwelling places; for th ~~to them~~ home was ^{this sanctuary} ~~a~~ Temple and
the table ^{then} ~~was an~~ altar and ^{act performed therein} ~~everything that was done in the home~~
was performed as if in the living presence of Almighty God.

If American civilization is to survive the
forces which are attacking it today in solid phalanxes, if
American civilization is to continue its heroic career to its
appointed destiny, it must ^{by} ~~through~~ every means at its command
safeguard the very citadel and stronghold of its life and
spirit- the home.

If, then, friends, you can find ^{time} in the midst of
your ^{life} ~~monstrous~~ labors, in behalf of the children of our Nation,
to preach throughout the length and breadth of this gracious
land, ^{spiritual} ~~(the gospel of the American home;~~ if you can urge ^{upon men} ~~a return~~
to the elemental decencies and sanctities which once ^{shackled and groined} ~~belonged~~
ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ the American home; if you can find time to stress the thought

that of the home ~~as~~ ^{is} the sanctuary of piety and reverence and reticence and modesty and self-restraint - (words which one is almost afraid to utter today for fear of being regarded as ~~anachronistic~~ ^{an anachronism}) you will be performing a tremendous service. Our Nation will then have nothing to fear, ~~from whatever the future may bring to it.~~

(Great Applause)

It will be able to face its future in confidence and in high hope.



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"WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE AMERICAN HOME TODAY?"

BY

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
THE TEMPLE
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WRHS



CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, Inc.

730 Fifth Ave., New York.

Publication No. 53
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By

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

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sacred responsibility of nurturing a life, shielding it, guarding it, unfolding it; guiding it through the incipient stages of its development and directing its mind through the vague, nebulous realms of childhood. How consecrated you must feel, you who have been privileged to deal with childhood in the way that you have!

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Our homes have not yet perfected the strategy necessary to meet the new political, economic and social conditions which have developed in the last few decades. In the first place there is this matter of the industrialization of our life. You

know as well as I do that before the so-called Industrial Revolution the home was an economic unit. Everything centered in the home. The father earned his livelihood in the home, assisted by his children, and by his wife. Everything focused in the home. The home was the recreational center; at times it was the educational center. Every member in the household shared a sense of mutual dependence with all the other members of the household. That gave to the home a sense of stability and cohesion, a regimen of conduct and a set of binding traditions.

Then came the machine and the factory. The father was compelled to leave the home to earn his living elsewhere. Often times the mother too and at times even the children. The sense of economic inter-dependence was weakened. Families moved to congested quarters. The home could no longer offer the same recreational facilities which it did of old. Human interests instead of gravitating towards the home levitated away from the home. The home lost its power of discipline and control, its authority and its focal position.

With the Industrial Revolution came democracy, - political, social, economic. It invaded the home and the family as well. The law of the autocrat was challenged. The individual members of the home began to assert their right to express themselves in matters affecting their destiny. Heretofore the father was the master of the household and only in so far as love and affection restrained him, his sway was absolute and other members of the household were subjected to his autocratic will. Came the democratic impulse and the members of the household began to demand their own

rights and liberties. It is well that it was so; but just as in political democracy, men and women have not yet adjusted themselves to the full implications of democracy - that right brings with it duty and obligation - so in the home the sense of freedom has not yet developed the compensating sense of mutual responsibility, the obligation to contribute to the success of the home, to make those sacrifices and compromises which are indispensable to the maintenance of the integrity of the home.

(Applause)

There is still a third factor- wealth. In the days of Abraham Lincoln there were but three millionaires in the United States. In 1897 there were 3700 and in 1919, on the basis of income tax returns, there were 42,000 millionaires in the United States. Proportionately the wealth of the rest of the people has also increased. Now there is nothing vicious in wealth and there is nothing virtuous in poverty, but wealth unless it is properly used, unless it is morally employed, leads inevitably, as it has led from the beginning of time, to degradation, to decadence and to moral disaster. Babylon collapsed not because it was poor but because it was excessively rich, because its moral stamina had been undermined by generations of self-indulgence and moral laxity. That was true also of Persia and Greece and Rome.

The United States is becoming excessively wealthy - excessively wealthy - and unless we can educate our people in the proper uses of wealth and train the coming generations in the proper employment of leisure; unless we can supplement luxury with a sense of self-restraint and self-discipline, we are doomed to go the way of the spiritually exhausted peoples of antiquity.

I anticipate no such eventuality. I believe in the fundamental common sense of the American people, which is bound to express itself long before the crisis arrives. But there is no doubt in my mind but what wealth is undermining thousands of homes in the United States, thereby victimizing childhood and youth.

And lastly there is the other factor which has contributed to the weakening of the home, - the neo-paganism which has swept over our country and all other countries as a result of the last war. War is the enemy of all morality; it is particularly the enemy of the home. When you take millions of men out of their natural environments, where the restraints of public opinion, traditions and home environment are operative and transplant them from their normal environments to distant parts and set them in an atmosphere of moral stress and excitation, you are making immorality almost inevitable. The psychology of war is the psychology of hedonism. Eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we may die! And that applies not only to the fighting men at the front but to those that remain behind. The signing of a treaty of peace does not exorcise that psychology. It remains. And what we see about us today of the cheapening and the vulgarization of life, of license and garishness and looseness, is simply the backwash of the saturnalia of the war.

I have heard a great deal said in the last two or three years about the revolt of youth. I am aware of no such revolt. A revolt means an aspiration, a moral upthrust to a higher level - a moral dissatisfaction with all that which keeps human beings from their divine patrimony, and human personalities

from their complete fulfillment. That is a moral revolt. But the hankering after license and greater self-indulgence, looseness in speech and manner and conduct - that may be revolting, but it is not a revolt. What we hear today of the demands for greater freedom of conduct, easier divorces, companionate marriages, free love, the right to one's happiness, are not the progressive demands of progressive minds. They are the atavistic hankerings after conditions of society, with which civilization experimented centuries ago, which mankind tried and found wanting and discarded. The only right that a man has is the right to do right! (Applause)

I remember that a few decades ago it was popular to speak of the Survival of the Fittest. All Christian and Jewish morality which commanded the care of the weak, the protection of the poor and the handicapped in life, was held to be false. The scientific idea is to crush the weak, to weed them out in order to make room for the strong and the powerful - for the superman - the Blond Beast - as Nietzsche said. And the people who always confuse that which is novel with that which is really new hailed this pronouncement of Nietzsche and his disciples as a new revelation. Yet anyone who possessed the historical perspective knew that mankind had in the past experimented with this self-same doctrine of the superman, and found it wanting. Sparta did it. And yet Sparta could not be said to have produced an enviably high civilization, or to have paved a new highway of progress for mankind.

I venture to say that the American people will not long permit itself to be deluded by the shams and vagaries which strut about in its midst under the guise of a pseudo-intellectualism. Today it is slightly amused by the boldness and the novelty of it all. Before long it will become thoroughly disgusted and a reaction will

set in as surely as the Puritan reaction followed the undisciplined Elizabethan era. The traditions of the American people are Christian and Hebraic, not pagan; and its character has been moulded by generations of clean living and clean thinking. This basic soundness is bound to assert itself. It will rise in defence of the one institution whose spiritual integrity must be preserved - the home.

Thus the American people will continue to insist that marriage is not an arrangement of convenience between people, nor even an institution designed for the sole purpose of propagating the race. Marriage is a supreme ethical experience; the most critical and decisive in human life. It is the most challenging opportunity for spiritual self-completion on the part of men and women. It must therefore not be subjected to the attacks of temporary whims and moods. Men and women must be trained to regard the conflicts incidental to an adjustment of personalities within the marriage tie as the very stepping-stones upon which they should rise to the higher levels quite regardless therefore of all the shifting notions which beset it today. Notions which one day may bring and another will discard, the American people will continue to build the moral foundations of its life upon the solid rock of marriage as a sacred institution. The integrity of the family, rather than the chance happiness of the individual member thereof, will continue to be the primary concern of American society.

The American people will continue to conceive of the role of the father in the home as more than a provider, ~~XXXX~~ He is the high priest, whose office is as exalted as the office of the High Priest who officiated in the Holy of Holies. The father must be the counsellor and the teacher, the guide and the friend, the object of adoration and emulation within the home. And the function

of the mother in the home must be more than that of administrator. She must be the high priestess, officiating at the alters of mankind. Our Sacred Writ speaks of "the Torah of your mother"- the spiritual law of mothers. The lips of the mother should impart the profoundest truths of conduct and the holiest words of life to the developing soul of childhood.

And it will continue to think of the home as more than a physical plot bounded by four walls. The home is a spiritual entity. It is built out of devotions and companionship and happy experiences and tender memories. The home is built out of imagination and love and beauty - out of things acquired not by money but by soul-effort and heart sacrifices. It will be a sad day in the life of the American people when our homes become completely secularized. Across the portals of our homes must forever remain inscribed in letters of living flame "Verily this is the house of God and this is the gate of Heaven."

When my ancestors returned from their places of worship on the Sabbath eve and entered their humble homes - homes which were poor and unadorned and hidden away in the dark ghetto lanes of the old world, they were still able to say "enter into our homes with us ye Angels of Mercy." They were able to invite the Angels of God to come into their dwelling places; for the home was their Sanctuary and the table their altar and every act performed therein was performed as if in the living presence of Almighty God.

If American civilization is to survive the forces which are attacking it today in solid phalanxes, if American civilization is to continue its heroic career to its appointed destiny, it must by every means at its command safeguard the very citadel and stronghold of its life and spirit - the home.

If, then, friends, you can find time in the midst of your onerous labors in behalf of the children of our Nation, to preach the gospel of the spiritual home throughout the length and breadth of this gracious land; if you can urge upon men a return to the elemental decencies and sanctities which once sheltered and graced life in the American home; if you can find time to stress the thought that the home is the sanctuary of piety and reverence and reticence and modesty and self-restraint - (words which one is almost afraid to utter today for fear of being regarded as an anachronism) you will be performing a tremendous service. Our Nation will then have nothing to fear. It will be able to face its future in confidence and in high hope.

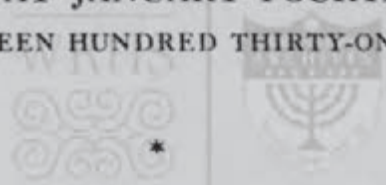
(Great Applause)



TEMPLE B'RITH KODESH



SUNDAY JANUARY FOURTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-ONE



RABBI PHILIP S. BERNSTEIN

Will speak on

*“Rochester Jewry
In the Year 2000”*

What Are We Heading For?

TEMPLE B'RITH KODESH

SUNDAY SERVICE

Rabbi Bernstein will offer an interesting prediction, based on the present trend, of the future of the Rochester Jewish community. Will our grandchildren be Jews? What problems will they face? What religion will they have, if any? What will happen to the present divisions and factions in Jewish life?

Music

"HEAR YE O ISRAEL" Mendelssohn
"YIGDAL" Gerowich—Saminsky

*

FRIDAY EVE SERVICE

Five-thirty

The Choir will render a program from the compositions of Lewandowski, the most famous composer of Jewish synagogue music. At five-twenty, Mr. Schalit will play:

"LONGING FOR GOD" Schalit
"HEAR YE O ISRAEL" Mendelssohn

*

SATURDAY SERVICE

Ten-thirty

MR. GOLDSTEIN'S Sermon: "Youth—Then and Now"

*

BROADCAST

Station W H A M will broadcast the second of its programs of "Songs from Jewish Life" on the coming Sunday evening, from 7:15 to 7:30. The Temple quartette, consisting of Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Seibold, Mr. Konraty and Mr. Kaufman, will sing four selections of beautiful synagogue music. Mr. Heinrich Schalit, under whose direction the program is being presented, will direct and accompany the quartette.

ROCHESTER • NEW YORK

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Gifted Rabbi

of The Temple, Cleveland

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST ORATORS

will address the next meeting of

THE TEMPLE CLUB

Monday evening, January twelfth

in the

ASSEMBLY HALL

on the subject

"What is Happening to the American Home?"

*

JOINT MEETING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Supper at six-thirty

Tickets one dollar per person

*

A charge of twenty-five cents will be made for non-members of the Temple Club who wish to hear Rabbi Silver after the supper.

Reservations will be accepted up to January tenth. If you haven't paid your Temple Club dues mail your check for three dollars together with your reservation for the Silver supper.

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL

Regular sessions of the religious school will be resumed on Sunday morning, January fourth, in all classes except the post-confirmation classes of the high school department led by Messrs. Herman and Goodman Sarachan. These classes will meet again on Sunday, January eleventh.

The week-day classes in Hebrew will meet regularly next week.

*

COMPARATIVE RELIGION

The class, sponsored by the Sisterhood, and led by Rabbi Bernstein which will study the world's great religions, will hold its first meeting on Tuesday afternoon, January sixth, at two o'clock in the Assembly Hall. In this first session the class will seek an answer to the question,—How did religion begin? The sessions of the group will be open to all women who care to join, whether or not they are members of the Sisterhood. If you have any friends who would like to become members of the class, invite them to come with you.

*

CURRENT TOPICS

Mr. Goldstein will lead a class in Current Topics on alternate Tuesdays, beginning January thirteenth, at two o'clock.

The same invitation is extended for this class that is expressed in the notice for the class in Comparative Religion.

*

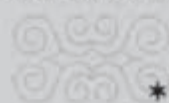
ALTAR FLOWERS

The altar flowers for the services on Saturday and Sunday last were provided by Mrs. Er. M. J. Ureles, in loving memory of her mother, Mrs. Martha Lamkay.

TEMPLE B'RITH KODESH



SUNDAY JANUARY ELEVENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-ONE



RABBI PHILIP S. BERNSTEIN

Will speak on

*“The Five Greatest Jews
Of History”*

SUNDAY SERVICE

Music

"HE, WATCHING OVER ISRAEL" . . . Mendelssohn
SHOMER YISROEL Alman

*

FRIDAY EVE SERVICE

Five-thirty

The Choir will render several selections by the English composer, Israel Alman, and the beautiful V'shomru by A. W. Binder, Director of the New York Free Synagogue Choir. At five-twenty, Mr. Schalit will play:

HEBREW MELODY Alman
IMPROVISATION ON TRADITIONAL THEMES Schalit

*

SATURDAY SERVICE

Monthly Children's Service

RABBI BERNSTEIN will speak on

"A Leader In The Making"

The monthly Children's Service will be held in the Temple on Saturday morning. The Children's Choir will render the music for the service. Members of the choir will report in the choir-loft at ten o'clock for a rehearsal.

Pins symbolizing membership in The Order of the Star will be awarded to Dudley Stricker, Chester Stricker, Martin Cohen, Helen Schwartz, Abram Shulman, Ellison Jack, Theodore Jack, Shirley Jacobs, Frieda Bernstein, Norman Roth, Annette Posner, Bernice Snyder, Ralph Schwartz, John Federbusch.

IN MEMORIAM
MR. SOL WILE

We note with sorrow the passing of Mr. Sol Wile, for a great many years active and influential in the affairs of this congregation, a valued member of the Board of Trustees for upwards of twenty years, and its President for twelve years.

A gentleman of culture and refinement, of the highest ideals, Mr. Wile identified himself with every progressive and forward-looking movement in our congregational and communal life. His presence and his counsel will be missed among us.

We extend to the members of his family our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.

*

THE TEMPLE CLUB

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, one of America's most distinguished rabbis, an eloquent and forceful orator, a keen student of our modern institutions, and a courageous interpreter of the trends of our times, will address the meeting of the Temple Club on Monday evening, January twelfth, upon the subject:

"What is Happening to the American Home?"

Reservations for the dinner, which will be served in the dining room of the Assembly Hall at six-thirty o'clock, will be accepted up to Saturday of this week.

Women are invited to join the men of the Club at the dinner and meeting. Tickets will cost one dollar each. If you have lost or mislaid the reservation card, call Stone 3431, and make your reservation over the telephone.

JANUARY MEETING THE COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Address by LOUIS LIPSKY

The January meeting of the Council of Jewish Women will be held in the Assembly Hall on Thursday afternoon, January fifteenth, at three o'clock.

Mr. Louis Lipsky, former Rochesterian, one-time President of The Zionist Organization of America, now President of The Judea Life Insurance Co., student of the drama for a life-time, will speak on "The Yiddish Drama". Mr. Lipsky needs no introduction to Rochester. He is probably the best informed man in America on the Jewish drama.

Tea will be served after the address, the meeting being in the nature of a welcome to new members, all of whom are especially invited to attend.

CURRENT TOPICS CLASS

The first meeting of the class in Current Topics which Mr. Goldstein will lead will be held on Tuesday afternoon, January 13th, at two-fifteen o'clock, in room eight of the Assembly Hall.

This class is sponsored by the Sisterhood but is open to all women, whether affiliated with the Sisterhood or not.

At this first meeting Mr. Goldstein will discuss questions of national rather than local or international interest.

BROADCAST

Station WHAM will broadcast the third of its programs of "Songs from Jewish Life" on the coming Sunday evening, from 7:15 to 7:30. Mr. Harry Kaufman will sing three beautiful folk songs, and Mr. Heinrich Schalit will render on the piano one of his compositions, and will accompany the songs.

MEN'S CLUB TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL

SPECIAL MEETING AT
Temple Beth Israel
HOLMAN AND AUSTIN

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1929
AT 8 P. M.



Program

INVOCATION.....Rev. A. Frank Smith

MUSICAL PROGRAM....Temple Beth Israel Choir

INVITATION TO RECEPTION.....
.....Mrs. Thos. Freundlich

PRESENTATION OF RABBI SILVER.....
.....Rabbi H. Barnston

ADDRESS—"What is Happening to the
American Home?"....Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
(of The Temple, Cleveland, Ohio)

RECEPTION FOR RABBI SILVER.....
.....Tendered by the Sisterhood
of Temple Beth Israel, at Abe M. Levy
Memorial Hall.

addrs
H/9825

Residence
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Kearnsfield

Preston
1118 office



Vulgarization of Life Is Passing Phase and America's Civilization Will Survive, Says Rabbi Silver

That what we see today of the cheapening and vulgarization of life, the coarse and slovenly modes of conduct and of self-indulgence—the muddy backwash of the saturnalia of war—is a passing phase, and the American civilization which has been founded and molded by centuries of moral living and thinking will not succumb to the abbreviations of the moment, was the prediction last evening of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, O., who opened the forum lecture series under the auspices of Temple Beth Zion. Dr. Silver, who has attained national prominence as a leader of moral thought, spoke on the subject, "What Is Happening to the American Home," and as he unfolded his topic he was paid the greatest compliment which can be accorded an orator—that of rapt and almost breathless attention to every word he uttered.

Dr. Silver was introduced by Rabbi Henry S. Kagan of Temple Beth Zion, who paid a high tribute to the intellectual attainments of the visiting rabbi, recently elected vice president of the Zionist Organization in America. A spacious auditorium of the Cambria library was filled to capacity and additional seats were placed in every available position which would still leave unobstructed passage to the exits.

Warned Against Generalities.

Prefacing his address with a warning to his audience against generalization in considering the problems of the American home of today, Dr. Silver said that an author might picture America as a land of vice and immorality, or as a land of greed and intolerance, selfishness, hate, a country in which thousands upon thousands of people are deprived of their right of suffrage or a country in which lawlessness and crime is rife, and be able to substantiate his assertions by concrete examples. But the picture, while true, would be an injustice, because, with equal truthfulness he could write a book describing America as a land of the free and unoppressed, a land of peace and plenty, a land of justice and opportunity, where lives a race of righteous and God-fearing people—a center of culture and refinement.

"Love and loyalty, faithfulness and the spirit of self-sacrifice have not vanished from the American home, and around the firesides in the dwellings of our people still hovers the sanctity and reverence which have been the strength and comfort of mankind. In spite of the prophets of doom, I anticipate no early liquidation of the American home. The affections which build the home and sustain it are grounded in the very nature of human life," Dr. Silver said. "As long as men and women live upon this earth, so long will they build homes and families and so long will the sentiments of mutual protection, devotion, faithfulness and altruism abide in them."

Industry Decentralized Home.

Industrial revolution, decentralized the home, Dr. Silver said, and in the present day it is a mistake to assume that all is well with the American home. "The American home is in a state of ferment, and democracy, which induced new orientations within it, is forcing the

home to a new adjustment. A new set of conditions have been brought about by the changed economic, social and political systems which have developed through democracy, and we have not yet devised a system to fully meet these problems.

"Heretofore the members of the family were economically inter-dependent. The husband and father was looked upon as the provider and the other members of the family were dependent upon him. This required a closer co-operation of the members of the family.

"Industrialization of the country then called women and children into industry, generally into other channels than that of the head of the family. This condition brought about the destruction of the home as a recreational center as the members of the family became economically independent and harmonization in the home disappeared. The economic independence of the members of the family deviated from the home instead of gravitating to it.

Revolt Against Authority

"From the political standpoint democracy represents a revolt against the rule of a monarch; in the industrial sense it brought about a revolt of employee against employer and in the case of the home a revolt against parental authority. Members of the family became conscious of their rights as independent entities and they revolted against imposed restrictions.

"We have not become adjusted to the imprecations and obligations of democracy and we confuse the principles. The home must be a co-operative institution; we must share the burdens of each other and we must learn the law of self-sacrifice," Dr. Silver said.

Great Wealth a Menace

"The increasing wealth of our people is perhaps the greatest menace to the integrity of the home. Wealth has a tendency to undermine and destroy the home. No nation has ever been destroyed by poverty, but history records instances of nations being stagnated, corrupted and destroyed by excessive wealth. Babylon collapsed through forces within and not forces without. Prosperity brought love of luxury, a weakening of the moral fabric of the once glorious nation and bringing about decay. Rome in its conquering days was a nation of wholesome and strong men and women. But wealth poured into the country and the patrician people felt it no longer necessary for them to work and keep themselves fit. They bought slaves to serve them and gave themselves up to pleasure and the luxury which wealth supplies, and eventually the glorious armies disappeared and when Rome collapsed through the corrosion of wealth, her armies were made up of barbarians.

"Wealth is no guaranty of national solidarity. There is no virtue in poverty, and wealth is not necessarily a vice, but we must guard against the invasion of the destructive forces which comes with continued prosperity.

Need Cultural Development

"We must employ the leisure time which wealth has brought to us in creative pursuits, in study and cultural development, in recreation of

a physical and moral strengthening character or we are in danger of undermining our national fabric. Leisure time not creatively employed demolishes. It breeds restlessness and restlessness is the shifting sands upon which no house can stand."

Dr. Silver characterized the present social unrest and craze for loose-living and vulgar amusement as a passing phase, the aftermath of the war. "The American people know that all the strummings and pronouncements of the neo-pagans concerning easy divorce, trial marriage, companionate marriage, free love and the right to one's happiness are not the progressive thoughts of progressive men, but the atavistic hankerings after older and discarded forms of human relationships which the race tried and rejected centuries ago. The so-called present-day revolt of youth is not a new thing. The sowing of wild oats was a pastime throughout the ages. As regards the rights of men, man has no right except the right to do right. The people who clamor for the right of self-expression have nothing to express.

Religion Is Beacon Light

"Religion is the beacon light which will guide us through the present period of mental confusion brought about by the war," Dr. Silver asserted. He characterized religion as the collected truths of mankind and the Bible as a treasure trove of human experience. The home, Dr. Silver said, is built of the human qualities of emotions, love, honor, integrity, aspirations, self-sacrifice, tears and joyousness, and so long as these elements remain in the home it will survive. Religion, he said, looks upon the home as a little sanctuary where abide the human qualities which make up our civilization. The essentials of character, as religion views them, are cleanliness, purity, sex sobriety, sanity, comradeship, beauty and sanctity of the home, he said.

"The more fathers come to conceive of their place in the home as that of a high priest and mothers as that of priestesses, officiating at the high altars of human life, the more we bring reverence, dignity and holiness into our homes, the more peace and happiness will dwell in them.

"He who loves his wife as himself and honors her more and leads his sons and daughters in the straight path and marries them fittingly at maturity, to his house the word of Jehovah applies: 'Thou shalt know that thy tent is in peace,'" quoted Dr. Silver.

Rabbi Kagan announced that the second of the series of five forum lectures will be held Thursday, Nov. 14, in Library hall. Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, noted authority on penology, will speak on "Making and Curing Criminals." Dr. Barnes is a professor in Smith college.

Johnstown Democrat, Oct. 24, 1929.

H. Herman Hassell.