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AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

MS-763: Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman Collection, 1930-2004.

Series H: United Jewish Appeal, 1945-1995.

Subseries 4: Administrative Files, 1945-1994.

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Study missions to Israel. Baltimore, Md. congregations. 1977-
1979.

For more information on this collection, please see the finding aid on the
American Jewish Archives website.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL

BALTIMORE MISSION

ITINERARY

MONDAY, October 24

Arrival Ben Gurion International Airport

Transfer to Hilton, Tel Aviv

Dinner and briefing with Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

Overnight Hilton, Tel Aviv

TUESDAY, October 25

7:30 a.m.

Breakfast

8:00 a.m.

Depart hotel for Beersheva

10:00 a.m.

Visit Tel Sheva

Archeological briefing by Mr. Dov Yosef, Director, Beersheva Museum, followed by historical briefing by Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

1:00 p.m.

Lunch with Mr. Yosef Tekoah, President, Ben Gurion University, followed by program at the university

Return to Tel Aviv

8:00 p.m.

Dinner with professors from Shiloah Institute, Tel Aviv University

Overnight Hilton, Tel Aviv

Baltimore - 2

WEDNESDAY, October 26

7:00 a.m. Breakfast

8:00 a.m. Flight to Eilat
Visit Eilat

10:00 a.m. Visit Neon Valley Air Force Base
Meet with high ranking officer

1:00 p.m. Lunch in Eilat
Continue sightseeing in Eilat

5:00 p.m. Return flight to Tel Aviv

8:00 p.m. Dinner with Major-General Avraham Orly,
Coordinator of Activities in the
Administered Territories

Overnight Hilton, Tel Aviv

THURSDAY, October 27

6:30 a.m. Breakfast

7:15 a.m. Depart hotel

pick up 7:45 8:30 Drive to Beit-El
Visit Beit-El, scene of Jacob's ladder
Visit Ai, Joshua's greatest conquest
Proceed to Joshua's crossing point, Gilgal
Visit the Allenby Bridge

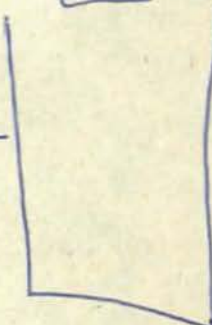
1.00 Lunch in Jericho - *leave by 2:30*
Return to Tel Aviv

5:30 p.m. - *7⁰⁰* Meet with Mrs. Golda Meir

8:00 p.m. Dinner *+ free*

Overnight Hilton, Tel Aviv

*drop at
Rothfeller*



Baltimore - 3

FRIDAY, October 28

7:00 a.m. Breakfast

7:30 a.m. Depart hotel for Jerusalem

8:45 a.m. Visit Pe'erin, settlement on the West Bank overlooking the Sharon Plain (Herzliya, Tel Aviv)

11:00 a.m. -
12:00 Visit Mt. Zion. Holocaust Chamber of Destruction followed by briefing with Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

12:15 - 2
~~1:00 p.m.~~ Lunch at ^{Jewish Agency} Hilton, Jerusalem, with Mr. Harry Rosen, Acting Director General of the Jewish Agency

2:05 p.m. Tour Jerusalem with Professor Vilnai

~~4:30~~ p.m.
4:45 Kabbalat Shabbat at Western Wall with Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman

5:30 - ^{muskevit}
~~7:30~~ p.m. Shabbat dinner

Overnight Hilton, Jerusalem

SATURDAY, October 29

F R E E D A Y

Overnight Hilton, Jerusalem

SUNDAY, October 30

D e p a r t u r e

UJA BALTIMORE MISSION

Tel Aviv Hilton Oct. 24 to 27
Jerusalem Hilton 28 to 29

Monday Oct. 24

Arrival Ben Gurion airport and transfer to Tel Aviv

7.30 p.m. Dinner and briefing with Rabbi Herbert Friedman

Overnight Hilton Tel Aviv

*pick up 7.00 PM
at house
overnight
in Hilton*

Tuesday Oct. 25

7.30 a.m. Breakfast

8.00 Depart Hotel for Beersheba

10.00 Visit Tel Sheva Beersheba

1.00 p.m. Lunch at Ben Gurion University with Mr. Yosef Tekoa

Program at Ben Gurion University

Return to Tel Aviv

Evening

with Mr. Moshe Dayan (hopefully)

Overnight Hilton Tel Aviv

return to Jerusalem

Wednesday Oct. 26

7.00 a.m. Breakfast

8.00 Flight to Eilat

Visit Eilat (will try for Air base - no GADNA or naval activity)

Visit Moshav Yotvata

5.00 p.m. Return flight to Tel Aviv

Dinner and evening free (Dayan option)

Overnight Hilton Tel Aviv

Thursday Oct. 27

7.00 a.m. Breakfast

7.30 Depart Hotel

8.30 Visit Gush Imunim settlement - Pe'erim - overlooking Sharon Plain

11.00 Meet Friedman in Ramallah

Visit Bet El - scene of Jacob's ladder; Visit Ai - Joshua's greatest

conquest; visit Jericho; proceed to Joshua's crossing point - Gilgal;

Visit Allenby Bridge; return via main road; (visit El Jib (Ancient Gibon);

Picnic lunch en route

5.00 p.m. Return Tel Aviv

7.30 p.m. Lecture by IDF officer

Overnight Hilton T A

*be pick'd up 7.00
to go to Be'erim*

Friday Oct. 28

8.00 a.m. Breakfast
8.45 depart hotel for Jerusalem
10.15 visit Meah Shearim ~~with Rabbi Herbert Friedman~~
11.15 visit Mt. Zion Holocaust chamber of destruction (HAF)
1.00 p.m. Lunch at Jerusalem Hilton - Harry Rosen
2.00 Tour Jerusalem with Dr. Vilnai
5.00 Kabbalat Shabbat at Western Wall (HAF)
7.30 ~~Shabbat~~ Shabbat dinner

Overnight Hilton Jerusalem

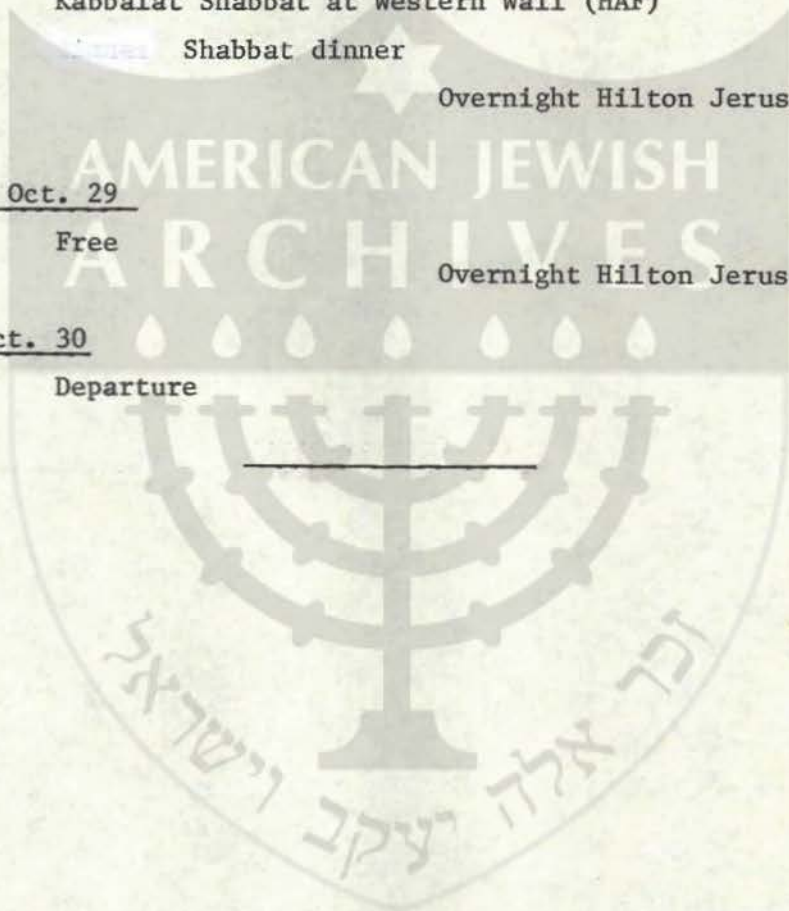
Saturday Oct. 29

Free

Overnight Hilton Jerusalem

Sunday Oct. 30

Departure



BALTIMORE ITINERARY, OCTOBER 24-30, 1977

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24

Arrive, transfer to Jerusalem Hilton
Dinner in private room with briefing

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25

✓ Tel Sheva, Herb Friedman lectures on Abraham, the Land and ties in with why we feel as we do today about Israel.

Social problems in Beer Sheva

Visit Ben Gurion University; Tekoa or Avnon on role of university in nation building. Informal conversations with students and professors.

Dinner in private room ^{back at hotel} with General Orly on administered territories.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26

Joshua's crossing point on Jordan River, Herb Friedman.
Bridge to observe traffic between Israel and Jordan
Qumran Caves, Shrine of the Book - lunch at museum
Gush Etzion, modern day return of the exiled and West Bank issue.

which bridge -?
Damiya
cut out (?)

Galgal - check with Mike
Jericho
military permission

Dinner in private dining room with Prime Minister

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27

Chartered flight to Eilat
Beer Ora Gadna Base, Naval Base, Moshav Yotvetah (lunch?)
Tour Eilat
Return flight to Jerusalem

Evening free

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28

European Jewry and the Holocaust with Herb Friedman at Mea Shearim and Chamber of Destruction on Mt. Zion.

discuss with Mike Traub where -?

Harry Rosen in Weitzman Room of Jewish Agency.

can we set up chairs and be private

2 P.M. Bus and walking tour of Biblical Jerusalem with Zev Vilnay ^{at wall by dusk}

Dinner in private dining room for caucus (Herb Friedman speaks)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29

FREE

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30

DEPARTURE

maps
time chart

easel in bus

Beit-El

broken tower

Byzantine church remnant
built in spot they brought
Jacob's stone

Beitin - Arab village - excavated many
times

already a high place in Patriarch times
prehistory time - maybe also

Gen 28: 10-20 - Jacob's ladder, dream

Gen - 35: 1-3 - Jacob built altar

Gen.

1 K 13: 1-4 - cult center - Jeroboam

Beit-El was ~~first~~ center of Israelites after
civil war

1. Prehistory - important
2. Patriarch period
3. Israelite Kingdom

Standing on road - looking
straight ahead - mountain is
called Baal Hazor. To right, small
hill - with stones on top - called "high place"
2 S 13: 23 ff > 11 >

Absalom & Amnon

Death of Absalom -
hair caught in oak trees
of Ephraim
2 S 18: 6 ff

landscape today is without
oaks

1. Down to Maale Adumim
2. Left onto $\rho' \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha \alpha \gamma \beta$
3. Left to Taybe
4. Left to OFRA
5. Down to main Jerusalem-Nablus highway.
At the junction: Army Camp LV2, Hq. of Occupied Territories, and BEITEL A + B, two Gush Emunim settlements
6. North to Nablus
7. West, off road, to Shiloh - settlement + ruins
 - a. Land on hilltop is in settler's hands
 - b. Sovereignty completely unclear
 - c. SURROUNDING land is in Arab hands - trying to buy
 - d. working bulldozers are KKL
8. Valley, gorge, halfway between Jerusalem + Nablus is MAALE LEVONA
(site of Maccabean battle) - Arab village is called Lubban Sharkiya
9. Before Nablus, cut through Mahane Horon army base to get to ELON MOREH, without going past refugee camp El Balata, near entrance to Nablus, where there is sometimes trouble. Strategic location.
Benny Katzover gave Gush Emunim line (Genesis promised + security needs)
10. KADDUM - "nest" of all Gush Emunim - garden of Elon Moreh lived here two years. Line here is: put pressure on Israel government.
11. ZUFIN - lookout point opposite Beth Bar - Kfar Saba - overview of Shefela shows vulnerability.

World Criticism Is Remote, and Irrelevant, to the West Bank Settlers

By DAVID K. SHIPLER
Special to The New York Times

ELON MOREH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank, July 24 — The land here is hard. It is covered with sharp-edged rocks and jagged boulders that nearly crowd out the scanty brush, and it does not yield easily to new roots. Fifteen Jewish families who have settled here, deep in Arab territory, hope that their settlement may nourish ancient Jewish claims.

This place, in the heart of what the Israelis call Samaria, is mentioned in Genesis 12 as the spot where the Lord sent Abraham to make the nation of Israel: "The Lord appeared to Abraham and said, 'I give this land to your descendants.'" So these settlers, as descendants of Abraham, have moved from comfortable residences and, with Government help, have come to perch in prefabricated structures like house-trailers on a high, desolate hill.

Their gesture has set off a storm of protest in Israel and abroad that the Elon Moreh settlers and those at other West Bank sites are illegally seizing private Arab land and are, in effect, annexing territory to demonstrate that Israel will never relinquish the West Bank land it captured from Jordan in the 1967 war.

To speak with the settlers is to step from raging political debate outside into a circle of certainty and quiet logic, as if from the summer heat of noon in these hills into breezy shade. The inhabitants are mostly young couples with small children, modern and well-educated people who can speak easily about the political and military ramifications of what they are doing. But for them the motivation is biblical.

'Promised Them by the Lord'

"Jewish people came here not because of political reasons, not because of security reasons, but because this land was promised to them by the Lord," said Mrs. Michal Shvut, the 25-year-old mother of a small boy she has named Shomron, the Hebrew version of what is known in English as Samaria.

"This is the beginning of all our connections to this land," explained Benny Katzover, who heads the settlement as a leader of Gush Emunim, the extremely religious right-wing Faith Block. "For all our roots, this is a connection. This is the heart of Israel. This is much more Israel than other parts, and it is not only our roots but our values."

"In the last 30 years," he continued, "about 400,000 Jews left Israel because they lost their values, their connection with the land. If a Jew sits in New York or



The New York Times/July 29, 1979

Tel Aviv, slowly, slowly he forgets what makes him a Jew, why he has to keep himself as a Jew."

Mrs. Shvut lives in a trailer with two bedrooms, a kitchenette, an attractive living room and the conveniences of a gas stove, a large refrigerator, television and stereo sets and ample bookshelves. All this was assembled in 10 days about six weeks ago, before 17 Arab landowners obtained a temporary injunction from the Israeli Supreme Court against further construction.

A Much Smaller Residence

The house where Mrs. Shvut grew up near Jerusalem was about eight or nine times the size of this one, she said. Her father, of British background, is a professor of medicine, her mother a Hungarian who survived Auschwitz and whose suffering shaped her views.

"I realized after hearing the stories of



The New York Times/Micha Bar-Am

The children of settlers at Elon Moreh making their way to temporary shelters on the hilltop West Bank settlement

the Holocaust that we must take care of ourselves, the Israeli nation," she said as she fed her son from a jar of baby food. "America won't save us. If the time comes that we're in big trouble, it will depend on us alone. That is the lesson. If a Jew didn't learn it from the Holocaust, it is a very serious matter. We saw that the world was quiet then, and the world was quiet about Biafra and is quiet now about the refugees from Vietnam."

The goal here is to build a city. Other settlements in the region have already begun to look like California suburbs, their residents commuting every day to jobs in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv.

"When I say this is going to be a big city one day," Mrs. Shvut remarked, "people smile and say, 'Look at her living in her funny-looking house among all these rocks, and she thinks she's going to build a city in this desolate place.' Well, all over the world there are minorities who go and build. Here we call it Zionism. In other parts of the world you call it pioneers. They might be lonely in their fight or whatever, but afterward they succeed, and we hope that one day we'll succeed here."

Buffeted by the Whirlwind

The political whirlwind sweeps into Elon Moreh with some frequency these days. A representative of an American Jewish organization came in a cowboy hat to argue passionately with Mr. Katzover. Ariel Sharon, the Agriculture Minister and a fervent advocate of the settlement policy, visited with a heavily armed guard to declare his support, using arguments that were scarcely biblical.

"Do you see the people here?" he boomed from the top of a rock pile supporting a pole with a wooden Star of David and, above, an Israeli flag. "They are much stronger than the stones you see here, believe me. This place here is the only place from which you can look and observe and control the main entrances into Nablus, which is the main town in Samaria. These settlements are stronger than anything, stronger than any agreement."

"Security is not only guns and aircraft and tanks," Mr. Sharon declared. "Security first of all is motivation — motivation to defend a place. If people live in a place they have the motivation to defend themselves and the nation has the motivation to defend them. The fact that you are present, that you know every hill, every mountain, every valley, every spring, every cave — the curiosity to know what is on the other side of the hill, that's security."

It is an argument that causes great debate here, even among military men, some of whom believe that civilian settlements cause problems by requiring the army to defend isolated posts.

'Essentially a Form of Hatred'

Down in the Arab city of Nablus, Mayor Bassam Shakah said: "This land is owned by Arabs. It is our country, our land. There is no reason at all why an-

other people should come and take this land and take it by force and take it aggressively. This is not a means for living together but is essentially a form of hatred."

Arab landowners have managed to get temporary injunctions against construction at other settlements pending final rulings, but these are only a handful among the projects that are going ahead. According to the latest figures, there are 41 Jewish settlements on the West Bank and five in the Gaza Strip, which has also been under Israeli military occupation since the 1967 war. In addition there are 32 settlements on the Golan Heights,

which Israel seized from Syria in 1967, and 20 in Sinai, which will be abandoned as the peninsula is returned to Egypt in stages over the next three years.

Some Jewish settlers see good relations with their Arab neighbors as a real possibility, citing willingness to work at the settlements. But a young Arab, a construction laborer in the settlement of Ariel, explained things this way: "I have not one tree, but four children. If I had even one tree I would not have to work there, but I have to work there because I have to feed my children. If I had a way of working I would not have to work here. It is bad for us. They take our land."

Itinerary

Im → bridge
1:10
at bridge :30

Allenby Bridge - to see river; Gilgal; Mosab;
mt. nebo

Jericho - Tel

.30

Jericho - Karantal

Karantal → Ai
1:00

at Ai .30

Up Naaran road - Taiybe - Bethel - Ai

to Gibeon .30
at Gib. .30

Gibeon

[Box lunch, ^{+ pit} stop at Beth El new settlement]

at B.H. .30

Beth Horon

Back to
Jerusalem .45

Readings

Allenby - 1: 3-11
2: 24
3: 1-5; 13-17
4: 1-7; 15-24
5: 2-9; 10-12

Karantal - 6: 27

Ai - 8: 1-29

Gibeon - 9: 3-27

Beth Horon - 10: 1-15

24: 1-29