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My Visit to Israel, 1966.

MY VISIT TO ISRAEL: SOME THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

Daniel Jeremy Silver

October 9, 1966

The sandy, gray, brown uniform of the army is omnipresent. You can hardly drive five kilometers on any road without coming across a cluster of young soldiers waiting for a bus and wiling away their time trying to catch a ride. In Israel universal military service is, of course, obligatory on everyone, young girls as well as young men. And the soldiers and their lorrys and their guns, the almost hourly overflight of interceptor aircraft, inevitably reminds the visitor that Israel is a beleaguered nation, that the neighbors of Israel are pledged to its eradication, what they call the war of liberation as the final solution to the Palestine problem. There are almost nightly incidents along the border. While we were there this summer the Syrian army was suddenly mobilized and amassed on the Galilean front. First it was the Fedayim and then the El Fate, two Arab words which describe the same phenomenon, Arab legionaires recruited from among the flotsom of the refugee and neighboring populations who act as commandoes and as guerillas, who invade Israel stealthily at night, dynamite buildings and farms, murder, sow what confusion they can. This has been the tension of Israel life the last eighteen years, ever since its establishment. And one would believe that by now the Israeli soul was innured to violence, but one of the striking facts of Israel 1966 is its calmness, its openness, its impeturbability. The iron has not yet rusted in the Jewish soul. My children could walk the several blocks from our hotel to the city park, play there for hours unchaperoned. They quickly found out that their many playmates had many toys, very few toy guns, very few toy soldiers. A young girl will be allowed by her parents to hitch-hike from Tel Aviv to Haifa, any place in Israel. She is perfectly safe on the roads. She is perfectly safe on the streets of Jaffa or Tel Aviv at any hour of the day or night.

When you go to pay a visit on an Israeli couple you are not ushered in to a glass cage where you are investigated and interrogated before you are allowed to go into the lobby. I had not realized until we spent this summer in Israel how innured we have become to violence and how submissive we have become to it. Our young children and our wives live actually in a very narrow corridor of safety. We allow them out only, usually by themselves, in daylight hours, so it's really not surprising when an Israeli shakes

his head in disbelief at an American host who prates about the good life here. Of course, we have much more, but not much more of what counts. His whole country is his. He lives in his cities and he enjoys them and he's free and she is free to walk about them. The Israeli has learned to live with tension and to live with violence and to keep his humanity and keep his sense of humor.

While we were in Israel a wonderful little article appeared in the press. The one relatively safe border, it was a very short border between the Lebanon and Israel. This is the article:

All the world loves a lover, and yesterday's ruling by the Supreme Court in a border-crossing case was just additional proof.

Mordechai Moshe, 21, was appealing to the Court against the six months jail sentence he had been ordered to serve by the Haifa District Court. Speaking on his own behalf, he told how he had been out with his girl-friend, Rivka Shmuel, age 18, last October for a walk near Rosh Hanikra. At her urging to seek a secluded spot - and against his better judgement - the couple crossed the border into Lebanon. Finding the spot that they were looking for they remained there for some time, but they had been seen.

A Lebanese police officer had spotted them the moment they crossed the border. He courteously waited a minute or two before he walked to them and made the arrest. The girl was sent home the following day and Moshe four days later. In December he was tried and convicted in the Haifa District Court. Yesterday Moshe's tearful plea for mercy, coupled with his statement that he and this girl are to be married, touched at least Judge Benjamin Cohen's heart. He turned to Assistant State Attorney Gideon Hasid "as a young man who might be expected to show tolerance and understanding of the young couple's desire to be alone." Mr. Hasid, the Prosecutor, was nevertheless of the opinion that the border could not be allowed to become "an appurtenance to romance."

The Court reduced the sentence from six to two months, and Moshe - who has been two months in jail already - walked across the courtroom a free man, straight into the arms of his waiting fiancee.

Now, the war in Vietnam threatens our cities and our economy quite as much as it threatens our army and our prestige and so it is that question of safety, of defense, a political question are the primary ones in Israel for they threaten all other developments within the Israeli economy, within the Israeli culture, all that Israel has created. And so I

would like to spend the minutes at our disposal this morning talking about the future policies of Israel, its hopes and opportunities for peace, to spend next week as a conclusion to this point in our visit telling you something more about the intimate details of Israeli life and some of the problems of education, earning a living, some of the opportunities, culture, art and music and the like which exist in Israel.

Foreign policy is the predominant issue for on the equation of war or peace all else depends. And one Thursday afternoon when we were driving south through Rahovot on our way to Bersheva we suddenly heard the sound of jet engines at full throttle and a squadron of these Delta-winged French Mystere fighter interceptors which are now part of the Israeli Air Force darted across our sight from a hidden air base nearby. We saw them wheel north at supersonic speeds. About an hour later Kol Israel, the Israeli radio station, interrupted its afternoon musical program to announce that a bombing raid had been carried out against Syrian tractors entrenching equipment building a coffer dam across one of the upper tributaries of the Jordan River. Now, why had this particular target been chosen? The raid was a reprisal for the dark, large headlines of the morning. The night before, some Elfat, some of these marauders, has crossed the Syrian border, dynamited homes in Kfar Yuval. Two farmers had been killed in their beds, planted landmines at Ammagor, one of the border farm settlements. The father of five had been killed that morning driving his tractor out to the fields. But why this particular target? You are familiar, I am sure, with the Jordan Water Valley Authority. The Jordan Water Valley Authority is a system of conduits and pipes which draws the water from the Sea of Galilee south some one hundred and fifty miles into the arid regions of the Negev. Much of the Negev could be cultivated, but it lacks water. The land there sees less than four tenths of an inch of rainfall a year. Now in the Galilee there is an abundant rainfall and there is all the water which comes down to the various upper reaches of the Jordan River into the Sea of Galilee; and for centuries this water has simply flown down the rocky defile of the Jordan Valley cleft into the brine of the Dead Sea where it has passed into uselessness. It is salty, it can no longer give life. And every scheme for the redevelopment of the Near East, which has been drawn up by anyone

in the past one hundred years, has included the need to establish an equivalent of our Tennessee Valley Authority, the Jordan Valley Authority, which would draw off waters from the upper reaches of the Jordan to the arid and parched lands of the Negev in Israel and of the trans-Jordanian plateau east of the Jordan River.

In 1954 the United States roving ambassador, Eric Johnson, gained the signatures of the hydraulic engineers and the agronomists of all the neighboring nations to a Water Resource Allocation Treaty which set forth how much water each of the nations could draw from this watershed. When the Arab heads of states refused to sign the treaty which had been initiated by their expert subordinates, they were willing to admit that Israel existed. The Sinai Treaty which had also been signed by Israel would have granted to Israel de facto recognition. They refused to be party to any agreement which seemed to give Israel an advantage even though it was only a proportionate advantage and one which would give life and greenness to the entire area. Nevertheless, all of the international aid agencies who lend money to the developing nations insisted that this 1954 agreement was in being and they lent money to the Jordanian government to build what are known as the East Gore and West Gore Canal Irrigation projects within the terms of this 1954 allocation proposal. Israel went ahead building the Jordan Valley Authority, the conduit from the Galilee to the Negev within the terms of this 1954 agreement.

Early in 1964 the Jordanian government began to draw water from the Jordan River for use in its irrigation projects. Israel announced that the tap would be turned on the Jordan Valley Authority sometime in 1965. The Arab response was for General Nasser to convene in January of 1965 a Pan-Arab Head of State ^{Summit} Conference in Cairo at which the threat was made, openly and blatantly, that if Israel drew water from the Galilee the Arabs would wage war immediately against Israel. But, unfortunately, the times were not propitious for this belligerency. Nasser, who controls the most effective army among the Arabs in the area, had his army fully committed in the Yemen. Inter-Arab ^{policy} disputes were becoming exacerbated, Egypt, Jordan, Syria were not cooperating as they once had. And so, when in 1965 the waters were turned on, war did not eventuate. But Nasser re-

convened in Cairo a summit conference of the Arab heads of state and that conference, two preliminary and substitute programs were set in being which were designed to increase the effectiveness of the war of liberation, as they call it, when this war is actually lost.

In the first place, it was determined in late summer of 1965 to bring into being a foreign legion of Arab troops, a legion which we now call the Palestine Liberation Organization, who would be a group of professional commandos who would constantly have the border in turmoil, who would be the first wave of the attack by the Arab states when the attack was leveled.

The second proposal which was brought forth in Cairo was a proposal to build a series of dams across the head waters of the Jordan into Syria. Now these dams were not designed to be irrigation projects. Quite the contrary. Syria receives sufficient rainfall for her fields. These dams were nuisance dams designed simply to cut the water flow into the Jordan, into the Sea of Galilee, to turn the fresh water of these rivers to the west where they would flow into the salt of the Mediterranean.

And the financing of these two projects? Well, you and I were to finance them through our . They were to be financed by the oil royalties from the oil leases in Kuwait and in Iraq and they are in fact so being financed. Now, the Israelis chose to bomb one of these coffer dams, one of these diversionary dams, but they did not simply bomb a damming project which they disliked. The retaliation, the reprisal, was flown because in the last six months, in the six months preceding mid-July of 1966, there had been twelve serious elfate incursions of Israel. Almost twenty Israelis had been murdered. The damage to property had run into the tens of thousands of dollars. And as Prime Minister Levy Ashkolt said simply that afternoon on the radio: It is unthinkable that Syrians should dispatch marauders against Israeli farmers on the assumption that they are immune against our reaction.

Israel had come to the end of its patience. The normal channels of diplomatic protest are closed to Israel. Syria was openly boasting of the success of these attacks

and the Elfate were openly claiming credit for them. Now these attacks are proof, if proof be needed, that the Near East is still a tense area, the tinder is dry and if a match is lit. Nor did this reprisal attack cause these commandoe raids to cease. As recently as two weeks ago Elfate marauders from Jordan bombed and destroyed a hydro-electric generator in the Negev near Arad.

The Palestine Liberation Organization which eighteen months ago was no more than a Cairo resolution is in being. There are now twelve thousand troops in the Sinai Peninsula under the leadership of one Amed Zukari, an ex-Nazi propagandist, an absolutely irresponsible fire-brand, who has gained the equipment for these troops, of all places, from Communist China. Such is the activity of these twelve thousand members of this Arab legion of murder, and a month ago when Secretary Oufant made his report on various U.N. activities around the world to the General Assembly of United Nations he warned the United Nations against cutting the Gaza Emergency Force below its present complement of three thousand four hundred men. And he spoke quite openly of the increased terror activities of these Arab marauders. The tinder is dry and the match is lit and there is, as there has been throughout the last eighteen years, the danger of war in the Middle East. The arms race has been accelerated and exacerbated. In the last three years the Soviet Union has given to Egypt, to General Nasser, some two plus billion dollars' worth of modern military equipment; five hundred and fifty war planes including one hundred and thirty MIG 21's which we have found in Vietnam to be among the best in the world, light and heavy bombers and the like; twelve hundred heavy tanks, ninety war ships; a hundred ground-to-air missiles; another hundred ground-to-ground missiles, four hundred pieces of heavy canon and the like.

In the same period of time the Soviet Union has given to Syria two hundred planes; four hundred tanks; and was just beginning to bring together and to build in Syria a missile attack system. China has been providing the Palestine Liberation Organization with its guns. The United States has been providing Patton tanks and Skyhawk medium bombers and an anti-aircraft system to Jordan and Israel, of course, has bought arms to counter this

to act as a deterrent in almost all the Western capitals of the world.

The arms race has been exacerbated and accelerated and always when there is an arms race there is the danger that it will suddenly flare. There will be a fire fight which escalate and that there will be war. But one must add though the Arabs continue to demand war, to threaten war, though the arms are pouring into the Middle East at an unprecedented rate, if practical considerations rule passion, and that's a big if, if practical considerations rule political passion then, at least in the short term, we are unlikely to see an attack on Israel. And the reason lies in the inability, at the moment, for a coordinated, large-scale attack by Israel's neighbors and enemies.

Nasser has his army committed in the Yemen. The Yemen is a small hilly land in the southern end of the Arabian Peninsula. Some five years ago Nasser sponsored a revolution against the Royalist government in Yemen. There are parallels between his interest in the Yemen and our interest in Vietnam. We thought it would be a rather simple revolution and began by sending to its puppet, Salah, a few advisers. The victory was hard to come by, and the advisers became technicians. Then the technicians took off their civilian clothes and became fighting troops. Then a few hundred technicians became a few thousand, and a few thousand became almost a total effective fighting force of the Egyptian Army. Some fifty thousand Egyptian troops are pinned down in the Yemen because not only is he fighting the Royalists but he is fighting a group, a powerful bloc supporting the Royalists, the King Faisal, the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. And as he escalates the war the enemy escalates in response. King Faisal pours in more equipment, more money and more men and the war is a bloody standoff. Less and less of the people of Yemen wanted to fight this war. About a year ago there were serious efforts to mediate it. Nasser's own revolutionary government seemed willing to such an agreement. What did Mr. Nasser do? Much what we did with Diem. He simply announced the deposition of the President, the Premier, and the entire Cabinet. He summoned them to a plane. He flew them to Cairo and they remain there to this day under close house arrest. And paranthetically this is the same Nasser who has been complaining across the breadth of our globe about our own high-handed

actions towards the will of the people in Vietnam. I am afraid it's a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Nasser has had to pull his troops out of the Sinai, away from the border with Israel; and at the same time this war in Yemen has built up a Royalist counter faction to Nasserite ambitions in the Near East. That counter faction rests now largely on King Hussein in the Jordan, King Faisal in Saudi Arabia with help from Borgeba in Tunis, with the King of Morocco, and from the Shah of Iran. And the financial support for this new anti-Nasser Arab military alliance is coming from the United States and from Great Britain which fear the growing incursion of Russian political interest and political force in the United Arab Republic. Nasser has now publicly called for the assassination of King Hussein and there is very little likelihood of a joint Jordanian-Egyptian action against Israel. Nasser's own economy is in disarray and near bankruptcy. Inflation is rampant. The standard of living in Cairo has dropped by half in the last two and a half years. The foreign lending agencies have denied to Mr. Nasser any further credit unless he brings into being certain specific economic reforms which the bankers of the world insist on unless he cuts down his very expensive international military commitments. There was a group in Cairo over the last six months which urged Nasser to undertake these reforms and to cut down these international military commitments. Nasser's solution? To toss them all out of his government and to imprison them. He will depend increasingly and totally if he needs be on Russian and on Chinese military and economic aid.

But there has developed in the Near East two opposing Arab power blocs and they are at each other's throats. As long as they are at each other's throats Israel can breathe a little bit more easily.

And finally, there is Syria. Syria is the most belligerent and belicose of all of the neighbors of Israel today. The Syrian government is anarchy. There have been three governments in the last eight months. Syria is on her way to becoming the first complete Communist satellite in the Near East. The only effective support that the present Syrian government of General Yadit has is the Communist Party. And in return for that support General Yadit has had to give the Red Guard almost complete power in the Army. He has placed Communist officers as cadre at every level of the command and almost all the

competent officers of the Syrian Army over the past ten years were part of the losing side of the last two abortive coups and they are now in Aman, in the Jordan, plotting some kind of revolutionary return.

In the last year Syria has been the outpost and the stooge and the satellite of Moscow; and Moscow has been willing to write a blank check for almost all Syrian undertakings. There is bitterness between Syria and Jordan. The border between these two countries is closed. War has been threatened between them. War is unlikely, but it has been threatened. Most dangerous of all, the Soviet government has given indications to the Syrian government that if Syria is provoked or attacked by Israel the Soviet government will lend to Syria all the support that she requires. Now, in the confusion of the Near East, what is a provocation? Israel has no ambitions against Syria. Israel will not openly attack Syria, but incidents can be manufactured and it is clear that if the Syrian government is sufficiently in turmoil, if it needs some reason to rally its people and there is economic anarchy and inflation and confusion in the capital, it may manufacture such an incident, precipitate a war in the feeling that they have a blank check from Moscow to back up and to support every activity which originates in Damascus.

But a cold-eyed view, even of the Syrian situation, would seem to indicate that war is not called for at the moment. The new Russian equipment has not yet been digested. Seven hundred technicians have been sent in the last six months, they have not had a chance to teach effectively as yet. The last two revolts have driven almost the entire professional army officer cadre into exile. The Syrian army lacks good officers, good planning. Syria lacks, in other words, the potential to launch an effective military operation against Israel. The practical considerations which seem to indicate that this is not now the hour for Syrian attack, but passion and prejudice can overrule practical consideration. The Syrian Army is massed on the Israeli-Galilean border. Israel is vigilant against any incident.

Can there be peace in the Middle East? Is Israel secure?

The Israeli Army is the equal of the combined army of its neighbors. Israel

has been able to purchase in the last years in Washington and in London as well as in Paris and in Bonn the equipment which she needs to counter-balance the Russian equipment being sent to the United Arab Republic. If the equations of deterrence give a nation security Israel is secure but as we know, from twenty years of experience with the Cold War, deterrence can only buy time. Deterrence is not an ultimate security. You need peace. You need negotiation. You need treaty. You need arrangement. You need compromise. And none of these exist at the moment in the Middle East.

In his opening report on the state of the world to the United Nations, Secretary General Ouphant said that there is no sign of any diminution of tension in the Middle East and he called for direct negotiation between the Arabs and Israel. Israel has been willing to have such direct negotiations for the last eighteen years. Aba Ibn, speaking to the United Nations, again proclaimed Israel's willingness to negotiate any and all outstanding issues and the Arabs again, as they have done in each of the last eighteen years, turned down the proposal out of hand. They still dream of yihad, the bedouin's call for revenge, war to the death, the driving of the farmer into the sea.

Will there be peace in the Middle East? I am afraid that the decision in large measure rests where I wish it did not rest - in Moscow. If the Russians desire, truly desire, co-existence with the West, a detente, they have now the political leverage in Cairo and in Damascus to insist upon it, to make it effective. But if Russia is sufficiently angered by Vietnam and is determined to open a second front to drain our resources even further, where can she do so more cheaply and more effectively and with less danger to herself than in the Middle East? And if Russia feels that she needs a safety valve for her own internal propaganda, to explain to her own people why she is not rushing to the help of the Communist state of North Vietnam, her ideological brothers, then again she may find it advisable to encourage Syria or Egypt or both in some kind of wild, military venture against Israel. The long-term policy of Russia in the Middle East is clear. She hopes to dislodge the West from our two-hundred year privileged position of economic self-interest. She wants the oil; she wants the bases; she wants the communication system; she wants the land mass; she wants the opening to the Red Sea and to the Asian Ocean;

she wants all of these that we have enjoyed during the hey-day of Western imperialism. These are the Russian ambitions and this is the Russian question mark.

Now, to counterpose this America must become more and more involved in the Middle East. And Washington is becoming more and more involved. For the first time in eighteen years, during the last year and a half, Washington has allowed Israel to buy arms directly from us. Washington has been busy in the last year and a half arming the Royalists' opposition to General Nasser. Saudi Arabia has received guns and planes and an anti-aircraft and a missiles system. Jordan has received arms in similar measure. Now, there is a danger here. We are backing Royalist governments. There inevitably must be reform, if not revolution, in these nations. And the arms which we are sending to Faisal and to Hussein can be very easily redeployed. Have we forgotten the lessons of Kashmir? We sent arms to Pakistan to defend the northern border with Russia. We sent arms to India to defend the northern border with China and these arms were wheeled east and west for narrow national purposes. Well, King Faisal and King Hussein are pledged to the eradication of Israel just as much as Nasser and General Yadin. Remember what Faisal said during his unlamented visit in the spring to the United States. Just six weeks ago he and another sometime erstwhile peacemaker in the Middle East, a friend of Washington, Bulgiba, signed a joint statement in which they said baldly: we are pledged to move into Israel, to destroy the Israeli government and to replace it with one of indigenous Arabs. There is danger then in the arms race even when it is being engaged in by our own side to establish a counter force to General Nasser.

The Near East is a tinder box. The match is lit. Are there solutions? A partial solution would be for the United States to sign with Israel the mutual defense treaty or to give to Israel the public assurance that Russia has given to Syria, that in case of attack the United States will support the Israeli defense to the limits of our ability. If Syria feels that with Russian aid she can gain a cheap victory against Israel and that the United States will not intervene, she will dream that the balance is in her favor. But if Russia knows that she cannot back Syrian ambitions without drawing in the United States

that there can be peace in our world and there can be peace in the Middle East if we but

and Russia has not been willing for a direct confrontation for the United States for years now, she will go much more slowly in encouraging Yadin in Damascus and their embassies. Washington has shown great interest in the State of Israel of late but has drawn back from the ultimate logical conclusion of our policies. It would be a step towards peace for Washington to announce that it is concerned with and will protect the integrity of Israel's borders.

The larger question remains - can there be peace in the Middle East? And I submit to you that this question must be enlarged still further. Can there be peace in the world? Actually, what is happening in the Middle East is no more nor no less than what is happening in the world. Two great power blocks and some smaller power blocks confront each other bitterly, angrily. There is no compromise. There is no adjudication. There is no mediation. There is no conciliation. There are no treaties, only brinkmanship, the equations of deterrence and the arms race. The Mid-East is inexorably caught up in the cold war. The decisions that are made in Washington and in Moscow are ultimately the decisions which will determine war and peace between Israel and her neighbors. And so we must ask ourselves - can there be co-existence between East and West, can there be co-existence and how can that co-existence be established? And if we fear co-existence we consign Israel to war and we consign ourselves to war. And if there can be co-existence we are surely embarked, in Vietnam and elsewhere, on the road which leads directly away from it.

Can there be peace in the Middle East? There will need to be a change of hearts and more mature leadership in the capitals of our world. Vietnam will have to be brought to a close. Washington and Moscow will need truly to implement de-escalation of armaments, mutual aid treaties and the like. It can be done. We share this little planet and we are all human. Every nation needs peace to build up its own domestic treasure, to build up its own domestic opportunity. It will require a degree of political maturity and impatience with ancient prejudices which this world of ours and we its people have not shown ourselves capable of. But I am convinced that we are capable of it and I am convinced that there can be peace in our world and there can be peace in the Middle East if we but

will it, if we but work for it and we add to our will to our work our prayers.

RIVES DEDICATION

U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. Earl Warren, attend the dedication of the John F. Kennedy Library in July. Chief Justice Warren, brought greetings from President

Israel must consider Bonn's interests: Pauls

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel-German relations hinge to a large extent on Israel's attitude towards issues of vital interest to Germany, the West German Ambassador, Dr. Rolf Pauls, said at the Sheraton Hotel here yesterday. Dr. Pauls was speaking at a reception given in honour of "Germany Day" at the Tel Aviv Trade Fair.

Dr. Pauls said that his remark was prompted by the stand adopted recently on the German border problem. Bonn's ideas on this subject were known; they were linked to the unconditional declaration that Germany would never again resort to arms.

The Ambassador was critical of those who stirred up the past for political reasons, and slanted reports from Germany. No good would be served by attempting to depict the Germany of 1966 as a Nazi-trained state.

"It is of no significance that a right-wing radical party in Hamburg increased its voting strength by one per cent. What is important is that a Jewish citizen of that city was elected mayor by the largest plurality ever achieved by his party in that city," Dr. Pauls stressed.

Commenting on trade relations, Dr. Pauls noted that Israel's problems in the Common Market were not necessarily of a bilateral nature. Germany had in the past shown a good deal of understanding for Israel as well as given it practical assistance.

Israelis and Germans should cooperate in fields where emotions are not involved — especially in business. If success is achieved there, contact can be promoted in other fields as well. Relations will improve only insofar as they are based not only on the past but directed towards the future as well, Dr. Pauls concluded.

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Is Israel politically secure?

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IT WAS UNTHINKABLE THAT THE SYRIANS SHOULD DISPATCH
MARAUDERS AGAINST ISRAELI FARMERS ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT
THEY WERE IMMUNE AGAINST OUR REACTION.

"It is not necessary," he said, "to formulate new or special principles
for peace and security in the Middle East. Nothing is required beyond the precise
application of Charter principles which enjoin respect for the sovereignty and
independence OF ALL NATIONS."

"We hold that Israel and each Middle Eastern state have an absolute right to
maintain their sovereignty and integrity immune from the threat or use of force.
We stand for the precise and reciprocal application of Charter principles and of
existing agreements. We make no claim against the integrity or the independence
of other states. We have no concern with the nature of their regimes. We
assume that different social and political systems, different attitudes to
traditional culture, are destined to coexist in the Middle East, as in other
parts of the world. What is needed is the consolidation, not the destruction, of
existing elements of stability in the Middle East."

If our neighbors refuse us recognition and contact, we shall pursue our
national development and international vocation as best we can, and with strong
prospect of success. While peace is not an indispensable condition of our existence,
we hold it to be a high aim fraught with equal benefit to our neighbors and to us.
A peace settlement, freely and directly negotiated, would inaugurate a new and
glorious chapter in Middle East history."

"Indeed, the negotiation of an agreement on arms limitation might be the
first step leading to a more stable coexistence. Only by establishing peaceful
and stable conditions amongst themselves can the states of the Middle East keep
the area free from external intervention, such as invariably arises wherever
tensions grows. All the residual problems left behind by the war launched
against Israel 18 years ago, including those created by movements of population
in both directions between Israel and the Arab states, could be solved in an
atmosphere of bilateral, regional and international cooperation. Thus, in full
respect of existing sovereignties, and of the region's creative diversity an
entirely new story never told before would unfold across the Eastern Mediterranean."

If politics were not ^{equal} the expression of difficulties - to be seen - but problems to be solved - the history of the world filled up with unpleasant circumstances - and the days grow longer and longer as the world moves on ;

Will there be peace in the M.E.

American support of Israel - as real and clear as day - as small support of Spain remains in the past - as the M.E. remains as it is ; allowed to remain unaffected for years past , which has been part of the reason for more unhappily and violently to make decisions of the kind to be made - with a mutual defense treaty has not been written and signed until the last year at Jerusalem . Not all these things are done for Israel . The building up of the Jordan Army has been carried out in secret - but some can be deployed to the East Bank of the Jordan at any time and in any number of places and for quite other purposes .



Jordan & S.A. remain in the same position of the great strife . In the Spring , however unhappily a shipment of arms was sent to the Arab armies in the way of Jerusalem , which has made the Arab armies more active and more dangerous to our country . " Opposed S.A. absolutely support for the Arab armies of the East Bank of the Jordan to prevent the Arab armies from occupying Jerusalem and the Temple Mount and the Old City " .

