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What I Have Learned From This Year's Winter, 1977.

## What I Have Learned From This Year's Winter

Daniel Jeremy Silver

February 20, 1977

This winter I have learned to appreciate with renewed impact one of the great psalms of the Bible, the 147th psalm. Like so many of the psalms it is essentially praise of God, praises God for his control over nature, power, for it is God who showers down snow, white as wool. God sprinkles the hoar frosts, thick as ashes. God raises crystals of ice as big as bread crumbs, before His cold who can stand. And there were times this winter all of us wondered if we could withstand the cold and the long, long winter. We had nearly two months when the thermometer never touched freezing. The winds were always blowing snow across our paths, blinding us and making us uncertain that we would be able to make our way through. Those who keep records of such things tell us that this was the coldest winter on record, coldest winter for the 90 years for which measures of this kind have been kept. This winter was not so much a season as a serious happening and most of us took it with remarkable good humor. It was the kind of winter where you slipped and you slid and you weren't quite sure whether you were going to make it home. It was a winter when you woke up in the morning wondering whether we had been plowed out, whether we would be able to leave. Our children left home and within fifteen minutes they were home again, telling us that the schools were closed for the day or the week or the month. It was a winter where many of us had colds that lasted forty days and forty nights and the nights were long and the days were longer, but, yet, with it all, I found that we told each other our tales of woe with remarkable relish, even some joy, proof again, if proof we need, that there is blessing in adversity and that if the crisis we face is both unexpected and not overwhelming, it often brings out the best in us, it brings us out of ourselves. I found this winter that there was a new zest to life. It was a challenge, an adventure,



to see if I can leave the house and make it to The Temple, and if I made it to The Temple and my colleagues here didn't make it I felt a certain pride of accomplishment. I was somehow more indefatigable, more of a hero, and I suspect we all had something of that feeling.

Most of us spend a good bit of time complaining about very simple complaints that are tiring even to us. We complained about them so much we are tired of hearing our own complaints, but we had something new to complain about and we had something new to talk about with our friends. We shared a common experience. We shared common hardships, and like formations of troops who face a common enemy and common misfortune, there's something about danger that's shared which breaks down the normal reserve, the normal barriers, between people. Normally, when we wait in a bus line or an airplane terminal, each of us is wrapped in his own silence. This winter I found people turning to me and saying, think we'll get home, or how are things in Cleveland, is it as bad in Cleveland as it is in Buffalo? Something of that kind. There's something about adversity that breaks down the barriers, that lets us out of ourselves, even as, paradoxically, there's something about prosperity that builds high the walls and turns us in on ourselves. We're nicer people, frankly, when cold winds blow, which makes me wonder if it has to be cold for most human beings to be warm.

I don't know if you noticed several weeks ago, but the New York Times reprinted a sermon which the congregational divine, Cotton Mather, had preached in the early 1680's in New England. It was really only an excerpt from the sermon. The good divine was capable of regaling his flock for two and a half to three hours every Sunday morning. You don't know how lucky you are! But what struck me as I read through these few paragraphs was that he, too, took up the theme of the blessings of adversity, although he was moved more to comment on the fact that these blessings tended to be physical



and even medical, rather than emotional and psychological. It was a common observance of people of the time that the great epidemics tended to diminish and disappear during the winter, and in those years before medicine had destroyed infectious diseases it was possible for some of these diseases to wipe out whole towns. And the theory was that somehow the cold of the winter acted as a suppressant to the noxious vapors which the medievals and the pre-moderns believed were the cause of the disseminating of these germs, these diseases, here and about. And so he said we have reason to thank God for the cold which destroys the disease which can destroy our community. And then he went on, interestingly, to the same psalm to which my mind had been drawn during the winter, the 147th, except that he asked the question who can stand before God's cold in a quite literal way. If God decided, really, to give us a cold winter who among us could manage to survive such a winter? And he answered the question that no one could, that God was obviously capable of making the cold winds blow to a degree and with a velocity, with a fury, that none of us could withstand. And he took this as proof, since the winters were not beyond our endurance, that in fact God was relatively pleased with his community and his congregation. Cotton Mather believed that the Puritans had come to the Promised Land and that, loyal sons and servants of God, they were building a covenant community on that land and that God was pleased with the new Jerusalem and as proof of his pleasure God had in fact moderated the winters. The winters were not as bad as they had once been. For its antique value and simply because there is a certain pleasure in recognizing that others have thought about the winter and shared some of our misfortunes and our feelings, let me read you one or two paragraphs, rather interesting. He wrote:



We may be thankful that the winter itself is not so hard, either as it might be if God should make it so, or as it is now in some other lands, yea, or as it has been heretofore among ourselves.

The Psalmist saw cause to say: "Who can stand before His cold?" If God should carry on the cold unto a little further extremity upon us, there could be no standing before it. Or, if the cold which in its extremity tarries usually but three days among us were extended for three months, instead of any standing there could be no living for us. But, in the midst of the cold, God remembers mercy. And our winters indeed are not so fiercely cold as those of some other countries.

Yea, and our own winters are as observably as comfortably moderated since the land has been peopled and opened, of later years. Our snows are not so deep and long since the progress that has been made in the clearing of our woods; and our winds blow not such razors as in the days of our fathers, when the hands of the good men would freeze unto the bread upon their tables, and the strongest wine there would in a few minutes be hardly to be swallowed for it congealed; yea, water cast up into the air would be turned into ice ere it came unto the ground.

You should have seen the winters of years ago. And I quote this sermon to you because it reflects an attitude which has been common among western men for generations, for milleniums, I still hear it among us. It's the assumption that somehow a bad winter, a natural disaster, a flood, an earthquake, a tornado, is a sign of God's displeasure with that society. And conversely, that the sunshine of the summer and the gentle rains are a sign of God's pleasure. The idea is old, it's older than the Bible, and it appears many times in the Bible. Indeed, the prophets tended to explain any kind of natural phenomenon as a sign of God's judgement upon the people, but though it appears in the Bible and throughout our western tradition, it is nonetheless folly, and I was surprised how often in these last weeks I heard people say in one way or another, well, perhaps we deserve it. And I heard a few Jeremiahs among us who were saying, no, really, this is the first winter of a new ice age, and perhaps we deserve it. There's a deep sense of guilt out there apparently and any time that some natural disaster comes upon us, all the shades of Watergate and Vietnam and the guilt of prosperity emerge among



us and find their way to expression. The meteorologists tell us, for better or for worse, that this was one winter in a century, that this was not the beginning of a new weather cycle, but once a century the upper winds blow in a strange pattern and we get a winter of this type. And as a matter of fact I was struck, as you must have been, about how little we really know about the long range weather patterns. Three times in the last 50,000 years the ice has advanced, and three times in the last 50,000 years the ice has receded, and as I read the material over that was produced in response to the new interest among us in the weather, I found diametrically opposed views among the meteorologists as to what was happening. Fifty percent seemed to be saying we are entering a new ice age and fifty percent were saying just the opposite, that the earth was in fact warming up. Those who argued that we were entering a new ice age spoke of something they called *grit* or *particulus* by which they meant industrial and agricultural pollution which apparently ascends into the atmosphere and acts as a screen, screening out many of the rays of the sun which, since they cannot reach the earth, obviously force the earth to cool off. And those who looked upon our recent weather as actually causing the earth to warm up tended to speak of carbon dioxide, of the emission of carbon dioxide during the combustion of fossil fuel which creates a vapor cloud in the atmosphere which holds in the natural radiation of the earth, therefore, in a sense forcing the earth to become warmer and warmer. Apparently we have not come yet, in the science of meteorology, to the point where we can say anything more but that weather patterns do shift and there is certainly no reason for us to be drawing theological conclusions out of the events that we have undergone. Apparently next year will not be as bad as this year and I pray to God I'll not have to eat my words.

Snow doesn't fall very often in Israel, the Holy Land, but it falls occasionally. About three years ago in the third week of January 1974 twelve inches of snow actually fell in Jerusalem in a twelve-hour period, though within a twenty-four hour period



it was all gone. When snow falls in the Holy Land it's a phenomenon. It happens once every 10, 15, 20 years. It happens only in the hill country or in the plains. Everybody in Tel Aviv got in their car that day and came up to Jerusalem with their cameras to take advantage of this opportunity. There are no snow plows in Jerusalem and there are no machines to spread salt on the road, and there are no provisions for snow emergency, and there need not be. The snow is a phenomenon and the winter is not the severe winter which we can expect even if we had not a winter like our past. The rabbis had an expression by which they described phenomenon of this type, things that appear occasionally and then disappear and vanish almost overnight. They called them "as the snow of yesteryear." There's no need to make provision against these occasional happenings. They happen, they're <sup>a</sup>phenomenon, they're interesting, we let the school children out to see the snow and we go on about our business, but surely it would be folly, would it not, if that was the way that we in America took this last winter, if we did not recognize that it was in a sense an early warning to us that there is something very much amiss in our whole concern with energy and all of our concerns about motion and heat and all those things which move the machines of industry, all that makes this nation go in a physical sense, for surely the chaos and the confusion compounded was the way in which we mishandled and failed to handle the energy crisis this year is proof, is it not, that even when the winter is not as violent or as extended as ours was this year, that there's something radically wrong with our systems of production and distribution and consumption and that we need to take a long, hard look, we individually, we as a government, we as a country, which permits private industry to manage so many of these important functions in the social order. We're going to be paying a bill for a long time, a high bill, for this cold winter. We're going to be paying for the repair of our streets, the broken water pipelines, the structural repair to buildings. Many of us will not know the cost to our homes or to our schools. Many communities will



not know the cost in terms of road repair until the spring comes, the spring thaws, but the cost will be high, and the budgets of the individual families,<sup>of</sup> institutions, of communities has already been stretched by the need we had all during the winter to keep essential services going. I shudder to think of the bill that the cities will have just to keep the streets open. I know here at The Temple that we had already expended more than our total budget for snow plowing by the end of the month of December.

Now what's true in the institutions is true in the communities is true in our individual homes, so much so that the proposal that the president made in late November, a proposal designed to stimulate the economy by providing each American family with fifty dollars of a tax rebate which presumably would go for new appliances or new clothing, new unscheduled purchases, will in fact be eaten up if not by higher fuel costs then certainly by the repair costs and the tax costs which are involved. It's been an unexpectedly costly winter for all of us and all of us have been made sharply aware that the United States has no consistently devised comprehensive energy policy. We don't know how much is being produced. We didn't even know where all the natural gas was. We didn't know which industries would be affected by certain kinds of shutoff requirements. We didn't know how to get gas from one part of the country to another where it was in short supply. We didn't know how many industries had made provisions for alternate fuel sources. We didn't know how to maintain many of our companies and industries operating from day to day and from week to week. Now the finger pointed at the Congress, the government, which has been talking about energy concerns for many years. And it was popular among us to blame the Congress for its chronic inability to come to unpopular or difficult decisions and the Congress must obviously share the blame as must the administration, but I am more and more convinced that the blame rests as much upon all those industries involved in the production and the



distribution and the marketing of energy as upon the government itself because the simple fact is that none of us know the parameters of the problem. We've not been given the facts and strangely, much to our surprise, the government has not been provided with the facts. There were thousands of words written this winter about the day to day events: school closings, street cleaning costs, energy shortages, problems that come up because of breaking of a pipeline here or of a sewer system there, but it was hard to find in all of this flood of material any hard facts about known natural gas reserves, about the number of gas wells which have been capped and the number of gas wells which are operating at peak production and the number where production has been cut back. It was hard to find facts about the profit and loss of companies engaged in this business. It was hard to know what the long range arrangements which have been made with Canada or Algeria or other nations for the importation of heat energy. The facts had simply not been made available and we were constantly operating with confusion, in the dark - we and our elected officials and our government.

In the early days of the winter you may recall that our governor, who is a man who seems to thrive on disaster, he delights in that sense of being important, of being in the middle of things - he went on the radio and on the television and told all of us that we ought to be turning down our thermostats as far down as they would go every night and to live with them at 62 or 65 or 68 during the day. Now what he did not tell us, a fact which did not come out for weeks, was the fact that if we turned down our thermostats too low at night and for too short a time it requires more energy to bring the household up to a livable level in the morning than if we had kept the thermostat higher all that night. And during that same week or two when the governor was able to preen himself almost daily before the cameras you recall that he spoke to us about the need to close our schools for a week, two weeks, a month, two months, in order to preserve our energy supplies. Now, obviously, whatever must be done to preserve



energy must be done, but he never explained to us why the schools should be closed and not the bars or the bowling alleys or the big shopping malls; nor did he ever explain to us what would be gained if the schools turned their thermostats down from 62 or 65 to 50 which they must maintain in order to maintain the structural integrity of their plants, otherwise their buildings will break up. The amount of the energy that the schools use in terms of the total energy used of our state is less than one percent. The amount of energy that is gained if the schools turn down their thermostats <sup>from</sup> 65 or 62 to 50 is less than 15 percent of that. Why were the schools suddenly chosen out? Why were certain industries signaled out? Why did one half of the community have gas and the other half not have gas? One of the clear truths that emerged out of this whole fiasco and confusion was the fact that the east side of Cleveland was being better served than the west side of Cleveland, but then the east side of Cleveland had one gas company and the west side of Cleveland had another gas company. Now no one has seriously investigated the investment policies, the dividend policies, of these two gas companies, but it's very clear that the East Ohio Gas Co. on the east side has spent the last years investing money ~~and~~ <sup>in</sup> storage facilities and in fuel for storage and has bought gas and has drilled for gas while the company on the west side of Cleveland has maintained arbitrarily high dividends to its investors and paid arbitrarily high salaries to its employees and failed to recognize that it is in fact not another industry in a private enterprise system, but a utility, a utility whose profits are guaranteed by the state which sets the rates in order to provide them a legitimate profit on their investment so that they will provide full service to the communities that they serve. Now clearly, one of the truths that emerged from this last winter is that many of those who are in the energy business, though not all, obviously, had not taken seriously their responsibility as a utility. They have operated like any other element of private industry, to maximize



profits, but that's not their role in our society, and if they insist on going that way they cannot be tolerated within the society because we cannot have our homes and our schools and our industries without the fuel that it requires to operate. And what was true on our local level was equally true on the national level. As the energy crisis built, the industry, the energy industry, had two deceptively simple solutions to the problem. The first solution was to deregulate the cost of natural gas as it passed through interstate pipelines; and the second was to remove a number of environmental laws which have been written these last years to protect our air and our water, all the life support systems by which we thrive and survive. Presumably, these environmental laws added to the cost of drilling for oil and for gas. Of course, they were designed to keep the gas from coming into our homes in ways we do not expect or the oil appearing on our beaches and destroying those or the pollutants coming into the air and increasing the cancer from which we die, but these two suggestions were put before us by industry spokesmen again and again as solutions to the problem.

Now, there may be partial solutions, and there may be unfortunate environmental laws, unnecessary environmental laws, and it may be that we ought to deregulate the gas which passes through interstate gas lines, but certainly there are other possible solutions and no solution ought to be adopted out of panic for we and our representatives know what the facts really are.

Were you shocked as I was that only this last week the first test case was run by the government where they picked out a Federal energy field in the Gulf of Mexico where Federal lands had been leased for exploration, and they asked, for the first time, various companies to report to them how much oil had been drilled, how much they had actually lived up to the terms by which they received these leases



because the leases were given on the guarantee that certain amounts of oil would be pumped every year for a given number of years and, in point of fact, if the larger statistics are true the oil producing companies, the energy producing companies, have been pumping less and less gas each year rather than more and more. Obviously, there's a limit to our natural gas reserve. Obviously, the exploration for gas is a costly one, but I, at least, can think of a number of solutions which do not involve complete deregulation of an industry, an industry which ought to be a utility, that is, one which is governed for the common good, not one which exists only for its own good. If the problem is that there is one cost of gas for interstate gas and another cost of gas for intrastate gas where in Texas and Louisiana and elsewhere the gas which is pumped within the state and sold within the state is unregulated and, therefore, costs more than the gas which is sold outside the state, and presumably the companies are simply holding back gas from where it might be needed because it would have to pass through interstate pipelines and be subject to the lower price, one could imagine a system where we would regulate intrastate gas, could one not? If there is a dual price system perhaps the second price system is arbitrarily high, not arbitrarily low. I am told that with the third increase granted by the Federal Power Commission to those who purchase interstate gas, they are now guaranteed a profit of 18 percent on their investment. What is a legitimate profit? Is it the 200 percent that they are getting on their sales of gas intrastate? I don't know. No one does. No one knows what they reinvest in exploration, what is spent to gain leases, what is spent legitimately with new sources of energy, fuel, and what is given to dividends, what is invested in other businesses unrelated to the energy field and so on. As you know, there has been a move in Congress these last weeks to break up the big oil companies, that is, to insist research to promote alternative sources of fuel. Obviously, we're going to have to learn to wear sweaters rather than to keep the thermostat up above the 70's. There



that there be a separation between those who explore for the gas, pump the gas, and those who manufacture and those who distribute and those who market so that it will not all be within one great combine of a few corporations. And the companies, of course, are avidly opposed to this program and there are problems obviously with it, but we have only to look at the record of these same, many of these same gas companies with the OPEC nations to recognize that a very unhealthy economic condition develops, one in which the national interest is not preeminent, predominant, when oil companies, or any company for that matter, is allowed to operate for its own private profit without real concern for the larger good, the good of the country from which it emerges. It is very clear now that the great seven oil companies <sup>who</sup> helped to create the power of Saudi Arabia and Iran today, have acted consistently in a way which has strengthened the oil cartel rather than weakened it, and since we are the people who must pay the cartel price they have thereby weakened the nation rather than strengthened it. They talk as if free enterprise, the competition, will automatically emerge in an unregulated gas industry. Free enterprise has not automatically emerged in the gasoline industry, in the industry with which these companies have been related through OPEC, and as so much of the oil is controlled by these monster companies there is no guarantee that deregulating the cost of natural gas or of any other energy supply will automatically bring about real competition and a true market value for the fuel that we consume.

What I am suggesting, simply, is this, that there is no reason now to be panicked into giving the big oil corporations all that they are asking. Obviously, we've been an energy-guzzling nation. Obviously, there is need for conservation. Our homes should be more adequately, more intelligently constructed. We ought to be investing in research to promote alternate sources of fuel. Obviously, we're going to have to learn to wear sweaters rather than to keep the thermostat up above the 70's. There



are all kinds of ways in which this country should, must, be encouraged to conserve. We have no right to guzzle the amount of the earth's energy that we now do. But, at the same time, there is good reason to keep as low as we can the price of the energy that we use. It makes our goods competitive. It prevents a runaway inflation. It keeps down the level of poverty because it is the poor who have ultimately paid the price for this winter; it is they who lack the money to pay the extra ten or fifteen percent of the energy bill which will be theirs. When the schools were closed it is their children who did not get the free breakfast and the free lunch program which is often 80-90 percent of the food, the protein, that they gain during any one day. It is they who suffered most from this winter and it is they who will suffer the most from any system of deregulation which allows the price of energy to explode and to go sky high.

I am afraid that there's been a good bit of greed and a good bit of shortsightedness in the way in which many of those who manage the energy industry have gone about their responsibilities. I hear a great deal from industry about corporate responsibility. I hear a great deal from industry about government irresponsibility. I have frankly found it difficult to find those companies which have been responsible, thoroughly responsible, for their role as utilities in this last crisis and in all that precipitated it. What I find instead is that there was an unhappy symbiotic relationship during the last two administrations between those who were to manage and govern our energy concerns, the Federal Power Commission and all of that, and the leaders of this industry, which allowed them to do pretty much what they wanted to do, to hold back new explorations, to hold back the delivery of new supplies, not to store great reserves of fuel, all on the proposition that ultimately they would be able to get higher prices for their fuel and break a system of government regulation which they disapproved of. That kind of



relationship is unfortunate, it's almost criminal in the results, a tax upon the whole society, and it resulted in the fact that most of us who should be informed by our government of need, came to this winter in innocence, assuming that there was enough gas, assuming that perhaps we might have to pay a penny or two more, but we didn't know the extent of the problem. We didn't know how limited the government's awareness of the facts were and we were not capable of encouraging our Congresspeople to take the initiative in creating a real energy policy because we had not been informed, and that, to me, is the real tragedy for the winter. Industry and the government both are guilty of having hidden a problem which affects every citizen from the citizenry and having denied to all of us our ability to lay out a problem and to try and work out our understanding of the problem and then, as in a democracy, we must encourage those who are elected officials to take the actions which must be taken even if they cost more or require that we enjoy certain luxuries less.

We've been told that we ought to sacrifice. We've been told that we will have to wear warmer clothes. We've been told that we have to consume less energy. We've been told that we're going to have to spend more for energy. And I'm prepared to do all of those things - provided - provided I am assured that the companies who are responsible in this area are being operated in the public interest. They are guaranteed their profits provided that they guarantee that they are being operated in the public interest, not simply in their own institutional corporate interest, provided that there is a real sense of responsibility to the strength of the nation, its industrial strength, and social strength. No part of the society could be allowed to disrupt every other part of the society for private gain, and that, I'm afraid, is a little bit of a smell that I get from the oil fields. I don't like that kind of smell.



It's been a hard winter, but in a sense it's been a very useful winter because it has alerted all of us to a very real national problem and I know that none of us will face the future as innocent as we were in the past, that we will demand the facts, that we will be prepared to sacrifice when we must, but not until it's been made crystal clear to us, as clear as the driven snow, that those who are concerned with the production of energy, the energy on which this nation depends, are being made to operate in the national interest, that is in our interest, and not simply for their stockholders or for their own.

WRHS



## Kaddish

Friday

Sunday

Feb 20 1917

Those who passed away this week

## Yahrzeits

ROSE BUBIS ROSKOPH  
FRANK WULIGER  
HYMAN H. HILL  
CHARLES A. MELSHER  
JANE ELLEN UELF  
HENRY H. HIRSCH  
EARLE M. LIEBERMAN  
BEATRICE DEICHES COHEN  
DR. MORTON MORGENSTERN  
SIDNEY S. WOLFE  
DAVID STROMBERG  
BLANCHE WIENER  
FANNIE MARKMAN  
ARTHUR KELLER  
IRWIN H. MILNER

Dye-chuss



By C. L. Sulzberger

NICOSIA, Cyprus — To my way of thinking, the only conceivable solution of the tragic Cyprus problem must be creation of a federal state in which Greek-speaking and Turkish-speaking communities each have considerable autonomous rights in their separate sectors but with a national government controlling certain basic matters including foreign policy and defense.

In other words, some kind of Switzerland must be established in which peoples sharing the culture of nearby countries nevertheless consciously owe prior allegiance to their own multilingual nation. Right now, only a handful consider themselves "Cypriot"; rather they feel "Greek" or "Turkish." And the handful emerged only after Turkey's Army landed here and occupied about 40 percent of the island in 1974.

Lack of any Cypriot awareness relatively comparable to Switzerland's keen patriotism is the fault of the Cyprus Government, which has never

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made any effort to instill it. It is high time to start. If no solution links the island's communities again, there will ultimately be a war.

Foreign Minister John Christofides told me that after the Turkish landings and consequent population exchange: "We faced two choices. We could have left Greek refugees from the north in camps, gradually turning them into Palestinian-type guerrillas; or we could make the best of the situation."

This was a basic decision. Before spring virtually all refugees will be out of tents and into permanent—if modest—structures. And Greek Cypriots have worked so well that they are proportionately third only to the United States and Canada in university students. With considerable foreign aid, they have boosted their zone's economy to record heights.

Both President Makarios and Rauf Denkash, head of the Turkish Federated State, endorsed to me the idea of federation, opposed unity by either sector with Greece or Turkey, and recognized the need for a new federal constitution. Mr. Denkash, however, doubts if federation is possible while Archbishop Makarios is in power and warns if it doesn't come: "We will have to declare our independence." Whether their meeting last week will alter this skepticism remains to be seen.

But beyond joint acceptance of the

federal idea — which Archbishop Makarios feels Turkey imposed before it was even discussed — there is disagreement on most specific points. Makarios says he is "prepared to negotiate on the basis of free movement and area of each state in proportion to population" although ready for resumed bicommunal talks.

Mr. Christofides says "a 20 percent Turkish area would be a good figure to start negotiating on." Right now the Turks hold 40 percent although Mr. Denkash claims it is only 36 percent.

Mr. Christofides argues that the Carter Administration, joined with the European Economic Community, must apply pressure on the Turks to accept a "reasonable" solution including a far smaller federated state with reduced local powers and evacuation of Turkish mainland troops and arms. He claims it would cost Turkey billions to switch to Soviet military supplies; that this would take at least a decade; that Turkey depends on huge remittances from its million workers in Western Europe; that it sends 70 percent of its exports there and wants to join the E.E.C.

The Cypriot Turks want minimal sovereignty for a national government, retention of existing weapons stocks, no armament on the Greek side, and opening of bicommunal negotiations by a preliminary summit between Denkash and Makarios — now accomplished.

There is also disagreement on the idea of a United States initiative to get the talks going. Greek-speakers want this soon and with visible pressure on Ankara. Denkash rebuts: "Any imminent U.S. peace move would be fruitless. Makarios must be shaken from his belief that he is the Cyprus Government. He prefers to appear to be defying an invasion rather than accepting a settlement entailing certain rights for the Turkish Cypriots."

"A swift U.S. initiative would only burn Carter's fingers. Washington shouldn't get directly involved. Don't forget, the Russians will do anything to block an American solution. For a long time the prevailing de facto situation will be the reality."

Any negotiation is going to be tough, bitter and emotional. But the fact that both sides agree on a federation abjuring future links with Greece or Turkey is something.

It will take years to make an Aegean Switzerland, but it took years to make one in the Alps. If the United States does get involved, it should insist that all schools here start teaching students they are "Cypriots," regardless of language, just as their European peers learned they are "Swiss."

tinguished? Our cold precipitates the vapors which would else thicken and poison our air, and by freezing the surface of the earth it keeps in many malignant steams that otherwise would thence arise to suffocate us.

It is called for in Pss. 148:8: "Praise the Lord, ye hail, and snow, and vapor, and stormy wind." It seems they that have much of the hail, the snow, the vapor, may find something in them for which they should praise the Lord. The Psalmist says: "God giveth snow like wool"; the snow is as a goodly white robe on the body of the earth, whereby 'tis cherished with a nitrous impregnation for fruitfulness in the year ensuing.

We may be thankful that the winter itself is not so hard, either as it might be if God should make it so, or as it is now in some other lands, yea, or as it has been heretofore among ourselves.

The Psalmist saw cause to say, in Pss. 147:17: "Who can stand before His cold?" If God should carry on the cold unto a little further extremity upon us, there could be no standing before it. Or, if the cold which in its extremity tarries usually but three days among us were extended for three months, instead of any standing there could be no living for us. But, in the midst of the cold, God remembers mercy. And our winters indeed are not so fiercely cold as those of some other countries.

We are not, as Livy speaks of the Alps, *aeternis damnatinivibus*, "doomed unto eternal snows"! 'Tis not with us, as Olcarius tells us 'tis in Muscovia, where their spittle will freeze ere it reach the ground; and so violent is the cold that no furs can hinder it, but sometimes men's noses, ears, hands, and feet will be frozen and all fall off . . . you shall see many drop down in the streets, and many travellers brought home dead and stiff in their sleds.

Yea, and our own winters are as observably as comfortably moderated since the land has been peopled and opened, of later years. Our snows are not so deep and long since the progress that has been made in the clearing of our woods; and our winds blow not such razors as in the days of our fathers, when the hands of the good men would freeze unto the bread upon their tables, and the strongest wine there would in a few minutes be hardly to be swallowed for its congelation; yea, water cast up into the air would be turned into ice ere it came unto the ground.

Let us be thankful for our clothing. It is a stroke in the picture of the wise woman, she is not afraid of the snow for her household, for all her household are clothed with double garments.

Let us also be thankful for our fuel. There have been pagans that have sometimes worshipped the fire as a

T  
in

In 1923, with no bank to financial understand small deposits not welcomed business with Bankings became in

Over Hillman and Amalgamated America for Bank to save people, of trade union

The grown and offering minimum loans at far higher interest USAVE C

served labor union the years, been the cause and disaster and other





The winter ~~before~~ day 177 is on Sunday God's  
power over creation has been on me many.

He [God] shows down snow, white as wool  
He sprinkles down frost thick as ashes  
He scatters crystals of ice like bread crumbs,

PIN 81 IN 107P 153

Who can stand before His cold

This winter has been days when we really couldn't  
stop before the cold - The wind blew just right &  
snow came in full - For 2 months the temperature was  
near above zero. The winter was not very a season,  
at some a happening   a winter in a century  
happening

We had no full - The snow after the cold  
2 weeks after the cold - The wind was just right & the full of  
the cold had just been here over  
for the whole - we were very good

There were some kind of wind days all over the place  
but the cold was in the 90's over the whole  
region since then.

It's not a slipping, sliding winter - - after a while  
the old winter couldn't play outside

It's not a "Do you think we'll get around next year  
many" winter







bitching on angry for the - when see with - ad  
had received for the rejection of policy - & out of the  
costs of running a business in the - was described to  
and the success of the business and the success of  
the business in the area

on a big size business could it be -  
The on rejection of the business was the main reason  
of the business - in the time

Since it is not possible to reconstruct  
the business in the area - the business -  
could be reconstructed in the area (1 month)  
it is not possible to reconstruct the business

Antitrust

The business is not subject to be  
reconstructed in the area  
in the area and  
business is not subject to be  
reconstructed in the area

Intent of the business is not subject to be  
reconstructed in the area and  
business is not subject to be  
reconstructed in the area



We passed a corner apartment & 2 lined bed  
zone de confite and an middle substance on  
a fourth over water under brush down  
the road road & bridge

When I went at a bus stop on the  
on certain terminal anyone that a  
its middle the value of the the  
center - The middle people there  
Do you think successful here ?

and it is not a center ?  
I remember my first visit when was  
more attracted to the center than to the  
central will be fully not allow  
on the floor as the last in the center  
in the center

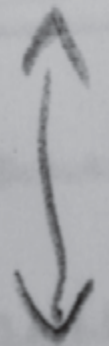
Huddling against the cold and dark corner capitulation  
consider attitude of the unexpected part of human nature  
that showed adversity turns us to our own and another  
as showed passivity turns us from each other  
The middle 2 middle way ending if we  
have to be cold in order to be warm







understand the Import of the number, and must all  
pay to source - a Real & Real - as a way of  
the planner in C.H.'s New England - which would  
move to be the Primary fact, - a kind which  
primary needed to be fulfilled and it had been  
confused with ad subject up to that and with  
Source of good will should be used here as  
True concern community - an early pre idea  
The subject of A.B. Hyatt's idea - as far as that  
resort to Import of New England idea is not  
of his planner as subject as fulfilled well  
already as can be seen



The idea that concerns the subject of displacement is not  
within the idea of displacement as a subject  
concerns that is not subject to displacement  
now as the idea of displacement is not subject to displacement



There - that can be tried back to previous religion -  
at a time and another - developed - steps  
present - will be ful but not be done

Julio

1/2 of 2 hand more than one as metal it  
coming on "There is just the degree of which the

eye which will be all over all the body

4 muscles -

I have been WRHS ARCHIVES may insist  
on seeing the mouth as the first of the  
little one - It developed late as the the  
mouth is a very early development -

but not very early consider that at the mouth  
early - limited possibilities as the early  
human activity has increased as the life

Q40

W muscles press one and stitch - one do  
and 50000 7 years the contracture zone has



This matter will not remain unattended & will  
be checked not -

Confessing will unintended and family budgets  
will have to be revised and new plans made for  
some revised and already apart of for budgets  
and other regions and which have to be made. The  
President's proposal should be to bring -- to be by  
reluctant will be used to meet when budgets will  
not for children or appliance. The other to  
Federal quit will have to confront the new  
for unemployment to be done if to be done and  
and for more which will be done if we can afford  
of our regional regions can very long ability



These will be not unintended  
too much difficultly if unintended to not  
conflicts, if we can not just with the unintended  
unintended will be done if we can afford  
doing will be done if we can afford  
to make to be done if we can afford



which needs to be done - because even now so  
1820 quarterly  
proceedings as to the members of the institution -

The ~~history~~ of ~~inquiries~~ ~~concerned~~ ~~about~~ ~~all~~

since - called on by the same - 0-

Can you assist in the matter ~~concerned~~ ~~as to~~  
then ~~decide~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~subject~~ - the fact that  
tell us that if we could ~~have~~ ~~seen~~ ~~the~~  
for at night - or if we could ~~have~~ ~~seen~~ ~~the~~ - we  
to ~~decide~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~subject~~ ~~relating~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~1820-1850~~



Can you assist in the matter ~~concerned~~ ~~as to~~  
which ~~needs~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~done~~ ~~about~~ ~~the~~  
end of March - ~~about~~ ~~a~~ ~~small~~ ~~amount~~  
and say a small ~~amount~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~subject~~  
which ~~was~~ ~~seen~~ ~~about~~ - ~~a~~ ~~small~~ ~~amount~~  
between 1860-1865 ~~about~~ ~~the~~ ~~subject~~ ~~and~~ ~~about~~ ~~a~~ ~~small~~  
can be ~~used~~ ~~as~~ ~~a~~ ~~50~~ ~~degrees~~ ~~about~~ ~~a~~  
which ~~was~~ ~~seen~~ ~~about~~ ~~the~~ ~~subject~~ ~~and~~ ~~about~~ ~~a~~ ~~small~~  
name - ~~about~~ ~~a~~ ~~small~~ ~~amount~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~subject~~  
70% of ~~the~~ ~~subject~~ ~~and~~ ~~about~~ ~~a~~ ~~small~~ ~~amount~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~subject~~

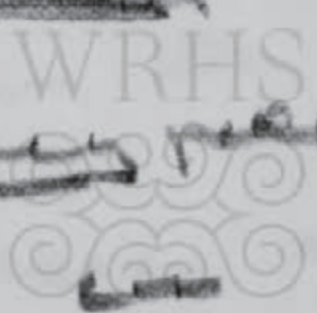


New news Sunday being very good  
every piece about left - happy good and  
beautiful, but open & clear & quiet  
land.

But there were blatant pulls - The press was  
 even argued by an unreliable source - Recorded  
and some was that the open - I was then  
sent for 1 or 2 days - I recalled in the past  
days - by using the same for the same -  
 For some years the same was used many  
times in the past years for the same purpose  
and some times it was used in the same way -  
Every time it was used in the same way -  
They are guaranteed a 7% return in the same way -  
by state regulation so that they will provide  
a full range of services to the public - The  
same way has been used in the past years -  
They are guaranteed a 7% return in the same way -



industry - <sup>the</sup> multi-dimensional market - industry  
& directly indirect ways which are being exploited  
of the new market possibilities and not  
a public utility market & regulated market -  
are a major part of the market  
To be sure - the new market will be  
there is a supply problem - - and that the market  
is unstable due to the fact that the market is unstable -  
- and the market will be unstable due to the fact that the market is unstable  
- the market will be unstable due to the fact that the market is unstable  
- the market will be unstable due to the fact that the market is unstable  
- the market will be unstable due to the fact that the market is unstable

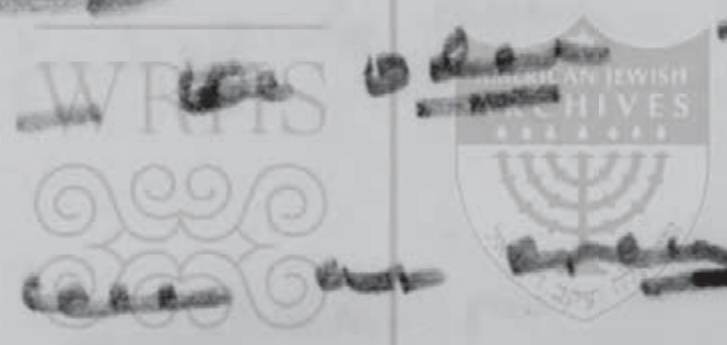


fact

Production of market is as soon as possible - but  
is it possible of a unstable market is unstable  
market & unstable market is unstable  
market is unstable market is unstable - is  
market is unstable market is unstable  
market is unstable market is unstable  
market is unstable market is unstable  
market is unstable market is unstable  
market is unstable market is unstable



I am not going to confront them - but you  
be ~~confronted~~ to be any answer to me  
had been - & the present circumstances  
for the number of cupped meat, meat and  
enjoying a beginning to be seen - & not  
say all these things are agreed on  
the disruptive order - for - was in  
man can be seen of oil camp for the  
Judea - was seen of oil camp for the  
We have seen an order of order  
order - can be seen for order - people  
was a justified for order any order to  
James was seen for order - but  
we ought not to be forced into  
discontinuing and  
discontinuing any order  
until we are seen that we are at  
least discontinuing the problem - the order  
is not seen for order for order





of the country however the way into state and  
in exemplary - type - can be improved  
intended - and improved -

There is a great deal of money -

repeated into - into into

Regulation and control  
 This is not possible - separate  
every particular for any disturbances as the  
the unit can not be for cost - out  
and therefore

These are ~~under~~ presently - and the  
 FCC will be still PUC become long present  
 before completion of the existing company  
 to regulate - at least will be done -  
 to PUC now company making to allow to  
company not to cut back on present  
even before completion of the new company  
They have total control over the new company  
Now are concerned about





The single model can one single use it  
can carry all the shoulders - let's not let  
single model can be used in many different  
directions of use just.

c) a plan is needed of the fact -  
as supply policy - integrated policy -  
and responsibility - of the policy  
and needed in national supply policy - 23  
1970 Printed under 1974 under as  
any at the policy in the  
important to be left as to the model  
make a small unit of every