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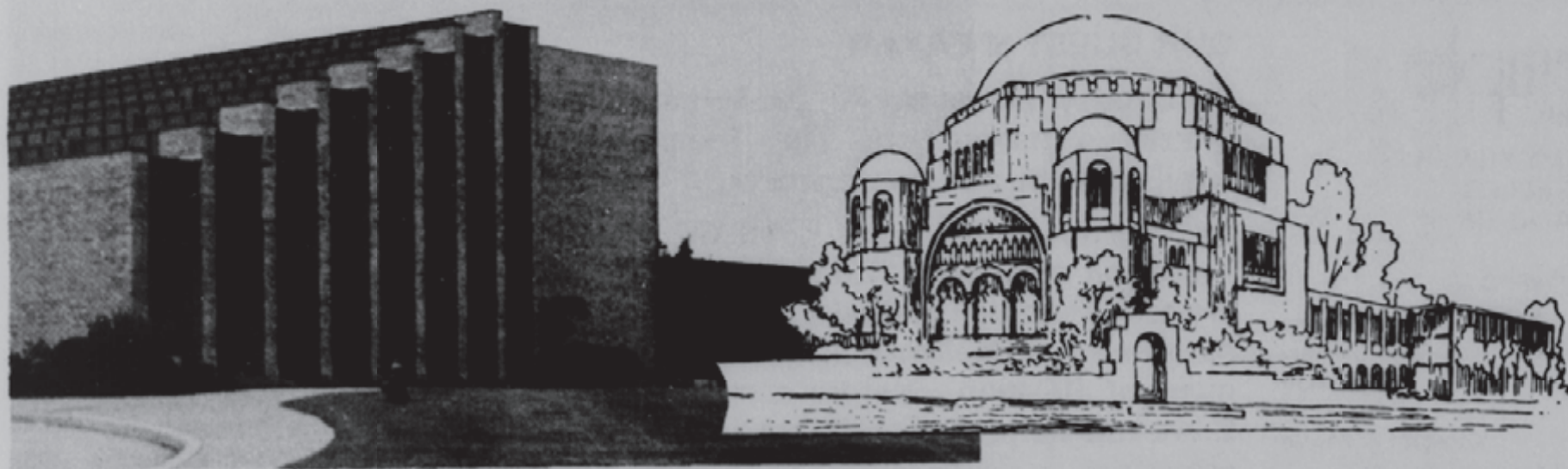
Sub-series B: Sermons, 1950-1989, undated.

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Begin, Carter, and Geneva, 1977.



November 20, 1977
Vol. LXIV, No. 6

The Temple Bulletin

From the Rabbi's Desk — BEGIN, CARTER AND GENEVA

The sermon of October 16, 1977 is produced here in response to numerous requests.

Let me begin with a quotation: "The commitment of the United States to Israel's security is unquestionable." The speaker is President Jimmy Carter. The setting is the General Assembly of the United Nations ten days ago. Nothing could be more straightforward, less eloquent and yet, there is anxiety in Jerusalem and a rising sense of jubilation in many Arab capitals.

Mr. Carter has been saying much the same thing ever since he has been in office. A week ago he told a delegation of Congressional people that he would rather commit political suicide than undermine the security of Israel; but the occasion for that rhetoric was a visit by legislators concerned that the United States, in fact, had changed its position vis-a-vis Israel and that actions of our government were undermining the security of Israel.

What has happened? The rhetoric remains very much what it has always been: historic affinity between this country and Israel, recognition that Israel is a sister democracy, recognition of a number of specific military advantages to our involvement in Israel. Yet, since January this administration has initiated a series of actions which Israel and many others construe as political signals that our commitments to Israel's security is now contingent and quite different in degree, if not in kind, to what it had been before.

Some months ago the United States prohibited Israel from selling the K'fir, a domestically manufactured fighter plane, to Ecuador. Soon afterwards the government rescinded an agreement to allow Israel to purchase concussion bombs and some sophisticated missiles which had been agreed to by the Ford administration. The administration let Israel know that an agreement which allows Israel to purchase uranium for her nuclear reactor at Dimona would be cancelled after the conclusion of the existing contract. Over the past months the President has spoken often of the necessity of satisfying the legitimate interests of the Palestinians at Geneva. A series of statements have

emanated from the White House and the State Department indicating that the attitudes of Arab leaders were helpful while the positions and statements of Israeli leaders were unnecessarily obstinate. Finally, there have been repeated attempts to find a way to bring the Palestine Liberation Organization to Geneva. The PLO has been told that if they will make some inconclusive statement about peace and not repeat their pledge to destroy Israel, they will be brought to Geneva despite Israel's objection. If the Carter administration is concerned with Israel's security they are showing it in strange ways. As an Israeli paper commented wryly, "with friends like the United States who needs enemies."

The gap between rhetoric and reality has been widely noted. Recently, our morning paper featured a cartoon of Mr. Carter carrying a kicking and screaming Begin over his shoulder as if he were a parent manhandling a spoiled child; the caption: "You know you really want to go to Geneva."

The words suggest nothing has changed; the actions suggest that much has changed. This is Carter's way. Mr. Carter, whatever else he is or is not, is a consummate political beast and he knows that in politics if you cannot locate your prey you cannot shoot at it. In most areas of policy he tries to make it difficult for anyone to understand exactly what is behind all the zagging and the zigging, all the words, all the rhetoric. What I would like to do this morning is to search out the consistent policy of this administration within its inconsistent actions; to examine what they are trying to accomplish and how they propose to accomplish it. I believe it crucial that we understand what lies ahead.

Since 1967 the United States has pictured itself to the world as a benevolent mediator. We will listen to anyone. We are eager to facilitate negotiations insofar as we can be useful. We are ready to be helpful in any way we can. As a concerned observer,
(Continued inside)

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES

November 20, 1977

10:30 a.m.

The Temple Branch

Rabbi

BERNARD MARTIN

Abba Hillel Silver Professor of Jewish Studies, Case Western Reserve University, will speak on

WHY ARE JEWISH YOUTH ATTRACTED TO THE CULTS:
Some Reflections on the Jewish Community and the Synagogue

November 27, 1977

10:30 a.m.

The Temple Branch

Rabbi

DANIEL JEREMY SILVER

will speak on

**THE FAMILY
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE**

Friday Evening Service — 5:30 to 6:10 — The Temple Chapel
Sabbath Service — 9:45 a.m. — The Branch

THE TEMPLE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

DECEMBER FIRST TUESDAY

December 6, 1977

DIANA TITTLE, associate editor of Cleveland Magazine, will speak on "What Is Cleveland Magazine and Why Does It Say All Those Nasty Things About Everybody?"

Diana Tittle has written about Divorce, The People Mover, Dressing for Success, Living Together and a myriad of other diverse subjects. Her opinions and experiences will fascinate you.

12:00 Lunch
1:00 Program
(Come early to shop)

Reservations a MUST! \$1.50
Agnes Leidner — 283-1584
Estelle Wolfe — 371-0939



LUNCH WITH THE RABBI

Conversation and Community with Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver

Sponsored by The Temple Men's Club

Tuesdays — Noon to 1:30 p.m.

Next Luncheon

Downtown

Uptown

December 6, 1977

Pewter Mug
Hanna Building

James Tavern
Eton Square

Uptown

February 14, 1978
April 18, 1978

March 14, 1978

For more information:

(Uptown) Mel Einhorn, 442-9932
(Downtown) Lew Frauenthal, 382-4720

LILY — A TEMPLE FLOWER

Who is that remarkable woman, well into her 90's who comes to The Temple every Tuesday and operates a sewing machine . . .

Who fills in her spare moments at the machine by pulling out her knitting . .

Who recuperated last year from a broken wrist . . .

Who has been a loyal Temple member for as long as she can remember?

Lillian Wolen, that's who. Orchids to Lily!

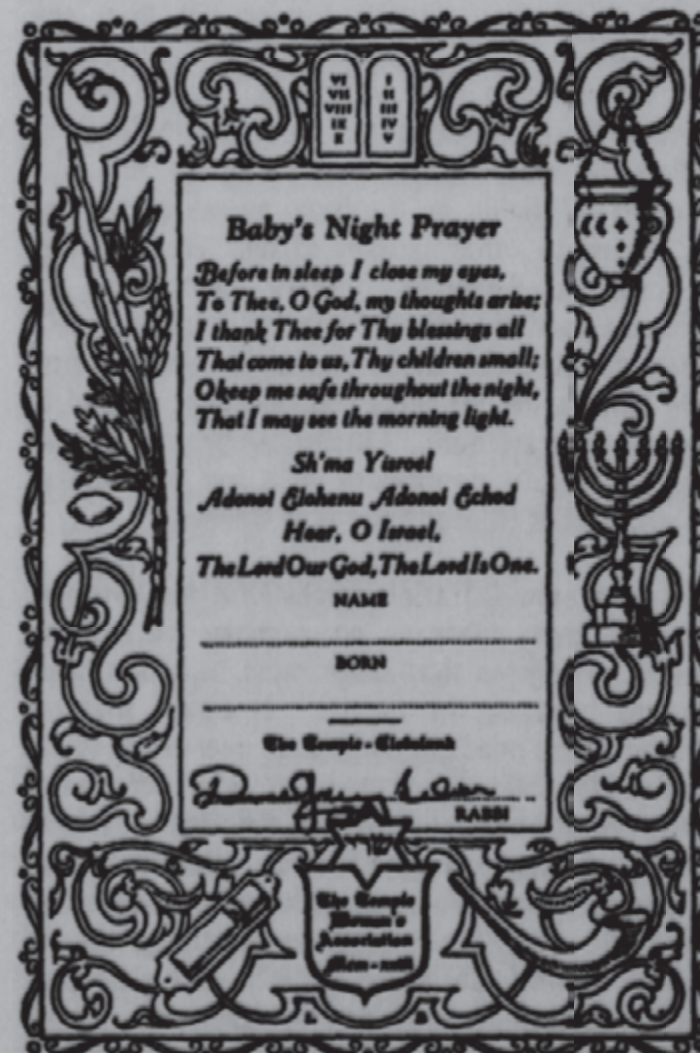
BABY PRAYER

This lovely prayer written by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver is available to members of The Temple family as a gift from The Temple Women's Association.

If there is a new baby in your house, or a grandchild you wish to remember in this meaningful way, contact Doris Eisner, 991-7964, or The Temple office. Be sure to give all the vital information: name of baby, name of parents, birth-date, and address, and the prayer will be on its way. The baby's name will also be recorded in The Temple Birth Record Book.

And Mazel Tov from The Temple Women's Association!

A lucite frame for the Baby Prayer is available from the TWA Shop for \$2.00.



BEGIN, CARTER AND GENEVA (Continued)

we will help if asked, but we will not impose our will on anyone. "No imposed settlement." Behind the rhetoric and this innocent image lies quite a different reality. In fact, American policy is based on the contention that it is in our national interest to establish a negotiated settlement — what we call peace — between Israel and the Arab states. With "peace" some specific advantages accrue to us. "Peace" would allow us to maintain our traditional relationships with Israel, the flow of Arab oil to the United States and access of American business to Arab markets.

How is this peace to be achieved? During the days of the Nixon-Ford-Kissinger administrations, the theory was that peace would be achieved piecemeal through a series of step-by-step negotiations. The house of peace would be built brick by brick. America would put the first bricks in place herself. There was the American-sponsored Israel-Syria agreement by which Israel gave back Kuneitra and land in the Golan in return for a United Nations buffer force; and the two Sinai agreements by which Israel returned control of the eastern bank of the Suez Canal and then control of the heights overlooking western Sinai in return for a buffer force and guarantees of oil. These arrangements were not swiftly or easily made. The issues were complex and suspicions are ripe. Each of the countries involved needed a chance to feel the other out and to adjust to new situations. Israel, particularly, needed time to rebuild its defenses since territory was being ceded, time to build up its arsenals with equipment necessary for new defense problems; time to test guarantees of resupply of oil; time to face the domestic concerns of a people tense over their security. To achieve these arrangements the United States was willing to give various assurances. We promised the Arab states economic and military aid. Last year Egypt received more non-military foreign aid than any other nation, a squadron of military cargo planes and an agreement to refurbish Egypt's jet air force. Syria received hundreds of millions of dollars of aid. Israel was giving up the Abu Rhodeis oil fields in the Sinai so we guaranteed her access to other sources of oil. We promised to monitor Egyptian military compliance to various agreed armament limits, to monitor Israel's access to the Suez Canal and to continue to provide Israel with the arms and resources needed to maintain her strength. Finally, we promised Israel that we would coordinate with her government all approaches to negotiations at Geneva.

This new administration agrees with the Kissinger position that peace is an urgency of national policy. It agrees that there must be direct negotiations between the parties. It agrees that the United States needs to make such guarantees to the parties as will allow them to take negotiating risks. What has changed is the time table. Kissinger's pace was one of patience. Carter's policy is one of haste. There must be a Geneva Conference this year. He is eager to see things accomplished — now. Carter has little interest in process. He believes in pressure and in deadlines. By his own admission he is an activist who cannot sit patiently by. He believes in the new technologies

of prefabrication. The old-fashioned way of building; brick by brick, does not suit his temperament. He is a take-the-bull-by-the-horns man, a do it all now not tomorrow man. He wonders why Israel is concerned about meeting with the PLO. Ultimately, Israel will have to meet with the PLO. Why not now? Why should not Israel give back now all land up to the 1967 borders? This is the position of U. N. Resolution 242. It will have to be done. Why not now? Why all this backing and filling, this foot-dragging? The problem is that in face of this new sense of time and of urgency, the fundamental asymmetry of what is being asked of the various parties stands starkly revealed and the dangers to Israel are maximized.

What are the Arabs being asked to do? The Arabs are being asked to take over territory they do not now control. The Arabs are being asked to make proposals about the reparations to the so-called Palestinian refugees and for their repatriation. The Arabs are being asked to state their maximum demands and, in return, are being asked only to say some words about legitimate boundaries and peace.

Israel is being asked to give up land. The problem that Israel faces is once the territory has been given back, it's gone. Her borders are more extended. Her cities lie more exposed. The Arabs are being asked to talk about peace. The advantage they enjoy is that words can be recalled or denied. A new government can come to power in Egypt and simply denounce any Sadat pledges. More likely, one of a thousand excuses is found to claim that Israel has not done this or that and so we are not bound by the words we spoke.

Israelis have heard the popular phrase on Arab television: "When you eat dinner you eat it course by course." Behind this homely aphorism is the thesis that it is to the Arab world's advantage to regain the West Bank, Sinai, the Golan and Gaza and so bring the armies of the confrontation states to within a few miles of the heartland of Israel. The main course can be enjoyed later at leisure. Once Israel has been weakened politically and strategically, the next stage will be that much easier.

Israel remembers all too well the lightning strike of the Arab forces in 1973. In two days Syria reached the furthest heights of the Golan. If the borders had been those of pre-1967 their drive would have cut Israel in two. Israel must be concerned with security. Israel must be cautious. Israel must have proof that the Arabs mean what they say and what the State Department says they say. Israel cannot be satisfied by the analysis of the United States State Department that the so-called moderates of the Arab world really are committed to peace because they make certain statements to Mr. Carter in private. These private statements need to be surfaced and examined. There are others — the PLO, Libya, Iraq — who are radical even by our State Department records and prepared to upset any negotiation.

The administration says, "trust us." "The United States is committed to the security of Israel." Unfortunately, Israel must ask: "How far can we trust America's word?"

In 1956 the United States pressured Israel to withdraw unilaterally from the Suez Canal on the promise that we would arrange negotiations with the Arab states. Those negotiations never took place. The United States guaranteed free passage for Israel's ships through the Straits of Tiran and the Suez Canal and that the United Nations Force to be stationed in the Sinai would not be withdrawn arbitrarily by General Nasser. Despite the pledged word of the United States the Suez Canal was immediately closed to Israeli shipping. A few years later the Straits of Tiran were closed to Israeli ships and when Nasser ordered the United Nations troops, they left the Sinai within twenty-four hours.

How much can any country trust the word of another country, particularly when the national interest of the United States is not identical with the national interest of Israel? For a decade it has been clear that we are not eager to do many of the things which Israel would like us to do. The State Department's perception of our national interest in the Middle East includes maintaining the flow of oil and the openness of Arab markets to our businessmen. The differences in our goals was revealed clearly during the anti-boycott legislation struggle. The administration first fought against new rules and when these passed surrounded them with enough administrative loopholes that the Arab boycott of Israel was hardly hampered.

Israel is asked to trust the United States' good intentions and promises. That is hard to do and, unfortunately, the haste which this president brings to his policies has given Israel new evidence that whatever our intentions our word is not that dependable.

On October 1 of this year the United States and the USSR issued a joint statement having to do with Geneva and the Middle East. The United States and the Soviet Union convened the original Middle East Conference and both have a role to play if that conference is to resume. The history of this particular statement is an interesting one. In August of this year Secretary Vance made a trip through the Middle East. He came back convinced that Sadat, Assad and Hussein were willing to come to Geneva. They had procedural reservations and were not saying exactly what the United States wanted them to say; but they would come. Vance was convinced that Israel, though it did not want to sit with Palestinians or PLO representation, could be forced to do so under certain arrangements. The United States proceeded to use leverage to force Israel to make concessions on this point. Dayan has described Vance's meetings with him on these issues as "brutal". To meet the "Geneva this year" timetable it was time to bring in the other party intimately involved, the Soviet Union.

The United States initiated the discussions which led to the statement of October 1. This administration was convinced that Geneva could take place this year and that it would be seen as a Carter foreign policy victory. The problem was that the Soviet Union makes no pretense at evenhandedness and wanted her pound of flesh before signing any statement which would hasten Geneva.

(Continued)

BEGIN, CARTER AND GENEVA (Continued)

She wanted to appear as the Arab champion and so gain a leg up in the struggle for influence in the Middle East. Russia proceeded to make demands as to the shape of the statement and in his impatience Vance agreed: No reference to U. N. Resolution 242 which is the resolution which links Israel's withdrawal to the establishment of normal diplomatic relationships; a reference to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian peoples, a position which the United States had never before articulated. However, Vance and the State Department choose to understand the term, the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people", it is a code word in the Middle East, popularized by the PLO and their supporters which includes not simply an Arab mini-state on the West Bank and Gaza, but the claims of the Palestinians to all that they call Palestine. No wonder the Israelis reacted angrily. So did many Americans out of concern for our traditional relationship with Israel and because it seemed to be a reversal of our earlier pledges not to impose a settlement, but because this statement let Russia back into the Middle East at a time when her influence had waned. The U. S. had given away much for little.

Israel's concerns go to the question of American reliability. On September 1, 1975 Kissinger sent a memorandum to the Israel government in which he pledged that the United States would consult and coordinate with Israel in all matters leading to Geneva and would give Israel a veto power over who should be at Geneva. The consultation and coordination involved in the U.S. - U.S.S.R. statement consisted of the Israeli ambassador in Washington being notified of its contents several hours before it was released to the press. To the Israelis this was another signal that the urgency of getting to Geneva, of achieving something, had become so dominant in the administration's mind that they were willing to go back on the pledged words — how then could they put much stock in Carter's "trust us" statements?

By our haste the United States made the negotiation more difficult. The Kissinger approach, for all the leverage he used against Israel — remember the agonizing reappraisal of 1974 — at least gave Israel time to take stock, to make arrangements, to keep up its guard. Now there was no longer time. It was like being rushed into surgery by a doctor you do not quite trust.

The policy which Carter, Vance and Brezinsky have adopted emerged in 1975 from a study made by a task force operating out of the Brookings Institute in Washington. The Brookings Institute is one of those high level think tanks that brings to its meetings the best and the brightest. A panel of sixteen experts was selected to deal with the political questions in the Middle East. Mr. Brezinsky, by the way, was one of those sixteen. A majority of this panel proposed a series of conclusions and recommendations. They spoke of America's traditional relationship with Israel, of the importance of secure boundaries and of Israel's military strength to the U.S. They spoke of the emergence of various moderating influences in the Arab world and of the importance of trade and oil to our economy. They spoke of the need to assist in self-determination of the Palestinians

and suggested that the so-called national rights of the Palestinians be raised to the level of policy. Its most serious conclusion was a tactical one. They sharply criticized the Kissinger step-by-step approach. They felt it could only go so far because it used to promise too much at each step of the way. The house of peace could not be built brick by brick; the U.S. had to fabricate the whole thing at one time at Geneva. Only by attacking the whole problem, seeing all of the issues, could effective negotiation take place. The sense of time, the patience, which Kissinger had built in his policy disappears and in its place you get the present policy of urgency and unrelenting pressure exerted unequally on the parties to the dispute because they are being asked to make dissimilar compromise: one, to promise a change of attitude, the other an exchange of land and a diminishing of its security.

Some of those who were part to the Brookings Institute study or who agree with its conclusions have evolved a second series of attitudes which have not yet been enunciated by any in our government, but which are readily available as justification for any kind of pressure that this government wants to exert on Israel. George Bell, who was the under-Secretary of State in the Johnson administration and one of the men considered for the post of Secretary of State or National Security Advisor in this one, published in the spring of this year in *Foreign Affairs*, an elitist magazine of the diplomatic establishment, an article entitled "How Israel Must Be Saved Despite Itself." Bell contends that a number of new factors had entered the Middle Eastern picture since 1973 and must be given weight by our government. He argues that moderate forces in the Arab world have become increasingly dominant while forces of obstinacy and belligerency have gained power in Israel. Secondly, since 1973 the oil and the markets of the Arab world had become increasingly important to our national interest and our military strength while the military relationship between Israel and the United States correspondingly has been reduced in importance. The Arab states are a blessing economically and a necessity in terms of energy. Israel is a drain financially and militarily. Further, since 1973 the Israeli government has become weaker and Israeli society more divided. His conclusion, Israel is now incapable of acting in her best interests. Time is running out on Israel. Israel must be forced to Geneva and forced to do at Geneva what the United States requires of it, because only in that way can peace come to the Middle East and can Israel be saved from herself. Israel will get little at Geneva, but she will at least get a chance to survive.

This kind of coercive logic reminds me of the reasoning of the inquisitor priests of the Middle Ages who remanded men and women to the torture rack in order to save their souls.

Israel stands between the rock and the hard place. She is a small country. Given the context of international gang politics Israel stands almost alone. America has been her major military supplier. There are reservoirs of friendship in western Europe and Latin America, but when push comes to crunch these cannot always be effective. If the pressures are unrelenting, Israel will have to

choose between exposing her American connection to the breaking point or giving in to the weight of Washington.

Where does this leave the United States? The United States is committed to a policy which will inevitably create an image in the American mind of Israel as recalcitrant and intransigent. For the moment the Arabs have only to bide their time and to remain vague about their demands. The return of Arab lands sounds reasonable and no diplomat need specify whether the Arabs are talking about the '67 borders or the '49 borders or even the '47 borders. The rights of the Palestinian peoples can be stated without specifying whether one is talking about reparations for those displaced in 1947 and '48, or the claim that all of Palestine must be given to the Palestinians. After Geneva the United States will have a moral commitment to Israel, but how do you fight an enemy with moral commitments? Israel knows only too well that the U. S. has defaulted in her moral commitments to other small nations.

In its haste to achieve some arrangement which can be called peace, this administration has espoused a policy which can only be counter-productive, however one defines the national interest. We have concentrated so much on getting to Geneva that we rarely imagine what lies beyond. How is it in the American interest to establish a Palestinian mini-state? Consider this mini-state in being. Palestine will not be simply the people who now live relatively peacefully on the West Bank and Gaza governing themselves. All the competing groups within the PLO will come and seek power. From right to left their groups will find financial support from the Saudis or Libya or Iraq, if not the Soviet Union and China. They will fight each other and ultimately they will impose a reign of terror on the cities. Since this little state cannot be economically viable, it will eye Jordan and Israel, both of which are "Palestine". In the end this mini-state will become an armed state dedicated to Palestinian savagism. There is a readily available myth why Jordan should belong to the Palestinian state. Jordan was declared part of Palestine by England in 1924. Guerrilla warfare will begin in Jordan and terrorism will begin in Israel. How in God's name would such a state of affairs be conducive to peace, the very thing that America claims is most urgently needed to serve our national interest? Moreover, if this tier of states, Jordan and Israel, are subverted by one or another of the radical Arab groups, we will have placed these radical groups on the northern boundary of the oil fields on which we depend. How long do you think it would be before the subversion of the governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Persian Gulf states would begin?

Mr. Carter, I believe, is firmly convinced that what he is doing is in Israel's best interests. He finds it difficult to understand that the Israelis should think otherwise. He is firmly convinced that Geneva is necessary for world peace. It does not worry him that at Geneva he can achieve "peace", Arab acceptance, oil and business opportunities, only by pressuring Israel repeatedly.

(Continued)

SENIOR YOUTH GROUP NOTES

ONEG SHABBAT AND JERUSALEM

On December 2, Elliott Faye will present his new multi-media essay, "Beyond Time, Beyond Place, Jerusalem." In sight and in sound — using nine projectors, three screens, thousands of slides, and a sophisticated computer — he will share with us the mystery and the beauty that is Jerusalem. We will experience the cycle of events that began with the Temple in Jerusalem, continued with the Dispersion, and climaxed with a reunited Jerusalem.

Those of you interested in the media will appreciate the technical sophistication that went into this show. Those of you who have been to Israel will again be moved by seeing Jerusalem. All of you will enjoy it.

The program begins at 8:15 at The Temple Branch. Following the presentation, we will meet in the library for refreshments, singing, dancing, discussion.

SHUL-IN — A HANUKKAH HAPPENING

On Saturday, December 10, the Senior Youth Group will hold its annual Shul-In. This is an all-night experience with a myriad of activities. Sleep will be permitted for those who need it, but they will miss a lot! All 10th, 11th, and 12th graders are urged to save the date. And you better store up your sleep, now!

There will be discussions, games, a simulation game, (if you don't know what it is, come and find out!), movies of all types (almost all), plenty of refreshments, a sunrise service, high school students from throughout Cleveland, breakfast cooked by Rabbi Klein and much more.

Watch your mails for further details! Or, call: Beth and Susan Gelfand, 441-3015 — Elise Shore, 292-6929 — Rabbi Klein, 831-3233.

The Temple Mr. and Mrs. Club

invites you to a

Hanukkah Happening

Friday, December 9th

at The Temple Branch

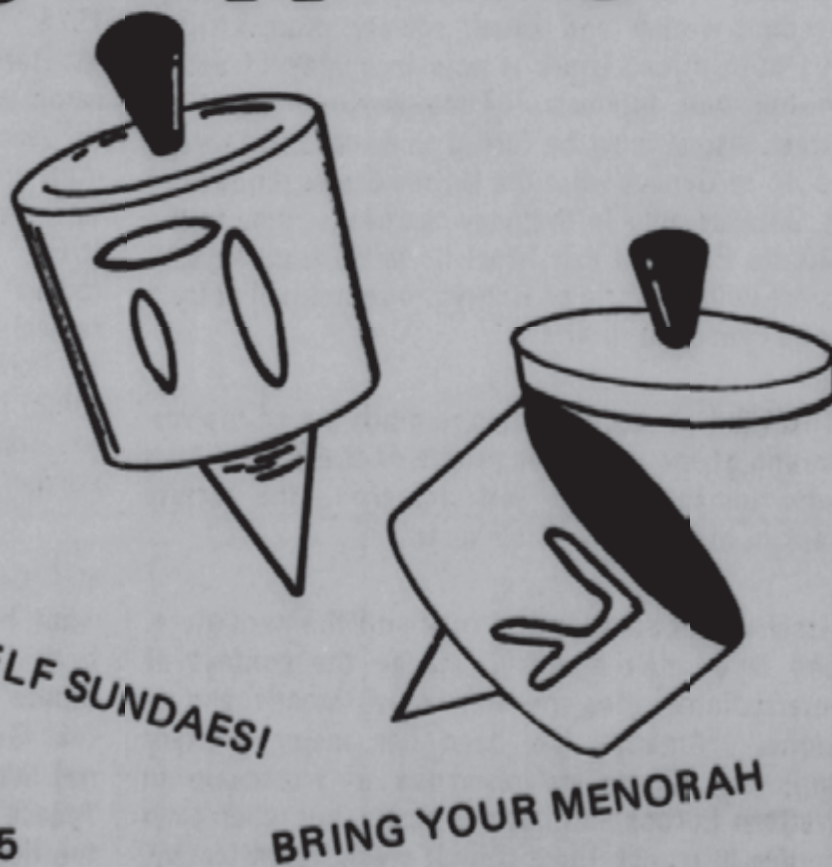
7:00 p.m.

FUN! GAMES!
PRIZES!

SURPRISES! DESSERT!

DO-IT-YOURSELF SUNDAES!
& MUCH, MUCH, MORE!!

RSVP: Linda Sanders, 751-5455
Susan Kahn, 283-2061



BEGIN, CARTER AND GENEVA (Continued)

If the President continues on his present policy we are in for a long, long period during which Israel will be pictured as intransigent and during which the Jewish community of the United States and those who understand its position will find themselves in opposition to the present administration. There will be attempts to paint Jewish interests as those of a narrow lobby and there will be unpleasant moments in our relationships with our neighbors.

What's for it then? When previous administrations came into office they also brought with them panaceas which would magically clear the way to peace. Over the years they learned that the issues were complex, that the Arabs do not necessarily mean what we take them to mean and the panaceas were quietly abandoned. Perhaps Carter and Brezinsky will learn that you cannot simply wish something to come into being and by your prayers or pressures make peace. In politics there are always countervailing forces. Some day Arab moderation will have to be closely examined.

I keep hoping that some night while Mr. Carter reads his Bible he will turn to the book of Ecclesiastes and remind himself that "there is to everything a season and a time for everything under the sun." There is a time to make haste and a time to be patient. He is a man in an awful hurry, but whether you deal with Panama, South Africa, the Middle East or Europe, haste is not necessarily the best way to make policy. President Carter seems to bring to international affairs an engineer's attitude. Set a time schedule and force yourself, you can solve the equations and draw up the blue prints. Unfortunately, in the world of people and national interest you cannot always force the issue.

Someone asked me this morning whether I was going to end on an optimistic note. I, frankly, have no optimistic note on which to end. This administration has embarked on a policy that is ultimately to the detriment of Israel and which increases the difficulties which Israel faces. This administration has embarked on a policy which I believe is ultimately not in the best interests of the United States. If America continues on the present course Israel will have to capitulate and give up everything she has to negotiate with in exchange for relatively meaningless professions of peace by the Arabs and relatively meaningless professions of commitment to Israel's security by the United States, or she will have to break her relationships with the United States and try the probably suicidal task of going it alone. May Mr. Carter read his Bible.

Daniel Jeremy Silver

CHANUKAH MUSICALE


Co-sponsored by The TWA and The TMC.

December 14, 1977 8:00 p.m.

A musical evening with pantomime skits by The Great American Mime Experiment.

Refreshments following!

Your TEMPLE Calendar — Clip and Save

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
NOVEMBER 20 SERVICES 10:30 a.m. THE TEMPLE BRANCH Rabbi Bernard Martin will speak on WHY ARE JEWISH YOUTH ATTRACTED BY THE CULTS 4th Grade Retreat	21	22 TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Stephen Klein 10:45 a.m. - Branch Religious School Candle Wrapping	23 UNIVERSITY CIRCLE THANKSGIVING SERVICE 7:45 p.m. Euclid Avenue Congregational Church Rev. Bernie Bolden will speak	24 Thanksgiving	25 Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel	26 Shabbat Services 9:45 a.m. - Branch Chanukah Candles Distributed Bar Mitzvah JAMES WEISMAN 4:30 p.m. The Temple Branch
27 SERVICES 10:30 a.m. THE TEMPLE BRANCH Rabbi Silver will speak on THE FAMILY: PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE Chanukah Candles Distributed	28	29 TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Stephen Klein 10:45 a.m. - Branch	30	DECEMBER 1 	2 Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel FIRST FRIDAY 8:15 p.m. - Branch BEYOND TIME, BEYOND PLACE, JERUSALEM	3 Shabbat Service 9:45 a.m. - Branch Bat Mitzvah MARTHA SAMPLINER 11:00 a.m. The Temple Chapel
4 SERVICES 10:30 a.m. THE TEMPLE BRANCH Rabbi Silver will speak 3rd Grade Hebrew Retreat Light 1st Candle	5 FIRST DAY OF CHANUKAH Light 2nd Candle	6 TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Stephen Klein 10:45 a.m. - Branch TMC LUNCH WITH THE RABBI James Tavern-Eton Square Noon - 1:30 p.m. Mr. & Mrs. Club Board Meeting Light 3rd Candle	7 Light 4th Candle	8 Light 5th Candle	9 Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel CHANUKAH PARTY Mr. & Mrs. Club Branch - 7:00 p.m. Light 6th Candle	10 Shabbat Service 9:45 a.m. - Branch Bar Mitzvah KEVIN ARSHAM 11:00 a.m. The Temple Chapel SHUL-IN Senior Youth Group The Temple Branch Light 7th Candle
11 SERVICES 10:30 a.m. THE TEMPLE BRANCH Rabbi Silver will speak Light 8th Candle	12 TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Stephen Klein 10:45 a.m. - Branch Temple Board Meeting 8:00 p.m. - Branch	13	14 TWA - TMC MUSICALE Great American Mime Experiment 8:00 p.m. - Branch	15	16 Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel SEVENTH SABBATH 8:00 p.m. - Branch	17 Shabbat Services 9:45 a.m. - Branch

Second Class Postage Paid at
Cleveland, Ohio



First Friday

DECEMBER 2, 1977

BEYOND TIME, BEYOND PLACE, JERUSALEM

A Multi-Media Premiere

Elliott Faye, the noted Israeli photographer, will present a film and sound essay on Jerusalem, which will tell the unfolding love story between a people and a place.

Many will remember "A Sixth Day," Elliott Faye's first and very successful multi-media presentation which The Temple also premiered.

KIDDUSH and CANDLE LIGHTING
Admission by ticket only — Mail reservations early

The Temple Bulletin
THE TEMPLE
UNIVERSITY CIRCLE AT SILVER PARK
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44106
791-7755
Published bi-weekly except during the
summer vacation



8:15 P.M. — THE TEMPLE BRANCH
The Ellen Bonnie Mandel Auditorium

"THE COMMITMENT OF THE U.S. TO ISRAEL'S SECURITY IS UNQUESTIONABLE". That's President Carter addressing the U.N. just a week ago. CLEAR DIRECT UNAMBIGUOUS. Why then is anxiety about ~~our~~ commitment's reliability to defend the Jewish state & people - Jewish.

There have been repeated pleas of U.S. commitment
to Israel's security - "I had rather commit political
suicide than work on Israel's security." But in
political action, special ~~action~~ action is
necessary. The President has approved American policy
from a policy of peace ~~negotiation~~ negotiation
on the one hand to the interests
must be protected to the interests
need to be protected. For all the interests of the people

need to be met. The
 the committee has heard several concerns both
 already raised, for the need to cover side 1 to
 the people of Egypt, arranged at - contact to
 supply the need. The committee needs to ensure
 will not be raised, provided S.A. needs to be
 in order to be able to provide Egypt with the
 necessary, the need to be met of the people to be a
 "fund of peace", provided to the people of
 the need of the people of the people of the people

(2)

as arranged to ~~be~~
 IT IS AN ~~important~~
 my be ~~consequently~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~use~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~method~~
 but ~~not~~ ~~committed~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~method~~ ~~without~~ ~~permission~~
 or unpleasant. The ~~concern~~ ~~press~~ ~~concern~~ ~~concern~~
 of Mr. Carter ~~concern~~ ~~is~~ ~~concerning~~ ~~the~~ ~~use~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~method~~
 can be ~~should~~ ~~be~~ ~~concern~~ ~~concern~~ ~~concern~~ ~~concern~~
concern for you on a good. The ~~concern~~
press concern concern concern concern concern
AMERICAN will need concern?
 The ~~concern~~ ~~concern~~ ~~concern~~ ~~concern~~ ~~concern~~ ~~concern~~

mention that it is a very important
to you kind of full freedom & support - and
nothing has changed - but again the relationship
is not what it used to be. - - - & again -
as an very clear case of Europe policy at
it difficult to know the historical ambitions
and the role of the German policy
216 2401 - so to get an exact FR on
policy where the German is and
policy where the about
the see the WRHS the politician
first can of survival! IF you don't know
exactly where the animal is, you can't shoot
at him!



Let's see if we can't get a few in the
German policy. Where is he coming from?
What is he trying to accomplish?
In recent years the US has developed itself
as a benevolent and patient mediator, even

model, ready to ^{have} ~~under~~ ^{well} ~~of~~ ^{side}, says to Facilitate (4)

directly repeatedly away to pleas to dispute, at

Billed to include see H.H. committee that a

and best regularly needed best proceeds planned

both the issues were so concluded - see the

from our proposal that we would have to be

under the terms of the above concerning before large

scale change in the case would be effected. The

two signs with drawals and the nature of the contract

in the order to supply the first step of which

we can see the process, To

expect the process to be completed

to the early stages of the process to be completed

in the past offices of Egypt from the past offices of Egypt

under the past offices of Egypt from the past offices of Egypt

under the past offices of Egypt from the past offices of Egypt

under the past offices of Egypt from the past offices of Egypt

under the past offices of Egypt from the past offices of Egypt

under the past offices of Egypt from the past offices of Egypt

under the past offices of Egypt from the past offices of Egypt

[illegible]

A couple of different business to HK - v. JC
policy in the ~~attitude~~ terms Time - HK issues
about duplicate process - about the value of Time
and policy . T.C. - important , the business -
making very happy - & must be happy in the N.O.
to let be some of UNUSUAL has been done to
take to adjust / to make necessary multi rule
result organized) - -

The HK. policy group should be able to handle
near Defense Time / to handle a build to manage
system which could be used as a new selection /
to test whether it can be used as a new selection /
political arrangement be maintained - - The JC

program not forced at all time now / admitted
undoubtedly very significant signs about part / the attitude
you will have to replicate some of the signs -
yes / - but not on their terms - not necessary
a case to test the honesty of the operation // The
JC will not admit any of the unusual
about with them - but not admitted that
be about of the process - yes / but that was also

55

WRIS
100.1 FM
100.1

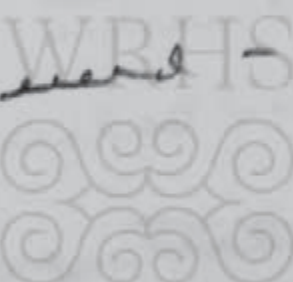
Carter's long sympathy - "not on our way" (p. 18)
But what the US was in the way to - was up ~~the~~
~~unpleasant~~ unpleasant directly violated the Cotton and the

Spirit of a signed document - US memorandum Sep 1, 1975
to unwind policy & unwind policy on the Cotton

Tucker - document had not been concluded / document!
Carter also was release just a few weeks ago

- "I had been convinced to ask to think at Carter
Carter's policy was not if there was any kind of

treason!! - memorandum was not in the document
violated & policy was not in the document
in US policy



in note of 242
first is note of Locating of Paul Ritter
and of the record of following the Paul Ritter
both could and could - first of document policy

That was by in a document TRON document
T.C. note see document - 2.B. note at document

both as US had unwind all policy of
document policy of active document
of document policy we was going to unwind

like to have a public statement on - will be
public 2nd source on the part of the
part of the - larger - but will come with direct

b) the case of the - the right -
regardless, separate - but will come

Pol. right

c) second's source that could have in
the 1st source the of the 2nd source
a long time ago -

little - are simply a matter of time - "you can't

to 167 source in the -

A DINNER ONE HOUR -

people have not been -

public - "if we really want - from the

will be better" - so much will 4th

of secret - not you can and will succeed

be well be - the important thing is to

break the system.

quickly make a policy put in place

should stand a common political principle

a common cause - for the people, not

interest, it is clearly not a major purpose of
of each after some interest

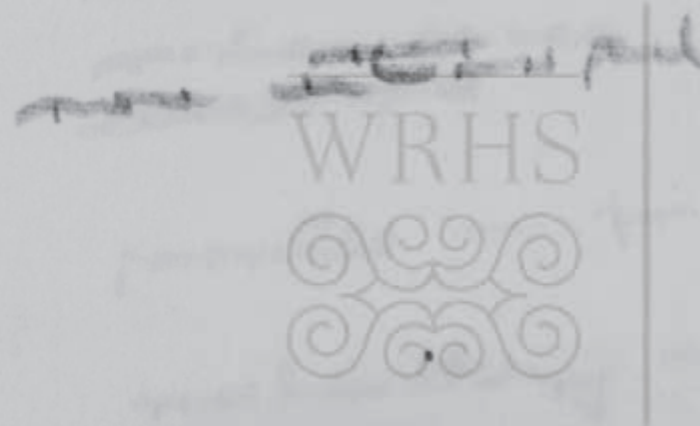
Israel's bid for the 1st entry of land
position / for resting on much land new
could never replace / because a FRUSTRATION
which must be overcome — no more trust
and an overall public relations environment
The "no double entry restriction can be and —
after all the land must be given to Israel to live
You know that what is WRHS has fallen and —
but can do you know that the AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES has fallen and —
AND the new entry restriction can be and —
which will allow Israel to live and —
which will allow Israel to live and —
TRUST US — WE'LL TAKE CARE OF YOU

J.C. at 2.13. land will be given to Israel to live and —
Study of the land will be given to Israel to live and —
land will be given to Israel to live and —
Israel's security will be given to Israel to live and —
but the land will be given to Israel to live and —

we are well at State but, and interest in a
new plan has emerged - reflected by ~~the~~ new
Buck ~~from~~ under family of 1st - LBO's day
- we are in the best position - very new
of Foreign affairs - we are in the best position
How to save time in the future of 1964

Build character through time

- 1) Since '73 we have been in the best position
more needed to be in the best position



[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text continues at the bottom of the page.]

for work of David Ben-Gurion in Set of Garco (15)
has to put a 4 the document - you turned on
me to some other side.

I do not believe that TC is a member of
Paul center - but it was a new
intention of David refers to for all -

related to any of the other part of
document - there is to be some more - but
information is not so clear - it may not be

Israel - a small group of people and for now
new reports of US interest

David is in charge of the group and it is very small

very small

The US is in charge of the group and it is very small

fact is that the group is very small and it is very small

fact is that the group is very small and it is very small

fact is that the group is very small and it is very small

fact is that the group is very small and it is very small

fact is that the group is very small and it is very small

fact is that the group is very small and it is very small

Revised Card at South Carolina Dec 7 by ~

to the full year or - "Good night"

all of ~~British~~ ~~made~~ - ~~Native~~ ~~made~~ 4

can buy (buy) (buy) - do not

for reference - a copy of the referred letter

Had seen relation for road - ~~was~~

~~and~~ ~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~land~~ ~~until~~