



## Daniel Jeremy Silver Collection Digitization Project

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### **MS-4850: Daniel Jeremy Silver Papers, 1972-1993.**

Series III: The Temple Tifereth-Israel, 1946-1993, undated.

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

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The Year in Review, 1978-1979.

The Year In Review  
Daniel Jeremy Silver  
December 31, 1978

As we begin the new year there is one question on everyone's mind: when will the recession come and how serious will the recession be? My favorite cartoon of the year showed a father explaining to his son the facts of economic life. Question: "What is the difference between a recession and a depression." Answer: "A recession is when others are out of work. A depression is when I am out of work." Nineteen seventy-eight, last year, was not an auspicious year.

I want to begin this review of nineteen seventy-eight with this day a year ago. Last year President and Mrs. Carter spent New Year's eve at a fancy dress ball in Teheran given for them by Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlevi and his beautiful wife. The ball was done with imperial magnificence. There was a sense of well-being and of self-satisfaction throughout. Iran was receiving the wealth of the world in return for its oil and America was receiving some of the wealth of Iran for our advanced weapons systems and our technology. We were well-fed partners with a common purpose and the evening went off swimmingly. The President and his wife have spoken of the affection and respect that they felt for the Shah's kindness, self-assurance and courtesy. Of course, little thought was given that night to Iran's secret police or to the rising tide of social unrest in Iran.

This New Year's Eve uneasy sits the crown. In fact, by tonight the Shah may no longer be in Iran. Mobs are in the streets. The oil fields are shut down. His program to bring Iran into the twentieth century is a shambles. Apparently, there is not even enough gasoline to run the cars and for cooking. How quickly the pendulum of fate swings. Surely, as the President spends this New Year's Eve not in a Persian palace, but in a Georgia peanut farm, he will think a bit about the sudden shift of power and the consequences of that shift. I suspect there will be a silent tear for the Shah. He and Mrs. Carter seem genuinely to have been fond of the Shah, but

more than that, the President finds himself beset by a whole series of new problems; he and, of course, our country. Iran has been a major supplier of oil to western Europe and Japan. We have maintained an important string of radar bases along the fourteen hundred mile border between Iran and the Soviet Union which provide us early warning against missile attack and surveillance information on the Russian military activity.

Those who have organized the attack on the Shah, the National Front, the leftist Nasserite forces of Iran, and the fervent Shiite Muslim nationalists - whoever comes to power - will move Iran towards neutralism between the Soviet and the United States and towards an active role in the Pan Islam attitudes towards Israel and in the Third World attitudes towards the West. Whatever else happens we will have to dismantle our military positions in Iran. Whatever happens, the West's oil supply will be less certain. The consequence of these events for Saudi Arabia and the Persian oil states - and for the oil these countries produce. It should be added that during nineteen seventy-eight the United States increased its consumption of foreign oil to the point where nearly half of all the gasoline and oil we consume comes from abroad. Whatever else Iran means or does no mean, it increases the urgency of the energy policy.

We learned to suspect what used to be called the domino theory during the war in southeast Asia, but in the affairs of men there is some cause and effect relationship between major events and our ability to remain effectively in the Middle East must now be questioned in history. Nineteen seventy-eight saw the unhinging of the whole eastern flank of the Middle East. During the summer a leftist Muslim military junta overthrew the government of Afghanistan. The colonels immediately went to Moscow for arms, advisers and a mutual defense treaty. First Afghanistan; next Iran. Washington must wonder about the other feudal countries from which we

derive our energy resource. Probably, over the near term, oil will continue to be pumped to western nation tankers. These countries require the monies that the West may bring, but whereas the Shah and the Saudi royalty have recognized that something of their ability to survive rests with the ability of the West to remain economically strong and have, to a certain degree, been concerned with the economic security of the West and have been somewhat moderate in their demands. The new Leftists' government have no reason to be moderate. They look on oil as a weapon of international policy and many of these leaders who are Marxists would be delighted to contribute to the unsettling of the economies of the West. Moreover, they can get their military toys elsewhere.

A great deal that is unsettling happened during the year. Nineteen seventy-eight was changeful. It was an uncertain time. At the end of the second World War the West tried to establish a system of world governance which would have some degree of permanence and stability. Recognizing the emergence of the Communist bloc, Secretaries Acheson and Dulles tried to build a cordon sanitaire around the Communist world through a series of military alliances, NATO, Greece, Turkey, Iran, <sup>and</sup> SEATO, which would contain Communist expansion. We assumed that the countries that were with us were secure; and that the world would finally stabilize through the balance of power so that neither side would be able to gain significant advantage. What these diplomats did not fully consider was the instability of the leaders who, presumably, were on our side. The sign of modern life has been emergence, change, convulsion. There is hardly a country in which there has not been a major transference of power. They thought we could depend upon Turkey, Greece, France and South Viet Nam, but time has proven them wrong over the years. There has been a constant process of reform, of elbowing for power, of emergence of new classes, of rising expectations and frustrations, and of revolution. The rule is not security but uncertainty. Policy

now needs to be flexible. What kind of security is there in pinning all our hopes on the small Saudi royal family? Today no country can build a wall against its enemies. One is not sure who is "we" and who is "they". The world has become a world of grays. Yesterday's ally is tomorrow's enemy. The nature of our life is complexity, so much so that we are not only not sure what our policies should be, but whether there can be a moral basis of our policies.

President Carter brought to Washington a human rights crusade, a concern that American foreign policy have a moral base. As Andrew Young sounded the human rights crusade throughout the world his voice often has seemed incongruous and naive, harder on our friends than our enemies. It is one thing to demand majority rule in Africa; it is another thing to help form a policy which can make possible a peaceful transition of power and guarantee at least the persons of the white minority. It is even more difficult to understand where right lies when many of those who demand majority governance turn out to be revolutionaries committed to non-African ideologies supported by Cuban and other non-African powers.

Moral incoherence is the concomitant of a changeful and convulsive world. More often than not, we have known how to react and so have not reacted as the Christian world watched silently the decimation of the Christian communities in Lebanon. The United States sent the Shah sympathy but not the Marines. The Chinese and the Soviet have watched war break out between Vietnam and Cambodia, their surrogates, and have been unable to prevent violence. It is uncertain how one is to react in this world where the future is always full of uncertainties; and where, in order to recognize reality, that is, the People's Republic of China, this administration believes they must renounce a solemn mutual defense treaty with the Republic of China on Taiwan. It is<sup>a</sup> difficult time for those of us who are committed to principle and who would want our government and other governments to share our principles.

Political uncertainty and moral incoherence are the pillars of our world if one can speak of incoherence and uncertainty as pillars. At the end of the second World War ours was a simple world. There was "we" and there was "they". The Cold World was also a simple term. There was our side, the free world as we called it; and their side, the Communist blocs. Then the world became more complex with the once colonized countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. We began to speak of the Third World, the very term suggests simplicity, a world divided into three power blocks. But the Third World proved to have little cohesion. Some nations had great natural resources and cashed in while others without resources remained imbedded in incredible poverty. Everywhere in the Third World there was change, convulsion and grabbing for power. Many countries were simply lines on a map. In reality there was artificial combination of tribal groups who often shared only centuries of feuds. Obviously, no group trusted the other in power. Most of that world showed no ability to maintain stable government without resorting to crude force. Few Third World states emerged into freedom. The economically fortunate countries of the Third World began to wrestle with the problems of modernization and quickly found themselves facing powerful domestic forces opposed to modernization, religious forces, tribal forces, the forces of fear. Then as the Third World began to break up and the second world and first world aged, a fourth world emerged. The emergence of China signalled that the Communist world was no longer unified and on and on. . . . Our world is a multi-faceted place full of competition, contradiction, complexity; so much so that another characteristic of our times is our inability to accomplish anything. It has become increasingly difficult to accomplish any major change. There are simply so many balls in the air, so many competing influences, that unless someone acts nothing is accomplished; so instead of moving towards world-wide unity and interdependence, we have moved towards ethnicism, towards the breaking down of national

groups into cultural components, towards competing governments when there ought to be cooperation for mutual advantage. There seems to be more breaking up than binding together.

In Africa black nation struggles against black nation. In Cambodia, a south-east Asia Communist nation struggles against a Communist nation, Vietnam. Wherever we turn we find competition, convulsion and confusion and the great realities of nineteen seventy-eight, our inability to bring anything to conclusion. As symbol I suggest the year-long attempt to establish a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Nineteen seventy-eight began six weeks after Sadat visited in Jerusalem. The January 1, 1978 Week in Review section of the New York Times bore these headlines: "The Return To Reality". The following article described the increasing difficulties that Egypt and Israel had discovered in working out the practical arrangements that might bring to fruition the hopes of Jerusalem. During the spring relations between Israel and Egypt grew cold. There were public attacks. There were angry recriminations. There were the events in Lebanon which led Israel to attack. Over the summer the peace treaty, a term, went into the deep freeze to be taken out just before Camp David. The world was treated to the drama of the President of the greatest power in the world, a man beset by innumerable problems, challenges, spending eight days of his time on one subject, the task of mediating the demands of two small countries. To most people's surprise - we are innured to non-accomplishment - Camp David resulted in the publication of two frameworks for Peace: one having to do with Sinai; and an actual peace treaty between Egypt and Israel; the other a series of framework proposals for what might be worked out later between Israel and the other confrontation states, in the West Bank and Gaza.

You recall that famous Saturday night television from the Oval Room of the White House in which the President spoke of the accomplishments of Camp David,

and both Sadat and Begin spoke of their hopes that the actual terms of the peace arrangement would soon be agreed on and signed long before the stipulated December seventeenth deadline. December seventeenth has come and gone and there is no agreed-on peace treaty. There were too many balls in the air. Immediately after Camp David the confrontation states organized a conference in Baghdad under Egypt's initiative. It succeeded in part, despite the bribes the United States had presented to the Saudis earlier in the year, the sale of the most advanced supersonic jets in our armory. The Saudis went to Baghdad and joined its agreements to bring into being a northern coalition, led by Iraq and Syria, the most radical of the states of the area, against Israel and to boycott Egypt if she went ahead with the peace treaty.

The United States had its balls in the air. Eager to move the peace process ahead we hastily sent our ambassadors to Hussein, Khalid and throughout the Middle East to talk about what next. There was, as yet, no written Egypt-Israel treaty, but we wanted new comprehensive peace. Our developments so frightened the Israelis by some of their statements which went far beyond the protocols agreed on at Camp David that Jerusalem became gun-shy and began to backtrack, demanding new protections. Nor was Sadat quiet. Under pressure from the Saudis and recognizing an American go-ahead, Sadat began to demand the linkage of the treaty to the solution of the West Bank problems and impasse replaced progress.

A year has passed. There has been no war and there is no treaty. There is no completion - a typical posture for the world during 1978. The United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating a SALT 2 treaty for four years. Terms were to be completed during 1978, but, despite the recent meeting of Secretary Vance and his Soviet counterpart last week, there is no SALT 2 treaty and this, despite the attempts of the American government to speed one along by unilateral concessions, first on the B-1 bomber and then on the manufacture and deployment of the so-called

Neutron Bomb. Again, the problem is complexity. At the last moment one country brings in other demands. This week there was to have been an announcement that a new European currency had been created. In negotiations lasting three years the countries of the European Economic Union had decided to develop a currency which would tie the exchange rates of their countries together. The first issue of this money was to take place on January 1, tomorrow; but just after the currency was announced, France declared that she would not go into this Union unless the rest of the countries involved accepted a program to eliminate all farm subsidies - an unrelated political issue = but a typical 1978 monkeywrench.

One issue which seemed to come to some resolution, as far as the United States was concerned, was the signing of a Panama Canal Treaty, but it was not easy. Here was a treaty which was not to be fully effective until the year 2000. The United States' concern to keep the Canal open at all time was, in the final analysis, guaranteed by our military power. Panama cannot oppose the United States. A treaty was in the best interests of both countries because the present arrangement in Panama is an anacronism born of an earlier age. Nevertheless, it took six months of hard lobbying for the treaty to be ratified by the United States Senate and ratification was assured only by a single vote.

If we are to look towards our world's increased complexity and inability to control anything, it is perhaps the issue of greatest concern. You may remember a little book, Escape From Freedom, by the psychoanalyst, Eric Fromm. In this volume Fromm spoke of man's limited ability to handle freedom, how we find it difficult to live in a world where we are told to make up our own mind, how we tend to escape from these tensions by taking ideologies or bowing to a father figure. Totalitarianism grows, fascism grows, because of our unwillingness and inability to handle freedom. What is it that frightens us about freedom? Complexity. Indecision. Moral incoherence.

The fact that there are few blacks and whites. We want certainty. We want reassurance. We turn to those who offer us reassurance.

Wherever you look in the world you find that the world is frightened by uncertainty, moral incoherence and the inability to bring issues to completion. One of the central issues in Iran is modernity and the struggle of a religious community afraid of modernization, afraid of women's rights, afraid of the industrial society, afraid of the breakup of the home which accompanies modern life.

When we look at our own country we see the re-emergence of the evangelical faiths and the emergence of simplistic cults, structures which provide easy, simple answers to life's complex problems: love, faith in a leader, faith in the old-time religion, turn back the clock. Throughout the world there is a great swing back to order and authority from the earlier acceptance of liberalism, patient reform, the willingness to apply one's mind to the problems at hand, even though you know that the problem you solve today will create a new problem for tomorrow. Today it is the ideologies of the right and left which are popular and the preachers who promise certainty and the leaders who take your problems on their shoulders and promise that everything will be right.

We live in a world of increasing complexity and we are showing, in many ways, our inability to handle complexity. Our President offers a classic example of the beleaguered modern. Jimmy Carter came to Washington because he appealed to that part of the electorate who believed that there were simple answers to the problems of government. He came to Washington as part of a simplicity crusade. He was going to give government back to people. He was going to put human rights back into foreign policy. He was going to simplify the bureaucracy and do away with complexity in government. Washington was going to be a simple place. His relationship to the problem of the Middle East has shown the impatience that we all feel. He

does not like Mr. Begin. He does like Mr. Sadat. Why? Besides the chemistry of personality, he likes Sadat because Sadat talks in simplicities. Sadat talks in broad concepts of peace. Sadat has no land to lose. He stands to gain oil and strategic advantage. What does Begin talk about? Begin talks about specific hills and specific costs and specific defense lines and every little issue implicit in the complexity of the negotiations. The President of the United States wants to be through with it and on to other things. Begin knows that the security of his nation may depend upon a small jog in the map. In many ways we are like our President. We want simple answers to problems which are infinitely complex and since there are no such answers to our complex problems, we get impatient and throw our hands up.

A year ago the President of the United States spent the Christian season traveling. He took a seven-day trip to Poland, Iran, India, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, France and Belgium. Many who wrote about that trip spoke of the President as undertaking an escape from the pressures of his complex office. He wanted to be a ceremonial president for awhile. He wanted the pleasure of marching bands and and ceremonial meetings with heads of state. I found in the January 1, 1978 issue of the New York Times a column by Tom Wicker which <sup>was</sup> entitled "Jimmie Come Home." Wicker's point was this. We're glad you're enjoying yourself, but don't let it go to your head. The real problems are here and the real problems are obdurate and complex. Inflation was then running at six percent. Today it is rising at over nine percent. Unemployment was then at 6.9 percent. Urban decay, the financing of our educational system, the problems of our medical facilities and medical cost, crime, race; these are the ultimate tests which face every administration and these are the problems that during his first year in office, and through much of the second year, Mr. Carter tried to avoid. Why? Because they are complex. Because there are no easy solutions. Because there may not be solutions. Because a President, to be reelected, needs

victories.

I am not an economist, but I have been fascinated by the recent spate of articles by professional economists which question the Keynesian theories which have governed our fiscal policy for the generation. At the very least, the division of opinion as to basic economic principles is deep among men who claim to be masters of business and economics. Financial issues rarely win national majorities.

As the year ends we find ourselves facing an uncertain economic future. There is much talk of a recession. This year the value of the American dollar deteriorated against every major currency in the so-called free world. This year our negative balance of trade increased to over twenty-five billions of dollars. It has been difficult to open up other countries to our trade even though our goods now cost less because our money is worth less. The economic world is a complex one. It involves a mixture of free trade and of government subsidies and of tariffs. American businessmen who had tried to deal with the European Economic Market or in Japan had faced a whole series of bewildering difficulties in arranging for the acceptance of their goods and the sale of their goods. I am sure that those who deal with the United States must face a similar bewildering cogence of problems. It is hard to know how one goes about solving the economic problems of our country or of the world. The President decides that there is to be a seven percent more or less, voluntary lid on wages and prices, but the American economy has a built-in fifteen percent increase in the minimum wage and Mr. Carter won passage last year of a major increase in Social Security taxes. Then there is the cost of energy. Almost immediately after the announcement of the new Carter economic policy the OPEC nations decided on an oil rise twice the size of the seven percent limit that the President wants to impose.

Mr. Carter has let interest rates rise precipitously. Where will new capital come from? He must cut the budget. Here, too, one sees the complexities of the

issue. The President would like to cut the defense budget, but he is President of the United States at a time when Russia is making expansive moves and apparently has found ways to cancel out the effect of our land-based Titan and Minuteman missile systems. They have missiles now which can hone in on permanently-placed ICBM's. So the President needs to increase, or believes he needs to increase, the defense budget by some three percent. The fifteen billion dollar cut in the Federal budget then must come from aid to the center cities, health, education, welfare and housing, the very things that people need most.

We can understand the impatience of those who are charged with power as they deal with the complexities of power. We can understand, but I hope we and they will overcome impatience. Pollsters have noted that the American people are disillusioned by our political institutions. They have explained this disillusionment by Watergate, Koreagate, Wayne Hays and Congressman Flood and the other examples of corruption in government. I would suggest to you that the reasons go deeper. Politics, inevitably, has its percentage of corrupt people, but the real reason that Americans have become impatient with, indifferent to and angry with their government lies in the complexity of government itself.

Many have noted that we have become single-issue oriented - women's rights, abortion, gun control. We have become involved in one crusade or another because we can understand one issue and we can make ourselves professional in it. We understand what government agencies are involved, what committees are involved, what people are concerned, the issues. What we no longer want to understand is how to fit our single concern into the whole set of issues which affect the American economy and the American way of life. "I'll take care of this. Let others do the rest."

We have lived in a city, Cleveland, during a time when it became clear that

no one in or out of government knew whether the city owed twelve million, twenty-five million or fifty-two million dollars. Government has gotten beyond the ability even of those in charge of government to understand what is involved in this case, where the money is coming from and for what it is being paid. We used to understand that if we raised taxes for one purpose we will have enough money for that service. Now taxes are taken from one pot and put into another. Monies come from many sources: the Federal government, the State, the County, the region, estate taxes, the City. They come from property taxes, real estate taxes, sales taxes, income taxes, excise taxes. It is such a mish-mash of authorities and of budgets that we have lost our ability to understand how to manage our destiny. Citizenship is no longer simple and so take our revenge on complex government through Proposition 13. We take out our anger on elected officials for they have failed us at least in this. No one of them has enunciated to us an overriding philosophy and understanding of the complexities of the world in which we live and in which we will live out the rest of our lives for our world. Urban life by its very nature is not simple. An inter-dependent world<sup>is</sup> by its nature complex. Someone, somewhere, must find the words, the philosophy, the liberating idea, which will help all of us understand a future of complexity and of uncertainty and how to live with incoherence. In the last analysis we must live with freedom and not to run away from it. We must live with complexity and not throw up our hands before it. We must retain decision not to run to a leader or to an ideology.

It has not been an easy year. Color it gray. The future will not be easy. Color it gray. There is no evidence that mankind has the willingness or the to deal with complexity and uncertainty; but, somehow, we must find that ability. When we get hold of ourselves we will discover ~~that~~ behind the complexities that some very

positive things are occurring. The world is changing. I used the word emergence. The peoples of the world are emerging and adolescence is never easy. Adolescence is often violent and sometimes self-destructive. During adolescence there must be a readjustment of the entire pattern of one's life.

Behind the adolescence confusions there is growth. In the last twenty years the Other America, the dispossessed and the abused, those behind the racial curtain, has been diminished by half. Across the world hundreds of millions have more. New opportunities exist. We live in a world of possibility. We live in a world of great challenge and all that I have been saying this morning can be reduced to one question: Have we the guts, the intellectual toughness, to live through this period of change with our eyes clear, our mind open, our attitudes pragmatic, our social habits flexible, willing to accept the complexities of life, adopting a philosophy of patience when patience is required, with the recognition that the ideal of a static world, the old Platonic idea, is forever gone? From now on the essence of life is change even as the essence of an individual's life is growth. We can grow if we are willing to make the effort.

The prayer that I would offer for this new year is already in our prayer book: "We do not pray unto Thee to make our lives easy, to give us happiness without alloy. Rather do we pray Thee to aid us to be uncomplaining and unafraid. Teach us to face life with faith and courage that we may see the blessings hidden away even in its discords and struggles. Help us to rest victory from the discipline of pain. "

ALICE M. ROSE

not  
1/18/79

10001 EDGEWATER DRIVE, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44102

January 15, 1979  
Dear Rabbi Silver:

I read the Sunday Plain Dealer report of your analysis of Cleveland with interest. You are, of course, 100% correct. I applaud your courage in speaking forthrightly.

I am also pleased to join you in your call for county-wide government. It is reported that you devoted two recent sermons to this subject. If possible I would be pleased to obtain copies of these. If there is a pro

# Kaddish

Friday \_\_\_\_\_

Sunday \_\_\_\_\_

DECEMBER 31, 1978

## Those who passed away this week

ANNA GORDON  
SADYE ZUPNIK  
████████████████████

ARTHUR A. WIEN

# Yahrzeits

JOSEPH COLBERT  
THEODORE LEVINE  
DR. M. D. FRIEDMAN  
ROSELLE DUBIN BROECKEL  
SIEGMUND JOSEPH  
WILLIAM B. COHEN  
JEANNE B. FEDER  
JOEL M. KOBLITZ  
ELAINE MAE SCHOCK  
ANNIE R. BRATBURD  
SADYE D. GARSON  
WALTER A. GUDIN  
BEATRICE MYERS GOLDSTEIN  
RAE KRONHEIM  
EDYTHE H. BLOOMBERG  
SYLVIA N. WEITZ  
ABRAM BUKA  
ADDIE R. FEDER  
NELLIE KRAMER  
LOUIS G. COLE  
ELEANORE GREENBERG  
ROSE G. BARON  
ROSE BELBER  
Estelle S. Klein



countywide government  
group in existence I would  
appreciate knowing how to  
get in touch or in being put  
on their mailing list.

With highest regards and  
appreciation for your concern  
and help, I am



Sincerely,

Alise M. Rose

# Your TEMPLE Calendar – *Clip and Save*

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
<b>31 SERVICES</b> 10:30 a.m. The Temple Branch Rabbi Silver will speak on <b>THE YEAR IN REVIEW</b>  8th Hanukkah Candle	<b>JANUARY</b>  <b>1</b>	<b>2</b> No TWA Activities  Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Stephen Klein 10:45 a.m. - Branch  Mr. & Mrs. Club Board Meeting - 8:00 p.m.	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>  Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel <b>FIRST FRIDAY THE NEW CLEVELAND OPERA COMPANY</b> 8:15 p.m. - Branch	<b>6</b> Shabbat Services 9:45 a.m. - Branch  School Resumes
<b>7 SERVICES</b> 10:30 a.m. The Temple Branch Rabbi Silver will speak on <b>THE MAYOR, THE COUNCIL AND THE BANKS</b> School Resumes  3rd Grade Retreat	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b> TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Stephen Klein 10:45 a.m. - Branch  <b>LUNCH WITH THE RABBI</b> Commerce Club 12:00 - 1:30 p.m.  Temple Board Meeting 8:00 p.m. - Branch	<b>10</b> Midweek Classes Resume	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>  Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel	<b>13</b> Shabbat Services 9:45 a.m. - Branch  <b>MR. &amp; MRS. CLUB DISCO SOIREE</b> 9:00 p.m. - Branch
<b>14 SERVICES</b> 10:30 a.m. The Temple Branch Rabbi Silver will speak	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b> TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Stephen Klein 10:45 a.m. - Branch  Religious School Board Meeting 8:15 p.m. - Branch	<b>17</b> TWA Board Meeting 10:00 a.m. - Branch  TMC Board Meeting 8:00 p.m. - Branch	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>  Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel	<b>20</b> Shabbat Services 9:45 a.m. - Branch  TMC <b>AT - HOME DINNERS</b>
<b>21 SERVICES</b> 10:30 a.m. The Temple Branch Rabbi Silver will speak  4th Grade Retreat	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b> TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Stephen Klein 10:45 a.m. - Branch	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>  Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel <b>MR. &amp; MRS. CLUB SHABBAT DINNER</b> 6:00 p.m. - Branch	<b>27</b> Shabbat Services 9:45 a.m. - Branch

*Reader*

O Thou who givest meaning to the strivings of men, attune our hearts for communion with Thee. How often, when everything else fails us, do we yearn for Thee. In the stillness of the night, in the press of the crowd, in the agony of inner conflict, we bow our heads, and lo, Thou art in our hearts and we are at peace. We know not, O Lord, whether the gifts for which we ask are for our good, whether our trials and tribulations may not be blessings in disguise, whether even the fragment of our shattered hopes and love may not minister to the upbuilding of other lives and the fulfillment of Thine unfathomable plan. So we do not pray unto Thee to make our lives easy, to give us happiness without alloy. Rather do we pray Thee to aid us to be uncomplaining and unafraid. Teach us to face life with faith and courage that we may see the blessings hidden away even in its discords and struggles. Help us to wrest victory from the discipline of pain. May we realize that life calls us not merely to enjoy the fatness of the earth but to exult in heights attained after the toil of climbing. ] Thus will our darkness be illumined by Thy light and our weakness made strong by Thy strength, lifting us above fear and defeat, and sustaining our steps with an immortal hope. Praised be Thou, O Lord, the stay and trust of the righteous.

*Congregation and Reader*

We gratefully acknowledge, O Lord, our God, that Thou art our Creator and Preserver, the Rock of our life and the Shield of our help. We render thanks unto Thee for our lives which are in Thy hand, for

## For the Sabbath in Chanukkah

*Reader*

We thank You, O God, for the redeeming wonders and the mighty deeds with which You saved our fathers in days of old at this season.

In the days of the Hasmoneans, a tyrant nation rose up against our ancestors, determined to make them forget Your Law, and to turn them away from obedience to Your will. ~~But in Your abundant mercy, You stood at their side in their time of trouble. You gave them strength to struggle and to triumph, that they might serve You in freedom.~~

Through Your spirit the weak defeated the strong, the few prevailed over the many, and the righteous were triumphant. Then did Your children return to Your house, to purify Your sanctuary and kindle its lights. And they appointed these eight days of Dedication, to give thanks and praise to Your great name.

Grant, O God, that the heroic example of the Maccabees may inspire us always to be loyal to our heritage and valiant for truth. May Your holy spirit help us to overcome the darkness of prejudice and hatred, and spread the light of liberty and love.

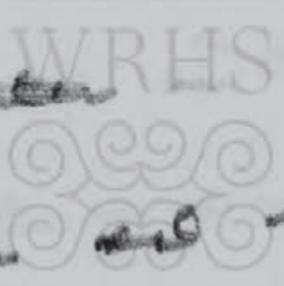
An Evening Service will continue with Psalm 117 on page 326.

LOYAL TO OUR PEOPLE





to N.E. - a successful way was found out by  
 left way under number of army officer and immediately  
 record of men seen to arms / advice / and a method  
defence country - a method great reference to black,  
 - in - method to show - specific to the members /  
Booth / papers and of any of self center was to  
 present again - - used reference with to  
from method under number was to method found  
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IF DIDN'T NEED - But we hope he needed more quickly  
from subject to an outline of DISLOCATION and UNSTABILITY

on completed change of modern life -- From year

TO JOHN TOWN AND NO GUARANTEES -- NO CONSTRAINTS --

on the economic and social changes over the years and the effect of the war on the country

and the effect of the war on the country -- STABLE WORLD ORDER --

THROUGH A CHAIN OF STABLE MILITARY ALLIANCES --

We should consider whether we can do this -- Can

Tank / Park / Site and other places to be used for staying

town // There is an area of land near the city which is being used for staying

REU / UNREST // Even in the past we have seen unrest in the country

There is a question of whether we can do this in 1950

The most important question is whether we can do this in 1950

good?

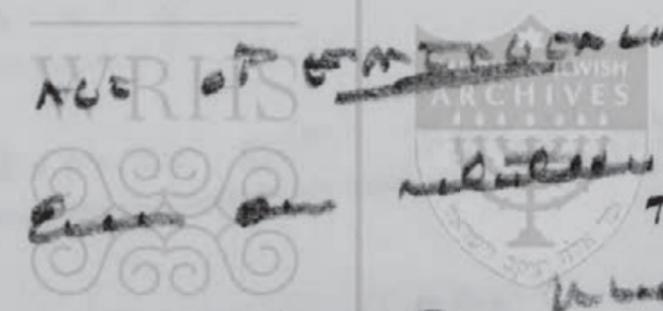
To note the importance of STABILITY -- For the country

policy objectives over the next years and the importance of staying

Do we need more land near the city for staying and other places

Should we be concerned with the question of whether we can do this in 1950

anything concerned with the question of whether we can do this in 1950





It is one thing to appreciate the sense of humor  
 before the the end of the last months of civilization -  
 the way to be exposed by the American people of S. A.  
 - but what do we feel about the <sup>and</sup> process of  
 an idea <sup>mobile</sup> ~~asset~~ - what is anti-revolution  
 when it is based on Capitalism?

UNCERTAINTY

CONTRADICTION OF MORAL COMMITMENT

TO AN IDEAL OF WRHS <sup>policy</sup> ~~WRHS~~ <sup>goals</sup>

THE LIMITATION OF WRHS - because of

the uncertainty / ambiguity / and

ambiguity of the policy

We can't see the policy into policy as stated -

We couldn't see policy to policy not just that

just - Capitalism from Anti and ambiguity

WRHS USA new PRC would present can

ambiguity can in some for years

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We would not present to some for years

(2)

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3) DSA ~~unfulfilled~~ ~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~ready~~ -  
to ~~be~~ ~~an~~ ~~operation~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Research~~ ~~Center~~

41



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some point never been for Warren Commission  
to Trustworthy

WRHS



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to no go of SINGLE ISSUE WALSH

Clinton | Top Revelation - Page 13 | Warren's Right

no one in see able to prevent the overriding 10  
policy ; no discovery - at the same  
"you can't do that, because you can't do it, you  
can't do it" -

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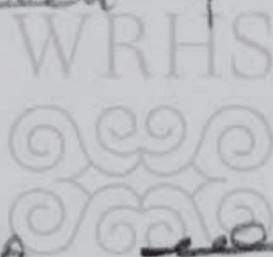
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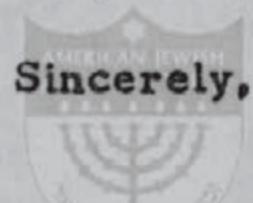
January 15, 1979

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Calkins  
2477 Guilford  
Cleveland, Ohio 44118

Dear Ann and Hugh:

Adele mentioned that you would like to read the full text  
of the lectures on Cleveland. They are enclosed.



  
Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Encl.

January 15, 1979

Mr. William A. Lowry  
Hahn, Loeser, Freedheim, Dean & Wellman  
800 National City E. 6th Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your careful reading of the text. It was much appreciated.

I was interested in the P. D. coverage. It played down *the* whole case on the Muny Light Plant sale.

With all good wishes I remain

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

January 15, 1979

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown  
45125 Fairmount Blvd.  
Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022

Dear Lulu and Bill:

Since the P.D. made much of my talks on Cleveland I  
thought the Clods might be interested in the full text.

   
Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp  
Encl.

January 15, 1979

Mr. and Mrs. Dan T. Moore  
2564 Berkshire Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Betty and Dan:

Since the P.D. made much of my talks on Cleveland I  
thought the Clods might be interested in the full text.



Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp  
Encl.

January 15, 1979

Mr. and Mrs. Osman K. Mawardi  
15 Mornington Lane  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Betty and Osman:

Since the P. D. made much of my talks on Cleveland I  
thought the Clods might be interested in the full text.



Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp  
Encl.

January 15, 1979

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Buchanan  
Battles Road  
Gates Mills, Ohio 44040

Dear Penny and Harvey:

Since the P.D. made much of my talks on Cleveland I  
thought the Clods might be interested in the full text.



Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp  
Encl.

January 15, 1979

Mr. and Mrs. James Lipscomb  
2946 Carlton Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44122

Dear Barbara and Jim:

Since the P. D. made much of my talks on Cleveland I  
thought the Clods might be interested in the full text.

   
Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp  
Encl.

January 15, 1979

Mr. and Mrs. David Swetland  
3365 SOM Center Road  
Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44020

Dear Tommy and David:

Since the P.D. made much of my talks on Cleveland I  
thought the Clods might be interested in the full text.



AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES  
Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

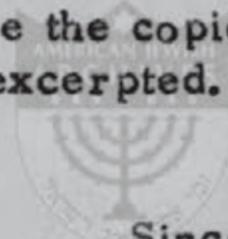
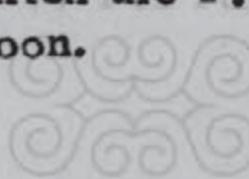
DJS:mp  
Encl.

January 15, 1979

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Lavin  
153 19th St., N. W.  
Canton, Ohio 44709

Dear Martha and Ben:

Great talking to you. Here are the copies of my lectures  
on Cleveland which the P.D. excerpted. We look forward  
to seeing you soon.



Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Encl.

Hahn, Loeser, Freedheim, Dean & Wellman

Attorneys at Law

800 National City E. 6th Building

Cleveland, Ohio 44114

216/621-0150

EDGAR A. HAHN 1920-1970  
IRWIN N. LOESER 1920-1973  
DANIEL W. LOESER 1934-1974

COUNSEL

ALAN S. GEISMER  
SAMUEL G. WELLMAN

CABLE "HEAN"  
TELEX 98-0357

EUGENE H. FREEDHEIM  
JOHN LADD DEAN  
GEORGE M. AUSTIN  
WILLIAM A. LOWRY  
FORREST B. WEINBERG  
FRANK E. JOSEPH, JR.  
HARRY C. NESTER  
ALBERT I. BOROWITZ  
WILLIAM B. NORRIS  
N. HERSCHEL KOBLENZ  
JAMES A. YOUNG  
JAMES D. KNOTTER, JR.  
LEE D. POWAR  
SIDNEY NUDELMAN  
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HERBERT J. VILLA  
ROBERT D. MARKUS  
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RANDALL D. LUKE  
GREGORY J. CALLAGHAN  
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ARTHUR L. COBB  
WILLIAM J. EISEN  
STEPHEN J. KNERLY, JR.  
DEBORAH A. COLEMAN  
DENNIS J. BRODERICK  
ROBERT F. PIZZO  
JACOB S. WEISS  
JEAN M. EINSTEIN  
ALAN S. KOPIT  
STEPHEN V. CHEATHAM

January 11, 1979

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle at Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Dan:

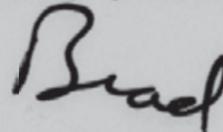
I enjoyed reading the lecture which you delivered to your congregation on Sunday, January 7, 1979.

You achieved an amazingly good grasp of the CEI-MELP issue and I wish there could be more thoughtful public discussions of this issue such as you have provided.

I still think that the religious community should put its weight behind an objective, full-scale debate of this important issue so that the facts may be known. Mike White's invitation to debate Mayor Kucinich is not the kind of debate that I have in mind. The Mayor has offered to debate George Forbes and this might make sense but if this does not happen, perhaps the religious community could create the forum and then let the various parties determine who is best equipped to present the various aspects of this issue.

Thanks again for forwarding this timely document to me. Best regards.

Cordially yours,



William B. Norris

WBN/rn

January 15, 1979

Mr. Fred B. Pierson  
2200 Prospect Ave., #602  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Dear Mr. Pierson:

You obviously enjoy calling people names before you understand where they stand or what they say. I may not convince you, but I am enclosing copies of the two lectures which were the basis of the P.D. article.

As a matter of fact, our congregation continues to occupy and use The Temple at University Circle on a regular basis and we are very proud to do so. We have maintained our use of the building despite the high cost of doing so as a contribution to the City. I can support the City without supporting any particular group of elected officials. In this case we disagree, but I consider the present administration as well as the past one to be inadequate to their task.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Encl.

2200 Prospect Ave., #602  
44115

January 14, 1979

Dear Rabbi Silver:

You are a fool and a buffoon!

And I suggest that you and your congregation move back to the City and reoccupy The Temple and fight for the neighborhood that once was ours!

And I further suggest that you support elected leaders of My City---certainly not yours!

We residents of Cleveland want respect---not humiliation, diatribes or criticism!

If you care about Cleveland, damn it, then do something positive and/cr constructive!

You can start by cleaning up Silver Park, which is now a disgrace to the memory of your Father!

Respectfully yours,

*Fred B. Pierson*

Fred B. Pierson

January 16, 1979

Bishop James A. Hickey  
Chancery Office Room 350  
1027 Superior Ave.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Bishop Hickey:

I thought you might be interested in copies of the two sermons I gave from which the P.D. coverage was taken. It is always interesting to discover what a newspaper does with the basic text.

I will be seeing you on Friday. With all good wishes I remain

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Encl.

January 16, 1979

Rev. Ernest R. Falardeau  
Congregation of the Blessed Sacrament  
5384 Wilson Mills Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44143

Dear Rev. Falardeau:

Thank you for your kind note. Even though you will not live in Cleveland, you may be interested in the two lectures on which the article was based. With all good wishes on your new assignment I remain

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp  
Encl.

**CONGREGATION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT**

Blessed Sacrament Seminary  
5384 Wilson Mills Road • Cleveland, Ohio 44143

Vocation Office  
(216) 442-3410



January 14, 1979.

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
2841 Weybridge  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver,

Some days ago I read in the Plain Dealer, a statement by the Religion Editor saying that the religious leaders of the City had been remarkably silent about the City's crisis.

I was happy to see in this morning's edition of the same paper, on page one, that at least one religious leader spoke out forcefully and accurately. I want to congratulate you for speaking for all of us who have seen Cleveland suffer at the hands of politicians who are more interested in their own paltry image than in the welfare of the people.

Your message, even as reported in the press was both timely, forceful and positive. I particularly applaud your call for a strong county government to bring about the kind of cooperation between the City and the Suburbs which is needed to solve the Cleveland crisis.

It's unfortunate that I must write these words as I prepare for re-assignment to another part of this country. It would have given me great satisfaction to see the impact of your message. Perhaps it might have been possible for me to be of some personal assistance in your effort.

At any rate, I did not want the day to pass without saying thank you for your courageous and thoughtful message. I pray with you that it will be heard and heeded.

Sincerely yours,

*Ernest R. Falardeau, S.S.S.*  
(Rev) Ernest R. Falardeau, SSS.