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The Year in Review, 1982.

The Year In Review
Daniel Jeremy Silver
January 3, 1982

Before I tell you all about the of last year, let me wish you a happy and healthy new year. As I tried to sum up in my own mind 1981 I found that a Hebrew word captured my feelings as well as any other. The word is erbuyah. It is exactly as it sounds. It defines a confusion of purpose, a milling around, a lack of order, a lack of direction. When troops march out in serried ranks in perfect parade drill they're acting the very opposite of erbuyah. Irbuyah is a throng milling around purposelessly without direction, without any sense that motion, forward, is taking place. And that's the sense I had during 1981. I thought of irbuyah as I watched the tens of thousands of European young men and women march through the capitals in major cities of western Europe, protesting the deployment of the Cruise medium range nuclear warheaded missile, protesting nuclear armaments generally, protesting nuclear power, angry, anxious, frustrated, intent on creating the same kind of peaceful world we all pray for. Yet, there was a sense of disarray as though they couldn't quite, knew that they couldn't quite achieve their purposes. 1981 opened with a new administration, a very different administration, taking power in Washington, and for Europeans that administration was something of a frightening specter because it spoke openly and clearly of what it called the Soviet threat because it sent around almost immediately Secretaries Haig and Weinberger to various capitals of Europe, demanding that our allies in NATO increase significantly their defense budgets and accept the deployment on their soil of this new medium range missile. The European countries did not want to accept the missile. It felt that they made it a more ready target than they might otherwise have been. They've always been comforted by the idea that the intercontinental ballistic missiles would somehow fly over their heads and that they would be, in a sense, spared by the armageddon of an atomic war. They didn't want to spend the money that would be involved in increased defense

budget and so most of these parades and the oratory which accompanied them was directed at Washington at a president who was accused of being a militarist, of being a spokesman of the military industrial complex in America, eager simply to sell American arms and to act like the policeman of the world to renew the cold war.

What Washington was saying was that if the free world wanted to maintain its freedoms it would have to bestir itself to do so. Now during 1981 Walter Lacquer, who is one of the fine strategic analysts of England and United States, presently the chairman of the Institute for Strategic International Studies of Georgetown University, coined a term for this European attitude. He called it Hollanditis, the very name that suggests the disease and suggests the fact that he misprized this feeling. Hollanditis, according to Lacquer, consists of the position that we will not have nuclear missiles on our own soil. We will not increase our defense budgets. We will continue to assume that detante is in place despite Cambodia and the yellow reign, despite Afghanistan and the claims of poison gas, despite the duplication of Soviet military power in the last decade, we will continue to assume that there is detante, what is called the aust politik in Europe, that is the rapprochement between east and west will continue, and that the trade between east and west is a very important element in building bridges of arrangement, mediation and understanding.

He chose Holland as the subject for this policy of appeasement or neutralism, depending on your judgment of it, because in May of 1981 Holland had a parliamentary election in which almost all of the parties took these positions and in which many politicians of significance began to speak of Holland becoming a pilate country, the first country in western Europe, in Europe, to accept, to practice unilateral nuclear disarmament. The argument was often advanced that Holland is a small country, what difference would it make to the balance of power between east and west if Holland disarmed itself. It's symptomatic in Lacquer's mind of a mood that

has spread across Europe. He calls it an ostrich mood, a mood which does not want to look at the realities of international affairs, people who for thirty and forty years since the second World War have been able to go about their business and build up their interests and live their own lives, who now want only to look after their interests and continue building up their own lives. There was a slogan some years ago: Stop the world, I want to get off. And that slogan, he feels, is very much in the foreground of European consciousness.

And, of course, he bases this attitude on a number of factors. The first the obvious manifest failure of the diplomats of the world to make significant political arrangements which would reduce the danger of atomic war, reduce the necessity of major rearmaments. Secondly, the high cost of modern technological arms and the fact that during the last ten years or so, particularly in the next five years, the European miracle has diminished, inflation, recession, unemployment have disturbed Europe quite as much as they have our own country. If more money's to be put into defense there will be less money to be put into the social issues which Europeans have come to expect as their due. The United States' own role in the world? It's hard to present yourself as the peacekeeper of the world when you're the world's largest armaments merchant and, finally, and perhaps most significant of all, this basic fear of atomic and nuclear power, a fear which we all share. The world has enough nuclear warheads to destroy all population many times over. What logic is there in building more bombs and more sophisticated ways to deliver those bombs and to spend the wealth of the world, the waste of the wealth of the world, in instruments of destruction which cannot ultimately save the world if they are ever used.

Now, when one analyzed Lacquer's explanation of this mood, this ostrich mood, in Europe one finds within it fear, understandable fear, anxiety, understandable anxiety, the desire to hope against hope that arrangements can be made, and frustration, deep, angry, bitter frustration, that those who are in charge of the affairs of the world at their inability to break through, to negotiate, to make

arrangements. Diplomats have been meeting in Geneva almost constantly in the last two decades on arms limitations agreements of one kind or another, and there have been no significant reduction of arms any place in the world - quite the contrary. We add something like 20 percent to the fire power of the world every year, and have for the last two decades. The world is concerned and frustrated by the inability of its so-called leaders to make the kind of arrangements which would allow all of us to sleep more easily at night, and whatever side you are on if you look in the mirror you'll discover that you are pervaying arms, armor and fire power to the rest of the world, to your half of the world. When we complain about the Soviet rearming Iraq or Iran or the billions of dollars of armaments that they to the Warsaw pact nations, we've only to look in the mirror in 1981 and see the AWAC sale and the sale of almost 20 billions of dollars in armaments to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, to states which were so friendly to us around the world. And when we look at that which fuels the emotions of those who marched in Europe, you must understand that they see armaments as most of us see armaments, as we now look at the pyramids of the ancient Egyptians. We laugh, don't we, when we think of how the Egyptians put the wealth of their country into mausoleums, places to bury their kings, when in point of fact they could have spent that wealth to raise the standard of living of the whole country. What else are we doing? What else is involved in this reexamination of budgets throughout the world where we are taking away from people and putting them into weapons? We've had that drama played out before us in the United States. It's a drama, the urgency which America is trying to impose as policy on our European allies.

Now, the Russians have taken the same position. Brezhnev, during 1981, had to announce to the Russian people that food and necessities would cost almost double what they had cost before. But Russia is a party tyranny and Mr. Brezhnev has only to announce and policies are put in effect, and when he wants, as he has done every year for the past ten years, to escalate his military budget he has only to announce

that this will be so.

In the democracies of the world, in the free countries of the world, the issue is somewhat more difficult. No president and no prime minister can simply announce that we are going to change the budget in a major way. There's a Parliament. There's a House of Congress. Some body must deal with it. People are heard and the frustrations of people come to the fore. And during 1981 we had to recognize that unlike the 1960's and early 70's the time of economic expansion for the free world and for the first world, the Soviet world also, had come to an end. We have been busy trying to digest the oil shock and we have not yet sufficiently digested it. There have been major structural changes in the world's economy. The Third World was slowly becoming industrialized and with its cheap labor supply and new plant was able to outcompete many of the established industries in the high labor cost areas of the world. The increase of population could not be absorbed by the countries where inflation was limiting the growth of the national product and where the increased sophistication of industry was making it less and less easy for countries to absorb the undereducated, the illiterate, and those who were not equipped to deal with the complexities of modern society. So there was less with which to bargain. One could not have guns and butter, that was increasingly clear in 1981, and it's understandable that the peoples of the world would much prefer to have butter than to have guns. Of course, beyond all this, overriding all of this, was this fear of nuclear energy, nuclear power, and nuclear weapons, all that is nuclear. It's a fear of technology, it's a fear of a great danger, it's a fear of putting this great power in the hands of the few. And I must confess in 1981 it should have made all of us suspicious of what we should have been suspicious of already. We have been told for the last thirty years, have we not, that as long as nuclear power is reserved to the so-called responsible nations of the world, it's safe, it won't be used illogically. And it was a responsible nation of the world, one we like to think of as responsible, which dropped the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And this year when Israel surgically took out a military atomic generator,

manifestly irresponsible country, Iraq, the world recognized 1) that it was the responsible countries, France, Italy, Germany which had provided the knowledge and the money and the skilled technicians which had built this reactor in the first place and it was the responsible countries of the world which immediately condemned Israel from taking atomic power away from ^{an} irresponsible nation, and it was the west European responsible countries which immediately pledged to Bagdad that they would provide Bagdad again with the wherewithal, the skill, the money and the techniques with which to rebuild the destroyed plant.

I don't know how many of you noticed, as I did, the first article that my eye fell upon on the first of January in our newspaper. It was an article which told of a 15-year old freshman at Florida Atlantic University, a girl, a science whizz, who had designed an effective hydrogen bomb and who had also designed a number of improvements on existing atomic bombs. Now, as I read this story of children playing with hydrogen bombs I thought to myself, the child is a child, but how easy it is now for any country, any terrorist group, to get ahold of these kinds of weapons. She indicated that the knowledge was readily available to her and how long will it be before instead of the terrorists and the criminals of the world being armed with Saturday night specials and pistols of one kind or another. I notice more recently that they've graduated to machine guns and hand grenades and an occasional missile launcher. How soon will it be before they have atomic weapons at their disposal?

Our irbuvyah, confusion, disarray, a lack of order and purpose, and however much sympathizes with and one understands what mood, at least the majority of those who marched down the streets of western Europe this last spring and summer and fall, one must wonder whether they are in fact moving towards an attainable goal. What is achieved if they manage to prevent the United States from placing Cruise missiles on their soil or if they manage to move towards unilateral nuclear disarmament? Will the world be safer? Will they be safe? And free? One would like to think that their good intentions would be rewarded. But then in December

of 1981 two events happened in rapid succession which suggested that the administration in Washington was not the malignant, war mongering, imperialistic administration it was simply portrayed to be, that in fact there was a Soviet threat, and that in fact it wasn't so easy any longer to say simply and falsely, better Red than dead.

Early in December you will recall, a Soviet submarine ran aground on the rocky shoals of one of the islands off the southern Swedish coast. At first the captain explained that his compass had somehow malfunctioned and one had the image of a red-faced vessel skipper standing court martial for stupidity, but then the Swedish government announced that before this submarine had run aground it had managed to traverse a very delicate, difficult channel of many miles and had intruded into the waters at a Swedish naval base. And then it was announced about three days later that Swedish scientists investigating the vessel had detected that it was carrying torpedoes with nuclear warheads. And suddenly the level of anti-American parading for nuclear disarmament in Sweden went down a few decibels. Here was an old World War II vintage submarine, not one of the new submarines of Russia's expanding submarine fleet, but an old one equipped with nuclear warheads on its torpedoes, a submarine which was quite prepared to go into neutralist Sweden, into one of its naval bases to intrude in the most dangerous of ways, to risk both a nuclear accident and a nuclear confrontation. And then three weeks later that movement which we had all watched through all of 1981 with fascination and a good degree of hope, Solidarity, was suddenly stamped down. Military law was imposed upon Poland.

A year and a half ago, you will recall that the name Wolesa became a household name in the west. This union organizer from Gdansk had galvanized a desire among millions and millions of Polish workers to have better wages and more rights to be free of the heavy-handed tyranny of privilege of the Communist Party and, to a certain degree, we chortled at the fact that here was the ultimate disproof of Communist ideology, that the interests of the party and the interests of

the worker are absolutely identical. We hoped and prayed that Walesa would be able to establish and gain not only the economic rights that he wanted for the workers and an independent labor union but a degree of freedom for everyone in Poland. And for a few months there was some degree of freedom. Magazines were published. Comedians in the bistros began making comments about the government. Newspapers began criticizing this and that element of Communist policy. And then suddenly, in late December, it was all crushed. A military general took over the government and by force of power arrested the leaders of Solidarity, forced the miners to go back to work, forced the shipyard workers in Gdansk to go back to work, and Poland is now where it was a year and a half ago.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast, but, clearly, there's a limit to the freedom and the opportunity which will be allowed to workers or any other in any Soviet or any eastern European society, but more to the point, the West had a classic example of the truth that it wanted to deny, that party tyranny as practiced in eastern Europe and by the Soviet is a vicious cruel thing, and that exchanging a free government, a government which owes its allegiance to and whose values are determined by the Soviet system, is not an exchange that any in the West would willingly, I am sure, want to undergo and undertake. Irbuvyah - you find yourself milling around. You don't want the cold war. You want detante, but really, no one allows you detante. You want peace, you want disarmament, but there's no way, really, to achieve peace, to achieve disarmament. Confusion, disarray, uncertainty, Northern Ireland, Lebanon, Chad, Ghana, Cambodia, Afghanistan, El Salvador, irbuvyah, disarray and confusion. El Salvador is perhaps a classic case in point and an important one for the American people. Latin America is on our doorstep. It's part, really, of our national interest and I think all of us in America and raised by the traditions which we share or claim we share are concerned with human rights, recognize that over the centuries that the Indians and the peasants of countries like El Salvador have been abused by the feudal oligarchs

who have mostly ruled those countries. They have been used poorly. They have been paid poorly. They have had few rights. There's been almost a feudal way of dispensing justice. We would like to see the broader freedoms, and some of these freedoms are slowly coming into being because the complexity of commercial life as it comes into that part of the world. At the same time, if we destabilize, the jargon word, if we destabilize the governments of these countries to a degree by espousing all those who are to the left, all those who stand for land reform, who stand for the rights of unions and all the things we take for granted, we may find ourselves, as we have in Nicaragua next door to El Salvador, as we certainly found in Cuba, we may find ourselves cheek by jowl with a government which is a tyranny of the left, which not only denies to people their freedoms and their rights, but because of ideology lacks the wherewithal to manage intelligently the economy, and so the people are poorer and certainly no freer than they were before.

And though there is plenty of example in our world today of right wing governments unseated by popular revolt, right wing tyrannies brought to an end, there are yet few examples of left wing tyrannies ended, and these tyrannies of the left can be fully as cruel and as vicious as those of the right. When you destabilize the shah you also get a Khomeini. When you destabilize a General Salazar you often get a Saldanha. And so it is uncertain, unclear, to most how we are to proceed in this complex and confusing world, irbuviyah.

It's a strange world. In the United States we elected a president who promised action and gave us action and his action was essentially to increase the defense budget and to decrease the human budget. And he did so by passing on most of the problems of support for human services to the states. And he did so quickly. Congress went along with him and it's not at all clear that the fifty states are willing, able and prepared to accept the burden that has been passed on to them or have the wherewithal in order to meet it. However much this administration talked about a safety net below which they will not allow people in poverty to fall, services which will not be taken away, no one, because of disarray that

was in Congress when the present budget and appropriation bills were passed, no one really knows what the long term consequences of Congressional action were done.

I'll never forget Tip O'Neal's comment when finally the budget and the appropriation bills were passed when he said, in effect, literally no one in Congress, no one, really understood what was being done. It was all done so fast. It was all done under such a sense of urgency and pressure. No one really understands who will be hurt and how much they will be hurt, how much the needy have been hurt for the benefit of the greedy, to use one of the Senator's phrases. A tax cut was put through. It was to benefit industry and to benefit those who have money with which to invest, which will not benefit those who do not have money to invest, the majority of Americans, and it was put through on the basis of a theory hastily put together called supply side economics, and a computer which was several times reprogrammed in order to give out the figures which would prove that this theory in fact had a chance of success, and when the director of the office of management and budget, a young man named Dean Stockman, made his original predictions he found the computer didn't tell him what he wanted it to tell him so it's very easy, you teach the computer to lie, you simply feed it other instructions. And even then he came out with figures which showed that under the best of all conditions we would have a 35 billion dollar deficit this year with the present tax cuts. And now, just a few months later, we find that the deficit is predicted at about 155 billions of dollars - irbuvyah - disarray, confusion of purpose, lack of direction.

Now, how does one live, how does one survive, that's the real question, in a world which is in disarray. I can tell you what you don't do. You don't throw up your hands and surrender. You don't go off to garden. You don't play the ostrich. You don't do what many in Europe used to do, they say simply, I'm not political, I'll heal, I'll law, I'll teach, I'll rabbi, I'm not political, I'll not get involved in the political process. That's what you don't do. You don't surrender your mind or your energies. When mice in an experiment are fed too many confusing instructions, when they're in a state of disarray, they run around in circles and

ultimately they begin to beat their heads against the wall. You don't do that. You don't do what so many are beginning to do in our country and elsewhere in the world, find a man on a white horse or a simple panacea which is guaranteed to solve all the world's problems if only we reintroduce prayer into the public schools, if only we censor violence on television, if only we elect all 100 percent true-blooded Reaganite Republicans to Congress, if only we do this or that or the other thing all of our problems will be resolved and that, of course, is nonsense. In a complex world there are no simple solutions and, as I have suggested time and time again, to most of life there are no complete and final solutions. You keep your head. You try and deal with the problems one by one realistically as they come down the pike. If I were to put this into religious terms I would say you avoid messianic thinking. It's messianic thinking to believe that somehow if I lay down my arms that solves the problems of the world; that if I take away the arms from the policemen, the criminal will put down his weapons; if I don't fight back nobody's going to fight me and nobody's going to take from me what I enjoy.

Unfortunately, in the real world there are governments that are criminal governments, that is, they will take anything that is available for the taking if the risk isn't too great; and there are short-sighted governments, and all governments are run by people with strong personal ambitions for glory. You keep your head. You try and find the facts. You try and act as reasonably and as rationally as you can. There's an old rabbinic saying, it's a sexist saying but forgive the sexism: in the place where there are no men strive thou to be a man; in a place where people have become frenzied, keep your cool; in the place where people have given up keep going.

There is a way. Life has a way of seeing that after each dusk there's a new dawn. The fact that our world is full of complex problems does not mean that these problems are irresolvable. Governments are human institutions and are managed by people that conform to people's needs and people's aspirations. People can change

the nature of governmental policy. The fact that there are so many problems affecting our world at this time means simply that we have to do what we can do within the ambit of our control, and others we must hope are doing what they need to do within their ambit of control, and one of the things you discover out there in the world is that there are billions of earthlings who are seriously trying to grapple with the problems that confront them. That's one of the reasons for hope as we enter a new age. Irbuvyah, confusion, plans without the ability to fulfill them.

My favorite cartoon during 1981 showed the President and the First Lady besides a Christmas tree unwrapping packages, and there was a great big package, all beautifully beribboned, and Mrs. Reagon who apparently loves things all to much is delighted by the size of the package, and she says to the President, "Look, here's your gift from the Congress" and they both looked delightedly at the package and he opens it and he says, ah, it's an economic recovery package, and you see him looking deeper and deeper in the box and finally one turns to the other and says, you can't tell which one is speaking, she said but there are no batteries.

Plans without the ability to make them go, plans that are not really thought through, promises rather than plans, figments of the imagination rather than practical programs.

1982, a new year, by the very fact of being a new year a time of promise. 1982 - will it be a better year? Why should it be? Why should any year be any better than any other year? It will be exactly what we and millions like us make it to be. We are not fated. Nuclear war is not inevitable. Recessions are not inevitable. Countries do not have to continue this crazy arms race that we've all gotten ourselves into. There are other ways. Diplomats could sit down and work out arrangements provided their governments wanted it, provided their peoples force it, their peoples have the ability to do so. Keep that simple truth of our tradition in mind. Against the Greeks who believed in fate, who believed that one's destiny was determined, our tradition has always affirmed freedom, the

possibility of a better tomorrow, but it also said, you have to make it so. You have to bestir yourself. You have to do all you can do and when you think you're doing all you can do you have to do more and, like Moses, you may never get to the Promised Land but you've got to be on the way, and if you're on the way that's the satisfaction which comes in living, you're doing what needs to be done and that's the measure of hope which God has allowed to all of us and to any of us. No guarantees, God never promised us a rose garden, certainly not in Cleveland. No guarantees, but life and possibility and a goodly measure of hope if only we can begin to pull the people together, to diminish this sense of disarray, confusion of purpose, so that next year the sense of irbuviyah is more limited than it was this year and there's a sense of people walking together with some kind of commitment to value.

Happy new year.



Those who passed away this week

DR. LEON NEWMAN

ESTHER WENGEL

WILLIAM C. TREUHART

REBECCA FRIEDLANDER

Yahrzeits

LILLIAN KOBLITZ COHEN

HENRY JAY OSTERYOUNG

WILLIAM B. COHEN

JEROME MILTON BRAUN

BEATRICE MYERS GOLDSTEIN

JACK COHEN

RAE KRONHEIM

SYLVIA N. WEITZ

JAMES KENNETH HABER

ABRAM BUKA

ADDIE R. FEDER

NELLIE KRAMER

LOUIS G. COLE

ELEANORE GREENBERG

ROSE G. BARON

ROSE BELBER

MAX HARTZMARK

JENNIE R. KOPPERMAN

AARON ROSENTHAL

JENNIE F. AMSTER

JACOB LEVIN (LE-VIN)

BEN P. RABB

LINDA BETH GREENBAUM

RUTH NEIGER PALLER

EDITH NEIGER

JULIUS NEWMARK

RICHARD ALAN FISHEL

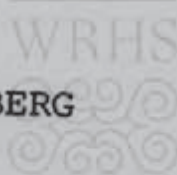
MAX SHAPERO

LOUIS D. KENDIS

SANDRA R. GOLDBERG

MAURICE J. JACOBSON

SOLOMON STRAUSS



YOUR TEMPLE CALENDAR — *Clip and Save*

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
20 DECEMBER SERVICES 10:30 a.m. The Temple Branch Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver will speak on IS CHANUKAH FOR CHILDREN? Yahad Community Chanukah Party 6-9 p.m. - Branch Light 1st Candle	21 Mr. & Mrs. Club Chanukah Party 6-8 p.m. - Branch Light 2nd Candle	22 TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Jonathan Woll 10:30 a.m. - Branch TMC Board Meeting 8:00 p.m. - Branch Religious School Board Meeting 8:00 p.m. - Branch Light 3rd Candle	23 Light 4th Candle	24 Light 5th Candle	25 Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel Light 6th Candle	26 NO SCHOOL Light 7th Candle
27 NO SCHOOL SERVICES 10:30 a.m. The Temple Branch Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver will speak on RACE COLLEGE REUNION 9:30 a.m. - Breakfast 10:30 a.m. - Services 12 noon - Luncheon Branch Light 8th Candle	28	29 TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Jonathan Woll 10:30 a.m. - Branch	30 Light 4th Candle	31 Light 5th Candle	1 JANUARY Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel	2 NO SCHOOL
3 SERVICES 10:30 a.m. The Temple Branch Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver will speak School Resumes	4	5 TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Jonathan Woll 10:30 a.m. Mr. & Mrs. Club Board Meeting	6 Light 4th Candle	7 Light 5th Candle	8 Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel FIRST FRIDAY T. Carmi 8:15 p.m. - Branch	9 Shabbat Services 11:30 a.m. - Branch School Resumes
10 SERVICES 10:30 a.m. The Temple Branch Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver will speak <i>re soul year in new year</i>	11	12 TWA Activities 10:00 a.m. - Branch Fellowship & Study Group Rabbi Jonathan Woll 10:30 a.m. Temple Board Meeting 8:00 p.m. - Branch	13 TWA Film Festival 11:00 a.m. - Branch	14 Parallel Education For Parents 7:30 p.m. - Branch	15 Services - 5:30 p.m. The Temple Chapel SEVENTH SABBATH 8:00 p.m. - Branch	16 Shabbat Services 11:30 a.m. - Branch TMC At Home Dinners

Reader

Our rabbis taught: six hundred and thirteen commandments were given to Moses. Then came Micah and based them upon three: "Do justly, love kindness, walk humbly with your God."

Isaiah based them upon two: "Keep justice and righteousness." And Amos based them upon one: "Seek me and live."

Habbakuk too based them upon one: "The righteous shall live by his faith."

Akiba taught: "The great principle of the Torah is expressed in the commandment: "You shall love your neighbour as yourself."

Ben Azzai found an even greater principle: "This is the book of the generations of man. When God created man, he made him in the likeness of God."

And Hillel summarised the Torah in this maxim: "What is hateful to you, do not do to your fellow-man. The rest is commentary: go and study it."

All reading

May it be Your will, O Lord our God and God of our fathers, that no man may hate us and that hatred of others may never enter our hearts. Unite us in the reverence of Your name; keep us far from whatever You hate, and draw

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2) ~~another~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~need~~ ~~to~~ ~~release~~ ~~that~~
in some way will be able to be released -
there are ~~several~~ ~~consider~~ ~~general~~ ~~principles~~
dependent - ~~potatoes~~ - ~~not~~ ~~quite~~ ~~a~~
new ~~concept~~ ~~but~~ ~~life~~ - ~~so~~ ~~simple~~
~~of~~ ~~planning~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~ -
~~consider~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~
and ~~state~~ - ~~even~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~
be ~~more~~ - ~~help~~ ~~to~~ ~~release~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~
to ~~eat~~ -

3) ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~release~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~
~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~release~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~
~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~release~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~
~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~release~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~
~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~release~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~
~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~release~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~

4) ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~release~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~idea~~

in process for 4 colored recipients - 3 of
of atomic energy - Nuclear energy not good
for children and other living things -

These particulars are equally an all encompassing
1) N. Smith ^{a black} has determined how to use
and to use the power - US - USSR have been
nearly 40 to 50 years 2 decades in power
on long reaches - 2 times as fast as the
but are the same a non partisan power
- US - USSR covered as much as the US - The
part of the under the rule of the people is guaranteed
but the center around the rule of the people
to be ruled - an imposed will all the
and to be ruled by the people is the US - The
self - ruled will be ruled - the same
becomes.

2) more difficult to be ruled - but to
and 70's have been the of the people
under the rule of the people is guaranteed
being unemployment
A slowing in rate of
and more
even the same will not be ruled

terminator - There seem to be no signs to be made
more ~~about~~ & more concern - - The situation
will present some time not been debate or negotiation
to rejected substituted and rejection - SAT I & II
on the scene - & with the US & USSR held in
then several good distances from the scene
by some spies - - There seem a mail look to be
also that the day very to stop the same mail then
to stop your travelling - it - unilaterally of negotiation

an article: The 1st day last visited me - on
Jan 1, 1982 near the city an old friend
at the level of the city has successfully designed
as it works - a rule of high responsibility
now concentrated A center - - Don the
present but terminal & central scene can
have some responsibility? For some reasons
to his present past, have not quite done
about responsibility about responsibility to responsibility
peace - I'm not sure how responsibility &
California from the past responsibility and
when small last out in responsibility about
reads of only - day responsibility
non-responsible past - as is called

regardless of your interest in the matter -
I immediately pursued to present the
views here, interested for long to understand
the policy

6, 21, 22, 23

to multiply interest -
a certificate of purpose - The U.S. might
arrange to be satisfied by the Court for the purpose of
appearing - but for other debt & policy // The U.S. might
be easy to build on the Court's view - but the
other ^{didn't} ~~didn't~~ for policy -

To now answer how we do need of
agreement (means) agreement - to be - - to all
to middle of Europe - a security
leaving the day - security

is a same to last Ann last - last
to amount - last at the same amount - 8
which we stopped SA - Now and will be can -
sound - under the - SA (see) - - 25

NEUTRALITY - ANTI NEUTRALITY the same in can -
until December idea I will know about the same
idea of end the idea reported that the same
commitment - people to study the same by
request of the people of the same of the
same idea - same idea only

... by the ... of ...
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... of defense - ...
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But in
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As
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when the subject had sent over letters in explanation - of
explanations were given - the local post also allowed to
the report of the one of persons given to the subject of the
- more preferable to continue with the person to be interviewed
the subject - with the minimum possible delay under
necessary policies of efficiency and necessity. The subject
at that time was - a displaced person of German
race -

and the person subject to the subject of the
subject subject in the subject of subject and of the
the subject matter. The subject had been called to a subject
in 1942 and of subject subject - from the subject
subject and the subject - a subject to C.I. - the
subject of the C.I. also subject subject subject subject
subject - subject subject and the subject subject
it also for No of subject subject subject subject
for reason - K.P. subject subject subject subject
subject subject subject - subject subject subject subject
subject subject subject subject subject subject subject
K.P. U.S. subject subject subject subject subject subject
subject - subject subject subject subject subject subject
subject subject subject subject subject subject subject

16.5.1954 - when to
had to do

Subject subject subject subject subject subject subject
subject subject subject subject subject subject subject

would study - center - as many of
 would place - many places - any may 6
the included any and around last will
will be able to include in many to do as fast -
 - take from the need to give to the copy
over laid - with studies and on most of
long with some in and it was checked for
errors
 N. just could many at least in the way -
 - in under stand also you also would also be to be
present

This - very - much
 have been the same for the year
 for over

An ordinary recording machine -
just what is written
what does it carry on
Chandler not included

Q had see on the in a many copy -
in 1927
A copy and it was
The first copy of the first

