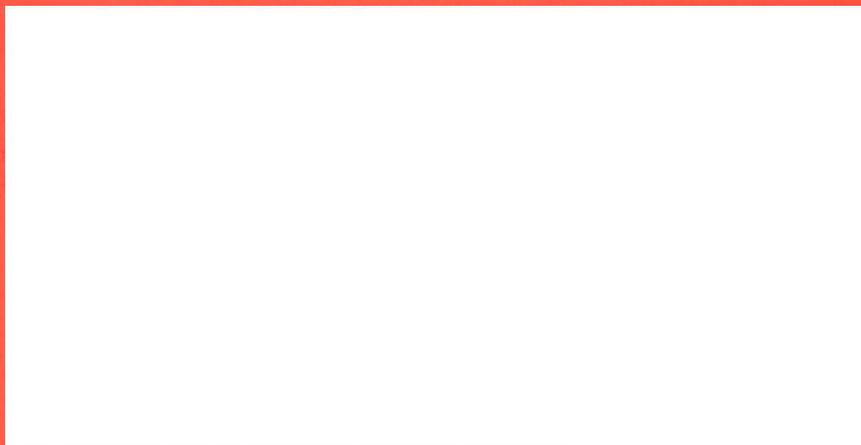


8

מדינת ישראל

משרד ראש הממשלה



מקבילת יובל השטחים

קאנוניאלי

1402

תיק מס' 932-1-2

1980

שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה מנחם בגין - מד

מזהה פיזי: 12899/5 - גל

מזהה לוגי: 43.4/2 - 1606

כתובת: 02-106-08-08-03

05/04/2005

ירושלים, י"ב בחשון התשמ"ב
9 בנובמבר 1981

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר ארז גזית
מדרשת שדה-בוקר 84990

מר גזית הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתודה את קבלת מכתבך מיום 8 בחשון התשמ"ב.

מיוחדת היתה התוספת למכתב. על קריאתו על-ידי "אזעזע-פקידה", אין זו לשון מנומסת. לכל אדם יש ערך משלו ומזכירי וידידי, רשאי בהחלט לקרוא את המכתבים המופנים אלי; הוא גם מוסמך להשיב עליהם, כי אין ביכולתי להשיב על כל אלפי דברי הדאר המגיעים אלי מדי חדש בחדשו.

את דבריך קראתי בתשומת-לב. שמח אני כי יש לך רגישות רבה לגבי ענינים לאומיים אשר עליהם כתבת בערבוביה, במיוחד שימחה את לבי רגישותך לגבי ארץ-ישראל, שאותה אני משרת מאז היותי בגילך ואולי עוד לפני כן.

אין שחר כי מדיניות הממשלה מוליכה ל"חורבן" חלילה. בענין זה רכשנו כבר נסיון של מספר שנים. מדוע עליך להתרשם מדרישות עמים אחרים, או מלחציהם. בפשטות, אין להיכנע להם. זה נכון שאנו רוצים בכל לבנו ובכל נפשנו בשלום, ולמען חוזה השלום עם מצרים הקרבנו קרבנות רבים. אבל על ארץ-ישראל אנו שומרים והתנחלות מאסיבית קיימת ביהודה, שומרון, עזה ורמת-הגולן. ואט יש צורך לומר: לאו - אנו אומרים אותו בשקט, אך בהחלטיות, כפי שנוכחו לדעת מדינות חזקות ואף מעצמות גדולות. וכן יהיה גם בעתיד.

הצלח בלימודיך, ברך את חבריך. אנו דואגים, על יסוד אמון העם, לעתידכם בארץ-ישראל.

בכבוד רב ובברכה,

מ. בגין

תגרי!

כבודו, קשה לי, אולי בשל צעירותי, להביך את מה שנראה כחוסר הבנתם של מאורעות, המצינים תהליכים השונים זה מזה, אך מובילים, לעניות דעתי, לקראת הרס מדינת ישראל ועם ישראל. לפיכך הריני להציג לפניך, את דעתי בשני נושאים העיקריים לנו כיום והם: השלום והבעיות שהוא מציב. לעומתו בעיית החינוך.

עם אוטונומיה ובלעדיה, עם מדינה פלשתינאית ובלעדיה, שלום זה, מוביל קרוב לודאי, לחורבן ישראל! המלחמה עמנו הכרחית לערבים, לא מפני אדמות אלו או אחרות שבידינו, ולא מפני שלטון זה או אחר שיש לנו על חלק מעם זה, אלא מפני היותנו בעלי תרבות דתית ומדינית שונה. אפילו מצרים, שהיא לכאורה הנאורה שבין המדינות הערביות, נשלטת בידי נשיא המסיר לאחור יום מותו של קודמו את תמונתו מן הקירות, מציב את שלו עצמו, ובכך נעלם לא רק לכאורה אלא גם למעשה הנשיא ההוא ממודעות עמו. בשלום אמיתי בינינו ובין כל מדינה ערבית יקרה אחד משני דברים: או שהשלום בהיותו אמיתי יוביל למצב שבו המדינה הערבית תהיה מחויבת לעמה בתהליך דמוקרטיזציה וזאת עקב המגע ההדוק בין התרבויות השונות הישראלית והערבית, או שתנתק את יחסיה עם ישראל ותגרור את עצמה ואותנו למלחמה. אולם גם אם יגרר נשיא ערבי לתהליך של דמוקרטיזציה הרי שאז יזכו ברוב מושבי הפרלמנט, בארץ זאת, האחים המוסלמים שאינם ידועים באהבתם לישראל או ליהודים. כך או כך תאלץ ישראל, ללא סיני, להגרר למלחמה עם אותה ארץ אתה חתמה על חוזה שלום. לא קשה כלל למצוא תרוץ לפתיחת מלחמות היו כאלה בהיסטוריה שנפתחו גם ללא תרוץ.

אולם תסריט זה הוא תמים מאד, שכן הוא עלול לגדול למימדים יותר חמורים, וזאת משום טבעם של מפגשים חברתיים ותרבותיים אשר נמשכים שנים ארוכות, במשך שנים אלו יבינו מנהיגי ברית המועצות שאם ברצונם להיות שותפים פעילים בקורה במזה"ת עליהם ליצור תהליך שלום משלהם. אז עם אסאד, או אולי עם בובה אחרת, נגיע למצב שבו מכריז נשיא סורי כי הוא מכיר במדינת ישראל, מוכן לבוא לירושלים ובכלל להיות בשלום עם היהודים עד סוף הדורות כל זאת בתנאי שיתנו לו בחזרה את רמת הגולן. ארה"ב בכדי להיות מעורבת תרוץ לתת לנו ערבויות למכביר. כך תחת הפחד של מה "יקרה ללא תמיכת ארה"ב?!?" ולאור התקדים של פנוי בישובים בסיני תאלץ ישראל לעשות את המחוות הידועות, ותחתום גם עם הסורים על הסכם שלום. שוב תהליך נורמאליזציה ושוב גנוי המסרבים להתפנות ולבסוף פנויים בכה. רק אחרי כמה שנים של שלום, קצת בעזרת בריה"מ, וקצת לבד, מאחר שהוא כבר מבוגר מאד ומפחד שלא יגיע לשום הישגים של ממש בחייו יכריז יאסאר ערפאת כי הוא מכיר במדינת ישראל וכל שהוא מבקש זה מדינה לצידה ואז ללא "ליכוד או תחיה", בהנהגת יוסי שריד קרוב לודאי, תותר ישראל רודפת השלום גם על יהודה ושומרון. רק אחרי שתתחזק ותתבסס המדינה הפלשתינאית, יקומו הערבים וידרשו את סלוקם של היהודים מן האזור, שכן הם עם חסר כבוד, חוצפן וכובש זר של אדמות הלאום הערבי.

לא חלום בלהות אלא תהליך הנובע מהעובדה שתרבותינו מאימת על זאת הערבית, ושאתה וחברייך בממשלה ובכנסת ישראל עוזרים ליצור לפחות למראית עין, לאודוקא במעש אלא בחוסר מעש!

אולי נכתבו המלים הנ"ל בחפזה ואולי יש בהן משום חוצפה, אולם הן נכתבו עקב מאורע מכאיב שהתרחש אך לפני ימים ספורים אשר לכאורה אין קשר גדול בינו לבין חוזה השלום אולם הוא מסמל תהליך נסיגה ברוחו של חלק מן העם. הכוונה להשמעת יצירותיו של ריכרד ואגנר. בשם התרבותיות הנאורה שמגלה חלק מהעם דורסים אנו את שפת כבודם האחרון של אותם יהודים שהובלו בקרונות אל מחנות ההשמדה ושם, לצלילי אותם תווים אותם מכנה חלק מן העם תרבות, הוכנס עמנו לתאי הגזים ולמשרפות והצלילים מהללים ומשבחים את הגזע הארי הנאור!

היום הם עושים זאת מעל במות ישראל.

היכן אתה ראש הממשלה? הן התנגדה כל כך להסכם השילומים, טענה שיש בהסכם ההוא סליחה על חשבון כבודם של ששת המיליונים המזרח כסף, והיום אתה מחריש כשחלק מעמך סולח אף לתרבות ההיא בשם הרמוקרטיה והנאורות אולם אתה מחריש! אולם נגינה זו היא רק חלק קטן מתהליך התפתחה בארץ מזה שנים הקורא לחיי הרגע, להתבוללות ולכניעה לתאוות סיר הבשר והטלוויזיה הצבעונית. כחלק מן התהליך הזה התפתחה בארץ מלחמה נגד היהדות אשר פעלה בשני כוונים: הצגת היהדות כדה פולחנית ואלילית והצגה מנאיגית היהדות כרודפי שלטון ושררה. היום ניתן לשמוע חלקים מהנוער במדינת ישראל הצועקים ברינה "דרוס כל דם" - לדרוס אין צורך להסביר ודוס הרי הוא יהודי דהי - קריאה זו מזכירה את שירת הנוער הנאצי "כשדם היהודי מן הסכין ניתז וגו'". חלק מהנוער קטן ככל שיהיה אינו מכיר את ההמנון הלאומי, אך זה שמכיר מעדיף בדרך כלל לשיר שירים המדגישים ש"מח שהיה לא משנה" ושכדאי לקחת "את הכל כמו שהוא" בלי לגטות ולשנות ובלוי לחשוב על העתיד, רוב הנוער מדבר על לנסוע לחו"ל לראות עולם ולעשות כסף! אך הנוער הזה רואה דוגמתו מלמעלה שלא באשמתך אולם גם לא נגד איזה שהיא התנגדות מצדך, אדיש אתה עד כמה שזה בא לידי מלחמה כנגד כל אלו. הנוער מודרך בדרך כלל על ידי מפלגה או שמא מפלגות שהכניאו עמם לארץ את הדגל האדום המציב בראש האידיאולוגיה שלו את חוסר האמונה במושגים: בעלות ותחרות וכיון שאינו מאמין בבעלות על רכוש הרי שאינו יכול להאמין בבעלות על אדמה. זרם פוליטי זה אכנס הנתיב אותנו זה שנים אך גם היום כשאתה - משאמור להיות מאמין בחינוך לאומי ובלברליזם מדיני - ראש הממשלה לא נאבקים נגד ההדרדרות הזאת. הזרם הפוליטי המוצג לעיל מציע לנוער שלום, שלום ואחזה עם הסובבים אותו וזאת במחיר קטן - אדמות ארץ ישראל, התבוללות וחיים שויוניים. להיות דומים בתרבות קצת לדיסקוטקים של מערב אירופה וארה"ב וקצת "לסוציאל דמוקרטיה" המזרח אירופאית. והנוער במה יבחר? בהנהגה לאומית שאינה עושה ולא כלום למען הלאום, שמחד מודיעה שעל אדמות ארץ ישראל אין מתפשרים וזאת משום ההבטחה האלוהית, הקשר ההיסטורי והמצב הבטחוני ובסתירה לכך מחזירה ישובים יהודיים הנמצאים בגבולות אותה ההבטחה או בדיסקוטקים, בטלוויזיות הצבעוניות "ובמתנדבות" של הקיבוצים. ובכן מה עלינו לעשות?

היום יש לנו הלאומיים רוב קטן בעם. הבה ננצל זאת! קום והכרז כי אכן תבצע את הנסיגה בסיני אך לא הפנה את ישוביה ומתישביה היהודיים וכי על אדמת ארץ ישראל אין מתפשרים. הפעל את כל הכח האלקטורלי שעומד מאחוריך לחקיקת חוק המסיל את ריבונות ישראל על אדמות יהודה, שומרון, חבל ימית והגולן. עזור לשר החינוך לפתח חינוך לאומי שבמרכזו היהדות כפי שהיא, לא דת פולחנית, אלא תורה חברתית ושקודש הקודשים באותו חינוך היא ארץ ישראל אחת, שלמה וליברלית בכלכלתה.

אם אכן הפעל כך אני מאמין כי תחודש תנופת ההתישבות בכל חלקיה של ארץ ישראל על ידי נוער הנאמין בה ובמטרותיה. נוער זה שהוא המנהיגות של המחור יזכור כי "הרובע בשלום יכון למלחמה" אינו סתם משפט אלא אמת היסטורית, והטובבים אותנו יכירו מכורה המציאות שהמתן אשר תחילתו במאי 77 אינו אלא קפיצה דרך רצינית בדרך למימוש החזון הצינוני הרבות ישראל בארץ ישראל על ידי עם ישראל! יש לנו בעיה אמיתית. ישראל לעולם לא תהיה אמריקה ולעולם לא תוכל להציע חיים כלכליים כאלה שבארה"ב מבלי לסכן עצמה. אולם המתרון לבעיה זו נעוץ במה שמציעה ישראל לעמה זה ארבעת אלפים שנה, אדמה לשבת בה, מורשת ותרבות להיות על פיהם ולהביא עמם אור לבויים וכבוד לאומי כאישי הנובע מהיסטוריה רבופת גבורים שבגורתם הן בחרב והן בעט - מופלאה. אם לא ננצל את כל אלו כמניע ראשי הן בהחום מדיניות הפנים והן במדיניות החוץ הרי שנשאר ללא כל גורם מניע.

אני לוקח את הזכות לכתוב כך ולפרטם מחוץ יריעה כי אכן:
 "כי שקט הוא רמש"
 הפקר דם ונפש"

באמונה ובכנות

ארז גזית



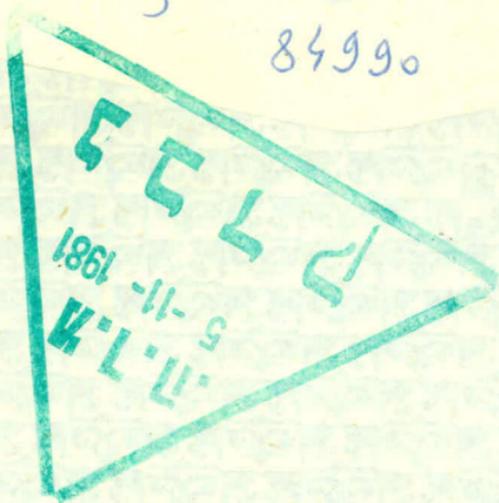
25

האזן אדם זגין
אשר הוא האדם
בגוף ישוע
יהושע



עין גל
מסמך 1000000000

84990



1980 10/20/80

Jerusalem, November 27, 198
932-1-2

Mr. Nikolai Kukushkin,
2157 Ecco Park Avenue,
Los Angeles, Ca. 90026,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Kukushkin,

The Prime Minister has asked me to
thank you for your recent letter to him, and to wish
you all the best in your new home.

The Prime Minister wants also to
thank you for your words of support and friendship.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Miss Yona Klimovitzky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

מספר סדורי X - 00553 №

להחזיר
ל-משרד ראש הממשלה
(טופס למשלוח חומר תרגום)

ניו ז'רזי סיטי
בניין 2107
במכתב
אל: תאריך בקר
מאת: משרד רופ"ק

נשלח לתרגום בתאריך: 11.11.80
מספר התיק הכללי: 215/7
מספר התיק האישי: 932-1-2
תאריך המכתב: 22.10.80

מחיר התרגום	
ל"י	אג'

סוג החומר: מכתב / מברק / חוברת / עתון וכ"ו

שם פרטי: ניקולאי
שם משפחה: דוקושקין
העיר: 2157 ECHO PARK AVENUE
LOS ANGELES
90026
חתימה: משרד רופ"ק

שם משפחה: דוקושקין
תאריך: 25 XI. 1980
932-1-2

שם הכותב באותיות דפוס עבריות:
השפה: רוסית
שם השולח לתרגום: משרד רופ"ק

לשימוש המתרגם

- (1) נא לכתוב בכתב ברור ולהחזיר עם המקור.
- (2) נא לתקן או להוסיף הפרטים בעברית.

שם הכותב באותיות דפוס לטיניות: NIKOLAI KUKUSHKIN
שם פרטי: ניקולאי
שם משפחה: דוקושקין
הכתובת באותיות דפוס לטיניות: 2157 ECHO PARK AVENUE
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90026 USA.

שם הכותב באותיות דפוס עבריות: ניקולאי
שם משפחה: דוקושקין
הכתובת בעברית: ארה"ב
תאריך המכתב המתורגם: 27.11.80
השפה: רוסית

הנדון: נוס. נוצרי, גישת האמונה האלה, משיע אלה
המצית / תוכן: הכרה לאי צדק, ומצדד אפקנת אוטונומיה
למשלבים הערבים בצדה האחרת

תאריך: 26.XI.80
שם המתרגם: משרד רופ"ק
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ניקולאי

קורושקין

ארה"ב

לא צ"ל

קוסי נוצבי, פניג אמקונב, לארה"ב, אפיס אופדעל
פריס, אורק שפין, אמריקא, אפקאט אולטראמיר
אמריקא אעצויס, אפריס, אעצויס.

אמריקא

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восстанавливается и мы евреи будем строить храм потому что повеление о восстановле-
 нии Иерусалима и храма вышло в 1497 году Навой Эрн после Христа но то ни Христос
 был это люди подтасовали а вот теперь Христос мессия Израиль должен родиться ноги
 из израиль и он спасет израиль которого мы евреи выдумали и подтасовали он нас спасет нас.
 дорогие евреи расценивайте так говорит так выдуманный это надути из мыла мыльные до-
 го мы надути так нет не долго потому что надутое есть неправда но все равно кто мысли
 что если занимаешь облаком можно выдумать только мессия который выдуманный не со-
 ласно с пророческими словами, можно выдумать и царя кире и подтасовать его под свое поня-
 тие это можно сделать взять старую потемневшую бумагу написать на ней имена царя кире и
 царя дария а ихнюю царскую деятельность и закопать в землю или спрятать в пещеру и когда
 возникнет спорный вопрос о этих царях о ихней жизни и деятельности то кто это подделал эти
 царей в ера или позавчера на этой потемневшей бумаге пойдет выкопает все вместе с гарн-
 кой старинного образца потому что он специально так тасовал чтоб не было похоже на правду
 он выкопает их потому что знает где их спрятал и будет доказывать вот археологические рас-
 копки свидетельствуют что царь кире и царь дария жили в 1497 году после рождения Христа, а
 пророк Яшиил неправильно говорит, что до Христа там очевидно или подписка или типограф-
 ская ошибка. Но когда весь языческий мир не найдет в истории царя кире и царя дария, то они
 жили в 1497 году тогда лютый и старый и малый пойдет к этому лживому фальсификату
 который под действием сатаны сфабриковал историю царей кире и дария чтобы они жили в 1497г.
 Плотокет ему в шею и скажет ему ты дрехун и на тебя не должны надеяться дажет твои дети
 потому что ты отворачиваешь Израиль от бога крепкую защиту а мы знаем Библейскую исто-
 рию что когда Бог оставил Израиль за Кевешие и грех язычники порабили Израиль и
 задарили в плен и увозили из земли израильской и если верить твоему лживому заверению
 и лживой фальсификации о царе кире и царе дарии так поймают значить подвергнут
 несправедливости. Мы знаем тех двенадцать человек которых Моисей по повелению Господню
 послал выисследовать землю числа 13-3, а когда они вернулись то десять человек распуская
 свою душу молву о земле которую осматривали неправду говорили числа 13-33 и все
 общество поверило этой неправде и подняло вопль и ропотам на Моисея и на Аарона числа
 14-1,2; и сказали возвратимся в египет - числа 14-4. и хотели поить камнями Моисея Навине
 и Халева - числа 14-10. числа 14-11 и сказал Господь Моисею доколе будет раздражать
 меня народ сей и доколе он не будет верить мне при всех знамениях, которые я делаю среди его.
 Текст 12 - поражаю его язвою и истреблю его и произведу от тебя народ многочисленный и сильный
 его. числа 14-36 и текоторых послал Моисей для осмотра земли и которые возвратив-
 шие возмущили против него все сие общество распуская осудую молву о земле: текст 37 -
 они распустивши осудую молву о земле ушолу двь пораженя пред Господом. Текст 38 -
 только Моисеи сын Навин и Халева сын Церонийин остались живы из тех людей ко-
 торые ходили осматривать землю. Ты слышал что слово Божие говорит ты который фальсифицируешь
 рождение мессии Израиль во плоти на настоящее время против пророчеств Божиих и фальсифи-
 кующи и подтасовываешь царей кире и дария под пророчества, чтоб твой дрехун и заблужден-
 казались бы правдою чтоб отучаешь и обдуряешь народ Израиль и ввернуть его в пленение
 ложными евоими представлениями, как те десять человек из осматривавших землю распус-
 ками свою душу молву о земле были пораженны пред Господом и все веровавшие им сии
 десяти людоубийцы побибли в пустыне не увидев доброй земли, а только дети их восрали довались
 одетованной земли. Здесь выдор добродельный дух народа Израиль - кто верит лжи, тот
 соглашается со смертию а кто соглашается с пророками Божиими тот соглашается с жизнью
 великий и могущий разум Божий справедлив и скажет я верю всему написанному в пророках и
 Псалмах и отвергаю всякие лживые человеческие предрассудки несогласные с писанием
 эти места писания предназначены для тех кто заблуждается отвергая писание и не веря ему
 если в настоящее время евреи верят пророческим словам, что вообще они должны обидеть
 и что мы евреи понимаем что в настоящее время должен родиться во плоти мессия Израиль от
 женщины и который спасет Израиль - раз такое понятие то обратимся к пророческому слову
 чтоб узнать правильно ли понимают евреи этот вопрос на настоящее время, что говорит прор-
 оки о теле мессии - Христа и узнаем если пророческие слова согласны будут с этим
 понятием что в настоящее время мессия Израиль во плоти спасет Израиль и не предаст на раз-
 рушение Иерусалим и храм то да будет так если пророчество не будет согласно с еврейским
 понятием по данному вопросу то да будет так ибо что то мурашки потелу бегает от такого
 еврейского понятия. если евреи Израильскому мессии не будут делать зла не будут
 знать его и не будут бить его и не убьют его, но а если когда убьют его мессия, тогда
 увидать что мессия не мог спасти Израиль, потому что мы его убьют, потому что не веруем
 в него. ведь иногда с человеком происходит такое дело, когда он человек не знает что
 ожидает его впереди. Ох! как воздушнито и легко верить а ж дух поднимает и энор-
 гия подвигает в определенное дело когда же проходит время тот человек увидет пустоту или
 бред. Дух себя во что он верит и дух его поднимало неслотра не то что его предпретра-
 ли об этом но он не слушал. Мне например известно что мессия Израиль спасет
 Израиль но только он не будет родител во плоти ибо он уже рожден 1930 лет тому назад и
 дал евангелия на землю. Откровение глава 14-6 и увидел я другого ангела летящего по-
 средине неба, который имел вечное евангелие чтоб благовествовать живущим на земле и вся-
 кому народу и какому и языку и племени: Текст 7-14 и говорил он громким голосом: убийте
 Бога и воздайте Ему славу ибо наступил час суда его и покланитесь етворившему кебу а землю
 и море и источникум вод. И телесные ноги Иисуса Христа станут на горе Селеонской

Захария гл. 14-4 ~ и станут ноши его в тот день на горе Елеонской которая предлжиена Иерусалима к востоку и раздвоится гора Елеонская от востока к западу все на добль
много долиною и половина горы отойдет к северу, а половина ее к югу.
Как и Илия сказал Захарь гл. 18-21 ~ и подошел Илия ко великому народу и сказал

долго ли вам хромать на оба колена? если Господь есть Бог, то последуйте Ему, а если
ваал то ему последуйте, и не отвечал ему народ ни слова. Таки сейгас или пророкам верить
которые говорили Имени Господню или верить тем евреям которые говорят на нас
Араи? должны родител христе в плоти от женщины и дайтеи сласти Израиль - Зна-
поблакаму понятию евреи не должны удивать мессию Израиль, но должны посадить его на царств
над Израилем из этого понятию вытекает что все пророки Божие которые свидетельствовали
о теле христе - мессии что все эти пророки ложные, а знают тогда и слово Божие ложное
вот так действует сатана ложными воображениями и представляемим в человеке о том что
человек не знает а ж дует поднимается какал ембна враг в пустоту. А не осуждаю в этом
физического человека. Если бы незнающий и был душе возможно больше против великого
свара но я нестал дрыкаться когда мне говорилось а прислушивался и стремился рассуждать
с Божией помощью по этому вопросу и Бог ни лжеу если он скал великий ширущий наблюдит
и ступающему отворят так оно и есть в всяком неизвестном деле для человека. Нужно молится
Богу, и не разгадываевай если в первые дни прошения не открываевет Бог не душе чело-
века. Он видит что человек вступил в жизнь и что человек нуждается во всем необходимом для
его жизни и Он произнесу все равно поает. Потому что жизнь этого требует. И так по
еврейскому понятию сейгас на настояще время рождению мессии Израиль во плоти для спасени
Израиль евреи не должны удивать тело мессии, но должны посадить его на царство над Израилем

обращавшая к пророкам: Исаия гл. 50-6 ~ Я предлазредет мои биюущи и ланины мои поража-
юущи. лица моего не закрывал от поругани и оплевани. = евангелие Лука 22-63 ~ люди держав-
шие Иисуса ругались над ним и дили его; текст 64 ~ и закрывши его ударили его пощину и страивали
его пророки то ударил Тея. Марка 14-65 ~ и некоторые начали плевать на него и закрывав ему лице ударит
его и говорить ему пророки и селудили его по ланикам, а сейгас евреи говорят, что мы отидаем мессию
Израиль во плоти для нашего спасения а сами его убьют это если бы было у этих евреев правильное понятие на
настоящее время, ио самое верное это пророческое слово. Но сейгас евреи не могут удит Иисуса Христа ме-
сессию потому что он керидител на настоящее время во плоти и замыслы евреев окажутся тщетными. Потому-
что эти пророческие слова давно сбывшис. все что сказано в пятидесятой главе пророка Исаии говорител
о христе мессии и за не примете, что в ней написано Исаия дает определение противникам в последние
однадцатом тексте ~ вот все вы, которые возмизаеете огонь во орудиях ваших застигаеете камни ефреим
идите в пламень огня вашего и стрел раскаленных ваших это вам будет от руки моей в ширши чир-
рефе. Будете далее разбират понятие евреев на настоящее время рождение мессии во плоти. Исаия
53-7 ~ он не знаеи был но страдал добровольно и не открывал уст своих: как овца воден был он на заклание и как
агнел пред стрелующими его безгласен, таков не отворзал уст своих. = евангелие матфея 27-12 ~ и когда

он был до первоблаженники и старейшины он ничего не отвечал. матфея 27-19 ~ и сплетши венеи из тер
возложивши ему на голову и дали ему в правую руку трость и становяса пред ним на колени насмехались над ним
говоря ругались царь иудейский. текст 30 ~ и плевали на него и бзавши трость, били его по голове. Захария
12-10 ~ а ка дои Давида и на жстелей иерусалима изольво дух благодати и умиления и они возрат на него
Которого транзиди и будити рыдать о нем, как рыдают об единородном сыне и скордет как едет от омервен-
це = евангелие Иоанна гл. 19-34 ~ но один из воинов копвем прошил ему ребра и тогда и текла кровь и вода
Иоанна 19-37 ~ так же и в другой месте писание говорит: возрат на того которого прошил. Псалом 37-14 ~ а я
как глужай не слышу и как некой который не отвездеет четвоях, Псалом 37-15 ~ и стал я как человек который
не слышит и не имеет в устах своих ответа. = еванг. Марка 15-4 ~ пилат же опять спрося его: ты ничего не отве-
чалши? видиши как много против Тея обвинени? Марка 15-5 ~ но Иисус и на это ничего не отвечал, так
что пилат дивилел. Псалом 68-22 ~ и дали мне в пищу желть и в старже мои напоили мену укусами
= евангелие Иоанна 19-29 ~ тут стоял во оуд полковник укуса воинов напоивши укусами губки и напо-
тивши на исоп пожесли к уетам его. текст 30 ~ когда же Иисус воику напоивши укусами губки и напо-
и происловив главу Ардала ехс. евангелие матфея 27-34 ~ дали ему пить укуса смешанного с те-
лтою: и отведав не хотел пить. Исаия 53-9 ~ ему назначили гроб со злоделми но он погреден у догатою
Потому что не сделал зреха и не было лти в устах его = Марка 15-27 ~ сний распли двух разбойников одного
по правую а другого по левую сторону его. текст 28 ~ и ебылось слово писани и к злого ли причтет. А Иоса
8-9 ~ и будет в тот день. Говорит Господь Бог: произведу закат солнца в полдень и аираю землю
среди светлого дня = матфея 27-45 ~ от мистого жетата тьяабыа по всей земле до часа девятотою
а еврей сейгас говорит это язычники погасовали Иисуса христе под пророческие слова, и что дес-
кать это не еет мессия Израиль. Вот сатана хитрый он раньше так через людей не говорил, что пог-
тасовали потому что евреи, память были у людей исторические данные, действия Божия что бы закят
солнца среди светлого дня евязанное удивени и исполнились пророчества потому

тогда многие верили потому что видели Божии события и стучи своими детьми рассказывали будущим
попченим потому что евреи не лживые заверени сатаны, через людей не имели бы успеха, но когда
пришло продолжительное время, когда все свидетели из людей повлирвали и некому изоближить лтв-
цов = сатана сказал своим слугам теперь пора время настало вхоу пускати эту идею, говоря что язы-
чники погасовали Иисуса христе под пророческие слова потому что язычники и неверующие, что сатана
очень гаето сваливает с доброй своей целью на здоровую, он тасует свою сатанинскую лоту
против слова Божия и кто изоблигаеет сатану по всеи его сатанинскии лживым рсерам которые
оудраиваеет мозги людей то сатана заранее наперед забегает, говоря через неверующих людей
что язычники погасовали Иисуса христе под пророческие слова потому что язычники и невер-
рят еогласно пророкам потому сатана и клеветел на язычников что они погасовали, что те
был успех во лти полныи ждоим Израиль направит в пошибен. Потому раньше сатана не

таекал обеззну по земле, потому что раньше было много верующих и они были сведущи в законе Божии
и могли дать ответ злому делу отанты своей волютой одезвней идо она чте провадилас
от старого времени ево. Ибо ты ее таекаеи по земле оудраиваеет людей что человек произойдет от обез-
взны, потому что тогда в те времена обеззна не имела бы успеха, но когда проицо продавател-
ное время и притупились человеческие мозги живи кедо закону Божиии подобно как перед потопи
тогда сатана сказал своим слугам пора взят одеззну и тасует прозвине и показывать котиел
и деуфлировать, что это век произойдет

от обезьяны. таких прокусов у сатаны очень много он мастер и профессионал тонглер вать на мозгах людей. Но Богу нетрудно разрушить эти тонглерованные в ложные през- ставлениях которое люди тонглеровали как сетев правдивыми он может сказать еврей что вы сами себе свидетели в том что вы были расеизны по всей земли пророчества Мои сбылись а вы опси допускаете тонглера в свои мозги вот пророчество Моисей сбылось! Над вами Второзаконие 18-15 пророка из среды тебя, из братьев твоих, как мена воздвигнет тебе Господь, Бог твой - **его слушайте** Второз. 18-19. а кто не послушает слов **Моих**, которые Пророк Мой будет говорить **Моими именем, стою и взычу** - и когда не послушали Иисуса Христа мессию и на- меревались уйти **его** то Бог определил что будет с иерусалимом и вторым храмом через уста Иисуса Христа. Евангелие Лука 19-42 и сказал: **О если бы и ты хотя в сей твой день узнал, что случит к миру твоему! Но это сокрыто ныне от глаз твоих.** Текст 43- ибо придет на тебя дни, когда враги твои обложат тебя окопаны и окружат тебя, и стеснят тебя отовсюду. Текст 44- и разорят тебя и подобно детей твоих в тебе и не оставят в тебе камня на камне зато, что ты не узнал во времени посещения твоего это пророчество было согласно пророчеству Даниила 9-26 и еврей признают что это разрушение произошло иерусалима и второго храма в семидесятих годах новой эры после смерти Иисуса Христа так же пророчествовал на араб: который в иерусалиме, который по повелению царя Кира построил - Ездра глава 6-3-16, и еус пророчествовал, потому что так же Моисей называет это пророком Второз. 18-15, 19, матрей глава 24-2 Иисус же сказал Им видите ли вы все это ие- тинко говорю вам не останется здесь камня на камне все будет разрушено и чтобы второй храм не построил и он так же был разрушен, потому что верные свидетели пророчествовали Иисус Христос и Даниил. и слова пророка Моисей сбылись и взыкала Господь Бог с израиля потому что они не послушали слов пророка Иисуса Христа мессии израиля и в недалеком будущем еврей были расеизны по многим землям чьими сами себе сейчас свидетели, но почему то еврей в настоящее время еще допускают тонглера в свои мозги говоря это язычники подтасовали. Вопрос Кевре- ли: После многих неопровержимых доказательств по этому вопросу, в чем вы и сами себе свидетели того как бы человек не успевал изобразить бога слабее человека. такие планы человеческие разрушаются а именно, как это подтасованное изобретением Иисуса Христа с мессией если бы это действительно было так то он подтасованный потому человекакое подтасо- ванкое оказалось сильнее бога что бог не мог победить Иисуса Христа и тем самым не мог защи- тить израиля не мог защитить иерусалима и храм от разрушения ну это же совершенно бог стал бессильным против человека как же тогда быть тогда надо верить Христу мессии раз он побе- дил бога вот к чему приводит такая пометка, но Христос не победил бога он и не думал и не стремился победить бога но Моисей коротко и ясно сказал Второзаконие 18-19 что пророк тот будет говорить **Именем Моим, отец небесный говорил через уста Иисуса Христа**. Значит же вы еврей брайте себе такие понятия что Христос подстроенный мессия не действительный, раз не действительный, то он обыкновенный человек в ваших глазах оказался обманщиком а потому же он тогда оказался сильнее бога что иерусалим и второй храм подверглись раз- рушению и еврей из израильской земли развезены по многим землям приблизительно сами считают на сегодня то есть по сегодняшнему дню на 1700 лет от времени расеизны и еврей на протяжении почти двух тысяч лет остались без храма. и когда случается беда на евреев они говорят о! какой бог если бы он был то не допустил бы этого хотят не верить богу и хотят чтобы бог защищал их это же такое предложение совершенно унижительно для бога отца небесного, но сами еврей на даму ч ева не хотят дозволить детям своим, чтобы дети их действовали против родителей чтоб разрушать жизнь в своей семье и приглашать себе на квартиру буквальные враги из за неприличного образа жизни. как говорят еще те логика, не тонглеры тонглерует в мозгах такое направление? обвинять бога что он меня не защищает от врагов Моисея но я ни хочу исполнять его закон что охраняет но- рмальную жизнь на земле когда человек не будет делать преступлений от исполнения законов его тогда и всеи живни существовал на земле приятно ощущать жизнь. - когда все будет любезно от исполнения законов его ибо он назначил время для земли и живущих на ней и это время он ис- полнит. потому когда мера преступлений превышает свою меру на земле и появляется боль- шая опасность от разнообразного преступлений для живущих на земле бог посылает наказания на землю войны, голод, землетрясение, наводнение чтобы укротить живущих беззаконно, чтобы вернуть их человеческие чувства а звериние чувства удалит и когда человек после наказания ботия впадет внутря тогда у него икртость падает и голое мяге и мяге в злигу и так даль- ше то потому же вы должны обвинять бога когда он не соглашается вместе с вами идти на преступление: Лже свидетели, убивать, воровать, не почитать родителей, пренебрегать предводителями и так дальше разного рода преступлений очень много и я говорю э! если бог не пошел солично на это дело значит его нет. Моисей в таких моих понятиях хочу перетянуть бога чтоб он вместе со мной делал преступление и таким образом унять жизнь на земле нарушил его законов - когда каин был готов жить. и тогда сатана скажет вот я победил бога и он стал мне поклонится в делах которые я изобрел, и так мы нашими понятием старались изобразить бога бессильным. но вы знаете из дид пелетих /ответов наших если верите в него, что бог очень сильный а он свою силу проявляет через Иисуса Христа Евангелие 1- Петра гл. 3-18. потому что и Христос чтобы привести нас к богу однажды пострадал за грехи наши праведник за неправедных был умер- шивлен по плоти, но отив духом. Текст 19- который он находясь живым в темнице дух- ом проповедывал; текст 20- некогда не покорным отидавшему их богию даю терпе- нию в дни Ной во время строения ковчега в которой немало т.е. воешь душ спаслись от воды = Христос мессия сходен к ною с именем отца, как ангел был впускать слывисеем так же и веш- те с именем отца и повелел строить ему ковчег Ной поверил и когда ковчег был готов и так как Христос всегда с именем отца он своей рукой затворил двери ковчега которые не отворились пока не совершился суд на человеками не исполняющим закона ботия. Иаков которого бог назвал израиля говорил о мессии израиля о Христе бытие 49-10- не отидет скипетр отиуди и за- конодатель от гресел и его доколе не придет примиритель и ему покорность народов, Михей 5-2

и вифлием. езрафа мал литы между тыяглами иудиными. из Тебя произойдет иже тот ст 28
который должен быть владыкою в израиле и который произойдет из начала от дней везных
Текст 3 ~ посему он оставит их до времени доколе не родит именуя родить, тогда возвратятся к
сынам израиль и оставивши брать их. Бытие 49-11 ~ он привозит к винограду лозе осленка
оденше свое. Захария 9-9 ~ ликуй от радости дщерь синаи, гортеяв дщерь иерусалима, сыча
твой грядет к тебе праведный и спасающий кроткий и смирный на ослице и на молодом осле. Сыча
подъере аной. матфея 21-2 ~ сказавши пойдите в селение, которое тамо перед вами и тот час найдете
ослицу привязанную и молодого осленка, отвязавши привяжите к ним. матфея 21-5 ~ ...
и так уватаемые евреи: и сристе будующий месия сходит с неба кноу на землю и именн отча. Месау
42-1 ~ вот отрок мой которого я держу за руку, избранный мой к которому даждо воит душа моя
положу дух мой на него и возвестит народам суд. Давид царь израиль верил месия израиль по-
тому, что христос в духе претже своего рождениа былс Давидом. Псалом 109-1 ~ сказал Господь
Господу моему: седи одесную мою доколе положу врагов твоих в подножие ног твоих. Текст 5 ~
Господь одесную мою Он в день гнева своего порази царей. Текст 6 ~ совершит суд над народами
напоит зелью трупами, сокрушит голову в земле одишной. Вот уватаемые еврей из всего видю
Все пророки за иисуса христа. Кто вынаидет против иисуса христа в писаних может быть селю, ко-
торый злословил Давида или авессалама сына давида, или мариам сестру моисею которая была
покрыта праказоу на некоторое кароткое время Бог наказал ее и через наказание ее отверг мариам
конечно свшценники и старейшины израильского народа во время протвечи и исуса и христо и противнича
христу как сейчас противят незнах писаних. Мы теперешние еврей понимаем правильно,
устанавливаем свое понятие только правильна иудейская вера которая понимает не признавать
иисуса христа за месию израиль который родился 1980 лет тому назад Мы понимаем, что
Месия скоро должен родител от женщины во плоти раз мы так говорим. Значит мы верим про-
рокам, но это не плохо если вы верите пророкам тогда ожидате исполнениа пророческих
слов над телом Месии, что вы его предадите на смерть и он будет удит зато что вы предадите
его на смерть. Я тоже верю пророкам и читаю что написано, ибо если бы я не верил пророкам
то я точно говорю бы так как вы сейчас говорите о месии или вообще бы сказал что нет бога
Тогда по нашему понятию отидаем месия христа во плоти для спасениа израиль на неоторуе
времи - иерусалим будет разрушен так как от наводнениа пророк Даниил 9-26. и сделается
чуждою развалин, синаи в сподан будет как пале и гора дава сего будет лесистою горами. Михей
3-12. уватаемые еврей я еогласен с вами, что по вашему понятию Иерусалим можно раз-
рушить. Потому что он есть сейчас а вот храма то нет сейчас, а пророк говорит что святилище
будет разрушено, вот здесь то я евали несогласен. Иудейски пророк Даниил и пророк Михей
одманули иудейски везде на земле неправда, а может это вы занимаетесь обманом. Но если
те еврей которые занимаютесь обманом. потелают выгородить себя праведными перед на-
родам израиль что они не обманывают его скажут между собою давайте поскорее построим
третий храм и поведем по пророчество что он было разрушено как и иерусалим
должен быть разрушен если мы верим пророкам ио мы не можем отвергнуть что второго хра-
ма не было. Значит надо строить третий храм, а чтоб нам остает будующиим по нашему по-
нятию и не скоупраментировать себя перед народам израиль пусть настоящие иерусалим
который сейчас есть и храма которого сейчас нет но который построим пусть будут разрушены
по словам пророков. Но этот замысел у евреев не осуществител потому что у пророка иезе-
кииль глава 37 текст 26 ~ говорите о третьем храме так что оно будет стоять вечно.
и заключу с ними завет мира, завет вечный будет с ними и четвою их, и различносту их
и поставлю среди них святилище мое на веки, текст 27 ~ и будет жилище мое и буду у их
богом и они будут мои народом. текст 28 ~ и узнаете народы что я Господь оевчующий израиль
когда святилище мое будет среди них во веки. 37 глава иезекииль говорит на настоящее время
потому что потому что после первого пришествиа христа во плоти 1980 лет тому назад еврей кебыи
разружены в земле израильевоа наоборот они были частью истреблены извониками и частью рас-
селены по народам и второй храм был разрушен. Но в 37 главе иезекииль в двадцать пятом тексте
говорит и будут жить на земле, которую я дал раду моему Иакову, на которой жили
отцы их там будут жить они и дети их и дети детей их во веки и рад мой Давид будет князем у
них вечно. = 37 глава говорит затеперешний едор евреев. текст 12 ~ посему израиль пророчество
и скажи им: так говорит Господь бог: вот я открою гробы ваши и выведу вас народ мой из гробов
ваших и введу вас в землю израильеву, текст 13 ~ и узнаете что я Господь, когда открою гробы ваши и
выведу вас народ мой из гробов ваших. Гробы для евреев это все иудейские страны где еврей жи-
вят но иудейски без бога без соблюдения его законов По истине верно слово Божие как я писемат-
ривался к некоторым евреям когда они уже выехали из ссср некоторые еврей говорили, что я
должен тепер похоронить дарвина если верить Библии этот еврей верит обезьяне а не Богу что
дело от обезьяны произошел. Несмотря на то что эта обезьяна разодлагена повсем шван, ко-
гда показывают для евреев кино про божии события и проповедают слово Божие без исключениа
Многи всеи еврей так тзело и они носали вертат хотя бы это екарей конилось и в пререканиах
вступают но они иудт в зае разитого чтобы посмотреть какую нибудь бездулку подрыкушку
потому что чтобы привлечь их в клуб или показывать дополнително тирналы и тале еси такко
про божии дела рассказывать то они не приду. Значит по пророчеству иезекииль святилище
не будет разрушено. так же исавл говорит 21.56-6 ~ и сыновей иноплеменников присоединив
ишкс к Господу, чтоб случит еш и людит иш Господа збы радали его всеа хранящущи суд богу от
оверхнику еш и твердо державших завета моего. текст 7 ~ я приведу на светлую гору мою и
обрадоуют в моей горе молитвы: всеотмениа их и жертвы их будут для гонимети на мерт-
венике моей и богами мой назовется долом и молитвы зш стал дрыкател и отворивател но стал
сказал что я хужше вас бы, но понимаете я потому то не стал дрыкател и отворивател но стал
слушать и новый завет и древний чтоб взвесит а что зтерзю что выслушиваю Любое дело ис-
следуете через слушаение, жизнь я не потерял головы не ходи хлеб ел, воду пил

Как по пророчеству Даниила так и по пророчеству Михея 5-3. Как Даниил 9-25 | Стр 1
так и Михея 5-3 говорят о возвращении народа Израиль Это возвращение было из Вавилонского плена а не на настоящее время ибо от времени окончания вавилонского семидесятилетнего еврейского плена. В то же время вышло повеление о восстановлении Иерусалима составляет по пророчеству Даниила 483 года или шестьдесят девять седмиц от времени повеления Даниэлю царю Кира. Это время прошло до начала новой эры то есть до рождения Христа messi Израиль от времени повеления о восстановлении Иерусалима до начала проповеди Иисуса Христа составляет 483 года = 69 седмиц и никакой здесь подтасовки нет это исторические данные и слова пророчества Даниила и Михея сбылись в самом начале новой эры. а вот когда было дано повеление Ездры глава 6-3 - В первый год царя Кира царь Кир дал повеление о доме Божием в Иерусалиме пусть строятся дом на том месте где приносили жертвы и пусть будут положены прочные основания для него. ширина его в шестьдесят локтей, ширина его в шестьдесят локтей. далее тексты этого повеления шестой главы: 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,15,16. Это повеление было до Христа владыки Наперска за 483 года или шестьдесят девять седмиц по пророчеству Даниила 9-25. Ибо царь Кир давший это повеление и царь Дарий выполнивший это повеление Ездры 6-11,12 эти указанные цари жили в то время раньше за 483 года до проповеди Иисуса Христа известно что Иисус Христос начал проповедывать в возрасте тридцати лет значит повеление о восстановлении Иерусалима было раньше за или на 45 лет года до рождения Христа. messi Израиль и не нужно давать никаких отщельников от разумия и рассудительности, которые путают мозги людей ибо в писании написано премудрость имеет рассудительного знания Притчи глава 8-12 ~ Я премудрость обитаю с разумом и ищу рассудительного знания Текст 14 ~ у меня совет и правда. Я разум и понимание. Текст 15 ~ мною цари царствуют и повелители узаконяют правду; Текст 16 ~ мною начальствуют начальники, и вельможи и все судьи земли. Текст 35 ~ потому что кто нашел меня тот нашел жизнь и получил благодать от Господа Текст 37 ~ а согрешающий против меня наносит вред душе своей, все не навещающие меня любят смерть. и все это точно исполнилось и второй храм был построен Ездры 6-15,16 ибо царь Кир и царь Дарий не жили после Иисуса Христа в 1497 году новой эры при феодальном строе чтобы можно было доказывать рождение messi Израиль воплоти на настоящее время потому что если подтасовывать под пророчества Даниила шестьдесят девять седмиц или 483 года до настоящего времени чтобы получилось рождение messi Израиль то теперешние евреи на настоящее время то надо от 1980 года отнять 483. тогда и тогда получите 1497 году вышло повеление о восстановлении Иерусалима царя Кира и царя Дария жили в это время при феодальном строе в 1497 году по понятию теперешних евреев. Но такая подтасовка под пророка Даниила имеет большую разницу и совершенно противоположные данные Даниил говорил пророчествовал что это повеление было до Христа владыки Наперска за шестьдесят девять седмиц = 483 года а у вас получается повеление о восстановлении Иерусалима не до а после Христа и притом не на 483 года а только от рождения Христа messi до повеления Кира то есть до 1497 года после рождения Христа что составляет без одного года 214 седмиц а если еще прибавить шестьдесят девять = 483 года повашему понятию о рождении messi на настоящее время от времени повеления выдуманного вами от 1497 года + 483 и еще + 483 года от действительного повеления когда жил царь Кир и царь Дарий в конце вавилонского плена над евреями то у вас получается смотри на суммированное = 2163 года это время когда царь Кир действительно дал повеление по настоящему времени т.е. на 1980 год новой эры разница большая у пророка Даниила значится 483 года между повелением и рождением messi 69 седмиц. а у вас между действительным повелением данного царем Киром и рождением messi во плоти получается 2463 года = без одного года получается 352 седмицы Это слишком загнута даже перегнуто. Я думаю что никогда вы такой messi не родитесь во плоти на настоящее или будущее время как или в книге 3 царств глава 18 предложили Изабавельевским пророкам чтоб они призывали своего бога и он не явился им и зате не ответи так и вы не дождаете рождения messi Израиль воплоти потому что так подтасовывать так подстраивать совершенно никак не годится а если вы считаете что у вас тоже шестьдесят девять седмиц тогда найдите в истории что царь Кир и царь Дарий жили в 1497 году новой эры после Христа.

Конечно если занимаетесь одним можно найти царя Кира давшего это повеление и царя Дария что они жили в 1497 году новой эры и дали повеление о восстановлении Иерусалима в указанное время и дескать сейчас Иерусалим

тоб он кричал да зрываетуе ленин - кого замишувать в азиатской стране иди того зами - чтоб быть врагом богу а если при проповедании слова божия, что можно даже звать буквальными оружием, тогда человек мог понять слово божие для понятия нужно читать ирака зывать закон божий, чтоб познать бога а не кот или окрестное оружие выход пучать, отбуквально оружие не узнаем содержания закона потому и написано в евангелии оружием воин ствоявший нашего не плотские, но сильные богами на разрушение твердынь и испровергае и завоисли потому буквальными оружием людей к богу не приводит. Царь Давид существует у бога сабильи на илущи из царей тогда савлодай закон божий - как бог был близок к давиду 1 царств 21-6 и дал ему священник священного хлеба и до кебыло у него хлеба, краем хлеба предложениа которые были взяты от лица Господа, чтоб по емти их положить теплые хлеба. Матфей 22-41 ~ когда даиде сбраши фарисей и иудеи спросил их; текст 42 ~ что вы думаете о христе? чей он сын? даиде ему давидов. Текст 43 ~ давид ии как же давид по вдохновению называет его Господом когда говорит. Текст 44 ~ сказал Господь Господу моему, седи одесную меня, докаже палочку врагд Моего в подножие ног твоих псалом 109-1, 23 = Матфей 22-45 ~ итак если давид называет его Господом, как же он сын ему. Первые три текста 109 псалма в новом давид говорит о христе о нем же Израиль рождение которого было в то время от которого идет летоисчисление нововетрой 180г. и о котором пророествовал Даниил 9-25, 26 о месяце о христе.

теперь пойдет доказательство о рождении Израильского Мессии, что тобыло его рождение во плоти от девы иудейки возможно имя ебыно немария а другое но ангел называет ее марией это по греческому переводу это рождение от времени которого считается 1980г. Новой когда начинается режь о христе тогда сабильи доестный противник израильского мессии сатана злой дух входит в людей и машет и ружаши и кричит через рот, что ты нач араты заправлен или чепузу параш и кричит нет! нет! это не так и пыль на воздухе дросает и говорит повеление твое об этом в другое время это хитрая тактика сатаны который наседает на лице не зотеничи слушал, чтоб они не слушал оттого и не знали и не разушили и не стали бы рассказывать другим, чтоб не увеличивало его веруночииа во время мессии и чтоб оставались противниками христе и пошллы вместе с сатаной это сатанинский план погубить людей и отнять божью защиту от израиль, жизнь божью через мессию сатана называет чепузой ибо если чистое сатана, не опакат ерчзью то это не он дудет чтоб быть похотими на сатану он одрзатанко чистое паркаат ерчзью в свою настоящую сатанинскую чепузу играе изображает жизнью ибо если он не будет действоват наоборот то у него ничего не будет получатся. Когда жалюди паучат извести о действии сатаны, тогда сатана начинает делат мафевы отменяет свое дело на определенное время и в определеннаа весте только дитого отменяет чтоб свидетел изобразить Лямеюа а если не отменит то свидетелствующему дудит верить, он отменяет дитого чтоб свидетелствующему о истине не верить чтоб свидетелствующему изобразить обманушкой а седи преступные дядниа выказат праведными отменил асаи потач третей возле тех которые слушали свидетел рассказывающего о дитрых делах сатаны и напоинает ии смотрите что он даварит на сатану что он делат вред человекам а смотрите везь ничего не этого кебыно то он наговариват на сатану он обманул нас везь этого ничего кебыно но отач уластивает и не говорит что он отменил свое обманушке наяд людми на время чтоб окрестат свидетел что он обманушк так сатана обрабатывает мозги ерчзди и паучатся истинный свидетел в глазах людей паучатся обманушк, а наедающий обманушк которому ии сатана паучатся ерчзши в глазах у людей потому что люди несведующие не видят и не знают скрывает действия

В настоящее время евреи понимают что мессия израиль еще должен родител во плоти от женщины но только говорят, что у этой женщины должен быть муж обыкновенный человек, мужчина и что рождение ишеу христе мессии должен быть сыном, который должен спасти Израиль. Пометно потому евреи в настоящее время везь ишванат себедатк вопрос, потому что измногие стран наедаеся вояжине евоеве на эмигранции в израиль. Это такое дело в истории на протяжении двух тысяч лет в еврейской жизни кебыло видно. Значит это дело божие но заметил не иновско о котором можно поговорить познать везь еврей то большинство поворачивают невизраиль в другие страны. И так если верить еврей работденне мессии израиль во плоти от женщины на настоящее время, тогда надо верить и в евангелии пророческии слова, что наяд телом мессии должны сбытца все пророческии слова. Не забывая понятия евреев что он рождение во плоти должен спасти израиль. Теперь обративши к пророкам, что они говорили отеле мессии, что делат с ними евреи. Пророк исаия глава 7-14 и так сам Господь дае вам знамение, седева во гробе примет и родит сына и нарекут ему имя Емануил. Матфей 5-3 ~ послы он оставит иа до времени доколе не родит иишоуау родит тогда возврататся кынаи израиль и оставишеу братя их. Даниила 9-25 ~ и так знаи и разумей этого времени как выдет **повеление** о востановлении иерусалима до христе владыки савь седмин и шестидеят две седминны и возвратител народ и одеротел елишы и стены но в трудные времена. Евангелие Лука глава 1-28 ~ ангел вайш к ней сказал радуйся благодатнаа Господь с тобою благодатнаа ты между женами. Текст 30 ~ и сказал ей ангел кебочеа Мария иботы одрела благодать у бога. Текст 31 ~ и вот зачнеш во гробе и родишь сына и нарекут ему имя ишеу. Матфей 1-22 ~ а все еше произошло да ебудет реченное Господом через пророка который даварит, текст 23 ~ се дева во гробе прийдет и родит сына и нарекут ему имя Емануил, что значит езнаши бог = это рождение мессии израиль во плоти совершилось которое мы узнаем из дарных пророчества Даниила глава 9-25 ~ и так знаи и разумей этого времени как выдет **повеление** о востановлении иерусалима до христе владыки савь седмин и шестидеят две седминны и возвратител народ и одеротел елишы и стены но в трудные времена. а вот когда было дано **повеление** следует обратат внимание на **повеление** чтоб сосредоточит внимание что от времени этого **повеления** придет 483 года что составляет шестидеят девят седмин по пророчеству Даниила 9-25. и это есть время рождение мессии израиль от девы во плоти

Итакое письмо для израиля коммунисты из советского союза или
исские друзья, скрытные друзья не пропустили бы и письмо мне пришлось писать
из Америки прошу прочитать на досуге на отдыхе не спеша.

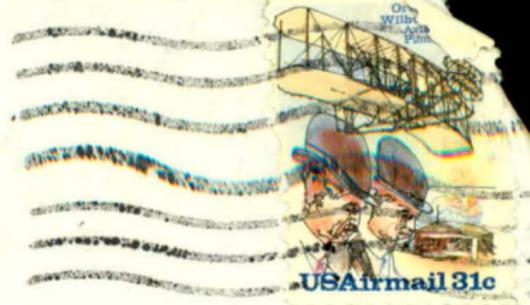
Стр 1

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Это письмо предназначено для естественного личного чувства Менахему Бегину правите-
лю израиля от обыкновенного рабочего из Америки недавнего эмигранта из России по
национальности русский верующий Богу израилю Пророкам и писаниям и новому завету
Иисуса Христа месеш израиля по еврейски Иешуа. Это письмо не обязывает тебя
Тосподин распространять, это твое личное дело как Бог пожелает тебе на сердце, но я
должен это сказать а именно тебе потому, что мне очень нравится, когда мои
чувства о защите свободной израильской земли заложены в твоих мыслях и дейс-
твиях о недопущении на израильской земле Никакой автономии для врагов израиля.
Иисус Навин глава 1 текет 4 ~ от пустыни и Иввана сего дореки великой реки ефрата в
землю хетев и до великого моря к Западу Солнча будут пределы ваши, конечно ты все
это знаешь, но я хочу выразить мои чувства доверия и приветливости к тебе, что я нашел
себе человека по сердцу моему в этой вопросе о защите земли израильской. Есть напи само
много испытуйте хороше держитесь, и вот в землю израильскую приходили Закройщики Кроить
землю израильскую на автономии и поселить туда врагов израиля для меня знаешь Бегин в ка-
ком виде представляли эти Закройщики Кроить землю израильскую: один Закройщик представил в виде
Зайца, другой в виде волка и третий Закройщик в виде лисицы и я никогда не доверяю этим
Закройщикам. Земля израильская принадлежит двенадцати коленам израиля а они должны себе
земли даже если бы Менахем Бегин глава правительства израиля пожелал бы отдать врагам, часть
земли которая принадлежит определенному народу колена израиля это достояние то народу израиля в пред-
разрешить такое решение, чтоб отдать землю врагам, и если желание народа израиля сохранить за собой
свою землю то каждое колена израильское должно предоставить тебе свои законные требования на свою
землю так как ты представляешь интересы израильского народа, я не ошибся в этом потому, что увидел
на деле, хотя бы ты этого не сделал от этого мои мысли и желания не изменились бы, только чтобы на-
род израиля представлял интересы Божии хотя бы и власть израиля не представляла этих интересов
но я знаю, что хорошо и для годно Богу, чтобы народ и власть в израиля были едины в интересах пред-
ных и древних царей израильских, которые повиновались Богу. Предованье израильского народа
должны быть, чтобы правительство израиля не соглашалось с Закройщиками с этими портными, с Зайцами
волками и лисицами и удел колена израильского даже не переходит в другое колена по новому завету
не то чтобы отдать землю израильскую иностранным портным, или врагов военизированные поселения в
израиля против врагов израиля и на добольше таких поселений строить в израиля против врагов израиля и
надо чтоб в израиля была единая израильская партия представляющая интересы израильского народа
единое руководство было в израиля до Христа безо великих межэтнических партий. В насто ящее
время для многих капиталистических стран применима русская пословица: Рак мятител назая, лебедь
рвется в облака, а жука тянет в возу. Так в насто ящее время в капиталистических странах существуют
различные партии, существуют которые разрешили капиталисты для всякой междууселбы и террориз-
ма и жопопа под законную власть народа, тем освобождает власть и является разные взгляды и чинов-
ников правительственного аппарата несогласные с общими руководствами, притам эти и действуют итероризи-
ческие банды против органов правительства, чтоб свергнуть существующий строй, этот горький опыт уже давно
виден над капиталистическими странами и потому то капиталисты до сих пор не могут себе принять это в урок
или как говорят намотать себе на ус, что советский строй давно уничтожил великие партии потому что им
такая демократия как у капиталистов не нужна, потому что они хорошо знают и удерживаются на капиталис-
тическом опыте что весьма паучно для существующего строя и они не ошибаются в этом если я так говорю
как око есть на самом деле то это не говорю зато, что я коммунист и не желаю вам зла, но я против всяких
партий потому что капиталисты умириваются на земле, потому что они распустили элементы эти всякие пар-
тии и от этих распушенных партий терроризм распространяется как ехидна из змеиного гнезда и стра-
шавается захватить с этой или такой демократией а именно дозволить ставить возле себя своих
врагов под маской которых действуют коммунисты скрытно и такая демократия для капиталистов есть
град на руку коммунистам, что это самое благоприятное условие для развода коммунистических
агентов по подготовке к свержению существующего строя, самое опасное когда коммунистический
агент продирается на пост главнокомандующего армией под видом доверенного капиталиста надо
всегда доверять тому главнокомандующему армией который разработал оборону страны и наступление
и от этой разработки виден эффект успеха что разломил зубы врагам и сократил голову в земле
одичной как это и было в 1967 году и в 1973 году оборона израиля это действительно надежный
защитник и такими надо дорожить а не искать у него в кармане соломинку стебель соломенный
без зерна и не изображать эту соломинку преступлением от наркотического состава некото-
рых больных людей. Такое дело паучилось и в СССР с маршалом Жуковым и такое дело по-
лучилось в израиля с Аяном. Библия Канонического перевода Числа глава 33 текет 55 ~
если же вы не прогоните от себя жителей земли то оставившие из них будут тернами и зрелая ващя
и иглами для доков ваших и будут терснить вас на земле в которой вы будете жить текет 56 ~
и тогда что я вознамерился сделать ии сделаю вам. = это место я привел для того что бы
сопоставить, что капиталисты не хотят изменить разные партии. Какую пользу дает капиталиста
существование в своей стране великих других партий в которых процветают враги капитализма и
несут мизеру народу: тюрьмы и добольше зря для народа и как раз тогда фотографы - это де-
лают коммунисты и они коммунисты награжденные за это, кто их наградил за это? народ? Нет!
они сами себя наградили а враги народа пошлепали или в ладоши что они сами себя наградили
которые награждают себя народом. И вся эта шайка давно взяли себе курс на свержение капита-
лизма на земле это не ковоети и многие капиталисты это знают и ты знаешь что коммунисты

NIKOLAI KUKUSHKIN
2157 Echo PARK AVENUE
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA
90026. USA.

32



HON PRIME MINISTER
Menachem Begin
Jerusalem
ISRAEL

11

11

מ.ד.ה.
10-11-1980
נבדק

לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים, כ"ו בחשוון התשמ"א
5 בנובמבר 1980

939-12

לכבוד
מר צבי גולדברג
רחוב החלוצים 11
תל-אביב

מר גולדברג הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתודה את קבלת מכתבך. אנו נביא
את דבריך לעיון ראש-הממשלה ולתשומת-לבו.

בכבוד רב,
י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

ל א. ק.



מדינת ישראל
 משרד ראש הממשלה
 תל אביב 10000
 91000 ירושלים
 PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE
 JERUSALEM ISRAEL

לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים
 -6 11.8

ישראל
 060
 506

לכבוד
 מר צבי גולדברג
 רחוב החלוצים 11
 תל-אביב

INCONTO
 להחזיר
 3

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ip
on

ירושלים, כ"ו בחשוון התשמ"א
5 בנובמבר 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר צבי גולדברג
רחוב החלוצים 11
תל-אביב

מר גולדברג הנכבד,

חריני מאשר בתודה את קבלת מכתבך. אנו נביא
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ירושלים, כ"ו בחשוון התשמ"א
5 בנובמבר 1980

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בכבוד רב,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

האימות הדרכות

מצדדים הנורמאליציה קאזאגאן הפלגא הולנדא
 בכנסת ההינאמאונק, השלום העבאליס שנאה למא
 א פקודות מצדדים, הרצון השלום אלה שלטאונס למען
 וכלא אורגא א כל היוג דינאמא, הוואנדה לעדכוו העבא
 יש להם מוצג אקוואל 100,000 קווא צורצן צורחא
 א צקא טיסה משכח, הרצון שלטא צדאט גולא
 גולא טיסה אלה להתקפה א אונאמא, הרצון אונא
 אצנאן לעיה גאורא ישנא, השאיפה לעקא אלה
 ציוניק א אק צדא אצדא ושרא, א לה אט יגאא
 אונ צמאונק אאשטקעווא אלאו שלטא הולנדא - לה
 ולעווא יונא שלום כלאו לא אשכונאן, לה אונקא
 אלא יהיה, אנגדי אלא אלה סתם קטאונק לצדא
 לא ולעווא א אף אונא! דק גאורא מצד העוואליס
 אפוא מצדאט אט אנהא גכונא אונא - אלה צמאונק
 חאונאן אלא (אונא קאצדא אה חאונא אלא אלא העקוד
 קטאונק צפנדאט), גאורא כואונק, פאסטאונק אלה אלא
 צמאונק הרבה! הלהלא קצדא: לא! לא! אלא אצדא
 אטא ליל כלאן ושלטא אקלונק לאונק ראציק שלטא
 לא! לא! אלהו גילהא גילהא אלאו גאורא מצד
 כואונק ~~אונא~~ אונא, לה ולען צדא הקהא האונא
 צדא גילהא שלטא צדא אונא! אצדא דק שלטא אונק יונא
 הוצד אונא!

צדא אונא

מ.ד.ה.

3-11-1980

נבדק



הנה

37

הנה
הנה
הנה
הנה

1980 איקטובר

Jerusalem, 26th. October, 1980
932-1-2

Mrs. Betty Heckel,
290 Dolphin Way,
LAGUNA BEACH, Ca. 92651,
U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Heckel,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks
receipt of your letter of 9th. September 1980 to
the Prime Minister, and to advise you that its
contents have been brought to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Miss Yona Klimovitzky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

Jerusalem, 26th. October, 1980
932-1-2

Mrs. Betty Heckel,
290 Dolphin Way,
LAGUNA BEACH, Ca. 92651,
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With best wishes,

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Miss Yona Klimovitzky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

Betty Heckel
290 Dolphin Way
Laguna Beach CA 92651

9-9-80

A
His Excellency
Prime Minister Menachem Begin
Government Building
Jerusalem



Your Excellency.

AS much as I admired your bold decision to declare Jerusalem the eternal capital of Israel and followed up about the reaction of some nations to move the embassy back to Tel Aviv, so do I feel sorry that you refrain from moving into East Jerusalem.

You probably had to make such decision but this may not be forever. Better situations may arise. Through the 2,000 years of exile you and your forefathers have experienced many hardships, more than other nations. Yet miraculously you have survived and have now your own country.

It is good to know that the negotiations about the autonomy for the Westbank and Gaza will start again. For an outsider it is hard to understand that the small Israel should give up the heart of her country to a population which has vowed to eradicate Israel from the map and so far no one could extract another viewpoint from them.

As you will negotiate with another great statesman, Mr. Begin I am sure that you both will arrive at the best solution. Being a Christian I am always on your side and I wrote a kind of touching letter on behalf of Israel to President Sadat. If translated the right way, I hope it can influence him in some way.

My prayers and hopes are with you during the negotiations that you both in your wisdom will arrive at the best solution for Israel.

Best Wishes.

Very truly

Betty Heckel

Betty Heckel.
290 Dolphin Way
Laguna Beach, CA 92651

Isr

Jerusalem, 23rd. October, 1980
932-1-2

Miss H.L. Schaffer,
302 Summertide,
Norfolk Road,
Sea Point,
CAPE TOWN, 8001
8001,
South Africa.

Dear Miss Schaffer,

I wish to acknowledge with
thanks receipt of your letter of 21st. August 1980
to the Prime Minister, and to advise you that its
contents have been brought to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Miss Yona Klimovitzky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

15 IX. 1980
932-1-2

21st August, 1980.

20/8
23/8/80

DEAR SIR

I CANNOT EXPECT EVEN TO HOPE THAT THIS LETTER WILL REACH THE DESK OF PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN, BUT I VERY SINCERELY, AND RESPECTFULLY, WISH TO MAKE MY OPINION OF THE AUTONOMY TALKS KNOWN TO SOMEONE.

WITH ALL RESPECT, THE STATEMENTS I HAVE HEARD FROM ISRAEL SO FAR, DO REACH THE HEART, BUT THE JEWISH HEART, HEARTS WHICH ARE COMMITTED TO ERETZ ISRAEL. IN ALL HONESTY, I CANNOT SEE HEARTS NOT COMMITTED TO ERETZ ISRAEL BEING CONCERNED WITH THE PLACE OF JERUSALEM IN JEWISH HISTORY.

I WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO HEAR THE ISRAEL REPRESENTATIVE AT THE UNITED NATIONS POINT OUT THAT, WHEN THE STATE OF ISRAEL WAS FOUNDED IN 1948, JERUSALEM WAS DECLARED - BY THE UNITED NATIONS - TO BE AN INTERNATIONAL CITY. FROM THE MOMENT THE BRITISH WITHDREW, THE ARABS ATTACKED AND TOOK THE OLD CITY - AND NOT A SOUL, AS FAR AS I KNOW, OBJECTED FROM THE UNITED NATIONS.

RECENTLY, AN ARAB (I DID NOT HEAR HIS NAME) STATED THAT "JERUSALEM WAS TAKEN BY FORCE AND WILL BE REGAINED BY FORCE". HE WAS, OF COURSE, REFERRING TO 1967. BUT NO ONE HAS POINTED OUT THAT YES, JERUSALEM WAS TAKEN BY FORCE, BUT IN 1948. THE OLD CITY WAS LIBERATED IN 1967, NOT "TAKEN BY FORCE".

THERE ARE ARABS LIVING IN THE AREA, AND THEY DO NOT LIVE AS PRISONERS. AND WHY DID THE UNITED NATIONS NOT ENFORCE THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF JERUSALEM IN 1948? THAT WAS A LEGAL STATUS, WHAT WAS BETWEEN 1948 AND 1967 WAS NOT LEGAL BY ANY DECREE OR CHARTER, YET THE SITUATION WAS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE.

PLEASE ALSO MAKE MORE PUBLIC THE IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY ISRAEL, THE CLEAN- LINESS, THE ROADS, THE FREEDOM OF ALL RELIGIONS. MANY, MOST NON-JEWS, WHO

PER LUGPOS
BY AIRMAIL
PAR AVION



**AËROGRAM
AEROGAM**



KOOP VERDEDIGINGSOBLIGASIES
BUY DEFENCE BONDS



**AAN
TO**

THE OFFICE OF THE
PRIME MINISTER
THE KNESSETH
JERUSALEM
ISRAEL.

TWEEDE VOU—SECOND FOLD

**NAAM EN ADRES VAN AFSENDER
SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS**

KISS H.L. SCHAFFER
302 SUMMERTIDE
NORFOLK ROAD
SEA POINT
CAPE TOWN.
8001, REP. OF SOUTH AFRICA.

**INSLUITINGS WORD NIE TOEGELAAT NIE
ENCLOSURES ARE NOT PERMITTED**

EERSTE VOU—FIRST FOLD

DO NOT READ THE JEWISH OR ZIONIST PRESS, KNOW NOTHING OF THE FREEDOM OF ALL RELIGIONS IN ISRAEL. THEY THINK OF ISRAEL AS BEING A JEWISH STATE, WHICH IS OF BENEFIT TO JEWS ONLY, AND WHEN THEY HEAR OF FEARS OF "SECURE BORDERS" THEY THINK WE ARE PARANOID. PLEASE DON'T TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT EVERYONE REMEMBERS THE INFILTRATIONS ETC IN THE YEARS 1948 TO 1967. THEY DON'T IT IS MORE CONVENIENT TO FORGET. REMIND THE WORLD WHY THE WAR IN 1967 TOOK PLACE, AND THAT IT WILL NOT HAPPEN AGAIN.

SHALOM,

Wolke Schaffer

Jerusalem, October 15, 1980
932-1-2

Dr. Robert M. Goldstein
8714 21 Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11214

Dear Dr. Goldstein,

I have been asked by the Prime Minister to
acknowledge with thanks your letter of September 23.

The Prime Minister is deeply appreciative of
your effort and concern and it is in this spirit that he suggests
you meet with an official of the Israel Consulate General in New
York authorized and qualified to discuss the matters you raise.
Regrettably, it is not possible to be of assistance with respect
to your travelling to Israel.

Please be in touch therefore with:

Mr. Benjamin Avilea
800 Second Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

The Prime Minister extends to you his very best
wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Yehuda Ayner
Adviser to the
Prime Minister

ירושלים, ז' בחשוון תשמ"א
17 באוקטובר 1980

932-1-2

אל: מר בנימין אבולאה
הקונסוליה הכללית
ניו-יורק

שלום וברכה,

אני מעביר לך בזה העתק מחליפת מכתבים שלנו עם
מר ד"ר רוברט מ. גולדשטיין ואודה לך מאד אם תתקשר
אתו לשם קביעת פגישה.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

יהודה אבנר
יועץ לראש-הממשלה

ירושלים, ז' בחשוון תשמ"א
17 באוקטובר 1980

932-1-2

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הקונסוליה הכללית
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ב ב ר כ ה ,

יהודה אבנר
יועץ לראש-הממשלה

3"02

ROBERT M. GOLDSTEIN, PH.D.

CONSULTING ANTHROPOLOGIST

8714 21 AVENUE

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11214

PHONE (212) 449-7855

September 23, 1980 X

Prime Minister Menachem Begin
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem
Israel



Handwritten note in a circle: 2011C, 23100, 16.10.80

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am writing out of increasing concern for the position of Israel with regard to the Treaty and autonomy negotiations, relationships with the United States government, public attitudes in the United States and other countries, and the approaches taken by American Jewish groups.

Three of the factors contributing to Israel's failure to do as well as it might in these areas are, I believe, the overriding concern of American Jewish groups, and especially their leaders, with non-Israeli matters when dealing with the United States government, reflected in their advice to Israel; the lack of genuine belief on the part of most public relations professionals in the propriety or feasibility of the Israeli position; and the failure of Israel to use its very powerful potential influence in several key areas.

It is my considered opinion that Israel could take, and succeed in, an even stronger line than it is now taking, if the questions were approached from a slightly different direction.

I have, therefore, developed either notes towards position papers or points towards draft documents in several areas of concern:

- 1) Points towards a draft comprehensive treaty which could be used in whole or in part, either as an actual proposal or as a bargaining point, between Israel and several Arab states, in which both sides give less and gain more than they are bound to in the present framework. It addresses itself to, inter alia, the status of Judea, Samaria, Jerusalem, and the Golan; the question of the type of autonomy of the Arabs of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza and the respective roles of Israel and the Arab states; the growing proportion of Arabs in Israel; the status of Jews in Arab countries; and the difference between indigenous Arabs of the newly regained areas of Israel and the Arab emigrants from Israel to those areas (these latter often known as "refugees" in less exact descriptions).

This treaty proposal is based on a completely different approach from the one now being taken, and offers the Arabs something probably more valuable to them than even the wish to destroy Israel (which is, of course, impossible; but the object is to avoid even the attempt).

2) Discussion of areas in which Israel could easily influence the approaches taken by the United States government, and some points which Israel could use to easily throw the United States presidential election whichever way it chose (this latter involving nothing sneaky, just straightforward politicking -- the release of certain information and raising of certain questions in the right way and at the right time, before the appropriate key groups of voters).

3) Ideas on improving and clarifying the relationships between Observant and nonobservant Jews within Israel, and between Israeli and American Jews; and developing an American Jewish constituency that will better reflect Israeli interests.

4) Improving relations between Sephardic and Ashkenazic Jews in Israel (which has apparently just become a much more pressing concern).

5) Increasing support for Israel among non-Jews in the United States and other countries.

6) A miscellaneous assortment of smaller points, including, for example, improvement in El Al profitability and a critique of the recently instituted method of returning the Value Added Tax to tourists.

I rather think that the only reason I have been able to come up with new approaches in these areas is that I am one of a very few professional consulting anthropologists, I actually do not believe Israel should or must be willing to offer more compromises, and that I am Observant (which is to say, that I hold firmly to absolute values and frameworks, but can operate within them in a cross-cultural perspective).

I would welcome the opportunity to meet with you and discuss these areas, and any others you might prefer. Also, I would like to give you personally my notes on the new treaty perspective. It might, of course, be worthless; but on the chance it is not, I will neither mail it nor give it to anyone but you.

Obviously, having done this work without discussing it in advance or trying to arrange contracts or grants, I do not expect, and do not want, to be paid: I have not done this work for that purpose at all.

On the other hand, I want to present this material to you and Jerusalem, and would welcome the opportunity to visit Israel again. Especially since I do not know when I will be coming over on my own, and since some of these matters are pressing (with the coming elections here and the approaching resumption of overt negotiations, for instance), I would consider it at least

a gracious gesture and a sign of genuine interest if Israel were to meet the costs of bringing me over for the consultations.

If in fact it turned out to be a complete waste of your time, even with the cost of the trip it would have been less expensive than paying a full fee to a consultant company and then getting bad advice -- especially if the advice were acted on and then turned out not to work.

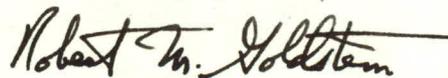
But if any of my ideas interested you, it would have been well worth the bringing me over, and certainly cheap at the price.

In either case, since I am bringing a different perspective to bear, my suggestions and analyses could at least serve as a focus for discussion and evaluation of other ideas.

I look forward to hearing from you.

At this season, please accept my very best wishes for a
בְּשָׁלוֹם וְשִׂמְחָה

Very truly yours,



Dr. Robert M. Goldstein

1980

72400

ירושלים, ז' בתשרי התשמ"א
17 בספטמבר 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר אברהם מגין
רחוב בן-גוריון 62/10
כניסה 3
ל ו ד

מר מגין הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתודה את קבלת מכתבך מיום ה-9 באוגוסט
1980. הוא תורגם עבורנו לעברית ויובא לעיונו ולתשומת לבו
של ראש-הממשלה.

בכבוד רב
ובברכת שנה טובה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

ירושלים, ז' בתשרי התשמ"א
17 בספטמבר 1980

932-1-2

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בכבוד רב
ובברכת שנה טובה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

Трпиропур. Это эфир, образование и структура. В мурге уместно мурго э-

познать абсолюта, его гурган эфир, э

гумиде и копфгмуретке. Дигмур, 250

сугур, у кенурге и колергуре гургур

абсолюта, репрезентур э. "Хатуе кат"

кее. но гургане угуранурее но копфгмуретке

А эгур, 5-е октанурентно пелурне

Качурэ эокмургурентно гургур абсолю-

муро гургуре, а норе гургуре

Бее гургуре репрезентур (гургур)

Гургур, 250 копур абсолюта гур-

гургуре, 250 гургур абсолюта и кенурент

Копфгмуретке пелурне и кенур

He б гурге бемурентур б 250 гургуре.

Итак кат абсолюта, пелурне б кенурне,

Копфгуретке угуранурее, абсолюта

эсугур б копур и гургур. 250 эсугур-пелур-

кее гургане гургане гургане угуранурее.

Бургуре абсолюта гургане гургане,

кат гургуре репрезентур угуранурее и

кее

кее

кее

кее

№ 0016 / P1275 01317
Исправление Мисистра Веггелера Испанс
Зачекунг Механика Везика

Исправить, что было с колесами. Я сделал
газетку от норманов, которую перепечатаю
из Франции, мане я она в Европе, которая
была только была не густою с тонкостью
норманов Европы, но я все же не знаю
и разумеется, чтобы же не повторить в
Европе-Испании и в Европе с мане
и об этом же конгрессе Европы
Теперь, которая с мане Европы
Европа и Европы с Европы. Не пора ли
нам выйти в Европу и в Европу.
Я думаю, что на практике, и
какой бы это было, то что же
мыслим теперь. То что же
нам самим кажется, что некоторые
патент конгрессов Европы, и
Европа Европы и Европы
Котора быль Европы, Европы
и на Европы Европы Европы

- 3 -

Необходимо^{отметить}, что в восточном Иерусалиме проживают люди разных национальностей и только Арабы (в большинстве) граждане этой страны, имеющие паспорта Иордании и ведущие враждебные действия против государства Израиль и его народа. Какие бы страны не пришли бы между собой. Международные законы позволяют это. Их или могут ввезти в Иорданию или они могут прийти в государство Израиль, что уловит впадение в закон.

Еще раз прошу прощения, что если я у Вас занял Ваше время
А. Магин.

Магин Абрам.

гор. Под.

Бен-Турцион 62/10

Книга - 3

Магин Абрам.

תחנת ביזין
בקרית ירושלים



תחנת ביזין
בקרית ירושלים

טע



315
62/10 / 11/12 / 12
מס' / מס' / מס'



1980

Goffin

Jerusalem, 31st. August, 1980

932-1-2

Mr. Marcel H. Abrams,
417 East 74th. Street,
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Abrams,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks
receipt of your letter of July 11, 1980 to the Prime
Minister, and to advise you that its contents have
been brought to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Miss Yona Klimovitzky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

To the Honorable Menachem Begin,
Prime Minister of Israel
Jerusalem, Israel.

A

27 VII 1980
932-42

Dear Sir and Spiritual Compatriot:

Having been a Zionist since the age of 12 under the leadership of my friend and compatriot in the old Austro-Hungarian Carpathian mountains of Ungvar, Nagy Berezna (now under the domination the USSR) the Chaverim; David Steiger, Moshe Goldstein, Ber (Bela) Szerenyi of Ungvár (Uzhorod), I always continued being a Zionist till this day when I reached my 83-d year. The Steigers (in Israel) the father our beloved General and my Chaver and school chum Goldstein became the redactor of the Mizrachi daily and passed on to a better world of silence. This by way of presenting my background as I continued to be an active Zionist in the USA as well as in Caracas, Venezuela where I lived for a period of 25 years and was a Freelance writer in the Spanish language dailies as well as my departed friend's Editor of the weekly; EL MUNDO ISRAELITA.

The reason that I write to you is; because I can not understand why the part of Israel from Jerusalem is being called Palestine whereas it never was part or parcel of Filistia or Philistine, Pilishtim, who were a freebooting tribe occupying the strip on the Mediterian Sea. Are we trying to let this great Palestine Hoax continue. Certainly we try to make the Arabs into Philitines and hand them over land where they never lived. Israel, Judea, Samaria (Shomron Efraim and Benjamin are not Palestine and never was such, as for the Gaza Strip there was once a tribe of Bandits, Seafaring raider who lived by robbing and Freebooting, yet we keep on repeating with a Palestine and Palestinians, where ARABS are concerned. GEVALD RIBON SHEL OLAM are we helping our enemies our eternal enemies and convering Arabs into Palesinians? What is the matter with our Jewish Historians, our Political Leaders? ISRAEL IS WAS AND SHALL ALWAYS BE UP TO THE JORDAN RIVER AS ORIGINALLY IT WAS !!! Is this the truth or not this is the question? The Filistines, Philishtim do not exist and where they lived wasnt from Jerushulayim to the Jardein, therefore I propose to start sticking to the TRUTH AND HISTORY. Let the; the ARABS who lived in Israel live in the Gaza strip and have their Autonomy in their local matters, But Israel a Land of the Jews belongs exclusively to us and not to the Arabs. There is a Great Arabia and other neighboring countries where they should live and forget and let us live in ERETZ YISRAEL our County Amen.

Respectfully yours

Marcel H. Bracy

CH 157215 P/B 10/28/80

Marcel H. Abrams
417 East 74th Street
New York, NY 10021



The Honorable

Mr. MENACHEM BEGIN Prime Minister
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

AEROGRAMME VIA AIRMAIL PAR AVION

② Second fold

Marcel H. Abrams
417 East 74th Street
New York, NY 10021

Additional message area

Jerusalem, 31st. August, 1980.
932-1-2

Mr. Robert Bearce,
3928 Amherst,
HOUSTON, Texas 77005,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bearce,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks
receipt of your letter of July 4, 1980 to the Prime
Minister, and to advise you that its contents have
been brought to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Miss Yona Klimovitzky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

Robert Bearce
3928 Amherst
Houston, Texas 77005
U. S. A.

A

July 4, 1980

Office of the Prime Minister
Prime Minister Menachim Begin
Hakiria
Jerusalem, Israel

23 VII. 1980
932-1-2

Shalom, Prime Minister Begin...

...and blessings upon your day!

I pray that you are recovering and doing well after your recent heart problems. I pray that as you go through these difficult times, both personally and nationally for the nation of Israel, that God will give you strength, guidance, and courage.

YIK
31.8.80

I think it is good that talks with Egypt will be held in Egypt and not here in the United States. This matter of "peace" in the Middle East is one that will require a great deal of continued determination on your part. Some people call it stubbornness, but if it is stubbornness, then it is the right kind of stubbornness.

Over the news, I heard that a group of prominent Jews from the United States published a declaration (in Jerusalem, I think) calling for your government to make concessions or otherwise weaken in your present position regarding the West Bank, Palestinian autonomy, etc.

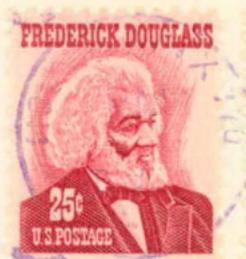
Speaking as a Christian, I must say that some Jewish people are doing Israel more harm than good in advising you to back away from your long standing position regarding the Palestinian question. It would be good if some kind of arrangement could be worked out giving Palestinians some type of autonomy, but that self-government would have to be such that it would not lead to an absolute Palestinian state on Israel's borders--but that is precisely what some people here in the United States and in Israel are working for. Rather than being a step towards a permanent peace, though, I think it would just lead to war.

But forgive me for preaching. My purpose is only to wish you well and let you know that many Christians support you in your foreign policy--standing firm not to allow a Marxist Palestinian state to arise that will drag Israel, the United States, the Soviet Union, and your Arab neighbors into war.

Respectfully yours, Robert Bearce

Robert Bearce
3928 Amherst
Houston, Texas 77005

88



Air Mail

Office of the Prime Minister
Prime Minister Menachim Begin
Hakiria
Jerusalem, Israel

05

מ.ד.ה.
20-07-1980
נבדק

1980 11'

10-6834

7.7.7
20-06-1980
7
7
7



13

To,

The Honourable prime Minister,
parliamentary Secretariate,
Jerusalem,
Israel.

Jagannatak Puram.
A 27th, May 80.

From,
T. Krishnarajuna Rao
P.O. Jagannatak Puram.
via. Paloncha; Dist. Khamsam.
Andhra Pradesh; India.

To,
The Honourable Prime Minister,
Jerusalem; Israel.



Respected Sir,

I the undersigned wish to communicate the following matter to your notice by observing the State mate Condition of the West Asia peace Treaty.

So far as I know, you have been obliged to get breakthrough of West Asia Peace Treaty, that existed under pending since some years back, in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations organization of 242, under the auspicious of Honourable president of United States of America at Camp David. For the same purpose of contribution to West Asia peace initiative, you have been awarded Nobel Peace prize also. As is known this peace process has been accomplished to certain extent of rendering land to Egypt.

But the real task which should be settled the matter of autonomous talks of Palestine liberation organization. These talks can be concluded only when the corresponding countries i.e. USA, Egypt, Israel attempt to invite PLO delegates to the autonomous talks, though this may be contradictory to you. It may be complementary matter, if any alternative method is ascertained to solve this crisis, by keeping in view the security and integrity of Israel, for the remaining part of Treaty.

I presume Israel will also contribute its best to streamline the stipulated matter along with other countries. Then only this peace Treaty will lead to a comprehensive, Just, and durable peace in the world.

Yours faithfully

T. Krishnarajuna Rao.

June 1, 1980

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, DC

9 VI. 1980
932-1-2

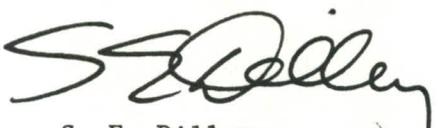
Dear Sir:

I realize that election year pressures do not allow you to push for full autonomy for the Palestinians. I can also understand why President Sadat objects to continuing discussions with Israel when a bill has been introduced in the Israeli Parliament to rule out negotiations on the status of Jerusalem. Therefore, at this time, I welcome any initiative from the European Common Market nations which would affirm the rights of Palestinians to self-determination. It is my hope that such a united front will

- 1) **press Israel to immediately withdraw from all occupied Arab land, including East Jerusalem, to stop its settlement activities, and to dismantle all existing settlements on the West Bank, and**
- 2) **seek the establishment of an "independent Palestinian State" where Palestinians may be assured of justice and security.**

In my mind, it matters not which nation is responsible for bringing about peace in the Middle East. What matters is that it be done. You have made a beginning. Please support those who follow in your path toward creating a homeland for the Palestinians and finding a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Respectfully,



S. E. Dilley
400 Central Park West, #2P
New York, New York 10025

- cc: President Anwar Sadat
Prime Minister Menachem Begin
Senator Jacob Javits
Senator Daniel P. Moynihan
Senator Frank Church
Mr. Donald F. McHenry
Mr. Zehdi Labib Terzi
Chancellor Bruno Kreisky
President Valery Giscard d'Estaing
Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher
Pope John Paul II
European Communities Delegation of the Comm.
Americans for Middle East Understanding
Palestine Congress of North America
ACTION, Arabic-English Newspaper
Action Committee on American-Arab Relations

S E Dilley
400 Central Park West #2P
New York, NY 10025

CHICK

בב אתר מאת האולמות

הצגת מופע ערש המעשה

אורי אוחיון

למנוח



(א) קיבלתי מתוקים הבכור

הכנסת וזאיריה

(ב) מיטרה זרינימ פנימי בגב

(ג) ההתחלה יהי הבכור זמנית בבן

ישראלים אלוטמים

(ד) בדיוק הביטחון יהיו בימי ישראל קדי צהר

(ה) הנחלת האולמות אמנה עי

(ו) הוצאת אש נדד מוח צחוק עי ישראל חוקת האולמות

(ז) חוקת האולמות מיקבץ עי

המעשה והכנסת

(ח) סיפור עם אולמות האולמות עפ"י נק קדי עברה ביאנית

ממ

אבותיהם צדקתם הקדושה דאיתם
קדושתם

הוא האבא של האבותיהם יבאר הנס
היה זהו האבא הירש

הוא האבא של האבותיהם דאיתם
הוא האבא הירש

1/3

בית באר המזרח
תהי אהאק קנין
ירושלים



אורי אורון
1226 ב' אורון

כ"ב

1980-06-2

ה.ל.א.

Jerusalem, June 3, 1980
932-1-2

Mr. Y. Cohen
73 Weitzman St. Apt. 27
Natanya

Dear Mr. Cohen,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter to the Prime Minister dated April 18, 1980, and to advise you that its contents have been brought to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Miss Yona Klimovitzky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

Friday April 18 1950

A
Dear Menachem Begin + dear Theo

932-1-2
28 IV. 1980

May I suggest next autonomy negotiations
be in Nataya, because

A - Nataya is by far a prettier city than Herzlia.
Have you seen it lately. The beautiful square
with its fountain surrounded by cafe's
food from many parts of the world.

This has come about gradually in the
last 5 years, a cleaner city than Herzlia.

B - Further suggest it be at the Blue Bay resort hotel.
see enclosures

Believe me. I know no one there, and have no
personal interest. I want to say

4 IK
3-6-80 I have had friends from USA, England, France
etc, all spoke very highly of the hotel.
the rooms. the food AND

C This days more than ever GENT IS AN ADAM

D Rates way lower than a Herzlia 500H

(government money
must be spent wisely)

Do I have to be personal. I think I must. I've been
in Israel 8 years. The happiest time of my life
more than the half century in the USA. I feel
now Yiddish and so enjoy it

Please drop me, and a postal will do &
acknowledge this, for sorry to say, Israeli's do not
acknowledge mail.

Devotedly yours

Yochims (Josephine's ^{USA} sister) Cohen 1/81

E No 2

18
Blairney Robert Fisher a

Therapist Fisher - I think it

only about 2-3 years old,

and I feel they will be as fortunate

pleased, delighted, they will be

all out for the good,

That I pay more

They want to be taken

Such a busy person with

or longer letter
but

18 - I'm not all out for few but
much less on English long way
paper.

Start the show planted
specimens, only do the same

which within the
S. L. H. (Jameson's)

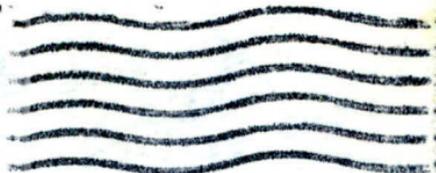


מ.ד.מ.
27-04-1980

נבדק

Yocheved Cohen
73 Weitzman St. Apt. 27
Natanya, Israel
Phone (53)-39816

9A7
7P



2.70
ISRAEL

124

Prime Minister
Menachem Begin
Bet Rosh
Hamemsha Rd
Talbia Jerusalem

ירושלים, י"ז בסיון תש"ם
1 ביוני 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר אורי אורון גלמור
רחוב 1 במאי 9
חולון

מר גלמור הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתודה את קבלת מכתבך. אנו נביא
את דבריך לעיונו של ראש הממשלה ולתשומת לבו.

בכבוד רב
ובברכה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים, י"ז בסיון תש"ם
1 ביוני 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר אורי אורון גלמור
רחוב 1 במאי 9
חולון

מר גלמור הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתודה את קבלת סכתבך. אנו נביא
את דבריך לעיונו של ראש הממשלה ולתשומת לבו.

בכבוד רב
ובברכה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה ירושלים
יחסי
30-5-1980
932-1-2

דב גור

ראש הממשלה ירמיהו לוי

עדי עבדו עק עבדו עבדו סוף
אולנומה עקומה המקומית עבדו
בירושלים כל זאת (עבדו עבדו עבדו)
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אורי

אורי

אורי

ערכו
 הוא המשנה
 זה שנה פנו

בית ראש המשנה
 ירושלים



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 25.5.80
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ת.ד.ה. - 29-05-1980
נבדק

1980

1/2 N

11



ירושלים, ה בסיון התש"ס
20 במאי 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר שמעון מימון
מלון גלי זהר
י"ם - המלח

מר מימון הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בחודה את קבלת מכתבך מיום י"ט באייר התש"ס.

מר בגין מקבל מכתבים רבים מאד מדי יום. לצערנו, בשל טרדותיו
המרובות, לא נותר לו זמן מנוי כדי להשיב אישית על כל מכתב. מכל
מקום מובן מאליו שדבריך יובאו לעיונו ולתשומת לבו.

בכבוד רב ובברכה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים, ה בסיון התש"ם
20 במאי 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר שמעון מימון
מלון גלי זהר
יט - המלח

מר מימון הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתודה את קבלת מכתבך מיום יט' באייר התש"ם.

מר בנין סקל מכתבים רבים מאד מדי יום. לצערו, בשל טרדותיו
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מקום מובן מאליו שדבריך יובאו לעיונו ולחשומת לבו.

בכבוד רב ובברכה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה



מלח

גלילי זוהר

GALEI ZOHAR HOTEL

ה"ה יש לי יום באייר תש"ם
5.5.80



לכבוד מר מנכ"ס קצין
איש כול המטה.

מכתבי זה אליך השליש במ"מ מאז

עזורך לטובת המטה.

ב
חלמתי שאין תשובה אישית ממך - חל

מחמדי הטלון.

מכתבי זה הוא עצה טובה, וימים טובים

אלה, והצמחתי לרצוני פועל.

כי באוטומטיה זהו מילק זמן, שהצמח

המל, למען אכסיוס.

זכה רחוב בתורתנו הקבולה, בקשר

לפאוטומטיה עיין בספר שלי, פרשת מטות
פיק כ"ג פסוקים לא - ל"ג.

והוא בעיה מסוגה - וקשה מאד לפתור.

STATIONARY FOR GUESTS ONLY

גיר מכתבים לאורח בלבד

II



מלח

גלילי זוהר

GALEI ZOHAR HOTEL

אבא עם לבז'ה הקשה בכו נמנה אנו התורה
הצפונה - אמת, אצל מהסקר הקשה
בנה - ניון אציון בספר ויקרא, סקכו
פסוקים - ז' - ז'.

אין אני האב צרך אמת כיצד אצל מהסקר
בנה, יק בביק הטובה למצוינה התורה.
ועליו להבטחה, ולהוכיח את הגויים
שיש לנו תכונות והא תמיא אמתו

בא אשכ נק
ואז קשה היא הצדק, יק מצבה אמת עליו
אשכ, והא מצבה למינה גשבת כהכבוד
ע' חוק שיתקק ע' הכנסה, שיתיה השבר
"שהם שמתן אשכ"

והיא אלקים יקיים אל-צבאו, אשבתקוה תכא וכו'

~~הכוכב התורה~~
מוחלן שמתן

STATIONARY FOR GUESTS ONLY

גיר מכתבים לאורח בלבד



2

לכבוד
מימנתש קבון
באג הממשלה
לשירות הממשלה
יכולים



מלון

גלי זוהר

GALEI ZOHAR HOTEL

DEAD-SEA ISRAEL • TELEPHONE 057-90851 / 2 / 3 / 4 9784

Handwritten in purple ink:
M. J. Green
28



1980



ירושלים, ד' בסיון התש"ס
19 במאי 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
עובדיה משה ויוסי אבנרי,
רחוב ידמיהו 41/1,
חולון

ידידים יקרים,

ראש הממשלה קיבל את מכתבכם וקרא את דבריכם
במלוא תשומת הלב.

אנן בגד הקמתה של מדינה פלשתינאית, ולא
משנה באיזה חלק של ארץ-ישראל מדובר. הפכרות למדינת-
ישראל מהקמת מדינה כזו קיימות גם כאשר בפעל על-פי
הצעתכם ולכן אין היא מקובלת על ראש הממשלה.

בברכה באמנה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים, ד' בטיון תש"ס
19 במאי 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
עובדיה משה גירסי אבנרי,
רחוב יומיהו 41/1,
חולון

ירידים יקרים,

ראש הממשלה קיבל את מכתבכם וקרא את דבריכם
בטלרא וחזמה הלב.

אנן בצד הקמתה של מדינה פלשתית, ולא
משה באיזה חלק של ארץ-ישראל מדובר. חכמות למדינת-
ישראל מהקמת מדינה כזו קיימות גם כאשר בפעל על-פי
הצעתכם ולכן אין היא מקובלת על ראש הממשלה.

בברכה גאמחה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה



כבוד ר"פ פ"א

מ.ר. מנחם בגין

אלה רעיון בנפשונו על המצב המצוי כיום
עם המדינה הפלסטינית,
כיבוד שלה סגור לעצ המדינה שמים מוחזקת
ישראל והצבא רב.
כיום אנו צופים עיקרית אלוטונות שהשכר
לכל יבוא.

בחיבה וידיה שלנו לחץ עומד בסופו של צבא
להקים מדינה פלסטינית היא חיבה אובדנית
עם ירדן בצורה המסוימת מוצב שני עם
ישראל, כך שבחיבה וחיבתו מנחה ניקפת
הסכנה שאנו ליכוד לים.

בשיתוף היא שאם חלוק המדינה לחברה
ואם לעלולה יפתרו כמה בשות אסחוליות,
כאלו בניה זו שבניה לעל.

על פיתרון הבניה הפלסטינית והחץ החולק
שם המדינה הפלסטינית חיבה מחוקמת
החלקה הצפוני של מדינת ישראל כך

• שיהיה אגדה עם לבנון, סוריה, ותלך
 מישראלה של ירן, ישראל ותלך של
 הים התיכון, ובק גם יהיה יתרון של
 את העם של ישראלים ליהיה ישתי המצוינות.
 ירן, חיטאר בישראלה תוכנית.

© פיתוחה של הבסיס הכלכלית-איתר

אם נחנה לו יהיה מחוקקת בתקנה הצרפתית.
 א מצרפת ישראל הוא יהיה אגדה עם מצרפתים.
 חלק ממצרפת ירן, עם ישראל ותלך מהים
 התיכון ובק גם יהיה יתרון של
 את העם של ישראלים ליהיה ישתי המצוינות.
 ירן, חיטאר בישראלה תוכנית.
 בעולם צברנו אלן רוצים להצב שתי אגדות.

(אם לא נחנה לו גם (באיקמה של חוצה היתה)
 ותלך היתה מצרפת.

© אם לא נחנה לו גם נהי חזקה.

אבאלב רב
 ארצות נשה
 יוסי אבנתי

indies

שבת 21.12.18

מכתב 4/5

מכתב

==



Jerusalem , May 15, 1980
932-1-2

Mr. Jerzy Szmid
3/26 Cranbrook Ave.
Cremorne, Sydney - N.S.W. 2090

Dear Mr. Szmid,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter to the Prime Minister, dated April 23, 1980, and to advise you that it has been brought to ~~the~~ attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. N. Bar-Moshe

להחזיר

מספר סדורי - 00139 №

ל- משרד ראש הממשלה

4.5.80

(טופס למשלוח חומר תרגום)

~~20.4.80~~

סחיר התרגום

ל"י	אג'

אל: טכניקת סטיוטטיקה
מאת: אשכנז רוב"ק

נשלח לתרגום בתאריך:

מספר התיק הכללי: 215/7

מספר התיק האישי:

23.4.80

תאריך המכתב:

Dr. Jerry

SZMID E

סוג החומר: מכתב / מברק / חוברת / עתון וכיו

שם הכותב באותיות דפוס עבריות:

שם משפחה

SYDNEY N.S.W.

השפה: אנגלית

3/26 GRAN BRIDGE

הארץ:

חתימה:

שם השולח לתרגום:



932-1-2

לשימוש המתרגם

A

(1) נא לכתוב בכתב ברור ולהחזיר עם המקור.

(2) נא לתקן או להוסיף הפרטים בעברית.

JERZY

SZMID

שם הכותב באותיות דפוס לטיניות:

שם פרטי

שם משפחה

3/26 CRANBROOK AVE

הכתובת באותיות דפוס לטיניות:

CREMORNE, SYDNEY - N.S.W. 2090, AUSTRALIA

שם פרטי

שם משפחה

שם הכותב באותיות דפוס עבריות:

הכתובת בעברית:

3/26 קראברוק, סיידני, אוסטרליה

23.4.80

השפה:

תאריך המכתב המתורגם:

הנדון:

המצית / תוכן:

אילו, שקלה, אמצע או הימני, הנה
גימתי אלה בלתי-אזהרה

15-5-80
15-5-80

חתימה

שם המתרגם

תאריך

Dr Jerzy Szmid
3/26 Cranbrook Ave
Cremorne
Sydney - N.S.W. 2090
Australia

1310
Sydney 23. IV 1980

PI 00039 0015
00

Do Pana
Menachema Begin
Premiera Państwa Izrael
Jerusalem

Wielce Szanowny Panie Premierze,
z duża zyczliwością a jednocześnie zainte-
resowaniem śledzę losy Państwa Izrael, od
chwili jego powstania po dzień dzisiejszy.
W związku z tym pozwalam sobie przedstawić
Panu, Panie Premierze, projekt rozwiąza-
nia problemu palestyńczyków. Oto on:
Arabska Republika Egiptu oraz Państwo
Izrael proponują palestyńczykom or-
ganizację i budowę państwa pales-
tyńskiego na obszarze ograniczonym
przez następujące miejscowości:

Gaza - Al-Arish - Bir Lahfan - Jabal
Libni - Jabal Hilal - Al-Qusaymah -
Jabal-al-Ayn - Har Hamran - Sede Bo-
ger - Yerokana - Beer Sheba - Tecuma-
Gaza, na następujących warunkach:

1. z nakreślonego obszaru zostanie
wysiedlona cała ludność niearab-
ska;
2. cały majątek nieruchomości, znajdu-
jący się na wymienionym obszarze
zostanie przekazany utworzonemu
Radowi Palestyńskiemu, w stanie
w jakim znajduje się w chwili obecnej;
3. cała ludność arabska, mieszkająca
obecnie w granicach państwa Izrael,
zostanie przesiedlona, wraz z jej
mieniem ruchomym, na obszar
nowopowstałego państwa palestyńskiego,
jej mienie nieruchomości, przejdzie
za odpowiednim oszkolowaniem,
na własność państwa Izrael;
4. tamże zostanie przetransportowana
ludność palestyńska, żyjąca obecnie

na terytorium Libanu i Syrii;

5. nowopowstały rząd państwa palestyńskiego zawrze traktat pokoju i przyjaźni z państwem Izrael, w którym:

- a) uzna granice swego nowopowstałego państwa z państwem Izrael i z A.R.F.,
- b) oświadczy, że nie żywi żadnych preterencji do jakiegokolwiek kawałka ziemi, znajdującego się w dotychczasowych granicach państwa Izrael,
- c) uzna istniejące granice państwa Izrael,
- d) ustanowi dobre sąsiedzkie stosunki z państwem Izrael.

6. podobne traktaty pokoju i przyjaźni zawrze z państwem Izrael rządy Jordanii i Syrii, w których uznają istniejące obecnie granice państwa Izrael,

7. Z Libanu zostanie wycofane obce wojsko i zlikwidowane wszystkie obozy palestyńskich uchodźców, zaś rząd Libanu zawrze traktat pokoju i przyjaźni z państwem Izrael, w którym uzna istniejące obecnie granice Izraela.

Gdyby coś takiego się udało, a się wszelkie warunki po temu, byłby to jeden z największych sukcesów państwa Izrael. To zostawienie palestyńców w granicach państwa Izrael, przy równoczesnym nadaniu im, lub mieraadarii, obojętne ja-kiej autonomii, byłoby zarzewiem ustawicznych zatargów, sporów i walk, natomiast skupienie ich na jednym terenie, który stałby się ich państwem, rozwiązałoby problem całkowicie.

Powierzchnia proponowanego przede mnie obszaru przekracza (celowo) powierzchnię „obszarów okupowanych przez Izrael”, nad- to dysponuje dużym dostępem do morza (celem). Stanowiłoby to pokusę, której Arafat nie potrafiłby się oprzeć i on przede wszystkim usiłowałby nakłonić Jordanię i Syrię do przyjęcia tej propozycji.

Bez mała połowa tego obszaru należy do Egiptu, sadzę jednak, że dla tak abożnego celu jak stworzenie państwa palestyńskiego, a nie przyznanie im jakiejś tam autonomii i przy odpowiedniej pomocy prezydenta Cartera, dałoby się je ostar-żować od Sadata, którego stanowisko w świecie arabskim uległoby dzięki te- mu radykalnej poprawie.

Uważam, że dla osiągnięcia tak olbrzymiego celu, oddanie Gazy, nawet z tym spójnym zapleczem jest ceną wyjątkowo niską.

A gdyby się to nie udało, gdyby arabowie zaproponowali tę odmowę, to wówczas samym jej postawieniem wykazałby Israel całemu światu swoją dobrą wolę i chęć pokojowego uregulowania stosunków i z palestyńczykami i z sąsiadami, a równocześnie nieprejudycjalną zawiązać się arabów.

Gdyby zaś projekt ten uległ realizacji państwo Israel z narodowościowego przekształciłoby się w narodowe, uzyskałoby tak bardzo mu potrzebny pokój i unormowane stosunki z sąsiadami, a tym samym wszelkie dane do dalszego, pięknego rozwoju, czego Paru, jako jego premierowi serdecznie życzę, łącząc jednocześnie należne Mu wyrazy mego prawdziwego poważania i szacunku

Jerymiec

3/26 Cranbrook Ave
Cremorne

Sydney - N. S. W. 2090
Australia

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G.P.O. SYDNEY
NEW SOUTH W
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AIR MAIL
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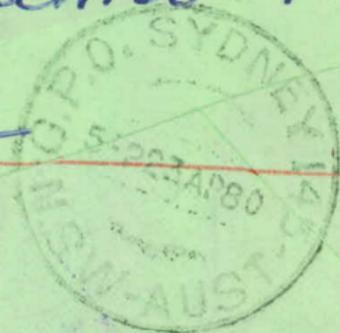
Israeli Prime Minister

Mr Menachem Begin

Israel - Jerusalem

RECOMMANDE
REGISTERED

Froy Samid - 3/26 Cranbrook Ave
Sydney N.S.W. 2090 Cremorne
Australia



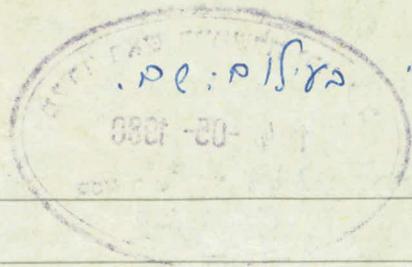


לפי שטרך האם האם האם

השכ"ת ש"ת האס"מ"ה האם האם
צ"ל קצ"ה לאח"ה אס"מ"ה י"ש"ה כלכלית
של ה"ג"ב ה"א ה' 8.5.80 א"ח 18⁰⁰
לאח"ה ת"ק"ת כ"ע"ה א"ח"ה ה"א
י"ש"ת כ"ח"ה ה"א ה' ה'.

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ירושלים, כ"ז באייר התש"ם
13 במאי 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר אילן מולכו
רחוב חוכבי ציון 51
פל - אביב

מר מולכו הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתודה אה קבלה מכתבך מיום 29 באפריל 1980, שהגיע
למשרדנו היום. אביא אותו לעיונו של ראש הממשלה ולחשומת לבו.

בכבוד רב,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים, כ"ז באייר התש"ם
13 במאי 1980

לכבוד
מר אילן מולכו
רחוב חובבי ציון 51
פל - אביב

מר מולכו הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתודה את קבלת מכתבך מיום 29 באפריל 1980, שהגיע
למשרדנו היום. אביא אותו לעיונו של ראש הממשלה ולתשומת לבו.

בכבוד רב,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה



ادارة الحكم الذاتي מנהלת האוטונומיה

ראש ממשלת ישראל, מנחם בגין, משרד ראש הממשלה, ירושלים.

כבוד ראש הממשלה

הנני סטודנט בשנה הרביעית באקדמיה בצלאל ירושלים, במגמה לעיצוב גרפי.

בעבודת הגמר שלי בחרתי להתמודד עם בעיית עיצוב התדמית החזותית של מנהלת האוטונומיה העתידה לקום, כמצטייר מהסכמי קמפ-דיוויד.

מאחר ואני מעריך את התענינותך האישית בנושא חשוב זה, הריני שולח לך דוגמא של נייר המכתבים הנושא את הסמל, כפי שעיצבתיו.

מקוה לקבל תגובתך בהקדם.

אילן מולכו/29 באפריל 1980

אילן מולכו, רחוב חובבי ציון 51 תל-אביב, ישראל

מ.ד.ה. - 1/1-05-1980

נבדק

ادارة الحكم الذاتي

מנהלת האוטונומיה

4



לכבוד

ראש ממשלת ישראל

מר מנחם בגין

משרד ראש הממשלה

ירושלים.



Jerusalem, May 11, 1980

A 932-1-2 ✓

820(2-20)

Ms. Elizabeth B.P. Farell
812 Longacre Blvd.
Yeadon, Penn. 19050

Dear Ms. Farell,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letters of April 9 and 10 to the Prime Minister and to advise you that their contents have been brought to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. N. Bar-Moshe

A

ELIZABETH B. P. FARELL
812 LONGACRE BOULEVARD
YEADON, PENN. 19050

April 9, 1980

Mr. Menahem Begin
Prime Minister of Israel
Knesset - Jerusalem
Israel

27 W. 1980
820 (2-20)
932-1-21

My dear Prime Minister Begin:

Make Israel the world-peace-maker.

Suggest to the USA to agree, and to tell the USSR, that the USA will come to the aid of the USSR were there attempts, ever, by any nation, to invade the USSR. (Fear of future invasion-attempts still pervades the USSR. Fear of future invasion-attempts still conditions the USSR.)

Suggest to the USSR to help the USA get the USA hostages safely out of Iran---and as soon as possible. If through or over Afghanistan, the USSR can afterwards save its own face by getting out of Afghanistan, and by declaring the USSR always intended to help the USA. Helping the USA get its hostages safely out of Iran is a real way for the USSR to thank Americans: "Thank you, USA for your help in WWII."

Israel, also, gives thanks to the USSR for voting "Yes" for Israel's nationhood at the UN.

(For the USA and Israel to accept West Germany as a friend and distain the USSR is too irrational.)

With the USA, the USSR, and Israel working as friends, the world can have peace.

As for Israel: God Bless Israel the World-Peace-Maker. Really: SHALOM!

EPK
11.5.80

Yours respectfully,

Elizabeth B. Polin Farell

Elizabeth B. Polin Farell

P.S. Investigate the possibilities, please.

Please, reply.

ELIZABETH B. P. FARELL

April 9, 1980

Mr. Menahem Begin
Prime Minister of Israel
Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel

My dear Mr. Begin, Prime Minister of Israel:

You are beholden, for the lasting good
of Israel and the world, to work toward
legal separation of the institutions of
Religion and State.

Yours respectfully,

Elizabeth B. P. Farrell

Elizabeth B. P. Farrell

Mrs. David M. Farrell
812 Longacre Boulevard
Yeadon, Penn. 19050
USA

4/10

#2

מ.ד.ה.
24-04-1980

נבדק

189

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
D Elizabeth B. P. Farell
Mrs. D. M. Farell
812 Longacre Boulevard
Yeadon, Penn.-19050-USA
ZIP CODE



19

Mr. Menahem Begin
Prime Minister of Israel
Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel

delk
11.5.80

ELIZABETH B. P. FARELL
812 LONGACRE BOULEVARD
YEADON, PENN. 19050

A

April 10, 1980

Mr. Menahem Begin
Prime Minister of Israel
Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel



Dear Prime Minister Begin:

Please, be specially careful.

Referrable to the Arab claim for autonomy, President Carter, though he may be unaware of it, may be conditioned by confederacy education and environment to the right of secession and independence by parts of a Nation.

(Refer to the American Civil War or, as the South calls it, "The War Between the States.")

Yours respectfully,

Elizabeth B. P. Farrell

Elizabeth B. P. Farrell

Mrs. David M. Farrell

281 10

Box 5
Aurora, New York 13026
September 11, 1980

Prime Minister Menachem Begin
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem, Israel

8 X. 1980
932-1-2

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The policies of your government continue to outrage the world community and increasingly the American public, which in the last few years has become better informed of Israel's oppressive policies with respect to the Arab Palestinian population of Israel and the occupied territories.

Your outrageous program for so-called autonomy is a transparent program to continue further colonization of Arab lands. The Knesset's vote to make Jerusalem the indivisible eternal capital of Israel flies in the face of world opinion. The continued attacks against so-called Palestinian bases in Lebanon is little more than an excuse to continue the decimation of the Palestinian people.

I have been to Israel five times in the last eleven years and have increasingly come to believe that Israel has proved itself to be an aberration in the history of the Middle East. Israel has failed to achieve peace and has failed to gain acceptance by her neighbors (and by the world community), because Israel refuses to recognize the legitimate right of the Palesinian Arab people, a right to self-determination within secure frontiers.

Increasingly the truth is known and better understand in the United States, and increasingly people are turning away from Israel not because of so-called Arab blackmail but because of the policies of your government.

As God is my judge, you will not prevail.

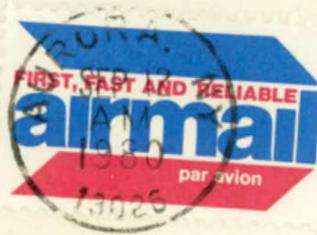
Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Bellinzoni, Jr.

Arthur J. Bellinzoni, Jr.



Arthur J. Bellinzoni
Wells College
Aurora, New York
13026 U.S.A.



Prime Minister Menachem Begin
Office of the Prime Minister
Jerusalem, ISRAEL

REGISTERED MAIL

Ray Sossy Miller
11 22 Bodenheimer
Kiriath Shprintzak
Haifa, Israel

May 4, 1980

Mr. Yitzhak Shamir
Foreign Minister
Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel



Dear Mr. Shamir,

With reference to autonomy of the West Bank and Gaza Strip,
I hereby suggest the following:

Due to the overabundance of doctors in Israel and lack of nurses, I suggest that as a compromise the doctors be Israeli and also the clerical staff, however nurses and cleaning personnel, as well as pharmacists can be Palestinian, with the stipulation that any Palestinian leaving his or her job, (pregnancy, etc) can be filled with the most qualified person being either Israeli or Palestinian.

Education:

This must be left up the Palestinians themselves, however any references to the annihilation of Israel in text books or class room lectures will immediately lead to the books destruction and dismissal of the teacher. Israel is to be referred to as a friendly neighbor who wishes to live in full harmony with all its neighbors, allies and political friends.

Local Government:

Mayors are to be elected by ballot. He or she will then serve with an Israeli appointed co-mayor and two appointed aids, one Israeli and one Arab to work with the joint mayors.

.....2

REGISTERED MAIL

- 2 -

May 4, 1980

Mr. Yitzak Shamir

State Government:

A Military Junta consisting of 3 high persons, Israeli head and two (2) (co-) Israel-Arab aids with equal counterparts in each division: 2 ministers of education, health, welfare, religion, industry & commerce with only defense to consist of 2 Israelies. Foreign ministers are to consist of a committee with one Israeli head.

I hope that my suggestions will be of some aid to you in your present talks. Please feel free to contact me for more elaborate explanations of my ideas.

Yours sincerely,

R S M

Ray Sossy Miller

Telephone 04 333586
telex 46054 elsnt il (naifa)

*cc. Mr. Moshe Dayan
Mr. Menachem Begin*

(21)



Mr. Menachem Begin
Prime Minister, Knesset
Jerusalem
Israel



Miss Ray Sassy Miller
P.O. Box 100
Kiryat Sepher
Haifa

ירושלים, כ"א באייר התש"ם
7 במאי 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר פרוה (וולפרט) עזרא
ת.ד. 117
דימונה

מר פרוה הנכבד,

הריני מודה לך גם על מכתבך השני. אין אוננו קראתי
בתשומת-לב מרובה. מובן מאליו שזכותך האזרחית היא לבקר
את דרכי הממשלה ומדיניותה. אך הממשלה והכנסת, ברובה
המכריע, אישרו את חוזה השלום בין ישראל ומצרים, והוא בלי
ספק הישג מדיני רב-ערך מאז הקמת המדינה.

עתה אנו עומדים במערכה להקים מועצה מינהלית אוטונומית
ביהודה, שומרון ועזה, אך לקיים את כשחוננו באזורי ארץ ישראל
אלה, בידינו ובאחריותנו. זוהי מערכה על ירושלים השלמה, על-
כך שלא יעבור גבול כחוק ארץ ישראל, שלא תקום מדינה הקרויה
פלשתינית. במערכה לאומית זו חייבים כל נאמני ציון להחלכד.
יש גם סיכוי טוב כי נעמוד ונצליח בה.

בברכה,

מ. בגין

פרת עזרא (וולפרט)

ח.ד. 117

ד י מ ו נ ה

20.3.80



רשום
אישי בהחלט

לכבוד
מר מנחם בגין
ראש ממשלת ישראל
י ר ו ש ל י מ

הנדון: ראיין לספרב השנה של העתונאים
מכתבי מיום 30.1.80

כב" ראש הממשלה היקר,

אני יודע היטב שאתה טרוד מאוד עם כל הבעיות הקשות בהקופת הרה עולם זו למדינת ישראל ואתה, מר בגין היקר, חייב לעמוד בפני העולם כולו, כאשר כל ידידנו הטובים מנסים להכניע אותנו. מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה מר קדישאי ביום 11 לפברואר 1980 אשר קבלה מכתבי בסמוכין הנ"ל עם מכתבו מס" 2-931 וכתב במכתבו שהניח את מכתבי אליך לעיוןך על שולחןך.

הייתי בטוח ומשוכנע שאזכה לתשובה כלשהיא על ידך כאשר גם ענייה לי אישית בחאריך 25 בינואר 1977 להעתק מכתב ששלחתי אליך כראש חטיבת הליכוד בקשר לח"כ יצחק פרץ שרצה לרוץ בחור מועמד לראשות עיריית דימונה ברשימה "למען דימונה" וגם הופיע בטלוויזיה "כאיש הליכוד"

הפעם שהמצב המדיני הגיע למשבר רציני ביותר ואתה, מר בגין היקר, יודע להתמודד עם גדולי מנהיגי העולם, איך אתה יכול לא להתחשב עם העם בציון הזועק ורוצה לראות ממשלה יותר יציבה-לדעתי חסרה היום המנהיגות - ונא לקרוא את מאמרו של פרופ. ב. אקצין "בידיעות אחרונות" מיום 18.3.80.

היום אני בטוח שאקבל ממך תגובה לכל הקשור בכתיבת מכתב זה ומכתבי בסמוכין הנ"ל.

בברכת חג שמח
מועדים לשמחה
פרת עזרא



18

רשום
אישי בהחלט

לכבוד
מר מנחם בגין
ראש ממשלת ישראל
הקריה

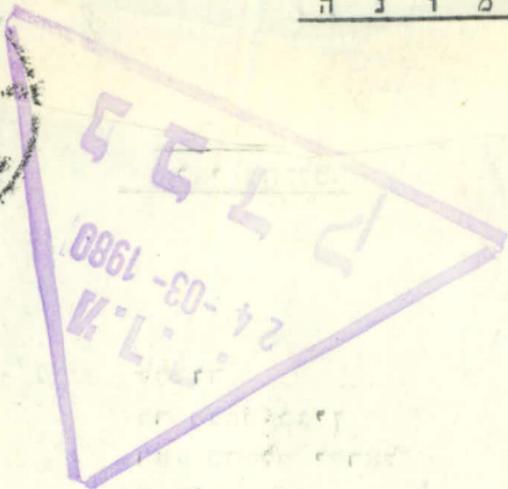
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פרח עזרא (וולפרט)

ת.ד. 117

ד י מ ר נ ה



1980

אלבין



Jerusalem, April 29, 1980

932-1-2

Mr. Lester Lichter
Counselor At Law
30 E. 42nd Street
New York, N.Y 10017

Dear Mr. Lichter,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter and enclosure to the Prime Minister, dated April 8, 1980, and to advise you that its contents have been brought to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. N. Bar-Moshe

ירושלים, י"א באייר התש"ם
27 באפריל 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
גב' פויידה זרביב,
דרך הים 100/א,
חיפה

גב' זרביב הנכבדה,

קבלי-בא את תודתו של ראש הממשלה על
מכתבך אליו מיום 17 באפריל 1980. מדובר
הסוביט הוא שואב עידוד רב.

בכבוד רב
ובברכה באמונה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה

ירושלים, י"א באייר התש"ם
27 באפריל 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
גב' פרידה זרביב,
דרך הים 100/א,
חיפה

גב' זרביב הנכבדה,

קהלי-בא את תודתו של ראש הממשלה על
מכתבך אליו מיום 17 באפריל 1980. מדוברך
הטובים הוא שואב עידוד רב.

בכבוד רב
ובנרמז באמנה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש הממשלה

Haifa, le 17-4-80

23-04-1980

9321-2

Cher Premier Ministre,
Cher Monsieur Begin -

Il y a longtemps que je pensais vous exprimer mon humble soutien, mon admiration et ma foi en vous - Je ne suis qu'une simple habitante de Haifa - Hier, à la télé, j'ai vu comment votre ministre de la Défense, sans honte, lâchement, vous a poignardé dans le dos, alors que, non seulement, vous n'étiez pas là, mais qu'à ce moment même, vous prenez une initiative politique très risquée et importante qui était peut-être une chance d'aboutir à un résultat satisfaisant au sujet de l'autonomie de Juda et de Samarie -

Quand vous êtes monté au pouvoir, je vous ai écrit pour vous dire ma foi - Je n'ai pas changé depuis - Vous seul êtes pur et droit parmi toute cette meute - amis et ennemis - Quand votre premier geste de Premier Ministre a été de prendre dans vos bras les tables de la loi, déjà, je savais que, sans être religieux orthodoxe et borné, vous étiez l'homme juif tel qu'il devrait l'être : humble, pur, croyant, fort - Mais, tel les prophètes, vous êtes en butte à la meute - que vous veniez ou non, voyez

2
béné pour la franchise et la bonté que vous
avez portées avec vous. Je sais aussi que
vous n'êtes pas responsable de la situation
sociale difficile de notre pays. Vous avez
hérité du fardeau posé de vos prédécesseurs
et nous, en Israël, subissons en premier
les effets du chantage au pétrole des pays
arabes et autres. C'est pourquoi, non seu-
lement, je ne vous en veux pas, mais je
sais que vous êtes sur la bonne voie. Je
n'avais pas bien compris votre politique
d'autonomie, mais maintenant, de mieux
en mieux, je la comprend. Je vous comprends
que peut faire un bon juif de plus que
vous n'avez fait? Votre noblesse nous sauve
de la caricature du juif de tous les temps.
Sadate, qui est un homme noble, vous
apprécie, lui, alors qu'il est votre adver-
saire. Que vous dire, et qu'est-ce que
je représente? S'il y a des élections
anticipées, je m'abstiendrai. Je ne voterai
pour aucun, car tous sont des loups.
Essayez de venir le coup encore. J'espère
que je ne suis pas la seule voix qui vous
encouragera. Je n'avais pas grande idée
de Weizman, mais je n'aime pas les traîtres et
les lâches, et il ne fait honneur. Je vous embrasse
respectueusement.

Frida ZERBIB
100 alef - Dereh Hayan.
Tel. 85098 - Haifa -

~~BY AIR MAIL~~

2.00



Au très honorable
MERAZHEM BEGIN
Premier Ministre

Jérusalem

me Frida ZERBIB -
Dereh Hayam 100 Alef -

Haifa

Jerusalem, April 24, 1980
A 932-1-2

Mr. Richard Robins
3892 Bathurst St. Apt. 202
Downsview, Ont. M3H 3N5

Dear Mr. Robins,

I wish to acknowledge with thankk receipt
of your letter of March 28 to the Prime Minister
and to advise you that its contents have been brought
to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. N. Bar-Moshe

AIR MAIL

LOUWI
158
7
IV
12

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN
THE KNESSET
JERUSALEM ISRAEL

70

Richard Robins
3892 Bathurst St. Apt.#202
Downsview Ontario Canada
M3H 3N5

7
22504-1980

P

A

March 28, 1980,

ממשלה יי
 23-04-1980
 932-1-2

Dear Prime Minister Begin,

I fear that a grievous error is about to be made at the expense of Israel. The granting of autonomy to the Palestinian people on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is a mistake which will set a precedent in this concern leading to disaster for the Jewish people in the longer course of history; in return for temporary short term gains.

History teaches us that those civilizations which are continually put on the defensive will disintegrate over a shorter or protracted period of time before an enemy who is continually on the offensive. (Rome fell to the barbarians.)

Israel can perhaps continue to hold off the military threats indefinitely. But can Israel survive the psychological (emotional) propaganda warfare and the demographic threat. These can destroy Israel from within.

29/4
 24.4.80

Psychologically speaking, Israel loses the propaganda war everyday. This battle is waged on the emotional rather than the logical dimension. The emotional appeals to others are simple but have devastating unspoken impact. Those who want something but can't get it are the "good" underdogs because we can all identify them with our own unfulfilled needs from the infantile past. And those who refuse to give them what they want are the "bad" guys because they refuse our (their) desires. (our infantile unfulfilled desires.) These emotional truths which are universal unconscious understandings to all people can be ignored only at ones expense and peril. These emotional truths operate outside the boundaries of reason, logic, justice and truth as they are regarded by the conscious intellect and instead ignore or mold these conscious accepted standards of behaviour to their own ends. Let me give you a terrible example of this from recent modern history. The rise of the nazis in Germany illustrates how emotional techniques mold men's conscious minds. It was once said that if you tell a lie often enough it becomes the truth. If you shout loud enough or long enough people will come to believe that there must be some truth to what you are saying. Repetition for emphasis equals legitimacy because these thoughts become incorporated into the minds of those listening and they begin to regard them as their own. Demanding something from others (power) is legitimate to the conscious mind because most of us harbour feelings of being mistreated as powerless infants. The unquenchable demand for power is in itself an act of power thereby putting someone else on the defensive. Hitler put France on the defensive because "the Versailles Treaty took territory from (us) the German people and "they" refuse to give it back." (infantile emotions identified with)

I have discussed this at length because while one may easily consider it irrelevant to the historical process, it is more than just a theory. It is crucial to who wins or loses in the course of history. If we want the State of Israel to remain in Jewish hands not for another 30, 50 or 100 years but for as long as the Jewish people are BLESSED by the COVENANT WITH GOD, then the Jewish people must answer the Palestinian propaganda warfare with propaganda (ideas propagated) of their own. The Jewish people have remained silent too long a period of time on this issue, perhaps being themselves somewhat unconsciously affected by the appeal to the emotions. (Have we done something bad to these people? Are we refusing to give these people something that they should have-self-determination, justice?) It is time for the Jewish people to go onto the stage of history to wage war for the hearts (emotions both conscious and unconscious) of men.

The Jewish people will demand a solution to the plight of the Palestinian people. This solution will require that all those truly concerned about the Palestinian people give up something to help these people to a better life that all suffering people deserve. But no one will be asked to give up what will ultimately prove suicidal or self-damaging in terms of the historical process. Then the world shall truly see who truly wants to end the plight and suffering of the Palestinian people. And who really just wants to use their plight for racial, religious, political or military ends at the expense of others.

It will take a bold and courageous person to fight for the Jewish people. It will be necessary to offer the Jewish solution to the Palestinian problem thousands of times in speech and in print. At first, the war of words will be terrible, for attempts will be made to keep the Jewish case on the defensive. And the emotional consciousness of the world has accepted the Palestinian version of right versus wrong in this concern for a long time. It will require constant reiteration to alter the consciousness of individuals and of the entire world to the problem, but the energy used will be worth it. Because the other alternative is eventual disaster for the State of Israel, and the Jewish people. In terms of the historical process which doesn't forgive the mistakes of men, even if GOD might, the leaders of Israel really have no choice. It is either fight for the Jewish solution to the Palestinian problem or personally put the first major nail in the coffin of Israel in the second half of the twentieth century.... by granting autonomy to the Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

A Reasonable Solution to the Palestinian Problem

The Palestinian problem will not be satisfied by granting the Palestinian people autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It has been proven by every revolutionary group in history that by granting some of their demands you encourage them to expect more through the incentive given to rising expectations. Autonomy will be seen as a phase towards eventual statehood. And statehood will be seen as a phase prior to the destruction of the State of Israel. From autonomy, the demand would come for complete statehood. After statehood, a demand would come for a corridor between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. What state exists in two separate land areas distinct from each other? Wouldn't it be reasonable to ask that they be joined? With each phase, the legitimacy of the Palestinian cause would seem more valid.

However, the Palestinian cause is not valid in relation to Israel. They left of their own free will after being asked to remain by the Israelis prior and during the 1948 war of Independence. If they were coerced to leave, it was by the invading Arab armies. They have not been absorbed by their Arab brothers into the neighboring Arab states and Arab oil money has not been used to resolve their plight. This is in a sense beside the point now. The reality of the situation is humanitarian as well as political. The refugee camps have existed too long as a pawn in international politics. There is a fair and just solution possible which could be acceptable to all concerned if the real desire is to solve the problem and help the Palestinian Arabs to a better life.

Before I suggest a solution to the plight of the Palestinian people, I think a few considerations about real politics should be looked at. First of all, the aspirations of the Palestinian people are more than matched by the aspirations of the Jewish people. The Jewish people have been homeless for a lot longer than 32 years. Israel has been the homeland of the Jewish people in both real and symbolic terms for close to 4000 years. The Jewish people have suffered much more throughout history than the suffering of the Palestinian Arabs in recent times. GOD gave the land of Israel to the Jewish people and it is rightfully theirs both biblically and historically. This includes the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Jewish people will not give up the State of Israel and any attempt to take it from them will be contrary to the WILL OF GOD and will be vigorously opposed. It is very likely that a third world war would result from a potentially successful attempt to destroy the State of Israel. It is therefore in the interests of all concerned to come up with an alternative solution to the one presently proposed.

In my opinion, the solution requires a compromise on the part of all of the parties concerned. The Palestinians, Israelis, Egyptians and Americans will all have to give up something in order to solve the problem. The Palestinians will have to give up the desire to establish their state where the State of Israel exists. They do have a right to self-determination and they do have a right to their own state but not at the expense of the land of Israel.

In my opinion, the proper place for their State would be in southern Sinai. There are several reasons for this. First of all, the new State would not be displacing a native population. Secondly, this area could be profitably developed. The waters of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez would attract a tourist trade for scuba diving and snorkeling. These waters are among the best in the world for these sports. Port cities could be built to service and supply shipping. The State would be strategically located for western military needs.

The Israelis would have to give up money and technology. As an act of humanitarian kindness and Good Will, the Israelis would subsidize construction of the cities and provide free or low interest technological assistance on an on-going basis in order to make the new State viable.

The Egyptians would have to give up some territory in the southern Sinai which would probably continue to remain uninhabited indefinitely otherwise. The new state could be an Egyptian protectorate militarily with loose or stronger ties to Egypt as the Palestinians saw fit.

The Americans would have to bear a part of the financial burden in order to establish the new state. American technology would also be needed.

Due to the present political situation, the cities would have to be built prior to Palestinian acceptance of the plan. If the Israelis, Egyptians and Americans agreed to the plan, the cities would be built and then the Palestinians would be invited to create their state. The cities would be completely modern and the housing would be middle class or better. The Palestinian people would move from refugee camp squalor into being citizens of their own modern state. If the Palestinians refused to move into the cities, the plan would not result in loss to any of the participants. Israeli and American money and technology could be repaid by Egypt from oil revenues. Or America could establish a military base there. Egypt could move her own people into those cities and establish direct Egyptian sovereignty over a piece of previously deserted land in a very strategic location. The relief to overcrowded Egyptian cities would also be beneficial.

The benefits of a Palestinian state in the southern Sinai are enormous for all concerned. Israel would hopefully benefit from peaceful relations with her neighbours. The Palestinians would have their own state and self-determination not to mention a much better standard of living.

The Americans would have a pro-western state in a strategic location plus the removal of a problem which invited instability and Soviet intrusion into the Middle East.

The Egyptians would have a military ally protecting their southern flank. And other possible advantages to the Egyptians would be open to negotiations.

- Yours Truly,

Richard Robins

Richard Robins

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6-4-1980
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ענין ישיבת האלולות'א' לילול

כאזת מנחה לפזר ב'שחת האלולות'א'
צדק הכתוב הישראלי.

ישנן הפלות של פניות מח'רים
צדק איל' בלילה.

~~ישנה חנה וילברג בלילה~~
~~תולדת שלם עשיל~~

אישיות קבירה בקרב ישיבת אלולות
צדקים חסודים

אתם חסודים השתתפתם צדקים אליל'
היום בתולדת שלם עשיל

השתתפתם בפזר בחתונה וב'שחת
האלולות'א'.

~~1/31~~

7.50 K... W... 05/2

SATURDAY
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אנחנו אלו שנים

אשר

(15)





י.ד.ה.
-4-04-1980

נבדק

LESTER LICHTER

COUNSELOR AT LAW

(212) 599-0253

~~City: 10017~~

16-1550
932-1-2

30 E. 42nd
~~22 WEST 42nd~~ STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038 17

April 8, 1980

Arenson

Premier Menachem Beigin,
Jerusalem,
ISRAEL.

Dear Premier Beigin,

Please hold fast to your position and do not let any threats overcome you. Presidents come and go and their promises are of relatively little value; remember the threats and promises of President Eisenhower.

Where in the Arab or Muslim world is autonomy granted to any minority? Would the Arabs or Muslims be willing to grant autonomy to their minorities in exchange for autonomy for the "Palestinians"?

Enclosed is a copy of The American Zionist which indicates the machinations of the U. S. State Department in the past. I do not think they have changed. On page 25, appears the judgment that "...the United States appears in the ridiculous role of trembling before the threats of a few nomadic tribes. This has done us irreparable harm." Today the U.S. is in the same position.

Fortune magazine points out on page 80 that "Of the two chosen pillars of this policy (Brzezinski's theoretical variant of the 'regional influentials') in the Persian Gulf, Iran and Saudi Arabia, one has been destroyed by revolution, the other largely neutralized by irresolution."

*9/15
12/15
29.4.80*

Finally, The American Legion in discussing Russian attempts to forge a possible naval blockade against the free nations of the world notes that the only "crushing military defeats" against Russian clients was delivered by Israel. Pg.42.

At this point, does not America need Israel at least as much as Israel needs America? What would the Russians give for an ally like Israel!

Chazak v'chazak.

With Zion's Greetings, I am,
Sincerely yours,

Lester Lichter
Lester Lichter

LL/tm
Encls.

Jerusalem, April 15, 1980

~~932-122~~

969-13

Mr. Charles M. Bachman
68 Richbell Road
White Plains
N.Y. 10605

Dear Mr. Bachman,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter and enclosure of March 29, 1980, which will be brought to the attention of the Prime Minister.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Yehuda Avner
Adviser to the
Prime Minister

Charles M. Bachman

68 Richbell Road, White Plains, N.Y. 10605

March 29, 1980

Prime Minister Menachem Begin
Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel

13 IV. 1980
932-1-2 ✓
169-13

Dear Prime Minister:

In the hurley burley of everyday events that surround and inundate us, the problems of the State of Israel, are foremost on your mind and I might add, on mine also.

When you became Prime Minister, I bragged to my friends, that here was a man who would never give up all the hard won territory won from the Arabs for just promises. To my chagrin and deep sorrow, I find that you have done exactly that. I therefore now urge you to retreat no more, not one inch more to the Arabs of territory or any autonomy in Judea or Sumaria. As the primary election in New York State has shown, President Carter will not be re-elected in the United States. I believe it will be Governor Reagan. Hold fast, deny, resist and demand more than promises. The United States and Egypt has given you nothing but what you have given them. Time is now really on your side. Carter is going...

Unfortunately one of the Israeli problems has been a lack of publicity in exactly what Israel has given up for the peace process while Sadat has given up nothing, he has only received. Let us agree there is no such thing as a "Moderate Arab State", there are only "Absolute Dictatorial Kingdom" and "Pro-Soviet Dictatorships" in the Middle East. These things must be reiterated over and over again, till like our T.V. commercials, people see and hear it so often they buy the "Products".

20, 10
15.4.80

I am enclosing a 16 page radio script done over German radio, in which I had a part in talking about the "Holocaust". I think you will see from reading it that we are not only both of the "Jewish Faith", but we are philosophically in tune as well.

Finally, I must like all good public relations men do, repeat to you most sincerely, hold fast, not one more concession to anyone. I commend you for your years of valiant fighting for the Jewish People and for the triumphs you have accomplished in your relentless pursuit of the rights of Israel.

Yours in Comradship,

Charles M. Bachman
Charles M. Bachman

Viewpoints

THE REPORTER DISPATCH

8 NC

Section A

Gannett Westchester Newspapers
Friday, Feb. 29, 1980

You and me

Charlie receives his medal - 35 years late

By J. FRANKLIN JONES

Back in the '30's Charlie was a regular kid around White Plains. He went to elementary school at George Washington, to junior high at Eastview and wound up in high school at the Highlands. And it was at the Highlands that Charlie's medal began to bloom and grow.

Charlie is Charles Bachman who in later years became entangled with the White Plains Committee on Schools and ran for the school board and lost and joined the Conservative Party and ran twice for the Common Council and lost. But was and still is interested in our town.

Back at the Highlands Charlie saw a notice on the bulletin board that there were night classes in "ground courses" if you wanted to learn to fly. If after three months you were in the top 10 you got a government scholarship. Charlie wound up in the first

10. He went to Reynolds Air Field. And guess where that was? Up in Valhalla. Just over the dam near the aeration plant. Charlie put in 35 hours of flying and got his private license. He was all of 17.

There were other government scholarships in the wing and Charlie wanted to take them. But something happened. World War II started up. So he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force and became a pilot of a B-24 bomber based in Norwich, England. There were three other guys from White Plains in his group, whose names he can't quite recall. They were all three shot out of the skies over Germany.

In the movies we've all seen the bombers with names scrawled on them like "Millie" or "Daisy Mae" or "Lucky Lucy" or something like that. Charlie's bomber was named "Elephant E. Easy." Why? Charlie told me it was because these B-24s looked like big hulks like elephants.

One day Charlie, because of his experience was, assigned to a "green crew" which had never flown on a bombing mission over Germany. Suddenly a German fighter whizzzzzzed past them. The young crew said, "What the hell is that?" They had encountered the first German jet fighter. He danced all round them poking cannon shells at them. But at one point, Charlie says, he rolled over and exposed his belly and they hit him with their machine guns and he disintegrated in the sky. When his plane and crew got back to England after 10 hours the commander said they would receive an award for shooting down this jet.

I asked Charlie where he bombed in Germany. "Oh gosh," he said, "just about everywhere. Frankfurt, Munster, Hamburg, Berlin, even Pilsen in Czech country." On another mission, he said, the lead group was headed by a Lt. Col. Jimmy Stewart. "From where I was flying," Charlie said, "I could see him sitting in the

pilot's seat." They all came back.

Last fall, long after the war, Charlie had a heart attack. When you are recuperating from a thing like that you just lie around the house reading or watching TV or just thinking. Charlie thought back to his war days. He remembered his 10-man crew, he remembered the day they shot down that first German jet and he remembered his crew was supposed to get a medal.

Since no member of his crew had ever received anything more than a slap on the back, Charlie wrote a letter to the War Department to see if they remembered. They did.

Last week Charlie Bachman received a short letter and a package from the awards department in St. Louis. Inside the package, 35 years later, was Charlie's Distinguished Flying Cross from the U.S. Air Force. Congratulations, Charlie. Keep 'em flyin'.

NEW YORK
MAR 31 '80
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BACHMAN OFFSET PRINTING CORP.
SIXTY-TWO YEARS IN BUSINESS - ESTABLISHED 1917
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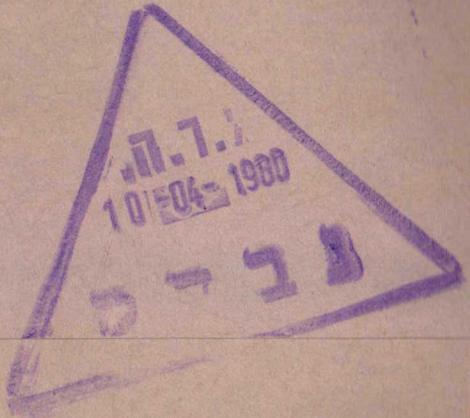
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Prime Minister Menachem Begin
% Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel

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AIR MAIL



West German Broadcasting Network

Commentary/Feature

Critical Chronical
Friday 11/9/79
10:20-11:00 PM I Program

Why Wasn't Auschwitz Bombed?

by Heiner Lichtenstein

0 - Tone 1, about .20

Civil defense sirens and bomb explosions of World War II, fluctuate, increasing and decreasing through the first lines of the dialogue.

Lichtenstein:

These sounds awaken in all who had lived in bomb cellars during the Second World War, terrible memories. First the howling of the sirens, then the buzzing of the bombers, and finally the roar of the bombs. The Allied squadrons have once more attacked a German city. There were also people who hoped for such attacks, yes, they even yearned for them. Among those is the General Secretary of the International Auschwitz Committee, Herman Langbein of Vienna.

0 - Tone 2 Langbein 0.45

Of course, I can't speak for all the prisoners. No man can speak for all. I can only say, that among my group of friends, we waited and hoped for the bombings. Not because we thought, we would escape ourselves the fall of the bombs. We did not have much hope for survival, but we would have been thankful if anyone reduced or made more difficult the SS' work of destruction.

Lichtenstein:

Today "Critical Chronicle" looks into the questions, of whether the Allies could have bombed the gas chambers in Auschwitz-Birkenau,

27

whether the Allies knew where these facilities were located and finally why they didn't attack Auschwitz-Birkenau. This spring the U.S. Government opened its archives in Washington, Although the records are complete, the answers are not forthcoming. Therefore, I went to the U.S. and asked the experts: a General, who was in charge of an air squadron and later of all air squadrons stationed in Italy; an official of the National Archives in Washington who examined the documents; a historian who studied the problem; a bomber-pilot who had flown on many bombing missions over German cities and finally Herman Langbein, survivor of Auschwitz. Each will get a chance to speak. Before starting, however, one thing must be made clear: we are not here to argue about the guilt or responsibility of the Germans for the war crimes against humanity. The exclusive blame for the Holocaust remains with the Germans. The question that is to be asked today is whether it was possible to save hundreds, thousands, or perhaps ten-thousands^{of} Jews from the gas chambers of Auschwitz. This question has no bearing on the guilt of the Germans.

First Speaker

April 1944: Two young Slovak Jews, Rudolf Hrba, and Alfred Wetzler escaped from Auschwitz at the end of April, reaching the Jewish underground in Slovakia. They tell of the preparations for the destruction of Hungarian Jews in Auschwitz and also write a 30-page report about the already committed crimes, and include accurate sketches detailing the position, construction and operation of the gas ovens. The report arrives in Budapest, the beginning of May. It reaches Switzerland with the help of the Slovak Resistance Fighters in the middle of June and is received by all the Allied governments.

2

Also, articles about the Auschwitz crimes appear in the British, American and Swiss press. By this time, the first transportation trains with thousands of Jews have already left the Eastern provinces of Hungary. Their destination: Auschwitz. Prominent Jews^{of Budapest} secretly relay by code the information regarding the rail-lines and even the transfer point, Kosice, and request that they be bombed. Their message reaches the representative of America's Orthodox Jews, Isaac Sternbuch, in Switzerland, on May 17. Sternbuch sends many telegrams to New York but he receives no answer. Now, the Head of the Committee for Saving Jewish Refugees, Yitzhak Greenbaum, in Jerusalem is contacted. He implores the American General Consul in Jerusalem, to pass the message on to the Refugee Committee, "The War Refugee Board", in Washington. This was done. David Wyman, a historian at the University of Massachusetts states:

O-tone 3 0.50

John Pehle was the head of the war refugee board. He was the person to whom most of the requests for the bombing of Auschwitz came. It was his task to send these requests on to John McCloy, who after the war was the High Commissioner of the American zone in Germany. During the war he had an important position in the War Department as Undersecretary, and it was his duty to keep in contact with the war refugee board.

Lichtenstein:

According to David Wyman, three men played decisive roles in this matter: Pehle, who always pressed the War Department to bomb Auschwitz, John McCloy, who was at that time the highest civilian official in the War Department and finally President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Pehle, whose refugee committee was directly under

President Roosevelt, wrote to McCloy on June 29, 1944:

Second Speaker:

In regard to the conversation that I had with you a short time ago, I am conveying to you a telegram, that I have just received from our representative in Switzerland. I would like to direct your attention to the passages which refer to the railroad lines for the transporting of Jews from Hungary to Poland, and to the proposals of my agents to bomb sections of these rail-lines.

Lichtenstein:

McCloy answered on July 4:

Dear Mr. Pehle, the War Department is of the opinion that the proposed air-operation is not feasible. It only could be carried out with considerable support from air fighter escorts, which we at this time need for different campaigns; besides, the effect of the operation would be so doubtful, that it is not a practical proposal.

First Speaker:

As a matter of fact, the Allies in those days and weeks, concentrated all their forces on the invasion of Northern France. The project, "Overlord" began on June 6, 1944 and ended with the liberation of Europe. * Robert Wolfe, is head of the contemporary historical section of the National Archives. The archivist and historian describes the strategical situation in those summer days as:

Wolfe: 0 Tone 4 1.00

We had to fight hard in Normandy and Brittany, until we were far enough with Operation Cobra, to be able to quickly conquer France. From June 6 to July 25, we had not gone far enough to launch an attack from Normandy and Brittany. On July 25, the news of the last killings in Auschwitz was received, and by that time

4

it was too late.

Lichtenstein:

This is not doubted. However, Wolfe's account has to be completed. The Allies had developed at that time a strategically new concept, to win the war in Europe. From that time on, oil refineries and munition factories would be bombed. Without fuel, the Nazi state would capitulate. Important fuel production plants were erected in the immediate vicinity of Auschwitz. Here the important Buna-Monowitz and Blechammer factories were located. By the end of June the oil war against Upper Saxony had ended. On July 6, the Allies were established in Normandy. One day later, the first bombing orders were issued for the attack on Blechammer. David Wyman has an article, which was published in the May 1979 issue of "Commentary" describing some attacks on the area near Auschwitz.

Second Speaker:

Between July 7 and November 20, air squadrons with strengths of between 102 and 357 heavy bombers, attacked the industrial area near Auschwitz. On late Sunday morning, August 20, 127 "Flying Feasts", under the protection of 100 Mustang Fighters, dropped 1,336,500 pounds of high explosion bombs on the factories around Auschwitz. Less than 10 Km. to the East were the gas chambers of Auschwitz. The ground visibility for an attack was almost perfect. The weather was very good. The air defense and the 19 German fighter planes were ineffectual. Only one American bomber was shot down, no Mustang was hit.

Lichtenstein:

Wyman lists more attacks of the same kind. After every attack, a report of its success or failure was written. The reports of success predominated; losses were very seldom reported. General

Ira C. Eaker was in the summer of 1944, the commander of all Allied air forces in Italy. I visited him this summer in his office in Washington. To my question, whether he, during the war, had heard anything of mass murders in the gas chambers of Auschwitz, he answered:

5
0 - Tone 0.10

I do not remember hearing that until the war was over.

Lichtenstein:

I asked him further, if he could have destroyed the gas chambers, if an order was given to attack them.

0 Tone 6 circa 0.15

Second speaker:

In retrospect it would be unthinkable to bomb those people, to have killed some hundreds of hostages, for the purpose of killing some murderers. It would have been crazy to attack the Germans and kill the Jews.

Lichtenstein:

Herman Langbein was at that time an inmate in Auschwitz. To the question whether air attacks on the gas chambers of Auschwitz Birkenau would have killed camp prisoners, he answers:

0 Tone 7 0.15

That certainly cannot be excluded, although the crematorium, to the side of the camp, was clearly distinguishable and, in my opinion, was a possible target. But, I'm no expert; We have stated in our writings that we didn't take into consideration the fact that camp inmates might also be victims of the bombings. We didn't count on surviving.

Lichtenstein:

Camp prisoners who were in the immediate vicinity of the gas

ovens had no chance to survive anyway. The death camps, however, were in the far end of Birkenau. The American War Department was in possession of accurate air pictures. The clearest that I know of, came from August 25, 1944. Others were taken in April 1944. In one picture from April 4, the house of Commandant Hoss, the administration and the punishment areas, and even the gas chambers were marked with arrows. Of course, I don't know whether these arrows were put on in April 1944 or later. In any case, the markings are found in the April 1944 documents of both Hrba and Welzler. The allies also had accurate information about the resistance movement in Auschwitz. Herman Langbein remembers:

O Tone 8 1.05

We became more aware of the situation, when the allies had landed in Italy. From there, their planes could reach Auschwitz, Upper Saxony, etc. There were also bombings in the immediate area of Auschwitz. At this time, the resistance movement, to which I belonged, could communicate with the Allies through the Polish secret organization in Cracow, and who in turn contacted the Polish government in exile, in London. We urged the Allies to bomb Auschwitz, the important rail lines that led there, and the extermination facilities, in one of the sections of Birkenau, which were visible because of their large buildings. At least this way, the work of extermination would have been more difficult. We even sent them plans, in which the crematorium with the gas chambers were marked out, so that the planes could find them.

In the American War Department, it was John MCloy above all, who argued that accurate bombing was not possible. This was not so. David Wyman has thoroughly examined the problem.

O Tone 9 0.45

It is argued that heavy bombers could not have done it. However, there is no question that the Sturzenkamf bomber, (light bomber a P38, could have bombed accurately. Anyway the building which contained the gas chambers was so large, that even heavy bombers could have hit it.

Lichtenstein:

Charles Bachman lives on the outskirts of New York and owns a printing office. During the war, he was an American Bomber-pilot, stationed in Harford, England.

O Tone 10 2.10

one month

I was there in July '44-that was after the invasion of Europe- to the end of the war, I took part in 23 heavy bombing missions in Germany; Berlin, Munster, Nuremberg, Cologne and other cities.

Lichtenstein:

Were you able to destroy specific objectives with these bombers? Yes, one could destroy specific objectives. Our unit was especially distinguished for our bombing in Wilhelmshaven. We could bomb accurately while we flew in the double arrow formation. That is: three planes above and three planes below in the same formation. This had an effect. When we flew so close together, bombs could be dropped together on the same spot.

Lichtenstein:

Was it possible to fly with these planes to Poland, ^{to} Eastern Europe, to Auschwitz?

We could reach targets in Poland. We could fly 10 to 12 hours. That alone could have brought us to Auschwitz. Apart from that, at the beginning of the War, the 8th Air Squadron flew from England

97
to Moscow. After refueling in Moscow, we flew back. So we could have flown to Auschwitz with no trouble.

First Speaker

From the summer of 1944 on, intermediate stations in Moscow were superfluous. From then on, Italy stood at our disposal. David Wyman's research has turned up one example of the use of the Italian bases: One June 10, 1944, American bombers attacked the oil refineries in Ploesti, Romania; the planes started from bases in Italy. The distance back and forth was 2,510 km. To Auschwitz-Birkenau, it was 2,480 km. None of the bombers were shot down, and that was in spite of very good visibility from the ground. The weather in upper Saxony, in August and in most of September was clear and sunny. Auschwitz was not protected by German fighter planes. The anti-aircraft defenses were weak and ineffective. On the attack of Sept. 13, American bombers encountered heavy defenses, yet injuries were very slight.

Lichtenstein:

Even if the fuel plants around Auschwitz were the targets of the attack, it would have been possible to drop some bombs on the gas chambers on the return flight. The pilot Charles Bachman stated that accurate bombing would have been no problem. There is also an argument as to what could have been more effective: the destruction of the transport roads to the camp or the gas chambers themselves. Many claim that the transport roads, the rails and bridges could have been quickly repaired. The gas chambers, crematorium, however, probably could not have been repaired so easily. Herman Langbein, who as secretary to the camp doctor had many contacts with camp residents and who received much information while in the resistance movement, agrees with this viewpoint.

9

O Tone 11 0.50

I don't think think that it would have been so easy to reconstruct these large gas chambers and crematoriums. The building of the gas chambers and crematoriums took months. That was in Winter '42/Spring '43-when the traffic and the material situations were different. At that time, I don't think that it would have been possible to carry out quickly and thoroughly the mass extermination of Hungarian Jews. Over 400,000 people were being deported to Auschwitz and if the railroad lines had been destroyed, a bottleneck would have existed. The extermination could not have been completely stopped but it could have at least been delayed and made more difficult. That would have had an effect in 1944.

Lichtenstein:

The time is important, in regards to how many people could have been saved by the destruction of the gas chambers. When Hrba and Wetzler, the two fugitives from Auschwitz, wrote in Slovakia of the crimes in Auschwitz, they estimated the number of victims as about 1,750,000. There were right. They also described the particular way the people were gassed. Regarding the gas chambers their documentation is as follows:

Second Speaker:

They take about 2,000 people at a time. When they are inside, the heavy doors are closed. Then there is a pause, so that the temperature in the chamber can reach a certain point. At this time an SS man with a gas mask climbs to the roof of the building, opens a tin flue and pours some kind of a cyanide mixture powder inside, which at a certain temperature turns to gas. In three minutes everyone in the chamber is dead. Then the chamber is opened and aired

out. A special squad of slave workers puts the bodies on flat wagons and brings them to the combustion chambers, where they are burned.

Lichtenstein:

This was the situation in Spring 1944. At this point, the great murder campaign involving the 400,000 Hungarian Jews had not yet begun. When Hrba and Wtzler fled the camp, arrangements for the transportation to Auschwitz had just begun. It was all under the personal supervision of Adolf Eichman, the chief of Jewish Section IV of the State Security Office in Berlin. In May 1944, the first death train began moving in East Hungary. Robert Wolfe of the National Archive in Washington states that at the time of the Allied invasion of Northern France on June 6, 1944:

Q Tone o.10

By then about half of the Hungarian Jews were already dead.

First Speaker:

The mass murder^s began on May 16. There are, however, other calculations which must be taken into account. On July 20, 1944, by the order of Alois Brunner, a deputy of Eichman in Nazi administered Paris, conducted SS police rounds which emptied the Jewish Children Homes. The last transport train with these children left Paris on July 31, 1944. There were hundreds more. The children came to Auschwitz in the beginning of August and they were at once gassed. If the Allies had destroyed the gas chambers, these children would have probably not been carried off to Auschwitz. After August 20, 1944, about 100,000 people were murdered in the gas chambers of Auschwitz. On July, 7, 1944, the bombers had attacked Blechamer for the first time. Certainly, no one can say today how many people could have possibly been saved. David Wyman, in the already cited article, draws attention

to the case of the Jewish girl, Ann Frank.

Second Speaker:

If the gas chambers had been destroyed on August 20 or earlier, perhaps Ann Frank would have survived the war. On August 4, she and her family were arrested. On September 2, she was carried off from a camp in Holland to Auschwitz. That was the last transport from Holland. Later Ann Frank and her sister were brought to Bergen-Belsen, where they both died of Typhus, Ann Frank in March, 1945. If the sites of mass murder were destroyed on August 20, the transport train would very likely not even have left Holland.

Lichtenstein:

That also holds true for the train with hundreds of Jewish children, which left Paris on July 31. John Pehle, The Director of the War Refugee Board, tried for the last time in November 1944, to convince John McCloy to support bombing attacks on Auschwitz-Birkenau. Pehle failed once more, as McCloy deceived him. Dr. Lawrence Lehnik translates what the historian, David Wyman has to say about this matter.

O Tone 13 1.55

We know that Pehle made a last attempt to have Auschwitz bombed. He again sent a letter to McCloy. McCloy let the War Department draft his reply, in which he stated his reasons for denying the request. The first was that the available planes did not have the ability to reach Auschwitz. This can easily be denied. There was an example of the opposite: already in June 1943, the Americans bombed the oil fields in Ploesti.

This was accurate bombing with dive bombers. The distance

from the departure point in Italy to Ploesti was even more than the distance from this point to Auschwitz. Also, the medium distance bomber, the Mitchel, had a range of about 3,000 km. and the distance to Auschwitz was only 2,300 km.

First Speaker:

In the United States, the public discussions of the question Why Auschwitz was not bombed, has just begun. David Wyman's new study on this subject will spur it on. He has concluded his extensive research, and it will soon be published. His purpose is not to publicly expose his countrymen, but to ask the question why the Jews were not helped. This question should be asked of many people, and not only in reference to the Jews. Everywhere where people are persecuted, help is urgently needed. Wyman called his past study about Auschwitz "America and the Refugee Crisis 1938-1941" This article which appeared 11 years ago asks why the U.S. did not accept about 170,000 persons persecuted by the Nazis during the Nazi era. He shows that Washington did very little to support groups and people, who demanded large scale solutions.

Defenders of the American refugee policy have meanwhile countered by saying that bombs could not have been only dropped on the gas chambers in Auschwitz. One of their arguments is that you could not have forced American pilots to attack Auschwitz if camp residents would have been endangered. For this purpose, one could have called on volunteers.. Bombing Auschwitz would have accomplished two things. First of all, the murderers at Auschwitz and ^{at} other death camps would know that the outside world was well acquainted with their crimes. The murderers possibly fearing the opposing Allied

forces would have ended their crimes. That is of course, speculation. In any case the Nazis could not have easily maintained that the Allies were the murderers because they bombed the camps. At that time, there were already many documents about the Nazi crimes. It would have been very easy to find volunteer bomber pilots. One thinks of the Jewish volunteers in the Allied armies. They would not have hesitated to bomb Auschwitz. I also asked the former American pilot Charles Bachman:

O Tone 14 1.00

If you had received an order to bomb Auschwitz, even though you knew that in doing so some of the camp inmates would have been killed in order to destroy the gas chambers, would you have done so?

Yes, it would have given me pleasure to bomb Auschwitz, in spite of the fact that camp residents would have been killed, They were already condemned to die. In addition, perhaps some SS-men would have been killed, who today perhaps enjoy a good life, whereas the others are all dead.

Lichtenstein:

And David Wyman analyses the internal political situation at that time.

O Tone 15 2.30

First of all, it must be said that the War Department must bear a large part of the guilt, because it was unwilling to play any role in a rescue action. And that was inspite of the President's order that it should cooperate. Also those who decided our policy were responsible. John MCloy also bears some responsibility, in that he was the highest civilian official in the War Department and he obviously did not understand what was going on. He should have, at

least initiated an honest and detailed examination of the question. He did not do that. In our system, the civilian stands as a watchman over the military. McCloy did not fulfill this function. The refugee board also could have done more. But that was difficult, because the War Department would not cooperate. Besides - as I said before - President Roosevelt, Congress, and the American Society, in general, showed a great indifference to the question of the bombing of Auschwitz and to the situation of the Jews. It was not ready to get involved to help these people. The press also did not play its role. For example, if one reads "Time" magazine of that time, no word is found about the situation in the camps, although it was well known. The churches also failed to do anything.

Lichtenstein:

It has to be repeated that our purpose is not to accuse the Allies and especially the Americans. Their first goal was to win the war. This is always emphasized in the documents. It is not the purpose here to judge the German criminals. I emphasized this at the beginning and I repeat it at the end. We can not prevent the old and new Nazis from striking themselves on the breast and pointing their fingers at the United States. After Hitler declared war on the United States, the U.S. should have tried to use all its means to end the terror in Europe, including the terror in the concentration camps. But after all the excuses, the question must be asked, whether the Allies by destroying these camps could have saved many people from an agonizing death. The answer: they could have done it. That nothing was done, the

15

responsibility lies first of all with John McCloy. He was the only one who refused to be interviewed. He also terminated his association with David Wyman after a short correspondence. It is regrettable, that it remains unexplained, his reasons for not acting on the urgent requests of John Pehle. As High Commissioner of the American Occupation Zone, McCloy was a respected person. Forgotten however, is the fact that it was McCloy who pardoned mass murderers shortly after they were condemned to death by the American judges in Nuremberg. Among these were the leaders of Attack Squadron A, Heinz Joseph, and the leaders of other Attack Squads, Martin Sandberger, Walter Blume, Eugene Karl Steimbe and Waldemar Klingelhofer. Under their command, innumerable people behind the fighting front were murdered: men, women, children, because they were Jews, Gypsies, Soviet commissars or intellectuals all of whom were to be exterminated. Here it is also not clear whether McCloy had recommended amnesty or merely proclaimed it. This issue must be settled for posterity. When all the records are available, we will learn of the role played by John McCloy, however, I think it highly unlikely that he will be able to explain the reasons for his wrong decisions regarding the bombing of Auschwitz.

JERUSALEM

18th. April, 1980.
932-1-2

Mrs. Ann Ashell,
1318 N. Broadway # 200,
SANTA MARIA CA 93454,
U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Ashell,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks
receipt of your letter of March 24, 1980 to the
Prime Minister, and to advise you that its contents
have been brought to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mfss N. Bar Moshe

משרד ראש הממשלה ירושלים
תאריך: 3-04-1980
932-1-2

A

Monday, March 24, 1980

Dear Mr. Begin:

Wouldn't "A History of the Jews" show capital clear that the crescent of land now known as Israel, has always been the Jewish Homeland since ancient times, and wasn't that crescent the Kingdoms of Israel and Judaea before it was known as Palestine? Although conquered and reconquered many times by different peoples, it was always the Homeland — soaked with Jewish blood in its defense. Wouldn't it follow then, that the present Palestinians are the intruders, and that Israel, having the prior right to the land, has no ethical or moral obligation to grant autonomy to the Palestinians, or to return any land won in war? I feel that granting autonomy to the Palestinians would be the beginning of the end of Israel — a gradual chipping away. What's to prevent the Palestinians from multiplying like rats and rabbits and overrunning the country until the Israelis are driven into the sea — the Dead Sea? The U.S. is not granting autonomy to the Indians and they were really here first, nor are we giving any land back to Mexico or Spain or any other country we had a war with, for we must be safe and secure "from sea to shining sea" and not encumbered with any foreign power in our midst. Doesn't the same thing apply to Israel? What's sauce for the

אפי
ראש
20.4.80

goose is not exactly applause for the gander.

I wonder if President Carter has the intestinal fortitude (just plain guts) to act upon what is ethically and morally right and just rather than being guided by politics and diplomacy. Playing both sides of the coin — heads I win — tails you lose — is chicanery of the kind that causes everyone to lose in the final analysis. There can be no winners.

I hope your forthcoming visit with President Carter will be most fruitful for you and for Israel, and ultimately for the whole world. Israel is a genuinely staunch friend and ally of the U.S. and is 100% trustworthy, which no Arab nation ever was or could be. They are just not constitutionally able to be trustworthy and loyal. Israel's strength and prosperity augments the strength and prosperity of the U.S. I hope you will be able to convince President Carter of this.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Ann Ashell

MRS ANN ASHELL
1318 N BROADWAY #200
SANTA MARIA CA 93454



Los Flores Inn U.S.A.

P.S. How about bringing Abba Eban along with you? Robert Strauss may be a good advisor for President Carter, but Abba Eban is a better Jew — certainly a better informed Jew — just in case you need reinforcements. The job, I know, is an exhausting one.

A.A.

FROM

MRS ANN ASHELL
1318 N BROADWAY #200
SANTA MARIA CA 93454
EAS. FLORES INN

U. S. A.

Prime Mini
The Knees
Jerusalem



FROM

ATTY. L. LICHTER,
30 E.42nd St.,
New York, N.Y., 10017



141

EXPRESS

TO
PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN,
JERUSALEM,
I S R A E L

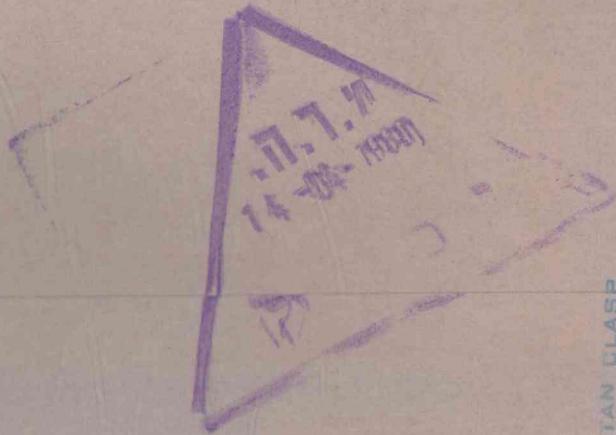
SPECIAL DELIVERY

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SPARTAN CLASP

GRAY

NO. 190 — 2812



yes, the same refusal of Egypt to acknowledge G.d's existence and almighty power, occurred in Germany also, the same psychology, and perhaps it was only the German's increased cruelty, and that to rule our minds was the cause Hitler pursued.

Now why don't we tell the U.S. Government the truth about the PLO and whose responsibility it actually is, and that we will not assume it ourself, because it is only for the Arab nations to do so.

So IT NOW THE USA'S TURN TO TRY & BE G.D TO ISRAEL
THE SOVIET UNION, SINCE THEY DO PAY ARAFAT

Also it is fact that egypt had made this all planned out with USA before the peace talking began, I can see that you've known so all along Prime Minister, and that you are not shook or deceived to realize it is only now fully apparent to us all, so we will none of us be so disappointed if the dialogue with Egypt comes to a halt, as soon as the new weaponry arrives...

It is not a pleasure to deny our own G.d nor will it ever be written as such, since we do desire the peace to give ours recognition and to continuously live our lives in peace on this earth wherever we are as a people come from the sons of Israel or Jacob who settled in egyptian territory long time ago, but we cannot accept a ruler at anytime, human, and that we never have done, and we will not sell ourselves again because we've had plenty of time to learn that this has been our history and this not repeatable again, so Prime Minister please do see that this is our fate to refuse enslavement again to refute the power of the USA and the SOVIET UNION AND EVERY HUMAN ON THIS EARTH WOULD TRY TO BE AS G.D ALONE IS TO US AS A PEOPLE THIS IS THE TRUTH, so dear Sir, be yourself, and know you determine those decisions with guidance of the eternal who will not let you decide for your own skin for the future is our beloved and we cannot foresake it never for what good we might receive today, and know this as we breathe, and will not give up our land as tomorrow somebodys will be born to inherit it and the guidance of G.d again and all that as it you know better than I I will trust your decisions Sir, and never work to defeat what in the future will be our G.d's desire...fulfilled without confusion, and or indecision as it is for that one we may disregard what we might have hoped? No what we hope for in every generation, well if we have failed this time, no despair, just prepare for the worst of egyptian inhumanity and all others since Arafat works for the Soviet Union without a doubt and because we know that we know that the USA is at the mercy of your decision, whatever that may be, Israel, you alone will determine it, and I will be able to say, it is not me, doe, but I as doe she is two, with her husband she might be otherwise, but still realistically two bodies, not One as I would be no other one thqn ...get that?

Complicated isn't true, you're on top of it, I'm not G.d and know better

than to tell you this all -
Just say You're Right!

LAW OFFICES

IRELL & MANELLA

1800 AVENUE OF THE STARS, SUITE 900

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067

100

April 8, 1980

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, DC

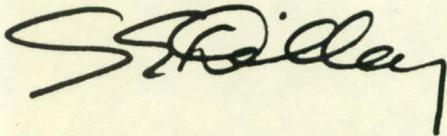
22 IV. 1980
932-1-2

Dear Sir:

In spite of election year pressures, I am hopeful that you will put pressure on the Israelis to grant full autonomy to the Palestinians, including statehood. I also urge that the right to vote for an autonomous council be extended to the 100,000 Arab residents of East Jerusalem.

Furthermore, I urge that the United States withhold any further aid or support to Israel unless it agrees to stop its settlement activities and dismantle all existing settlements in the West Bank.

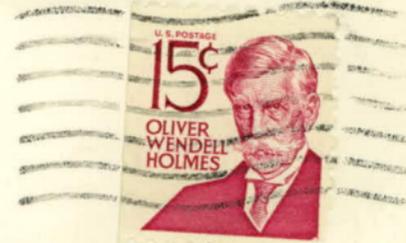
Sincerely,



S. E. Dilley
400 Central Park West, #2P
NY, NY 10025

CC: President Anwar Sadat
✓ Prime Minister Menachem Begin

S E Dilley
400 Central Park West #2P
NY, NY 10025



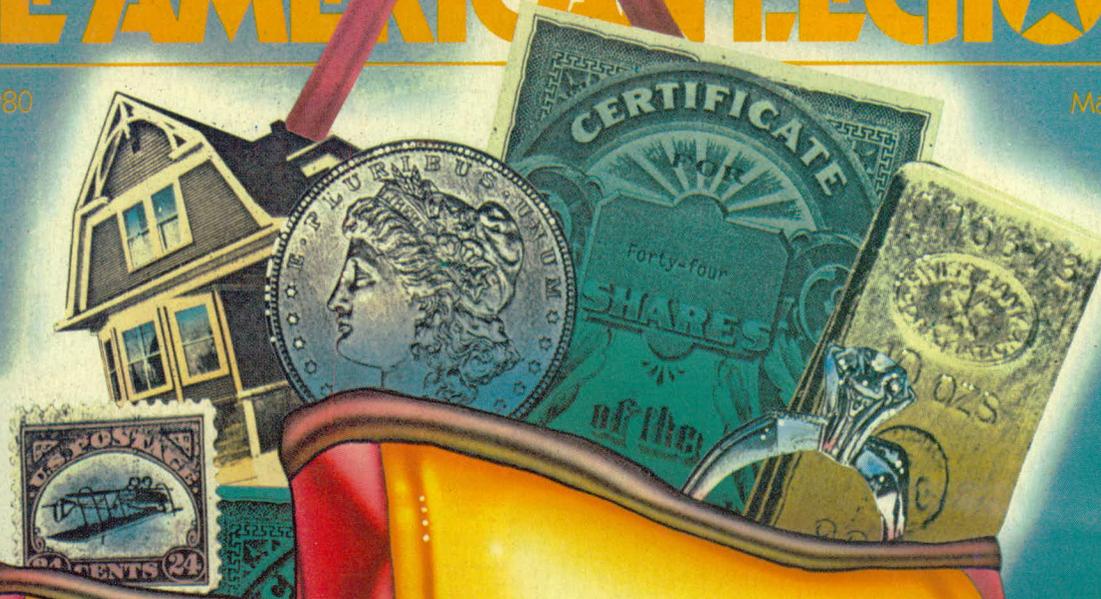
Prime Minister Menachem Begin
c/o Israel Consulate General
800 Second Avenue
New York, NY

USA

THE AMERICAN LEGION

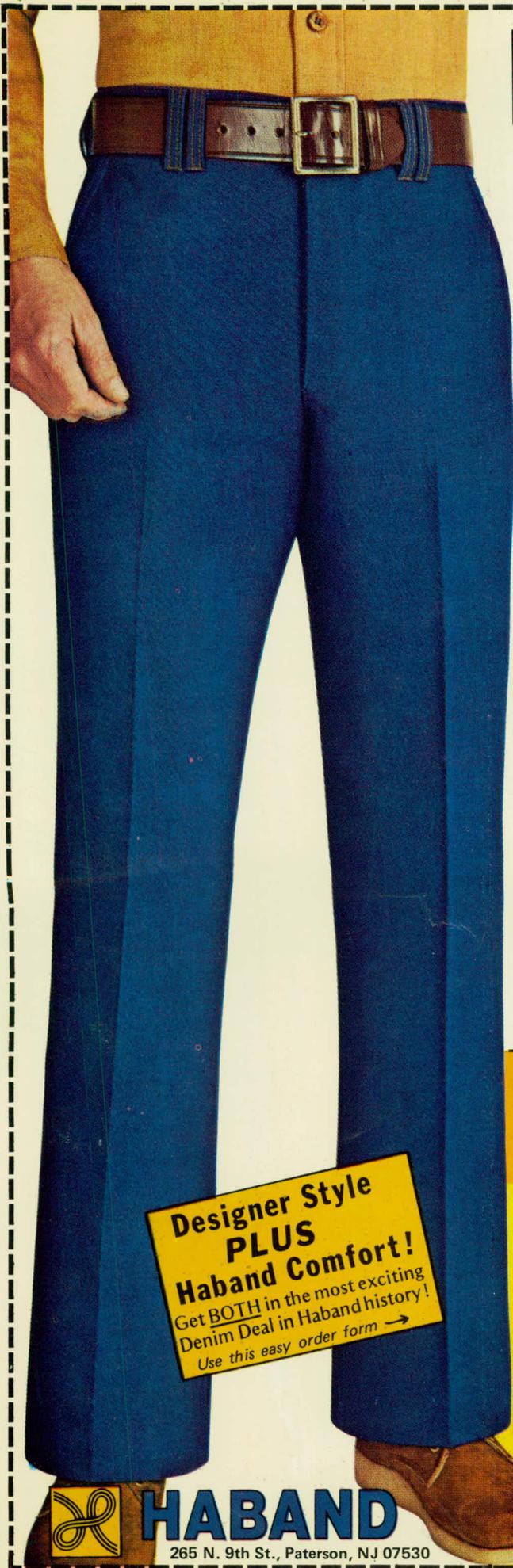
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hunter

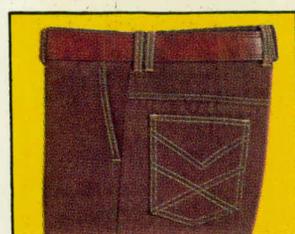
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The Russian Anaconda

Like the anaconda, a snake which squeezes prey to death, the Soviet Union is strangling the Free World with a sea-going constrictor

By Ernest Cuneo

The narrow seas are few in number and small in area, but they control the seven oceans. These sea lanes are the world's arteries; the merchant ships are its bloodstream. Without access to the sea lanes for their tankers, the economy of industrial nations would grind to a stop within months.

The critically important narrow seas are the North Sea and the English Channel, the Straits of Hormuz between the Persian Gulf oil fields and the Indian Ocean, and the various Straits of the Caribbean. As of now, the Kremlin has the military capacity to close the English Channel and the Strait of Hormuz within hours.

The supertanker sea lanes around Africa are already flanked by Russian bases acquired by the Cuban expeditionary force in Africa: Angola on the West Coast, Mozambique on the East Coast and, most important, Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa athwart the Red Sea and Indian Ocean sea lanes.

The relative strength of the fleets

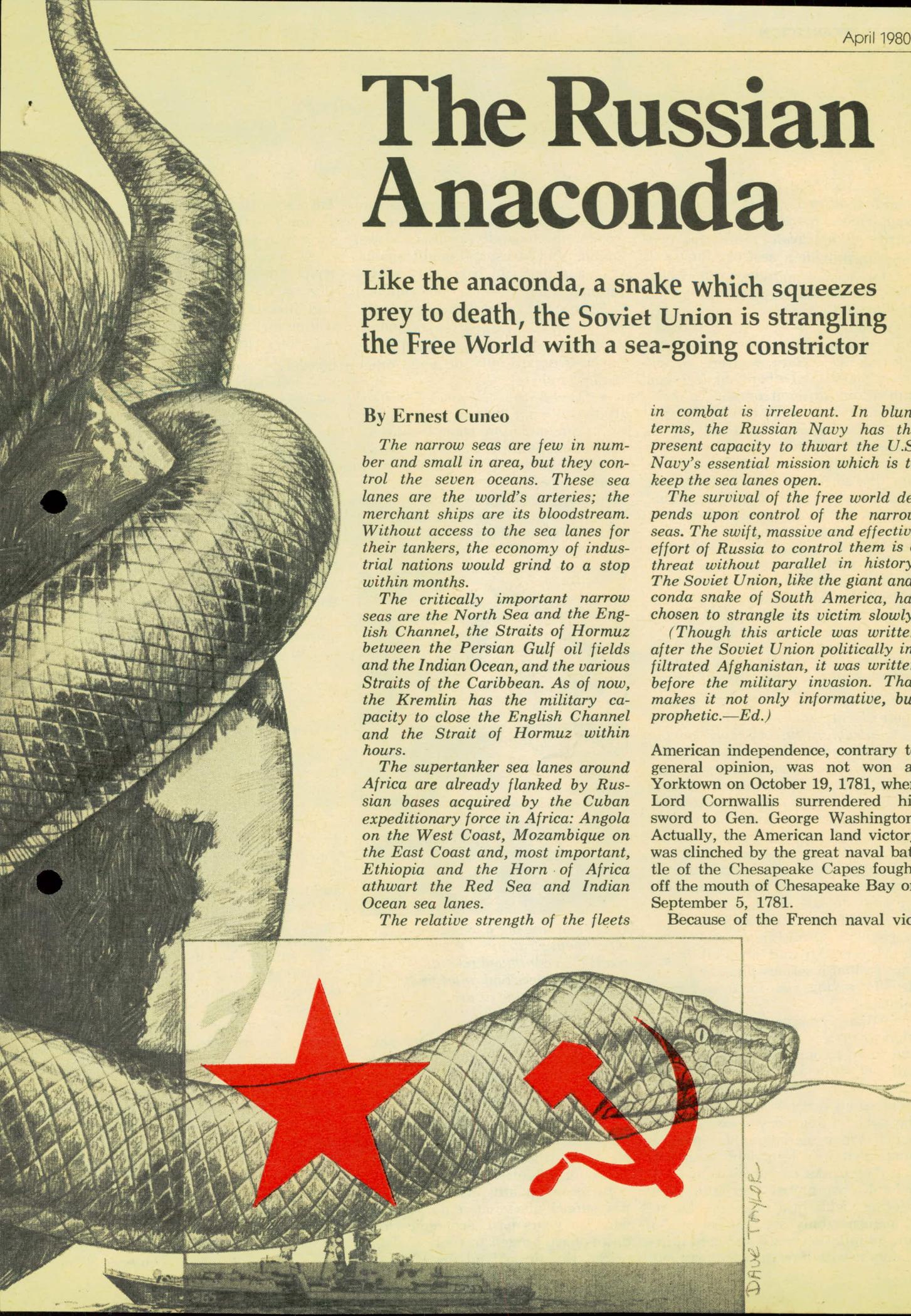
in combat is irrelevant. In blunt terms, the Russian Navy has the present capacity to thwart the U.S. Navy's essential mission which is to keep the sea lanes open.

The survival of the free world depends upon control of the narrow seas. The swift, massive and effective effort of Russia to control them is a threat without parallel in history. The Soviet Union, like the giant anaconda snake of South America, has chosen to strangle its victim slowly.

(Though this article was written after the Soviet Union politically infiltrated Afghanistan, it was written before the military invasion. That makes it not only informative, but prophetic.—Ed.)

American independence, contrary to general opinion, was not won at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Gen. George Washington. Actually, the American land victory was clinched by the great naval battle of the Chesapeake Capes fought off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay on September 5, 1781.

Because of the French naval vic-



children 10 to 15 years from now, to supplement money from Social Security or a private retirement pension, to provide a nest egg for travel or for leisure activities, or what? Age, temperament, income level and tax bracket all can be important. Lucien Hooper, a New York security analyst and stock market commentator, advises: "Save a given amount every month, whether you feel you can afford to do it or not."

That comment is echoed by Venita VanCaspel, president of a Houston, TX brokerage firm, who counsels, "Pay yourself first. If you are like so many others, you've put yourself at the end of the line, trying to save what's left over out of your income. If you were to save one-tenth of all you earned, and did this for 10 years, you'd have a whole year's salary at one time. And that's not all, for you'd have put this cash to work and before long you'd have far more money working for you."

Provide basic family protection before making other investments.

Such protection should include these essentials:

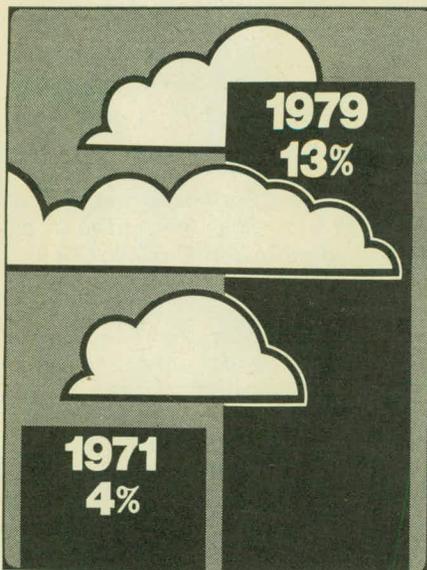
- *Adequate life insurance on the family breadwinner*, so that earning power will be replaced in case of untimely death. Life insurance contracts sometimes are criticized for being vulnerable to inflation because they pay off in fixed dollars. But the family with no protection at all can be wiped out. Also important: a homeowner's policy that is updated annually to take account of the rising cost of rebuilding a home or replacing its furnishings; and some form of health and hospital insurance so that a serious illness will not deplete savings or force a family into debt.

- *A cash reserve for emergencies*. Money in a savings bank, savings and loan account or a credit union will not draw the highest possible rate of interest, but some sacrifice in yield is an acceptable trade-off for the sake of immediate availability. Some money market funds—mutual funds that invest in debt securities issued by banks, corporations and the federal government—currently are offering yields in a range of nine to 11 percent—only a notch below the current inflation rate—and permit investors to withdraw cash against their

holdings. However, these funds are not insured against loss as are deposits in federally-insured banks, savings and loans, and credit unions.

Assets that can be readily sold—mutual fund shares, or common stocks traded on national exchanges, for instance—are another option in case a sizeable sum is needed for a business opportunity or some other major purchase.

- *Ownership of a home*. The family that doesn't already own a house or a condominium should consider buying one, even if that means some sacrifice in terms of taking on a mortgage with hefty monthly payments. A homeowner gets substantial tax breaks in the form of income-tax deductions for the interest paid on a mortgage and for property taxes.



When working out a long-term investment strategy, it's best to count on a continued rise in consumer prices and inflation for the foreseeable future.

Once these essentials are provided, a family can turn its attention to other forms of investment that offer some degree of protection against inflation.

When working out long-term investment strategy, it's best to count on a continued rise in consumer prices for the foreseeable future.

In recent months, the price index has surged ahead at a double-digit pace. In years past, economic slowdowns have tended to cool off rising prices. But throughout the 1970s we

have seen the phenomenon of "stagflation"—inflation that stays high even at a time of business setbacks.

At the start of the 1980s, a majority of Americans are describing inflation as the country's top economic and investment problem. Some are calling for "shock treatment" or radical steps to curtail further price boosts.

Whether the government in Washington heeds this call remains to be seen. Some economists suggest that the best that can be expected in the next two or three years is to get the annual rate of consumer price increases down to a range of seven to eight percent. By contrast, in the mid-1960s, experts contended that an inflation rate as high as four percent was as much as could be tolerated. Inflation was running at only about a four percent rate when President Richard Nixon imposed wage-price controls in 1971.

In any case, awareness that prices are unlikely to fall back anytime soon to the moderate levels of a decade ago should help guide current investment strategy.

Start investment planning early.

The longer an individual waits to get started on an investment program, the costlier it becomes in terms of building up assets. An example comes from the Investment Company Institute. Suppose a person invests \$20 a month starting at age 25, and gets an annual interest yield of seven percent. That individual will accumulate about \$50,000 by age 65. But if he puts off systematic investing until age 35, it would take \$40 a month to reach the \$50,000 goal; and at age 55, it would take \$305 a month.

Older people who have already set up their own investment programs can encourage children or grandchildren in good savings habits by making gifts of annuities, insurance policies, savings accounts, stocks or mutual funds. A stock with promising growth prospects will "grow up" along with the youthful recipient. Moreover, stocks can be a tax shelter for both youngster and donor. Most children have no income subject to tax until their first jobs, so dividends on a stock or interest on a savings account compounds free of

(Continued on page 50)

tory, the Royal Navy lost temporary control of the narrow seas between Cape Henry and Cape Charles called Hampton Roads, just long enough for the combined American and French forces to strangle Cornwallis. The fateful consequences of their momentary loss of control of the Chesapeake Bay cost Great Britain her American colonies.

Forty years later, the Americans, too, came to recognize the wisdom of the British sea diplomacy. The Monroe Doctrine, proclaimed by the United States in 1820, was a legal pronouncement that the United States would act as the protector of all of the Western Hemisphere. Even more importantly, it was the beginning of a hard and fast British-American naval alliance which was the decisive factor in both World Wars of the 20th century.

When the British Empire disappeared, the might of the British Navy disappeared with it. The burden of keeping open the sea lanes descended squarely upon the United States as champions of the West and, until 1962, the United States carried it.

The laws of sea strategy are as inexorable as the surge of the sea itself: who controls the oceans, and particularly the narrow seas, controls the land. Landlocked Russia discovered this when it was forced to back down before the superior U.S. Navy in the sea confrontation of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Since then Russia has taken the lead in throwing a

sea-going constrictor, an anaconda, around the free world by crash building four huge blue-water fleets.

At war's end in 1945, the Kremlin never even conceived of Russia as a sea power. But even as the war waged against Hitler, Stalin waged diplomatic war against British-American allies. He insisted on a second front in France. He successfully resisted the plan of an Allied attack across the Balkans, thus seizing Middle Europe and East Germany for Russia. Stalin was looking for power vacuums to fill and he found them beyond his wildest expectations.

Laws of sea strategy are as inexorable as the surge of the sea itself: who controls the narrow seas, controls the land.

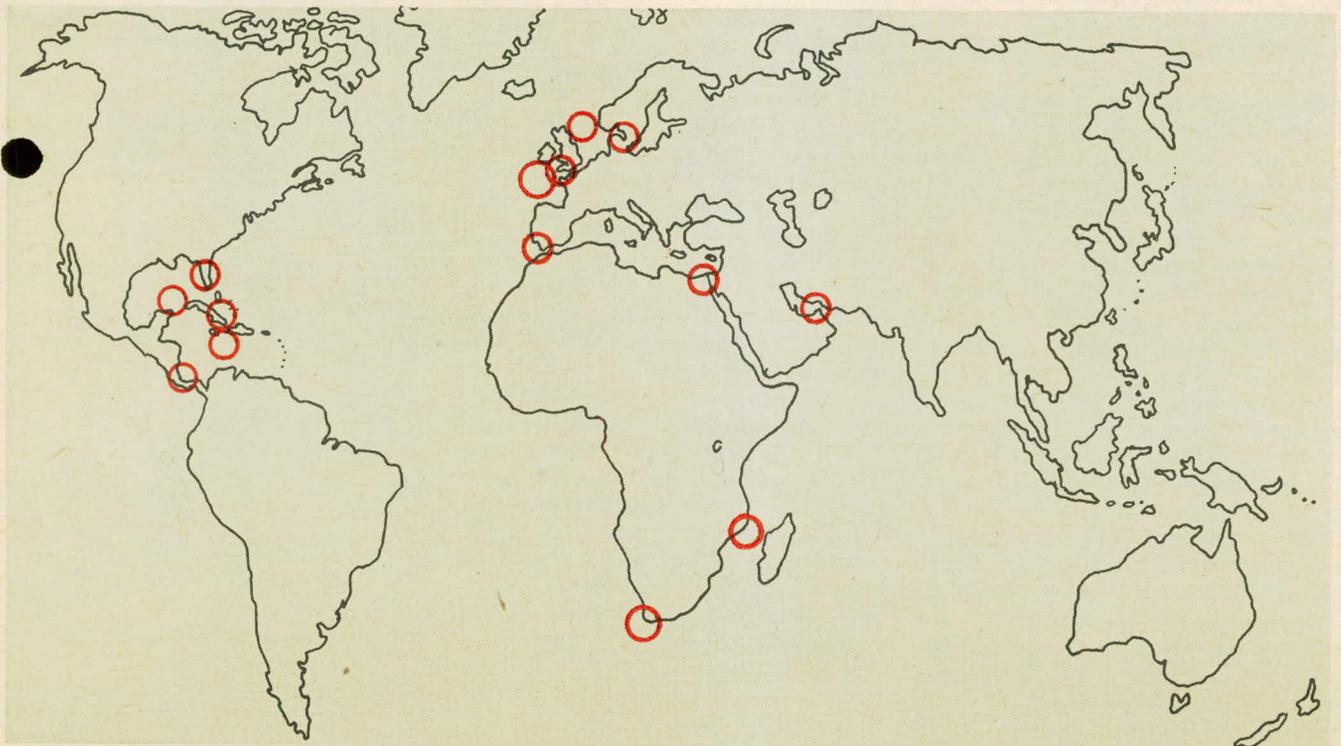
He had already filled the power vacuum left by the devastation of Hitler and Japan, though Russia itself was exhausted. The United States was incomparably the world's greatest military power. Capitalizing on the deep desire of the American people for world peace, Stalin launched a vast propaganda and diplomatic offensive to get the United States to disarm unilaterally. It succeeded. The United States "brought

the boys home," demobilized its armies, dismantled its air force and mothballed its fleets. Russia demobilized not a single man, nor did it yield an inch of occupied territory. On the contrary, it redoubled the strength of its armies.

Since 1962, the Russian armed forces have been attempting to do by sea what the Russian armies do by land. The huge Russian land forces were used as part of the continuing Communist drive for world domination. The standard pattern of conquest is the establishment of a Communist Party within the targeted nation, a fifth column. The internal Communist Party is controlled from Moscow. Its tactic is to gain control of key unions, and to foment rebellion until it paralyzes the nation's economy. Civil disorder is ignited. Then the Red Army masses on the borders. Then the Red fifth column offers to form a coalition government, taking over the posts of communication and police.

Thereafter, all opposition is suppressed. If opposition breaks out, the Red Army marches in to sustain its Communist governments. It had to in East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It has declared this as its firm policy under the Brezhnev Doctrine, and the United States acquiesced to these Russian conquests in the Helsinki Agreement.

This policy was used by land against 13 nations, from Korea to
(Continued on page 42)



The narrow seas of the world are encircled in red. One currently in the news is the Strait of Hormuz bordering Oman.



PHOTOS: BETTMANN ARCHIVE

The court ruled that Theodore Roosevelt could carry his liquor like a gentleman, but he opted for another campaign theme during the 1904 Presidential elections.

Crazy Campaign Capers

By William E. Miles

Whatever fireworks may develop during this year's Presidential campaign, it's unlikely that any more meteoric figure than George Francis Train will sizzle across the nation's sky—into oblivion.

Train, in 1870, announced that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President and, without political background or backers, proceeded to carry out a vigorous speaking campaign. When his name was not even mentioned at the convention two years later, his friends felt sorry for him—until they learned he had charged admission to his 1,000 campaign speeches and had grossed \$90,000!

But politics has made even stranger bedfellows in the past during the heat of election campaigns. Dirty tricks by candidates and their supporters date right back to the early days of the Republic.

One of the most savage election campaigns in the nation's history

was waged between Thomas Jefferson and John Adams in 1800. Vicious personal attacks on both candidates culminated in a report on June 30 in the *Baltimore American* of Jefferson's death at Monticello. News traveled slowly in those days and it was not until the middle of July that Philadelphia newspaper readers were informed that the story of his death was simply "a Federalist trick" to keep Jefferson from being elected. As history shows, it failed.

But another celebrated political smear—the "Watergate" of its day—almost certainly led to the defeat of President John Quincy Adams during his run for reelection in 1828. Earlier that year he had ordered, for his own use and out of his own personal account, a \$50 billiard table, six dollars worth of balls and a \$23.50 chess set. Due to a bookkeeping error, the bill for the articles was included by mistake in a requisition for the White House and caused a mighty uproar in Congress.

One Congressman, Samuel P. Carson, inquired of his colleagues in the House: "Is it possible to believe that it was ever intended by Congress that public money should be applied for the purchase of game-tables and gambling furniture? And if it is right to purchase billiard tables and chessmen, why not also purchase faro banks, playing cards, race horses and every other necessary article to complete a system of gambling in the President's Palace?"

Almost every other Presidential candidate has been similarly ma-

lined on one charge or another—beginning with the nation's first President who became the first victim of lies and half-truths during his second term in office. George Washington complained that the attacks on him were in terms so exaggerated and indecent "as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter or a common pickpocket." Some historians believe that his decision not to seek a third term resulted largely from his desire to avoid those slurs on his character.

Jefferson was accused by the Rev.



Victoria Claflin Woodhull (1838-1927) was an American feminist long before ERA became an issue. In 1872 she ran for President on a platform of "Free love."

The Russian Anaconda

(Continued from page 13)

Czechoslovakia, with incredible effectiveness. Now it's being tried by sea with equal and more dangerous effect.

Traditionally, Great Britain moved by sea and Russia by land. Britain maintained the world's largest navy to guard its lifeline, which ran from the North Sea and the English Channel through the Strait of Gibraltar through the Suez to the Red Sea, thence across the Indian Ocean to India and Burma, then on to Singapore through the Malacca Strait, then North to Siberia. A handful of straits, the narrow seas, controlled the outlets of the lifeline's oceans. Its overwhelming sea power gave Great Britain preeminence in the Moslem world from Gibraltar to India. This meant control of Northern Africa. Moslem northern tier states—now Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and North India, and their towering mountain ranges—formed impregnable natural barriers protecting the lifeline across the Indian Ocean against Russia. Famous British cavalry regiments, such as the Khyber Rifles and the Bengal Lancers, ceaselessly patrolled the mountain border.

The British Lion and the Russian Bear snarled and occasionally clawed one another across it, but Russia's thrust was east across vast Siberia and not south against the English lifeline. As the Trans-Siberian Railroad was completed, however, Russia became a Pacific naval power. To offset this, the British created and trained the Japanese Navy. Just as the Trans-Siberian Railroad was completed in 1904, the Japanese fleet annihilated the Russian fleet at the Battle of Tshushima Strait, sinking 133 out of 135 Russian warships.

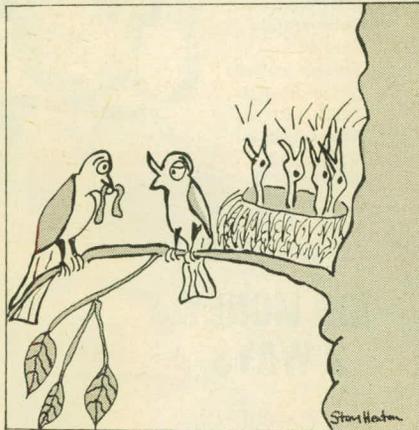
Thus, if for nothing more than revenge, Russia was elated by the fall of Japan in 1945. The Communists instantly filled the great Asiatic power vacuum by taking over China, aided by mistakes in American foreign policy. Meanwhile, Stalin had tested Truman's will to defend the lifeline of the weakened British empire. Truman told Stalin to get out of Iran at war's end, and after some resistance, Stalin did.

Stalin again tested Truman by helping Yugoslavia against Greece. So strong was Truman's resistance that Stalin desisted, feeling Truman

would have gone to war.

But Communist armies massed on Korea, ready to repeat the pattern by which Russia took over Middle Europe. Simultaneously, Stalin tested Truman by cutting off Berlin and moved in support of the fifth column in Korea. Truman met both challenges. But America's will was weakening. For fear of war with Red China, no victory was sought in Korea. Then, the French and Dutch empires in Asia, with heavy assist from fifth columns in Indonesia and Vietnam, collapsed.

A worldwide policy of Communist psychological and guerrilla war directed from the Kremlin was vigorously pursued under the name of "national liberation movements." This war is waged on all continents. Spectacular Communist successes were achieved in the Middle East and in Cuba. Russia substituted herself for Great Britain as the champion of Islam against Israel, pouring billions and billions into the Middle East.



"These young ones are eating us out of nest and tree."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Despite crushing military defeats by the Israelis, the Russians secured several key Arab states as clients: Algeria, Libya, Syria and Iraq among others. The oil rich states, Iran and Saudi Arabia particularly, looked to American protection.

This vast Russian expansion was made necessary, in part, because Communism as an economic system was an abysmal failure. By contrast, the free world, assisted to its economic feet by the U.S. Marshall Plan, had multiplied its pre war production. In doing so, the free world had also compounded its vulnerability. It

was utterly dependent on the ocean sea lanes. Its industrial production would stop within months if the sea lanes of the supertankers were closed.

Communist economies, however, were in such sad state that they would have collapsed except for the assistance of the free world. Thousands of people were defecting to the West—an Iron Curtain had to be created to prevent the exodus from becoming a stampede of millions.

These global movements came to confrontations in Cuba and Vietnam. Russia, encouraged by Castro's vast success in Cuba, attempted to move in nuclear missiles. Russia, the great land power, was confronted by U.S. sea power off Cuba and backed down; it had to.

Russia stepped up the Vietnam War using its tested technique. As in Korea, the Russian satellite armies exacted huge cost in American lives and treasure with virtually no loss of Russian blood.

Russia won a territorial victory in Vietnam. Much more importantly, the Communists broke the American will to resist their worldwide expansion. The American abdication left a power vacuum throughout the world. The Kremlin was ready to exploit fully the American withdrawal.

They are now such a sea power that top American admirals, including two former U.S. Chiefs of Naval Operations, have declared the U.S. Navy can no longer carry out its mission of keeping the sea lanes open. The Russian Navy's surface tonnage exceeds that of the United States. Its submarine force is five times more numerous than ours, and its land-based bombers, particularly the *Backfire*, can interdict the Atlantic sea lanes from bases in Russia.

Brilliantly, however, the Russians have concentrated on control of the narrow seas. Barring nuclear weapons, they have succeeded. If war were to break out, Russia has massed a fleet in the Baltic, complete with marines, to take over the Baltic outlets. Another battle fleet based in Murmansk, in conjunction with Russia's massed armies in Western Europe, armed with 35,000 tanks alone, fully mobilized and ready to attack on signal, could blitz Western Europe in a few weeks. Russian mobility is such that in 1968, 500,000 Soviet troops overran Czechoslo-

Barbecue

(Continued from page 17)

peppers and onions are superb. Or you can grill knackwurst with fruit glaze.

If you want to eat hamburgers but shy from the cost, mix them with mashed potatoes, chopped onion and diced green peppers. In my opinion, they are more tasty that way.

To make your barbecue a success, you must have certain equipment, but it need not bankrupt you.

A long plank table with side benches makes for comfortable dining. Then there's the grill, but an inexpensive portable one will do fine. Always have on hand a good supply



"Keep your mouth closed about your father being a TV weatherman."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of briquets and a closed can of safe, recommended starter fluid.

You should have at least one long-handled fork, long meat skewers, heavy pot holders or mitts, a pastry brush for brushing meats with butter or sauce, a carving knife for big cuts of meat and a pair of tongs to lift seared meat or hot corn off the grill. Also keep handy an iron skillet for pan broiling and a couple of small pans for melting butter or making sauce. Add a couple of shakers for salt and pepper and you're in business.

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vakia in eight days. Thus, the narrow seas of Europe—the English Channel, the Baltic's channels and the North Sea itself—would be closed almost instantly. The huge Russian Pacific Fleet, based in Vladivostok, could all but instantly blockade Japan. Thus, both ends of the lifeline of the industrial nations are under Russian guns.

But it is at the middle of the English and industrial energy lines that the Russians are making their main thrust, and with Cuba as its base, the Russians have breathtakingly used a Cuban expeditionary force in Africa to accomplish this.

Most crucial of all of the narrow seas is the Strait of Hormuz between the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. It is 30-miles wide; its channel is only eight-miles wide. This channel is to the industrial nations what the aorta is to the human body. It is the main artery. Supertankers move through it on 15-minute headway, 24-hours a day, every day of the week! The Strait of Hormuz, in case of war, is at the mercy of the Russian military. Thousands of Red bombers are an hour's flight away.

This year, emboldened by Castro's huge successes in Africa, Russia, with the help of its fifth column, took over adjoining Afghanistan. The friendly government of the Shah of Iran was taken over by Ayatollah Khomeini, a mortal enemy, who called for a holy war of all Islam against the United States. Pakistan, like Finland, with Russian forces now on its border, submitted to co-existence.

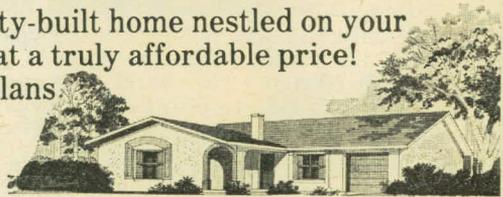
Cuba's spectacular successes in Africa also yielded important land control of the tanker sea lanes. Off the coasts of Cuba-dominated Angola, the supertankers swing north into the Atlantic. Red-oriented Mozambique in the Indian Ocean controls the Mozambique Channel, the south Indian Ocean sea lane. The most important Cuban conquest is that of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa; these with South Yemen give Russia control of the junction of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Most daring of all is the use of Cuba as a base to take over the Caribbean. Cuba, as a land mass, lies athwart the entrances of the Gulf of Mexico, the Yucatan Channel in the west and the Florida Straits in the

Continued . . .

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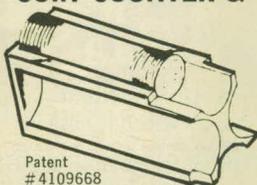


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... Continued

east. Through the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean come the tankers which supply much of the United States. The Gulf of Mexico is as important to American security as the Great Lakes. From Cuba, Russian warplanes of latest design fly regular missions extending from off the North Carolina coasts to the Straits of Yucatan. Russian surface flotillas cruise off the Texas-Louisiana coast. Russian intelligence trawlers infest the offshore waters of America.

A Russian combat regiment is in Cuba. It is fatuous to suppose that this constitutes a territorial threat to the United States. It is there to give military plausibility to Castro's mendacious effort to take over the Caribbean through Communist fifth columns armed and trained by the Russians in Cuba. The thrust of the Russo-Cuban offensive in the Caribbean is exactly the same as it is in Africa and Islam: to incite the Caribbean populations against the United States to such hatred that the Caribbean will become as untenable to the Americans as Iran, Libya and Iraq.

Great progress has been made by the Kremlin. Jamaica, with Cuba, lies athwart the Windward Passage which controls the main junction of the Caribbean with the Atlantic. For all practical purposes, Jamaica is Castro's ally.

The hostility of the Panamanian people has already resulted in the turning over of the Panama Canal to the United States. The wicked Nicaraguan government of Somoza was overthrown; had he been a Communist, Castro would have upheld him with Russia's help. San Salvador is being destabilized. Grenada and its key waters are inundated with an army of 1,000 Cuban "experts." Guyana, welcomer of pro-Communist Jones of Jonestown, is openly hostile to the United States. Thus, the Caribbean Sea is fast on its way to becoming a Red lake. From a strategic standpoint, it is the key to the sea lanes from the Venezuelan oil fields. Control of these narrow seas is nearly as important to us as control of the English Channel is to Great Britain.

This massive global preponderance by air, sea and land is, nevertheless, only the means by which Russia wages its fierce economic, fi-

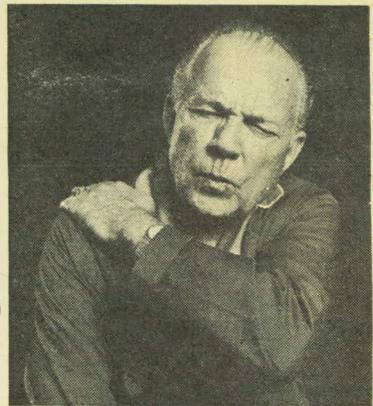
financial and psychological war against us. Its success is such that the last thing in the world the Russians wish is a world war. Why should they? *They are cunningly conquering the world without one, and with loss of less than a battalion of their own Russian forces. Nevertheless, the draw on their own economies is frightful: they would not exist without the trade of their mortal enemies.* Hence, they must have détente to continue their attack on the free world.

Their mortal fear is that the free world will wake up to its deep peril. The Russians well know, having been saved from Hitler by American industrial might, that once awakened, America has the capacity—moral and industrial—to again assume world leadership. They are correct. Actually, American capacity is more than five times that of its wartime peak when it crushed Germany and Japan combined.

Dark as is the hour, and it is very dark indeed, there is still time. Two thousand five hundred years ago, free Athens also faced the tremendous might of Philip of Macedonia. What Demosthenes told the Greeks in 492 B.C. applies to the United States in 1980. Demosthenes, in his famous oration in which he called on Athens to defend itself, declared: "O, Greeks, black as is the peril, you are not defeated. Indeed, your greatest asset is that you have not bestirred yourselves. Your greatest asset is that, if you do bestir yourselves and build up your defenses, the enemy does not exist who can conquer a free people. You have not been defeated; you are sore pressed because you have not prepared your defenses. If you do, your peril will pass."

Even more cogently, the wisdom of Gen. George Washington after his Yorktown victory is a policy which would rescue America today: "In any operation, and under all circumstances, a decisive naval superiority is to be considered as a fundamental principle and the basis upon which every hope of success must ultimately depend." It won at Yorktown, it won two world wars in the 20th century and, if followed, it will not only win any Third World War, but pray God, it may prevent one. ■

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Crazy Campaign Capers

(Continued from page 15)

"This controversy," he declared, "must be settled and settled right by the national government. I pledge myself, here and now, that if elected I will not rest until this mountain is properly named. There is only one appellation that is worthy of consideration and that is —." Here he pulled a cord which the engineer had secretly installed and his voice was instantly drowned by the scream of the engine's whistle. The sentence was never completed and no one ever learned where Stevenson stood on the Tacoma-Rainier issue.

Richard Nixon was the favorite target of another Democrat, Dick Tuck, who bedeviled Republicans with his outrageous pranks for a quarter of a century. "I remember one Nixon rally," he recently recalled, "where the band leader wanted to play Nixon's favorite song when he arrived. I was only too happy to tell him what it was. And, as candidate Nixon confidently strolled in, the band started playing 'Mack the Knife'."

But vote-getting vaudeville acts haven't been confined to Presidential contests alone. Back in pre-Alamo days, Davy Crockett rather underhandedly managed to get himself elected to Congress by taking advantage of his opponent's wooden leg. Campaigning together, Crockett and Adam "Peg-leg" Huntsman stopped overnight at the home of an influential farmer who was backing Huntsman with a solid block of votes. During the night, after everyone had retired, Crockett arose, picked up a chair and crept stealthily down the hallway to the room where the farmer's daughter slept. He then pretended to force the door.

When the sleeping girl awakened with a scream, Crockett, holding firmly onto the chair, fled with one foot on the lower rung which made it sound like the thump of a wooden leg. The irate farmer, in spite of Huntsman's protestations of innocence, angrily accused him of trying to molest his daughter and swung his considerable support to Crockett, who won the election.

President Calvin Coolidge liked to tell about a quick-thinking campaigner who was running for office after serving a prison term. When he made his first appearance on the platform, a man in the audience

rose and asked: "Were you ever in jail?"

"Ah, my friend," declaimed the candidate, "I am glad you asked that question. Yes, I have been in jail, as have William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Thoreau, Thomas Paine and a host of other loyal Americans!"

The answer brought rounds of applause, according to Mr. Coolidge—who added dryly: "To my knowledge that same man rose and asked that same question no less than 20 times during the campaign."

at the polls to Reynolds' complete satisfaction.

Sen. Claude Pepper was somewhat similarly unseated in the 1950 Florida Democratic primary campaign. He was soundly defeated by a young Marine Corps veteran, George A. Smathers, after a gossip campaign which suggestively spelled out Senator Pepper's secret "vices" to back-country voters. For example: that he practiced nepotism, that his sister was a thespian, that his brother was a homo sapien, and



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Many other campaigners have played upon the gullibility of rural audiences to swing votes in their direction. Robert R. Reynolds, opposing Senator Cameron Morrison in the 1932 Democratic primary in North Carolina, would flourish a jar of Russian caviar before rustic audiences and say: "Friends, it pains me to tell you, but Cam eats fish eggs and fish eggs from Red Russia at that. They cost two dollars, just for this little jarful. Now, fellow citizens, let me ask you—do you want a Senator who ain't too high and mighty to eat good ol' North Carolina hen eggs or don't you?"

The voters answered his question

that he matriculated at college.

Another rural campaigner, running for office in Simpson County, Kentucky, was about to knock on a voter's door when he realized he had just walked across a freshly-painted porch. He happened to have one of his opponent's cards in his pocket, so he quickly tucked it in the screen door and departed.

All of which shows that almost anything goes in a political campaign—which would appear to be confirmed by an old Virginia statute, still on the books, that prohibits corruptive practices in running for elective office by any persons other than the candidates! ■

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One harsh fact to be faced in the Mideast is that the U.S. cannot rely on "regional influentials."

lomats privately concede that Pakistan's antiquated arsenal needs new equipment suited to protect its rugged border with Afghanistan. This would include mountain artillery, antitank and anti-aircraft missiles, helicopters, and even some interceptors like the F-5E. But India continues to insist that Pakistan not be given longer-range strike aircraft like the A-7, the F-4, or the new F-15, or the kind of heavy armor suited for the Punjabi plains. The delicate task of going to New Delhi to allay Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's apprehensions has fallen to Clark Clifford, the veteran presidential adviser and troubleshooter.

For all this maneuvering, Washington realizes that there is no way of ever building up Pakistan's military strength to the point where it could successfully resist full-scale Soviet military attack. Therefore, the crucial security element is the American commitment. President Carter has now asked Congress to solemnly reaffirm the 1959 agreement to help Pakistan to resist any outside aggression. The flaw here, however, from Pakistan's point of view, is that the form of the help would depend on consultation with—and approval by—Congress. So far, there is no indication that the Carter Administration is prepared to ask Congress to make the commitment firmer—even though, from India's point of view, this might well be preferable to large arms shipments.

Despite the importance of Pakistan, the country where the economic and strategic stakes are highest is Iran. Since the invasion of Afghanistan, the Islamic revolutionary regime has attacked the Soviet Union in defiant terms normally reserved for the United States. Even as Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh noted that Soviet forces in Afghanistan were just fifteen miles from the Iranian border, he offered support for the Afghan resistance fighters. Naturally, Washington welcomes signs that the Iranian regime understands the reality of the Soviet threat.

But how can the United States give concrete meaning to its declared support for Iran's integrity and independence so long as fifty hostages are being held in the U.S. embassy? Since the Administration obviously does not want to distract Islamic anger from the invasion of Afghanistan, it has quietly shelved plans for a partial blockade of Iranian ports. But since it remains understandably sensitive to any suggestion that the hostages are being sacrificed to realpolitik, the Administration is pursuing plans for economic sanctions. Some European allies fear that this will neither free the hostages nor focus the Iranians' attention on what is happening on their borders. Brzezinski can only counter: "We need to make it evident that the illegal detention of

Americans in violation of every international norm entails costs for those who are engaging in it."

For the moment, Washington is holding out hope that if the hostages are released, the U.S. will forgo retribution and even resume military aid. After the trauma of the last few months, the notion of American personnel returning to Iran to help to reassemble the Shah's sophisticated arsenal must seem mind-boggling. But the rude fact is that, as of now, the only deterrent to a Soviet intervention is the new Carter Doctrine—and this alone is just not enough.

It is indicative of all these snarled dilemmas that probably the most effective Washington retort to Moscow has had little directly to do with the region to be defended. This has been the decision to sell military equipment to China. Although the equipment stops short of weapons, this step nonetheless crosses an important threshold. To the Russians, the signal plainly reads that their persistence in a policy of aggression will ensure even closer U.S. rapprochement with Peking.

The advent of the 1980's, then, finds both the Carter Administration and the American people learning some painful lessons. Gone is the illusion that detente would eliminate, or radically reduce, the chances of confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, with neither power exploiting regional instability. Even more surely vanished is the fancy of the Nixon-Kissinger doctrine that the U.S. could avoid direct involvement by establishing regional balances in critical areas—along with Brzezinski's theoretical variant of the "regional influentials." Of the two chosen pillars of this policy in the Persian Gulf, Iran and Saudi Arabia, one has been destroyed by revolution, the other largely neutralized by irresolution. And the gravest danger for both countries probably is not open Soviet aggression but Soviet exploitation of their internal political and economic weakness.

Yet a final danger to guard against is another violent swing of the pendulum. The discovery that the United States cannot delegate to surrogates the protection of its vital interests must not be carelessly misread as an argument for a go-it-alone policy. Nor has anything in Afghanistan reduced the necessity for the two great nuclear superpowers to keep tensely seeking—quite literally—a modus vivendi. Unfortunately, the deceptively resonant terms "detente" and "cold war" obscure the reality that elements of cooperation and of antagonism persist under both. Forgetting this could only mean assuring the kind of confrontation that would be anything but cold. **F**



SOUTHWEST ASIA'S ETHNIC POWDER KEG

Cutting across border lines, ethnic nationalism poses a Balkan-like threat to the whole region's stability. United only by its Islamic faith, Pakistan is an uneasy amalgam of nationalities, dominated by a widely resented Punjabi elite. Having lost Bangladesh in 1971, it now fears Soviet support for Baluchi and Pathan separatists, as well as raids by Soviet forces against insurgent hideouts along its border with Afghanistan. Since the Shah's fall, Iran has been wracked by internal ethnic strife and renewed tension with Iraq over Kurdish rebel activity.

U.S. should try to settle the Palestinian issue. But even if the effort succeeds, he suspects that it will not remove the real fear of countries like Saudi Arabia—their exposure to danger from the Soviet Union against which the U.S. may be unable to protect them. If the May 24 deadline on Palestine passes without agreement, the Administration may have to decide whether the time has not come to tell the Saudis that if they are in earnest about a clear and present Soviet danger, they cannot wait to cooperate with the U.S. until all Palestinian demands are met.

There are other ambiguities to bedevil U.S. policymakers throughout the region. One immediate issue on which Administration counsels appear divided concerns the resistance to Soviet expansion within Afghanistan itself. When Defense Secretary Harold Brown was in Peking in January, the Chinese were quite adamant that the Afghan resistance fighters be encouraged and supplied to inflict maximum punishment on the Soviet invaders. Peking left no doubt that it will do all it can to keep the Soviet army bogged down in Afghanistan. Yet a contrary argument can be made that protracted bloodshed will merely expose Pakistan to even greater risks than it faces already—such as “hot pursuit” raids or Soviet manipulation of Baluchi secessionism—without any real prospect of forcing the Soviet army to withdraw. Moreover, the facts that the resistance movement is fragmented and that Afghanistan borders on the Soviet Union are just two reasons why analogies to the U.S. ordeal in Vietnam are ludicrous. Nor

does the Kremlin have to worry that young draftees returning in wheelchairs or in coffins will set off an antiwar movement at home.

The one reality that eases the policy dilemma for the United States is that the decision will largely be made by others, i.e., the Pakistanis, the Iranians, and above all, the Afghan insurgents themselves. Even assuming that Pakistan wanted to seal off its borders, there probably is no way of doing so without the forced deportation of fiercely militant nomadic tribes that have drifted back and forth across the boundary for centuries. To add to Pakistan's worries, there is not only the economic burden of a stream of refugees—expected to swell from about 500,000 now to as much as one million by the end of winter—but also the political risk of infiltration by agents from Afghanistan to stir up secessionist sentiment.

The threat to Pakistan is thus as much political as it is military. The long-festering resentment among the Baluchi and Pathan communities against Punjabi domination of Pakistan's power structure provides a rich opportunity for KGB manipulation. The suppression of normal political life presents a further danger. A clear signal of the Zia regime's internal weakness came last November when a mob of some 10,000 stormed and burned the U.S. embassy in Islamabad, killing two Americans. The true reason why the government did not promptly move against the mob with troops was its fear that the action would spark off general rioting.

The chances that Zia would be receptive to American advice to broaden his base of support seem remote. In 1979, the Carter Administration angered Zia intensely by cutting off all military and economic aid—except for some food—because of Pakistan's refusal to subject its nuclear facilities to international inspection. Also, Washington seemed to Zia obsessed with human rights, while turning a blind eye to the geopolitical implications of events in neighboring Iran and Afghanistan. So what he expects is U.S. support, both massive and unequivocal.

But large-scale military aid to the Zia regime would carry the familiar complication that India regards any strengthening of its neighbor as a threat to its own security. India has not forgotten the Pakistani use of U.S.-supplied weapons in the war of 1965. Yet today India's forces are vastly bigger and better equipped than Pakistan's. And with the Soviet army in Afghanistan, Pakistan now has the same problem India has been facing with China—a hostile superpower on its northern borders. Perhaps because of this new symmetry, Indian dip-

continued

Pakistan's border with Afghanistan is now one of the world's trouble spots. The throng of 500,000 Afghan refugees already confronts Pakistan with serious economic and political problems. Most of the rugged border has never been effectively policed, leaving nomadic tribesmen free to use the Pakistani side for sanctuary, to resupply their anti-Communist struggle—and to risk Soviet "hot pursuit" retaliation.

In the Indian Ocean, a once merely symbolic U.S. naval presence has now grown into a de facto "Fifth Fleet," with three carriers and a total of about twenty ships. To designate it as such formally would require delicate talks with allies in the Far East and the Mediterranean, from where many of these ships have had to be "borrowed." Currently, Pentagon teams are in the area scouting for port facilities to augment Diego Garcia, the British-owned base far south of the Persian Gulf. Though they are somewhat remote geographically, Kenya and Somalia have indicated that they are prepared to help out—despite probable screams of anguish from the Organization of African Unity. In the Arab world, the only country so far bold enough to indicate a willingness to give the U.S. the right to use its facilities is Oman, where the old Royal Air Force base on the island of Masirah is strategically located near the Strait of Hormuz. Most other Arab governments fear that a U.S. military presence on their soil could unsettle domestic politics and exacerbate relations with militant Arab neighbors. This is why, in Brzezinski's inimitable jargon, a security framework for the Persian Gulf "cannot replicate any formalistic, mechanistic arrangement as it was possible to shape elsewhere," i.e., it can't be like NATO. Nonetheless, the Persian Gulf has now been upgraded to the same level of importance as the NATO area and Japan and Korea. But the stark fact, for the next few critical years, is that the ability to deliver on this commitment will be limited by a shortage of both deployable forces and local support facilities.

The U.S. also faces the exasperating contradiction between constant exhortations from key Arab nations to act with the firmness appropriate to a great power and the same nations' refusal to give public welcome to any American military presence on their soil. For this apparent contradiction, Arab diplo-

The rapid disintegration of the Afghan forces was one of the principal reasons for the massive Soviet intervention. They had been demoralized by purges, defections, and casualties. As a consequence, many soldiers went over to the insurgents, along with their equipment.

Here, a group of Afghan guerrillas is manhandling a captured truck.

rats have a standard explanation. "If only the U.S. used its influence and leverage with Israel to solve the Palestinian problem, you Americans would be welcome everywhere," says an Arab ambassador in Washington. And noting the pervasive presence of Palestinians throughout the Arabian peninsula, former Under Secretary of State George Ball agrees: "The Palestinian chickens are now coming home to roost. As long as we leave that festering sore, we greatly restrict our freedom of movement in the whole area."

The Carter Administration is painfully aware of the problem. To demonstrate its concern, Special Mideast Envoy Sol Linowitz is traveling to a number of Arab countries to tell them how the U.S. is striving to bring the Israelis and the Egyptians together on this intractable issue. After the last Sadat-Begin summit, however, the gap remained as wide as ever, with the result that yet another Camp David meeting may become necessary before the May 24 deadline that the two countries have set for themselves.

Some American foreign-policy specialists outside the Administration feel that the Palestinian issue has become something of a red herring. As the former CIA Director and Ambassador to Iran, Richard Helms, argues: "I see it being used as an excuse not to do anything [about meeting the Soviet threat]." Helms agrees that, for its own sake, the



Manoukian-Syigma

followed by the adoption of a toughly worded resolution at the meeting in Islamabad of foreign ministers from thirty-four Islamic nations. Such rebukes showed the Soviets how much carefully accumulated capital their invasion cost them among the nonaligned countries.

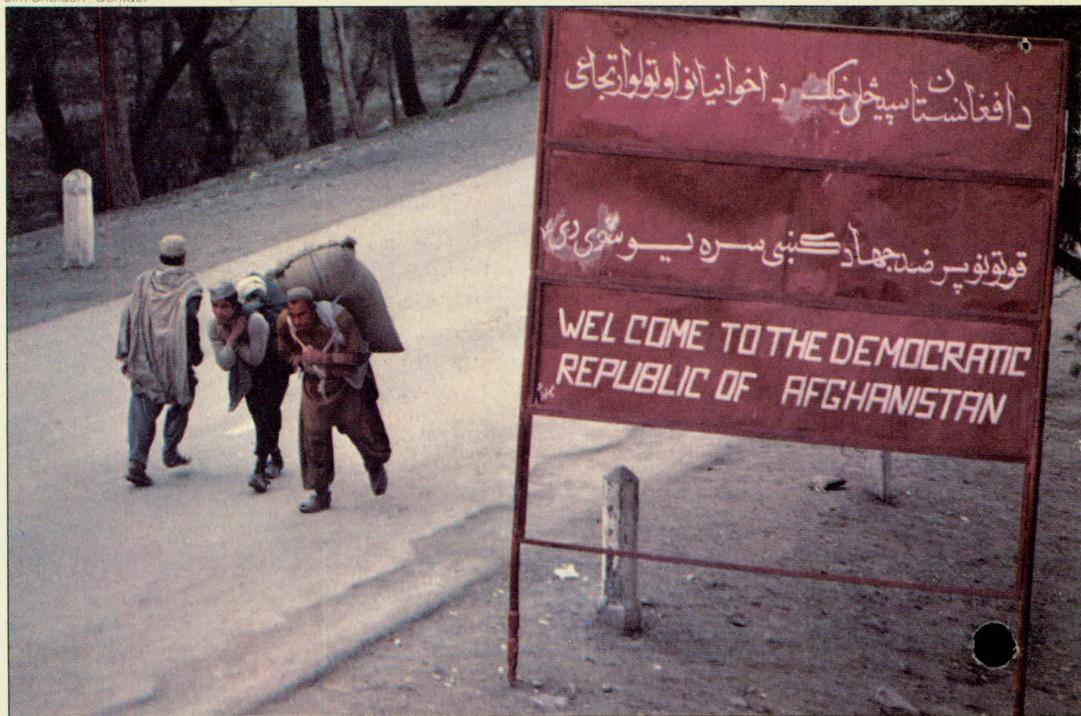
The domestic impact of this catalogue of punitive and retaliatory actions, besides providing an outlet for the nation's sense of indignation, is to alert Americans to perceive dangers left obscure for too long and to warn them that only sacrifices can meet these dangers.

This is extremely important. But the critical question is how much these measures achieve in the real and rude world of Soviet conduct and Soviet-American relations.

Here, the evidence so far is not reassuring. The banishment to Gorky of Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, the outspoken human-rights activist, was clearly intended as a message that if the United States wants to put the U.S.S.R. back into the cold-war doghouse, the Russians might as well make themselves comfortable—and nasty—in it. There is considerable concern in Washington, moreover, that the same ugly attitude will also affect Jewish emigration.

Of equal concern is the effect the punitive American response will have on U.S. relations with the European allies and Japan. With the exception of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, they have paid it little more than lip service. The lukewarm support is apt to cool still further if the retaliatory gestures prove to be as ineffective as the allies expect them to be. Moreover, Administration officials acknowledge that they expect a major Soviet effort to exploit this situation. A clear signal was Brezhnev's January 12 interview with *Pravda* in which his conciliatory tone toward Western Europe contrasted sharply with his bitter condemnation of the Carter policies.

At the same time, however, there has been a much better allied response to the call for multinational aid programs for both Turkey and Pakistan—simply because the allies feel that this approach is more relevant to meeting the Soviet threat. If Western Europe, Japan, and Saudi Arabia came through with their own aid packages to match the \$400 million in military and economic assistance that the U.S. had offered to Pakistan, the total could no longer be dismissed as "peanuts" by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq. Although there is little likelihood that the Western Europeans will



agree to an extension of NATO's military commitments to the Near East, they must cooperate in making possible the rapid deployment of U.S. forces to the area, even if this means they have to fill the resulting gaps.

The prevailing European attitude, in short, was voiced by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt when he said in mid-January: "There is no room for nervousness, cries of crisis, or excited or, worse still, inflammatory speeches. What we need is some well-considered crisis management." Ironically, this sounded like an echo of a sentiment Zbigniew Brzezinski himself used to voice before he moved into Henry Kissinger's old White House office—when Brzezinski called for "architecture" rather than "acrobatics."

Belatedly, now, the architectural effort to build a regional security framework for the Persian Gulf area is finally under way. The essential first step was taken with President Carter's State of the Union declaration that the U.S. will regard "an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region" as an assault on its vital interests, and that "such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force." This wording is blunt enough for Moscow to understand, yet flexible enough to allow the President to define precisely where the doctrine would be invoked.

But more than rhetoric is needed to make the new commitment credible. The U.S. has to play catch-up ball to strengthen its defense posture generally, and most urgently in the Persian Gulf region. Carter is now calling for a 5 percent increase in real terms in defense spending, and Congress seems in a mood to respond favorably. More ships for the badly overextended Navy and rapid deployment forces are among the first priorities. And the reversal of Carter's position on draft registration was overdue.

istan, but it took up less time than the harrowing issue of the Tehran hostages and the fate of SALT. Dobrynin was also interested in American presidential politics, including the Iowa caucuses—an event which, U.S. officials speculate, probably led him to advise the Kremlin that an American grain embargo was not in the cards. After all, as late as mid-October, the President had ruled out such an embargo.

At about the same time in Moscow, the director of the Foreign Ministry's American department brusquely told U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson to mind his own business when he inquired about Soviet intentions in Afghanistan. The next time Watson voiced American concern, on December 24, Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev coolly informed him that Moscow was responding to Kabul's call for assistance. By the time Carter activated the hot line to Moscow on December 28 to demand a Soviet pullout, giant Antonov transports had already put the equivalent of a full airborne division into Kabul—along with Babrak Karmal, Moscow's hand-picked puppet.

The President was outraged by Brezhnev's disingenuous explanations and the cold-blooded liquidation of Amin and some of his family. He also took the crisis as a brutal personal affront. "Because of the way I have handled Iran, they think I don't have the guts to do anything," he snapped at an aide. "You're going to be amazed at how tough I'm going to be." But it can reasonably be asked whether the Russians misread him because of his handling of Iran—or because of his longer-term failure to give clear warning on Afghanistan.

The President's first major reactions, in any case, were concerned with making the Soviet transgressors pay the heaviest possible price for their offense. Under the chairmanship of Brzezinski, the Special Coordinating Committee, a crisis-management group of the National Security Council, urged stringent licensing requirements for the export of all high-technology items, a severe curtailment of fishing privileges for the Soviet Union's large fishing fleets in U.S. waters, and, most important, the grain embargo. But beyond a very general decision to protect American farmers, the new policy was far from carefully "staffed out."

Two days before the President announced his decisions on January 4, the Cabinet members most concerned with implementation of the decisions were called to the White House and asked for their views. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland had been given the green light to sell the Russians just about all the grain he could only one day after the President's TV speech on the Russian troops in Cuba,

on October 1, and he had grave doubts about the embargo. Reservations were also voiced by Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Robert Carswell, sitting in for the vacationing Secretary William Miller, on grounds that the impact on the balance of payments would be between \$2 billion and \$3 billion a year. The Commerce Department, no friend of export restrictions, was similarly lukewarm. But with Brzezinski riding herd, the White House treated the matter as a foreign-policy necessity, and the President wanted action—fast.

The punitive value of the tough action, though, is subject to some doubt. Just as oil is nearly impossible to trace, once it gets into the trade, so also are "leakages" hard to avoid in a wheat embargo. Should such leakages not be major, the embargo could set back Soviet plans to increase meat consumption for several years. Paradoxically, however, the immediate results may be an increase in Soviet meat supplies because of the shortage of feed grain.

Even in terms of the grain embargo's usefulness as a political tool, there arise questions. How long can it be kept up? Under what conditions would it be lifted? In an interview with FORTUNE, Brzezinski's only reply was that "if the Soviet Union were to rapidly ... restore the *status quo ante*, the situation would be altogether altered." But he himself would probably agree that—as Nikita Khrushchev might have put it—this might not happen until "a shrimp learns to whistle." And the longer the embargo lasts, the more difficult it will be to keep grain from flowing back to the huge Soviet market through other countries.

By comparison, the impact of the ban on high-technology sales—on both the Soviet and American economies—can be expected to be even smaller. Because of difficulties in this trade over the past few years, Moscow had already adopted a market-of-last-resort view of American suppliers. There are relatively few items that France, for example, is not both willing and able to provide.

The advantage of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics over trade sanctions is that it is targeted on a single event. Depending on the number of countries willing to follow the American lead, such a boycott would be a painful humiliation that the Soviet leadership would not be able to hide from its citizens. The propaganda buildup that the Soviet government has given to the event at home and abroad as a symbol of its prestige has been enormous.

Even more damaging politically has been the overwhelming condemnation of the Soviet invasion voiced by the countries of the Third World. The censure by no less than 104 countries in the United Nations General Assembly was

A DEFENSE YET TO BE DEFINED

Until U.S. rapid-deployment forces are sufficiently built up—some five years hence—the credibility of the new “Carter Doctrine” rests on some twenty U.S. Navy ships “borrowed” from the Pacific and Mediterranean fleets, and, ultimately, the threat of all-out war. While any new crises would catch the U.S. badly overextended, the vital support facilities for U.S. power in the area are only just being negotiated with Kenya, Somalia, and Oman. For now, Diego Garcia is the only firm base. Meanwhile, Soviet ground and air forces are poised along Iran’s borders.



On his return from the nonaligned conference in Havana, President Noor Mohammed Taraki, who had been losing influence to Amin, stopped over in Moscow on September 10 for a widely publicized meeting with Brezhnev. It is the view of Western intelligence analysts that Brezhnev urged Taraki to get rid of Amin and to end the regime's political isolation. When Taraki returned to Kabul, there was a coup—but in the ensuing confrontation, it was Taraki who was shot and killed. On October 6, Amin, after assuming the presidency, summoned the Soviet-bloc diplomatic corps and accused Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Pusanov of plotting with his rivals and demanded his removal. On November 8, the Soviet Union complied by appointing Fikryat Tabeev, a Tatar Muslim, in his place. For Amin, it was an act of bravado for which he would pay dearly.

On the military level, the Soviet involvement grew as the plight of the Afghan forces worsened. In October, U.S. officials estimated the size of the Soviet force at 7,000 men, including 4,000 military advisers. Also, Soviet pilots were reported flying close support missions with MiG-21 fighters

and a fleet of forty to fifty helicopter gunships, including the brand-new, advanced Mi-24. In early September, the Soviet Air Force took over the air base at Bagram.

But the most obvious sign of Soviet concern—four months before the invasion—was the appearance of General Ivan G. Pavlovsky, commander in chief of Soviet ground forces and a deputy minister of defense. Pavlovsky arrived in the closing days of August at the head of a fifty-man delegation, and he clearly was dispatched to come up with recommendations to deal with the deteriorating situation. For Moscow, the choice was whether to disengage or to try to save it with a massive infusion of Soviet force and, if he resisted, the removal of Amin. The Politburo apparently reached its decision in the second half of November.

Early in December, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin was recalled to Moscow for extended consultations—yet another possible warning that trouble was brewing. Before Dobrynin left, he lunched separately with both Secretary Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. In both conversations, the American side raised Afghan-



A.P.—Michel Lipschitz

for a Mideast Strategy

terpiece, SALT II, was dying in the Senate. And as Seweryn Bialer, the director of the Research Institute on International Change, succinctly sums up such an atmosphere: "The worst possible situation is when the U.S.S.R. feels that it has nothing to fear from the U.S. and nothing to gain."

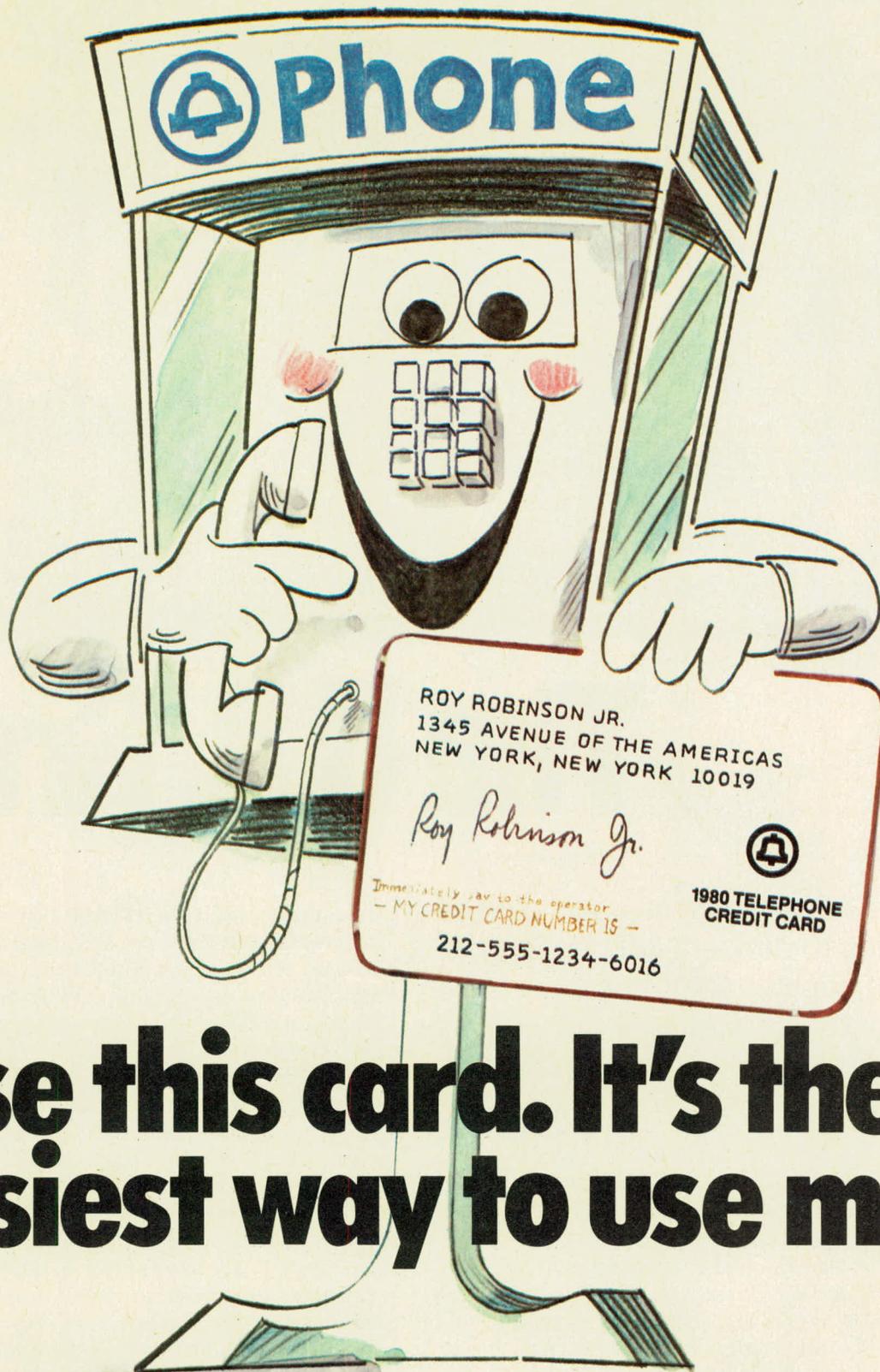
Its invasion has brought the Soviet Union within jet-fighter range of the Arabian Sea and the Strait of Hormuz. At this perilous juncture, Iran is in danger of ethnic and political disintegration, and Pakistan is tenuously held together by a military regime that lacks a legitimate political base. The Pakistan dictatorship rules uneasily over tribal groups in the border areas, notably the Baluchi—whose secession movement the Russians have supported in the past and may well again. Along with the instability of Turkey—and the lasting damage done by congressional retaliation after the Turkish intervention in Cyprus—all this means that throughout Southwest Asia, the vital interests of the U.S. and its allies now stand dangerously exposed.

For whatever solace it may bring, the State Department's Soviet experts believe that the motives behind the Afghanistan invasion were far more limited than this alarming geopolitical scenario may suggest. The reasoning here is not merely wishful. For one thing, the truth is that—even as the U.S. watched for months the steady escalation of Soviet involvement—it failed to give clear warning, at the highest level, that it would take as grave a view of the Soviet ven-

ture as it belatedly did. This reticence may have been due to a sense of powerlessness to affect events or to an anxiety not to further complicate the fate of SALT.

There is little doubt, moreover, that the Russians faced a mounting danger in Afghanistan that the Communist regime and the armed forces of Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin, an unpliant radical, would disintegrate. This raised the specter of an adjacent country falling into the hostile hands of fanatically anti-Communist Muslims. In not only the Soviet view but also that of Western diplomats, Amin's ruthless zeal had grievously isolated him. Forced to fight a fast-spreading insurrection by a wide variety of tribal and political groups—and demoralized by constant purges—the Soviet-supplied army of originally 100,000 men in 1979 lost nearly half of its strength from desertions and casualties.

The Russians tried to control this rapidly deteriorating situation on both the political and the military levels. In May, 1979, their embassy was reinforced by a high-ranking diplomat, Vasily Safronchuk, a former deputy chief of the Soviet Mission to the U.N. He arrived from Moscow in the guise of political counselor and began a troubleshooting mission to get the regime to broaden its political base. But Amin, deeply suspicious of Soviet links to the rival Parcham faction in his party, thwarted the Soviet efforts.



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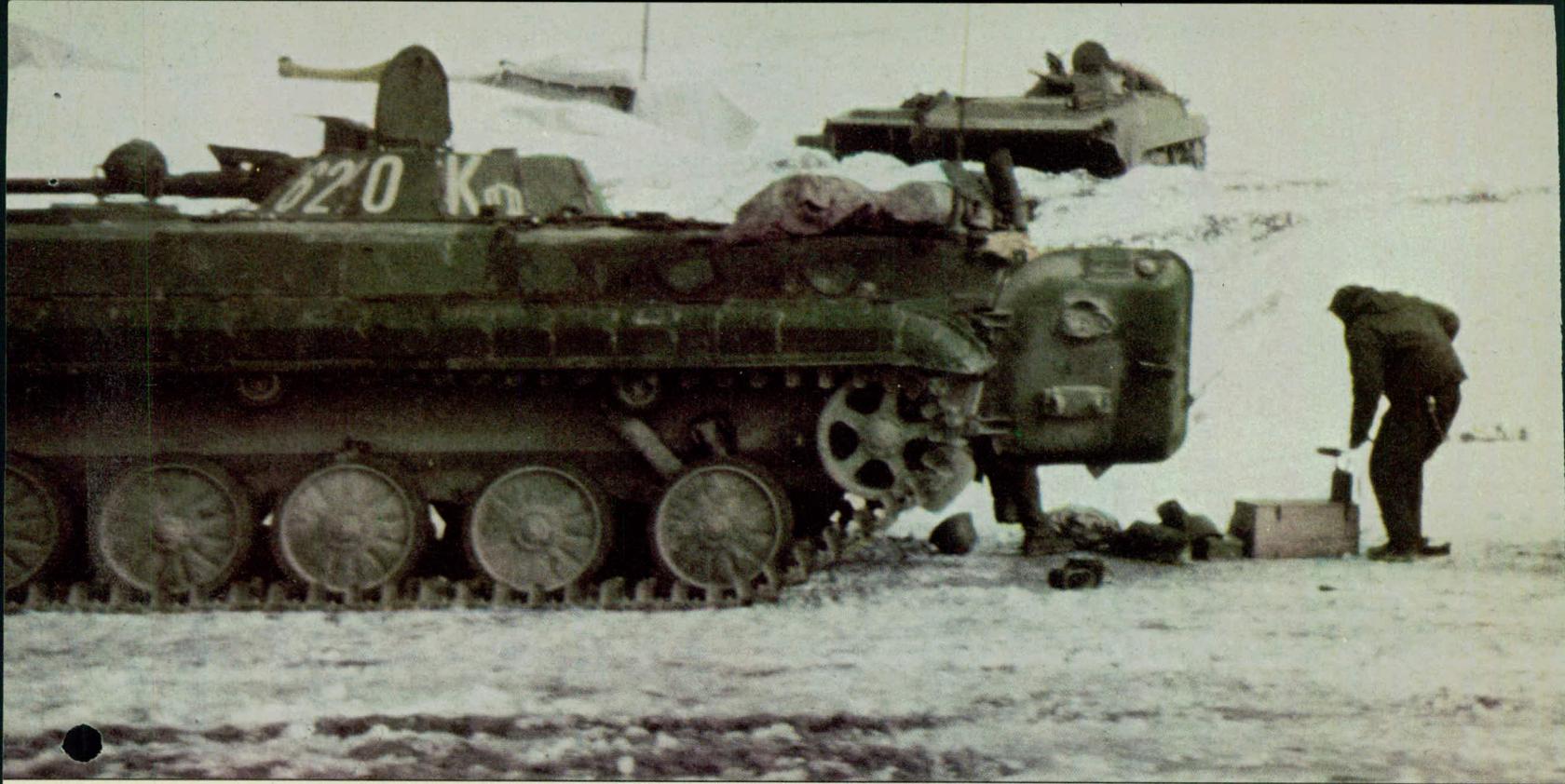
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The U.S. Gropes

The Afghanistan invasion alerted Americans to dangers left obscure for too long. But countermeasures are limited by the inadequacy of our military resources and an abundance of political pitfalls.

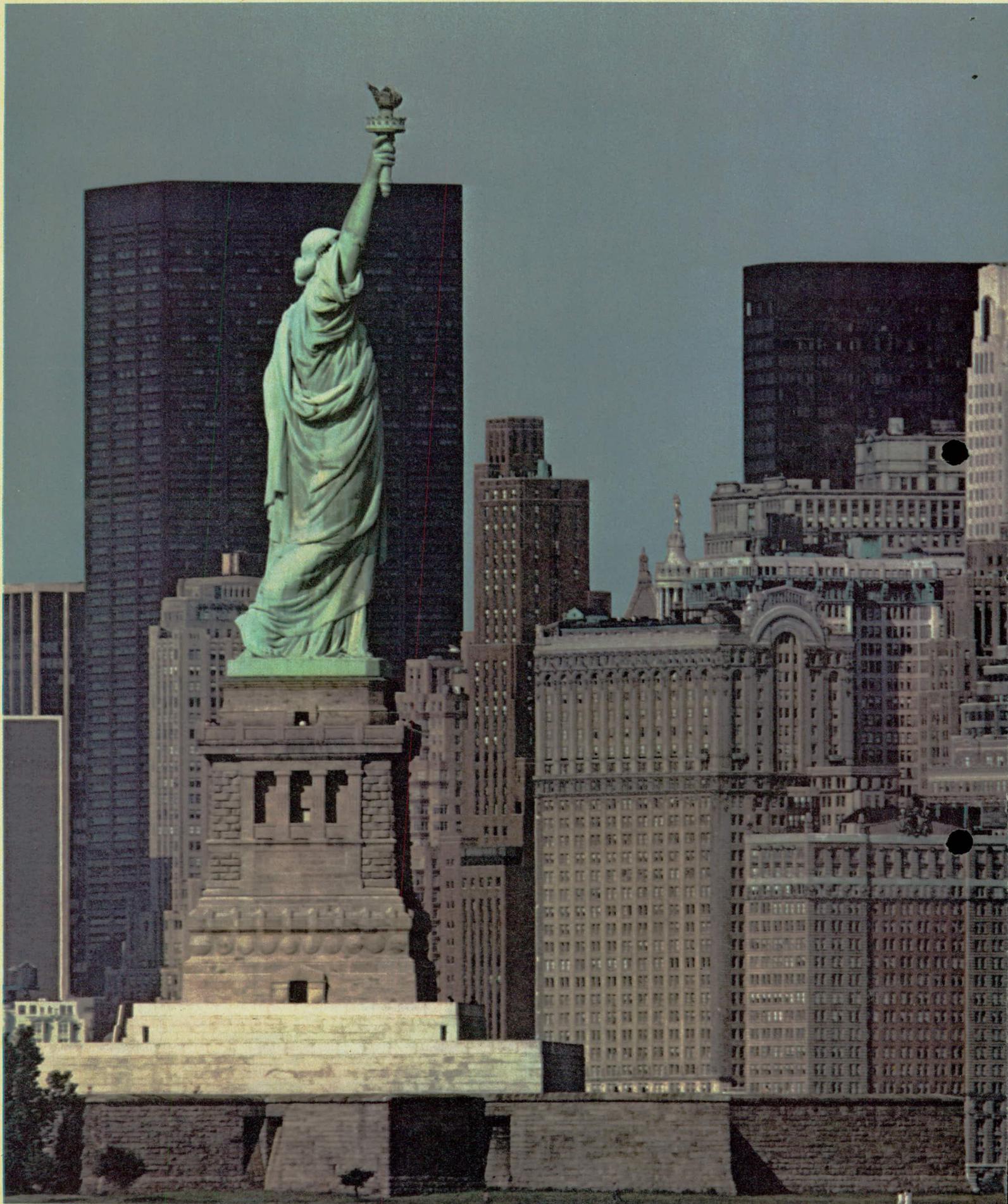
by HERMAN NICKEL

It has been relatively easy—and probably prudent—to question some of the Carter Administration's more melodramatic assessments of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. When the President proclaimed it the most serious threat to peace since World War II, skeptics quickly recalled the confrontations over Berlin and the Cuban missile crisis, and they taunted him as suggesting that history began the day he moved into the White House. Nor was it capacious to question somewhat the appraisal of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the Soviet move marked a "watershed"—an aggression of unprecedented nature—because never before had the Soviets used military force to impose their will on a country outside the Warsaw Pact. This was a distinction more likely to impress lawyers than diplomats or historians, since Afghanistan really had ceased to be a neutral buffer state ever since

Communist radicals seized power in April, 1978.

What does make the present crisis so genuinely serious, however, is that it has erupted in a strategically and economically vital area at a time when relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union are at a particularly sensitive point. The invasion expresses a new self-confidence in the Kremlin leadership that they are now at least the co-equals of the U.S. as a military power of global reach and can therefore accept greater risks than before. In America this coincides with a powerful groundswell of opinion that the retrenchment of the post-Vietnam era has gone too far and that the U.S. must reassert its power—even though this power is already perilously overextended.

Unhappily, this also appears to be a showdown between two leaders who seem to have unusual difficulty figuring each other out. Only a few days after Carter's New Year's Eve admission that the preceding week had taught him more about the Russians than all his previous time in office, Brezhnev was complaining in *Pravda* about the Carter Administration's "absolute unreliability" and its tendency to act from "whim, caprice, or emotional outbursts." The short-lived American bluster over Russian troops in Cuba last fall sounded like a clear example of just that. Moreover, it is a confusion of cause and effect to say that Afghanistan killed detente. One reason for the Soviet incursion was Moscow's belief that detente was already moribund. Its cen-





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In the aftermath of the Afghanistan invasion, a lot more than angry gestures and rhetoric will be needed to make our commitment to the region credible.

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When the Russians become oil importers, as seems likely before long, they may be tempted to try a power play in the Persian Gulf area.

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The Olympic boycott is a painful blow, but some of the network's wounds were self-inflicted.

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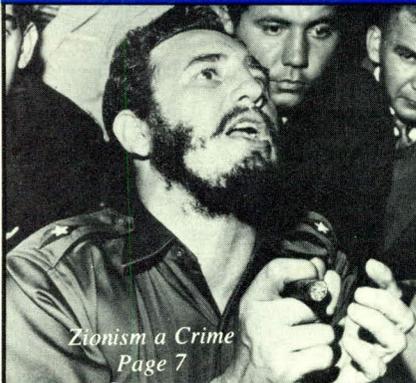
Max Geltman

The American Style of Warfare

Edward N. Luttwak

**Deathtrap for the Jewish State,
State Department Patent: 1948**

Shlomo Slonim



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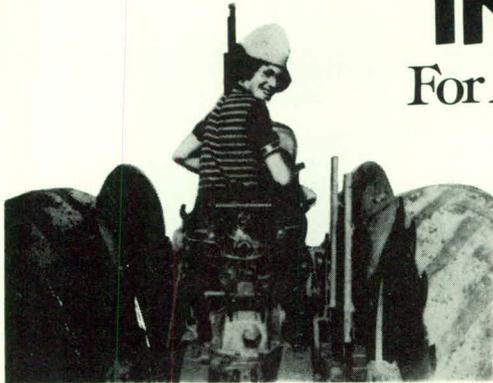


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U.S. Follies?*
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Mollie Goodman Academic HIGH SCHOOL IN ISRAEL

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The Mollie Goodman Academic High School was established by the Zionist Organization of America to offer American Jewish teenagers the opportunity for a year or more of high school study in Israel.

It provides a balanced and comprehensive curriculum conforming to that of the 10th, 11th and 12th grades in U. S. high schools. The curriculum includes Hebrew and Judaic studies which seek to deepen the students' understanding of their culture and heritage and to strengthen their identification and commitment to Israel and the Jewish people.

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English language and literature, world history, American history and government, foreign languages and physical education.

The curriculum also provides for Mollie Goodman students to participate with Israeli youths in the Kfar Silver agricultural program, which includes work in the orange groves, poultry farm, cow barns and fields.



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Deathtrap for the Jewish State, State Department Patent: 1948

By Shlomo Slonim

The 1948 American arms embargo on Palestine and the Middle East stands in stark contrast to the general diplomatic support that President Truman extended to the nascent and fledgling Jewish state. As is well known, President Truman repeatedly countermanded State Department directives that he felt were inconsistent with his pro-Jewish-state policy. It is enough to recall the promotion by the administration of the U.N. General Assembly's partition resolution; the immediate American recognition of the new state; the appointment of James G. McDonald as Washington's special representative to Israel in June 1948; and the rejection of the Bernadotte proposal to detach the Negev from Israeli territory. Yet in what was perhaps the most critical issue of all—the issue in which Israel's security and existence hung most in the balance—the approach of the State Department would seem to have prevailed. During the entire course of Israel's struggle for independence the embargo policy was rigorously maintained.

How can one account for this apparent inconsistency in American policy? What were the factors that led to the initial imposition of the arms embargo, and what pressures were brought to bear on the administration for removal of the embargo? Why did all endeavors to modify the arms policy prove futile, even after the recognition of the new state? And further, what were the long-range implications of the embargo policy for the peacemaking process in the Middle East?

Shlomo Slonim is chairman of the department of American studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He is the author of South West Africa and the United Nations, U.S.—Israel Relations 1967–1973, and numerous articles on the role of the United States in the Middle East. Reprinted with permission from the Political Science Quarterly.

The relevant diplomatic correspondence of 1947–48, as revealed in the recently opened Department of State archives, sheds new light on this aspect of America's 1948 Middle East policy.

Partition and Imposition of the Embargo

The suggestion for an arms embargo on Palestine was first raised by Loy Henderson, head of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs in the Department of State, on November 10, 1947. At this point, the United States was actively engaged in promoting the General Assembly's adoption of the partition resolution that called for the establishment of independent Arab and Jewish states in Palestine. Already on October 11 the United States had proposed "the establishment of a special constabulary or police force" to ensure unhampered implementation of the partition scheme. In the final draft resolution, in place of a constabulary, provision was made for the creation of "an armed militia" in each state "to maintain internal order and to prevent frontier clashes." It also appealed to "all Governments and all peoples to refrain from taking any action which might hamper or delay the carrying out of these recommendations." Additionally, the draft resolution requested the Security Council to "take the necessary measures as provided for in the plan for its implementation" and to "determine as a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, in accordance with Article 39 of the [U.N.] Charter, any attempt to alter by force the settlement envisaged by this resolution." Thus, the resolution contemplated the possibility of resistance and the contingency that partition would have to be implemented by force—by local militia forces initially, and, if necessary, by the collective forces of the international community.

Supplying the militia with arms could be considered as a legitimate, and even required, first step toward partition and certainly fell within the entire spirit of the resolution. As Dr. Herbert E. Evatt, Australian minister for external affairs, stated subsequently, the resolution "calls for militia and militias need arms." The United States, as one of the prime movers of the partition resolution and one of the permanent members of the Security Council, might reasonably have been expected to assume a prominent role in furnishing the militia with essential weapons and supplies. This would represent a minimal American role in ensuring implementation of the resolution. These considerations, however, do not seem to have deterred Henderson from outlining a policy that would bar the United States from contributing to the effective implementation of the partition resolution. He proposed prohibiting the export of any military material to Palestine or neighboring states "so long as the tension continues. Otherwise, the Arabs might use arms of U.S. origin against Jews, or Jews might use them against Arabs. In either case, we would be subject to bitter recrimination." Henderson's proposal received the endorsement of Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett and Secretary of State George Marshall. On November 29, 1947, the General Assembly, with active American support, adopted the partition resolution. Barely a week later, on December 5, the State Department formally announced the discontinuance of the licensing of arms shipments to Palestine and neighboring countries. No evidence has been found to suggest that President Truman's authorization for instituting the arms embargo was ever sought or obtained.

Retreat from Partition

Even as the embargo policy was being launched, Jewish Agency officials made

their first move to obtain American arms for defense. On December 10, 1947, the American consul general in Jerusalem reported that agency officials were preparing a formal request for arms "in keeping with US responsibility for partition decision." On the eve of his departure from the United States on December 9, Chaim Weizmann, in a letter to the president, posed the issue:

The only matter which causes us anxiety is our people's deficiency in the equipment necessary for their defense. The Arabs obviously suffer no such lack. It is a paradox of history that the Jews, who are the only people in the Near East threatened by aggression, are the only people who have not been able to provide freely for their own defense. In our efforts to correct this dangerous position we shall have cause to rely on the good will of your administration; and it is for this reason that I venture to bring the matter to your attention.

Early in January, Jewish Agency representatives Eliahu Epstein and Abba Eban met with State Department officials in Washington, including Henderson and Rusk, and expressed the hope "that the members of the UN including the United States would be in a position to arm and equip these [militia] forces." Mr. Eban noted "that the Arabs hoped the UN recommendation to partition Palestine would not be implemented. . . . Strong support by the U.S. for partition in the Security Council and the provision of equipment for the Jewish militia would indicate American determination and would thus have a stabilizing effect on the situation in Palestine." Later in the month, Moshe Shertok, in a meeting with members of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations, presented the arms question as a matter of the highest priority. "The most urgent need," he declared, "was to find a means of supplying the Jews in Palestine with arms so that they could defend themselves and prepare for the defense of the Jewish State." Following her arrival in New York on January 23, Mrs. Golda Myerson, then head of the political department of the Jewish Agency, announced that one of her goals was to try and persuade the United States to re-ly on the issue of the arms embargo.

At the same time, pressures were

building up within the United States to persuade the administration to modify its position on arms sales. Several prominent personalities argued that imposition of an arms embargo was inconsistent with support for partition. On January 28, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, herself a member of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, wrote to Secretary of State Marshall: "It seems to me that the decision which was made to support the majority report on Palestine, and our leadership in the UN, place a responsibility on us to see the UN through in actually implementing its policies. . . . The quicker we remove the embargo and see that the Jews and any UN police force are equipped with modern armaments, which is the only thing which will hold the Arabs in check, the better it will be for the whole situation." On February 10, 1948, thirty Republican members of the House of Representatives—including Jacob Javits, Christian Herter, Clifford Case, Kenneth Keating, Thurston B. Morton, and Margaret Chase Smith—sent a public letter to Secretary Marshall in which they posed a series of questions regarding the nature and implications of the administration's arms embargo. In particular, they wished to know whether it was true that Great Britain was permitting arms to be shipped to Arab nations and whether this would interfere with carrying out the United Nations decision on Palestine. Furthermore, they wished to know what the United States was prepared to do to help implement the U.N. decision.

On February 13, 1948, Representative Charles A. Buckley introduced a resolution into the House calling on the president to lift the arms embargo. On the same day, Dr. Clark M. Eichelberger, president of the American Association for the United Nations, dispatched a letter to the seventy-five chapters of the association urging that immediate steps be taken to set up an international peace force and to lift the embargo. In the event of failure, he warned, "a major blame will be placed upon the Government of the United States." In a letter to the *New York Times*, which appeared on February 13, a similar note was sounded by James G. McDonald, a member of the 1946 Anglo-American Committee on Inquiry

on Palestine and subsequently Washington's first ambassador to Israel: "Talk of a compromise involving a reversal of the United States decision can only tend to appease and, therefore, to encourage such [Arab] aggression." On February 15, the American Zionist Emergency Council convened an urgent meeting in Washington, D.C., and adopted resolutions that, inter alia, called upon the administration to take active steps to arm the Jewish militia in Palestine and charged the British with sabotage of the U.N. partition resolution. On February 18, former New York Governor Herbert Lehman condemned the British for continuing to ship arms to the Arabs. He joined with Mrs. Roosevelt in a public appeal for an end to the U.S. embargo.

None of these efforts, however, succeeded in modifying the State Department's stand. The standard reply issued by Secretary Marshall was that the shipment of arms to one side in the dispute would only exacerbate the strife and frustrate ongoing efforts to reach a peaceful solution. This logic, however, did not seem to hold for pressuring the British to suspend their arms sales to the Middle East.

In sum, therefore, the State Department was not moved to consider lifting its one-sided embargo either by virtue of domestic pressures or by virtue of external failure to keep faith with the embargo policy. Nor was it even prepared to use the leverage offered by the presence of its own freeze on shipments in order to compel the British to desist from arms sales and thereby broaden the embargo.

In fact, the State Department was advancing step by step in the opposite direction, toward complete abandonment of the partition scheme. The process of erosion had already gotten underway even before the General Assembly had adopted its November 29 resolution. A week earlier, on November 24, Henderson had sent Lovett a memorandum in which he asserted that, in the view of all the members of his office, support for the partition plan was "contrary to the interests of the United States." He warned of the loss of friendship in the Arab world, and continued: "It is extremely unfortunate that we should be criticizing the British for following the

only kind of policy which, it seems to me, they can follow if they are to remain in the Middle East." Henderson and other State Department officials obviously felt that Truman's propartition stand was misguided and would seriously endanger American interests in the Middle East. Their misgivings were in no way attenuated by the General Assembly's adoption of the partition resolution with American backing. Thus, by December 17, 1947, barely two weeks after adoption of the Assembly resolution, a report was circulated in the State Department that called into question American support for the partition program that it claimed was "impossible of implementation." Only the Russians stood to gain from partition, it was alleged. The report recommended that the United States either call for a special session of the General Assembly to consider a U.N. trusteeship for Palestine or simply wash its hands of the whole issue. In either case, the arms embargo should be maintained and enforced.

This report served as the basis for a more comprehensive Policy Planning Staff Report (PPS/19) issued by its director, George F. Kennan, on January 19, 1948. "The U.S. Government," the report stated, "should face the fact that the partition of Palestine cannot be implemented without the use of force. . . . It should be clearly recognized that such [military] assistance given to the Jewish state, but withheld from the Arabs . . . would in Arab eyes be a virtual declaration of war by the U.S. against the Arab world." Promoting the implementation of the partition scheme, it was argued, would introduce a Soviet presence in Palestine. This "would constitute an outflanking of our positions in Greece, Turkey and Iran, and a potential threat to the stability of the entire Eastern Mediterranean area." "In the U.S.," the report further warned, "the position of Jews would be gravely undermined as it becomes evident to the public that in supporting a Jewish state in Palestine we were in fact supporting the extreme objectives of political Zionism, to the detriment of overall U.S. security interests." The report recommended therefore that the United States take no further initiative in implementing or aiding partition, that the embargo be retained, and that the Palestine issue be

referred back to the U.N. General Assembly.

Further memoranda in a similar vein emanated from both the Department of State and the National Security Council. Together, these two organizations laid the groundwork for the ultimate public abandonment of the partition scheme by the United States. The first public intimation that Washington's Middle East policy was about to take a revolutionary turn was provided by Senator Warren Austin in his speech to the Security Council on February 24: "The Security Council is authorized to take forceful measures with respect to Palestine to remove a threat to international peace. The Charter . . . does not empower the Security Council to enforce a political settlement. . . . The Security Council's action, in other words, is directed to keeping the peace and not to enforcing partition."

The coup de grace was delivered by Senator Austin in his famous March 19 address before the Security Council in which he called for the immediate convening of a special session of the General Assembly to institute a temporary trusteeship for Palestine. Partition would be shelved for the meantime. This move, engineered by the State Department, shocked members of the Jewish Agency, as well as such independent bystanders as U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie and Dr. Evatt, Australia's minister for external affairs. Even President Truman was dismayed, as his papers so glaringly reveal.

The people in the State Department had finally succeeded in derailing the partition plan. When they first voiced opposition to the partition plan they had been overruled. Nonetheless, they succeeded in obtaining the imposition of an arms embargo that seemingly did not require presidential approval. In this manner, the provisions for self-implementation of partition—that is, implementation by the militias of the two projected states—were hamstrung even before the partition resolution was adopted. The alternative form of implementation contemplated by the resolution—use of Security Council forces—was also ruled out. By March 1948, the cold war was at its height and the United States would not countenance any arrangement, the effect of which

would be the introduction of Soviet forces into the Middle East. Thus, in the view of the State Department, there was no longer any alternative to scrapping the plan entirely.

From American to United Nations Embargo

The full implications of the State Department's antipartition stance were pointed up critically in two memoranda submitted to President Truman on March 6 and 8 by White House adviser, Clark Clifford. Judged by the sole relevant criterion—America's own self-interest—U.S. support of partition, Clifford insisted, was and remained sound policy. American security and oil interests in the Middle East required peace, and this was best secured by means of partition.

There are those who say that partition will not work and that another solution must be found. This comes from those who never wanted partition to succeed and who have been determined to sabotage it. If anything has been omitted that could help kill partition, I do not know what it would be. First, Britain, the Mandatory Power, not only publicly declared she would have no part of it, but she has done everything possible to prevent effective action by the Palestine Commission. Next, we have placed an embargo on arms to Palestine, while Britain fulfills her "contract obligations" to supply arms to the Arabs. Thirdly, our State Department has made no attempt to conceal their dislike for partition. Fourthly, the United States appears in the ridiculous role of trembling before threats of a few nomadic desert tribes. This had done us irreparable damage. Why should Russia or Yugoslavia, or any other nation treat us with anything but contempt in light of our shilly-shallying appeasement of the Arabs.

Clifford then presented a "Program of Action for the U.S.," which included the following points:

The United States should call upon the Security Council to invoke economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Arab States as aggressors threatening world peace.

The United States should immediately lift its embargo on arms to the Middle East, shipments subject only to limitations set by the U.N.

Palestine Commission or the Security Council.

The United States should call upon the Security Council immediately to create and arm the Arab and Jewish militias provided for in the General Assembly resolution, and should cooperate fully with the UN Palestine Commission to this end.

Ten days later, Senator Austin delivered his famous "bombshell" address at the United Nations announcing American withdrawal from the partition plan. This event, and the president's earlier receipt of the Clifford memoranda, formed the background to an urgent White House conference on Palestine convened on March 24 and attended by the president; Secretary Marshall, Loy Henderson, Charles E. (Chip) Bohlen, and Dean Rusk of the State Department; and several White House advisers, including David Niles and Clark Clifford. The arms embargo was one of the main subjects discussed. Clifford records that the president and the White House advisers "were in favor of lifting the arms embargo as soon as possible." However, Secretary Marshall intervened to say "that they were working on plans for a truce and that it was felt that there was a good possibility that a truce could be effectuated." The White House advisers pressed for an early answer on the success of the truce efforts. The meeting concluded with "the general understanding . . . that, if they [the State Department] could not report that they had been successful in obtaining a truce by April 7 [two weeks later], steps would be taken to release the embargo."

In agreeing to the postponement the White House failed to appreciate what it was actually conceding. The two-week period was allotted for effectuating a truce, but, in fact, only a truce resolution emerged. The distinction is not minor. Even more significant, the White House failed to recognize that the concept that underlay the proposed truce resolution ran diametrically counter to White House desires. In the White House scheme, removal of the embargo and institution of the truce were alternative measures to achieve the identical goal: secure the Jewish community against aggression and enable it to proceed to realize the partition scheme. As adopted, the truce resolution reflected

totally the philosophy of the State Department—that partition needed to be discarded and an alternative solution sought. This can be seen from the terms of the April 17 Security Council resolution that provided for a political as well as a military truce. All parties were called upon to "refrain, pending further consideration of the future government of Palestine by the General Assembly, from any political activity which might prejudice the rights, claims, or position of either community." Clearly enough, this provision would effectively throw up a roadblock to establishment of the Jewish state. Moreover, the truce resolution became a vehicle for strengthening and multilateralizing the State Department's arms embargo policy. Thus, the Security Council called upon all governments "to take all possible steps to assist in the implementation of the measures set out . . . and particularly those referring to the entry into Palestine of armed bands and fighting personnel, groups and individuals, and weapons and war materials." From a self-denying ordinance of the State Department alone, the embargo had become the fiat of the United Nations. The entire truce resolution was, in effect, the logical sequel to Austin's March 19 speech announcing American withdrawal from partition. This, however, was not the intent of the White House advisers.

Armed with the truce resolution, State Department officials now had a ready instrument to justify before members of Congress nonmodification of the embargo. Aid could not be extended to the embattled Jewish community and the embargo could not be eased, it was explained, because the administration's hands were tied by Security Council Resolution 46, although that resolution was only recommendatory.

An early illustration of the manner in which the Security Council resolution served to deflect attacks on the embargo policy is provided by a letter dated April 27 from Charles E. Bohlen to Congressman Charles A. Eaton, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Eaton had asked for State Department comments on a House draft resolution that provided for the lifting of the embargo. Bohlen replied that the proposed resolution "would seem to contravene the spirit and letter of the Truce

resolution adopted by the Security Council on April 17. . . . The United States voted for this resolution and as a Member of the United Nations is obligated to abide by the terms thereof."

It is interesting to note that on April 9, only a few days before the Security Council adopted its truce resolution, a moving plea arrived at the White House from Chaim Weizmann. He welcomed President Truman's assurance (contained in a statement issued March 25) that the United States had not abandoned partition as the ultimate political settlement in Palestine. He went on to say:

Having recognized the right of our people to independence last November, the great powers now expose them to the risk of extermination and do not even grant them the arms to provide for their own defense. Arab aggression is now more confident than ever. Arabs believe that an international decision has been revised in their favor purely because they dared to use force against it. Mr. President, I cannot see how this belief can honestly be refuted. The practical question now is whether your Administration will proceed to leave our people unarmed in the face of an attack which it apparently feels it is unable to stop; and whether it can allow us to come directly or indirectly under Arab domination which is sworn to our destruction. The choice for our people, Mr. President, is between Statehood and extermination. History and providence have placed this issue in your hands, and I am confident that you will yet decide it in the spirit of the moral law.

The White House itself made no reply to the letter. But in response to a copy sent to the secretary of state, Undersecretary Lovett wrote on April 24: "I sincerely hope that action which has been and will be taken in the United Nations will lead to the restoration of peaceful conditions in Palestine and to agreement between Arabs and Jews resident there on their future government." The last words in particular demonstrate how remote the State Department was from what was happening in Palestine and how tightly the diplomats still clung, as the zero hour approached, to their antipartition stand. Illustrative of their thinking was the May 8 suggestion by Senator Austin to Harold Beeley, a British Foreign Ministry official, that a joint British-

American naval blockade be instituted off the shores of Palestine to intercept arms shipments.

Events, however, were taking their own course, and by May 14 the state of Israel was an undeniable fact. President Truman decided to catch up with reality and to abandon the outdated solutions of the State Department by according de facto recognition to the new state moments after its formal proclamation.

The State Department Triumphs

Given the new turn in America's Middle East policy, with the White House apparently reasserting its dominance over the State Department, it might reasonably have been expected that the arms embargo policy would be critically reappraised. Recognition of the state of Israel, even more than America's previous endorsement of the partition resolution, carried with it, arguably, some measure of moral responsibility for the security of the newborn state; thus, speculation was rife that Washington would indeed speedily abolish the embargo.

The prospect of an early end to the embargo, it appears, greatly alarmed State Department officials who moved quickly to forestall any such development. They warned of the repercussions that unilateral lifting of the embargo might have for America's relations with the Arabs, the United Nations, and above all, the West. Thus, three days after recognition, Secretary Marshall met with the president and cautioned, at considerable length, against precipitate action in the matter.

The State Department skillfully managed to escape the necessity of revising its own policies in light of the presidential initiative on recognition, and instead invoked the recognition policy as a means of maintaining the arms embargo and neutralizing the president. Recognition became a trap that placed Truman on the defensive over the arms issue. U.N. expectations had already received a rude shock, it was argued, when the United States violated the provisions of the April 17 resolution dealing with the political truce. The United States, therefore, dare not now add insult to injury by violating the provisions for a military truce as well. Otherwise, America's

own prestige and credibility would be severely injured. The theme sounded by Marshall was reflected also in a report sent to him by U.S. representative to the United Nations, Warren Austin, on May 19. The recognition policy, he reported, had damaged America's standing in the United Nations; it had "deeply undermined the confidence of other delegations in our integrity." Moreover "current newspaper comment concerning possible U.S. action on the existing arms embargo is an element mentioned by other delegations as contributing to their mistrust."

Within a week a new factor entered the picture when the British began a relentless campaign to convince the U.S. administration to retain the arms embargo. In secret dispatches they warned repeatedly that lifting the embargo would produce a dangerous, and even ugly, situation. The first shot in this campaign was fired by Sir John Balfour, British charge d'affaires in Washington, when he met with Lovett, Henderson, and Rusk on May 21. He reported that British Foreign Secretary Bevin "hopes that the United States Government will feel able to maintain its arms embargo. If this is raised, HMG will almost certainly be obliged to raise their own embargo on the export of arms to certain Arab states, and the unfortunate position will then be reached of one side being largely armed by the Americans and the other by the British."

Within the State Department, George Kennan, in a May 21 memorandum to the secretary of state, similarly pointed to the dangers of an Anglo-American split resulting from a revision of the embargo policy. He reminded the secretary that PPS/19 of January 19 and the supplement of January 29 had specifically cautioned against any action that would bring the United States into conflict with the British over the Palestine issue or lead to American "assumption of major responsibility for the maintenance and security" of the Jewish state. "The course of action we are now embarking on," he warned, "threatens not only to place in jeopardy some of our most vital national interests in the Middle East and the Mediterranean but also to disrupt the unity of the western world and to undermine our entire policy toward the Soviet Union."

The American ambassador in London, Lewis H. Douglas, sent frequent dispatches on the consequences that could ensue from a lifting of the American arms embargo. Thus, in a top secret message of May 22, Douglas wrote:

I am convinced that crevasse widening between US and Britain over Palestine cannot be confined to Palestine or even to Middle East: It is already seriously jeopardizing foundation-stone of US policy in Europe—partnership with a friendly and well-disposed Britain. Irrespective rights and wrongs of question, I believe worst shock so far to general Anglo-American concert of policy since I have been here was sudden US de facto recognition Jewish state without previous notice of our intentions to British Government. . . . Worst prospect I can see on horizon American-British relations is possibility that we may raise embargo on Middle East arm shipments to favor Jews. If we do so, it will be only short step until British Government, impelled by what it conceives to be its vital interests in Middle East extending as far as Pakistan . . . may lift embargo re arms to Arabs. When this happens, the two great democratic partners will indirectly be ranged on opposite sides of a battle line scarcely three years after May 8, 1945.

He returned to the same theme several times in the next few days.

As these messages were crossing the Atlantic, it seemed a matter of utmost urgency to the State Department to persuade the president of the justice of the department's position on the arms embargo. Chaim Weizmann was scheduled to visit the White House on May 25, and, undoubtedly, he would argue forcefully for removal of the arms embargo. In preparation, Marshall garnered all his evidence. As he describes it:

I went over with the President the serious situation regarding Palestine matters particularly with reference to his reception of Mr. Weizmann and its possible implication of *de jure* recognition, and also the dangerous aspects involved in the question of the arms embargo. This was done along with reading numerous documents to him including Bevin's current message and Douglas' views. I emphasized the tragic results which might well follow any action not carefully considered, its devastating results to him, not to

mention the situation in the Middle East, and I said the only protection that I could see at the present time was a very careful maintenance of a relationship between Clark Clifford and you, Lovett, so that no action be taken that had not been either cleared by the State Department or the conditions implied explained for the President's information. He agreed to this.

In effect, President Truman's acceptance of Secretary Marshall's argument sealed the fate of the embargo question. The arms issue gained a logic or rationale of its own. It was no longer simply part of a scheme to frustrate fulfillment of the partition plan; it was now viewed as an essential element in developing a concerted Middle East, and hence, global policy for the two great Western allies. The whole issue of the embargo thus became intertwined in the defense blueprint that the British were developing for the Middle East. In the British scheme, Israel was envisaged as a sharply reduced territorial entity that would not interfere with broader British strategy in the Arab Middle East. The U.S. embargo policy would henceforth be merged in the overall framework of U.N. peacemaking efforts. And in this manner the embargo question was detached from the issue and logic of recognition.

The Long-Range Implications of the Embargo

What were the repercussions—short and long term—of the embargo policy? The whole process of American withdrawal from the partition plan, it appears, prompted the Arab states to believe that defiance of the United Nations would be profitable. One need only review the 1948 reports of American ambassadors in Arab capitals to realize how their talks with Arab leaders led the latter to believe that the United States was not seriously committed to the U.N. partition plan and would do nothing to see it implemented. On May 5, State Department official Philip Ireland held conversations in Damascus with Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the Arab League, in an effort to deter the Arabs from invading Palestine. Ireland asked Azzam Pasha if the Arabs "considered the grave responsibilities which they were assuming before the world." Ireland re-

ported that "every possible argument" had been used to convince the Arab leaders to accept a ten-day truce. Azzam Pasha, however, remained unmoved. The reason is not far to seek. Ireland was authorized to use every means of persuasion except the one that would really count—that the United States, acting through the United Nations, would take action to repel the invasion, including an immediate lifting of the arms embargo.

But it is no longer necessary to speculate on the effect that the retreat from partition had on Arab plans. Today there is evidence that American tergiversations played a critical role in inducing Egypt to invade Palestine on May 15. In March 1975 the Egyptian journal *Al-taliah* published the debates of the Egyptian Parliament of May 11, 1948, four days before the invasion took place. The following excerpts convey the spirit of the discussions. Prime Minister Mahmud Fahmy el-Nukrashy said:

The valiant defense of the Palestinians of their homeland aroused worldwide attention and particularly that of the United States, so that the United States began to reduce its support of partition. Americans began visiting Arab capitals to convey to their governments, officially or unofficially, the decision of the United States to reduce its commitment to partition. . . . Subsequently, as you will recall, the American representative to the Security Council announced that his country was no longer for partition.

The debate closed with a ringing call from member of Parliament Muhammad Ali Aluchad Pasha to join the other Arab armies in the struggle.

The United States itself has withdrawn from the partition plan. I consider—and no one is compelled to agree with me—that they thought that partition would be implemented without opposition, namely, with the stroke of a pen. And when opposition by the Palestinians emerged, they had to consider the use of force. Then there developed competition between governments and a dispute arose between the blocs. And since the United States was intent on excluding its rival, it abandoned the partition scheme. Thus, if by means of meagre force the Palestinians managed to achieve this, will not all the Arab states, united, be able to encircle Palestine and to save it

from the fate of tyranny and this death? As the Al-mighty liveth, woe to us if history records that the Arab states fled from the battle and allowed the Zionist state to develop and succeed.

His words were greeted with applause. Thus, wavering elements in the Arab world were led to believe that with resolute and forceful action they could undo the General Assembly decision. This inspired their invasion of Israel with such disastrous results and such fateful long-range consequences.

The 1948 American arms embargo on Palestine was a product of concerted and consecutive efforts of the State Department and the British Foreign Office. In its initial stages it was launched by State Department officials who were intent on minimizing any American role in the implementation of the projected partition plan—despite the fact that this move was clearly at cross-purposes with the announced policy of the president. President Truman was correct when he charged in his memoirs that certain members of the State Department were less than faithful in supporting his policy. He was incorrect, however, in asserting that only second- or third-echelon staffers were involved. For, in fact, his most senior officials failed to adhere to the policy line that he had set.

With his act of recognizing the state of Israel, Truman jettisoned the whole ballast of the State Department on the Palestine question. It was at this point that the British stepped in and, highlighting the tensions arising out of the cold war, prevailed on the U.S. administration to maintain the embargo policy. Likewise, State Department officials used the shock of recognition to stay the president's hand. Thus, external and internal forces interacted to maintain the status quo.

The American retreat from partition, engineered by the State Department and characterized by the institution and maintenance of the arms embargo, however, encouraged wavering Arab states to believe that their endeavors to frustrate implementation of partition would go unchecked. Thus Egypt was led to intervene in the Palestine conflict with such fateful consequences for Middle East history over the course of the next three decades. □

1980 HW

Jerusalem, March 23, 1980
932-1-2

Mr. U. Feyerabend
Pappelweg 121
53 Bonn 2
Fed. Rep. of Germany

Dear Mr. Feyerabend,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter to the Prime Minister, dated March 3, 1980, and to advise you that its contents have been brought to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Miss Yona Klimovitkky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

Bonn, the 4th. 3.1980

Ulrich Feyerabend
Pappelweg 121
53 Bonn-2
W.Germany

A

To the
Ministerpresident of Israel
Menachem Begin
Jerusalem



Dear Ministerpresident!

I'm not a jew, but I love Israel with all my heart and so it hurts me when I read in our papers about all the unsolved problems. In my oppinion Israel is able to survive without having solved the "Palestinian problem". All the people say: Give Autonomie to them. but nobody nows how this Autonomie shout work. Now I want to tell You a plan which might work, if you specify it for the situation in Israel. I told this idea to many friends in Your country and said that it realy might work. I'm thinking about a FFederal Republik of Israel" or a "United states of Israel". It sounds crazy, but I want to explane what I mean at the example of Germany. In West-Germany we have have twelve countries and all of them have their own rights. They the right of doing their own cultural politics, of having their own police, a local television programme and of making lowsrrrelating to their own affairs. They do have a lot of other rights, but they do not have the right of working against the federation and against our basic low. So may be its possible to build two palestinian counties, one in the Gaza strip and one in Judäa and Samaria. The palestinian would have the right to elect their own governement, but its only a local governement. I know that it is not so easy as I wrote, but I hope it is a point of thinking. I wish You peace. After 2000 years living without peace, things changed allready and I hope they will change more and more.

epik
23.3.80

U. Feyerabend pfo pfo

ירושלים, כ"ה באדר החש"ם
13 במרץ 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר עופר וינברגר
רחוב וולטה העילית 1
קרית יובל
ירושלים

מר וינברגר הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתורה את קבלת מכתבך. אנא נביא את
דבריך לחשומת-לבו של ראש-הממשלה.

בכבוד רב,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה



Handwritten text at the top left, including the word "מחבר" (author).

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(27)



קוד

ראש המטה

א. מ. א. / א. מ. א. / א. מ. א.

קוד

וינסא

צופר אינברגר
ירושלים

ר וולטר דה סילי
קיי - זל
הילת הילום



מכתב לנא
ל"א י"ד

ירושלים, כ"א באדר החש"ס
9 במרץ 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר יעקב מוסאל
רחוב ז'בוטינסקי 46
ראשון לציון

מר מוסאל הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתודה אח קבלת מכתבך מיום ט"ו באדר החש"ס.
הנחתי אותו כמובן על שולחנו של ראש-הממשלה, לעיונו ולתשומת-
לבו.

בכבוד רב
ובברכה נאמנה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

ירושלים, כ"א באדר התש"ם
9 במרץ 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר יעקב מוסאל
רחוב ז'בוטינסקי 46
ראשון לציון

מר מוסאל הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בחודה את קבלת מכתבך מיום ט"ו באדר התש"ם.
הנחתי אותו כמובן על שולחנו של ראש-הממשלה, לעיונו ולתשומת-
לבו.

בכבוד רב
ובברכה נאמנה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

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טו' באדר תש"ם
3 במרץ 1980

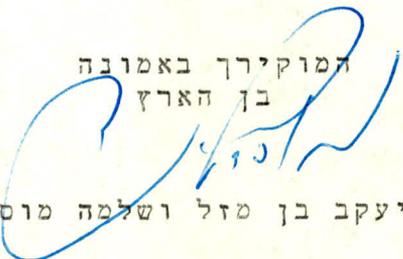


לכבוד
ראש ממשלת ישראל
מר מנחם בגין

אדוני ראש הממשלה,

בצער רב שמעתי על עמדת ארה"ב שבאה לידי ביטוי בהחלטת מועצת הבטחון. כאזרח יהודי וישראלי שנולד בארץ-ישראל, בלע"ז פלסטיין, שמחתי מאד כאשר בהנהגתך עלה הליכוד לשלטון. היות ואתם אמורים הייתם לקיים את החלטת הכנסת על כל חבריה, מיד לאחר מלחמת ששת הימים, למעט חברי רק"ח, המדברת בזכות היהודים להתישב בכל שטחי ארץ-ישראל לפי החלטת הממשלה. גם בהסכמי מחנה דוד בארה"ב עמדת על דעתך כי האוטונומיה היא לאנשים ולא לשטחים וכי לנו יש דרישות לשטחים אלו לפחות כפי שאחרים דורשים אותם. כן סוכם כי רק לאחר 5 שנים של כינון האוטונומיה יוחלט על עתיד השטחים. ארה"ב קבלה על עצמה לתווך בין כל הצדדים לסיכסוך ולתת את שירותיה הטובים לקידום העניין. בהצטרפה השבוע להחלטת מועצת הבטחון ובהביעה דעה חד-משמעית בענין שהוא נושא לדיונים, הוציאה עצמה ארה"ב מהתפקיד אותו קיבלה על עצמה ועל-כן יש להשעות את נציגה מלהשתתף בכל דיון בנושא האוטונומיה מיד, עד להבהרה ולקבלת הסכמה לתאום בכל עמדה שתועלה בין הצדדים בנושא האוטונומיה ובינתיים יש להמשיך בשיחות על האוטונומיה בין הצדדים ללא נציגי ארה"ב.

אנא ממך אדוני ראש הממשלה, חזק והתחזק ואל תירא וננהג אותנו בחוכמה, באומץ וללא מורא כפי שהנך יודע ויכול כי לעת כזאת דרוש אתה לנו ואל תתן לדבר לעבור לסדר היום, ולחכות למכה השניה כי היא בוא תבוא וחזק יותר, באם לא תיבלום במהירות ובכל העוצמה את המכה הראשונה ומיד.

המוקירך באמונה
בן הארץ

יעקב בן מזל ושלמה מוסאל

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לכבוד
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מר מנחם בגין
משרד ראש הממשלה
ירושלים

יעקב מוסאל
רח' ז'בוטינסקי 46
ראשון - לציון

מ.ר.ה.
-6-03-1980

לדוד ק

פברואר, 1980

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Jerusalem, February 28, 1980
932-1-2

Dr. Israel Goldstein
12 Pinsker Street
Jerusalem

Dear Dr. Goldstein,

The Prime Minister has asked me to thank you for your letter of February 3 and for sharing with him the correspondence you enclosed.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Yehuda Avner
Adviser to the
Prime Minister

ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN • ישראל גולדשטיין

JERUSALEM, PINSKER STREET 12 פינסקר רח' 12 ירושלים

Tel. 636020-630907 טל.

*Figuring out
the correspondence
for enclosed.
Y. Auner*

February 3, 1980

Hon. Menachem Begin, Prime Minister
Government of Israel
Hakiryah, Jerusalem



Dear Mr. Begin,

I am enclosing a copy of my correspondence with Professor Eugene
V. Rostow, which, I thought, may be of interest to you.

With cordial greetings and high regard, I am,

Sincerely,

Israel Goldstein
Dr. Israel Goldstein

IG/PC
Encls.

*PIK
28-2-80*

YALE LAW SCHOOL
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06520

EUGENE V. ROSTOW

(203) 436-2234

January 4, 1980

Dr. Israel Goldstein
Pinsker Street 12
Jerusalem
Israel

Dear Dr. Goldstein:

Indeed you may. I should be honored. Please
give him my best regards, and good wishes for
the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Eugene V. Rostow

EVR/kr

December 19, 1979

Professor Eugene V. Rostow
Yale University
Law School
401-A Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520
U. S. A.

Dear Professor Rostow,

I thank you for yours of the 7th.

If you have no objections, I would like to send a copy
of it to Prime Minister Begin. May I?

Sincerely yours,

IG/PC

Dr. Israel Goldstein

YALE UNIVERSITY
LAW SCHOOL
401-A YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06520

EUGENE V. ROSTOW

(203) 436-2234

December 7, 1979

Dr. Israel Goldstein
12 Pinsker Street
Jerusalem
Israel

Dear Dr. Goldstein:

I'm sorry I have been delayed in answering your letter of October 24.

I discover that I don't really have sharp opinions about the policies of the present government of Israel. I myself am dubious about the West Bank autonomy plan, and would much prefer a solution with Jordan along the lines of the proposal made at Strasbourg ten years ago. But - so far - Jordan will not take the plunge. Under the circumstances, the autonomy plan is a concession Israel is not obliged to make. I spend my time explaining that under Resolution 242 Israel is not obliged to withdraw until the Arab states make peace; that Israel has a legal right to settle in the West Bank area; and that our government ought not to be putting so much effort into the autonomy scheme, because if that goes too far the new entity will become a third Palestinian state. I should much rather see our government say that Israel has the right to stay put until Jordan follows the Egyptian example. With the turmoil in the Persian Gulf, the present situation between Israel and Jordan seems to be satisfactory to both parties.

Yours sincerely,

Eugene V. Rostow

EVR/kr

October 24, 1979

Professor Eugene Rostow
Sterling Professor of Law and Public Affairs
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.
U. S. A.

My dear Professor Rostow,

The full page "Ad" in the New York Times of June 11, 1978, "Does Israel Need to be Taught a Lesson?" did much to clarify controversial issues on their intrinsic merits. Your views derived additional weight from the fact that they were yours, those of a widely recognized authority in Law and Public Affairs. I am sure they influenced thinking in important circles in the United States, Israel, and other countries.

Just now, Israel - its present government, finds itself public relations wise in a very difficult situation, especially since the resignation of Moshe Dayan, its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It would interest me very much to know your views on the policies of the present government of Israel.

We have met when I was active in Zionist affairs on the American scene. For the purposes of identification, may I refer you to any "Who's Who" publication.

I would appreciate a reply.

Sincerely,

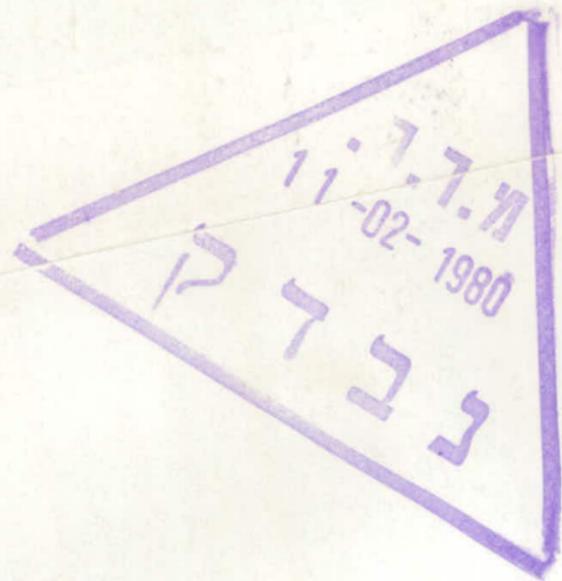
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Dr. Israel Goldstein

ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN • ישראל גולדשטיין

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57



Hon. Menachem Begin, Prime Minister
Government of Israel
Hakiryah, JERUSALEM

Yecheiel Kadishai
Director

Sincerely yours,

With best wishes,

I hope we shall have the opportunity of
meeting again when you are next in Jerusalem.

Thank you very much for your kind letter of
February 7, 1980. I am indeed pleased to learn that
my presentation has been helpful.

Dear Mr. Forman,

Mr. Ira N. Forman
Legislative Liaison
American Israel Public
Affairs Committee
444 North Capitol St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Jerusalem, February 25, 1980
932-1-2

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February 7, 1980



Mr. Yechiel Kadishai
Director
Prime Minister's Bureau
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Mr. Kadishai:

Just a note to let you know how much I enjoyed meeting you with the AIPAC delegation on January 13.

Your comments on the government's outlook on the autonomy talks and the situation in Judea Samaria were enlightening. We came away from our stay in Israel with a much better understanding of the difficulties Israel faces in the coming years. The trip in general went very well. All the meetings were highly useful to our work on Capitol Hill.

I look forward to meeting you on my next trip to Israel, hopefully before the end of the year.

Sincerely,

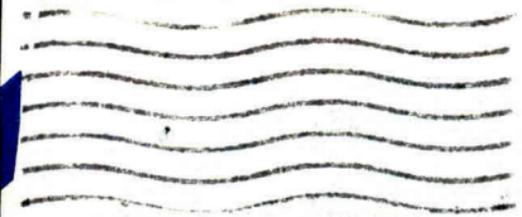
Ira N. Forman
Legislative Liaison

INF:af

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American Israel Public Affairs Committee
444 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Suite 412
Washington, D.C. 20001

71

Mr. Yechiel Kadishai
Director
Prime Minister's Bureau
Jerusalem, Israel



VIA AIR MAIL

5111

1111

ירושלים, ד' באדר התש"ם
21 בפברואר 1980

931-1-2

לכבוד
איתמר שגיא
אלון שבוך
גוש עציון

לאיתמר שלום וברכה,

היינו מאשר את קבלת מכתבך מיום כ' בשבט התש"ם,
שהגיע למשרדנו היום. אנו נביא את דבריך לעיונו ולחשומת-
לבו של ראש-הממשלה.

בכבוד רב,

י. קדיטאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

הינחם הסלף או יזי בך - חילוק יזי הטלעות הילובים
הילבן, נחלבים לילול יזל.
לפסוק אה שיתח האנלוליה! 7

התיקוב לטלם אלה וזכר
אלהם טלם.

ל.ה.
אלו יתקב בינל ללל טל קקלם
ליל, אל תרסם איהם זל - טול אלה.

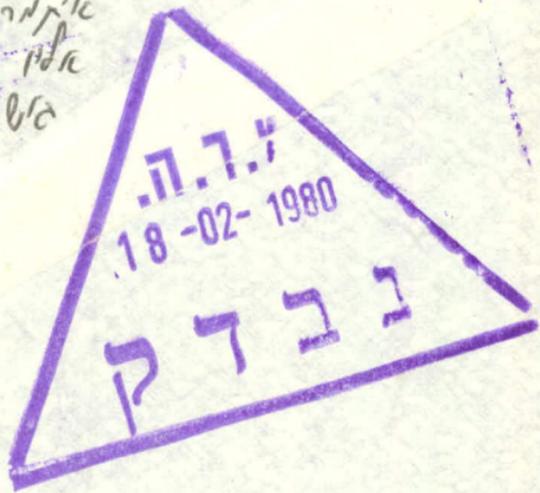
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למקובל
הוא המעלה את ארבעת קצין.
(הכנסת)
יהודים

השולח:

אלקנה סמל
מפני
עניין



~~9321-2~~

9321-2



משרד החוץ

9

בברכה

מאת

משרד החוץ

מגיד ראש

מחלקת יפן, אלפי

For the Record

From a statement in the Knesset by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin:

We begin to deal with the problems relating to the autonomy negotiations. . . . As I said to President Sadat in all sincerity, there has been progress in these talks on the easier subjects. With respect to the subjects which are of weightier significance, no progress has yet occurred and the negotiations are continuing.

We want an agreement with Egypt on this subject, just as we want an agreement with all our neighbors, and with respect to the autonomy, with the Arab residents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District. We did not intend to sign a separate peace agreement with Egypt. We called it a first Peace Treaty, though it is self-evident that the making of peace cannot be imposed. It must stem from the free will of each side—but so far, the elements I have enumerated have refused to join the peace-making process. We will not despair. We are convinced that the day will come when the parameter of the peace-making process will broaden. In the meantime, however, we are conducting negotiations with Egypt only, and we want to reach agreement with it. . . .

We do not suggest interpreting the Camp David Agreement—but implementing it. Therefore, when President Sadat asked me for my assessment concerning the realization of the autonomy plan, I replied, "Let us implement the Camp David Accord and the autonomy regime will be established." No interpretation whatsoever is needed here. So it is self-evident that if we are presented with or will be presented with a proposal that contradicts the Camp David Agreement, we shall reject it. Our stand will in that case not be negative. It will be positive—because it will mean that we adhere to the Camp David Agreement.

Jerusalem, February 19, 1980
G 932-1-2

Mr. Mikkell Dahl
303,3231 64 Ave., N.W.
Calgary, Alberta

Dear Mr. Dahl,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of February 1, 1980 to the Prime Minister contents of which have been duly noted.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Miss Yona Klimovitzky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

from the STUDY of

g

MIKIKEL DAHL

403) 274-5190.

303; 231 64 Ave. N.W.,
Calgary, Alberta, T2K 0M1.

MR. MENAHEM BEGIN
- Prime Minister of Israel-
Jerusalem, Israel.

February 1, 1980

14 11. 1980
932-1-200

Dear Mr. Begin:

Hopefully, this may come to your personal attention.

I am not a Jew; but thruout a great many years I have been a keen student of Israel's ancient prophets.

I am well convinced that the great God spoke to and thru them.

Based thereon, matters I have in mind to set before you, may prove of interest - conceivably even helpful.

(Yes, I am aware you have your learned Rabbis; but thru personal experience and contact with such, I have found them as brainwashed and spiritually blind as are our Christian Priests and Ministers.)

First, your stand against Palestinian autonomy is right and proper. 'Islam' is the same as Ishmael: multiplied millions thru blood paternity; other multiplied millions by 'faith' (in their FALSE 'prophet'). God's messenger told Hagar that Ishmael would be "untameable, with his hand against every man!" (see Genesis 16:12.)

History testifies to the correctness thereof; while today we see it so abundantly manifest.

Yes: your resoluteness towards the Palestinians is right and commendable, but how long can it hold?

The days are almost upon us that Israel will receive an "idol Shepherd" (Zach. 11:15-17), who- at best- will give but 'lip service' unto God (Israel's great Keeper). He will have communist convictions ("eat the flesh of the fat and tear their claws in pieces"). That means he will change laws within your land; and strive to pacify Palestinians.

Israel has dark and grim days ahead. Because that is so close to hand, I fear the "foolish shepherd" may manifest as early as 1981.

I am convinced that President Sadat is sincere, and a good man. But because of Islam, must of necessity 'champion' the Palestinian cause. How long can Sadat remain in power? Doubtful that anyone knows. But the "Peace Treaty"- which both of you so eagerly sought- will not remain effective beyond October 31, 1981 (give or take one day). (That Peace Treaty and its life-span was forecast more than four thousand years ago !)

It has not been given me to see the WHY or the HOW of its demise; but I assume that president Sadat is then no longer in power; or, that Islam threatens his death and destruction of Egypt UNLESS. . . .

Manifestly, extremely serious conditions will have been building up for the world and/or Israel - long previous to the above date.

epif
19.2.80

* * * To live triumphantly - KNOW GOD ! * * *

* As I seem to understand the prophecies, mid-November 1980 (yes, this very year), the flood-gates of evil open. Precisely WHAT I do not understand; but seem to see a close tie-in with religion, or perhaps ideology. It could even be a 'leftist' replacing yourself. It will likely focus on Israel.

* From that date the woes of Israel increase rapidly into late December, building the road unto serious war, and Israel's partial defeat.

Oh to be sure, the great U.S.A. will go to Israel's aid; but with
TOO LITTLE -- TOO LATE !

Israel must be prepared to fight for its life. To 'mark time' while trusting to America would be suicidal folly. . . .

THAT has been the 'sin' of modern Israel - even as it was of ancient Israel - to trust to man and the "arm of flesh" - instead of fully relying on the great God of your fathers' - Who is Israel's only KEEPER .

You must expect and be prepared for partial defeat in the forthcoming battle with your enemies. Israel will suffer immense loss - both in life and territory. Also part of Jerusalem will be lost.

IF the end of the Gentile era is as close to hand as I seem to see it, then the following time-table and awesome events must be expected:

* Early to mid-April 1981, the 'Hand of God', rocks and shocks the world !

* WAR (but 'contained') and conditions of war build up towards January 6th, 1983 (give or take 2 days), on which day the Soviet Block launches its all-out drive against the nations of Christendom, and against whomsoever stands in their way to achieve complete world domination.

The prophecies of Ezekiel - chapters 38-39 - will then be fulfilling, altho portions thereof may have intruded much earlier (conceivably as early as Spring - Summer of 1981).

* The "fortunes of war" will favor the communists thruout a full year - maybe somewhat longer. But by early June 1984 - likely at the latest - the KEEPER of Israel will manifest His hand: the tide of war turns. . . .

* Ezekiel 39:17-20 fulfills on Tishri 10th, 1984 (likely Oct. 6). Nuclear war will then be in full progress. What awesome horror!

* Tishri 1/84, the Hand of God again "rocks and shocks" the world !

It will be that event on Rosh Hashana which infuriates the Communist-world: it shall drive them to madness; the tempo and fury of war then doubles. It will likely mark commencement of the nuclear holocaust.

** Towards sunset Tishri 14th/84, shall the prophecy of Zachariah 14:3-7 fulfill (likely Oct. 10th). Verses 1-2 fulfill long previously.

THAT day towards sunset will Israel Jubilate; for then shall the great God and Redeemer of Israel, fulfill His covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. THEN shall His glory appear in the heavens - with multiplied thousands of His saints - (Daniel 7:13) as He descends to the Mt. of Olives.

Think not that it was only in the days of Moses & Joshua that the great GOD would manifest His hand in mighty wonders. . . .

World cataclysm incepts at the very moment when Israel's returning Messiah touches down on the Mount - which rends from east to west: producing the greatest earthquake since the dawn of man. THAT, and the tidal waves which follow, shall fulfill Ezekiel 38:20.

May YOU live for that day to behold Israel's glorious Messiah, returning in fulfillment of "the sure mercies of David."

THEN shall Israel shine forth as a diadem in the crown of your Messiah; for it has been written:

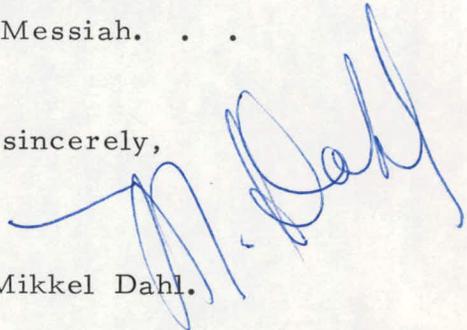
"Thy people shall be willing in THE DAY OF THY POWER; in the beauties of holiness from the womb of the morning: Thou hast the dew of thy youth." (Psalm 110:3.)

That last clause, together with verse 4, proves that your Messiah had at some time previously, been a human being. And by inference, "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power", implies there had been UNwillingness at some previous time. . . .

The Redeemer of Israel and the Light of the Gentiles will never come to a victorious and proud people; but only to His people "down and out" with all hope gone - EXCEPT for the sudden descent of their mighty God. Simultaneously and similarly shall the Gentiles recognize that their so-called Wisdom and Sciences have only led to the destruction of world society, and the thru-pollution of the earth, air and water.

May you help Israel to await their Messiah. . . .

Very sincerely,


Mikkel Dahl.

Jerusalem, February 19, 1980
F 932-1-2

Dr. Lewis H. Glinert
School of Oriental and African Studies
Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP

Dear Dr. Glinert,

The Prime Minister has asked me to thank you for your letter of February 4, 1980, and to tell you how deeply he appreciates the sentiments of support and solidarity conveyed therein.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Miss Yona Klimovitzky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

(University of London)

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The Knesset,
Jerusalem, Israel.

4 Feb. 1980
17 Shevat 5740



Dear Mr. Begin,

On behalf of a number of my academic colleagues in S.O.A.S., I wish to express the strongest support for your stand on the matter of 'Palestinian' autonomy and the occupied territories.

Working constantly with Arab (and Persian) students makes it plain to us how careful, and indeed suspicious, one must be about the true intentions of Middle Eastern governments. We also admire your 'long' memory of the actions of Arabs towards Jews in the past 50 years, and hope that you will stand firm against the oil interests of Western governments and media.

Indeed, we sometimes wish the Israeli government were not always associated with 'sweet reason'. Western newspapers forgive Moslems their extremism, so why not Jews? Is it perhaps because people do not realise the strength of Jewish religious values in 'secular-looking' Israel?

Yours sincerely,

Lewis H. Glinert
(Dr.) Lewis H. Glinert

41K
11,
19.2.80

Jerusalem, February 4, 1980
A 932-1-2

Mr. Paul Mader
162 Goulburn
Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8E2

Dear Mr. Mader,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your recent letter to the Prime Minister and to advise you that its contents have been brought to his attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Miss Yona Klimovitzky
Personal Assistant to the
Prime Minister

Nov. 14, 1979.



A

Dear Mr. Begin:

Please accept this belated New Years message. Also, I would like to commend your peace efforts and extend my compliments on the receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize.

I would first like to introduce myself. I am a Canadian Jew, the son of recent (1951) European immigrants and of a former Auschwitz concentration camp inmate.

The goal of this message is to acquaint you with my concern for the peace of Israel, the Middle East and the World in troubled times. It is also aimed at bringing the issue of a Palestinian Homeland in its proper prospective.

Israel is now the Homeland of the Jews due to a United Nations Resolution, of 1948. That resolution also called for a Palestinian Homeland. Though we may claim our ancient homeland in its biblical format of Judah and Summaria- and from a pure political perspective, we may be right; from a pure legalistic perspective, we may be right, we must admit to ourselves that the Palestinian Arabs have lived and worked the land we call ours for hundreds and hundreds of years. If, hypothetically, a servant cares for a house for exceptionally long time while his master is in exile, would it not be proper to share the property with him for the work he has done, rather than turn him out into the cold? Yes. It would be right to share it.

We, as a people, should know how debilitating (in some aspects) and how joyless and sometimes abusive it can be to live in refugee status. Should Israel not work harder to see that Palestinians get a Homeland? Should Israel not accept that Palestinians paid the price for Christian-European anti-semitism? Then, it should abide by the U.N. resolution - except for the clause re: Jerusalem - a new settlement should be arrived at to accomodate reality, giving the Jews that part of Jerusalem that is dear to us and giving the Arabs what is dear to them.

I support your stand for Autonomy status for the West Bank. Why are talks dragging on? And why are Jewish communities being built in areas that may revert to the Arabs one day?

The Plans of previous colonialist empires, the rules set up by previous dynasties are no longer applicable. Jewish strategy must lie upon the continued explanation to the world that we were a colonized country whose people were exiled, and who set up a Jewish liberation movement; whose people activated a silent revolution called Zionism - which needs some modification at present - but which is a mechanism for saving Jews from further destruction by persecution.

Hoping your strategies will show the World that Anwar Sadat is not the only man to show rationalized courage and trust, I await new policies for rationalized sharing with the Palestinians (see U.N. Resolution and not rationalized domination.

Yours Truly,

P. Mader.

Handwritten notes in blue ink: '41K', 'אל', '4.2.80' circled in blue.

With
friendly greetings
and good wishes
for a very
Happy New Year

Best
Wishes,
F. Hades

Le: Autonomy
and the Palestinian
Question

See inside
for a message
Comment

New Year Wishes
For You





MENAHEM BEGIN,
PRIME MINISTER OF
JERUSALEM, THE KNES
ISRAEL

P. MADER,
162 Goulburn,
Ottawa, Ont.
K1N 8E2.

ירושלים, כ"ד בשבט התש"ם
11 בפברואר 1980

~~934-2~~

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר עזרא פריה (ורלפורט)
ת.ד. 117
דימונה

מר פריה הנכבד,

את מכתבך מיום 30 בינואר 1980 הנחתי על שולחני
של ראש-הממשלה, לעיוני, והריני לאשר בזה את קבלתו בתודה.

בכבוד רב ובברכה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

ירושלים, כ"ד בשבט התש"ם
11 בפברואר 1980

~~931 2~~

לכבוד
מר עזרא פרח (דולפרט)
ת.ד. 117
דימונה

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של ראש-הממשלה, לעיונך, והריני לאשר בזה את קבלתו בתודה.

בכבוד רב ובברכה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

פרת. עזרא (וולפסט)
ת.ד. 117

ד י מ ו נ ה

30 . 1 . 80

אישי בהחלט



לכבוד
מר מנחם בגין
ראש ממשלת ישראל
ירושלים

הנדון: ראיין לספר השנה של העונאים

כב"ר ראש הממשלה היקר,

אבקש את סליחתך שאני מרשה לעצמי לפנות אליך בחקופה קשה זו - ברצוני להתייחס לקטעים הנבחרים שהופיעו בעתון "ידיעות אחרונות" מיום 22/1/80.

מר בגין היקר! אני מכיר ומוקיר אותך אישית - הייתי שכנך בחל-אביב במשך כ-17 שנים גרתי מולך ברח" יוסף אליהו 7 כאשר יצאת מהמחנרת.

אתה טוען שהיית נותן יד לחוזה השלום גם לו היית באופוזיציה עדיין. כל השנים שהיית באופוזיציה היה ברור וידוע לכל עם ישראל שראש האופוזיציה במדינת ישראל דאז לא יתן אף פעם בחייו את ידו לכל המהלכים שנעשו בעקבות חתימת חוזה השלום עם מצרים (הורדת ישובים ויתור על נפט וכו" וכו").

לי אישית קשה לעכל זאת כי אדם כמוך הידוע בעיקביותו ומסירותו הנפשית לארץ ישראל השלמה הגיע לשילטון בשנת 1977 ולמעשה עשה מהפך אידיאולוגי בשלש מאות שנים מעלות רק על מנת לחתום על חוזה שלום - שלא תהיה עוד מלחמה עם המדינה הגדולה בין מדינות ערב.

אנחנו לצערינו הרב הגענו כבר בעניין האוטונומיה למבוי סתום - כי בודאי אתה היית בטוח כאשר ייחתם החוזה עם מצרים יתנו למדינת ישראל לעשות הכל שעולה על רוחה לגבי יהודה שומרון ועזה - והנה אנחנו עדים לעובדא של העולם נגדנו לכל הקשור בחוכמתנו לגבי האוטונומיה.

בימים אלו אניחנו שומעים בכלי החיקשורת שהדגם לאוטונומיה שמציעים המצרים היה למעשה הקמת מדינה פלסטינאית לאלתר - וזה אומר דרשני

לסיכום: אשמח מאוד לקבל את הגובתך בנדון, ואני מאחל לך כל טוב ובריאות

בברכה,

23

ד.מ.מ.כ.ר.
יב שנת
תשנ"א
30.1.80
אנשי בהחלט



לכבוד
מר מנחם בגין
ראש ממשלת ישראל
בנין הקריה
ירושלים

פרח (וולפרט) עזרא
ת.ד. 117
ד י מ ו נ ה

ק ל כ ל
-4-02-1980
ל.ר.ה.

ירושלים, י"ד בשבט התש"ם
1 בפברואר 1980

932-1-2

לכבוד
מר זלמן גנדלמן
קריית משה 102/21
רחובות

מר גנדלמן הנכבד,

הריני מאשר בתודה את קבלת מכתבך מיום 18 בינואר 1980.
דברך תודגמו עבורנו לעברית ויובאו לעיוננו ולחשומת-לבו
של ראש-הממשלה.

בכבוד רב ובכרכה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

ירושלים, י"ד בשבט התש"ם
1 בפברואר 1980

932-1-2

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קריית משה 102/21
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של ראש-הממשלה.

בכבוד רב ובברכה,

י. קדישאי
מנהל לשכת ראש-הממשלה

להחזיר

ל-משרד ראש הממשלה

(שופס למשלוח חומר לתרגום)

מספר סדורי № 09803

סחיר התרגום

ליי	אג'

נשלח לתרגום בתאריך: 23.1.80

מספר התיק הכללי: 215/7

מספר התיק האישי:

18.1.80

תאריך המכתב:

שם פרטי זלמן

העיר: כ'ת'ל'ו

חתימה: ז. זלמן

אל: ציפה לך
מאת: הסוכנות של מדינת ישראל

סוג החומר: מכתב / מברק / חוברת / עתון

שם הכותב באותיות דפוס עבריות:

שם המשפחה זלמן

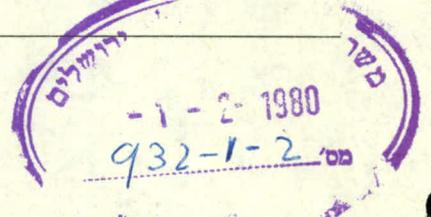
השפה: לטינית

הארץ: ישראל

שם השולח לתרגום: זלמן זלמן

לשימוש המתרגם

- (1) נא לכתוב בכתב ברור ולהחזיר עם המקור.
- (2) נא לתקן או להוסיף הפרטים בעברית.



שם הכותב באותיות דפוס לטיניות: Zalman Gandelman
שם פרטי זלמן שם משפחה גנדלמן

הכתובת באותיות דפוס לטיניות: K. Moshe (Kiryath Moshe)

102/21 Rehoboth

שם הכותב באותיות דפוס עבריות: זלמן זלמן
שם פרטי זלמן שם משפחה זלמן

הכתובת בעברית: קריית משה, 102/21, תל אביב

תאריך המכתב המתורגם: 18/1/80
השפה: לטינית

הנדון: פקדון רכוש תל אביב, קריית משה, תל אביב

תמצית / חוקף: תל אביב

חתימה: ז. זלמן

שם המתרגם: זלמן זלמן

תאריך: 27/1/80


BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

72

POST OFFICE
JERUSALEM
ISRAEL
1951

תתן
לענף עקב
פ'דלה

אנדלמן
ק.משה 102/21
רחובות



מה שיש לי לומר לך ולקדו אפילו פה אין לי שום דבר
 ויש לי דבר אחר. מה שיש לי לומר לך פה אין לי שום דבר
 מה שיש לי לומר לך פה אין לי שום דבר.

(-1) 1957