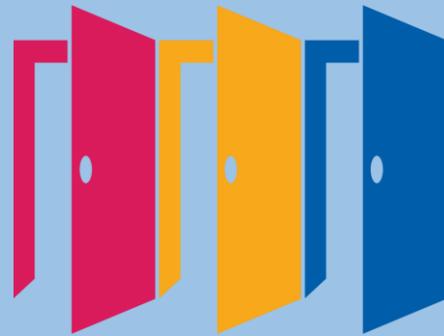




**BULLETIN
JERUSALEM
ROTARY CLUB**

Chartered 1929
Club #13459 District
2490

14 April, 2021



Rotary Opens Opportunities

Club #13459

**Club Officers
2020-2021**

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Dieter Ziulkowski

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R/ Geert Cohen Stuart

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Robert Hammer

Immediate P/P

Robert Hammer

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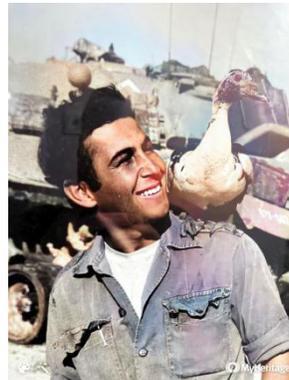
P/P Don Edelstein

PDG Irène Lewitt

R/Carry Polak

R/Louis Polak

R/Mark Mina



Today's Program - "The 1973 War – Snatching Victory from the Jaws of Defeat"- Brig. Gen. Elihu Ben-Onn (ret.)

Elihu Ben-Onn, born July 18, 1954, is a retired Israeli Brigadier General, former Israeli Police Spokesman and a senior National Radio Broadcaster, international talk-show host and Journalist in Kol Yisrael. Ben-Onn was born in Jerusalem and served in the IDF as an officer and the assistant to the Commander of the Armoured Corps, reaching the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. During the Yom Kippur War, Ben-Onn was a Tank Gunner in the Suez Canal region. Ben-Onn has a degree from the Hebrew University in International Relations and History. He is also a graduate of the Israel Broadcasting Authority's school of Journalism.

Ben-Onn has covered wars, elections and many facets of the Arab-Israeli conflict and Peace Process. He has served as the editor-in-chief of Kol Yisrael's "Yoman Haboker" (Morning news magazine), Israel's highest-rated radio news magazine. He also hosts call-in programs and talk shows. He is well known in Israel for his coverage of the Israeli Premier Soccer League and specifically for being the play by play announcer of the games of Beitar Jerusalem. In 1999, Ben-Onn started a weekly international call-in program called HaKeshet HaYisraeli (The Israeli Connection), geared toward Israelis, Jews and Hebrew speakers abroad. The show has earned an honorable mention by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) and won the B'nai B'rith World Centre Award for Journalism in 2006. In 1997, Ben-Onn served as the spokesman of the Israel National

Upcoming Events

21 April, 2021

tba

Police, holding the rank of Brigadier General. From 1989 to 1991 Ben-Onn was the Spokesman for the Israeli Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure. Since 1984, Ben-Onn lectures in Jewish communities across the world about subjects related to his work as a journalist and his military background.

The meeting on 14 April will start at 16.00 (4.00 PM) due to logistical reasons !!!!!

We have a virtual meeting again using the internet application ZOOM. Please log in as follows: just before 1:00 pm (13:00), of the meeting date, log-in with the numbers **82628643933 in the log-in window of ZOOM and the password: **993943** or at internet site:**

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82628643933?pwd=N3lxaml3NFQYm1COGF1a3psYnBxUTO9>

You might be informed that you are in a 'waiting room' and the host will admit you shortly. Please have patience. Our host Robert Hammer will let you in.

Fellowship Greetings

On 16 April Art and Nannie Braunstein will celebrate their anniversary. Mazal Tov and have a great day!!!!!!



The President's Corner

On April 12 Geert, Dan and myself met at the YMCA in Jerusalem with Robert opening our Zoom command centre from his home. We had two reasons for our visit. First we checked our computer equipment and all connections to the installed beamer (projector), sound system and screen in the most beautiful refurbished large meeting room. Everything worked great and with the help of the YMCA events manager Afif we had great visual and sound connection with Robert. Thus technically the stage is set for hybrid meetings, a mix of physical and Zoom meeting, in the future. Our friends and members from overseas, and whoever cannot be in Jerusalem, will be able to join our meetings. The second reason for our visit: when can we resume our meetings at the YMCA? Regretfully this will still take time. The hotel and restaurant are still closed, zero guests, and all facilities have no service. To approach the car park at the YMCA is a nightmare, because the King David road is closed for construction and the access to the car park entrance very difficult to navigate. We concluded that it will still take time to move again to our beloved YMCA. We will probably suggest to have one meeting every four or six weeks at a different venue, maybe a garden setting, to meet socially, without a program, just to see and meet each other. We will keep you posted.

Dieter Ziulkowski



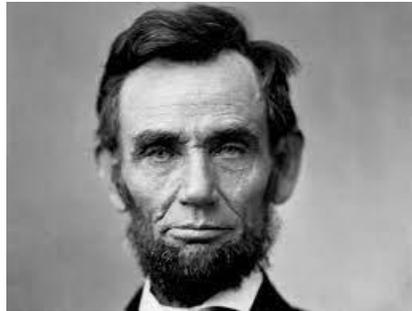
International Toast – Rotary Club of Delhi, India

Three noteworthy historical events that happened on 14 April, the day of our meeting:

1699 Khalsa: Birth of Khalsa, the brotherhood of the Sikh religion, in Northern India in accordance with the Nanakshahi calendar. Khalsa "To be pure, to be clear, to be free from", refers to both a community that considers Sikhism as its faith, as well as a special group of initiated Sikhs. The *Khalsa* tradition was initiated in 1699 by the Tenth Guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Its formation was a key event in the history of Sikhism. The founding of Khalsa is celebrated by Sikhs during the festival of Vaisakhi. The word Khalsa is also used in name in place of Caste. Guru Gobind Singh Ji started the *Khalsa* tradition after his father, Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, was beheaded during the Islamic sharia rule of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Guru Gobind Singh Ji created and initiated the Khalsa as a warrior with a duty to protect the innocent from any form of religious persecution. The founding of the *Khalsa* started a new phase in the Sikh tradition. It formulated an initiation ceremony (*amrit pahul*, nectar ceremony) and rules of conduct for the *Khalsa* warriors. It created a new institution for the temporal leadership of the Sikhs, replacing the earlier *masand* system. Additionally, the *Khalsa* provided a political and religious vision for the Sikh community. Upon initiation, a *Khalsa* Sikh was given the titles of Singh (male) meaning lion and Kaur (female) meaning princess. The rules of life, included behavioral code (*Rahit*, such as no tobacco, no alcohol, no adultery, no meat), and a dress code



Guru Gobind Singh Ji



Abraham Lincoln



RMS Titanic

1865 US President Abraham Lincoln is shot in the head by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington; he dies a day later. Abraham Lincoln (February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was an American statesman and lawyer who served as the 16th president of the United States from 1861 until his assassination in 1865. Lincoln led the nation through the American Civil War, the country's greatest moral, cultural, constitutional, and political crisis. He succeeded in preserving the Union, abolishing slavery, bolstering the federal government, and modernizing the U.S. economy. Lincoln was born into poverty in a log cabin and was raised on the frontier primarily in Indiana. He was self-educated and became a lawyer, Whig Party leader, Illinois state legislator, and U.S. Congressman from Illinois. In 1849, he returned to his law practice but became vexed by the opening of additional lands to slavery as a result of the Kansas–Nebraska Act. He reentered politics in 1854, becoming a leader in the new Republican Party. Lincoln ran for President in 1860, sweeping the North in victory. Pro-slavery elements in the South equated his success with the North's rejection of their right to practice slavery, and southern states began seceding from the union. To secure its independence, the new Confederate States fired on Fort Sumter, a U.S. fort in the South, and Lincoln called up forces to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union. As the leader of moderate Republicans, Lincoln had to navigate a contentious array of factions with friends and opponents on both sides. War Democrats rallied a large faction of former opponents into his moderate camp, but they were countered by Radical Republicans, who demanded harsh treatment of the Southern Confederates. Anti-war

Democrats (called "Copperheads") despised him, and irreconcilable pro-Confederate elements plotted his assassination. Lincoln managed the factions by exploiting their mutual enmity, by carefully distributing political patronage, and by appealing to the U.S. people. His Gettysburg Address became a historic clarion call for nationalism, republicanism, equal rights, liberty, and democracy. Lincoln scrutinized the strategy and tactics in the war effort, including the selection of generals and the naval blockade of the South's trade. He suspended *habeas corpus*, and he averted British intervention by defusing the *Trent* Affair. He engineered the end to slavery with his Emancipation Proclamation and his order that the Army protect and recruit former slaves. He also encouraged border states to outlaw slavery, and promoted the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which outlawed slavery across the country.

1912 RMS Titanic hits an iceberg at 11.40pm off Newfoundland. RMS *Titanic* was a British passenger liner operated by the White Star Line that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on 15 April 1912, after striking an iceberg during her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York City. Of the estimated 2,224 passengers and crew aboard, more than 1,500 died, making the sinking at the time one of the deadliest of a single ship and the deadliest peacetime sinking of a superliner or cruise ship to date. With much public attention in the aftermath the disaster has since been the material of many artistic works and a founding material of the disaster film genre. RMS *Titanic* was the largest ship afloat at the time she entered service and was the second of three *Olympic*-class ocean liners operated by the White Star Line. She was built by the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast. Thomas Andrews, chief naval architect of the shipyard at the time, died in the disaster. *Titanic* was under the command of Captain Edward Smith, who also went down with the ship. The ocean liner carried some of the wealthiest people in the world, as well as hundreds of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, Scandinavia and elsewhere throughout Europe, who were seeking a new life in the United States.

Today we are toasting the Rotary Club of Delhi, chartered in 1939 on Khalsa, the establishment of the Sikh community. The Sikhs have been and are a very important and strong element in India's development.

Dieter Ziulkowski



Some other news

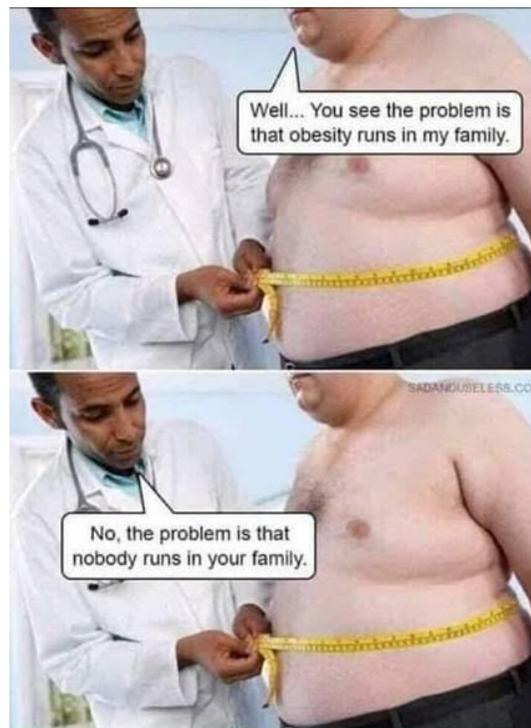
Some of the participants of last ZOOM meeting, courtesy of Eli:

Because the speakers Carry and Louis Polak are very popular, the attendance in this meeting was the highest in years. The faces present could not technically fit onto 1 screen, thus 2 photos. We had 33 participants in total:





Something to chuckle, courtesy of Carry:



The Jerusalem Rotary Club meets every Wednesday at 1 p.m. (13.00) at the Jerusalem International YMCA on King David Street. On the last Wednesday of every month it meets in the evening at 7 p.m. (19.00). NIS75 covers lunch/dinner, the Rotary program and a presentation by selected speakers. Kosher meals can be ordered until 90 minutes before the start of the meeting, by sending a message to our secretary 054-4295680. Visiting Rotarians and visitors are welcome.