



**BULLETIN
JERUSALEM
ROTARY CLUB**

Chartered 1929
Club #13459 District
2490

26 May, 2021



Club #13459

**Club Officers
2020-2021**

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Dieter Ziulkowski

Secretary

R/ Geert Cohen Stuart

Treasurer

Robert Hammer

Immediate P/P

Robert Hammer

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P/P Eli Kenner

P/P David Seligman

P/P Dan Shanit

P/P Don Edelstein

PDG Irène Lewitt

R/Carry Polak

R/Louis Polak

R/Mark Mina

Upcoming Events

2 June, 2021

tba

***Today's Program* – "Between Success and Persecution –
German Jewish Sports Stars Exhibition"**

Dr. Jacob Gutmark, Jewish Community Council Board, Wiesbaden

and

Mr. Steve Landau, Executive Director, Jewish Community Council, Wiesbaden

Please see information about this roving exhibition itself at

<http://juedische-sportstars.de/index.php?id=170&L=2>

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

We have no anniversary or birthday to celebrate this coming week. Best of health to all our members and friends.



The President's Corner

An unusual international toast: to the whole Rotary District of Israel, because of the founding of the IDF in May 1948. Congratulations to all of us.

Dieter Ziulkowski



International Toast – Rotary District of Israel

Three noteworthy historical events that happened on 26 May, the day of our meeting:

1538 Geneva expels John Calvin and his followers from the city. Calvin lives in exile in Strasbourg for the next three years. John Calvin; born Jehan Cauvin; 10 July 1509 – 27 May 1564) was a French theologian, pastor and reformer in Geneva during the Protestant Reformation. He was a principal figure in the development of the system of Christian theology later called Calvinism, including its doctrines of predestination and of God's absolute sovereignty in the salvation of the human soul from death and eternal damnation. Calvinist doctrines were influenced by and elaborated upon the Augustinian and other Christian traditions. Various Congregational, Reformed and Presbyterian churches, which look to Calvin as the chief expositor of their beliefs, have spread throughout the world. Calvin was originally trained as a humanist lawyer. He broke from the Roman Catholic Church around 1530. After religious tensions erupted in widespread deadly violence against Protestant Christians in France, Calvin fled to Basel, Switzerland, where in 1536 he published the first edition of the *Institutes*. In that same year, Calvin was recruited by Frenchman William Farel to join the Reformation in Geneva, where he regularly preached sermons throughout the week; but the governing council of the city resisted the implementation of their ideas, and both men were expelled. At the invitation of Martin Bucer, Calvin proceeded to Strasbourg, where he became the minister of a church of French refugees. He continued to support the reform movement in Geneva, and in 1541 he was invited back to lead the church of the city.



John Calvin



Kaspar Hauser



Haganah Ship

1828 Mysterious feral child Kaspar Hauser is discovered wandering the streets of Nuremberg. Kaspar Hauser (30 April 1812 – 17 December 1833) was a German youth who claimed to have grown up in the total isolation of a darkened cell. Hauser's claims, and his subsequent death by stabbing, sparked much debate and controversy. Theories propounded at the time identified him as a member of the grand ducal House of Baden, hidden away because of royal intrigue. These opinions may or may not have been documented by later investigations. Other theories proposed that Hauser had been a fraud. On 26 May 1828, a teenage boy appeared in the streets of Nuremberg, Germany. He carried a letter with him addressed to the captain of the 4th squadron of the 6th cavalry regiment, Captain von Wessenig. Its heading read: *Von der Bayerischen Granz / da Ort ist unbenannt / 1828* ("From the Bavarian border / The place is unnamed / 1828"). The anonymous author said that the boy was given into his custody as an infant on 7 October 1812 and that he instructed him in reading, writing and the Christian religion, but never let him "take a single step out of my house". The letter stated that the boy would now like to be a cavalryman "as his father was" and invited the captain either to take him in or to hang him. There was another short letter enclosed purporting to be from his mother to his prior caretaker. It stated that his name was Kaspar, that he was born on 30 April 1812 and that his father, a cavalryman of the 6th regiment, was dead. In fact this letter was found to have been written by the same hand as the other one (whose line "he writes my handwriting exactly as I do" led later analysts to assume that Kaspar Hauser himself wrote both of them)

1948 Entire Hagana-arm forces sworn-in as Israeli soldiers. Haganah was the main paramilitary organization of the Jewish population ("Yishuv") in Mandatory Palestine between 1920 and its disestablishment in 1948, when it became the core of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). Formed out of previous existing militias, its original purpose was to defend Jewish settlements from Arab attacks, such as the riots of 1920, 1921, 1929 and during the 1936–1939 Arab revolt in Palestine. It was under the control of the Jewish Agency, the official governmental body in charge of Palestine's Jewish community during the British Mandate. Until the end of the Second World War, Haganah's activities were moderate, in accordance with the policy of *havlagah* ("self-restraint"), which caused the splitting of the more radical Irgun and Lehi. The group received clandestine military support from Poland. Haganah sought cooperation with the British in the event of an Axis invasion of Palestine through North Africa, prompting the creation of the Palmach task force in 1941. With the end of World War II and British refusal to cancel the 1939 White Paper's restrictions on Jewish immigration, the Haganah turned to sabotage activities against the British authorities, including bombing bridges, rail lines, and ships used to deport illegal Jewish immigrants, as well as assisting in bringing Jews to Palestine in defiance of British policy. After the United Nations adopted a partition plan for Palestine in 1947, the Haganah came into the open as the biggest fighting force among Palestinian Jews, successfully overcoming Arab forces during the civil war. Shortly after Israel's independence declaration and the beginning of the 1948 Arab–Israeli War, the Haganah was dissolved and became the official army of the state.

Today we are toasting the Rotary District of Israel. We are toasting not a specific Rotary Club but all Rotary Clubs in Israel on the transformation of the Haganah into the IDF – Israel Defence Forces in 1948.

Dieter Ziulkowski



Some other news

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



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.