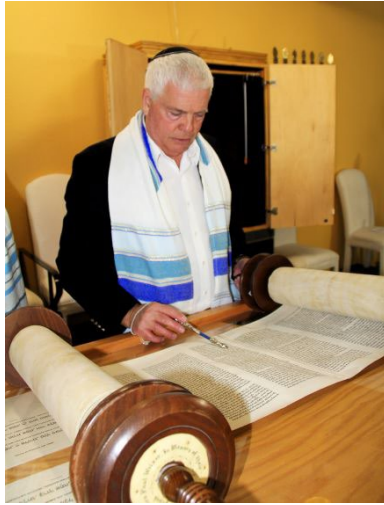




*WE PRAY FOR
ISRAEL*



From the Bimah

The last newsletter inclusion I wrote approximately one month ago spoke about the meaning of Sukkot. This included the rather temporary nature of our existence. The conclusion of the holiday is Shemini Atzeret or Simchat Torah. This is supposed to be a joyous time of celebration and thanksgiving. In the USA, they are two separate days, but in Israel, they are the same day. As we all know the conclusion of the holiday this year was interrupted by an atrocious, barbaric act of terrorism in Israel by Hamas. This obviously affects all Jews worldwide. Not only do we mourn the loss of life and feel the desperation of families whose loved ones were killed or taken hostage, but we also experience the hatred in our own country born out of anti-Semitism. We cannot hide from or ignore these events. We must stand up for justice and truth. Some people will never be convinced of the justice of our cause, but others will. There are also many allies in the non-Jewish world in the USA and beyond who do stand with us and with Israel. While we cannot silence the voices of those who hate us simply for being Jews, we can educate some who just do

not know the facts and history that lead to this time in Israel's existence. May we continue to be strong and stand resolute with Israel and the right of the Jewish people to have a homeland and to live in security and peace.

Joe Goldovitz



From our

President

I know that I should be providing some uplifting comments, but this past month has been a continuous string of bad news, both from Israel and our members/family. I started typing this and had to set it aside for a few days to calm down. Losing people and having others ill or injured is always difficult. Fortunately, we have a Shiva committee with Gwen, who has everything under control to gather items for the family. Thanks Gwen, Michele, and all others who help. Plus, our temple family is very caring, and will reach out to those who need prayers and other support.

It's easy to say to put things behind us and move forward, but that's not easy for the affected people, and all of us who feel for Israel. All I can say is that we must move ahead, and do our best to comfort our Congregation Sinai family.

We are now looking to November, when many of us will celebrate Thanksgiving with our families and our congregation families and prepare for Hanukkah coming in December.

I'd like to thank Joyce Cohen for the Lay Services in October, and all those that helped make them successful, including our choir. I need to apologize for some of the technical difficulties with our new camera system for streaming. On Friday, October 20th, it was the first time that we tried to involve those at home for Mishaberach since deploying the new system. Unfortunately, we couldn't hear anyone. Hopefully, the issue has been resolved.

Welcome back, Joe and Robin! I'm sure that I'm not the only one who missed you in these times. But I want everyone to know that Joe was in constant contact with us (those having family issues and me for guidance). The conversations are greatly appreciated, especially while on "vacation".

Have a great November, everyone!

Lou



From the Sisterhood

Well, I am certainly glad that October is over. What a terrible month it has been. Somehow, we got thru it because we had each other

and support from our Congregation Sinai family. Now it's November and I hope it is much better for all of us.

Sisterhood will have our game day on November 16th. Please get your teams together for a fun filled day. Make sure you RSVP to Ava McKean. If you don't play Mahjong or Bridge, you can bring other games to play. Speaking of Mahjong, make sure to order your cards now.

It's November and Thanksgiving is coming up soon. Please try to help others less fortunate than us by donating non-perishable foods that we bring to Neighborhood Center of South Lake. Also, if you have any hoodies, please donate them for the children that are living in the woods.

Let's be thankful for everything we DO have. I, for one, am very thankful to my temple family.

Happy Thanksgiving. Pray for Israel.



Hi everyone

Hope all is well.

In November we will meet on November 2nd. The book -All the Broken Places by John Boyle

Roz

Men's Club

1. We gave the " Men's Club Good guy award " to Phil Bloom.

2. We decided to investigate different group activities for Sinai.
 - a. A trip to baseball spring training camp.
 - b. A boat trip to a local lake.
 - c. A group brunch at a local restaurant.
 - d. A group trip to our Clermont theatre.

LOUD NOISE

DUCK DOWN !!!!!!!



Adult Education

Classes are held Monday-Wednesday on Go to Meeting at 7:00 PM Monday is Advanced Hebrew and translation, Tuesday is Prayers, Wednesday is beginning and intermediate Hebrew . For all information call Karen Miller at 407-729-9823

Please Note: NEW starting time for Shabbat Services 7:00PM



Yahrzeits

In Memory of...	By
Paul Lawrason Sr	Connie and Paul Lawrason
Gerald Klafter	Phyllis Klafter & Children
Robert Cagan Louis Raiffe	Steven & Rosalind Silpe
Dorothy B. Cohen	Phil and Janet Bloom
Fay Cronson	Evan Cronson
Betty Sall Raymond Flaxman	Gwen Levy



These are the sidraote we will be studying for November:

- 1). Vayera, Gen.18:1 - 22:24
- 2). Chayei Sarah, 23:1 - 25:18
- 3). Toldot, 25:19 - 28:9
- 4). Vayetzei, 28:10 - 32:3

Please join us each Saturday as we pray a little, nosh a little, and study our ancient past.

--

PETER B. SOBEL, D.D.S. RET.



Birthdays and Anniversaries

November Birthdays

11/5 Sue Levy

14 Karen Miller

11/7 Paul Lawrason

21 Christopher Werthen

11 Carole Pritzker

22 Michael Sail



Happy Anniversary

11/9 Regina and Alberto Behar

11/12 Sue and John Levy

11/22 Karen and Stu Miller



Happy Birthday	
To:	From:
Jack Gartner	Gwen Levy Karen and Stu Miller Alberto and Regina Behar
Marsha Norden	Karen and Stu Miller Gwen Levy Alberto and Regina Behar
Gwen Levy	Karen and Joel Mandel Barbara Weiss Karen and Stu Miller Marsha and Lee Norden Vicki Dingee & Family Steffi & Alan Morgenstern Rocky Coleman
Jodi Stancliff	Gwen Levy
Nesta Aharoni	Gwen Levy
Michael Rosenfeld	Gwen Levy
Alan Payne	Gwen Levy Alberto and Regina Behar

Condolences	
TO :	From
Alberto and Regina Behar	Gwen Levy Karen and Stu Miller Sisterhood Michele and Pete Sobel Vicki Dingee & Family

	Wendy and Alan Payne Phil and Janet Bloom Arsha and Lee Norden Roz and Pierre Haskelson Ava and David McKean Karen and Joel Mandel
Get	Well
To:	From:
Stu Miller	Michele and Pete Sobel Ava and David McKean
Gwen Levy	Ava and David McKean
Robert Mandell	Ava and David McKean Janet and Phil Bloom Karen and Stu Miller Roz and Pierre Haskelson Gwen Levy Sisterhood

Thank	You
To	From:
Robin and Joe Goldovitz	Ava and David McKean Michele and Pete Sobel

Golda Meir

Golda Meir — nee Mabovitch — was born in 1898 in Kiev. In 1903 her father, driven to destitution, left Russia for the United States. Golda, together with her mother and siblings, moved to Pinsk and waited for her father to send for them. Pinsk was one of the centers of Jewish life in Eastern Europe, and Golda grew up amid the threat of pogroms (organized anti-Semitic riots) and in the subversive atmosphere of pre-revolutionary Russia.

Early Years

In 1906, the family moved to the United States and was reunited with Golda's father in Milwaukee. Golda excelled in her studies and, upon graduating high school, trained as an educator and became a teacher. In 1915 she joined the local branch of the socialist Zionist party Poalei Zion and in 1921, together with her husband Morris Myerson, immigrated to Palestine.

The couple joined Kibbutz Merhavaya in the northern Jezreel valley. Overcoming the grueling conditions on the kibbutz as well as the widespread prejudice that American

girls were not tough enough for a life of manual labor, Golda began to fulfill her ambition of being a pioneer. “Not being beautiful,” she wrote, “was the true blessing. Not being beautiful forced me to develop my inner resources. The pretty girl has a handicap to overcome.”

Rise to Power

Almost immediately, Meir took on positions of responsibility in the Histadrut, the workers’ federation responsible for the lion’s share of pre-1948 economic development, social services, and political leadership. In 1928 she was appointed as executive secretary of the Women Workers’ Council, and served as emissary to the Pioneer Women’s Organization in the United States from 1932-34. Upon her return to Palestine, Meir was invited to join the executive committee of the Histadrut and, two years later, was appointed as head of its Political Department. In June 1946, Meir replaced Moshe Shertok (later Sharett) as head of the Jewish Agency’s Political Department, the quasi-foreign ministry of the state-in-waiting.

In 1947, the British announced their intention to leave Palestine, and turned the question of the country’s future over to the United Nations. As the UN General Assembly prepared to vote on the partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, Meir was sent on a clandestine mission to negotiate in person with King Abdullah of Transjordan. In a November 1947 meeting with Meir at Naharayim, in the Jordan Valley, the king declared himself an ally of the Zionists and promised to abstain from hostilities against the Jewish state. Yet six months later, rumors reached the Yishuv’s leadership that Abdullah had joined the Arab League and was planning to join the coming attack on Israel.

On May 10, 1948, Meir set out again, this time for a meeting in Amman. She traveled disguised as an Arab woman, changing cars several times to preserve the meeting’s secrecy. This time the king was less forthcoming. He admitted the Jews were his only allies in the region, but said that his hands were tied. He argued against the declaration of statehood and offered the Jews the status of a protected minority in an enlarged Jordanian state. Meir, unsurprisingly, rejected the offer.

On May 14, 1948, David Ben Gurion declared the establishment of the State of Israel. Meir was one of the signatories to the proclamation. Shortly thereafter she was dispatched to Moscow as Israel’s first diplomatic representative to the Soviet Union, where she was welcomed enthusiastically by Soviet Jews.

Returning from Russia in 1949, Meir was elected to the first Knesset. As minister of labor she initiated massive public works programs that provided employment for the hundreds of thousands of new immigrants then flooding the country. From 1956-1965, in her capacity as foreign minister (upon appointment to the role, she Hebraized her name from Myerson to Meir), she defended Israel’s attack on Egypt in the Sinai Campaign to the international community and initiated relationships with newly independent black African states, offering Israel’s technical expertise and assistance.

Prime Minister Levi Eshkol’s death in 1969 left a power vacuum at the top of the ruling Labor Party. Meir — then Labor’s secretary general — was floated as a compromise candidate to stave off bitter conflict between prime ministerial contenders Yigal Allon

and Moshe Dayan. After much deliberation and with great trepidation, Meir accepted the position, becoming Israel's first and — to date — only female prime minister, and only the third female head of government in the world.

A Woman, Not a Feminist

Golda Meir with future British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Tel Aviv in 1976.

Meir's attitude to feminism was perplexing. She said the four years she spent as a Jerusalem housewife after the birth of her children were the most miserable in her life; she felt isolated and swallowed up by her duty to her family. She wrote articulately about the guilt faced by modern women about their lack of satisfaction with traditional gender roles and their desire to abandon their families in the pursuit of self-fulfillment.

Yet Meir was not a feminist. Rather than fighting for women's rights, she simply assumed equality as a fact. She found the atmosphere of women's organizations constricting, and preferred the challenge of working with men, seeing herself as a leader who happened to be a woman, not a female leader. "Women's liberation is just a lot of foolishness," she said. "It's the men who are discriminated against. They can't bear children. And no one's likely to do anything about that."

Controversy in Office

Meir's premiership was marked by controversy. In 1971 the Israeli Black Panthers — a radical, sometimes violent, social movement protesting the discrimination of Israelis of North African and Middle Eastern origin — emerged. Meir viewed the Panthers as criminals, denying their legitimacy as a movement, and following a meeting with the Panthers' leaders she characterized them as "not nice boys." Over the next six years, most Sephardim bolted from the Labor party, transferring their support to the right-wing Likud and ultimately bringing Menachem Begin to power in 1977.

Golda Meir took office in the aftermath of the Six Day War and at the height of the War of Attrition that simmered along the Israeli-Egyptian frontier, claiming hundreds of Israeli lives. She torpedoed plans to return territories conquered in 1967 in return for peace with the Arabs and brushed off overtures from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to create an interim accord between Israel and Egypt.

The Yom Kippur War

Meir subscribed to the *konseptzia* (conception), the strategic assumption that following the Six Day War's demonstration of Israel's military superiority the Arabs had abandoned any hope of military offensives against the Jewish state. In this political atmosphere, and in light of her belief that Palestinian nationalism was no more than a ruse designed to delegitimize and ultimately destroy Israel, Meir preferred concrete territorial assets over uncertain diplomacy.

The *konseptzia* collapsed on Yom Kippur, Oct. 6, 1973, when Egypt and Syria launched a surprise attack. The assault was unforeseen by Israeli intelligence, despite clear signs that Egypt and Syria were making military preparations and had made unambiguous declarations of hostile intent. In the hours before the war, faced with the

assurances of her intelligence chiefs that no attack was imminent, Meir deliberated whether to order a full-scale mobilization; her failure to do so was a cause of regret for the rest of her life.

During the war — at the height of the enemy onslaught and in the shadow of defeat — Meir resisted pressure from the army and Minister of Defense Moshe Dayan to deploy Israel's secret nuclear arsenal against Egypt. Chaim Herzog, Israel's sixth president, recalled that Meir had no trouble making decisions: "Once the war began she showed great strength of character and enormous composure...her inflexibility proved to be an enormous asset in the war. She used common sense to make military decisions, often opposing the choices made by lifelong military men — and her choices were usually correct."

She negotiated assertively with US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, convincing the US government to airlift crucial military supplies to Israel's strapped forces.

The war ended with 2,656 Israeli soldiers killed and 7,250 wounded. Despite the ultimate victory over the Arab forces, the war brought about the collapse of Israel's post-1967 self-confidence and was perceived by many Israelis as an existential breaking point. Although the Agranat Commission of Inquiry pinned the blame for the war on the army and military intelligence, clearing the political echelon of any direct responsibility for the failure, in April 1974 Meir resigned from the premiership and from the Knesset.

After presiding over the separation-of-forces agreements between Israel, Syria, and Egypt — thereby setting a precedent for future territorial compromise — Meir retired to private life and wrote her memoirs.

Golda Meir died on Dec. 8, 1978, having requested no eulogy and that no institutions be named after her. "Many leaders," noted US President Richard Nixon, "Drive to the top by the force of personal ambition. They seek power because they want power. Not Golda Meir. All her life she simply set out to do a job, whatever that might be, and poured into it every ounce of energy and dedication she could summon."

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