

**Parashah 15 Bo -Go-**

**Day 5 of the 11th Biblical month.**

Day 6 of Shevat the 4th Jewish month of 5776

Day 16 of January the 1st Gregorian month of 2016



A Messianic congregation of  
Believers in Yeshua HaMashiach

## **SHABBAT NEWSLETTER**

Video streaming live and on demand via our website... [www.bgemc.org](http://www.bgemc.org)



[www.ctomc.ca](http://www.ctomc.ca)

BGEMC a Charter member of CTOMC.

## TEHILLAH = Service of Praise

Welcome to Beit Gan-Eden (House [of] Paradise)! We are gathered here in the name of our righteous Messiah, Yeshua, to worship our Heavenly Father (Abba). Yeshua tells us. "Y'HoVaH is Spirit and worshipers must worship Him in spirit and in truth." Yochanan (John) 4:24. Shabbat Shalom, everyone!

## TEFILLAH = Service of Prayer

All sing: "**Sh'ma Yisrael, Y'HoVaH Eloheinu, Y'HoVaH echad.** (*Deu 6:4*)  
**Baruch Shem kavod malchuto, le'olam va'ed!"**

All say: "**Hear, O Isra'el, Y'HoVaH our Elohim, Y'HoVaH is one!**  
**Blessed be His Name. His glorious Kingdom is for ever and ever."**

Leader: "**V'ahavta et Y'HoVah elohecha b'kol l'vav'cha u'v'kol nafsh'cha u'v'kol m'odecha.**" All say: "**And you shall love Y'HoVaH your Elohim with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your might.** (*Deut 6:5*)

**And Yeshua said: "Love your neighbour as yourself. All the Torah and the prophets are dependent on these two mitzvot."** (*Mat 22:37-40*)

Leader: "**Y'HoVaH hu Yeshua HaMashiach**". (*Phil 2:11; 1Cor 12:3 & Luke 2:11. in Aramaic and Greek texts but not most English translations.*) All say: "**Amen**".

### **BLESSING THE CHILDREN B'rachot Yeledim ברכות ילדים**

Parents to their boys: "**May Y'HoVaH make you, (name/s) like Efrayim and M'nasheh (and personalise) Genesis 27: 27b-29.**

Parents to their girls: "**May Yah make you, (name) like Sarah, Rivkah, Rachel and Leah (and personalise) Num 6:24-26.**

All pray together: "**Heavenly Abba preserve these children for their fathers and mothers. May they be led into a life of obedience and faith through the Tanakh and Ketuvei HaShelichim. Blessed are You, Yah of Avraham, Yitz'chak and Ya'akov, who watches over these precious children of Your servants.**

## TORAH = Service of The Word

### **Parashah 15 Bo -Go-**

**Torah:** Sh'mot (Exodus) 10:1 - 13:16

**Haftarah (Prophets):** Yirmeyahu (Jeremiah) 46:13-28

**Ketuvei HaShelichim** (Writing [of] the Apostles):

**Luke 2:22-24; Yochanan (John) 19:31-37;**

**Acts 13:16-17; Revelation 8:6-9:12; 16:1-21**

**Drash (message):** M.Min. Sean "Yitzhak" Nicholson

**Hazak, hazak, v'nit'chazek! (Be strong, be strong, and let us be strengthened!)**

**Ordained Messianic Ministers:** Tamar & Ken 'Malachi' Yeomans  
1/69 Falconer Street, Southport (PO Box 3289 Australia Fair) Qld 4215  
Office: +61 (0)7 5528 5955 Fax +61 (0)7 5528 5977  
Tamar +61 (0)4 1875 0577 Malachi +61 (0)4 1874 5120

Email: [info@bgemc.org](mailto:info@bgemc.org) Internet: [www.bgemc.org](http://www.bgemc.org)





### **IS Active On Israel's Borders**

The Islamic State (IS) terror militia made bold moves and statements in several countries bordering Israel this week, while Israeli military and security officials quietly assured the political echelon that they are paying close attention to developments. IS made an explicit threat to move against the government of Jordan, to Israel's east in a statement published in their weekly online newspaper Al-Nabah, released on Tuesday. Israeli security analysts consider the stability of Jordan to be a first-order concern for Israel, warning that disorder there would quickly spill over into the Palestinian communities of the West Bank, massively complicating Israel's own security. IS also recently threatened to step up attacks in the Egyptian Sinai, specifically threatening to target natural gas pipelines which supply Jordan.

### **IDF Navy welcomes fifth Dolphin-class submarine**

The Israeli Navy welcomed a new arrival on Tuesday as the INS Rahav, the Jewish State's fifth Dolphin-class submarine, arrived in Haifa. Constructed in Germany and partially financed by the German government, Israel's submarine fleet enables it to carry out vital security missions and, according to foreign reports, is a key part of Israel's nuclear deterrent. The Rahav reportedly incorporates recent technological developments which give Israel important new defensive capabilities.

### **Hamas tortures Palestinian journalist**

Palestinian journalist Ayman Al Aloul announced this week that he will no longer report on politics in the Gaza Strip after being released from detention in a prison run by the Islamist terror militia Hamas, which he said tortured him. "I've decided not to talk about the general situation anymore," Al Aloul told a press conference on Tuesday. "The experience I went through was very difficult." Nevertheless, Hamas is facing mounting public anger in the Strip over the deteriorating situation there and the heavy tax burden it has imposed on businesses and residents.

### **Deri returns to Interior Ministry 23 years after leaving in disgrace**

Shas leader Arye Deri was approved to be Israel's next Interior Minister on Monday in a 54-43 Knesset vote despite his conviction for corruption and related charges which ended his last stint in the post nearly two decades ago. Deri served 22 months of a three year sentence for that conviction but re-launched a political career immediately after the mandatory 7-year suspension from politics and has steadfastly refused to express any contrition for his criminal activities. Yesh Atid chairman Yair Lapid expressed the outrage of many in Israel's political opposition when he said that "a person convicted of a crime with moral turpitude in this country cannot be a customs agent, an engineer in a municipality, a principal, a judge or a religious judge, a firefighter, director of a government company, manager of a medical laboratory...but there's no problem for him being a (government) minister." Deri was, however, defended by some heredi lawmakers who speculated that a conspiracy between the media and Deri's political enemies was probably responsible for his original downfall and expressed satisfaction that this historic wrong had now been made right.



## **Marriage in Israel coming under increased scrutiny**

The Hiddush NGO published a report this week showing that there are 660,000 citizens of the State of Israel who cannot legally marry in the country because their religious status is unclear, as the law in Israel regarding marriage, divorce, burial and other important life events are governed by the religious authorities of the community One is born into or converts to. The report set off a robust discussion among lawmakers and pundits over the deteriorating trust the public has in the Chief Rabbinate and growing public support for civil marriage and other changes to the relationship between religious and secular authorities.

## **Israel, the West, and the Migration Challenge**

Gideon Sa'ar in *INSS Insight No. 784, January 12, 2016*

Over the past decade, Israel has been challenged by large scale migration from Africa, mainly from Eritrea and Sudan. Tens of thousands infiltrated into Israel from the Sinai border in order to find employment. Countermeasures by the government focused on border closure, deterrence, and the encouragement of voluntary exit. However, these measures have since eroded, and hence the question is whether infiltration into Israel will grow in 2016.

Here the proven link between measures adopted (or not adopted) by a country and the scale of the infiltration should clearly be taken into account. A resolute policy is a barrier, while its erosion tends to encourage infiltration, at first in a few cases, followed by a growing tide. Israel must realize that its standard of living and proximity to conflict-torn areas in the Middle East and Africa expose it to the ongoing risk of illegal immigration. In response to this challenge, Israel must therefore adopt a clear, resolute policy. The failure of Europe in coping with mass immigration should act as a warning sign, as Israel faces the challenge of protecting its character as the nation state of the Jewish people.

In 2015, mass migration, whether it be of refugees from war-torn areas or simply job-seekers, became a leading issue in many Western democracies. In the United States, Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump is riding a wave of popular antagonism toward immigration. In Switzerland, the Swiss People's Party, which demands limitations on immigration, won a decisive victory in the October elections. Immigration was also the focus of debate in the recent regional elections in France, to a considerable degree because of the November 13 terrorist attacks in Paris. Moreover, France is among the European Union countries seeking to formulate a uniform policy on the issue of migration, which pits principles of national character against humanistic values. (*The Humanist's ideal is the enemy of the real. Ed.*)

Overall, as public awareness to the issue of immigration rose, the political systems in most Western countries, heeding public opinion, moved in a more conservative direction. Concern about a change in national character as a result of the significant extent of the phenomenon has fed this trend. German Chancellor Angela Merkel's remarks about her desire to "drastically reduce" the number of immigrants reaching Germany thus signals a watershed in German immigration policy, after one million immigrants entered the country in 2015.





For Israel, the issue of immigration has a known strategic significance, with far reaching consequences for the broader sense of national security. Israel is the only Western country with a land border with Africa, a huge “immigration exporter” to the West, and is also very inviting to the many Palestinians residing illegally in Israel’s borders.

Migration trends adapt themselves to the policies of the various target countries. A “softer” policy results in a stronger flow of immigrants, and vice versa, as evident in the examples of Sweden and Australia. Over the years, Sweden has adopted a liberal policy on immigration, which includes easily accessible welfare and integration conditions.... Thus, in recent years, Sweden has evolved from a homogeneous to a multicultural country, and has also criticized other countries in Europe for their tougher attitude towards immigration. Nevertheless, given the growing flood of immigrants over the Oresund Bridge connecting Sweden and Denmark, and in light of the many homeless people in city plazas, a change in the atmosphere with respect to immigration is visible. ... Sweden’s Prime Minister, who only a few months earlier had said, “My Europe doesn’t build walls,” recently stated, “Sweden is no longer able to accept the high number of asylum seekers we’re seeing today.”

Australia provides a different example. Although a nation of immigrants, its tough policy features selective control of those entering its gates. Australia offers economic and social advantages, but its population is not large and it is therefore sensitive to dramatic changes in the national and cultural character of its society. Early in the 21st century, after years in which many immigrants came to Australia, a Pacific Solution policy was adopted, whereby immigrants were transferred for “processing” to facilities on Nauru and Manus Islands. This policy, which deterred immigrants and reduced their number, was abandoned in 2007 (as a result of internal political developments), and the flow of those seeking legal asylum in Australia increased. In July 2013, Australia and Papua New Guinea signed a “Regional Resettlement Arrangement” (the PNG solution), whereby immigrants, assuming they were found to be entitled to refugee status, were transferred to Papua New Guinea. A facility on Manus Island was substantially expanded, and immigrants were sent there before being transferred to Papua New Guinea. If it is found that they are not entitled to refugee status, they remain in the facility, are returned to their country of origin, or are sent to a third country. As expected, human rights organizations have criticized this policy.

### **The Challenge for Israel**

Over the past decade, Israel has been challenged by large scale migration from Africa, mainly from Eritrea and Sudan. Tens of thousands infiltrated into Israel from the Sinai border in order to find employment. With Sudan defined as an enemy country, and given the dire state of human rights in Eritrea, sending the infiltrators back to their countries of origin is problematic. Instead, measures focussed on closing the border, deterrence, and encouraging voluntary exit. In addition, agreements were signed with other countries in Africa making it possible to send infiltrators there, albeit on a small scale. Israel initially took no steps to halt the phenomenon, which led to a major increase in its scope. Several years later, it was decided that a fence was to be built on the Israeli-Egyptian border, while the preventive and deterrent measures employed included the legal recourse of holding infiltrators in



prolonged detention. An integrated policy was later introduced, designed to reduce the number of migrants in city centres and in Israel as a whole, and to encourage their voluntary departure. The monetary incentive for voluntary departure was increased, and infiltrators were transferred from city centres to Holot, an open detention facility. This policy began to yield results immediately after it was enacted in December 2013. In the first quarter of 2014, 4,000 migrants left Israel voluntarily, and infiltration by migrants was halted almost completely.

However, following a hearing by the [*Humanists*] Supreme Court in early April 2014, after the Court struck down the law in September, the number of those leaving plummeted. A rather weak law was later enacted, which reduced the detention period to three months, which was only one month longer than the detention period already set stipulated in the Entry into Israel Law. Here too, however, the High Court of Justice intervened: in 2015, for the third consecutive time, the length of time that infiltrators could be held in the detention facility was overturned. As a result, the entry of migrants into Israel resumed in the second half of 2015, although on a smaller scale.

The question is whether the extent of infiltration in 2016 will grow following the erosion of these countermeasures. Egyptian policy is already having an effect on the issue. The proven link between the measures adopted (or not adopted) by a country and the scale of the infiltration should clearly be taken into account. A resolute policy is a barrier, while its erosion tends to encourage infiltration, at first in a few cases, followed by a growing tide.

Infiltration from Sinai is not the only immigration challenge facing Israel. Fifteen years ago, Israel halted a large influx of Palestinians seeking to enter Israel on the basis of “family reunion” with Arab citizens. During the second intifada, security agencies became aware that many of the most severe terrorist attacks were being carried out by Palestinians who had gained entry into Israel in this manner. As a result, the Israeli government decided to ban family reunions and at the government’s urging, the Knesset enacted legislation forbidding family reunions, except for cases stipulated by the law. This law passed an appeal to the Supreme Court by a margin of a single vote.

An additional challenge facing Israel revolves around illegal residents and the possibility of a non-military mass storming of its borders. Israel does not have adequate control over those coming from Palestinian Authority territory, and the Israel Security Agency estimates that there are 50,000 illegal residents in Israeli territory at any given time. More than a few terrorist attacks in the current wave were carried out by illegal residents, and the phenomenon of illegal entry by Palestinians cannot be stopped unless it is addressed effectively. Except for storming of the Israeli border by a mass of Syrians (of Palestinian origin) during the Nakba Day events in June 2011, Israel has not yet been challenged by significant infiltration from neighbouring countries, but it is best to prepare for this scenario. Israel is liable to encounter infiltration in the future, whether from a country defined as an enemy country (Syria) or from a country with which it has a peace treaty (Jordan). The destabilisation of the countries in the region increases the risks of this type and brings with it both political and security risks as well. ...

Source: [www.inss.org.il/index.aspx?id=4538&articleid=11223](http://www.inss.org.il/index.aspx?id=4538&articleid=11223)

Notes:.....  
.....



# YESHUA REMEMBRANCE SERVICE

<sup>31</sup> "Here, the days are coming," says Y'HoVaH, "when I will make a renewed Covenant with the house of Isra'el and with the house of Y'udah. <sup>32</sup> It will not be like the covenant I made with their fathers on the day I took them by their hand and brought them out of the land of Egypt; because they, for their part violated My Covenant, even though I, for my part, was a husband to them," says Y'HoVaH. <sup>33</sup> "For this is the Covenant I will make with the house of Israel after those days," says Y'HoVaH, "I will put My Torah within them and write it on their hearts; I will be their Elohim, and they will be My people. (Yirem'yahu [*Jeremiah*] 31:31-33)

**Congregation:** *Isa 12:2* "See! Elohim is my salvation; I am confident and unafraid; for Y'HoVaH Elohim is my strength and my song, and He has become my salvation!" *Isa 12:3* Then you will joyfully draw water from the springs of salvation. *Ps 3:8* Victory comes from Y'HoVaH; may Your blessing rest on Your people. *Ps 46:7* Y'HoVaH Tzva'ot is with us, our fortress, the Elohim of Ya'akov. *Leader:* "Baruch ata Y'HoVaH, Eloheinu Melech Ha'olam, ha motze lechem m'in ha eretz." (divide challah)

**Congregation:** "Blessed are You Y'HoVaH our Elohim, King of the Universe who has brought forth bread from the earth. Y'HoVaH Tzva'ot, how happy is anyone who trusts in You! (Ps 84:12). Give victory Y'HoVaH! Let the King answer us the day we call. (Ps 20:9) I will take the cup of redemption and call upon the Name, Y'HoVaH. (Ps 116:13).

*Leader:* (with cup in right hand) "The cup of deliverance I raise and in the Name of Y'HoVaH, Yeshua HaMashiach, I call: Baruch atah Y'HoVaH, Eloheinu Melech, ha'olam, boray p'ri ha'gafen." (Replace cup with spices)

**Congregation:** Blessed are You, Y'HoVaH our Elohim, King of the universe, who creates the fruit of the vine.

*Leader:* Lifting spice container in right hand, says... "Baruch atah Y'HoVaH, Eloheinu Melech ha'olam, boray meenee besamim."

**Congregation:** Blessed are You, Y'HoVaH our Elohim, King of the universe, who creates the various spices.

*Leader:* As Avram gave to Malki-Tzedek according to B'resheet (Genesis) 14:18-20, let us all come and bring our offering; then take some Chullah; smell the spices; take your cup, return to your seats and wait, so we can partake together.

*Leader:* Pray in relation to what Yeshua has done in connection with the day's Torah portion. "Let us eat and drink together".

**Malachi & Tamar:** Aharonic Blessing (see Num 6:22-27). Our Abba and Elohim of our fathers, we thank you for the joy and rest of this Shabbat. May the coming week bring gladness & peace, health & achievement. Like the fragrance of the besamim, we pray that the days ahead bring sweetness to our lives and the lives of our loved ones. May the peace, which we are enjoying linger till we gather for Shabbat next week. We ask this in Yeshua's name, Amein.

