

Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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Series VII: Personal Miscellaneous, 1908-1989, undated. Sub-series B: Appointment Books, 1922-1964.

Reel Box Folder 214 79 28

Appointment books, 1940-1944.

IDENTIFICATION

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S. A. J. DIARY 5701



The Society for the Advancement of Judaism

13-15 West 86th Street New York, N. Y.



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THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF JUDAISM

OUR PLATFORM

"Dedicated to the interpretation and advancement of Israel's Torah, to the restoration of Israel's Ancient Land, and to the establishment of universal Freedom, Justice and Peace."

In being dedicated to the advancement of Judaism as a modern religious civilization, we subscribe to the following thirteen wants: 1000

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- We want Judaism to help us overcome temptation, doubt and discouragement.
- 2. We want Judaism to imbue us with a sense of responsibility for the nighteous use of the blessings wherewith God endows us.
- 3. We want the Jew so to be trusted that his yea will be taken as yea, and his nay as nay.
- 4. We want to learn how to utilize our lessure to best advantage physically, intellectually and spiritually.
- We want the Jewish some to live up to its traditional standards of situe and piety.
- * In view of the changed conditions in Jewish life, the criterion of loyalty to Judaism can no longer be the acceptance of a creed, but the experience of the med to have one's life enriched by the Jewish heritage.

- We want the Jewish upbringing of our children to further their moral and spiritual growth and to enable them to accept with joy their heritage as Jews.
- We want the synagogue to enable us to worship God in sincerity and in truth.
- We want our religious traditions to be interpreted in terms of understandable experience and to be made relevant to our present day needs.
- We want to participate in the upbuilding of Ecez Yisrael as a means to the renaissance of the Jewish spirit.
- so. We want Judaism to find rich, manifold and ever new expression in philosophy, in Jetters, and in the arts.
- 11. We want all forms of Jewish organization to make for spiritual purpose and ethical endeavor.
- 12. We want the unity of Israel throughout the world to be flostered through mutual help in time of need, and through cooperation in the furtherance of Judatum at all times.
- 13. We want Judaism to function as a potent influence for justice, freedom and peace in the life of men and nations.

WHAT IS THE S. A. J.

The Society for the Advancement of Judaism was founded in New York City in 1922 by Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan. The Society was established in the belief that the future of Judaism depended on something more than an acceptable idealogy. The significance of creating a Jewish atmosphere, social contact and interaction, was emphasized. In addition, however, it was Dr. Kaplan's purpose to teach a new conception of Judaism which had he roots in tradition, but which was adjusted to the best thought of the present day.

Since 1922 The Society for the Advancement of Judgism has primarily sponsored the efforts of Dr. Kaplan in his attempt to dissemioute his philosophy. By granting to him (and subsequently glao to his Associate. Rabbi Ira Eisenstein) on ubsolutely free pulpit, the members of the Society have enthled him to give expression to every phase of his philosophy. The results of his presching and teachng in the institution have been crystallized in his published works. "Judgism As A Civil-ization." "Judgism In Tramition." and "The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion." Rabbi Eisenstein published a volume in 1936. entitled "Creative Judaisms" which presents in popular form the salient ideas of "Judaism As A Civilization." He also published "What We Mean by Religion." which is a simplified presentation of "The Meaning of God In Modern Jewish Religion."

The Society furthermore was sponsored the publication of the "S. A. J. Review." a week-ly magazine devoted to the dissemination of Dr. Kaplan's views. The "S. A. J. Review"

suspended publication in 1929, but in January, 1935, the Society made possible the establishment of 'The Reconstructionist.' a hi-weekly devoted to the application of the philosophy of 'Judaism As A Civilization' to the events of the current scene. In this second effort to spread the philosophy of The Society for the Advancement of Judaism. Dr. Kaplan was joined by a group of rabbis, educators and social workers.

The Society conducts a Synagogue, on elementary Hebrow School, and adult education courses for its local membership. Through these various channels experiments are constantly being performed with a view to incorporating the basic postulates of Reconstructionism.

If you are interested in membership, or in a special non-resident membership, write to Rabbi I'va Eisenstein, 15 West Eighty-Sixth Sweet, New York.



WHAT MEMBERS OF THE S. A. J. ARE EXPECTED TO DO:

To provide their children with an intensive Jewish training, which should continue far into the years of adolescence.

To affiliate with communal organizations which are essential to the continuance of Jewish life in the Diaspora, such as federations, congregations and educational associations.

To take an active part in the restoration of Palestine by giving it both material and moral support.

To feater the cultivation and greath of the Hebrew language and literature.

To encourage in the Jewish school and pulpit the revaluation of Israel's past in terms of the present-day world outlook.

To devote some time each week to individual study and group discussion of the ethical aspect of all problems teaching human life.

To translate their ethics ideals into actual conduct in their home life, in their dealings with their neighbors, in heir work and in their play.

SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS

- I. Intensification of Jewish home life.
 - (a) Observe the ceremonies Sabbath, Festival, Kashrut and Prayer—in as impressive and leautiful a manner as possible.

- (b) Indicate a positive interest in the child's progress in Hebrew School. Arrange for a shilden's story hour on Sabbaths and holidays, and provide for the discussion of events of Jewish interest.
- (c) Encourage the use of Jewish songs at home on Sabbath and festival gatherings.
- (d) Arrange for regular purchasing of books in English pertaining to Jewish life: e.g., subscribe to the Jewish Publication Society. Consult bibliography.
- (e) Subscribe to some good Jewish magasine.
- (f) Build up a Jewish library for your child at home. Consult hibliography.
- (g) Introduce into the home original art works or reproductions dealing with Jewish themes. Utilize the industrial and art products of Palestine.
- II. Organization of study and discussion units engaging in some of he following activities:
 - (a) Study of Hebrew language and literature.
 - (b) Study of Jewish History from the modern point of view,
 - (e) Study of contemporary Jewish problems and events, e.g., modern thought in Jewish life, the problem of religion, the Jew in economies and culture.

- (d) Consideration of present day ethical problems.
- (e) Discussion of the outstanding Jewish book of the month.
- III. Cultivation of the aesthetic phase of Jewlah life.
 - (a) Introduce congregational singing in religious services and publishing of phonograph records.
 - (b) Organize a creative young-folks group to express itself Jewishly through creation of art objects and designs of a Jewish character.
 - (e) Arrange for an exhibition of art objects dealing with Jewish themes.
 - (d) Arrange for annual exhibition of art objects and industrial products of Palestine.
 - (e) Organize a dramatic unit to produce plays in either English, Hebrew or Yiddish.
 - (f) Organize Iewish moral units and arrangement of expects of Jewish music.
 - (z) Conduct a public forum which will concern bacif with topics of Jewish interest.
 - (h) Stimulate the p-oduction of new Jewish music or Jewish art by offering some munificent award.
- Participation in Jewish communal life here and abroad, and working for the upbuilding of Palestins.

- (a) Engage in specific communal projects.
- (b) Develop an interest in American Jewish social life, and in the problems of Jewish life in the Diaspora and in Palestine.
- (e) The group may become a member of the local Zionist organization or engage in Zionist activity without official relationship.

V. Promotion of Jewish elementary education.

- (a) Organize a group to atimulate Jewish education. (Information can be furnished by the Jowish Education Committee, N. Y.)
- (b) Have mothers join the Jewish Home Institute. (Information can be furnished by the Bureau of Jewish Education, N. Y.)
- (c) Advocate a minimum of a three-daya-week Hebrew School.

THE JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST MOVEMENT

WHY RECONSTRUCTIONISM?

Reconstructionism is a movement that has come into being because of the spiritual crisis in American-Jewish life.

That erisis is reflected in the present attitude of most Jews toward Judaism.

Judaism has lost all meaning for a vast number of American Jews. They do not look to it for inspiration or guidance. They discount it as a factor for human welfare. They suffer all the torments of the social disabilities to which Jews are subject without any of the moral compensations which their ancestors derived from Jewish life.

Many well-meaning Jews openly advocate the adoption of measures that would hasten the absorption of the Jewish misority by the rest of the population.

Large numbers of our people five in a state of permanent apathy toward all matters of any Jewish interest, and are aroused to momentary self-awareness as Jews when they are made to feel the impact of anti-Semitism.

Even those who iry hard to find Jewish life worth while are doomed to frustration, because they are so few and senttered. Those who build synagogets, establish philanthropies, arrange for religious instruction, engage in social activities, and beiong to fraternal orders, do no without any deeply impelling motive to conserve and enrich Jewish life.

WHAT HAS CAUSED THIS PRESENT CRISIS? It has been caused by the catacipamic changes which have rendered the ancient framework of Jewish life untenable and many of the traditional conceptions of Judaism either irrelevant or inoperative. The Jewish emancipation has pulverized Jewish community life. The modern world outlook challenges the authoritative character of ancient heliefs and practices.

HAVE ANY ATTEMPTS BEEN MADE TO MEET THE PRESENT CRISIS?

Some attempts have been made to cope with the inner problem of Jewish life in a way that would make for the survival of a worthwhile Judaism and for the social and spiritual adjustment of the Jew as an individual.

These attempts have some merit, but they have speceeded at best in finding only partial

answers to the problem.

There is one type of solution, which seeks to put new life into the synogroups. The proponents of this type maintain that we need a revival of refigion. This is true as far as it sees.

But what this group faill to see is that the synagogue as at present constituted reaches only a limited number of Jews. Moreover, there are many Jevs who ind no satisfaction in the existing synagogue programs. They can neither make peace with the dogmas of Orthodexy, nor do they find themselves at home in what they regard as the um-Jewish atmosphere of reform.

Those who hope to give new life to Judaism through religion alone do not take cognizance of the fact that in our day it is impossible that all Jews should think alike. Jewish unity, which is the crying need of our generation, cannot possibly be achieved through the synagogue alone.

There is a second type of solution, which is based on the modern nationalist interpretation of Judaism. This solution calls for the mass reconcentration of all Jewry in Palestine.

This nationalist approach has no message for the hundreds of thousands of Jews who have made America their permanent home and who wish to identify themselves with its civilization and its ideals.

NEEDED: A NEW PHILOSOPHY OF IEWISH LIFE

What Jews need is a philosophy of Jewish life which will make possible unity through action, which will see Jewish life as a whole, and which will make clear to every Jew the character and status of the Jewish people. They should know what they are, whether race, religion, nation or folk.

If Judaism is to function, if it is to be intellectually and spiritually satisfying, it must be so reconstructed as to neckon with the totality of the social economic and intellectual forces that spell the modern world.

JUDAISM AS A RELIGIOUS CIVILIZATION

The first step is to reorganize our entire mental outlook with regard to Judaism itself.

This means that Jews must rethink the

whole question of what Judalam is.

No term hitherts used to describe Judaism is adequate, since such of lessi expresses but one aspect of Jewish life. Neither religion, nor nationalism, nor culture, is sufficiently includes.

Judalsm is a religious civilization.

The term eivilization implies the totality of social and spiritual manifestations of Jewish life, both in the past and in the present, and the achievements of the Jewish people, not only in the realm of culture but also in the individual and social forms of living.

Judaism, thus regarded, includes specifically the social framework of national unity, a continuing history, a living language and literature, folkways, mores, law, religion, and art.

Judaism is a religious civilization because it is incomplete, unless it is oriented to the belief in God. All who share in Jewish life should strive through it to achieve that belief in God which can raise the ethical ideals of its men and women.

A civilination which means to provide its people with a way of life can remain secular or treat religion as uncoential to its vitality-

If Jews are to struggle for the survival of their Jewish eivitization, they must conceive of some high puspose which shall give that civilization its proper place in the destiny of mankind. This is the function of religion.

PALESTINE

The rebuilding of Palentine as a Jewish national home is indispermable to the life of Judaism in the disapora.

It is impossible for the Jewish people to achieve status and recognition in the eyes of the nations, unless it possesses some area on the earth's surface which it can call its own!

The Jewish people cannot be creative of coltural values, unusa somewhere in the world Jewish civilization is of primary importance. Jews should not surrender their historic claim to Palestine as the rightful habitation for the Jewish people who seek to make it their home.

There is no more creative basis for common action among Jews all over the world than Palestine.

THE AMERICAN SCENE

The endeavor to enable Jewish civilization to strike root in the soil of Palestine and to make that land the cultural center for Israel's intellectual and spiritual rebirth, does not imply that only in Palestine is Jewish life possible.

It is not true that Americanism negates

The Americanism which would destroy group individuality is subversive of the best in the American tradition.

As Jews we abould give first place in our lives to the American civilization which we share with our fellow Americans.

All forms of social segregation should be deprecated as detrimental to human welfare. But it is entirely sempatible with the spirit of American institutions and with their highest ideals to foster our Jewish tradition.

In living Juda'sm as a civilisation, our Americanism and our Jusaism would be enhanced through their interaction and mutual influence.

The following is the R-constructionist program for achieving this ideal:

1. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

The present anarchy in Jewish organization-

al life must be ended. Jewish communal organization should be created to bring order out of the social and spiritual chaos in American Jewish life.

The Jewish community must include all Jews who wish to identify themselves with the Jewish people, regardless of what their personal philosophy may be.

The Jewish community should:

Maintain a complete Jewish register and vital statistics.

Establish bureaus for gathering information concerning all matters pertaining to Jewish life,

Help Jews to meet economic difficulties due to discrimination,

Foster Jewish education and cultural activities,

Coordinate efforts in behalf of social wel-

Advance the cause of the rebuilding of Pal-

These are some of the functions which the Jewish community should gerform.

2. RELIGION

For those who are not satisfied with the prevailing versions of religious practice and belief, there is need for reinterpreting our religious tradition.

There is need for a clean conception of God which will conform to the best of scientific thought, and reflect the highest ethical aspirations. There is need for an understanding of the meanings that can be derived from the observance of the various holidays and special occasions, meanings which bear upon the lives of Jews living today.

There is need for new forms of worship, and new content in prayers, so that the service of the synagogue may set as a powerful influence for courage, fortifude, and wisdom.

There is need for a clearly defined regimen of Jewish religious habits and practices, by which the modern Jew can live, which shall be consonant with the requirements of American life, with the pace of modern existence and which shall be developed not in the spirit of legalism but in the spirit of joyous participation in soul-satisfying experiences.

3. THE TORAH IDEAL

The study of Torah, in the past, was a characteristic expression of Jewish piety. By studying Torah, the Jew came to know the heritage that had some down from the past, and he learned the means whereby he could live the good life. Every lew strove to live up to the Torah id-ai.

Today, there is need for a modern equivalent of the Torah ideal. It would include not only a knowledge of the Jewish past, the achievements, ideals, personalities, and vicinsitudes of the Jewish people, but also a concern with the special problems that the Jew has to face in a changing world.

Jewish study today must maintain the continuity of Jewish life and interpret the significance of Jewish history. It must be extensive, in that it must familiarise the Jew with contemporary Jewish life as it is lived by Jews in all parts of the world. Jewish study must be continuous, from childhood and youth, through adulthood.

Like the Turah ideal of old, Jewish study today must be approached in the spirit of consecration, as a pious duty, and as a spiritually elevating task.

It must reinterpret the Jewish tradition to make it relevant to modern living in the American environment.

It must make possible intelligent collaboration in the upbuilding of the national home in Pulcatine,

It must give Jews an understanding of the symbols that are indispensable to their selfidentification with the Jewish people.

It must give them an adequate knowledge of the Hebrew language, literature.

Self-knowledge must be sacred in that it must be the symbol of the Jewish will to live, and the determination to make of Judaism a source of cahancement to character and personality.

Realizing the Tsrah ideal must become the primary function of the Jewish community.

4. JEWISH CULTURE AND ART

 Art has been defined at the expression of emotions. Jewish art is therefore the inevitable outgrowth of a renewed love for Jewish life.

The lack of characteristic Jewish art in our day is testimony to Jewish apathy.

Once Judaiam comes to have a greater worth in the eyes of Jews, it is bound to give rise to self-expression in literature, ritual,

music, drama, the dance, architecture, painting, sculpture, and the other arts.

If Jewish life were made more beautiful and interesting, a sense of the possibilities inherent in Judaism for esthetic satisfaction would be aroused.

We should seek to cultivate an appreciation of the Jewish art that exists, to develop the artistic talents of Jews for Jewish self-expression, and to enable Jewish professional artists to devote themselves to Jewish art.

Jewish art and culture would not only render Judasim a source of happiness to the Jew; it would interpret Judaism to the non-Jewish world. Art is a universal language that ereates understanding among diverse peoples.

5. THE SOCIAL SCENE

The working portion of our lives is spent as Americans, sharing the political and economic fortunes with our fellow Americans.

The notion that pur Jewish civilization has nothing to contribute to the improvement of the social conditions of cur day should be depreciated.

Our Jewish ethical ideals should be applied to the concrete problems of freedom, justice and peace.

These problems are essentially moral problems, and a creative interpretation of our Jewish tradition can yield us guidance in choosing the proper direction for America and for mankind.

The criteria of a goos social order are respect for human personality and extensive collaboration among men for the common most. In view of the present concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, a more equitable distribution of economic goods and economic power is imperative. The principle of democracy should be extended to industry and the responsibility and control of economic processes should be spread as widely as possible.

Government is an agency for the protection of human rights and for the organization of human ecoperation for common ends. As such, its powers should be limited to those that have been delegated to it by the people and defined by constitutional law.

The ultimate destiny of mankind is the establishment of a world-wide, all-embracing community—the Kingdom of God. The growing interdependence of nations, in consequence of which every modern war tends to become a world-war, shows the urgent need for implementing our religious aspiration for a cooperative international order. We should urge action looking to the eventual delegation by all nations of some of their sowereignty to an international body charged with maintaining justice and peace among lattoms.

These are the sims of Reconstructionism, stated perforce in a brief and far from comprehensive manner. It is a program that cuts across party lines and oblibrates many of the boundaries that separate J-w from Jew.

Without doing violence to the distinctive philosophies of religious and other groupings in Jewish life, this program seeks to establish unity in diversity.

In the realm of community, culture and art, and the general scene, a maximum of co-

operation can and should be achieved.

In the rehabilitation of Palestine and in the Torah ideal. Reconstructionism presents a greater area of agreement than of disagreement among Jews of varying background and outlook.

Those who identify themselves with Reconstructionism can therefore constitute themselves a leaven within the body of Jewish life to make for unity of action wherever possible.

There are undoubtedly, however, many Jews who are either not identified with the existing groups or are dissatisfied with them. To these Reconstructionism offers the opportunity of establishing Reconstructionist societies that shall embody the purposes of this program.

The Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation, in order to implement the program described above, plans to continue the publication of the magnifine. The Reconstructionist, a bi-weekly devoted to the publication of editorials, articles, book reviews, and other features which analyse the nature of the Jewish problem and advocate the program of Seconstructionism.

The Foundation plans to publish literature which will help to implement the program in the field of religion. Two such works have already been prepased, the SHIR HADASH, a volume of supplementary prayers and readings for the High Holy Days, and the REVISED HAGGADAH, a new version of the traditional Seder Service.

In the other categories off Jewish life, literature is needed,—plans for the reorganization of the Jewish community, amphiets that will make for a popular undermanding of the Reconstructionist attitude toward the community, toward Palestine, toward education, toward religion and culture. The Foundation plans to endow creative artists who will write plays, tocans, compose music, and in other ways contribute to the cultural content of Jewish life.

The Foundation plans to organize Reconstructionist societies, so that those who are interested may meet and plan Reconstructionist work in their communities, and spread the views of the Reconstructionist group.

The Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation was organized officially in February, 1940, in New York City. The spiritual leadership of the movement is in the hands of Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan and a group of his disciples, the members of the Editorial Board of The Reconstructionist, the Contributing Board, and others. The laity responsible for the development of the Foundation are represented in a Board of Directors.

Membership in the Poundation is open to any Jew or Jewess, eighteen years or older.

Further information regarding the movement is obtainable by writing to

THE JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST FCUNDATION

15 West Eighty-Sixth Street, New York.

TOO WEST TO ENOW BEDEE ABOUT RECONSTRUCTIONISM SUBSCIEDE TO THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST MAGAZINE

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ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR 5701 1940-41

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	Rosh Ha-Shanah	Thurs	il.	Fri., 0	let. Il	. 4
	Fast of Gedaliah			_ Sat.		. 6
	Yeen Kippur Sukket—1st Day	-	-	Sat.,	Oct.	12
	Hambur'stalk Dabback		-	Thurs.,	Oet.	17
	Shemini Azaret			Wed.,		
	Simhat Torah			Thurs.,	Oct.	
-	Rosh Hodesh Henhyan			Sec.	Nov	
	Rosh Hodesh Kisley			- Sun.		
	Hanukkah Wed.,	Dec.	25	-Wed.	Jan	1
	monu raumenh Tebet			Tues.,	Dec.	31

1941

Asarah Betebet Rosh Hodesh Shebat Hamisha Asar Bashahat	Thurs Jan 9
Rosh Hodesh Shebat	West Year On
*Rosh Hodesh Adam	Wed., Feb. 12
*Rosh Hodesh Adar	Fri., Feb. 28
Fast of Eather Purim Rosh Hodge Ma	Wed., Mar. 12
Post Water and	Thurs., Mar. 11
Passover Sat., Apr.	12-Sat. Ave. 19
Ross Hodesh Iyar	Mon Apr 99
*Rosh Hodesh Iyer Lag Beomer Bosh Hodesh Since	Thomas Mor. 28
Rosh Hadash Ct.	- ARREST MANY 10
Rosh Hodesh Sivan Sun	Toes., May 27
*Rosh Hodesh Tammuz ††Shiben Asar Belammus	. Mon., June 1, 2
##Shiben Assa Reserved	Thurs. June 26
Blook Washerly 44	- 245 July 12
Rosh Hodesh Ab	Fri., July 25
††Tishen Beab Rosh Hodesh Elal	Sat. Amer 9
Rosh Hodesh Elul	Son Asser St
	- water William 24

[&]quot;The day preceding is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.

ffFast observed on following Sunday.

ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR 5702 1941-42

1941

Rosh Hashanah Mon., Fast of Gedallah Yom Kippur Sukkot—1st Day	Wed., Sept. 24 Wed., Oct. 1 Mon., Oct. 6
Shemini Azeret Simhat Torah *Roah Hodenh Heshyan	The second secon
*Rosh Hodesh Kislev Hanukkah Mon., Dec. *Rosh Hodesh Tebet Asarah Betebet	15-Mon., Dec. 22

1942

Rosh Hodesh Shebat	Mon., Jan. 19
Hamisha Asar Beshebat	Hon., Feb. 2
*Rosh Hodesh Adar I	Wed., Feb. 18
Fast of Esther	Mon., Mar. 2
Purim	Tues., Mar. 3
Rosh Hodesh Nisan	. Thurs., Mar. 19
Passover Thurs., Apr.	2-Thurs., Apr. 9
*Rosh Hodesh Iyar	Sal., Apr. 18
Lag Beomer	Tues., May 5
THE SALMINE	Character 15
Rosh Hodesh Sivan	- Sun' may 11
Shahmot Fri.	. Sat., May It, IS
*Rosh Hodesh Tammus	Tues., June 16
Shibea Asar Betammuz	Thurs., July 2
Rosh Hodesh Ab	Wed., July 15
Tishea Beab	Thurs., July 23
*Rosh Hodesh Elul	Fri., Aug. 14

^{*}The day preceding is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.

JEWISH POPULATION OF LARGE CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Baltimore, Md	68,000
Boston, Mass.	85,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	20,000
Chelsen, Mass.	20,000
Chicago, Ill.	302,164
Cincinnati, Ohio	28,500
Cleveland, Ohio	85,000
Denver, Colo.	17,000
Detroit, Mich.	71,268
Hartford, Conn.	27,000
Jersey City, N. J.	20,000
Kansas City, Mo	22,000
Los Angeles, Cal	65,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	25,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	22,000
New Haven, Comn.	25,000
New York, N. Y.	1,765,000
Newark, N. J	65,000
Paterson, N. J.	22,300
Philadelphia, Pa.	247,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	45,000
Providence, R. L.	21,000
Rothester, N. Y.	33,000
St. Louis, Mo.	50,000
San Francisco, Cal	\$8,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	12,000
Washington, D. C.	14,000

ROSH HASHANAH

1

ROSH HASHANAH Light Candles 5:20*

2

SHABBAT SHUBAH
Weekly Portion—"HAAZINU"
Deut. 32, 1—2
Prophets—Hosea 11.2—10; Micah 7.18—20

ROSH HASHAEAH marks the beginning of the Jewish New Year, and lasts two days, It is also the beginning of the Ten Days of Penitence, which end with Yom Kippur. Sineere praser and meditation during these days help us to experience the reality of God and to dedicate ourselves anew to the estallishment of His Kingdom on earth—the regn of freedom, justice and peace.

SHABBAT SHUBAH d-rives its name from the Haftarsh of that day, Hosea xiv, 2-10, which begins with the word Shubah—"Return," i.e., Repent.

*Eastern Standard time is followed

throughout the calenda-.

FAST OF GEDALIAH

Day To Bilt was

Monday

8. h.y. Grange

Wednesday

THE FAST OF GED LLIAH commemo-rates the climax of the disasters that befell the first Jewish commonwealth in 586 B. C. E. Since the Fast falls on the Sabbath this year, t is observed the day following.

OCTOBER

TISHRI

10

Thursday

8

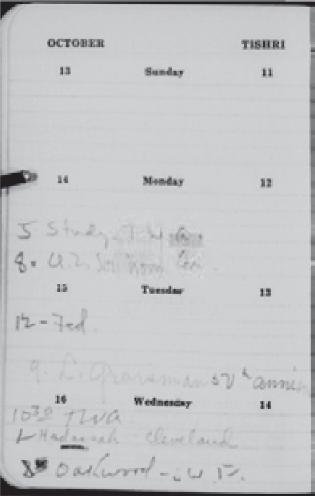
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12

YOM KIPPUR COLUMBUS DAY 10

YOM KIPPUR (Day of Atonement) is a day of fasting and prayer, when we strive to reawaken the atent spiritual power in our souls so that it may become an effective and directing force in our daily conduct.



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TISHRI

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Thursday SUKKOT-1st Day 15

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SUKKOT-2nd Day Light Candles 4:57 16

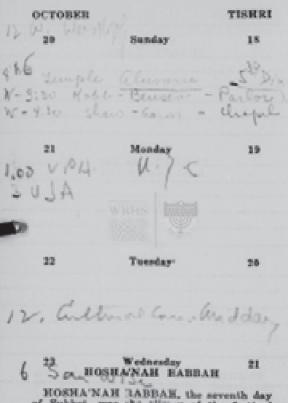


19

Baturday

17

SUKKOT (Feast of Fhanksgiving) is the Jewish fest-val of thanksgiving on the occasion of the final ingathering of the harvest. The Sukksh symbolises the wanderings of our ancestors in the wilderness of Sinal.



HOSHA'NAH RABBAH, the seventh day of Eukkot, was 'he climux of the festival in Temple times, when seven processions were made around the altar, and many verses of Hosha'nah (O lave!) were sung to the waving of the pain branches.

TISHRU

24

Thursday SHEMINI AZERET

1033 Sorver

25

Friday SIMHAT TORAH Light Candles 4:48

23

Port Wajus Hariage 24
Weekly Portion—BERESHIT

Genesis 1.1-6.5 Prophets-Isalah 42.5-43.11

SHEMINI AZERET delighth Day of Assembly) designated in the Bible as a day of holy assembly, is celebrated after the seventh day of Sukkon as the conclud-ing festival of the season.

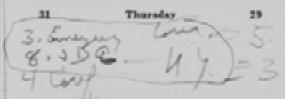
SIMHAT TORAH (Rejoicing in the Torah), is the second day of Shemini Azeret. Then the reading of the Pentateuch is completed and begun anew for the coming year.

OCTOBER Cleveland 3 ment & ociety Monday 26 9. Gravaria - 1032 contrag Turbinad. 27 L 2306 5 1 Wednesday 28 815 unew. of Michigan - ann libra Rack Can Lecture Hall

OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

1 Friday ROSH HODESH HESHVAN Light Candles 4:38

1 Carp 12. Com -

RESHVAN

BALFOUR DECLARATION DAY
ROSH HODESH HESHVAN
Weekly Partion—"NOAH"
Genesis 6.9—II.32
Numbers 28.9—15

Prophets-Isalah 16.1-24 HODESH is the erro for

ROSH HODESH is the serm for the beginning of a new month. As the Jewish year is based on the lunar calendar, the beginning of a new month coincides with the appearance of the new moon. When a month has thirty days, the last day is considered the first off the two days which constitute Rosh Hodesh of the month following.

The BALFOUR DECLARATION issued on November 2, 1917, is the first recognition by a modern nation of the Jewish claim to Palestine as a national homeland.

NOVEMBER

HESHVAN

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63 orthodox old Home

Monday

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Tuesday ELECTION DAY

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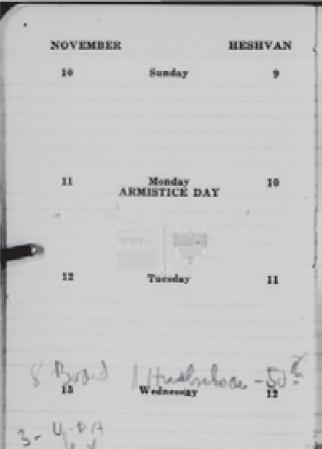
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Saturday
Weekly Portlen-"LEX LEKA"
Genesis 12.1-16.27
Prophets-Isaiah 40.17-41.16

Memoranda



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HESHVAN

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Friday Light Candles 4:23 14

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Saturday Weekly Portion—"WAYERA" Genesis 18,1—:2.24 Prophets—iI Kings 4,1—37

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City club - cleve.

Memoranda

NOVEMBER Sunday 130 F. amstern. 1.8 Monday 17 Tuesday 8. Cf. Lim In Brad - 11 35 a. les - 1615 Morse les. Wald Com & Saw Cooks

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Light Candles 4:17

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Saturday

Weekly Portion—"HAYE SARAH"

Genesis 23.1—25.18

Prophets—I Kings 1.1—31

Memoranda.

NOVEMBER HESHVAN 24 Sunday 23 3. F. Block . know hour . 1 yeledo - uja 23 Monday 24 L Cherry Strange 4:20a. 2 26 Tuesday 25 27 Wednesday 24

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28 Thursday THANKSGIVING DAY

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Weekly Portion—"To)LEDOT"
Genesis 25.19—18.9
Prophets—I Samuel 29.18—42

Memoranda

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Weekly Portion—"AYEZE"
Genesis 23.10—32.3
Prophets—Hosea 1.7—12.12

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DECEMBER Sunday 600 P.T. Westing Course 8 C. Z. Sec. Halin \$ Board - 6 71 h Wr. Finance

South Cane . Halleger and Secondary Shoots

Friday 13 Light Candles 4:13

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Weekly Portion—"VLYISHLAH"
Genesis 32.4—36.43
Prophets—Hosea 12.13—14.10

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Genesa 37.1—40.23
Prophets—Amos 2.6—3.8

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Light Candles 4:21

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Saturday Weekly Pertion-MIKEZ" Genesis 41.1-4.17 Numbers 7.36-35 Prophets-Sekariah 2.14-4.7 28

HANUKKAH (Dedication Days) celebrates the re-dedication of the Temple by the victorious Magsabees @ 67 B. C. E.) in their struggle against the Syrian King Antiochus who, with the aid of Jewish apostates, had attempted to suppress the religion of the Jeys, Every evening lights are kindled in sommemoration of that event.

Arlander- devilor Monday ODESH TEBET

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JANUARY, 1941 Wednesday

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Weekly Portion—"VAIIGASH"
Genesis 44.18—#.27
Prophets—Erekiel 3:,15—28

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Weekly Postion-"WAYEH1" Genesia 47,28-0.26 Prophets- Kings 2.1-12

10. Services

ASARAH BETEBET (month of Tebet) commemorates the day when the Bahylonians began their effective siege of Jerusalem in 586 B. C. E.

JANUARY 12 Sunday 13 6. Home Monday 14 6 Luna-10 - Hote agona. Box (Vicenty County) -Lodis ville - 18 tel -Wednesday 1030 TWG 1. Stewer - Informal

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Light Candles 4:42

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18 Saturday 19
Weekly Portion—"S IEMOT"
Exodus 1.1—8.1
Prophets—Isaiah 27.6—2813; 29.22—23 Robball's Bulday

Memoranda.

JANUARY 15 Sunday & Ham - Can Box 12-5, an literal-606.42 Tuesday 22 12- J Wel Fen - 414. 4 Cembra Brance 11-Sayne-Stuly 3- Nom Ca. Milley

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Weekly Portion—"7AERA"
Exodus 6.2—2.35

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Friday Light Candles 4:58 3

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FEBRUARY

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Saturday Weekly Portion—"BO" Exodus 10,1—13.16 Prophets—Jeremiah 46.13—28 4

Memoranda

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FEBRUARY

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Weekly Portfon—"BESHALAH"
Exodus 13—1",16
Prophets—Judges 1.4—4.31

Memoranda

FEBRUARY

SHEBAT

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HAMISHA ASAR SESHEBAT LINCOLN'S BLITHDAY

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14 Friday
Light Candles 5:14

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230 F Mrs 5. Swilly.

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Saturday 18 Weekly Portion-"YITRO" Exedus 18.1-20.23 Prophets-Issiah 6.1-7.6; 9.5-6

HAMISHA ASAR BESEEBAT (fifteenth of Shebat) is the Jewish Arbor Day, also called the New Year of the trees. Each year in Palestine school thildren use the the Diaspora it is used as an occasion for stressing the significance of the upbuilding of Palestine.

PERRUARY Sunday 14 230 F. Loeb. 6. Orphange of Shely Jabor -7- Ludy-Taxalo-Mambel 7 Benesch

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Friday Light Candles 5:22 24

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Siturday 25
SHABBAF SHEBALIM
Weekly Portlen—"MESHPATIM"
Exodus 21.1—24.18: 30.11—16
Prophets—II Kings 12.1—17
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

SHABBAT SHEKALIM. During Temple times the call for the payment of the politics of half a shelled by every adult Jew was announced on the first day of the eleventh month (adar). As a reminder of this duty the passage from Exodus xxx, 11-16, was read on the Salibath preceding.

ADAR

11- Rosh Hodesh ADAR So 11- Reductory Can Holy 8 Teenfle Watgase

28 Priday ROSH HODESH ADAR Light Candles 5:31

WHITE I

MARCH

Saturday
Weekly Portion—"TERUMAH"
Exedus 25.1—27.12
Prophets—I Kings 5.56—6.13

Memeranda.

ADAR Sunday 6. 4. 45. 1239 F. Best Weller 745 Chicago Evening Chet Monday 12. Campan Stote, 414 Tuesday 2. Blowley 6. Was Weger Wednesday 1.4.

Thursday

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6. Harus

7 Friday Light Candles 5:38

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7. Lacon Col - Louis

Safurday SHABBAT ZAMOR Weekly Portlon-"TEZAVEH" Exodus 27.20-20.10 Deut, 25.17-19 Prophets-I Samuel 15.2-34

SHABBAT ZAKOR derves its name from the special portion from the Torah, Deut. xxv, 17-19, rend that day, which begins with the word Zakor—"Remember Amalek." It was assumes that Haman was an Amalekite. MARCH

ADAR

13

Thursday PURIM

to angeles Friday Light Candles 5:45

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& Corples Deak 15

Saturday Weekly Porton-"KI TISA" Exedus 30.11-31.35 Prophets-I Kings 18.1-39

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on Jose - Reg. Coop

FAST OF ESTHER commemorates the day when the Jews of Pemia fasted and prayed that they be spared the massacre planned by Haman.

PURIM commemorates the day when, through the intervention of Mordecal and Queen Esther, the J-ws of Fersia narrowly escaped being victims of Himan's plot to exterminate them.

MARCH		ADAR
16	Sunday	17
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17	Monday	19
	with the	
18	Tuesday	19

MARCH

ADAR

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Thursday

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Light Candles 5:52

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Saturday 23
SHABBAT PARAH
Weekly Portion—"VA/AKHEL"
"PEKUDE"
Exedus 25.1—0.33

Numbers 19.1-22 Prophets-Erckiel 26.16-38

SHABBAT PARAH. Preceding the Passover, proper steps to become ritually clean had to be taken as preparation for the eating of the Paschal lumb. Hence the law concerning the ashes of the red helifer, Parah Adumah (Numbers cix), was read.

MARCH ADAR 23 Sunday 24 24 Monday 25 4:45 GOSTRIS 25 Torstay 26 Wednesday

Daniels Bell de

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3. Budget.

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NISAN Saturday 29 ROSH HODESH NISAN

Friday

Light Candles 5:59

SHABBAT HAH-DESH Weekly Portion-"VAYIKRA" Leviticus 1.1-5.26 Exodes 12.1-20 Erekiel 45,16-46,18

SHABBAT HARODESH derives its name from the Haftarah of that day, Exodus xii, 1-20. This is the "portion about the month," referring to the special consecration of the month of Nisan which is the most eventful in the history of Israel.

MARCH		NISAN .
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Saturday SHABBAF HAGADOL Weekly Pertion—'ZAV'' Leviticzs 6.1—-.36 Prophets—Malachi 3.4—24 8

SHABBAT HAGADOL dways precedes Passover. It derives its same from the importance of the approaching festival and from the further fact that the Haftarah for the day closes with an allusion to "the Great Day of the Lord."

DEBUT. 945 H. Joyon Sunday 4 W Vlips-Silveron Chapterly 10 332 Cen /200-4 8. valurd Campen. 12- Men Carl Way a 8 Jahrel Carefory 53°T66 8. C Zun for Boar

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PASSOVER-Last Day

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PESAH (Passouer) cellebrates Israel's deliverance from Egyptiam bondage. The festival lasts eight days, during which masot are eaten in place of leavened bread. On the first and second nights of the festival, the traditional Sider is held in the home, at which the Historic ideal of freedom is reaffirmed.

NIBLAN APRIL Sunday PASSOVER-2nd Day 16 13 Monday 17 14 15 Tuesday 18 8 Bow. 1032 T.W. a.,

APRIL NIBAN

17 Thursday 20

230 White Line Teles

18 PASSOVER—7th Day Light Candles 6:21

LAST DAY PASSOVER

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Sunday 5. Rollin Obul Itis Monday 8 W. Sadell- / the - Clarely 1230 Weedin Prot Law 8 Heyest Part Worther Hartford (

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Weekly Portion—"SHEMINI"

Leviticus 9.1—21.47

Prophets—II Samuel 6.1—7.3

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Light Candles 6:36

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Weekly Portion—"TACRIAH"
"MEZORAH"
Leviticus 12.1—15.33
Prophets—II Kings 5.3—20

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Friday Light Candles 6:43

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Weekly Pertion—"A.IARE"
"K.EDOSHIM"
Leviticus 16.1—23.27
Prophets—Amos 3-7—15

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Weekly Portion-"EMOR" Leviticus 21.1-2 .23 Prophets-Enckiel 4415-31

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MAY IVAR. 25 Sunday 28 H.Sd. Grahater 8 - annual Westery The spend of 27 ROSH HODESH SIVAN Bolleun Wednesday 28 IV.T.W.Q

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Light Candles 7:84

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Saturday Weekly Portion—"BAMIDBAR" Numbers 1.1—4.20 Prophets—Hosea 1.1—22

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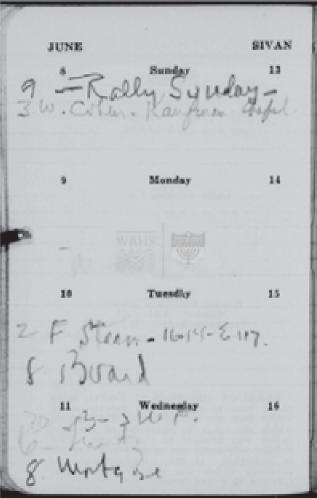
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Saturday Weekly Portion—"NASO" Numbers 4.21—7.89 Prophets—Judges 13.2—25 1.2

SHABUOT (the Feast of Weeks), is so called because it completes exactly seven works from the second day of Passover on which the owner (a measure) of the new barley was brought to the Temple. This holiday celebrates the early wheat harvest in Palestine. It also commemorates the covenant which was established at Sinai between God and Israel.



JUNE

SIVAN

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Light Candles 7:10

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Weekly Portion—"BEH#ALOTEKA" Number: 8.1--1.116 Prophets—Zekariah 1.14--4.7

JUNE 15 Sunday 930 ENBURGE Monday 21 16 3. W. T. W. C250 Wednesday 23

J.W. Browd. UJA

19 Thursday 24 200 Candles 7:14 Weekly Pertion—"SHELAH LEKA" Numbers 13.1—15.41 Prophets—Joshus 1.1—24 Memoranda

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TAMMUZ

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	ROSH	HODESH TAMMUZ	

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Salurday Weekly Portion—"EDRAH" Numbers 16.1—1.122 Prophets—I Samuel 12.14—12.22

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TAMMUZ

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Friday INDEPENDENCE DAY Light Candles 7:14

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Saturday Weekly Portion—"HUKAT" Numbers 19.1—12.1 Prophets—Judges II.1—33

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Menoranda.

Sunday

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10 W. Fully- has Introduction

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Light Candles 7:13

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Saturday Weekly Postion—"BALAK" Numbers 22.2—25.9 Prophets—Micah 1,6—6.8

Menoranda.

13 SHIBEA ASAR BETAMMUZ 18

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Light Candles 7:11

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Saturday Weekly Portion-"INHAS" Numbers 25,10-30,1 Prophets-I Kings B,44-19,21 24

SHIBEA ASAE BETAMMUZ (seventeenth of Tammun) is a fast day which commemorates the day when the Habylonian army made the firm breach in the wall of Jerusalem during the siege in the year 186 B. C. E. Since the Fast falls on the Sabbath this year, it is observed on the following day. JULY

TAMMUZ

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26 Saturday 2 Weekly Portion —"MATOT" "MASEE" Numbers 30.2—36.13 Prophets—Jtremiah 2.4—28;3.4

8 W. Wallow - Zefer - Pauler

Memoranda

AUGUST M & Berusteen - day & Ros Ros Ros Monday 6 - W. grusting - Si col C-Oal 11 25 Study - Hal Bour 13 Wednesday Biog - Work Park.

Memoranda

AUGUST AB 17 Sunday 3. Wise 18 Monday 25 19 Tuesday 24 Wednesday 27

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Weekly Portion—"SHOFETIM"
Deut. 16.18—2..9
Prophets—Issiah 51..2—52.12

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Memoranda

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Weekly Portion—"HI TEZE"

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Saturday Weekly Portion—"El TABO" Deut. 26.1—22.8 Prophets—Isainh 10.1—22

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PREPARED

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ADDRESSES

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Balley & Kent-History of Hebrew Commonwealth.

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Golub, J. S.—In the Days of the Second Temple.

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THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF JUDAISM

OUR PLATFORM

"Dedicated to the interpretation and advancement of Israel's Torah, to the restoration of Israel's Ancient Land, and to the establishment of universal Freedom, Justice and Peace."

In being dedicated to the advancement of Judatsm as a modern religious civilization, we subscribe to the following thirteen wants:*

- t. We want Judaism to help us overcome temptation, doubt and discouragement.
- 2. We want Judatum to imbue us with a sense of responsibility for the righteous use of the blessings wherewith God endows us.
- We want the Jew se to be trusted that his yea will be taken as yea, and his nay as nay.
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- "In view of the changed -onditions in Jewish life, the criterion of loyalty to Judalam can no longer be the acceptance of a creed, but the experience of the need to have one's life enriched by the Jewish heritage.

- We want the Jewish upbringing of our children to further their moral and aptritual growth and to enable them to accept with joy their heritage as Jews.
- 7. We want the synagogue to enable us to worship God in sincerity and in truth.
- We want our religious traditions to be interpreted in terms of understandable experience and to be made relevant to our present day needs.
- We want to participate in the upbuilding of Erez Yisrael as a means to the renaissance of the Jewish spirit.
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- 11. We want all forms of Jewish organization to make for spiritual purpose and ethical endeavor.
- 12. We want he unity of Israel throughout the world to be fostered through mutual help in time of need, and through cooperation in the furtherance of Judatum at all times.
- 13. We want Judaism to function as a potent influence for justice: freedom and peace in the life of men and nations.

WHAT IS THE S. A. J.

The Society for the Advancement of Judaism was founded in New York City in 1922 by Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan. The Society was established in the belief that the future of Judaism depended on something more than an acceptable idealogy. The significance of creating a Jewish atmosphere, social contact and interaction, was emphasized. In addition, however, it was Dr. Kaplan's purpose to teach a new conception of Judaism which had its roots in tradition, but which was adjusted to the best thought of the present day.

Since 1922 The Society for the Advancement of Judaism has primarily spansored the efforts of Dr. Kaplan in his attempt to discensisate his philosophy. By granting to him (and subsequently also to his Associate Dr. Ira Eisenstein) an absolutely free pulpit, the members of the Society have enchied him to give expression to every phase of his philosophy. The results of his presching and teaching in the institution have been crystallized in his published works. "Judaism As A Civilization." "Judaism in Transition." and "The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion." Dr. Eisenstein published a volume in 1936, entitled "Creative udaism" which presents in popular form the salient ideas of "Judaism As A Civilization." He also published "What We Mean By Religion." which is a simplified presentation of "The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion."

The Society furthermore has sponsored the publication of the "S. A. J. Review." a weekly magazine devoted to the dissemination of Or. Kaplan's views: The "S. A. J. Review."

suspended publication in 1929, but in January, 1935, the Society made possible the establishment of "The Reconstructionist," a bi-weekly devoted to the application of the philosophy of "Iudaism As A Civilisation" to the events of the current scene. In this second effort to spread the philosophy of The Society for the Advancement of Judaism. Dr. Kaplan was joined by a group of rabbis, educators and social workers.

The Society conducts a Synagogue, an elementary Hebrew School, confirmation classes and adult education courses for its local membership. Through these various channels experiments are constantly being performed with a view to incorporating the hearic postulates of Reconstructionism.

If you are interested in membership, or in a special non-resident membership, write to Dr. Isa Eisenstein, 15 West Eighty-Sixth Screet, New York,

WHAT MEMBERS OF THE S. A. J. ARE EXPECTED TO DO:

To provide their children with an intensive Jewish training, which should continue far into the years of adolescence.

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To foster the collivation and growth of the Hebrew language and literature.

To encourage in the Jewish school and pulpit the revaluation of Israel's past in terms of the present-day world outlook.

To devote some time each week to individual study and group discussion of the ethical aspect of all problems touching beman life.

To translate their ethical ideals into actual conduct in their home life in their dealings with their neighbors, in their work and in their play.

SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS

- I. Intensification of Jewish home life.
 - (a) Observe the ceremonies Sabbath. Festival, Cashrut and Prayer—in as impressive and heautiful a manner as possible.

- (b) Indicate a positive interest in the child's progress in Hebrew School-Arrange for a children's story hour on Sabbaths and holidays, and provide for the discussion of events of Jewish interest.
 - (c) Encourage the use of Jewish sonics at home on Sabbath and featival gatherings.
 - (d) Arrange for regular purchasing of books in English pertaining to Jevish life; e.g., subscribe to the Jewish Publication Society. Consult hibliography.
 - (e) Subscribe to some good Jewish magazine.
 - (f) Boild up a Jewish Shrary for your child at home. Consunt hibliography.
 - (g) Introduce into the home original art works or reproductions dealing with Jewish themes. Utilize the industrial and art products of Palestine.
- Organization of study and discussion units engaging in some of the following activities:
 - (a) Study of Hebrew language and literature.
 - (b) Study of Jewith History from the modern point of view.
 - (c) Study of contemporary Jewish problems and events, e.g., modern thought in Jewish life, the problem of religion, the Jew in economies and cuture.

- (d) Consideration of present day ethical problems.
- (e) Discussion of the outstanding Jewish book of the month.
- III. Cultivation of the aesthetic phase of Jewish life.
 - (a) Introduce congregational singing in religious services and publishing of phonograph records.
 - (b) Organize a creative young-folks group to express itself Jewishly through creation of art objects and designs of a Jewish character.
 - (e) Arrange for an exhibition of art objects dealing with Jewish themen.
 - (d) Arrange for annual exhibition of art objects and industrial products of Palestine.
 - (e) Organize a dramatic unit to produce plays in rither English, Hebrew or Yiddish.
 - (f) Organize Jewish choral units and arrangement of centerts of Jewish rousic.
 - (g) Conduct a public forum which will concern itself with topics of Jewish interest.
 - (h) Stimulate the production of new Jewish music or Jewish art by offering some munificent award.
- Participation in Jewish communal life here and abroad, and working for the upbuilding of Palestine.

- (a) Engage in specific communal projects.
- (b) Develop an interest in American Jewish social life, and in the problems of Jewish life in the Diasport and in Palestine.
- (c) The group may become a member of the local Zionist organization or engage in Zionist activity without official relationship.

V. Promotion of Jewish elementary education-

- (a) Organize a group to stimulate Jewish education. (Information can be obtained from Ivrian, 70 Fifth Ave... New York.
- (b) Advocate a minimum of a three-dayn-week Hebrew School.

THE

JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST MOVEMENT

WHY RECONSTRUCTION IS M ?

Reconstructionism is a movement that has come into being because of the spiritual crisis in American-Jewish life.

That crisis is reflected in the present attitude of most Jews toward Judaism.

Judaism has lost all meaning for a vast number of American Jews. They do not look to it for inspiration or guidaism. They discount it as a factor for human welfare. They suffer all the torments of the social disabilities to which Jews are subject without any of the maral compensations which their ancestors derived from Jewish life.

Many well-meaning Jews openly advocate the adoption of measures that would hasten the absorption of the Jewish minority by the rest of the population.

Large numbers of our people live in a state of 1-ermanent apathy toward all matters of Jewish interest, and are accused to momentary self-awareness as Jews only when they are made to feel the impact of anti-Semitian.

Even those who my hard to find Jewish life worth while are downed to frustration, because they are so few and stattered. Those who build synanogues, establish philanthropies, arrange

for resigious instruction, engage in social activities, and belong to fraternal orders, do so without any deeply impelling motive to conserve and enrich Jewish life.

What has caused this present crisis? It has been caused by the cataclysmic changes which have rendered the ancient framework of Jewish life untenable and many of the traditional conceptions of Judaism either irrelevant or inoperative. The Jewish emancipation has pulverized Jewish community life. The modern outlook challenges the authoritative character of ancient beliefs and practices.

HAVE ANY ATTEMPTS BEEN MADE TO MEET THE PRESENT CRISIS?

Some attempts have been made to cope with the inner problems of Jewish life in a way that would make for the survival of a worthwhile Judaism and for the social and spiritual adjustment of the Jew as an individual.

These attempts have some merit, but they have succeeded at best in Inding only partial answers to the profilers.

There is one type of solution, which seeks to put new life into the synapsecor. The proponents of this type maintain that we need a revival of religion. This is true as 'ar as it goes.

But what this group faill to see is that the synagogue as at present constituted reaches only a limited number of Jews. forcover, there are many Jews who find no astisfaction in the existing synagogue programs. They can neither make peace with the dogman of Orthodoxy, nor find themselves at home in what they regard as the un-Jewish atmosphere or Reformism.

Those who hope to give new life to Judaism through religion alone do not take cognizance of the fact that in our day it is impossible that all Jews should think alike. Jewish unity, which is the crying need for our generation, cannot possibly be achieved through the synagogue alone.

There is a second type of solution, which is based on the modern nationalist interpretation of Judaism. This solution envisages Palestine as the only place where Jewry can have a future.

The nationalist approach has no message for the hundreds of thousands of Jews who have made America their permanent home and who wish to identify themselves with its civilization and its ideals

NEEDED: A NEW PHILOSOPH'S IN JAMES LIFE

What Jews need is a philosophy of Jewish life which will make possible unity through action, which will see Jewish life as a whole, and which will make clear to every Jew the character and status of the Jewish people. They should know what they are, whether race, religion, nation or folls.

If Judaism is to function, if it is to be intellectually and spiritually atterpring, it must be so reconstructed as to recom with the totality of the social, economic and intellectual forces that spell the mosern word.

JUDAUSM AS A RELIGIOUS CIVILIZATION

The first step is to reorganize our entire mental outlook with regard to Judaism itself.

This means that Jews must rethink the whole question of what Judaism is.

No term hitherto used to describe Judaism is adequate, since each of them expresses but one aspect of Jewish life. Neither religion, nor nationalism, nor culture, is sufficiently inclusive.

Judaism is a religious civilization.

The term civilization implies the totality of social and spiritual manifestations of Jewish life, both in the past and in the present, and the achievements of the Jewish people, not only in the realm of culture but also in the individual and social forms of living.

Judaism, thus regarded, includes specifically the social framework of national unity, a continuing history, a living language and literature, religion, law, mores, followays, and art.

Judaism is a religious rivilization, because the belief in God is what gives it life, meaning and direction. All who share in Judaism should strive through it to achieve that belief in God which can raise the ethical ideals of its men and women.

 A civilization which m-ans to provide its people with a way of life cannot remain secular or treat religion as uncasential to its vitality.

If Jews are to struggle for the survival of their Jewish civilization, they must conceive of some high purpose which shall give that civilization its proper place in the destiny of mankind. This is the function of religion.

EALESTING.

The rebuilding of Palestine as a Jewish national home is indispensible to the life of Judaism in the diameter.

It is impossible for the Jewish people to achieve status and recognition in the eyes of the nations, unless it possesses some area on the earth's surface which it can call its own.

The Jewish people cannot be creative of cultural values, unless somewhere in the world Jewish civilization is of primary importance.

Jews should not surrender their historic claim to Palestine as the rightful habitation for the Jewish people who seek to make it their home.

The upbuilding of Palestine offers the only creative basis for common action among Jews all over the world.

THE AMERICAN SCENE

The endeavor to make Palestine the home of the Jewish civilization and the cultural center for Israel's intellectual and spiritual rebirth does not imply that only in Palestine is Jewish life possible.

Neither is it true that self-identification with American life precludes wheehearted loyalty to Judaism.

The Americanism that would destroy group individuality is subversive of what is fundamental to the American tradition.

As American Jews we should give first place in our lives to the American civilization which we share with our follow Americans.

All forms of social segmention should be deprecated as detrimental to human welfare. But it is entirely in keeping with the spirit of American institutions and with their highest ideals to foster our Jewish tradition. In living Judaism as a civilization, both our Americanism and our Judaism would be elhanced through their interaction and mutual influence.

THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST PROGRAM

1. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

The present anarchy in Jewish organizational life must be ended. Jewish communal organization should be created to bring order out of the social and spiritual chaos in American Jewish life.

The Jewish community must include all Jews who wish to identify themselves with the Jewish people, regardless of what their personal philosophy may be.

The Jewish community should:

Maintain a complete Jewish register and vital statistics:

Establish bureaus for gathering information concerning all matters pertaining to Jewish life;

Help Jews to meet economic difficulties due to discrimination;

Foster Jewish education and cultural activities;

Coordinate efforts a behalf of social welfare;

Advance the cause of the rebuilding of Palestine.

These are some of the functions which the Jewish community should perform.

2. RELEGION

For those who are not satisfied with the traditional versions of religious practice and belief there is need for reinterpreting our religious values.

There is need for a clear conception of God which will conform to the best of scientific thought, and reflect the highest ethical aspirations.

There is need for an understanding of the meanings that can be derived from the observance of the various holidays and special occasions, meanings which bear upon the lives of Jews living today.

There is need for new forms of worship, and new content in prayers, so that the service of the synagogue may act as a powerful influence for courage, wisdom and love in dealing with the problems of life.

There is need for a clearly defined regimen of Jewish religious habits and practices which shall be consonant with the requirements of American life and with the page of modern existence, and which shall be developed not in the spirit of localism but in the spirit of joyous participation in soul-antisfying experiences.

3. THE TORAH IDEAL

The study of Torah, in the past, was a characteristic expression of Jewish picty. By study-in: Torah, the Jew made his swn the spiritual heritage that had come down from the past, and he learned the means whereby he could live the mod life. That constitutes the Torah ideal.

Today, there is need for a modern equivalent of the Torah ideal. Torah should include not only a knowledge of the Jewish past, the achievements, ideals, personalities, and vicisalitudes of the Jewish people, but also a concern with the special problems that the Jew has to face in a changing world.

Jewish study today should maintain the continuity of Jewish life and interpret the significance of Jewish history,

Like the Torah ideal of old, Jewish study today should be approached in the spirit of consecration, as a pious duty, and as a spiritually elevating task.

It should reinterpret the Jewish tradition to make it relevant to modern living in the American environment.

It should make possible intelligent collaboration in the upbuilding of the national home in Palestine.

It should given lews an understanding of the symbols that are indispensable to their selfidentification with the Jewish people.

It should give them an adequate knowledge of the Hebrew language and literature.

It should foster in them the determination to make of Judaism a source of enhancement to character and personality.

The advancement of the Torah ideal should become the primary function of the Jewish community.

4. JEWISH CULTURE AND ART

The lack of characteristic Jewish art in our day is testimony to Jewish apathy.

Once Judaism comes to have a greater worth in the eyes of Jews, it is bound to give rise to self-expression in literature, ritual, music, drama, the dance, architecture, painting, sculpture, and the other arts.

If Jewish life were made more beautiful and interesting, a sense of the possibilities inherent in Judaism for esthetic satisfaction would be aroused.

We should reek to cultivate an appreciation of the Jewish art that exists, to devote the artistic talents of Jews for Jewish self-expression, and to enable Jewish professional artists to devote themselves to Jewish art.

Jewish art and culture would not only render Judaism a source of happiness to the Jew; it would interpret Judaism to the non-Jewish world. Art is a universal language that creates understanding among diverse peoples.

5. THE SOCIAL SCENE

The working porton of our lives is spent as Americans, sharing the political and economic fortunes with our fellow Americans.

The notion that our Jewith civilization has nothing to contribute to the improvement of the social conditions of our day should be deprecated.

Our Jewish ethical ideals should be applied to the concrete problems of freedom, justice and peace.

These problems are essentially moral probicms, and a creative interpretation of our Jewish tradition can yield us guidance in choosing the proper direction for America and for mankind. The criteria of a good social order are respect for human personality and collaboration among men for the common road.

In view of the present concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, a more equitable distribution of economic goods and economic power is imperative. The principle of democracy should be extended to industry, and the responsibility and control of economic processes should be spread as widely as possible.

The ultimate destiny of mankind is the establishment of a world-wide, all-embracing community—the Kingdom of God. The growing interdependence of nations, in consequence of which every modern war tends to become a world-war, shows the urgent need for implementing our religious aspiration for a cooperative international order. We should urge action looking to the eventual delegation by all nations of some of their sovereignty to an international body charged with maintaining justice and peace among nations.

This is the program of Reconstructionism. It is a program that cuts across party lines and obliterates many of the boundaries that separate Jew from Jew.

Without doing violence to the distinctive philosophies of religious and other groupings in Jewish life, this program seeks to establish unity in diversity.

In the realm of community, culture and art, and the general scene, a maximum of cooperation can and should be achi-red. In the rehabilitation of Palestine and in the Torah ideal, Reconstructionism presents a greater area of agreement than of disagreement among Jews of varying background and outlook.

Those who identify themselves with Reconstructionism can therefore constitute themselves a leaven within the body of Jewish life to make for unity of action wherever possible.

To those who are not identified with any of the existing groups, Reconstructionism offers the opportunity of establishing Reconstructionist societies that might dedicate themselves to the furtherance of the aims formulated in this program.

The Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation, in order to implement the program described above, plans to continue the publication of the magnitus, The Reconstructionist, a bi-weekly devoted to the publication of editorials, articles, book reviews, and other features which pertain to Jewish life and its advancement.

The Foundation plans to publish literature which will help to implement the program in the field of religion. Two such works have already been prepared, the Shir Hodash, a volume of supplementary prayers and readings for the High Holy Days, and the Vew Happadah, a modern version of the traditional Seder Service.

The Foundation plans to issue tracts that will popularize the Reconstructionist attitude toward the community, toward Palemine, toward education, toward religion and culture.

The Foundation plans to endow creative artists who will write plays, poems, compose

music, and in other ways contribute to the cultural content of Jewish life.

The Foundation plans to organize Reconstructionist societies so that those who are interested may meet and engage in Reconstructionist work in their communities, and win adherents for the Reconstructionist movement.

The Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation was organized officially in February, 1949, in New York City. The movement is interpreted by Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan and a group of his disciples, the members of the Editorial Board of The Reconstructionist, and the Contributing Board. The inty responsible for the maintenance of the Foundation are represented by a Board of Directors.

Membership in the Foundation is open to any Jew or Jewess, eighteen years or older.

Further information regarding the movement is obtainable by writing to

THE JEWISH RECOMSTRUCTIONIST FOUNDATION

15 West Eighty-Sixth Street New York, N. Y.

STESCHEE TO THE RECEIVESTRUCTIONIST MAGAZINE

Published hi-worldy them September to June Hample copy and on request

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ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR 5702 1941-42

1941

Rosh Hashanah Mo Fast of Gedalish Yom Kippur Sukkot—lat Day Hooha'nah Robbah Shemini Azeret Simhai Torah *Rosh Hodesh Heshvan *Rosh Hodesh Kislev Hanukkah Mon, I *Rosh Hodesh Tebet Asarah Betebet	Wed., Sept. 24 Wed., Oct. 1 Mon., Oct. 6 Sun., Oct. 12 Mon., Oct. 13 Tues., Oct. 14 Wed., Oct. 22 Fri., Nov. 21 Dec. 15—Mon., Dec. 22
S	1942
Bosh Hodesh Shebat	Mon., Jan. 19

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Rosh Hodosh Shebat	Mon Jan 19
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Purim	Town Mar 3
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Lag Beomer Rosh Hodesh Sivan Shabuot Rosh Hodesh Tamaus Shibea Asar Betammus Rosh Hodesh Ab Tishea Beab Rosh Hodesh Elui	Tone Man
Rosh Hodenh Sivan	Sun May 17
Shabuot. Bri 5	Lat Man 99 93
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Tishea Beab	There Late 22
*Rosh Hodesh Elui	Amura., July 20
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^{&#}x27;The day preceding is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.

ABRIDGED REBREW CALENDAE FOR 1545-43 5700

Rosh Hashanah

1940

Mon., Aug. 2

Tues., Apr. 10

Wed., Sept. 1

Sat., Sun., Sept. 12, 13

Fast of Gedalish	Mon., Sept. 14
Yom Kipper	Mon., Sept. 21
Sukkot—ist Day Hosha'nah Raboah	Dat Dept 25
Shemini Aseret	Sat Class S
Simhat Torah	
*Bosh Hodesh Reshvan	Mon., Get. 12
Rook Hadesh Kinley	Tues. Nov. 10
Hanukkah Fri., Doc.	6-Fri., Dec. 11
Roah Rodesh Telet	Wed. Dec. 9
Asagah Reseict	Fr. Dec. 10
	1945 6
	Thurs Jan 7
Rosh Rodesh Sisters	Ware, Jan. 7 Edward, Jan. 21 Sat. Feb. 6
Rosh Hodesh Sprint Hamista Aser Brehaint Rosh Hodesh Adar I	Sat. Feb. 6
Rosh Rodesh Sprint Hamista Aser Beshalet Rosh Rodesh Adar I Rosh Rodesh Adar II Fort of Estire	Sat. Feb. 6 Kor. Mar. 8 Jul. Mar. 20
Nosh Hodesh Sprint Hamisha Aser Beshales "Rosh Hodesh Ader I." "Nosh Hodesh Ader I." "Fast of Estire"	More Jan 7 Sat. Feb. 6 Non. Mar. 8 jet. Mar. 20
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Nosh Hodesh Sprint Inmishs Aser Beshales *Rosh Hodesh Ader I *Rosh Hodesh Ader II *Fast of Estire Puriss Rosh Hodesh Nisas Passover Two, Apr. 20	Burn, Jan. 7 Sat., Feb. 6 Kon., Mar. 8 lat., Mar. 20 Sun., Mar. 21 Tues., Apr. 5 Tues., Apr. 5
Nosh Hodesh Sprint Hamisha Aser Beshales *Rosh Hodesh Ader I. *Rosh Hodesh Ader II. *Fast of Estire Purin Hosh Hodesh Nisas	Hours, Jan. 7 Sat., Feb. 6 Kon., Mar. 8 lat., Kar. 20 Sun., Mar. 21 Tues., Apr. 57 Tues., Apr. 27 Thurs., May 6

Shaboot Wed Thur, June 9, 10 North Hotiesh Tammon Sun., July 4 Shiben Asar Belammon Tues., July 20

Roun Biodesh Ab

Tiches Beab

Bosh Rosesh Elul

[&]quot;The day preceding is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.

Fast observed on previous Thursday.

JEWISH POPULATION OF LARGE CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Baltimore, Md.	78.009
Boston, Mass.	118,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	18,000
Chelses, Mass.	21,260
Chicago, Ill.	363,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	
Cleveland, Ohio	21,800
Benner Cole	90,000
Denver, Colo.	18,400
Detroit, Mich.	82,000
Hartford, Conn.	23,360
Jersey City, N. J.	21,600
Kansas City, Mo.	25,250
Los Angeles, Cal.	82,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	29,500
Minnespells, Minn.	16,000
OCW Haven, Cons.	24,700
New York, N. Y.	2.035.000
POUNTE, N. J.	73,000
Paterson, N. J.	24,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	293,000
Fittsburgh, Pa.	54,000
Providence, E. I.	23,800
Rothester, N. Y.	23,400
St. Louis, Mo.	
San Francisco, Cai.	51,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	40,000
Washington, D. C.	14,500
and the second	18,850

MEMORANDA





22

Monday ROSH HASHANAH

ROSH HASHANAH

near cell- king to. Wednesday

FAST OF GENALIAH ROSH HASHANAH marks the beginning of the Jewish New Year, and lasts two days. It is also the beginning of the Ten Days of Fenlitences which end with Yom Kippur. Sincere prayer and moditation during these days help us to experience the reality of God and to dedicate ourselves anew to the emablishment of His Kingdom on easth-the reign of freedom. justice and peace. m - Mag Kerney Koralul & f

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Friday Light Candles 5.53"

2 F. Ulluna

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Saturday SHABBAT SHUBAH Weekly Portion-"VAYELEK" Deut. 31.1-00 Prophets-floses 14.2-10 Micah 7.18-20

I al State

THE FAST OF GEDALIAH commemo-rates the climax of the disenters that befell the first Jewish commonwealth in 586 D. C. E.

SHABBAT SHUBAH derives its name from the Haftaran of that day, Hosen xiv, 2-10, which begins with the word Shubah—"Return," I.e., Repent. "Eastern Standard time is followed

throughout the calendar.

.745 Koe mare

OCTOBER

Wednesday YOM KIIPUR

10

Thursday

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Light Candles 5:20

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3 Lewes

Weekly Portion—"HAAZINU" Deut. 32.1—42 Prophets—II Samue. 22.1—51 13

YOM KIPPUR (Day of Atonement) is a day of fasting and prayer, when we strive to reawaken the latent spritual power in our souls so that it may become an effective and directing force in our daily conduct.

OCTOBER 10 - Hisch + slep Jyt. 3- W- Kramer - Subert - Ch Monday 115 SUKKOT-Ist Day SUKKOT-2ml Day 18 12 = Jung - D. Samuel. 6. Wats Berk Wednesdky ш 2. TWG 8pm Gran

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SUKKOT (Feast of Tlanksgiving) is the Jewish featival of manksgiving on the occasion of the final ingathering of the harvest. The Sukkah symbolises the wanderings of our ancesters in the wilderness of Sinai.

Horas Beninger

HOSHA NAH RABBAH

13

Monday SHEMINI AZERET COLUMBUS DAY

22

14

Tuesda: SIMBLAT TURAH 23

17. Board

HOSHA'NAH RABBAT, the seventh day of Sukkot, was the climax of the festival for Temple times, when seven processions were made around the altar, and many verses of Hosha'nah (O Save I) were sung to the waving of the psim branches.

SHEMINI AZERET (Eighth Day of Assembly) designated in the Bible as a day of hely assembly, it celebrated after the seventh day of Sukint as the constanting fattival of the season.

Thursday. 4.7. allotant Con W. Estelle - H Friday Light Candles 4:57 4.7. alletwent Con Saturday. 18 Weekly Portion-"BERESHIT" Genens 1.1-0.5 Prophets-Issish 425-43-11

SIMHAT TORAH (Repicing in the Torah), is the second day of Shemini Averet. Then the reasing of the Pentateuch is completed and begun answ for the coming year.

OCTOBER Monday 21 Tuesday HODESH HEST

8 Cl. Jun. Sor. - aglant

9- Conf

24 Friday Light Candles 4:48

25 Weekly Portlan "BOAH"

Genesis 6.9—11.82

Prophets—Injah 561—55.5

ROSH HODESH is the term for the beginning of a new month. As the Jewish year is based on the lunar calendar, the beginning of a new month coincides with the appearance of the new moon. When a month has thirty days, the ast day is considered the first of the two says which constitute Rosh Hodesh of the month following.

OCTOBER 26 Sunday 8-4- Gordon - Witnesse 125 Com 5 12 - State 15 3 F. Helen South Shark Tan 28 Tuesday Ray would apple -UPA Wednesday 1- Anal - Commodon 8 NegotOCTOBER

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Friday Light Candles 4:38 10

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NOVEMBER

Saturday Weekly Portion—"LEK LEKA" Genesis 12.1—17.27 Prophets-Isalah 40.27-41.14

Memoranda

NOVEMBER Sunday DECLARATION DAY 14 Wednesday 15

NOVEMBER

HESHVAN

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Light Candles 4:30

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Weekly Person—"VAYERA" Genesis 18.1—20.24 Prophets—II Kings 4.1—37

- 11 - Bloom field -

The BALFOUR DECLAIATION issued on November 2, 187, is the first recognition by a modern nation of the Jewish claim to Palestine to a national homeland.

NOVEMBER Sunday 10- 11 Dinne Wate Parts 10 Monday 20 = Farke = & Bow O Dasse. 21 1120 buly (2019) 7 Fubin

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Weekly Portion—"HATE SARAH"

Genesis 23.1—13.18

Prophets—I Kings 1.1—31

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Memoranda

NOVEMBER 16 Sunday 232 Ran - 5130 . Course (Feel, Engegered Monday 11. Photographe 4. Cl 210 Soc. 18 Trenday 7. Fresdrug I - Ris Roseworse 239

20 Thursday ROSH HODESH KISLEY THANKSGIVING DAY

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Friday 21 ROSH HODESH KISLEV Light Candles 4:17

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Saturday Weekly Pertion-"OLEDOT" Genesis 25.19-28.9 Prophets-Malach 1.1-2.7 11. Service of Servicos

Memorande

NOVEMBER 30 Sunday Soller Plane 1052
DECEMBER Monday Bellis 22 leak flow Monday B 6 Majore 12 10- "Net School 7 Latgage a William

DECEMBER KISLE
4 Thursday 14

7. Openheur - Toxados 5 Friday 15 Light Candles 4:11

1145 State Kanayou House

Weekly Portion-"VATISHLAH"
Genesis 32.4-35.43
Prophets-Hores 12.13-14.16

Memoranda

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DECEMBER Sunday 17 12 relly chicago 435. Held Styring - Wace Monday 6-5 9 Shorty 1230 Stown Club Joen Sisterhoods 1-F. MKs Comeda Wolf Fee

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6. Oakwood_

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Light Candles 4:13

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Weekly Portion—"VAYESHEB"

Geneus 37.1—40.23

Prophets—Amos 2.6—3.8

Memoranda

DECEMBER Sunday 830 Schoenley - Bremode Pail 15 Monday HANUKKAH December 15 - 22 6. Home Tuesday 6. Bing - Fail Currel 1030 T, W. O.

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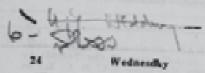
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ROSH HODESH TEBET Weekly Partion—"41KEZ" Generis 41.1—01.17 Numbers 21.9—15; 7.42—17 Prophets—Zekariah 2.14—4.7 30

HANUKKAH (Dedication Days) celebrates the re-dedication off the Temple by the victorious Maccahees (#7 B. C. E.) in their struggle against the Syrian King Antiochus who, with the aid of Jewish apostates, had attempted to suppress the religion of the Jews. Every evening lights are kindled in commemoration of that event.

21 ROSH HODESH TEBET	1
123 Stage - June 18	e.
5. Joint Meding TWA.	Mem
22 Monday	2
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23 Tuesday	- 3



25 Thursday 8

2 W. auster-Klein-Roll Belseura
- Parlin - Heart Carly

26 Priday
10 32 Clara-

Weekly Portion—"VATIGASH"
Genesis 44.18—47.27
Prophets—Elekiel 31.15—28

Memoranda

DECEMBER 1- alumi lever co -3 4. Fildhode - Green wold - Chair 12:30 W. Ziess war ambyl 8-hill your - Monday Torodor 23 Streng wimon 813 J. Car C. Targe a Bybe. 1215 Caty Cherly 2 F. angian Si neumara. Theoxer

JANUARY, 1942 Thursday 13 Friday Light Candles 4:25 3 - Kernes Con Saturday Weekly Portion-"VAYEHI" Genesia (7.28-30.26)

ASARAH BETELET (tenth of Tebet) commemorales the lay when the Babylonians began their effective siege of Jeru-

salem in 586 B. C. S.

JANUARY Sunday 5 W. Billey-Roll - Parlon Monday 16 Toronday 17 85 Car, Cource - 9801 Souled Wednesday 18 & East win to Hole

8. 10 plans. Rusher, 11.3 4 and 8 U. 9 The South - Severel.

9 Friday Light Candles 4:31

10 Saturday 21 Weekly Portion—"BHEMOT" Exodis 1.1—i.1 Prophets—Isalah 27.6—2:13; 29.22—23

Memoranda

JANUARY 22 Sunday 11 3. Pand-Trecher 6-w. Cole Freder - dol Monday Our Weathers B BY MASING STATE 1 Board (4) 2TWA - Ilueck

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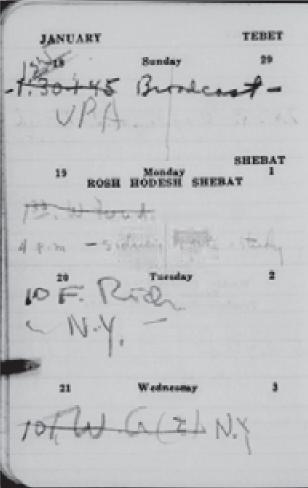
Light Candles 4:42

8 How Really Saturday Weekly Partion—"VAERA"
Exodus 6.2—1.35

Prophets-Ebekiel 23,25-29,21

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Memoranda



JANUARY 22 Thursday = Derthat Bris ma Tought
= Schlong
Friday
Light Candles 4:45 17, Welly y = 24 Weekly Portion-"BO" Exodus 10.1-12.16 Prophets-Jesemiah -6.13-28 Bulla Memoranda

JANUARY Sunday 25 3F. Koch - 11425 achlow 430 . Holine Silvery Monday alathans-Shaper Ton Tuesday 11- Sterne -12. Har Myss - Mik-day 4- Stuly-230 F. My S. Shor

JANUARY SHEBAT Thursday 11 Light Candles 1:38 13 Exodus 13.17-1".14 pophets-Judges 4.1-5.31 well. 7 Memoranda

PEBRUARY Sunday 14 UPA - Brod G. HAFT. Pal. Sans 17

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Thursday

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8 in asports - cars - Chaple

1 Study Light Candles 5:07

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Saturday Weekly Portion—"YITRO" Exedus 18.1—10.23 Prophets—Isa.ah 6.1—7.6; 9.5—6

HAMISHA ASAR BESIDERAT (Afreenth

HAMISHA ASAR BESIMEBAT (fifteenth of Shebat) is the Jewish troor Day, also called the New Year of the trees. Each year in Palestine school shildren use the day for planting thousands of trees. In the Diaspora it is used as an occasion for stressing the significance of the upbuilding of Palestine.

LINCOLN'S BURTHDAY

23

2 = F. Mrs. Bertha Klein -

13

Friday Light Candles 5:14 28

130 Browley - any Mary

14

Saturday 27
SHABBAT SHEBALIM
Weekly Pertien—"MISHPATIM"
Exedus 21.1—24.18: 10.11—16
Prophets—II Kings 12.1—17

8 W. Tack. Coppens

SHABBAT SHEKALIM. During Temple times the call for the payment of the poll tax of half a shele! by every adult Jew was announced on the first day of the eleventh month (Adar). As a reminder of this duty the passage from Exodus xxx. 11-16, was read on the Salmath preceding.

FERRUARY Sunday 15. Fother Jack Startin mi 2637 Cl Monday CA. IV Wens Club 17 ROSH HODESH ADAR ROSH HODESH ADAR 1000 7. W.G

Thursday

" u.L. (loo) Herror .

20 Friday Light Candles 5:22

732 F. Faller

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Weekly Fortion-"TERUMAR" Exedus 35.1-27.19 Prophets-I Kings 5,36-6,12

Memoranda

24

Thursday

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27

Light Candles 5:21

10

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Satarday 11
SHABBAT ZAKOR
Weekly Fortish—"TELAVER"
Execus :7.30—36.16
Deet. 15.37—10
Prophets—1 Samuel :5.2—34

flung St. Tlengo le

SHABBAT ZAKOE derives its name from the special portion from the Torah, Deut. xxv, 17-19, rend that lay, which begins with the word Zaker—"Remember Amalek." It was assumed that Haman was an Amalekite.

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FAST OF ESTHER

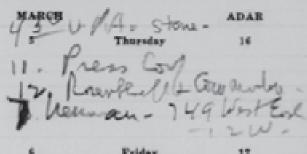
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or Blooding

Tureday PUMM 14

4 Wednesday 15
PAST OF ESTHER commemorates the
day when the Jews of Persia fasted and
prayed that they be spared the massacre
planned by Haman.

· Monto



Light Candles 5:38

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11.80

Saturday SHABBAT PARAH Weekly Portion—"K: TISA" Exedus 30.11—23.35 Numbers 15.1—22 Prophets—Ezekiel 35.15—38

PURIM commemorates he day when, through the intervention or Mordetal and Queen Esther, the Jews of 'rerain narrowly escaped being victims of Haman's plot to exterminate them.

SHABBAT PARAH. Preceding the Passover, proper meps to secome ritually clean had to be taken as reparation for the eating of the Faschal limb. Hence the law concerning the ashes of the red heifer, Parah Adumah (Numbers ilx), was read.

MARCH

ADAR

12

Thursday

23

Protince Hombon, and.

13

Friday Light Candles 5:45

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SHABBAT HAHCDESH Weekly Portion—"VAYAKHEL" —"PEKUDE"

Exedus 35.8-40.38; 12.1-20 Prophets-Elekiel 43:16-46.18

SHABBAT HAHODESH serives its name from the Haftarah of that lay, Exodus xii, 1-20. This is the "porton about the month," referring to the special consocration of the month of Niam which is the most eventful in the history of Israel.

MARCH ADAR 15 Sunday 730 W. Klaws wer Strang - 74 1-17 Tuesday thay . On (130-e/C)

MARCH			
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NISAN

19 ROSH HODESH NISAN

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Light Candles 5:52

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Saturday Weekly Portion—"VAYIKRA" Leviticus 1.1—5.26 Prophets—Baiah 4221—44.23

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M-moranda

MARCH Sunday 22 3 W. Sloso - On Josephing Ton Monday 23 4:45 alatteras 24 Wednesday 25 П n.y. University

MARCH NISAN 26 Thursday 8

Light Candles 5:59

Cli Con - No. C. Caso. James, Shows

Saturday 16
SHARRAT HAGADOL
Weekly Portion—"ZAV"
Levitikus 6.1—8.36
Prophets—Malachii 3.4—24

28

SHABBAT HAGADOL always precedes Passover. It derives its name from the importance of the approaching festival and from the further fact that the Haftarah for the day closes with an allusion to "the Great Day of the Lord." MARCH NIBAN 29 11 Sunday Monday 12 APRIL Wednesday

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NISAN

2 Thursday PASSOVER-1st Day 15

3 Friday PASSOVER—2nd Day Light Candles 6:03 16

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Saturday

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PESAH (Passoner) celebrates Israel's deliverance from Egyptian bondage. The festival lasts eight days, during which manot are enten in place of leavened bread. On the first and second nights of the festival, the traditional E-der is held in the home, at which the listoric ideal of freedom is reaffirmed.

Sunday 201. Wolfenken Monday 19 Twenday 20 730 1 from - Callode 100 Savicion

9	Thursday				
	LAST	DAY	OF	PASSOVER	

2 F. Film . Sanah Sleet -

10 Friday 2 Light Candies 6:14

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Weekly PorDon "SHEMINI" Leviticus 9.1-1.47 Prophets-11 Samuel 6.1-7.3

Memoranda

APRIL NIBAN 12 Sunday 25 naptas Sent of Jorgan Parents -1/30 UPA Tibrey Coma. 1052 TW a Albert - VOA

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ROSH HODESH IYAR Light Candles 6:21

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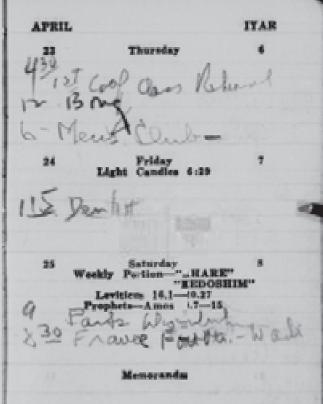
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ROSH H-DESH IY Weekly Perton-TAZZ

> Leviticus 12.1—15.38 Numbers 28.9—15 Prophets—saiah 66.1—24

> > Memoranda

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1 Light Candles 6:36
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APRIL

Memoranda

Weekly Portion-"EMOR"

Leviticus 21.1- 14.23 Prophets-Ezekiel 41.15-31

ITAR MAY 16 Sunday 17 18

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Thursday

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S- Roffrand Saturday 21

Weekly Perilon—"BEHAR"
"BEHUKOTAI"
Leviticus 25.1—27.34
Prophets—Jeroniah 1612—17.14

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MAY IYAR. 14 Thursday Stan Coll for lunchen 11 stal 1 1905 Juffer Man

MAY 17 3-6 Highter War Viterans 6 CR.W. F. Spisse 12 Hannal - 415 Tuesday. 2-1.60.6. Wednesday 2 F. Mrs Goldberg 4. Flual Relson

Thursday

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Friday SHABUOT tht Candles 6:57 6

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Saturday SHABUOT 7

SHABUOT (the Feast of Weeks), is so called because it completes exactly seven weeks from the second day of Passover on which the omer (a measure) of the new barley was brought to the Temple. This holiday celebrates the early wheat harvest in Palestine. It also commemorates the covenant which was established at Sinai between God and Israel.

MAY Sunday 24 Monday 25

34

- W Mona Marleston

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Weekly Portion "SASO" Numbers 4.21—7.89 Fronkets—Judges 15.2—25 DECORATION EAY

Memoranda

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en 976 sotcholi

Weekly Portion—"BEHALLOTEKA"
Numbers 8.1—12.16
Prephets—Zeiariah 2.14—4.7

Memoranda

JUNE Sunday Monday 23 25

JUNE SIVAN 111 Thursday 12. Brand-Trans 12 Light Candles 7:10 27 12: Employer litter- ledding & Weekly Portion-"SHEEAH LEKA" Numbers 13.1-35.41 Prophets-Joshua 11-24 3055 Bent Burn J. Water Memoranda

JUNE Sunday tec with. 16608 / ROSH HODESH TAMMUZ 15 16

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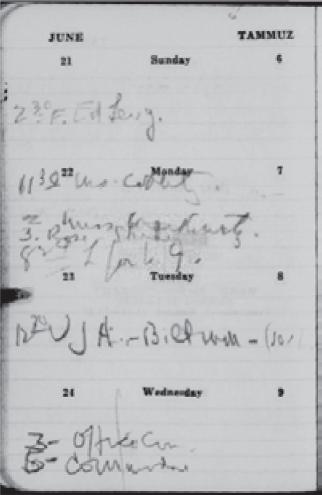
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Weekly Portion—"HORAH" Number: 16.1—18.32 rophets—I Samuel II.16—12.22

Memoranda



JUNE TAMMUZ Buffe Tucker 2241 hope 11 2 900 March 30 shudy 127

Memoranda

1650 Wess or Rose 815 g Con GUMAR 11905 Sufar JULY Wednesday 8. W. Scheing Bl- Tra word- Chape 2 SHIBEA ASAR BETAMMUZ 17

220 F. Mrs. Feeben.

Light Candles 7:14

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12 5 Legen Holoria (1)

Weekly Postion—"FINHAS" Numbers 25.16—29.1 Prophets—Beremiah 1.1—2.3 INDEPESDENCE DAY

1- cents-

#HIBEA ASAR BETARMUZ (seventeenth of Tammuz) is a mat day which commemorates the day when the Babylonian army made the first breach in the wall of Jerusalem turing the siege in the year 586 B. C. E.

3W. Blowby - Strais Hon 8. Haw. 8. How Com - Pinler. 12- Mortgage - Wildry -Love & Pute . Da Bond Poll 1- E May & Commenter

JULY TAMMUZ Thursday 10 Light Candles 7:13 25 Memoranda

TAMMUZ JULY Sunday 12 Monday Tuesday 4. Maurlen 10th AB Wadnesday

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Light Candles 7:33

2 F Louise Kolew dajal

SHABBAT RAZON
Weekly Pertion—"IEBARIM"
Deut: 1.1—3.2
Propheta—Issiah 1.1—27

SHABBAT HASON derives its name from the Haftarah of than day. Isainh 1. 1-27, which begins with the word Hazon-"Vision."

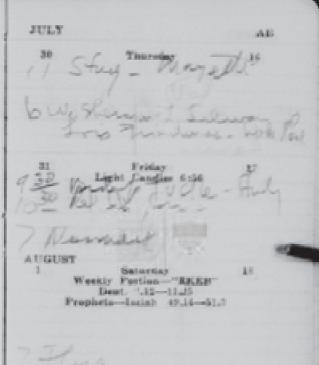
Thursday.

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111 Saturday SHABBAT NAHAMU Weekly Portion-"VARTRANAN" Deut. 3.23-211 Prophets-Issiah

SHABBAT NAEAMU drives its name from the Haftarah of that day, Isaiah xl. 1-26 which begins with the word Nahamu "Comfort ye," read on the Sabbath after Tishes Beab.

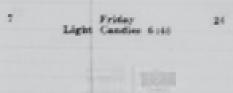
AB JULY Sunday 12 24 J. W. Sfellowen - Send Rosen - Olofo 13 Monday 27 Tuesday 14 28 U. F. F. E. 720 Philder Macau. Peck



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AUGUST Sunday -selection Park for 20 21 Wednesday 22

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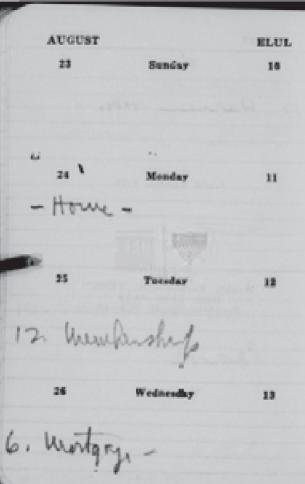


Weekly Furtion—REST Deut. 1.26—10.17 Prophets—Insish 54.11—55,5

Memoranda

AUGUST ELUL 16 Sunday anna L. G. 8:301.4 Monday Tuesday 10. Santa livita Wednesday 19 6.45- Wag inte.

ELUL AUGUST Thursday 11-Dauson -12- Warner 444. Friday 21 Light Candles 6:31 Saturday Weekly Portion—"K: TEZE" Deut. 11.10—21.19 Prophets-Issiah 34.1-10 leave Memoranda



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Thursday

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12. Purki Worship

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Light Candles \$114.

Weekly Portion—"KI TABO" Deut. 25.1—12.8 Prophets—Isaiah 60.1—22

Memoranda

RILLUIL. AUGUST 17 Shunday 26 11. F. Judal Klein attalourt 11- Bidoly tolants 18 SEPTEMBER 19 11 4.7 - 1228.42 St. Wednesday 3. F. Lun J. Jos Kolk. 5. W. Besty Ke de Bythe 8- Pres Gallen Charles

SEPTEMBER

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Thursday

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8. Teacher

Friday Light Candles 6:06

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Saturday
Weekly Portion—"VIZABIM"
"WAYELEK"
Prophets—Isalah i5.6—56.8
Deut. 25.5—1.30

Memoranda

ELUL Sunday Monday LABOR DAY 25

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Thursday

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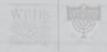
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The Society for the Advancement of Judaism

13-15 West 86th Street New York, N. Y.



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THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF JUDAISM

OUR PLATFORM

"Dedicated to the interpretation and advancement of Israel's Torah, to the restoration of Israel's Ancient Land, and to the establishment of universal Freedom, Justice and Peace."

In being dedicated to the advancement of Judaism as a modern religious civilization, we subscribe to the following thirteen wants:

- We want Judaism to help us overcome temptation, doubt and discouragement.
- We want Judaism to imbue us with a sense of responsibility for the righteous use of the blessings wherewith God endows us.
- We want the Jew to to be trusted that his yea will be taken at yes, and his nay as nay.
- We want to learn how to utilize our leisure to best advantage physically, intellectually and spiritually.
- We want the Jewish home to live up to its traditional standards off virtue and piety.
- * In view of the shangedleonditions in Jewish life, the criterion of loyalty to Judaiam can no longer be the acceptance of a creed, but the experience of the need to have one's life enriched by the Jewish heritage.

- We want the Jewish upbringing of our children to further their moral and spiritual growth and to enable them to accept with joy their heritage as Jews.
- We want the synagogue to enable us to worship God in sincerity and in truth.
- We want our religious traditions to be interpreted in terms of understandable experience and to be made relevant to our present day needs.
- We want to participate in the upbuilding of Erez Yissael as a means to the renaissance of the Jewish spirit.
- so. We want Judatum to find sch, manifold and ever new expression in philosophy, in letters, and in the arts.
- 11. We want all forms of Jewish organization to make for spiritus: purpose and ethical endeavor.
- the world to be fostered throughout the world to be fostered through mutual help in time of need, and through cooperation in the furtherance of ludaism at all times.
- 13. We want Judaism to function as a potent influence for ustice, reedom and peace in the life of men and nations.

WHAT IS THE S. A. J.

The Society for the Advancement of Judaism was founded in New York City in 1922 by Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan. The Society was established in the belief that the future of Judaism depended on something more than un acceptable ideology. The significance of creating a Jewish atmosphere, social contact and interaction, was emphasised. In addition, however, it was Dr. Kaplan's purpose to teach a new conception of Judaism which had his roots in tradition, but which was adjusted to the best thought of the present day.

Since 1922 The Society for the Advancement of Judgism has primarily sponsored the elforts of Dr. Kaplan in his attempt to dissemisate his philosophy. By granting to him (and subsequently also to his Associate. Dr. Ira Eisenstein) on obsolutely free pulpit, the members of the Society have enabled him to give expression to every phase of his philosophy. The results of his preaching and teaching in the institution have been crystallized in his published works, 'Judgism As A Civil-ization,' "Judaism In Transition," and "The Meaning of God in Modern Jawish Religion." Dr. Eisenstein published a volume in 1936. entitled "Creative Judgian," which presents in popular form the salient ideas of "Judaism As A Civilization." He also published "What We Mean By Religion." which is a simplified presentation of "Bhe Meaning of God in Med-ern lewish Religion."

The Society furthermore has sponsored the publication of the "S. A. J. Review." a weekly magazine devoted to be dissemination of Dr. Kaplan's views. The "S. A. J. Review"

suspended publication in 1929, but in January, 1935, the Society made possible the establishment of "The Reconstructionist," a bi-weekly devoted to the application of the philosophy of "Judaism As A Civilization" to the events of the current scene. In this second effort to spread the philosophy of The Society for the Advancement of Judaism. Dr. Kaplan was joined by a group of rabbis, educators and social workers.

The Seciety conducts a Synagogue, an elementary Hebrew School, confirmation classes and adult education courses for its local membership. Through these various channels experiments are constantly being performed with a view to incorporating the basic postulates of Reconstructionism.

If you are interested in membership, or in a special non-resident membership, write to Dr. Ira Eisenstein, 15 West Eighty-Sixth Street, New York.

WHAT MEMBERS OF THE S. A. J. ARE EXPECTED TO DO:

To provide their children with an intensive Jewish training, which should continue far into the years of adolescence.

To affiliate with communal organizations which are essential to the continuance of Jewish life in the Disapora, such as federations, congregations and educational associations.

To take an active part in the restoration of Palestine by giving it both material and moral support.

To foster the cultivation and growth of the Hebrew language and literature.

To encourage in the Jewish school and pulpit the revaluation of Israel's past in terms of the present-day world outlook.

To devote some time each week to individual study and group discussion of the ethical aspect of all problems touching human life.

To translate their ethical ideals into actual conduct in their home life in their dealings with their neighbors, in their work and in their play.

SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS

- I. Intensification of Jewim home life.
 - (a) Observe the ceremonics Sabbath, Festival, Kashrut and Prayer—in as impressive and insutiful a manner as possible.

- (b) Indicate a positive interest in the child's progress in Hebrew School. Arrange for a children's story hour on Sabbaths and holidays, and provide for the discussion of events of Jewish interest.
- (c) Encourage the use of Jewish songs at home on Sabbath and festival gatherings.
- (d) Arrange for regular purchasing of books in English pertaining to Jewish life: e.g., subscribe to the Jewish Publication Society. Consult bibliography.
- (e) Subscribe to some good Jewish magazine.
- (f) Build up a Jewish library for your child at home. Consult bibliography.
- (g) Introduce into the home original art works or reproductions dealing with Jewish themes. Utilize the industrial and art products of Palestine.
- II. Organisation of study and discussion units engaging in some of the following activities:
 - (a) Study of Hebrew language and literature.
 - (b) Study of Jewish History from the modern >oint of view.
 - (e) Study of contemporary Jewish problems and events, e.g., modern thought in Jewish life, the problem of religion, the Jew in economies and colume.

- (d) Consideration of present day ethical problems.
- (e) Discussion of the outstanding Jewish book of the month.
- III. Cultivation of the aesthetic phase of Jew-
 - (a) Introduce congregational singing in religious services and publishing of phonograph records.
 - (b) Organize a creative young-folks group to express itself Jewishly through creation of art objects and designs of a Jewish character.
 - (e) Arrange for an exhibition of art objects dealing with Jewish themes.
 - (d) Arrange for annual exhibition of art objects and industrial products of Patentine.
 - (e) Organize a dramatic unit to produce plays in either English, Hebrew or Yiddish.
 - (f) Organize Jewish thoral units and arrangement of concerts of Jewish music.
 - (g) Conduct a public forum which will concern Recif with topics of Jewish interest.
 - (h) Stimulate the production of new Jewish music or Jewish art by offering some munificent award.
- IV. Participation in Jewish communal life here and abroad, and working for the upbuilding of Palestine.

- (a) Engage in specific communal prosects.
- (b) Develop an interest in American Jewish social life, and in the problems of Jewish life in the Diaspora and in Palestine.
- (e) The group may become a member of the local Zionist organization or engage in Zionist activity without official relationship.
- V. Promotion of Jewish elementary education.
 - (a) Organize a group to atimulate Jewish education. (Information can be obtained from Ivalan, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.
 - (b) Advocate a minimum of a three-daya-week Hebrew School.

THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST PLATFORM

PREAMBLE

The Jewish people is passing through a crisis of unprecedented violence. Its survival is bound up with the survival of democracy. But thus far, even among the democratic nations, its status has been so undefined and ambiguous as to be destructive of self-respect, and its spiritual life has been so threatened with disintegration as to be rendered morthund.

In the Middle Ages, Jews were segregated. but they knew what to live for as Jews. They were self-determined in their community life; they were governed by their own law, they were brought up on their own culture and they were sustained by their own religious faith. But ever since Jews have been permitted to enter the body politic of the Western democracies and to share the political, economic and cultural interests of their heighbors, they have found it harder to live as Jews. On the one hand, they still suffer from various forms of discrimination and prejudice, which put a premium on the denial of their Jewish identity, and, on the other, they lack the compensatory satisfactions which their forebears derived from Jewish life. Culturally, if they wish to remain Jews, they must live in two worlds. Their confidence in the validity of their religious tradition has been shaken by the impact of modern thought. Hence the modern Jew hardly knows what it means to be a Jew. He asks himself why, in the face of obvious disadvantages, he should remain one Or, Il not that question, he queries: How he a Jew; how live a Jewish life under these new consitions? And many, having long asked these questions in vain, have

given up hope of ever finding an answer. They have become utterly indifferent, if not antagonistic, to Judaism and its future.

This malady of doubt and discouragement has been chronic for the last century or more, but in our day it has become acute. With the anti-Semitic effort to annihilate the Jewish people, a spirit of panic has taken possession of Jews. Many of them have sought safety from the danger to which Jews are exposed by flight from Judaism, through concealing their Jewish origin or repudiating Jewish loyalty. Others accept the fact that they are Jews, but accept it with sulien resignation and are apathstic to all Jewish interests. They are aroused from their apathy to a momentary concern with Jewish life only when they are made to feel the impact of Jew-hairred.

Even those who have faith in the possibilities of Jewish life are unhappy in their Judaism. They try hard to make Jewish life worthwhile, but they feel frustrated in this purpose, because they are so few in number and so divided among themselves in their understanding of Judaism. Having no clear conception of what Judaism means and how it can be maintained and fostered, they cling to fragmentary vestiges of the Judaism of the past, and leave the Judaism of the future to chance and drift. But to rely exclusively on attachment to the past is folly. To insure the future, one must recken intelligently with the present situation. Jews must be given something to live for that can make their present life worthwhile. To combat the forces of destruction and disintegration Jews must mobilize all the available forces of reconstruction and printegration.

Indeed, some efforts have been made to provide for the future of Judsism by reckoning with changed conditions. But the programs

that have so far been advanced have proved inadequate. This does not mean that those efforts have been valueless. All of them have some merit, but they have succeeded at best in finding only partial answers to the problem.

There is one type of solution which seeks to put new life into the synagogue. The proponents of this type maintain that we need a revival of religion. This is certainly true. But what they fall to see is that the synagogue, as at present constituted, reaches only a limited number of Jews and fails to satisfy the religious needs even of those whom it reaches.

There is a second type of solution, which is based on the modern nationalist interpretation of Judaism. This solution places all its hopes on achieving an autonomous national life for the Jewish people in Palestine. But it has no program of Jewish living for those Jews who elect to remain in the disapora and who identify themselves permanently with American life, or with the life of whatever other nation affords them an opportunity for living freely as Jews.

We of the Reconstruction the movement, deeply disturbed by the destruction that has been wrought in Jewish life, but retaining our faith in God and in the possibility of the rebirth of the Jewish people and of Judaism, present the following platform as our contribution to the reconstruction of Jewish life. Our platform contains both a statement of the principles which we believe abould stude our efforts at reconstruction, and a program of action based on those principles. We commend it to the carnest consideration of all who cherish the welfare of the Jewish people and strive for the advancement of Judaism.

THE PRINCIPLES OF RECONSTRUCTION

I. The Meaning of Judaiem

Judaism is a religious civilization, the civilization of the Jewish people. As a civilization. Judaism embraces all the social, cultural and spiritual activities of Jewish life. It consists of nationhood, religion, historical continuity, language and literature, law, mores, folkways and art.

Judaism is a religious civilization. Faith in God has always permeated, and should continue to permeate, every phase of Jewish life. Jewish religion should instill in the Jew that courage and hope which come with the awareness of God in nature and in history. It should awaken in the Jew a yearning to serve God by living in accordance with His law of justice and mercy.

The conteption of Judaism as a religious elvilisation should not be interpreted as excluding from participation in Jewish life Jews who are indifferent to Jewish religion. Though they thereby fail to grasp the full significance of Judaism, their sontribution to Jewish life should not be rejected.

The term "Jewish people" denotes the historic group which originated in ancient Palestine and which has maintained an uninterrupted existence to our own day. The Jewish people exhibits the sharacteristics of a national group: a sense of linship, rommon memories, common interests and a common will to continue its collective life and preserve its distinctive civilization. Jewish nationhood has never been dependent acley on statchood. It has expressed itself mainly as logalty to the ideals, purposes and standards of sommunal and per-

sonal life inherent in Judaism as a religious civilization.

The Jewish civilization can therefore function wherever there are Jews; its assumes different forms in different countries according to the size of the Jewish population, the character of the general population and other environmental circumstances. Only in the Jewish national home, in Palestine, under conditions of sutonomy, can the Jewish civilization have full freedom of development. In multi-national states, Judaism should function as the civilization of a minority nationality. In America, and other countries of similar political structure, the Jews should constitute a religious-cultural group.

Due to the diverse political, cultural and social conditions under which Jews must hence forth live, Judaism cannot be based, as in the past, on uniformity of belief and practice secured through coercion. It must be based on unity of purpose, achieved through voluntary consent—the purpose to perpetuate the life of the Jewish people and to cenable its civilization to flourish. Such unity affirds room for Jews to differ in the beliefs by which they sustain their loyalty, and in the specific forms through which they affirm and express that loyalty.

To insure the integrity of Jewish civilization under conditions of voluntarism, it will be necessary to establish democratic forms of community life, to apply sociall sanctions, to foster a common consciousness through education in Judalism and through the effective use of common symbols, and to encourage Jews to collab-

orate in common exterprism.

II. The Place of Palestine imJudaism

The Jewish people has a historic connection with Palestine, which entitles it to establish there a national Jewish commonwealth. In Palestine Jewish civilization took shape, and Palestine owes to the Jewish people its historical and geographical identity. This historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine is acknowledged in the Balfour Declaration and in the San Remo Treaty.

It is impossible for the Jewish people to achieve status and recognition in the eyes of the nations unless Palestine becomes, in fact as well as in right, the Jewish national home.

The Jewish civilization cannot continue to be creative unless it is centered in Palestine, where it can function with all the advantages of majority status. Only through the upbuilding of Palestine as a Jewish national home can Jewish life in the disapora be made to flourish once again. The unbuilding of Palestine offers the best opportunity for common creative action among Jews all over the world. The very participation in such action helps to preserve Jewish civilization wherever Jews live.

In view of these considerations, participation in the Zionist movement becomes a necessary expression of Jewish loyalny.

III. The Place of Judaism in American Democracy.

Creative Jewish life in america is both possible and desirable:

Any theory or program for America that would destroy group individuality is subversive of the American wadition of democracy.

Loyalty on the part of the Jews to their religious eivilization is unimpenchably consistent with Americanism. Likewise wholehearted self-identification with the life of America is entirely consistent with Judalam.

As American Jews, therefore, we participate both in the American civilization, which we share with our fellow-Americans, and in the Jewish civilization, which we share with Jews throughout the world.

In living Judaism as a religious civilization in America, both our Americanism and our Judaism are enhanced through their interaction

and mutual influence.

The Social Structure of American-Jewish Life.

If Jewish civilization is to function in the American environment, it woods what it has always and everywhere had in the past, a definite social structure.

Only an organized Jewish community can confer on the individual Jew the sense of status and self-respect and can enable him to adjust himself wholesomely to his environment. Only an organized community can maintain Judaism and develop its cultural, emical and religious values.

To meet the conditions off American life and of Judaism, the Jewish community has to be organized on a voluntary, democratic basis, and has to include all Jows who wish to participate in the organized life of the Jewish people. In keeping with the spirit of democracy, it is necessary to evolve forms of communal life that would vest in the sank and file of Jewry the ultimate authority and responsibility for all collective Jewish action.

It should be one of the surposes of Jewish community organization to bring American Jewry into active collaboration with other Jewries and particularly with the Jewish community of Palestine.

THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST PROCESM Life.

L. The Social Structure of American-Jewish Life.

All Jewish institutions and organizations, in any locality, which contribute to the perpetuation of Jewish life should be federated in local community esuncils. Such councils should therefore include all the local Jewish religious, cultural and welfare institutions. Organizations serving the same function should be allied in some form of cooperative association. These functional associations, through their representatives, should then constitute the Jewish Community Council.

The Council should be organized on a constitutional basis. The constituent bodies should surrender as much of their autonomy as is necessary for the common good, and retain the right to pursue those special interests which do not conflict with the interests of the community as a whole. Among the functions of the local Jewish community should be the following:

- a) To maintain a complete register of the Jewish population and a record of vital statistics.
- To gather and disseminate information concerning all matters perialning to Jewish life.
- To protect the elvie rights of Jews and to guide the pullic relations of the Jewish community.
- d) To help Jews overcome economic difficulties due to discriminacion.
- e) To maintain and support a comprehensive system of Jewish education and to fester Jewish cultural and recreational activities.

- To effect the participation of American Jewry in the upbuilding of Palestine.
- g) To organize and conduct local philanthropies in a Jewish spirit.
- To conduct efforts on behalf of national and international Jewish philanthropies.
- To provide for the maintenance of the high ethical standards characteristic of Jewish tradition and for the application of those standards to changing social conditions.

All local Jewish communities and all nationwide Jewish organizations should be federated in a representative American Jewish assembly to determine the united action of Jewry on problems requiring nation-wide participation.

Such an assembly should eventually be represented on a world-wide Jewish organization to direct and conduct all Jewish activities calling for world-wide cooperation.

Until such time as a truly representative national assembly of local communities can be established, the effect should be made to unify the work of national organisations operating in the same field by eliminating duplication of services and competition for funds, power and prestige, and by making these national organisations representst we of Jrwish interests and responsive to Jewish public opinion. These functional organizations should then be represented on a national council to deal with such problems as transcend the sphere of their respective interests.

II. Religion

All Jews should seek a conception of God which is free from superstition, and which is integrated with their general outlook on the universe. Such a conception should inspire them with faith in the possibilities of human life and with the power to retain, in all vicissitudes of fortune, an unimpaired confidence in life's worth. The quest for an adequate conception of God should be expected to yield varied results; not all Jews will conceive of God in the same terms.

Traditional forms of Jewish ritual observance should be maintained, if they are spiritually adequate or can be rendered adequate through reinterpretation. Those observances which denot lend themselves to reinterpretation should be medified.

New forms of worship giving expression to newly felt needs should be introduced into the services of the symmetrue and the home.

A clearly defined regimen of Jewish religious habits and practices should be developed. It should be consonant with the requirements both of Jewish historic continuity and of modern life.

The Synagogue, as an institution, functions through the medium of the congregation. The Synagogue should activate the religious character of the Jewish civilination. Of all Jewish institutions, the Synagogue is the one which is most deeply rooted in J-wish tradition and which has the necessary resources for advancing Jewish religion. The Synagogue, moreover, should enlarge its scope to include fellowship and Jewish culture among its interests.

The Synagogue should not confine itself, however, to the Jewisa interests of its own members. It should also assume responsibility for mobilizing its membership in the service of all Jewish interests. It should encourage intercongregational collaboration and cooperation with non-congregational Jewish institutions and organizations for the common end of advancing Jewish civilization and enhancing its spiritual value for the individual and mankind.

III. Education

To make Jewish life worthwhile, Jews should avail themselves fully of the spiritual resources of their rich cultural heritage and transmit them to their children.

But, in order that Jewish studies shall serve their purpose, they must be directed not only to a knowledge of the Jewish past, but also to an understanding of the special problems that the Jew has to face in a changing world.

A Jewish educational program should provide for scientific research into the Jewish past. It should help Jews to Interpret their tradition in terms relevant to contemposary life. It should prepare American Jews for Intelligent participation in the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, and in the development of Jewish communal life in the diaspora. It should encourage the study and use of the Hebrew language ama means of maintaining the continuty of Jewish life and the integrity of the Jewish people.

All study which is designed to help Jews meet the issues of life in a spirit consistent with the highest ethical and religious ideals comes properly within the sphere of Jewish education. Such study is a religious duw of the individual, and its promotion an essential responsibility of the Jewish community.

IV. Jewish Culture and Art

Jewish life should be made more beautiful and interesting through systematic endeavor to realize the possibilities inherent in Judaism for exthetic satisfaction. Every area of Jewish living, such as the home, the Synagogue, the Jewish Community Center and other institutions should be utilized as an opportunity for creating a milieu that is esthetically Jewish.

All ceremonial objects, such as the meanuch, the candiesticks, the Seder plate and numerous similar objects in the home, should be rendered as beautiful as artistic love can make them.

Books, records, pictures, dealing with Jewish themes should be included among the appurt-enances of a Jewish home; and, as far as possible, something of the Jewish spirit should be discernible in the interior decoration. The architecture of the Synagogue and other public buildings should reflect the aspirations of the Jewish people throughout its carreer. The plan, the facade and the interior should be designed with a view to giving symbolis and pictorial form to the purposes for which those buildings are intended.

Religious ritual should be enriched with fine music and dramatic pageantry.

Exhibitions of art produced by Palestinian or diaspora Jewish artiss, and festivals of music and the dame shoull be arranged.

Encouragement should be given, by means of fellowships and scholarships, to creative artists and writers who show premise of contributing to the artistic life of the Iewish people.

V. Judaism and Social Justice

As a religious civilization. Judaism should impel Jews to seek the embodiment of ethical ideals and spiritual values in all human relations. It should sanction efforts in behalf of a social order based upon the coordination of individual liberty with the well-being of the community.

Problems of social and economic justice and projects directed toward the abolition of exploitation, powerty, war and other social evils should be the concern of the synagogue and of other Jewish bodies and agencies that influence public opinion.

Jews should align themselves with all strivings for a more equitable distribution of economic goods and services. They should protest against the exploitation or oppression of any human being. They should insist that every man, woman and child is entitled to the full life and to every possible opportunity for self-expression. They should combat all forms of political and economic discrimination that are practised on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

Jews should further the extension of democracy to the economic field and the participation in economic respondibility and power of all who do the world's work. They should favor the socialization of natural resources and public utilities and their administration in the interest of all the people. They should support the regulation by government of all large scale industry with a view to the general welfare.

Jews should seek the enlargement of facilities for free education for all and the creation of additional means of making available the cultural treasures of mankind to millions who now have no access a them.

Jews should espense the cause of peace. But when the nation with which they are identified is involved in a war of decease against aggression. It is their disty to place their lives and possessions at the disposal of their country. Conscientious objection to participation in war on the part of Jewish pasifists who base their objection on adhesence to Judaism should not affect their good standing in the Jewish community.

Jews should envisage the Kingdom of God as a world-wide all-embracing community, and should encourage all action looking to the e-tablishment of a world commonwealth of nations.

In order to implement the above platform, the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation has been organized. At the present time the Foundation

- Publishes The Reconstructionist—a bi-weekly magazine, published from October to June (20 issues).
- Publishes literature which helps to visualize Jewish religious life.
- Issues a weekly syndiente to the Anglo-Jewish Press, expounding the "Reconstructionist Viewpoint",
- Issues pamphlets promoting the Reconstructionist attitude foward the community, toward Palestine; toward education, religion and culture.
- Sponsors events of eathetic and cultural Jewish content.
- Organises Reconstructio-dist societies and study groups to extend and promote membership in the Reconstructionist movement.

RECONSTRUCTIONEST LITERATURE

THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST, a bi-weekly magazine devoted to the exposition of the Reconstructionlist philosophy as applied to current problems and seents.

BOOKS

- JUDAISM AS A CIVILIZATION, by Mordeesi M. Kaplan, the basic text of the Reconstructionist philosophy. (Out of print.)
- JUDAISM IN TRANSITION, by Mordecal M. Kaplan.
- THE MEANING OF GOD IN MODERN JEWISH RELIGION, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST PAPERS, ed. by M. M. Kapian, a selection of articles and editorials from THE RECONSTRUC-TIONIST.
- THE FUTURE OF JUDAISM IN AMERICA.
 by Eugene Kohn.
- THE MAKING OF THE MODERN JEW, by Milton Steinberg.
- CREATIVE JUDAISM, by Ira Elecustein, a popular presentation of JUDAISM AS A CIVILIZATION.
- WHAT WE MEAN BY BELIGION, by Ira Eisenstein, a popular presentation of THE MEANING OF GOD IN MODERN JEW-ISH RELIGION.
- JUDAISM IN A CHANGING CIVILIZATION, by Samuel Dinks.
- SHIR HADASH, Supplementary Readings and Prayers for the High Holidays, edited by Eugene Kohn.
- THE NEW HAGGADAH, slited by Mordecal M. Kaplan, Eugene Kuhn and Ira Eisenstein.

PAMPHLETS.

- THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST VIEWPOINT.
 by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- TO BE OR NOT TO BE A JEW, by Milton Steinberg.
- TOWARD A GUIDE POR JEWISH RITUAL USAGE.
- Membership is \$5.00 per year, which includes one year's subscription to

THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST.

To obtain Reconstructionist literature, or further information regarding the Jewish Reconstructionist Movement apply to

THE JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST FOUNDATION

15 West Eighty-Sixth Street, New York Telephone: SChuyler 4-7000

ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

1942-43 5703 1942

___Sat., Sun., Sept. 12, 13

_Fri., June 4

Tues., July 20

Mon., Aug. 2

Tues., Aug. 10

Wed., Sept. 1

Sun., July 4

Wed., Thurs., June 9, 10

Rosh Hashanah

Law Becomer

Rosh Hodesh Ah.

Rosh Hodesh Elul.

Tishen Beab

Shahmot

Rosh Hodesh Sivan.

*Rosh Hodesh Tammus....

Shibea Asar Betammus.

Fast of Gedaliah	mon., acps. 13
Yom Kinnur	Mon., Sept. 21
Subbot for Day	Sat., Sept. 28
Washington Balanch	Fri. Oct. 2
Shamini Aspret	Sat., Oct. 3
Simbat Torah	Sun., Oct. 4
#Book Hodesh Heshyan	Mon., Oct., 12
Rosh Hodesh Kisley	Tues., Nov. 10
Hanukkah Fri., Dec.	4-Fri. Dec. 11
Rosh Hodesh Tebet	Wed. Dec. 9
Asarah Betebet	Wel. Doc. 18
Asarah Detebet	
	1943
Dark Madash Chahat	
Rosh Hodesh Shebat	
Rosh Hodesh Shebat. Hamisha Asar Beshabat	Thurs., Jan. 7 Thurs., Jan. 21
#Back Hadash Aday I	Thurs., Jan. 7 Thurs., Jan. 21 Sat., Feb. 6
*Rosh Hodesh Adar I	Thurs., Jan. 7 Thers., Jan. 21 Sat., Feb. 6 Mon., Mar. 8
*Rosh Hodesh Adar II *Rosh Hodesh Adar II	Thurs., Jan. 7 Thurs., Jan. 21 Sat., Feb. 6 Mon., Mar. 8 Sat., Mar. 20
*Rosh Hodesh Adar I. *Rosh Hodesh Adar II. †Fast of Esther.	Thurs., Jan. 7 Thurs., Jan. 21 Sat., Feb. 6 Mon., Mar. 8 Sat., Mar. 20 Sun., Mar. 21
*Rosh Hodesh Adar II. *Rosh Hodesh Adar II. †Fast of Esther Purish Hodesh Nisar	Thurs., Jan. 7 Thurs., Jan. 21 Sat., Feb. 6 Mon., Mar. 8 Sat., Mar. 20 Sun., Mar. 21 Tues., Apr. 6
*Rosh Hodesh Adar II. *Rosh Hodesh Adar II. †Fast of Esther Purim. Rosh Hodesh Nisan. Tusa. Apr. 3	Thurs., Jan. 7 Thurs., Jan. 21 Sat., Feb. 6 Mon., Mar. 8 Sat., Mar. 20 Sun., Mar. 21 Tues., Apr. 6
*Rosh Hodesh Adar II. *Rosh Hodesh Adar II. †Fast of Esther Purish Hodesh Nisar	Thurs., Jan. 7 Thurs., Jan. 21 Sat., Feb. 6 Mon., Mar. 8 Sat., Mar. 20 Sun., Mar. 21 Tues., Apr. 27 Thurs., May 6

[&]quot;The day preceding is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.

[†]Fast observed on previous Thursday.

ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

5704 1943-44 1943 Rosh Hashanah Thurs, Fri., Sept. 30, Oct. 1

†Fast of Gedaliah	Sat., Oct. 2
Yom Kippur Sukket—1st Day	Sat., Oct. 9
Sukkot-1st Day-	_Thurs., Oct. 14
Maska nah Rabbah	Wed., Oct., 29
Shemini Aseret	_Thurs., Oct. Il
Simhat Torah	Frie Oct. 22
Rock Hodesh Heshvan	Sat_, Oct., 30
Book Hodesh Kisley	Sun., Nov. 28
Hanukkah Wed., Dec.	22-Wed., Doc. 29
*Rosh Hodesh Telet.	Tues., Dec. 28
N-	1944
Asarah Betebet	_Thurs., Jan. 6
Book Hodesh Shehat	Wed., Jan. 26
Rosh Hodesh Shebat	Wed., Jan. 26 Wed., Feb. 9
Rosh Hodesh Shebat	Wed., Jan. 26 Wed., Feb. 9
Rosh Hodesh Shebat Hamisha Asar Beshebat "Rosh Hodesh Adar Fast of Eather	Wed., Jan. 26 Wed., Feb. 9 Fri., Feb. 25 Wed., Mar. 9
Rosh Hodesh Shebat Hamisha Asar Beshebat *Rosh Hodesh Adar Fast of Esther Purim	Wed., Jan. 26 Wed., Feb. 9 Fri., Feb. 25 Wed., Mar. 9 Thurs., Mar. 10
Rosh Hodesh Shebat Hamisha Asar Beshebat *Rosh Hodesh Adar Fast of Esther Purim Rosh Hodesh Nisan	Wed., Jan. 26 Wed., Feb. 9 Pri., Feb. 25 Wed., Mar. 9 Thurs., Mar. 10 Sat., Mar. 25
Rosh Hodesh Shebat Hamisha Asar Beshebat *Rosh Hodesh Adar Fast of Esther Purim Rosh Hodesh Nisan Passover Sat., Abr.	Wed., Jan. 26 Wed., Feb. 9 - Frl., Feb. 25 Wed., Mar. 9 - Thurs., Mar. 10 Sat., Mar. 25 8-Sat., Apr. 15
Rosh Hodesh Shebat Hamisha Asar Beshebat "Rosh Hodesh Adar Fast of Eather Purim Rosh Hodesh Nisan Passover "Rosh Hodesh Iyar "Rosh Hodesh Iyar	Wed., Jan. 26 Wed., Feb. 9 Fri., Feb. 25 Wed., Mar. 9 Thurs., Mar. 10 Sat., Mar. 25 8—Sat., Apr. 13 Mon., Apr. 24
Rosh Hodesh Shebat Hamisha Asar Beshebat *Rosh Hodesh Adar Fast of Esther Purim Rosh Hodesh Nisan Passover *Rosh Hodesh Iyar Lag Beomer	Wed., Jan. 26 Wed., Feb. 9 Fri., Feb. 25 Wed., Mar. 9 Thurs., Mar. 10 Sat., Mar. 25 8—Sat., Apr. 15 Mon., Apr. 24 Thurs., May 11
Rosh Hodesh Shebat Hamisha Asar Beshebat *Rosh Hodesh Adar Fast of Esther Purim Rosh Hodesh Nisan Passover Sat., Abr.	Wed., Jan. 26 Wed., Feb. 9 Fri., Feb. 25 Wed., Mar. 9 Thurs., Mar. 10 Sat., Mar. 25 8—Sat., Apr. 15 Mon., Apr. 24 Thurs., May 11 Tues., May 23

i

*Rosh Hodesh Elul Sun., Aug. 20

Shabuot Sun, Mon., May 28, 29*

Roah Hodesh Taremuz Thura, June 22

†Shibea Asar Betammuz Sat., July 21*

Roah Hodesh Ab. Fri., July 21*

Sat., July 29

†Tishea Beab

^{*}The day preceding is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.

[†]Fast observed on following Sunday.

JEWISH POPULATION OF LARGE CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Baltimore, Md.	73.000
Boston, Mass.	118,000
Buffale, N. Y.	21,800
Chelsen, Mass.	21,260
Chicago, Ill.	
Cincinnati, Ohio	21,800
Cleveland, Ohio	90,000
Denver, Colo.	18,400
Detroit, Mich.	90,000
Hartford, Conn.	23,360
Jersey City, N. J.	21,600
Kansas City, Mo.	25,250
Los Angeles, Cal.	82,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	29,600
Minneapolis, Minn.	20,700
New Haven, Conn.	24,700
New York, N. Y.	2,635,000
Newark, N. J.	73,000
Paterson, N. J.	24,000
Philadelphia, Pa	24,000 293,000
Philadelphia, Pa	
Philadelphia, Pa	293,000 52,000 23,800
Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Providence, R. I. Rochester, N. Y.	293,000 52,000 23,800
Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Providence, R. I. Rochester, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.	293,000 52,000 23,800
Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Providence, R. I. Rochester, N. Y.	293,000 52,000 23,800 23,400
Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Providence, R. I. Rochester, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo. San Francisco, Cal. Syracusc, N. Y.	293,000 52,000 23,800 23,400 51,000
Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Providence, R. I. Rochester, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo. San Francisco, Cal.	293,000 52,000 23,800 23,400 51,000 40,900

13

Sunday ROSH HASHANAH

FAST OF GEDALIAH

112 F Friedman

9- Dr. West Room

6 hers 189 configure Har/s

100 F Klopfer.

16

Wiednesdam

THE FAST OF GEDALIAH commemorates the climax of the diseaters that befell the first Jewish commonwealth in 566 B. C. E.

10.T.WA

17

Thursday.

12 Swar Ended-9 E. Eut. B 325. Plane 14.7.

18

Friday Light Candles 5:55*

Saturday SHABBAT SEUBAR Weekly Pertion-"HAAZINU" Dent. 32.1-52 Prophets-Hosea, 14.2-10 -Micals 7.18-20

arum win then

SHABBAT SHUBAH ferives its name from the Hafts-ah of that day, Hosea xiv, 2-10, which begins with the word Shubah—"Return" i.e., Repent. "Eastern Standard time is followed

throughout the calendar.

SEPTEMBER

TISHRI

20

Sunday

21

Monday YOM KIPPUR

Lol lu dre

10

22

Tuesday

11

1/23 Ber Mednesday 4/1 8 12

YOM KIPPUR (Day of Atonement is a day of fasting and prayer, when we strive to reawaken the latent spiritual power in our souls so that it may become an effec-tive and directing force in our daily con-2 SION CON UPA

24

Thursday.

13

25

Friday Light Candles 5:53 14

26

Saturday SUKKOT-1-t Day 15

SUKKOT (Feast of Thanksgiving) is the Jewish festival of thanksgiving on the occasion of the final Ligathering of the harvest. The Sukkah symbolises the wanderings of our ancestors in the wilderness of Sinal. SEPTEMBER

TISHRI

27

SUKKOT-2nd Day

14

28

Monday

17

29

Tuesday-

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Ere Chu.

_30

Wednesday

HOSHA NAH HABBAHI the seventh day of Sukkot, was the climas of the festival in Temple times, when seven processions were made around the altar, and many verses of Hosha nah (O Savel) were sung to the pain branches.

152 Thursday 20

939 Blowley

Priday HOSHA'NAH RABBAH Light Candles 5:20 21

530 Services

1038 Server

SHEMINI AZERET

22

6. Baruett

SHEMINI AZERET (Eighth Day of Assembly), designated in the Bible as a day of holy assembly, is celebrated after the seventh day of Sukkot as the concluding festival of the season.

OCTOBER 530 Dawi Park Love Monday 12- conf & Taly- Carter 34

Thursday

27

432 Presen Com-Tend

Friday Light Candles 5:10

Council Wel. tout. hours

Saturday Weekly Portion—"BERESHIT" Generals 1.1-6.8 Prophets-I Samuell 20.18-42



SIMHAT TORAH (Rejoicing in the Torah) is the second day of Shemini Azeret. Then the reading of the Pentateuch is completed and Begun anew for the coming year.

ROSH HODESH HESHVAN 20

HESHVAN

12 Monday ROSH HODESH HESHVAN COLUMBUS DAY

8 C. Zion Sr. - Brasil

11- Horpital - Danseeur

12- Horpital - Danseeur

12- Horpital - Danseeur

12- Horpital - Danseeur

12- Horpital - Danseeur

14- Wednesday

14- Wednesday

730 W. Werthy Solul-Pauler

HESHVAN

OCTOBER

15

Thursday

2 F Sol Bac

10 - VJA Light Candles 4:57 1- Zentzler - Dannes)

Low 11/30 / 12.

17

Saturday Weekly Partien-'NOAH" Genesis 6.9-1.32 Prophets-Isaiah 54.1-55.5

20 A

ROSH HODESH is the term for the beginning of a new months As the Jewish year is based on the lunar calendar, the beginning of a new month coincides with the appearance of the new moon. When a month has thirty days, the last day is considered the first of the two days which constitute Rosh Hodesh of the month following.

O.TWA

22

Thursday

11

Friday Light Candles 4:48

432 Cm

Weekly Portion—"LEK LEKA"

Genesis 12.1—17.27

Prophets—Isalah 44.27—41.16

Mismoranda

Thursday

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620 Cem. Con

10 Friday Candles 4:31

10:10 True -

- College Fr tel Hug

Saturday
Weekly Postion—"AYERA"
Genesis 18.1—2.24
Prophets—II King: 4.1—37

Exclination of Miles

L: 9:55 / W. auf. Hot.

8. Syrsene - Pool 31m.

5

Thursday

25

30 will he

6 Friday Light Candles 4:30 26

2º Cery

Weekly Pertion —"HAYE SARAH"

Genesis 23.1-25.18 Prophets-I Kines 1.1-31

W. Krans-Fuldam -

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION issued on November 2, 1917, is the first recognition by a modern nation of the Jewish claim to Palestine as a national homeland. NOVEMBER HESHVAN Sunday 28 Monday 10 Tuesday ROSH HODESH EISLEY of Brog Ca. Nows Wrdnesdam ARMISTICE DAY T.WA fulled

12	Thursday	3
AT. Or ulad	en C. Hrm	m
11 2	en C. Hym Battalen	FARC.
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- KU16	Bau-5	55
1		-

13 Friday Light Candles 4:23

14 Endowent Com.

Weekly Fortion—"TOLEDOT"
Genesis 25.10—28.9
Propheto—Malashi 1.1—2.7

Memoranda

NOON KINDBURGE KISLEY 15 Sunday & alberrais - De Back Monday 17 Tuesday 230 59 Scarmangle Rd. 18 Widnesday Two Andrews

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KISLEV

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Thursday

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4. Claus

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Friday Light Candles 4:17

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4. Clas Club.

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Weekly Portion—"VAYEZE"
Genesis 28.10—32.3
Prophets—Hosea M.7—12.12

12

Memorandh

NOVEMBER Janlan Wwan Call Sweet Pallerte Sw. Marcus - Trattur. Parls. Monday 1045 Nati Source - Fed But 4 " Farris 2799 Scarbons 12- Emp. Pethe. Und day 200 y c. 6 pstein 10- 5 4. Me Sel-Mid-Lag - Those gartely

W. GADLESIN - KRASLE - Parly

27 Light Candles 4:14

9-Datt Che Sor Book 1 18

15 Ke - For Rock Was Book 1 18

25 Ke - For Rock Was Book 1 19

Weekly Portson VAYISHLAH

Prophets-Hosea 32.13-14.10

Memoranes

NOVEMBER KISLEY Sunday 22 1610 4 altera de e- Grang Dias 23

alum y Brand

Thursday

24

o-Chamk Dinner,

HANUKKAH December 4 - 11 Light Candles 4:13 23

3-Cyper Congle Seturday

Saturday Weekly Portion—"V/NYESHED" Genesia 37.1—0.23 Numbers 7.18—23 Prophets—Zekariah 2.14—4.7

26

HANUKKAH (Dedication Days) celebrates the re-dedication of the Temple by the victorious Maccabees (167 E. C. E.) in their struggle against the Syrian King Antiochus who, with the aid of Jewish apostates, had attempted to suppress the religion of the Jews. Every evening lights are kindled in commemoration of that event.

1.0

Thursday

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That Evan Colling form 908

11

Light Candles 4:13

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Pollen

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Saturday Weekly Partion—PMIKEZ" Genesis 41.1—44.17 Prophets—I Kings 3.15—4.1

Memoranea

DECEMBER TERET 13 Sunday 14 Monday 13 Tuesday 11- Weskie - 15 Bund 6-9- Educat. autor.

Vednesday.

Thursday

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Toalund - Buy - Rofier

ASARAH BETEBET Light Candles 4:15

- F. aholas H. Febroky

19 Saturday Weekly Portlem—"VAVIGASH" Genesis 44.18—47.27 Propheta—Reckiel W.15—28

ASARAH BETEBET (touth of Tebet) commemorates the day when the Babylonians began their effective siege of Jerusalem in 587 B. C. E.

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Saturday Weekly Portion-"VAYEIII" Genesis 47.28-10.26 Prophets-I Kings 2.1-12

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Weekly Pirtion—"SHEMOT"
Exodus 1.1—6.1
Prophets—Isaiah 27.6—(8.13; 29.22—23

Memoranda

JANUARY TERRET Sunday 330 F.J. Lhan Monday 28 Wednesday 1- Broida 2- Meniolat. May

O.T. W.A. Thursday SHEBAT

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Weekly Portion—"VAERA" Excess 5.2-9.35 Prophets—Excklet 18.25-29.21

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16 Saturday Weekly Portion-"BO" Exodus 10.1—13.16 Prophets-Jeremials 46.13—28

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JANUARY 17 Sunday 230 €. 8. Course 8-UJA. State 6 Korail 6- DUK - 6000 Park. Smens club - Mars Envisor I were to se or Wednessay 14 10.TW.G 2 30 F. Roya Horsellermer 30tox

21 HAMISHAH ASAR BESHEBAT

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23 Saturday-Weekly Portion-"BESHALAH"

Exedus 13.17-17.16 Prophets-Judges 44-3.31

12-12/5 By Hon Tany.

HAMISHAH ASARBESHEBAT (fifteenth of Shebat) is the Jewish Arbor Day, also called the New Tear of the trees. Each year in Palestine school children use the day for planting thousands of trees. In the Diaspora it is used as an occasion for stressing the significance of the upbuilding of Palestine.

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ROSH HODESH ADAR I
Weekly Porton—"MISHPATIM"
Exedus 21.1—24.18
Numbers 28.9—15
Prophets—Isaiah 66.1—24

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FEBRUARY Sunday Monday 1- Stary Lunes
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Weekly Portlon-"TERUMAR"

Exodus 25.1-27.19
Prophets-I Kings 326-6.13

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Veekly Pertion—"TEZAVEH Exedus 27.20—0.10 Prophets—Exekiel -3.10—27

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Saturdan Weekly Pertion—"KI TISA" Exodus 20.11—34.35 Prophets—I Kingo 18.1—39

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Saturdar 29
SHABBAT SHEKALIM
Weekly Partism—"WAYAKHEL"
Exodus 3:.1—28.2*: 20.11—16
Propheta—II Kirnes 12.1—17

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SHABBAT SHEKALIA. During Temple times the call for the payment of the poll tax of half a shekel by every adult Jew was announced on the first day of the eleventh month (Adar). As a reminder of this duty the passage from Exodus xxx, 11-16, was read on the Sabbath preceding.

A ROLL 10, Walester Hyl Sologe 5. W. S. Marane Bully Pd. Fed . Pourtleren Tuesday 2. Horris 10x 2 F ller Gares 10 10/3 Congression 2. T.W. A. Open Meeting 6 430 Wey Con

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Saturda: Weekly Partion—"PEKUDE" Exodus 38,21—40,28 Prophets—I Kings 7,51—8,21

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aliada 1030 1032 Hotel Ha jas Wednesday

PAST OF ESTHER commemorates the day when the Jews of Bersia fasted and prayed that they be spaced the massacre planned by Haman. Since the 13th day of Adar falls this year on a Sabbath, the fast is observed on the previous Thursday.

18 PAST OF ESTHER 11

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F. 232 Marchand

19 Friday Light Candles 5:52

SHABBAT BAKOR
Weekly Pirtion—"VAYIKRA"
Levilieus 1.1—5.26
Deutersnemy 25.17—19
Prophets—I Samuel 15.2—34

SHABBAT ZAKOR ferives its name from the special portion from the Torak, Deut. xxv, 17-19, read that day, which begins with the word Zakor—"Remember Amalek." It was assumed that Haman was an Amalekite.

Thursday

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Light Candles 5:59

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Saturday SHAB-BAT PARAH Weekly Portion—"ZAV" Leviticus 6.1—8.36 Numbers 19.8—22 Prophets—Erkiel 36.16—28 20

SHABBAT PARAH. Preceding the Passover, proper steps to become ritually clean had to be taken as preparation for the cating of the Passhal lams. Hence the law concerning the sches of the red heifer, Parah Adumah (Numbers six), was read.

MARCH ADAR II 28 Sunday 21 4 Conf. pre. Conf. Monday 22 39 Tuesda 23 1230 any Nov. Mada

Courtoby.

Thursday 25 Saturday SHABBAT HAHDDESH Weekly Pertion-"HEMINI" Levitiens 9.1-1.47 Exades 12.1-26 Prophets-Enkiel 4-16-46.18

SHABBAT HAHODESIL derives its name from the Haftarah of that day, Exedus xii, 1-20. This is the "postion about the month," referring to the pecial consecration of the month of Nimn which is the most eventful in the history of Israel.

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Saturday Weekly Portion—""AZRIA" Leviticus 12.1—13.59 Prophets—II Kings 1.42—5.19

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SHABBAT HAGADOL
Weekly Perton—"M IZORAH"
Leviticus 14.1—15.33
Prophets—Malachi 3.4—24

SHABBAT HACADOL always precedes Passover. It derives its same from the importance of the approaching festival and from the further fact that the Haftarah for the day closes with annallusion to "the Great Day of the Lord."

APRIL NIBAN 18 Sunday 1.3 23° F Cora Suleren "Monday 12" 19 Monday 14 2 F. Minestel 15 weels Wednesdky PASSDVER-ind Day 21 14 1030 TWG

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23 Friday 18 Light Candles 6:29

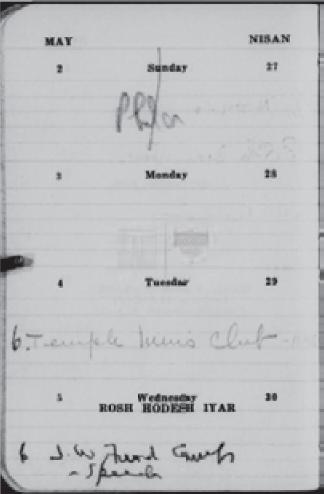
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PESAH (Passover) celebrates Israel's deliverance from Egyptian bondage. The festival lasts eight days, during which mannot are eaten in place of leavened bread. On the first and second nights of the festival, the traditional Eeder is held in the home, at which the historic ideal of freedom is reaffirmed.

PERMIT. 25 Sunday 3 F. Herenden Monday PASSOVER-7th Day APRIL NUMBER 29 Thursday. Final Exam Light Candles 6:36 Weekly Portion-"AHARE" 26 Leviticus 16.1-18.20 Prophyta-Ezekiel 22.1-18

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Weekly Postion-"REDOSHIM" Leviticus 19.1:-20.27 Prophets-Amos 9.7-15

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Weekly Portion—"EMOR"
Leviticus 21.1:-24.23
Prophets—Ezekiell 44.15.-31



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MAY IYAR 14 Sunday 11 5. W. Kridiman - Parlon -17 Monday 12 Tuesday 18 13 1215, Red Cross.

MAY ITAR 20 Thursday 15 12 Re Contro Light Candles 6:57 21 16 Saturday 22 17 Weekly Pertion-"BEHAR" Levitigus 25.B-26.2 Prophets-Jeremia: 32.6-27 65 Deff - Bel. 425 Tadoba Memoransa

IYAR MAY Sunday BEOMER Wednesday 23.

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Weekly Portion—"BEHUKOTAI"

Levitisus 26.3—27.34

Prophets—J-remiah 16.13—17.14

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Friday ROSH HODESH SIVAN 10 20. Barte, Candles 7:07

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Saturday Weekly Postion-"BE Numbers 1.1-4.20 Prophets-Hosem 2.1-22

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Saturday Weekly Portion—"NASO" Numbers 4.2 —7.89 Prophets—Judges 13.2—25

SHABUOT (the Feast of Weeks) is so called because it completes exactly seven weeks from the second day of Passover on which the omer (a measure) of the new barley was brought to the Temple. This holiday celebrates the early wheat harvest in Palestine. It also commemorates the covenant which was established at Sinai between God and Israel.

JUNE		SIVAN
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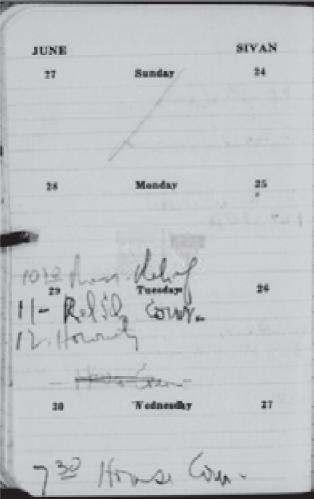
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| From Park Reference | Prophets |

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SIVAN JUNE Sunday 17 20 4- 2,00 Equen 6-Eisand 200 12 UJA BISTA

JUNE SIVAN 23 10 Miller 10- Resource Date 7:15 12- UPA 26 Weekly Portion-"S! Numbers 13.1-15.41 Prophets-Joshua 2.1-24 ewllan -1. C. Alemi New 7 Memoranda



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ROSH HOLESH T.MMUZ Weekly Portion-"HORAH" Numbers 16.1-18.32; 28.9-15 Prophets-saiah 64.1-24 24

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Light Candles 7:13

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Saturday Weekly Portion—"EUKAT" Numbers 19.1—22.1 Prophets—Judges B.1—33 .

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JULY TAMMUZ Sunday 111 Tuesday 230 Ref. Silve Com-Vail

Weekly Fortion—"BALAK"
Numbers 22.5-25.9
Prophets—Mical: 5.6-6.8

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Sittle And ASAR BETAMMUZ (sevententh of Tammun) is a fast day which
commemorates the day when the Babylonian army made the first breach in the
wall of Jerusalem during the siege in the
year 586 B. C. E.

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Light Candles 7:01

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Friday Light Candles 6:56

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Saturday
Weekly Portlan-"MATOT"
-"MASEE"
Numbers 30.2-35.13 Prophets-Jeromiah 2. -28: 3.4

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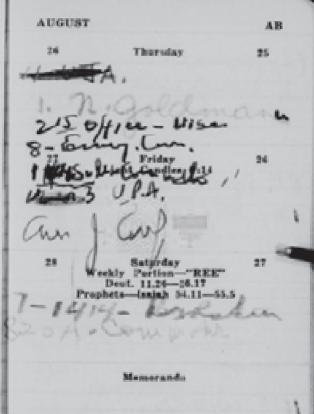
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SHABBAT NAHAMU
Weekly Portion—"WAETHANAN"
Dest. 3.23—7.11
Prophet—Isalah 40.1—26

SHABBAT NAHAMU derives its name from the Haftamh of that day, Isaiah xi, 1-26 which begins with the word Nahamu "Comfort ye," send on the Sabbath after Tisheah Beab.

AB AUGUST Standay Monday L. noon - Botton 7. 20 Pl 23 Buenday 11 W. Sgt. Brutze K. Wolin 34



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KLUL Thursday Light Candles 6:06 10 43A - 035 Weekly Perion-"2-HOF Mismoranda

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Weekly Portion-"NEABIM" -"V#YELEK"

Deut. 29.9-31.8 Prophets-Issiah 61.30-63.9

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ADDRESSES

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PRESENT DAY PALESTINE

Situation and Area. Palestine is at the eastern end of the Mediterranean basin, where its position at the meeting point of the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa makes it a potential highway of commerce, and a possible link, culturally and politically, between the Occident and the Orient.

Climate. The climate in general is subtropical, with wide variations, the hill country being temperate and the Jordan valley being tropical. The dry summer with its heavy dews is characterized by the hot mid-day and the cool evening. Winter, the rainy season of the year, extends from November to March.

Population. The Jewish population at the beginning of 1942 was estimated on the basis of the distribution of ration cards at 584,000, or 22% of the settled population of the country. This figure represents the largest percentage of Jewish population in any country in the world. Approximately 15 of the Jewish population is concentrated in Tel Aviv. 15 in Jerusalem and Haifa, and 14 in the 267 ogricultural settlements.

Immigration. Despite the difficulties in transportation during the war, immigration of Jewish refugees into Balestine continues. Since 1939, a total of 45.215 Jewish refugees arrived in Palestine and were integrated into the life of the Jewish National Home'by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. American support for which is received through the United Palestine Appeal.

United Pelestine Appeal. The United Palestine Appeal is the central instrument of American Jewry for the upbuilding and defense of the Jewish National Home in Polestine. Its funds are divided equally between the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth), which acquires land in Palestine held in perpetuity in the name of the Jewish people, and the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) which is the fiscal instrument of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and provides the funds for agricultural settlement, immigration and training, education and culture, industrial and farm development, etc. etc.

Agricultural Settlement. During the year 1940-1941 the Jewish National Fund acquired an area of 45,479 dunams, at a cost of \$2,012,222. At the end of 1941 the Jewish National Fund owned 40.9% of the Jewish land holdings in Palestine and all but a small reserve was let on a hereditary lease to Jewish settlements.

Since 1939, 28 new settlements have been founded on Jewish National Fund land, Funds for baildings and equipment were provided by the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod). Most of these new settlements specialize in cultivation of vegetables, cereals, and the production of dairy products to feed the large number of troops of the United Nations garrisoned in Palestine, as well as the civilian population.

The afforestation program of the Jewish National Fund, which has covered many of the bare hills of Palestine with green foresta, has continued with the planting of 155,648 trees in 1940-1941, making a total of 3,102,742 trees planted by the Jewish National Fund on 13,373 dunams of land in 32 forest areas in Palestine. Industry and Labor. Since the world war, and particularly since Hitler came to power in 1933, Palestine industry has undergone far-reaching changes. There is now a considerable number of well-equipped modern industrial enterprises managed by many famous European industrial and technical experts. The phenomenal rise of

the annual output of Jewish industrial concerns over the last twenty years is reflected in the following figures. (In Palestine pounds).

> 1922 — £P500,000 1937 — 10,000,000 1940 — 14,000,000 1941 — 18,000,000

The marked increase during the last two years can be attributed mainly to the large orders placed by the military authorities. In 1940 Jewish industrial concerns produced military goods to the value of £P1,000,000, while military production in 1942 is estimated at £P3 000 000.

Since 1930 the consumption of electric output has increased from 6,200,000 kwh. to

111,700,000 kwh. in 1941.

Since 1938 the year before the outbreak of the war the electric consumption increased by 42%. 8% of this amount is supplied by the Jerusalem Electric Corporation, and 92% by the Palestine Electric Corporation (Rutenberg). The following statistics of the Palestine Electric Corporation show the increase in consumption of electric energy by categories (in millions of kwh.)

	1938	1941
Industrial needs	20.2	52.6
Irrigation needs	25.5	33.3
Household needs	26.5	36.9

Industry therefore increased its consumption of electric energy by 63% from the year before the war.

200 new factories and annill workshops were founded in Palestine in 19"1, with an investment of more than £P1.000,000. Some 2,000 workers are employed in these new industrial undertakings, 60% of which are working for the war effort. Most of the machines and technical equipment used in the new factories were made in Palestine. Technical advice, leans for the fullest development of industry and research for the utilization of all of Palestine's resources and raw materials are carried on by the Jewish Agency for Palestine with funds provided by the United Palestine Appeal.

The cooperative movement plays an important role in the Jewish economy of Palestine. Its contribution is outstanding in the fields of agriculture, marketing, transport, construction finance and social insurance. The stabilizing effect of the cooperatives has been manifest in the greatly expanded agricultural and industrial development in Palestine's effort to meet the war needs. While a lack of shipping and the closing of European markets have had serious repercussions on the exportation of orange trops, sharp increases in other types of agriculture is fast making Palestine the food center of the Near East.

In splite of the influx of professional and middle class refugees, the laboring groups in Palestine have continued to grow. The number of workers in Palestine has gone beyond 125,000. If one were to add the dependents of these working members, he figure would be raised by more than 100,000, to total, approximately, 225,000 souls. Ey far, the greatest number (74%) of the workers are members of the General Federation of Jewish Labor, commonly known as, Histadrut, A number of institutions established by Eistadrut, have long been serving the entire gountry of Palestine. Histadrut maintains a concracting and housing corporation, a marketing cooperative, the

Workers Bank, loan and savings societies, a medical insurance plan, an aviation school and an organization for the development of marine activities.

In the last three years, Histodrut has played a vital role in the war effort of Palestine. It has not only stepped up its agricultural and industrial activities, but it has released thousands of its members for active participation with the armed forces. Histadrut has encouraged its members to volunteer for military duty. More than 80% of the Jews serving in the military forces, are members of Histadrut, All possible assurance has been given to these members that employment will be secured for them and that their families will continue to receive the benefits of the institutions of Histodrut, during the period of their service. All the facilities of Histadrut have been placed on a war basis for the use of the military and civilian defense authorities.

Education. The number of pupils receiving education in the Jewish school system of the Vand Leumi (Jewish National Council) Educational Department was 18,692 in 1949-1941, as against 56,656 in 1919-1940. About 20,000 attended other public or private Jewish Schools. The budget of the Jewish community school system during 1949-1941 amounted to £P450,000; slightly more than 80% of the total expenditure was contributed by the Jewish community in Palestine in the form of tuition fees, local grants-in-aid, and taxes. The government subvention amounted to 11% of the budget, while the Jewish Agency contributed 6%, and Pica 3%.

PALESTINIAN SOLDIERS IN THE WAR

With the incorporation of all Palestine police in the British Army, there are now 47,000 Jewish men and women in the combatant services fighting gloriously in the Western Desert against Rommel's victous attacks, or standing guard on the frontiers of the Jewish National Rome.

The galiant sons of the Yishuv are divided into these units: the front-line soddiers; the Jewish Settlement Police, which acts as a combination Home Guard and Frontier Police; other special Jewish units, guarding railways, camps, arsenals, factories, and other strategic centers. The all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv has organized its own Home Guard of 5,000 men and women, plus 610 auxiliary police. All men of the Home Guard are over thirty, since those under that age have been mobilized by the Jewish Agency for the regular Army.

Another 17,000 are in the H.G.A., which are the Hebrew initials for Defense against Gas and Air attacks. These include auxiliary firemen, air raid wardens, anti-gas squads, firstaid nurses, and other emergency services.

The H.G.A. was organized by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and the work is supervised by 200 leaders who have been trained by the Jewish Agency and are under the direction of the Agency's ILG.A. Director, a member of the Political Department. The H.G.A. has more than proved its worth in the several air attacks which Palestinian sities have already suffered.

Several hundred more Pilestinians are serving in the Royal Bavy, and 300 other Jewish seamen are with the Pale-tine merchant marine, keeping the essential sea lanes open.

All recruiting for the Jewish front-line units, which include both men and women, and for

the Jewish police and Home Guard is done by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. In cooperation with local authorities the Jewish Agency, with U.P.A. funds, has set up soldiers' clubs in all principal towns. Daily trips are provided for the members of the many foreign units serving in Palestine to the Jewish farms and factories where the future leaders of the postwar world see the tremendous achievements of the Jewish National Home.

The Jewish National Home today is truly the granary and arsenal of the fighting forces in the Middle East.



SUGGESTED BOOKS FOR JEWISH READING JEWISH HISTORY

General.

Baron, S.—Social and Religious History of the Jews (3 vols.).

Dubnow, S .- Jewish History

-Outlines of Jewish History (3)

Gracts, H .- History of the Pews (6 vols.).

Greenstone, J. H.—Messiah Idea in Jewish History.

Hoexter, J & Jung, M .- Sources of Jewish History and Literature.

Kastein, J.—History and Destiny of the Jews.

Levinger, E. & L.-Story of the Jew.

Levinger, L.—Antisemitism. Lowenthal, M.—World Passed By.

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Alford, B. H.—Old Testam-nt Literature and History.

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Marcus, J. R .- The Jew in Medieval World.

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-Conflict in Church and Synagogue.

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Shohet, D. M.—Jewish Courtin Middle Ages. Zunz, L.—Suffering of Jews in Middle Ages.

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PALESTINE PLANK PRAISED BY SILVER

Rabbi Says It Paves Way for Congressional Action

Democratic party endorsement of a plank on Palestine calling for unrestricted immigration and land rights there by Jews was hailed here last night by Dr. A. H. Silver, rabbi of the Temple and chairman of the executive committee of the American Emergency Council. Zionist

He said this action paved the way for approval of a congressional resolution on these points. The resolution would be directed at Britain,

which has shut off immigration. The Republican convention approved a similar plank

Rabbi Silver's statement: "The whole-hearted endorsement "The whole-hearted endorsements
by the Democratic party at its convention in Chicago of the rights of
the Jewish people to unrestricted
immigration and land acquisition in
Delectine—rights which have been

mmigration and land acquisition in Palestine—rights which have been denied by the current White Paper policy of the mandatory—and recognition policy of the mandatory—and the recognition of the historic aspirations of our people to build in Palestine a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth is an act of greatest political significance statesmanship.

Welcomed by Jaws
"It will be warmly welcomed by
all sections of the American people,
which have always man fested profound sympathy for the the efforts of Jewish people to rebuild their tional life in their ancient home. will be especially welcomed by Jews of America, who will be for sympathy national the Jews of America, who will be greatly heartened by this magnifi-cent expression of friendship and

cent expression of friendship and helpfulness at a time of deep crisis and tragedy for Israel. "The Democratic parts, under the "The Democratic parts, under the leadership of Franklin D Roosevelt, now reaffirms its loyal support of the Zionist movement, which, more than a quarter of a century ago, was so elequently championed by another great Democratic president, Woodrow Wilson.

"The action of the Democratic

"The action of the Democratic party, following the similar notable action of the Republican party at its convention in Chicago last month, now puts both major parties squarely behind the ideal of a Jewish Palestine. It is now the declared purpose not of one political party or another, but of the entire American people, which has come to regard this constructive solution of the basic Jewish problem in the world today as one of the important objectives of a just world peace he Democratic sim lar notable world today objectives of a just war." which is to follow this war." Dr. Silver said his warm praise of President Roosevelt in no way indicated he would support him. "This is nonpartisan," Rabbi Sil-

He supported Wendell Willkie in le last election.

Rush 175 to L. Shore Blud. 33701 Lake Shore Blud. Edua Joldanuth 85 - 551 - 51 - 551 851

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again chairman of the care Emde gram assisted by Mrs. George Emde gram assisted at the midwinter raised at the midwinter to at midwinter Money raised event goes to event goes to the club's music scholarship fund, which is dispersed by the club's music scholarship by the

Mrs. Wallace J. Snow, chairman of the board, says that funds have been providing musical education for talented Lakewood children for the past 20 years.

Funds for Hospital the Crile Hospital When the Crile Hospital Plant-ing Committee meets for its second session Friday noon at Hotel Clevesession Friday noon at Hotel Cleve-land, two more women's clubs will be represented on the general com-mittee promoting fund raising for landscapting at the hospital, Mrs. Louis B. Seltzer, war service chair-man of the Federation of Women's Club of Greater Cleveland will represent that group, and Mrs. Lawrence J. Greasel will be the delegate for the Cleveland Panhel-lenic Council. delegate for lenic Council.

Pienic Day

Piets will

Picnic baskets will be packed Wednesday morning by members of Heights Women's Club for luncheon at Forest Hills Park. Mrs. Jack Bream has planned an afternoon of games and contests, with the hole or Mrs. Page 1984 games and contests, with the help or Mrs. Perry D. Astry, Mrs. C. W. Beck, Mrs. F. I. Baker, Mrs. Frank O. Feeney, Mrs Fred C. Palm and Mrs. Charles A. Phesson O. Feeney, Mrs Fred C. Mrs. Charles A. Rheaume

Our War One and Two Years Ago Today

July 21, 1943

American and Canadian armored columns move into Enra and find Heinie doesn't live there Enna more; pound on from this mountain fortress—heart of Sicily's road and rall systems—in pursuit of Axis forces withdrawing for a last stand at the escape port of Messina; British warships pound port of Catania while Eighth Army drives its defenders back into suburbs; Allied airmen strafing retreating enemy fenders back into suburbs; Allied airmen strafing retreating enemy troops and attacking Sardinia island and airports in southern Italy; Vati-can radio broadcasts letter of Pope Pius XII deploring bombing of Rome and calling upon Catholics to Vatiand calling upon Catholics to or early peace. pray for early

July 21, 1942

Navy discloses sinking of three
Jap destroyers by United States
submarines off Kiska, where shipping is attacked by United States
bombers. Germans lose principal
bridgehead across Don at Voronezh;
Restov, aflame, assaulted by Nazis Rostov, aflame, assaulted by Nan from three sides. Plane-warship cripples Nazi defense of M R. M. B. tack

WEIGH SCHOOL TRANSFER

State Officials to Rule Next Week on Warrensville Heights

Officials of the Ohio Department of Education next week will an-nounce their final decision on a request of a section of Warrensville Heights, added to the Cleveland school district 12 years ago when Miles Heights was annexed to the city, to be transferred to the Cuya-hoga County school district. hoga County school district.

About 85 pupils, now attending Beehive elementary and several city high schools, are involved in the now attending

transfer.

School officials of the city, coun-, state and Warrensville Heights

bound within the Sound's scandy plot of pround! "the waight of too with - wow Rome." Words with how Rome." Words with how Rome. " Words Frest Not of This Convents when Rome. 7.60

S. A. J. DIARY

5704 קש"ד

1943 - 1944



19th edition

The Society for the Advancement of Judaism

13-15 West 86th Street New York, N. Y.



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IDENTIFICATION

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WHAT IS THE S. A. J.

The Society for the Advancement of Judaise was founded in New York City in 1922 by Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan. The Society was established in the belief that the future a leadaism depended on something more than acceptable ideology. The significance of creating a Jewish atmosphere, social contacted interaction, was emphasized. In addition, however, it was Dr. Kaplan's purpose it leach a new conception of Judaism which has its roots in tradition, but which was adjusted to the best thought of the present day.

Since 1922 The Society for the Advancement of Judaisan has primarily aponaured the efforts of Dr. Kaplan in his attempt to disseminate his philosophy. By granting to him (and subsequently also to his Associate, Dr. Iral teachers, and absolutely free pulpit, the members of the Society have enabled him to give expression to every phase of his philosophy. The results of his preaching and teaching in the institution have been crystallized in his published works. Judaisan As A Civiliantian in Tunsition. and "The Meaning of God in Modhra Jewish Religion." entitled "Creative Judaism" which presents As A Civilication. He discussed "Judaism As A Civilication." He disc published "What We Mean by Religion." He disc published "What presentation of "The Meaning of God In Modhra is a simplified era Jewish Religion." When he may be a simplified the presentation of "The Meaning of God In Modhra Is a simplified or levels Religion." Which is a simplified era Jewish Religion. Which is a simplified era Jewish Religion.

The Seciety furthermore has sponsored the publication of the S. A. J. Review. "a week by magazine deveted to be dissemination of Dr. Kaplan's views. The "S. A. J. Review"

emprecied publication in 1929, but in January. 1935, the Society made possible the establishment of 'The Reconstructionist.' a hi-weekly devoted to the application of the philosophy of Judaism As A Civilization to the events of the current scene. In this second effort to spread the philosophy of The Society for the Advancement of Judaism. Dr. Kaplan was sined by a group of rabbis, educators and social workers.

The Society conducts a Synagogue, an elementary Hebrew School, confirmation classes and adult education courses for its local membership. Through these various channels experiments are constantly being performed with a view to incorporating the basic postulates of Reconstructionism.

If you are interested in membership, or in a special non-resident membership, write to Dr. Ira Eisenstein, 15 West Eighty-Sixth Street, New York.

THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST PLATFORM

PHEAMBLE

The Jewish people is passing through a crisis of unprecedented violence. Its survival is bound up with the survival of democracy. But thus far, even among the democratic nations, its status has been so undefined and ambiguous as to be destructive of self-respect, and its apiritual life has been so threatened with disintegration as to be rendered moribund.

In the Middle Ages, Jows were segregated. but they knew what to live for as Jews. They were self-determined in their community life: they were governed by their own law, they were brought up on their own culture and they were sustained by their own religious faith. But ever since Jews have been permitted to enter the body politic of the Western democracies and to share the political, economic and cultural interests of their neighbors, they have found it harder to live as Jews. On the one hand, they still suffer from various forms of discrimination and prejudice, which put a premium on the denial of their Jewish identity. and, on the other, they lack the compensatory satisfactions which their forenears derived from Jewish life. Culturally, if they wish to remain Jews, they must live in two worlds. Their confidence in the validity of their religious tradition has been shaken by the impact of modern thought. Hence the modern Jew hardly knows what it means to be a Jews He asks himself why, in the face of obvious disadvantages, he should remain one. Or, if not that question. be queries: How be a Jew; how live a Jewish life under these new conditions? And many. having long asked these questions in valu. here

given up hope of ever finding an answer. They have become utterly indifferent, if not antagonistic, to Judaism and its future.

This malady of doubt and discouragement has been chronic for the last century or more, but in our day it has become acute. With the anti-Semitic effort to annihilate the Jewish people, a spirit of panic has taken possession of Jewa. Many of them have sought safety from the danger to which Jews are exposed by fight from Judaism, through concealing their Jewish origin or repudinting Jewish loyalty. Others accept the fact that they are Jewa, but accept it with sullen resignation and are apathetic to all Jewish interests. They are faroused from their apathy to a momentary conseen with Jewish life only when they are made to feel the apparent of Jew-hatred.

Even those who have faith in the possibilities of Jewish life are unhappy in their Judaism. They try hard to make Jewish life worthwhile. but they feel frustrated in this purpose, hecause they are so few in number and so divided among themselves in their understanding of Judalum. Having to clear conception of what Judaism means and how it can be maintained and fostered, they sling to fragmentary vestigns of the Judaism of the past, and leave the Judaism of the future to chance and drift. But to rely exclusively on attachment to the past is To insure the future, one must reckon intelligently with the present situation. Jews must be given something o live for that can make their present life wo thwhile. To combat the forces of destruction and disintegration Jews must mobili-s all the available forces of reconstruction and reintegration.

Indeed, some effects have been made to provide for the future of Judaism by reckoning with changed conditions. But the programs

that have so far been advanced have proved inadequate. This does not mean that those efforts have been valueless. All of them have some merit, but they have succeeded at best in finding only partial answers to the problem.

There is one type of solution which seeks to put new life into the synagogue. The proponents of this type maintain that we need a revival of religion. This is certainly true. But what they fall to see is that the synagogue, as at present constituted, reaches only a limited number of Jews and falls to satisfy the religious needs even of those whom it reaches.

There is a second type of solution, which is based on the modern nationalist interpretation of Judaism. This solution places all its hopes on achieving an automamous national life for the Jewish people in Palestine. But it has no program of Jewish living for those Jews who elect to remain in the disapora and who identify themselves permanently with American life, or with the life of whatever other nation affords them an opportunity for living freely as Jews.

We of the Reconstructionist movement, deeply disturbed by the destruction that has been wrought in Jewish life, but retaining our falth in God and in the possibility of the rebirth of the Jewish propple and of Judaism, present the following platform as our contribution to the reconstruction of Jewish life. Our platform contains both a sphement of the principles which we believe should guise our efforts at reconstruction, and a program of action based on those principles. We estimated it to the earnest consideration of all who cherish the welfare of the Jewish people and strive for the advancement of Jusaism.

I. The Meaning of Judaism

Judaism is a religious civilization, the civilization of the Jewish people. As a civilization, Judaism embraces all the stella, cultural and spiritual activities of Jewish life. It consists of nationhood, religion, historical continuity, language and literature, law, mores, folkways and art.

Judaism is a religious civilization. Faith in God has always permeated, and should continue to permeate, every phase of Jewish life. Jewish religion should instill in the Jew that courage and hope which come with the aware-tourage and hope which come with the aware-tourage and in accordance and in history. It should awaken in the Jew a yearsing its serve God by living in accordance with His law of justice and mercy.

The conception of Judisian as a religious civilization should not be interpreted as excluding from participation in Jewish life Jews who are indifferent to Jewish religion. Though they thereby fall to grasp the full significance of Judaism, their contribution to Jewish life should not be rejected.

The term "Jew'sh peopse" denotes the historic group which originated in ancient Palestine and which has maintained an uninterrupted existence to our own day. The Jewish people exhibits the characteristics of a national group 1 a sense of kinship common memories, group 1 a sense of kinship common will to continue its collective life and preserve its distinctive civilization. Jewish nationhood has never been dependent solely on fattehood. It has expressed itself mainly as leyalty to the ideals, purposes and stamiands of communal and per-

sonal life inherent in Judaism as a religious civilization.

The Jewish civilization can therefore function wherever there are Jews; it assumes different forms in different countries according to the size of the Jewish population, the character of the general population and other environmental circumstances. Only in the Jewish national home, in Palestine, under conditions of autonomy, can the Jewish civilization have ful-freedom of development. In multi-national states, Judaism should function as the civilization of a minority nationality. In America, and other countries of similar political structure the Jews should constitute a religious sultural group.

Due to the diverse political, sultural and social conditions under which Jews must henceforth live, Judalam cannot be based, as in the past, on uniformity of belief and practice secured through coercion. It must be based on unity of purpose, achieved through voluntary consent the purpose to perpetuate the life of the Jewish people and to enable its civilization to flourish. Such unity affords room for Jewto differ in the beliefs by which they sustain their loyalty, and in the specific forms through which they affirm and expanse that loyalty.

To insure the integrity of Jewish sivilization under conditions of voluntarism, it will be necenery to establish ismocracic forms of community life, to apply social anctions, to foster a common consciousness through education in Judalum and through the effective use of common symbols, and to encourage Jews to collab-

orate in common enterprises.

II. The Place of Polestine in Judaism

The Jewish people has a tistoric connection with Palestine, which entities it to establish there a national Jewsh commonwealth. In Palestine Jewish civilization took shape, and Palestine owes to the Jewish people its historical and geographical identity. This historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine is acknowledged in the Balfour Declaration and in the San Remo Treaty.

It is impossible for the Jewish people to achieve status and recognition in the eyes of the nations unless Palestine becomes, in fact as well as in right, the Jewish national home.

The Jewish civilization cannot continue to be creative unless it is centered in Palestine, where it can function with all the advantages of majority status. Only through the upbuilding of Palestine as a Jewish national home can Jewish life in the diaspora be made to flourish once again. The upbuilding of Falestine offers the best opportunity for common creative action among Jews all over the world. The very participation in such action belps to preserve Jewish civilization wherever Jews live.

In view of those considerations, participation in the Zionist movement becomes a necessary expression of Jewish loyalty.

III. The Place of Judaiem in American Democracy-

Creative Jewish life in America is both pos-

Any theory or program for America that would destroy group individuality is subversive of the American tradition of democracy.

Loyalty on the part of the Jews to their religious civilization is unimpeachably consistent with Americanism.

Likewise wholehearted self-identification with the life of America is entirely consistent with Judaism.

As American Jews, therefore, we participate both in the American civilization, which we share with our fellow-Americans, and in the Jewish civilisation, which we share with Jews throughout the world.

In living Judalsm as a religious civilization in America, both our Americanism and our Judaism are enhanced through their interaction

and mutual influence.

IV. The Social Structure of American-Jewish Life.

If Jewish civilization is to function in the American environment, it needs what it has always and everywhere had in the past, a deliwite social structure.

Only an organized Jewish community can confer on the individual Jew the sense of statuand self-respect and can enable him to adjust himself wholesomely to his unvironment. Only an organized community cam maintain Judaism and develop its cultural, ettical and religious

To meet the conditions of American life and of Judalism, the Jewish community has to be organized on a voluntary, democratic basis, and has to include all Jews who wish to participate in the organized life of the Jewish people. In keeping with the spirit of democracy, it is necessary to evolve forms of sommunal life that would west in the rank and file of Jewry the ultimate authority and remonsibility for all collective Jewish action.

It should be one of the surposes of Jewish community organization to bring American Jewry into active collaboration with other Jewries and particularly with the Jewish com-

THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST PROGRAM

I. The Social Structure of American-Jewish Life.

All Jewish institutions and organizations, in any locality, which contribute to the perpetuation of Jewish life should be federated in local community councils. Such councils should therefore include all the local Jewish religious, cultural and welfare institutions. Organizations serving the same function should be allied in some form of cooperative association. These functional associations, through their representatives, should then constitute the Jewish Community Council.

The Council should be organized on a constitutional basis. The constituent hodies should surrender as much of their autonomy as is necessary for the common good, and retain the right to pursue those special interests which do not conflict with the interests of the community as a whole. Among the functions of the local Jewish community about he the following:

- a) To maintain a complete register of the Jewish population and a record of vital statistics.
- To gather and disseminate information concerning all matters pertaining to Jewish life.
- e) To protect the sivic rights of Jews and to guide the public relations of the Jewish community.
- d) To help Jows wercome economic difficulties due to discrimination.
- To maintain and support a comprehensive system of Jewish education and to foster Jewish cultural and recreational activities.

- f) To effect the participation of American Jewry in the upbuilding of Palestine.
- g) To organize and conduct local philanthropies in a Jewish spirit.
- h) To conduct efforts on behalf of national and international Jewish philanthropies.
- To provide for the maintenance of the high ethical standards characteristic of Jewish tradition and for the application of those standards to changing social conditions.

All local Jewish communities and all nationwide Jewish organizations should be federated in a representative American Jewish assembly to determine the united action of Jewry on problems requiring nation wide participation.

Such an assembly should eventually be represented on a world-wide Jewish organization to direct and conduct all Jewish activities caling for world-wide cooperation.

Until such time as a truly representative national assembly of local rommunities can be established, the effort should be made to unify the work of national organizations operating in the same field by esiminating duplication of services and competition for funds, power and prestige, and by making these national organnations representative of Jewish interests and responsive to Jewish pullile opinion. There functional organizations second then be represented on a national council to deal with such problems as transcend the sphere of their re-

II. Religious

All Jews should seek as conception of God which is free from supermittion, and which is integrated with their general outlook on the

universe. Such a conception should inspire them with faith in the possibilities of humanlife and with the power to retain, in all vicissitudes of fortune, an unimpaired confidence in life's worth. The quest for an adequate conception of God should be expected to yield varied results; not all Jews will conceive of God in the same terms.

Traditional forms of Jewish ritual observanceshould be maintained, if they are spiritually adequate or can be rendered adequate through reinterpretation. Those observances which do not lend themselves to reinterpretation should be modified.

New forms of worship giving expression to newly feit needs should be introduced into the services of the synagogue and the home.

A clearly defined regimen of Jewish religious habits and practices should be developed. It should be consonant with the requirements both of Jewish historic continuity and of modern life.

The Synagogue, as an institution, functions through the medium of the congregation. The Synagogue should activate the religious character of the Jewish eivilization. Of all Jewish institutions, the Synagogue is the one which is most deeply rooted in Jewish tradition and which has the necessary resources for advancing Jewish religion. The Synagogue, moreover, should enlarge its soope to neiude fellowship and Jewish culture among its interests.

The Synagegue should not confine itself, however, to the Jewish interests of its own members. It should also assume responsibility for mobilizing its membership in the service of all Jewish interests. It should encourage intercongregational collaboration and cooperation with non-congregational Jewish institutions and organizations for the common end of advancing Jewish civilization and enhancing its spiritual value for the individual and mankind.

III. Education

To make Jewish life worthwhile, Jews abould avail themselves fully of the spiritual resources of their rich cultural heritage and transmit them to their children.

But, in order that Jewish studies shall serve their purpose, they must be directed not only to a knowledge of the Jewish past, but also to an understanding of the special problems that the Jew has to face in a changing world.

A Jewish educational program should provide for scientific research into the Jewish past. It should help Jews to interpret their tradition in terms relevant to contemporary life. It should prepare American Jews for intelligent participation in the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, and in the development of Jewish communal life in the disapora. It should encourage the study and use of the Hebrew Lenguage in a means of maintaining the continuity of Jewish life and the integrity of the Jewish people.

All study which is designed to help Jews meet the issues of life in a split consistent with the highest ethical and religious ideals comes properly within the sphere of Jewish education. Such study is a religious duty of the individual and its promotion an essential responsibility of the Jewish community.

IV. Jewish Cultury and Art

Jewish life should be made more beautiful and interesting through systematic endeavor to realize the possibilities inherent in Judaism for esthetic satisfiction. Every area of Jewish living, such as the home, the Synagogue, the Jewish Community Center and other institutions should be utilized as an opportunity for creating a milieu that is esthetically Jewish.

All ceremonial objects, such as the meruzah, the candiesticks, the Seder plate and numerous similar objects in the home, should be rendered as beautiful as artistic love can make them.

Books, records, pictures, dealing with Jewish themes should be included among the appurt-enances of a Jewish home; and, as far as possible, something of the Jewish spirit should be discernible in the interior decoration. The architecture of the Synagogue and other public buildings should reflect the aspirations of the Jewish people throughout its career. The plan, the facade and the interior should be designed with a view to giving symbolic and pictorial form to the purposes for which those buildings are intended.

Religious ritual abould he enriched with fine

music and dramatic pageantry.

Exhibitions of art produced by Palestinian or disapora Jewish artists, and festivals of music and the dance should be arranged.

Encouragement should be given, by means of fellowships and scholarships, to creative artists and writers who show promise of contributing to the artistic life of the Jewish people.

V. Judaism and Social Justice

As a religious cirilisation, Judaism should impel Jews to seek the embediment of ethical ideals and spiritual values in all human relations. It should sanction efforts in behalf of a social order based upon the noordination of individual liberty with the well-being of the community.

Problems of social and economic justice and projects directed toward the abolition of exploitation, powerty, war and other social evilshould be the concern of the synagogue and of other Jewish bodies and agencies that influence public opinion.

Jews should align themselves with all strivings for a more equitable distribution of economic goods and services. They should protest against the exploitation or oppression of any human being. They should insist that every man, woman and child is entitled to the full lift and to every possible opportunity for self-expression. They should combat all forms of political and economic discrimination that are practized on grounds of race, religion or national origin.

Jews should further the extension of democracy to the economic field and the participation in economic responsibility and power of all who do the world's work. They should favor the socialization of natural resources and public utilities and their administration in the interest of all the people. They should support the regulation by government of all large scalindustry with a view to the general welfare.

Jews should neck the enlargement of facilities for free education for all and the creation of additional means of making available the cultural treasures of mankind to millions who now have no access to them.

Jews should expouse the cause of peace. But when the nation with which they are identified is involved in a war of defense against aggression, it is their duty to place their lives and possessions at the disposal of their country. Conscientious objection to participation in war on the part of Jewish pacifiets who hase their objection on adherence to Judalem should not

affect their good standing in the Jewish com-

Jews should envisage the Kingdom of God is a world-wide all-embracing community, and should encourage all action looking to the establishment of a world commonwealth of nations.

In order to implement the above platform, the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation has been organized. At the present time the Foundation

Publishes The Reconstructionist—a bi-weekly magazine, published from October to June (20 issues).

Publishes literature which helps to vitalize Jewish religious life.

leaves pamphiets expounding the Reconstructionist attitude toward the community, toward Palestine, toward education, religion and culture.

Sponsors events of esthetic and cultural Jewish content.

Organizes Reconstructionist societies and study groups to extend and promote membership in the Resonstructionist movement.

RECONSTRUCTIONIST LETERATURE

THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST, a bi-weekly magazine devoted to the exposition of the Reconstructionist philosophy as applied to current problems and events.

Books

- JUDAISM AS A CIVILIZATION, by Mordecai M. Kaplan, the basic text of the Reconstructionist philosophy. (Out of print.)
- JUDAISM IN TRANSITION, by Mordecal M. Kaplan.
- THE MEANING OF GOD IN MODERN JEWISH RELIGION, by Mordecai M. Kapian.
- JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST PAPERS.
 ed. by M. M. Kaplan, a selection of articles
 and editorials from THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST.
- THE FUTURE OF JUDAISM IN AMERICA.

 by Eugent Kohn.
- THE MAKING OF THE MODERN JEW, by Milton Steinberg.
- CREATIVE JUDAISM, by Ira Eisenstein, a popular presentation of JUDAISM AS A CIVILIZATION.
- WHAT WE MEAN BY RELIGION, by Ira Elsenstein, a popular presentation of THE MEANING OF GOD IN MODERN JEW-ISH RELIGION.
 - JUDAISM IN A CHANGING CIVILIZATION.
 by Samuel Danin.
 - SHIR HADASH, Supplementary Readings and Prayers for the High Holidays, edited by Eugene Kohn
 - THE NEW HACGADAHI edited by Mordecai M. Kaplan, Eugene Kohn and Ira Eisenstein.
 - FESTIVAL SONGS, by Judith K. Eisenstein.

PAMPHLETS.

- THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST VIEWPOINT.
 by Mordecal M. Kaplan.
- TO BE OR NOT TO BE A JEW, by Milton Steinberg.
- TOWARD A GUIDE FOR JEWISH RITUAL USAGE.
- THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST PLATFORM
- THE MEANING OF RECONSTRUCTION-ISM, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- ZIONISM, containing two articles:
 - ZIONISM AND THE NEW OPPOSITION, by Milton Steinberg.
 - RECONSTRUCTIONISM & ZIONISM, by
- Membership is \$5,00 per year, which includes one year's subscription to
 - THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST.
- To obtain Reconstructionist literature, or further information regarding the Jewish Reconstructionist Hovement apply to

THE JEWISH EECONSTRUCTIONIST FOUNDATION

15 West Eighty-Sixth Street, New York Telephone: SChuyller 4-7000

CRITERIA OF JEWISH LOYALTY

In view of the changed conditions in Jewish life, the criterion of loyalty to Judalam can no longer be the acceptance of a creed, but the experience of the need to have one's life enriched by the Jewish heritage.

In being dedicated to the advancement of Judaism as a modern religious civilization, we subscribe to the following thirteen wants.

- 1. We want Judaism to help us to overcome temptation, down and discouragement.
- 2. We want Judaism to imbue us with a sense of responsibility for the righteous use of the biossings wherewith God andows us-
- We want the Jew so to be trusted that his yea will be taken as you, and his may as nay.
- We want to learn low to utilize our leisure to best advantage physically, intellectually and spiritually.
- 3. We want the Jewish home to live up to its traditional standards or virtue and piety.
- We want the Jewish upbringing of our children to further their moral and spiritual growth and to enable them to accept with joy their heritage as Jews.

- 7. We want the synagogue to enable us to worship God in sincerity and in truth.
- We want our religious traditions to be interpreted in terms of understandable experience and to be made relevant to our present day needs.
- We want to participate in the upbuilding of Erez Yisrael as a means to the renaissance of the Jewish spirit.
- We want Judalem to find rich, manifold and ever new expression in philosophy, in letters, and in the arts.
- 11. We want all forms of Jewish organization to make for spiritual purpose and ethical endeavor.
- 12. We want the unity of Israel throughout the world to be fostered through mutual help in time of need, and through cooperation in the furtherance of Judaism at all times.
- 18. We want Judalem to function as a potent influence for justice, freedom and peace in the life of men and nations.

RECONSTRUCTIONISM IN ACTION WHAT RECONSTRUCTIONISTS

ARE EXPECTED TO DO:

To provide their children with an intensive Jewish training, which should continue for into the years of adolescence,

To affiliate with communal organizations. which are countial to the continuance of Jewish life in the Diaspora, such as federations, congregations and educational associathoma.

To take an active part in the restoration of Palestine by giving it both material and moral segreport.

To foster the cultivation and growth of the Hebrew language and literature.

To encourage in the Jewish school and pulpit the revaluation of Israel's past in terms of the present-day world outlook.

To devote some time cath week to individual study and group discussion of the ethical aspect of all problems touching human life.

To translate their ethical ideals into actual conduct in their home lift, in their dealingwith their neighbors, in their work and in their play.

SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS

- Intensification of Jewish home life.
 - (a) Observe the ceremonies Sabbath, Postival, Kashrur and Prayer-in as impressive and beautiful a manner as possible.

- (b) Indicate a positive interest in the child's progress in Hebrew School. Arrange for a children's story hour on Sabbaths and holidays, and provide for the discussion of events of Jewish interest.
- (e) Encourage the use of Jewish songat home on Sabbath and festival gatherings.
- (d) Arrange for regular purchasing of books in English pertaining to Jewish life; e.g., subscribe to the Jewish Publication Society.
- (e) Subscribe to some good Jewish magazine.
- (f) Build up a Jewish library for your shild at home.
- (g) Introduce into the home original art works or reproductions dealing with Jewish themes. Utilize the industrial and art products of Palestine.
- Organization of study and discussion unitengaging in some of the following activities:
 - (a) Study of Hebrew language and literature.
 - (b) Study of "ewish Itistory from the modern point of view.
 - (e) Study of contemporary Jewish probiems and events e.g., roodern thought in Jewish life, the problem of religion the Jew in economies and cuitars.
 - (d) Consideration of poesent day ethical problems.
 - (e) Discussion of the sutstanding Jewish book of the mouth.

- III. Cultivation of the nesthetic phase of Jewish life.
 - (a) Introduce congregational singing in religious services and publishing of phonograph records.
 - (b) Organize a creative young-folks group to express itself Jewishly through creation of art objects and designs of a Jewish character.
 - (c) Arrange for an exhibition of art objects dealing with Jewish themes.
 - (d) Arrange for annual exhibition of art objects and industrial products of Palestine.
 - (e) Organize a dramatic unit to produce plays in either English, Hebrew or Viddish.
 - Organize Jewish choral units and arrangement of concerts of Jewish music.
 - (g) Conduct a public forum which will concern itself w-th topics of Jewish interest.
 - (h) Stimulate the production of new Jewish music or Jewish art by offering some musificent award.
- Participation n Jewisa communal life here and abroad, and working for the upbuilding of Palestine.
 - (a) Engage in specific communal projects.
 - (b) Develop an interest in American Jewish social life, and in the problems of Jewish life in the Disspora and in Palestine.

- (e) The group may become a member of the local Zionist organization or engage in Zionist activity without official relationship.
- V. Promotion of Jewish elementary education.
 - (a) Organize a group to stimulate Jew-
 - (b) Advocate a minimum of a three-daya-week Hebrew School.



ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

5704 1943-44 1943

Rosh Hashanah Thurs., Fri.,	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
†Fast of Gedaliah	Sun., Oct. 3
Yom Kippur	Sat., Oct. 9
Sukkot—1st Day Hosha'nah Rabbah	Thurs., Oct. 14
Hosha'nah Rabbah	. Wed., Oct. 20
Shemini Azeret	Thurs., Oct. 21
*Rosh Hodesh Heshvan	_ Sat., Oct. 30
Rosh Hodesh Kisley	Sun., Nov. 28
Hanukkah Wed., Dec. 22	-Wed., Dec. 29
*Rosh Hodesh Tebet	Tues., Dec. 28
	1944
Asarah BeTebet	Thurs., Jan. 6
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Asarah BeTelet	Thurs., Jan. 6
Rosh Hodesh Shebat	Wed., Jan. 26
Hamishah Asar BeShebat	Wed., Feb. 9
*Rosh Hodesh Adar	Fri., Feb. 25
Fast of Esther	Wed Mar 8
Purim	Thurs., Mar. 9
Rosh Hodesh Nisas	Sat. Mar. 25
Passover Sat., Apr. 1	Sat., Apr. 15
*Rosh Hodesh Ivar	Mon., Apr. 24
Lag Beomer	Thurs May 11
Rosh Hodesh Siyan	Tues. May 23
*Rosh Hodesh Tammuz Sun., h	Ion., May 28, 29
*Rosh Hodesh Tammuz	Thurs June 22
755ibeah Asar Bel'ummus	_ Sun., July 9
Rosh Hodesh Ab	Fed. July 21
†Tisheah BeAb	_ Sun., July 80
*Rosh Hodesh Elul	Sun., Aug. 20

^{*}The previous day is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.

Because of the Sabbath, the fast is postponed one day.

ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

5705 1944-45 1944

Rosh Hashanah	
Fast of Gedaliah	Wed., Sept. 20
Yom Kippur	Wed., Sept. 27
Sukket-1st Day	Mon., Oct. 2,
Hosha'nah Rabbah	Mon Oct 9
Shemini Azeret Simhat Torah	Trans. Oct. 9
*Rosh Hodesh Heshvan	Wed. Oct. 18
Bosh Hodesh Kisley	Fri., Nov. 17
Rosh Hodesh Kisley	Dec. 11-Mon., Dec. 18
*Rosh Hodesh Tebet	Sun., Dec. 17
Asarah BeTebet	Tues., Dec. 24
	1945
Rosh Hodesh Shebat Hamishah Asar BeSheba	Mon., Jam. 15
Hamishah Asar Beckbebs	Wed., Feb. 14
"Rosh Hodesh Adar	Mon Feb 76
Fast of Esther Purim Rosh Hodesh Nisan Passover Thurs.	Tues. Feb. 27
Roch Hodesh Nisan	Thurs., Mar. 15
Passoner Thurs.	Mar 29-Thurs., Apr. 5
Laur Bassenser	Tues, May 1
Telephone Day Telephone Day 1987 (1987) and the	PARTIES - DELIVER AND
Cha bmot	- PTI- DIRL DREY 10-17
"Rosh Hodesh Tammer .	Tues., June 12
Shibeah Asar BeTammu	Wed July 11
Rosh Hedesh Ab Tisheah BeAb	Thurs, July 19
*Rosh Hodesh Elul	Fri. Aug. 10
- World Stocking Stor.	

^{*}The previous day is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.

Because of the Saboath, the fast is postposed one day.

1943 CALENDAR 1943

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ROSH HASHANAH

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OCTOBER

Friday ROSH HASHANAH Light Candles *6:20 2

SATURDAY
SHABBAT SHUBAR
Weekly Portion—"HAAZINU"
Deut. 32.1—52
Prophets—Horea 1s.2—18
—Horea 7.35—20

ROSH HASHAMAH marks the beginning of the Jewish New Tear, and lasts two days. It is also the beginning of the Ten Days of Penkence, which end with Yom Kippur. Sincere prayer and meditation during those stays help us to experience the reality of God and to dedicate ourselves anew to the establishment of His Kingdom on earth—the reign of freedom, justice and peace.

SHABBAT SHUJAH derives its name from the Haftarah of that day Hosen xiv, 2-10, which begins with the word Shubah

"Return," i.e., Repent,
"Eastern War Time is followed throughout
the calendar.

FAST OF GEDALIAH

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Monday

Tuesday

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Wednesday

THE FAST OF GEDALIAH commemorates the climax of the disasters that befell the first Jewish commonwealth in 586 B. C. E. The fast is usually observed on the 3rd day of Tishri, but since that is a Sabbath, the fast is observed the following day.

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Thursday

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Light Candles 6:10

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Saturday YOM KIPPUR 10

YOM KIPPUR (Day of Atonement) is a day of fasting and peayer when we strive to reawaken the atent spiritual power in our soul so that it may become an effective and directing force in our daily conduct.

OCTOBER 11 Sunday 1120 A.S.A -Warding Hark 7 12 11-11 Case Barbara Barbar. 8 30 ST PANIS COLUMBUS DAY caller of Man Los atta 5 - Pater Beyson - Do Wednesday F.W.T

Thursday 14 SUKKOT-1st Day 13

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Friday SUKKOT-2nd Day Light Candles 5:57 16

12- Board. Sta

16

Saturday

SUKKOT (Feast of Thunksgiving) is the Jewish festival of thanksgiving on the occasion of the final impathering of the harvest. The Sulkah symbolines the wanderings of our ascestors in the wilderness of Shaai.

OCTOBER TSHRI Sunday 18 10 - Biltume J. y. Paterin 10 9- Pay a Monday 11. Mendelsoler 4. Exely Com. Wash Staffings HOSHA'NAH EABBAH HOSHA'NAH RABBAE, the seventh day of Sukkot, was the climux of the festival in Temple times, when seven processions were made around the altar, and many verses of Hosha'nah (O Save!) were sung to the waving of the pain branches,

1- Centera

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SIMHAT TORAH Light Candles 5:48 23

23 Saturday 24
Weekly Postian—"HERESHIT"
Genesis 1.1—4.5
Prophets—Isalah =2.5—43.11

SHEMINI AZERET (Eighth Day of Assembly), designated in the Bible as a day of holy assembly, is celebrated after the seventh day of Sukkot in the concluding festival of the season.

SIMHAT TOFAH (Bejoicing in the Torah) is the second fay of Shemini Ascret. Then the reading of the Pentateuch is completed and begun mow for the coming year.

OCTOBER 10- 2 4 grade Explan 31/2 1200 Was Chest UTAM - 6 m 8 Temple Clumm - Plan 1030 R. Cohen Cartagery 44 alathons Tuesday-10 C. C. H. R. - Exec. 4. Europ Conf Lacol Tend bus - W

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Thursday

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ROSH HODESH HESHVAN Light Candles 5:38

RESEVAN

30 Saturday
ROSH HOBESH HESHVAN
Weekly Portion—"NOAH"
Genesh 6.9—2.32
Numbers 28.9—15
Prophets—Isalah #6.1—24

W- 6100 Bry Keller

ROSH HODESH is the firm for the beginning of a new month. As the Jewish year is based on the lunar calendar, the beginning of a new month coincides with the appearance of the new moon. When a month has thirty days, the last day is considered the first of the two lays which constitute Rosh Hodesh of the month following. OCTOBER

RESERVAN

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Sunday

Monday

1st Sunday Survey

ELECTION DAY BALFOUR DECLARATION DAY

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Thursday

- Stake - Leading hory

Light Candles 5:30

Saturday Weekly Portion—"LEK LEKA" Genesi: 12.1—87.27 Prophets-Islah 4027-41.14

THE BALFOUR DECLMRATION issued on November 2, 1917, is the first recogni-tion by a modern nation of the Jewish claim to Palestine as a national homeland. 11 ARMISTICE DAY
12 - Lung - Wal A

y 20 Gul

Saturday Weekly Partion—"VAYERA" Genesis 18.1—22.24 Prophets—II Kings 4.1—27

Light Candles 5:23

Memorania

NOVEMBER W shrman 2566 - tempe 11-11. Shaws. Tel Vothing Sier Farting

Friday 21 Light Candles 5:17

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Weekly Portion—"HAYE SARAH"

Genesis 23.1—25.18

Prophets—I Kings 1.1—31

Memoranda

NOVEMBER 21 Sunday herman Monday 24 Juler Con.

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Wednesday

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25 THANKSGIVING DAY 27

Hanger Roberntle

Friday Light Candles 5:14

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Weekly Porton-"TCLEDOT" Genesis 25.19-18.9 Praphets-I Samuel 10.18-42

Menoranda

Thursday.

6 Warrawten Briday Light Candles 5:13

Saturday Weekly Portion—"WAYEZE" Genesis 28.10—32.3 Prophets—Hosea 11,7—12.12

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DECEMBER 3 Sunday. Wei Sili Vacafie 1045 W. R. U - Peace Harl 12 truth dentues 12 - Union an Cong 8 1300 2 2. 21 C 1= 100 com 8. PT. Week

DECEMBER

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Friday Light Candies 5:13

Prophets-Hosea 12.13-14.19

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Friday Light Candles 5:15

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18 Saturda; 2 Weekly Postion—"WAYESHEB" Genesis 37.1—40.23 Prophets—Amon 2.6—3.8

Memoran-la

KISLEY DECEMBER Sunday 1.9 22 8 JOINT Chan - Dr. Liv-Monday 445 Clathan - Wells Evely 21 Tuenday: 34 Wednesdan 22 HANUKKAR December 23,00 Cles 2154. 505.5

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24 Light Candles 5:2

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530 Serve.

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Saturday Weekly Pottion—"BIKEZ" Genesis 41.1—4-.17 Numbers 7.30—35 Prophets—Zekariah 1.14—4.7

HANUKKAH (Bedication Days) celebrates the re-dedication of the Temple by the victorious Macesbeen (1-7 B. C. E.) in their struggle against the Syrian King Antiochus who, with the aid of Jewish apostates, had attempted to suppress the religion of the Jews. Every evening lights are kindled in commemoration of that event.

DECEMBER Sunday 215 22. F. My Mexfale 130 Jean Down 21 Herry -

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JANUARY, 1944

Weekly Pertina-"VATIGASH"

Genesis 4.18—42.27 Propheta Esekiel 31.18—28

Memoranda

JANUARY Sunday 230 F. Sehra

JANUARY

TEBET,

ASARAH BETEBET

Shank

Friday Light Candles 5:21

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Saturday
Weekly Portion—"7AYEHI"
Genesis 47.28—50.26
Prophets—I Kings 2.1—12

ASARAH BETEBET Centh of Tebet) commemorates the day 'then the Babylonians began their effective siege of Jerusalem in 586 B. C. E.

JANUARY Sunday 12. Fred Soctes VI Form Monday LI Rometet 7- Newman Willer 33 Martin - Minho 1132 Hule . 9

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14 Friday 18 Light Candles 5:42

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Weekly Portion—"EHEMOT"
Exocus 1.1—6.1
Propheta—Isalah 27.6—28.13: 29.22—23

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Friday Light Candles 5:45

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22 Saturday 2: Weekly Portion—"VAERA" Enodus 6.2—9.25 Prophets—Exchici 28.25—29.21

Memoranda

JANUARY Sunday . 23 12 Teacher - 6 300 werssally hos 10 Sylvent form 1139 Frank of Elelina 12 Femilian 10. G. J. for Leville Care - Philadelphi - Bellyke 6. Loca 1 Whetendam

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Weekly Portion-"BO" Exodus 10.1-13.16 Prophets- Jeremiah 46.13-28

Memoranda

JANUARY SHEBAT Sunday Monday

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> Friday 10 Light Candles 6:07

Saturday.
Weekly Portion—"BESHALAH"
Exedus 13.17—17.16
Prophets—Judges 4.4—5.81

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Memoranea

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Thursday

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Light Candles 6:14

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LINCOLE'S BIRTHDAY
Weekly Partion—"YITRO"

18

Exedus 18.1-00.23 Prophets-Isaiah 6.1-7.6; 2.5-6

HAMISHAH ASAR BESNEBAT (fifteenth of Shebat) is the Jesrish Arbor Day, also called the New Year of the Trees. Each year in Palestine school children use the day for planting thousands of trees. In the Diaspera it is used as an occasion for stressing the significance of the upbuilding of Palestine. FEBRUARY 13 Sunday 20



Friday Light Candles 6:22

2 marst

Saturday Exadus 21.1-24.18; 39.11-14 Prophets-I Kings 12.1-17#

SHABBAT SHEKALIM. During Temple times the call for the payment of the poll tax of half a shekel by -very adult Jew was announced on the first day of the eleventh month (Adar). As a reminder of this duty the passage from Exodus xxx, 11-16 was read on the Sashath preceding. 29

Sunday

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Monday

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Tuesday FON'S BIRTHDAY

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ROSH HODESH ADAR

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Friday HODESH ADAR

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Weekly Portion—"TERUMAH"
Exodus 25.1—2',19
Prophris—I Kings 5,25—6,13

7 W. Yugar - Oa

Memoranda

PERRUARY ADAR Sunday 35 Police Remedia Monday La Warnhous - Knope Wednesday

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Thursday

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Friday Light Candles 6:28

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Saturday SHABSAT ZAKOR Weekly Position—"TEZAVEH" Exode: 27.20—30.10 Deuteronomy 22.17—19 Prophets—I Samues 15.2—34

79

SHABBAT ZAKOR derives its name from the special portion from the Torah, Deut. xxv. 17-19: read that day, which begins with the word Zekor—"Remember Amalek." It was assumed that Haman was an Amalekite.

MARCH ADAR Sunday W Faller Sous - alaka be Bloomb 939 Kente 4 ala throw Baker 2719 South an V. Fund Palma 630 Frege

Thursday PURIM 14

23 Toffe Cost - Borger

Weekly Portion—"HI TISA"

Exodus 30.11—44.35

Propheta—: Kings 18.1—39

FAST OF ESTHER co-memorates the day when the Jews of Porsia fasted and prayed that they be spared the massacre planned by Harman.

PURIM commonorates the day when, through the intervention of Mordecai and Queen Esther, the Jews of Persia narrowly escaped being victims of Haman's plot to

exterminate them.

MARCH 12 Sunday Senata Brenste 8-Me Every Course 43 Blowley 7 12- Brail - Temple -245 F. Strs, Saunders

MARCH

ADAR

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Thursday

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17 Pride

Light Candles 6:52

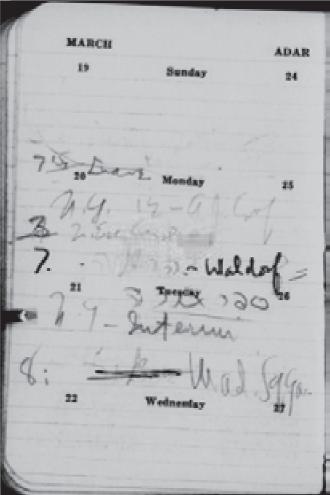
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Saturday SHABBAT PABAH Weekly Pertion—"VATAKHEL" "PEKUDE"

> Frodus 35.1—48.38 Numbers 19.1—22 Prophets—Erekiel 26.16—38

SHABBAT PARAH—Preceding the Passover, proper steps to become ritually clean had to be taken as preparation for the eating of the Paschal lamb. Hence the law concerning the ashes of the red heifer, Parah Adumah (Fumbers xix), was read.



MARCH

ADAR

23

Thursday.

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Friday Light Candles 6:59 29

NISAN

25

SHARBAT HAHCDESH ROSH HCDESH BISAN Weekly Porton—"VAYIKRA" Leviticus 1.1—.26 Numbers 28.9—15

Exedus 12.1-19 Prophets-Hukiel 4516-46.18

SHABBAT HAHODESH serives its name from the Haftarah of that day, Exedus xil, 1-20. This is he "postion about the month," referring to the special consecration of the mosth of Nisan which is the most eventful in the history of Israel.

MARCH F. 20 Esther Wester are 22 2011 Growing 41:42 Wednesday

MARCH

NISAN

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Thursday.

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Light Candles 7:08

APRIL

Saturdar SHARRAT HAGADOL Weekly Portion—"ZAV" Leviticus 5.1—8.35 Prophet:—Malachi 3.4—24 8

SHABBAT HAGADO', always precedes Passover. It derives its name from the importance of the approaching festival and from the further fact that the Haftarah for the day closes with an allusion to "the Great Day of the Lord." APRIL

NIBAN

Thursday

13

12- Unin luncheon

Light Candles 7:14

34

PASSOVER-Dt Day

15

PESAH (Passover) colebrates Israel's deliverance from Egyptism bondage. The festival lasts eight days, during which massot are eaten in p-ace of leavened bread. On the first and second nights of the festival, the traditional Seder is held in the home, at which he historic ideal of freedom is reaffirmed.

APRIL MISAN Sunday PASSOVER-2nd Day 16 Monday 17 11 Tuesday 18

APRIL. NISAN 13 Thursday 14 21

Memoranda

APRIL 16 Sunday 38 Mon Black The Temple

NISAN APRIL Thursday 27 20 4- class Light Candles 7:29 11- Silvery Holy Saturday Weekly Portion—"SEEMINI" Leviticus 9.1—1 .47 Propheta—1 Samuel 20.18—42 Memoranda

APRIL NIBAN Sunday 23 SMAM-aufort-SE ender Tart. A Sho Wednesday Fale. 2012 3- Greatsi 230 F. W. He.
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Light Candles 7:34

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Weekly Portion—"TAZRILH" "MEZORA"
Levitiens 12.1—15.33
Prophets—II Kings 7.3—20

Memoranda

APRIL. DV AR Sunday wate Pour len Jours Wer Chil Covart. 0_

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12 Friday Light Candles 7:43

Saturday Weekly Pertion-"AHARE"
-"CEDOSHIM" Leviticus 16.1-20.27 Prophets-Amos 9.7-15

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Sunday 14 2 30 F. Is appeared W. Wife Bage o Companie

MAY IYAR Thursday LAG BEOMER 11 18 Light Candles 7:50 19 12 13 Levitieus 21.1-4.23 Prophets-Eschiel #6.15-31

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MAY 21 14 Sanday - Park for 6-alum Monday V 219 Exce

MAY IYAR 18 Thursday 25 Friday Light Candles 7:57 Leviticus 25.1-7.34

Menoranda.

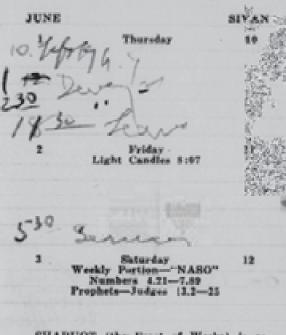
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26 Friday 4
Light Candles 8:04

27 Saturday
Weekly Portion—"EEMIDBAR"
Numbers 1.1—4.20
Prophets—Hosem 2.1—22

Memoranda

MAY Sunday SHABUOT 28 Monday 29 SHABUOT DECCRATION DAY 30



SHABUOT (the Feast of Weeks) is so called because it completes exactly seven weeks from the second day of Passover on which the omer (a measure) of the new barley was brought to the Temple. This holiday celebrates the early wheat harvest in Palestine. It also commemorates the covenant which was established at Sinai between God and Israel.

230 F. My D.C. Trossbyg & Harris - water 4. W. Gogoliule. aherran das en Cohen 156-55 as Push 4- Hall a Wednesday Shake High-probable

Memoranda

JUNE SUVAN 11 Sunday 4-6. Church & Courant Monday -Pic Lic -3F. Mrs. Iglane. Tima- Shalle

15 Thursday 24

None
16 Priday

Light Candles 8:14

17 Saturday 26
Weekly Portion—"SHERAH LEKA"
Numbers 12.1—15.41
Prophets—Joshua 2.1—24

Menoranda

Fre June Feerlog SIVAN 18 P A Sunday B. Ferry Church W. Sorlowen - Por got Monday

Prophets-I Samuel 11.14-12.22

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Memoranda

JUNE 25 Sunday and -Monday epil Kramitin 12 Prayto Hely Con **Vednesdiy** Mrs Her Garson

JUNE '

TAMMUZ

29

Thursday

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Friday Light Candles 8:14 9

JULY

Keturday Weekly Portion—"HUKAT" Numbers 19.1—22.1 Prophets—Judges 1.1—33 1.0

Memoranda

JULY TAMMUZ. W. Som Kindler 14 11-Day Str

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Thursday.

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3/5 W. Feihl-Upon Bolina

Light Candles 8:13

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Saufan Ja. J.

Saturday
Weekly Portion—"BALAK"
Numbers 22.2—23.9

Numbers 22,2-25.9 Prophets-Micah 5.6-6.3

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2 SHIBEAH ASAR BETAMMUZ 18

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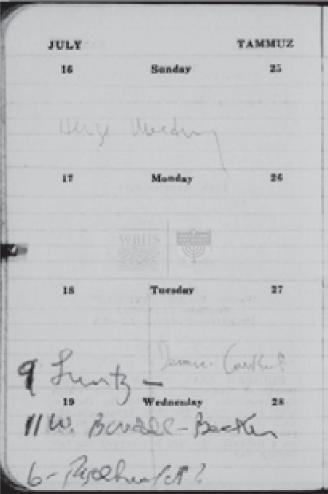
Friday Light Candles 8:11

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I have for tours 3° Carry Stay Weekly Portion FINHAS" 24
Numbers 25.10—30.1

Prophets-Jeremiah 1.1-2.3

SHIBEAH ASA'S BETAMMUZ (seventeenth of Tammun) is a fast day which commemorates the day when the Babylonian army made the first breach in the wall of Jerusalem during the siege in the year 586 B. C. E. Because the 17th falls on a Sabbath, the fast is observed the following day.



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Thursday

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ROSH HODESH AB Light Candles 8:01 AB 1

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22 Saturday 2 Weekly Portion—"MATOT" "MASEE" Numbers 30.2-36.13 Prophets—Jeremiah 2.4-28; 3.4

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Memoranea

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28

Light Candles 7:56

29

Shiurday
SHABBAT HAZON
Weekly Portion—"IEBARIM"
Deut. 1.1—322
Prophets—Issiah 1.1—27

SHABAT HAZON derives its name from the Haftarah of that day Isalah I, 1-27, which begins with the word Hazon— "Vision".

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Thursday

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Light Candles 7:40

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Weekly Portion—"EKEB" Deut. 7.12—1225 Prophets—Lininh 4216—51.3

Menoranda.

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17	Thursday	28
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	Saturday ROSH HODESH ELUL Weekly Portion—"REE" Deut. 11.26—16.17 Numbers 28.3—15 Prophets—Isniah 16.1—24	30
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AUGUST 20 Sunday ROSH HODESH ELUL	ELUL 1
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Friday Light Candles 7:14	4
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Saturday Pertian—"SHOFET Deut. 16.18—11.9	'IM" 7
sets-Daish 51.12-51	1.12
	Saturday Perton—"SHOPE3 Deut. 16.18—11.9 bets—Daiah 51 12—53

Memoranda

AUGUST ELUL. 28 Monday 23 Tuesday

AUGUST BLUL 31. Thursday 12 Light Candles 7:06 Mamoranda

SEPTEMBER ELUL. 115 Ryinhaber. W. Seraso Hollande Wally W. Hollande Wallen Chapter Chapter 16 Threader 17 232.) h conduc Wednesday 12. Ushen Stable

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Light Candles 6:57

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Saturday Weekly Postion—"EI TABO" Deut 26.1—22.8 Prophets—Isalah 60.1—22

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16 Saturdays
Weekly Portion—"NIZABIM"
—"VAYELE!
Deut. 29.9—31.56

Prophets-Isalah -1.10-63.5

Memoranda

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ADDRESSES

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AN INTERPRETIVE VERSION OF WEEKDAY MORNING PRAYERS

בְּרוֹךְ אָתָה ה' אֱלֹהֵינו מְלֶךְ הָעוֹלֶם יוצר אורובורא חשף עושה שלום וכורא את הכל:

Blessed be Thou, O Lord our God, Sovereign of the universe, who in love Eluminest the earth and them that dwell upon it. With the dawn, nature's familiar shapes and colors emerge from the darkness, with which the night had obscured them, to delight us afresh with their variety and beauty. And with our awakening from slumber, our senses and our spirits respond anew to the spiender of Thy creation. Reborn with the day, we hall Thee, O God, who renewest every day the work of creation. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, for the

light of day.

And blessed be Thou, O Lord, for the light of understanding wherewith man has read the meaning of nature and discovered the laws by which he can live. Yet the more he delves into the mysteries of creation, the more he marvels at the order, the nower, the wonder and the beauty of Thy universe. Yea, the heavens declare the glory. O God, and the earth telleth Thy handiwerk. This world which Thou createst and re-createst continually contains all that man needs for the achievement of his happiness and outs at his service power beyond measure. Would that he might use his power aright and in conformity with Thy law. For all things in Beaven and on earth

are thy servants. Yea, all the powers of nature are Thy ministers. All of them offer help to man when He builds Thy kingdom of rightcousness. Therefore, together with man, they hallow Thee and glorify Thy sovereignty over all the earth. Like the winged scraphim of the prophets' vision they proclaim; "Holy! holy! is the Lord of Hosts, the whole earth is full of His glory."

קדוש קדוש קדוש יי צְבָאוֹת מְלֹא כָּל־הָאָרֶץ כְּבוֹדוֹ:

O God, Thou hast created man in Thine image and bast made blue to share in Thy work of creation. Thou hast put into the hands of each generation of men responsibility for shaping the future of mankind. Grant, O God, that our gratitude for all the beauty, order and power that reveal Thee in nature may express itself in serving Thee. May nothing that I do this lay man the holiness of life by causing any fellow creature to lose the joy of living. May all my acts conform with Thy law, and may they bring blessing to myself and to all whose lives touch mine. Give me of Thy light that I may walk in Thy way. Blessed be Thou, O God, s'reater of the luminaries.

בָרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' יוֹצֶר הָּפְאוֹרוֹת:

With abounding love hast thou loved us, O Lord our God. Parents: love, fillal love, brotherly love are all but varying accents of the divine love by which we live and by which

we are bound together with the whole of mankind through Thy law of love, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Yet hast Thou made known Thy love to each of us most clearly in the joy with which we greet those persons, seenes and customs that are most familiar to us. Thou hast divided mankind into families, nations, races, communities, not that men should stand apart from one another, but that they may learn to glory in the variety of spiritual gifts which Thou hast apportioned among the peoples of the earth.

We who are Jews glory in the fact that our ancestors were among the first to know Thee and Thy love and to precisim Thee as the Father of all men. Assured of Thy divine love, our forefathers were able to withstand the malice of men who knew Thee not in their hearts, the oppression of tyrants drunk with the lust for power and of bigots blinded by idelatrous superstition. Never did they lose faith that Thy love would prevail, nor did they deem unavailing their devotion to Thee, though it led to the scafford and the stake.

Grant, O God, that I may never be unworthy of my Jewish heritage, non unmindful of the love which Thou hast manifested to my people, in teaching them Thy law and consecrating them to Thy service. May I never abandon my people and never despuir of the triumph of its cause. And may I never forget the covenant which binds my people to Thee. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, who hasti chosen Thy people Israel in love.

בְּרוּךְ אָחָה ה' הַבּוֹחַר בְּעַמּוֹ יִשְּׂרָאֵל בְּאָהַבָה:

יָּסֶע יִשְּרָאַל יְהֹנָה אֱלֹהֵיני יְהֹנָה וּ אֶחֶד:

Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One.

וְאָהָכְּהָ אֵת יְהֹיָה אֵלְהִיף בְּכְּלֹ־לְבְּבְּף וֹבְכָל־וָפְשִׁף וּבְּבָל־מְאֹדָף: וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָּרִים הָאִלָּה אֲשָׁר אָוֹבִי מְצִּיְף הַיּוֹם עַלֹּ־לְבָבָף: וְשְׁנִתְּם לְבָנִיף וַדְבְּרָחָ בְּם בְּשְׁבְּחִף בְּבִיחָף וּבְּלֶּכְתִּף בַּדְּדְ וְבְשְׁכְּהְף וֹבְקּמְפֶף: וּקְשֶׁרְתָּם לְאוֹת עַלֹייָדְךְ וְהִיוּ לְפֹטְפֹת בִּין עִינִיף: וֹכְתַּבְתָּם עַל־מְּוְוֹת בִיתָף וֹבִשְׁעָרִיף: "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might. And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be upon thine heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be for frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt write them upon the door posts of thy house, and upon thy gates."

To love God means to make His purposes our own, to give wholehearted obedience to that law of righteousness to which the best in us testifies. Love must express itself through the dutiful acceptance and dischange of all our responsibilities, through obedience to divine law, as we read in the Torah: "If ye will indeed hearken unto My commandments, that I command you this day, loving the Lord your God, and serving Him with all your heart and with all your soul."

The fringed garment which the Jew wears in prayer is the symbol of this consceration to the obedient service of God, as we read in the Torah: "And the Lord spalle unto Moses, saying. Speak unto the children of Israel, and bid them that they make them a fringe upon the corners of their garments throughout their generations, and that they gut upon the fringe of each corner a cord of blue; and it shall be unto you for a fringe, that ye may look upon it, and remember all the commandments of the Lord, and do them; and that ye go not about after your own heart and your own eyes, after which ye use to go astray; that ye may remember and do all my commandments, and be boly unto your God. I am the Lord your God. who brought you out of the land of Egypt, to be your God: I am the Lord your God."

This affirmation of Thy sovereignty, O God, which we have accinimed is true and abiding. All the generations of Israel have put their trust in Thee, and Thou hast not failed.

True it is that Thou art indeed the Lord our God and the God of our fathers, our King and our fathers' King, our Maker, the Rock of our salvation; our everlasting Deliverer and

Rescuer, such is Thy name.

Happy is the man who hearkeneth unto Thy commandments, and layeth up Thy Law in his True it is that Thou art indeed the first and Thou art the last, and beside Thee we have no King, Redeemer or Savior, From Egypt Thou didst redeem us, O Lord our God, and from the house of bondage Thou didst deliver us; Thou hast ever enabled us to triumph over persecution and oppression. For it is Thy will that men be free to serve Thee and be not subject to the arbitrary rule of any mortal. Therefore, whenever a human tyrant usurps Thine authority, and lords it over his fellowmen to their burt, the hardening of his heart proves his own undoing, and his overweening arrogance writes his own doom, Therefore we will not loss courage nor be dismayed when unnighteous powers rise up to destroy us. Remembering Thy deliverance of our fathers from the numering Ecyptians, we shall proclaim their words, "Who is like Thee among the Powers, O Lord? Who is like Thee, glorious in holiness, revered in psalms, working wonders?" Like our ancestors of old, we see evidence of Thy sov-reignty in the fate that in the end overtakes the tyrant. The Lord shall reign forever and ever,

O Thou upon whom Israel relieth, arise to the help of Israel and of all who acknowledge Thy law of righteeusness, Our Redeemer, the Lord of Hosts is Thy name, the Holy One of Israel, Blessed be Thou, O Lord, who hast redeemed Israel.

בָרוּךְ אַמָּה ה' נָאַל יִשְׁרָאַל:

Blessed be Thou, O Lord our God and God of our fathers, who rememberest the pious deeds of the patriarchs and in love wilt bring redemption to their children's children, Blessed be thou, O Lord, the Shield of Abraham.

בָרור אַתָּה ה' מָגַן אַבְּרָתָם:

Thou art mighty forever, O Lord; Thou sustainest the living with leving-kindness, supportest the falling, healest the sick loosest the bound, and keepest faith with them that sleep in the dust. Thou executest justice for the oppressed and Thou healest the brokenhearted and bindest up their wounds. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, who in mercy rememberest Thy creatures unto life.

בָּרוּךְ אָמָה ה' װכַר יִצוּרָיו לְחַיִּים

בְּרַחָמִים:

Thou art holy and Thy name is hely, and hely beings praise Thee dailly. Bleused be Thou, O Lord, the hely God.

בָּרוּךְ אַתָּה ה' הָאַל הַקְּדוֹשׁ:

Thou favorest man with knowledge and teachest mortals understanding. O cause us to return to Thy law and bring us near to Thy service. Forgive us and pardon our transgressions. Redeem us speedily for Thy Name's sake. Bring perfect healing to all our wounds, for Thou, O our King, art a faithful and merciful giver of health. Bless the soil with fruitfulness and satisfy us out of Thy bounty. O mayest Thou return in merey to Jerusalem Thy city and build it in our own day, an abiding structure, for we wait upon Thy salvation all the day. Hearken unto our voice, O Lord our God, and turn us not empty from Thy presence, for Thou hearkenest unto prayer. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, who hearkenest unto DESCRIPT.

Accept, O Lord our God, the worship of Thy people Israel and their peayer, and may our eyes behold Thy return to Zion in mercy. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, who wilt restore Thy divine presence to Zion.

בָּרוּךְ אַמָּת ה' הַמַּחַוּיר שְׁכִינָתוֹ לְצִיּוֹן:

We acknowledge that Thou art the Lord our God and the God of our fithers for ever and ever. Thou art the Roes of our lives, the Shield of our salvetion through every generation. We will give thanks unto Three and declare Thy praise for our lives which are committed unto Thy hand, and for our souls which are in Thy charge, and for Thy miracles, which are daily with us, and for Thy wonders and Thy benefits, which are wrought at all times, evening, morn and noon. O Thou who art all good, whose mercres fall not: Thou merciful Being whose levingkindness never cease, we have ever hoped a Thou. And every-

thing that liveth shall give thanks unto Thee for ever, and shall praise Thy name in truth, O God, our salvation and our heip. Blessed be Thou. O Lord, whose name is All-good, and unto whom it is becoming to give thanks.

בְּרוֹךְ אַתָּה ה' הַטוֹב שְׁמָדְ וּלְדְּ נָאָת

להודות:

Grant peace, welfare, blessing, grace, loving-kindness and mercy unto us and unto the people among whom we dwell, and unto all the nations of the earth. Bless us, O our father, even all of us together with the light of Thy countenance; for in the light of Thy countenance; for in the light of Thy countenance. Thou hast given us. O Lord our God, the Law of life, levingkindness and rightcourness, blessing, mercy, the and peace. Riemard be Thou, O Lord, who blessest Thy children with peace.

בְּרוּךְ אָתָה ה' בַּמְבָרַךְ אָת עַמּוּ בִּשְׁלוֹם:

AN INTERPRETIVE TERSION OF GRACE AFTER MEALS

We thank Thee, O Ged, for the mirnele of sustenance. Beyond our group are the changes, whereby the food we cat is reasonated into the flesh and blood of our bodies, renewing our energies and enabling us a live, to feel, to think, to work, to love, and to worship. We are grateful that the earth is stored with all that man needs for his maintenance, and that only the good-will and co-operative labor of men, in accordance with Thy divine Law, are required to supply each human being with the food that he needs. Only by reason of the follies and sins of mankind some hunger while others have more than they need. Endow Thy children then with the sympathy and compassion, the wisdom and understanding to apportion to every man his share, according to his need, of the bounty Thou wouldst have all enjoy. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, who providest abundance for all.

בָרורְ אַתָּה ה' הַנָּן אָת הַכֹּל:

We thank Thee, O our God, for the blessings wherewith Thou hast blessed Thy people Israel: for Thy Law and Thy covenant and all those experiences in which we behold the manifestation of Thy Being. Grant that the return of our people to the land of our fathers may help to usher in the Messianic era of justice. freedom and peace for men and nations. May Jerusalem be reestablished as the city rightcousness, the perfection of beauty, the joy of all the cartis. We hank Thre, O Lord. Builder of Jerusalem, for maintaining the life of Israel, the nation through which we have come to know Then and to serve Thee, Blessod be Thou, O Lord for the land and for the food.

ברוך אתה ה' על הארץ ועל המוון:

JOHNSH POPULATION OF LABOR CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Dily:	Total	Depoted by	1949	Jewish.	Population, 1937
Atlenta, Ct.					
Attentio Clas. N. J.					
Bellinson, Bill		- SEE 100.			78,000
Reports, N. J					
Station, Mines.	-333	(770.010.			
Bedgeport, Com	-000	0003573383			
Bullion, N. T.	-333	BYB,HOL.			
Chersea, Mass					
Chicago, Ill		10,000,000.			
Cincinnati, Ohio	*****	670 650			
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio					
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	20110	100 2 7 7 4			
Decree, Colle.					
Detroit. Blots		1.000.450			111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Elizabeth, St. Jl.		100 012			
Bartlett, Cont.					99,960
Breaten, Team					
Section and Co. Co.		Thomas Order			
Demon (City, 19, 3)		200, 170.			91.000
Witnesses William William					
Anna Standillon (Califo)		THE PERSON NAMED IN			
Landon Charles Like an arrangement of					10 000
Militer, Mart					

are grateful that the earth is stored with all that man needs for his maintenance, and that only the good-will and co-operative labor of men, in accordance with Thy divine Law, are required to supply each human being with the food that he needs. Only by reason of the follies and sins of mankind some hunger while others have more than they need. Endow Thy children then with the sympathy and compassion, the wisdom and understanding to apportion to every man his share, according to his need, of the bounty Thou wouldst have all enjoy. Blessed he Thou, O Lord, who providest abundance for all.

בָּרוֹדְ אַתָּה ה' הַנָּן אָת הַכַּל:

We thank Thee, O our God, for the blessings wherewith Thou hast blessed Thy people Israel: for Thy Law and Thy covenant and all those experiences in which we behold the manifestation of Thy Being. Grant that the return of our people to the land if our fathers may belp to usher in the Messianic era of justice, freedom and peace for men and nations. May Jerusalem be re-stablished as the city of rightcousness, the perfection of beauty, the joy of all the earth. We hank Thee, O Lord. Builder of Jerusalem, for maintaining the life of Israel, the nation through which we have come to know Thee and to serve Thee. Blessed be Thou, O Lord, for the land and for the food.

ברוך אתה ה' על הארץ ועל המוון:

JOHNSH POPULATION OF LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dilgr	Treat Provincies,	1940	Jewish	Population, 1937
Attenta, Co				19,000
Attentio City, N. J.				
Baltimon, Bill				
Reports, N. J.	750,100			
Bester, Blass.				
Bridgeport, Cont				
Buffelin, N. T.				
Corrora, mass				
Chicago, Ill				
Cincinnati, Ohio				
Cleveland, Ohio	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio				
Station, Street				
Decree, Cris				
Detroit, Mich				
Elizabeth, St. II.				
Sertion, Octo.	200,007			
Breating, Tenant	2004,014			
Indianapolitic, Bed.				
Jersey City, 18, II				
Eines City, Wr.				
Ive Augries, Child				
Louisville, 125.	200,017			
Hillian, Mark	26,010.			222111111111111

SOURCE POPULATION OF LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES-Continued

Oly	Tiples	Proposition,	1940	Jewish	Population, 1937
Morphia, State		1290.949			
Michigan, Who,					
Rimspella Hitt.		- 400g BYO .			
New Steven, Great,					
New Hart, N. L		1,4894,995 ·			2.035.000
Novada, X. E	-1111				
Goalts, Schools	-1111				
Primate, N. S. annual a	-1111	11.01.004			111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Paterson, N. J		1.199,656			94,000
Philadelphia, Pa		1,001,004.			993,000
Pittsburgh, Pa	.1111	11071,000.			
Portland, Ore	.1111	1,005,004.			
Providence, R. I	-111	980,004			93,800
Biologica, N. L	-6111	7.004.075 ·			
St. Louis, Sh					51,000
St. Peol. Minn.	-1111		111111		
Sign Propositions, Galdella,		- 60% 5/89 ·			40,900
Septile. Week,		203,009			111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Springfield, Mars		- DWG-555-			
Sympton, N. L.		200.007			14,800
Triest, Ohio		1991 549			
Washington, DC.		SEC. 001.			
Named and Advanced					

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