

# Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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# MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

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

Reel	Box	Folder
214	79	29

# Appointment books, 1944-1948.

Western Reserve Historical Society 10825 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio 44106 (216) 721-5722 wrhs.org

cleveland, Olio **IDENTIFICATION** Name Dr. a. H. Silver Residence 19810 Shaber This Statine Number of my Telephone 3740 The Barrole Bue Add annel Rd - E.10 Phone Ma 0150 In case of illness or oscident, notify Name Street Phone



Telephone: Schuyler 4/7000

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WHAT IS THE S. A. J. The Society for the Advancement of Judeisse 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 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 conceptien 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 Judgism has primarily sponsored the edtorts of Dr. Keplen in his attempt to disceminote 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 enabled him to give expression to every pages of his philosophy. The results of his proaching and teaching in the institution have been crystallized in his published works. "Jadaism As A Civilinction," "Judgism In Transition." and "The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion." Dy. Eisenstein published a volume in 1936. entitled "Creative Judaism." which presents in popular form the soliem 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 lewish Religion."

The Society furthermore has spensored the publication of the "S. A. J. Review," a weekly 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 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.

Members of the S. A. J. have been instrumental in tounding the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation. Inc., established for the purpose of spreading the influence of the Regonstructionist philosophy and program.

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 Recompructionism.

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, 24, N. Y.

# 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. Its status is ambiguous, its self-respect weakened, its spiritual life threatened with disintegration.

In the Middle Ages, Jews were segregated, but they knew what to live for as Jews. They were selfdetermined in their community life, governed by their own law, fed on their own culture and sustained by their own religious faith. But ever since Jews have attained political equality and have shared the political, economic and cultural interests of their neighbors in emightened countries they have found it harder to live as Jews. They still suffer from various forms of discrimination and prejudice which temps them to deny their Jewish identity. 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 he should remain one; how be a Jew under these new conditions? And many have become utterly indifferent, if not antagonistic, to Judaism and its future. This malady of doubt and discouragement, chronic for the last cen-

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tury or more, is now acute. Anti-Semitic attacks have caused a spirit of panic. Many Jews have sought false safety by flight from Judaism. Others accept the fast that they are Jews with sullen resignation and apathy to all Jewish interests. They are aroused to a momentary concern with Jewish life only when they feel the impact of Jew-harred.

Even those who have faith in the possibilities of Jewish life are unhappy in their Judaism. Trying to make Jewish life worthwhils, they feel frustrated because they are so few and so divided among themselves. They have no clear conception of what Judaism means and how it can be maintained and fostered. They cling to the Judaism of the past, and leave the Judaism of the future to chance and drift. To insure the future, one must not rely exclusively on the past but must reckon intelligently with the present. Jews must be given something to live for that can make their present life worthwhile.

Some efforts have been made to provide for the future of Judaism by reckoning with changed conditions. But such programs, while they have some merit, have proved inadequate.

There is one type of solution which seeks to put new life into the synagogue through a revi~al of religion. But its proponents do not see that the synagogue of t=day meaches only a limited number of Jews and fails to satisfy even their religious needs.

There is a nationalist solution which places its hopes on an autonomous national life for the Jewish people in Palestine. But it has no program of Jewish living in the diaspora. We of the Reconstructionist movement, present the following platform as our contribution to the reconstruction of Jewish life. It contains both a statement of principles to guide efforts for reconstruction, and a program of action based on those principles.

# THE PRINCIPLES OF RECONSTRUCTIONISM

I. The Meaning of Judaism

Judaism is the civilization of the Jewish people embracing all the social, cultural and spiritaal activities of Jewish life. It consists of nationhood, religion, historical continuity, language and literature, law, mores folkways and art.

Judaism is a *religious* civilization. It should instill in the Jew that courage and hops which come with the awareness of God in nature and in history and also the desire to live in accordance with His aw of justice and mercy. The conception of Judaism as a religious civilization does not, however, exclude from participation in Jewish life Jews who are indifferent to Jewish religion.

The term "Jewish people" denotes the historic group which originated in ancient Palestine and which has maintained an uninterrupted existence to our own day. Jewish nationhood has never been dependent solely on statehood. It has expressed itself mainly as loyalty to the ideals, purposes and standards of communal and personal life inherent in Judaism as a religious civilization.

The Jewish civilization can therefore function wherever there are Jews. Because of varying conditions, it assumes different forms in different countries. Only in Palestine, under conditions of autonomy, 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, the Jews should constitute a religious-cultural group.

Since Jews must live under diverse conditions, Judaism cannot now be based on uniformity of belief and practice secured through coercion. It must be based on unity of purpose, achieved through voluntary consent. Such unity affords room for Jews to differ in the beliefs and forms through which they affirm and express their loyalty to Judaism.

## II. The Place of Palestine in Judaism

The Jewish people has an historic connection with Palestine. This historic connection 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 czentive 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 lift in the diaspora be made to flourish once again.

Participation in the Zionist movement thus is a necessary expression of Jewish loyalty.

# III. The Place of Judaism in American Democracy

Creative Jewish life in America is both possible and desirable.

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

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

Wholehearted self dentification 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 civilization, which we share with Jews throughout the world.

IV. The Social Structure of American Jewish Life

If Jewish civilization is to function in the American environment, it needs what it has always 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 enabling him to adjust himself to his environment. Only an organized community can maintain Judaism and develop its basic values.

To meet the conditions of American life and of Judaism, the Jewish community must be organized on a voluntary, democratic basis to include all Jews who wish to participate in the organized life of the Jewish people. Ultimate authority and responsibility for all collective Jewish action must be vested in the rank and file of Jewry.

It should be one of the purposes of Jewish community organization to bring American Jewry into active collaboration with Jewries throughout the world.

# THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST FROGRAM

I. The Organization of the Jewish Community

All Jewish institutions and organizations, in any locality, which contribute to the perpetuation of any phase of Jewish life should be federated in local community councils. 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.

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

This assembly should eventually be represented in a world-wide Jewish organization to direct Jewish activity calling for world-wide cooperation.

Until such national assembly can be established, the effort should be made to eliminate competition and duplication in the work of national organizations. These organizations should then be represented on a national council to deal with such problems as transcend the sphere of their respective interests.

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# II. Religion

All Jews should seek a conception of God which is free from superstition, is integrated with their general outlook on the universe and which inspires them with faith in the possibilities of human life.

Not all Jews will conceive of God in the same terms, but here, too, uniformity cannot be expected.

Traditional forms of Jewish ritual observance should be maintained, if they are spiritually idequate or can be rendered adsquate through reinterpretation. Those observances which cannot be interpreted should be modified.

New forms of worship giving expression to newly felt needs should be introduced into the services of the synagogue and the home. A clearly defined regimen of Jewish religious practices, consonant with the requirements of Jewish historic continuity and modern life should be developed.

The Synagogue is the Jewish institation most deeply rooted in Jewish tradition, having the necessary resources for advancing Jewish religion. It should activate the religious character of Jewish civilization and enlarge the scope of the Synagogue to include fellowship and Jewish culture.

The Synagogue should not confine itself to its own members. It should mobilize them in the service of all Jewish interests. It should encourage inter - congregational collaboration, and cooperation with non-congregational Jewish bodies to advance Jewish civilization and enhance its spiritual value for the indivisual and mankind.

#### III. Education

To make Jewsh life worthwhile, Jews should avail themselves fully of their rich cultural heritage and transmit it to their children. To this end, Jewish studies must be directed to a knowledge of the Jewish past and an understanding of the special problems that the Jew has to face in a changing world.

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A Jewish educational program should examine the Jewish past and interpret it 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 diaspora. It should encourage the study and use of the Hebrew language as a means of maintaining the continuity of Jewish life and the integrity of the Jewish people,

Jewish education includes all study designed to help Jews meet the issues of life in a spirit consistent with the highest ethical and religious ideals. IV. Jewish Culture and Art

Every area of Jewish living, such as the home, the Symagogue, the Jewish Community Cen er and other institutions should be stillized as an opportunity to realize the esthetic possibilities in Judaism. Books, records, ceremonial objects, pictures dealing with Jewish themes should be included among the appurtenances of a Jewish home. The architecture of the synagogue and other public buildings should reflect the aspirations of the Jewish people throughout its career. Such buildings should be designed to give symbolic and pictorial form to the purposes for which they are intended.

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

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

Fellowships and scholarships should be given to czeative artists and writers who show promise of contributing to the artistic lift of the Jewish people.

V. Judaism and Socia Justice

Judaism should impel Jews to practice its ethical ideals and spiritual values in all human relations. It should sanction ifforts for 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 all social evils should be the concern of all Jewish bodies and agencies.

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 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 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 government regulation of all large scale industry for the general welfare.

Jews should seek the enlargement of facilities for free education for all and the accessibility of the cultural treasures of mankind to millions who now have no access to them.

Jews should espouse 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 pacifists who base their objection on adhenence to Judaism should not affect their good standing in the Jewish community.

Jews should ervisage the Kingdom of God as a world-wide all-embracing community, and should encourage all action looking to the establishment of a world commonwealth of mations.

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# JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST FOUNDATION

In order to implement the above platform, the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation has been organized. At the present time the Foundation Publishes THE RECONSTRUC-TIONIST—a bi-weekly magazine, published from October to June (20 issues).

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- Publishes literature which helps to vitalize Jewish religious life.
- Issues pamohlets expounding the Reconstructionist attitude toward the community, toward Palestine, toward education, religion and culture.
- Sponsors the Jewish Reconstructionist Fellowship for the purpose of advancing Judaism as an evolving religious civilization.

# THE JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST FELLOWSHIP

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 The Fellowship is designed to implement the following five-point program of Reconstructionism:

 The upbuilding of Palestine as the hub of Jewish civilization.

 The enrichment of Jewish cultural content.

3) Raising of the ethical standards of Jewish life.

 The purification and intensification of Jewish religion.

5) The achievement of Jewish status and organic community.

The Fellowship should appeal to rabbis and laity alike, because it is intended to function through the Synagogue and to strengthen it. The Fellowship does not compete with nor supersede any existing rabbinic or congregational organization. In fact, it should bring new life to those organizations. The basic approach is to mobilize men and women who possess missionary zeal for Judaism among Jews, and who would be willing to subscribe to a maximum Judaism compatible with the American environment.

In every congregation, there are undoubtedly a number of such men and women who could form a nucleus of a Chapter. Such a nucleus could build a Chapter of the Fellowship around itself.

# RECONSTRUCTIONIST

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 Mordecal M. Kaplan, the basic text of the Reconstructionist philosophy. (Out of print.)

JUDAISM IN TRANSITION, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.

THE MEANING OF GOD IN MOD-ERN JEWISH RELIGION, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.

JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST PAPERS, edited by M. Kaplan, a selection of articles and editorials from The Reconstructionist. THE FUTURE OF JUDAISM IN

AMERICA, by Eugene 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 Eisenstein, a popular presentation of The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion.
- JUDAISM IN A CHANGING CIVIL-IZATION, by Samuel Dinin.
- SHIR HADASH, Supplementary Readings and Prayers for the High Holidays, edited by Eugene Kohn. THE NEW HAGG DAH, edited by Mordecai M Kaplan, Eugene Kohn and Ira Eisenstein
- FESTIVAL SONGE, by Judith K. Eisenstein.
- MUSIC FOR JEWISH GROUPS, by Judith K. Eisenstein.

GATEWAY TO JEWISH SONG. by Judith K. Eisenstein.

WHAT IS TORAH, a cantata for unison chorus and piano, by Ira and Judith K. Eisenstein.

# PAMPHLETS

- 1 THE MEANING OF RECON-STRUCTIONISM, by Mordecal M. Kaplan.
- 2 THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST VIEWPOINT, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- TO BE OR NOT TO BE A JEW. by Milton Steinberg.
- 4. TOWARD A GUIDE FOR JEW-

- JEWISH SURVIVAL AND ITS OPPONENTS, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- THE FREEDOM TO BE JEWS, by Mordecai M, Kaplan.

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# THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST PLATFORM

Membership in the Foundation is \$5.00 per year, which includes one year's subscription to THE RE-CONSTRUCTIONIST.

To obtain Reconstructionist literature. or further information regarding Reconstructionism, apply to

THE JEWISH RECONSTRUC-TIONIST FOUNDATION, Inc., 15 West Eighty-Sixth Street, New York 24, N. Y. Telephone: SChuyler 4-7000

#### CRITERIA OF JEWISH LOYALTY

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 need to have one's life enriched by the Jewish heritage.

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

1. We want Judaism to help us to overcome impitation, doubt and discouragement.

2. We want Judalam to imbue us with a wase of responsibility for the rightcous use of the blessings wherewith God endows us.

 We want the J-w so to be trusted that his yea will be taken as you, and his may as hay.

 We want to learn how to utilize our leisure to best advantage physically, intellectually and spiritually.

5. We want the Jewish home to live up to its traditional standards of wirtue and plety.

6. We want the Jewish unbringing of our children to further their meral 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 Erer Yisrael as a means to the renalssance of the Jewish spirit.

10. We want Judaism to find rich, manifold and ever new expression in philosophy, in letters, and in the arts.

11. We want all forms of Jywish 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 Judalian at all times.

13. We want Judaiam to function as a potent influence for justice, freedom and peace in the life of men and nations.

#### RECONSTRUCTIONISM IN ACTION

WHAT RECONSTRUCTIONISTS

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ARE EXPECTED TO DO

a provide their children with an intensive ind training, which should continue far the years of addeecence.

and 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 Paystine by giving it both material and moral support.

To foster the calibration and growth of the Hebrew ianguage and literature.

To encourage in the Jewish school and pulpit the revaluation of largel's past in forms 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 rthical ideals into actual conduct in their home life, a their dealings with their neighbors, in their work and in their play.

#### SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS FOR

#### INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS

Intensification of Jewish Some life.

(a) Observe the ceremmies — Sabbath, Festival, Kashrut and Prayer—in as impressive and besitiful 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.
- (\*) Subscribe to some good Jewish magatine.
- (f) Build up a Jewish library for your child at home.
- (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 the following activities:

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- (a) Study of Hebrew language and literature.
- (b) Study of Jewish 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.
- (c) Discussion of the outstanding Jewish boost 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.
- (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 Viddiah.
- (f) Organize Jewish choral units and arrangement of concerts of Jewish music.
- (g) Conduct a public forum which will concern itself with topics of Jewish interest.
- (h) Stimulate the production of new Jewish music or .lewish art by offering some munificent sward.
- Participation in Jewish sommunal life here and abroad, and working for the upbuilding of Palestine
  - (a) Engage is specific communal pro-
  - (b) Develop an interst in American Jewish social life, and in the problems of Jowish life in the Diaspora 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.
  - (b) Advocate a minimum of a three-dayz-week Hebrew School.

#### LOWISH POPULATION OF LABOR DITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

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### ABRIDGED HERREW CALENDAR FOR

### 5705

### 1944-45

Shemini Aseret Simhat Torah "Roch Hodesh Heshvan "Roch Hodesh Kisley	Wed., Sept. 27 Wed., Sept. 27 Mon., Oct. 2 Sam., Oct. 2 Mon., Oct. 9 Tues., Oct. 10 Wed., Oct. 18 Fri., Nov. 17 Wan, Dur 18
"Rank Hadash Kisley	. 11-Mon., Dec. 18

### 1945

Rosh Hodesh Shebai	Mon., Jan. 15
Hamishah Asar ReShelat	Mon., Jan. 39
"Rosh Hodesh Aday	The state of the second
Fast of Esther	Math., Feb. 26
	Tues., Feb. 27
Purim	Thurs. Mar. 15
Rosh Hodesh Nisan	A BOAT DAY, MARKET A
Passover Thurs., Mar. 2	D-100rbs Apr. V
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Shabuot Fri.	. Sat., May 18, 19
Onaupot	Ture June 12
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Rosh Hodesh Ab	WOLL, MULT IN
Tisheah BeAb	Wed., July 11 Thurs., July 19
*Rosh Hodesh Elul	Fri., Aug. 10
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## "The previous day is also deserved as Roch Hodesh.

### ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

### 5784

### 1945-46

Rosh Hashanah	Sat., Sun., Sept. 8, 9
Fast of Gedaliah	Mon., Sept. 10
Yom Kipper	Mon., Sept. 17
Sukkot-ist Day	Sat., Sept. 22
Hosha'nah Rabbah	
Shemini Azeret	Sat., Sept. 29
Simhat Torah	
"Rosh Hodesh Heshvan	
Rosh Hodesh Kisley	- Tues., Nov. 6
Hawakkah Fri.,	Nov.30-Fri., Dec. 7 Wed. Dec. 5
Rosh Hodesh Tebet	
Asarah BeTebet	Fri., Dec. 14

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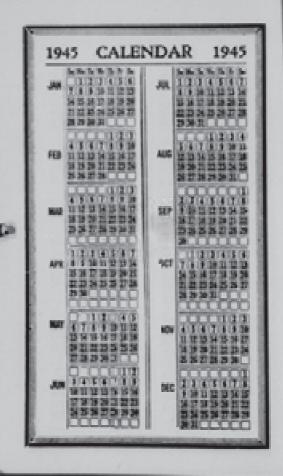
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### 1946

Rosh Hodesh Shebat	-Thurs., Jan. 3
Hamishah Asar BeShehat	-Thurs., Jan. 17-
*Rosh Hodesh Adar 1	- Sat., Feb. 2 .
*Rosh Hodesh Adar II	Mon., Mar. 4
Past of Esther	Sat., Mar. 16
Purim	Sam Man 17
Rosh Rodesh Nakh	Tues Ave 2
Printer Concept	Tues., Apr. 16
"Roen Rodenh Iver	Thurs., May 2
Lag Beomer	Same Man 10
Rosh Hodosh Silvan	Fel May 21
estimation of	Ward Descar L
"Resh Hodesh Tammuz	Sun., June 30
Shibeah Asar El/Tammus	Tues., July 16
Rosh Hodesh A>	Mon., July 29
Tishesh BeAb	Warner Arrive of
"Rosh Hodesh Elul	- Tues., Aug. 6
	- HOL. ACE. 15

- "The previous day is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.
- tFast observed on previcus Thursday.

1944 CALENDAR 1944 CHOICE IN THE Charles Inc. and The Ave. 1.00 334 TINGTO 347.0 HERBH 17 14 29 29 21 22 23 24 23 24 29 La 14 36 31 TRADE IN FEB 1 6 17 18 19 18 11 12 61718.00.00 计选择工作 边站监督卫导 12213323 調査部務会会 28,25,34 (1) 23:28:29 11.2 THARTS 3 4 5 4 7 8 9 BORD BORD AT 23 IN 15 IN 1213 1415 16 17 12 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 2 10 10 20 20 20 20 323323 20 27 28 28 20 13-4-514-71 627 LAND THE APR TOTAL STATES 1112月11日21 · 通知管理外型-EDNEXDE 10 (D 10 (D 20 (D 10 )) 23353722 調査の通道 347 1213 14 13 14 13 14 1112 1711.0 38.33 ROX . TAB 100 10.12 三日 河 医 新日 法 34 15 M IV. 10.35 (7) 24 21 22 23 24 21 21 22 23 24 27 38 29 34 24.54 10 H 151417 in 11 12 13.34 D D 15 16 24.25.25 34 15 19 29 21 12 28 29 20 5.3523.37 -



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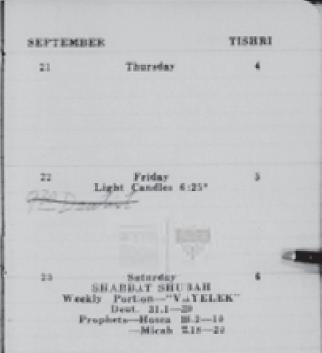
SEPTEMBER.

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## ROSH HAS JANAH

### Wednesday FAST OF GEDALIAH

ROSH HASHANAH marks the beginning of the Jawish New Year, and lasts two days. It is also the beginning of the Ten Days of Penitence, which end with Yom Kippur. Sincere prayer and meditation during these days 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.



THE FAST OF GEDAL-AH commemorates the climax of the dismeters that befell the first Jewish commonwealth in 586 B. C. E.

SHABBAT SHUBAH 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 through-

REPTEMBER TISH DI 24 Sanday. 102 Parents Neeting chaffel-3. hfroto - Win 11. Metanogele 4.2.E.C. Tuesday

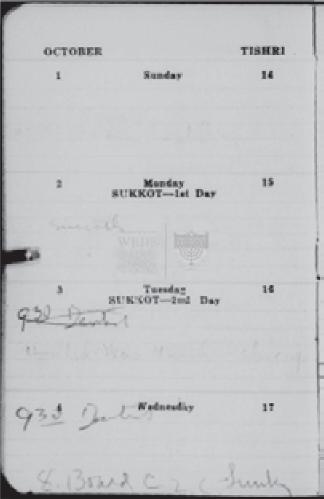
### Wednesday YOM KIPPUR

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

**SEPTEMBER** TINHED 23 Thursday 11 132 W. Ellers r. Ro & wen land " hermark. Friday Light Candles 6:20 25 12 F. STAN STAR 34 Saturday Weekly Portion-"EAAZINU" Deut. 32.1-52 13 Prophets-# Samuel 22.1-51 Memoranch



TISHRI **OCTOBER** Thursday 3F. Fox 3251 6. Mours 11-1 Friday. 19 Light Candles 6:10 1230 Sterning Re- Clar Saturday SUKKOT (Feast of Thanksgiving) is the Jewish festival of thaningiving on the

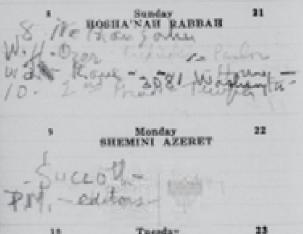
accasion of the final ingesthering of the harvest. The Suklah sym-olizes the wanderings of our ancestors in the wilderness of Sinal. **OCTOBER** 

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TISHRI

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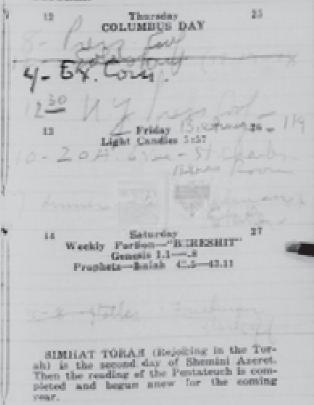
### SIMHAT TORAH

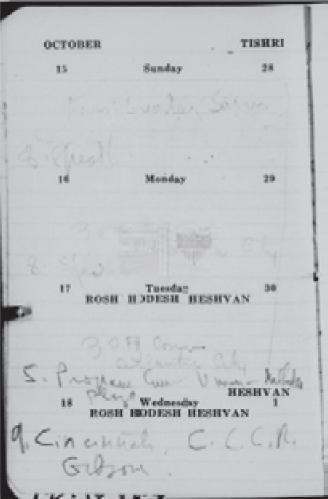
### Wednesday

HOSHA'NAH RABBA I, the seventh day of Sukkot, was the climax of the festival in Temple times, when seven processions were made around the altar, and many verses of Hoshainah (O Savel) were sung to the waving of the minn branches.

SHEMINI AZERET ( lighth Day of Assembly), designated in the Bible as a day of holy assembly, is celebrated after the seventh day of Sukkot as the concluding fratival of the usage. OCTOBER.

TISHRI





HESHVAN OCTORER. Thurmany 1.51 alumn Brail. Light Candles 5:45 Selarday. 21 Weekly Portion-"SOAH" Gement: 6.3-11.32 Prophets-Baigh 581-33."

ROSH HODESH is the term for the beginning of a new month. As the Jewish year is based on the lumar 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 H-sidesh of the month following.

### OCTOBER

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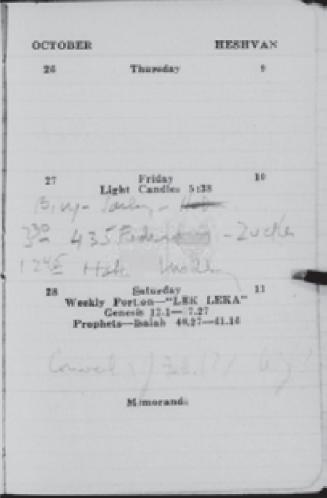
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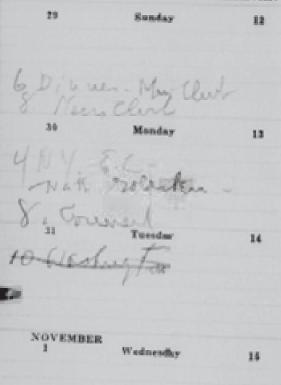
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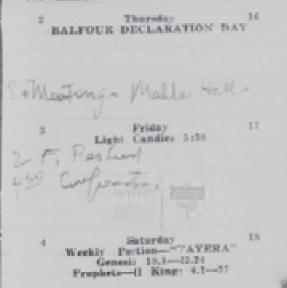


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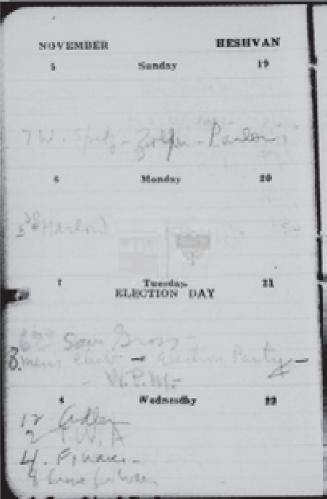


NOVEMBEE

HESHVAN



THE BALFOUE DECLARATION issued on November 2, 1817, is the first recognition by a modern nation of the Jewish claim to Palestine as a national homeland.



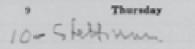


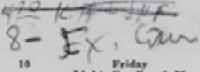
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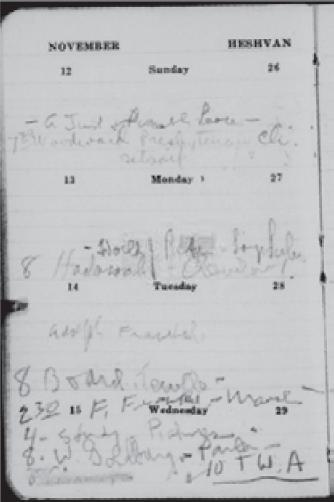


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Light Candles 5:23

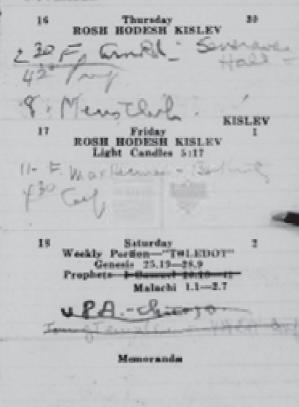
25 11 Saturday. ARMISTICE DAY Weekly Portion-"HAYE SARAH" Genesis 23.1-2-18 Prophets-1 Kings 1.1-31

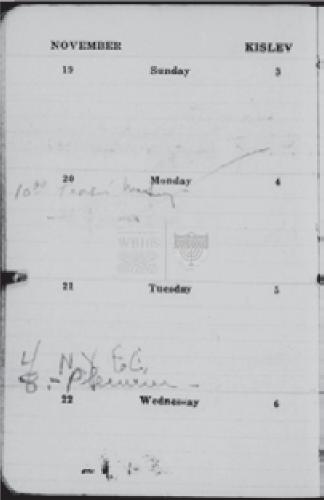
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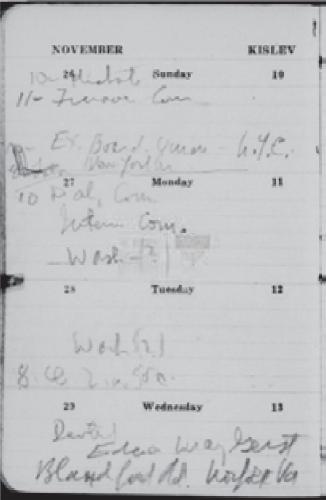
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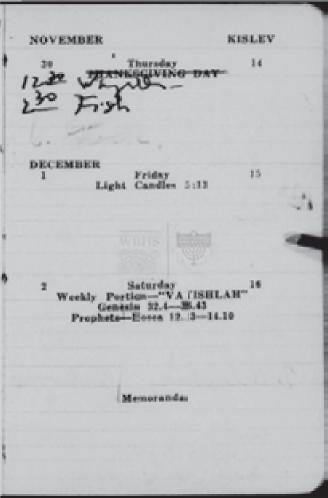
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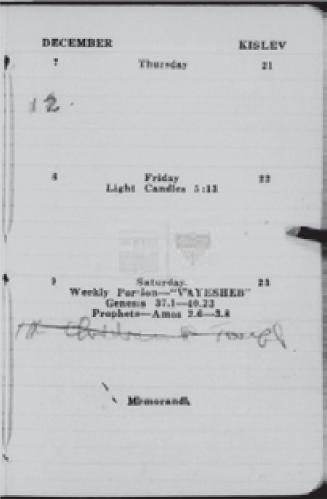


NOVEMBER Thursday 23 Moral Prod. lowing H lothing 8. Nat. Guyal Social States Friday Light Candles 5:14 24 320 WHK- 4m- 5 Saturday Weekly Portion-"WAYEZE" 25 Genesis 28,18-12.3 Prophets-Hosea 11.7-12.12 8. Peter - Crange 1 6 Memoranda.



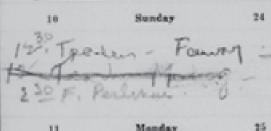


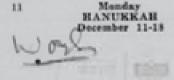
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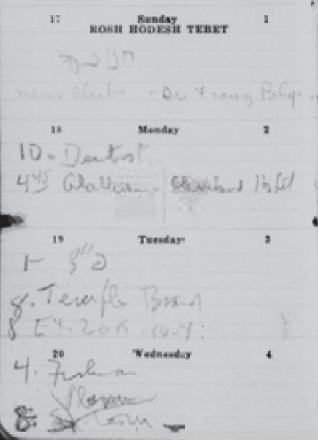
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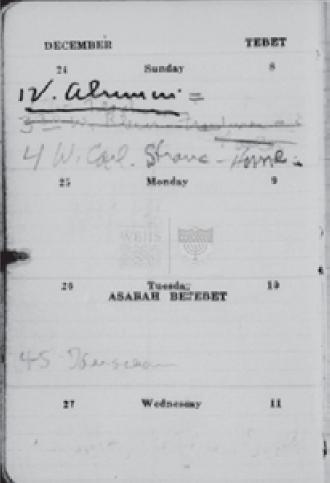
apostates, had attempted to suppress the religion of the Jews, Eveny evening lights are kindled in commemoration of that event.



TEBET



DECEMBER TERET 21 Thursday 5 Friday | 22 Light Candles 5:21 Home san 7 23 Prophets-Enckiel 27.15-28 1. Servio - chil 7. Halle - Manual Memoranda



### DECEMBER

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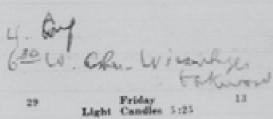
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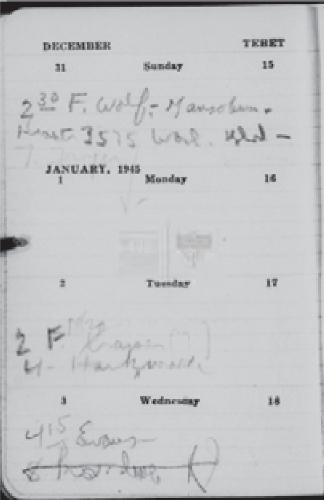
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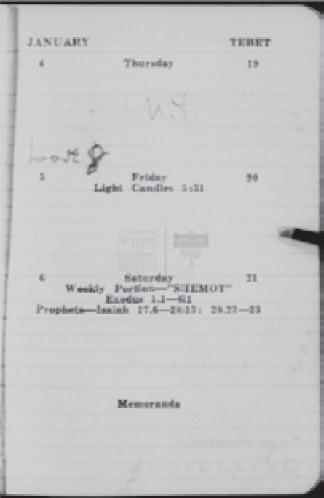


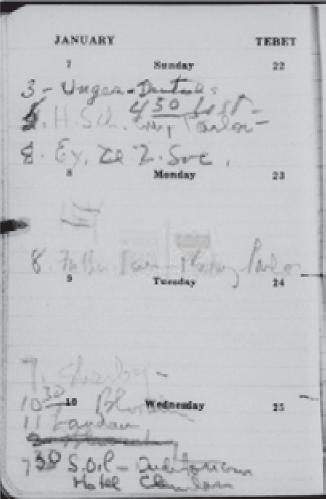


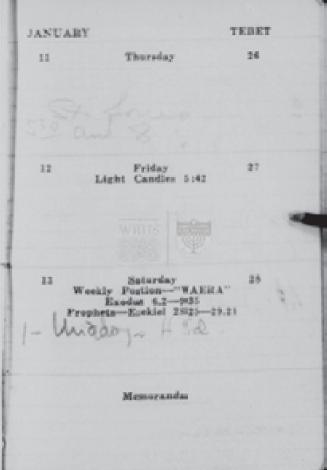
Saturday Weekly Portion-"WAYEH1" Genesis: 47.28-10.26 Prophets-| Kings 2.1-12

ASARAH BETEBET (menth of Tebet) commemorates the day when the Babylonians began their effective slege of Jerusalem in 586 B. C. E.



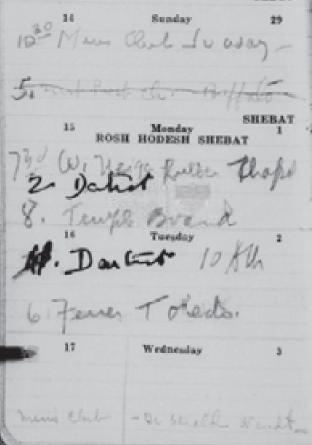




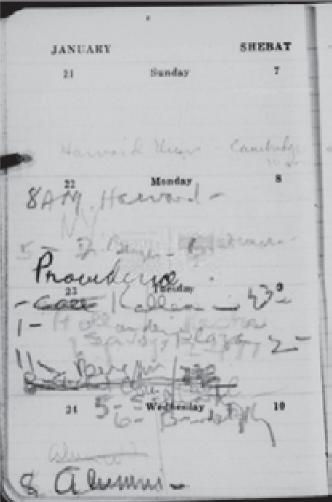


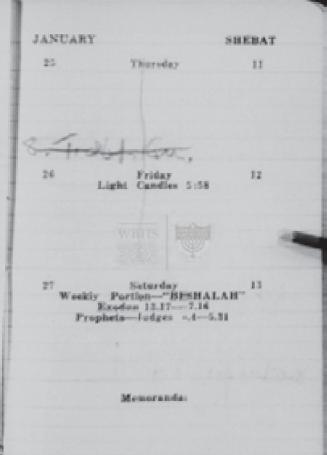
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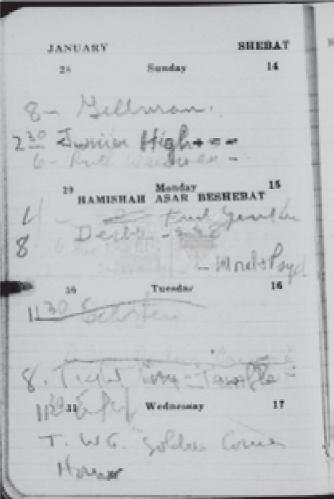
TEBET



SHEBAT ANUAR Thursday 1.8 11 . Sollef · Savoy SUD Ky Den 120 5:15 Ghyu Saturday 2.6 Weekly Pertion-"BO Exedua 10.1-12. Prophets-Jecemiah 46.13-25 Kennere USin-M-moranda







## FEBRUARY

SHEBAT

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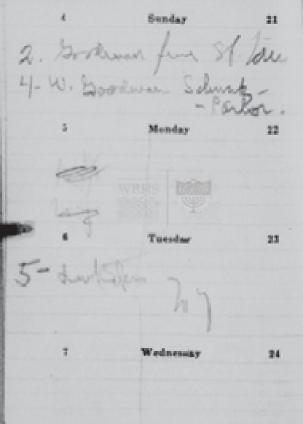
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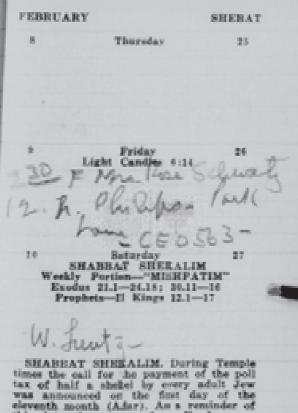
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Friday Light Candles 6:07

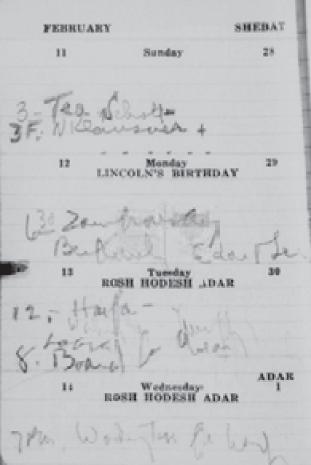
HAMISHAH ASAR BESHEBAT (fiftoenth of Shebat) is the Jewish Arbor Day, also called the New Year of the Trees. Each year in Palestine school children use the day for planting thousands of trees. In the Disspore it is used as an occasion for stressing the significance of the upbuilding of Palestine. FEBRUARY

SHEBAT

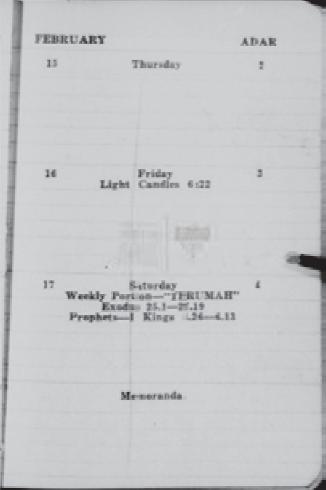


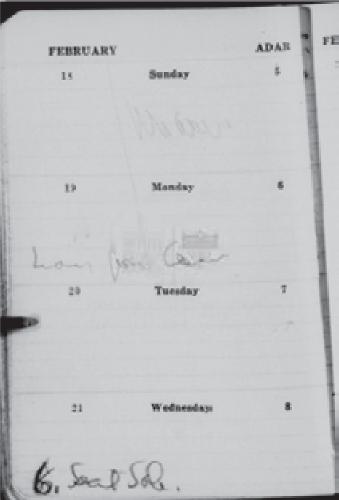


this duty the passage from Excdus xxx, 11-16 was read on the Saltath preceding.



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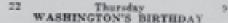


## FEBRUARY

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Friday Light Candles 6:31

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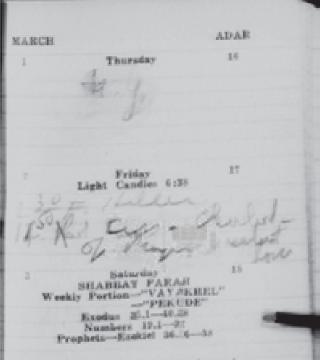
Saturday SHAEEAT ZAHOR Weekly Forthan-"TEZAVEH" Exodus 27.20-38.10 Deuteransmy 25.31-19 Prophets--1 Samuel 15.3-34

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

ADAR FEBRUARY 12 無能 Sundar 520 W. Carter Wayne Roder 13 FAST OF ESTHER Monday 2 F. Mm. Harris Lan El Clark Q Zion Ser. Tuesday 14 PURIM Jew. Com. Cound & Severary Wednesday 15.

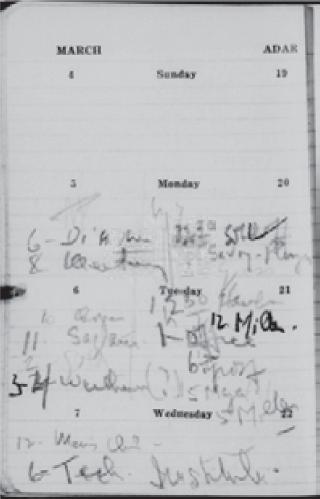
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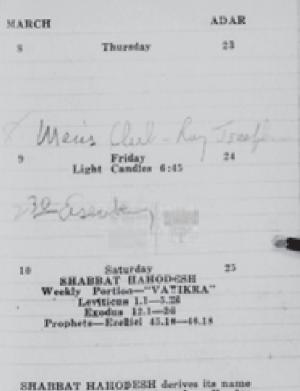
FAST OF ESTHEM commemorates the day when the Jews of Pereia fasted and prayed that they be spared the massacre planned by Haman.



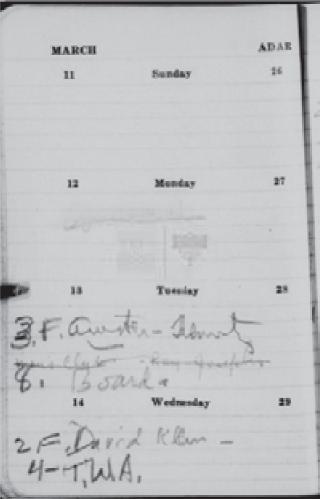
PURIM commemorates the day when, through the intervention of Kordeoal and Queen Esther, the Jusc of Persia narrowly escaped bring victime of flaman's plot to exterminate them.

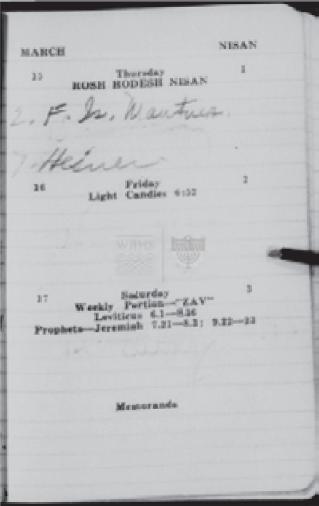
SHABBAT PARAH Proceeding the Passover, proper steps to become ritually clean had to be taken as preparation for the enting of the Paschal lamb. Ecoce the law concerning the ashes of the red belfer, Parah Adumah (Numbers xiic), was read.

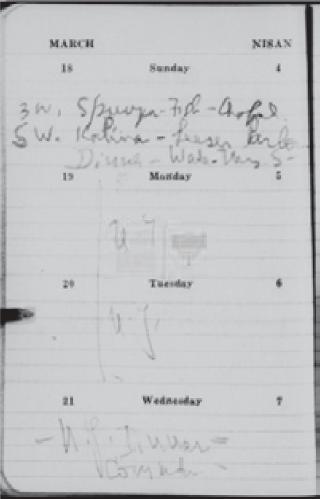




SHABBAT HAHODISH derives its name from the Haftsrah of that day, Exodus xii, 1-20. This is the "portion about the month," referring to the special consecration of the month of Nisan which is the most eventful in the history of Israel.

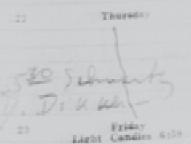






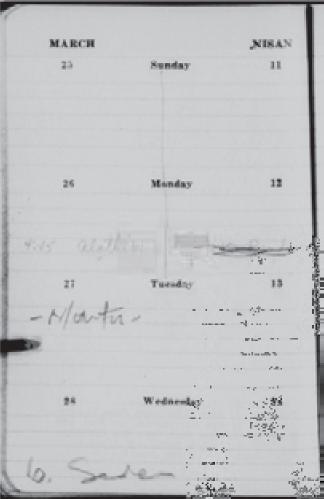
MARCH

NIKAN.



Saturday SHABBAT BAGADOL Weekly Portizh-"RHEMINI" Propheta-Malachi 24-21 Leviticus 5.1-1147

SHAHBAT HAGADOL aways precedes Fassower. It derives its name from the importance of the approaching festival and from the further fact that the Haftarah for the day closes with on allusion to "the Great Day of the Lord."





24

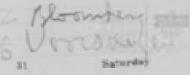
NISAN 15



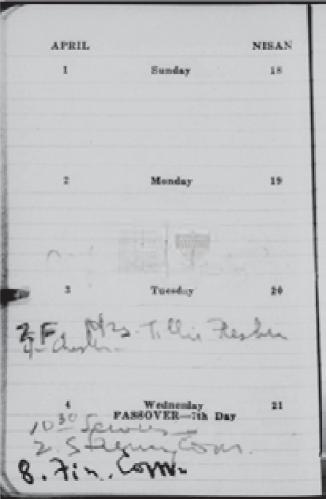


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Friday PASSOVER-2nd Day Light Candles 7:05

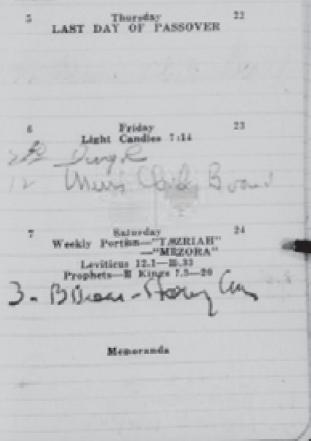


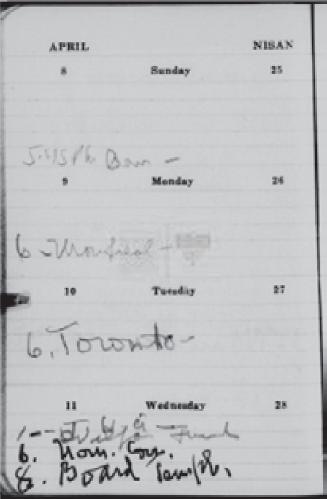
PESAB (Passovir) celebrates brael's deliverance from Exyptian bondage. The feetival lasts eight days, during which manuot are enten in plane of leavened bread. On the first and second nights of the festival, the traditional Seder is held in the home, at which the listoric ideal of freedom is reaffirmed.



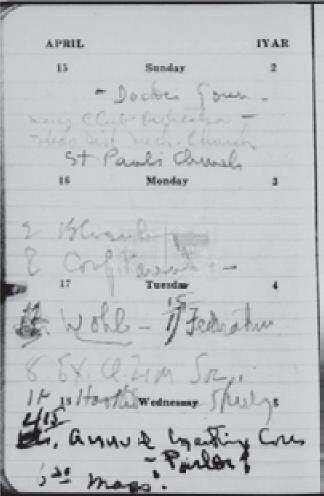
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NERAN APRIL. 25 12 Thursday Con unerto- Burrow 34 Friday. 13 HODESH IYAR ROSE Light Candles 7(2) Cuf 28 IYAR Saturday 14 ROSH EODESH Weekly Portion-"AHARE" -"EEDOSH COMPLET Leviticus 16.1-20.27 Numbers 28.9-15 rophets-Issiah 16.1-24 10 h 20 La Bur and a state of the



IYAR APRIL 19 Thursday 裘 = Jelel Cent Light Candles 7:29 2 Stree-BR. Saturday a at -EMOR" Weekly Portion-Leville s 21.1-24.23 Prophets-Erchiel 14.15-31 a mil h. M-moranda

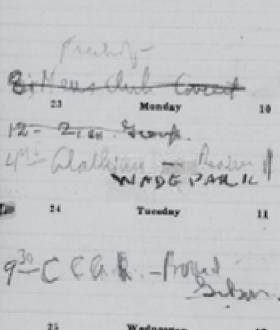
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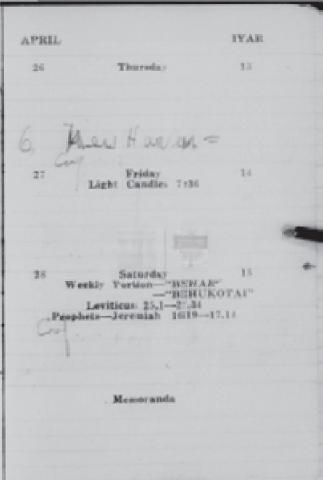


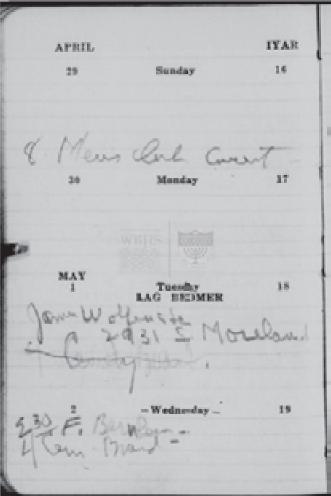


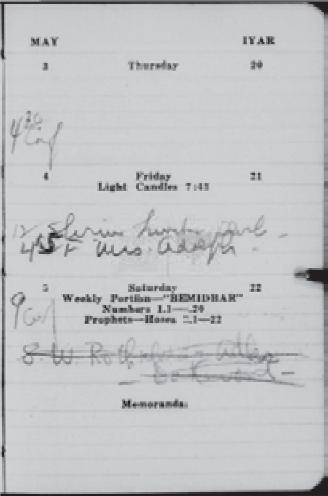
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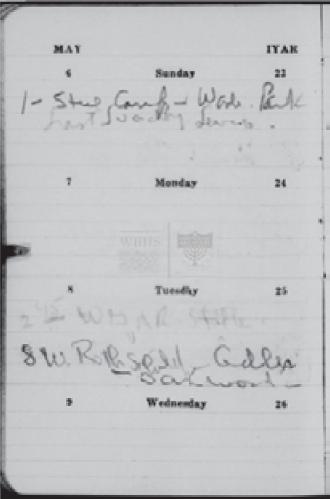
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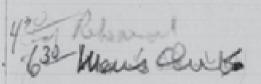
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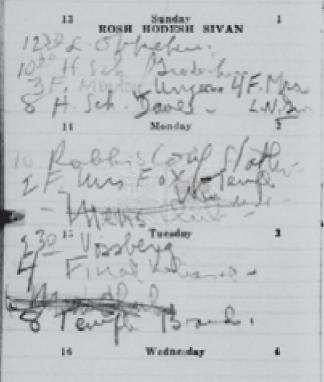
Friday Light Candles 7:59

Saturday Weekly Partion—"NASO" Numbers 4.21-7.89 Prophets—I Samuel 20.15-42

Memoranda

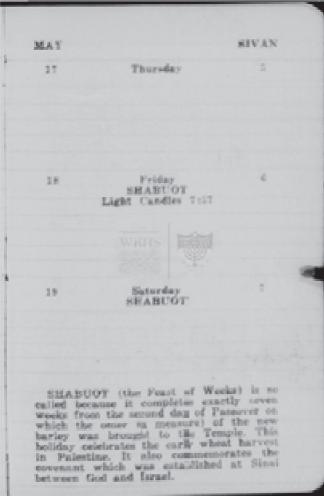
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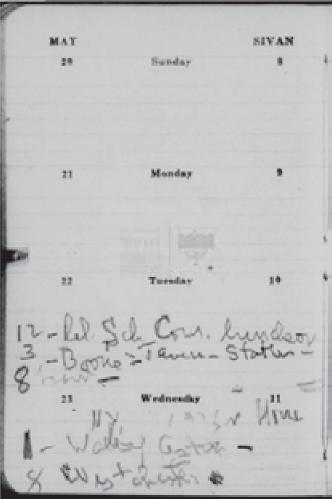
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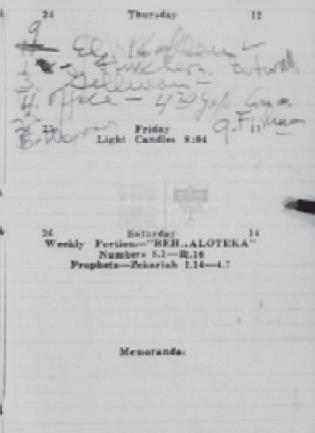
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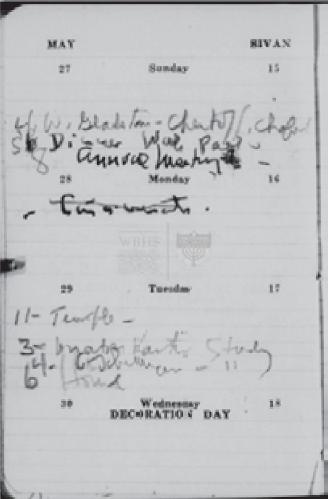


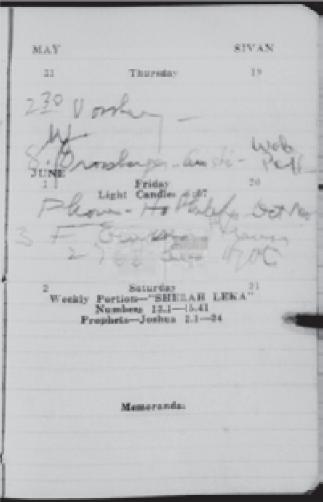


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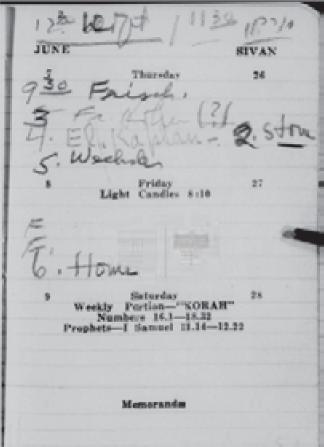


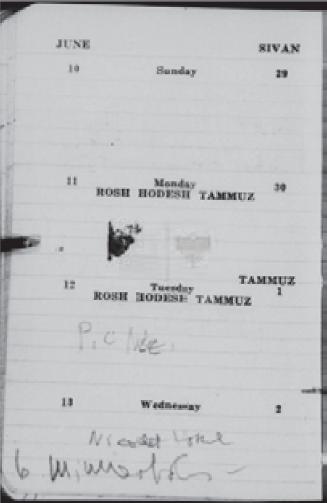


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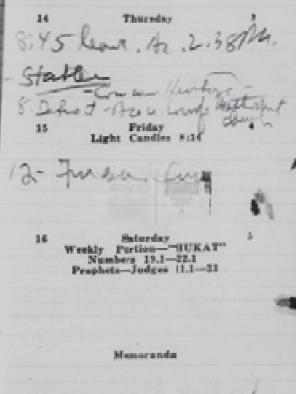
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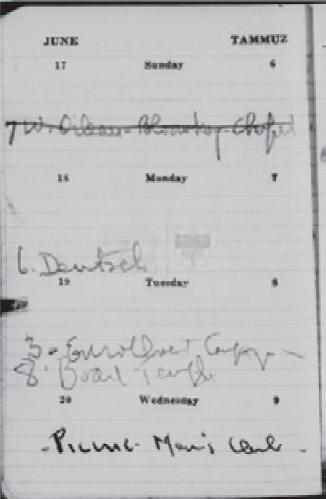




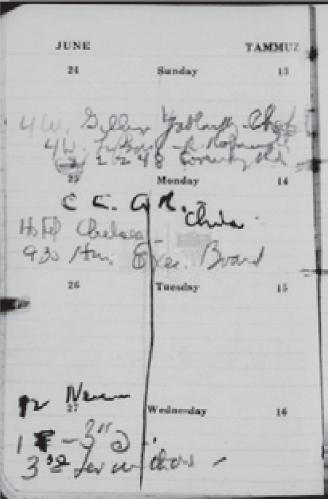


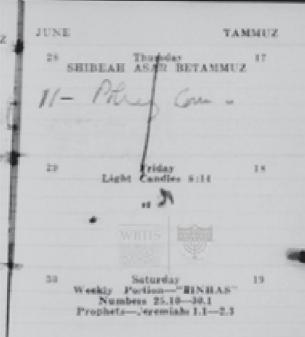
TAMMUZ





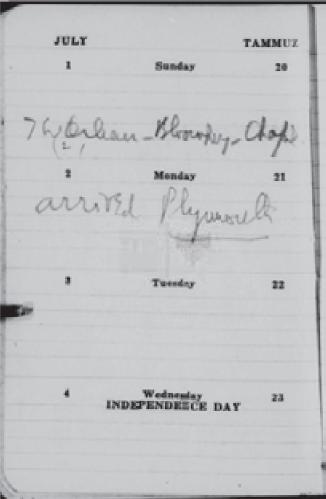
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SHIBEAH ASA' BET.#MMUZ (seventeenth of Tammus) is a last day which commemorates the day when the Balylonian army made the first breach in the wall of Jerusalem during he siege in the year 586 B. C. E.

64



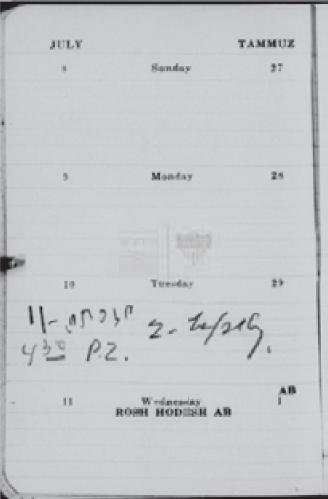
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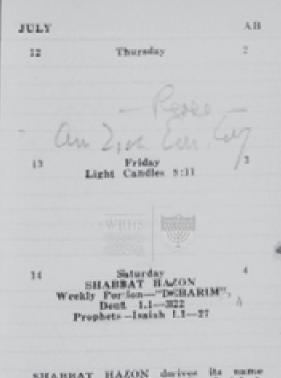
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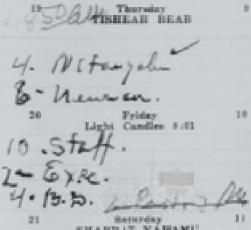




SHABBAT HAZON derives its same from the Haftaran of that day, Isaiah I. 1-27, which begins with the word Haron "Vision".



## JULY

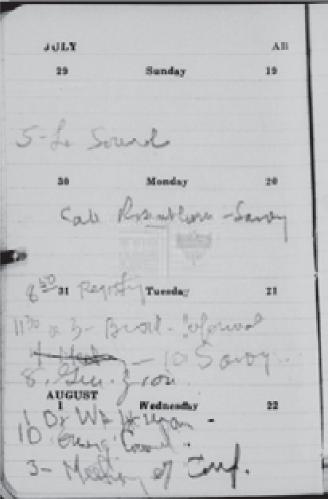


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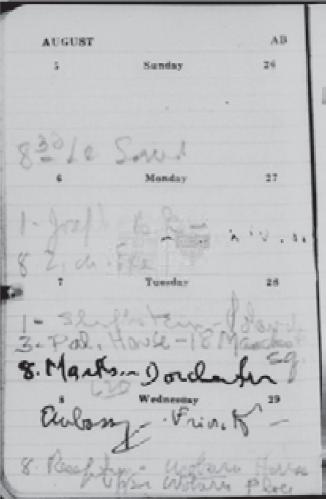
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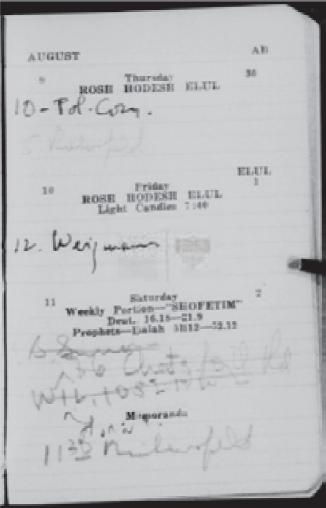


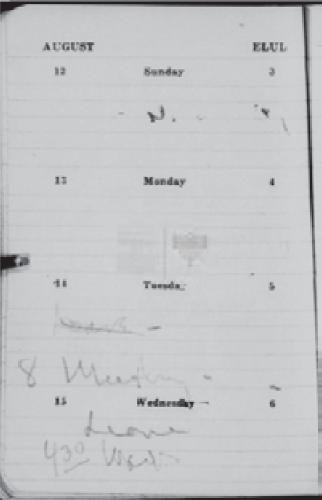
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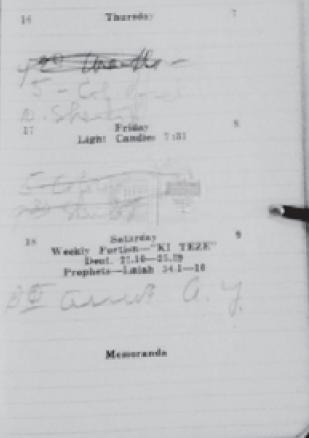


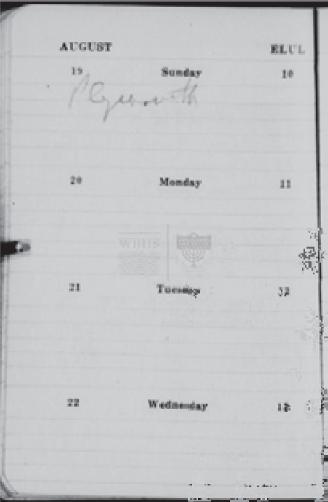


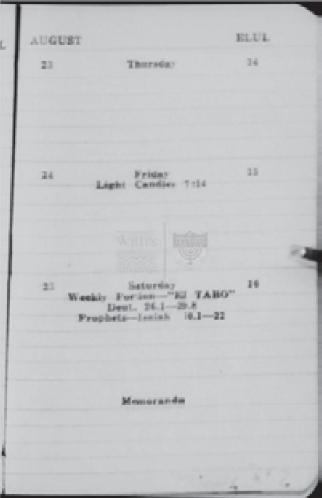


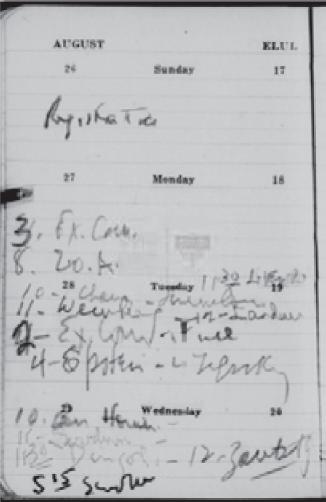
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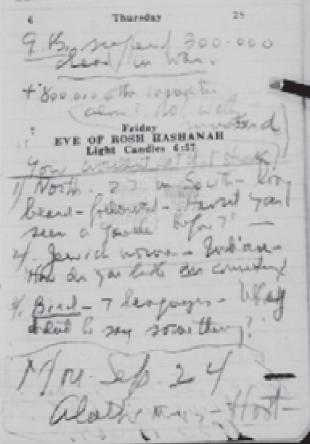
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Landman, I .- Stories of the Prophets.

Levinger, E. E .-- In Many Lands,

-Jewish Holiday Stories.

-Playmates in Egypt.

-Wonder Talcs of Bible Days,

-Great Jews Since Bible Times.

-Bible Stories for Very Little

People.

Great Jewish Women.

Lipsky, A .- Old Testament Heroes.

Malino, J. & Robert Joyce-Bible Jingles Coloring Book.

Mazer, S .- Yossele's Holiday.

Padover, S .- Let the Day Perish.

Paseheles, W .-- Jewish Legends of Middle Ages.

Pendelton, L .- Lost Prince Amon.

Pessin, D .--- Giants on the Easth.

Petersham, M. & M .- Ark of Jather Noah and Mother Noah.

Raisin, J. S .- Twice Told Talloud Tales.

Rubenstein, M .- Adventuring in Palestine.

Salaman, N .- Apples and Hosey.,

Sampter, J .- Around the Year in Jewish Rhyme. Solis-Cohen, E .- David, Giant Killer,

Steinberg, J .- Breakfast of Birds.

Wade, M. H .-- Our L-ttle Jew-sh Cousins.

Wellerstein, W. R .- What Dainy Did.

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Weis, J .- Great Men-in Israell

#### Zeligs, D. P.—Child's Story of Jewish Life —Child's History of the Hebrew-People, —Jewish life in Modern Times.

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# HEBREW DICTIONARIES

Grazowsky-Yellin-HaMillon Ha-Ivri, Kaufman-Silk-Efros-English Hebrew Dietionary.

Laser-Toreyaner-Deutsches Hebraisches Worterbuch.

Waldstein, A. S.-English-Hebrew Dictionary. -Hebrew-English.

#### PERIODICALS

#### English

R.

American Jewish Year Book Contemporary Jewish Record Jewish Education Jewish Frontier Menoral Journal National Jewish Monthly New Palestine Opinion The Reconstructionist The Shofar

# Hebrew

Ha-Doar

## CHILDREN'S PERIODICALS

Young Judsean World Over

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# THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF JUDAISM

DR. MORDECAI M. KAPLAN, Leader DR. IRA EISENSTEIN, Associate Leader

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arst editors

The Society for the Advancement of Judaism

15 West 86th Street New York 24, N. Y. Telephone: Schuyler 47000

Carlience LM 576 Dad's Gitzenhip. July 13-1906 V.S. Distrat Court 1 v.s. suice Jun 5-1902 NO A. 53550 Pulp 155522 apr 30-1943 lass port 1511 clergy - E 38839 Copyright 1945 by the Society for the Advancement 7/17/46. of Judawa 188 1.24.

# 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 ideology. The significance of creating a Jewish atmosphere, social contact and interaction, was emphasized. In addition, however, it was Dr. Kaplan's purpose to feach 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 Soviety for the Advancement of Judaiam has primarily sponsored the efforts of Dr. Kaplan in his attempt to disseminate his philosophy. By granting to him and subsequently to his successor, Dr. Ira Eisenstein an 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 err-tallized 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 Judaism," which presents in popular form the salient ideas of "Judalam 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 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 sprend the philosophy of The Society for the Advancement of Judaism, Dv. Kaplan was joined by a group of rabbis, educators and social workers.

Members of the S. A. J. have been instrumental in founding the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation. Inc., established for the plizpose of sprending the influence of the Reconstructionist philosophy and program:

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.

MI you are interested is membership, or in a special non-resident membership, write to Dr. Ira Eisenstein, 15 West Eighty-Sizth Stweet, New York, 24, N. Y.

# 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. Its status is ambiguous, its self-respect weakened, its spiritual life threatened with disintegration.

In the Middle Ages, Jews were segregated, but they knew what to live for as Jews. They were selfdetermined in their community life, governed by their own law, fed on their own culture and sustained by their own religious faith. But ever since Jews have a tained political equality and have shared the political, economic and cultural interests of their neighbors in enlightened couptries they have found it harder to live as Jews. They still suffer from various forms of discrimination and prejudice which tempt them to deny their Jewish identity. 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 he should remain one; how be a Jew under these new conditions? And many have become utterly indifferent, if not antagonistic, to Judaism and its future.

This malady of doubt and discouragement, chronic for the last century or more, is now acute. Anti-Semitic attacks have caused a spirit of panic. Many Jews have sought false safety by flight from Judaism. Others accept the fact that they are Jews with sulen resignation and apathy to all Jewish interests. They are aroused to a momentary concern with Jewish life only when they feel the impact of Jew-hatred.

Even those who have faith in the possibilities of Jewish life are unhappy in their Judalsm. Trying to make Jewish life worthwhile, they feel frustrated because they are so few and

100

so divided among themselves. They have no clear conception of what Judaism means and how it can be maintained and fostered. They cling to the Judaism of the past, and leave the Judaism of the future to chance and drift. To insure the future, one must not rely exclusively on the past but must reckon intelligently with the present. Jews must be given something to live for that can make their present life worthwhile.

Some efforts have been made to provide for the future of Judaism by reckoning with changed conditions. But such programs, while they have some merit, have proved inadequate.

There is one type of solution which seeks to put new life into the synagogue through a revival of religion. But its proponents do not see that the synagogue of today reaches only a limited number of Jaws and fails to satisfy even their religious needs.

There is a nationalist solution which places its hopes on an autonomous national life for the Jewish people in Palestine. But it has no program of Jewish living in the diaspora. We of the Reconstructionist movement, present the following platform as our contribution to the reconstruction of Jewish life. It contains both a statement of principles to guide efforts for reconstruction, and a program of action based on those principles.

# THE PRINCIPLES OF RECONSTRUCTIONISM

I. The Meaning of Judaism

Judaism is the civilization of the Jewish people embracing all the social, cultural and spiritual activities of Jewish life. It consists of nationhood, religion, histor cal continuity, language and literature, law, mores folkways and art.

Judaism is a religious civilization. It should instill in the Jew that courage and hope which come with the awareness of God in nature and in history and also the desire to live in accordance with His law of justice and mercy. The conception of Judaism as a religious civilization does not, however, exclude from participation in Jewish life Jews who are indifferent to Jewish religion.

The term "Jewish people" denotes the historic group which originated in ancient Palestine and which has maintained an uninterrupted existence to our own day. Jewish nationhood has never been dependent solely on statehood. It has expressed itself mainly as loyalty to the ideals, purposes and standards of communal and personal life inherent in Judaism as a religious civilization.

The Jewish civilization can therefore function wherever there are Jews. Because of varying conditions, it assumes different forms in different countries. Only in Palestine, under conditions of autonomy, 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, the Jews should constitute a religious-cultural group.

Since Jews must live under diverse conditions, Judaism cannot now be based on uniformity of belief and practice secured through coercion. It must be based on unity of purpose. achieved through voluntary consent. Such unity affords room for Jews to differ in the beliefs and forms through which they affirm and express their loyalty to Judaism.

## II. The Place of Palestine in Judaism

The Jewish people has an historic connection with Palestine. This historic connection 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.

Participation in the Zionist movement thus is a recessary expression of Jewish loyalty.

## III. The Place of Judaism in American Democracy

Creative Jewish life in America is both possible and desirable.

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

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

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 civilization, which we share with Jews throughout the would.

IV. The Social Structure of American-Jewish Life

If Jewish civilization is to function in the American environment, it needs what it has always 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 enabling him to adjust himself to his environment. Only an organized community can maintain Judaism and develop its basic values.

To meet the conditions of American life and of Judaism, the Jewish community must be organized on a voluntary, democratic basis to include all Jews who wish to participate in the organized life of the Jewish people. Ultimate authority and responsibility for all collective Jewish action must be vested in the rank and file of Jewry.

It should be one of the purposes of Jewish community organization to bring American Jewry into active collaboration with Jewries throughout the world.

## THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST PROGRAM

I. The Organization of the Jewish Community

All Jewish institutions and organizations, in any locality, which contribute to the perpetuation of any



phase of Jewish life should be federated in local community councils. 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.

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

This assembly should eventually be represented in a world-wide Jewish organization to direct Jewish activity calling for world-wide cooperation.

Until such national assembly can be established, the effort should be made to eliminate competition and duplication in the work of national organizations. These 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, is integrated with their general outlook on the universe and which inspires them with faith in the possibilities of human life.

Not all Jews will conceive of God in the same terms, but here, too, uniformity cannot be expected.

Traditional forms of Jewish ritual observance should be maintained, if they are spiritually adequate or can be rendered adequate through reinterpretation. Those observances which cannot be interpreted should be modified.

New forms of worship giving expression to newly felt meds should be introduced into the services of the synagogue and the home. A clearly defined regimen of Jewish religious practices, consonant with the requirements of Jewish historic continuity and modern life should be developed.

The Synagogue is the Jewish institution most deeply rooted in Jewish tradition, having the necessary resources for advancing Jewish religion. It should activate the religious character of Jewish civilization and enlarge the scope of the Synagogue to include fellowship and Jewish culture.

The Synagogue should not confine itself to its own members. It should mobilize them in the service of all Jewish interests. It should encourage inter - congregational collaboration, and cooperation with non-congregational Jewish badies to advance Jewish civilization and enliance its spiritual value for the individual and mankind.

### III. Education

To make Jewish life worthwhile, Jews should avail themselves fully of their rich cultural her tage and transmit it to their children. To this end, Jewish studies must be directed to a knowledge of the Jewish past and an understanding of the special problems that the Jew has to face in a changing world.

A Jewish educational program should examine the Jewish past and interpret it 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 diaspora. It should encourage the study and use of the Hebrew language as a means of maintaining the continuity of Jewish life and the integrity of the Jewish people.

Jewish education includes all study designed to help Jews meet the issues of life in a spirit consistent with the highest ethical and meligious ideals. IV. Jewish Culture and Art

Every area of Jewish living, such as the home, the Synagogue, the Jewish Community Center and other institutions should be utilized as an opportunity to realize the esthetic possibilities in Judaism. Books, records, ceremonial objects, pictures dealing with Jewish themes should be included among the appurtenances of a Jewish home. The architecture of the synagogue and other public buildings should reflect the aspirations of the Jewish people throughout its career. Such buildings should be designed to give symbolic and pictorial form to the purposes for which they are intended.

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

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

Fellowships and schelarships should be given to creative artists and writers who show promise of contributing to the artistic life of the Jewish people.

V. Judaism and Social Justice

Judaism should impal Jews to practice its ethical ideals and spiritual values in all human relations. It should sanction efforts for 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 all social evils should be the concern of all Jewish bodies and agencies.

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 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 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 government regulation of all large scale industry for the general welfare.

Jews should seek the enlargement of facilities for free education for all and the accessibility of the cultural treasures of mankind to millions who now have no access to them.

Jews should espouse 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 pacifists who base their objection on adherence 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 establishment of a world commonwealth of nations.

# JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST FOUNDATION

In order to implement the above platform, the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation has been organized. At the present time the Foundation Publishes THE RECONSTRUC-TIONIST—a bi-weekly magazine, published from October to June (20 issues).

- Publishes literature which helps to vitalize Jewish religious life.
- Issues pamphlets expounding the Reconstructionist attitude toward the community, toward Palestine, toward education, religion and culture.

Sponsors the Jewish Reconstructionist Fellowship for the purpose of advancing Judaism as an evolving religious civilization.

## THE JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST FELLOWSHIP

The Fellowship is designed to implement the following five-point program of Reconstructionism:

 The upbuilding of Palestine as the hub of Jewish civilization.

 The enrichment of Jewish cultural content.

 Raising of the ethical standards of Jewish life.

 The purification and intensification of Jewish religion.

5) The achievement of Jewish status and organic community.

The Fellowship should appeal to rabbis and laity alike, because it is intended to function through the Synagogue and to stmengthen it. The Fellowship does not compete with nor supersede any existing rabbinic or congregational organization. In fact, it should bring new life to those organizations. The basic approach is to mobilize men and women who possess missionary zeal for Judaism among Jews, and who would be willing to subscribe to a maximum Judaism compatible with the American environment.

In every congregation, there are undoubtedly a number of such men and women who could form a nucleus of a Chapter. Such a nucleus could build a Chapter of the Fellowship around itself.

# RECONSTRUCTIONIST LITERATURE

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

THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST NEWS, a news bulletin pertaining to the Fellowship and Reconstructionist Study groups.

# BOOKS

JUDAISM AS A CIVILIZATION, by Mordecai M. Kaplan, the basic text of the Reconstructionist philosophy. (Out of print.)

JUDAISM IN TRANSITION, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.

THE MEANING OF GOD IN MOD-ERN JEWISH RELIGION, by Mordecai M. Kaplan. JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST PAPERS, edited by M. M. Kaplan, a selection of articles and editorials from The Reconstructionist.

THE FUTURE OF JUDAISM IN AMERICA, by Eugene 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 Eisenstein, a popular presentation of The Meaning of God in Modern Jewisk Religion.

JUDAISM IN A CHANGING CIV-ILIZATION, by Samuel Dinin.

SABBATH PRAYER BOOK, edited by Mordecai M. Kaplan, Eugene Kohn, Ira Eisenstein and Milton Steinberg.

SHIR HADASH, Supplementary Readings and Prayers for the High Holydays, edited by Eugene Kohn. THE NEW HAGGADAH, edited by Mordecai M. Kaplan, Eugene Kohn and Ira Eisenstein.

- FESTIVAL SONGS, by Judith K. Eisenstein.
- MUSIC FOR JEWISH GROUPS, by Judith K. Eisenstein.
- GATEWAY TO JEWISH SONG, by Judith K. Eisenstein.
- WHAT IS TORAH, a cantata for unison chorus and piane, by Ira and Judith K. Eisenstein.
- OUR BIALIK, a cantata for unison chorus and piano, by Ira and Judith K. Eisenstein.

## PAMPHLETS

- THE MEANING OF RECON-STRUCTIONISM by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST VIEWPOINT, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.

19-21 - 22-24

 TO BE OR NOT TO BE A JEW, by Milton Steinberg.

- TOWARD A GUIDE FOR JEW-ISH RITUAL USAGE.
- ZIONISM (two articles)— Zionism and the New Opposition, by Milton Steinberg, Reconstructionism and Zionism by Ira Eisenstein.
- JEWISH SURVIVAL AND ITS OPPONENTS, by Mcrdecai M. Kaplan.
- THE FREEDOM TO BE JEWS, By Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- 8. THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST PLATFORM

 THE PHILCSOPHY AND PRO-GRAM OF RECOMSTRUCTION-ISM, a ten unit syllabus of study. Additional pamphlets now in preparation. Membership in the Foundation is \$5.00 per year, which includes one year's subscription to THE RE-CONSTRUCTIONIST.

To obtain Reconstructionist literature, or further information regarding Reconstructionism, apply to

THE JEWISH RECONSTRUC-TIONIST FOUNDATION, Inc., 15 West Eighty-Sixth Street, New York 24, N. Y. Telephone: SChuyler 4-7000

### CRITERIA OF JEWISH LOYALTY

In view of the changed conditions 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.

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

1. We want Judaism to help us to overcome temptation, doubt and discouragement.

2. We want Judaism to imbue us with a sense of responsibility for the righteous use of the bleasings wherewith God endows us.

 We want the Jew so to be trusted that his yea will be taken as yes, and his may as may.

4. We want to learn how to utilize our leisure to best advantage physically, intellectually and spiritually.

5. We want the Jewish home to live up to its traditional standards of virtue and plety.

6. 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 Eren Yisrael as a means to the renaissance of the Jewish spirit.

10. We want Judaiam 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.

13. We want Judaism to function as a potent influence for justice, freedom and peace in the life of men and mations.

### RECONSTRUCTIONISM IN ACTION

### WHAT RECONSTRUCTIONISTS

### 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 Diaspors, 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 laraci'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 SJGGESTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS ANE GROUPS

I. Intensification of Jewish home life.

120

(a) Observe the ceremonies — 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.
- (e) Subscribe to some good Jewish magazine.
- (f) Build up a Jewish library for your child at home.
- (g) Introduce into the house 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 the following activities:
  - (a) Study of Hebrew language and literature.
  - (b) Study of Jewisa History from the modern point of view.
  - (c) Study off 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 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.
- (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 Yiddish.
- (f) Organize Jewish choral units and arrangement of concerts of Jewish music.
- (g) Conduct a public forum which will concern itself with topics of Jewish interest.
- (b) Stimulate the production of new Jewish music or Jewish art by offering some munificent award.

 Participation in Jewish sommunal life here and abroad, and working for the upbuilding of Palestine.

- (a) Engage is specific communal pro-
- (b) Develop an internet in American Jewish social life, and in the problems of Jewish life in the Diaspora 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.
  - (b) Advocate a minimum of a three-daya-week Hebrew School.

# JEWISH POPULATION OF LABOR CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

100

City		Total	Pepulation.	1940 Jawish	Population, 1837
Atlanta, Ga					
Adaptile City, N.	. <b>4</b>				11.000
Baltimore, Md.					
Bayesna, M. J.					
Boston, Mass					
Bridgeport, Com					13,765
Buffaio, N. Y					
Chelses, Mass.					
Chicago, III					
Cuscimati, Chio					
Cleveland, Ohio					
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			and the second se		
Detroit, Mich.			.1,629,453		
Elizabeth, N. J.					
Hartford, Conn.					
Houston, Trans					
Indianapolia, In					
Persony City, M					
Kannas City, Mr					
Los Asgeles, Ca	III				
Louisville, Ky.		$(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$	319,077		
Malden, Mass	***************				

# JEWISH POPULATION OF LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES CONTINUES

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Pottsburgh, Pa.			
Portland, Ore.			
Portland, Ore.			
Providence, B. I. Bichaster, N. Y.	**********************		
			and a second second
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San Francisco, Calif			
	The state of the s		
Syracuse, N. T	Solution Contest		
Washington, D. C	ALL ALL A		
Wortensier, Mann.		************	
Worcester, Mass			

### ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

#### \$796

#### 1945-46

Rosh Hashanah	Sat., Sun., Sept. 8, 9
Fast of Gedaliah	Mon., Sept. 10
Yom Kippur	Mon., Sept. 17
Sukkot-1st Day	
Hosha'nah Rabbah	
Shemini Azeret	Sat., Sept. 29
Simhat Torah	Sum Sant 10
*Rosh Hodesh Heshvan	Mon., Oct. 8
Rosh Hodesh Kisley	Tues., Nov. 6
Hanukkah Fri.,	Nov. 30-Fri., Dec. 7
Rosh Hodesh Tebet	Wed., Dec. 5
Asarah BeTebet	Fri., Dec. 14

1945

Rosh Hodesh Shebat	-Thurs., Jan. 3
Hamishah Asar BeShehat	Thurs., Jan. 17
"Rosh Hodesh Aday I	Sat., Feb. 2
"Rosh Hodesh Adar II	Mon., Mar. 4
*Fast of Esther	
Purim	Sun., Mar. 17
Rosh Hodesh Nisan	Tues., Apr. 2
Passover	Tues., Apr. 16
*Rosh Hodesh Iya:	
Lag Beomer	- Thurs., May 2
Rosh Hodesh Sivan	Sun., May 19
Shabuot	Fri., May 31
*Rosh Hodesh Tammus	Wed., June 5
Shibeah Asar Belammun	Sun., June 30
Rosh Hodesh Ab	- Toes., July 16
Tisheah BeAb	Mon., July 29
*Rosh Hodesh Elui	Tues., Aug. 6
-nosa noosan Ele	Wed., Aug. 28
Manufacture and Annual An	

"The previous day is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.

tFast observed on previous Thursday.

### ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

#### 5797

#### 1946-47

Rooh Hashanah	hurs., Fri., Sept. 26, 27
TFast of Gedaliah	Sat., Sept. 28 Sat., Oct. 5
Yom Kippur	Sat., Oct. 5
Sukkot-1st Day	Thurs., Oct. 10
Hosha'nah Rabbah	Wed., Oct. 16
Shemini Aseret	Thurs., Oct. 17
Simhat Torah	Fri., Oct. 18
"Rosh Hodesh Heshvan	Sat., Oct. 26
Rosh Hodesh Kisley	San., Nov. 24
Hanukkah Wed.	Dec. 18-Wed., Dec. 25
"Rosh Hodesh Tebet	Tues., Dec. 24

Asarah BeTebet	- Thurs., Jan. 2
Rosh Hodesh Shebat	Wed., Jan. 22
Hamishah Asar BeShebat	Wed., Feb. 5
*Rosh Hodesh Adar	Fri., Feb. 21
Fast of Esther	Wed., Mar. 5
Parim	Thurs., Mar. 6
Rosh Hodesh Nisam	Sat., Mar. 22
Passover	Sat., Apr. 5
*Rosh Hodesh Iyar	Mon., Apr. 21
Lag Beomer	Thurs., May 8
Rosh Hodesh Sivar	Tues., May 20
Shabpot	Sun., May 25
"Reah Hodesh Tammus	_ Thurs., June 19
†Shibeah Asar BoTummus	Sat., July 5
Rosh Hodesh Ab	
Tisheah BeAb	Sat., July 26
"Rosh Hodesh Elul	Sun., Aug. 17

- "The previous day is also observed as Rosh Hodesh.
- Fast observed on previous Thursday.

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Saturday ROSH RASHAVAD

SEPTEMBER 1945-1946

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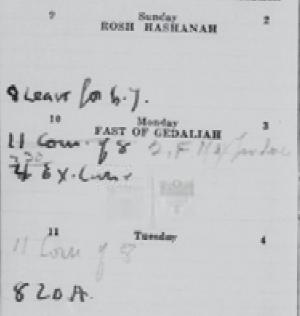
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ROSH HASHANAH marks the beginning of the Jewish New Year, and lasts two days. It is also the leginning of the Ten Days of Pentence, which end with Yom Kippur. Sincere prayer and meditation during these days help us to experience the reality of God and to dedicate ourselves anew to the establishment of His Kingdom on carthathe reign of freedom, justice and peace.

### SEPTEMBER

TISHRI

5



12

Wednesday

THE FAST OF GEDALIAH commemorates the climax of the sizasters that befell the first Jewish commonwealth in 586 B. C. E. SEPTEMBER

TISHRI

Thuysday.

8. Teachers Mert.

Friday Light Candles 5:56\*



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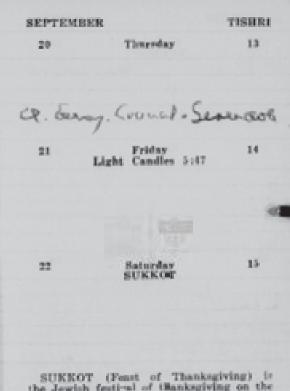
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Saturday SHABEAT SHYBAH Weekly Portion—"MAAZINU" Deu:. 32.1-52 Prophets-Hasea 16.2-10 --Micah 7.18-20

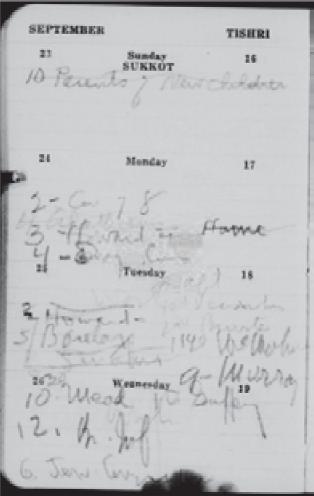
SHABBAT SHUBAH server its name from the Haftarah of this day Hosea xiv, 2-10, which begins with the word Shubah-"Return" i.e. Essent.

"Return", i.e., Repent. "Eastern Standard Time for Latitude 40" North is followed throughout the calendar.

SEPTEMBER TISHED 2.6 Sunday 2 F. Fellinas 17 Monday 10 YOM KIPPUR MEMORIAL SERVICES. Tuesday 11- horas of 2.0 8. Tample Brand 3- Stone Wednesday Alucy 12 YOM KIPPUR (Day of Atonemant) is a day of fasting and proyer when we strive to reawaken the latent spiritual power in our soul so that it may become an effective and directing form incour daily conduct. State B.



the Jewish festival of thanksgiving on the occasion of the final Eigathering of the harvest. The Sokkah symbolizes the wanderings of our ancestors in the wilderness of Sinal.



#### SEPTEMBER

TISERI

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Thursday.

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#### 28 Friday HOSHA'NAH RABBAH Light Candles 5:35

22

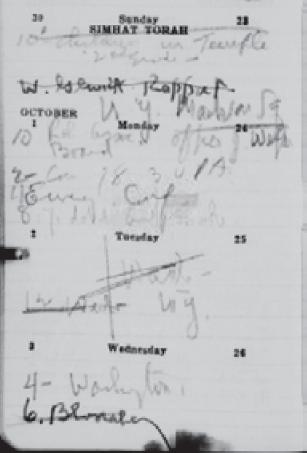
#### SAUUTAN SHEMINI AZERET MEMORIAL SERVICES

ROSHA'NAH RABB/WH, the seventh day of Sukkot, was the climax of the festival in Temple times, when seven processions were made around the altar, and many verses of Hashanah (O Savel) were sung to the waving of the paim branches.

SHEMINI ALERET (Eighth Day of Assembly), deskinsted in the Bible as a day of holy amembly, is celebrated after the seventh day of Euknot as the concluding festival of the season.

### SEPTEMBER

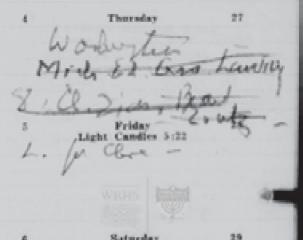
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#### TISHER

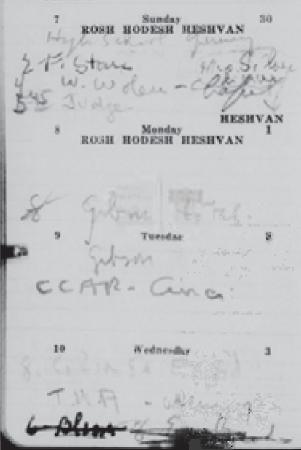


Saturday Weekly Portion-"BERESHIT" Genesis 1.1-8.5 Propheta-1 Samuel 20,18-42

SIMHAT TORAE (Rejoi-ing in the Torab) is the second fay of Ihemini Aseret. Then the rending of the Pentateuch is completed and begun anew for the coming STREET.

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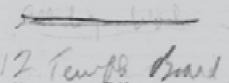
TISHEL



HESHVAN

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Thursday.



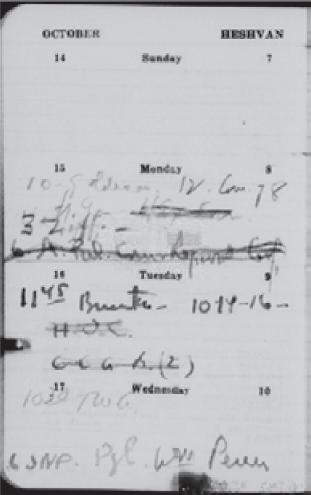
Friday Light Candles 5:10 COLUMBUS DAY

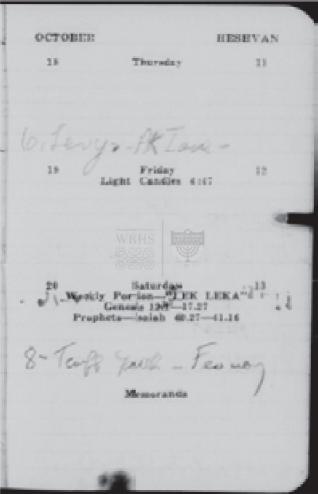
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Saturday Weekly Postion—"NOAH" Genesis 6.9—1232 Prophets—Liniah 5a.1—55.5

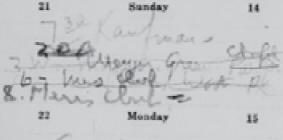
9 - alumn Jares - Carle

ROSH HODESH is the term for the beginning of a new month. As the Jewish year is based on the lunar colonidar, the beginning of a new month colonidas 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.





#### HESHVAN



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HESHVAN

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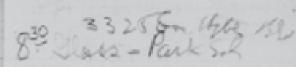
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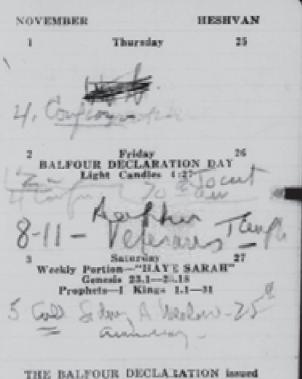


Friday Light Candles 4:36

Saturday Weekly Portion—""AYERA" Genesii 18,1—2,24 Prophets—1 King: 4.1—37

Memoranda





on November 2, 19.7, is the first recognition by a modern nation of the Jewish claim to Palestine as a national homeland.

## NOVEMBER

## HESHVAN



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Sunday.

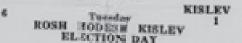
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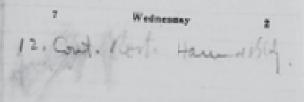
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NOVEMBER. 医眼肌 医学 嵐 Thursday đ Prover Wow Friday Light Candles 4:19 Saturday Weekly Portion-"TQLEDOT" 10 Genesis 25.19-18.9 Prophets-Malachi 1.1-2.7 6. mouril hezen.

NOVEMBER

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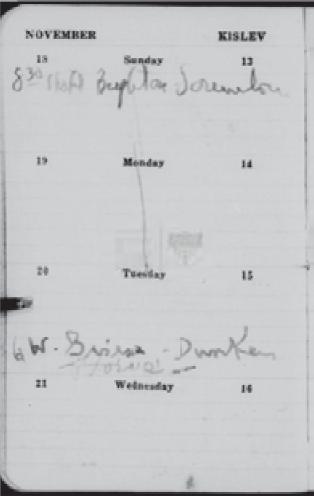
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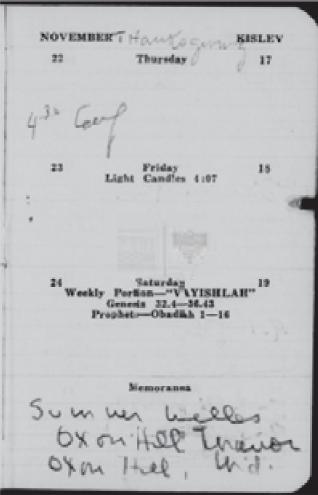
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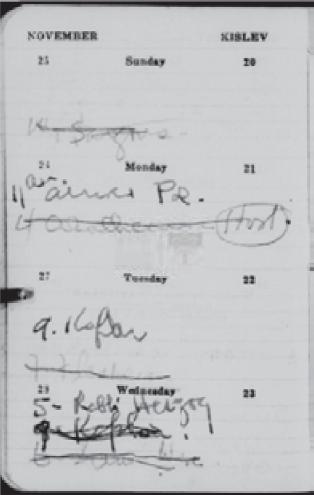
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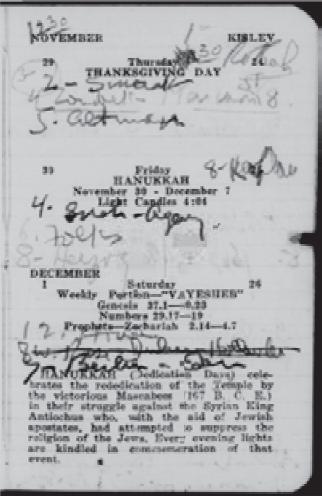
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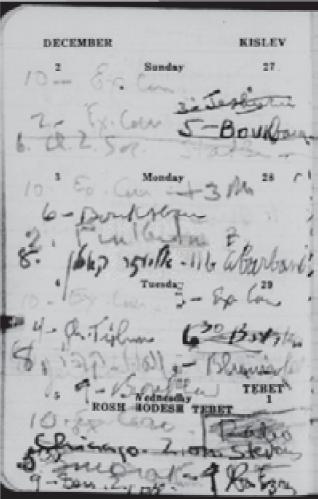
NOVEMBER KISLEV Thursday 15 10 Hotel St. charles 16 Friday 11 Light Candles 4:14 8 Westernd Sy M.Y. Saturday Weekiy Partien—"VAYEZE" Genesis 23.16-32.3 Prophets-Hosea 11.7-12.12 17. 12 atterter Memorania



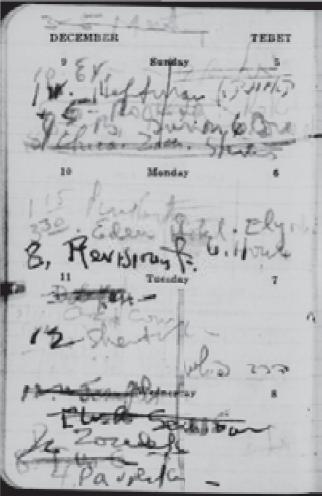


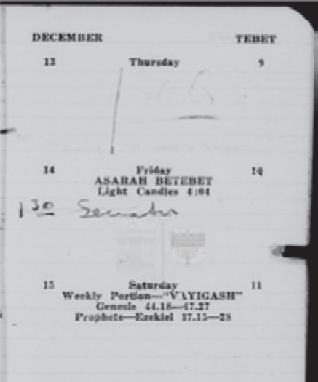






0.0.0 2 Friday. Light Candles 4 (63) Salarday Weekly Portlon-"MIKEZ" Genesis 41 1-4 -11 Prophets-I 215 Kimma £., emorjamda 6-C





ASARAH BETEBET ( enth of Tebet) commemorates the day when the Babylonians began their effective siege of Jerusalem in 586 B. C. S.



DECEMBER

TEBET

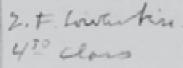


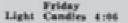
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Thursday.

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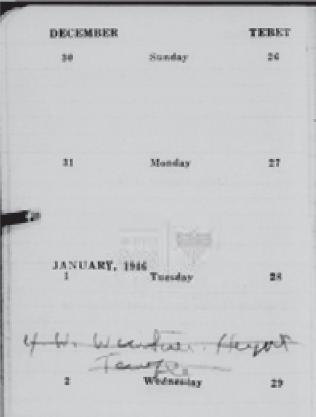
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Saturday Weekly Portion-"WAYEHI" 18 Generals 47.28-0.26 Prophets-I Kings 2.1-12

Memoranda

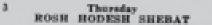


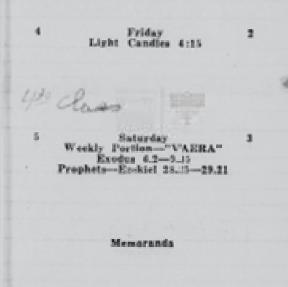




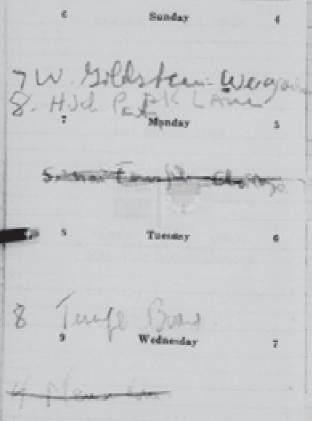
SHEBAT

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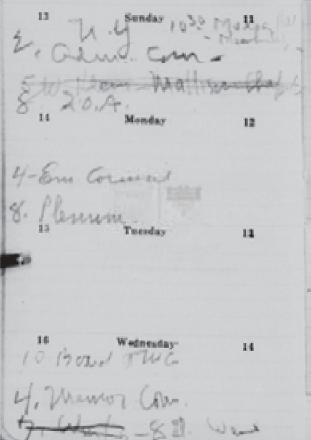


SHEBAT



**JANUARY** SHERAT 10 Thursday 7. Westz-Light Candles 4:22 11 8 Wen Unter M. Rom 12 12 Saturday 1.0 Weekly Portiom-"BO" Exodus 10.1-13.16 Prophets-Jeremial 46,12-28 8. Ex. 20.14 Memoranda

SHEBAT



### SHEEAT

17

Thursday.

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## HAMISHAH ASAR BESHEBAT

18

Friday Light Candles 4:31

Weit

14

19

9 Saturday. 17 Weekly Portion—"BESHALAH" Exedus 13.17—17.16 Prophets—Judges 4.4—5.31

HAMISHAH ASAR RESHEBAT (infteenth of Shebat) is the Jowish Arbor Day, also called the New Year of the Trees. Each year in Falsstine 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 Falsstine.

SHEBAT

28 Sunday 18 500 - time - Manon 21 Monday 15 11.240 22 Tuesday 20 WWW 23 Weinesday 21 4-Bissila 8. T. Un. C. Dr. U. Janu.

**JANUARY** SHEBAT 24 Thursday 22 8°- Reter Soldie 25 Friday. 23 Light Candles 4:40 8 Jolden Saturday Weekly Postien-"TITRO" Exedus 18.1-23.23 26 24 Prophets-Isaiah 6.1-4.6: 9.5-6 anolith = 50 th Memoranda

#### SHEBAT



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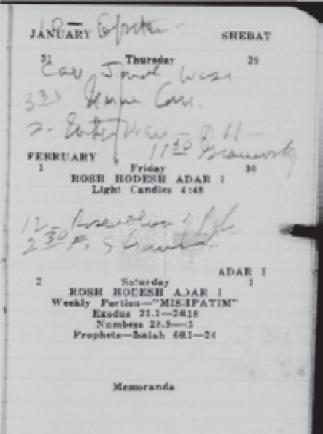
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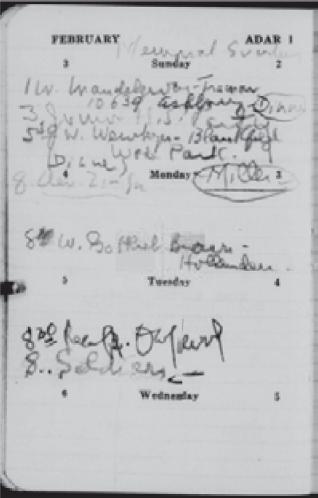
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FEBRUARY

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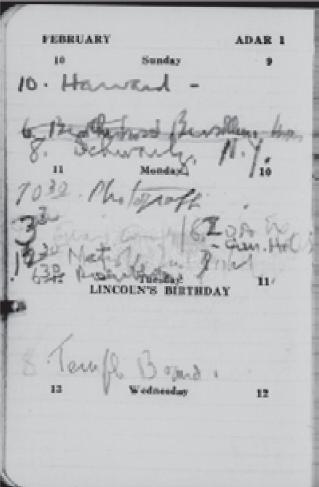
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Friday Light Candles 4:54

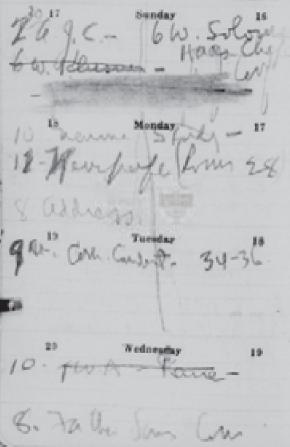
Saturday Weekly Portion-"TERUMAH" Exodus 25.1-27.19 Prophets-I Kings 5.26-6.13

Memoranda



FEBRUARY ADAR I 34 Thursday 13 15 Friday. 14 Light Candles, 5:05 Saturday. 15. 16 Weekly Perion-"TEZAVEH" Exadam 27.28-10.10 Prophets-Ezekiel 13.10-27 69,20A CB Manuarand

## FEBRUARY



PERRIARY ADAR I 21 Thursday 58 S. Exo, Cl. Lin, Soc Friday Light Candles 5:12 21 WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY 1739 Junt Pu Saturday Weekly Portion-"K. TISA" 22 23 Exedus 30.11-31.35 rophets-I Kings 18.1-39

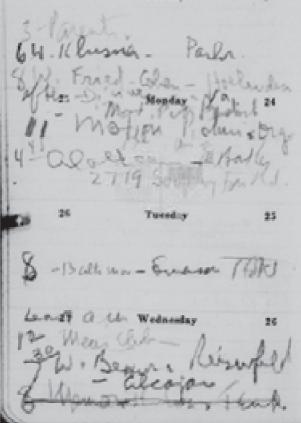
## FEBRUARY

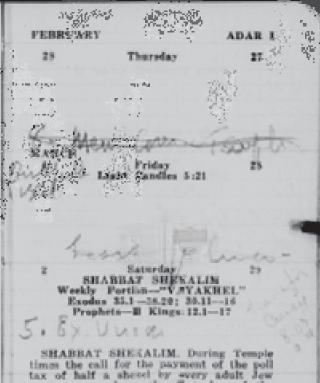




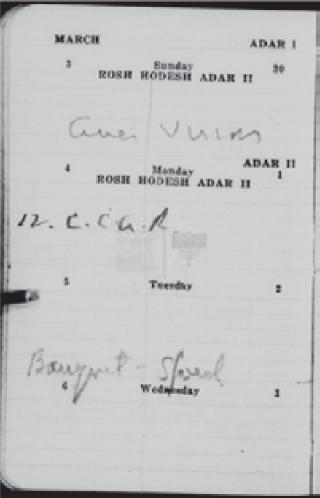
Sunday

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was announced on the first day of the eleventh month (Adar). As a reminder of this duty the passage from Exclus xxx, 11,16 was read on the Salbath preceding.





MARCH (Epsdem Rectini D. premes-Past Low Thundre -stares Hote Our Con Tuesday le Itom 2 10 153 Bloomle 1 - Clausse Just

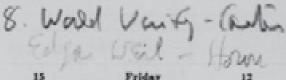
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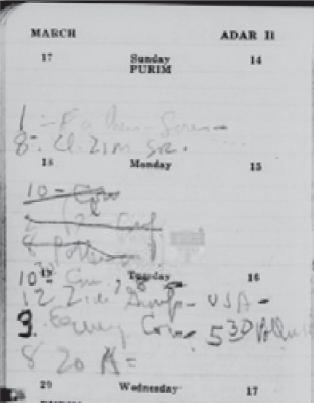
Friday Light Candles 5:36

13

Saturday SHABBAT ZAKOR Weekly Portion—"VAYIKRA" Leviticus 1.1—5.24 Deuteronomy 2217—19 Prophets—: Samual 15.2—34

FAST OF ESTHER commensorates 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.

SHABBAT ZAKOR derives its name from the special portion from the Torah. Dest. xxv, 17-15, read that day, which begins with the word Zakor—"Remember Amalek." It was assumed that Haman was an Amalekite.



PURIM commemorates the day when, through the intervention of Mordeeni and Queen Esther, the Jews of Persia narrowly escaped being victims of Eaman's plot to exterminate them.

Rosten

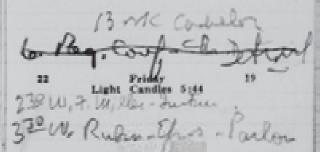
MARCH

ADAR II.

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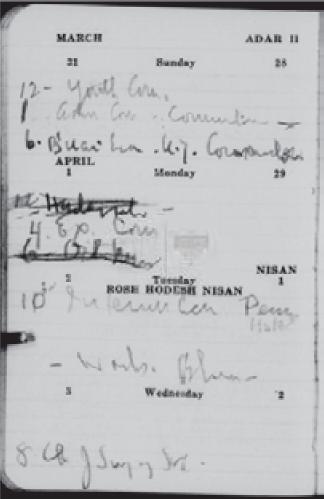
Saturday SHABBAT PARAH Weekly Partion—"ZAV" Leviticus 6.1—4.36 Numbers 15.1—22 Prophets—Enckiel 35.16—28

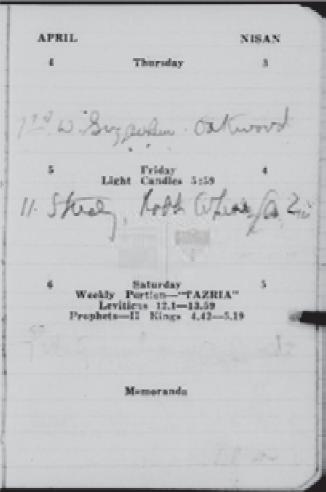
SHABBAT PARMH-Preseding the Passover, proper steps to become ritually clean had to be taken as proparation for the eating of the Parchal lamb. Hence the law concerning the sakes of the red heifer, Parah Adamah (Nimbers tix), was read.

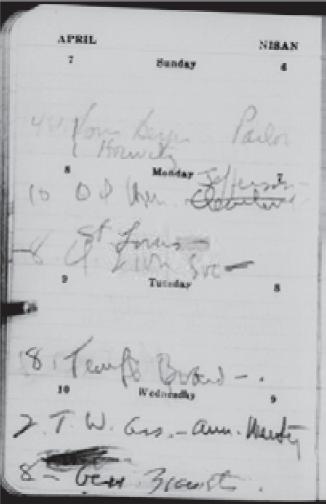
aluman 1 hurl MARCH april. 2- Chepel- D'asterno Gran Loey PLAD on-perter 3 galan 22 Terepter -13 1 22. Deather Mar Man Yis 1689-81159 Tuesday 23 S W. Rohn - Kallak Terf 27 Wednesday

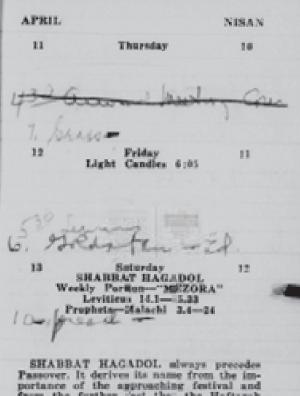
MARCH ADAR II. 28 Thursday 23 W130, Kessler - Krawp y W. marcuson - Frite Pailon Friday 23. 26 Light Candles 5:51 12. Roth Conto Qued day 3.0 Saturday 27 SHABBAT HABOOESH Weekly Portion-"SHEMINI" Leviticus 9.1-11.47 Prophets-Erskiel 45\_6-66.18 SHABBAT HAHCDESH drives its name from the Haftarah of that day, Excdus xii, 1-20. This is the "por ion about the month," referring to the special consecra-

tion of the month of Nian which is the most eventful in the history of Israel.



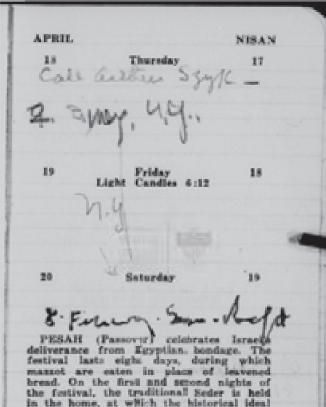






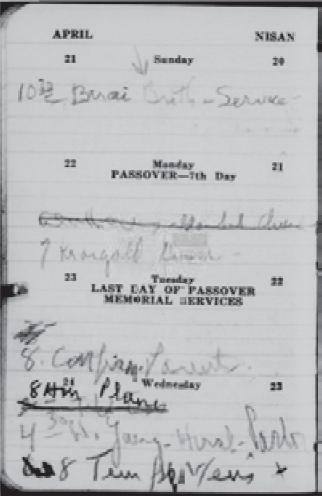
from the further inct that the Haftarah for the day closes with an illusion to "the Great Day of the Lord."

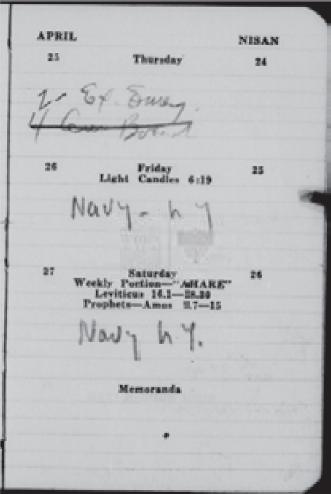
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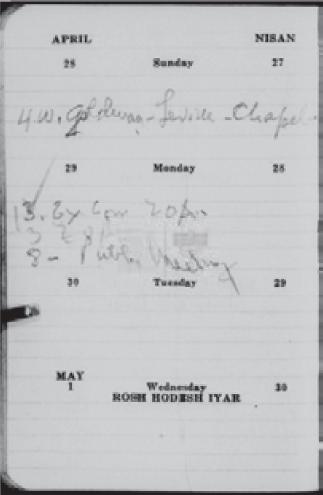


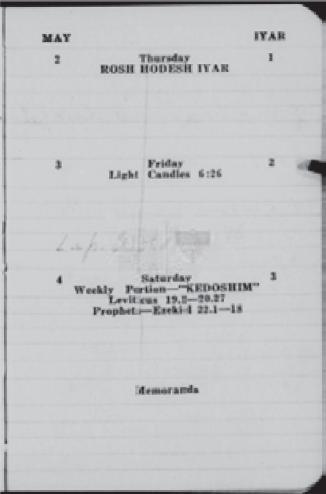
of freedom is reaffirmed.

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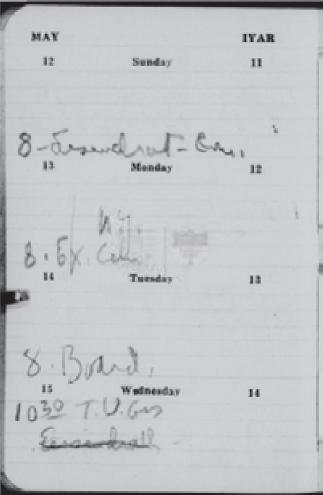


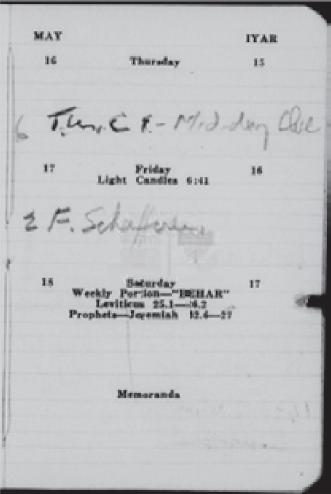




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MAT ITAR Thursday. Emer agency Com Friday. 10 Eight Candles 6:34 11 Frank 11 Saturday. 2.0 Weekly Portion-"EMOR" Leviticus 21.1-24.23 Prophets-Erckiel 44.15-11 Managements

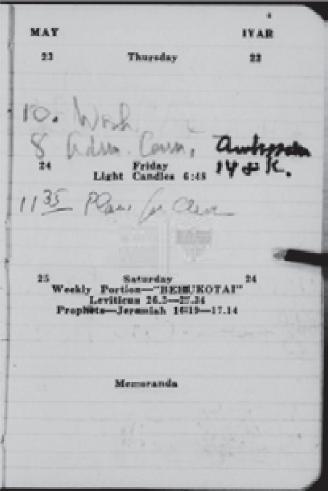




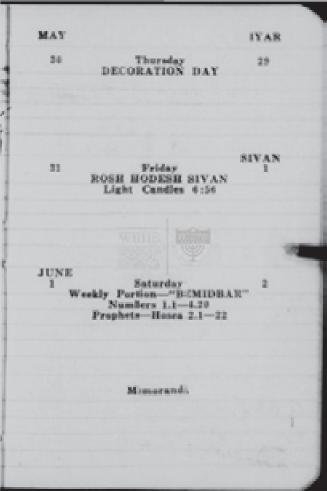
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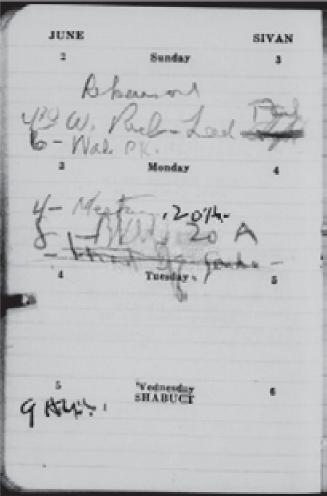
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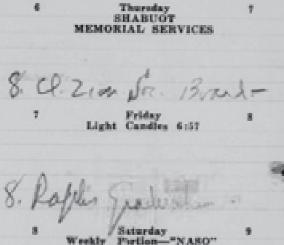
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## JUNE

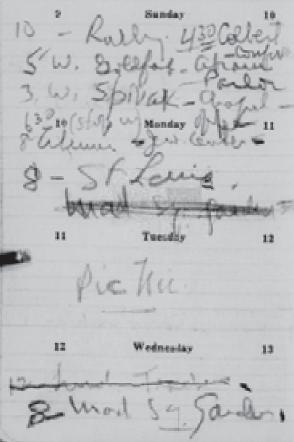
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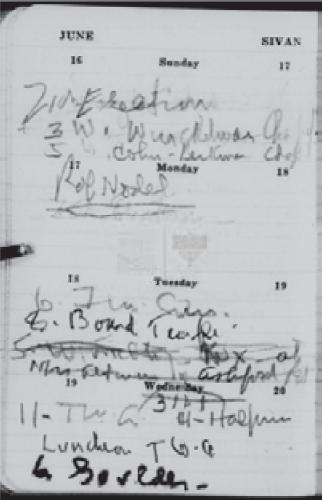
Numbers 4.21-7.89 Prophets-Judges 3.2-25

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

SIVAN



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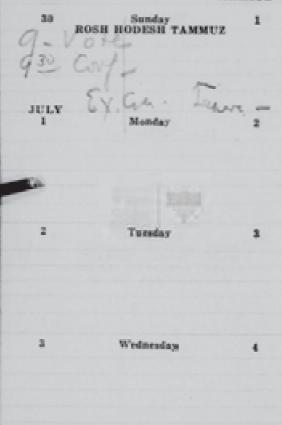
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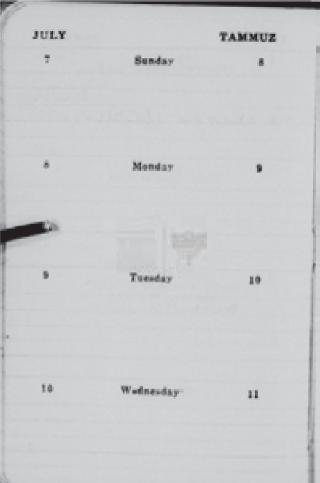


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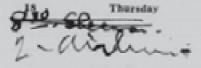
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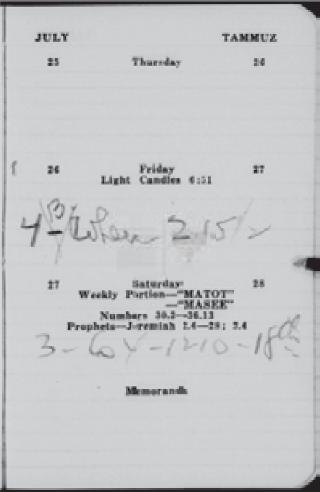
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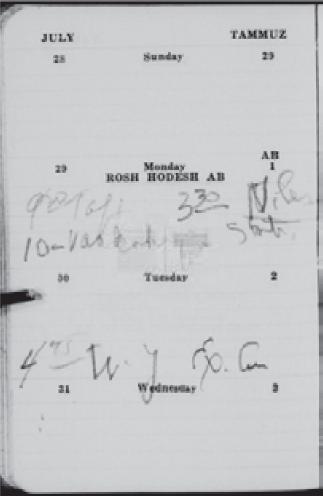
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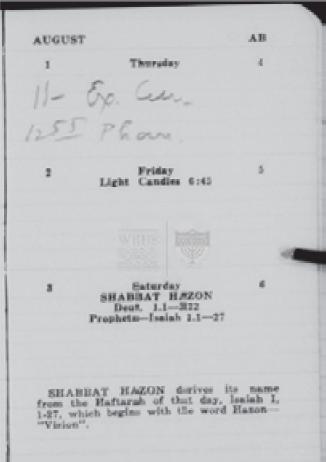
Saturday Weekly Portion-"PINHAS" Numbers 25.10-0.1 Prophets-Jaremlah 1.1-2.3

SHIBEAH ASAR BETAMMUZ (seventeenth of Tammuz) is a first day which commemorates the day when the Babylonian army' made the first jurach, in the wall of Jerusalem during the slege in the year 585 B. C. E.

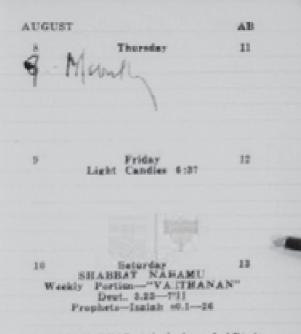






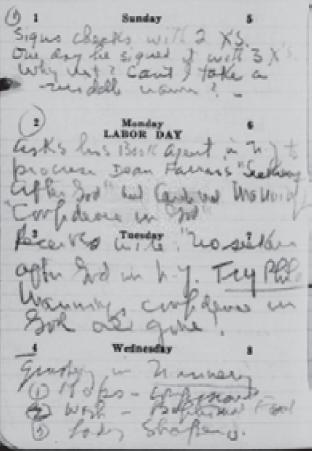






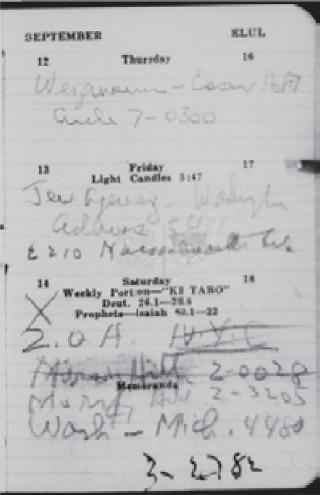
TISHEAH BEAB (ninth day of AB) is the fast day which marks the destruction of the first Tempe in Jarusalem by the Babylonians (566 E. C. E.) and also of the second Temple by the Romans (70 C. E.). SHABBAT NAEAMU dirives its name from the Haftarah of thail day, Isaiah kl, 1.26 which begins with the word Nahamu "Comfort ye", read on the Sabbath after Tisheah Beab. SEPTEMBER

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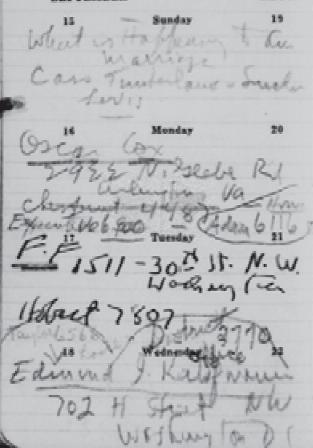
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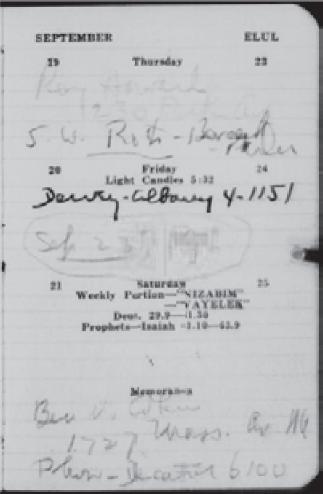
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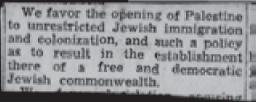
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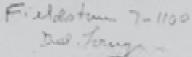
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## 1946 - 1947





zand edition

The Society for the Advancement of Judaiim

15 West 86th Street New York 24, N.Y. Telephons: Schugler 4-7000



### WHAT IS THE S. A. J.

The Society for the Advancement of Judaism was founded in New York City in 1922 by Dr. Mordeeni M. Kaplan. The Society was established in the belief that the future of Judaism depended on something more than an acceptable ideology. 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 sponsored the efforts of Dr. Kaplan in his attempt to disseminate his philosophy. By granting to him and subsequently to his successor, Dr. Ira Elsenstein an absolutely free pulpit, the members of the Society have enabled them to give expression to every phase of their philosophy., The results of their preaching and teaching in the institution have been crystallized in Kapian's published works. "Judaism As A Civilization," "Judaism In Transition," and "The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion." Dr. Elsenstein published a volume in 1936, entitled "Creative Judaism," 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 magnine devoted to the dimemination of Dr. Kapian'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 Civilination" 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.

Members of the S. A. J. have been instrumental in founding the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation, Inc., established for the purpose of spreading the influence of the Reconstructionist philosophy and program.

The Society conducts a Synapogue, 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, 24, N. Y.

# INTRODUCTION TO RECONSTRUCTIONISM

### Foreword

It has never been so hard to be a Jew as it is in our time. We Jews are at the mercy of external forces which tend to reduce our people to mere human rubble. We suffer, also, from an internal malady which is rapidly paralyzing the nerve centers of Judaism. And yet, Jewish life, with its long tradition of ethical and spiritual striving, might well be capable of serving as the exemplar of a new era in the art of human cooperation.

B

We Jews, then, must try to discover why so many of us ds not wish to be Jews, why some of us no longer find any spiritual inspiration in the Jewish religion. We must try to determine why many Jews seek to escape, why they are dissatisfied, unhappy, restless, ridden by doubts, by feelings of inferiority, by self-hate.

We of the Jewish Ecconstructionist movement are trying to face these problems boldly and Frankly. Though we are fully aware of the stampede from Jewish life on the part of large numbers, we believe that this flight can be stopped. We know that there are many Jews who desire to continue to share their common past, to assume mutual responsibility in the present, and to work together for the best kind of future for the entire Jewish people. If these Jews in whom the will to Jewish survival is still strong be mobilized and induced to rethink the problem of Judaism, if the energies of Judaism can be re-directed toward some worthwhile goal, then the Jewish people is bound to have a new lease on life. It is these tasks that Reconstructionism has set before itself. How these tasks are conceived and how they can be carried out can perhaps be made clear in the following series of questions and answers.

### The Need for Reconstruction

Q. Why do we insist upon the need to reconstruct Jewish life?

A. We believe that Jewish survival can be secured only if Jews face the realities of Jewish life. We must realize that the eld conditions of Jewish living no longer prevail. Jews must be prepared to adjust Jewish living to conditions never before encountered in their long history.

Q. What are these new conditions under which Jews live?

A. Jews in the Western world were emancipated from ghetto life about one hundred and fifty years ago. The segregated and unified existence of their own kehillah (community) came to an end. Jews were catapulted into modern civilization. They had, therefore, little or no preparation for avoiding its pitfalls and enjoying its glories. They were granted civil and political rights, which, at least in theory, gave them equality with all other citizens. Naturally, they were expected to assume the same responsibilities as non-Jewish citizens. In fact, the majority desired avidly to do so. This acceptance of Western citizenship presented the Jew with a new problem in his life-how to continue his Jewish life in a dominantly non-Jewish civilization.

There is still another unprecedented condition which has revolutionized Jewish life. In the Western world the impact of modern science and modern thought has weakened, and in many cases destroyed, the belief in the supernatural origin of religion. This trend affected the Jewish religion as well. Many Jews began to find it impossible to believe in the divine authority of Jewish law and in the literal interpretation of the miracles recorded in the Bible. Thus we may say that the incorporation of the Jews into Western nations together with the growing skeptical attitude toward revealed religion has shaken modern Jewish life to its foundations.

Q. How did the Jews live before the Emancipation?

A. In all their internal relations, the Jews were governed by the laws of the Torah, the religious law, which was supreme. The authority of the rabbis was unquestioned, their decisions final. The Jewish community was recognized by the state as a unified, autonomous enfity, and most Jews had little or no contact with the outside world and with the currents of thought then permeating human life. Q. How has the Emancipation affected Jewish life?

A. Jews constitute a small minority within the civilization of the countries where they live. Thus, it is exceedingly difficult for them to resist the attraction of the common culture. In former days, as we have seen, Jews lived the part of a nation in exile. But this is no longer possible, nor do Jews desire it. It is our duty, as loyal citizens, to contribute to the primary culture and to participate in the affairs of the nation to which we owe our devoted allegiance. We are no longer governed by Jewish law in secular matters. We do not have an exclusively Jewish education. We can count for Jewish survival only on those Jews who do not wish to lose nor to destroy the continuity of Jewish life, on those who-wish to keep as much of our tradition and our own way of life as is compatible with modern democratic civilization.

Q. How have modern attitudes toward religion affected Jewish life?

A. Religion has always been the most conspicuous and significant aspect of Jewish life. It was the unifying force for all Jews. With the growing doubts concerning the miraculous origin of all religion, the Jewish religion has begun to suffer from serious defections. In addition, many Jews have decided that it is easier to achieve high position in the community if one professes the dominant religion. Thus, Jewish unity has been weakened and Jewish life, as it was lived in the past, has broken down.

Q. What has been the result of this breakdown in Jewish life?

A. There is much confusion, bewilderment and bitterness among Jewish organizations. Jews find it increasingly difficult to understand and work with one another. Ther- are Jews who still insist on the supreme authority of the Torah in every phase of human life. There are others who go to the other extreme and deny the need for any religion. Between these views, we find Jews who emphasize one or another solution. Some believe that humanism, others that imernationalism, secular-nationalism, or defense of Jewish civil rights will solve the Jewish problem. Each of a multiplicity of

organizations claims to hold the key to Jewish survival.

Some Proposed Solutions

Q. Have any efforts been made to bring order into modern Jewish life?

A. There have been several attempts such as Reform Judaism, Conservative Judaism, Neo-Orthodoxy, secular nationalism. The first three have assumed that the Jewish people exists mainly for the purpose of ex-emplifying Jewish religion. As a result they tend to treat Jewish life piecemeal instead of organically. They fail to see the interdependence of the structure of the Jewish people, its nationhood, its communal organization, its creative self-expression and its religion. The secular mationalists, on the other hand, have no interest in religion at all. They try to meet the issue in one of two ways. Some seek to meet it through the establishment of an independent modern Jewish nation in Palestine without giving any thought at all to Jew sh life outside of Palestine. Others, especially those who advocate emphasizing Yiddish culture, treat the Jewish people as consisting of a minority nationality group united by a secular culture based mainly on the Yiddish language.

Some good has been accomplished through these attempts. However, the leaders of these movements have not been able to build any substitute for the unity of the old Jewish community and the traditional Jewish religion. There is still no democratically constituted authority which can be considered the authentic voice of the Jewish people.

<sup>29</sup> Q. How does Reconstructionism differ from those other proposed solutions?

A. Reconstructionism views Judaism as a dynamic religious civilization with all that that term implies, Like all other civilizations\_Judaism has its roots in a land; for the Jews that land is Palestine. Judaism possesses a continuing history, a living language, a voluminous literature: a common religion, folkways, folk tradition, law and various arts. Therefore, Jews in America can be wor to Judaism if they are shown how to live in two civilizations, the Jewish and the American, at one and the same time. Q. Why is Judaism a "religious" civilization?

A. Judaism has always emphasized the role of religion in Jewish life. Religion is the effort of men to experience life as worth living. This is impossible if we think of life as governed merely by mechanical forces or pure chance. Life makes sense only if we think of it as governed by a spiritual Power that makes for beauty, truth and goodness as the fulfillment of our deepest wants. That is why we believe in God. Since Jewish civilization has always striven to bring the life of the Jewish people into conformity with the law of God as they understood it, Judaism is a religious civilization.

## Q. Why is Judaism dynamic?

A. Judaism is dynamic because it adjusts itself creatively to changing conditions. In the past, it borrowed from other civilizations whatever would help it to make life better for the Jewish people and for the world. Jews tried to ciscover in every new experience what it had to teach them and they gave appropriate expression to those new insights in their law, literature, ritual and social institutions. Thus, despite the ravages of time, Judaism has always been harmonious with the life of each generation, and has always helped Jews to live a worthwhile life and to make a worthy contribution to all human civilization.

### The Reconstructionist Program

Reconstructionism offers a new approach to Jewish living in America. It is a movement indigenous to America and wholly compatible with American democratic civilization. Reconstructionism represents an earnest attempt to ensure Jewish survival, both physical and spiritual, by indicating how to ive a maximum Jewish life within the setting of a modern democratic state. It is the only movement in Jewish life today which tries to solve the problem of living in two civilizations at the same time.

Q. Has Jewish life been reconstructed before our time?

A. Yes. Reconstruction is not a radical departure. Whenever Judaism had to adjust itself to unprecedented conditions, it underwent changes which naturally were reflected in its ideas and institutions. Let us take one example. When the Kingdom of Judah lost its independence and the Temple was destroyed, the Jews of that time felt that Judaism was lost. The gods of Babylon, they believed, had won a decisive victory over their God. But the Prophets taught otherwise. Under the guidance of prophets like Jeremiah, Ezekiel and the so-called second Isaiah, the Jews were taught that Israel's God was in fact the God of the whole world. This was a great deviation from the tribal conception that God was the God of the Israelites alone. The Prophets also taught that God could be worshiped anywhere and that He would send a righteous king to redeem Israel, a Messiah, who would rule so justly and in accordance with God's laws that the nations would voluntarily subject themselves to Israel's law and ad-re Israel's God. These teachings led to the development of a new kind of state headed by a high priest and governed accord-ing to God's revealed law. Thus the Torah became the legal instrument of the second Jewish Commonwealth, something which it had not been under the Davidic dynasty. One must study Jewish history to see other instances of the reconstruction of Judaism. The very fact that Judaism has always been able to meet new issues should give us courage and faith in reconstructing it to satisfy present needs.

Q. What must be the basis of reconstructing Jewish life in the present crisis?

A. In this new era we should continue to emphasize that men can and must obey the law of God, but the law should not be regarded as being confined to any one book or any set of books. It can be discovered in everything that makes for a happier and better world. Jewish life should be reconstructed along democratic lines. Unity should be based on voluntary cooperation for comm-n interests and purposes rather than on an enforced conformity with traditional laws, customs and rites assumed to possess supernatural sanction\_ All matters which affect the Jewish people as a whole must be decided by the community as a whole by majority rule after previous free and unfettered discussion. But all matters which do not require collective action by the community, such as the expression and practice of religion, must be treated in a way that permits full freedom of conscience without the application of any social pressure for conformity.

Q. What areas of Jewish life are the concern of the Reconstructionist movement?

A. Reconstructionism, because it views Judaism as a civilization, is interested in all aspects of Jewish life. Its specific program in America is to aid in the establishment of Palestine as the Jewish National Homeland; to strive for the reorganization of the American Jewish community on a representative democratic basis; to advocate the use of measures to re-vitalize the Jewish religion so that it will correspond to what modern Jews believe and so that ± may express their living faith; to help in re-direct-ing Jewish education to meet today's conditions; to encourage Jewish cultural creativity in literature and the arts, and to insist upon the participation of Jews in all activities and social movements which enhance the ideals of democracy and American civilization and which seek to extend freedom, justice, equality, peace and plenty to all men and all nations.

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### Palestine

Q. Why is the Reconstructionist program predicated upon the establishment of Palestine as the Jewish National Home?

A. Every American Jew shares and should share the common civilization of America. In addition, American Jews must maintain Jewish civilization. Since Jews are a minority of the population, they are at a natural disadvantage. The Hebrew language, Jewish law, Jevish education, Jewish religion must all function in addition to and not in substitution for American civilization. The difficulties of maintaining Jewish civilization simultaneously with the civilization we share with our non-Jewish neighbors make necessary the re-enforcement of Judaism from a center where Jewish civilization is dominant because Jews are in the majority. Palestine is historically the Jewish National Homeland and must be the place where Judaism can develop as the primary civilization of the land. In Palestine, Jewish life will be self-determined and free from the necessity of adjusting itself to any other civilization. A Jewish Commonwealth should fulfill the highest aspirations of Jews everywhere and must be built upon firm foundations of social, political and economic justice. It must serve as an example of the best in the ethical tradition of Judaism and become not only the cultural center of Jewry but a moral force in all Jewish life.

### Community

Q. Why is it necessary to organize the American Jewish Community?

A. Jewish community life in America, and in fact everywhere else except Palestine, kas become fragmentized. For most Jews in America, Jewish life means giving a contribution for some Jewish "cause," or going to synagogue twice or three times a year, or supporting an organization which is fighting anti-Semitism. For many Jews, there is no interest in Jewish life, nothing establishing bonds of unity, nothing to make a Jew wish to remain a Jew, to make Jewishness a happy experience. 8]

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Q. What does the individual Jew seek from a Jewish life?

A. The individual Jew desires a sense of status. He wishes to belong to a group that cares about him. He wishes to achieve status and to have the Jewish people achieve it. He desires, also, a feeling of self respect and wants his people to be respected. He is eager to acquire a feeling of permanence, a realization that his life on earth has some lasting value. He wishes Jewish community life to be on so high a level that he will be proud to be identified with it. A democratically organized Jewish community, representing all Jews who wish to be identified as J-ws, can give to the individual and to the Jewish people as a whole all of these tlings.

Q. How does the Reconstructionist movement envisage the reorganization of the Jewish community of America?

A. The Jewish community is really a branch of the Jewish people. It should be representative of every element in the community and should bring out the very best there is in its individual members. Reconstructionism recommends that the organizations and associations of the community be organized into a federation or a Jewish community council. The representatives of these organizations, democratically elected, shall be the spokesmen and executive agents of the Jews in the community. All communal activities shall be directed under the aegis of the Jewish community.

Q. What are some of the functions of the Jewish community?

A. The community allould supervise all fund-raising for local communal purposes, for the upbuilding of Palestine and for the rel of Jews in distress anywhere in the world. It should administer funds raised for common local purposes. It should direct all activities in which the Jewish community is interested, provide for the training of men and women for work in Jewish fields, such as social workers, educators, community center workers, rabbis, cantors. It should turn its attention to all Jewish problems such as anti-Semitism, economic maladjustments, the overcoming of physical, mental and social handicaps. It should establish courts of arbitration to settle disputes between Jews without resort to eivil courts, maintain Jewish employment agencies, set up bureaus of education, vocational guidance commissions, etc. It should maintain places of worship, assume responsibility for Jewish education, encourage Jewish literary and artistic effort, and insist upon a high standard of ethics among Jews. These are some of the duties of the Jewish community.

Q. What should be done about organizations which are national and international in ocopy?

A. Such organizations should also be organized on a federation basis. For example, Zionism, care of refugees, overseas relief are matters of international concern. Higher Jewish education, fighting anti-Semitism are national concerns. The agencies that deal with these matters should be working together and not at cross purposes nor wholly independently. Such national organizations should be united into a body consisting of democratically elected representatives to which shall be added representatives of the local Jewish communities of America. This body should maintain continuous contact with corresponding Jewish organizations in other countries.

Q. What would be the effect of community organization?

A. Jewry, for the first time since the abolition of the autonomous Jewish community, would have a structural form enabling it to function as a civilization. It would give the individual Jew status as a member of a religio-cultural group. Authority and responsibility for all sollective action would be vested in the rank and file of Jewry and delegated by it to a responsible leadership. Participation in Jewish life would be worth while to the individual Jew because he would be part of a collective effort to attain all that makes for human fulfillment.

#### Education

Q. What direction shall the reconstruction of Jewish education take?

A. Civilizations perpetuate them-selves by transmitting their acquired culture and ideals to each generation in such ways that the individual desires to be identified with the group. This process is called education. Jewish education, to be effective today, must give to the next generation the knowledge of the past so that the individual may be equipped to live in the present and to meet the problems of the foresceable future. However, though the Jewish past must be taught, cognizance must be taken of the conditions under which Jewish life is lived today. Education must provide for adjustment to changed conditions.

Q. What are some of the elements of Jewish education?

A. Education includes every aspect of Jewish culture such as the Hebrew language, religion, literature, contemporary Jewish problems, music, the arts. We must remember, however, that Jewish ecucation begins in the

home. Impressions gained in the home and the influence of the home environment generally remain with the adult. The home, therefore, should be distinctively Jewish. Observances such as Kashrut, celebration of the Sabbath and festivals, home devotions should be practiced in a manner that would render them meaningful for life today. For example, Pesah, the festival of *freedom*, should be related to the fight for freedom everywhere in the world. Hanukkah, representing the fight for religious freedom should be allied with the fight for religious freedom everywhere in the world. In addition, every possible means should be utilized to give the Jewish home an atmosphere that is culturally and esthetically Jewish such as the use of Jewish books, music, magazines, pictures, furnishings, records.

Jewish education, of course, should not be confined to the llome. Some regular portion of the time of every adult and every child should be devoted to attaining knowledge of matters of Jewish interest. To create the necessary educational facilities is the responsibility of the Jewish community. To use them, is the responsibility of every Jew.

### Religion

Q. Reconstructionism advocates the reinterpretation of the Jewish religion. Why is this necessary?

A. Traditional religions are everywhere losing their hold on people. This is because they seem unrelated to the needs and problems of modern life. Moreover, they include many ideas which have been proved erroneous by modern thought. But it is true that people in ancient times underwent experiences similar to our own. Birth, marriage, death, the struggle for a livelihood, conflicts between liberty and despotism, between selfish-ness and unselfishness, are experiences which are the same in all ages. While men in the past thought and felt about these matters as profoundly as we do today, they lived in a different world and thought in different terms. That makes in difficult for us to understand the implications of their thinking: But if we mentally reconstruct their world and translate

what remains true in their thought into modern terms, we can make the tradition of the past help us to live in the present. We must view religion not as a supernaturally revealed creed or code of laws but as the affirmation of the worthwhileness of life, as the search for a sincere faith through which to activate the desire to make the most of one's life. That means that we must make Jewish religion relevant both to the personal life of the Jew and to Jewish living in two civilizations. The indifference to the Jewish religion on the part of many Jews is due to the fact that it is identified in their minds with some particular doctrine to which they cannot intellectually subscribe.

Q. How can we re-vitalize Jewish religion?

A. We must realize that religion is the soul of the Jewish civilization. It lives and grows as Jewish civilization lives and grows. Religion must be reinterpreted in every generation so that it fits the needs of that generation. As we have pointed out, this is not new. Jewish religion has always re-vitalized itself by changing its beliefs and practices, discarding some and taking on others. The object was always to render life in general and Jewish existence in particular inherently worth while.

Such elements of the Jewish tradition as no longer fit the democratic tradition, for example the inferior status of the woman, should be discarded. At the same time, we must develop types of observances, devotional literature, sancta, which shall give religious significance to our experiences unprovided for by tradition. Furthermore, if we wish to keep religion vital for our day, we must keep religious thought free and untrammeled. We must net try to enforce standardized ritual practices or regimented religious thinking. Naturally, as much as possible of tradition should not only be setained but rendered meaningful for today. But, if we remember that the true function of religion is to influence the worshiper to harmonize his ife with God as the Power that makes for self-realization, we will indeed make religion a positive force in the life of the individual Jew.

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#### The Arts

Q. What does Reconstructionism propose for the cultivation of the arts?

A. There have always been art forms in Jewish life, such as music. literature, the dance, drama. The graphic arts were not emphasized because until modern times all art was religious, and the representation of deity in art forms was considered idolatrous from the viewpoint of Jewish religion. However, all through Jewish civilization beautiful art objects were made, such as ornaments for the Torah, candelabra, Kiddush cups and the like. All Jewish artists should be encouraged and stimulated to express their creativity within the sphere of Jewish civil zation. Jewish artists can find much inspiration for emotional expression if they are encouraged to develop an interest in Jewish life. We must help them through every means such as subsidies, scholarships, art exhibit, contests, etc.

#### American Civilization

Q. What has Reconstructionism to say concerning Jewish participation in social and civic movements in America?

A. The improvement of human relations has always been a major interest of Jewish civilization. The concepts of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man are based on the Jewish view that mankind is one and must learn to transcend the differences that exist among its races. peoples and religions. Judaism sees in the brotherhood of man a cooperative effort to make a better life for all men. Jews must strive for the establishment of a social order that provides for the maximum of human cooperation and the maximum of personal liberty. All J wish institutions must sensitize Jews to those social evils that impede the realization of this vision. Any eivilization which does not try to eradicate poverty, corruption, explaitation, discrimination, disease, violence and war is a barbarism. Jewish communities must cooperate with all clements of the general population in furthering all movements which have as their purpose the extermination of these evils. Jews must do this, not only for the honor of the Jewish name, but as an exemplification of the age old Jewish traditional belief in the dignity and the inviolability of each human soul.

## Conclusion

We, of the Jewish Reconstructionist Movement, have tried to give you a glimpse of what we mean by the Reconstructionist philosophy and program. We are aware that for every single question we have answered there are at least two new questions which come to your mind. We are convinced, however, that further study of Reconstructionism will prove that it is capable of infusing American Jewry with renewed vigor. We believe that by sharing our approach you will find satisfaction and happiness in Jewish living, and, at the same time, you will be discharging fully your responsibility of American citizenship in the difficult days that lie ahead.

We are convinced, too, that within the body of American Jewry there exist potentialities for greatness and creativity as yet untapped. And we have faith that American Jews can and will employ these potentialities to meet the unprecedented challenge of our times.

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## JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST FOUNDATION

The Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation is the administrative agency of the Reconstructionist Movement. At the present time the Foundation

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

Publishes books which help to vitalize Jewish religious life.

Publishes pamphlets expounding the Reconstructionist attitude toward the community, toward Palestine, toward Jewish education, religion and culture.

Publishes study aids for the Reconstructionist magazine and syllabi and other material for study.

Sponsors the Jewish Reconstructionist Fellowship for the purpose of advancing Judaism as a dynamic religious civilization...

The Jewish Reconstructionist Fellowship The Fellowship is designed to implement the following six-point program of Reconstructionism:  The upbuilding of Palestine as the hub of Jewish civilization.

 The enrichment of Jewish cultural content.

 Raising of the ethical standards of Jewish life.

 The purification and intensification of Jewish religion.

The achievement of Jewish status and organic community.

 The performance of the duties and responsibilities of American democratic citizenship.

The Fellowship should appeal to E alte rabbis and laity alike, because it is intended to function through the Synagogue and to strangthen it. The Fellowship does not compete with nor supersede any existing rabbinic or congregational organization. In fact, it has brought new life to those organizations. The basic approach is to mobilize men and women who possess missionary zeal for Judaism among Jews, and who would be willing to subscribe to a maximum Judaism comnatible with the American environment.

In every congregation, there are

undoubtedly a number of such men and women who could form a nucleus of a Chapter. Such a nucleus could build a Chapter of the Fellowship around itself.

A Chapter need not necessarily be rooted in a congregation. Any group of Jews who are willing to subscribe to the Reconstructionist program and who will accept the requirements of membership may form a Chapter.

**Reconstructionist** Literature

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 Reconstructionis: philosophy.

Judaism In Transition, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.

The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion, by Mordecai M. Kaplan. Jewish Reconstructionist Papers, edited by M. M. Kaplan, a selection of articles and editorials from The Reconstructionist.

The Future of Judaism In America, by Eugene Kohn.

The Making of the Modern Jew, by Milton Steinberg.

A Partisan Guide to the Jewish Problem, by Milton Steinberg.

Creative Judaism, by Ira Eisenstein, a popular presentation of Judaism as a Civilization.

What We Mean by Religion, by Ira Eisenstein, a popular presentation of the Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion.

Judaism In A Gaanging Civilization, by Samuel Dinin.

Sabbath Pagyer-Book, edited by Mordecai M. Kaplan, Eugene Kohn, Ira Eisenstein, and Milton Steinberg.

Shir Hadasa, Supplementary Readings and Prayers dor the High Holydays, edited by Eugene Kohn.

The New Happesch, edited by Mordecai M. Kaplan, Eugene Kohn and Ira Eisenstein, Festival Songs, by Judith K. Eisenstein.

Music for Jewish Groups, by Judith K. Eisenstein.

Gateway to Jewish Song, by Judith K. Eisenstein.

What Is Torah?, a cantata for unison chorus and plano, by Ira and Judith K. Eisenstein.

Our Bialik, a cantata for unison chorus and piano by Ira and Judith K. Eisenstein.

## Pemphlets

- The Meaning of Reconstructionism, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- The Reconstructionist Viewpoint, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- To Be or Not To Be a Jew. By Milton Steinberg.
- Toward a Cuide for Jewish Ritual Usage.
- Zionism (two articles)— Zionism and the New Opposition, by Milton Steinberg. Reconstructionism and Zionism, by Ira Eiserstein.

- Jewish Survival and Its Opponents, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- The Freedom to be Jews, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- 8. The Reconstructionist Platform.
- 9. Introduction to Reconstructionism, by Hannah L. Goldberg.
- What Is Jewish Religion?, by Eugene Kohn.
- Interfaith Relations and How to Improve Them, by Ira Eisenstein.
- 12. The Reconstructionist Movement

(in Yiddish) by Mordecai M. Kaplan.

## Syllabii For Study

The Philosophy and Program of Reconstructionism, a ten unit syllabus of study.

Jewish Life Today a syllabus prepared by Jack J. Collen, designed for use with Milton Steinberg's book, A Partisan Guide to the Jewish Problem.

The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion, a sullabus prepared by Jack J. Cohen cresigned for use with the book of the same title by Mordecai M. Kaplan. (Other books and pamphlets now in preparation.)

Membership in the Foundation is \$5.00 per year, which includes one year's subscription to The Reconstructionist.

To obtain Reconstructionist literature, or further information regarding Reconstructionism, apply to

The Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation, Inc.

15 West Eighty-Sixth Street, New York 24, N. Y.

Telephone: TRafalgar 4-4462

## CRITERIA OF JEWISH LOYALTY

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 need to have one's life enriched by the Jewish heritage.

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

1. We want Judaism to help us to overcome temptation, doubt and discouragement.

2. 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 Jews so to be trusted that his yea will be taken as yea, and his nay as nay.

 We want to learn how to utilize our leisure to bost advantage physically, intellectually and spiritually.

5. We want the Jewish home to live up to its traditional standards of virtue and piety.

6. We want the Jewish upbringing of our children to further their noral and spiritual growth and to enable them to accept with joy their heritage as Jews.

7. We want the synagorue to enable us to worship God in sincerity and in truth.

8. We want our religious traditions to be interpreted in terms of understandable experience and to be made relevant to our present

 We want to participate in the upbuilding of Erez Yisrael as a means to the renaissance of the Jewish spirit.

10. We want Judaism 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.

13. We want Judaism to function as a potent influence for justice, freedom and peace in the life of men and nations.

## RECONSTRUCTIONISM IN ACTION

# ARE EXPECTED TO DO:

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

To affiliate with communal organizations which are casential 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 foster the cultivation and growth of the Hebrew language and literature.

To encourage in the Jewish school and pulpit the revaluation of Isrnel'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 Jewish home life.

1000

(a) Observe the ceremonics — Sabbath, Festival, Kashrut and Frayer—in as impressive and Reautiful 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.
- (e) Subscribe to some good Jewish mag-
- (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 units engaging in some of the following activitics:
  - (a) Study of Hebrew Enguage and liter-
  - (b) Study of Jewish History from the modern point of wiew.
  - (c) Study of contemporary Jewish problems and evenue, e.g., modern thought in Jewish life, the problem of religion, the Jew in economics 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 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 Fulestine.
  - (e) Organize a dramatic unit to produce plays in either English. Hebrew or Yiddish.
  - (f) Organize Jewish choral units and arrangement of concerts of Jewish music.
  - (g) Conduct a public forum which will concern itself with topics of Jewish interest.
  - (b) Stimulate the production of new Jewish music or Jewish art by offering some munificent award.
- Participation in Jewilh communal life here and abroad, and wor-dag for the upbuilding of Palestine.
  - (a) Engage in specific communal pro-
  - (b) Develog an interest in American

Jewish social life, and in the problems of Jewish life in the Disspora and in Palestine.

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

## JEWISH POPULATION OF LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

City	Total Pa-	eviation, the	40 Attack	Population, 1937
Atlanta, Ga.				and a second sec
		303.288		12,000
Atlantic City, N. J.		-04,094	***********	12,500
Faithmore, Md.		#59,200		13,000
		· TD.208 · · · ·		
		110,810		
		147, 21		
Buffalo, N. Y	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	978.901		
A PROPERTY AND A REAL PROP		A REPORT OF A		and a second
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Cincinnati, óhio		455,455		
Cleveland, Ohio		878,106		90.000
Cirveland Hgta, Ohio		.04.000		
Dellas, Texas		294.134		10.000
Denver, Cola		000.110		18,455
Detroit, Mich.		ASS 159		
Elizabeth, N. J.				
Hartford, Conn				
and a second sec				
Jersey City, N. J		003,170		
Rannas City, Mo.		399,178	***********	
Los Angeles, Calif		304.277		
Louisville, Ky	Constants.	310.077		
Malden, Mann	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	.58.010		

## JEWISH POPULATION OF LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES-Continued

City	<b>Yotal Population.</b>		Population, 1937
Memphis, Tens		************	
Milwaukee, Wise,			
Minneapolis, Minn		*************	
New Haven, Conn.			
New York, N. Y.		*************	2.033,000
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Omaha, Nylynyha			
Paramite, M. J	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	and a second second second second	10,900
Reissner M. J.	······································	and a second of the second sec	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY OF
Included in the	1.501.004		
Pottabargh, Pa.	471 454		
Portland, Ore.	79/2 202 4		10,700
Portland, Ore			100 B
Providence, B. L			
Rechester, N. Y.			
St. Louis, Mo.			
St. Paul, Minn.			
tion Westerlater, Calif			
Seatthe, Wash,			
Seriesdald, Mass			
Eveneuse, N. Y.	205.067		14,599
Tolado, Ohio	282.249		10,500
Washington, D. C.	A DECK STREET		18,350
Washington, D. C			10.054
Wareester, Mass			

#### ABBIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

5707

#### 1046-47

Resh Hashanah Thurs.,	Fri., Sept. 26, 27
*Fast of Gedalish	
Yom Kippur	Sat., Oet. 5
Sukkot-1st Day	. Thurs., Oct. 10
Hosha'nzh Rabbah	
Shemini Azeyet	_ Thurs., Oct. 17
Simhat Torah	Fri., Oct. 18
*Rosh Hodesh Heshvan	Sat., Oct. 26
Rosh Hodesh Kisley	Sun., Nov. 24
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	8-Wed., Dec. 25
*Resh Hodesh Tebet	

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1947

Asarah BeTchet Rosh Hodesh Shebat	Wed., Jan. 22
Hamishah Asar BeShebat	
Fast of Esther	Wed., Mar. 5
Purim Roah Hodesh Nisan	_ Thurs., Mar. 6
Passager	West Area B
"Rosh Hodesh Iyas	Man. Ann 91
Ross Roocs Sivin	Then, May 20
*Rosh Hodesh Tammun	Same Man 95
Shibeah Asar Belammuz	Sat. July 5
Roth Hodenh Ah	Pet July 10
†Tisheah BeAb *Rosh Hodesh Elu	Sun, Aug. 17

\*Previous day is also celebrated as Rosh Hodesh. \*Fast observed the following day.

## ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

#### 5700

#### 1947-42

Fast of Gedaliah Wed. Sans 10
Yom Kippur Wed. Sent 24
Hosha'nah Rabiah Sun. Gas :
Shemini Azeret Mon., Oct. 6 Simhat Torah Tura Oct. 7
*Rosh Hodesh Heshvan Wed., Oct. 15 *Rosh Hodesh Kislev Fri., Nev. 14
Hannikkah Mon Des & Mon Day
*Roah Hodesh Tebet Sum., Dec. 14 Amrah BeTebet Tura., Dec. 25

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Rosh Hodesh Shebat	- Mon., Jan. 12
Hamishah Asar BeShebot	- 210n., Jan. 26
"Rosh Hodesh Adar I	West Val. 11
*Rosh Hodesh Adar II	- Fri., Mar. 12
Fast of Esther	Wed May 24
Purim	Thurs. Mar. 25.
Rosh Hodesh Nisan	Nat., Apr. 10
Passover	- Sal., Apr. 24
*Roah Hodesh Iyar	Mon., May 10
Lag Beomer	Thurs., May 27
Roah Hodesh Sivar	Tues, June 8
Shabuot	_ Sun., June 13
*Rosh Hodesh Tammuz	- Thurs., July 8
Shibeah Asar BeTammuz	Sat., July 24
Rosh Hodesh Ab	- Fri., Aug. 6
Tishcah BeAb	- Sat., Aug. 14
Rosh Hodesh Elui	Sun., Sept. 5

+ Fast observed the following day.

\* Previous day is also-celebrat-d as Rosh Hodesh.

JANUARY	JULY
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APRIL	OCTOBER
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#### Thursday ROSE HASHANAH

Friday ROSH HASHANAH Light Candles 5:25"

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SEPTEMBER

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Saturday SHARBAT SHUBAH Weekly Portisn—"BAAZINU" Deut. 32.1—52 Propheta—Hoses 16.2—16 —Micab 7.18—20

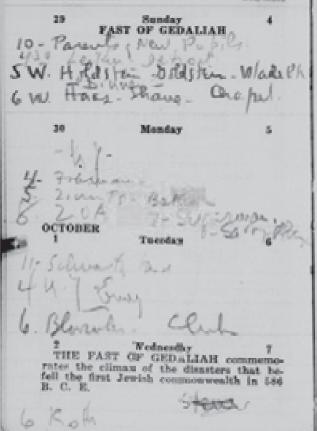
ROSH HASHANAH marks the beginning of the Jewish New Year, and insta two days. It is also the beginning of the Ten Days of Penitence, which end with Yom Kippur. Sincere prayer and meditation during these days help us to experience the reality of God and to decleate curselves anew to the establishment of His Kingdom on earth-the reign of fwedom. Justice and weace.

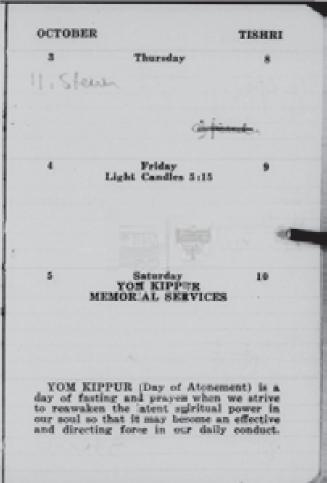
SHABBAT SHUBAH derives its name from the Haftarah of that day Hosea xiv, 2-10, which begins with the word Shubah---"Return", i.e., Repent.

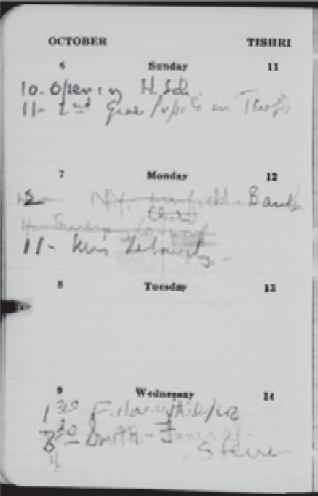
\*Eastern Standard Time for New York City and vicinity is followed throughout the calendar.

#### SEPTEMBER

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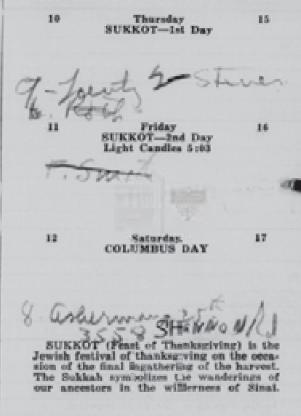


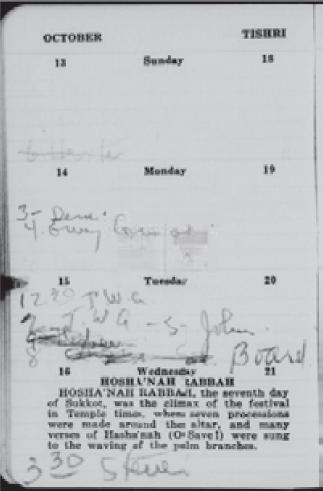


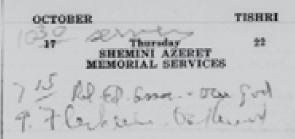




TISHRI







Friday SIMHAT TORAH Light Candles 4:52

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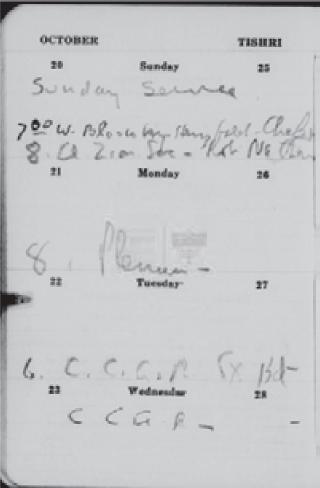
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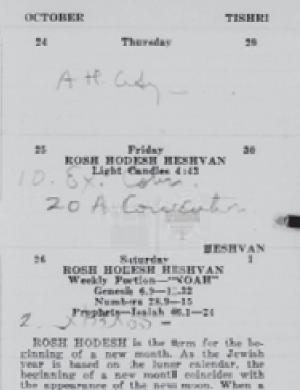
19 Saturday Weekly Per-ion-"HERESHIT" Genosis 1.1-6.8 Frephets-Isalah @.5-13.11

8. W. Bluly - Cleveland

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

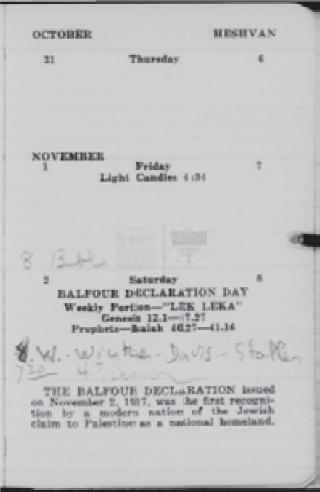
SIMHAT TORAH (Rejoicing in the Torah) is the second day of Shemini Averet. Then the reading of the Pentateuch is completed and begun anew for the coming year.





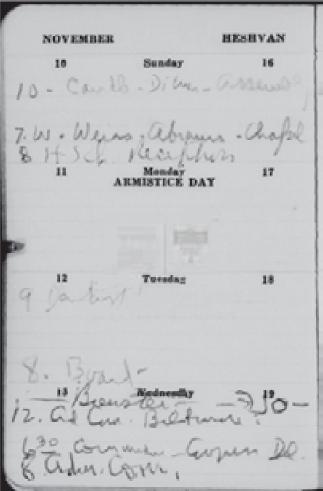
the appearance of the news moon. When a month has thirty days, the last day is considered the first of the Bvo days which constitute Rosh Hedesh of the month following.

**OCTOBER** HESHVAN 27 Sunday 2 20A Convention 28 Monday 3 20A 43 ala the de 29 Tuesday 100 39 Wednesday 5



NOVEMBER 用形成用マムN Sunday 4 W. Dr. Reydman Biel - Parla & alin - Theof. To Nodel-Monday 10 & W. Both-tenne Parlos ELECTION DAY 5 11 2-Perdes Wednesday 12



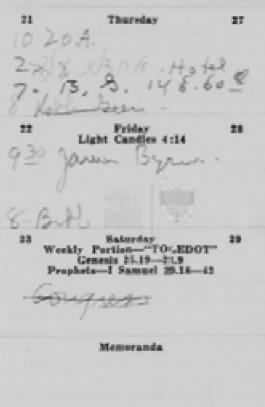


330 Ben 14 NOVEMBER **HESHVAN** PRan. Ifokl. Vout 20 2. 4 aludo - Del 5. 0 330 6 9 Friday 21 Light Candles 4:18 8. Buble Saturday Weekly Portion-"HAWE SARAH" 16 General: 23.1-25.18 Prophets-I Kings 1.1-31 Memoranda.



## NOVEMBER

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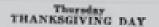




# NOVEMBER

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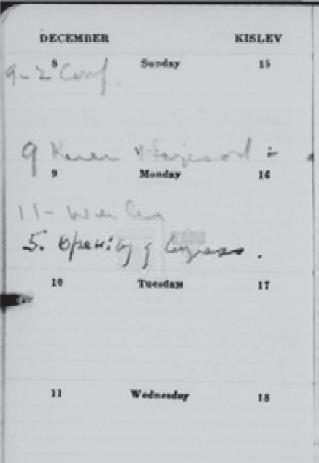
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Saturday Weekly Perion-"VAYEZE" Genesis 28.10-12.3 Prophets-Hoses 11 7-12.12

Memoranda.



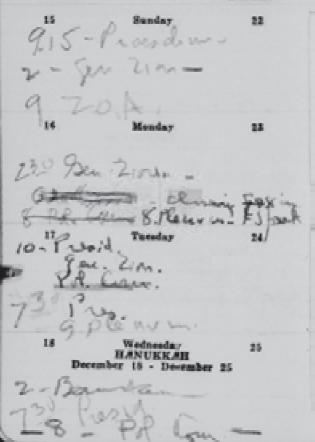
KINLEY DECEMBER 12 Thursday. 5. Confederation ger 2. Friday. 13 Light Candles 4:09 S. ah 622: - Carl - 20 Saturday Weekly Portion-"VAYISHLAH" 7 Generals 32.4-36.43 Prophety-Obadish 1-21 - Cupika= -



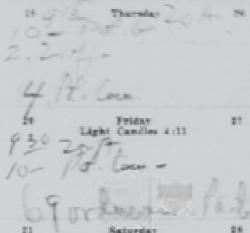
DECEMBER KINLEY 12 Thursday 19 2,30. no. c. Zice. 10:30 13 Friday 20 Light Candles 4:09 2# Hotel - Taure 2443 10-Sers Saturday Weekly Pornian-" Genesis \$7.1-10.23 -Ames 2.6-3.8 23.3.67 Mr.2 121 Memorandu

## DECEMBER

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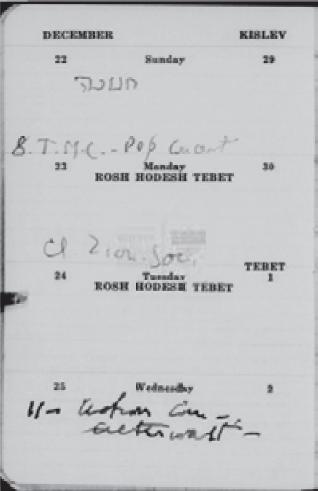


21 Weekly Pention-"BIKEZ" Genesis 41.1-4-0.17 Numbers 23.23-25 Prophets-Zechariah 2.14-4.7 330 Sea Day

HANUEKAH (Bedication Days) celebrates the rededication of the Temple by the victorious Maccalases (137 H. C. E.) in their struggle against Syrian King Anticthus who, with the old of Jewish apostates, had attempted to suppress the religion of the Jews. Every evening lights are kindled in commemoration southat event.

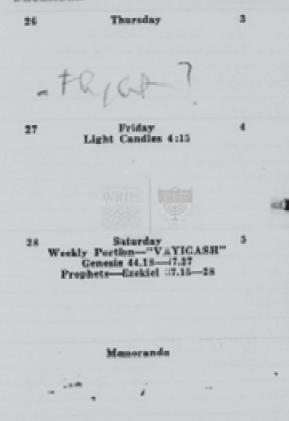
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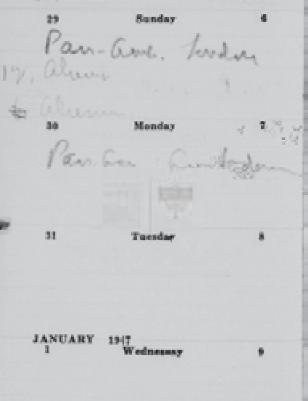
### DECEMBER

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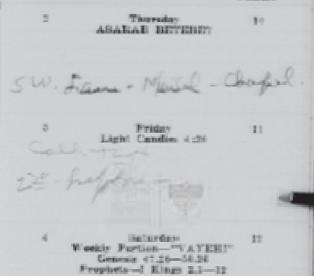
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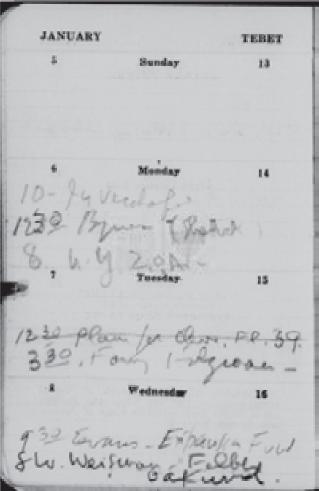


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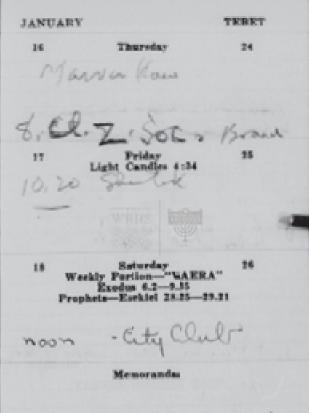


ASARAH BETEBET stenth of Tebet) commencerates the day when the Babylonians began their effective siege of Jerusalees in 586 B. C. E.









JANUARY NAME AND A DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE ADDRESS OF TAXABL 19 Sunday 27 8. alim Tout we ful 100 52600 14 6 . Rev 148 3,2 Baltinin la Jacque Ma - LAN 163 Bon was Sec. as

**JANUARY** SHEBAT 23 Thursday. 3 - Parlon - 21041652 12 Light Caroling 4:42 10 - Narrigu - Bardy Ele Jen Saturday Weekly Portion-"BO" 25 Exeda: 10.1-13.16 Prophets-Jeremiah 46.13-25 - Wenn light chit Mamoranda

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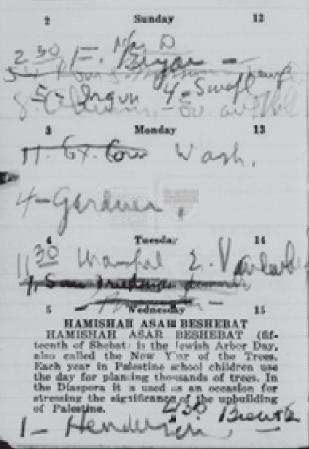
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**JANUARY** SHEBAT 30 Thursday 33 Friday 10 Light Candles 4:51 12-falle tern FEBRUARY 1 Saturday" Weekly Portion-"BESHALAH" 11 Exadus 13.17-17.16 Prophets-Judges 4.4-5.31 Missorandi 100 1.000000

#### FEBRUARY

#### SHEBAT



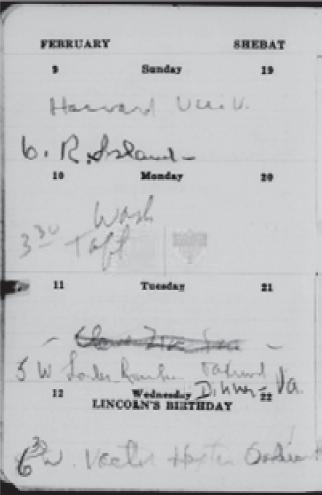
6 Thursday 16 7 Friday 17 Light Candles 5:00 Saturday Weekly Partion—"VITRO" Exedus 18.1—20.23 Prophets—Isalah 6.1—7.6; 9.5—6 8 18 100 10.0

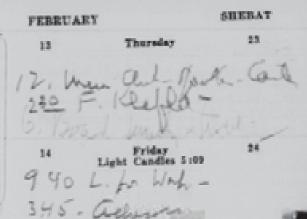
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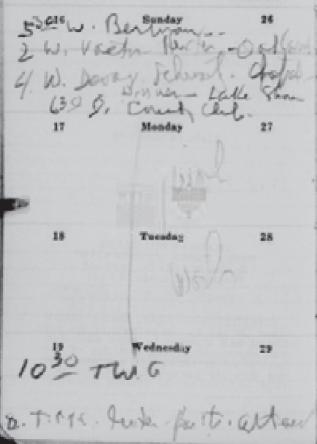




15 SHABBAT SHEEALIM Weekly Fortion-"MISHPATIM" Exodus 21.5-24.18: 30.11-16 Prophets-II Kings 12.1-17 (30) Mar Lorep - Jacob

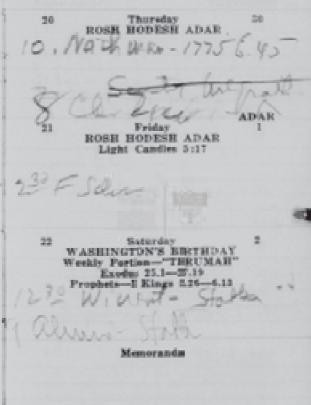
SHABBAT SREEALIM. During Temple times the call for the payment of the poll tax of half a shekel by overy adult Jew was announced on the first day of the twelfth month (Adar). As a reminder of this duty the passage from Ecodes xxx. 11-16 was read on the Sabbath preceding. FEBRUARY

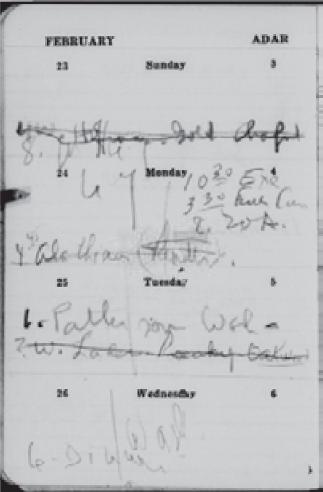
SHEBAT

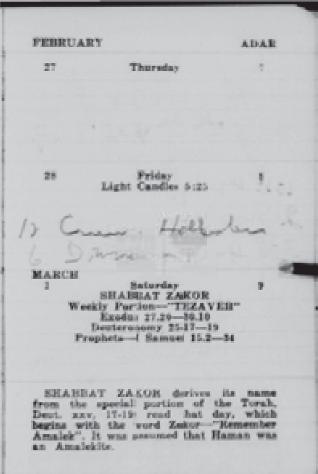


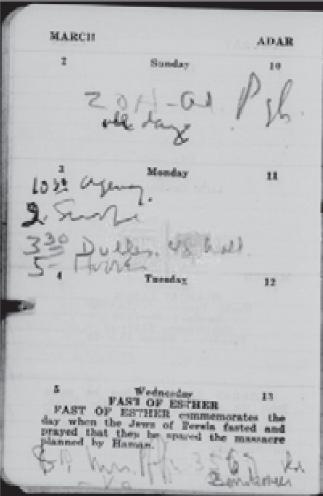
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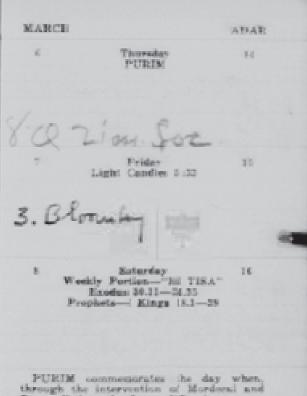
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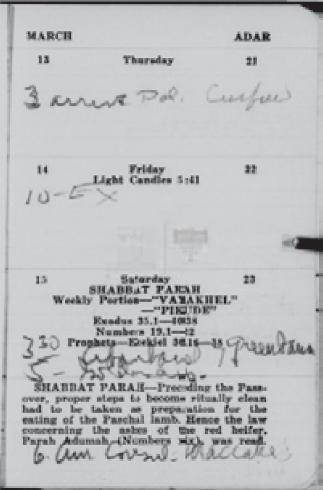


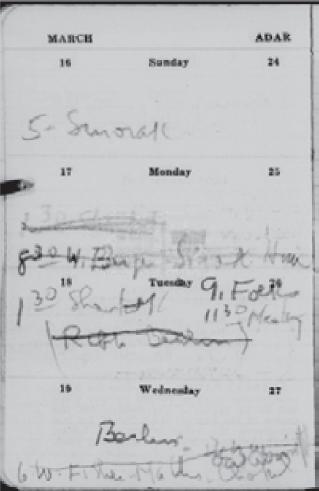


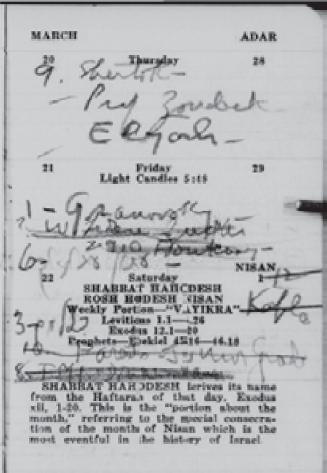


Queen Esther, the Jews of Persia narrowly escaped being sictims of Haman's plot to exterminate them.



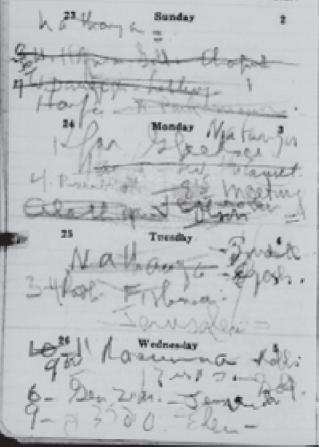


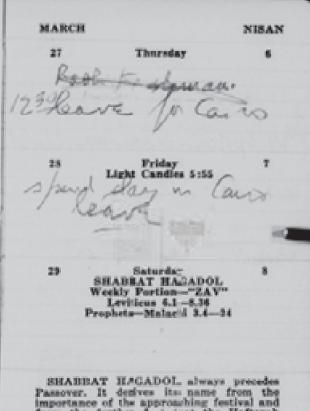




MARCH

NISAN





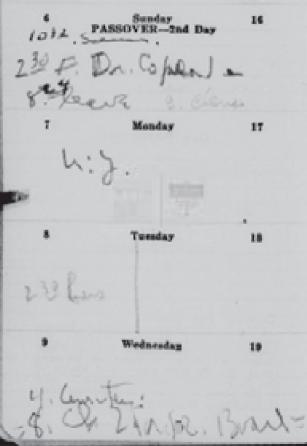
importance of the approaching festival and from the further fact that the Haftarah for the day closen with an allusion to "the Great Day of the Lord."

MARCH NISAN Sunday 法的 M. Epstein- Zuckerman TEufel Monday 10 PRIL Tues 11 100 Wednesday 12

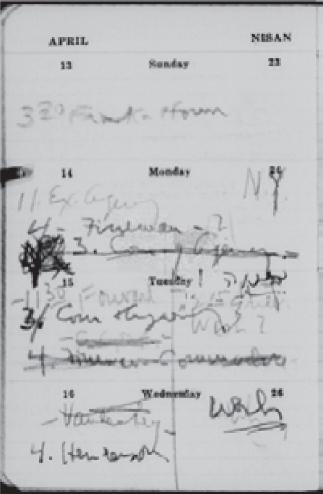
APRIL. NIRAN Thursday. 13 2 F. Sol. Felferwan ١., 14 Friday 4 Light Candles 6:03 6- Sel Saturda/ PASSOVER-st Day 1.5 - telas S PESAH (Passover) selebrates Israel's deliverance from Egyptan bondage. The festival lasts eight dans, during which mazzot are eaten in place of leavened brend. On the first and second nights of the festival, the traditional Seder is held in the home, at which me historical ideal of freedom is reaffirmed.

APRIL

NISAN







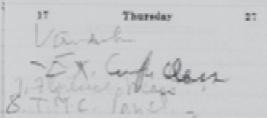


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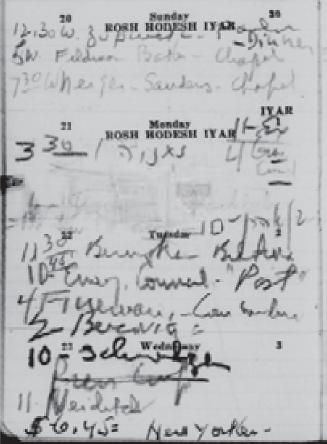
Friday Light Candles 6:17

Salurday Weekly Portion—"SHEMINI" Leviticus 9.1—11.47 Prophets—1 Samuel 20.18—42

Memoranda

APRIL

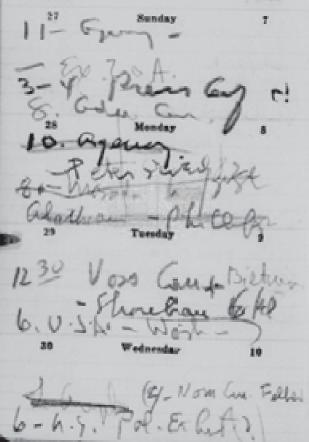
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APRIL. IYAR. 24 Thursday. 1.192 8- Cerfei Perento Mer Friday Light Candles 6:24 Saturday Weekly Portion—"AZRIA" -"EEZORA" Leviticus 12.1-15.33 Frophyta-II Kinge 7.3-20 26 6 Memoranda



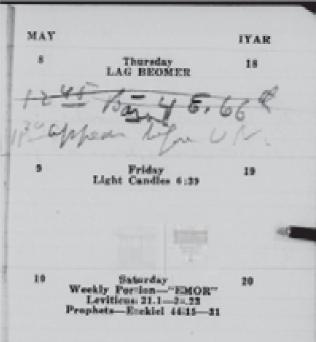
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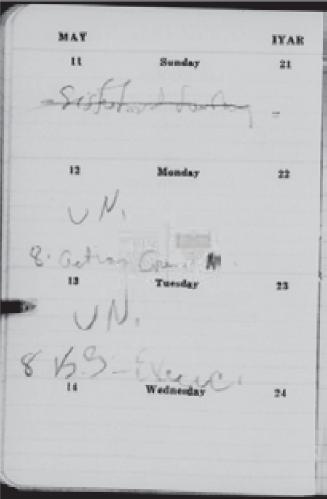


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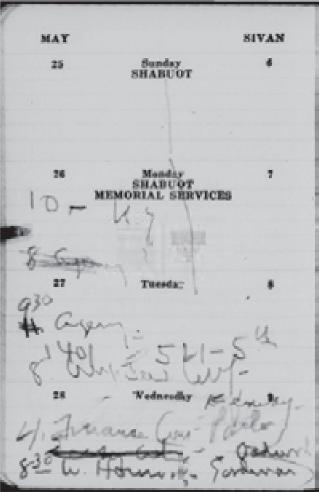
## Memoranda



MAY IYAR. 15 Thursday 25. 6. Mais aut. Speatler Friday Light Candles 6:46 16 26 Saturday 17 27 Weekly Postion-"BEHAR" -"HEHUKOTAI" Leviticus 25.1-17.34 Prophets-Jeremiah 11.19-17.14 Memoranda

IYAR MAY 18 28 Sunday J. S. Zupnick - Huber clup J. -H Shi - 1 - Fernag Monday 4- Ex Eme SIVAN 20 Tuesday ROSE RODE-H EA.M. Wednesday 22. 1. T.W.G.

SIVAN MAY Thursday 22 Friday Light Candles 6:53 23 no releasant Saturday. Weekly Portion-TEEMIDBAR" Numbers 1.1-4.29 5 Propheto-Hosem 2.1-22 g. lehears -Memoranea.

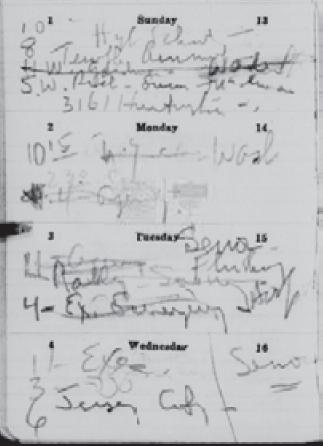


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39	Friday .ight Candles 6:5	. 11
Ď	ECORATION D	(Y 
Pro	Saturdar kly Partion-"N. Numbers 4.2 7. phet-Judges 13.	2-25
enlied becau works from on which t new barley This holida; harvest in f	to the Feast of se it completes the second day he smort (a mer- was brought to y colderates) the inheritme. It does it which was o in Cod and israe	of Passover sure) of the the Temple, carly wheat commemorates established at

The rest of the re

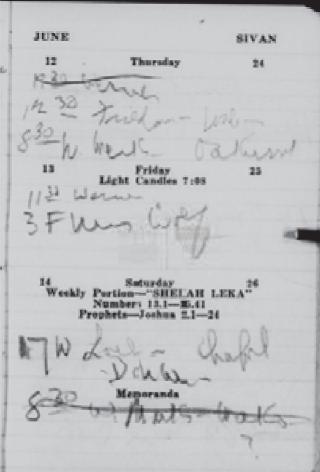
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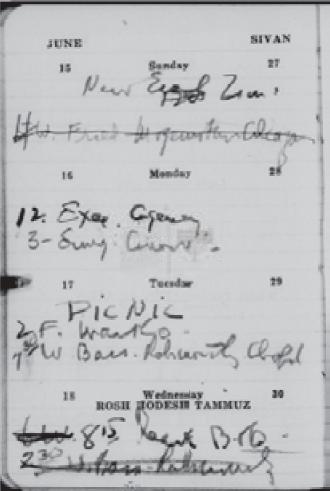
SIVAN



JUNE SIVAN 5 Thursday. 17 4 W. Mars - Fretelune 13610 Sharles. Light Candles 7:03 18 1 Saturday Weekly Portion-"BEHAALOTEKA" Numbers 8.1-1216 Prophets-Zechasiah 1.14-4.7 Memoranda

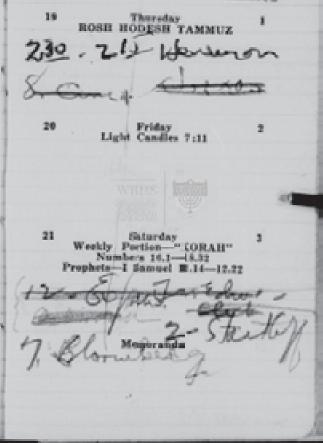
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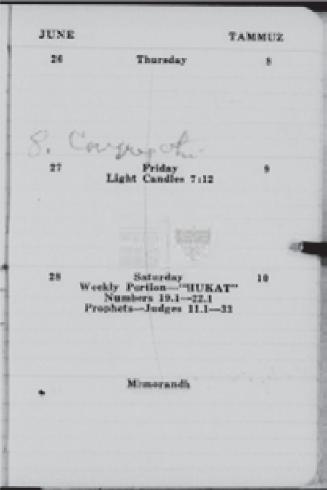


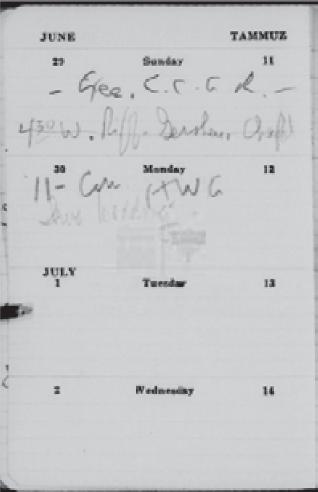


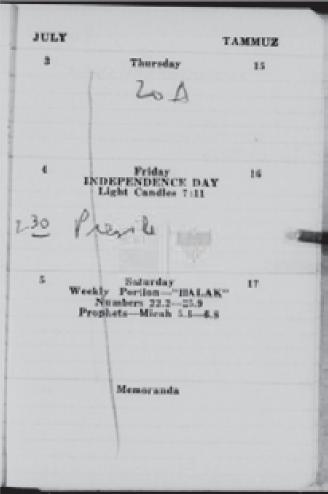
TAMMUZ

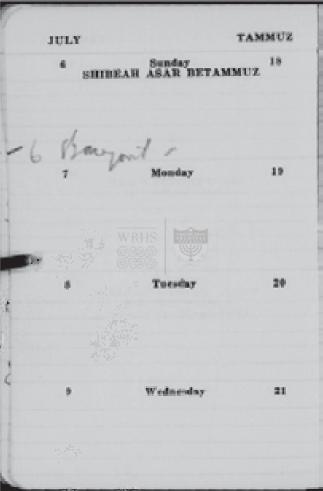


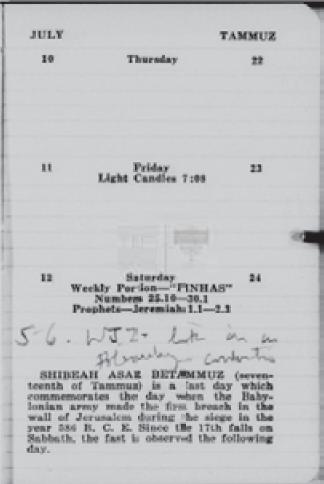
JUNE TAMMUZ 22 Sunday. 4) tVavos Duner 5 lear for Userheal 21 Turndays . 130 C.C.G. M. - Execution 8 - Jerry Services

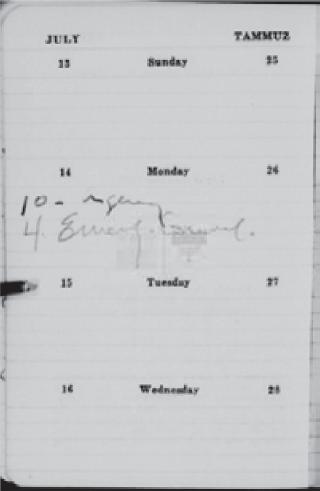






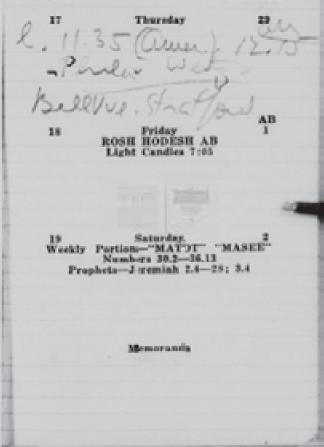


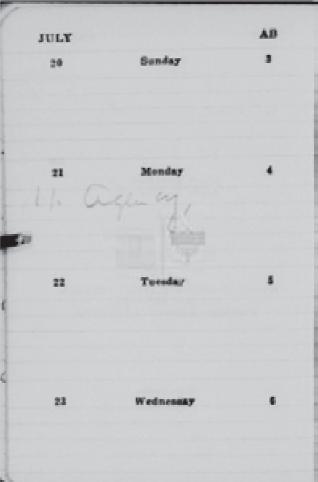


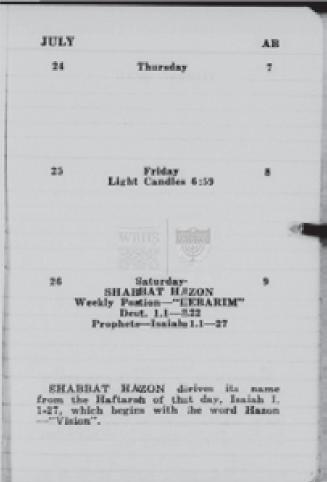


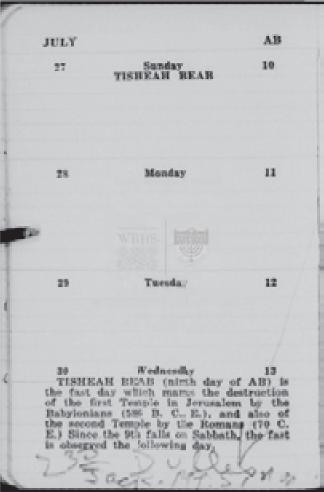
JULY

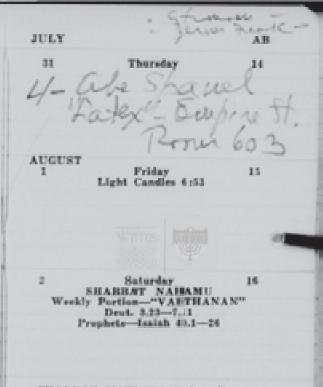
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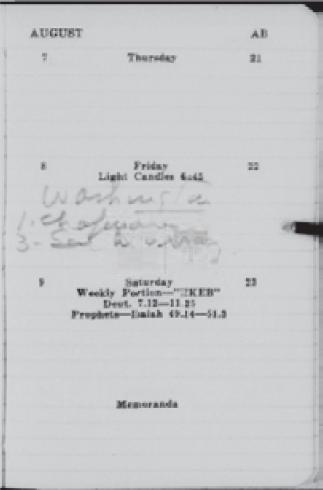




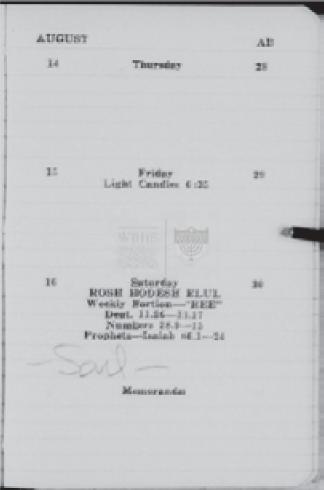


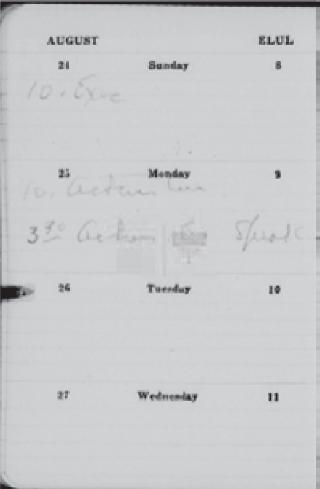
SHABBAT NAHAMU durives its name from the Haftarah of that tay, Isaiah XL, 1-25 which begins with the word Nahamu "comfort ye", read on the Sabbath after Tisheah Beab.

AB AUGUST Sunday 17 3 Monday 18 4 2.80 19 Toroday 5 3 Wednesday 28

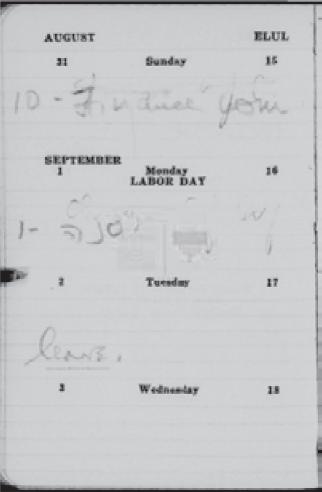


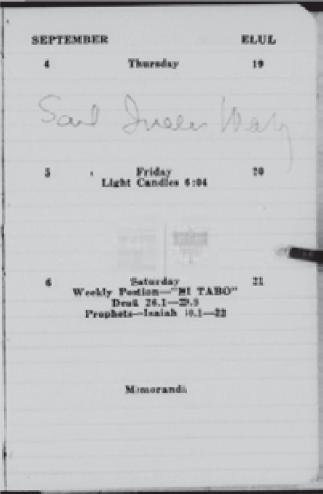




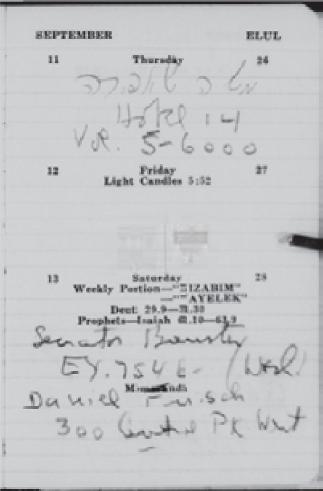






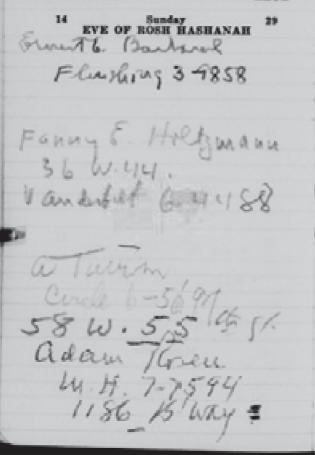


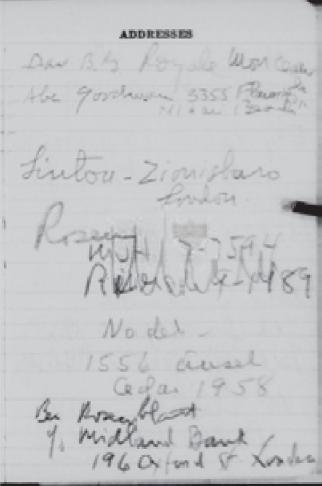




#### SEPTEMBER

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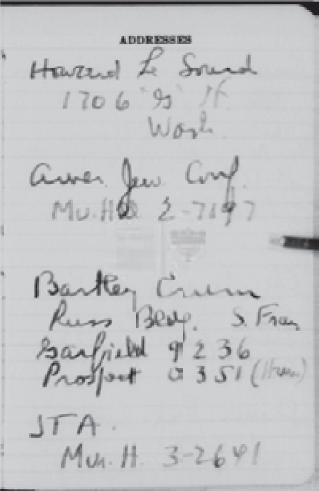




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### SUGGESTED BOOES FOR IEWISH READING

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### General.

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

Cohn, Emil Bernhard-This Immortal People: One Hour of Jewish History,

Eisenstein, L .- Ethics of Tolerance.

Elbogen, L .-- A Century of Jewish Life.

Engelman, Uriah Zevi-The Rise of the Jew in the Western World.

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Steinberg, M .- Making of Modern Jew.

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### Dissporg Period

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Marcus, J. R .- The Jew in Medleval World. Minkin, J. S .- Romance of Hasidism.

Parkes, J .- Jews in Medieval Community.

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### **Jews in America**

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Chipkin, I. S .- Jewish Espection in the Last 25 Years.

Freedman, L. M .- Patriot: and Pioneers,

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Karpf, M. J .- Jewish Community Organization in America.

Lasker, B .- Jewish Experiences in America.

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### ZIONISM AND PALESTINE

Ahad Ha-am-Selected Essays.

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#### ESSAYS

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---Herod.

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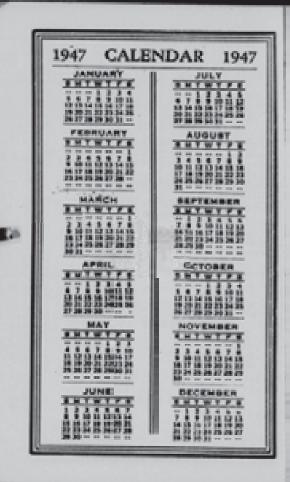
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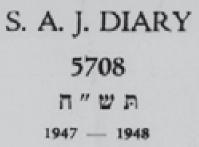
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The Society for the Advancement of Judaism

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# WHAT IS THE S. A. J.

The Society for the Advancement of Judaiam was founded in New York City in 1922 by Dr. Mordecai M. Kapian. The Society was established in the belief that the future of Judaiam depended on something more than an acceptable ideology. The significance of creating a Jewish atmosphere, social contact and interaction, was emphasized. In addition, however, it was Dr. Kapian's purpose to teach a new conception of Judaiam 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 appressed the efforts of Dr. Kaplan in his attempt to disseminate his philosophy. By granting to him and subsequently to his successor, Dr. Ira Eisenstein, an absolutely free pulpit, the members of the Society havy enabled them to give expression to every phase of their philosophy. The results of their preaching and teaching in the institution havy been reystallized in Kaplan's published works, "Jusaism As A Civilination," "Judaism In Transition," "The Meaning of God in Mosern Jewish Religion," and Eisenstein published a volume in 1936, entitled "Greative Judaism." which presents in popular form the selient ineas of "Judnism As A Civilization." He also gublished "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. ... Review," a weekly magazine devoted to the dissemination of Dr. Kapian'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 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.

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Members of the S. A. J. have been instrumental in founding the Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation, Inc., established for the purpose of spreading the influence of the Reconstructionist philosephy and program.

The Society conducts a Synagogue, an elementary lichrew School, confirmation classes, youth groups 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, 24, N. Y.

# INTRODUCTION TO RECONSTRUCTIONISM

## Foreword

It has never been so hard to be a Jew as it is in our time. We Jews are at the mercy of external forces which tend to reduce our people to mere human rubble. We suffer, also, from an internal malady which is rapidly paralyzing the nerve centers of Judaism. And yet, Jewish life, with its long tradition of ethical and spiritual striving, might well be capable of serving as the exemplar of a new era in the art of human cooperation.

We Jews, then, must try to discover why so many of us db not wish to be Jews, why some of us no longer find any spiritual inspiration in the Jewish religion. We must try to determine why many Jews seek to escape, why they are dissatisfied, unhappy, restless, ridden by doubts, by feelings of inferiority, by self-hate.

We of the Jewish Ecconstructionist movement are trying to face these problems boldl7 and frankly. Though we are fully aware of the stampede from Jewish life on the part of large numbers, we believe that this flight can be stopped. We know that there are many Jews who desire to continue to share their common past, to assume mutual responsibility in the present, and to work together for the best kind of future for the entire Jewish people. If these Jews in whom the will to Jewish survival is still strong be mobilized and induced to rethink the problem of Judaism, if the energies of Judaism can be re-directed toward some worthwhile goal, then the Jewish people is bound to have a new lease on life. It is these tasks that Reconstructionism has set before itself. How these tasks are conceived and how they can be sarried out can perhaps be made clear in the following series of questions and answers.

# The Need for Reconstruction.

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Q. Why do use insist upon the need to reconstruct lewish life?

A. We believe that Jewish survival can be secured only if Jews face the realities of Jewish life. We must realize that the oid conditions of Jewish living no longer prevail. Jews must be prepared to adjust Jewish living to conditions never before encountered in their long history.

Q. What are these new conditions under which Jews live?

A. Jews in the Western world were emancipated from ghetto life about one hundred and fifty years ago. The segregated and unified existence of their own kehillah (community) came to an end. Jews were catapulted into modern civilization. They had, therefore, little or no preparation for avoiding its pitfalls and enjoying its glories. They were granted civil and political rights, which, at least in theory, gave them equality with all other citizens, Naturally, they were expected to assume the same responsibilities as non-Jewish citizens. In fact, the majority desired avidly to do so. This acceptance of Western citizenship presented the Jew with a new problem in his life-how to continue his Jewish life in a dominantly non-Jewish civilization.

There is still another unprecedented condition which has revolutionized Jowish life. In the Western world the impact of modern science and modern thought has weakened, and in many cases destroyed, the belief in the supernatural origin of religion. This trend affected the Jewish religion as well. Many Jews began to find it impossible to believe in the divine authority of Jewish law and in the literal interpretation of the miracles recorded in the Bible. Thus we may say that the incorporation of the Jews into Western nations together with the growing skeptical attitude toward revealed religion has shaken modern Jewish life to its foundations.

Q. How did the Jews live before the Emancipation?

A. In all their internal relations, the Jews were governed by the laws of the Torah, the religious law, which was supreme. The suthority of the rabbis was unquestioned, their decisions final. The Jewish community was recognized by the state as a unified, autonomous emity, and most Jews had little or no contact with the outside world and with the currents of thought then permeating human life. Q. How has the Emancipation affected Jewish life?

A. Jews constitute a small minority within the civilization of the countries. where they live. Thus, it is exceedingly difficult for them to resist the attraction of the common culture. former days, as we have seen, Jews lived the part of a nation in exile. But this is no longer possible, nor do Jews desire it. It is our duty, as loyal citizens, to contribute to the primary culture and to participate in the affairs of the nation to which we owe our devoted allegiance. We are no longer governed by Jewish law in secular matters. We do not have an exclusively Jewish education. We can count for Jewish survival only on those Jews who do not wish to lose nor to destroy the continuity of Jewish life, on those who wish to keep as much of our tradition and our own way of life as is compatible with modern democratic civilization.

Q. How have modern attitudes toward religion effected Jewish life?

A. Religion has always been the most conspicuous and significant aspect of Jewish life. It was the unifying force for all Jews. With the growing doubts concerning the miraculous origin of all religion, the Jewish religion has begun to suffer from serious defections. In addition, many Jews have decided that it is easier to achieve high position in the community if one professes the dominant religion. Thus, Jewish unity has been weakened and Jewish life, as it was lived in the past, has broken down.

Q. What has been the result of this breakdown in Jewish life?

A. There is much confusion, bewilderment and bitterness among Jewish organizations. Jews find it increasingly difficult to understand and work with one another. There are Jews who still insist on the supreme authority of the Torah in every phase of human life. There are others who go to the other extreme and deny the need for any religion. Between these views, we find Jews who emphasize one or an-other solution. Some believe that humanism, others that internationalism, secular-nationalism, or defense of Jewish civil rights will solve the Jewish problem. Each of a multiplicity of

organizations claims to hold the key to Jewish survival.

## Some Proposed Solutions

Q. Have any efforts been made to bring order into modern Jewish life?

A. There have been several attempts such as Reform Judaism, Conservative Judaism, Neo-Orthodoxy, secular nationalism. The first three have assumed that the Jewish people exists mainly for the purpose of exemplifying Jewish religion. As a result they tend to treat Jewish life piecemeal instead of organically. They fail to see the interdependence of the structure of the Jewish people, its nationhood, its communal organization, its creative self-expression and its religion. The secular nationalists, on the other hand, have no interest in religion at all. They try to meet the issue in one of two ways. Some seek to meet it through the establishment of an independent modern Jewish nation in Palestine without giving any thought at all ;o Jewish life outside of Palestine. Others, specially those who advocate emphasizing Yiddish culture, treat the Jewish people as

consisting of a minority nationality group united by a secular culture based mainly on the Yiddish language.

Some good has been accomplished through these attempts. However, the leaders of these movements have not been able to build any substitute for the unity of the old Jewish community and the traditional Jewish religion. There is still no democratically constituted authority which can be considered the authentic voice of the Jewish people.

Q. How does Reconstructionism differ from those other proposed solutions?

A. Reconstructionism views Judaism as a dynamic religious civilization with all that that term implies. Like all other civilizations, Judaism has its roots in a land; for the Jews that land is Palestine. Judaism possesses a continuing history, a living language, a voluminous literature, a common religion, folkways, folk tradition, law and various arts. Therefore, Jews in America can be wors to Judaism if they are shown how to live in two civilizations, the Jewish and the American, at one and the same time. Q. Why is Judaism a "religious" civilization?

A. Judaism has always emphasized the role of religion in Jewish life. Religion is the effort of men to experi-ence life as worth living. This is impossible if we think of life as governed merely by mechanical forces or pure chance. Life makes sense only if we think of it as governed by a spiritual Power that makes for beauty. truth and goodness as the fulfillment of our deepest wants. That is why we believe in God. Since Jewish civilization has always striven to bring the life of the Jewish people into conformity with the law of God as they understood it. Judaism is = religious civilization.

Q. Why is Judaism dynamic?

A. Judaism is dynamic because it adjusts itself creatively to changing conditions. In the past, it borrowed from other civilizations whatever would help it to make life better for the Jewish people and for the world. Jews tried to discover in every new experience what it had to teach them and they gave appropriate expression to those new insights in their law, literature, ritual and social institutions. Thus, despite the ravages of time, Judaism has always been harmonious with the life of each generation, and has always helped Jews to live a worthwhile life and to make a worthy contribution to all human civilization.

# The Reconstructionist Program

Reconstructionism offers a new approach to Jewish living in America. It is a movement indigenous to America and wholly compatible with American democratic civilization. Reconstructionism represents an earnest attempt to ensure Jewish survival, both physical and spritual, by indicating how to live a maximum Jewish life within the setting of a modern democratic state. It is the only movement in Jewish life today which tries to solve the problem of living in two civilizations at the same time.

Q. Has Jewish life been reconstructed before our time?

A. Yes. Reconstruction is not a radical departure. Wilenever Judaism had to adjust itself to unprecedented

conditions, it underwent changes which naturally were reflected in its ideas and institutions. Let us take one example. When the Kingdom of Judah lost its independence and the Temple was destroyed, the Jews of that time felt that Judaism was lost. The gods of Babylon, they believed, had won a decisive victory over their God. But the Prophets taught otherwise, Under the guidance of prophets like Jeremiah, Ezekiel and the so-called second Isaiah, the Jews were taught that Israel's God was in fact the God of the whole world. This was a great deviation from the tribal conception that God was the God of the Israelites alone. The Prophets also taught that God could be worshiped anywhere and that He would send a righteous king to redeem Israel, a Messiah, who would rule so justly and in accordance with God's laws that the nations would voluntarily subject themselves to Israel's law and adove Israel's God. These teachings led to the development of a new kind of state headed by a high priest and governed according to God's re=caled law. Thus the Torah became the legal instrument of the second Jewish Commonwealth.

something which it had not been under the Davidic dynasty. One must study Jewish history to see other instances of the reconstruction of Judaism. The very fact that Judaism has always been able to meet new issues should give us courage and faith in reconstructing it to satisfy present needs.

Q. What must be the basis of reconstructing Jewish life in the present crisis?

A. In this new era we should continue to emphasize that men can and must obey the law of God, but the law should not be regarded as being confined to any ene book or any set of books. It can be dissovered in everything that makes for a happier and better world. Jewish life should be reconstructed along democratic lines. Unity should be based on voluntary cooperation for common interests and purposes rather than on an enforced conformity with traditional laws, customs and rites assumed to possess supernatural sanctior, All matters which affect the Jewish people as a whole must be decised by the com-munity as a whole by majority rule after previous free and unfettered

discussion. But all matters which do not require collective action by the community, such as the expression and practice of religion, must be treated in a way that permits full freedom of conscience without the application of any social pressure for conformity.

Q. What areas of Jewish life are the concern of the Reconstructionist movement?

A. Reconstructionism, because it. views Judaism as a civilization, is interested in all aspects of Jewish life. Its specific program in America is to aid in the establishment of Palestine as the Jewish National Homeland; to strive for the morgarization of the American Jewish community on a representative democritic basis; to advocate the use of measures to re-vitalize the Jewish religion so that it will correspond to what modern Jews believe and so that in may express their living faith; to help in re-direct-ing Jewish education to meet today's conditions; to encourage Jewish cultural creativity in literature and the arts, and to insist upor the participation of Jews in all activities and social movements which enhance the ideals of democracy and American civilization and which seek to extend freedom, justice, equality, peace and plenty to all men and all nations. l

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## Palestine

Q. Why is the Reconstructionist program predicated upon the establishment of Palestine as the Jewish National Home?

A. Every American Jew shares and should share the common civilization of America. In addition, American Jews must maintain Jewish civilization. Since Jews are a minority of the population, they are at a natural disadvantage. The Hibrew language, Jewish law, Jewish education, Jewish religion must all function in addition to and not in substitution for American civilization. The difficulties of maintaining Jewish eivilization simultaneously with the civilization we share with our non-lewish neighbors make necessary the m-enforcement of Judaism from a center where Jewish civilization is dominant because Jews are in the majority. Palestine is historically the Jewish National Homeland and must be the place where Judaism can develop as the primary civilization of the land. In Palestine, Jewish life will be self-determined and free from the necessity of adjusting itself to any other civilization. A Jewish Commonwealth should fulfill the highest aspirations of Jews everywhere and must be built upon firm foundations of social, political and economic justice. It must serve as an example of the best in the ethical tradition of Judaism and become not only the cultural center of Jewry but a moral force in all Jewish life.

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### Community

Q. Why is it necessary to organize the American Jewish Community?

A. Jewish community life in America, and in fact. everywhere else except Palestine, has become fragmentized. For most Jews in America, Jewish life means giving a contribution for some Jewish "cause," or going to synagogue twice or three times a year, or supporting an organization which is fighting anti-Semitism. For many Jews: there is no interest in Jewish life, nothing establishing bonds of unity, nothing to make a Jew wish to remain a Jew, to make Jewishness a happy experience.

Q. What does the individual Jew seek from a Jewish life?

A. The individual Jew desires a sense of status. He wishes to belong to a group that cares about him. He wishes to achieve status and to have the Jewish people achieve it. He desires, also, a feeling of self respect and wants his people to be respected. He is eager to acquire a feeling of permanence, a realization that his life on earth has some lasting value. He wishes Jewish community life to be on so high a level that he will be proud to be identified with it. A democratically organized Jewish community, representing all Jews who wish to be identified as Jyws, can give to the individual and to the Jewish people as a whole all of these tlings.

Q. How does the Acconstructionist movement envisage the reorganization of the Jewish community of America?

A. The Jewish community is really a branch of the J-wish people. It should be representative of every element in the community and should bring out the very best there is in its individual members. Reconstructionism recommends that the organizations and associations of the community be organized into a federation or a Jewish community council. The representatives of these organizations, democratically elected, shall be the spokesmen and executive agents of the Jews in the community. All communal activities shall be directed under the aegis of the Jewish community.

Q. What are some of the functions of the Jewish community?

A. The community should supervise all fund-raising for local communal purposes, for the upbuilding of Palestine and for the relief of Jews in distress anywhere in the world. It should administer funds raised for common local purposes. It should direct all activities in which the Jewish community is interested, provide for the training of men and women for work in Jewish fields, such as social workers, educators, community center workers, rabbis, cantors. It should turn its attention to all Jewish problems such as anti-Semitism, economic maladjustments, the overcoming of physical, mental and social handicaps. It should establish courts of arbitration to settle disputes between Jews without resort to civil courts, maintain Jewish employment agencies, set up bureaus of education, vocational guidance commissions, etc. It should maintain places of worship, assume responsibility for Jewish education, encourage Jewish literary and artistic effort, and insist upon a high standard of ethics among Jews. These are some of the duties of the Jewish community.

Q. What should be done about organizations which are national and international in scope?

A. Such organizations should also be organized on a tederation basis. For example, Zionism, care of refugees, oversens relief are matters of international concern. Higher Jewish education, fighting anti-Semitism are national concerns. The agencies that deal with these matters should be working together and not at cross purposes nor wholly independently. Such national organizations should be united into a body consisting of democratically elected representatives to which shall be added representatives of the local Jewish communities of America. This body should maintain continuous contact with corresponding Jewish organizations in other countries.

Q. What would be the effect of community organization?

A. Jewry, for the first time since the abolition of the autonemous Jewish community, would have a structural form enabling it to function as a civilization. It would give the individual Jew status as a member of a religio-cultural group. Authority and responsibility for all collective action would be vested in the rank and file of Jewry and delegated by it to a responsible leadership. Participation in Jewish life would be worth while to the individual Jew because he would be part of a collective effort to attain all that makes for human fulfillment.

### Education

Q. What direction shall the reconstruction of Jewish education take?

A. Civilizations perpetuate themselves by transmitting their acquired culture and ideals to each generation in such ways that the individual desires to be identified with the group. This process is called education. Jewish education, to be effective today, must give to the next generation the knowledge of the past so that the individual may be equipped to live in the present and to meet the problems of the foresceable future. However, though the Jewish past must be taught, cognizance must be taken of the conditions ander which Jewish life is lived today. Education must provide for adjustment to changed conditions.

Q. What are some of the elements of Jewish education?

A. Education includes every aspect of Jewish culture such as the Hebrew language, religion, literature, contemporary Jewish problims, music, the arts. We must remember, however, that Jewish education begins in the

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home. Impressions gained in the home and the influence of the home environment generally remain with the adult. The home, therefore, should be distinctively Jewish. Observances such as Kashrut, celebration of the Sabbath and festivals, home devotions should be practiced in a manner that would render them meaningful for life today. For example, Pesah, the festival of *freedom*, should be related to the fight for freedom everywhere in the world. Hanukkah, representing the fight for religious freedom should be allied with the fight for religious freedom everywhere in the world. In addition, every possible means should be utilized to give the Jewish home an atmosphere that is culturally and esthetically Jewish such as the use of Jewish books, music, nagazines, pictures, furnishings, records.

Jewish education, off course, should not be confined to the Home. Some regular portion of the time of every adult and every child should be devoted to attaining knowledge of matters of Jewish interest. To create the necessary educational facilities is the responsibility of the Jewish community. To use them, is the responsibility of every Jew. tr in

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### Religion

Q. Reconstructionism advocates the reinterpretation of the Jewish religion. Why is this necessary?

A. Traditional religions are everywhere losing their hold on people. This is because they seem unrelated to the needs and problems of modern life. Moreover, they include many ideas which have been proved erroneous by modern thought. But it is true that people in ancient times underwent experiences similar to our own. Birth, marriage, death, the struggle for a livelihood, conflicts between liberty and despctism, between selfishness and unselfishness, are experiences which are the same in all ages. While men in the past thought and felt about these matters as profoundly as we do today, they lived in a different world and thought in different terms. That makes it difficult for us to understand the implications of their thinking. But if we mentally reconstruct their world and translate what remains true in their thought into modern terms, we can make the

tradition of the past help us to live in the present. We must view religion not as a supernaturally revealed creed or code of laws but as the affirmation of the worthwhileness of life, as the search for a sincere faith through which to activate the desire to make the most of one's life. That means that we must make Jewish religion relevant both to the personal life of the Jew and to Jewish living in two civilizations. The indifference to the Jewish religion on the part of many Jews is due to the fact that it is identified in their minds with some particular doctrine to which they cannot intellectually subscribe.

Q. How can use re-vitalize Jewish religion?

A. We must realize that religion is the soul of the J-wish divilization. It lives and grows as Jewish divilization lives and grows. Religion must be reinterpreted in every generation so that it fits the needs of that generation. As we have pointed out, this is not new. Jewish religion has always re-vitalized itself by changing its beliefs and practices, discarding some and taking on others. The object was always to render life in general and Jewish existence in particular inherently worth while.

Such elements of the Jewish tradition as no longer fit the democratic tradition, for example the inferior status of the woman, should be discarded. At the same time, we must develop types of observances, devotional literature, sancta, which shall give religious significance to our experiences unprovided for by tradition. Furthermore, if we wish to keep religion vital for our day, we must keep religious thought free and untrammeled. We must not try to enforce standardized ritual practices or regimented religious thaking. Naturally, as much as possible of tradition should not only be retained but rendered meaningful for today. But, if we remember that the true function of religion is to influence the worshiper to harmonize his life with God as the Power that makes for self-realization, we will indeec make religion a positive force in the life of the individual Jew.

### The Arts

Q. What does Reconstructionism

propose for the cultivation of the arts?

A. There have always been art forms in Jewish life, such as music, literature, the dance, drama. The graphic arts were not emphasized because until modern times all art was religious, and the representation of deity in art forms was considered idolatrous from the viewpoint of Jewish religion. However, all through Jewish civilization beautiful art objects were made, such as crnaments for the Torah, candelabra, Kiddush cups and the like. All Jewish artists should be encouraged and stimulated to express their creativity within the sphere of Jewish civilization. Jewish artists can find much inspiration for emotional expression if they are encouraged to develop an interest in Jewish life. W: must help them through every means such as subsidies, scholarships, art exhibit, contests, etc.

# American Civilization

Q. What has Reconstructionism to say concerning Jewish participation in social and civic movements in America?

A. The improvement of human relations has always been a major interest of Jewish civilization. The concepts of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man are based on the Jewish view that mankind is one and must learn to transcend the differences that exist among its races. peoples and religions. Judaism sees in the brotherhood of man a cooperative effort to make a better life for all men. Jews must strive for the establishment of a social order that provides for the maximum of human cooperation and the maximum of personal liberty. All Jewish institutions must sensitize Jews to those social evils that impede the realization of this vision. Any civilization which does not try to eradicate poverty, corruption, exploitation, discrimination, disease, violence and war is a barbarism. Jewish communities must cooperate with all elements of the general population in furthering all movements which have as their purpose the extermination of these evils. Jews must do this, not only for the honor of the Jewish name: but as an exemplification of the age old Jewish traditional belief in the dignity and the inviolability of each human soul.

### **Gonclusion**

We, of the Jewish Reconstructionist Movement, have tried to give you a glimpse of what we mean by the Reconstructionist philosophy and program. We are aware that for every single question we have answered there are at least two new questions which come to your mind. We are convinced, however, that further study of Reconstructionism will prove that it is capable of infusing American Jewry with renewed vigor. We believe that by sharing our approach you will find satisfaction and happiness in Jewish living, and, at the same time, you will be discharging fully your responsibility of American citizenship in the difficult days that lie ahead.

We are convinced, tco, that within the body of American Jewry there exist potentialities for greatness and creativity as yet untagped. And we have faith that American Jews can and will employ these potentialities to meet the unprecedented challenge of our times.

### JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIONIST

### FOUNDATION

The Jewish Reconstructionist Foundation is the administrative agency of the Reconstructionist Movement. At the present time the Foundation

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

- Publishes books, which help to vitalize Jewish religious life.
- Publishes pamphlets expounding the Reconstructionist attitude toward the community, toward Palestine, toward Jewish education, religion
- Publishes syllabi and other materials for study.
- Sponsors the Jewish Reconstructionist Fellowship for the purpose of advancing Judaism as a dynamic religious civilization.
- Sponsors the Reconstructionist Youth Institute which has the objective of preparing its members for intelligent participation in the life of the American Jewish community.

### The Jewish Reconstructionist Fellowship

The Fellowship is designed to implement the following six-point program of Reconstructionism:

1) The upbuilding of Palestine as the hub of Jewish civilization.

2) The enrichment of Jewish cultural content.

3) Raising of the ethical standards of Jewish life.

 The purification and intensitication of Jewish religion.

5) The achievement of Jewish status and organic community.

 The performance of the duties and responsibilities of American democratic citizenship.

The Fellowship should appeal to rabbis and laity alike, because it is intended to function through the Synagogue and to strengthen it. The Fellowship does not compete with nor supersede any existing rabbinic, or congregational organization. In fact, it has brought new life to those organizations. The basic approach is to mobilize men and women who possess missionary zeal for Judaism among Jews, and who would be willing to subscribe to a maximum Judaism compatible with the American environment.

In every congregation there are undoubtedly a number of such men and women who could form a nucleus of a Chapter. Such a nucleus could build a Chapter of the Fellowship around itself.

A Chapter need not necessarily be rooted in a congregation. Any group of Jews who are willing to subscribe to the Reconstructionist program and who will accept the requirements of membership may form a Chapter.

# The Jewish Reconstructionist Youth Institute

The Reconstructionist Youth Institute is open to Jewish young men and women in the age group of 20-30. Admission is by application only, and applicants are considered on the basis of educational qualifications, community affiliations, interest in Jewish life. and potential ties for leadership.

The Institute is set up in chapters in various parts of the country. A course of study in Judaism and contemporary Jewish problems is prepared for Institute members. The chapters meet regularly for study, action, and consideration of Jewish problems. Action projects are set up. The members of the Institute issue a bulletin, *Tehigah*, which has now become a part of the RECONSTRUC-TIONIST magazine. The New York Chapter of the Institute is the central group which maintains contact with chapters throughout the United States.

# Reconstructionist Literature

The Reconstructionist, a bi-weekly magnzine 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 Mordecai M. Kaplan 33.00

The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion, by Mondecai M. Kaplan \$3.00 The Future of the American Jew, by Mordecai M. Kaplan \$6,00

Basic Judaism, by Milton Steinberg \$2.75

Jewish Reconstructionist Papers, edited by M. M. Kaplan, a selection of articles and editorials from The Reconstructionist (Out of print)

The Future of Judaism in America, by Eugene Kohn. \$1.25

The Making of the Modern Jew, by Milton Steinberg. (Out of print)

A Partisan Guide to the Jewish Problem, by Milton Steinberg, \$3.00

Creative Judaism, by Ira Eisenstein, a popular presentation of Judaism as a Civilization, \$1.50

What We Mcin by Religion, by Ira Eisenstein, a popular presentation of The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion. \$2.00

Judaism In A Changing Civilization, by Samuel Dinin. \$1.25

Sabbath Prayer Boos, edited by Mordecai M. Eaplan, Eugene Kohn, Ira Eisenstein, and Milton Steinberg. \$2.00

Shir Hadash, Supplementary Readings and Frayers for the High Holydays, edited by Eugene Kohn. \$1.00 The New Haggadah, edited by Mordecai M. Kaplan, Eugene Kohn and Ira Eisenstein. \$1.00

Festival Songs, by Judith K. Eisenstein, 3.50

Music For Jewish Groups, by Judith K. Eisenstein. \$1,25

Gateway to Jewish Song, by Judith K. Eisenstein \$3.00

What Is Torah?, a cantata for unison chorus and piano, by Ira and Judith K. Eisenstein, \$1.25

Our Bialik, a cantata for unison chorus and piano, by Ira and Judith K. Eisenstein. \$1.50 Seven Gold Buttons, a legend with

Seven Gold Buttons, a legend with music, by Ira and Judith K. Eisenstein. \$1.50

### Pemphlets

1. The Meaning of Reconstructionism, by Morcecai M. Kaplan

 The Reconstructionist Viewpoint, by Mordecai M. Kapian

3. To Be or Not To Be a Jew, by Milton Steinberg

4. Toward a Guide for Jewish Ritual Usage (Out of print)

 Zionism (two articles) — Zionism and the New Opposition, by Milton Steinberg. Reconstructionism and Zionism, by Ira Eisenstein.

- Jewish Survival and Its Opponents, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- The Freedom to be Jews, by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- 8. The Reconstructionist Platform.
- Introduction to Reconstructionism, by Hannah L. Goldberg.
- What Is Jewish Religion?, by Eugene Kohn.
- 11. Interfaith Relations and How to Improve Them, by Ira Eisenstein
- The Reconstructionist Movement (in Yiddish) by Mordecai M. Kaplan.
- Zionism Explained, a question and answer pamphlet containing over 160 questions and answers on the Zionist mevement. \$.60 per copy; \$.50 per copy in orders of ten or more.
- The Educational Implications of Reconstructionism, by Jack J. Cohen. \$.25
- The Common Sense of Religious Faith, by Milton Steinberg.

# Syllabii for Study

The Philosophy and Program of Reconstructionism, a ten unit syllabus of study. \$.25

Jewish Life Today, a syllabus prepared by Jack J. Cohen, designed for use with Milton Steinberg's book, A Partisan Guide to the Jewish Problem. \$.50

Jewish Religious Belief for Today, a syllabus prepared by Jack J. Cohen designed for use with "The Meaning of God in Modern Jewish Religion," by Mordecai M. Kaplan.

Syllabus for Prayer and the Prayer Book, by Jack J. Couen. \$.25

(Other books and pamphlets now in preparation.)

Membership in the Foundation is \$5.00 per year, which includes one year's subscription to The Reconstructionist. To obtain Reconstructionist literature, or further information regarding Reconstructionism, apply to The Jewish Reconstructionist Founda-

tion, Inc. 15 West Eighty-Sixth Street, New York 24, N. Y. Telephone: TRafalgar 4-4462

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All prices subject to change without notice.

# CRITERIA OF JEWISH LOYALTY

In view of the changed conditions in Jewish life, the eriterion of loyalty to Judaism 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 civilisation, we subscribe to the following thirteen wants.

1. We want Judaism to help us to overcome temptation, doubt and discouragement.

2. We want Judaism to imbue us with a sume of responsibility for the sighteous use of the blossings wherewith God endows us

 We want the Jews so to be trusted that his yea will be taken as yea, and his may as pay.

 We want to learn how to utilize our leisure to kest advantage physically, intellectually and spiritually.

5. We want the Jewish some to live up to its traditional stanuards of virtue and piety.

 We want the Jowish upbringing of our children to furthen their moral and spiritual growth and to enable them to accept with joy their heritage as Jews.

7. We want the synagomie to enable us to worship God in sincerity and in truth.

6. We want our religions traditions to be interpreted in terms of understandable experiente and to be made relevant to our present day needs.

 We want to participate in the upbuilding of Eres Yisrael as a means to the renaissance of the Jewish spirit.

 We want Judaism to find rich, manifold and ever new expression in philosophy, in letters, and in the arts.

 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 properation in the furtherance of Judaism 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.

# RECONSTRUCTIONISM IN ACTION

# WHAT RECONSTRUCTIONISTS 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 Disspors, such as federations, congregations and educational associa-Distance.

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

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

To encourage in the Jewish school and pupil 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 sthical ideals into actual conduct in their home life, in their dealings with their neighbors, in their work and in their play.

# SPECIFIC SUGGEST ONS FOR INDIVIDUA'S AND GROUPS

I. Intensification of Jewish home life.

(a) Observe the ceremonies - Sabbath. Pestival, Eashrut and Prayer-in as impressive and beautiful a manner as possible.

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- (b) Indicate a positive interest in the child's progress in Hebrew School. Avrange 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.
- (e) Subscribe to some good Jewish magating.
- (f) Build up a Jewish library for your child at home.
- (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 the following activities:
  - (a) Study of Hebrew language and literature.
  - (b) Study of Jewäh History from the modern point of view.
  - (c) Study of contemporary Jewish problems and events, e.g., modern though: in Jewish life, the problem of religion, the Jew in economies and easure.
  - (d) Consideration of present day ethical problems.

- (e) Disgussion 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.
  - (c) Arrange for an exhibition of art objects dealing with Jewish thomas.
  - (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 Jevish choral units and arrangement of concerts of Jewish music.
  - (g) Conduct a public forum which will concern itself with topics of Jewish interest.
  - (h) Stimulate the production of new Jewish music or J-wish art by offering some munificant award.
- Participation in Jewish communal life here and abroad, and working for the upbuilding of Palestine.
  - (a) Engage in specific communal pro-
  - (b) Develop an interest in American

Jewish social life, and in the problems of Jewish life in the Disspera 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 Jewiah education.
  - (b) Advocate a minimum of a three-daya-week Hebrew School.

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### ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

#### 5708

#### 1947-48

Rosh Hashanah Mon	Tues., Sept. 15-16
Fast of Gedalish	Wed., Sept. 17
Yom Kippur	Wed., Sept. 17 Wed., Sept. 14
Sukkot-1st Day	Mon., Sept. 23
Hosha'nah Rabbah	2000 Odf. 3
Shemini Aseret	Mon., Oct. 5 Tues., Oct. 5
Simhat Torah	Tues., Oct. 7
Simhat Torah "Rosh Hodesh Heshvan	Wed., Oct. 15
*Rosh Hodesh Kisley	Fri., Nov. 14
Hanukkah Mon., Dec.	8-Mon., Det. 15
*Rosh Hodesh Tebet	Sun., Dec. 14
Asarah BeTebet	

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Rosh Hodesh Shebat	- Men., Jan. 12
Hamishah Asar BeShebat	Mon., Jan. 19
*Resh Hodesh Adar I	Wed_ Feb. 11
*Rosh Hodesh Adar H	Fri., Mar. 12
Fast of Esther	_ Wed., Mar. 24
Purim	Thurs., Mar. 25
Rosh Hodesh Nisan	Sat., Apr. 19
Passover	
*Rosh Hodesh Iyar	
Lag Beomer	
Rosh Hodesh Sivan	
Shabuot	Sun., June 13
*Rosh Hodesh Tammuz	- Thurs., July 8
†Shibeah Asar BeTammuz	
Rosh Hodesh Ab	Pri., Aug. 5
†Tisheah BeAb	
Rosh Hodesh Elul	Sun., Sept. 5

\* Fast observed the following -iay. \* Previous day is also relebrated as Rosh Hodesh.

### ABRIDGED HEBREW CALENDAR FOR

#### 5709

#### 1948-49

Rosh Hashauah	Mon., 5	Duces, i	Det. 4-5
Fast of Gedaliah		Weday	Oct. 6
Yom Rippur		Wed.,	Oct. 13
Sukket-1st Day		Mon.,	Oct. 18
Hosha'nah Rabbah		Sam.	Oet. 24
Shemini Azeret		Mon.,	Oct. 25
Simhat Tornh		Turner	Oct. 26
*Rosh Hodesh Heshvan .		Wedle	Nov. 3
*Rosh Hodesh Kistey		- Prin	Dec. 5
Hanukkah Mon., I	Dec. 27-	-Mon.,	Jan. 5

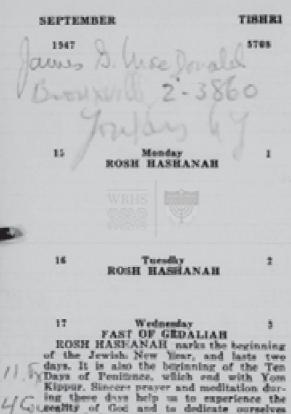
#### 1549

"Rosh Hodesh Tobet	Sun., Jan. 1
Asarah BeTebet Rosh Hodesh Shebat	Toes, Jan. 11
Rosh Hodesh Shebat	Mon., Jan. 31
Hamishah Asar ReShebat	Man. Peb. 14
"Rosh Hodesh Adar Fast of Esther	Wed., Mar. 2
Fast of Eather	Mon., Mar. 14
Purim	Thurs., Mar. 15 Thurs., Mar. 31
Rosh Hodesh Misan	Thurs., Mar. 31
Passover-lat day	Thurs., Apr. 14
"Rosh Hodesh Irar	Sat., Apr. 30
Lag Bronser	Tues., May 17
Roch Hodesh Swan	Sun., May TP
Shabuot	Fri., Sat., June 3-4
"Rosh Hodesh Tammus	Tues., June 28
Shibesh Asar IeTammus	Thurs., July 14
Rosh Hodesh ab	wet, July 21
Tisheah BeAb	Thurs., Aug. 4
*Rosh Hodesh Flui	Pri., Aug. 25

# \*Previous day is also celebrated as Roah Hodesh

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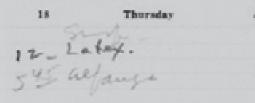
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anew to the establishment of His Kingdom on earth the reign of freedom, justice and peace.

#### SEPTEMBER

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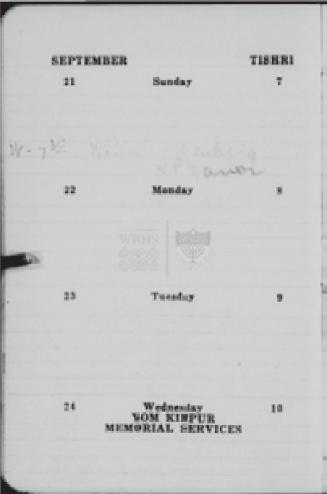
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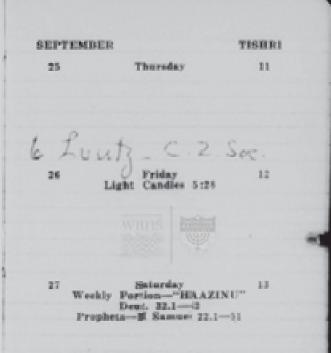
SHABBAT SHUBAH SHABBAT SHUBAH Weekly Portion---"V.YELEK" Dew: 31.1----10 Prophrts--Rosea 4.2---10 --Micah ".18--20

THE FAST OF GEDAEIAH commemorates the climax of the disasters that befell the first Jewish commonwealth in 588 B. C. E.

SHARRAT SHEBAH divives its name from the Haftarall of thall day Hosea siv, 2-10, which begins with the word Shubah----"Return", i.e., Repent.

\*Eastern Standard Time for Latitude 40\* North is followed throughout the calendar.

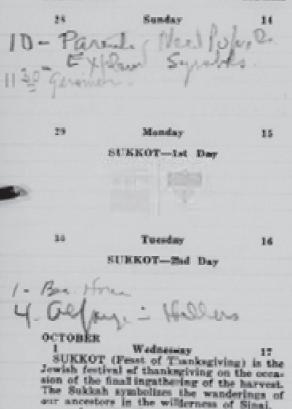




YOM KIPPUR Day of Atonement) is a day of fasting and prayer when we strive to reavalor the latent spiritual power in our soul so that it may become an effective and directing force in our daily conduct.

#### SEPTEMBER

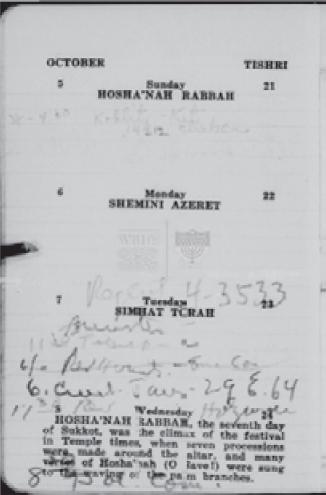
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OCTOBER TISBRE 3-UN, ~ Spelel -H.S. Cue - Cue Hote 225-4/2 11- V Light Candles 3:16 15 Saturday-28 đ, Memoranda



OCTOBER.

TISHRI



Weekly Portisn-"BELESHIT" Genesis 1.1-6.3 Prophets-Iminh 42.:--63.11

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

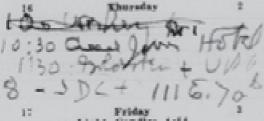
SIMHAT TORAM (Rejsieing in the Torah) is the second day of Ehemini Azeret. Then the reading of the Pentateuch is completed and begun answe for the coming year. OCTOBER

TISHEI



OCTOBER

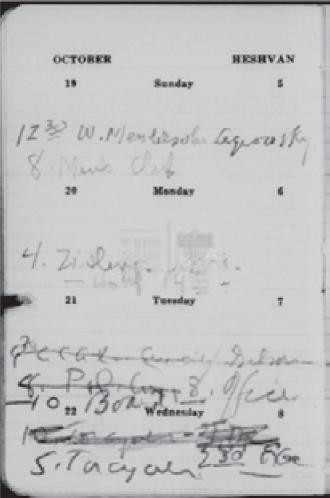
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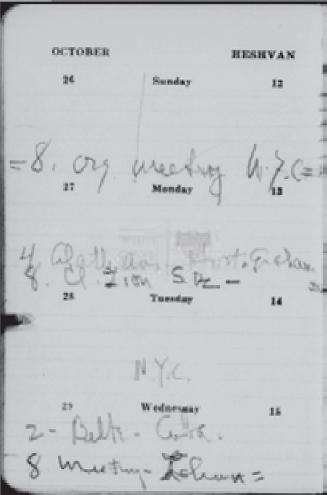
15 Saturday Weekly Pertion-"NOAII" Genesia 6.9-11.32 Prophets-Isaiah 5-1-55.5

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 last day is con-. sidered the first of the two days which constitute Rosh Hadesh of the month following.



HESHYAN. OCTOBER. Thursday. 23 10-50 Friday Light Candles 4:14 10 24 Haturday 11 Weekly Porton-"LEK LEKA" 25 Genesis 12.1-7.27 Prophets-Baiah 40.27-41.16

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OCTOBER. HESHVAN Thursday 28 16 232 hatard - a - Esee Ea Light Candles 4:35 211 17 NOVEMBER Saturday 18 Weekly Portion-"VAYERA" Genesis 18.1-22.24 Prophets-II Kings 4.1-37 Brockean

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BALFOUR DECLARATION DAY

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HESHVAN

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Saturday 25 Weekly Portion—"HAYE SARAH" Genesis 23.1—22.18 Prophets—I Kings 1.1—31

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



NOVEMBER

RESEVAN

13

Thursday

38

ROSH HODESH KISLEV

KISLEV Friday 14 1 ROSH HODESH KISLEV Light Candles 4 129 430 cmg .-13 Saturday 2 Weekly Portion-TOLEDOT Generals 25.19-28.9 Prophris-Wainghi 1.1-2.7 1030 Mm. K. Garmon Turk Memoranda

# NOVEMBER

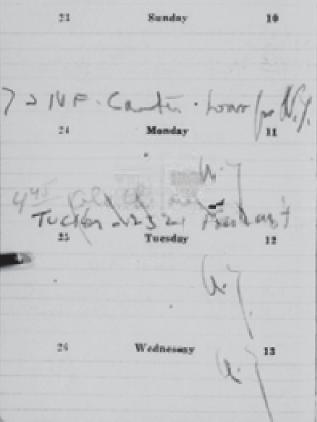
KISLEV



NISLEV NOVEMBER Thursday 1 29 6. Merin Cul - Sports Might 21 Light Candles 4:13 8 1 1/0 -22 Saturday Weekly Portion-"VATEZE" Generals 28.10-32.3 Propheta-Hosen 11.7-12.12 10 fexter - 1240 tutario." Memoranda

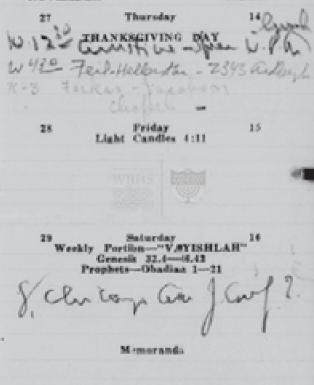


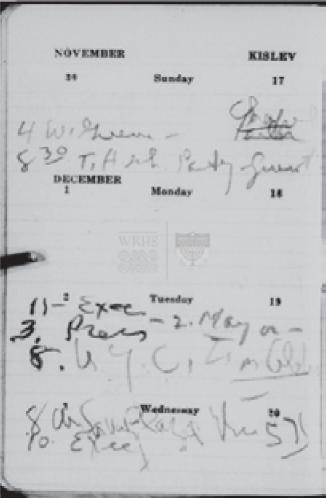
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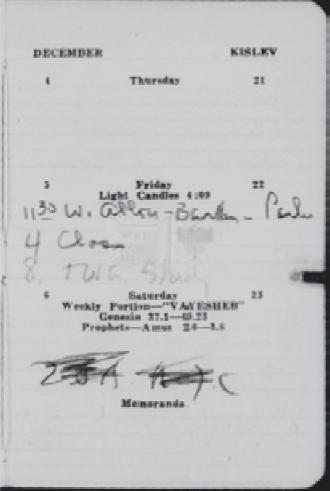


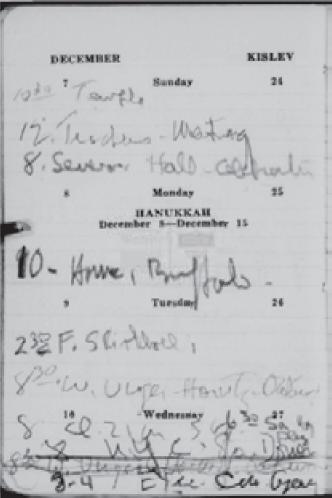
**NOVEMBER** 

KISLEV



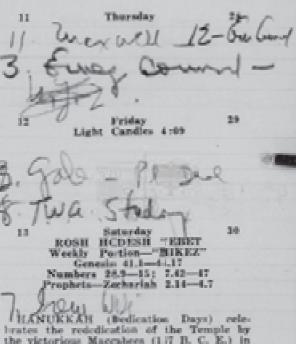






DECEMBER

KISLEV



the victorious Maccabees (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. Everys evening lights are kindled in commemoration of that event.

#### DECEMBER

TERET

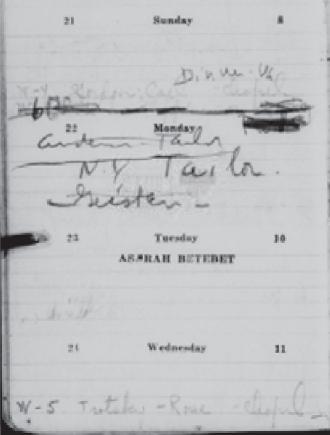


DECEMBER BORD BOTT Thursday 913 Exe, 6 tall 6 Friday Light Candles 4:11 S. TW.4 Spe Saturday 24 Weekly Pertion-"VAVIGASH" -17.27Cenesis 44.1 Prophets-Reckiel 17.15 6 w grete - Hole a Momoranda

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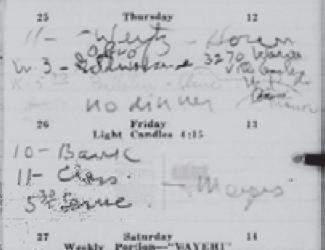


TEBET



DECEMBER

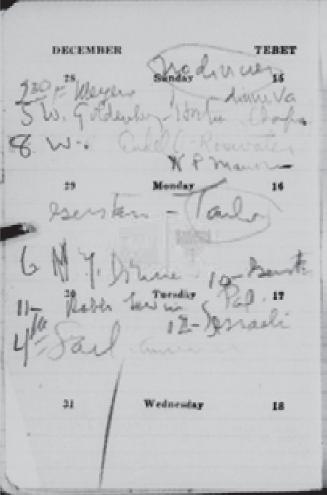
TEBET



ASAC, SR. BETERET (t-nth of Tebel) commegnation the day when the Babylonians began their effective dege of Jeruwabus in 586 B. C. E.

Genesis 47.28-20.26 cophets- Kings 2.1-12

W. A.



## JANUARY 1948

TEBET

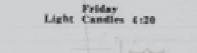
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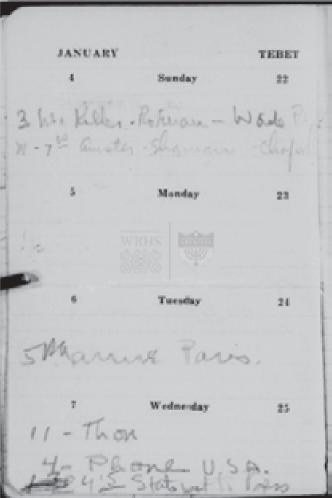
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29



3 Saturday 21 Weekly Portion-"SHEMOT" Exodus 1.1-6\_ Prophets-Isalah 27.6-28.3: 29.22-23

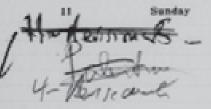
Menoranda



10 20 1 JANUARY I PARTA 3, Press - 143 AV. Wagram 83 mars meeting -Friday 27 Light Candles 4:26 1032 adus Com , Georg , 2104 20F. Som die 2 Zian leaders Samurday Weekly Perion-"VAERA" Evadua 6.2-9.15 Prophets-Easkiel 28\_15-29.71 10. Same. - allado -830 Recepton - ISM Memoranda

# JANUARY

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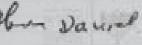


12

Monday

SHEBAT

## ROSH HODESH SHERAT



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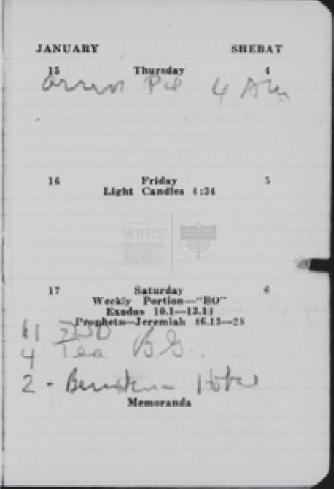


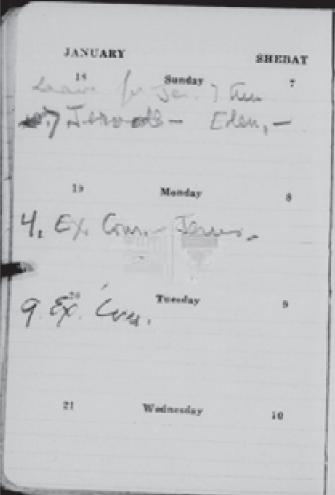
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Wednesday

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# **JANUARY**

# SHEBAT

22

# Thursday DED - MEL-

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5-7 Kolohung

Friday Light Candles 4:42

Saturday Weekly Porton-"BESHALAH" Exedua 13.17-(7.16 Prophets-Judges 1.4-5.31 13

- grandag-Memoranda



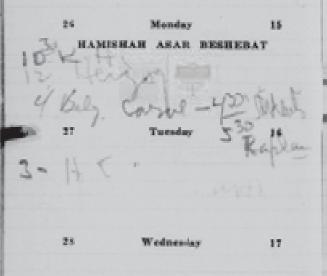


Sunday

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SHEBAT

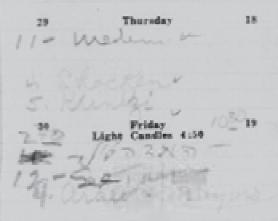
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JANUARY.

SHEBAT

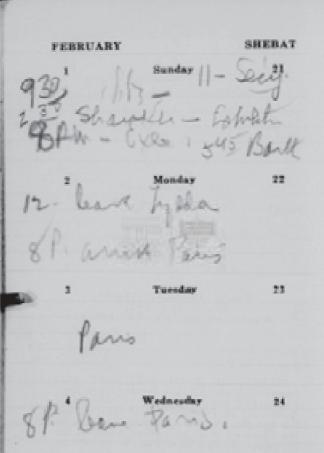
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Saturday Weekly Partion-""(ITRO" Exodus 18.1-20.23 望察 31 Prophets-Isalah 6.1-7.6: Kulu - 3 Don

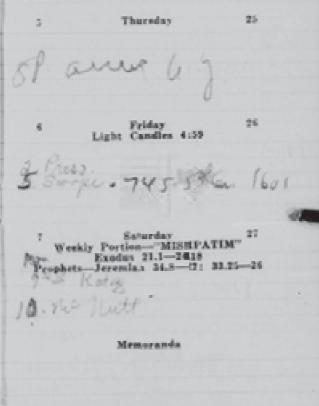
HAMISHAH ASAR BESHEBAT (6fteenth of Shebat) is the Jewish Arbor Day. also called the New Year of the Trees. Each year in Palestine school children use the day for planting thousands of trees. In the Disspora it is used as an occasion for stressing the significance of the upbuilding of Palentine.

NS



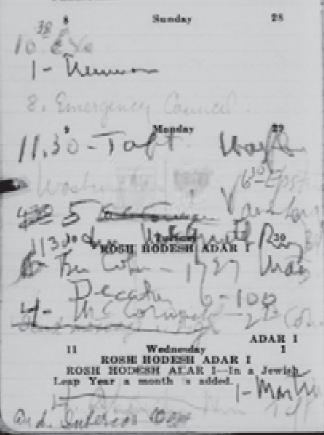
FEBRUARY

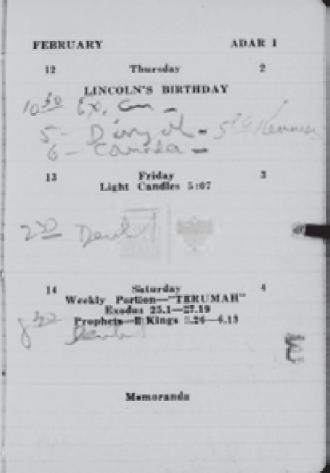
SHEBAT



## FEBRUARY

## SHEBAT





## PEBRUARY

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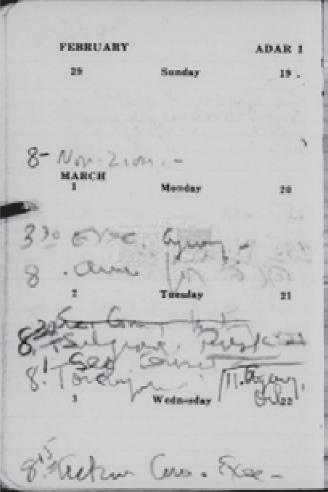
10. Certa francis 8. agenny -20 Light Candles 5:16 10 4. Rollard Cu u Wal

21 Saturday 11 Weekly Portion—"TEZAVEH" Exodus 27.20—30.10 Prophets—Ezekiel 41.10—27

Memoranda

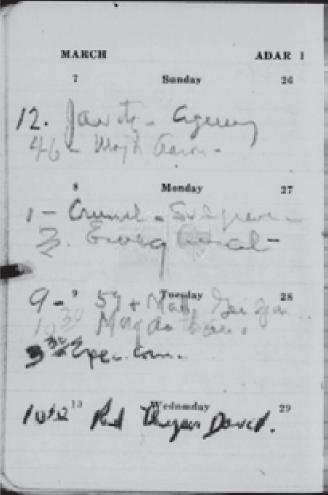
FEBRUARY Mother day ADAR I 10 2 MANUNCTON'S BIRTHDAY 12 11- Withe com 730 W Isale Sofusel. Man 10-23 Effer, Monday 13 12 EL. 3:000 10, 3ª ale Success - and Lotan -153025 Eler Wednesday 15 630 Fish Hanslan -

Feb. 12 FEBRUARY ADAR I 100 hursday 16 4-Dulas 30. E 27 elday. 17 Candles 5:24 Light 建成 Salurday 18 Weekly Porton-"KI TISA" Exodus 30,11-34.35 Prophets-L-Kings 18.1-39 12-Memoranda



30 Rog MARCH ADAR T EKR , Thursday Light Candles 01 Saturday SHABBAT SHEKULIM Weekly Pertins-"VATAKHEL" Exedus 35.1-38.29; 20.11-16 Prophets-II Kings 12.1-17 SHABBAT SHEEALIM. 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 twelfth month (Adkr). As a reminder of this duty the passage from Exodus xxx.

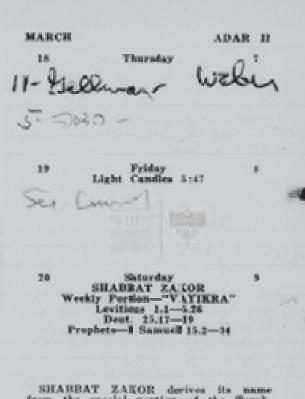
11-16 was read on the Sablath preceding. In a leap year, this special Sabbath occurs before Rosh Hodesh Adar II.



ADAR 11 84 H 30 ROS HOD 12 Friday A D A 10 13 Saturday Weekly Portion-"PIKUDE" Prophets-T Kings 開き Memoranda

MARCH ADAR II 14 Sunday 31 v. Elicly 221 7 Bank 6- Q ·Ba Sec. Cum E. 17 Wednesday

8. Hojana



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



MARCH

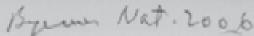
ADAR II

14 Thursday 25 PURIM 3. da Lory Cores Friday 15 28 Light Candles W. Oal **Saturday** 16 97 Weekly Partion-"ZAV" Levilicus 6.1-8.36 Prophets-Jeremiah 7.21-8.3: 9.22-23 march

FAST OF ESTHER commemorates the day when the Jews of Pensia fasted and prayed that they is spares the massacre planned by Haman.

FURIM commemorates the day when, through the intervention of Mordeoal and Queen Esther, the Jews of Persia narrowly escaped being victims of Haman's plot to exterminate them.



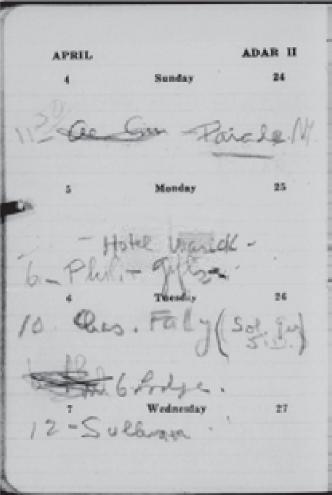


PRIL

ADAR II

Thursday 21 performe House Friday 22 Light Candles 6:02 11. 9. Bay City Saturday 3 SHABBAT PARAB Weekly Portion-"SHEMIN Leviticus 9.1-B.47 Numbers 19.1-22 Prophets-Ezekiel 3.16-35

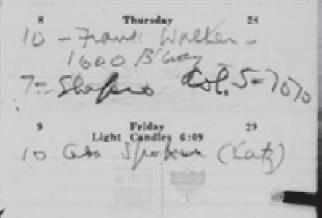
SHABBAT PARAH-Preseding the Passover, proper steps to become ritually clean had to be taken as preparation for the eating of the Paschal lamb Hence the law concerning the ashes of he red helfer, Parah Adumah (Numbers tix), was read.



APRIL

181

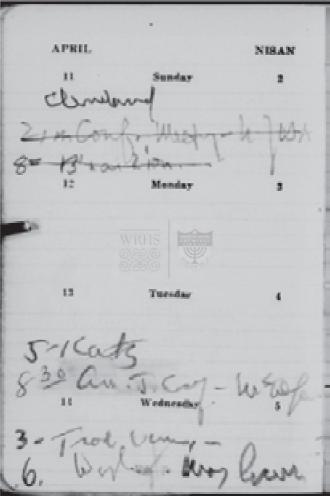
ADAR II

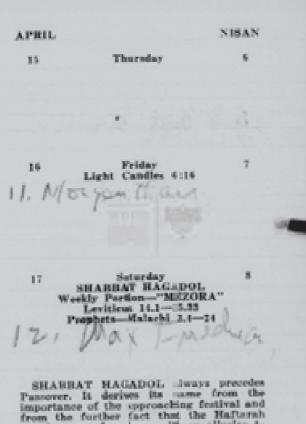


NISAN

Saturday SHABBAT HARCDESH ROSH HODESH NISAN Weekly Portion—"TAZRIA" Leviticus 12.1—3.59 Numburs 28.9—15 Exodus 12.1—20 Prophets—Emkiel 12.16—16.18

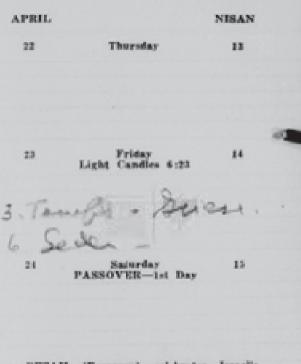
SHABBAT HAH-DESH lorives its name from the Haftaran of that day, Exodus xii, 1-20. This is the "position about the month," referring to the mocial consecration of the month of Nisan which is the most eventful in the history of Israel.





from the further fact that the Hatturan for the great day closes with an alluvion to "the Great Day of the Lond."

APRIL NISAN 18 Sunday ; bena hitty gerver -19 Monday 10 1204 20 Tuesday 11 21 Wednesday 12 12 awkened goerrand 34

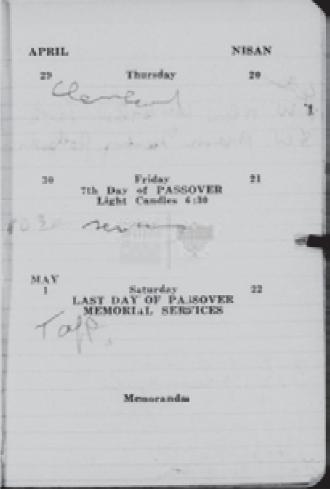


PESAH (Passovir) celebrates Israel's deliverance from Egyptians bondage. The festival lasts eight days, during which mannot are eaten in place of leavened bread. On the first and second nights of the festival, the traditional Seder is held in the home, at which the historical ideal of freedom is reaffirmed.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

NISAN



Ex. Cores.



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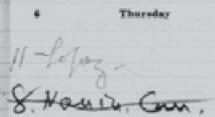


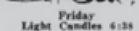
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## NISAN 27

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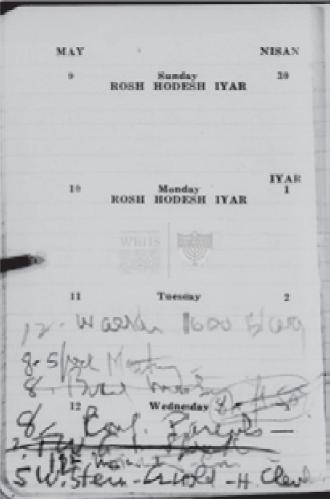
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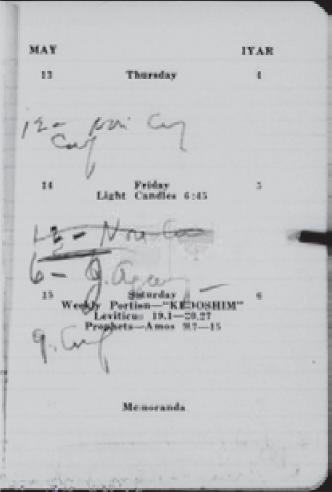




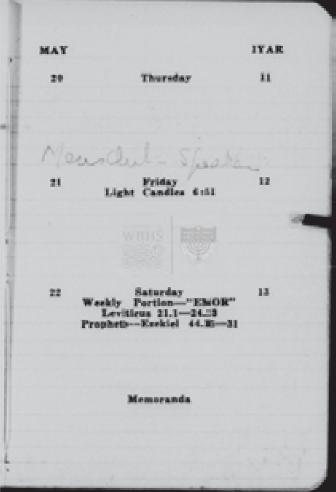
Saturday Weekly Poriion—".#HARE" Leviticus 16.1—18.30 Prophets—I Samuel 20.18—42

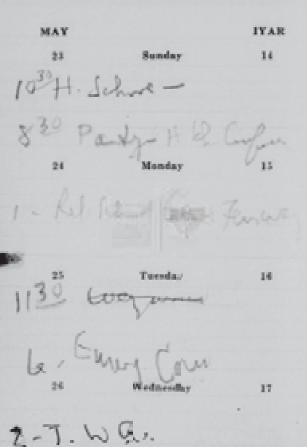
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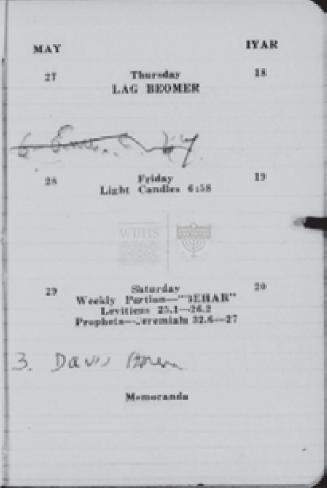




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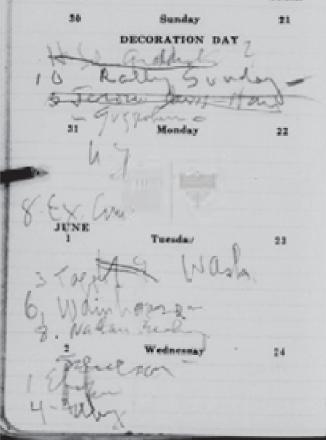


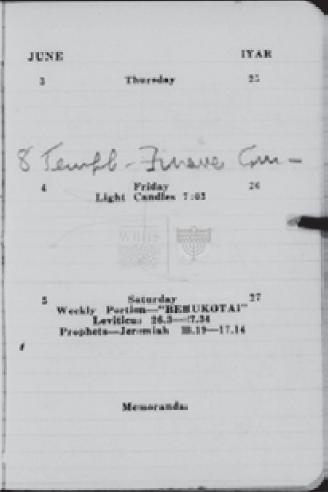






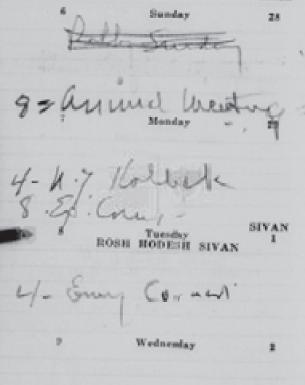
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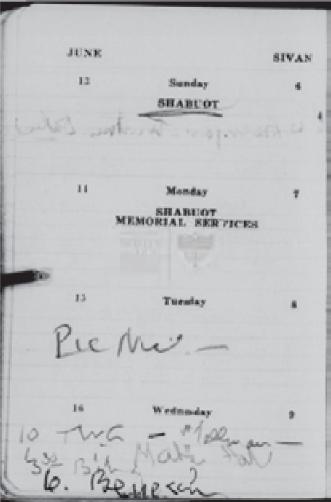


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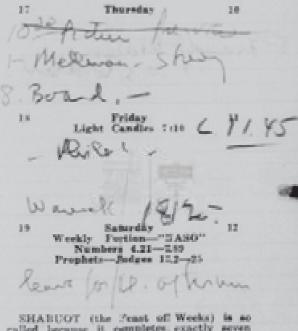


JUNE SIVAN Thursday 10 6. Berr part - Wintre 11 Friday Light Candles 7:07 4 13 TAIN Saturday Weekly Pertina-"BEMIDBAR" Number: 1.1-4.20 5 12 Prophets-Joses 21-22 - FUrenal -Memoranda



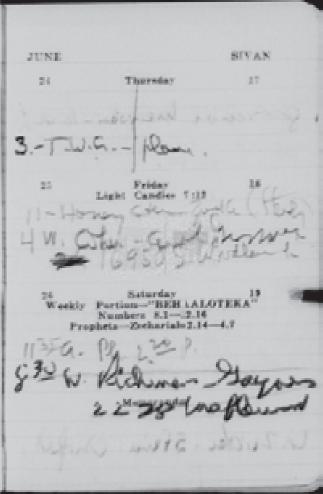
JUNE

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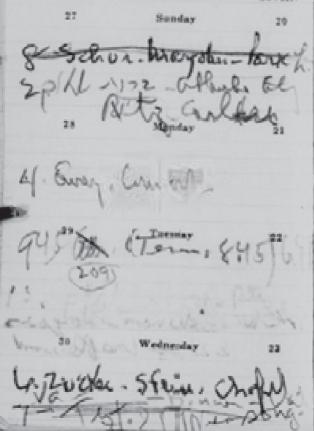
called because it esempletes exactly seven weeks from the second day of Passover on which the orner (a measure) of the new barley was brought to the Temple. This holiday eelebrates the early wheat harvest in Palestine. It also commemorates the covenant which was established at Sinal between God and Israel.

JUNE SIVAN 28 Sunday 1.3 5- Frankly. Welson -. 17,20 5, Workland dimer. 9156.64.4 Monday 14 3- 5%. 1 Gau INCO 22 Tuesday 1.5 Phila, 8. Ropert. Wednesday 14 Kausas at CCAN.



JUNE

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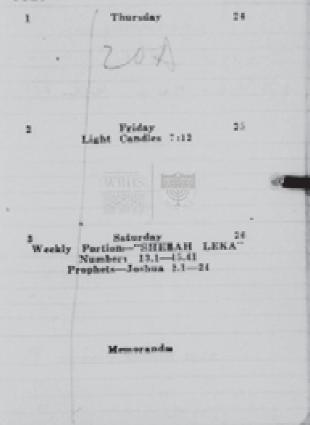


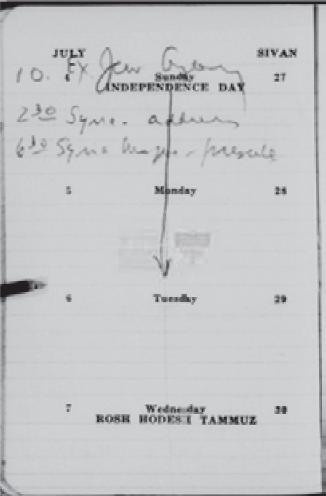
North

JULY



## SIVAN

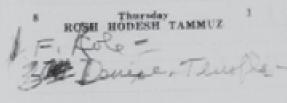




JULY

TAMMUZ

31



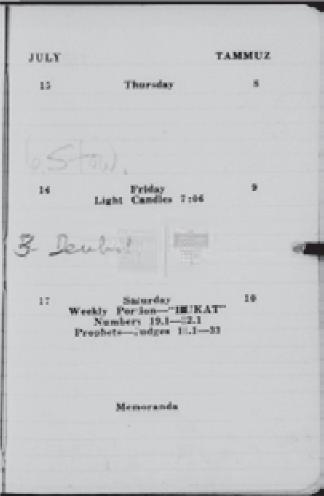
9 Friday Light Candles 7:10

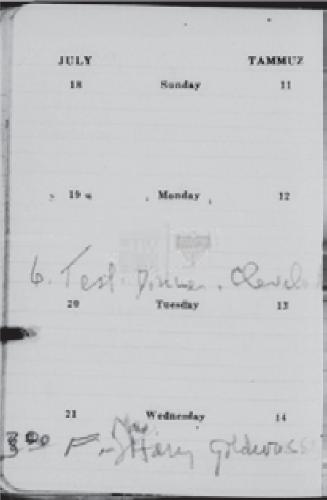


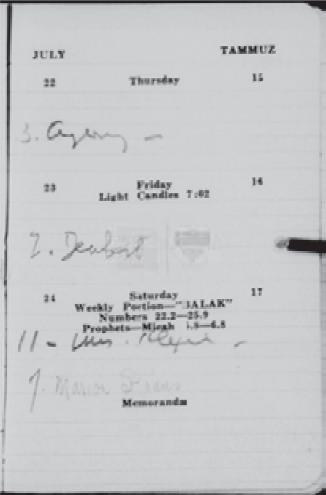
10 Saturday Weekly Partian-"KORAH" Numbers 16.1-18.32 Prophets-1 Samuel 11.11-12.22

Memorandia

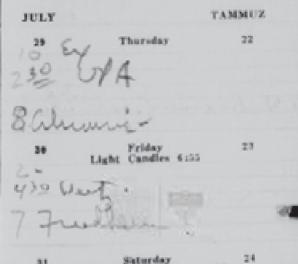
JULY TAMMUZ 11 11 R, Sher Cunday -Bill Landy manage Ex. U.S. 1.8 Tuesday. 3 - Um Michahn Wednessay 14 Www. Stern Fuelbook. Color







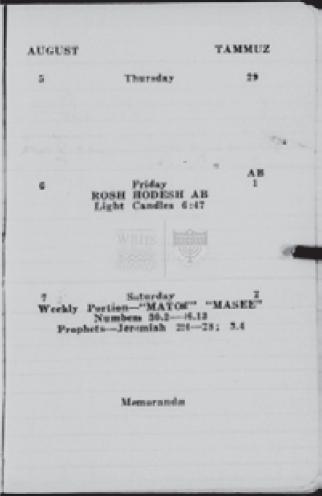
TAMMUZ JULY 18 Sunday 23 EAH ASAR RETAMMUZ 7. W. Euglander - Causel (has E) 24 Monday 139 Schud Lucide. A.G. 58 PAEriede 21 LEEAH ASAR BETAMMUZ (sevenwill of Tammuz) is a fast day which noteriorates the day when the Babyalan army made the first breach in the ill of Jerusalism during the siege in the 586 B. C. E. Since the 17th falls on Sabbath, the fast is observed the following m x e.e.

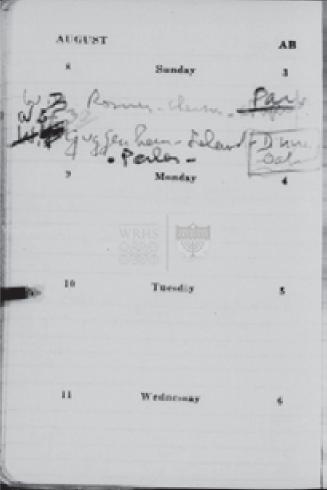


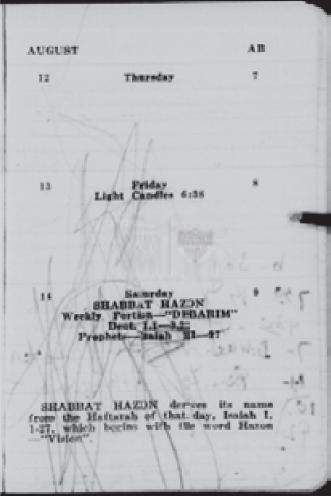
31 Saturday Weekly Postion—"HINHAS" Numbers 25.10—30.1 Prophets—eremiabs 1.1—2.3

Mamoranda

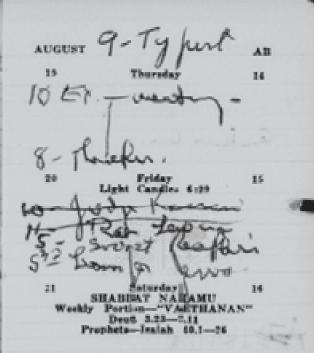
Se. AUGUST Sunday 95 5 W Rose-tref. Ono See P an mi 14 Wednesday 4 28





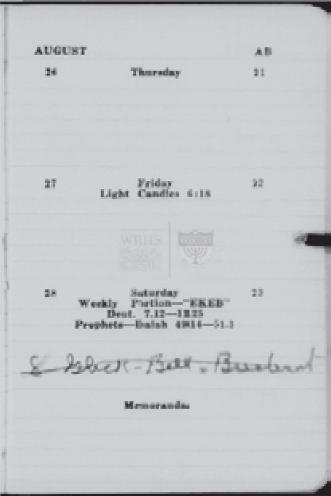


AUGUST AB 1.5 Sunday. 16 TISHEAH BEAR 16 Monday 11 ed area BEAR 12 ĉ. day which marks C.Page fast. the dee traction the first Temple im Jerusalem by the Babylonians (586 B. C. ), and also of - 183 Temple by the second. Romana (79 C. Since the with falls on Sabbath, the is observed the fol fant. (1797 B) de

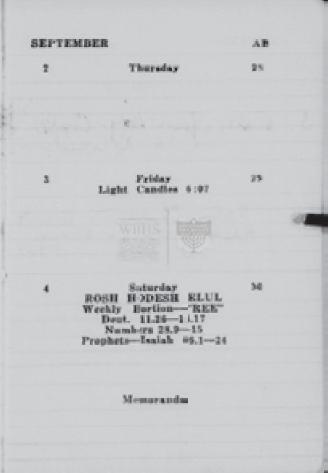


SHABBAT NARAMU serives its name from the Haftarah of thai day, Isaiah XL, 1.55 which begins with the word Nahamu "comfort ye", read on the Sabbath after Tisheah Beab.

AUGUST AB 22 Sunday 17 12 to Fatto Chuch action an. 100 23 Monday 18 80 1000 24 Tuesday. 日開 Herry . 6.20 25 Wednessay 記録 11- Cherry -



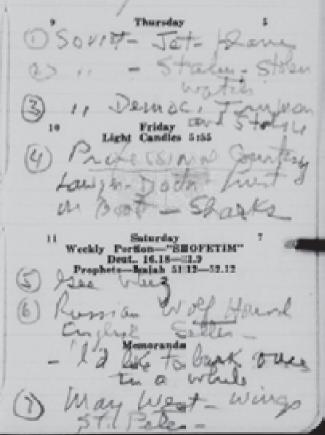
AUGUST AB 29 Sunday 24 W.15 ΰ. Monday 26 Ethine, 31 Tuesday. 24 SEPTEMBER 1 Wednesday 27



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#### SEPTEMBER

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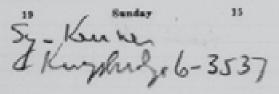


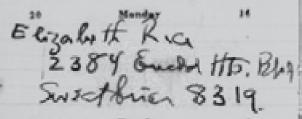
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SEPTEMBER

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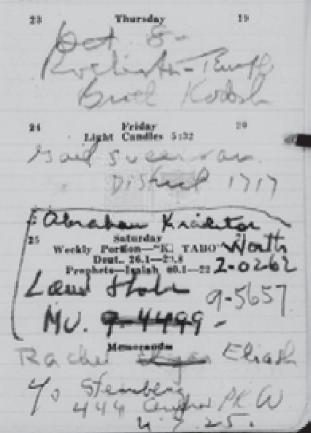
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### SEPTEMBER

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