



Our Mishpacha



HAZZAN'S NOTES

As the *Yamim Noraim* have just concluded, I want to thank all who participated and made our High Holyday season so wonderful this year. First, I wish to thank my accompanist and choir master, Mark Peterson, for such a wonderful job rehearsing, playing, and directing the Beth Shalom Singers in such truly moving services. I want to thank our incomparable Beth Shalom Singers — Ariel Pisturino, Cathleen Cavanaugh, Ann Noriel, Alan Kelly-Crawley (who also did such a great job on tambourine and the iwii), and our newest addition — Bass-Baritone Dylan Carlson. They were truly inspirational.

I wish to especially thank members of our Ritual Committee headed by Ann Kanahale under the direction of Shmuel Gonzales and Sam Pearlman, which included Evelyn Litwin (who is not a member), and Susan Lieberman, who made sure that honors were filled with members of the congregation who desired to be a part of the services. I am very grateful to you for all you did to make my job much easier!

(Continued on next page)

Hazzan's Notes *(Continued)*

I want to especially give honor to Shmuel Gonzales who made sure we had coverage on Facebook and helped in so many ways with each Torah service, Spanish reading, and announcements. Thank you to Christine Singer for helping also with our announcements at these services.

I want to thank our President, Lila Held, and the Board of Directors for all they did upfront and behind the scenes to help me make this a special holiday season for all. I want to make a special shout-out to Mark Singer, David Starkman, and Barry Neville, and Rick Bertz who in their own ways went above and beyond to help me make sure everything was handled with aplomb in so many ways. I want to thank our Shofar blowers, Steve Baptista, Joel Chesler, and Rick Bertz who made sure we had tremendous power and beauty in our Shofar calls. I want to thank our past presidents who each held a Torah during Kol Nidre this year in rotation which was not only our tradition, but wonderful to help spread the wealth out for each Kol Nidre recitation. To Jordan Eres, who helped so ably with the handling of the Torahs for Kol Nidre, I am very appreciative.

I want to thank Eileen Wiseman who prepared our beautiful Memorial booklets that we desire so much to memorialize our loved ones. I want to thank Sisterhood for making sure our onegs, kiddushes, and break-fast bread were all handled in a wonderfully presented way. After each service, people did not want to leave, but stay and socialize in the Social Hall, which is such a high

Hazzan's Notes *(Continued)*

mark of what our Sisterhood provides for us all year round. Lila Held, Ann Kanahale, Michelle Hess, Rita Rubin, Sandra Paul, Susan Lieberman, Maggie Singer, you are all the best! I want to thank our Temple Office Administrator, Angela, who made sure all was prepared for our programs, contribution cards, and coordinated with our cleaning service which helped make everything run so smoothly. Our security was fantastic! They made sure to provide for our safety and comfort for our services this year. And, though I may have missed someone, and I do apologize for that up front if I do, I want to thank all of you for being with us and making this year's set of services a beautiful time for all who were there.

Finally, I want to let you all know I will be continuing my Adult Education series on Sunday, October 14 at 10:00 am with a program of other rare videos and audio from Shabbat and Festivals throughout the year. With the popularity of the program on the High Holydays I presented in August, this will be a sequel in much the same fashion, with amazing and rare audio and video footage whether in-studio or in-service from our annual liturgy. As with the first session, this will take place in the Youth Room that day. Please mark your calendars and plan to attend. Refreshments will be served!

HAZZAN LANCE H TAPPER

Candle Lighting Times

Simchat Torah -
October 1 - 7:25pm

Shabbat Bereishit -
October 5 - 6:11pm

Shabbat Noach -
October 12 - 6:02pm

Shabbat Lech Lecha -
October 19 - 5:54pm

Shabbat Vayeira -
October 26 - 5:46pm



Our Mishpacha is published monthly, on or near the first of the month. If you want an article or announcement to appear in the next issue, the submission deadline is the 20th of this month.

Our Mishpacha is sent on-line to those members of Beth Shalom with computers. If you wish a printed copy mailed to you, please call the office, 562-941-8744.

Printed copies are also available in our lobby.

\$18 per year for non-members.

The editor welcomes comments and suggestions.

This is *Our Mishpacha* !



mishpacha

(noun; mish-PAW-ka)

The extended family, the entire clan, from parents and grandparents to second cousins once removed and your niece's sister-in-law's brother



OCTOBER EVENTS SCHEDULE



- October 5 — **Erev Shabbat** — 7:30pm —Hazzan Lance and Aryell Cohen, guest accompanist.
- October 12 — **Erev Shabbat** — 7:30pm Hazzan Lance and Mark Peterson.
- October 13 — **Lay Study Session** of the Weekly Torah portion, with Shmuel Gonzales and Sam Perlman.
9am — **Breakfast**. 9:45am — **Torah Study**
- October 14 — **Beth Shalom Adult Education Series with Hazzan Lance**, You will be taken on a special journey through the special liturgy and music of Shabbat and Festivals, including rare audio and a video tour of clips; at 10am. Refreshments will be provided.
- October 16 — **Book Club** at the home of Michelle Hess at 12:30pm
- October 19 — **Erev Shabbat** — 7:30 pm Hazzan Lance and Mark Peterson.
- October 24 — **Sisterhood Board Meeting** — at 1pm
- October 26 — **Erev Shabbat** — 7:30 pm Hazzan Lance and Mark Peterson.
- October 27 — **Siddur Kol Shalom** — Hazzan Lance and Mark Peterson.
9am — **Breakfast**. 9:45am — **Torah Service**
- October 28 — **Pasta Lunch Event** — 1pm



The **Ritual Committee** of **Beth Shalom of Whittier** would like to thank everyone for attending our High Holy Day services this year. It was a great blessing to share this sweet season with you all. It is always a joy to see so many friends and familiar faces, and to celebrate the holy days for yet another year in our lovely sanctuary. I hope the experience was memorable for everyone.



We also want to thank Hazzan Lance, the board of directors, the choir, and also all our volunteers who helped in so many ways to make this all possible.

We also want to extend out gratitude to those who also helped with the laborious task of construction of the Sukkah; including Mark Singer and his grandson Kevin, David Starkman, and Barry and Lisa Neville.



Todah rabbah.... Thank you very much!

Shmuel Gonzales

MONTH OF ELUL/5779 / SEPTEMBER 2018

HALAKHAH: JEWISH LAW

Continued from September...

Mitzvot d'rabbanan—the rabbinic commandments—are commonly divided into three categories: *gezeirah*, *takkanah* and *minhag*.

Gezeirah. A *gezeirah* is a law instituted by the rabbis to prevent people from accidentally violating a Torah mitzvah. We commonly speak of a *gezeirah* as a "fence" around the Torah.



For example, the Torah commands us not to work on Shabbat, but a *gezeirah* commands us not to even handle an implement that you would use to perform prohibited work (such as a pencil, money, a hammer), because someone holding the implement might forget that it was Shabbat and perform prohibited work. The word is derived from the root Gimel-Zayin-Reish, meaning *to cut off* or *to separate*.

Takkanah. A *takkanah* is a rule unrelated to biblical laws that was created by the rabbis for the public welfare. For example, the practice of public Torah readings every Monday and Thursday is a *takkanah* instituted by Ezra. The "mitzvah" to light candles on Chanukkah, a post-biblical holiday, is also a *takkanah*. The word is derived from the Hebrew root Tav-Qof-Nun, meaning to fix, to remedy or to repair. It is the same root as in "*tikkun olam*," repairing the world, or making the world a better place, an important concept in all branches of Judaism.

Some *takkanot* vary from community to community or from region to region. For example, around the year 1000 C.E., a Rabbeinu Gershom Me'or Ha-Golah instituted a *takkanah* prohibiting polygyny (multiple wives), a practice clearly permitted by the Torah and the Talmud. This *takkanah* was accepted by Ashkenazic Jews, who lived in Christian countries where polygyny was not permitted, but was not accepted by Sephardic Jews, who lived in Islamic countries where men were permitted up to four wives

Minhag. Customs. They are customs that developed for worthy religious reasons and have continued long enough to become a binding religious practice. Two day holidays are an example of this. The second extra day was originally used a *gezeirah*, so that people outside of Israel could in some way participate. After a mathematical calendar was instituted the extra day was not necessary. Being that the extra day was developed for worthy religious reasons the rabbis decided to continue it as a *minhag* to this day.

The *minhag* is also used to indicate a community or individual way of doing religious things such as: to stand or sit while reciting a certain prayer; to sit in a certain seat in the synagogue, to walk to synagogue in certain way. Under appropriate circumstances these too may become *minhag*. I recommend that each of us follow their own community or personal *minhag* as much as possible. Even when visiting another community, follow your personal *minhag* unless it causes the other community unease or embarrassment.

The differences between Torah law and rabbinic law can be

considered derived from the Torah. The most important difference is that *d'oraita* (Torah) takes precedence over *d'rabbanan* (rabbinic). If a *d'oraita* rule is in conflict with a *d'rabbanan* rule the *d'oraita* will take precedence. For instance, do we fast on Yom Kippur when it occurs on a Shabbat? These are both *d'oraita*, so the *d'oraita* rules of precedence must apply. Concisely, Yom Kippur fasting takes precedence over the rule of Shabbat joy. Other fasts that fall on Shabbat we moved to another day.

The second difference is that of observance. For example, when in doubt (Hebrew: *safek*) regarding in a matter that is *d'oraita*, observe the strict position of the Torah (Hebrew: *machmir*) regarding the rule; if there is doubt in a matter that is *d'rabbanan*, we take the lenient position (in Hebrew: *makil*) regarding the rule. In Hebrew, this rule is stated: *safek d'oraita l'humra; safek d'rabbanan l'kula*. This is easier to understand with an example: suppose you are reading the morning prayers and you can't remember whether you read *Bar'khu* and *Shema* (two important prayers). You are in doubt, *safek*. The recitation of *Shema* in the morning is a mitzvah *d'oraita*, a biblical commandment (Deut. 6:7), so you must be *machmir*, you must go back and recite *Shema* if you are not sure whether you did. The recitation of *Bar'khu*, on the other hand, is a mitzvah *d'rabbanan*, a rabbinic law, so you can be *makil*, you don't have to go back and recite it if you are not sure. If you are certain that you did not recite either of them, then you must go back and recite both, there is no doubt so no basis for leniency.

~Sam Pearlman

This Month in Jewish History

First Torah Scrolls Written By Jewish Women Dedicated

The Story of the Women Scribes of the 21st Century

As we come out of **Simchat Torah**, let us celebrate the women Torah scribes who are making Jewish history.

On October 6, 2003, Aviel Barclay became the first certified *Soferet*, or female Torah scribe. Her training and that of soferet Shoshana Guggenheim (who finished her training in 2005) was underwritten by Seattle's *Kadima Reconstructionist Jewish Community*.

[Kadima's Women's Torah Project](#) has challenged the Jewish tradition of training only male Torah scribes as it has sought to define a contemporary ethic of training and observance for those engaged in creating a Torah scroll. As the project's website explains, "It began to dawn on us that this project could become a catalyst for astonishing and consequential change. The Women's Torah could be far more than a feminist statement and religious object. It could be a symbol of opportunity for women to move into all areas of Jewish life. It could bring together progressive Jews from around the world. It could be a link between art and politics, spirit and culture, artifact and symbol."

The Women's Torah was finished in Seattle, Washington on October 15, 2010, with the help of many hands, hearts, and spirits. It is not only the first Torah written and embellished by an international community of women, it is the first Torah literally sewn together in community. Dozens of people had the opportunity to fill in letters, sew the parchment panels together, and tie the scroll to the rollers. Many others watched or helped the six scribes put the 62 panels in order, under the exultant wings of the Sechinah.



The women's Torah commissioned by Kadima was read for the first time on October 16, 2010.

This story was reported by the **Jewish Daily Forward** in 2010:

Nearly a decade ago, when the Kadima Reconstructionist Community, in Seattle, was looking for a Torah to purchase for its congregation, it decided to have one written by a woman.

This seemed like a reasonable request to the members of the small congregation, who knew female rabbis, female cantors, even female mohels. Women around them taught Torah, sang Torah, read Torah and learned Torah. Now they just needed to find a woman who wrote Torah.

“We began to look around for the unicorn that was the female Torah scribe,” Kadima member Wendy Graff said. “We eventually realized that the reason we couldn’t find a Torah written by a woman is that there were no female scribes.”

This, however, did not deter the congregation from its desire for a female-scribed Torah, and so in 2003, Kadima started the Women’s Torah Project, with Graff as its director, and issued the first-ever commission for a Torah to be scribed by a woman.

The Torah, which was finished this past October, was completed by a team of six scribes, part of the small but growing group of females around the world who have taken it upon themselves to write Torah despite limited access to formal training, and despite the fact that Jewish law prohibits it. Kadima’s new Torah joins the three Torahs independently scribed by Jen Taylor Friedman, which she started and finished since the time of the commission, making it the fourth Torah in history to be scribed by women.

Kadima originally intended for the Torah to be scribed by one woman, but when those plans fell through, it decided to involve a community of women around the world, including female scribes, or *sofrot*, in Israel, Brazil, Canada, New Jersey and California. All these women had formal training during which they learned the 4,000 rules needed to be upheld when scribing, from the way one cuts her quills, to the different formations for letters, to the level of intention required for each act. Many studied with men willing to teach women to write Torah, but not willing to read from a Torah scribed by a woman nor to issue any woman official certification. Most of the women are doing their best to make sure the Torahs they scribed — which, like all Torahs, are unsigned — do not end up in communities that would deem them unfit for use.

For Shoshana Gugenheim, the lead scribe on the project, the desire to write Torah started about 20 years ago, when the North Carolina native first spent some time in Jerusalem and became familiar with Jewish practice. Gugenheim, a 41-year-old artist, was taken with how emotional the physical contact with the text felt, and so she became interested in Hebrew calligraphy. In 1999, while doing research for an academic paper on the laws pertaining to female scribes, she started thinking about writing Torah herself.

(Continued from previous page)

Gugenheim moved to Israel in 2000 and found a Hasidic man willing to train her secretly.

“It is very important for women to have access to Torah in any way that is fulfilling for them.... Getting to interact with *claf* [parchment] and letters was my way in. That is how I communicate with the world, through materials. When I see the Torah raised during prayer, I get goose bumps,” Gugenheim said.

Linda Coppleson, another scribe on the project, had spent years as a Jewish educator and calligrapher before learning how to write Torah. Coppleson, 60, studied with a Conservative rabbi and later with Taylor Friedman for about five years before she joined the project two years ago. She said that even though she has always been engaged in Jewish text through study and the writing of *ketubot*, or Jewish prenuptial agreements, and mezuzas, scribing the Torah felt profoundly different.

“It is easy to sound clichéd when you talk about spiritual things, but there really is this spiritual feeling you get, something about the way every letter is formed. It is like an athlete being in the zone, just a certain frame of mind you are in, and I know all the women feel the same,” Coppleson said.

The other scribes on the project included Rachel Reichardt, who studied in Buenos Aires and is the only officially certified scribe of the group; Irma Penn, a Canadian artist who recently fulfilled a 40-year-old dream by learning to scribe in Jerusalem; Rabbi Hanna Klebansky, a native of the former Soviet Union who immigrated to Israel in 1996 and founded a house of study for Russian-speaking immigrants, and Julie Seltzer, the youngest of the group, who studied with Taylor Friedman and Gugenheim and is currently writing Torah in public as part of an exhibition at the Contemporary Jewish Museum, in San Francisco.

Taylor Friedman, 30, credits the recent growth in female scribes — today they number nearly 50 — partly to the Internet.

“A lot of it is knowing you aren’t the only one who wants to do this,” Taylor Friedman said.

And while the women are aware that this is a new practice and a departure from tradition and law, their practice is not, at its core, intended to be provocative.

“If I wanted to do a political act, there would be better things to do,” Taylor Friedman said. “This is a way for me to engage with my commitment as a Jew. It happens to be political, but that is a side-effect.”

Read more: <https://forward.com/articles/133017/women-who-write-torah/>

The Jewish Pirates Who Ruled the Caribbean

By: Andrew Paul



As European nations pushed westward in a mad dash for colonies from the 16th to 18th centuries, the Caribbean became a pirate's paradise. Legendary sailors like Edward "Blackbeard" Teach and William "Captain" Kidd famously stalked the waters in search of vulnerable trading vessels. What's less well known is that among these rogue sailors' ranks were displaced European Jews. Pirating was one of the era's more egalitarian professions—there's little time for discrimination if you need to work together while running from royal fleets. This sense of relative equality could be one of the reasons that attracted a number of Jews to adventurous lives on the high seas.

Until recently, history books rarely noted the exploits of Jewish pirates, despite their surprising prevalence and success, but historical graveyards unearthed in the Caribbean within the last decade revealed tombstones with [Stars of David, Hebrew, and skull and crossbones insignia.](#)

(Continued from previous page)

Just like many other New World immigrants, Jews crossed the Atlantic in hopes of finding better lives and lucrative careers, increasingly difficult goals in Europe. For centuries, Jews felt the wrath of the Inquisition as it swept across the continent, and a new wave of anti-Semitism coincided almost exactly with the first voyages across the Atlantic. [In the very same month](#) that Columbus set sail in search of a new route to Asia, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella ordered the expulsion of all Jews and Muslims from Spain, and Portugal followed suit a few years later.

Many fled to more tolerant Middle Eastern countries such as the Ottoman Empire, but a large number eventually made their way to the new colonies, where they became sugar farmers, merchants, and even politicians. In fact, so many Jews occupied Jamaican legislative seats that, in the 19th century, Jamaica's parliament was the only one in the world [to not hold session on Saturdays](#) because of Shabbat.

By 1720, an estimated 20 percent of Kingston's residents were descendants of Spanish-Portuguese Jews, and a few of these Jews eventually felt the urge to seek a more adventurous life on the ocean. Captaining ships with [names](#) like the *Queen Esther*, the *Prophet Samuel*, and the *Shield of Abraham*, Jewish sailors began roaming the island coasts in search of riches, usually obtained under questionable legal circumstances. These Jewish pirates most frequently attacked Spanish and Portuguese ships, payback for generations of injustice.

Moshe Cohen Hanarkis (or Moses Cohen Henriques, depending on your translation) was one of the most famous of these revenge-seekers. In 1628, he helped the Dutch West India Company's Admiral Piet Hein [pull one of the most lucrative sea heists in pirating history](#), stealing enormous amounts of gold and silver from a Spanish fleet off the coast of Cuba. Today's adjustments would put the treasure's value at over \$1 billion.

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Not long after, Hanarkis established his own pirate island off the coast of Brazil, and once the colony was recaptured by Portugal, he became an adviser to the infamous Captain Henry Morgan. Surprisingly, although his exact date of death is unknown, Hanarkis never faced a single trial for his crimes.

Hanarkis wasn't alone. A captain known only as Sinan, or "[The Great Jew](#)" by his Spanish targets, worked alongside the dreaded Hayreddin Barbarossa. Born in Turkey, this Sephardic sailor included a six-pointed star on his ship's flag and was so good at maritime navigation that it was rumored he employed black magic to find his way. In 1538, Sinan was instrumental in defeating the [Spanish-backed Genoan fleet at the Battle of Preveza](#), a crippling blow to Spain's attempts to secure the Barbary Coast.

These escapades weren't limited to Jewish laypeople, either. Rabbi Shmuel Palacci is said to have taken part in some pirate raids against Spanish and Dutch ships. As a pious rebbe, he made sure that his crew donated a tenth of their loot to charity in a Jewish custom known as *ma'aser*, and even [kept kosher aboard his ship](#).

Perhaps the most influential of all Jewish pirates was Jean Lafitte, the historical figure known for his key role in Andrew Jackson's success at the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812. In the [controversial *Journal of Jean Lafitte*](#)—which may have been written by him, may have been written by someone else during the 19th century, or may be a modern forgery—he claims that his mother's father was a [Spanish Jew](#). After the battle of New Orleans, Lafitte returned to pirating and eventually set up a [pirate community](#) on Galveston Island.

Additional Sources: *Jewish Pirates of the Caribbean*, [Ed Kritzler](#), 2008

Birthdays

<i>Joanne Eres</i>	<i>September 2</i>
<i>Richard Hess</i>	<i>September 4</i>
<i>Mark Gibson</i>	<i>September 9</i>
<i>Preston Rosser</i>	<i>September 11</i>
<i>Eileen Wiseman</i>	<i>September 15</i>
<i>Toby Pinck</i>	<i>October 3</i>
<i>Christine Grijalva</i>	<i>October 5</i>
<i>Dorothy Weiner</i>	<i>October 10</i>
<i>Mina Cano</i>	<i>October 12</i>
<i>Christel Mergruen</i>	<i>October 14</i>
<i>Sandra Paul</i>	<i>October 22</i>
<i>Eddie Maldonado</i>	<i>October 27</i>
<i>Hermelindo Vences</i>	<i>October 28</i>



Anniversaries

Richard and Michelle Hess October 9

Beth Shalom of Whittier

Wishes you all

a very Happy Birthday and Happy Anniversary!

Yahrzeits, Remembrances for the Month

Esther Bailey	
Morris Yoel Becker	
Moses Bell	Uncle of Myra Becker
Solomon Bell	Grandfather of Myra Becker
Laura Cirulnick	Cousin of Karen Fritz and Mona Di Natale
Sophie Cooper	
Milton Devore	Father of Jay Devore
Louis Dreyfos	
Morgan J. Elrich	
Humberto Espinoza	Uncle of Liz Herrera
Beryl Feldman	Sister of Richard Rothenberg
Gabor Fuchs	Husband of Agnes Fuchs
Abraham Gnessin	Father of Rita Ruben
Yaakov Goldman	Father of Lynn Alice Briggs-Cantu
Dora Hock	Mother of Aaron Hock
Stephen Horowitz	Son of Anita Horowitz
Ben Jaffe	Father of Paul Jaffe
Max Kolnick	Grandfather of Jeffrey Kolnik
Oscar Kropf	

Sarah Lifschitz	Grandmother of Mona Di Natale
Ethel Lipshitz	Observed by Richard Lasher
Abe Michlin	Father of Myra Weiss
Delfina Pinto	Grandmother of Rebecca Martinez
Eugene Roseman	Brother of Bernard Roseman
Pearl Rowe	Wife of Same Rowe
Doris Rubin	Mother of Bob Rubin
Jacob Rutberg	
Bruce Sarkin	
Minnie Sarkin	
Al Silvers	Grandfather of Hazzan Lance H. Tapper
Malvina Tapper	Aunt of Hazzan Lance H. Tapper
Samuel Weiner	Father of Ray Weiner

We honor the memory of our loved ones who have departed this earth as we kindle the Yahrzeit candle in remembrance. May their memory endure as an eternal blessing.



Brain Train

Train your brain by keeping it active!



Autumn

A	P	P	L	E	M	E	A	S	T	E	C	O	A
O	N	E	N	H	R	O	D	A	B	E	W	R	G
U	M	S	R	T	A	C	O	R	R	E	U	C	E
D	A	W	O	E	F	Y	O	E	H	R	R	H	W
A	Z	E	C	P	N	W	E	P	C	T	S	A	H
O	E	A	T	U	N	S	W	G	H	E	G	R	E
C	O	T	W	M	A	R	O	E	A	L	E	D	A
T	S	E	C	P	A	O	R	E	R	P	C	A	T
O	E	R	E	K	H	L	C	S	V	A	R	E	D
B	R	G	E	I	H	O	E	E	E	M	P	S	E
E	T	R	N	N	W	C	R	O	S	H	E	R	R
R	O	K	N	A	C	H	A	W	T	L	A	N	A
E	R	P	E	G	R	E	C	D	Z	A	R	E	K
G	M	C	A	W	N	O	S	E	F	A	L	L	E

GEESE
 HAY
 PUMPKIN
 PEAR
 SCARECROW
 MAZE
 RED
 CORN
 BROWN
 COLORS
 MAPLE TREE
 SWEATER
 APPLE
 HARVEST
 OCTOBER
 FALL
 RAKE
 ORANGE
 ORCHARD
 WHEAT

Play this puzzle online at : <http://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/817/>

Tricky Questions Challenge:

1. Dave is six feet tall, works in a butcher's shop, and wears size 12 shoes. What does Dave weigh?
2. What can be broken without ever being held?
3. If you feed me and I live, but give me a drink and I die. What am I?
4. What word describes a woman who does not have all her fingers on one hand?
5. What occurs once in every minute, twice in every moment, but never in a thousand years?

Answer Key:

1. (Answer: Meat)
2. (Answer: A promise)
3. (Answer: Fire)
4. (Answer: A normal person. People usually have half their fingers on one hand.)
5. (Answer: The letter 'm')



AT THE MOVIES

WHERE BLOCKBUSTER HITS AND TRUTH COLLIDE

Beth Shalom Adult Education

presents

Hazzan Lance's Rare Audio and Video Clips #2

Sunday, October 14 at 10:00 am
in the Youth Room

At this session,

Hazzan Lance will take us on a journey through
special Shabbat and Festival clips recorded
in-studio and in-service from all over the world

Refreshments will be provided

Mangia! Mangia!

Pasta Lunch



Cooked and Served by the Board of
Beth Shalom of Whittier

Join us on Sunday October 28th at 1 p.m.

*Three kinds of pasta and a variety of sauces will
be served, with Garlic Bread, Salad, and Dessert*

Music will be provided by Harpist, Kim Kanehele

Please RSVP by October 22nd to the office (562) 941-8744

\$5 per person with reservations

\$8 per person at the door

14564 Hawes Street, Whittier, CA

(parking lot 14545 Mulberry Drive)



PIE-LANTHROPY



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NIGHTS

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November 6th
5 - 9 pm

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BETH SHALOM OF WHITTIER



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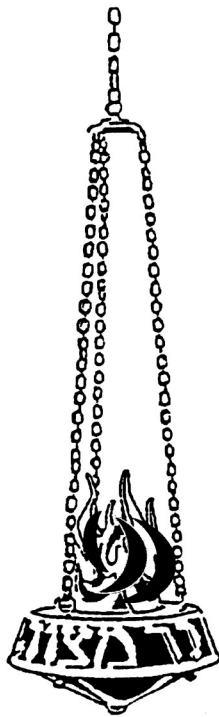
©2018 Pieology Pizzeria. Valid on food purchases only. Dine-In or To-Go.
May not be combined with any other discounts or promotions. Tuesday, November 6, 2018 5 - 9pm only.

October 2018

Tishrei-Cheshvan 5779

<i>Sun</i>	<i>Mon</i>	<i>Tue</i>	<i>Wed</i>	<i>Thu</i>	<i>Fri</i>	<i>Sat</i>
	1 Shemini Atzeret	2 Simchat Torah	3	4	5  Shabbat Service 7:30pm	6 Bereishit
7	8	9	10 Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan	11	12  Shabbat Service 7:30 pm	13 Torah Study 9am Noach
14 Adult Ed. Series 10am	15	16 Book Club 12:30pm	17	18 Board Meeting 7pm	19  Shabbat Service 7:30 pm	20 Lech Lecha
21	22	23	24 Sisterhood Board Meet- ing at 1pm	25	26  Shabbat Service 7:30 pm	27 Torah Service 9am Vayeira
28 Pasta Lunch 1pm	29	30	31			





Beth Shalom of Whittier

14564 East Hawes Street
Whittier, California 90604