16 Av 5775

2 August 2015

KOL MEVASSER



President's Message

Dear Members and Friends,

On behalf of our Board of Directors, our members and the entire Kahal Joseph community, it is with great pleasure that I officially welcome to Los Angeles Rabbi

Raif Melhado as our Rabbi and spiritual leader.

After several months of eager anticipation, I am proud to say that we welcome a leader who is academically distinguished and deeply passionate, with an illuminating and sensitive spirit. Rabbi Melhado embodies the very best and brightest of America's new generation of Rabbis.

We look forward to all that Rabbi Melhado will inspire in us with his unique vitality and his compelling vision rooted in a love for our tradition. God willing we will share a long, fruitful tenure together with him and his lovely family. It seems most appropriate that on this Shabbat we also celebrate the Bar Mitzvah of Adam Zekaria. Adam comes from a family that for over four decades has worked to strengthen the foundation of this synagogue, and helped to make so many of our dreams through the years into a reality. We wish Mazal Tov to Adam, his parents, his family and friends on this wonderful occasion.

Two significant new beginnings coincide: a young Rabbi starts his professional career with us today, and a Jewish young man enters adulthood. Both connect in a through-line of association, and both represent the essence of what all of life is--a deep regard for the past, the glow of the present, and with God's help, the promise of tomorrow.

Shabbat Shalom,

Ronald Einy

Shabbat Nahamu Torah & Haftara Readings Parashat Va'ethanan in the book of Devarim/Deuteronomy 755 to 776 Haftara from Prophets Yeshayahu / Isaiah 776 to 779

KJ Schedule Shabbat Nahamu Parasha Va'etchanan

Erev Shabbat & Tu B'Av

Friday, July 31st
Shaharit / Morning Prayer 6:30 am
Minha / Arvit 6:30 pm
Candle Lighting7:37 pm

Shabbat

Saturday, Augus	t 1st
Shaharit / Morning Prayer	8:30 am
with the Bar Mitzvah of Ad	lam Zekaria
Women's Tehillim	7:00 pm
Minha & Arbit	7:00 pm
Havdallah	8:39 pm

Weekdays

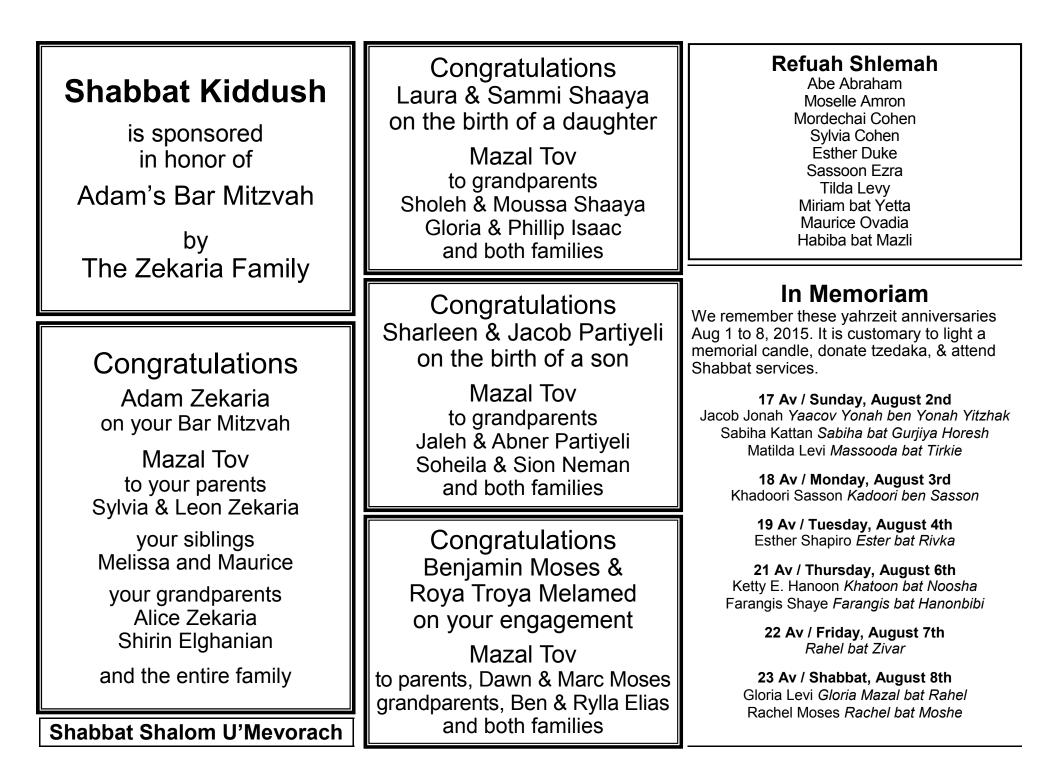
Sunday, August 2nd Shaharit / Morning Prayer ... 7:30 am

Monday to Friday August 3rd to 7th Shaharit / Morning Prayer ...6:30 am

Erev Shabbat

KJ Membership

The High Holy Days begin this year in mid-September! Now is a wonderful time to renew your membership and obtain seats for these special days. Call Sarah at 310.474.0559



The Shema Yisrael in the Book of Devarim, Parashat Va'etchanan

Revised, abridged and edited from The Sephardic Institute, judaic.org

The *mitsvot* section in the last book of the Torah, Devarim (or Deuteronomy), constitutes an array of regulations designed to foster total devotion to G-d. It begins with a six-verse passage (Deuteronomy 6:4-9), the first verse of which is the Shema: "Hear, O Israel! The Lord is our God, the Lord alone."

The opening phrase of the *Shema*, "Hear, O Israel!" calls upon the nation to be especially attentive and signals that an important statement is forthcoming. The first word of the sentence is "*shema*" and also translates as a call to "understand."

The second phrase "Hashem Elokenu" throughout the Torah, and especially in Devarim / Deuteronomy, generally means "Hashem our G-d" and some commentators render it so. But in the case of the Shema, as our sage Ibn Ezra points out, that does not appear to be the correct translation.

Had that been the intent, the repetition of the word "Hashem" in "Hashem Ehad," the third phrase of the prayer, would not fit. "Ehad" generally means "one." The verse should then have been written "Hashem Elokenu ehad," or "Hashem our G-d is One." The second instance of "Hashem" would be unneeded. If the repetition of "*Hashem*" in the third phrase "*Hashem Ehad*" begins a new statement, then the word "*Hashem*" in the second phrase, "*Hashem Elokenu*," also begins a statement. This appears to be a statement meaning "Hashem is our G-d," an expression proclaiming relationship. And then the third phrase, *Hashem Ehad*, "Hashem is one" is a follow-up minisentence, a statement with several possible translations.

Some have understood *Hashem Ehad* to mean "Hashem is one." This suggests that He is a true unity,indivisible and not composed of multiple elements. Such an interpretation, however, appears to reflect a later philosophical concern not relevant to the time of Moses.

As a follow-up mini-sentence to the preceding "Hashem is our G-d," Rashbam and Ibn Ezra consider "Hashem ehad" or "Hashem is One" to mean, "Hashem exclusively is our G-d," a further comment on the relationship between the Israelites and their G-d. In other words, He, Hashem, is our G-d, our one and only G-d, there is no other that we may look to as our G-d.

Others take *ehad* as meaning "*meyuhad*" in the sense of His being special and unique, a notion that the word "one" sometimes represents, as in the verse, "And who is like your people Israel, a unique nation on earth." [2 Sam. 7:23]. Many other commentators, however, have taken *ehad* in a fuller sense, understanding it to be stating that Hashem is the one G-d in existence, expressing the monotheistic principle.

Support for the latter view may be found in the climactic phrases of Moses' motivational speech that shortly preceded the Shema. This is a discourse in which Moses expounds the Ten Commandments. In Deuteronomy, Chapter 4, he proclaims the first two commandments: "Hashem is the G-d, there is none other besides Him." And shortly after Moses states: "Hashem is the G-d in the heavens above and on the earth below, there is no other." It appears appropriate to assume that the Shema was formulated in accordance with these monotheistic pronouncements in the Ten Commandments . .

It seems, then, that the two declarations of the *Shema's* opening verse allude directly to the Decalogue's first two pronouncements: *Hashem Elokenu* recalls the opening proclamation, "I am Hashem your G-d," denoting the covenantal relationship, while *Hashem ehad* refers to "you shall have no other gods."

The Decalogue formulation reflects the period of the Exodus when Israel had just been redeemed from bondage and was not yet at the stage of appreciating a full monotheism. The Shema. Yisrael verse, however, as well as the whole of Moses' discourse

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in Deuteronomy (except for what he quotes from the past) is a fortieth-year formulation, after the Jewish people have greatly matured and have come of age under Moses' guidance.

It is interesting to consider how the short opening line of the Shema, so well-known and loved by young and old, often one of the first prayers children learn and one of the last things a Jewish person says in his or her life, contains within it the entire span of the Jewish people's journey from Egypt to Israel and the essence of Jewish belief.

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INCLUDES DINNER FOR TWO YOUR NAME INSCRIBED ON THE BENEFACTORS WALL IN THE KAHAL JOSEPH LOBBY

Music by Skye Michaels & Ruben Berci RSVP by August 13, 2015 Sarah - 310.474.0559 Event address given at time of reservation