22 August 2015

KOL MEVASSER

Conversion Is Not About Halacha

Rabbi Nathan Lopes Cardozo

As the Israeli Chief Rabbinate and the new rabbinical initiative for an independent conversion court (which I fully support) are headed toward a major showdown, it is remarkable that neither side has considered a most crucial question: Is conversion even possible? This may sound like a rhetorical guestion, since the answer is in the affirmative. Yet it goes to the very core of the problem. And as long as we do not deal with it, all deliberations concerning this matter are more or less meaningless. The reason for this is very obvious: **Logically speaking**, conversion to Judaism should be impossible. Just as a Jew cannot become a *kohein* (priest) if his father is not one, so a gentile should be unable to become a Jew. Either one is born into a family of kohanim, or one is not. Similarly, either one is born into the nation of Jews, or one is not. God chose the Patriarchs and their descendants as His people and it is only they who can claim to be Jews.

And yet, conversion to Judaism *is* possible! How is that? Philosopher Michael Wyschogrod gave a remarkable answer to this problem: *By means of a miracle*. (1) A gentile who converts to Judaism miraculously becomes part of the People of Israel. Unlike in the case of Christianity, this does not just mean that the gentile now shares the beliefs of Judaism, but that he or she *literally* becomes the seed of the Patriarchs and Matriarchs. For this to happen, a quasi biological miracle is required. The gentile must be reborn as a direct descendant of Avraham and Sarah. This is accomplished by immersion in a

mikvah (ritual bath), clearly symbolizing the mother's womb. The proof of this far-reaching conclusion is that, according to the Torah, a convert is allowed to marry his or her own mother, father, brother or sister if they are Jewish as well. This is totally unprecedented and seems to defy all logic and violate all biological evidence. How can one undo the undeniable biological fact that the child has natural parents? Still, this is exactly what the Torah does. It was the Rabbis who forbade converts to marry their own parent, brother or sister, fearing that people might claim the gentile gave up a stricter religion for one with more lenient rules of sanctity. (2) But the fact that such marriages are Rabbinically forbidden does not change the fact that they are biblically permitted.

This is radically different from baptism in Christianity. After baptism, the prohibition of incest is not waived. The biological relationship between parents and the baptized person continues as before. Not so in Judaism, which requires the total rebirth of a person – to the extent that earlier biological relationships are completely severed. (Still, one is obligated to give full respect to one's biological parents as an expression of *hakarat hatov* [gratitude], a most important element of Jewish ethical teachings.)

Moreover, simply immersing oneself in a *mikvah* is not sufficient. It is crucial that the potential convert *desire* to take on a new identity. Human beings are not just masses of plasma, sophisticated robots, or creative animals. They cannot change their fundamental selves simply by physical immersion in a well of water. They are souls with deep emotions, who experience spiritual and moral struggles in which religious belief plays a critical role. Therefore, conversion should be a momentous decision rooted in the

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KJ Schedule Parashat Shoftim

Erev Shabbat

Friday, August 21st

Selihot	5:45	am
Shaharit / Morning Prayer	6:25	am
Minha / Arvit	6:30	pm
Candle Lighting	7:15	pm

Shabbat

Weekdays

Monday to Friday, August 24th to 28th Selihot5:45 am Shaharit / Morning Prayer .. 6:25 am

Erev Shabbat

Friday, August 28th

Selihot	5:45	am
Shaharit / Morning Prayer	6:25	am
Minha / Arvit	6:30	pm
Candle Lighting	7:06	pm

Torah & Haftara Readings

Parashat Shoftim in Devarim Deuteronomy 820 to 835 Haftara Reading from Prophets Yeshayahu/Isaiah 835 to 839

Seudah Shlisheet

is sponsored in memory of Yosef ben Meier Sawdayi z"l

by The Sawdayi Family

Condolences

to the Family and Friends of Yosef Meier Sawdayi, z"l

brother of Eli Sawdayi and Sabah Sawdayi, on his passing in Israel. May Hashem comfort them together with all the mourners of Tzion.

KJ Membership and High Holy Days

In just one short month the new Jewish year of 5776 will begin on the eve of Sunday, September 13th.

Now is a wonderful time to renew your membership at Kahal Joseph and reserve seats for yourself and your family during services on these special days.

For information or to renew please call Sarah in our office at 310.474.0559

Shabbat Shalom U'Mevorach

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In Memoriam

We remember these yahrzeit anniversaries August 22 to 29, 2015. It is customary to light a memorial candle, donate tzedaka, & attend Shabbat services.

7 Elul / Shabbat, August 22nd Yaacov Aboulafia *Yaacov ben Sarah*

8 Elul / Sunday, August 23rd
Rachel Ezra Jacob Rahel bat Lulu
Naji Ezra Helali Naji ben Avraham
Yamin Sassoon Yamin ben Sassoon

9 Elul / Monday, August 24thSam Dabby *Shimon ben Haskel Dabby*Hilda Deborah *Habiba bat Farha*Rachel Hayim Mingail *Rachel bat Miriam*

12 Elul / Thursday, August 27th Menasseh Saltoon *Menashe ben Nissim*

13 Elul / Friday, August 28th Nessim ben Yitro Isaac Ferris Abraham *Yitzhak Faraj* Sophie Solomon *Simhah bat Khatoon*

14 Elul / Shabbat, August 29th
Nathan Assia
Haim ben Haim Elazar
Harry Brook Moses Haim Baruch ben Moshe Ezra

Refuah Shlemah

Abe Abraham • Moselle Amron Mordechai Cohen • Sylvia Cohen Esther Duke • Sassoon Ezra Tilda Levy • Miriam bat Yetta Maurice Ovadia • Habiba bat Mazli (Continued from page 1)

deepest recesses of the human soul. While this clearly includes the desire to become a part of the Jewish people, it would be a major mistake to argue that mere immersion in a *mikvah* actually causes this highly spiritual change of identity. At the very minimum, the convert must identify at least partially with his new nationality and its history, culture and religion.

One can immerse in a *mikvah* hundreds of times and still remain a gentile if the act is not accompanied by some kind of spiritual transformation, or change in identity, through which one becomes part of the Jewish people, with a deep commitment to Jewish life.

Whether or not this transformation requires a full commitment to Halacha is open to debate. Already in the Talmud several approaches are mentioned – some more stringent, others more lenient. (3) In the past, both had merits and could be applied. This, however, is no longer the case in modern Israel. A new halachic challenge has emerged: the need to ensure that the State of Israel will not be undermined by massive assimilation caused by the arrival of more than 300,000 Russians of Jewish descent, who are not Jewish according to Halacha and are now marrying halachically Jewish Israelis. It is not so much the unity of the Jewish people that is at stake but the survival of the State of Israel as a Jewish state, whatever the exact definition of "Jewish" may be. It is this matter that makes the debate so vital and farreaching. A new balance must be found between the need for survival on one hand and traditional halachic standards, whether strict or lenient, on the other.

We have to make sure that the integrity of Judaism and its mission to the world is secured while paradoxically guaranteeing that we have as many non-Jews of Jewish descent joining our people and Judaism, even if many of them will not live a full halachic life after they have converted.

This will require an entirely new approach, which our conventional codifications do not offer. Most important, merely insisting on full or partial commitment to Halacha will not be the solution to this problem. What is needed is a deep emotional commitment and understanding of the existential meaning of Jewishness. Even full observance of Halacha alone does not make a person Jewish. It is only part of the process. We must convince potential converts of the Jewish people's uniqueness and of its highly unusual and paradoxical place in this world.

It will be necessary to initiate and develop programs for new converts, which will not emphasize the need for halachic commitment but which will first of all create within the candidates a warm and deeply emotional feeling of what it means to be a Jew; to belong to an unprecedented entity. We will want to make them realize that being Jewish is the greatest privilege a person can have; that they have become part of a nation that has defied the rules of history and remained alive when all other nations would have succumbed; and that this was possible because of a mind-boggling idea called Judaism, which turned the world on its head and has affected all of mankind in ways that we are as yet unable to fully grasp.

This Judaism consists of more than just halachic rules and observance. It is a guide to living in a spiritual order of such compelling nobility and power that it becomes totally irresistible and makes Jews indispensable. Halachic commitment must *follow* from this premise. It should be the end result, not its point of departure. Once the candidates are taken in by

this vision and feel a deep emotional connection to the Jewish people, they become ready to convert even if their halachic commitment is still weak.

Let's stop talking about Halacha until the convert's longing for it becomes irresistible.

Elul Observances

From Chabad.org—As the last month of the Jewish year, Elul is traditionaly a time of introspection and stocktaking -- a time to review one's deeds and spiritual progress over the past year and prepare for the upcoming "Days of Awe" of Rosh HaShanah and Yom Kippur.

As the month of Divine Mercy and Forgiveness (see "Today in Jewish History" for Elul 1) it is a most opportune time for teshuvah ("return" to G-d), prayer, charity, and increased Ahavat Yisrael (love for a fellow Jew) in the quest for self-improvement and coming closer to G-d. Our rabbis liken the month of Elul to a time when "the king is in the field" and, in contrast to when he is in the royal palace, "everyone who so desires is permitted to meet him, and he receives them all with a cheerful countenance and shows a smiling face to them all."

Specific Elul customs include the daily sounding of the shofar (ram's horn) as a call to repentance. The Baal Shem Tov instituted the custom of reciting three additional chapters of Psalms each day, from the 1st of Elul until Yom Kippur (on Yom Kippur the remaining 36 chapters are recited, thereby completing the entire book of Psalms).

Elul is also the time to have one's tefillin and mezuzot checked by an accredited scribe to ensure that they are in good condition and fit for use. *Shabbat Shalom*



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Discovery and Recovery: Preserving Iraqi Jewish Heritage

Nixon Presidential Library & Museum, September 4 to November 15, 2015

n September 4, 2015, the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum will open a new exhibition, Discovery and Recovery: Preserving Iragi Jewish Heritage. The exhibit details the dramatic recovery of historic materials relating to the Jewish community in Iraq from a flooded basement in Saddam Hussein's intelligence headquarters, and the National Archives' ongoing work in support of U.S. Government efforts to preserve these materials. In both English and Arabic, the 2,000 square foot exhibit features 23 recovered original items and a "behind the scenes" video of the fascinating yet painstaking preservation process. More information is available at www.ija.archives.gov. This exhibition was created by the National Archives and

Records Administration, Washington, DC, with generous support from the U.S. Department of State.