



## THE TENT

Congregation Beth Jacob's Monthly Newsletter

April, 2023

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### CBJ Calendar of Upcoming Events:

March 31, 7:30 pm: Join us and other Reform congregations for a special Joint URJ Shabbat Service conducted at Temple Sinai in Sharon and streaming on Temple Sinai's Facebook feed. Click below. <https://www.facebook.com/TempleSinaiSharon/>

April 1, 10:00 am: Join us in person or on Zoom as Lexi Gavin is called to the Torah as she becomes a Bat Mitzvah.

April 6 - CBJ's Annual Community Seder is back! Plan to join us for our Community Seder at the John Carver Inn on the second night of Passover. **Make your reservations now!** See the article to register.

April 7, 7:00 pm: Shabbat Evening Service

April 12, 7:00 pm: Counting of the Omer Study - Jonah

April 14, 7:00 pm: Shabbat Evening Service

April 18, 7:00 pm: Yom HaShoah Service (Interfaith) at CBJ

April 19, 7:00 pm: Counting of the Omer Study (Ecclesiastes)

April 21, 7:00 pm: Shabbat Evening Service

April 26: Yom HaAtzmaut (Israel Independence Day)

April 26, 7:00 pm: Counting of the Omer Study (Ezra/Nehemiah)

April 28, 7:00 pm: Shabbat Evening Service

May 3, 7:00 pm: Counting of the Omer Study (Proverbs)

May 10, 7:00 pm: Counting of the Omer Study (Daniel)

May 17, 7:00 pm: Counting of the Omer Study (Song of Songs - taught by Rabbi Mills)

May 24, 7:00 pm: Counting of the Omer Study (Ruth)

Looking Ahead.....**Save the Date!**

Friday, June 9th will mark 50 years since Rabbi Silverman's ordination. Please plan to join us for a special Shabbat service and celebration to honor this milestone!

See the "CBJ Weekly Update" for details and links.

[To see the complete CBJ Calendar on our website, click here.](#)



**Limud Torah/Torah Study Group  
with Rabbi Emeritus Lawrence Silverman  
Monday mornings, from 8:30-9:45 am**

To join the Zoom Meeting, click on the link below:  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/2947234661?pwd=RVFTQmFFYXBVWHRJQ3RkeDhjTVptZz09>  
Meeting ID: 294 723 4661, Passcode: 720299



**Join Us For Our Community Passover Seder!  
April 6, 5:00 - 7:00 pm  
at the John Carver Inn**

You are invited to our seder on the second night of Passover, with your CBJ community. Enjoy a delicious kosher-style seder meal of matzah ball soup, gefilte fish, roasted chicken, potatoes and vegetables, with fresh fruit and homemade macaroons for dessert. [Click here for the Registration Form](#) and [click here to submit your payment on the CBJ website to confirm your reservation.](#)

# Passover

April 6-13, 2023



## Passover: Customs and Rituals

Passover is perhaps the most widely observed holiday of the entire year, and many families have long-standing, beloved traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation. But the heart of the holiday is telling the story of the Exodus from Egypt, and both old and new traditions are equally welcome in the celebration! The teaching of this story, which is so central to Jewish life and history, can be customized for all ages and learning levels, and getting everyone involved is always encouraged, so use your imagination, and the many resources available, and create a holiday celebration that's perfect for your family and friends.

Passover, along with Sukkot and Shavuot, is one of the Shalosh R'galim, or Three Pilgrimage Festivals, major holidays during which people in ancient times gathered in Jerusalem with their agricultural offerings. There are several mitzvot unique to Passover, which are evident in the customs and rituals of the holiday to this day: matzah; maror; chametz; biur chameitz (removal of leaven from the home); and the Haggadah.

## THE SEDER

The seder is the centerpiece of any Passover experience. A seder is a festive meal that takes place on the first night (and in some families also on the second night) of the holiday. Family and friends join together to celebrate. The word seder literally means "order," and the Passover seder has 15 separate steps in its traditional order. These steps are laid out in the Haggadah. Many congregations hold a community seder during at least one night of Passover. There are also synagogue services held on the first day of the holiday, and Yizkor services held on the last day.

**The 15 steps of the seder can be summed up by this Hebrew rhyme:**

Kadeish, Ur'chatz,  
Karpas, Yachatz,  
Magid, Rachtzah,  
Motzi, Matzah,  
Maror, Korech,

Shulchan Oreich,  
Tzafun, Barech,  
Hallel, Nirtzah

**Listen to the "Order of the Seder," based on the ancient Babylonian chant (sung by Cantor Kathy Barr).**

<https://reformjudaism.org/media/audio/kadeish-urchatzmp3>

**Each of these 15 steps is summarized and explained below:**

### **Kadeish: Sanctification**

A blessing is recited over wine in honor of the holiday. When the seder falls on a Friday night, this version of the Kiddush is recited for Passover and Shabbat. When the seder falls on a Saturday night, we continue with a special version of Havdalah. The wine is then drunk. A second cup is then poured (but not yet drunk).

### **Ur'chatz: Washing**

Participants wash their hands without a blessing in preparation for eating the Karpas.

### **Karpas: Vegetable**

A vegetable (usually parsley) is dipped in salt water and eaten. The vegetable symbolizes the lowly origins of the Jewish people; the salt water symbolizes the tears shed as a result of our slavery. Parsley is a good vegetable to use for this purpose, because when you shake off the salt water, it looks like tears.

### **Yachatz: Breaking**

The middle of the three matzot on the table is broken into two pieces. The smaller part is returned to the pile, the larger one is set aside for the afikoman (see below).

### **Magid: The Story**

A retelling of the story of the Exodus from Egypt and the first Pesach. This begins with the youngest person asking The Four Questions, a set of questions about the proceedings designed to encourage participation in the seder. The Magid is designed to satisfy the needs of four different types of people: the wise ones, who want to know the technical details; the wicked ones, who exclude themselves (and learn the penalty for doing so); the simple ones, who need to know the basics; and the ones who are unable to ask, who don't even know enough to know what they need to know. At the end of the Magid, a blessing is recited over the second cup of wine and it is drunk.

### **Rachtzah: Washing**

Participants wash their hands again, this time with a blessing, in preparation for eating the matzah.

### **Motzi: Blessing over Grain Products**

HaMotzi, the blessing for bread or grain products used as a meal, is recited over the matzah.

### **Matzah: Blessing over Matzah**

A blessing specific to matzah is recited, and a bit of matzah is eaten.

### **Maror: Bitter Herbs**

A blessing is recited over a bitter vegetable (usually raw horseradish; sometimes romaine lettuce), and it is eaten. This gesture symbolizes the bitterness of slavery. The maror is dipped in

charoset, which symbolizes the mortar used by the Jews in building during their slavery. Note that there are two bitter herbs on the seder plate: one labeled maror and one labeled chazeret. The one labeled maror should be used for maror and the one labeled chazeret should be used in the Koreich, below.

### **Koreich: The Sandwich**

Rabbi Hillel was of the opinion that the maror should be eaten together with matzah and the paschal offering in a sandwich. In his honor, we eat some maror on a piece of matzah, with some charoset. (Because we no longer sacrifice animals, so there is no paschal offering to eat).

### **Shulchan Oreich: Dinner**

A festive meal is eaten. There is no particular requirement regarding what to eat at this meal (except, of course, that chametz cannot be eaten). Among Ashkenazi Jews, gefilte fish and matzah ball soup are often eaten at the beginning of the meal. Roast chicken or turkey are common as traditional main courses, as is beef brisket. Jews with far-ranging palates can put their own unique, contemporary stamp on this meal.

### **Tzafun: The Afikoman**

The piece of matzah set aside earlier is eaten as “dessert,” the last food of the meal. Different families have different traditions relating to the afikoman. Some have the children hide it, while the parents have to either find it or ransom it back. Others have the parents hide it, with a small prize given to the finder. The idea is to keep the children awake and attentive throughout the pre-meal proceedings, in anticipation of this part of the seder.

### **Barech: Grace after Meals**

The third cup of wine is poured, and Birkat HaMazon is recited. This is similar to the grace that would be recited on any Shabbat, but with the special insertion for Passover. At the end, a blessing is said over the third cup of wine and it is drunk. The fourth cup is poured, including a cup set aside for the prophet Elijah, who is supposed to herald the Messiah, and is supposed to come on Pesach to do so. The door is then opened to invite Elijah into our homes.

To see a YouTube video explaining the Blessing After the Meal (Birkat HaMazon), [click here](#)  
To see a wonderful YouTube video that will help you to learn the Birkat HaMazon (with transliteration), [click here](#).

### **Hallel: Praises**

The standard group of psalms that make up a full Hallel is recited at this point. A blessing is recited over the last cup of wine and it is drunk.

### **Nirtzah: Closing**

A simple statement that the seder has been completed, with a wish that next year, we may celebrate Pesach in Jerusalem (i.e., that the Messiah will come within the next year). The closing may be followed by various traditional songs, hymns and stories.

The seder has a number of biblical origins for its customs. Exodus 12:3-11 describes the meal of lamb, unleavened bread, and bitter herbs which the Israelites ate just prior to the Exodus. In addition, three separate passages in Exodus (12:26-7, 13:8, and 13:14) and one in Deuteronomy (6:20-21) emphasize the duty of parents to tell the story of the Exodus to their children.

## **RITUAL OBJECTS**

The seder plate contains various symbolic foods referred to in the seder itself. The contents of a seder plate vary by tradition, but most of them contain a shankbone, lettuce, an egg, greens, a bitter herb, and charoset.

These symbolic foods should be placed near the leader of the seder. During the course of the seder, they are pointed out and explained:

On the seder plate (use either a special one for this purpose or a regular dinner plate), include:

Shankbone, zeroa, symbolizes the lamb that was sacrificed in ancient days

Roasted egg, beitzah, represents the Passover offering of ancient days, as well as the wholeness and continuing cycle of life

Bitter herbs, maror, a reminder of the bitter lives of the Hebrew slaves

Charoset, the mixture of apples, nuts, sweet wine, cinnamon and sugar in the Ashkenazic fashion or dates, nuts and sweet wine in the Sephardic tradition, reminds us of the bricks and mortar made by the Hebrew slaves

Greens, karpas, symbolizes spring, the time of year when Passover takes place

Also place on the table:

Three matzot (plural of matzah), on a plate with a cloth or napkin cover

Salt water, a reminder of the tears shed by the Hebrew slaves

Cup of Elijah, Kos Eliyahu, symbolizes the hope for a redemptive future

Along with these traditional symbols, families may choose to include a Cup of Miriam, Kos Miriam, a special goblet filled with water, on the holiday table. This symbol honors Miriam, the sister of Moses, who played a vital role in the history of our people. Many families and congregations add an orange to the seder plate, too, as a symbol of inclusion of the LGBTQ+ community and others who feel marginalized in Jewish life (not, as the story has often been told, as a symbol of women in the rabbinate).

The Haggadah (plural is haggadot) contains the text of the seder. There are many different haggadot: some concentrate on involving children in the seder; some concentrate on the sociological or social justice aspects of Passover; there are even historical haggadot and critical editions.

The afikoman is half of the middle matzah that is broken in the fourth step of the seder, yachatz. It is customary to hide the afikoman, and the person who finds it gets a prize! The afikoman is eaten last of all at the seder, during step 12, tzafun.

## **Passover Foods**

During Passover we eat matzah, or unleavened bread, and avoid eating chametz to remember our past and celebrate our freedom. Many of us also avoid eating kitniyot. Read on to learn what it is, what it means, and how we approach all of it during this holiday.

### **WHAT IS CHAMETZ?**

Chametz ("food that has leavened") refers to food containing any amount of wheat, barley, rye, oats, and spelt, that has leavened, or "puffed up."

### **ISN'T MATZAH OFTEN MADE FROM WHEAT?**

That's true, matzah is made from wheat. But, when matzah is made, the wheat flour is kept absolutely dry until it's mixed with water and immediately baked. Technically, it takes 18 minutes for flour to ferment and rise, so matzah must be prepared and baked in fewer than 18 minutes.

## OK. NOW, WHAT'S KITNIYOT?

Kitniyot ("small things") includes legumes, beans, peas, rice, millet, corn, and seeds. Many Ashkenazi Jews (Jews of central and eastern European descent) choose not to eat kitniyot on Passover.

## WHY DON'T PEOPLE EAT KITNIYOT ON PASSOVER?

There have been many reasons that Ashkenazic communities have refrained from eating kitniyot on Passover. For example, there was a concern that because kitniyot can be ground to make flour and then baked, one could mistakenly assume that their neighbor was eating chametz.

There was also concern that chametz grain might get mixed up with kitniyot if they were stored in close proximity. This kitniyot prohibition was not accepted by most Sephardic Jews (Jews of Spanish, Middle Eastern, and North African descent).

## DIDN'T I READ SOMEWHERE THAT REFORM JEWS CAN EAT KITNIYOT ON PASSOVER?

You likely did read that somewhere! Actually, three groups of Rabbis in the recent past have met and, independent of each other, ruled that both Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jews should be permitted to eat rice, corn, and kitniyot during Passover. These groups were the Responsa Committee of the Reform Jewish Movement (a responsa is a rabbinic decision), the Responsa Committee of the Israeli Conservative Movement, and the Conservative Movement's Committee on Jewish Law and Standards.

These rabbinical committees determined that the prohibition of eating rice, beans, and kitniyot is in direct contradiction to the opinion of all the sages of the Mishnah and Talmud (except one), and also contradicts the theory, as well as the practice of more than 50 post-Talmudic Sages. Opposition to the ban on eating kitniyot dates back to 13th-century France, when one rabbi called it "a mistaken company" and another calling it a "foolish custom."

Still, it's a personal decision, and many Reform Jews choose to abstain from eating kitniyot on Passover. (Check out this blog post about choosing foods to make your Passover meaningful.)

## What CAN We Eat on Passover?



[Click here to explore some wonderful recipes that are on the URJ \(Union for Reform Judaism\) website.](#) Oh my! Just looking through this page made me hungry!!

**Yom HaShoah Interfaith Service**  
**April 18, 7:00 pm**  
**At Congregation Beth Jacob**



This service will be in -person and also by Zoom. Details are available on the CBJ website and in The Weekly Update.

### **What is Yom HaShoah?**

Yom HaShoah, also known as Holocaust Remembrance Day, occurs on the 27th of the Hebrew month of Nisan. Shoah, which means “catastrophe” or “utter destruction” in Hebrew, refers to the atrocities that were committed against the Jewish people during World War II. This is a memorial day for those who died in the Shoah.

The Shoah (also known as the Holocaust, from a Greek word meaning "sacrifice by fire,") was initiated by the members of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party, which seized power in Germany in 1933. The Nazis believed in a doctrine of racial superiority, centering around the idea that people of Northern European descent were somehow better than members of all other races – especially the Jews, who were "unworthy of life."

After taking power, the Nazis gradually restricted the rights of German Jewish citizens and encouraged Nazi followers to commit acts of violence and destruction against Jews and their property. During World War II (1939-1945), the Nazis implemented their "Final Solution," a plan to concentrate and annihilate all European Jews.

Jews first were crowded together in ghettos and slave-labor camps, where disease, brutality, and malnutrition ran rampant. Eventually, they were sent to death camps, where millions were murdered in special facilities designed to kill a tremendous number of people over a brief period of time. In addition to the six million Jews who died – two-thirds of the European Jewish population – the Nazis also killed millions of others, including Roma and Slavs, political and religious dissidents, the disabled, and members of the LGBTQ+ community.

Each year on the 27th day of Nisan, a two-minute siren is sounded throughout Israel. The entire State of Israel comes to a complete halt. Even in the minutes before the siren is sounded, the busy-ness of the streets gradually slows down: bulldozers are turned off; cranes hang empty in the air; cars get parked on the sides of streets, their occupants standing silently alongside their vehicles. On Yom HaShoah, the nearly six million Jews annihilated as part of Hitler's plan to systematically exterminate the world's Jews are remembered.

The Israeli law commemorating the Holocaust was enacted in 1953, and in the intervening years-as the impact of the Holocaust has become fully evident - Yom HaShoah has evolved into a day of remembrance for both Israelis and Americans. Although there are few established rituals associated with the day, many families and congregations light yellow yahrzeit candles to



keep alive the memories of those killed during the Holocaust. In some communities, these candles represent individual voices of Holocaust victims, whose stories may be retold during a memorial service.

In other communities, six yellow candles-representing the six million Jews killed- are lit. As Rabbi Irving Greenberg notes in *The Jewish Way: Living the Holidays*, "in a day that started with no inherited form, how powerful is the religious spirit that instantly picked out a symbol so totally rooted in tradition yet so contemporary." Indeed, as Rabbi Greenberg also notes, the only "fixed" element of a Yom HaShoah observance has been lighting the *yahrzeit* candles.

Our Union of Reform Judaism encourages us to use this day to raise awareness about anti-Semitism and inequality, both of which persist today. Other observances focus on a Walk of Remembrance in which participants walk in silence, stopping at pre-arranged memory markers that represent specific Holocaust events. Reading Holocaust poetry, performing plays, and hearing firsthand accounts from survivors are other ways to commemorate Yom HaShoah.

Because Yom HaShoah challenges the covenantal relationship between God and the Jewish people, it forces us to question God's presence in our lives, to struggle with the reality that our world remains filled with inequality, and to vow "Never again," pledging to do our part to ensure the world never sees another holocaust. And yet, even as the day contradicts our "normal" pattern of religious observance, it still allows us to reflect upon the atrocities all people have faced and recall the memories of those individuals-known and unknown-who came before us. Yom HaShoah enables us to think about how our understanding of God has evolved, and to ask what place God has in our lives. It gives us the moment in which we not only remember all the good that we have lost, but also the good that can flourish and thrive today.

From Israel's momentary silence on Yom HaShoah we learn that life continues, even after catastrophe. When the two-minute silence ends, we see that lesson powerfully as shops resume their business, bulldozers and cranes carry on with their tasks, people return to work, and drivers restart their cars, continuing on to their destinations. In North America, Yom HaShoah gives us an opportunity to recall those who came before us, to consider the meaning of Judaism in our lives, and to adhere to the Prophetic mandate of our ancestors.

On this day, we advocate for ourselves and others, as well as the past, the present and the future. With individual and collective effort - on this day and every day - we can preserve the memory of what was lost and rediscover the light of Judaism, which burns much like the light in a *yahrzeit* candle.

## Yom HaAtzmaut (Israel Independence Day)



Yom HaAtzmaut (Israeli Independence Day) marks the anniversary of the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948. It is observed on or near the 5th of the Hebrew month of Iyar on the Jewish calendar, which usually falls in April. It is preceded by Yom HaZikaron (Israeli Memorial Day).

On May 14, 1948, soon-to-be Prime Minister David Ben Gurion declared the independence of the State of Israel, which was recognized by the United States, the Soviet Union, and other countries, though not by the surrounding Arab states.

Yom HaAtzmaut festivities begin the evening before the holiday, when Israelis take to streets across the country to attend outdoor concerts, parties, and barbecues, and to watch fireworks displays. Friends and families gather together the next day, usually outside or at nature reserves, museums, and other attractions, which are open to the public free of charge for the day. Also on Yom HaAtzmaut, teens compete in the country's Torah championship, and the Israel Prize, the country's highest honor, is awarded in a formal ceremony in Jerusalem to individuals who excel in their chosen field.

On the evening of the holiday, celebrants and officials gather at Mount Herzl in Jerusalem for a ceremony that includes speeches and a parade of soldiers and concludes with the lighting of 12 torches, representing the 12 Tribes of Israel.

[To watch a beautiful YouTube performance of the Israeli National Anthem, Hatikvah, click here.](#)

## Volunteers Are Needed!



As we all know, "It takes a village" to make an organization successful. There are many opportunities for congregants to lend their talents to the work that it takes to keep our congregation running smoothly. Sisterhood is still looking for a member who is willing to assume a leadership position for the coming year.

**Do you play a musical instrument? A few simple chords played on a guitar or the ethereal sound of a flute can do so much to enhance the beauty of our services.** Please contact our co-Presidents, Ronnie Hirschhorn and Fred Sarke, if you are able to help.  
[president@cbjplymouth.org](mailto:president@cbjplymouth.org)



## Please Volunteer to Sponsor an Oneg!

Thank You to Barbara Aharoni, who has graciously volunteered to serve as CBJ's Oneg Chair for the coming year. This is one more of the many ways that Barbara has served our congregation over time, and we are grateful for her dedication in helping to sustain our Jewish community, as well as the greater Plymouth area at large.

If you would like to honor a special occasion (birthday, anniversary, etc.) in a very special way, please consider sponsoring an Oneg. A beautiful, welcoming Oneg table of challah, fruit, baked goods, or even ice cream sundaes is a sign of our warm hospitality to our congregants, guests, and prospective members. Please contact Barbara at [ahabubs@gmail.com](mailto:ahabubs@gmail.com) to reserve a date!



## MEMBERSHIP NEWS

If you would like to learn more about CBJ and are interested in becoming part of our Jewish community, please contact our Membership Chair, Barbara Aharoni, at [ahabubs@gmail.com](mailto:ahabubs@gmail.com). [Click here for a link to CBJ's Application Form.](#)



Congregation Beth Jacob is grateful for all donations that are received. The following donations were recently received:

### Yahrzeit/General Fund:

- Paula & Joseph Keller - in memory of Joe's father, Dr. I. Harry Keller
- Carol, Don, and Denise Gilbert - in memory of Carol's mother, Charlotte Lippman

### Anonymous Donation

CBJ has received a check from National Financial Services representing a Retirement Distribution from an IRA. Unfortunately, the donor was not identified. We are grateful for this generous gift and request that anyone with information about this donation please contact our Treasurer, Brad Engel. ([bbengel2000@gmail.com](mailto:bbengel2000@gmail.com))



### A Way to Make a Meaningful and Lasting Contribution

You may honor a special occasion or make a lasting contribution in memory of a loved one by donating a copy of Mishkan T'filah, our Shabbat and Festival Prayer Book. The price for each book is \$42.00. Bookplates with the acknowledgment of the dedication will be placed inside the front cover of each donated prayer book. For additional information, please contact Rabbi Mills. [cbjplymouthrabbi@gmail.com](mailto:cbjplymouthrabbi@gmail.com).

If you wish to contribute, please send your check, payable to Congregation Beth Jacob, with "Prayer Book Donation" in the memo line, to:

Congregation Beth Jacob  
Attention: Treasurer  
P.O. Box 3284  
Plymouth, MA 02361



### Sisterhood Dues Notice

For almost 70 years, CBJ Sisterhood has been an essential part of CBJ, providing the link that binds together long-term members with newer members of our congregation. Being part of Sisterhood provides a great way to be introduced to and get to know the members of CBJ. We pray together, study together and, yes, we have fun together. Although the Covid pandemic has affected our ability to meet for the past 2 years, Sisterhood is looking forward to being able to resume holding interesting and informative monthly meetings as we celebrate holidays together and raise funds for the benefit of our synagogue.

In the past, Sisterhood has provided support to our young students in the Beit Sefer program by sponsoring our Pizza in the Hut for Sukkot, as well as the annual Chanukah and Purim Parties. Sisterhood provides all of the supplies for the Temple kitchen; sponsors Onegs throughout the year, and helps us all to celebrate the various holidays in the Jewish calendar by providing appropriate holiday foods for the Oneg table. In addition, as its ongoing tzedakah commitment, Sisterhood supports the Kiva project, an international organization that provides loans for women to open new businesses, purchase livestock to sustain food supplies and become financially independent in countries such as Guatemala, Honduras, Ghana, The Philippines, The Congo, Uganda and Fiji. To learn more about Kiva, click here: <https://www.kiva.org> and <https://www.kiva.org/lend-by-category/women>

**Sisterhood donates \$2500.00 to the Temple each year!** We can't do it alone. We need your financial support. Please become a member of Sisterhood.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ (home) \_\_\_\_\_ (cell)

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Area of interest \_\_\_\_\_

Talent you would be willing to share with the group \_\_\_\_\_

Program suggestions \_\_\_\_\_ If

you prefer to be an inactive member, please indicate that preference here: \_\_\_\_\_

Dues are a primary source of funds for many projects. Even if you can't participate, please join us and support our important programs and activities.

**Special Reduced Dues Rate for 2023:** \_\_\_\_\_ \$18.00

Make your check payable to Beth Jacob Sisterhood and put "Sisterhood Dues" in the Memo line. Please mail to: Cindy Teles, 31 Birch Avenue, Plymouth MA 02360. For your convenience, you may also pay your dues online on the CBJ website. [Click here](#). Be sure to identify your payment as Sisterhood Dues. Thank you!



## CBJ BROTHERHOOD DUES NOTICE

Over the 100 year history of CBJ, Brotherhood has established itself as an essential part of this congregation...this community. Our mantra has been: “to do everything we can to help this synagogue grow and flourish....and have fun doing it.”

Under the leadership of Brotherhood’s new President, Louis Goldman, we are looking forward to resuming those “sumptuous” Brotherhood Breakfasts with their intriguing and informative guest speakers. In the past, Brotherhood has planned monthly Discussion Group meetings, as well as Movie Nights, to which all members of the congregation have been invited. Brotherhood members have enjoyed the camaraderie of our bowling nights, as well as the bonding and sharing experience of our Men’s “Ribs N Beer” seder. We have raised funds with our July 4th Hot Dog stand outside The Spire Center, and have planned CBJ’s Family Picnic at Charge Pond. Are these activities that Brotherhood members would like to continue?

We also provide ¾ of our treasury to our synagogue. Between our fundraisers and your dues, we have been able to contribute \$2,500 to CBJ’s General Fund in each of the last few years. In addition, CBJ Brotherhood has been the catalyst for providing over \$7,200 in gift cards to the Greater Plymouth Food Warehouse.

Please become a member of CBJ Brotherhood so that we can continue this much needed help for our beloved CBJ as well as our extended Plymouth community.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

HOME PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ CELL PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_

AREAS OF INTEREST \_\_\_\_\_

Talent(s) that you would be willing to share \_\_\_\_\_

If you have any new ideas for programming or Brotherhood activities for the coming year, we look forward to hearing them. If you prefer being non-participatory, we still welcome and look forward to your membership. We thank you for your generous support.

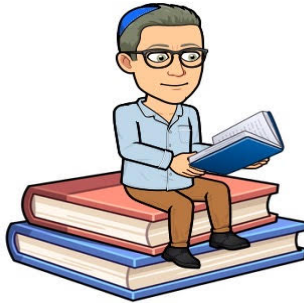
Basic Membership (\$36)\_\_\_\_ Mitzvah Membership (\$54)\_\_\_\_ Big Macher (\$72)\_\_\_\_

Make your check payable to: CBJ Brotherhood  
Please indicate “Dues Payment” and mail to:  
Seth Teles, 31 Birch Avenue, Plymouth, MA 02360

## Adult Education Program

### Don't Miss This!

**Study Sessions on Wednesdays Between Passover and Shavuot  
The Theme: "Books from the Writings Section of the Jewish Bible"**



CBJ will, once again, be participating in study sessions for the 7 weeks of the counting of the Omer on Wednesdays between Passover and Shavuot. This year's theme is "Books from the Writings section of the Tanach (Jewish Bible). The books we are studying and the dates are below. A different pair of rabbis will be teaching each week. **Rabbi Mills will be teaching Song of Songs on May 17th.**

**Save the dates! This is a series that you will not want to miss!**

### Tentative Calendar

April 12 Jonah

April 19 Ecclesiastes

April 26 Ezra/Nehemiah

May 3 Proverbs

May 10 Daniel

May 17 Song of Songs (taught by Rabbi Estelle Mills)

May 24 Ruth



**The Following Yahrzeits Will be Observed This  
Month:**

*(A memorial candle should be lit on the preceding evening.)*

**April 2023**

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Dan Hirschhorn            | 14 Joseph Barney Van West  |
| 1 Mary Jane Katz            | 15 David Keil              |
| 1 Joseph George Resnick     | 16 Barry S. Meltzer        |
| 2 Miryam Mokuvos            | 17 James Moore             |
| 4 Dora Sackheim             | 18 Eleanor Goldberg        |
| 5 Sadye Sherman Gereboff    | 18 Hyman John Klasky       |
| 5 Louis Segal               | 20 Robert Goldberg         |
| 5 Albert A. Silverman       | 21 Bessie Goldsmith Parker |
| 6 Drazel Carlin             | 21 Lily Winter             |
| 7 Frances Nigrosh           | 24 Morris Binda            |
| 7 Samuel Poretsky           | 24 Morton Hollander        |
| 7 Irving J. Sadow           | 24 Jacob Keller            |
| 7 Leah Supornick            | 25 Estelle Pokross Sherman |
| 7 Mitchell Toabe            | 26 Samuel Cohen            |
| 9 Fannie Penn               | 26 Estelle Epstein         |
| 9 Aaron Slawsby             | 26 Frances Riback          |
| 10 Victor A. Shiff          | 26 Celia Sadow             |
| 13 Maurice Benjamin Resnick | 26 Fannie D. Shiff         |
| 13 Max Winokur              | 27 Samuel B. Fortunow      |
| 14 Joseph Greenberg         | 30 Harry Jacobson          |
| 14 Cecille Rosen            |                            |

*May their memories be for a blessing and live forever in the hearts of all who knew and loved them.*



## See What Our Beit Sefer Has Been Doing This School Year!



### CONGREGATION BETH JACOB 2022-2023 RELIGIOUS SCHOOL CALENDAR K-7th GRADE: SUNDAYS 10 A.M. – 12 P.M.

April 2, 2023 Jews' Contributions to America  
April 9, 2023 NO SCHOOL: Passover  
April 16, 2023 NO SCHOOL: Spring Recess  
April 23, 2023 Great Contributions of Israel  
April 30, 2023 YOM HA'ATZMAUT: Entebbe

May 7, 2023 LAG B'OMER  
May 14, 2023 NO SCHOOL: Mother's Day  
May 21, 2023 Last Day of Class/ SHAVUOT

#### **SPECIAL EVENTS:**

Thursday, April 6, 5:30 P.M. - Congregational Passover Seder

Friday, May 12, 7:00 P.M.- Religious School Shabbat In Celebration of our Mothers

For a printable 2022-2023 Religious School calendar, click on this link:

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1EHyVEQxhmiZJPsphVKA3Z3\\_-L9cGc-wdRuK7B5YhSol/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1EHyVEQxhmiZJPsphVKA3Z3_-L9cGc-wdRuK7B5YhSol/edit?usp=sharing)

**Friday, May 12, at 7:00 pm: Mother Day Shabbat Service will be led by the Beit Sefer students and sharing of history presentations.**

**Our year of studying Jewish history will culminate with students who wish to share a presentation at this service on a Jewish historical figure of their choosing. The Winokur Fund has graciously offered a monetary prize to the best presentation and the runner up in the following two age divisions: Pre-k through 3rd grade and 4th through 7th grade.**

## Recipe for Flourless Chocolate Cake



**This is the BEST Flourless Chocolate Cake recipe. It is easy to make, gluten-free, and oh so decadent! It is the perfect dessert for any occasion.(but especially for Passover!) (This recipe is from King Arthur Flour. Does anyone else find that to be funny?)**

Prep Time 15 minutes; Cook Time 25 minutes

Servings: 16 Calories: 292 calories (not too bad....but who's counting?)

### Ingredients

1 cup semisweet or dark chocolate chips or chopped chocolate  
1/2 cup unsalted butter (cut up)  
3/4 cup granulated sugar  
1/4 teaspoon salt (not needed if you use salted butter)  
1 teaspoon vanilla extract  
3 large eggs slightly beaten  
1/2 cup Dutch process cocoa powder

### Instructions

Preheat the oven to 375 degrees F. Grease an 8-Inch round cake pan with nonstick cooking spray. Cut a piece of parchment to fit the bottom of the pan. Place it in the bottom of the pan and spray it with nonstick cooking spray. Set aside.

Heat a couple of inches of water in a saucepan until simmering. Put the chocolate into a large bowl, and heat over the simmering water until it is melted. Stir well. Add the butter and stir until melted and the mixture is smooth.

Remove the pan from the heat. Add the sugar, salt, and vanilla extract and stir to combine. Add the eggs, one at a time, and stir until smooth. Add the cocoa powder and stir until just combined. Don't over mix.

Pour the batter into the prepared pan and bake the cake for 25 minutes or until the cake has a thin crust on the top and the center registers 200°F on an instant-read thermometer.

Let the cake cool on a wire cooling rack for 10 minutes. Loosen the edges of the pan with a butter knife and carefully turn it upside down onto a cake plate or serving plate. The bottom of the cake will now be the top of the cake. Let the cake cool completely.

Cut the cake into slices and serve with powdered sugar and raspberries, if desired. This cake is also great with whipped cream or ice cream.

### Nutrition

Serving: 16g | Calories: 292 cal | Carbohydrates: 27g | Protein: 4g | Fat: 20g | Saturated Fat: 11g | Cholesterol: 57mg | Sodium: 55mg | Potassium: 277mg | Fiber: 4g | Sugar: 19g | Vitamin A: 345IU | Calcium: 37mg | Iron: 2.8mg