

LAS VEGAS ISRAELITE

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288 U.S. CONGRESSMEN SIGN PASSOVER APPEAL CONDEMNING

USSR ANTI-SEMITISM

'FROM THE HEART'

of
Jack Entratter
President
Temple Beth Shalom

How can our Temple achieve and retain financial stability without the need of annoying its members with many fund-raising events?

This problem has been the concern of our Board of Directors for some time. It has always been my earnest desire to put the Temple finances on a level which would alleviate the need for any building funds, assessments, taxes or any other form of fund raising for the purpose of covering budgeted operating expenses. At one time or another every major Temple has been faced with this perplexing and challenging problem.

The solution is not an easy one. There is no guaranteed method of achieving the results we require. However, there does seem to be one solution. In recent years, Temples throughout the United States have embarked on a program called, "The Fair Share Dues Plan", in which every member evaluates his own financial ability and economic level and contributes accordingly one amount per year which he personally selects. Results of several national surveys instituted

by both the Conservative United Synagogues of America and the Reform Union of American Hebrew Congregations, clearly indicate, that a great many Temples have achieved desired results by dividing the financial responsibility among its constituents on the basis of each member contributing the amount he could afford. This is the real Jewish way. This is the Biblical way. Each person gives according to his means. Under the Fair Share Dues Plan there is no pre-set amount of dues. Each member makes his own determination as to how much he wishes to contribute for the year.

After careful consideration, the Temple Board of Directors has endorsed a Fair Share Dues Plan which it feels will bring about the fiscal stability so vital to the welfare of the Temple and all its related segments. You will shortly receive in the mail a pamphlet which will explain the Plan in every detail. It will reach you before the annual meeting, which will be held on Sunday evening, May 7, 1967. At that meeting you will have an opportunity to discuss the plan thoroughly and ask any additional questions which may be on your mind.

I have complete confidence in the conscience and good will of our people. Each member will be happy to assume his fair share of the responsibility involved. Experience has proven that Temples which have instituted this Plan have benefited greatly. I am sure it can be the same here in Las Vegas. I firmly believe that the Fair Shares Dues Plan, when properly implemented, will prove to be a great factor in the continued growth and strength of our Temple. It depends on you and me--each of us giving the Temple "a Fair Share" for its necessary support.

WASHINGTON (WNS) Some 288 members of the House of Representatives from all fifty states in the union signed an appeal to the Soviet Union on the eve of the Passover holiday calling for easing of religious and cultural restrictions on Jews.

Initiated by Representative Jonathan B. Bingham, New York Democrat, the statement condemned "the suppression of Jewish spiritual and cultural life in the USSR," charging that the Soviet Government "continues to pursue a program calculated to destroy the means of Jewish cultural and spiritual survival, and

to break the will of Soviet Jewry to live as Jews."

In addition, the signatories called on the Soviet Union to permit the exit of Jews wishing to leave the country for becoming reunited with sundered families or relatives. The statement took note of the recent assertion by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin in Paris that Russian Jews were free to leave the country to join relatives abroad. At the same time the statement noted that Jews in the Soviet Union were being singled out from other minority groups by being denied the right to have schools, federations and to have contacts with Jews abroad.

LET OUR PEOPLE GO

NEW YORK: Morris B. Abram, President of the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, called on the Soviet Union to implement positively the promise of Premier Alexei Kosygin to allow Jews there to rejoin their families in other countries.

In a Passover message, Mr. Abram alluded to the statement of the Soviet leader last December during his visit to Paris, that Russian Jews would be free to emigrate to countries of their choice. Mr. Abram added that "while this promise in Paris was welcomed by men of good will and was even

published in the Soviet press, we have yet to see any positive implementation of his words. In fact, local authorities seemed to have blocked many applicants, thus preventing the deed from following the promise."

Recalling that the AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE had protested on many occasions against discriminatory practices inflicted upon Soviet Jewry, Mr. Abram called on American Jews to pray "that the aroused conscience of mankind will bear some weight with the Soviet

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Passover Feature

IN HONOR OF PASSOVER, WHICH COMMEMORATES THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION OF THE ISRAELITES FROM EGYPTIAN BONDAGE, THE LAS VEGAS ISRAELITE WILL PUBLISH A SERIES OF FEATURES. THIS YEAR THE PASSOVER FESTIVAL IS INAUGURATED AT SUN-DOWN ON THE EVENING OF MONDAY, APRIL 24, AND ENDS ON TUESDAY, MAY 2.

What's in Hebrew Names

By Riva Frank

How would you like to have a name that means "one which brightens." Well if your first name is Mayer or Meyer, that's what it does.

And how would you like to have a name that means, "a delight." Well, if your first name is Adina, that's what it means.

Both are, of course, Hebrew names and in this modern age, it still is certainly not difficult to choose a Hebrew name which will be significant to the child and important for the family, too. After all, a first name is carried throughout life. As one writer-philosopher once said, "one should be named after somebody or something, else a name is really only an empty breath."

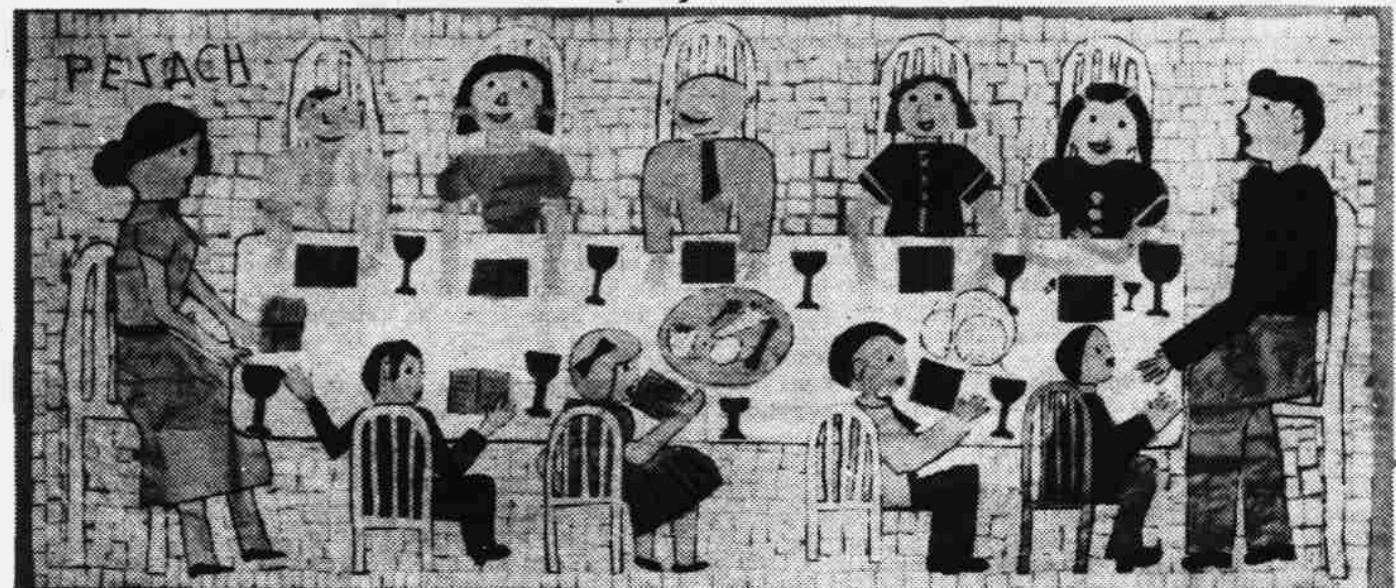
How does one choose a name? Well, by and large, it is to honor another person, a grandparent, relative or friend who has passed away. The Hebrew law is that we should NOT name a child after a living person. On the other hand, Sephardic Jews may name a child after a grandfather, for example, even if the grandfather is living, we are told.

In Israel, a common practice is to give a child as his first name -- the name of a tree, or fruit, or animal. And these Hebrew names sound good, too. For instance, we have:

- Tamar..... a date (a girl's name)
- Rimona..... a pomegranate (a girl's name)
- Ilan..... a tree (a boy's name)
- Ayala..... a lion (a boy's name)
- Shoshana..... a rose (a girl's name)
- Carmella..... Mt. Carmel (a girl's name)
- Margolite..... a pearl (a girl's name)

(Continued on Page 11)

Youngsters' Passover Mural



THE MEANING OF PASSOVER HAS BEEN THE CURRENT SUBJECT OF INFORMAL JEWISH STUDIES AND PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTERS AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE

BOARD, MOVED BY WHAT THEY LEARNED, 8 TO 10 YEAR-OLDS IN ONE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER'S ARTS AND CRAFTS CLASS JOINTLY CREATED THE ABOVE MURAL DEPICTING A PASSOVER SEDER.

YAHREZITS TONIGHT AT BETH SHOLOM

Fri., April 28, 1967

Ben Friedman
Murray Schlefur
Max Manheim
Abraham Sidrane
Louis Hyster
Abraham Porter
Frank Paull
Abraham Kaplan
Ephriam Louis Eisenberg

Anna Entratter
Rose Entratter
Ida Garber
Gloria Ruth Berger
Sarah H. Meltzer
Rebecca Cohen
Yehovad Gertler
Sallie Diamondstone
Rose Lublin