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Happy New Year

JDC Sends Rosh Hashana Greetings From U.S. Jewry **To Communities** In Thirty Nations

In a Rosh Hashana 5746 message to Jewish communities around the world, the newly installed leadership team of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) rededicated itself to the task of "serving as American Jewry's instrumentality for providing moral and material sustenance to needy Jews and Jewish communities.

Extending "warm New Year greetings to American Jewry, which supports the work of the JDC through United Jewish Appeal/Federation campaigns, and to the world Jewish community we serve," Heinz Eppler, JDC President; Henry Taub, Board Chairman and Saul Cohen, Executive Vice President, noted that "the Holy Days ushered in by Rosh Hashana have traditionally been set aside as a season of spiritual inventory and stock taking. "The New Year," they added, "presents us with a unique opportunity to renew ourselves that we may then go forward with confidence to meet the



Las Vegas Israelite **OUESTION:** What Is The **Reason That The Shofar Is** Not Blown On Rosh Hashanah

When It Falls On The Sabbath?

ANSWER: In order to fully appreciate the reason for not blowing the shofar (ram's horn) when Rosh Hashanah coincides with the Sabbath, it is necessary to acquaint oneself with some of the basic principles governing the ob-

challenges that lay ahead. And what applies to us as individuals is possibly even more true for us as a collectivity, as Jews and on the organizational level.'

According to the New Year statement the 1985 JDC budget of \$48.3 million is helping more than 500,000 people in 33 countries. JDC devotes 56 percent of its budget to the relief and welfare of needy Jews and Jewish communities, and 23 percent to Jewish education. The remainder covers services to the aged, health and other program areas.

The leaders noted that "a highlight of the year under review had been the strides JDC had made in providing help in Ethiopia." A total of \$2.3 million in cash and \$2 million in donated

Friday, September 13, 1985

servance of the Sabbath.

In the Mishnah (tractate Sabbath 73a), the Talmud enumerates 39 major classes of work the performance of which are prohibited on the Sabbath. These categories and their derivatives are further discussed and elucidated in subsequent chapters of the above-mentioned Talmud tractate.

It should be noted that the term "work" as employed in relation to the Sabbath does not necessarily carry the usual and popular connotation but encompasses any constructive or creative activity even if it required but little physical exertion.

Among the 39 categories of "work" there is one that is germane to the prohibition of blowing the shofar on the Sabbath. And that is the Biblical injunction not to carry any object on the Sabbath from the private domain (one's home, a private yard, etc.) into a public domain (streets. roads, etc.) or vice versa. The same rule applies to carrying articles just within a public domain.

However, since the Talmudic sages do not regard the blowing of the shofar as work but rather as a skill, on what Halachic grounds does the restriction then rest?

The response to this question is found in the tractate Rosh Hashanah 29b where Rabbah ruled that even though the sounding of the shofar on Rosh Hashanah is a positive command, prescribed by Law of the Torah, yet it is forbid-