

The alijous should be given away according to age resp. duration of being married in the order mentioned above. (The oldest shlishi, then maftir, 7, 4,5,6.)

A Raw, the president of the congregation and the acting Gabai precede all the others and should be given Maftir or shlishi resp. shvii, if all three have to be called.

If father and son or brothers are chiuv, the order may be changed, because they cannot be called one after the other.

Chiuvin are:

- 1) The barmizvoh on his 13. birthday, even on Yom kippur, when no other bachelors should be called up.
- 2) The barmizvoh on the Shabos (of resp.) after his 13. birthday, when he es called as shishi (6). A kauhen or levi may be called as a such or get maftir. Otherwise we should not give maftir to barmizvohboys. It is not our minhag.
- 3) Jahrzeit of parents; they get a mizvoh besides, if possible.
- 4) Maugel on the day of a miloh
- 5) Gevatter (Gandek) on the day of a miloh.
- 6) The "kuvel" on the first Shabos after his Shivo (not during the Shivo). He does not make misheberach in the first month.
- 7) A bridegroom (Chosen) on the first shaboth after the engagement and a newly married man on the first shaboth after his wedding. He gets Chamishi. If he is not present himself, his father or father-in-law may be called up if alijoth are available.
- 8) A mourner on the day, when he ceases to say kadish.