

Congregation

◆◆◆'"Beth Yosef'"◆◆◆

*** 2108 Ocean Parkway Brooklyn, N.Y. 11223 ***

Rabbi Aharon Farhi

Mr. Eliyahu Levy, President

Parashat **Mishpatim** (*Shekalim*) *Maqam Saba* *Haftarat Vayichrot Yehoyada*
27th Shevat 5780 Issue #880 February 22nd 2020

*Candle Lighting 5:19pm * Shekiah 5:37pm * Minha Friday Night 5:30pm*
*Shaharit Shabbat 8:15am * Minha Shabbat 5:00pm * Shabbat Ends 6:20pm & Rabbenu Tam 6:50pm*
*Time for Talit 5:37am * Seasonal Hour 6:40:00 * Alot Hashahar 5:28am * Netz Hachama 6:41am*
*Weekday Minha 5:30pm * Earliest Time for Arbit 4:55pm * Tzet Hacoachavim 6:15pm * Chatzot 12:09*
*Latest Time for Morning Keriat Shema 8:40am * Latest Time for Morning Amidah 9:44am*

Please do not read this bulletin during Tefillah or Keriat Hatorah

After the awesome revelation at Har Sinai during the giving of the Torah described in Parashat Yitro, this week's Parasha, Mishpatim, guides us towards the fulfillment of all the commandments written in the Torah that we have accepted, and gears us towards their practical applications within our daily routine. The Ten Commandments begin with those regarding man and his Creator and ends with those regarding man and his fellow. Our Parasha however begins with explaining the commandments between man and his fellow. Unfortunately many make the mistake and think that the most effective Mitzvot to focus on are the ones between man and his Creator, i.e. Shabbat, Kosher, Tefillin, while the Mitzvot between man and his fellow are not as important. Our Parasha therefore begins with the laws concerning man and his fellow, beginning with the words 'and these' to connect the importance of these Mitzvot with the importance of the Mitzvot just discussed, the ones in Parashat Yitro that are between man and his Creator. Just as those were from Sinai, so too are these from Sinai. We need to develop a strong sensitivity regarding our overall relationship with others. The Torah is always very concerned with the weak, the damaged, the downtrodden, the orphan, the widow, the poor, the helpless, the slave, the stranger, the convert, etc. It is also very concerned about the honor of parents, the quarrels between man and his fellow, the monetary loss of a person, the four watchmen, etc. Also, the Torah is wary of false witnesses, bribes, etc. From all of these categories of

concerns that the Torah describes and focuses on, we can learn what it means to live the life of a Jew. Our Sages teach us that the Ten Commandments were all said at once. Why? To teach us the lesson that the two categories are equal in importance. One must be just as concerned with transgressing and sinning against his fellow as he is regarding transgressing against Hashem. All Ten Commandments are within one thread, one belief, without a difference. One who fulfills the Mitzvot but is nonetheless immoral and behaves characteristically improper is not fulfilling his obligations and is spiritually lacking in his religious observance. We must be careful with our actions towards others. Are we careful with the laws of Kosher? Are we careful with the laws of Shabbat? We must likewise be careful with the commandment to: *Love your fellow as yourself!* How did Rabi Akiva teach Torah on one foot? What did he focus the lesson on? *What you despise, do not do to others!* This is a very important lesson to live by. May Hashem watch over us, Amen.

Insights on the Parasha

1- When the Torah writes in our Parasha about the compensation of the medical bills for the damaged party, the two words are written with a Dagesh, while elsewhere the Pasuk writes 'Refa'eni Hashem Ve'erafe' without a Dagesh. Why? *Rav Chaim Veital* explains: Our Pasuk discusses the health recovery brought about through a doctor, written with a Dagesh and therefore is read with more stress, to teach us that such healing will include pain.

However, when the healing is straight from Hashem, then the healing is without a Dagesh, without stress and pain. May Hashem always save us from pain, Amen.

2- A Jewish servant is called an Eved Ivri. When is a person considered a true servant of Hashem? When he comes to the realization that his time in this world is temporary, and he is but an Ivri, a passerby, on the path to a much greater spiritual destination.

3- The Pasuk states: *When a fire will go forth and find thorns, and a stack of grain, or a standing crop or a field will be consumed, the one who kindled the fire shall surely pay.* A person must distance from arguments and fights, symbolic fires of great destruction, which causes the righteous to perish, financials to be lost, and wasted Torah study. The stack of grain in the Pasuk refers to the righteous perishing. The standing crop refers to lost financials. The field refers to the wasted Torah study. The Pasuk states that he will surely pay, repeating the word for payment twice, to teach that he will be held accountable in judgment not just for his own iniquity for starting the argument and fight, but will also be held accountable for the damage inflicted on others. (*Pene David*)

History in Brief

Seven years after the destruction of the Bet Hamikdash, in the year 75, the Roman Emperor Vespasian died. His son Titus the wicked reigned in his place. He excelled in philosophy and wisdom, authored many books, and eventually regretted the Jewish bloodshed in Israel. He died an unusual death after ruling for only two years. Our Sages teach us: after the destruction of the Temple, Nofet Sofim was no more. This was a type of honey that was very beneficial for the body's overall general health from the city of Sofim. Anshe Emunah were no more as well, the dew of blessing ceased from falling, the fruit no longer had taste, promiscuity, adultery, and immodesty increased, as well as witchcraft, each day was cursed, and each passing day was worse than the prior day. The world only continues through the Sidrah of Kedushah – Kadosh, Kadosh, Kadosh and the Targum – as well as the recital of Amen, and Yehe Sheme Rabbah in Kaddish, as well as public Torah Derushim and Shiurim. Rabi Eliezer Ben Pedat says: even after

the destruction, Hashem's Shechinah does not leave the Kotel, Western Wall. The holiness of the Bet Hamikdash never ceases. Before Titus died, he commanded his army to prevent the rebuilding of the Bet Hamikdash. The Romans built altars in the Bet Hamikdash, sacrificed to the Roman Gods, and used the meat to feed their soldiers. They did this for three straight days to their hearts content.

Mussar: Shalom Bayit (Peace at Home)

Every person is able and obligated to create an atmosphere of paradise in his home with his family. Love and affection should be felt in the air all around. If one will be successful with this, then he will likewise be at peace with Hashem as well. When a husband and wife are friendly and affectionate with one another, then they have 'Shalom', peace, which is also 'Shelemut', completeness. A couple is compared to fire and water. When they are at peace, then the heavens are at peace as well, and Hashem takes pride and glory from such a household, as it is a family that even positively affects the angels. The worlds above are united through peace. Heaven forbid, if the opposite transpires and negative energy fills the household, then curses, pain, suffering, and evil are unleashed, and bitter times hit the family. They are destined for Gehinam as the 'fire' heats and evaporates the 'water', and the 'water' extinguishes the 'fire' in their family. Poverty, heretic dealings, and deceitfulness are then brought about as a result. Heaven forbid if divorce should occur as a result of their fights, then their bond with heaven is broken, which is then the source of many problems that occur upon the land. Therefore, everyone must learn to forgive and forget. Do not hold a grudge; rather, help each other improve. Increase the honor and care that is provided for one another, for then the Shechinah will rest upon your household and fill it with blessings and happiness, Amen.

Health and Recovery

One of the most important nutrients for body building is protein. Protein is used to build the skeletal bones, cells, tissues and hormones of our body. Therefore, diets based on the avoidance of eating protein are not healthy. Protein is found in milk and dairy products, meat and beef, chicken, eggs, and legumes. While hard-boiled eggs can be

difficult to digest, it is best to eat soft-boiled eggs. Just place the eggs in water, boil the water, and after the water has boiled for two minutes extinguish the fire and remove the eggs to produce soft-boiled results. Legumes, such as hummus, peas, lentils, millet, buckwheat, and quinoa, are rich in protein. Soybeans are also rich in protein, but should be avoided, as consumption can interfere with the healthy production of thyroid hormones. There is also a high-volume of aluminum in soy. Whole-grain rice contains many vitamins and nutrients, such as B vitamins and many minerals, and should be consumed. Chickpeas provide a relatively high level of protein, of course not in industrially prepared hummus, which actually contains a lot of tahini and a lot of salt and margarine, which is hardened vegetable fat, and includes other stabilizers and preservatives as well as other non-healthy supplements. Protein is also found in almonds and sunflower seeds, but they would need to be chewed well.

Rishon LeSion:

Rabbi Yom Tov Algazi 1727-1802

During the times of Rabbi Yom Tov Algazi, the Jewish immigrants in Israel were facing hard financial times, but our nation is never alone. European Jewry began sending funds to Israel in order to support those in need. An interesting story took place: One of the Jewish immigrants in Israel, who originated from Europe, decided to take upon himself the responsibility of collecting the charitable funds that would be coming into Israel. He traveled back to his country, and spoke to the philanthropists, explained that the money will pass through him, and he will take responsibility for the funds. Unfortunately, the money lingered too long in this person's possession, while the Jews of Jerusalem groaned in poverty: they had no bread to eat, no money to pay the ever-increasing debts to the Gentiles, and they collectively owed an exuberant amount of seventy thousand Lirot. After a brief clarification, it became understood that the person that took responsibility for the funds defaulted on his trust. The money remained in his hands and in the hands of a few of his friends. They simply vanished. The situation worsened day by day, and when the residents of Jerusalem saw that they had no other option, they decided to send an

envoy to Europe to clarify the situation there. They made a lottery and the obligation fell upon Rabbi Yom Tov Algazi and Rabbi Yaakov Hazan. Jerusalem residents believed that these two world leaders would be able to explain the desperate situation to their Jewish brethren abroad. Rabbi Yom Tov and his colleague set off. At the beginning of their journey, they decided to visit the Italian communities. As the road to Rome was a great distance, the two engrossed in deep Torah thoughts.

Story: *Daf Yomi*

In 1929, the Daf Yomi Siyum Masechet Zavachim occurred right after a terrible disaster in the city of Hebron, where many people were slaughtered. Rabbi Meir Shapiro prayed that at this time, as they concluded Masechet Zevachim, it should be desirable to Hashem that these sacrificial Zevachim events simultaneously occurring in Hebron should also end, and there should be no more victims of sacrifice in Israel. At the end of the first cycle of the Daf Yomi, concluding Masechet Niddah, in the last chapter that begins, "A young girl whose time did not yet arrive", Rabbi Meir Shapiro said in his Siyum speech: "We shall return to you 'youngster' (*Perek*)" which means: If we restore to the Hashem's sovereignty in the world all the youngsters of Bet Rabban, then the purity and innocence of youngsters will likewise be restored for all of Israel, and we will conclude "Masechet Niddah" - meaning the period of Galut, and our being ostracized to the Gentiles, will conclude as well, and Hashem will remove from us the separation with the coming of Mashiach, as our righteousness will once again be revealed. Another story regarding Daf Yomi that happened during the Holocaust: Hacham Yaakov Baruch was a scholar who learned Daf Yomi during the terrible years of horror. Regardless of the terrible news from all around, he maintained complete trust in Hashem that all would be as it should. In his Gemara he placed a handwritten note: "Despite all the tales of horrible persecution all around, I thank Hashem for allowing me the opportunity to continue to study the Daf Yomi in secret, and be able to even finish Masechet after Masechet. I finished the last of Masechet Sotah, but did not get a chance to start the new Masechet, because death is approaching." He passed away

while immersed in the Talmudic sea of the Daf Yomi, in the year 1941.

Two Halachot: Posek Rav Mordechai Eliyahu

1 – One cannot pray the Amidah while standing behind or within a 4 Amot radius (2 meters) in front or to the side of his father or Rebbe.

2 – One cannot walk within 4 Amot (2 meters) in front of someone who is praying the Amidah. If one is praying the Amidah and finishes before the other behind him finishes praying the Amidah, then he cannot take three steps back because he will come within the 4 Amot boundaries of the other person. Instead, he can move three steps to the side. It is best not to walk near one who is praying Amidah, unless it is for a Mitzvah, i.e. a Cohen that needs to go up to recite Birkat Cohanim.

Laws: Shabbat

1 – If there is broken glass in a place that people walk through and it could be harmful and cause damage, one may sweep it up and throw it away. It is best to do so by sweeping it aside with a broom in an unusual fashion.

2 – The reason we eat eggs during Shabbat, in the morning and by Seudah Shelisheet, is because we commemorate the mourning over the passing of Moshe Rabbenu and David Hamelech, who passed away during Shabbat.

3 – Rabi Yossi says: Shabbat is compared to the entire Torah, and the Torah is fire symbolically. The wicked who transgressed the Torah are punished with the fires of Gehinam, which never fades.

4 – Every Shabbat night, the angels that govern Gehinam announce that the King has arrived, the day is sanctified, the fires extinguish, and the wicked may rest. However, those who desecrated Shabbat in their lifetime do not rest and the fires of Gehinam continue to burn for them.

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*** **Mr. Rimon Cohen, his wife Rina, their parents, and their children.** Blessings and success for the entire family, Mazal Tov to the bride and groom **Albert and Linda**, Mabrouk, Amen. *** **Mr. Hillel Edmon Haber, his wife Roula, their parents, and their children.** Blessings and success for the entire family,

Leilui Nishmat his grandfather **Yitzhak Ben Frieda a”h**, Amen. *** **The blessed siblings: Ezra, Sammy, Eli, and their sisters of the Guindi Family.** Blessings and success for the entire family, Leilui Nishmat their mother **Frieda Bat Jamila a”h**, Amen. *** **Blessed siblings: Eddie, Habib, Victor, and their sisters, of the Kassab HaCohen Family.** Blessings and success for the entire family, Leilui Nishmat their mother **Emily Bat Mazal a”h**, Amen. *** **Mr. Abboud Avraham, his wife Sabah, and their children: Naim, Yosef, Moshe, and Yonatan.** Blessings and success for the entire family, Leilui Nishmat their son who passed away at a young age **David Ben Sabah a”h**, Amen. *** **Mrs. Sely Jajati and her children.** Blessings and success for the entire family, Leilui Nishmat their father **Yehuda Leon Ben Jamila a”h**, Amen. *** **The Hafif Family.** Blessings and success for the entire family, Leilui Nishmat their mother **Rachel Bat Zakie a”h**, Amen. *** **The Nakab Family.** Blessings and success for the entire family, Leilui Nishmat their father **Jamil Ben Aysah a”h**, Amen. *** **The Shakalo family.** Blessings and success for the entire family, Leilui Nishmat their mother **Touni Mazal Bat Rachel a”h**, Amen. *** **The blessed siblings: Soly and Hillel Bawabe and their father Zaki.** Blessings and success for the entire family, Leilui Nishmat their mother **Rachel Bat Shafikah a”h**, Amen. *** **iPhone and cell phone repairs**, cheap and quick, contact Naim Bareket: 2359 Coney Island Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11223 (347) 495 – 4653.

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Whoever would like to make an appointment for
a Beracha from the Rav, please call:
347-526-5511. Tizku L’Mitzvot, Amen.*

*This week sponsorship total \$450.
Weekly expenditures total \$1300.
Tizku L’Mitzvot, Amen!*

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