



The sorts of tidbits

my father, Rav Meir Zlotowitz zt"l, made sure his family was up to date on from the mundane, to the profound, to the 'thanks for reminding me!'

Klal Gvoah

In Memory of Rav Meir Zlotowitz zt"l

Parashas Mishpatim 5784
February 9th • 30 Shvat

Shabbos Rosh Chodesh

This Shabbos is the second day of Rosh Chodesh Adar Rishon. *Yaaleh Veyavo* is included in *Shemoneh Esrei* and *Bircas Hamazon*. *Hallel* is added after *Shemoneh Esrei* of *Shacharis*. Two *sifrei torah* are taken out; *maftir* for Rosh Chodesh is *leined* (Bamidbar 28:9-15) from the second sefer, followed by the *haftarah* for Rosh Chodesh (Yeshaya 66:1-24). *Av Harachamim* is omitted. Shabbos Rosh Chodesh's "Ata Yatzarta" replaces the standard Mussaf Shabbos text. *Barchi Nafshi* is said at the end of davening. *Tzidkas'cha* is omitted at Mincha.

The first opportunity for Kiddush Levanah is Monday night, February 12th. The final opportunity in the USA is Friday night, February 23rd (it should preferably be recited before Friday night).

Mishe'nichnas Adar marbim b'simcha, as we enter Adar we increase in joy. The poskim discuss whether this applies to Adar Rishon in the event of a leap year as Purim is observed in Adar Sheini; it is worthwhile to be stringent :)

Reminders

This is the sixth week of Shovavim (TaT). During a non leap year this would be the final week. During a leap year we add the weeks of Terumah and Tetzaveh as well (Shovavim TaT).

As the precarious situation in Eretz Yisrael continues, each person should increase reciting *tehillim* or performing other *mitzvos* as a *zechus* for the many *Acheinu Beis Yisrael* 'in travail and captivity'.

Daf Yomi - Friday: Bavli: Bava Kamma 99 • Yerushalmi: Terumos 38 • Mishnah Yomis: Kesubos 10:5-6 • Oraysa: Next week is Yoma 61b-63b.

Make sure to call your parents, in-laws, grandparents and Rebbe to wish them a good Shabbos. If you didn't speak to your kids today, make sure to connect with them as well!

Leap Year

This year is a Jewish Leap Year and there are two months of Adar. Those becoming Bar Mitzvah this year were born in a leap year (5771/2011) and the Bar Mitzvah is held in the Adar in which they were born. The girls becoming Bas Mitzvah this year were born in a non-leap year (5772/2012) creating a halachic dilemma as to which Adar they are considered to become Bas Mitzvah and obligated in *mitzvos* etc. According to most opinions, the date for Bas Mitzvah is considered to be in the second month of Adar.

Regarding a *yahrzeit*; if the *petirah* took place during a leap year then the exact *yahrzeit* is observed. If the *petirah* occurred in a non-leap year, then the prevalent Ashkenazic custom is that the *yahrzeit* is observed in Adar Rishon, although some rule to be stringent and observe the *yahrzeit* in Adar Sheini as well. According to many Sefardic customs

the *yahrzeit* is observed in Adar Sheini. Consult your **Next on the Calendar**

Purim Katan is on Friday, February 23rd.

Parshah in a Paragraph

Mishpatim: Laws of murder • Kidnapping • Cursing a parent • Injury and damages • Killing or maiming slaves • Killing a fetus • Theft • *Ones u'Mefateh* • Witchcraft • Bestiality • Avodah Zarah • Bechor of animals • *Hashavas Aveidah* • Shemittah • Shabbos • Do not mention other gods • *Shalosh Regalim* and *Aliyah L'regel* • Hashem promises (after the sin of the eigel) to send an angel to protect Bnei Yisrael and that they will conquer the nations of Canaan • Command to destroy the idols of Canaan • Promises of good life in the Land • One altar and twelve monuments are built and sacrifices brought • Moshe reads parts of the Torah to Bnei Yisrael • *Naaseh Venishma* • Moshe, Aharon, Nadav, Avihu, and the elders feast while seeing a vision of Hashem • Moshe ascends the mountain for forty days and forty nights • The nation sees the glory of Hashem atop the mountain • See *Taryag Weekly* for the various *mitzvos* in this week's *Parashah*.

Rosh Chodesh: The special *maftir* (Bamidbar 28:9-15) discusses the added *korbanos* of Shabbos and Rosh Chodesh. The *haftarah* (Yeshaya 66:1-24) contains words of hope and consolation for Klal Yisrael. It concludes with the *pasuk* stating that in the future Klal Yisrael will gather in the Bais Hamikdash on every Rosh Chodesh to serve Hashem.

613 Taryag Weekly

Mishpatim: 118 Pesukim • 23 Obligations • 30 Prohibitions

- 1) Abide by the laws of Jewish slaves. 2-3) A master or his son should marry his Jewish maidservant, and if not, facilitate her redemption. 4) Do not resell a maidservant. 5) Do not withhold from a wife or a maidservant clothing, sustenance or marital needs. 6) Do not wound a parent. 7-8) Beis Din shall mete out the death penalties of *chenek* (strangulation) and *cherev* (beheading) when applicable. 9-10) Beis Din shall assess *kenasos* (fines) and judgments regarding damages by animals. 11) Do not eat from a goring ox that was sentenced to death. 12-15) Adjudicate the laws of monetary damages resulting from a *bor* (stumbling block), *aish* (fire), private animals, and theft. 16) The laws of a *Shomer Chinam* (unpaid watchman). 17) Adjudicate monetary disputes. 18-19) The laws of a *Shomer Sachar* (paid watchman) and *Sho'el* (borrower). 20) A seducer must pay a *k'nas* and marry his victim. 21) Beis Din must execute a sorceress. 22-23) Do not antagonize a convert monetarily or even verbally. 24) Do not antagonize a widow or an orphan verbally. 25) Lend money to one in need. 26) Do not harass a borrower who isn't able to repay. 27) Do not loan with interest. 28) Do not curse Hashem or a Beis Din. 29-30) Do not curse duly appointed Rabbinic or civil leaders. 31) Do not alter the order of

the separations of *bikkurim*, *terumah* and *ma'aser*. 32) Do not eat meat of a fatally ill animal (*tereifa*). 33) A Beis Din must not hear from one disputant absent the other; do not accept *lashon hara* as truth. 34) Do not accept testimony from an evildoer. 35) Do not convict one to death with a single vote majority. 36) A judge must not blindly accept the opinion of others. 37) Beis Din shall render decisions following the majority opinion. 38) Do not favor the destitute party in judgment out of compassion. 39) Help unburden your friend or his animal. 40) Judge even an evil person fairly and justly. 41) Judge based on at least two kosher witnesses (and not on circumstantial evidence). 42) A judge may not accept bribes. 43) Render *shemittah* fruit *hefker* (ownerless). 44) Do not perform *melacha* on Shabbos. 45) Do not swear in the name of foreign gods. 46) Do not convince others to serve foreign gods. 47) Bring the *korban chagigah* during the *shalosh regalim*. 48) Do not bring the *korban pesach* while in possession of *chametz*. 49) Do not leave over from the sacrificial *cheilev* of *korbanos*. 50) Bring *bikkurim* from the first newly ripened *shivas haminim* to the Beis Hamikdash. 51) Do not cook milk and meat together. 52) Do not make peace with the seven Canaanite nations while they engage in idol worship. 53) Do not enable idol-serving nations to dwell in Eretz Yisrael.

For the Shabbos Table

“עין תחת עין שן תחת שן”

An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth (*Shemos 21:24*)

According to its literal translation, this *pasuk* is stating that one who damages the eye of another person should have his eye damaged in return. However, the Gemara (Bava Kamma 83b) explains the *pasuk* to mean that the perpetrator is merely subject to monetary compensation and he pays the *value* of the eye as punishment. Why did the Torah describe the punishment so graphically, when in truth only the monetary value of the eye is demanded?

The Chazon Ish explains as follows. Although the punishment for murder is execution, the Gemara teaches that a Beis Din who metes out a death penalty more than once in 70 years is considered "bloodthirsty", as we seek leniency in such cases. Although capital punishment is rarely actually meted out for the crime of murder, the harsh punishment ascribed indicates the gravity of the crime. So too, in our *pasuk*, the Torah describes the punishment for injuring another in a gruesome manner in order to stress the crime's severity. One must be careful to avoid afflicting any sort of pain to a fellow Jew, a serious matter deserving of serious consequences.

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זמנים לשבת



Parshas Mishpatim | February 9-10

	ר"ת	שקיעה שבת	סקש גר"א שבת	סקש מ"א שבת	שקיעה Friday Night	הדלקה עש"ק	פג מנחה עש"ק
Atlanta	7:28	6:16	10:09	9:31	6:15	5:57	5:08
Baltimore	6:49	5:37	9:42	9:02	5:35	5:17	4:30
Boston	6:21	5:09	9:23	8:41	5:08	4:50	4:03
Catskills	6:36	5:24	9:37	8:55	5:23	5:05	4:18
Chicago	6:28	5:16	9:29	8:47	5:15	4:55	4:10
Cleveland	7:05	5:53	10:05	9:23	5:52	5:34	4:47
Detroit	7:09	5:57	10:11	9:28	5:56	5:38	4:51
Lakewood	6:38	5:26	9:33	8:53	5:24	5:06	4:19
Las Vegas	6:28	5:16	9:14	8:35	5:15	4:57	4:08
Los Angeles	6:43	5:31	9:25	8:47	5:30	5:12	4:23
Miami	7:22	6:10	9:47	9:12	6:09	5:51	5:00
Monsey	6:35	5:23	9:34	8:52	5:22	5:04	4:17
Montreal	6:25	5:13	9:36	8:51	5:12	4:54	4:08
New York	6:36	5:24	9:33	8:52	5:23	5:05	4:17
Orlando	7:23	6:11	9:53	9:18	6:11	5:53	5:02
Passaic	6:36	5:24	9:34	8:52	5:23	5:05	4:18
Philadelphia	6:42	5:30	9:37	8:56	5:29	5:11	4:23
Toronto	6:52	5:40	9:57	9:14	5:39	5:21	4:35
Yerushalayim	6:37	5:20	9:09	8:33	5:19	4:44	4:11

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Ira Zlotowitz • iraz@gpacency.com • 917.597.2197 | Ahron Dicker • adicker@klalgovoah.org • 732.581.5830