#### KIDDUSH IS CO-SPONSORED BY

Rose and Saul Elbaum in honor of the birth of their granddaughter, Eliana Zoe Bernstein, daughter of Jenny and Ari Bernstein, and in honor of their grandsons Joshua, Isaac and Ezra.

#### KIDDUSH IS CO-SPONSORED BY

Ary and Elana Abramovic in memory of the Yahrzeit of Ary's beloved father Daniel ben Gedalia. May his Neshama has an Aliya!



#### The Congregation Expresses Condolences

to

Brandon and Lara Grusd and family, and the Woolf family and the entire Mishpocha on the loss of Brandon's grandmother, Lillian Grusd.

Abraham and Sofia Daniel and family on the loss of Abraham's sister.

#### **SPONSOR A KIDDUSH**

For a regular kiddush the Primary Sponsorship is \$295 (designated as such in the bulletin). All co-sponsors of kiddush \$175. Email Annette Olson at <a href="mailto:annette@adatyeshurun.org">annette@adatyeshurun.org</a>

or call her at **858-535-1196** to reserve your date.

DATES THAT ARE AVAILABLE: February 17<sup>th</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup>

#### MINYON SCHEDULE

2/9 Candle Lighting	5:11 p.m.
2/9 Mincha/Kabbalat Shabbat	5:15 p.m.
Hashkama Minyon	7:50 a.m.
Talmud in Depth	8:00 a.m.
Shabbat Morning	9:00 a.m.
Shema-Latest Time	9:20 a.m.
Daf Yomi	4:20 p.m.
Shabbat Mincha	5:05 p.m.
Shabbat ends	6:12 p.m.
Daf Yomi II	7:30 p.m.

#### THIS COMING WEEK

Sunday Shacharit	8:30 a.m.
Mon., Thu. & Fri. Shacharit	6:30 a.m.
Tue. & Wed. Shacharit	6:45 a.m.
Sun Thu. Mincha/Ma'ariv	5:15 p.m.

#### **CLASS SCHEDULE**

OLAGO GONEDULE		
Sunday *		
Talmud in Depth7:45 a.m.		
Daf Yomi6:00 p.m.		
Monday - Thursday *		
Talmud I6:00 a.m.		
Monday- Friday *		
Talmud in Depth7:30 a.m.		
Monday		
Pirkei Avot7:30 p.m.		
Daf Yomi8:30 p.m.		
Tuesday		
Women's/Mesillat Yesharim11:00 a.m.		
Daf Yomi7:30 p.m.		
Wednesday		
Women's/PirketAvot11:00 a.m.		
Prophets/Mishlei7:30 p.m.		
Daf Yomi8:15 p.m.		
Thursday		
Parsha7:30 p.m.		
Daf Yomi8:15 p.m.		

\* Rabbi's Classes Cancelled Saturday, Sunday and Monday, February 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>, respectively. Pirkei Avot and Daf Yomi Classes will resume Monday evening upon the Rabbi's return.

### In Memory of Linda Neiman

### THE CONGREGATION ADAT YESHURUN WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

Rabbi Jeffrey Wohlgelernter

Vol. XXVI No. 18

Shabbat Shekalim

Mishpatim

25 Shevat 5778 February 10, 2018



### This Week's Torah Reading

The Torah Reading begins on page 287 in the Hirsch and page 416 in the Stone. The Maftir Reading begins on page 331 in the Hirsch and page 484 in the Stone. The Haftorah begins on page 956 in the Hirsch and page 1212 in the Stone.

THIS WEEK'S PARSHA begins with the words, "And these are the laws that you must set before them." Rashi understands the word "and" to mean that just as the Ten Commandments were given on Mount Sinai, so all of these laws were given there too. Rashi further comments that the reason these commandments are juxtaposed against the end of last week's parsha, which deals with the building of the Temple and the Altar, is so that we will know the judges of these cases should be seated next to the Altar in the 'lishkas hagazis' or the chamber of hewn stone on the Temple mount. Rashi explains that the words "which you shall place before them," is G-d's command to Moshe that the laws should be explained clearly and succinctly, like a table that is fully laid before a person with everything ready for eating. G-d commanded this to Moshe to ensure the Jewish people would understand completely every law of the Torah.

THE TORAH THEN explains the laws of the Hebrew slave and maidservant. A Jew becomes a slave or a maidservant when he/she is found guilty by the court for having committed a theft, or when he/she incurs a debt, is unable to repay and is subsequently sold in order to work off this debt. Although there are provisions made in Jewish law for the acquisition of a slave, one must always remember to deal with his slave with kindness and compassion. A Jewish slave was always to be treated with respect for his dignity. The master could not expect his slave to perform debasing or humiliating duties, nor could he behave before a slave with the arrogance of a lord and master. The Jewish slave, male or female, was to be regarded as part of the master's family, receiving the same food and drink as the master. If at the end of six years of servitude the slave expressed a desire to stay on in the house of his master, then he was brought before a court of law where the master pierced the slave's earlobe. The slave would then continue to serve until the jubilee, the 50th year of the jubilee cycle. At that time, he was obliged by law to accept his freedom. This law of piercing the ear only applied to the male servant, not the female.

**THETORAH GOES** on to describe the laws of manslaughter, murder, injury caused to a parent, kidnapping and cursing a parent. The Torah describes the prohibitions as well as the punishment due to the perpetrator of any of these crimes. Each of these crimes was punishable by death. Under Jewish law, capital punishment was imposed only when the Temple was still in existence, when the offerings were brought on the Altar, and when the

#### **PARSHA CONTINUES**

Sanhedrin sat in the 'lishkas hagazis', the chamber of hewn stone. There were four types of capital punishment: death by strangulation, sword, fire and by stoning. Kidnapping another Jew and inflicting an injury on one's parents, were punished with death by strangulation. The punishment for murder was death by the sword. Cursing a parent was punished with death by stoning. Cursing and striking one's parents were considered capital crimes because our Sages tell us G-d is considered an equal partner with the mother and father in the birth of each child and therefore striking or cursing one's parents is also a crime against G-d.

THE LAWS DEALING with personal injury, the killing of slaves, injury to slaves and personal damages are described next. In this section of the Parsha we find the famous verse "Ayin tachas ayin", an eye for an eye. Many have mistakenly taken this verse literally, understanding an eye for an eye as an absolute requirement of the Torah. However, our Sages have explained this verse as referring to monetary compensation for the bodily damage caused to another individual. There is much discussion on the proofs that the oral tradition of monetary compensation is a correct understanding of the biblical requirement for restitution for personal damage, and it is worthwhile to do further research on the subject.

**THE TORAH THEN** gives the laws regarding damages caused by animals and by negligence. The Rambam explains it is incumbent upon every person to ensure that neither his property nor his possessions should cause harm to other people. If a person is warned that he must pay for any damages caused to others through his own negligence, he will surely be careful to ensure that none of this damage will occur through any fault of his own.

**NEXT THE PARSHA** describes the laws pertaining to the loan, hiring, and safe-keeping of one's property. There are four ways in which a person may entrust his property to another: A 'shomer chinan', one who receives the property of another for safekeeping without receiving any payment for this act; A 'shomer sachar', one who guards the property of another for payment; A 'sacher', one who hires the property of another; and a 'sho'el', one who borrows the property of another. The Torah describes the responsibility each of these shomrim have in regard to the property that was entrusted to them.

**THE NEXT SECTION** of the Torah deals with the laws and punishments for a seducer, and the prohibition and punishments for witchcraft and idolatry. According to both the Rambam and Ramban, sorcery or witchcraft is not a form of idol worship, rather a way of exploiting the illiterate and gullible by confusing their minds for the sorcerer's own selfish ends. However, according to the Chinnuch, witchcraft is not a simple fraud but a cogent, dangerous force which can bring about some happenings that run counter to the course of nature. He believes witchcraft represents an interference in the patterns of the universe established by G-d, which is an act of defiance against the Lord of the Universe.

**THE TORAH DESCRIBES** the individual's obligation to lend money to the needy, and the prohibition of taking interest on loans to a Jew. According to the Chinnuch, instead of giving outright charity to a poor man, it is better to give him a loan so he can reestablish his solvency and not be forced to accept further charity.

**THE NEXT SECTION** deals with the laws of accepting authority, the prohibition against cursing judges and the concept of a just judicial system. Included in these laws are the protection of the innocent from miscarriages of justice, the prohibition of accepting a bribe, the obligation to pursue truth and justice, the prohibition not to follow in the paths of the wicked and the rule of the majority in adjudicating cases.

**THE TORAH THEN** speaks of the mitzvah of 'shmitah' (the sabbatical year) the obligations to offer the first fruits, sacrifices on the pilgrimage festivals and a reiteration of some of the laws of Passover. This section ends with the first of three prohibitions in the

#### PARSHA CONCLUDES

Torah against mixing milk and meat. The fact that the prohibition is repeated in three different biblical passages, implies a threefold ban (I) milk and meat must not be eaten together; (2) they must not be cooked together, and (3) it is forbidden to derive any benefit from food containing a mixture of milk and meat. Our Sages explain there is no specific explanation for the prohibition against mixing milk and meat except seething a kid in its mother's milk implies extreme barbarism. This, they explain, is one of the Chukim, or unexplained laws of the Torah. A Chok does not imply there is no reason for the particular command but rather the reason is beyond the scope of human intellect. Nevertheless, our Sages spend much time trying to give a human rationale for such a commandment.

**THE PARSHA CONCLUDES** with a set of promises and instructions for the Jewish people, and a discussion of the land of Israel and what we can expect our relationship with that land to be. Finally, G-d seals the covenant with Moshe.



to

**Len** and **Anne Jurkowski** on the marriage of their son, **Zac**, to **Mali Wiederkehr** 

#### **Welcome New Members**

Sony and Karen Ben-Moshe



**M**IKVAH APPOINTMENTS (858) 535-1072

We wish our visitors a warm La Jolla welcome. Please introduce yourself to the Rabbi and the President so that we can meet and greet you.

#### Volunteers Needed for Our Security Teams

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN
ARE ENCOURAGED TO
VOLUNTEER

If you would like to assist us in keeping our community safe, please volunteer your service or fulfill the duties assigned to you. Anyone wishing to be added for security duty can email the office or speak with Security Chair Milton Krasner.

### WE THANK OUR SECURITY VOLUNTEERS

Friday Evening	
5:15 p.m.	Steve Abelkop
5:45 p.m.	Paul Shtein
Shabbat Morning	
9:00 a.m.	Milton Krasner
9:30 a.m.	Kevin Swartzberg
10:00 a.m.	Marty Stauber
10:30 a.m.	Lionel Kahn
11:00 a.m.	Yaakov Shore



# מיגון לשמחה FROM PAIN TO JOY

Join Rabbi Jeff & Shoshie Wohlgelernter on our inaugural trip to Poland and Israel in celebration of 70 years of independence and miracles

### Highlights of the trip:

Powerful Shabbat in Krakow

Route to heroism Mila 18 at the Umschlagplatz

Special commemoration of Yom Hashoa in Auschvitz

Joyous celebration of Yom Haatzmaut in Israel

Trace the footsteps of our fore fathers and get a glimpse of what our future holds.



Email Catharine@adatyeshurun.org il interested! Limited spaces available. This is not a commitment, just a show of interest when you contact Catharine

9-19 April 2018

Cost: \$3,700 includes

Most Meals
Transportation with AC and internet
Entrance fees
Tours

Amazing Conferences Airfair from Poland to Tel Aviv \*\*Airfair to Poland and from Israel not included



This year's "baskets" promise to be better than ever! We are using the website **HappyPurim.com** to do our ordering. You should have received order forms via email. Please complete your order as early as possible! We hope you will continue to support our Sisterhood!

If you would prefer a paper order form mailed to you, please contact the office at (858) 535-1196 to request one.

Paper Order forms are due to the Shul office by February 15<sup>th</sup> and the Online ordering deadline is February 18<sup>th</sup> at 8:00 p.m.



#### SHALACH MANOT VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED!!

### WE NEED VOLUNTEERS TO HELP ASSEMBLE AND THEN PACK THE SHALACH MANOT BASKETS

We plan to do most of the packing on Sunday, February 25<sup>th</sup> in the large classroom at the shul, starting at 9:30 am and finishing by approximately 1:00 pm. We would very much appreciate it if you are able to set aside some time from your busy schedule to help with this mitzvah! Even if you are only able to come for a short time, your assistance would be appreciated. Children are welcome - as long as they are truly old enough to help.

And something new this year: the "baskets" in which the items will be packed need to be assembled before the "packing party"! We need volunteers for "basket assembly" – please bring a standard sized Phillips head screw driver if possible! A battery operated one would be most helpful!

To recap: we have the following events for which we need volunteers:

- 1. Basket Assembly Parties:
  - a. Sunday, February 18th at 9:30 a.m.
    - b. Tuesday, February 20th at 12:00 noon
    - c. Wednesday, February 21st at 6:00 p.m.
- 2. Packing the Baskets Party:
  - a. Sunday, February 25th at 9:30 a.m.

An RSVP via an e-mail response to Nora Laiken at <a href="mailto:nlaiken@ucsd.edu">nlaiken@ucsd.edu</a> would be appreciated (that way we know how many people are coming - and also whom to notify in case there is a change of plans).

Also, WE NEED 40-45 VOLUNTEERS TO HELP DELIVER THE BASKETS ON PURIM DAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 1st. Anyone who can help with these tasks is asked to contact **Annette Olson**. You may email her at <a href="mailto:annette@a

### Printing Yizkor Book 5778 Please Submit Names for the Book by 2/28/18

Yizkor is a time of Remembrance. Those who have lost dear ones mark the memories of the deceased through memorial plaques on their Synagogue walls, kindling Yahrzeit Lights on the anniversary, and by reciting Yizkor four times during the year. Appropriately, we will distribute a special booklet at each Yizkor service with the names to be memorialized, clearly listed along with the appropriate prayers that will be recited.

On the Second Day of Shavuot, a kiddush will be sponsored in memory of the names listed in this booklet.

We are getting ready to re-publish the Book of Remembrance before Pesach 5778. If you wish to list the name(s) of your beloved deceased in this year's edition, please send the names of your loved ones that you would like to be listed in this year's Yizkor booklet to Annette at <a href="mailto:annette@adatyeshurun.org">annette@adatyeshurun.org</a> by <a href="mailto:February">February</a> 28, 2018.

If you wish to send their Hebrew names, please be sure to include their father's Hebrew name and their last name (e.g. Yaakov ben Avraham Levy or Rochel bat Avraham Levy). Otherwise, just the English name (first and last name) will suffice.

Please note, you will be billed an \$18 donation per name that you include in the book. You may also choose to donate more than that and we greatly appreciate your support.

Please note, if you do not contact the office with your list of names, or confirm you would like to repeat the names in last year's book, the names you had in last year's book will not be reprinted.

## **Girls Club**



### Meet your new best friends.

Upcoming Dates: 2/14/18

They're Jewish...just like you. They go to Adat...just like you. They're in junior high...just like you.

And you're gonna love Wednesday nights...just like them! Shmooze. Eat. Do fun stuff. Repeat.

Every alternate Wednesday 5:00pm-6:45pm beginning October 25

