



# CONGREGATION TORAS CHAIM

An intimate space...Grow at your pace.

March 25, 2016 ▪ 16 Adar II, 5776 ▪ Shabbos Tzav  
Candlelighting: 7:25P ▪ Shabbos Ends 8:34P

Kiddush this Shabbos is sponsored by Eliyahu Rich. Shalosh Seudos this Shabbos is sponsored by the shul. Please contact Rabbi Yaakov Rich at 972-835-6016 if you are interested in sponsoring kiddush or shalosh seudos in the future.

## ■ SHABBOS SCHEDULE

### Friday Night, March 25<sup>th</sup>

- » Mincha/Kabbalos Shabbos/Maariv-7:00P
- » Candlelighting-7:25P (Preferably light by 7:25P)

### Shabbos Day, March 26<sup>th</sup>

- » Shacharis followed by Kiddush-8:30A
- » Junior Congregation for boys in shul-9:30A
- » Mommy & Me Young Children's Minyan-10:00A
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## ■ WEEKDAY SCHEDULE

- » Weekday Shacharis-6:40A
- » Mincha/Maariv followed by NQ Daf HaYomi(This Week)-7:30P

## ■ REFUAH SHELAIMA

### MEN

- » Yisroel Michoel ben Shulamis (Father of Chani Tkatch)
- » Yechiel Mordechai ben Devorah (Brother of Ken Jarmel)
- » Itai ben Shoshana (Son of Ehoud & Shoshana Wilson)
- » Mattisyahu Chaim ben Ettl (HaRav Mattisyahu Solomon)

### WOMEN

- » Rina Miriam bas Chasha Sarah (Mother of Doni Tkatch)
- » Peshah Chaya bas Sora Feiga (Tricia Sutkin's Aunt)
- » Leah Esther bas Yenta Leah (Lori Jarmel)
- » Yenta Leah bas Shayna (Mother of Lori Jarmel)

## ■ WHAT'S NU AT CTC

- » **Exclusive Kosher Wine Tasting. Amazing Wines for Sale. Enjoy a Fabulous Evening. Mark your calendars for Tuesday, March 29<sup>th</sup>** when HaKerem Wine and Liquor will be hosting a wine-tasting event benefiting Congregation Toras Chaim and Jewish life in Far North Dallas. The entire community is invited to hear Mrs. Perl Schwartz, business professional and leading sommelier, make a presentation about the kosher wines available for tasting and for sale that evening. For just \$20 per person / \$36 per couple you'll get to sample the most delicious wines from around the world, enjoy sushi, fine cheese, sliced melon and fruit, and, most importantly, have an opportunity to purchase selections/cases of wine from vineyards and vintages not commonly found in our community. The event will take place inside Congregation Toras Chaim at 7103 Mumford Ct., Tuesday, March 29 at 8 PM, and weather permitting, spill out into our stunning backyard complete with palm trees and terraced patios accented with tiki lights. Ben Nise & Cory Boling will be playing Jazz/Blues on the piano and guitar throughout the evening. We are limiting registration so please sign up early and tell your friends.
- » **Membership Renewal & Makov Kevuah Program:** Time to pledge our allegiance to the shul. Not just with words, but with dollars and cents. In addition, we have a very exciting program to announce that everyone will love. Brass seat plaques with your name engraved in black letters. Your makov kevuah for just \$180 per year. For men and women. The first batch have already been ordered. Reserve your plaque and seat today.

## ■ WHY ARE THE LAWS OF KORBAN TODAH FOUND IN PARSHAS TZAV? RABBI YISSOCHER FRAND

Parshas Tzav introduces the laws of the Korban Todah

[Thanksgiving offering] [Vayikra 7:12]. Rashi explains that a Todah offering is brought by "someone who experienced a personal miracle". Rashi gives as examples of such - one who traveled on the High Seas or one who traveled through the desert and safely reached his destination, one who was thrown in jail and then released, and one who was sick and recovered.

Rav Yosef Chaim Sonnenfeld makes an interesting observation. Parshas Vayikra enumerates all the sacrifices that an individual might ever bring with one exception. For some strange reason, the law of Korban Todah does not appear in Parshas Vayikra, but rather first appears in Parshas Tzav.

Parshas Tzav begins with the words: "Command Aaron and his sons, saying: This is the law of the Olah offering." This entire parsha is addressed to the Kohanim. They have to know how to execute the laws of sacrifices - how do you bring a Korban, where do you bring a Korban, when do you bring a korban, etc. In a sense, Parshas Tzav serves as a manual for Kohanim. Israelites do not need to be as familiar with the contents of the parsha because they do not offer the actual sacrifices. This strengthens the question. Not only is it problematic why the laws of the Thanksgiving offering do NOT appear in Parshas Vayikra, it is also problematic why DO they appear in Parshas Tzav?

Rav Sonnenfeld further asks about Rashi's use of the word "miracle" (nes) to describe the four events that trigger the requirement to bring a Korban Todah. True, each of these situations might involve risk or danger to some extent, but can they truly be categorized as "miracles"? What does this mean?

The truth of the matter is that while these situations may not be in the same category as the splitting the Red Sea or other "Open miracles" (nes galui), they certainly reflect Divine Providence, the Hand of G-d watching over us and do at least fall into the category of "hidden miracles" (nes nistar).

Today, because of advances in medicine, we take for granted that a person can have heart bypass surgery and be back on the job a short time later. For several hours, this person was not breathing on his own, yet we take his recovery for granted! Despite our growing accustomed to the "miraculous", it nevertheless remains miraculous.

The obligation to offer thanksgiving to the Almighty is even to offer it upon experiencing a so-called "natural miracle". The Talmud tells us [Brachos 7b] that when Leah had her fourth child and called him Yehuda saying, "This time I will thank the Almighty" (hapa'am ODEH es Hashem) [Bereshis 29:35], it was the first time in the history of the world that someone expressed gratitude to the Almighty.

This statement puzzles many commentaries - do we not find other places where people expressed gratitude prior to Leah? Was Noah's offering of sacrifices to G-d upon exiting the Ark not a form of thanksgiving to Him? The answer is that until Leah, the people who brought sacrifices or expressed thanks to the Almighty were expressing thanks for OPEN miracles. Leah was the first to express thanks to Him for even a HIDDEN miracle.

When Noah and his family were the only people saved while the whole planet was destroyed, the obvious miracle demanded thanksgiving to the Almighty. However, when one has a baby, it is all too easy to take the attitude "I did it myself". What is more natural than having a baby?

Leah said, "No. It is a big deal!" The fact that a woman becomes pregnant and has a normal pregnancy and a normal delivery is a very big deal. It requires an expression of thanksgiving to the One who made it all possible.

A young man who had been married one year had a baby girl. The man asked Rav Eliezer Schach, his Rosh Yeshiva, whether he should make a Kiddush to celebrate the occasion. Rav Schach said, "Suppose you were married for 8 years and your wife was unable to conceive all that time, and then she became pregnant and you had a baby girl. Would you make a Kiddush then? Of course you would. Now that Hashem saved you from 7 years of anguish and frustration, should you not certainly make a Kiddush expressing your gratitude?" It is not just a miracle when a woman has a child after many years of childlessness. It is a miracle even when she has a baby after just one year of marriage.

This is what Leah taught us. A natural miracle is a miracle nevertheless. This is the idea expressed by Rashi when he calls the four types of people who bring a Todah offering, people who have experienced miracles. It is the Nes of seeing the Hand of G-d in every act of nature.

This, Rav Sonnenfeld says, explains why the Korban Todah is located in Parshas Tzav and not in Parshas Vayikra. If there is a group of people who need a special exhortation regarding "natural miracles" it is the Kohanim. The Mishna in Avos [5:5] says that there were miracles every single day in the Beis HaMikdash. Flies never came to the slaughtered animals. The wind never deflected the smoke arising from the Altar. They lived with miracles. When someone lives with miracles on a daily basis, then the occurrence of a nes is just another day at the office. People get used to the miracles. That is life. We can become so accustomed to miracles that we no longer appreciate them.

There is a Yiddish expression that conveys the concept that "In a place where there is a printing press, people step on shaimos [Torah texts, etc.]." Outside the printing press, when someone sees shaimos on the floor, he rushes to pick it up and kiss it. However, if the printer would stop to pick up shaimos from the floor every time he saw it, he would not get anything done.

The same thing is true with "common place miracles" – having a baby, recovering from an illness, passing through the desert, and so on. We can become jaded and forget that we are experiencing "miracles".

This is why the laws of Korban Todah are located in Parshas Tzav. We all need to be reminded of the truth that G-d's Providence must be recognized as Divine intervention – i.e. a miracle – even when it occurs frequently. However, the Kohanim who witness miracles on a daily basis, have a special need for this reminder. Therefore, Korban Todah is located in Parshas Tzav, which is directed specifically to the Kohanim.

#### ■ PARSHA Q&A: TZAV

1. What separated the kohen's skin from the priestly garments? 6:3 - Nothing.
2. How often were the ashes removed from upon the mizbe'ach? How often were they removed from next to the mizbe'ach? 6:4 - A) Every day. B) Whenever there was a lot.
3. If someone extinguishes the fire on the mizbe'ach, how many Torah violations has he transgressed? 6:6 - Two.
4. The portion of a flour-offering offered on the mizbe'ach may not be chametz. But is the kohen's portion allowed to be chametz? 6:10 - No.

5. When a kohen is inaugurated, what offering must he bring? 6:13 - A korban mincha -- A tenth part of an ephah of flour.
6. What three baking processes were used to prepare the korban of Aharon and his sons? 6:14 - Boiling, baking in an oven and frying in a pan.
7. What is the difference between a minchat kohen and a minchat Yisrael? 6:15 - The minchat kohen is burned completely. Only a handful of the minchat Yisrael is burned, and the remainder is eaten by the kohanim.
8. When is a kohen disqualified from eating from a chatat? 6:19 - If he is tamei (spiritually impure) at the time of the sprinkling of the blood.
9. What is the difference between a copper and earthenware vessel regarding removing absorbed tastes? 6:21 - One can remove an absorbed taste from a copper vessel by scouring and rinsing, whereas such a taste can never be removed from an earthenware vessel.
10. Can an animal dedicated as an asham be replaced with another animal? 7:1 - No.
11. How does an asham differ from all other korbanot? 7:3 - It can only be brought from a ram or sheep.
12. Unlike all other korbanot, what part of the ram or sheep may be placed on the mizbe'ach? 7:3 - The tail.
13. What three types of kohanim may not eat from the asham? 7:7 - A t'vul yom (a tamei kohen who immersed in a mikveh yet awaits sunset to become tahor); A mechusar kipurim (a tamei person who has gone to the mikveh but has yet to bring his required offering); An onan (a mourner prior to the burial of the deceased).
14. In which four instances is a korban todah brought? 7:12 - Upon safe arrival from an ocean voyage; Upon safe arrival from a desert journey; Upon being freed from prison; Upon recovering from illness.
15. Until when may a todah be eaten according to the Torah? Until when according to Rabbinic decree? 7:15 - (a) Until the morning. (b) Until midnight.
16. How does a korban become pigul? 7:18 - The person slaughters the animal with the intention that it be eaten after the prescribed time.
17. Who may eat from a shelamim? 7:19 - Any uncontaminated person (not only the owner).
18. What miracle happened at the entrance of the Ohel Moed? 8:3 - The entire nation was able to fit in this very small area.
19. Other than Yom Kippur, what other service requires that the kohen separate from his family? 8:34 - The burning of the parah adumah (red heifer).
20. What are the 5 categories of korbanot listed in this Parsha? Olah (6:2); mincha (6:7); chatat (6:18); asham (7:1); shelamim (7:11).

# Good Shabbos

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#### ■ CLASSES

- » Before Shacharis Gemara Taanis for men (M-Fr, 6-6:35A)
- » NQ Daf HaYomi Chagigah for men (Sunday-Thursday 8-9P)
- » Chumash for men & women (Shabbos one hr before mincha)
- » Hilchos Taaruvos for men (Sunday 7:00-8:00A)
- » Supercharge Your Sundays for men (Sunday after Shacharis for 45 mins. with R' Noach Klug)
- » Marriage Chaburah for women (Tuesday 7:15-8:00P)
- » In-Depth Hilchos Shabbos for women (Wed, 11:30-12:15P)