

CONGREGATION TORAS CHAIM WISHES YOU A WONDERFUL

Shabbos Parshas Emor

FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 16

- » Mincha/Kabala Shabbos/Maariv 7:00 PM
- » Candles 8:02 PM
- » Sunset 8:20 PM

SHABBOS DAY, MAY 17

- » **Shacharis followed by Kiddush 8:00 AM.**
- » 15-min Pirkei Avos Shiur for Women and Kedushas Lev Chabura for Men following Kiddush.
- » Women & Children S'S 6:00-7:30 PM
- » Mincha 7:50 PM
- » Sunset 8:21 PM
- » Maariv 9:03 PM
- » Shabbos Ends (50 min) 9:11 PM
- » Rabbeinu Tam (72 min) 9:33 PM

A WISE MAN WOULD SAY: "THE END MAY JUSTIFY THE MEANS AS LONG AS THERE IS SOMETHING THAT JUSTIFIES THE END."

REFUAH SHELAIMA

Men

- » Daniel Ze'ev ben Miriam (Brother of Josh Rothstein)

Women

- » Devorah bas Heni (Friend of Aviva Bass)
- » Shoshana Gittel bas Chaya Leah (Sister of Naomi Goldberg)
- » Naama bas Devorah Miriam (Granddaughter of Rabbi & Rebbetzin Rich)
- » Chana bas Hendel (Friend Of Yael Bodenheimer)

KIDDUSH SPONSORSHIP

- » Kiddush is sponsored by Yerachmiel & Shira Martin.

CTC SCHEDULE OF SHIURIM/TEFILLAH (Week of May 18, 2025)

- » Gemara Zevachim, Mon - Fri, 6:00 - 6:30 AM
- » **Shacharis, 6:30 AM**
- » Amud HaYomi Sanhedrin: Sunday - Friday, 12 -1 PM, On Zoom with Rabbi Yaakov Rich. Email Rabbi Rich for the link.
- » Marriage Chaburah (Sun) Mishnayos Shabbos (Mon-Thur) 7:35 PM
- » **Mincha/Maariv 8:05 PM**

- » Gemara Bava Basra 8:35 - 9:20 PM

TIDBITS

Parashas Emor • May 17th • 19 Iyar 5785

Lag Ba'omer is Thursday evening, May 15th. The Rema writes that the custom is to have a moderate increase in joy on this day. This day is also the yahrzeit of Rabi Shimon bar Yochai, the day when the students of Rabi Akiva stopped dying, and the date when Rabi Akiva ordained his new generation of students. The restrictions of the Sefirah Aveilus period are relaxed on Lag Ba'omer (additionally, for those who observed the 'first half' this marks the end of their aveilus period). Many poskim do not allow listening to music until the morning of Lag Ba'omer. Ashkenazim permit cutting hair on the morning of Lag Ba'omer. As Lag Ba'omer this year is Erev Shabbos, if it will be difficult to schedule a haircut on Friday, then one may get one on Thursday night. Although Sefardim normally wait until the morning of the 34th for haircuts, as the 34th is Shabbos many allow haircuts on Lag Ba'omer.

Tachanun is omitted on Lag Ba'omer. After shekiyah on the evening of Lag Ba'omer, one should refrain from saying "tonight is Lag Ba'omer" until after counting sefirah. However, if one inadvertently said "tonight is Lag Ba'omer", he may still count that night (and beyond) with a berachah.

Sefirah: On Friday night we count the 34th day of the Omer.

Pirkei Avos: Perek 4

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!

Shabbos Mevorchim Chodesh Sivan is next Shabbos Parashas Behar-Bechukosai.

Shavuot is on Monday and Tuesday, June 2nd-3rd.

Emor: Laws of Kohanim and their households • Parameters of physical defects that will disqualify Kohanim from serving in the Beis Hamikdash and those of animal Korbanos • Shabbos and the holidays • Description of the lighting of the Menorah and the arrangement of the Lechem HaPanim • The Megadef 'blesses' Hashem, and is put to death for his sin • The punishment for murder • The penalties for damages • See Taryag Weekly for the various mitzvos.

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Haftarah: The Parashah began with the discussion of the laws of Kohanim. Yechezkel (44:15-31) also discusses laws of the Kohanim, including the laws which will apply at the time of the third Beis HaMikdash - may it be built speedily within our days.

Parashas Emor: 124 Pesukim • 24 Obligations • 39 Prohibitions

1) A Kohen may not become tamei mes. 2) A Kohen must become tamei mes for specified relatives. 3) A tamei Kohen may not serve until nightfall following his immersion. 4-6) A Kohen may not marry a zonah, chalalah or a divorcee. 7) Honor the Kohen. 8-9) A Kohen Gadol may not become tamei mes even for relatives (including parents). 10) A Kohen Gadol must marry a besulah. 11) A Kohen Gadol may not marry a zonah, chalalah, divorcee or widow. 12) A Kohen Gadol may not cohabit with a widow. 13-14) A Kohen with a blemish - even a temporary one - may not perform Temple service. 15) A blemished Kohen may not enter the Mikdash past the Mizbei'ach. 16-17) A Kohen who is tamei may not perform Temple service or eat terumah or separated challah. 18-19) A non-Kohen as well as a Kohen's toshav and sachir slave may not eat terumah, challah or bikkurim. 20) An uncircumcised Kohen may not eat kodashim or terumah. 21) A Kohenes who is a chalalah or is married to a non-Kohen may not eat kodashim or terumah. 22) Do not eat produce before terumah is separated from it. 23) Do not designate a blemished animal for a korban. 24) Bring korbanos from the finest animals. 25) Do not inflict a korban with a blemish. 26-28) Do not slaughter, offer, or sprinkle the blood of a blemished animal. 29) Do not castrate a person or animal. 30) Do not sacrifice a blemished korban of a non-Jew. 31) Animals to be sacrificed must be no less than eight days old. 32) Do not slaughter an animal and its mother on the same day. 33) Do not cause a Chillul Hashem. 34) Bring about Kiddush Hashem. 35-39) Observe the Yom Tov of Pesach, do no melachah on it; bring its Korban Mussaf on all seven days. 40) Bring the Korban Omer on the second day of Pesach. 41-43) Do not eat Chadash grains. 44) Count Sefiras Ha'Omer. 45) Bring Sh'tei Halechem on Shavuos. 46-47) Observe Shavuos; do no melachah on it. 48-49) Observe Rosh Hashanah; do no melachah on it. 50) Bring the Korban Mussaf on Rosh Hashanah. 51-52) Fast on Yom Kippur and bring its Korban Mussaf. 53-55) Do not eat or perform melachah on Yom Kippur; observe the holiday. 56-58) Observe the first day of Succos; do no melachah on it. Bring its Korban Mussaf on all 7 days. 59-61) Observe Shemini Atzeres; do no melachah on it. Bring its

Korban Mussaf. 62) Take the Daled Minim on the first day of Succos. 63) Sit in a Succah on all seven days of Succos.

"Speak to the Kohanim the sons of Aharon and say to them" (Vayikra 21:1)

The Midrash explains that the double expression of "Emor" and "V'amarta" is meant to caution the elders regarding the youth about this mitzvah of being careful about purity. One may understand this Midrash that Moshe Rabbeinu was to instruct the elders in "V'amarta", in that after Moshe relayed this mitzvah to them, they, the elders, should in turn relay this mitzvah to the youth. However the pasuk seems to state that the word "V'amarta" is also referring to Moshe's directives to the elders. What was the nature of this extra instruction to the elders?

There is a well-known expression that a person's luxuries become his child's necessities. One who indulges periodically may set these 'extras' as a basic standard for his child. This is true regarding ruchniyus as well; one who sets a high bar in performance of mitzvos sets his next generation in a position where their basic standard is on a higher level and vice versa. Rav Moshe Feinstein zt"l explains that Moshe was to explain to the older generation that their adherence and approach to this mitzvah (and indeed all mitzvos) will set the standard and tone of how the future generations will conduct themselves. One's actions live on far after he leaves this world, as the higher standard he establishes becomes the standard of his children and future generations.

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