



# Parshas Emor 5786

## FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 1

- » Mincha/Kabalas Shabbos/Maariv 7:00 PM
- » Candles 7:51 PM
- » Sunset 8:09 PM
- » Dinner in shul if pre-registered, followed by speech with Rabbi Leo Dee

## SHABBOS DAY, MAY 2

- » **Shacharis 8:30 AM followed by Kiddush.**
- » 15-min Pirkei Avos Shiur for Women and Kedushas Levi Chabura for Men following Kiddush.
- » Women & Children S”S at Rich Home 6 PM.
- » **Parsha Deep Dive** with Rabbi Yaakov Rich in shul 6:55 PM.
- » Mincha 7:40 PM
- » Sunset 8:10 PM
- » Maariv 8:52 PM
- » Shabbos Ends (50 min) 9:00 PM
- » Rabbeinu Tam (72 min) 9:23 PM

**A WISE MAN WOULD SAY: “THERE ARE SOME THINGS THAT ONE REMEMBERS EVEN THOUGH THEY MAY NEVER HAVE HAPPENED.”**

## REFUAH SHELAIMA

Men

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

Women

- » Ester bas Sarah (Aunt of Yoseif Goldenberg)
- » Layah Leilech bas Shulamis (Friend of Shira Martin)
- » Devorah bas Heni (Friend of Aviva Bass)
- » Shoshana Gittel bas Chaya Leah (Sister of Naomi Goldberg)

## KIDDUSH SPONSORSHIP

- » Kiddush this Shabbos is sponsored by Jonathon Marcelino & Chelsea Hattaway in honor of Jonathan’s aufruf this Shabbos and in celebration of their upcoming marriage.

## RABBI LEO DEE: DINNER & SPEECH, FRIDAY, MAY 1

**Rabbi Leo Dee — Faith Under Fire: Emunah Through Personal Challenge, Torah, and Turbulent Times.**

Join us for a beautiful and uplifting Friday night experience for the entire family at Congregation Toras Chaim on Friday, May 1, following the 7 PM Friday night services. The evening will begin with a warm and elegant family Shabbos dinner, bringing together community members of all ages.

Following the meal, we will be privileged to hear from Rabbi Leo Dee in a

powerful and deeply moving presentation entitled: “Faith Under Fire: Emunah Through Personal Challenge, Torah, and Turbulent Times.”

Drawing from his personal experiences, timeless lessons from the Torah, and the challenges facing the Jewish people in today’s world, Rabbi Dee will share a message of resilience, faith, courage, and hope in the face of adversity and growing uncertainty.

## Biography

Rabbi Leo Dee is a former private equity director in London, with a Master’s in Chemical Engineering from Cambridge University. He served as a community rabbi in the UK before making Aliyah with his wife Lucy and five children. He authored “Transforming the World: The Jewish Impact on Modernity”, two recent books on faith & prayer, and grief & healing, and he is currently working on an English edition of the Gemara.

On April 7, 2023, Rabbi Dee’s wife, Lucy, and two daughters, Maia (20) and Rina (15), were murdered by Hamas terrorists. Since then, Rabbi Dee has become a “global voice of strength and resilience”, inspiring communities in Israel and around the world. He lives in Efrat with his three remaining children—Keren, Tali, and Yehuda—and his new wife, Aliza.

## TIDBITS

Parashas Emor • May 2nd • 15 Iyar 5786

This Friday, May 1st, is Pesach Sheini (14th of Iyar). Many do not say Tachanun; even so, many still recite Tachanun on Thursday at Minchah. Some have the minhag to eat matzah on Pesach Sheini. Pesach Sheini provided a second opportunity to bring the Korban Pesach for those who were deemed unable to bring a Korban Pesach on Erev Pesach.

The final Monday of BeHaB is this Monday, May 4th.

This Monday, May 4th, marks 30 days since we began reciting V’sein Berachah in place of V’sein Tal u’Matar. After this point one is halachically considered to be accustomed to saying V’sein Berachah. Therefore, beginning with Maariv on Monday night, May 4th, one who is unsure if he davened correctly does not repeat Shemoneh Esrei.

Lag Ba’omer is this Monday evening, May 4th. 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 (some permit earlier).



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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 30th day of the Omer.

The final Monday of BeHaB is this Monday, May 4th.

Pesach Sheini is this Friday, May 1st.

Lag Ba'omer is next Tuesday, May 5th.

Shavuot is on Friday and Shabbos, May 22nd-23rd.

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 Megadeif '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.

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 Shavuot. 46-47) Observe Shavuot; 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 Moshe relayed this mitzvah to the elders to in turn relay this mitzvah to the youth. 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 periodically indulges in luxuries may set these 'extras' as a basic standard for his child. This is true regarding ruchniyas as well; one who sets for himself a high bar in performance of mitzvos puts the 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 personal 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 may 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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