



Shabbos, Parshas Ki Seitzei 5786

FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 21

- » Mincha/Kabala Shabbos/Maariv 7:00 PM
- » Candles 7:49 PM
- » Sunset 8:07 PM

SHABBOS DAY, AUGUST 22

- » **Shacharis 8:30 AM followed by Kiddush.**
- » 15-min Pirkei Avos Shiur for Women and Kedushas Levi Chabura for Men are on following Kiddush
- » Women & Children Shalosh Seudos at Rich Home 6:00 PM
- » **Gemara Avoda Zara** with Rabbi Yaakov Rich in shul 6:50 PM
- » Mincha followed by Shalosh Seudos in shul for men 7:35 PM
- » Sunset 8:06 PM
- » Maariv 8:48 PM
- » Shabbos Ends (50 min) 8:56 PM
- » Rabbeinu Tam (72 min) 9:16 PM

A WISE MAN WOULD SAY: "HAPPINESS IS A LARGE, LOVING, CLOSE-KNIT FAMILY IN ANOTHER CITY."

REFUAH SHELAIMA

Men

- » David Reuven ben Chana (Rothstein Family Friend)
- » Daniel Ze'ev ben Miriam (Brother of Josh Rothstein)

Women

- » Sipke Grune bas Lillian (Jeff Luftig's Mother)
- » Hinda bas Pessie (Harriet Goldman)
- » 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 Eliyahu Rich.

CTC SCHEDULE OF SHIURIM/TEFILLAH (Week of Aug 23, 2026)

- » Gemara Zevachim, Mon - Fri, 6:00-6:30 AM
- » **Shacharis, 6:30 AM followed by 5-min Mishna shiur**
- » Amud HaYomi Chullin: Sunday - Friday, 12 -1 PM, On Zoom with

Rabbi Yaakov Rich. Email Rabbi Rich for the link.

- » Becoming a Ba'al Bitachon 7:15 PM
- » Mincha/Maariv 7:45 PM
- » **Two Great Marriage Chaburos:** For Men, Sundays 7:15 PM; For Women, Sundays, 9 PM on a conference call. Contact Rebbetzin Susan Rich for the phone number and access code.

TIDBITS

Parashas Ki Seitzei • August 22nd • 9 Elul 5786

The final opportunity for Kiddush Levana is Wednesday night, August 26th.

Rosh Hashanah begins on Friday night, September 11th.

Yom Kippur begins on Sunday evening, September 20th.

Succos begins on Friday night, September 25th.

Ki Seitzei: The firstborn son's double share of inheritance • Ben Soreir u'Moreh • Burying the dead • Tzitzis • Holiness in the Jewish camp • Kidnapping • Remember what Hashem did to Miriam • Protect widows and orphans • Penalty for causing embarrassment • Remembering Amalek's actions after we left Mitzrayim • See Taryag Weekly for the various mitzvos.

Haftarah: The haftarah of Rani Akarah (Yeshaya 54:1-10) comforts the city of Yerushalayim. The Navi tells Yerushalayim that although she is currently like a barren woman, at the time of the future redemption, her children will return in droves, requiring her borders to be expanded to accommodate them.

Parashas Ki Seitzei: 110 Pesukim • 74 Mitzvos (27 Mitzvos Asei - 47 Mitzvos Lo Sasei)

1-3) Keep the laws of a captured Yefas To'ar. Do not sell her or use her as a maidservant. 4-5) Hang the corpse of an executed blasphemer and worshiper of avodah zarah, but do not leave it hanging past nightfall. 6) Bury all executed sinners the same day. 7-8) Return lost items; do not look away from returning them. 9-10) Help your fellow load and unload his animal; do not ignore him. 11-12) A man or woman may not wear clothing designed for the other gender. 13-14) Do not take a mother bird together with her eggs or chicks. Instead, send away the mother first. 15-16) Place a fence around your rooftop; remove hazards from your property. 17-18) Do not plant kil'ayim



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(mixture of seeds) nor benefit from it. 19) Do not plow with two different animal species together. 20) Do not wear shatnez. 21) Acquire a wife through kiddushin. 22-23) A Motzi Sheim Ra on his wife must retain her as a wife; he may not divorce her. 24) Beis Din shall mete out the death penalty of stoning. 25) Do not convict an involuntary sinner. 26-27) A M'aneis must marry his victim and pay a fine; he may not divorce her. 28) A Jewish-born woman may not marry a Pet-zuah Dakah or C'rus Shofchah. 29) Do not marry a Mamzer or Mamzeres. 30) A woman may not marry a male descendant of Amon and Moav. 31) Do not forge peace with Amon and Moav. 32-33) Do not distance yourself from third generation descendants of Edom or Mitzrayim. 34) A tamei with tumas haguf may not enter Machane Levi. 35-36) An area should be set aside outside the encampment for relieving oneself and each person should have a tool to bury the waste. 37-38) Do not return a runaway servant who has escaped to Eretz Yisrael, or even speak harshly to him. 39) Do not have marital relations without kiddushin and nisu'in. 40) Do not sacrifice an animal that was once traded for a dog, or which was remitted as payment to a harlot. 41-42) Do not collect interest from a Jew. However, do profit from interest from a non-Jew. 43-44) Do not delay fulfilling vows; fulfill all promises. 45-47) A worker may eat from the produce with which he is working. Though he may not eat more than his fill. 48) Divorce by way of giving a get. 49) Do not remarry your divorced wife after she has married another man (and was divorced or widowed from him). 50-51) A Chassan should not take a leave (unexcused) from his wife during the first year of marriage; he should remain in close proximity to her. 52) Do not take food preparation items as collateral. 53) Do not remove Tzara'as signs from the body. 54-56) Do not grab collateral from a debtor. Collateral should be returned as needed; do not withhold it. 57) Pay a worker the same day. 58) Do not accept testimony from a relative. 59) Do not deviate from true justice, even to benefit orphans. 60) Do not take collateral from a widow. 61-62) Leave forgotten bundles in the field and do not retrieve them (Shich'chah). 63-64) Beis Din shall mete out the malkos punishment, but not more than lashes assessed to him. 65) Do not work a muzzled animal in a field. 66-68) A yevamah may not marry anyone else; her late husband's brother shall marry her or perform chalitzah to release her. 69-70) Save a life that is being threatened, even by killing the pursuer; have no mercy on the pursuer. 71) Do not own inaccurate

scales and measures. 72-74) Remember Amalek and destroy all of their descendants; never forget their attack.

"Remember that which Amalek did to you" (Devarim 25:17)

This mitzvah to remember Amalek's attack upon the fledgling Jewish nation follows immediately after the prohibition of utilizing inaccurate weights and measures to cheat a customer. Rashi explains that this teaches us that being dishonest in business results in the punishment of being attacked by enemies. Rashi in Parashas Beha'aloscha, however, implies that the cause of Amalek's attack was a lack of emunah in Hashem. How does this align with Rashi's explanation in our Parasha?

Rav Moshe Feinstein zt"l explains that one who succumbs to the sin of theft once or twice has allowed his desires to get a hold of him. However, a person who operates his entire business using inaccurate scales and measures is far worse. Aside from the thievery, he is displaying a complete lack of faith in Hashem's ability to provide for him through honest means. The use of dishonest weights is thus a symptom of the root problem of an absence of emunah, which is the reason for Amalek's attack as stated by Rashi in Parashas Beha'aloscha.