



MENUCHAV'SIMCHA

Candle Lighting 8:10 PM

Vol. 14, Issue 16

Parshas Shelach 5778

NOURISHMENT OR POISON?

BY RABBI YOSEF PRUPAS

This week's Parsha features one of the most infamous sins of the Jewish People, the sin of the miraglim, the spies. The result of that needless cry would resonate with pain, sorrow, and destruction for centuries to come. We read the parsha with frustration and ask, "How could they, why did they do it, and how could they have fallen so low?"

We will try to convey, with some additional commentary, the words of the Nesivos Shalom on this topic. He asks, what was the need for miraglim, were the Jewish Nation not used to living a supernatural existence? How would a report on the physical prowess of the Canaanite nations have any impact on their chosen path of conquest? Additionally, is it not a tactical error to send the holiest of men on, what would seem, a basic reconnaissance mission?

The Nesivos Shalom answers that the call for great men stemmed from a deeper understanding of the potential perils that might result from invading the land. Moshe understood that just as the land had phenomenal positive spiritual potential; it had a similar amount of possible negativity. To properly assess the impending danger required men of tremendous spiritual height. Only the greatest would be able to understand and diagnose what would be needed to remain impervious to the potential danger. Just as Sara (through receiving the land of Goshen) and Yehuda (by establishing a Yeshiva in Goshen) laid the groundwork for the Jewish People, to protect them from the evils of Egypt, the same process would be required in the land where true free choice would now be possible again.

So what went wrong? What was their error? Their mistake lay in the feeling of incapability to take on a land filled with tremendous physical potential and desire. The flavour of the fruits of the land were

irresistible. The fruits' enormity represented physical pleasure to an extreme. Additionally, the Canaanite people were devoted to immorality on a level beyond comprehension. It was to this forbidden land that the Jewish People, coming literally from under G-d's shadow and nourished spiritually, were supposed to enter. A land that devoured its inhabitants with its pleasures, how could the Jewish People ever make proper choices there?

A LAND THAT DEVoured ITS INHABITANTS WITH ITS PLEASURES, HOW COULD THE Jewish People ever make PROPER CHOICES THERE?

Yet, as well meaning as they were, that was their mistake. Just as they were to have full trust in G-d in conquering the land on a physical level, they should have had the same degree of confidence on a spiritual level. As the Talmud (Shabbos 104a) states, "One comes to purify himself, G-d helps him." Similarly the Talmud states elsewhere (Succos 52b), "A man's inclination threatens everyday to overpower him and seeks to kill him... And if not for the fact that the Holy One Blessed is He aids him, he would be unable to withstand it."

It was the will of G-d that they enter this testing ground. Their goal was to take all the seemingly mundane and elevate it for spiritual purposes. This is what Yehoshua and Calev referred to when they cried out in defense of entering the Holy Land, "For they are our bread." Those puzzling words alluded to the potential that the tantalizing food of Eretz Yisrael could become basic nourishment represented by bread. The fruit could be used to nourish the Jewish People on their quest for spiritual greatness and closeness to G-d. But they failed in the face of possible achievement, not wanting to leave their cocoon in the Clouds of Glory and test the waters of Eretz Yisrael. May we always remain undaunted by seemingly impossible spiritual tests and know that if we do our best, G-d will assist us with the rest.

DVAR HALACHA



Pas Akum - COME ON OVER!

Part 7

BASED ON THE SUNDAY MORNING HALACHA SHIUR
GIVEN BY RABBI Y. BIBERFELD, ROSH KOLLEL
WRITTEN BY: OVADIA GOWAR

We've learned that *pas baal habayis* (home-made bread of a non-Jew) is forbidden, and *pas palter* (bread of a non-Jewish commercial baker) is permitted (with the details of this leniency varying for Ashkenazim and Sephardim). At which point in time do we decide which category to classify the bread in? It turns out that it is a dispute between two Rishonim (early commentators), the Ra'ah and the Rashba.

The Rashba says that the bread receives its classification at the time of baking, because this is the form in which Chazal defined the *gezeirah* (decree). So if the bread was made by a *palter*, it receives the status of *pas palter* and keeps this status going forward. The Ra'ah holds that the bread goes after the situation that you find yourself in right now. The Ra'ah holds that the reason for the *gezeirah* of *pas akum* was to prevent inappropriate *kiruv hada'as* (friendly bonding). So it doesn't matter who made the bread; it matters who is giving it to you right now. If he is a *baal habayis* then there is *kiruv hada'as*, and the bread would be called *pas baal habayis*.

Let's examine how the Shulchan Aruch decides between these two opinions. In Y.D. 112:3 the Shulchan Aruch says: "There are those who say that if a non-Jewish *palter* invites a Jew to his house, his bread is regarded as *pas baal habayis*."

Given what we said above the Shulchan Aruch must be paskening (ruling) like the Ra'ah.

However, in Y.D. 112:7, the Shulchan Aruch says: "*Pas baal habayis* is always forbidden, even if a *palter* bought it from him, and even if the *palter* sent the bread to the Jew's house... *Pas palter* is always permissible, even if a *baal habayis* bought it from him...because when they created this *gezeirah*, they did not

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Menucha Vesimcha has been dedicated by **Kutest Kids Early Intervention Services.**

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MENUCHAV'SIMCHA

DVAR HALACHA

[cont. from front]



go after the one who has the bread now, but rather after the one who had the bread at the time of baking."

Clearly the Shulchan Aruch is paskening like the Rashba here. So there is an apparent contradiction between how the Shulchan Aruch paskens in 112:3 and 112:7. How do we reconcile these two contradictory statements?

The Shach brings two solutions:

Solution #1. The Shulchan Aruch really paskens like the Rashba, who goes after the baking. He states this clearly in 112:7. The expression he uses in 112:3 is "There are those who say..." which implies that he does not necessarily pasken like this opinion but wants to bring it as a stringency over and above the basic halacha.

There is a difficulty here. If the Shulchan Aruch wanted to bring the two opinions, one as the basic halacha, and one as a stringency, he should have brought them in the same seif (paragraph). Why did he bring them in two separate seifim, and in the reverse order, stating the stringency first and then the basic halacha?

Solution #2. The Shulchan Aruch feels that the two scenarios in 112:3 and 112:7 are qualitatively different. 112:7 is a general case where the *pas palter* finds its way into a *baal habayis*'s hands and the *baal habayis* has limited interaction with the Jew. However, in 112:3, where the *baal habayis* is inviting the Jew into his own home, the Shulchan Aruch sees this as a special scenario where there is a real danger of inappropriate friendly bonding and warrants ruling like the Ra'ah.

So in summary, the Shulchan Aruch paskens that we classify bread by what who owns it at the time of baking. However, there are certain more intimate situations where we need to guard ourselves and be strict like the Ra'ah.

KOLLEL News

MAZEL TOV:

RABBI ARYEH AND SARA BOTWINICK ON SHMUEL'S ENGAGEMENT TO DEVORAH ZAKON OF MONSEY!

DAVID AND CYNDILEE KOSLOFF ON THE BAR MITZVAH OF THEIR SON, JONAH. A HEARTY MAZEL TOV TO THE GRANDPARENTS, **TED AND PHYLLIS KOSLOFF AND STANTON AND RITA FREEMAN.**

DAVID AND TANYA LIBESMAN ON THE UPCOMING MARRIAGE OF THEIR DAUGHTER, KAYLA TO SAMMY ARONSON. MAZEL TOV TO SAMMY AND THE ENTIRE ARONSON AND LIBESMAN FAMILIES. A SPECIAL MAZEL TOV TO THE PROUD AUNT, **MRS. CHERYL EPSTEIN.**

THE PHILADELPHIA COMMUNITY KOLLEL WOMEN'S DIVISION PRESENTS

"WE WILL RISE UP TO THE LAND OF ERETZ YISRAEL"

INSIGHT INTO THE JEWS' RELUCTANCE TO ENTERING THE LAND

GIVEN BY MRS. SIMA GREER

THIS SHABBOS, PARSHAS SHELACH (JUNE 9) AT 5:15 PM

AT THE HOME OF **REBECCA COHEN**

116 NORTH HIGHLAND AVE., BALA CYNWYD (CORNER OF N. HIGHLAND AND BIRCH)

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT MRS. SIMA GREER

HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE!

To receive Menucha Vesimcha by weekly email or to dedicate/sponsor an issue menuchavesimcha@phillykollel.org

DAVENING TIMES:

Friday, June 8:

8:10PM Candle Lighting

8:28PM Shkiya/sunset

Shabbos, June 9:

8:15AM Shacharis

8:40AM/9:16 Latest Krias Shema

Ramban Shiur by Rabbi Eskenazi

KIDDUSH THIS WEEK IS SPONSORED BY **THE ARONSON & FROLICH FAMILIES** IN HONOR OF **SAMMY'S AUFRUF** AND UPCOMING MARRIAGE TO **KAYLA LIBESMAN MAZEL TOV!**

5:30PM SHIVTI

6:30PM Mincha

8:28PM Shkiya/Sunset

9:23PM Ma'ariv

MAZEL TOV TO PARTICIPANTS OF THE 10-MINUTE HALACHA SHIUR: NEW TOPIC THIS MONDAY! LAWS OF AMIRA L'AKUM

MAZEL TOV TO THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE 10-MINUTE HALACHA SHIUR UPON COMPLETING SEFER HILCHOS SHABBOS B'SHABBATO. ON MONDAY, THE GROUP WILL BE STARTING A NEW SEFER **ORCHOS SHABBOS ON THE LAWS OF AMIRA L'AKUM ON SHABBOS.**

THE SHIUR RUNS EACH WEEKDAY NIGHT AFTER MAARIV, MONDAY THROUGH THURSDAY.



RIDDLE OF THE WEEK

What type of officers were the meraglim?

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S RIDDLE: **Q.** What is the only Mitzvah in the Torah that is entirely dependant on a miracle? **A.** The Sotah Process

STORY

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R'YISROEL SALANTER'S HAT

It seems that when Rabbi Yisrael (Lipkin) Salanter (1809-1883), the father of the Mussar Movement passed away, he was just about penniless. He left very few, if any, material possessions to his surviving descendants. There was, though, one man in R'Yisrael's neighborhood who managed to get hold of R'Yisrael's hat.

The hat was old, creased, and misshapen from years of wear. Yet this man treasured it and wore it every Shabbos. At first people in his shul paid no attention to the hat, but eventually they began to ridicule him about it. "How can you wear such a thing?" they asked in derision. "It is so dirty, worn, and tattered. To wear that hat is a lack of kavod (respect) for Shabbos."

The man gazed at these people and replied softly. "Would you agree that there is a certain 'hiddur' (extra refinement) in not speaking lashon hara on Shabbat?" "Yes," they agreed reluctantly. "Not speaking lashon hara certainly is a measure of kavod Shabbat." "Then you should know," continued the gentleman, "that when I wear R'Yisrael's hat, I find it impossible to speak a word of lashon hara!"

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