



Memorial Day for the Fallen Soldiers of Israel and Victims of Terrorism

יום הזכרון למערכות חללי ישראל
ולנפגעי פעולות האיבה



... ונזכר את כלם

When Americans think of Memorial Day, barbeques and sales often come to mind. In Israel, Yom HaZikaron, Memorial Day, is perhaps the country's saddest day of the year; a day filled with prayer, visits to cemeteries and television broadcasts telling the stories of fallen soldiers and victims of terror.

Building today's extraordinary Israel requires much sacrifice. Almost 27,000 people have died protecting the country since 1860. Given that Israel is such a small country and that there is a mandatory army-draft, most people personally know someone who lost their lives protecting Eretz Yisrael.

Yom HaZikaron begins in the evening with a siren lasting one minute being sounded across the country. All restaurants, stores and entertainment places close down across Israel and solemnity is in the air.

The following morning at 11 AM brings with it another blast of the siren,

this time for two minutes. At the sound of the siren, everyone stops what they are doing out of respect for the fallen. Cars stop driving on the highway and people stand where they are. Official ceremonies begin at cemeteries across the country, with the central ceremony taking place at Jerusalem's Mount Herzl, the site of Israel's national military cemetery. On television screens, the names of the fallen are displayed over the course of the day.

Yom HaZikaron falls on the day before Yom HaAtzmaut, Israel's Independence Day. The timing of this sad day is intentional and is intended to remind Israelis that a painful price has been paid and is being paid each day to achieve and maintain independence. The juxtaposition of Yom HaZikaron and Yom HaAtzmaut helps Israelis rise out of sadness and begin celebrating.

The Jewish people salute all those who sacrificed their lives for Israel. *Ye'hi Zichram Baruch*, let their memory be a blessing.





יום הולדת שמח ישראל!

Happy 69th Birthday Israel!



MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF ISRAEL

1897

First Zionist Congress



1909

Tel Aviv and Degania (1st Kibbutz) founded



1917

Balfour Declaration



1920

Haganah founded



1925

Hebrew University of Jerusalem opens



1934

Weizmann Institute of Science established



1948

Israel declares Independence



1950

Operation Magic Carpet



1956

Sinai Campaign



1962

Trial of Nazi Adolf Eichmann



1964

National Water Carrier



1967

Six Day War



1972

IBM opens research lab in Israel



1973

Yom Kippur War



1976

Operation Entebbe



1979

Peace Treaty signed with Egypt



1982

Lebanon War



1991

Operation Solomon



1994

Peace Treaty with Jordan



1995

PM Yitzhak Rabin Assassinated



1999

Intel opens Israeli manufacturing plant



2005

Israel withdraws from Gaza



2017

David's Slingshot joins Iron Dome & Arrow defense systems



2017

Mobileye sold for \$15.3 billion to Intel



Do You Know?



Israel has the highest concentration of high-tech companies in the world after Silicon Valley, California.



Israel is the only country in the world to revive an unspoken language – Hebrew!



Israel is the home to the lowest point on Earth. The Dead Sea is located 1315 feet below sea level.



Israel was the only country in the world to begin the 21st century with more trees than it had at the start of the 20th century.



Israel's engineers at Motorola Israel R&D Center developed the original cell phone technology.



Israeli bank notes (paper money) have braille writing on them so the blind can accurately identify them.



About 1 million notes are left in the Kotel each year.



Jerusalem was the first city in the world to be completely covered by WiFi



There are over 3,000 high-tech companies in Israel



Technology for chatting in Messenger & WhatsApp was developed in Israel



Daf 93: הַטְּעוּת שֶׁל הַשׁוֹחֵט – Shochet Error

Yochanan built a new house in Tzipori. Upon its completion, Yochanan joyfully planned a party for his *Chanukah haBayit* (dedication of the house/housewarming.) Yochanan invited numerous guests. He went to the market to purchase a premium bull, to ensure there would be meat for his many guests. In the morning of the day of the party, Yochanan took the bull to the *shochet*. Sadly, the *shochet* made a mistake that rendered the bull forbidden to be eaten. As a result, Yochanan had no meat to serve his guests.



On this *daf* we learn that if that same *shochet* received a salary for his work then the *shochet* would be obligated to repay Yochanan for the price of the bull he caused to become *treif* (forbidden by Jewish law). Moreover, according to Rabban Shimon ben Gamliel, the *shochet* would be obligated to make an additional payment to Yochanan, as compensation for the shame inflicted upon Yochanan who was embarrassed about having no meat with which to honor his guests.

Daf 94: מִי הֵרֵמַאי? – Who Is The Cheater?



Two people deposited money with Reuven. One person deposited \$100 and the other deposited \$200. Eventually, the two individuals came to claim their deposits. To Reuven's great surprise, both people claimed: "I deposited \$200 with you." If Reuven had remembered which one deposited \$100 and which one deposited \$200, there would be no problem. Unfortunately, Reuven had forgotten what sum each person deposited. Clearly, one of them was telling the truth, while the other was lying.

would be no problem. Unfortunately, Reuven had forgotten what sum each person deposited. Clearly, one of them was telling the truth, while the other was lying.

What should he do? According to the *Chachamim*, Reuven must return \$100 to each person —since it is certain that both deserve at least \$100. The remaining \$100, concerning which there is uncertainty, he should set aside until Eliyahu HaNavi comes to indicate who is correct. However, according to Rabbi Yossi, Reuven does not return any money to either depositor. The logic of this view is that it fines the cheater and provides a disincentive to commit fraud.

Scan this QR CODE & view a video clip on this *sugya*



Who's Who?

Mordechai Anielewicz

(1919–1943)

Commander of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Mordechai Anielewicz was born in Poland and was a member of *Hashomer Hatzair*, a Zionist youth movement. After the German invasion of Poland in 1939, Anielewicz organized different groups to try to resist the Nazis and even tried to open a route for youngsters to escape to Eretz Yisrael via Romania. Anielewicz became a professional underground activist, fighting the Germans. He organized meetings and seminars and dedicated time to learning Hebrew.

In 1942, when he learned of the mass killings of a Jews in Eastern Europe, Anielewicz immediately began organizing resistance in the Warsaw Ghetto. By then, the Germans had begun to liquidate the ghettos and over 200,000 of the residents had already been transported to Treblinka.

On April 19th, 1943, Erev Pesach, the Nazis entered the Warsaw Ghetto in force. For three days the fighters were able to hold off the Nazis, but the Nazis, using the tanks flame throwers and air support, prevailed. It took the Nazis four weeks to fully put down the revolt. Anielewicz was killed at his command post, but is remembered as a hero and a monument was erected in his memory at Kibbutz Yad Mordechai.



Daf 95: חידת הפת והיין – Riddle of The Bread & The Wine



The following riddle was asked: Is there a possible case when it would be appropriate to recite the same *bracha* (blessing) over wine and bread? The answer is that in a certain situation it is indeed possible. We generally recite “*Hamotzi lechem min ha’aretz*” over bread and “*Borei pri hagefen*” over wine. However, in the case of slightly moldy bread (that became somewhat spoiled but is fit to eat) and wine that tastes like vinegar, a person recites the *bracha* “*She’hakol ni’hiyeh bidvaro.*” It should be noted that one does not recite any blessing over bread that has turned thoroughly moldy.

Daf 96: יין שדהחמיץ – Wine That Has Soured



On *daf* 84, we learned that if a person purchased a barrel of wine that turned out to have been sour the transaction is void. Binyamin bought a barrel of wine. He carried the barrel home from the market and placed it in his basement. Before Shabbat, his wife asked him to go down to the basement and fill a pitcher with the recently purchased wine to be used for kiddush. Binyamin went down to the basement and opened the barrel. His nostrils were hit by an unpleasant scent and he understood the wine was sour. He borrowed wine for kiddush from neighbors.

On Sunday morning, he approached the wine salesperson and claimed: “The wine I bought was sour. Please return my money.” But the wine seller said: “If you had checked the wine immediately after you bought it and saw that it was sour, I would have returned your money without any arguments. But you found it to be sour several days later. It’s possible the wine turned sour after the sale, in which case I am exempt from returning the money to you.” In this disagreement between this seller and buyer, the Talmud relates that according to the Amora Shmuel, the seller is indeed correct.

The 27th of Nisan is Yom Ha’Shoah v’Hagvurah — Holocaust Remembrance Day, the day to remember the victims of the Holocaust and to praise the brave people who fought against the Nazis. When inaugurating this day, Israel chose to commemorate the Shoah close to the date of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising as a sign of courage and resistance.

In Israel, sad music is played over the radio and Holocaust related shows and movies are on television for the 25 hours of *Yom Ha’Shoah v’Hagvurah*. In the morning, a siren sounds across the entire country to commemorate the victims and everyone stops what s/he is doing to stand at attention for two minutes in silence. Even if someone is driving down the highway s/he will pull over to stand at attention. The whole nation mourns together. We will never forget the six million Jewish people who perished during the Holocaust.

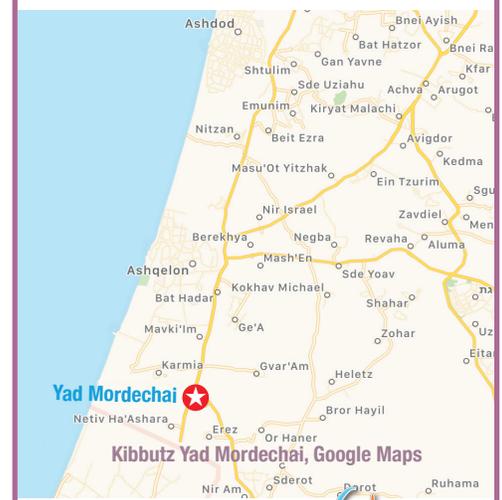
On The Map

Yad Mordechai

Yad Mordechai is a kibbutz located about 6 miles south of Ashkelon. Founded in 1936 with the name Mitzpeh Yam, it was given its current name in 1943. While the kibbutz is very well known for its honey and olive oil production, as it supplies over 50% of Israeli honey, it is named in memory of Mordechai Anielewicz.

When Israel declared independence 1948, the Egyptian Army, along with four other neighboring armies, invaded the new country. Since Yad Mordechai was located on the main road, it was the first objective of the Egyptian invasion. The battle was fought by 130 kibbutz members and 16 Palmach fighters, who held out for five days against a combined Egyptian ground and air assault. Finally, after five days and 26 Israeli fighters dead, the defenders had exhausted their ammunition, which was only 55 light weapons, and received the order to retreat.

Today, the kibbutz is the home to 678 people, and contains a museum that commemorates the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising as well as the defense of the kibbutz in 1948.



📌 Daf 97: "פירות דמאי" – "Demai," Doubtfully Tithed Produce

There is a halakhic category of produce known as "Peirot Demai." The laws of *trumot* and *ma'asrot* (tithes) require that fruits be eaten only after the required *trumot* and *maasrot* have been set aside. *Terumah* is set aside for the *kohen*. *Ma'aser rishon* (first tithe) goes to the *levi*. Another tithe is also given, though depending upon the year in the Sabbatical cycle it is either *ma'aser sheini* (second tithe) or *ma'aser oni* (tithe for the poor).

In the days of Yochanan Kohen Gadol, the Beit Din HaGadol (High Court) sent emissaries to check the level of religious observance among Jewry. They found that everyone did set aside *terumah* for the *kohen*. However, there were *amei ha'aretz* (ignorant people) who had disdain for the allocations to the *levi'im* and did not set aside *ma'aser rishon*, *ma'aser sheini* or *ma'aser oni*.

The Beit Din HaGadol subsequently decreed that produce purchased from *amei ha'aretz* must be treated like produce over which there is doubt that tithes have been set aside. Therefore, one must set aside tithes once again. However, it is unnecessary to take out *terumah*, since *amei ha'aretz* are known to also set aside the *terumah* allocation. The word "demai" connotes doubt and is a play on the words "da" = this and "mai" = what, is this tithed?



“I decided to devote my life to telling the story because I felt that having survived I owe something to the dead, and anyone who does not remember betrays them again.”

— Elie Wiesel, z"l (1928-2016)

📖 | Dvar Torah for the Shabbat Table

The Torah and *Chazal* have taught us that the disease of *tzara'at* is not a regular illness for which one goes to the doctor to be healed. Rather, it is a special disease that affects a person because of their behavior in the area of speech — i.e., *rechilus* (gossip), *lashon hara* (slander) and *hotza'at shem ra* (character defamation). This being the case, the instructions on how to cure leprosy are not in the hands of the doctor, but in the hands of the *kohen*.



חוכמת החכמים | 💡

רָבֵן שְׁמַעוֹן בֶּן גַּמְלִיאֵל אוֹמֵר: עַל שְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים
הָעוֹלָם עוֹמֵד – עַל הַדִּין, וְעַל הָאֱמֶת, וְעַל הַשְּׁלוֹם.
(אבות א:ח.)

הַסֵּבֵר: יֵשׁוּב הָעוֹלָם עוֹמֵד אִם: (א) בֵּית דִּין מְחַיֵּב אֶת הַתֵּיב, וּמְזַכֵּה
אֶת הַזֹּכָאִי (ב) לֹא מְשַׁקְרִים – אִישׁ לַחֲבֵרוֹ (ג) יֵשׁ שְׁלוֹם בֵּינָם, וּמְזַכֵּה
וְשְׁלוֹם בֵּין אָדָם לַחֲבֵרוֹ.

מלון

Credits, innocent – מְזַכֵּה אֶת הַזֹּכָאִי

Stands, exists – עוֹמֵד

Tell lies – מְשַׁקְרִים

The Universe – יֵשׁוּב הָעוֹלָם

International – בֵּינָם

Obligates, guilty – מְחַיֵּב, הַתֵּיב



?? QUESTIONS OF THE WEEK

All answers can be found in this Daf Yomi booklet

1. What are "peiros demai" and how are they to be treated?
2. In what instances do the *Chachamim* and Rabbi Yossi disagree and what are the reasons behind their differing positions?
3. What would the *shochet* who erred in his *shchita* be required to pay owner of the damaged animal?

Please email answers to questions to
answers@talmudisraeli.co.il
for a chance to win an iPad mini!



ISRAEL-AT-A-GLANCE

ISRAEL'S POPULATION EREV YOM HA'ATZMAUT 5777

8,585,000



21% Arabs

[1948: Less than 700,000



75% Jews

• 1976: 3,500,000]



4% Others



75% of the Jewish population are "Sabras", native Israelis; compared to 35% of the population in the year 1948.



178,000 Babies Born in the past year

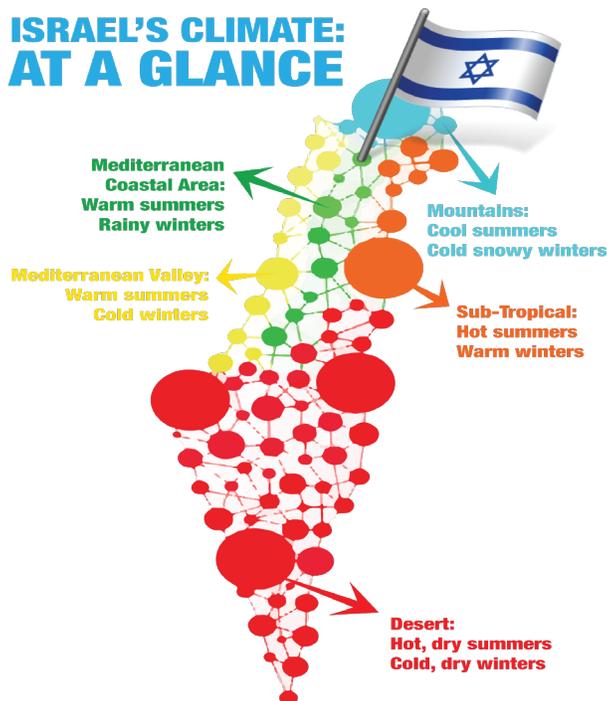


24,000 Olim arrived in the past year

Israel's population increased by 157,000 residents (2% growth)

I ❤️ ISRAEL

ISRAEL'S CLIMATE: AT A GLANCE



EDUCATION

At the first Zionist Congress held in Basel Switzerland in 1897, the idea of establishing a university in Eretz Yisrael was proposed. To early Zionists, establishing institutions of higher learning was integral to the dream of a Jewish state. Chaim Weizmann, who became Israel's first president, and Menachem Ussushkin, who was a Zionist leader and head of the Jewish National Fund, pushed to begin the project, and in 1919, land was purchased on Jerusalem's Mount Scopus to start building a university.

Hebrew University opened in 1925 and a year later, the Technion was founded in Haifa. Both institutions quickly became world-class universities. Today, Israel has seven universities and 59 colleges. Hebrew University, the Technion and Tel Aviv University repeatedly appear on the list of the 100 best universities in the world.

Today over 46% of Israelis adults have college degrees, which is the highest number of college graduates per-capita in the world!



HIGH-TECH

While the founders of Israel knew that a self-sustaining economy filled with innovation was critical for building a country, they would most likely be astounded to know that Israel is known as the "Start-Up Nation" and that there are more than 3,000 high-tech companies in Israel.

Pinhas Rutenberg, a Russian Jewish engineer, businessman, and political activist, made aliyah in 1919 and by 1923, had founded what became the Israel Electric Corporation, which began building power plants across Eretz Yisrael.

In the year leading up to the War of Independence, the Jews of Eretz Yisrael imported machinery to begin making arms and following the war, Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) was established. At the time of the Six Day War in 1967, the French embargoed Israel. France had previously been a major weapons supplier to the new State. As a result of this embargo, IAI developed the Kfir, Israel's first aircraft.

In 1972, IBM opened a research facility in Israel and in 1975, Intel followed suit. Since the 1970's, nearly every major technology firm including Apple, Microsoft, Facebook, eBay, Cisco, HP and many others have been conducting research and development in Israel.

Companies have been founded in all fields of technology and over \$5 billion was invested in Israeli companies in 2016. While not all start-ups are huge successes, some, like Mobileye, which was recently purchased by Intel for over \$15 billion, have succeeded beyond any observer's wildest dreams.



SECURITY In 1909, HaShomer, the first Jewish defense organization, was established in the Galilee region of northern Eretz

Yisrael. More than one hundred years later, Israel announced that it had deployed David's Sling, the third part of a multi-layered missile defense system – the first fully deployed missile defense system in the world!

In between these two events Israel has fought five full-scale wars and many smaller battles. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) started out with an Air Force consisting of a single-engine Piper Cub. It now deploys the most advanced plane in the world, the F-35. From the first days of the State during the War of Independence, the IDF knew that there would be no choice but to win on the battlefield. Israeli men serve for 32 months while women serve for 24 months. Today, the IDF is the strongest army in the Middle East.



ECONOMY In the early years of the Zionist movement, much of the economy of Eretz Yisrael was based on agriculture, with the most prominent export being oranges. With the founding of Tel Aviv in 1909, industries

began to be developed to meet the needs of a growing city. The Fifth Aliyah, which took place from 1929-1939, brought large numbers of German Jews to the country. Many of these new arrivals were able to bring with them the knowledge and funds to accelerate industrial development. By 1943, there were 250 Jewish factories in Eretz Yisrael, mostly in textiles. After the establishment of the State, Israel received large restitution payments from Germany and this allowed investments to be made in a variety of large and expensive infrastructure projects such as the Dead Sea Works.

Israel's economy continued to grow and was transformed by the 1990's from an economy producing textiles and other low value items to an economy mostly exporting high-tech, electronic, military and pharmaceutical products. Israel's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) stands at \$300 billion, ranking it as the 35th largest in the world, while the per-capital GDP is \$34,800 ranking it 57th in the world.



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