

Shearith Israel
SPANISH &
PORTUGUESE
Synagogue of Montreal
Est. 1768

SHABBAT BULLETIN

September 4, 2021 | 27 ELUL 5781

SHANA TOVA UMETUKA



Parashat Nizavim

Au Son Du Chofar

By: Rabbi Maimon Pinto

La mitsva: Roch Hachana est appelée Yom Teruah, « le jour des coups de shofar ». Chaque Juif est obligé d'entendre au moins neuf sons d'un shofar, la corne d'un animal casher, généralement celle d'un bœuf. Il existe trois types de sons : tekiah (le long son), shevarim (trois courts éclats) et teruah (neuf courts éclats).

Le début du nouveau calendrier, contrairement à d'autres cultures, est une affaire solennelle et sobre. Le Nouvel An juif est l'anniversaire de l'humanité car Adam, le premier homme, a été façonné le 1er du mois de Tichri, le sixième jour de la création. Alors pourquoi plutôt que de célébrer cet événement, est-ce que Roch Hachana, le formidable « Jour du Jugement », est la date à laquelle chaque personne est convoquée devant la Cour céleste ? Et comment l'essence de cette journée est-elle capturée dans le shofar et son symbolisme, en gardant à l'esprit la description de ce festival comme « le jour des coups de shofar » ?

Un anniversaire est le moment propice pour une reddition de comptes de l'événement commémoré. Ici, les buts, buts et objectifs sont passés en revue de manière critique. Une revue annuelle des opérations d'une entreprise en fin d'année fait le point sur les performances passées. Ici, les forces et les faiblesses de l'entreprise sont exposées; le compte de résultat est

évalué, ses réussites et ses échecs sont mis en évidence. Ce processus est joué pour chaque individu à Roch Hachana. L'anniversaire de l'homme offre l'occasion nécessaire d'enquêter rigoureusement sur sa performance. Les résolutions pour l'année à venir sont, bien entendu, les bienvenues. La repentance pour les délits passés est très à l'ordre du jour.

Pourquoi l'homme a été créé et ses objectifs de vie pénètrent au cœur de la journée. Le Nouvel An est l'examen annuel pour juger si un individu accomplit ou non son objectif. Le thème majeur de Roch Hachana est la proclamation de la souveraineté de Dieu sur l'univers. Plus que toute autre créature, la tâche de couronner Dieu comme son Maître et Roi en soumettant humblement sa volonté personnelle appartient à l'homme seul. Et le premier jour de la création de l'homme, la Roch Hachana originelle, c'est exactement ce qu'il n'a pas réussi à faire lorsqu'Adam a défié Dieu en mangeant de l'Arbre de la Connaissance. L'engagement à aligner la volonté de l'homme afin qu'elle reflète la volonté divine, est notre objectif et notre aspiration. Quel meilleur instrument pour accomplir cette tâche que la mitsva du shofar.

L'avertissant que tout ne va pas bien, le shofar est un signal d'alarme. « O dormeurs, sortez de votre sommeil ! sommeils, sors de ton sommeil ! Examinez vos actes et repentez-vous avec amour ! Souvenez-vous de votre créateur ! Regardez dans vos âmes, améliorez vos voies et vos actes. Comme des cris de guerre, les sons pénétrants du shofar éveillent la peur et l'effroi dans les oreilles et le cœur des auditeurs.

Ceux-ci, à leur tour, suscitent les sons raréfierés du shofar « à l'intérieur » de l'homme lui-même; des gémissements et des lamentations intérieurs (signifiés dans les éclats de shevarim ou de teruah) alors qu'il crie pour les méfaits du passé pour ne pas avoir servi Dieu en exécutant scrupuleusement ses commandements. Les grondements de la techouva, le repentir, le shofar appelle à son « amélioration » liée à la phrase « shif'ru ma'asechem, [améliorez ou] embellissez vos actes ».

Le shofar rappelle l'abnégation du patriarche pour accomplir la volonté de Dieu, mieux illustrée dans l'épisode de l'akeidah - lui-même, la partie de la Torah lue à Roch Hachana - Avraham liant son fils Yitzchak comme une offrande à Dieu. Le bœuf sacrifié à la place de son fils est immortalisé dans le shofar, qui est typiquement une corne de bœuf. Le shofar rappelle en outre la corne soufflée au Sinaï lorsqu'Israël a scellé son alliance avec Dieu tout en affirmant la permanence de la création avec son acceptation de la Torah. Et il pousse l'humanité vers le haut et vers le haut pour continuer à travailler vers la rédemption finale et le rassemblement du peuple juif annoncé par le son du shofar lorsque toute l'humanité proclamera universellement Dieu comme leur roi.

C'est donc à juste titre que le shofar occupe le devant de la scène à Roch Hachana. Le jour de l'anniversaire de l'humanité, son son pénétrant est la « convocation au tribunal » urgente de l'homme qui le pousse à son examen annuel alors qu'il décide de couronner Dieu comme son roi et de plaider pour une nouvelle année de vie.

OPINION

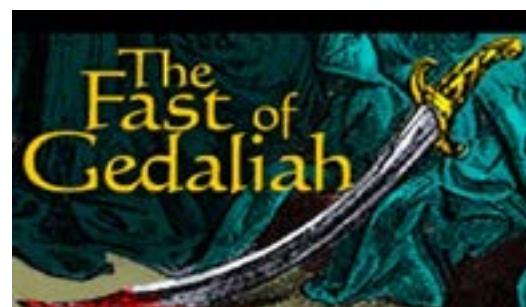
Chevra Shaas

Words From
Rabbi Menahem White
NITZAVIM 5781

Afghanistan. None of the major powers had predicted such a rapid takeover by the Taliban. Too bad they hadn't studied the Bible.

You see after the destruction of the first Temple, the Babylonian king had allowed a small number of Jews to remain in Israel under the leadership of a man named Gedalia.

The Jews under Gedalia were



granted a certain autonomy. However, the king of Ammon (a country on the eastern border of the Land of Israel) was hostile to that idea, and hired a certain Yishmael bin Netania from the royal family(!) to assassinate Gedalia!!!

Gedalia had been warned, but he didn't take the warning seriously.

He felt that Yishmael was a man of peace - and he paid with his life.

And that's the analogy that I alluded to at the top of the article.

The assassination of Gedalia and the loss of Jewish autonomy is marked every year on the day after Rosh Hashana by the Fast of Gedalia.

You can read about it in the Bible: II Kings chapter 25, and Jeremiah chapter 41. May the leaders of Israel not all fall into a similar trap!

With blessings for Shabbat shalom, and for a happy and healthy year.

SHABBAT SHALOM

Start/Debut End/Fin
7:09 pm **8:12**

Parashat Nitzavim - Hertz page 878
Haftarah: Isaiah - Hertz page 883

Shabbat Services

Shahrit: 8:30 Minha: 7:30

WEEKLY SERVICE SCHEDULES

Sunday: 8:30 a.m.
Selihot: 7:30 a.m.

Monday - Friday
Shahrit: 7:30 a.m.
Selihot: 6:30 a.m.

Afternoon/Evening Services:
Minha/Arvit : 6:00 pm

TSOM GEDALIA 3 TISHREI

THURSDAY / JEUDI SEPT. 9 SEPT.
Begins/début 6:24 a.m.
End/Fin 7:22 p.m.

CHEVRA SHAAS Service Schedule

SHABBOS, SEPTEMBER 4th
Schachris 9:30 a.m.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th
Schachris 8:00 a.m.

BEIT HAMIDRASH HELWANI WITH RABBI PINTO

Monday through Friday
8:40 am - Hok L'Israel

Dvar Torah

Weekly Debate - Sunday after services

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday

8:25 am - Halaka/Talmud

6:15 pm - Jewish Wisdom

Dear friends,

I am here for you. Whether you want to ask a question, consult, learn or just chat, you can call me on my mobile (514) 506-3164 or to my email rabbi@thespanish.org

I am available 24/6.

Shabbat, emergencies only

Rabbi Maimon Pinto

To contact Hazan Daniel Benlolo:
cantorbenlolo@thespanish.org
(514) 892-2859



QUOTE OF THE WEEK

*Every ending is a beginning.
We just don't know it at the time.*

Mitch Albom | Aish HaTorah

Our Shabbat Kiddush is Sponsored by:



Our members, **Sharon & Richard Leon & Family**, in honour of their son **James Leon's Bar Mitzvah**.

Congregation Maghen Abraham

Thoughts: Mayer Sasson - Nitzavim

To Save from Prosecution

Concerning shofar blowing the Kisei Rachamim asks – Why do we blow Tkia- Shvarim- Trua- Tkia - ה"שָׁתָּא – Because it comes from the word הַשָּׁתָּא - gift – that one brings to a king in order to appease him.

We must know that the Angel appointed over Tkia is Pastam, the Angel appointed over Shvarim is Yehuel and the Angel appointed over Trua is Shamshiel. The Angel appointed over all of them is called Enkatam and he stands before the Heavenly Throne to

bring the sounds of the shofar before Him. In the merit of the sounds of the shofar the Honorable King sitting on the Heavenly Throne will come to save His children, the Children of Israel, from prosecutors that surround us on Rosh Hashanah, the Day of Judgment.

The Kisei Rachamim adds that we have to be very careful that, G-d forbid, there be no jealousy, hatred and competition in the synagogue. Everyone must remove the jealousy and

Mazal Tov To



Our members, grandparents, **Sandra & Albert Mashaal** and proud parents, **Sharon & Richard Leon**, on the Bar Mitzvah of their son, **James Leon**.



Our members, grandparents, **Lily & Alfred Bilbul** and **Daphna & Peter Kemeny** on the birth of a baby girl, daughter of first time parents, **Melanie & Eric Kemeny**.



Our members, grandparents, **Carmen & Jack Korin** and **Glenda & Gary Susser**, on the birth of a baby boy, son of first time parents, **Lisa & Shawn Korin**.

hatred that he has towards others; we therefore make the blessing before the blowing of the shofar – "... Who Has commanded us to hear the sound of the shofar" – "לְשִׁמְעָה קָל שׁוֹפֵר" . The initials of these words is – - "לְשִׁמְעָה קָל שׁוֹפֵר" to distance jealousy and hatred.

Every person is to love one another sincerely and honestly. If all of Israel will do that, we will come to – "אֱלֹהֶיךָ מְלֹא כָּל־לְשׁוֹנֵנוּ רִיחָה" with the initials of the word shofar – and then we will hear the shofar of Mashiach who will come to redeem us, speedily in our days, Amen.

Shabbat Shalom!!

Jewish Wisdom

*Rosh Hashana Laws & Customs
Rabbi Maimon Pinto*

Yalkut Yossef

Lighting Candles on Erev Rosh Hashanah
On the first night of Rosh Hashanah, it is customary to light candles in honor of the holiday before sunset as we do on Erev Shabbat. If candles were not lit before sunset, candles may be lit on Yom Tov as well in a permissible manner, i.e. by transferring a flame from a pre-existent fire, such as from a flame on a gas stove or Yahrzeit candle lit before the onset of Yom Tov and use this to light the Yom Tov candles. Candles are lit on the 2nd night of Yom Tov as well in honor of the holiday. light the candles after nightfall of the 2nd night of Yom Tov, once the first day of Yom Tov has already passed.

The Shofar

It is a positive Torah commandment to hear the Shofar blasts on the day of Rosh Hashanah, as the verse states, "It shall be a day of [Shofar] blasts for you." One may not speak between the various sets of Shofar blasts and certainly not during the blasts themselves. The Mitzvah of hearing Shofar blasts may be fulfilled throughout the entire day of Rosh Hashanah, beginning from sunrise until sunset. Before hearing the Shofar blasts on Rosh Hashanah, one must pay attention to fulfill the positive Torah commandment of hearing the Shofar blasts when hearing sound of the Shofar.

Tashlich

Following Minha services of the first day of Rosh Hashanah, it is customary to go to a seashore, river, well, or pit in order to recite the order of "Tashlich." If there is no river, lake, or pond in close proximity of one's vicinity, it is likewise perfectly acceptable to recite the order of Tashlich upon a bucket of water or a running hose or faucet.

Got A Question for Reverend/Hazan Daniel Benlolo?

Dear readers,

I have decided to regroup a few questions that were posed to me regarding synagogue life, when they began, the different names they are called by and their importance.

If I may I would like to start from the beginning. According to Rabbi Morris Kertzer we do not know for sure how the synagogue began. The earliest synagogues are probably a little over 2000 years old, but they may not then have become the kind of institution that synagogues are today. The word synagogue comes from a Greek word meaning "coming together", and one early Hebrew word for a synagogue - still used, in fact - is Bet HaKnesset, which means the same thing: "a place of gathering". So a synagogue has always been more than a place of prayer. It probably began as a communal center where public events could be discussed and where the local governing body could meet, a sort of town hall. In time, however, it became also the place where worship occurred, and where the word of G-d was read and preached. It thus attracted two other Hebrew titles: Bet HaTeffila, meaning "a place of prayer" and Bet HaMidrash, "a place of study." Synagogues still function in these three ways. They are places where Jews go to discuss communal events and to meet one another, places for public worship, and places of study - not just Sunday schools for children, but study groups of all kinds for adults anxious to study Torah in all its guises.

Some of our earliest reports of synagogues come from Christian scriptures, in which we find Jesus and Paul in attendance. Other evidence in recent years comes from inscriptions on ancient walls that archaeologists excavate, informing us that synagogues back then had lay presidents and wealthy donors, some of whom were women. Many ancient synagogues were outfitted with beautiful mosaic floors and wall paintings. Many, but not all, faced Jerusalem. The only necessary furniture in the synagogue was an ark to hold the Torah scrolls, but the arc was often moveable, so that is could be placed in the main room for services but kept outside when people were gathering for some other purpose, a town meeting, for instance.

The words synagogue and temple are largely interchangeable. The word Shul is simply a Yiddish term adapted from German for synagogue. Yiddish is the folk language Jews developed while they lived in northern and Eastern Europe; although Yiddish was once believed to have disappeared, words including shul were always and still used, especially by Orthodox and Conservative Jews, who speak of "going to shul."

to be cont'd. next week, until then - reverend/hazan Danny

PARNASS HAYOM

Shabbat 27 Elul - Sept. 4 sept.

Richard Saleh, in memory of his father, Albert Saleh זצ"ל.

Sunday/Dimanche 28 Elul - Sept. 5 sept
Daniel Family, in memory of Abraham Daniel זצ"ל.

Monday/Lundi 29 Elul - Sept. 6 sept.
Famille Dadoun/McHugh, à la mémoire de Yasmina Ruth Dadoun זצ"ל.

Bilbul Family, in memory of Shaul ben Hanuka Bilbul זצ"ל.

Victor & Ron Buenavida, à la mémoire de Irene (Renna) Buenavida זצ"ל.

Tuesday/Mardi 1 Tishrei - Sept. 7 sept.
Rachel & Jim Archibald, in honour of their grandchildren, Jacob, Chloé, Zachary, Noah, Joshua, Micah & Isaac.

Wednesday/Mercredi 2 Tishrei - Sept. 8 Sept.
Leila Khamara, in honour of her Family.

Thursday/Jeudi 3 Tishrei - Sept. 9 Sept.
Lily & Alfred Bilbul, in honour of the 250th birthday of the Spanish & Portuguese.

Friday/Vendredi 4 Tishrei - Sept. 10 Sept.
Linda Mashaal & David Mashaal, in memory of their father, Edward Mashaal זצ"ל.

Synagogue Office Closure
Monday, Sept 6 for Labour Day
& Tuesday Sept. 7 & Wednesday Sept. 8 for Rosh Hashana

Upcoming Events



Sunday, September 12 | 4:00 - 5:30 p.m.

Installation of Hazan Daniel Benlolo with the title of Reverend. Guest speaker Rabbi Yamin Levy.

In person or live stream-Join Zoom ID 914 650 9809
Registration required: www.thespanish.org



Monday, September 13 | 11:00 a.m.

Join us for a lecture and luncheon with **Rabbi Yamin Lévy**. Co-hosted by **Gali Pinto & Muriel Suissa Benlolo**. Event is free & generously sponsored by **S&P Synagogue**.

RSVP: muriel.suissa@hotmail.com



Monday, September 13 | 7:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Chai Mitzvah Program
Unit 6: Arc of the Fall Holidays

Join on Zoom ID 526 438 1158 - Registration required.

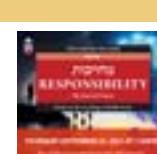


Thursday, September 23 | 1:00 - 2:30 p.m.

Sisterhood: Art Mural Walking Tour Montreal

Meeting place at 1380 Sherbrooke West

Confirm by email: sisterhood2020@hotmail.com OR
Grace 514-979-9779



Thursday, September 30 | 7:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Ten Paths to God - Unit 10: Responsibility - The Jewish Future with Guest Panelists Arlene Madar Abitan & Alice Becker Lehrer

Zoom ID 846 5677 7165 / Password: 058194



Thursday, October 7 | 10:00 - 11:00 a.m.

Women's Learning Group - The latest in Federal Politics Hon. Anthony Housefather, MP for Mont-Royal

Zoom ID 898 8229 8754 - Password: WLG2021

Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89882298754?pwd=VS9D-NEjINGtJmxJRkdJQWVEcFVrdz09>



Wednesday, October 13 | 10:00 - 11:00 a.m.

Women's Learning Group - The Uniqueness, History, and Future of the Jewish Arabic Dialects of Iraq with Dr. Assaf Bar-Moshe

Zoom ID 898 8229 8754 - Password: WLG2021

Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89882298754?pwd=VS9D-NEjINGtJmxJRkdJQWVEcFVrdz09>

Tuesday, October 26 | 12:00 - 1:00 pm

Sisterhood Book Review: The Last Watchman of Old Cairo By Michael David Lukas. Reviewed by: Pamela Iny

Zoom ID 895 2182 1866 - Password: SISBOOK