SCHEDULE

שבת קדש

Mincha Erev Shabbos	4:24 PM
Candlelighting	4:24 PM
Daf Yomi	7:30 AM
Shacharis-Followed by Kiddush	8:30 AM
-Sof Zman K"S- 9:35 לר" ← \$	8:52מ'א
Mincha	2:15 PM
Mincha - Followed by Shalosh Seudos	4:20 PM
Maariv -	5:33 PM
Avos U'Banim	6:30 PM
Weekday Minyanim & Shiurim	
<u>Sunday</u>	
Shacharis I	6:50 AM
Daf Yomi– By R' Teichman	7:30 AM
Shacharis II	8:30 AM
Mincha / Maariv	4:30 PM
<u> Monday - Friday</u>	
Daf Yomi– By R' Teichman	5:45 AM
Shacharis:	



Daf Yomi – Take II (Mon-Thurs.) 9:00 PM

Monday, Thursday Tuesday, Wednesday

עשרה בטבת Friday

Mincha (Mon-Fri)

Maariv (Mon.-Th)

6:40 AM

6:45 AM

6:30 AM

1:45 PM

9:45 PM

Motzei Shabbos 6:30PM

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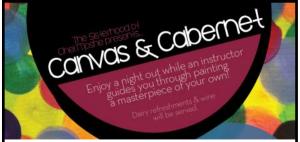
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12/28, 9PM, For the women of Ohel Moshe RSVP Required - sisterhood@

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Issue# 313

RABBI'S MESSAGE

To Life, To Life, L'Chaim

Life is filled with challenges. We win some and we lose some. Sometimes the losses seem to be greater than our victories. Where do we draw the strength to deal with the frustrations, the failures, and the despair that sets in their wake?

As Yaakov Avinu descends to Egypt he is presented by Yosef to the King of Egypt.

Pharaoh inquires, (ח בראשית (בראשית), "How many are the days of the years of your life?"

We are taught that Yaakov was penalized for "griping" about the difficulties of his life. G-d confronts Yaakov telling him, "Didn't I save you from Lavan and Esav? Didn't I return Dinah and Yosef to you? Because you complained, your life will be reduced by the number of words employed in these verses describing this encounter with Pharaoh."

From the Torah's initial description of Pharaoh first speaking to Yaakov until the last word in Yaakov's response there is a total of thirty three words. This corresponds to the difference between the age Yitzchok lived to, 180, and Yaakov's departure from this world at the age of 147. אינו הארים בעל העוט בשם המדרים דער הארים בעל העוט בשם המדרים אינו הארים בעל הא

G-d's taking Yaakov to task for seemingly not remembering how He saved him seems imprecise and almost unfair. Although G-d certainly saved him but didn't he also proverbially "push him off the cliff"? Didn't G-d dispatch the conniving Lavan, the menacing Esav, the lecherous Shechem and allow for the dissent between the brothers to develop into hatred?

Is Yaakov's anguish over all the tensions and travails he faced in all those daunting challenges, before he was ultimately saved, not justified in explaining his premature "gray hairs"?

It seems that by including into the count of thirty three words the verse depicting Pharaoh's questioning as well, that Yaakov was being faulted for just simply "appearing" old and provoking Pharaoh to inquire about his age.

Is this the first time he looked old? Did he suddenly age first now?

Most likely whatever weakened state he was in, as a consequence of having dealt with a lifetime of troubles, certainly preceded his encounter with Pharaoh. Why then wasn't he held accountable much earlier?

The Baal HaTurim alleges that during the episode when Rachel unbeknownst to Yaakov hid Lavan's idols, and Yaakov declared that whomever did steal them, לא יחיה (שם לא לבו), "shall not live!", it backfired on him and he was punished that he would not live the equivalent number of years numerically equivalent to the word of !33 (10+8+10+5) (בעל הפורים תחילת פי ויחי)

Are these two sources in conflict?

Perhaps the Torah is intimating that in the world of Yaakov, the personification of the attribute of אמת, Truth in this world, he must bear the consequence of that high station. Yaakov who couldn't tolerate in his home the snatching of even idols and considered it an offense culpable with death, would be held accountable to that same pure standard of truth himself.

We live in a world where it is difficult to discern the even-handedness of G-d in both good and bad that comes our way. With perfect perception we would celebrate equally for tragedy as for joy, ultimately they are similarly for our benefit, but we are incapable of sensing it fully.

Yaakov Avinu was held to a much higher standard. Yaakov should have sensed the "truth" of G-d's presence with acuity even in his troubles. He was therefore taken to task and had to forfeit thirty three years of his noble life for that shortcoming.

Could it be that Yaakov failed in his very life mission?

וועמדהו לפני פרעה (שם מז ז), They stood him (Yaakov) before Pharaoh.

While many interpret this to emphasize the need to support him as he was frail and old, the *Sechel Tov* explains this to mean that Yaakov's radiant beauty toward over all those present

Yaakov Avinu wasn't walking around with a smirk of disaffection for his situation in life. He exuded positiveness as evident in his generously bestowing blessings upon Pharaoh both upon arrival and departure. But Yaakov knew that in this encounter began the long exile ahead both in Egypt and all subsequent exiles.

Yaakov knew that it would be extremely difficult to keep our heads high in the face of the ordeals we would face in those difficult days. Yaakov sought to portray the toll suffering can take on our bodies and psyche. He boldly forfeited thirty three years of life so that we would gain strength from observing how Yaakov survived an endless onslaught of the most difficult challenges man can face. Dangerous enemies, death , rape, disharmony at home, conflict among children, financial strife are all among the multi-faceted trials Yaakov faced in his lifetime.

Pharaoh observes a beaten and physically worn but radiant individual. He curiously seeks to understand כמה ימי שני חייד, How can one find חיית, vibrancy, even in a life filled with arduous challenge.

Yaakov reveals that life has to be perceived as מגורי, a "sojourn", towards a much greater destination

מעט ורעים היו שני ימי חיי, literally this translates as, Few and bad have been the the days of the years of my life.

But this is strange, since if the emphasis is to downplay the few morsels of "happy **life**" he managed to experience in the course of his "sojourn", then what does Yaakov mean when he says they were "bad"? Didn't he mean to imply that although they were good they were few in number?

Rav Yaakov Mecklenberg in his masterful work, HaKsav V 'HaKabbalah, cites sources that indicate that the word שטר used here can mean fragmented. Yaakov was accentuating the fact that even the few redeeming moments were scattered over time, there was never any continuous happiness.

Perhaps we can take this translation and use it with a positive twist.

Yaakov concludes, אבתי בימי מגוריהם, and they have not reached the life spans of my forefathers in the days of their sojourn.

Maybe Yaakov is suggesting that the best is yet to come, there is still hope. One must always live with optimism that things can improve. Indeed the remaining happy years of Yaakov's life were seventeen in number, numerically equal to 117, (9+6+7), where 117, (9+6+7) out.

The Holy Arizal alleges that Yaakov's age of 130 at this juncture corresponds to the self-imposed journey of escape from responsibility that Adam fled to, leaving his wife for 130 years, after feeling dejected subsequent to the sin of his partaking from the Tree of Knowledge

Yaakov in his willingness to confront challenge, despite its debilitating consequences, was the tikkun for Adam.

The Holy Dzhikover points out that the word מעט is an acronym for מועיל, b beneficial, מועיל, sweet, and ערב, good. ערב, יורוי, שובה פי וירוי

We hope to find that which is sweet in our encounters with life. At times it may not be sweetness we obtain but at least we hope to achieve success in at least that which is beneficial and allows us to survive. But ultimately it is about the ultimate ,and good, that we pursue, even if it doesn't appear so, at those moments when we sense an absence of benefit and sweetness in our lives.

We must grasp these רעים, fragments, מועיל success, מוער, sweetness and א, good, treasuring and holding on to them throughout our sojourn called life, if we are to emulate the towering greatness we are capable of in the image of our illustrious father Yaakov!

באהבה, צבי טייכמאן



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