

SEPHARDIC KEHILA CENTRE

ABIR YAAKOB CONGREGATION



President
Jean-Claude Abtan
Vice President
Eric Benchetrit

שבת שלום
Shabbat Shalom

ברוכים הבאים
Welcome to our Synagogue

Rabbi Emeritus
Haham Amram Assayag
Rabbi
Rabbi David Kadoch
Shaliach Tzibur
Marc Kadoch
Parnas
Avi Azuelos

Shabbat Bemidbar פרשת במדבר
Shabbat June 4th 2022, ה' סיון תשפ"ב / 5 Sivan 5782
Perasha Page 726 Haftarah 1180 והיה מספר in Artsroll

Shabbat Prayer Times

שחרית נרות	7:00 p.m.
Minha (Main Synagogue)	7:45 p.m.
Shaharit Ha'Hida Vatikim (ותיקין)	4:40 a.m.
שחרית (Main Synagogue)	9:00 a.m.



4:30 p.m. 1st Minha	
(Shiur Mesilat Yesharim POSTPONED until next week)	
8:00 p.m. Tehilim	
8:25 p.m. 2nd Minha	
9:50 p.m. Shabbat Ends/Havdala/Candle Lighting	12:00 a.m. Meldado/Keri'e Moed

Shabat Zemanim- Netz- נץ- 5:38 am, Keriat Shema- שמע 9:26 am, Shekia- שקיעה- 8:45 pm

Weekday Services

שחרית Sunday	שחרית Weekdays
Vatikim ותיקין 4:55 a.m.	Vatikim ותיקין 4:55 a.m.
Makdimim מקדימים 8:00 a.m.	Makdimim מקדימים 6:30 a.m.
Kebuim קבועים 9:00 a.m.	Kebuim קבועים 8:00 a.m.
	Minha מנחה 7:10 p.m.
	Arbit ערבית immediately following Minha

Mazal Tov

Mr. & Mrs. Armando and Erin Abitbol on their recent wedding
Proud Parents: Mr. & Mrs. Isaac and Giny Abitbol and Mr. & Mrs. Jimmy and Limor Keslassy
Proud Grandparents: Mrs. Loli Abitbol, Mr. & Mrs. Martin and Mati Jakubowicz, Mr. & Mrs. Max and Mercedes Keslassy and Mrs. Shoshana Rosenberg

Mr. & Mrs. Jacob and Lucie Benchetrit on celebrating their 60th Wedding Anniversary. We wish you lots of mazal and hatzlaha together for many more years

Mr. & Mrs. Joe and Esther Azoulay on celebrating their 40th Wedding Anniversary. We wish you lots of mazal and hatzlaha together for many more years

Mr. & Mrs. Adam and Esther Ohayon on their son David, reading Perek Shishi

Happy Anniversary

◆ Ross & Raquel Savatti ◆ Ari & Svetlana Benchetrit ◆ Joe & Esther Azoulay ◆ Alon & Helene Sadeh
 ◆ Jacob & Lucie Benchetrit

Birthdays this week

Aharon Netanel Cohen, David Dovas, Yosef Alec Shulman, Batya Aboudi, Eric Benchetrit, Jordana Benatar, Dina Azulay



Nahalot

Esther Ponte ל"ת, Sofia Faierman ל"ת, Simy Edery ל"ת **5 Sivan** / Shabbat June 4th

Yaakov Cohen ל"ת, Nissim (Remy) Benoualid ל"ת **8 Sivan** / Tues. June 7th
Shalom Bitton ל"ת **9 Sivan** / Wednesday June 8th

Aharon Shemesh ל"ת, Sarina Farache Sultan ל"ת, Leon Bendrihem ל"ת
10 Sivan / Thursday June 9th

Nahalot for the following week

David Abitbol ל"ת, Leon Yehuda Oziel ל"ת, Elisabeth Pearl Kirschner ל"ת,
Gloria Goodis ל"ת **12 Sivan** / Shabbat June 11th
Simy Benquesus ל"ת, Liora Saban ל"ת, Samuel Keslassy ל"ת, Ichoa Cohen ל"ת
13 Sivan / Sunday June 12th
Miriam Essayag ל"ת **14 Sivan** / Monday June 13th
Amram Assayag ל"ת, **15 Sivan** / Tuesday June 14th
Yojebed Attias ל"ת, Mose Hadida ל"ת **16 Sivan** / Wednesday June 15th
Gabriel Rosenberg ל"ת **17 Sivan** / Thursday June 16th

Synagogue News

Early Risers, Early Gainers

Join Rabbi Kadoch at 830 am Shabbat mornings prior to Shaharit in the main synagogue for an informative shiur on Hilchot Shabbat. Start your day with an infusion of Torah. Open to everyone - (coffee and tea available)

Shabbat Kiddush

Kiddushim bring everyone together on multiple levels and we are thrilled to welcome everyone back to SKC for a congregational Shabbat Kiddush.

Anyone interested in sponsoring all or part of a kiddush or even helping us enhance the weekly kiddush is asked to call the office at 905-669-7654 x200 or send an e-mail to social@kehilacentre.com.

Kiddush this week is sponsored by Mr. & Mrs. Isaac and Giny Abitbol in honour of the Shabbat Hattan

Seuda Shelishit

Over the past few months, the Divre Torah during Seuda Shelishit have tackled interesting and thought-provoking topics such as:

- Leaving negative reviews online
- Adding a name for a sick person
- Stepping and walking on graves
- Carrying weapons on Shabbat

This week's topic: **The beracha on cheesecake**

Seuda Shelishit should be eaten at home prior to Minha, preferably before 5:44 pm

Pirke Avot

This week's Perek Shishi will be chanted by **David Ohayon**.
Hazak U'Baruch

SKC Calendar - 25 Year Retrospective

As the Sephardic Kehila Centre is turning 25 this year, we are planning a special version of the annual calendar to highlight the special memories we have shared at SKC over the last 25 years and we are asking the community to share their pictures and memories for inclusion in the calendar. Please send any pictures taken at the Sephardic Kehila Centre that you would like the Calendar Committee to include in the bulletin to social@kehilacentre.com. If the pictures are not in a digital format, please drop them off at the office so that we can scan them and return them to you. Pictures must be submitted no later than June 10th 2022 for inclusion in the calendar. The calendar should be released in mid-August 2022 and will be sent to all members of Abir Yaakob as well as to various members of the community. For any additional information about the elections, please do not hesitate to reach out to Sulty in the office at 905-669-7654 x200 or via e-Mail at sulty@kehilacentre.com.

Tefilot and Piyutim

The young boys of the community, led by Adam Ohayon, continue learning the songs and melodies that make our services unique.

To have your child participate, bring him 30 minutes before Minha on Shabbat afternoon. **1 week left - Tefilot and Piyutim will pause for the summer following Shavuot**

Shabbat Kids' Program

We encourage parents to bring their children to the centre and feel comfortable that they are in a safe and healthy environment with program of activities to entertain and educate children of the community while their parents pray. The kid's program is located in the Lower Level Social Hall (Restaurant) and will run from 10:00 am until 12:00 pm (noon) on Shabbat.

Shabbat Afternoon Shiur

Rabbi Kadoch is resuming his Shabbat afternoon shiur during the summer months. He will be continuing the study of Mesilat Yescharim 45 minutes before Tehilim. Open to men and women.

Weekly Shiurim

Parashat HaShavua - Thursdays @8pm HYBRID*

Hilchot Shabbat - Shabbat at 8:30am Main Synagogue

Mesilat Yescharim - Shabbat 45 min before Tehilim

Gemara Sanhedrin - Sundays at 7:15am Downstairs synagogue

Zachary Benatar

Weekly on Mondays @ 2:45pm: Parasha (men and women)

To be added to Zach's Shiur group, please contact Max Benatar at (416) 802-3824

2022 Board of Governor Announcement

The Sephardic Educational Foundation Board of Governors has been finalized and will be composed of the following people:

President: James Keslassy

Vice-President: Isaac Cohen

Secretary: Eric Benchetrit

Treasurer: Leon Elmaleh

Parnass: Avi Azuelos

Board members at large: Sol Benchetrit, Oren Dishy, Aaron Harroch, Isaac Oziel

Congratulations to our new board. We wish them the best of luck and thank the outgoing board members for their involvement. The new board is expected to take office on Monday, June 13, 2022 for a term of 24 months.

Shavuot 5777 - Ploni Almoni: The man who almost had it all

Rabbi David Kadach

It is customary among the Jews around the world to read the story of Rut on the holiday of Shavuot. Many reasons are given for this custom, the most famous being that Rut was the ancestral matriarch of King David who was born and died on the first day of Shavuot. Rut, who converted to Judaism when deciding to cling to her mother in law Naomi, eventually married Boaz through a Levirate Marriage (yibum) and her offspring build the eventual Davidic Dynasty. What seems to get overlooked in the story, is that Boaz wasn't really first in line to marry Rut. That opportunity really belonged to a man named "Ploni Almoni" who was a closer relative to Elimelech (Naomi's deceased husband) than Boaz was. Halacha states that when choosing to perform the mitzva of a Levirate Marriage, the closest relative to the deceased must be given first opportunity.

Ploni Almoni chose to deny Rut "lest I impair my own estate." In other words, according to Rashi, he saw the consequence and punishment handed down to Machlon and Chilyon (husbands of Rut and Orpah) who perished for marrying gentile women, and he didn't want his own offspring to suffer the same fate. Therefore, he turned down the opportunity to marry Rut. Little did he know that he was horribly mistaken in his decision making. The law was already passed that the commandment not to marry a member of the Moavite nation only applied to men, and NOT to women. Ploni Almoni, through his inadequate knowledge of Torah and its laws, incorrectly decided that Rut was prohibited to him. Rashi explains that this is why he is called "Ploni Almoni" which literally means "so and so." His real name was "Tuv." He was called "Ploni Almoni" because he was an "Alman" (widow) to the Torah. He "widowed" himself from the study of Torah, he refused to understand the intricacies of Halacha and felt that marrying Rut would have led to his offspring's demise. He could have had it all; the monarchy, the rulership, the Mashiach; instead, he got nothing!

As we approach the holiday of Shavuot, the holiday of Matan Torah let us reinforce our commitment to Torah study. It's not enough to ask your rabbi a question only when an issue arises. It's not enough to attend a lecture once or twice a year and feel that you've fulfilled your obligation. It's not enough to attend synagogue once a week to hear the derasha of the Rav. It's not enough! Torah study is a daily obligation for men and the Shulchan Aruch clearly states that women are obligated to study the halachot (laws) pertaining to mitzvot that are incumbent upon them.

Let us not fall into the category of Ploni Almoni. Let's not be looked upon as the person that could have had it all, but widowed him/herself from what was important. Let's cherish the multiple opportunities around us that allow us to study Torah in so many ways and through that we should all merit to see the final link to the Davidic Dynasty, Mashiach ben David, may he arrive speedily in our days, Amen.

Shabuot: Completing Our Celebration of the Exodus

Rabbi Eli J. Mansour

In the times of the Bet Ha'mikdash, a special sacrifice was offered on Shabuot called the Korban Sheteh Ha'lehem, which consisted of two loaves of bread. The Rama (Rav Moshe Isserles, Cracow, 1525-1572) writes that the famous custom to eat dairy products on Shabuot commemorates this sacrifice. Since a loaf of bread used at a dairy meal cannot then be used at a meat meal, having both a dairy meal and a meat meal on Shabuot necessitates using two different loaves of bread - symbolizing the Korban Sheteh Ha'lehem. A unique feature of this sacrifice is that these loaves were baked as Hametz. Normally, all flour offerings in the Bet Ha'mikdash were required to remain unleavened, without becoming Hametz. Shabuot marks an exception, as the Torah requires offering two leavened loaves as part of the special holiday sacrifice. How might we explain the significance of this offering?

The answer emerges from the only other instance when Hametz was included in an offering in the Bet Ha'mikdash - the Korban Toda, or thanksgiving offering. This offering included forty loaves of bread, ten of which were baked as Hametz. Another unusual characteristic of the Toda is the time-frame for the consumption of the meat. Normally, when one offers a sacrifice whose meat is shared by the Kohanim and the person offering the sacrifice, the meat may be eaten through the following day. Meaning, if one offered the sacrifice on Monday, he may eat the meat until sundown on Tuesday. The Korban Toda, however, is exceptional, in that the meat is eaten by the person bringing the sacrifice - and with those with whom he

shares it - but only through the night after the sacrifice is offered. If a "Toda" is offered on Monday, its meat may be eaten through Monday night, but not on Tuesday. The Abarbanel (Rav Don Yishak Abarbanel, Portugal, 1437-1508) explains that one who brings a Toda is expected to conduct a large feast, inviting many guests, in order to publicly express his gratitude to G-d for helping him. The Torah therefore commanded that the Toda must be a very large sacrifice, which may be eaten in a brief period of time, thus necessitating the invitation of a large number of guests, through whom G-d's kindness is widely publicized.

A number of Rabbis have noted that the Korban Pesach resembles a Korban Toda. It includes bread - specifically, Masa - and the meat of the sacrifice may be eaten only through the night after the sacrifice is offered (or until Hasot, according to one opinion). Moreover, the Korban Pesach was customarily eaten in large groups - just as our Pesach Seder even today is conducted in large family gatherings - like the Korban Toda. Of course, there is one critical distinction between the Korban Pesach and the Korban Toda - the Korban Pesach includes only Masa, without any leavened bread. According to one commentator - Rav Shaul of Amsterdam (1717-1790) - the first of the four questions asked by the child at the Seder relates precisely to this point. The child observes that "on all nights we eat both Hametz and Masa." Rav Shaul of Amsterdam explained this to mean that generally, when a Korban Toda is brought, it consists of both Hametz and Toda, whereas on Pesach, we include with our thanksgiving offering only Masa.

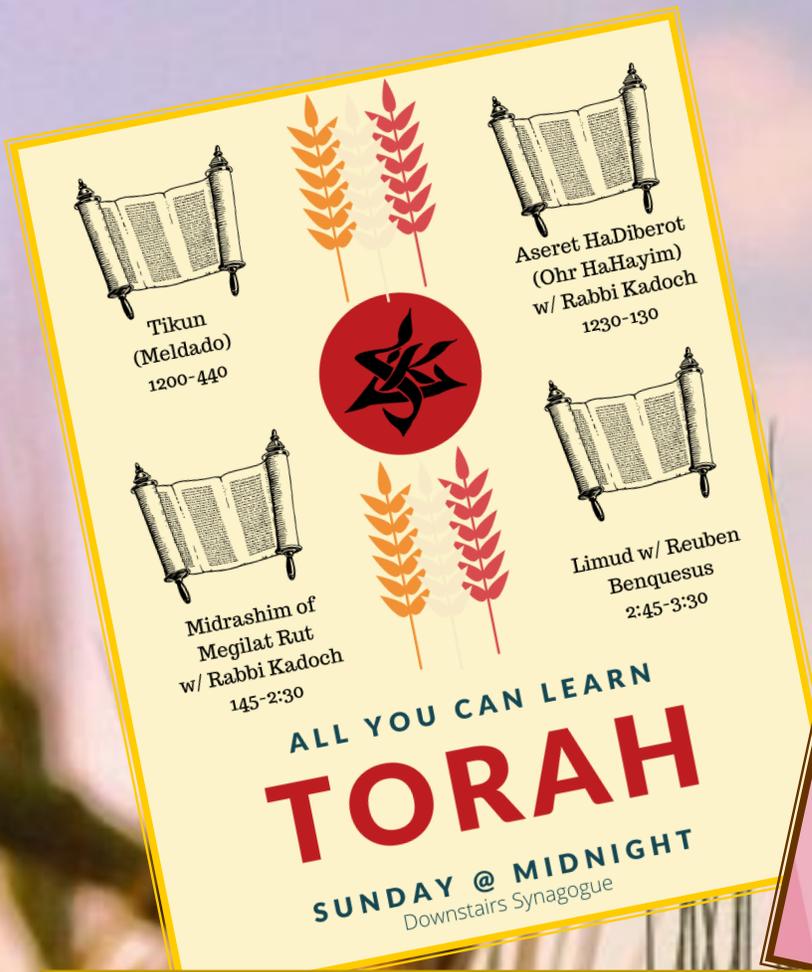
But what is the answer to this question? Why does a regular Korban Toda consist of both

Hametz and Masa, whereas the Korban Pesach - when we offer thanksgiving for the miracle of the Exodus - includes only Masa? The answer is the celebration of Shabuot. The Hametz loaves offered on Shabuot complete the Korban Toda that began on Pesach. The "missing" Hametz loaves from the Korban Pesach, our thanksgiving offering celebrating the Exodus, are brought on Shabuot.

This insight into the special Shabuot offering underscores the strong link between Pesach and Shabuot. The Ramban (Rav Moshe Nahmanides, 1194-1270) famously writes that the Sefirat Ha'omer period between Pesach and Shabuot should be seen as the "Hol Ha'mo'ed" of a single, integrated holiday. Meaning, Pesach and Shabuot are actually two parts of the same holiday, linked by the Omer period.

Pesach celebrates our freedom from Egyptian slavery. However, we were not completely free until we arrived at Sinai and received the Torah. Freedom without a goal, an ideal, a purpose, is not true freedom. The significance of the freedom we attained at Pesach did not materialize until we received the Torah, which is the purpose for which we were brought out of Egypt.

True freedom does not mean that we can do whatever we want. Freedom means that we are able to live with meaning and purpose. And thus the process of the Exodus which began on Pesach was not complete until Shabuot. In light of what we have seen, we might refer to Shabuot as our "thanksgiving." This is when the Korban Toda - the thanksgiving sacrifice - is completed. It is the time when we give thanks to Hashem for granting us the ultimate freedom - the freedom to serve Him, thereby realizing the purpose for which we were created.



Tikun (Meldado) 1200-440

Aseret HaDiberot (Ohr HaHayim) w/ Rabbi Kadoch 1230-130

Midrashim of Megilat Rut w/ Rabbi Kadoch 145-2:30

Limud w/ Reuben Benquesus 2:45-3:30

ALL YOU CAN LEARN

TORAH

SUNDAY @ MIDNIGHT
Downstairs Synagogue



Shavuot Ice Cream Party!!!

High School Girls

Where? Dishy Home
44 McMorran cres
When? Second Day
Shavuot Monday June 6
Time: 5:00 pm

Ice Cream and Cheesecake will be served!!



Shavuot Schedule



Saturday June 4th

- 4:30 1st Mincha (Seuda Shelishit @ home)*
- 8:00 Tehilim
- 8:25 2nd Mincha* (S. Shelishit @ home)
- 9:05 Arbit
- 9:50 Candle Lighting/Kiddush after
- 12:00 Meldado/Keri'e Moed**

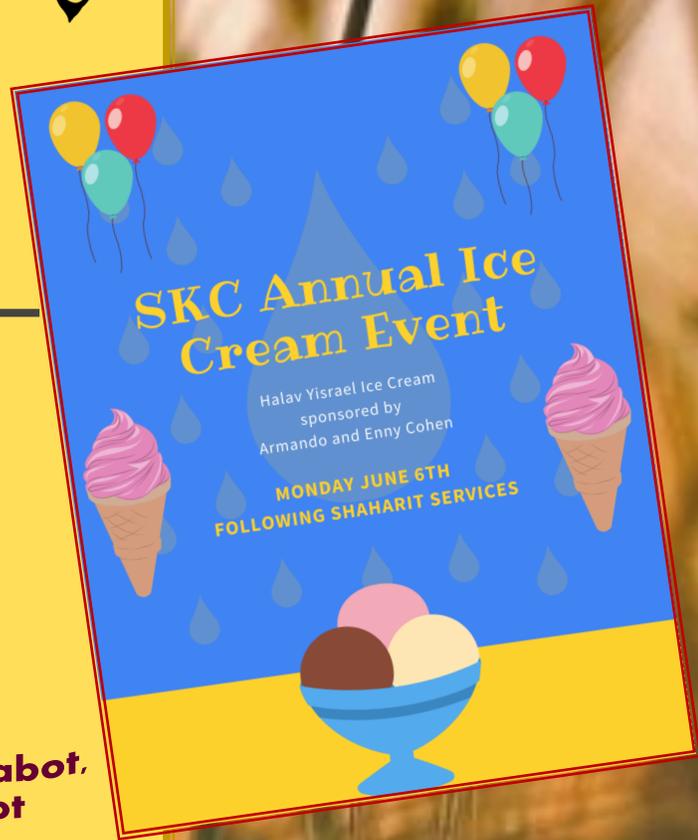
*Seuda Shelishit should be completed by 5:05pm
** Downstairs Synagogue

Sunday June 5th

- 4:40 Shoharit Vatikin
- 9:00 Shoharit Main Synagogue
- 6:00 Megilat Rut and Azharot
- 7:00 Mincha
- 7:20 Arbit
- 7:20 Candle Lighting after

Monday June 6th

- 4:40 Shoharit Vatikin
- 9:00 Shoharit Main Synagogue
- 7:50 Megilat Rut and Azharot
- 8:40 Mincha
- 9:00 Shiur
- 9:35 Arbit
- 9:51 Hag ends



SKC Annual Ice Cream Event

Halav Yisrael Ice Cream sponsored by Armando and Enny Cohen

MONDAY JUNE 6TH
FOLLOWING SHAHARIT SERVICES



Tizku Leshanim Rabot, Neimot Vetobot