



יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךָ ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְאֵלֵהֶי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ שֶׁתִּשְׁלַח מְהֵרָה רְפוּאָה שְׁלֵמָה מִן הַשָּׁמַיִם,
רְפוּאָת הַנֶּפֶשׁ וְרְפוּאָת הַגּוּף לַפְּצוּעֵי הַמִּלְחָמָה, וּלְנִפְגְּעֵי מַעֲשֵׂי טְרוֹר וְאִנְטִישְׁמִיּוֹת
בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל וּבְכָל מְקוֹם שֶׁהֵם - עִם שְׂאֵר חוֹלֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל. אָמֵן.

**May HaShem protect our soldiers; may He send Refu'ah Sh'leima
to the many injured; may He console the bereaved families and all of Israel;
may He facilitate the return of the hostage bodies; may He end this war
with success and peace for Medinat Yisrael and Klal Yisrael wherever we are.**



YERUSHALAYIM in/out times for **VAYEITZEI**

November 28-29 '25 • ט' כסלו ה'תשפ"ו

 **4:00PM**  **PLAG 3:31PM** •   **5:15PM**  **R' Tam 5:47PM**

Use the Z'MANIM link for other locales



Kiddush L'vana

The molad of Kislev was on Thursday, 29 Marcheshvan (November 20th), at 13:03 Israel Winter Time.

First opportunity for KL is after three full days from the molad. This month, that is Sunday night, November 23rd, the eve of the 4th of Kislev.

Note: Moonset on Sunday is 6:51pm, so there is enough time after dark for KL, but not unlimited.

Those who wait for seven days following the molad will have their first op on Thursday evening, Nov 27.

At this time of year, cloudy/rainy evenings are likely to make moonview sometimes difficult, so unless you are committed to the seven-day opinion, it is best to take the earlier opportunity for KL.

For those who usually say KL on Motza'ei Shabbat, they should consider not waiting this month, in case of cloudy conditions on Motza'ei Shabbat.

Many people rely on their shul for when to say Kiddush L'vana. And shuls most often focus on Motza'ei Shabbat. Just note that KL can be said alone, even though there is a preference to saying it with a minyan.

Sometimes, it is a trade-off and taking an earlier opportunity - even on your own - is the wiser way to go.

Chanuka is coming!

As we've said more than once, the dates of 1-29 Kislev differ from the rest of the calendar in that they each can fall on any of six days of the week and have only one day of the week that they cannot fall on. (On which they cannot fall, if you prefer.)

That, of course applies to the 25th of Kislev, the first day of Chanuka.

This year, Chanuka runs from Monday to Monday (candle lighting from Sunday night to Sunday night). This is the most common situation for Chanuka, occurring 28% of years.

This is so because four of the 14 year-types have Chanuka beginning on a Monday.

Whether a year is P'shuta (12 months) or M'uberet (13 months) is not relevant for determining when Chanuka is, because Chanuka is before Adar.

(For days from Adar and on - Purim, Pesach, Shavuot... - are affected, day-of-the-week-wise by one or two Adars.)

This year, for example, is a P'shuta that began on Tuesday, and is K'seider (29 days in Marcheshvan). That puts Chanuka Mon-Mon, and that would be the same in a two-Adar

year that also begins on Tuesday and is K'seider.

Therefore, the 14 year-type pair up and become 7 pairs of year-types (one P'shuta and one M'uberet) to determine the spread of Chanuka. For Monday to Monday, two of the pairs of year-types create Mon-Mon Chanuka, hence the high frequency.

Just to show you the numbers, the first candle is on Motza'ei Shabbat 11.51% of years.

Sunday night, 28.03% (like this year)

Monday night - never

Tuesday night, 21.92%

Wednesday night, 9.97%

Thursday night, 10.13%

Friday late afternoon, 18.44%

Note that the variable that affects when Chanuka is, is the length of Marcheshvan, 29 or 30 days.

Kislev's 30 or 29 days doesn't affect the starting day of Chanuka, but it does determine whether there are one or two days of Rosh Chodesh Tevet during Chanuka, and whether Zot Chanuka will be the 2nd or the 3rd of Tevet.