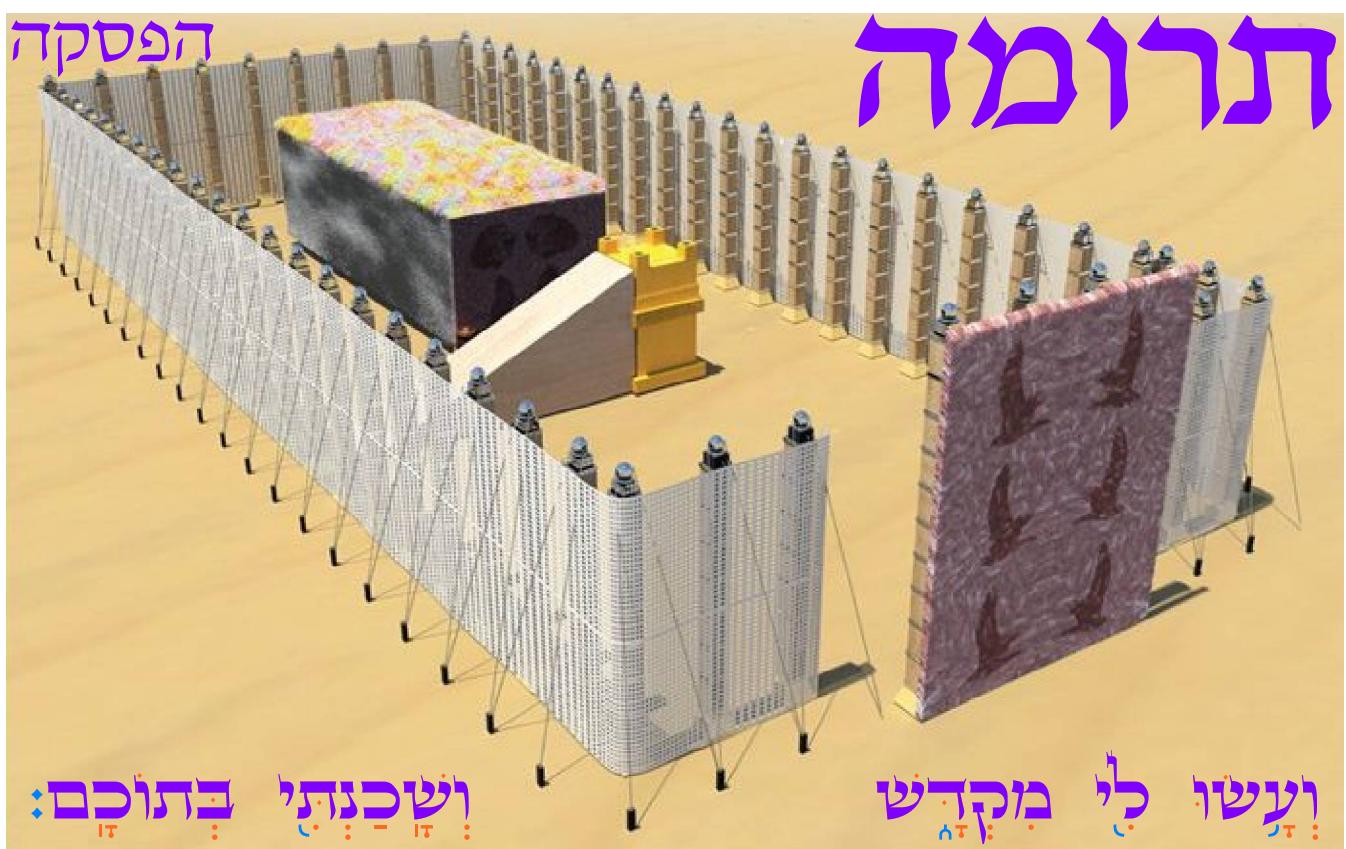




יהי רצון מלפניך ה' א'יליה א'בוזתינו ז'אליה א'בוזתינו שחתולח מהריה רפואה שלמה מן השמים,
רפואת הנפש ורפואת הגוף לפצועים המלחמה, ולגנוגי מעשי טרוד ואנטישמיות
בישראל ובכל מקום שלהם - עם שאר חולי ישראל. אמן.

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 end this war with
success and peace for Medinat Yisrael and Klal Yisrael wherever we are.



YERUSHALAYIM in/out times for Parshat **T'RUMA**

ד' אדר ה'תשפ"ו • 26' Feb

4:55PM PLAG **4:20PM** • **6:08PM** R' Tam **6:43PM**

Use the Z'MANIM link for other locales

משנכנס אדר מרבין בשמחה



HAFSAKOT

Parshat SH'KALIM is the Shabbat on or before Rosh Chodesh Adar. When there are two Adars, it is the second one to which Sh'kalim is attached.

Parshat ZACHOR is the Shabbat before Purim.

Parshat PARA is the Shabbat before Parshat HaChodesh.

Parshat HACHODESH is the Shabbat of or before Rosh Chodesh Nisan.

When Sh'kalim or HaChodesh is on Shabbat Rosh Chodesh, we have a three-Torah situation. They both cannot be in the same year - it's either one or the other or neither.

When I was a kid (maybe 8 or 9), a man in shul showed me the following in an old siddur or chumash, and asked if I knew what it meant.

בָּרוּ דָדָ וּבְיוּ זָטוּ

I had no idea. He seemed to be disappointed in me but was eager to teach me.

This is the code for the four possible situations of HAFSAKOT.

Huh?

The Four Special Parshiyot can never

be read on consecutive Shabbatot - there must be at least one Shabbat, possibly two, on which we read only Parshat HaShavua without a second Torah and a special Maftir. A Shabbat without a special Maftir, within the sequence of the Four Parshiyot, is called a HAFSAKA.

It follows that the Four Parshiyot span five (usual) or six (rarer) Shabbatot.

When the first day of Adar (or Adar Bet when there are two) is on a Monday (BET), then the 6th of Adar (VAV) is a HAFSAKA. Hence, BET-VAV. The break will be between Sh'kalim and Zachor. Option 1. Occurs 32% of years. The hafsa for this option can be T'ruma, P'kudei, or Vayikra.

When the first day of Adar is on Wednesday (DALET), then the fourth of Adar (DALET) is the HAFSAKA. The break will be between Sh'kalim and Zachor. Option 2. Occurs 28.5% of years. The hafsa for this option can be T'ruma or P'kudei.

This year 5786 is option 2.

Note that the 4th letter of the ALEF-BET is DALET (not daled, which many of us thought it was). The name of the letter is related to 'door'.

When the first day of adar is on Friday (VAV), there will be two HAFSAKOT, one on the second of

Adar (BET) and one on the 16th of Adar (YUD-VAV, rather than the TET-ZAYIN we use today). The breaks will be between Sh'kalim and Zachor -and- between Zachor and Para. By definition, there cannot be a hafsa^{ka} between Para and HaChodesh. Option 3. Occurs 28% of years. The first hafsa^{ka} for this option can be T'ruma or P'kudei; the second hafsa^{ka} can be Ki Tisa or Tzav.

When the first day of Adar is Shabbat (ZAYIN), then the HAFSAKA will be on the 15th of the month (TET-VAV). The break will be between Zachor and Para. Option 4. Occurs 11.5% of years. The hafsa^{ka} for this option can be T'tzaveh, Ki Tisa, or Tzav.

But since the 15th of Adar is Shushan Purim, which is observed in Yerushalayim, we will have a two-Torah Shabbat on the HAFSAKA, on which we read the 9-pasuk Torah reading of Purim morning, as Maftir in the second Torah.

Until I learned the above, this is what hafsa^{ka} meant to me - recess at school:

