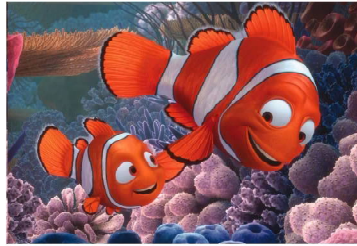


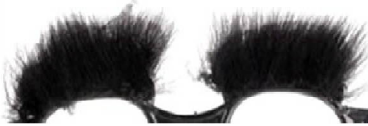


8-0-7-0-8



FLESH


Who is embedded in what



.8

.016



- 01 02 03 04 05 06 07
- 08 09 10 11 12 13 14
- 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
- 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
- 29 30 31 32  34 35
- 36 37 38 39 40 41 42
- 43 44 45 46 47 48 49



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The fun way to go over the weekly sedra with your children, grandchildren, Shabbat guests

ACHAREI - K'DOSHIM

• Two Unexplaineds

The angry kid is for the prohibition of hating a fellow in one's heart. Anger and hatred are very much connected.

And L'HAVDIL, there is a picture of the Chafetz Chayim, a great gadol associated with Sh'mirat HaLashon, from the prohibition of R'chilut and Lashon HaRa in K'doshim.

EMOR

Let's start with the Kohen Gadol, the representative of Kohanim G'dolim and all kohanim - the topics of the start of the sedra. <> overly bushy eyebrows is one of the MUMIM that prevents a kohein from doing Avoda in the Beit HaMikdash <> a broken leg is a temporary MUM for a kohein; when it heals, he can return to Avoda <> the lamb has different colored eyes. This is considered to be a MUM, invalidating an animal from being a korban <> the Torah reading for the first day of Sukkot and the second day of Pesach deals mostly with the Chagim. It starts, however, with the prohibition of taking an animal from its mother until at least its 8th day.

Assuming that animals are happy and proud to be korbanot to HaShem, the cake with an 8 is celebratory for the newborn <> the pasuk that starts this section states: SHOR O KESEV O EIZ, KI YIVALEID... Top of the ParshaPix from the left reads, SHOR (the Zodiac sign for Taurus, the Bull), o, the sign for Aries, the ram, o, the sign for capricorn, the goat <> the next pasuk forbids the slaughter of an animal and its offspring on the same day. There is a pic of a sheep and its lamb. This prohibition is called OTO V'ET B'NO <> the picture of Nemo and his father Marlin also represent OTO V'ET B'NO, even though the mitzva does not apply to fish, nor to a male parent <> next comes the MO'ADIM, the holydays: Shabbat heads the list - the candlesticks (they are also for Yom Tov) <> then the matzot for the holiday of the same name <> then the mitzva to count the Omer <> and then the SH'TEI HALECHEM, the Two Loaves of Shavuot <> the Shofar is for Rosh HaShana and the scales are for Yom Kippur <> followed by the two major mitzvot of Sukkot <> right after the portion of the Festivals comes the command to take pure olive oil for the Menora; this is considered a REMEZ to Chanuka from the Torah - hence, the Chanukiya <> the lighting of the Menora is referred to as being a NER TAMID, an eternal flame, commemorated by the NER TAMID in shul <> one of the mitzvot that is

counted separately for each holy day
is the korban musaf - the arrow is
pointing to Bullwinkle's nose, which is
a MOOSE-AF (no groaning, please) <>
At the bottom is an oar with an M on
it - EMOR <> the fraction is made up
of a fraction (.016) under a fraction
(.8) - that's SHEVER TACHAT
SHEVER <> The fraction equals 50, as
in TISP'RU CHAMISHIM YOM, up to,
but not including 50 <> an eye under
the eye of a needle, giving us AYIN
TACHAT AYIN <> the bones are for
the 5 times the word ETZEM occurs in
Emor; once AD ETZEM, and four
times B'ETZEM <> The wave is for the
waiving of the Omer offering and the
Sh'tei HaLechem <> the word FLESH
with a white scratch through it is for
UVIVSARAM LO YISR'TU SARATET
<> the bottle (of liquor) is labeled
750ml and 25.4oz. That is named a
fifth (of a gallon). the penalty of a
CHOMESH, literally, a fifth, is actually
a fourth (a.k.a. a quarter), because
when a fourth is added as a penalty to
the principle amount, it (the 25%) is a
fifth of the whole payment - hence, a
fifth = a quarter <> an Unexplained
and a riddle