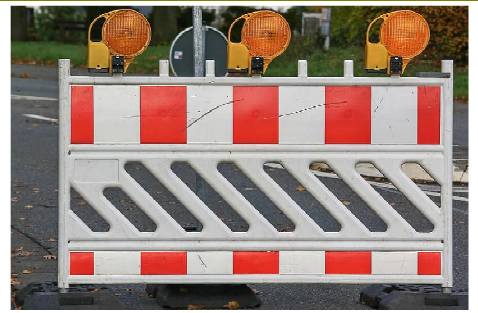


Finders  Keepers



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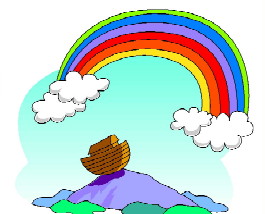
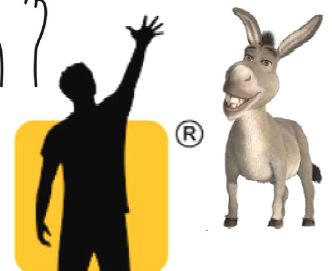
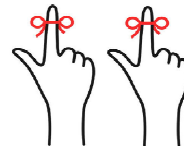
DESSE



BAD PUN



13



The Witch Doctor's first two sounds - here and elsewhere in the Torah



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

KI TEITZEI

Israeli tank represents the many times "army" issues are mentioned in the sedra - The Beautiful Captive, the cleanliness of an army camp, exemption from service for a groom for the first year of marriage, destroying Amalek... <=> The Xed out noose is NOT the hanging that is meant in Ki Teitzei - rather it is the hanging of the body after execution on a post, briefly before sunset and then buried <=> Warning lights to prevent someone getting injured from a hazard on one's property - the flip side of MAAKEH <=> Boot is for CHALITZA and the whole subject of YIBUM <=> Quail and her eggs and nest - the mitzva of Shiluach HaKen <=> CHUPA stands for several topics related to marriage <=> Garden spade is the YATEID, digging tool, that is required of soldiers to have and use for hygienic "bathroom" outside the camp <=> The headstone is for the mitzva to bury our dead, and reasonably quickly <=> The donkey = many references to either donkey or other animal. The donkey gets lost, he is overburdened, he cannot pull a plow with an ox... <=> two 1 kilo

weights obviously different - possession of false weights and measures. Forbidden by the Torah <=> Covered wagon drawn by two horses with a cow tied behind the wagon is a Torah violation of plowing with an ox and a donkey together <=> Taxi driver being paid at the conclusion of a ride is a fulfillment of B'YOMO TITEIN S'CHARO, paying someone you hired, on time <=> Purim grogger stands for ZACHOR and especially wiping out Amalek <=> KEY = KI, the word that starts the sedra off and appears 50 times (including twice V'CHI) <=> T'filin are not mentioned in Ki Teitzei. Here it refers to the prohibition of a woman's wearing K'LEI GEVER, men's apparel - according to Targum Yonatan ben Uziel <=> Pawn = "Something given as security for a loan...", which is in the sedra <=> Xed out cat-o-nine-tails. MAKOT, whipping, punishment for many violations, was with a broad leather strip meant to hurt but not cut <=> two goldfish in a bowl are a pair of pets - sounds like parapets meaning MAAKEH (groan, hence the label 'bad pun') <=> Murex Trunculus from which T'cheilet is made on a background the color of T'cheilet, for G'DILIM TAASEH LACH... <=> Bubble bath for KETZEF in haftara <=> Dove with olive branch for MEI NO'ACH in haftara <=> Also, the dove with the olive branch is the well-known symbol for peace, which the Torah requires us to offer other

nations before going to war with them. Only Amon and Moav are not given that option <=> TAGIM, the three small marks on some letters, and the left top part of others are found on the letters SHIN, AYIN, TET, NUN, ZAYIN (spelling SHAATNEZ - in the sedra) and GIMEL and TZADI (GETZ) <=> The eye whose eyelashes were being applied with mascara represents the prohibition for a man to wear a woman's dress. SIMLAT ISHA does not only mean women's garments, but it also prohibits other things that are recognized as things women do and that men generally do not <=> can also represent what the Y'FAT TO'AR does not do during the month <=> Gorilla for sale: The Torah prohibits M'CHIR KELEV, which means that if a dog was "sold" by exchanging it for one or more sheep (or goats, doves...), the animals that are M'CHIR KELEV are not usable as korbanot - probably so too with a gorilla <=> and this specific gorilla is Magila, which reminds of Parshat Zachor at the end of the sedra <=> the flowers are Forget-me-nots, as in LO TISHKACH. Final words of the sedra <=> the Witch Doctor song's opening two sounds are EEE (rhymes with see) and OOO (rhymes with sue). In our sedra, the word S'NU'A and S'NI'A - meaning hated (or less loved) occur with both vocalizations. So too, way back in Vayishlach, Yaakov Avinu is involved in naming a location

P'NU'EIL a.k.a. P'NI'EIL <=> the logo of the taxi company GETT sounds just like the word for a Jewish divorce document, in the sedra <=> the letter HEI with the number 13 is for the 13 times the word NAARA is spelled NUN-AYIN-REISH without the last letter HEI (here's where they went) <=> The first place blue ribbon is for Ki Teitzei - first place in Mitzvot (74) and in Parshiyot (44) <=> The reminder strings are for Remember what HaShem did to Miriam and Remember Amalek <=> The arrow is pointing to door number three, or in Hebrew-English mix, to DOR SH'LISHI <=> The keyboard has 48 keys, as does Parshat Ki Teitzei <=> There is wheat growing under a grapevine - forbidden as K'LAI KEREN <=> food mixer with an X and an electric drill with a check-mark. It is forbidden to take something used to make food as a security for a loan. It would be permitted to take the drill <=> Two Unexplaineds