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Chesed Notes

March '07 - May '07 / Nissan - Sivan 5767

Rabbi's Message

The month of Nissan is here and there's a lot to do before Pesach. What usually hits us first is how to properly clean for Pesach and transform a house full of chometz, to a chometz-free environment. We work hard starting with the bedrooms and work towards the kitchen. We start focusing on using up the chometz products and carefully not over purchasing new chometz. We start stocking up on items labeled, "Kosher for Passover".

Comes *erev Pesach* and we have succeeded in transforming our homes but what about transforming ourselves? We feel the pre Pesach stress and exhaustion but what about the freedom and joy?

The physical preparation of Pesach should mirror our spiritual preparation. Pesach is the time to experience the transformation from slavery to freedom. As we transform our homes, we need to remember that the goal is to transform ourselves.

During the month of Nissan, the spirituality of Pesach and the potential for *geula*, redemption is in the air. The ability to achieve closeness with HaShem and feel true freedom is in front of us. It all depends on us. We can achieve new spiritual heights and break free from what ever is holding us back. This is the month where true freedom is most accessible.

What's holding us back? It's the chometz! It's the chometz with in ourselves. Our pride, our egos, our stubbornness. This is what exhausts us.

Just as we're obligated to start learning the laws of Pesach 30 days before the

Holiday, so too we should work on the spiritual cleaning process as well.

When thinking about our own spiritual growth and development, it's important to think about others as well. Think about the majority of American Jews and Jews all over the world who are disconnected and have no Jewish awareness. Think about the many Jews who will not attend a Pesach Seder and the many who will not understand the meaning for this beautiful holiday. To truly experience the *geula* we need to be united and caring for others.

Project Inspire has produced an amazing Pesach kit of insights, questions/answers, and jokes for everyone's Pesach experience. This would be a great gift for anyone, particularly to any Jew who has a limited background. Please visit the Project Inspire website (www.projectinspireonline.com) and place your \$1.00 order for this amazing Pesach kit. Order as many as you can to send to others, it will make a difference to anyone who would receive it.

Brocha and I wish you and your family a healthy, happy, and meaningful Pesach. May all of us merit to experience a chometz free environment in our homes and in ourselves as well.

For a wealth of insights pertaining to Pesach along with some great tips on how to make your seder successful: www.aish.com has it all.

Wishing you a *Chag Kosher*
V'Sameyach,

Rabbi Elazar Grunberger ☺

Special points of

Interest:

- Be sure to check out our new shul website www.ucityshul.org
- Important! Please call Mrs. Muser with your email address or email it today to: chayamuser@ucityshul.org. We are communicating more via email so don't miss out!
- Be sure to RSVP for the special Shabbos HaGadol pre-Pesach luncheon.

Inside this issue:

Member news	2
Davening times	3
Halachos	5
Class schedule	8
Acknowledgements	10
Upcoming events	12

Mission Statement

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Sha'arei Chesed Shul is dedicated to providing a welcoming environment to Jewish families from all backgrounds, who seek to enhance their understanding and practice of their Jewish heritage within a strong communal framework. With a commitment to learning, personal growth, and community building, Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol Sha'arei Chesed Shul encompasses the spectrum of experiences to the development of vibrant Jewish personalities and families.

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President's Message

Thank you to everyone who has helped sponsor Kiddush at the Shul. We have had terrific participation in this opportunity for Chesed. It's a Mitzvah to bring light and life to Shabbos and sponsoring a Kiddush is a wonderful way to do your share and to share in this Mitzvah! The Kiddush is an important part of the Shabbos experience at our Shul and we would like to be able to have everyone share in the Mitzvah. You don't need a big reason, but some of the reasons given have been: Yahrzeits of loved ones, birthdays, anniversaries, Bar and Bas Mitzvah, New Babies, Appreciation for Kindnesses, Recovery from Illness, Thank you by Honoring others, and Celebrating Life!

— David Rich, President ☸

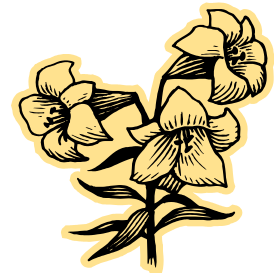
News about our members

Mazel tov:

- the Akselruds on birth of grandson, born to Donald & Ruth Berman 12/06.
- Marc & Debbie Jacob on the birth of a son.
- Jeff & Shelley Dean on the birth of a daughter.
- Rabbi Elazar & Bracha Grunberger on the marriage of Leah to Reuvain Sipel.
- Rabbi Elazar & Bracha Grunberger on the birth of a granddaughter, born to Moishe & Brachie Grunberger.
- Yehuda & Elisheva Raskas on the birth of a son.

Condolences:

- Nathanne Gitt on the passing of her (step)mother.
- Lynda Cohen on the passing of her mother.
- Devorah Edelstein on the passing of her mother. ☸



Davening Times

Parshas Tzav, Shabbos HaGadol

Friday, March 30, 2007, 11 Nissan

Shacharis	6:10 p.m.
Candlelighting before	7:04 p.m.
Mincha, Kabbalas Shabbos, Ma'ariv	7:05 p.m.
Repeat Kriyas Shema after	8:08 p.m.

Shabbos, March 31, 2007, 12 Nissan

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul	
According to Magen Avraham by	9:21 a.m.
According to the G'ra by	9:57 a.m.
Shacharis	8:50 a.m.
Mincha followed by family	
Shalosh Suedos	6:40 p.m.
Ma'ariv and Havdalah	8:09 p.m.

Sunday, April 1, 2007, 13 Nissan

Shacharis	8:30 a.m.
Sun—Thurs, Mincha/Ma'ariv	7:10 p.m.
Mon—Fri, Shacharis	6:10 a.m.



Bedikas Chometz and Fast of the First Born

Sunday, April 1, 2007, 13 Nissan

Bedikas Chometz from 8:10 p.m.
** All rooms, drawers, cars, pockets and offices must be checked. A flashlight is acceptable.*

Monday, April 2, 2007, 14 Nissan

Fast of the First Born, Taanis Bechoros
 Shacharis followed by Siyum 6:10 a.m.
 Last time for eating chometz preferably
 by 10:33 a.m., no later than 10:57 a.m.
 Burning and nullifying of chometz preferably
 by 11:49 a.m., no later than 12:01 p.m.

First Night of Pesach

Monday, April 2, 2007, 14 Nissan

Mincha	7:05 p.m.
Candlelighting	7:05 p.m.
Sunset	7:26 p.m.

Ma'ariv	7:50 p.m.
Seder must not start before	8:11 p.m.
Afikomen must be eaten by	1:04 a.m.

First Day of Pesach

Tuesday, April 3, 2007, 15 Nissan

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul
 According to Magen Avraham by 9:18 a.m.
 According to the G'ra by 9:54 a.m.
 Shacharis 8:50 a.m.
 Special Yom Tov Class 6:10 p.m.
 Mincha followed by a class 6:55 p.m.
 Ma'ariv 7:55 p.m.
 Candlelighting and seder preparation
 not before 8:12 p.m.
 Repeat Shema and Sefiras Haomer after 8:12 p.m.

SECOND DAY OF PESACH

Wednesday, April 4, 2007, 16 Nissan

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul
 According to Magen Avraham by 9:18 a.m.
 According to the G'ra by 9:54 a.m.
 Shacharis 8:50 a.m.
 Mincha followed by a class 6:55 p.m.
 Ma'ariv after 8:13 p.m.

Chol Hamoed Pesach

Thursday, April 5, 2007, 17 Nissan
 Friday, April 6, 2007, 18 Nissan
 Shacharis 6:10 a.m.
 Mincha/Ma'ariv 7:10 p.m.

Shabbos Chol Hamoed

Friday, April 6, 2007, 18 Nissan

Shacharis 6:10 p.m.
 Candlelighting before 7:09 p.m.
 Mincha, Kabbalas Shabbos, Ma'ariv 7:10 p.m.
 Repeat Kriyas Shema & omer after 8:14 p.m.

Shabbos, April 7, 2007, 19 Nissan

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul
 According to Magen Avraham by 9:14 a.m.
 According to the G'ra by 9:50 a.m.

(Continued on page 4)

Davening Times continued – Part 2

(Continued from page 3)

Shacharis	8:50 a.m.
Mincha followed by family Shalosh Suedos	6:45 p.m.
Ma'ariv and Havdalah after	8:15 p.m.

Seventh day of Pesach

Sunday, April 8, 2007, 20 Nissan

Shacharis	8:30 p.m.
Mincha/Ma'ariv	7:10 p.m.
Candlelighting	7:11 p.m.
Sunset	7:31 p.m.
Repeat Shema and omer after	8:16 p.m.

Monday, April 9, 2007, 21 Nissan

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul	
According to Magen Avraham by	9:13 a.m.
According to the G'ra by	9:49 a.m.
Shacharis	8:50 a.m.
Mincha followed by a class	7:00 p.m.
Ma'ariv	8:17 p.m.
Candlelighting after	8:17 p.m.
Repeat Shema and Sefiras Haomer after	8:17 p.m.

Eighth Day of Pesach

Tuesday, April 10, 2007, 22 Nissan

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul	
According to Magen Avraham by	9:48 a.m.
According to the G'ra by	9:12 a.m.
Shacharis	8:50 a.m.
Yizkor preceding Mussaf (approx.)	10:50 a.m.
Mincha followed by Neilas Ha Chag	7:00 p.m.
Ma'ariv and Havdalah after	8:18 p.m.

Wednesday & Thursday, April 11-12, 2007,

23-24 Nissan

Wed.—Thurs, Mincha/Ma'ariv	7:15 p.m.
Wed.—Fri, Shacharis	6:10 a.m.

Parshas Shemini

Friday, April 13, 2007, 25 Nissan

Shacharis	6:10 a.m.
Candlelighting before	7:16 p.m.
Mincha, Kabbalas Shabbos, Ma'ariv	7:15 p.m.
Repeat Kriyas Shema after	8:21 p.m.

Shabbos, April 14, 2007, 26 Nissan

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul	
According to Magen Avraham by	9:09 a.m.
According to the G'ra by	9:45 a.m.
Shacharis	8:50 a.m.
Mincha followed by family Shalosh Suedos	6:55 p.m.
Ma'ariv and Havdalah after	8:22 p.m.

Sunday, April 15, 2007, 27 Nissan

Shacharis	8:30 a.m.
Sun—Thurs, Mincha/Ma'ariv	7:20 p.m.
Mon—Fri, Shacharis	6:10 a.m.

Wednesday and Thursday,
April 18-19, 2007, are Rosh Chodesh Iyar.
Shacharis will begin both days at 6:00 a.m.

Parshas Tazria-Metzorah

Friday, April 20, 2007, 2 Iyar

Shacharis	6:10 a.m.
Candlelighting before	7:23 p.m.
Mincha, Kabbalas Shabbos, Ma'ariv	7:25 p.m.
Repeat Kriyas Shema after	8:28 p.m.

Shabbos, April 21, 2007, 3 Iyar

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul	
According to Magen Avraham by	9:03 a.m.
According to the G'ra by	9:39 a.m.
Shacharis	8:50 a.m.
Mincha followed by family Shalosh Suedos	7:00 p.m.
Ma'ariv and Havdalah	8:29 p.m.

Sunday, April 23, 2007, 4 Iyar

Shacharis	8:30 a.m.
Mon—Thurs, Mincha/Ma'ariv	7:25 p.m.
Mon—Fri, Shacharis	6:10 a.m.

Parshas Acharei Mos-Kedoshim

Friday, April 27, 2007, 9 Iyar

Shacharis	6:10 a.m.
Candlelighting before	7:30 p.m.
Mincha, Kabbalas Shabbos, Ma'ariv	7:30 p.m.
Repeat Kriyas Shema after	8:35 p.m.

(Continued on page 9)

PASSOVER HALACHOS

Laws of Selling Chometz

1. Why was the procedure of selling chometz originally instituted?

Originally, only those who traded in food sold their chometz in order to avoid major financial difficulty. It was done personally with a non-Jew and the chometz was taken out of the house. When this became a practical problem, a locked room containing the chometz was sold to the non-Jew (or rented, in Israel where it is forbidden to sell land to a non-Jew) and the key was given to him. More recently, many other leniencies have been included.

2. May individuals sell their chometz to a non-Jew?

Due to the highly complex laws of acquisition between Jew and non-Jew, the custom is that the rabbi sells the chometz for the community.

3. May one sell food that is definitely chometz?

According to most opinions, one may sell food that is definitely chometz. Some have the custom not to sell food that is definitely chometz. This is because the sale involves complex halachic issues, and it is difficult to fulfill the requirements in a way that satisfies all opinions. One may be lenient if disposing of it would cause financial hardship.

4. May one sell food that is questionable chometz?

According to all opinions, one may sell food that is questionable chometz.

5. Aside from bread, which foods are definitely chometz or contain chometz?

Such foods include beer, biscuits, bran, brewers yeast (nutritional yeast), cake, cereals (that contain one of the five grains), cookies, crackers, dough, drinks from grains (chico), instant quaker oats, macaroni, malt, noodles, oatmeal, puffed wheat, semolina, snack bars (that contain one of the five grains), soup nuts, spaghetti, wafers, wheat germ, whisky, and yeast extracts. [The five grains are wheat, barley, spelt, rye, and oats].

6. May flour be sold?

The custom is to permit the sale of flour. Although some have the custom not to sell food that is definitely chometz, flour is not considered to be definite chometz. This is because the grains are washed quickly and probably have not been in contact with water for sufficient time to become chometz.

7. Which products are questionable chometz and may be sold?

Alcohol, alcoholic drinks (except beer and whisky), all canned foods, baked beans, baking powder, burgol (whole wheat), brown sugar, candies, chewing gum, chocolate spread, cocoa, coffee, custard powder, dextrose, dried fruit, drinking chocolate, falafel powder, flavorings, flour, fruit drinks, glucose, granola, grape sugar, instant puddings, pleasant tasting medicines, mustard, pearl barley, pickled meats, pickled vegetables, play-do, powdered soups, raw oats, regular matzo and matzo meal, salted nuts and seeds, sausages, soda, starch, spices, vegetarian meat, vinegar, and vitamins.

8. Should everyone arrange the sale of chometz?

Due to today's technology and advanced methods of food production, even a seemingly simple item may contain chometz. Therefore, everyone is advised to arrange the sale of chometz.

9. Do chometz pots and dishes need to be sold?

No. If pots were sold, they would need to be immersed again after Pesach when they are reacquired from the non-Jew. The custom is to include in the sale any chometz that *remains* in the pots.

10. Do dried flower arrangements need to be sold?

Dried flower arrangements that contain one of the five grains should be put away and included in the sale, in case they were in contact with water and may have become chometz.

11. What else should be included in the sale?

If a person owns stocks in a company that deals with chometz, he should preferably list them. According to some opinions, this ownership establishes him as a partial owner of the chometz.

12. Should every item of chometz and its exact location be specified in the contract?

Preferably, the exact location of all the chometz should be specified. However, if an item or a location was omitted, it is included in the sale. This is because there is a clause in the contract that includes all types of chometz in all places.

13. Does one need to lock the place where the chometz is stored?



(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

If possible, yes. Otherwise, it should be taped closed and labeled that there is chometz inside. A section of the house that is being sold should be locked if possible, or closed off.

14. If the house will be vacant during Pesach, does this affect the sale?

Since the non-Jew must have access to the chometz, one should leave a key with a neighbor and inform the authorizing rabbi of its location.

15. During Pesach, may items be taken from sections of the house that have been sold?

The contract gives permission to the seller to retrieve an item from these locations in times of need. However, one should not do so too often, since this would indicate that the sale has not been taken seriously.

16. May a person appoint an agent to sell chometz with the rabbi?

Yes. There are suitable contracts of sale available for those who cannot arrange the sale personally.

17. What if a person or his agent cannot personally meet the rabbi?

Ideally, either the person or his agent should sign a contract in the presence of the rabbi and grasp an object to strengthen his authorization. However, in extenuating circumstances, a person may arrange the sale with the rabbi by telephone.

18. Should one pay the rabbi for his services?

Although this is not strictly required, many people have the custom to do so. According to some opinions, this strengthens the rabbi's authorization.

19. How should the sale be arranged if one is going to be in a different time zone during Pesach?

He should tell this to the rabbi who is selling the chometz. The rabbi will then be able to schedule the sale and repurchase of the chometz in an acceptable way.

Excerpted from "Guidelines" - over 500 commonly asked questions about Pesach (Targum/Feldheim).

The Search and Nullification of Chometz

1. One should search for "chometz" on the night before Erev Pesach (that is, the night of the 14th of Nissan). This year the search for Chometz will be on Sunday night, April 1, 2007. We are obligated to conduct the search after tzeis (when 3 stars appear). One should not eat (except a light snack), nor perform any work, from a half hour before nightfall onward [until he finishes the search].
2. When searching for Chometz one should use only a single-wick beeswax candle for the search. One should not use a braided candle, because it is considered like a torch ("avukah"). In a pressing situation, when there is no beeswax candle available, one may use a tallow ("cheilev") candle.

A Practical guide to the halachos of seder night

There are actually seven different mitzvot that we perform at the Seder. Two are from the Torah:

- 1) telling the Exodus story
- 2) eating matzah

The other mitzvot are rabbinical:

- 3) eating Marror (bitter herbs)
- 4) eating the Afikomen (an extra piece of matzah for dessert as a reminder of the Passover offering)
- 5) saying Hallel (Psalms of praise)
- 6) drinking the Four Cups of wine
- 7) demonstrating acts of freedom and aristocracy ~ e.g. sitting with a pillow cushion and leaning as we eat and drink, and beginning the meal "with a dip."

The 15 steps of our Seder were composed in the 11th century by Talmudic commentators, either Rashi or Tosfot.

LAWS OF THE FOUR CUPS OF WINE

At the Seder, every Jew should drink four cups of wine corresponding to the four expressions of freedom mentioned in the Torah (Exodus 6: 6-7). Since we are free people this evening, nobody should pour their own wine, but rather each person should pour for another ~ as if we are royalty who have servants. It is best to use red wine, since this alludes to the blood spilled by Pharaoh, the blood as part of the Ten Plagues, and the blood the Jews put on their doorposts. Someone who has difficulty drinking wine may use grape juice, but should add a little wine so that the taste of alcohol is detectable. Everyone should have their own wine cup, which

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

holds a *Revi'it* ~ i.e. a minimum of 98cc (3.3 oz.) according to Rabbi Moshe Feinstein, or 150cc (5.1 oz.) according to the Chazon Ish. When Passover falls on Shabbat, the minimum amount for the first cup is 4.42 oz., even according to Rabbi Feinstein.

It is preferable to drink the entire cup of wine for each of the Four Cups. Otherwise, you should at least drink a majority of the cup. Jewish law defines an act of "drinking" as two swallows without pausing. This is the preferable way to consume the Four Cups. Otherwise, you should at least consume the wine within four minutes. As an expression of freedom, the Sages enacted leaning to the side while drinking the Four Cups of wine. Everyone should lean to the left and back!

THE BLESSINGS

Kiddush should be recited while seated. You should have in mind to fulfill two mitzvot:

- 1) the mitzvah of Kiddush that we say on every Shabbat and Yom Tov
- 2) plus the special mitzvah to drink Four Cups of wine at the Seder

When saying the *Shehechianu* blessing, you should have in mind that it applies to all the various mitzvot of Seder night. When the Seder falls on Saturday night, you should also make the Havdalah blessings as listed in the text, using the Yom Tov candles as your Havdalah candle.

MAGGID

As we begin the main part of the Seder ~ the telling of the Exodus ~ it is important to have a good translation of the Haggadah so you can understand what you are saying. This first paragraph of the Haggadah is written not in Hebrew, but in Aramaic, which was the common language of the time.

RACH'TZAH

Since we already washed our hands previously before the Karpas, you should intentionally make your hands dirty, so that the blessing on the washing here should not be in vain. This can be accomplished by touching your shoe or scratching your head.

MOTZI

It is a Torah mitzvah to eat matzah on Seder night. Jewish law defines an act of "eating" as swallowing a *kezayit* within two to four minutes (*kiday achilat pras*). If this is difficult, you may sip some water while eating. At the very least, the matzah must be consumed within nine minutes. The time begins not with the first bite, but with the first swallow. Therefore, you can gain some extra time by chewing up some matzah before taking the first swallow. A *kezayit* is approximately 45-50 cc, which is roughly two thirds of a square matzah, or one half of the hand-made round matzah. (According to the Chazon Ish, the amount is about 25 percent bigger.)

Unlike when we make "Hamotzi" on Shabbat, on Passover we do not dip the matzah in salt. This is because it is a special mitzvah to taste the matzah itself. There is a custom as well to kiss the matzah before eating it, in accordance with the verse, "Serve God with joy" (Psalms 100:2). Before the leader recites the blessing, everyone should have prepared in front of them enough matzah to fulfill the mitzvah properly.

Don't forget to eat the matzah while leaning to the left.

MARROR

Take an amount of Marror equivalent to the size of a *kezayit*. Even though many have the custom of using horseradish, the Talmud nevertheless includes *Chasa* ~ Romaine lettuce - as one vegetable which may be used as Marror. If Romaine lettuce is used, the leaves should total eight-by-ten inches, or about 25-29 cc. Extreme care should be taken to check the lettuce since frequently there are small bugs in the leaves. If horseradish is used, it should be compacted into 1.1 fluid ounce ~ an amount equivalent to one half of a typical egg. Horseradish in jars bought from the stores should not be used, since sweeteners are added to make them less bitter. Particularly problematic is "red horseradish" which is actually a mixture of beets and horseradish. If you use pure horseradish, it should be ground up before Yom Tov begins.

Before making the blessing, the Marror should be dipped into the Charoset, and then shaken off. The Talmud says a bit of Charoset serves as an "antiseptic" to dilute the harsh effects of the Marror. When reciting the blessing, have in mind that the Marror will be eaten in the "Korech sandwich" as well. You should not lean while eating the Marror. It must be consumed within two to four minutes of the first swallow.

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

KORECH

Take the bottom matzah (remaining from the original three) and make a sandwich with the Marror. For this mitzvah, it is okay to use smaller amounts. The amount of matzah should be approximately 23-25 cc ~ roughly one-third of a square matzah, or one-fourth of a round matzah. (According to the Chazon Ish, the amount is about 25 percent bigger.) The amount of Marror needed is 3.6 by 2.7 inches of Romaine lettuce, or 0.7 compacted fluid ounce of horseradish.

Dip the sandwich into the Charoset and then shake it off. Say the paragraph of "Remembrance of the Temple." There is no blessing. Eat the sandwich while leaning to the left. It must be consumed within two to four minutes of the first swallow.

AFIKOMEN

The Afikomen should preferably be eaten before the middle of the night. (This exact time will vary depending on geographic location; check with your local rabbi.) If eating the Afikomen by that time will mean rushing through the Seder, then it may be eaten later. The Afikomen should be eaten while you are "full" ~ yet with some room still left in your stomach. If you are full to the point of "stuffed," eating the Afikomen might not halachically be considered an act of "eating."

The amount of matzah that everyone should eat for the Afikomen is a kezayit. This equals approximately 45-50 cc, which is roughly two thirds of a square matzah, or one half of the hand-made round matzot. (According to the Chazon Ish, the amount is about 25 percent bigger.) If an individual finds eating this amount difficult, then he may eat half that amount.

Be sure to give each person at least one small piece from the Afikomen, and then make up the remaining volume from other matzot. After the Afikomen, nothing else should be eaten for the remainder of the night ~ except for the drinking of water, tea, and the remaining two cups of wine. The Afikomen is eaten while leaning to the left. It must be consumed within two to four minutes of the first swallow.

Chol Hamoed – Intermediate Days of the Festival

(a) The Torah commandment to make a Mo'ed is defined by the Rabbis of the Mishna and Talmud.

(b) All Melacha/labor is forbidden except for:

1. That which will cause loss.
2. Things which are necessary for the Mo'ed (and could not have been done beforehand).
3. Unskilled labor which involves little effort (e.g. turning on a light, driving a car).

The main purpose of the Mo'ed is to absorb the lessons of the Festival without the distractions of mundane affairs. Therefore, it is correct to study more Torah than usual during the Mo'ed. It is appropriate to eat meat and drink wine during every day of the Mo'ed.

☞

Thank you for supporting our shul

Tributes:

- from Louise Morganstern:
 - In honor of Mary Dubinsky's special birthday
 - In honor of Leah Grunberger's engagement
 - In the merit of a Refuah Shelaima for Dovid Grunberger
 - In honor of Rosh Chodesh Women's program
- In memory of Harold Hoffman's wife
- - In gratitude for prayers for

her recovery from surgery

- from Emily Grafman – in honor of Gabby Deutsch's Bas Mitzvah

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- Dr. Abbi Rosenbloom
- Todd & Sarah Rush
- David Schwartz
- Dr. David & Barbara Simon
- Tsizhba, Lanis & Disov Families
- Rabbi Max & Chava Weiman
- Rabbi Binyomin & Sora Liba Yudin ☞

Davening Times continued – Part 3

(Continued from page 4)

Shabbos, April 28, 2007, 10 Iyar

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul	
According to Magen Avraham by	8:58 a.m.
According to the G'ra by	9:34 a.m.
Shacharis	8:50 a.m.
Mincha followed by family	
Shalosh Suedos	7:05 p.m.
Ma'ariv and Havdalah	8:35 p.m.

Sunday, April 29, 2007, 11 Iyar

Shacharis	8:30 a.m.
Sun–Thurs, Mincha/Ma'ariv	7:30 p.m.
Mon–Fri, Shacharis	6:10 a.m.

Parshas Emor

Friday, May 4, 2007, 16 Iyar

Shacharis	6:10 a.m.
Candlelighting	7:35 p.m.
Mincha, Kabbalas Shabbos, Ma'ariv	7:35 p.m.
Repeat Kriyas Shema after	8:41 p.m.

Shabbos, May 5, 2007, 17 Iyar

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul	
According to Magen Avraham by	8:53 a.m.
According to the G'ra by	9:29 a.m.
Shacharis	8:50 a.m.
Mincha followed by family	
Shalosh Suedos	7:15 p.m.
Ma'ariv and Havdalah	8:42 p.m.

Sunday, May 6, 2007, 18 Iyar

Shacharis	8:30 a.m.
Sun–Thurs, Mincha/Ma'ariv	7:40 p.m.
Mon–Fri, Shacharis	6:10 a.m.

Parshas Behar–Bechukosai

Friday, May 11, 2007, 23 Iyar

Shacharis	6:10 a.m.
Candlelighting before	7:43 p.m.
Mincha, Kabbalas Shabbos, Ma'ariv	7:45 p.m.
Repeat Kriyas Shema after	8:48 p.m.

Shabbos, May 12, 2007, 24 Iyar

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul

According to Magen Avraham by	8:49 a.m.
According to the G'ra by	9:25 a.m.
Shacharis	8:50 a.m.
Mincha followed by family	
Shalosh Suedos	7:20 p.m.
Ma'ariv and Havdalah	8:49 p.m.

Sunday, May 13, 2007, 25 Iyar

Shacharis	8:30 a.m.
Sun–Thurs, Mincha/Ma'ariv	7:45 p.m.
Mon–Fri, Shacharis	6:10 a.m.



Parshas Bemidbar

Friday, May 18, 2007, 1 Sivan, Rosh Chodesh

Shacharis	6:00 a.m.
Candlelighting before	7:49 p.m.
Mincha, Kabbalas Shabbos, Ma'ariv	7:50 p.m.
Repeat Kriyas Shema after	8:54 p.m.

Shabbos, May 19, 2007, 2 Sivan

Say Shema Yisrael before coming to shul	
According to Magen Avraham by	8:46 a.m.
According to the G'ra by	9:22 a.m.
Shacharis	8:50 a.m.
Mincha followed by family	
Shalosh Suedos	7:25 p.m.
Ma'ariv and Havdalah	8:55 p.m.

Sunday, May 20, 2007, 3 Sivan

Shacharis	8:30 a.m.
Sun–Mon., Mincha/Ma'ariv	7:50 p.m.
Mon–Tues., Shacharis	6:10 a.m.

Weekly Class Schedule

MONDAY – FRIDAY	
Daf Yomi/ Kitzur Shulchan Aruch	After Shacharis Rabbi Bloch leads the daily study of one page of Talmud. Rabbi Yudin teaches the Kitzur Shulchan Aruch, the laws of daily living.
Chofetz Chaim	Between Mincha and Ma'ariv Rabbi Yudin leads a study of the works of the Chofetz Chaim. The class is now studying Ahavas Chesed, the laws of kindness.
SUNDAY	
Daf Yomi	7:30 a.m., for men Rabbi Bloch leads the daily study of one page of Talmud.
Mesilas Yesharim	9:30 a.m., for men and women Start your week right with Sunday morning learning with Rabbi Shaya Mintz. Learn the secrets of becoming a better person as outlined in the classical text of Mesilas Yesharim.
Bagels, Lox & Talmud	9:30 a.m., for men Taught by Rabbi Yudin, join us for an hour of delicious skill building learning. No cost and no RSVP needed.
MONDAY	
Boys Mishnayos group	7:30 p.m., Boys 11 and up only Taught by Rabbi Yudin, this is an hour of fun, but serious, learning of mishnayos brachos for motivated boys.
TUESDAY	
Lunch and Learn	12:15 p.m. Rabbi Yudin leads a discussion of themes in the weekly Torah portion and how it affects our everyday life perspectives. No cost and no RSVP needed.
THURSDAY	
Boys Mishnayos group	7:30 p.m., Boys ages 8-10 Taught by Rabbi Yudin, this is an hour of fun, but serious, learning of mishnayos brachos for motivated boys.
Hassidic Thought on the Weekly Torah Portion	8:15 p.m., for men and women Rabbi Yudin leads a discussion of the hassidic masters' mystical perspectives on the Torah portion.
SHABBOS	
Midrash in the Morning	8:00 a.m., for men and women Rabbi Yudin leads an in depth discussion of ideas brought forth by the midrashim on the week's Torah portion.
Children's program	10 a.m., for children ages 4-10 Aviva Grunberger teaches about the parsha, holidays and more.
Learner's Service	10 a.m., for men and women Rabbi Greenwald leads a meaningful, educational and inspirational Shabbos morning service in the Mishkan Israel Beis Medresh.
Women in Tanach	Approximately one hour before Mincha, for women A weekly discussion focusing on one of the many righteous women found in the Torah.
Daf Yomi	One hour before Mincha, for men Rabbi Bloch leads the daily study of one page of Talmud.

AUTHORIZATION FORM

(Delegation of Power of Attorney for Sale of Chometz)

Pesach 2007/5767

I, the undersigned, fully empower and permit Rabbi Elazar Grunberger (and/or his representative or agent) to act on my behalf to sell all my Chometz and Chometz mixtures as defined by the Torah and Rabbinic law and to lease all places wherein the Chometz owned by me may be found, especially in the premises located at:

This does not include the sale of cooking utensils and/or dishes used for Chometz.

This does include all other Chometz that is in my possession, including transit goods, or goods that would be delivered to me during Pesach from April 2 – April 10, 2007, inclusive. This authorization also includes provision for Chometz which I own through shares of stock in corporations which own Chometz.

The said Chometz is to be sold to a non-Jew during the time period legally allotted to the sale of Chometz. The buyer has free access to the Chometz acquired by him. The place where the Chometz is located is to be rented to the buyer for the period of April 2 – April 10, 2007 inclusive.

The exact assessment of quantity and value will take place after Pesach, or in accordance with any arrangements made by Rabbi Grunberger (and/or his representative or agent).

This authorization is legalized by my signature and/or by any of the halachically prescribed methods of actualizing a transaction.

And to this, I hereby affix my signature on this date:

March ____, 2007, corresponding to ____Nissan, 5767.

Signature

Printed Name

**Fill out this form and ensure that Rabbi Grunberger receive it
before Thursday, March 29th.**

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol

Sha'arei Chesed Shul

700 North & South
St. Louis, MO 63130

Mailing Address Line 1

Mailing Address Line 2

Mailing Address Line 3

Mailing Address Line 4

Important Dates & Times for Pesach 5767/2007

Bedikas Chometz	Sunday evening, April 1	From 8:10 p.m.
Taanis Bechorim/Fast of the first Born Siyum	Monday morning, April 2	Shacharis 6:10 a.m. followed by Siyum
Eating of Chometz	Must stop by Monday, April 2	Preferably by 10:33 a.m., no later than 10:57 a.m.
Burning and Nullification of Chometz	Monday morning, April 2	Preferably by 11:49 a.m., no later than 12:01 p.m.
Yom Tov Candles First Night (Say Shehechyanu)	Monday evening, April 2	7:06 p.m.
First Seder	Monday evening, April 2	Not before 8:10 p.m.
Latest time eat afikomen	No later than chatzos both nights	1:00 a.m.
Yom Tov Candles Second Night (Say Shehechyanu)	Tuesday evening, April 3	After 8:12 p.m.
Second Seder, First Night of Omer	Tuesday evening, April 3	
Yom Tov Candles Seventh Night (NO Shehechyanu)	Sunday evening, April 8	7:11 p.m.
Yom Tov Candles Eighth Night (NO Shehechyanu)	Monday evening, April 9	After 8:17 p.m.