

What's New @ YTCTE

JAN 12, 2024 | די שבט תשפ"ד | ארא | ב' שבט ארא | ב' שבט תשפ"ד NMB CANDLE LIGHTING 5:30 PM*

*Other S. FL communities may differ



A MESSAGE FROM THE ROSHEI HAYESHIVA



Shedding Bias RABBI MORDECHAI PALGON, שליט"א

At the end of the Parsha, Pharoh is so overwhelmed by the destruction of the makah of barad that he finally admits ה' הצדיק ואני ועמי הרשעים, Hashem is the righteous One and I and my nation are evil. He begs Moshe Rabbeinu to daven to Hashem to allow this makah to cease, and after those tefillos, the hail halts.

The pasuk says the flax and barley were destroyed, but wheat and spelt were not because of their 'afilos.' Rashi explains this word in two ways. The first explanation is that the wheat and spelt were not destroyed because they were delayed in ripening and therefore their stalks were soft enough to bend under the onslaught of hail, unlike the others. Rashi also posits that the survival of these two crops was an open miracle and by all rights should have been destroyed.

At the beginning of Parshas Bo, Moshe confronts Pharoh and asks him how long will Pharoh refuse to be humbled before Hashem. The question arises: didn't he just admit to the power of Hashem? The Chizkuni explains that Pharoh still felt arrogant and powerful because some crops survived the hail. He had the audacity to say Hashem doesn't have control over everything; due to the remaining crops, it must be that Hashem had no control over those that were not destroyed.

How could he not admit that these leftover crops were due to Hashem's munificence in delaying their growth or the open miracle that these specific crops were not destroyed? Wasn't he the one who conceded that Hashem was the only One to stop it? It is clear that he chose his bias and egotism over the glaringly obvious truth.

We see from here that when we observe events and experience life circumstances, we must put aside our innate bias to analyze them through the eyes of chazal and our study of mussar to internalize the hashgacha pratis. In this way we can make wise and proper decisions for ourselves and our families.





Halachos Of בישול On Shabbos

BMZE, 1st Year Talmid Cleveland, OH

On Shabbos, there is a prohibition against cooking. This means taking any uncooked object and placing it in a liquid that is hot enough to cook. The temperature that is hot enough to cook is referred to in Halacha as "יד סולדת בו". The poskim disagree as to how hot יד סולדת בו is. Rabbi Moshe Feinstein rules that it is somewhere in between 110 and 180 degrees. A person has to be מחמיר and not put any uncooked food in a liquid which is over 110 degrees.

There are some exceptions to this rule. It is always אסור to put uncooked food in a pot that is on the fire. Likewise, it is אסור to put food in a pot that was taken off the fire, but is still יד סולדת בו. However, if the water from the pot was taken off of the fire, and then poured into a second pot (כלי שני), if the water is still hot enough to be called יד סולדת בו that water is not able to cook foods and therefore you can put uncooked food into the second pot.

There are some foods that are referred to in Halacha as the קלי הבישול (foods that easily cook). These foods will cook even in the second pot (כלי שני). Nowadays, we are unsure which foods are קלי and are therefore stringent to not put any uncooked foods in a כלי שני.

A MUSSAR MOMENT



To Be Feared Or **Not To Be Feared**

RABBI YAAKOV KIER

Rosh Kollel, Kollel Mechanchim Zichron Yitzchok Isaac, 12th Grade Rebbe

Moshe Rabbenu had a tough job. Hashem asked him to be His representative to speak to Pharoah. This task to talk to such a tyrant was complicated by the fact that Pharoah viewed himself as a deity. How was Moshe going to get his message across in such a situation? What's the way to communicate to someone with a G-d complex?

The Daas Zekanim (Vayera 7:1) explains that Hashem instructed Moshe Rabbenu to carry himself in a way that would intimidate

Pharaoh. Rav Shmuel Kamentsky (Lisitcha Elyon) qualifies that only in this scenario did Hashem allow for Moshe to intimidate Pharaoh, but in all other cases where it's not l'shem shomayim, it would be prohibited. Rav Shmuel proves this from Rabbenu Yona the Sharei Teshuva (3:159). He adds that even Moshe Rabbenu had to be warned not to misuse and abuse this tool of fear.

This wand of influence and intimidation is something that parents and educators have to be fearful of. There might be scenarios where it's l'shem Shomayim to utilize it. However you should never abuse its power. It's normally assur to apply such fear and pressure. All people, especially children, are more comfortable in relaxed relationships, not ones controlled by fear. Save the pressure for people like Pharoah.



What's The Agenda?

Dear Parents.

One of the delights of learning in a Yeshiva from a young age, is learning Parshas HaShavua and especially the first Parshiyos in Sefer Shemos, which are reinforced again and again at Pesach time each year. One of the potential pitfalls of learning these Parshiyos at such a young age is the internalizing of childish impressions of people's behavior, that remain even as one matures.

Our impression of Paroh is usually quite superficial and warped. An otherwise smart person who acts so obviously foolish, reckless and arrogant in the face of Divine retribution, we imbibe an image of someone who seems to be an abnormal person. He seemingly fails to see the glaring danger he faces, a danger that is easily recognizable by any school child, and destroys himself and his country in the process.

The truth and depth of Paroh's personality and behavior is very much within the norms of human psychology and we would do well to shed our childish notions of him and look deeply at what influenced his behavior, specifically in regard to dealing with adversity. He was clearly wicked and his attitudes and behavior reflected that attribute. Nevertheless, by analyzing his reactions to events and adversity, we can learn much that is relevant to us and our children.

One example from this week's Parsha can be seen in the aftermath of מכת צפרדעים - the plague of frogs. The Pasuk tells us that the frogs died and were piled high throughout the land, causing a terrible stench. (Shemos 8:10). The next Pasuk tells us that Paroh saw that there was relief (from the plaque) and he hardened his heart and refused to allow the Jewish People to leave Mitzrayim. The Kli Yakar points out that this is the only time this expression - הרוחה a relief' is used in connection with the Makos.

In all the other Makos, once it was over- it was over. The damaging force was gone completely. This helps explain why Paroh refused to budge once the plagues had passed - at the moment, everything was fine again. However, by the frogs, there were piles of foulsmelling dead frogs throughout Mitzrayim, which should have evoked a different, more agreeable reaction from Paroh. The Kli Yakar answers that the Torah then says "He saw..." What did he see? He saw there was הרוחה - there was relief. Apparently interpreting the word הרוחה as applying to the land of Mitzrayim, Paroh saw the land was spacious and open, from the word's shoresh - "revach". The terrible odor from the frogs was only in confined spaces, but in the great outdoors, the general countryside, the problem was manageable.

Before you conclude that this is the thinking of a madman, consider, unfortunately, how normal this way of thinking is. Paroh had an agenda - to hold onto his slaves. When one has an agenda, and especially a person with poor Midos, he will be able to twist and interpret the seemingly obvious (to others) reality in front of him and process a message in accordance with his pre-existing agenda. The slightest hint of a possibility that things are not as bad as they actually are, is enough to continue on a destructive path that seems delusional, but such rationalization is in fact common to all of us.

Rationalizations and justifications are found everywhere. Men fail to get up on time for minyan because they need to preserve their health, tzedakah is minimized because the cause is really not that worthy, the one extra piece of cake won't really make a difference and a certain eatery must be kosher because just look at everyone who is eating there. What happened to objective thinking? Aren't we rational, honest people?

This is an area that requires special focus for our children. They are totally 'agenda' driven - whatever feels good at the moment is the most important (and perhaps only) thing in the world to a child. It is hard for a child to share a toy or candy he wants, not wake up a sleeping parent when he wants even the most trivial thing or to sit down and study in place of playing a game. We need to realize these are real pressures that exist within all people. We too often interpret a behavior as chutzpah or defiance when it is the result of an inner struggle between the child's 'agenda' and what you have taught him is right.

The awareness that it is normal human behavior to see the world through 'agenda-colored' glasses will give parents and teachers the advantage of having greater patience and more insight into children's (mis)behavior. When a child does something wrong, inappropriate or defiant, seek first to understand from the child what he was thinking. You will usually be (pleasantly) surprised by what you hear, thereby sparing you and your child from unnecessary anguish and hard feelings.

Let's allow our `agenda' of loving our child to balance the scenario into one where we can lovingly guide, teach and redirect to the path we all desire, B'Ezras

Best wishes for a wonderful, understanding Shabbos,



Rabbi Kalman Baumann Principal, EECC/KES/BTE

NEWS AND UPDATES @YTCTE





Calendar Reminders

January 14

YTCTE: Annual Gala Dinner

January 16-19

RMS: Midterm exams, regular schedule

January 21

EECC/KES/BTE/RMS: Mid-winter break begins

January 22

Mesivta Avraham Zev: Dismissal 1:15

January 23

Mesivta Avraham Zev: Mid-winter break

January 29

EECC/KES/BTE/RMS: Classes resume regular time

Mesivta Avraham Zev: Shacharis 8:00 AM,

Dismissal 6:30 PM, No mishmar

Mazel Tov!

To Rabbi and Mrs. Maoz Itshakov and family on the bar mitzvah of their son, our talmid, Daniel!

To Rabbi and Mrs. Moshe Goldberger and family on the bar mitzvah of their son, our talmid, Chananya!





ESFORMES EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER



about nature, including about how plants and trees grow. They enjoyed going on a nature walk and collected items from nature.























Pre-k
continued
their unit on
authors by
exploring
Mo Willems.

The kindergarten classes learned all about different habitats-ocean, desert, rainforest, and arctic. They transformed each classroom into a different one.



























Rabbi Fried taught the 4th and 5th grade class about Yerushalayimits history and the landmarks. Then they made a project depicting the places they learned about.











Mrs. De-Paz's
first grade
classes learned
about the
scientific
process. They
conducted a
superworm
experiment,
made
observations,
and recorded
their findings.











4th grade went on a field trip to Lion Country Safari!

BNOS TORAS EMES



Our Chodesh Shevat STAR heads broke out the upcoming Rosh Chodesh activity. Stay tuned to next week's newsletter to see what it is!









Thank you to Esther and Malka Handler for bringing in a special Erev Shabbos treat-cookies with the theme of the year!















Electives in 4B and 5B have been a huge hit. In Experiencing Brachos with Rabbi Picker, the boys discussed the brachos on chocolate-dipped foods.







3B-1 had an exciting addition to their classroom... tadpoles!
This will help them understand the unit on the life cycle of a frog.







5B-2 and 5B-3 made parachutes and let them sail down from the middle school steps.

ROHR MIDDLE SCHOOL - BOYS



DF Commander and RMS alum, Adam Medina, visited the 7th grade and shared stories of hashgacha pratis about his Gaza experience.



After learning the halachos of tefillin, Rabbi Fried's class put their learning into action and practiced putting on tefillin the correct way.







מתיבתא אברהם זאב - THE DR. ABE CHAMES HIGH SCHOOL & BAIS MEDRASH ZICHRON EZRA

Dr. Brown's 12th grade class had a guest speaker, Mr. Rudi Haymann, who spoke to them and answered questions about his book, Beyond Borders, which they read in class and describes his time spent on a kibbutz in Eretz Yisroel after fleeing the Nazis and then fighting them during WWII.



The Father & Son Mishmar was geshmak learning that was spread over a few shuls in NMB, Hollywood, and Aventura.















Supporting generations – with you



It's both the lessons and the supporters that set the foundation for a vibrant chinuch. *Together*, we're ensuring every child's abilities are honed, encouraged, and grown.

JOIN US FOR A MILESTONE EVENT CELEBRATING 40 YEARS OF CHINUCH PARTNERSHIP.

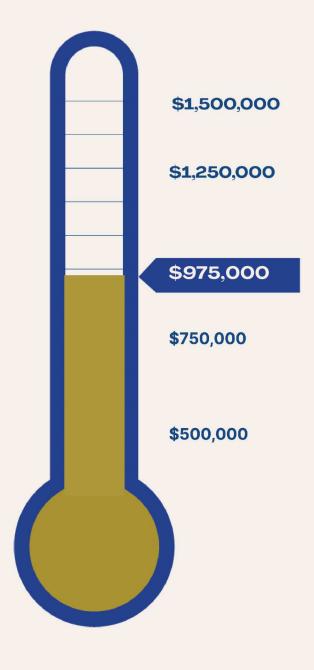
JAN. 14, 2024 | AN EVENING OF PARTNERSHIP



Thank you to all who have contributed to "Chelkeinu - Our Partners" to date!

HELP US REACH OUR
GOAL AT YTCTE.ORG/GALA

We encourage all parents to participate by making a donation to be featured in our digital scroll of honor or by soliciting donations from friends, family and business acquaintances. Personal or solicited donations will be applied to your Give/Get obligation.



AN EVENING OF PARTNERSHIP

JAN. 14, 2024 | T'' שבט תשפ JUNGLE ISLAND | 6:00 PM





KLURMAN CAMPUS

1025 NE Miami Gardens Drive North Miami Beach, FL 33179

SOUTH CAMPUS

1051 North Miami Beach Boulevard
North Miami Beach, FL 33162

BNOS TORAS EMES

701 W Hallandale Beach Blvd #110 Hallandale Beach, FL 33009