30 January 2016

KOL MEVASSER

Rabbi's Message

It is always so tantalizing to find a passage in the Torah in which we can't even agree on the straightforward, literal meaning of the words before us. What problems arise from not knowing what is happening? What implications would each possible explanation bring up for us as Jews? And why would God choose to communicate using such ambiguous language?

In the opening words of Parashat Yitro we are blessed with several such passages, but the one I'd like to focus on in the question of Zipporah's whereabouts while Moses was in Egypt. Somewhat surprisingly, it is impossible to say whether she participated in the tumult of her adopted people's liberation or sat it out at her father's house while the sacrifices the Exodus were borne by others. Although the answer to this puzzle would have deep symbolic bearing for the Jews on multiple levels, we will never be able to come up with a single, unambiguous solution.

Harking back to Parashat Shemot (Ex. 4:18-20, 24-26), we see that Moses's departure from Zipporah is anything but clear. When God tells him to return to Egypt and he asks Jethro for permission to leave, he uses the singular form "elekha-na" – "let me go." This could mean either "me personally" or "my family and me," but he obviously meant to take them at least part of



the way since Eliezer's dramatic roadside circumcision happens after they had already set out from Jethro's house together. Yet at the climax of this narrative Zipporah calls Moses a "hatan damim" – a "bridegroom of blood" – which could be construed as a compliment or an insult, and then mysteriously we don't hear from her again

for four *parashiyot*. When she finally reappears (Ex. 18:2), the text informs us that Moses had "sent her away" in the interim, but we are left with no indication as to the timing of this decision or his motivation for making it.

Two possible explanations are discussed in the writings of the Ramban (Bonastruc ça Porta), a 13th century Catalonian exegete, whose own words are as clear as any summary:

"And he returned to the land of Egypt' (Ex. 4:20) — Rabbi Abraham ibn Ezra said that this expression means that Moses returned alone... This is possible, for due to the fact that Eliezer was circumcised, Moses could not take him on the road until the child would become strong. At the same time, he did not want to delay the mission of the Holy One, blessed be He, and therefore he left them in the lodging-place and commanded Zipporah to return to her father's

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Parashat Yitro Decalogue

Torah: Ex. 18:1–20:23, 75 Pesukim Hertz 288–301; Stone 394–415 Haftarah: Is. 6:1–13 (plus 61:10, 62:5) Hertz 302–304, Stone 1154–1155 Tefillot: Mashib Haruah

Welcome Rabbi Bouskila

who will be giving this week's Shabbat Sermon on Parashat Yitro

KJ Schedule

Ereb Shabbat

Friday, January 29th

Shaharit	6:25	am
Minha	5:00	pm
Shabbat Candle Lighting	5:01	pm
Arbit / Kabbalat Shabbat	5:30	pm

Yom Shabbat

Saturday, January 30th

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Shaharit / Morning Prayer 8:30 an	n
Keri'at HaTorah 10:15 an	n
Musaf 11:30 an	n
Minhah 4:30 pn	
Se'udah Shelisheet 5:15 pn	n
Arbit 5:50 pn	n
Habdalah 6:06 pn	n

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Shabbat Kiddush is sponsored in honor of Ilan's 3rd Anniversary of his Bar Mitzvah by Rabbi Daniel, Peni & Shira Bouskila

Mazal Tov

to Ilan on his 3rd Bar Mitzvah Anniversary

Congratulations to Rabbi Daniel, Peni & Shira Bouskila and grandparents Avi & Sylvia Tuchman

Mazal Tov

to Lauren Lebowitz & Michael Salem on their upcoming marriage

Congratulations to their parents Evelyn & Fuad Salem Deborah & Steven Lebowitz



Kahal Joseph Congregation

JOYOUSLY INVITES YOU

TO CELEBRATE WITH US AT THE INSTALLATION OF

Rabbi Raif S. Melhado

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: RABBI ASHER LOPATIN PRESIDENT, YESHIVAT CHOVEVEI TORAH

SUNDAY, MARCH 6 - 26 ADAR I INSTALLATION AT 5:30PM CELEBRATORY DINNER TO FOLLOW

10505 SANTA MONICA BLVD, LOS ANGELES, CA



RSVP BY SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28
KAHALJOSEPH.ORG/INSTALLATION | 310.474.0559

KJ Schedule (continued)

Weekdays I Sunday, January 31st
Shaharit 7:30 am
Talmud Torah & Sunday School 10:00 am
Monday, February 1 to Friday, February 5 Shaharit 6:25 am
Ereb Shabbat / Friday, February 5th
Ereb Shabbat / Friday, February 5th Shaharit 6:25 am
Shaharit 6:25 am

In Memoriam

We remember yahrzeit anniversaries from January 30 to February 6, 2016. It is customary to light a memorial candle, donate tzedaka & attend Shabbat services.

20 Shebat / Shabbat, January 30th
Nissim ben Moondani
Edward David Ezra ben Meir Shemtov
Georgette Solomon

23 Shebat / Tuesday, February 2nd Victoria Elie Victoria Elie bat Caden Maurice Shamash Menashe Hayim Carl Zekaria Katsuri ben Sion

24 Shebat / Wednesday, February 3rd Rachel David Rahel bat Regina

25 Shebat / Thursday, February 4th
Norma Dabby Naima bat Farha
Morton Raymond Einy Mordecai ben Rahamim
Abraham Sales Avraham ben Sassoon

26 Shebat / Friday, February 5th Moshe Solomon *Moshe Hai ben David* Abraham Haim Yaacov *Avraham ben Haim*

27 Shebat / Shabbat, February 6th Ezra Avrahamy Ezra ben Yosef Nathan Bass Nathan ben Yisrael

Refuah Shelemah

Abe Abraham • Moselle Amron Mordechai Cohen • Esther Duke Sassoon Ezra • Miriam bat Yetta Sylvia Cohen • Tilda Levy • Sally Amron Maurice Ovadia • Florice Newberry

Shabbat Shalom Umborakh Wishing You a Peaceful Shabbat of Blessings

President's Message

Dear Friends,

Three years ago we had the honor of celebrating Ilan Bouskila's Bar Mitzvah at Kahal Joseph.

This Shabbat, Ilan will give us the pleasure of his reading the entire Parasha on the occasion of the third anniversary of his Bar Mitzvah.

We look forward to a beautiful Shabbat service with Ilan and his family.

Ronald Einy, President

Norma & Sam Dabby Jewish Education Center

Kahal Joseph Talmud Torah Friends Creativity Jewish Learning

For information contact Mrs. Hanna Elkouby, Director at 424-283-0893

Purim at KJ

Purim Baking Sunday, March 13

Join the fun & bake traditional Iraqi sweets for KJ's Community Gift Baskets.

Purim Carnival Sunday, March 20 KJ's annual celebration with carnival booths, fun games & rides, amazing costumes & wonderful food

Rabbi's Message

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home when the child will become healed. This is the purport of the expression 'after he had sent her away' (Ex. 18:2).

"It is also probable that they all went to Egypt, and after they stayed there for some time, she longed for her father and so Moses sent her with the children. This then would be the sense of 'after he had sent her away,' since Jethro feared that perhaps it was Moses's intent to divorce her."

Each of these possibilities is both appealing and problematic. In the first explanation, we see a beautiful and vulnerable moment in Moses's family life as a baby is born to his wife on his way to fulfill the most important duty of his career. While we can only commend him for how he balanced his son's health against God's demands, the sacrifice that he made was to exclude his wife and children from one of the most important experiences of our national history. Perhaps this made them the first recipients of the ritual around which the Haggadah was built, since Moses would have needed to tell his own children what happened since he had prevented them from seeing it themselves.

In the second explanation, we have the opposite story, in which Moses wanted his wife and children to be eyewitnesses to the Exodus from the outset. It was only

once they were in the thick of it that Zipporah could not withstand the environment, and so he allowed her to go even though it could only have been a blow to the morale of his followers. Perhaps they even parted on bad terms interpersonally, leaving Jethro to come in as peacemaker and save their marriage after Pharaoh had been neutralized.

I acknowledge that it can be frustrating not to know which of these visions is correct. With Moses fulfilling such an outsized role in the development of Judaism, wouldn't we want to know about these important details of how he balanced tradition and family?! Wouldn't that make a difference to how we navigate parallel challenges today?!

And yet, I also think there is a certain attraction to the lack of certainty about Moses. Perhaps God wanted us to have a Moses who could be both – a loving father and a distant one: an even-headed husband and a hot-headed one: a reflection of a little bit of all of us at various times. Perhaps if we could see some of ourselves in Moses - be it at his best, his worst, or anything in between – we could be inspired to embrace the heritage that he left behind for us and make it our own. If a flawed man such as he could rise to such heights, then perhaps we too can overcome our faults and make an impact on those around us as well!

Shabbat Shalom

Tu Bishbat Seder & Celebration







































