

by Rav Mendel Weinbach - Dean, Ohr Somayach Institutions

Zevachim 9-15

Week of 23-29 Teves 5756 / 15-21 January 1996 Rav Weinbach's insights, explanations and comments for the 7 pages of Talmud studied in the course of the worldwide **Daf Yomi** cycle

Mazel Tovs to:

Contributing Editor Rabbi Yaakov Asher Sinclair and family on the birth of his son

Production Designer Lev Seltzer and his wife Ella on the birth of their "Bachor" (First Born Son)

A Question of Precedence

The Korban Pesach - the paschal lamb whose blood and fats are sacrificed on the altar and whose flesh is eaten on the night of Pesach - must be slaughtered on the fourteenth day of the Month of Nissan, the day before the Pesach Festival. Whether the time period designated for this slaughtering is limited to the afternoon or extends to the morning as well is a matter of dispute between the Sages.

The Sage Ben Besaira's view is that it may be slaughtered in the morning as well. But if one did not slaughter it until the afternoon and the time already came for the daily afternoon sacrifice - the *Korban Tamid* - to be offered, then precedence must be given to the *Tamid*.

How can it be, asks the Talmud, that a sacrifice which could have been offered earlier must now give way to another sacrifice whose time is later?

The precedent for such a ruling, comes the response, is to be found in a law of *Tefilah* taught by Rabbi Yochanan. The Mussaf Service, which is said on the Sabbath, Festivals and Rosh Chodesh, may be said all day long, from the morning on. But if one did not yet say Mussaf and the time for the Mincha Service arrives in the afternoon he must first say Mincha.

The reason for the precedence both in regard to the *korban* and the *tefilah* is that something which is more regularly done at a certain time has priority over something of lesser regularity, in the same manner that a *talis*, which we wear daily and even on Shabbos, is donned early morning before *tefilin* which are not worn on Shabbos.

Zevachim 12a

Seventy-Two Sages

"I received a tradition from seventy-two elder **sage**," said the Sage Shimon be Azzai, as he quoted a ruling concerning sacrificial animals slaughtered with improper intention.

Why does he use the singular term **sage**, asks the Talmud, when he is referring to so large a number of sages? Because, is the explanation, all of the seventy-two sat together in one session and there was such unanimous agreement on this point as if they were all just one person.

This number, seventy-two, appears in one other place in the Talmud (Megilah 9a) in the story of the Greek King Ptolemy who gathered together seventy-two sages of Israel. He locked them in separate rooms and ordered each of them to translate the Torah into Greek. Although there was a need to make some changes from the literal translation in order to avoid misunderstandings a miracle occurred and all the translations were exactly the same.

In both cases we find seventy-two sages in perfect unity. Perhaps this number represents the totality of the Jewish People with six sages for each of the twelve tribes. When Moshe was commanded (Bamidbar 11:16) to gather seventy elders of the people his understanding was that this number represented six from each tribe. Although Hashem limited the number to seventy because He wanted the Sanhedrin to consist of seventy-one members including Moshe the concept was perhaps established of 72 sages as a unit personifying unity.

Zevachim 12b

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