VAYEISHEV





Rabbi Reuven Tradburks Director of RCA Israel Region

The sale of Yosef in Parshat Vayeishev certainly vies for the favourite story of the Torah. Yaakov settles, finally, in the land of Israel. Yosef is favored. Yosef has 2 dreams. Yaakov sends Yosef to inquire of his brother's welfare. They sell Yosef to merchants traveling to Egypt. Yehuda is confronted by Tamar and accepts responsibility. Yosef achieves great success as a servant to Potiphar. After being framed by Potiphar's wife, Yosef ends up in jail. His success continues in jail. He interprets the dreams of the butler and baker but remains in jail.

The story of Yosef is the longest in the Torah, spanning 4 parshiot. It's panoply of human emotions and conditions are grip-



ping: a favored child, dreams, jealousy, responsibility, sexual struggle, success. And later; tears, confrontation and brotherly responsibility. It is the story that lays bare human foibles; hence its appeal and fame.

1st Aliya (37:1-12) Yaakov settles in the land of Israel. Yosef is 17, brings reports to his father. Yaakov loves Yosef. He gives him a special coat, provoking the jealousy of his brothers. Yosef has 2 dreams. The brothers, gathering sheaves of wheat, gather around and bow to Yosef's. The sun, moon and 11 stars bow to him. The brothers feel hatred. Yaakov, while criticizing Yosef, takes note of the dreams.

The first verse, while eminently simple, introduces this entire story. "Yaakov settled in the land of his father's sojourning." As if to say: they were sojourners, but not me. I am going to be a settler. Avraham was promised the Land of Israel. And that his children would be strangers in a strange land, returning wealthy to Israel. Yaakov figures, "hey, that was me. Long years with Lavan. Returned wealthy. Now on to the next stage of Jewish history: settling and ruling this land".

The time to settle and eventually rule this land has arrived. Building a state requires an economic change; from shepherding to farming. And rule requires power.

When Yosef dreams not of sheep but of bundles of wheat, Yaakov's ears perk up. Why a dream of wheat when we are shepherds? Is this a new world dawning?

And then a dream of power, of the sun, moon and stars. Is this a Divine message,

through dreams, that the promise of the land is about to happen, with agriculture and power?

2nd Aliya (37:13-22) Yaakov sends Yosef to inquire of the welfare of his brothers. A man directs him to Dotan. The brothers plot to kill him and put an end to his dreams. Reuven objects to spilling his blood, suggesting to merely throw him into a pit. He saves Yosef, hoping to return him to his father.

The single best known aliva in the Torah (ok, because of Broadway - oh, such is our world). Brothers wanting to kill their brother? This is unprecedented. Well, except for the first brothers in the Torah, Cain and Abel. Rivalry, competition, jealousy is an inescapable part of life. Whether (as the Midrash says re Cain and Abel) over inheritance money, religion, marriage or here, parental love and jealousy. Had the Torah avoided this sibling rivalry, it would have lacked the reality of life. But what is of much greater import is the response to rivalry. The response of sibling loyalty, brotherhood and responsibility (and lack of it) is the story of the Torah. Human failures will happen – how to respond is the concern of our Torah.

3rd **Aliya (37:23-36)** Yosef is stripped of his coat, thrown in an empty cistern. Merchants appear. Yehuda objects to killing their brother, convincing the others to sell Yosef to these merchants. Yosef is sold to the merchants and brought to Egypt. Reuven finds the cistern empty and rends his garments. Yosef's coat is dipped



"It sounded too good

to be true — a superb sea-view

apartment in Anglo-populated



in blood, brought to Yaakov. Yaakov rips his clothes and is inconsolable. Yosef ends up in the home of Potiphar.

Yosef dreamed of the sun, moon and stars – as high as you can get – and ends in the pit, as low as you can get. Yaakov, who dreamt of a ladder ascending to the heavens, now says he will "sink to the netherworld in mourning". Yaakov deceived Yitzchak with goatskin on his arms; Yaakov is deceived by Yosef's coat dipped in goat's blood.

4th Aliya (38:1-30) Yehuda descends. He has 3 sons. 2 sons marry Tamar and die. He delays the 3rd son from marrying her. Tamar disguises herself. She becomes

This issue of Torah Tidbits is dedicated in memory of our dear friend

Dr. Paul Belitz z''l

on the occasion of his Shloshim

Paul attended Yeshiva in Israel together with our own Rabbi Sam Shor more than thirty years ago, and has been a dear friend to all of us at OU Israel for many years.

Paul, together with his beloved wife Ardra, have been generous supporters of OU Israel and our Youth Centers.

His legacy of faith, courage and kindness will continue to inspire all of us who were blessed to have Paul in our lives.

May the Torah learned in this issue of Torah Tidbits be in the zechut of an aliyat neshama, and may each of us do our best to emulate Paul's gentle and kind demeanor.

יהי זכרו ברוך

Rabbi Avi Berman Executive Director, OU Israel pregnant from Yehuda. Yehuda orders her to be put to death. She sends his identifying possessions. Yehuda admits. She has twins, Peretz and Zerach.

Yehuda descends. But ends up with Zerach – shine. He withheld his 3rd son from Tamar, as he withheld Yosef from returning to Yaakov. But here he took full responsibility whereas there he didn't. When the brothers wanted to kill Yosef. Reuven told them to throw him in a pit. Ok, don't kill him with a knife, kill him passively, of starvation. Yehuda stood up; let's not kill him, let's sell him. That certainly was better than killing him. But he really should have objected more vociferously and said: "I will not let you harm Yosef. I will return him to Abba." Here he takes full responsibility. A harbinger of his full acceptance of responsibility later in guaranteeing Binyamin's return to Yaakov.

5th Aliya (39:1-6) Yosef descends to Egypt. G-d is with Yosef and he is successful. His owner sees that G-d is with him and that all he does G-d makes successful. G-d blesses the master's home because of Yosef; all that is his in his home and field, G-d blesses. He gives Yosef total control of all that is his.

A little wee aliya of 6 verses. And G-d's name appears 6 times. G-d's name did not appear in the 66 verses until here in the parsha (save for the death of the 2 sons of Yehuda: "they did bad in the eyes of G-d"). This is very similar to the absence of G-d in the beginning of Sefer Shemot until He finally sees their affliction. Man does just fine spiraling down all by himself – Yosef at the hands of his brothers, Yehuda with his mishandling of Tamar, the Jews in Egypt at the hands of Paro. When he hits bottom, G-d appears.

6th **Aliya (39:7-23)** Potiphar's wife propositions Yosef. Yosef resists, for as much as he has complete authority in the home, this would be a sin to G-d. With no one around, she grabs him. He flees, leaving her holding his garment. She frames Yosef as having approached her. Yosef is thrown in jail. G-d is kind to him and the jail keeper puts Yosef in charge. All that he does, G-d makes successful.

Note the parallels: The brother's take Yosef's coat from him; Mrs. Potiphar is holding Yosef's garment. The brother's deceive their father with the coat; Mrs. Potiphar deceives her husband with the coat. Yosef is sold as a slave; Yosef ends up in jail.

From dreaming of the sun, moon and stars, and brothers bowing to him, Yosef has gone down to Egypt, down in status to a slave, and now down yet again to jail.

Yosef earns the title of Yosef HaTzaddik from his resistance to Mrs. Potiphar. He is alone, in a foreign land, no one around, being propositioned; yet, his thoughts are sinning to G-d.

7th **Aliya (40:1-23)** The butler and baker of Paro are jailed. Yosef takes care of them. They dream. Yosef asks: tell me the dreams for their explanations are to G-d. The butler saw a fruitful vine, squeezing the grapes into the cup of Paro. Yosef says: you will be restored as butler. And, Yosef adds, remember me when things are good again and tell Paro, for I don't deserve to be here. The baker describes dreaming of bread on his head. Yosef says: you will be hung. The butler is restored. The baker is hung. The butler forgets Yosef.

While the Yosef story moves quickly for us the reader, years have passed. 2 years will pass from the butler being restored until Yosef interprets Paro's dream next week. He is 30 then. Now he is 28. He was 17 when the brothers sold him.

And if Yosef is such a good interpreter of dreams – well, he himself had 2 dreams. What does he make of his dreams? He dreamt of the brother's bundles of wheat bowing to him. And of power, all bowing to him. Does he mull over his dreams every once in a while? Every week? Every day? He tells Paro that he had 2 dreams because they will happen soon. He had 2 dreams. His dreams didn't happen soon. Does he think they will still happen? After all, how soon is soon? A few days? Or 25 years?

SHABBAT CHANUKAH HAFTORAH ZECHARIAH 2:14-4:7

The special haftorah for Chanukah contains the glorious vision of the golden Temple Menorah.

This hafotrah's unique message was prophesied by Zechariah in close proximity to the building of the second Beit Hamikdash. Within this context this exquisite passage from the Prophets describes the exuberant joy that will prevail when Hashem's presence returns to Yerushalayim.

Hashem, in Zechariah's prophecy, proceeds to articulate the great reward awaiting Joshua, the first Kohen Gadol to serve in the second Beit Hamikdash, if he and his descendants follow the ways of the Torah. The reward will be: "Behold! I will bring My Servant, the Shoot." This is an allusion to the Mashiach, the 'shoot', the descendant of David.

Zechariah then powerfully witnesses in his mind's eye a golden seven-branched Menorah. An angel offers an explanation of the vision: "This is the word of the Lord to Zerubbavel - 'Not by force and not by physical might, by my spirit," says the Lord of Hosts."

With these words the navi conveys a message of hope and the promise that the redemption will surely arrive. The light of the Menorah is a symbol of God's *shechina*, His holy presence, that will soon be manifest in the land of Israel and will ultimately be visible for all humanity to behold. May that day come soon!



STATS

9th of 54 sedras; 9th of 12 in B'reishit Written on 190 lines, ranks 28th 4 Parshiyot; 3 open, 1 closed 112 p'sukim - ranks 24th (8th) tied with Matot; more words & letters than it, same line count 1558 words - ranks 24th (8th) tied with Vayakhel; fewer p'sukim & letters than it.



No mitzvot are counted from Vayeishev



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