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MOB RULES:

Does the Torah Sanction Vigilante Justice? PART III

Adapted from a shiur by Rav Yosef Greenwald

GOING ALONE

Bet Din has a side job in addition to Mishpat (justice): to serve as Shotrim – officers (Devarim 16:18). This function requires Bet Din, in certain circumstances, to intervene to protect society from those that would menace it. If a troublemaker were to make a practice of causing damage via Gerama (indirectly), Bet Din could apply social pressure or excommunicate him, but that is not a Mishpat function.

Likewise, on the *Dine Nefashot* (capital offenses) side of the aisle, if a murderer is known to *Bet Din*, it can act to protect the public by placing him in circumstances that will lead to his death (*Mishna*, *Sanhedrin* 9:5). This is a *Halacha L'Moshe MiSinai* (a law not written in the Torah, but handed to Moshe and down the generations). That is not part of the court's *Mishpat* role.

There is a Halachic concept of "adjudicating for oneself" (Bava Kama 27) but it is quite limited in scope. One may stop someone from stealing his property, even to the point of physically removing him. The Nimuke Yosef understands that the victim is empowered by Bet Din to act as its emissary, but according to the Rosh, the Halachic mechanism here is that in a clear-cut case, one may actually rule on the matter himself. But even this authority is tightly circumscribed: the Mordechai, citing Maharam M'Rottenberg, says that one may seize his own property but not collect a debt.

An example: If your bicycle has been stolen, you may enter the thief's garage and take it. But if the bicycle is gone, you may not grab its value in cash from the kitchen drawer.

Were that to be permitted, he says, anyone could steal with impunity by claiming he's owed the money, and the rule of law would collapse. The *Rosh* in *Bava Kama* writes that a creditor can't seize property for collateral without resort to *Bet Din*.

May I tow someone's car if he regularly parks in my driveway and he ignores repeated warnings? Probably. May I physically remove someone who is damaging my property? Yes.

The Mitzva to rebuke another Jew for his wrongdoing (VaYikra 19:17) includes the responsibility to prevent it where possible. Suppose someone is about to smoke on Shabbat. I may be permitted to slap his hand to cause the cigarette to fall out, but I certainly may not beat him up to deter future violation. This, too, is not about justice or punishment.

The Ketzot and the Netivot (3) disagree whether an individual may force someone to perform a positive Mitzva (as Bet Din must). R' Moshe Sternbuch writes that one who knows his friend violates Issurim with one of his possessions he may break it. Prevention, not punishment.

The defense of oneself or others is a legitimate use of force, in fact a required one (Rambam Hil. Rotzeah 1:6), but lethal force may be applied only if the threat cannot be averted by nonlethal means (Sanhedrin 84a). The Mishneh LaMelech (Hil. Rotzeah 1:15) writes that the pursued man himself is not so restrained. (Note that defense from attack is very different from the after-the-fact vigilante justice we discussed in Part I.)

What if someone threatens to kill a man if he doesn't comply with an arbitrary demand? "I don't like your tie. Remove it or I'll kill you." Is this a case of self-defense, or, because the threat can be eliminated by simply comply-



A Parasha & Halacha Shiur Summary, Parashat Tetzave, by Rabbi Moshe Medrez

Holy Oil: Understanding the Miracle of Hanukkah

The Gemara in *Shabbat* 21b relates the story of the miracle of *Hanukkah*. *Maran* asks the famous question (which was asked by many Rishonim): why is Hanukkah 8 days and not 7 days if they found oil that would last for at least the first day?

The Tosafot HaRosh gives his own three answers: 1. They divided the oil into eighths, thus every night was a miracle. 2. They poured all of the oil in the Menorah on the first night, but the amount left in the Menorah didn't go down. 3. They poured the contents of the jug into the Menorah, but found that the amount of oil in the jug remained the same.

Rav Chaim Brisker asks on the third answer, how can such oil be used, if it is produced by a miracle and is not a physically sourced oil? Rav Chaim concludes that the answer has to be that the miracle enhanced the ability of the oil to last for eight days and not that the miracle "produced" oil.

The Gemara in Horayot and Keritut discusses the many miracles that involved the Shemen HaMishcha – the oil that was used to anoint the Mishkan and its vessels as well as the Kohanim.

The Havatzelet HaSharon quotes Rav David Soloveitchik, grandson of Rav Chaim Brisker, who claims his grandfather never said what is attributed to him. He adds, that the Gemara in Menahot says that wheat that is brought

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ing, must the threatened party give in? The Galya Masechta (Y.D. 5; see also Teshuvot Helkat Yo'av, Kuntres He'arot 17) takes the former view. He proves it from the Gemara that says that Zimri would've been allowed to turn and kill Pinhas out of self-defense, even though Zimri could have eliminated the threat from Pinhas just by stopping what he was doing. (This is relevant to the controversial "stand your ground" laws in many U.S. states and the de-

bate about whether there ought to be a "duty to retreat," as required by common law.) Some question whether this would apply to someone like Zimri, who was engaged in forbidden behavior (see Minhat Shelomo Vol. 1, 7:2).

This concludes the series. May we soon merit to see the fulfillment of the promise that Tzion will be redeemed through mishpat (Yeshaya 1:27).

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miraculously is acceptable to be used for a Minha. He says that the reason

must be that as long as the miraculous item is exactly like the one that is naturally found, it is acceptable.

The Gemara in Sanhedrin discusses two Amoraim who were studying the secrets of the Torah and created a calf. The Shlah in Parashat VaYeshev writes that it didn't require Shehita.

unlike our previous assertion. Another Gemara writes that if it would be possible that a non-kosher item would fall from Heaven it would be permissible. How then do we reconcile all of these sources?

The Havatzelet HaSharon writes that there is a special Halacha with regards to Menorah oil that it must be crushed. This seems to be the Rambam's opinion as well. Thus we can understand why miraculous oil would be unacceptable.





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