

Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Moed Katan Daf Tes Zayin

- Rava darshens pesukim to teach many halachos regarding a Din Torah. These halachos are: Beis Din may send a messenger to summon the defendant to court, the parties must be summoned to court, the defendant must be told that he is to appear before a judge who is a great man, he is told who the plaintiff is, a court date is set for him, if he doesn't show up we give a second date for a second chance, and if the defendant berates the messenger, the messenger may tell Beis Din what was said and it is not considered to be lashon harah.
- The Gemara provides the pesukim that are the source for the following halachos: a person who does not show up to Beis Din gets put into "shamta" (a lower level of cheirem), a person being put in shamta must be told that it was a great man who decided to do so, if the person does not correct his ways he is put into the higher level of cheirem, one may not eat, drink or go to within 4 amos of one who is in cheirem, we publicly announce the aveirah that the person did that caused him to be put into cheirem, Beis Din may even make the person's possessions hefker, Beis Din should do what they must to get the person to see that he is wrong, including fighting with him, cursing him, hitting him, tearing out his hair, and making him swear that he will not do that again, we give a person malkus for not listening and we do "hardafa" (which according to Rav means that we put him in the lighter cheirem, then do that again after 30 days, and then put him in the stricter cheirem after 60 days, and according to R' Chisda means that we do this on a Monday, the following Thursday, and the following Monday, and even that is only done for monetary cases, but when being done for dishonoring the Torah or a talmid chochom, he is immediately placed into cheirem).
 - A certain butcher once dishonored R' Tuvi bar Masna, and Abaye and Rava therefore put him into cheirem. The butcher then went and appeased R' Tuvi. Abaye was uncertain what to do. On the one hand he had not yet been in cheirem for 30 days. On the other hand, the Rabanan needed to be able to transact with this butcher. R' Idi bar Avin told him, R' Tachlifa bar Avimi in the name of Shmuel said that just as he was put into cheirem, he may be taken out. Abaye told him, that is only true regarding monetary matters. However, when the cheirem was put into place for dishonoring Torah, it must remain in place for 30 days.
 - We can see from here that Abaye holds that if a Beis Din puts someone in cheirem, another Beis Din may not come along and free him from the cheirem.
 - This was actually a question that was asked. The Gemara brought a
 Braisa which suggests that another Beis Din cannot free the first Beis
 Din's cheirem. The Braisa brings the shita of R' Shimon ben Gamliel,
 that if one of the Rabanan who instituted the cheirem died, the cheirem
 cannot be removed.
 - **Ameimar** said, the Halacha is that a later Beis Din *may* remove the cheirem of another Beis Din.
 - Q: R' Ashi asked, the Braisa said that another Beis Din cannot remove the cheirem!? A: Ameimar said, the Braisa means that you need 3 Rabanan to free the cheirem instituted by that one. One alone is not enough.
 - A Braisa says, cheirem is always for a minimum of 30 days, and "nezifa" (where one disrespected a rebbi and is "rebuked") lasts for 7 days.

- **R' Chisda** said, our cheirem in Bavel is like the nezifa of Eretz Yisrael, which itself is 7 days.
 - Q: We find that Bar Kappara held a period of nezifa for 30 days for having disrespected Rebbi!? R' Chiya similarly held a 30 day period of nezifa for having disrespected Rebbi!? A: The nezifa for disrespecting the Nasi is more severe, and therefore must last for 30 days.
 - **Q:** How long is a period of nezifa in Bavel? **A:** It is for one day, like we find that **Mar Ukva** did when he disrespected **Shmuel**.
 - This is also seen in the story where a talmid chochom felt disrespected by a woman, and she was told that she should conduct herself with nezifa for one day.
 - This is also seen from an incident that took place when Zutra bar Tuvia asked R' Yehuda a question on a pasuk that says that "These are Dovid's last words". He asked, what were his earlier words if these were his last? When R' Yehuda didn't answer, he asked again, and this upset R' Yehuda. When he realized this, Zutra conducted himself with nezifa for one day.
 - Q: What were Dovid's "earlier words"? A: It is where Dovid sang at the time of Shaul's downfall. Hashem told him that was very wrong, because Shaul was a tremendously great man. Dovid later said that he was mistaken ("Shigayon") for singing about "Kush ben Yemini" (referring to Shaul).
 - Q: Why was he called "Kush"? A: Just like a person from Kush has very dark skin and stands out, so too Shaul stood out because of his impeccable deeds. We find that Tzipora (Moshe's wife) was referred to as Kush for the same reason, as was Tzidkiyahu, and as was Klal Yisrael.
 - o **R' Shmuel bar Nachmeini** in the name of **R' Yonason** darshened a pasuk to teach that Dovid established the benefit of teshuva.
 - The Gemara darshens a pasuk to teach that the tzaddikim "rule" over Hashem, meaning that Hashem allows them to annul a decree.
 - o R' Avahu darshened a pasuk to teach that Dovid's greatness was that he always sat on the floor when teaching Torah, and never on a higher level than the talmidim. The pasuk then teaches that his reward for doing so was that Hashem allowed him to annul decrees, and said that he will be the leader of the Avos in Olam Habah. The pasuk teaches that when learning he would sit like a worm (in a showing of humility), and yet when he went to war, he would stand up straight like a stick. The pasuk then teaches that Dovid would kill 800 people with one arrow, and he was upset that he couldn't kill 1,000 with the one arrow. A bas kol came forth and said, the shortfall was only due to his aveirah with Batsheva.