

The דף begins by continuing the discussing of a תלמיד Paskening in front of his Rebbe:

בבל – Ravina checked שחיטה knives in one city, while his Rebbe רב אשי was alive in another city. When taken to task by his Rebbe רב, he justified doing so, based on the fact that he was a רב אשי of תלמיד חבר -

he had become ירב אשי's equal in scholarship.

He cited רב המנונא, who was first a רב הונא of חלמיד, and would not rule - even in another city - during the lifetime of his Rebbe.

After the passing of רב הונא he became a רב חסדא, who was also a תלמיד, רב הונא חלמיד.

However, since רב המנונא was a חבר הלמיד חבר of he DID Pasken in רב חסדא while his Rebbe רב חסדא was alive.

אמר רבא צורבא מרבנן חזי לנפשיה – A האמי may inspect a knife for his personal use. However, if he is paying for the meat, he may not inspect the knife.

Even though a תלמיד may generally inspect a knife for his own use, ר' אלעזר מהגרוניא was punished for doing so in the city of רב אחא בר יעקב - either because they had already started to discuss whether to show it to him, and it is therefore disrespectful not to show it to him - or because רב יעקב - significantly older and greater than everybody else, and therefore deserving of extra כבוד בר.

אמר רבא צורבא מרבון חזי לנפשיה
A may inspect a knife
 for his personal use
But not
 if he is paying for the meat

Even though a תלמיד may generally
 inspect a knife for his own use
 ר' אלעזר בהגרוניא

was punished for doing so
 In the city of אר בר יעקב

They had already
 started to discuss
 was a creater than
 show it to him everybody else

אמר רבא ולאפרושי מאיסורא אפילו בפניו שפיר דמי –
If the purpose of Paskening is to stop somebody from violating an מותר even in front of a Rebbe.
יש explained to רבינא that in such cases we say;
כל מקום שיש בו חילול ה' אין חולקין כבוד לרב –
When there is a possibility of ה'לול ה', we are not concerned with showing proper בבוד to a Rebbe.

- אמר רבא בפניו אסור וחייב מיתה

A תלמיד who Paskens in front of his תלמיד is חייב מיתה, as נדב מה חייב מיתה died -

- שהורו הלכה בפני משה רבן

because they brought outside fire into the משכן without consulting with משה רבינו.

- שלא בפניו אסור ואין חייב מיתה

Out of the ירבי's presence, it is אסור, but he is not חייב מיתה.





Review



The Gemara mentions the concept of the תלמיד being distant from the Rebbe

פרסאות - which is learned from the מחנה in the מחנה, which was 3 Parsa.

Each Parsa is equal to four מיל or תחום שבת.

3 Parsa is 12 Mil, 12 x 2000 = 24000 אמות, about 7 or 8 miles.



- 5 The איסור about the פסוקים in תנ"ך about the מורה הלכה of מורה הלכה about the תנ"ר about the בפני רבו
 - -1- We learn from איוב in איוב that a person who paskens in front of his בסוקים is

נחש - deserving of being bitten by a snake.

- -2- We learn from a פסוק that somebody who paskens in front of his רבי is called a חוטא a sinner, and that is why עירא היאירי would not pasken as long as עירא היאירי was alive.
- -3- אלעזר הכהן משה taught the soldiers the laws of war, while אלעזר was available to teach them. Although he credited משה by saying;

- לאחי אבא צוה ואותי לא צוה

Hashem taught it to my uncle, not to me-

he was nevertheless punished later with his honor being diminished by the fact, that it never occurred that יהושע heeded to consult the אורים ותומים through him.

רבי לוי said; יהושע said; said; יהושע - silence אלדד ומידד - it was considered מורה הלכה בפני רבו and he was punished by not having sons.

רבי אבא בר פפא said that the reason for יהושע's punishment of not having sons was

- שביטל את ישראל לילה אחת מפריה ורביה

He prevented the Jewish people from procreating one night, by keeping the ארון out in the battlefield at night, and we have a Halachah -

כל זמן שארון ושכינה שרויין שלא במקומן אסורין בתשמיש המטה – Whenever the שכינה and שכינה are not in place, we are not permitted to engage in marital relations.











7 The Gemara relates;

When the מלאך approached יהושע he criticized him for two things:

- אמש ביטלתם תמיד של בין הערבים

You have neglected to bring a קרבן תמיד the previous afternoon -

- ועכשיו ביטלתם תלמוד תורה

And now - at night when war is not waged - you have neglected to learn Torah.

יהושע asked;

- על איזה מהן באת

For which one did you come? The מלאך answered; עתה באתי

I came because of the present עבירה of תורה סל ביטול.

Upon which

- הלך בעומקה של הלכה

יהושע spent the entire night delving into the depths of הלכה.

The דף concludes with a discussion of how to handle making an עירוב in a חצר an מבוי or מבוי where a non-Jew lives, and refuses to rent his רשות to the Jewish residents.

אביי suggested אביי כו לגבי חד - let all the Jews give up their rights in the מבוי to one person, so that the only residents of the מבוי are the non-Jew and a single Jew, which according to אליעזר בן יעקב does not make the מבוי prohibited to carry in

יהושע approached כזלאך when the criticized him for two things

2
1
אמש בימלתם ועכשיו
תמיד של בימלתם
בין הערבים תלמוד תורה
asked
על איזה מהן באת
עתה באתי
הלך בעומקה של הלכה



Even though 'יעקר ' אליעזר בן יעקר 's logic in permitting such a 'מבוי did not make any איסור in cases that are uncommon, and it is uncommon for a single Jew to live in a with a non-Jew. In this case, however, there are actually many Jews living there so the איסור should apply?!

The מילתא דלא שכיחא answers that it is also a מילתא דלא שכיחא for all the Jewish residents of a חצר to give up their rights in the single person.

Rashi points out that it is only a partial solution.

Only items that were in that one person's house, or in the מבוי, may be carried in the מבוי. Items that were in the homes of the others may not be carried out.





