

THOUGHT/SAID"



Inside the Daf

Some glues are stronger than others. Some knots are tighter than others.

Some relationships are stronger than others, too.

When a man dies childless and leaves behind a widow, she becomes "bound" to her late husband's living brother. This is like a glue that binds the יָבֶם (living brother) to the יְבֶּמָה (widow). If the יבום chooses, he may perform יבום (levirate marriage) with the widow. He may also choose to perform חֲלִיצָּה (taking off), and leave the widow altogether.

But how strong is this "glue" that connects the יָבֶם to the יְבָּמְה? Is it as strong as marriage?

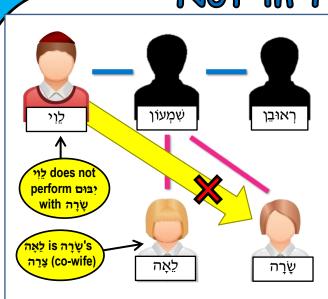
רב הונָא (in the name of רב הונָא (in the name of רב הונָא strong that the יָבֶם may marry the יָבֶמְה's mother. He holds, "אין זיקה", "there is no strong relationship" between the יָבֶם and יְבֶם. If there were, the יְבָם would not be able to marry the יָבָם's mother just like he is not able to marry his wife's

רב יְהוּדָה holds, "יֵשׁ זִיקּה", "there is a strong relationship" between the יְבֶם and יְבֶמָה. Our אָמֶרָא suggests that this relationship is so strong that even if the יָבֶמָה dies the יָבֶמָה will still not be allowed to marry her mother. This is so even if the יבִם and doesn't perform יְבָם at verforms יְבָם with the יְבָם מוֹ

Did You Know...

In the case of "צָרַת אֵשֶׁת אָחִיו שֶׁלֹּא הָיָה בְּעוֹלָמוֹ" (see "Not in His World"), בָּי שִּׁמְעוֹן says לֵוִי says לֵוִי may in fact perform יבּוּם with either לָאָה or לֶאָה.

Not-in-His-World



a widow, לֵוִי had already been born. Now that שִׁמְעוֹן has died, would לָאַה fall to him for יָבּוּם?

לֵּאָה would not be fit for לֵּאָה with צָּרָת אֲשֶׁת אָחִיו שֶׁלֹא הְיָה " "a co-wife of the wife of his brother who was not in his world."

That is to say, since שָׁרָה was never fit for לֵּאִר with יָבוּם, neither is her co-wife לֹאַה.

We have learned about the brother (לֵלִיי) who was "not in the world" of his brother (אָרּבּן) at the time of his death (see pg. 41). We learned that he does not perform יְבּוּם with יְבּוּם 's wife (שָׂרָה) after יְבּוּם marries her first and dies (see diagrams on pg. 41). That's because לֵרְאוּבֵן "was not in בְּרִאוּבֵן 's world" at the time of יְרָאוּבֵן 's death when his wife became fit for יְבוּם.

But what about רְאוּבֵן's wife (שָּׁרָה) co-wife (שָּׂרָה)? When שָׁמְעוֹן died leaving מַּאָה a

-A-חידא -Moment

"Rabbi Ben Chacham just bought stock in my company," said Mr. Faigenowsky.

"He's a very righteous man," said Mr. Kaganstein.
"I'm sure your business will prosper."

"What makes you say that?"

"Sometimes, even being associated with someone allows you to share in their fortune. This is one reason we strive to associate ourselves with the righteous people. When Hashem will bless them in business, everyone who is with them will prosper, too. Even in *daf yomi* we learn that we share the fortune of those around us. A co-wife can be exempt from Dig? just because the other wife is."

WORDMA77E

Follow the phrase " צַרַת אֵשֶׁת אָחִיו שֶׁלֹא הָיָה בְּעוֹלַמוֹ to find your way out!

ı	ı	ı	ľ	ל	ש	ל	א	ה	J	ע	I
1	n	1	n	_	I	ש	ל	א	ה	ב	ע
n	א	ת	א	n	1	ı	ש	ל	1	ח	ב
ת	Х	ש	n	i	ל	ש	ל	א	ה	1	ה
ר	ת	א	n -	1	א	ל	א	ה	1	ה	ב
צ	ר	ת	ſ	מ	ה	א		ב	ע	ב	ע
א	ת	א		ל		ה	ı	ה	מ	1	צ
ש	1	מ	T	1	ע	ı	ע	ı	ל	מ	٢
I	מ	ל	Ĺ	ע	ב	ה	ב	ע	ı	ל	צ
צ	1	מ	Ĺ	Z	1	ת	ע	I	ל	מ	I

Games

Review Questions – יְבָמוֹת דַּף י"ח

1. What does "יֵשׁ זִיקָּה" mean?

2. May לַוִי perform יָבּוּם with the co-wife of an " אַשָּׁת אָחִיו שֶׁלֹּא הָיָה אַשְׁע אָחִיו שָׁלֹּא הָיָה "?

3. According to לֵוִי who may לֵוִי perform יָבּוּם with?