

*Daf Digest for this month is dedicated in memory of ישראל צבי בן זאב גוטליב ז"ל*

*By the Weiss/Gotlib Families—London, England*

## OVERVIEW of the Daf

1. The Gemara continues to discuss the tremendous value of tefila b'tzibur.
2. We find different opinions how to understand the reference of the pasuk: על זאת יתפלל כל חסיד אליך לעת מצא.
  - A wife
  - Torah
  - Death
  - Burial
  - A bathroom
3. The value of davening where one learns is discussed.
4. Two statements from R' Chiya bar Ami in the name of Ulah are quoted: 1) Benefiting from the work of one's hands is greater than yir'as shamayim, and 2) A person should live near his Rebbe.
5. Walking out of shul during krias haTorah is mentioned.
6. The mitzvah of שנים מקרא ואחד תרגום is delineated.
7. R' Akiva and R' Gamliel mention traits of certain nations that are laudable.
8. We pasken like R' Gamliel in the Mishna who says that krias sh'ma can be said until עלות השחר.
9. Two versions of the statement of R' Shimon bar Yochai are quoted. In one version he says that if one says Krias Sh'ma before and after עלות השחר he has fulfilled the mitzvah of Krias Sh'ma for both the day and night. The second version reports that he said this halacha regarding saying Krias Sh'ma before and after הנץ החמה. ■

## Distinctive INSIGHT

*Davening with a minyan or davening with more kavannah?*

ומתפלל עם הציבור—ח.

*One should daven together with the community - 8a*

Someone asked R' Moshe Feinstein, zt"l, would it be better if one davened without a minyan if he felt he could daven with more kavannah in a room by himself. Which was more important, davening with a tzibbur or increased kavannah?

R' Moshe responded (Igros Moshe O.C. 3:7): If the person can concentrate even minimally while with a minyan, it is better to daven with the tzibbur, even at the expense of added kavannah. We find that a person must extend himself to daven with a minyan, and it is even an obligation to do so. In an earlier letter (O.C. 2:27) R' Moshe contends that the obligation stems from the fact that the prayers of a person who is in a group are certain to be accepted, while the prayers of an individual are not necessarily accepted. A person has the responsibility to daven to the best of his abilities, so he must go to daven where his prayers are more readily desirable. Accordingly, the advantage of davening with a minyan is essential, for this can make the difference whether one's prayers are accepted or not. Davening with a bit more kavannah is only a substantive advantage. Therefore, a person must daven with a minyan, even though his kavannah may be somewhat diminished. ■

## REVIEW and Remember

1. How do we account for the existence of old people outside of Eretz Yisroel ?  
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2. After the destruction of the Beis HaMikdash where does God reside?  
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3. How do we know that one must continue to honor a Talmid Chochom even after he forgot his learning?  
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4. What is the source in the Torah that "walls have ears" ?  
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*Today's Daf Digest is dedicated by Mr. & Mrs. Jonah Bruck  
In loving memory of their grandmother  
Mrs. Ruth Garber o.b.m.  
מרת רייזל בת ר' יעקב הירש, ע"ה*

*Today's Daf Digest is dedicated  
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