(A) SUCIV 16,

לבא אינים אתי תנו בדי כבי חייז ארבי חייז י בתל ובאלים מהו שיטיק, אי זומריען ק"ו ק"ו הולרייתו שיטיק, אי זומריען ק"ו ק"ו הולרייתו ביוסק הול הרבען מבציול, זוו הולמו שרסומי ניסו צהיל היחיף ביול שוסק וווין בכך כלום. זמר רבה" ומים להיחיף אומר בתל זות מתל בין שרק לשרק שוסק, בוומלך הלומר בתל זות מסרן ביומר שוסק בוומלך הימיה אומר בתל זות הימיה אומר בתל זות הימיה אומר בתל זות הברל זות היבול אומר בתל זות הימיה אומר בתל זות הימיה אומר בתל זות

·31 mgila 18.

ورا الما همرا الما همرادا كم المه الحراج عراجه المراج المراج المراج المرج الم

It is assumed by most lamdanim that there are

3 answers to the question why there is no recitation
of 110 on 101/10 8 (1) pn31 5 -> because it's a 0) in 15/16 lin

(2) /NN) 27 -> because Hegillah reading is in place of sin

(3) 1627 -> because we are still POORANK 1928

* the *xt sans glosses of the n'z reads! ? Doil Junic win

PIDEN DEN ONING DE DENTE DALE MICE HOLING אמרותו בשנם שולו מן תים, ותול צב אי אמרו? וביאים שבונית תקנו לת לישריול שיתו אנמרין אנתו זל בל שכת עבת נפרת ניל בל צרה וצרה שלוו תבא יליתן, ולכשומאין אומרים אומרי

כש"י דור ניול כל צרכ שלא תכא דלידים: לישניו מדליא דינו דנקט בלומר שאסי חם נשלום תבוזו צרים דליקן נינשדו ממנד בלומר שאמי חם נשלום תבוזו צרים דלידון נינשדו ממנד אואמים אותנ דל מאולתן באון חונכדי.

(the first part of this passage is also found in the rijer) שתיתיד אומר ב' יותון מלום ל' למצון בן יתוצבת למונה צלר ימים שהיתיד אומר בתן את תתלו בי לומונה ימי תחם ושמונה ימי החם ושמונה ימי החם וינים אוכבת וינים הוא צבת ו ובגולה דשרים לאתר : תשעם ימי החש נשמונים ימי תונכה ישני ימים טובים של דצרת. ונון שנון בתן באמריען בל יומון ומאי שנון בססח בלאו אמריען בל ינאון ל בחץ חלותין בקרבנותיתן בססח אין חלוקין בלנצונים יו שבע בעולם בלנדונים אימו ל שא אילני אודר, כאל מונד לאיקני מודר לימו כ און איקרים בשליית אלאכה דבתיק הליב יתיה לכם כליל התקדל رع (معدد ع: دع) المالا عمل المعلى عدا ماده المعمل المعمل This is followed by the only fire for lain, on Soul fire for lain, on Soul on sever of ... I's soul of the famous answer of ... I's soul of the soul of the famous answer of ... I's soul of the famous answer of ... I's soul of the ותא חנוכה בלא הכי ולא הכי וקאמר? מלום ניסא. נסורים ? KNI KOI KOIK? This is followed by the three pigning that are brought in it stiff (Here we definitely have 3 ABINITY).

(10)

of 1/27 explains view of DED for KD] - on those days that we recite whole No one is not proon at all

"PIZN Re INPLR pole like lina join like of YBNRA pole exkl"

but when we recite half off, one can be join - if it is

Alish ipni Moin ipn. The expression link No property and pinil pini

is used to indicate that even a 3'n' - and not only the

1123 - is obliged to complete lin. But the expression

"The No property pini fill pini refers to those days that

the 1123 too does not say whole of the this language

is adopted because of the kelin.

This is followed by a discussion whether there is a DDP on ND for a 3'n1 on those days that we don't complete ND.

3/11 1/127 maintains that on the basis of 31 NDP it appears that there is a DDP but from NOR PID there is proof that one does not make a DDDP.

Then he quotes zhe 1/22 (= DV 1/22)

Rav Unterman stresses the notion of how how that accompanies the recitation of Hallel, as evident in (1). In Meg. 14a [see passage (2)], R. Nachman asserts that Hallel is replaced by the reading of the Megillah, which also points to the how how component of Hallel. Cf. Rambam, Hilk. Megillah 3:6; Meiri, passage (11). The importance of how whose is "Pla light from ohe Nove" "

But Rav Unterman asks: How can the Megillah replace Hallel, for the latter comprises song and praise of God while the former does not even mention the Name of God? To this he responds with the observation (which is repeated in some of the other articles) that there are two aspects to Hallel:

(a) ליר ולדתה להקבה (d) שימאת הנסים לנילו זילריות (כמו- הים ריות נינום הירבן ילב זימור)

He quotes some authorities that on Chanukah the basic purpose of reciting Hallel is to propagate the miraculous occurrence associated with the holiday (rather than the victory), (according to some Poskim) which makes it a lehingles 2110.

Due to the O Plot D aspect of Hallel, he concludes that in our time, in the aftermath of the Six-Day War, there is certainly an obligation to recite Hallel although without a blessing (but he adds -- 132 5000 PM 2000). One would not be obligated to recite Hallel on Yom Yerushalayim only if the same reason(s) we don't say it on Purim were applicable [see (2)]. But Rav Unterman quickly shows that none of those reasons apply to Y"Y, for the miracle took place in Israel; there is no other reading -- such as a "megillah" -- to take its place; and we are not subject in Israel to any foreign authority. In Rav Unterman's words, we are obligated to recite Hallel

שחם בולם לזוטו לחלמיבן וז"י דלכתו ית יצבתו ית יצבתו ית יצבתו אור אור אור אור אור אור

At the end of his article, Rav Unterman presents three arguments that are used by those opposed to the recitation of Hallel:

(? fo'o/N /w/) >NE (IC> /w/N) Non Nich (E)

But these arguments, he claims, are not relevant since the Rabbinate

in any case cannot decree a 2/1 to recite Hallel; it can only declare in the form of a shows that it is a mitzvah to say Hallel. Hopefully, he adds, with the passage of time, this shows will become widely accepted.

critique - This article does not contain the careful analysis and thorough discussion that can be found in many of the other articles. But it is short, to the point, and representative of the Chief Rabbinate's position.

" תכניאת החל בחץ הדצמאנת"

(ה)

Rav Goren observes at the outset that the issue of reciting Hallel (with a blessing) on Israel Independence Day is tied in with the question whether $N/kN \Im N/N$ is a kh. The resolution to this issue does not depend solely on halakhic sources, but it is also related to the issue of the messianic character of the modern State of Israel. Do we have through this State the fulfillment of the prophecies in Tenach? In this article, though, Rav Goren deals only with the halakhic sources.

He points out [see passage (3) and Rashi thereto] that there are essentially $\sqrt{2}$ // 1/2:

a) 2216

(there is actually a third in connection with Hallel at the Seder)

ה/ציה א הנס ום

Concerning the status of the obligation to recite Hallel, there is a well-known post-Talmudic dispute:

Rambam (Meg. 3:6) holds that In North is always \J273N.

Ramban and the Geonim (Ramban is in Sefer Ha-Mitzvot)

hold that In North is an obligation | hold the wording was fixed by King David).

In this article Rav Goren's major concerns are with determining whether the second kind of Hallel ($O(n) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{$

The Yerushalmi asks why Mordecai and Esther did not recite (= Hallel) and answers that they were outside of Israel. The Talmud's question, Rav Goren reasons, must be concerned with (1) for if (), how do we know that Mordecai and Esther did not indeed recite Hallel. In any case, if the miracle of Purim had occurred in Eretz Israel, we would be reciting Hallel on that day. Cf. Meiri [passage (11)].

Rav Goren then cites the She'iltot [passage (12)], from which it appears that the obligation to recite Hallel at the occurrence of a miracle is at least property (as the Ramban). The Netziv in his commentary claims that the She'iltot is dealing only with the obligation to recite Hallel at the time the miracle takes place but not profession. But in the case of profession is appears from the Netziv, that there is still an obligation profession of the Say with regard to the profession profession profession. The profession pro

But Rav Goren brings proof from other sources (eg. 1) 200 pm)

that the 20/10/ papplies 11/3/ and that indeed there is an obligation even 20/10/ w to recite Hallel on the same day each year of a 1/30 0/. In any case, Rav Goren concludes, whether 1223 or 161/11/13, an obligation exists to recite Hallel and therefore a Beracha is obligatory although it can only be made, according to Rabbenu Tam (see passage (10)) and the Meiri, 2/23.

Rav Goren concludes his article with a brief discussion of what first All refers to. He brings proof from the laws of Mily to that the special forms of mourning. All All All the special forms of mourning. All All the special forms of mourning. All All the special forms of mourning. All the special forms of first special forms of the spe

Thus Rav Goren concludes in sweeping fashion:

הסיבומו של בירור ציב ינציז שלנית כל המאון ים הכילון ים הכילון ים הכילון ים להמאון ים הכילון ים המלכים הנבר הבי אבי שלנה הלכים אוכים הנבר לון בל הברב לל הביון המים לחיים להיכות.