Bechoros 30 – Good Morning Raboisai

1️⃣ A Person Suspected of Selling Terumah as Chullin

We continue with people who are Chashud – suspected of being dishonest regarding Mitzvos.

The Mishnah discusses someone who sells Terumah while pretending it is ordinary Chullin.

Rebbi Yehudah takes a very strong approach:

👉 We may no longer purchase anything from him – even water or salt.

Rebbi Shimon limits the penalty:

👉 We prohibit purchases connected to Terumah and Maaser, but not completely unrelated items.

2️⃣ Even Fish Can Be Connected to Terumah

The Gemara asks what is included in something that has a "Zikah" – a connection – to Terumah.

One example is fish innards.

The fish itself has no Terumah obligation.

However:

👉 Oil may be mixed into the fish.

The olive oil requires Terumah and Maaser.

Therefore, even the fish can become part of the concern.

3️⃣ The Butcher Who Sold Cheilev as Kosher Fat

The Gemara tells of a butcher who would sell forbidden Cheilev while pretending it was permitted fat.

Where did he obtain so much Cheilev?

He used walnuts to entice the neighborhood children.

The children would bring him discarded forbidden fat from their homes, and in exchange:

👉 He gave them nuts.

He then accumulated the Cheilev and sold it as permitted fat.

Therefore, even his walnuts were connected to his wrongdoing and could not be purchased from him.

Suspected Regarding Shemittah and Maaser

4️⃣ Chashud on Shemittah Does Not Automatically Mean Chashud on Maaser

The Mishnah discusses someone suspected regarding:

- Shemittah,
- Maaser,
- Or Taharos.

Being Chashud in one area does not necessarily mean that he is Chashud in every other area.

👉 A person can unfortunately make his own distinctions between different Mitzvos.

The Gemara explains why someone might view one Halachah as more stringent than another.

5️⃣ Maaser Sheni Has a Chomah

A person may view Maaser Sheni as more stringent because:

👉 It must be eaten within the walls of Yerushalayim.

Alternatively, Maaser Sheni has a significant leniency:

👉 It can be redeemed onto money.

The money is then brought to Yerushalayim and used there.

Shemittah is different.

Its original produce retains its Kedushas Shevi'is.

👉 The Kedushah cannot simply be removed from the original fruit through Pidyon.

This helps explain how someone might be careful with one but unfortunately disregard the other.

Taharos – The "Chaver" Standard

6️⃣ Being Careful with Chullin B'Taharah

The Daf now moves into the world of Chaverim and Amei Ha'Aretz.

A Chaver accepts a higher standard of care regarding:

👉 Tumah and Taharah.

This includes being careful to eat ordinary Chullin B'Taharah and maintaining the required standards of purity.

The Daf discusses whether failure in these Rabbinic standards indicates that the person is also unreliable regarding Torah-level obligations.

7️⃣ If He Is Chashud on a Torah Law

If someone is known to violate a Torah-level obligation:

👉 We can certainly suspect him regarding a related Rabbinic requirement.

But the reverse is not automatically true.

Someone who fails to observe a Rabbinic Chumrah does not necessarily disregard Torah-level Mitzvos.

The Gemara examines several cases to establish exactly when one suspicion leads to another.

8️⃣ He Accepted Both – Then Failed One

There is an important exception.

Suppose someone originally had problems with both:

- Shemittah,
- And Taharos.

He then came before the Chachamim and explicitly accepted both upon himself.

Later he is discovered violating one of those commitments.

👉 Since he accepted the two together, his failure in one can undermine our trust in the other as well.

This differs from an ordinary person who was simply seen failing in one area.

9️⃣ Rebbi Akiva and the Chachamim

The Daf identifies the anonymous Mishnah with the approach of Rebbi Akiva.

The Chachamim disagree and take a broader view:

👉 Someone Chashud regarding Shemittah can also be considered Chashud regarding Maaser.

The Gemara explains that attitudes could differ from place to place.

In Rebbi Yehudah's area, Shemittah was regarded with particular severity.

Therefore, a person might violate another area while still being extremely careful with Shemittah.

🔟 "At Least I Don't Eat Shemittah Produce!"

The Gemara illustrates how seriously Shemittah was viewed in that community.

One person insulted another regarding his family background.

The other responded with his own sharp insult:

👉 At least I don't eat Shemittah produce like you!

This demonstrates how severe a social and religious failing violating Shemittah was considered in that place.

Becoming a Chaver

1️⃣1️⃣ What Does a Chaver Accept?

The Daf defines the commitments necessary to become a Chaver.

Among them:

- Not giving Terumah and Maaser to an Am Ha'Aretz improperly.
- Not preparing Taharos in the presence of an Am Ha'Aretz in a way that compromises them.
- Eating Chullin B'Taharah.
- Being careful that produce is properly tithed.
- Maintaining these standards when buying and selling.

👉 A Chaver is trusted both regarding Maaser and regarding Taharah.

1️⃣2️⃣ What If a Chaver Fails in One Area?

Rebbi Meir takes a strict approach.

If a Chaver becomes suspect even regarding one part of the system:

👉 He can lose his Chaver status regarding everything.

The Chachamim disagree.

According to them:

👉 His lack of trustworthiness is limited to that particular matter and closely related issues.

We do not automatically invalidate him in every area.

Accepting Only Part of the Torah

1️⃣3️⃣ A Ger Must Accept the Entire Torah

The Gemara discusses someone who wishes to convert.

If he says:

👉 "I accept the Torah except for one thing,"

he is not accepted as a Ger.

Even if he accepts almost everything but deliberately excludes one Mitzvah:

👉 His acceptance is incomplete.

The Daf extends this even to refusing one Rabbinic requirement.

1️⃣4️⃣ What If He Accepted Everything and Later Failed?

This is different.

Suppose a Ger sincerely accepted the Torah properly and only afterwards began violating a Mitzvah.

👉 His Geirus is not retroactively cancelled.

He is now a Jew who is failing to observe a Mitzvah.

This has major practical consequences.

For example, his Kiddushin can still take effect.

1️⃣5️⃣ The Same Principle with Chaverus

A person cannot say:

👉 "I want to become a Chaver, but I refuse to accept one of the required standards."

Chaverus requires accepting the system.

The Daf similarly discusses a Kohen or Levi who refuses to accept one of the Avodos or responsibilities required of him.

👉 One cannot demand the privileges while rejecting part of the responsibility.

How Does Someone Become a Chaver?

1️⃣6️⃣ First Accept Him – Then Teach Him

A person comes and says:

👉 "I want to accept Divrei Chaverus."

The Daf discusses whether he must first be thoroughly trained and tested.

The approach presented is:

👉 First he accepts the commitment, and then he can continue learning the detailed Halachos.

He does not need to know every detail before beginning.

1️⃣7️⃣ First Step – Knafayim

There can also be stages in accepting Taharah.

The first level is:

Knafayim.

This refers to Netilas Yadayim.

The imagery of "wings" relates to raising the hands after washing.

👉 A person can first accept proper Netilas Yadayim and later move on to the complete standards of Taharos.

1️⃣8️⃣ You Cannot Skip the First Step

If someone says:

👉 "I accept the full laws of Taharos,"

but he is not even prepared to accept the basic requirement of Netilas Yadayim:

👉 His acceptance is not accepted.

There is an order to the process.

Start with the basic level and then progress to the more demanding standards.

Testing a New Chaver

1️⃣9️⃣ How Long Must We Observe Him?

A person cannot necessarily declare himself a Chaver and immediately receive full trust.

The Daf discusses periods during which his conduct is observed.

Regarding liquids:

👉 30 days.

Regarding clothing and the more difficult requirements of maintaining Taharah:

👉 A longer period is discussed – up to 12 months according to one opinion.

Beis Hillel says:

👉 30 days for both.

The purpose is to establish that the person is genuinely maintaining these standards in everyday life.

2️⃣0️⃣ Why Clothing Is Harder

Maintaining Taharah of clothing is particularly difficult.

Clothing can become Tamei through circumstances that require constant care.

👉 It is therefore a much greater test of whether someone genuinely lives according to the laws of Taharah.

This explains why one opinion requires a much longer period before trusting him regarding clothing.

Does the Whole Family Need to Accept Chaverus?

2️⃣1️⃣ Acceptance Before Three Chaverim

A person formally accepting Chaverus does so:

👉 In front of three Chaverim.

The Gemara then asks about:

- His wife,
- His children,
- And other members of his household.

Must every family member make a separate acceptance?

2️⃣2️⃣ Does the Family Follow the Father?

One opinion says:

👉 Once the head of the household accepts Chaverus, his wife and children do not need their own separate acceptance before three.

Another opinion disagrees:

👉 Each member of the household must accept the standards personally.

A son's commitment cannot necessarily be assumed merely because his father accepted them.

2️⃣3️⃣ What About a Talmid Chacham?

The Daf discusses whether a Talmid Chacham needs to formally accept Chaverus before three.

The conclusion presented is that:

👉 A Talmid Chacham does not require the same formal acceptance.

On the contrary, he can be one of the Chaverim before whom others accept Chaverus.

The Talmidei Chachamim Who Were Given a Shomer

2️⃣4️⃣ A Question of Taharah

The Daf concludes with a story.

Talmidei Chachamim were sent to investigate a question involving Taharos.

When they arrived, the person responsible placed:

👉 A Shomer over them.

In other words, despite their being Talmidei Chachamim, he wanted someone watching to ensure the Taharos were properly protected.

They were offended and reported what had happened.

2️⃣5️⃣ Why Was a Shomer Necessary?

The response was that this family had accepted:

👉 Exceptional Chumros regarding Taharah.

Therefore, the extra supervision was not intended as an accusation against the Talmidei Chachamim.

It reflected the special standards that this family maintained.

The incident reinforces the Daf's central theme:

👉 Different levels of Taharah require genuine acceptance, consistency and trustworthiness.

📌 Key Chazarah

- Rebbi Yehudah penalizes someone who sells Terumah as Chullin very broadly; Rebbi Shimon limits the restriction to items connected with the wrongdoing.
- Even fish can be connected to Terumah because oil may be mixed into it.
- The dishonest butcher used walnuts to obtain forbidden Cheilev from neighborhood children and then sold it as permitted fat.

- Being Chashud regarding Shemittah does not necessarily mean someone is Chashud regarding Maaser, depending on the opinion and circumstances.
- Maaser Sheni can be redeemed; original Shemittah produce retains its Kedushah.
- A Chaver accepts special standards of Maaser and Taharah.
- Being Chashud on a Torah prohibition can undermine trust regarding related Rabbinic requirements, but the reverse is not automatically true.
- If someone explicitly accepted two areas together and then violates one, his reliability regarding the other can also be affected.
- Rebbi Meir says a Chaver who fails in one area can lose his entire Chaver status; the Chachamim limit the suspicion.
- A Ger cannot initially accept the Torah while deliberately excluding even one requirement.
- If he accepted everything properly and later sins, his original Geirus remains valid.
- Chaverus also requires genuine acceptance of its full obligations.
- A person can begin with Knafayim – Netilas Yadayim – before progressing to full Taharos.
- A new Chaver may need to demonstrate reliability for a period of time.
- One opinion requires 30 days regarding liquids and longer regarding clothing; Beis Hillel says 30 days for both.
- Chaverus is formally accepted before three Chaverim, with a Machlokes concerning the household.
- A Talmid Chacham does not require the ordinary formal acceptance.
- The closing story demonstrates how seriously exceptional standards of Taharah were maintained.

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