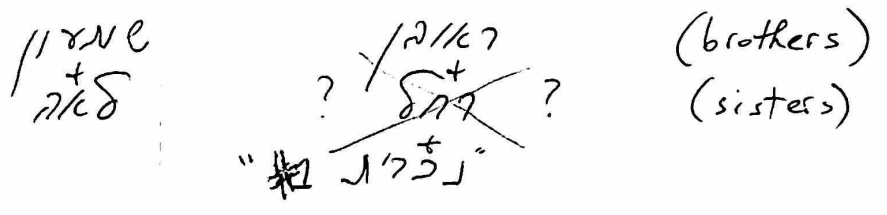


:ס אמת

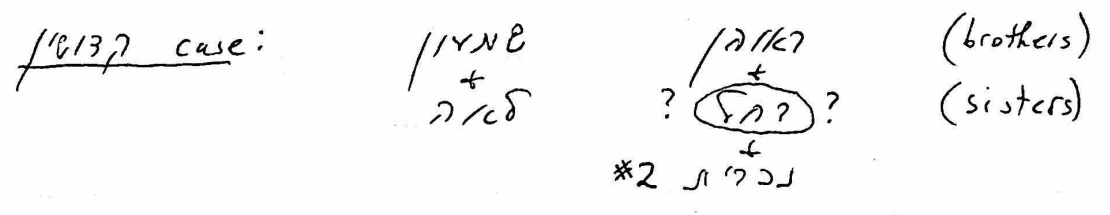
שאלה: Why does ספס not apply to פ'ע'כ'ז ?
(הרובע י' קרוב י')

פ'ע'כ'ז case:



If פ'ר'ש'ע dies → א'כ'ס goes out free (א'כ'ס א'כ'ס)
 Thus, if prior to death of פ'ר'ש'ע, he gives ספס to א'כ'ס →
 ספס can't remove א'כ'ס status of א'כ'ס *1 so א'כ'ס *1 still goes
 out free (not even א'כ'ס).

שאלה: Why not apply same idea by פ'ע'כ'ז ?



If פ'ר'ש'ע dies prior to marriage to א'כ'ס → א'כ'ס *2 is א'כ'ס
 by פ'ר'ש'ע (א'כ'ס). Why should a פ'ע'כ'ז ספס to א'כ'ס remove
 this א'כ'ס ?

Answer: א'כ'ס (i.e. don't let א'כ'ס occur). (Give א'כ'ס; not א'כ'ס)

שאלה: But this א'כ'ס can turn to a א'כ'ס! How? → either

- A) א'כ'ס (after the פ'ע'כ'ז ספס to daughter of א'כ'ס → א'כ'ס marries her sister א'כ'ס)
- or B) א'כ'ס (unrelated man) א'כ'ס marries א'כ'ס after the פ'ע'כ'ז ספס.

Thus: Since don't permit א'כ'ס (א'כ'ס to א'כ'ס) it will be assumed
 it is because of א'כ'ס א'כ'ס (i.e. א'כ'ס had a א'כ'ס marriage) and
 marriage A) א'כ'ס - א'כ'ס or B) א'כ'ס - א'כ'ס will mistakenly be null + void

Answer: Require א'כ'ס *2 to get א'כ'ס - shows not a full א'כ'ס א'כ'ס.

שאלה: Question: Why not also require א'כ'ס *1 to also get א'כ'ס? Answer: א'כ'ס - so what!