

ASSORTED PESACH ISSUES

by Rabbi Doniel Neustadt

Question: Is it halachically acceptable to celebrate Pesach away from home after selling one's home with all of its chametz contents to a non-Jew?

Discussion: Anyone who owns chametz is obligated to get rid of it before Pesach begins. This can be accomplished in one of two ways: By destroying it^[1] or by selling it [or giving it away] to a non-Jew^[2]. Either way, one fulfills his basic obligation and does not transgress the Biblical injunction against owning any chametz.

But there is something else to consider: The Rabbis obligated each person to search for chametz on the night before Pesach. [If one leaves town before that time, he is still obligated to search for chametz the night before he leaves, although no blessing is recited for that search.] In the opinion of many poskim, the search for chametz is obligatory whether or not one owns his chametz by the time Pesach arrives, since once the rabbinic ordinance was enacted, it cannot be abrogated regardless of the circumstances^[3]. Consequently, selling the house to a non-Jew does not free one from his personal obligation to search for chametz.

A solution^[4] to this problem is to set aside one room in the house, even a small one, and not sell it to the non-Jew along with the rest of the house. That room should be cleaned for Pesach and thoroughly searched for chametz on the night before Pesach, with the proper blessing recited for the bedikah^[5]. One who will have already gone out of town by the night before Pesach should follow the same procedure on the night before he leaves—but he may not recite a blessing on the bedikah.

Question: How extensive does the search for chametz have to be? How is it possible to thoroughly search a whole house in a short period of time?

Discussion: Halachically speaking, an extensive and thorough search is required in any place where chametz may have been brought during the past year^[6]. Since it is almost impossible to properly check an entire house in a short period of time, some people actually spend many hours checking and searching their houses on the night of bedikas chametz, often devoting a good part of the night to the bedikah^[7]. But most people cannot—or do not—spend so much time searching their homes for chametz. How, then, do they fulfill this obligation?

Several poskim find justification (limud zechus) for the laxer version of bedikas chametz, as the house has undergone many weeks of meticulous pre-Pesach cleaning and scrubbing and there is

no vestige of chametz around. Once the rooms of the house have been cleaned, they may be halachically considered as "a place into which no chametz has been brought." While checking and searching is still required in order to ascertain that no spot in the house was overlooked, the search need not be as thorough and exacting as if no cleaning had been done[8].

A better suggestion—for those who do not do a meticulous search on the night before Pesach—is to do partial searches earlier. As soon as a certain area in the house is cleaned, the area should be carefully checked for chametz—either at night using a flashlight or in the daytime by natural light. The wife or an older child can be entrusted with this search. If the house is checked in stages, then an exhaustive search need not be repeated on the night before Pesach in the areas that were already checked, provided that it is certain that no new chametz was carried into those areas[9].

Question: Is it permitted to get a haircut or do laundry on erev Pesach after midday (chatzos)?

Discussion: It is forbidden to do melachah, "work," even if it is needed for Yom Tov, on erev Pesach after chatzos. Two[10] basic reasons are given for this rabbinic prohibition: 1) When the Beis ha-Mikdash stood, erev Pesach was considered a Yom Tov, since the Korban Pesach was brought on that day. It retains the status of Yom Tov today even though the Korban Pesach is no longer offered[11]. 2) To give everyone a chance to properly prepare for the Seder[12].

Certain forms of personal grooming and certain households chores that are halachically classified as "work" are forbidden to be done on erev Pesach after chatzos. Thus it is forbidden to get a haircut or a shave[13], to sew new clothing[14] or to do laundry[15] on erev Pesach after chatzos. One must arrange his schedule so that these tasks are completed before midday. L'chatchilah, one should even cut his nails before chatzos[16].

If, b'diavad, one could not or did not take care of these matters before midday, some of them may still be done while others may not: sewing or completing the sewing of new clothes may not be done at all; a haircut and shave may be taken only at a non-Jewish barber; laundry may be done only by a non-Jewish maid or dry cleaner[17]. Other chores, such as ironing clothes[18], polishing shoes, cutting nails, sewing buttons and other minor mending[19], may be done with no restrictions.

Question: What should be done if a package containing chametz arrives at one's home or business during Pesach?

Discussion: One who knows or suspects that the package may contain actual chametz may not assume ownership of the package. If he can refuse to accept the package, he should do so. If he cannot, he should not bring it into his house or yard and should have specific halachic intent not to "acquire" the chametz. The package is considered "ownerless"—anyone who wants it is free to take it.

If the package was mistakenly brought into the home or business, one must have specific intent not to "acquire" it. One may not touch the actual chametz[20]. If the package comes on Chol ha-Moed, the chametz should be immediately discarded, either by burning it or by flushing it down the toilet. If

it comes on Shabbos or Yom Tov, it should be put aside^[21] and covered until it can be discarded.

Question: What are the restrictions regarding eating roasted meat on Seder night?

Discussion: It is a longstanding minhag Yisrael not to eat any roasted meat on either one of the Seder nights. "Meat" includes meat from any animal which requires shechitah (ritual slaughter), including chicken and turkey. Roasted fish, however, is permitted^[22].

"Roasted" includes any type of dry cooking (e.g., pot roasting) or baking^[23]. Even if the item was cooked first and then roasted it is forbidden. But if it was roasted first and then cooked afterwards most poskim permit it. A minority opinion forbids that as well^[24].

Fried, barbecued, broiled over an open fire or smoked meat are all considered roasted meat and are forbidden^[25]. Liver, which is broiled, is not eaten on the Seder night^[26]. Deep fried meat, however, is considered to be cooked, not roasted, and is permitted.

Some families do not eat roasted meat during the daytime Yom Tov meals either, but most people do not follow this custom nowadays^[27].

Based on the guidelines outlined above, it is important to remember that at the Seder, it is forbidden to eat the roasted zeroa which is placed on the Seder Plate. But it is permitted to eat the zeroa during the daytime meal. In any case, the zeroa should not be discarded, as it is considered a bizyaon mitzvah to do so^[28], and one should make sure that it is eaten at an appropriate time.

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1. *By eating it, burning it, flushing it down the toilet, or throwing it in a river.*
 2. This is a complex halachic procedure which can only be administered by an experienced rabbi.
 3. See O.C. 436:3 and Mishnah Berurah 27 and 32.
 4. Another possible solution [for people who are away for Pesach and are staying at another person's home] is for the guest to "rent" from his host—with a valid kinyan—the room in which he is staying, and search for chametz in that room; Maharsham 3:291. But other poskim prefer not to rely on this solution; see Shevet ha-Levi 4:44.
 5. Siddur Pesach K'hilchaso 12:1.
 6. O.C. 333:3.
 7. Several gedolim, among them the Gaon of Vilna, the Chasam Sofer and the Brisker Rav, were reported to have spent a good part of the night searching their homes for chametz.
 8. Sha'arei Teshuvah 433:2; Da'as Torah 433:2; Chochmas Shelomo 433:11; Rav S.Z. Auerbach (quoted in Mevakshei Torah Ohr Efrayim, pg. 532); Kinyan Torah 2:122; The basic idea is quoted by Sha'ar ha-Tziyun 432:12.

9. Siddur Pesach K'hilchaso 13:1.
10. See Pnei Yehoshua (Pesachim 50a) for a third reason for this prohibition.
11. Mishnah Berurah 468:1.
12. Beiur Halachah 468:1. According to this reason, even when erev Pesach falls on Shabbos it is forbidden to do work on Friday.
13. Mishnah Berurah 468:5.
14. Rama, O.C. 468:2.
15. Mishnah Berurah 468:7.
16. Mishnah Berurah 468:5. Although a minority view recommends that one shower/bathe and polish his shoes before chatzos as well, this was not accepted by most poskim.
17. Mishnah Berurah 468:7. Towels and children's clothing which became dirty (or were discovered to be dirty) after chatzos and are going to be needed during Yom Tov may be machine-washed even by a Jew.
18. Orchos Rabbeinu, vol. 2, pg. 56, quoting an oral ruling by the Chazon Ish.
19. Rama, O.C. 468:2 and Mishnah Berurah 8. Lengthening and shortening a hem is also permitted.
20. Mishnah Berurah 446:10.
21. The chametz is severe muktzeh and may not be moved for any reason; O.C. 446:1. Some poskim add that it may not even be moved with one's body or foot, even though other types of severe muktzeh may be; L'horos Nassan 5:30.
22. Mishnah Berurah 476:9.
23. Mishnah Berurah 476:1. Aruch ha-Shulchan 476:2, however, questions why pot roast should be forbidden.
24. Peri Chadash, quoted by Be'er Heitev 476:1, Sha'ar ha-Tziyun 2 and Kaf ha-Chayim 4.
25. See ha-Seder ha-Aruch 95:5.
26. Aruch ha-Shulchan 476:4
27. See Sha'arei Teshuvah 473:2.
28. Chayei Adam 130:6.

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