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Serving as Sandek





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Serving as Sandek

The custom is that at every *bris*, a *sandek* holds the baby. Many people even pay for this honor. Why is being a *sandek* considered such a great honor? Who should the sandek be? Can one person be a *sandek* for the same family more than once? Does it make a difference if the *sandek* is one's father or grandfather? These and other questions will be discussed in this article.

Origin of Sandek¹

The Medrash says that Hashem was the sandek for Avraham Avinu when he gave himself a bris. The Targum Yehonasan² says that Yosef served as the *sandek* for Menashe and placed him on his knees (lap).

The Ohr Zerua³ says that Hashem asked, "What do you do for me?"

"I praise you with all my limbs," was the answer. One of the items that are praised are the knees that hold a child when he has a bris milah.

Benefits of a Sandek

The Maharil⁴ says that a sandek is greater than the one who performs the *milah* because his knees are comparable

See Aruch Hashulchan, Y.D. 265:34, regarding the origin of the word "sandek." Some say that the word "sandek" stands for sanegar naseh din kategar — the defendant becomes the prosecutor (the letters of sandek in Hebrew). However, when one is a sandek this does not apply and the Satan (prosecutor) has no effect (Higyonei Haparshah 1:page 140).

² Bereishis 50:23.

Hilchos Milah 107. See Yalkut Shimoni, Tehillim 723, Hagahos Maimonios, Hilchos 3 Milah 3:5, Gra. Y.D. 265:44.

Hilchos Milah 1.



to a *mizbei'ach* and it is like he is offering a *ketores* (*korban*).⁵ A *sandek* may also be greater since he is doing a mitzvah that he does not have to do, as opposed to the father of the baby or the *mohel*, who is commanded to do the mitzvah.⁶

Some maintain that a *sandek* is like a partner in the mitzvah of *milah* since he holds the baby on his knees⁷ and helps the *mohel*.⁸ The *sandek* should hold the baby's feet.⁹

The Tziporon Shmer¹⁰ says one should choose to be a *sandek* during the days of *Shovavim*.¹¹

Choosing a Sandek

The Rema¹² says one should look for a *sandek* who is a *gadol* and a tzaddik. The Pele Yoetz says people tend to choose whoever they want for this honor, and this is not correct.¹³ Some say this would not be the case if there is a relative who can serve as *sandek* (see below).¹⁴ Since the *sandek* sits on the seat of Eliyahu Hanavi, he should be deserving of this honor.¹⁵

Harav Chaim Kanievesky, *shlita*, relates how someone had two children, one who looked like a proper Jew and one who looked like a non-Jew. The first child had the Steipler

⁵ Darchei Moshe, Y.D. 265:11.

⁶ Zocher Habris 19:4.

⁷ Zocher Habris 21:30

⁸ Rav Poalim, Y.D. 2:35. Chasam Sofer, O.C. 159.

⁹ Hilchos HaGra V'minhagav, page 190, Teshuvos V'hanhagos 1:584.

^{10 6:100,} Birchei Yosef, Y.D. 265:17.

¹¹ Zocher Habris 19:2-3; serving as sandek helps a person to atone for sins he performed with his male organ (ibid., see Birchei Yosef, Y.D. 265:17).

¹² Y.D. 264:1, Aruch Hashulchan 11.

¹³ Refer to Os Chaim V'Shalom, Y.D. 264:7. See Darchei Chaim V'Shalom 908:page 331.

¹⁴ Bris Yitzchak, page 106:5.

¹⁵ Aruch Hashulchan, Y.D. 265:34.

as his *sandek*, while the other child had someone else as his sandek. The Chazon Ish said the sandek should be a fitting person.16

The Leket Yosher¹⁷ says the baby's father should be the sandek, unless he wishes to give the honor over to someone else. 18 The custom is that the father of the baby does not give himself the honor of being sandek, because a sandek should be a very fitting person and every person knows that there are greater people in the world than him. Therefore, he should give such a person this honor.¹⁹

Picking the right *sandek* is very important since it has an effect on the soul of the baby²⁰ (see below). One has no obligation to give sandeka'us to his father based on the halachos of kibbud av v'eim. 21 However, one should give it to him even if the father is not a learned person.²² The father can be a sandek for each one of his children (see below).23 Howerver, the custom is that the father of the baby does not act as sandek since he usually has a father or father-in-law to give this honor to.24

Some people have the custom to give sandeka'us of the first baby boy to the baby's paternal grandfather, and the second child to the maternal grandfather.²⁵ However, the custom followed by most people is that the father of the

¹⁶ Derech Sichah 1:page 61. See Vayivarech Dovid on Kibbud Av V'eim 73.

¹⁷ Page 52. See Divrei Malkiel 4:86, Pele Yoetz, milah, page 22 (old), Yufei Leleiv 2, O.C. 615:1:18.

¹⁸ Refer to Shaarei Teshuvah, O.C. 658:12.

¹⁹ Avnei Yushfei 5:133:10.

²⁰ Pele Yoetz, milah, page 22 (old).

Vayivarech Dovid on Kibbud Av V'eim 72.

²² Sheilas Rav, page 66:4.

²³ Shivim Temarim 40.

Vayivorech Dovid on Kibbud Av V'eim 72. 24

²⁵ Shevet Hakehasi 4:234, Bris Yitzchak, page 106:6.

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woman who gave birth serves as *sandek* before her father-in-law. It's possible that since she gave birth to the child and suffered pain it is proper that she should choose. Generally, though, the baby's grandfather wishes to give the honor to his own father (the baby's great-grandfather), and this should be done. This is based on the fact that it says whoever is a *sandek* for a great-grandson does not see Gehinom. According to this, if the great-grandfather was *sandek* for a great-grandson once, then the grandfather of the baby should be the *sandek*.

One should insist that his father be the *sandek* even if he refuses because he wants a *gadol* to be the *sandek*.²⁹ Often, when one gives the honor to a great *gadol*, the father would agree to let the *gadol* have the honor.³⁰ However, this may be a sensitive issue and has to be dealt with properly.

A woman should not be a *sandek* since this would be a lack of *tznius*. Instead, she should bring the baby into the place where the bris will take place.³¹ The woman (if she is not visibly pregnant) brings in the child, usually on a pillow, and the husband takes it from his wife.³² This is called a *kevater*.³³ Although it may be difficult for the child to be

²⁶ Vayivarech Dovid on Kibbud Av V'eim 72.

²⁷ See Leket Yosher, page 52.

²⁸ Mishneh Halachos 6:257.

²⁹ Opinion of Harav Chaim Kanievesky, shlita, quoted in Bris Yitzchak, page 112:footnote 16. The reason is to show gratitude to one's parent, and this will be a zechus for the baby. See Maskil L'Yehudah (journal), page 202.

³⁰ See Vayivarech Dovid on Kibbud Av V'eim 73.

³¹ Darchei Moshe, Y.D. 265:11, Rema, Y.D. 265:11, Aruch Hashulchan Y.D. 265:35.

³² Aruch Hashulchan Y.D. 265:35. See Zocher Habris 19:13. Perhaps the reason is so she should not see the blood and have a miscarriage or hear the baby crying (Zocher Habris 19:13).

³³ Darchei Moshe, Y.D. 265:11, Rema, Y.D. 265:11, Aruch Hashulchan 35, Zocher Habris 8:3, 19:1. See Leket Yosher, page 52. A woman is not needed to be a kevater; this can be done by the sandek (Rema, Y.D. 265:11).

passed from one person to the next,34 this is not an issue since the father of the baby wants to honor different people with holding the baby.35

Non-Religious Grandparents

If the baby's grandfather is not religious, should he be the sandek? Shalom bayis is a crucial factor in this case, and if either parent of the baby wants their father to serve as sandek he may do so even if he is not religious. 36 Others say that perhaps the non-religious parent should hold the baby during the bris and a talmid chacham should hold the feet of the child so he will act as sandek as well.³⁷

One should not make a non-Jew a sandek.³⁸ This can be common in the case of a convert to Judaism who wishes to honor his non-Jewish father in this way.³⁹

A Sandek's Preparations

The Maharil⁴⁰ says that a sandek should wash himself and go to the *mikvah* before the *milah*.⁴¹ Others are not convinced that this has to be done and view it as a chumra, 42 although many have the custom to go to the mikvah43 and wear

³⁴ See Maseches Eruvin 97b.

³⁵ Aruch Hashulchan, Y.D. 265:35.

³⁶ Opinion of Harav Shlomo Zalman Auerbach, zt"l, quoted in Avnei Yushfei 4:103:1, Beis Hillel 1:page 36. The mohel may do this job even if the sandek is not religious (Avnei Yushfei 4:103:3, quoting the opinion of Harav Fisher, zt"l). See Sheilas Rav, page 67. Refer to Teshuvos V'hanhagos 1:603.

³⁷ V'ein Lamo Michshol 1:pages 166-167:footnote 35.

³⁸ Divrei Malkiel 4:86.

³⁹ Rivevos Ephraim 5:541, Be'er Sarim 1:8:5.

⁴⁰ Hilchos Milah 1.

⁴¹ Birchei Yosef, Y.D. 265:18.

⁴² Darchei Moshe, Y.D. 265:11.

Birchei Yosef, Y.D. 265:18, Lekutei Maharich 3:page 123b (old), Zocher Habris



Shabbos clothes. 44 The sandek should get a haircut before the milah. 45

Some maintain that the *sandek* should not eat more than a *beitzah* of bread. Fruits and drinks are permitted. This is to show honor to the mitzvah that he will be performing.⁴⁶

The *sandek* should wear a *tallis* while performing his duties.⁴⁷ Some say the *sandek* should cover the baby's face during the *milah*.⁴⁸

The *sandek* should wear his *tefillin* when the *milah* is taking place.⁴⁹

Sandek Multiple Times⁵⁰

The Gemara⁵¹ says that a *kohen* only offers *ketores* once in his lifetime, since it brings one to wealth. As mentioned above, a *sandek* is like a person who is bringing a *ketores*. Therefore, one should not be a *sandek* for the same parents⁵² more than once.⁵³ Since offering *ketores* is a *segulah* for a *kohen* to become rich, we offer it to a different *kohen* each

^{17:10,} *Teshuvos V'hanhagos* 1:584. The Steipler, *zt"l*, would go to the *mikvah* prior to serving as *sandek* (*Derech Sichah* 1:page 62).

⁴⁴ Teshuvos V'hanhagos 1:584. In regard to doing so during the Nine Days, see Magen Avraham, O.C. 551:3, Mishnah Berurah 3.

⁴⁵ Zocher Habris 19:6.

⁴⁶ Zocher Habris 19:7-8.

⁴⁷ Pischei Teshuvah, Y.D. 265:13, Zocher Habris 19:10. See ibid., regarding Tishah B'Av at Shacharis.

⁴⁸ Zocher Habris 19:10, Zera Yaakov 25:page 142:32.

⁴⁹ Aruch Hashulchan, Y.D. 264:11, Chai Halevi 4:3:3.

⁵⁰ For a detailed discussion on this topic, see Berurei Chaim 3:page 869-886.

⁵¹ Maseches Yoma 26a. Also see Maseches Yoma 14b.

⁵² Beis Hillel, Y.D. 265:11, Shach 22, Aruch Hashulchan, Y.D. 265:34.

⁵³ Maharil, ibid., Darchei Moshe, Y.D. 265:11, Rema, Y.D. 265:11, Beis Hillel 11, Lekutei Maharich 3:page 123 (old). For more on this, see B'shvili Haparshah, page 53:7, Hegyonei Haparshah 1:pages 138-147, V'drashta V'chakarta 1-2:pages 97-98.

time.⁵⁴ The kohen gadol, on the other hand, offers the ketores for seven days and does not have to give this privilege to others.⁵⁵ The Nodeh B'Yehudah⁵⁶ says the kohen can only offer ketores once since presents are given to a kohen, and if he would get these presents then no one else would have food.⁵⁷ The same is true for a sandek, who has a segulah to become rich.58 Others say the reason one should not be a sandek to the same parents more than once is because it is a precious mitzvah (not necessarily relating to ketores).⁵⁹ As mentioned above, one should choose a sankek who is a tzaddik; if one were to give the honor to the same person each time it may be a dishonor to other important people, since one is not giving them the honor.⁶⁰ Some maintain that it is an issue of ayin hara to be a sandek more than once to babies in the same family.61

The above discussion concerns serving as sandek to the same parents multiple times. However, one may be a sandek for multiple people.⁶² Many Rabbanim and distinguished people serve as sandek multiple times a day.63 Although offering ketores occurs only once in a person's life, being a sandek is different. The concern in this case is not because of the sandek but because of the father, who gave this honor

⁵⁴ See Rashi, Maseches Yoma 26a, "hu."

See Ha'aros (Harav Elyashiv, zt"l) on Maseches Yoma 14b.

Kama, Y.D. 86. 56

Eruvin 63a. 57

Darchei Moshe, Y.D. 265:11.

Shiurei Berachah, Y.D. 265:5. 59

⁶⁰ Chashukei Chemed, Maseches Yoma, page 136.

⁶¹ Nachal Bris, page 107.

⁶² Shach, Y.D. 265:22, Pesach Einayim, Maseches Yoma 26a, Chaim B'Yad, Y.D. 73, Be'er Moshe 5:70:2.

⁶³ Yechaveh Daas 3:77. Others say one should only be a sandek once in his lifetime (Beis Dovid 122). However, this is not the custom (Birchei Yosef, Y.D. 265:19).



to the same person multiple times.⁶⁴ In addition, when discussing this issue the Sefer Chassdim says "do not make," which implies that the father should not make one person a *sandek* more than once but one can accept *sandeka'us* more than once.⁶⁵

Aside from the source that a *sandek* is like a *kohen* and one should not be a *sandek* more than once for the same parents, Harav Yehudah Hachassid⁶⁶ says one should not make his friend a *sandek* to two of his sons unless one of the children died.⁶⁷ The reason for this is based on Kabbalah (and not because it is likened to offering *ketores*),⁶⁸ or perhaps because there is a danger.⁶⁹ The Aruch Hashulchan⁷⁰ says this is the main source for the custom.

Some maintain that one should not be a *sandek* for the same parents in one year, but after a year it is permitted.⁷¹ Others are not convinced.⁷² The Aruch Hashulchan⁷³ says that if a father of a child wants to choose the same *sandek* multiple times he should be able to but it is not proper.

Although we mentioned above that one person does not serve as a *sandek* for the same parents, the custom in many places is that the Rav of the community is given the honor for all of the children in one family. Perhaps the Rav is considered like a *kohen gadol*, who has a different *din* in

⁶⁴ Yad Shaul, Y.D. 265:11, Bris Yitzchak, pages 107-108.

⁶⁵ Divrei Shalom 4:95.

⁶⁶ Will number 40.

⁶⁷ Pischei Teshuvah, Y.D. 265:15.

⁶⁸ Shivim Temarim on will of Haray Yehudah Hachassid 40.

⁶⁹ Shivim Temarim 40. See Lekutei Maharich 3:page 123b (old).

⁷⁰ Y.D. 265:34. See Gra, Y.D. 265:46, Hilchos HaGra Uminhagav 203:pages 189-190.

⁷¹ Beis Dovid 122. See Chaim B'Yad, Y.D. 73.

⁷² Birchei Yosef, Y.D. 265:20, Yaskil Avdi 7, kuntres acharon 4:3.

⁷³ Y.D. 265:34.

regard to offering ketores, which is one of the sources for this practice (see above). Some say that the reason why the Rav is sandek in many communities is to make sure the bris is done correctly.74

In addition, the Sefer Chassidim, which also quotes this custom, says one should not give the honor twice to one's "friend." However, a Rav or a tzaddik (or relative)⁷⁵ is different. 76 Other say that since a Ray is a *yirei Shamayim*, it is a merit for the child to have him as the sandek.⁷⁷

Others say the above custom has no real basis. Many are lenient and give sandeka'us to the same person multiple times.⁷⁸ Some maintain that the concern is giving the honor to a stranger, but a family member can serve as sandek multiple times for the same parent.⁷⁹ In addition, many say that the will of Harav Yehudah Hachassid does not apply to people outside one's family.80

The custom is that a person can, in fact, serve as a *sandek* multiple times for the same parents (such as a father, grandfather, or Rav).81 The custom in many places in Poland was to give honor of serving as *sandek* to the Rav even many times for the same parent.82 Additionally, in a place where

⁷⁴ Os Chaim V'Shalom, Y.D. 264:7.

⁷⁵ Hilchos HaGra V'Minhagav, page 190.

Teshuvos V'hanhagos 1:584, Divrei Shalom 4:95.

⁷⁷ Divrei Shalom 2:95. See Chashukei Chemed, Maseches Yoma, page 136.

⁷⁸ Nodeh B'Yehudah kama, Y.D. 86. Refer to Kaf Hachaim, Y.D. 116:184. See Chasam Sofer, O.C. 148. Refer to Birchei Yosef, Y.D. 265:20, Minhagei Hachidah, page 151:4 (milah).

⁷⁹ Yad Shaul, Y.D. 265.

⁸⁰ Refer to Nodeh B'Yehudah tanina, E.H. 79, Divrei Chaim, E.H. 8, Tzemach Tzedek, E.H. 153, Arugas Habosem, Y.D. 118.

⁸¹ Yechaveh Daas 3:77. See Birchei Yosef, Y.D. 265:20.

⁸² Os Chaim V'Shalom, Y.D. 265:23. See Shivim Temarim 40.



the custom is to give it to the Rav of the city, there is no issue.⁸³

According to the strict opinion above, if one is in doubt whether someone once served as *sandek* for one of his children and now he wishes to give him the honor again, he should be stringent.⁸⁴

Sandek Becoming Wealthy⁸⁵

As mentioned above, serving as *sandek* is a *segulah* for becoming wealthy. The Gra⁸⁶ mentions that he saw people who served as *sandek* and yet did not become wealthy. There are many explanations for this. Whether a *sandek* becomes wealthy or not, when he performs his *sandeka'us* he should not have in mind that he is doing so to become wealthy.⁸⁷

Some explain that wealth does not mean monetary wealth, but rich with success.⁸⁸ Others say that perhaps one's sins prevented him from meriting wealth.⁸⁹ The Satmar Rebbe said that wealth in this context means wealthy in mind, long life, and good children.⁹⁰

Someone once asked the Steipler, *zt"l*,⁹¹ why he wasn't wealthy if he served as *sandek* many times. He replied that he was wealthy from the *sefarim* he published.⁹²

⁸³ *Milei D'chasidusa* on will of Harav Yehudah Hachassid 40:197. See *Os Chaim V'Shalom, Y.D.* 265:23.

⁸⁴ Shivim Temarim 40.

⁸⁵ For a detailed discussion on this, see Ohr Yisrael 21:pages 235-240.

⁸⁶ Y.D. 265:46.

⁸⁷ Tam V'daas 3:page 242.

⁸⁸ Teshuvos V'hanhagos 1:584. See Otzer Habris 1:page 202.

⁸⁹ Chasam Sofer, O.C. 158. See Mishnah Berurah 158:38.

⁹⁰ Ohr Yisrael 21:page 240.

⁹¹ Peninei Rabbeinu Hakehillos Yaakov 1:page 109.

⁹² See Derech Sichah 1:pages 61-62.

Others say that wealth means one will not lack anything.93 Yet others say we should leave these kinds of *cheshbonos* up to the way Hashem runs the world.94

The Gerrer Rebbe, zt"l, said that if the sandek does his job completely — i.e., he holds the baby when the *berachos* are being said and drinks the wine — then this is a segulah for wealth. 95 Merely holding the baby on one's lap and giving him to someone else after the *milah* is not considered acting as sandek.96

Others say the reason why the Rav of the community is given the honor of serving as sandek many times, even for the same parent, is because of the segulah for wealth. If the Ray is wealthy he will be able to learn properly, and this will benefit his entire community.97

Sandek Receiving an Aliyah

The position of sandek is more honorable than that of mohel, and therefore the sandek receives an aliyah before the mohel.98 Some explain that this is because serving as the sandek is like offering the ketores (see above), and he is helping the mohel by keeping the baby's feet still so he can perform the milah.99

Effort to Be a Sandek

The Steipler, zt"l, and the Chazon Ish would make sure to serve as sandek whenever the opportunity arose, even if it

⁹³ Mekor Chessed on will of Haray Yehuda Hachassid 35.

⁹⁴ See Aruch Hashulchan, Y.D. 247:6.

⁹⁵ See Rav Akiva Eiger on Y.D. 265:1. Harav Chaim Kreisworth, zt"l, tried this and he won a lottery afterwards and became rich (ibid., footnote 7).

⁹⁶ Bris Avraham (journal), page 101.

⁹⁷ Refer to Ohr Yisrael 21:page 238.

⁹⁸ Rema, Y.D. 265:11. See Leket Hakemach Hachodesh 134:page 3:7.

⁹⁹ Chasam Sofer, O.C. 159.



took all day to travel. 100 Serving as sandek is so great that one who learns Torah all day can forgo his learning to serve as sandek. 101

The halachah says that if one gave a *mohel* the mitzvah to be a *mohel* for his child, he can't back out before the *milah* and offer it to another *mohel*.¹⁰² This applies to a *sandek* (and other honors)¹⁰³ as well.¹⁰⁴

Someone once gave the Chazon Ish *sandeka'us*, and at the time of the bris the grandfather, who was a tzaddik, came from *chutz la'aretz* and wanted to be *sandek*. The father of the baby asked the Chazon Ish if he would give up the honor.

"I can be mochel," the Chazon Ish answered, "but the child may not be." 105

Another time, someone gave the Chazon Ish *sandeka'us*. One of the baby's family members was upset that he wasn't *sandek*, and the Chazon Ish saw this.

"Don't worry," the Chazon Ish said. "I will be sandek and you can get the riches." 106

There are many *poskim* who say that if one needs to pay for the *zechus* of being *sandek*, he should do so.¹⁰⁷ If one would have not been a *sandek* had he not paid, he can use *maaser* money to pay for it.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁰ Derech Sichah 1:page 62. On this concept, see Mishneh Halachos 12:185.

¹⁰¹ V'ein Lamo Michshol 7:page 84:6.

¹⁰² Rema, Y.D. 264:1. See Avnei Yushfei 5:133:1. For cases where it is permitted to back out from giving someone the honor of mohel, see Avnei Yushfei 5:133.

¹⁰³ Avnei Yushfei 5:133:2

¹⁰⁴ Avnei Yushfei 5:133:2.

¹⁰⁵ Maasei Ish 2:page 122; see Ohr Yisrael 23:pages 246-247.

¹⁰⁶ Maasei Ish 1:page 143.

¹⁰⁷ Bris Avos 5:5, Os Chaim V'Shalom, Y.D. 264:7, Yalkut Yosef (kibbud av v'eim), page 21.

¹⁰⁸ Shach, Y.D. 249:3.

Being Mohel and Sandek

There does not seem to be an issue with one person serving as both the *mohel* and the *sandek*. ¹⁰⁹ If one can only choose one of the honors, such as the father of the baby who wishes to serve as mohel or sandek, he should probably be the mohel¹¹⁰ since it is the father's obligation to circumcise his son, but he usually gives this over to a *shaliach* if he does not know how to do so.111

Making Kevater a Sandek

There is a discussion in the poskim if one who was a kevater (together with his wife) can act as a sandek for the same parents. According to the stringent opinion about being sandek multiple times, one should avoid this as well since some say the *kevater* is also called a *sandek*. 112 However, according to the lenient opinions quoted above this would be permitted.

During Aveilus

Harav Chaim Kanievsky, shlita, asked the Steipler if he should serve as sandek when he was sitting shivah for his mother. The Steipler said not to go. 113 Others are lenient with this.114

¹⁰⁹ Refer to Os Chaim V'Shalom, Y.D. 265:6, Noam 17:page 158:208. If the baby's grandfather is the *mohel* and the baby's father is *sandek*, there is no issue of *ayin* hara (Tzohar 11:page 421).

¹¹⁰ See Shach, C.M. 384:3, Kreisi U'pleisi, C.M. 28:3.

¹¹¹ Shevet Hakehasi 6:343. See Mishneh Halachos 13:189.

¹¹² Siach Yitzchak 440.

¹¹³ Derech Sichah 1:page 62. Others are stringent as well (see Nishmas Shabbos 2:287:4)

¹¹⁴ Soveh Smachos 2:page 41:5, Divrei Shalom 6:125. See Be'er Eliyahu, O.C. 2:235. He should not wear leather shoes in any case (Soveh Smachos).

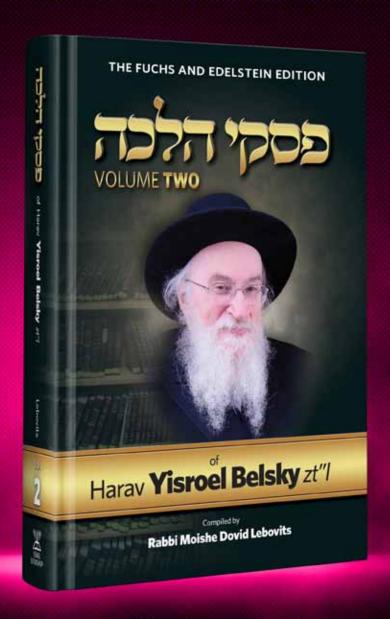


On Time

One who is a *sandek* for a *bris* should make sure to come on time and not cause the entire shul to wait for his arrival. This is a great *tircha d'tzibbura*, especially since people often rush to work after a *bris*.

115 Limnoa Michshol 1:page 77:footnote 5.

IN PREPARATION



Please submit Pesakim on all topics to piskeihvol1@gmail.com

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