





Har G'rizim and Har Eival are represented by hills, one of which has a lush tree, the other a barren tree • Negated plus/minus is the prohibition of adding to or subtracting from the Torah - Bal Tosif and Bal Tigra • Negated eraser is the prohibition of erasing any of G-d's names • The slice of bread with a clock face could be LECHEM HAPANIM, except that there is no mention of it in R'ei. Here it represents the time in the morning of Erev Pesach that is the deadline for eating Chameitz - which fits in R'ei • Tzedaka box is for the mitzva of giving tzedaka and for several other related mitzvot from R'ei • CI (and 101) = R'EI ANOCHI. C=see, I=ANOCHI • The giraffe gets two thumbs up for chewing its cud and having split hooves. It is kosher (and yes, we do know exactly where in its neck to shecht it) • The camel, on the other hand, is in the negation circle, indicating that it is a b'heima t'mei'a • Meanwhile, the locust has a question mark above it, because some types are kosher, others are not, and most Jews do not have a tradition as to how to identify the kosher kind • Slab of meat on a plate with knife and fork at the ready, represents meat that we are allowed to eat (as opposed to sacred meat of korbanot, which is very strictly regulated, and as opposed to meat we may not eat - EIVER MIN HACHAI, N'VEILA, T'REIFA, B'HEIMA T'MEI'A,

non-kosher fish, non-kosher birds...) • In addition to the prohibitions of non-kosher food, we have a positive command to check for the kosher signs of our food. Since the mitzva counted in R'ei relates to birds, the bird-watcher was chosen to represent this mitzva. Checking the kashrut of food we buy and restaurants we eat in, is within the spirit of these mitzvot • The hands taking money from a wallet represent the mitzvot related to lending money to our fellow Jews • The stalk of wheat represents the mitzvot related to agricultural produce. That it is standing straight up is meant to resemble the numeral 1. With the dot before the one we have .1 or one tenth, 10%, representing Maaser Sheni, one of the mitzva-topics in R'ei • The burning trees represent the destruction of AVODA ZARA which we are commanded to do in Eretz Yisrael • The sword is used to kill the people of an IR HANIDACHAT, a city that goes over to idolatry • Symbols of the three Regalim, as presented in the sedra • The smiley guy is for the mitzva of SIMCHA on Yom Tov • Perry Mason represents (yes, he always did) the mitzva to meticulously examine and cross-examine witnesses (Objection, your honor. Irrelevant, immaterial, and calls for a conclusion of the witness.) • The Omer counter is for the other Omer mitzva in R'ei - namely, counting weeks. Counting days was commanded back in Emor • The feather and candle are for B'dikat Chametz - part of the procedure for avoiding the prohibition of possession of Chametz on Pesach • The word AM, meaning nation, is colored light

purple - it is, therefore, AM SEGULA, a play on the words of D'varim 14:2 (and other p'sukim), often translated as the Chosen People or Treasured People, the word SEGULA allowed this wordplay • The lamb in a baby carriage represents the mitzva of B'CHOR B'HEIMA T'HORA, the firstborn (male, blue carriage) of a kosher domesticated animal, i.e. cow, goat, sheep • Vampire bat is in the ParshaPix because it is the ATALEIF, one of the non-kosher birds (flying animals) AND because of the repeated mention in the sedra of the prohibition of eating blood • Kiddush cup is a KOS, which is also one of the non-kosher birds • The ray is for R'EI • The right triangle with the right angle marked C... C = see = R'EI. The Hebrew for perpendicular or right-angled (also vertical) is ANACHI, spelled the same as, and sounding similar to ANOCHI... • upper-right is a DUCHIFAT, one of the non-kosher birds on the Torah's list (and the national bird of Israel) • below that is a griffin vulture - according to the Living Torah by Rav Aryeh Kaplan z"l, NESHER is probably this bird - the largest bird of prey in Israel, rather than the eagle, which is the modern translation of NESHER • below that is a kite, standing for the bird KITE, possibly the DA'A • lower-right is the blue marlin, determined to be kosher, as opposed to the swordfish which is not kosher • which is pointing to a diagram of a ruminant's stomachs • and in the lower-left is an old nickel with a buffalo on the back • Head and shoulders are for getting rid of dandruff - in Hebrew, KASKASIM, the word for scales - no, fish with dandruff are not necessarily kosher

- The fellow in the picture next to the kites tail is named TZVI, which is one of the kosher 'wild' animals mentioned in the sedra • We'll leave the logo of a place Unexplained