

סוכה כד

A woman is only divorced through a written document (a גט), not through money. The divorce must completely cut off the husband and wife from each other. For example, one who writes in the גט “you are divorced on condition you do not visit your father for the rest of your life”, or “drink wine for the rest of your life”, the גט is invalid, as that is a stipulation which stays with the woman for the rest of her life, and does not truly cut her off from her husband. If the גט says on condition you do not go to your father’s house for thirty days, the גט is כשר, as that is only a temporary stipulation.

The walls of the סוכה must be able to withstand a רוח מצויה.

A סוכה can be made using trees as walls, so long as the trees are tied down and do not sway in the wind. The חזון איש writes that as long as the walls cannot be moved by the wind three טפחים away from the סכך in either direction. The ערוך השלחן writes that sheets should not be used as walls of the סוכה, even if tied down, as perhaps they will become untied without the person realizing, and the סוכה will have walls that cannot withstand a רוח מצויה, thus making the סוכה פסול.

Seemingly a סוכה with canvas walls would be problematic.

There are a few solutions: To extend the סכך over the walls by several טפחים, that will ensure that even if the walls move, they will not move away from the סכך. While this would take care of the problem according to the חזון איש, this does not alleviate the concern of the ערוך השלחן. Another עיצה, is to tie several lengths

of rope/string between the poles of the סוכה, with the highest rope at least ten טפחים tall, and making sure there is less than three טפחים between the rope under it, and this continues until within three טפחים of the ground. These horizontal ropes create their own wall. The ropes, of course, must be taut so that they do not sway in the wind. This latter עיצה is really the only עיצה as the אגרות משה states that canvas סוכות are not really בסדר.