

دي ال

פליב

הגה״צרבי גמליאל הכהן רבינוביץ שליט״א ראש ישיבת שער השמים בירושלים עיה״ק

כי הארץ אשר אתה בא שמה לרשתה לא כארץ מצרים הוא וכו׳ (יא-י) – צורך ההודאה להבורא על כל הטובה שבעולם ולכד צריד כל אדם להודות ולהלל בזמו שהוא רואה ששולח הבורא גשם, שבזה מרויח הרבה עמל, שכמעט שלא צריך עמל כדי להגיע לאכול ולשתות. ויכול לנוח במיטתו. ומקבל הכל מוכו. ובבחינת מו. שאז לא היו צריכים לדאוג כלל על אוכל. ואנו לא צריכים לדאוג על מים כלל.

ובפרט בזמנינו היום שיש לנו מים בברז, שרק צריכים לפתוח ברז, ומיד יש מים מוכנים היוצאים משם, ואני עוד זוכר קצת את הימים ההם, שהיו צריכים לשתות מים שבבורות. והיה עבודה לכל אחד לדאוג לעצמו למים ולעמול, שהיו צריכים לדלות מים מן הבורות, ולעמול על זה הרבה, שהיה המים שבגשם בחורף צריך להיות די לכל השנה לכל הנפשות.

וכד היה רק לפני שנים מועטים. וכמה צריד האדם להתבונו על מה שיש לו היום, שיש לו מים לשתות בריווח, כמו שהיה מן לישראל במדבר ממש, בלא עבודה ובלא להתאמץ כלל, וכד הוא גם כן בכל דברי המאכל, שבדמים מועטים יש לו הכל בשפע.

וכד יוסיף חכם לקח. וימצא הרבה דברים. שהיום קל מאוד לכל אדם. ויבוא מזה להודאה מיוחדת אל הבורא. שבדור שלנו. לא צריכים כמעט לעמול על שום דבר בעולם. והכל בא בקלות ממש. ויתו שבח אל הבורא.

מאת הרב שלום פערל שליט״א נו״נ בישיבת הגר״צ קושלבסקי

למעז ירבו ימיכם וימי בניכם על האדמה ... כימי השמים על הארץ וגו׳ (יא–יח) – ׳ימים שמימיים עלי אדמות׳ ציוו חכמים ואמרו, 'וכל מעשיך יהיו לשם שמים', והוא שאמר שלמה בחכמתו. 'בכל דרכיד דעהו וגו'''. והיינו שעל האדם להשתמש עם החומר במידה הנכונה ועם מחשבה מרוממת.

וכדי להשיג דרגא זו ניתו רק ע"י עמלות בתורה, כי על ידי כך נעשה רוחני ולא ישתמש בחומר יותר מו הצורד. וכל השתמשותו עם החומר יהיה רק לשם שמים. וכמבואר בגמרא (קידושיו ל:): "בראתי יצר הרע ובראתי לו תורה תבליו. ואם אתם עוסקים בתורה איו אתם נמסרים בידו וכו'''. ומבואר שעמלות בתורה היא התרופה המושלמת למכתו של אדם -יצרו החומרי - שעל ידה לא ישלוט בו יצרו ולא ימשך אחר החומר, ויוכל להשתמש עם החומר לשם שמים.

ולפי זה מבואר מדוע ע"י 'ושמתם וגו'. זוכים לימים שהם 'כימי השמים על הארץ', שע"י ששמים דברי תורה על הלב, מתבטל כוח היצר. ונוכל

להשתמש עם החומר לשם שמים, ולחיות חיים שמימיים עלי אדמות. נתחזק בעמל התורה. ונוכל להשתמש עם הנופש החומרי לשם שמים!!

sinning with the Golden Calf and that He was prepared to destroy them immediately. Moshe recognized the need for

A SERIES IN HALACHAH LIVING A "TORAH" DAY Halachos Pertaining to the "Torah" Table (33)

Wasting, Ruining, or Degrading Food (cont.) Small amounts of food (less than the volume of half an egg) or drink (less than 3 oz.) are not included in the prohibitions of wasting and degrading food (1). Therefore, if one leaves over these small amounts on his plate or in his cup, he can throw them straight into the garbage can. Technically, this is permitted even by bread and *mezonos*, however, if one treads on them or disposes of them in a degrading manner it can bring him to poverty (2). He should wrap them before throwing them into the garbage can, but by other foods this is not necessary, as explained.

The Current Dilemma. By bigger *seudos* and *simchos*, there are large, untouched pieces of food that are just thrown away. They become repulsive, ruined and wasted in the process. Is there any justification for this? Rav Y. S. Elyashiv Shlit'a was asked this regarding *simcha* halls. He answered (3) that since the expense of choosing, wrapping, storing, etc., of the untouched food is more than the food itself is worth, it may be thrown away (some (4) extend this to not having to waste alot of time, and not having to go to meaningful bother), but in an honorable manner. Many just roll up the disposable table cloth and throw it away as is. This alone is not enough because while rolling. untouched rolls and cake for example, become soggy, dirty and repulsive. The correct way is to quickly remove the untouched food into a separate bag, roll up the rest and keep them separate in the garbage. As much as possible one should "beautify" his

Hashem told Moshe that the Jewish People were drastic action and without a second thought, he threw down the Luchos and halted the outrage. It was just what was needed to bring the nation back from the brink!

מאת מו״ה ברוך הירשפלד שליט״א רב דקהל אהבת ישראל, קליבלנד הייטס

simcha with advance planning by not putting out crazy amounts of food, or by having a good charitable use for the leftovers. Feeding Animals. Ray Huna states (5) that it is forbidden to feed animals food that is fit for human consumption. Rashi explains that doing so is a blatant and defiant display of denying the proper appreciation one should have to Hashem for the bounty of food that He showered on him. In a second explanation Rashi says that one is not allowed to waste Jewish money. Even though it seems that no one argues on Rav Huna, the Machatzis Hashekel (6) is in doubt if we hold like him since his words are not codified in the Shulchan Aruch. The other Poskim seem to hold like Rav Huna but they mention a number of leniencies: 1) If the animal will die or get sick and other animal food is not available(7). Even if other animal food is available but involves a huge effort or significant expense to get it, one can be lenient (8). 2) If food is left over from a meal and will anyway not be eaten by people, it may be given to animals (9). This justifies what some people do when they shake out a table cloth for animals and/or birds to eat the crumbs and leftovers. (Pieces of bread and food less than the size of an olive [half an egg] are not significant and can be destroyed.) Certainly they can be thrown to the birds and animals except for the "Hamotze piece" leftovers which, because of its special quality cannot be given to a gentile or an animal, even a piece smaller than the size of an olive. 3) Some Poskim (10) are lenient if the food is not yet ready to eat. either because it is raw or not ground up, etc.

R' Meir Don Plotzky ZT"L (Kli Chemdah) would say:

"The Torah exhorts us: 'שמרתם ועשיתם - 'You shall safeguard and perform them (mitzvos)' and in return. יאהבד וברכך והרבד' - *(Hashem) will love you, bless you, and make you multiply.* Why is the advice to observe the *mitzvos* written in plural form, whereas the promise of reward is singular? Because not everyone observes the *mitzvos* equally, with the same will, aspiration, intention, or for the same objective. Some people give it their entire heart while others have ulterior motives. Therefore, not everyone deserves the exact same reward. Everyone does mitzvos, but each individual observing the mitzvah must be reckoned with separately."

R' Chaim Mordechai Katz ZT"L (Telsher Rosh Yeshivah) would say:

"It is hard to find young men today who dream of 'Greatness in Torah.' In European yeshivos, there was a keen competition in the study of Torah. Everyone wanted to be great. But today, there is no competition, no jealousy, no aspiration to achieve greatness. There are precious few who are at all ashamed of their ignorance in Torah!"

A Wise Man would say:

"Every human being creates joy. Some cause happiness wherever they go; others, whenever they go."

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1) פרי מגדים או"ח רצו, אשל אברהם ג' (2) או"ח קפיד זעאילח (9) בית ברוד מהילה (10) שואל ומשיב ביביעב

אינו חושב איד שיוצא פירות כל שנה ושנה. ואיד שנותנת הארץ את יבולה. לקחי חיים ודברי התעוררות נסדרו עפ״י פרשיות השבוע

עינות ופירושים לעורר את האדם לעבודת

רש"י ארא מצרים היתה צריכה להביא מים מנילוס ברגלד ולהשקותה Σ

צריד אתה לנדד משנתד ולעמול, והנמוד שותה ולא הגבוה, ואתה מעלה

זמים מו הנמוד לגבוה. אבל זו (פסוק י"א) למטר השמים תשתה מים

אומרת התורה שבארץ ישראל ברכת הגשם היה לגמרי שונה מארץ

מצרים, ששם היו צריכים להביא, ושיעלה המים מן הנילוס, וכמה צריכים

זיו לעמול להשקות את השדות. ובפרט במקומות הגבוהים. שהיו צריכים

להעלות המים ולהביאם עד לשם, וע"כ היו צריכים לנדד שינה, ולעמול

קשות מאוד. כדי לשתות ולהשקות השדות שם. ומדייק רש"י. שבארא

שראל יש ברכת הגשם. ומו השמים מקבלים את המים שם. ויכול האדם

לישון על מיטתו, ומקבל את הגשם בבורות, וכן משקה את כל השדות על

די הגשם, והכל מושקה בהגם בין הגלוי ובין הנסתר, והוא הארץ אשר

ואם יתבונו האדם בדבר זה. יראה שהוא לא חי בהתבוננות על העניו

הזה. כי רק מי שיש לו שדה. מרגיש הרבה את הגשם. אבל סתם אדם

עיני הויה אלקיד הוא בה תמיד. מראשית השנה עד אחרית שנה".

אתה ישו על מטתד. והקב"ה משקה נמוד וגבוה. גלוי ושאינו גלוי. כאחת.

השי״ת והתחזקות כאמונה וכטחון מאת

ש להביו כוונת המילים 'כימי השמים על הארץ'. וכן יש להבין, מדוע ' יובוי הימים 'כימי השמים על הארץ'. באה כתוצאה מפסוק שלפני זה: ושמתם את דברי אלה על לבבכם וגו"י?

והנה ביאר '**הכתב והקבלה**' את המילים 'כימי השמים על הארץ': שתזכו לחיות פה בעולם הזה-'ארץ'. חיים שהם מעיו חיי עוה"ב-'שמים'. היינו שבהיותכם על הארץ תחיו חיים אמיתיים. כאותו החיים אשר בשמים. כאמרם 'עולמד תראה בחייד' (ברכות י"ז.)". וא"כ כוונת המילים היא. שיהיו ימיד עלי אדמות שמימיים.

וזאת ע"י שמשתמש עם החומר לצורך עבודת ה', וכמבואר ברמב"ם הלכות דעות ג' ג'ן: "שצריד האדם לשים אל לבו, שיהא גופו שלם וחזק, בדי שתהיה נפשו ישרה לדעת את ה', שאי אפשר שיבין ויסתכל בחכמות כשהוא רעב וחולה או אחד מאיבריו כואב וכו'. נמצא שהמהלד בדרד זו כל ימיו, עובד את ה' תמיד, אפילו בשעה שנושא ונותן וכו', מפני שמחשבתו שימצא צרכיו ויהיה גופו שלם לעבוד את ה' וכו'. ועל ענייו זה

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ולא תביא תועבה אל ביתר והיית חרם כמהו שקץ תשקצנו ותעב תתעבנו כי הרם הוא וגו׳ (ז-כו)

R' Avigdor Miller ZT"L sincerely loved all Jews from all walks of life, *frum* or not-yet-*frum*, and therefore his influence extended to all - and even more so - was accepted by all. People the world over thought of R' Avigdor Miller as their Rebbi, through his tapes, his books and his speeches.

He would deliver lectures at many forums and venues and never hesitated to speak his mind and what he believed was the absolute truth, no matter what others felt. It is told that he was once asked to speak before an audience of young Jewish college students and give them a message of *chizuk* that would inspire them to retain their unique Jewishness. R Miller agreed and in his speech, he discussed the posuk, "Do not bring abomination into your home ... detest it and abominate it. " (דברים ז-כו) In his slow and lilting style, he provided examples of "abominations" that could adversely affect a Jewish home, including television, which he sharply characterized as an idol about which we are commanded to "detestandabominate."

The powerful words of R' Miller greatly affected his listeners, especially one young teenager. He recognized the inherent truth in the words of the venerable rabbi and felt that action was necessary. The youngster rushed home as soon as classes were over and without stopping to think of the consequences, he smashed the family television set into smithereens. When his father returned home later that evening and saw what his son had done, he was furious. Grabbing the teenager by the shoulders, he demanded an explanation.

The boy, nervous but strangely confident, told his father about R' Miller's talk. He explained how Rabbi Miller had spoken in front of his college class and denounced television as an "abomination." The father, incredulous and steaming, went straight to the telephone and called R' Miller. Ranting and raving, he berated the rabbi in no uncertain terms.

"How can you talk to young impressionable kids like that? How dare you instigate my son to damage property which belongs to me?" he shouted hysterically.

R' Miller listened to the tirade, to the shouting and cursing, without comment. When the man seemed to have finished and the steam of his frustration and anger were thoroughly vented, R' Avigdor spoke up in an enthusiastic and warm tone of voice. "Sir, can you please be so kind as to give me your name and address. I would like to refer to you a group of frustrated parents who are experiencing difficulties in child-rearing. You don't realize what a valuable talent you possess in this area. Your son proved this to me. Upon hearing a rabbi explain that it is the Torah's desire that we do a certain act, strange as it may seem by conventional standards, your son immediately fulfilled the Torah's wish, with no regard at all for his own self. He destroyed an instrument which had given him much pleasure, thereby forfeiting much futureenjoyment."

The father could not believe his ears as the rabbi continued speaking. "This action proves that you, his father, have done wonders in transmitting proper values to him, in teaching him that truth must prevail over one's own pleasures, and that truth is the ultimate criterion by which we should live our lives. These life-lessons could have only been internalized by your son if he was taught by you, his father, to fundamentally love truth. I congratulate you on this accomplishment and consider you a wonderful educator. Please allow others to meet with you and share your secrets of success!"

Stunned and greatly impressed by the rabbi's words, the father begged R' Miller's forgiveness for his earlier harshness. From then on, he became one of the rabbi's greatest admirers.

כמה ואתפש בשני הלחות ואשליכם מעל שתי ידי ואשברם לעיניכם וגו' (ט-יז)

מטל: Once there was a great artist who decided he was going to paint his greatest masterpiece. He journeyed with a companion up a mountain and began painting an exquisite landscape. After several days, the painting was complete.

He then began to view his work from different angles to see what improvements could be made. He started walking backwards, admiring his work. He continued to pace from side to side, focusing only on his work, until eventually he came within a few feet of the edge of the mountain cliff. His companion realized the danger he was in and called to

him to stop moving, but he paid no notice. When he was only seconds away from falling off the cliff and certain death, his friend shouted to him to stop, but again the artist was too engrossed in his work to pay attention. Finally, the friend picked up a knife and ran to the picture and slashed it, destroying the masterpiece in one fell swoop.

"What are you doing?" the artist cried out, in disbelief. "Look behind you and you'll see why I did it," replied his friend. When the artist looked behind him, he realized that destroying his work was the only way his life was spared.

והיה עקב תשמעון את המשפטים האלה ושמרתם ועשיתם אותם וכו׳ (ז-יב)

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Rashi quotes the Medrash Tanchuma that the word "עקב" also means "Heel." and that the Torah is thereby alluding to those *mitzvos* which people do not consider so important and tend to "tread upon with their heels." Thus, the *Torah* is teaching us a lesson that if we are careful in keeping these neglected *mitzvos*, *Hashem* will reward us with Hiscovenant and kindness.

R' Mordechai Gifter ZT"L (Pirkei Torah) writes that people tend to gauge the level of their *mitzvah* performance according to the way in which they perform "big" *mitzvos*, i.e., those *mitzvos* that they consider "big" such as those that occur less often or those they consider to be more elevating. The way in which one fulfills "big" mitzvos, however, does not attest to one's spiritual standing, because it is natural for one to be zealous in their fulfillment. Even people of lesser standing will make all kinds of preparations to ensure their precise performance. However, if we really wish to evaluate our *mitzvah* performance, the true gauge is the way in which we perform "smaller" or "common" *mitzvos*, because when it comes to *mitzvos* that are applicable on a regular basis, people tend to perform them without much forethought and often by rote. Yet these are the very mitzvos which indicate our level in *mitzvah* fulfillment; they determine whether or not we are performing *mitzvos* with intent.

Furthermore, the "smaller" *mitzvos* attest to the true level on which the "big" *mitzvos* are performed. If someone does his "smaller" mitzvos with intent and precision, it indicates that the precision and intent which incorporates into his performance of the "bigger" *mitzvos* does not stem simply from his natural reverence for "big" *mitzvos*, but rather from a genuine high level in *mitzvah* fulfillment. **دلک**ډل

EDITORIAL AND INSIGHTS ON THE WEEKLY MIDDAH OF .

ושמתם את דברי אלה על לבבכם ועל נפשכם וקשרתם אתם לאות על ידכם (יא-יה) The gemara (קידושין לי) states: "Our Rabbis taught:

'ושמתם את דברי אלה על לבבכם' - 'And vou shall impress these words (of Torah) upon your heart.' 'סם תם' - 'A perfect remedy.' The Torah is likened to a perfect remedy (for the soul). This is compared to a man who hit his son mightily (to punish him) and then placed a bandage on his wound. He told his son, 'As long as this bandage is on your wound, you may eat and drink your pleasure and wash with both hot and cold water, and do not be concerned. The moment you remove it, it will allow infection to fester. Similarly, the Holy One, blessed be He said, 'I created the yetzer hara (evil inclination) and I created the Torah as its antidote. If you study Torah, you will not fall for his ways .. if you do not study Torah, he will overtake you."

The word "תבלין" has a number of translations. Chazal use it in this context to refer to a remedy or antidote that will counteract the evil designs of the *vetzer hara*. However, in its literal sense, the word "תבלע" means "spices." The Mezeritcher Maggid, R' Dov Ber ZT"L, asks that although we place spice on meat to provide flavor, the meat is of main importance and not the spice. Here, though, *Chazal* seem to imply that the *Torah* is the spice!

The central object of Chazal's statement, explains the Maggid, is not the *Torah*, nor the spice. It is the *yetzer hara*! A Jew must serve *Hashem* with the enthusiasm that comes from his evil inclination. In fact, one must not eradicate his yetzer hara but rather control it. Spices do not destroy food but rather, they flavor and season it. Since the essence of the *vetzer hara* is the power to crave something which is just outside one's grasp, one must use the *Torah* as a "*Tavlin*". a spice to season and flavor and transform that evil craving into a craving for mitzvos and spiritual elevation. 121-

FROM THE WELLSPRINGS OF R' GUTTMAN - RAMAT SHLOMO ועתהישראל מהה׳ אלקיך שאל מעמך כי אם ליראה אתה׳ אלקיך ללכת בכל דרכיו (י-יב)

ריראת הי And now, Yisroel, what does Hashem really want from You?" What does He REALLY want from You? He gave you 613 laws, plenty of holidays and thousands of customs, but what is the purpose of it all? What is the raison d'être of a Jew? The answer is three words: "כיאס ליראה" - TO FEAR HIM, and come to serve Him with all our heart and soul. In essence, all of our material accomplishments are meaningless, and in the World of Truth we will not even be given credit for how much money we've made, because in truth, these are not OUR accomplishments. Hashem makes them happen through us. As **R' Emannuel Tehilla Shlit'a** verbalized so profoundly, "What we HAVE is *Hashem*'s gift to us; what we BECOME is our gift to Hashem!" The only REAL accomplishment in life, and truthfully the entire purpose of our lives is Fear of Heaven, as Chazal teach: "Everything is in the hands of Heaven except for Fear of Heaven." Moshe Rabbeinu told the Jewish People to fear Hashem, making it sound like a simple matter because he himself had

reached such a high level in this area that it was natural for him (ברכות לג). However, for us it is no simple matter. Fear is the natural instinct of a person when there is danger involved. But Fearing Hashem is foreign to the human psyche and requires continuous reminders and exercises to work on. The 613 mitzvos and thousands of minhagim, are all aids so that we may apply our intellect to understand what we are doing in order to be imbued with Yiras Hashem through performing His will. This is the goal of all the *mitzvos*, and if we succeed in this area we have achieved the purpose of life!