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לעילוי נשמח ר' אברהם יוסף שמואל אלטר בן ר׳ טוביי זייל ורעיחו רישא רחל בת רי אברהם שלמה ע"ה

## שבת קוודש פרשת פנחס .... ו"יט תמוז תש"פ SHABBOS PARSHAS PINCHOS.... JULY 11, 2020

9:1, פלג הפנחה עש"ס - 6:56 | הדלקת נרות שבת - 1:1 | זמן קריאת שמע / מ"א - 1:4 | זמן קריאת שמע / הגר"א - 19:3

פינחם בן אלעזר בן אהרן הכהן השיב את חמתי מעל בני ישראל

מן הנצרך לבאר וכי איזה זכות עמדה להם לישראל לאחר שנכשלו בעוון כה זמור. אר למרות זאת זכו להינצל מהמגיפה שנעצרה על ידי מעשיו של פנחס לאחר שהפילה בהם חללים רבים. לכאורה איך עמדה מסירות נפשו של פנחס שהיה אחד ויחיד במעשיו, לעצור את המגיפה הנוראה מעל כל בני ישראל, כיצד אהנו מעשיו להציל לא רק את עצמו בלבד אלא את כל כלל ישראל.

אלא כי בשעה שנכנס פנחס קנאה לקנא את קנאת ה' צבאות. אף שפטפטו צליו השבטים וביזוי אותו באמרם: 'ראיתם בן פוטי זה, שפיטם אבי אמו עגלים עבודת כוכבים יהרוג נשיא מישראל'. אר מכל מקום לא מנעו ממנו מלעשות את פעולת ההצלה. בכר שלא עיכבו בעדו למחות בעושי עבירה ולעקרם מז השורש. לכז זכו בני ישראל לסיבת הצלתם. כי בזה הוציא אותם ידי חובת מחאה והוריד מעליהם את הקיטרוג הנורא שהיתה עליהם.

הוא הדבר בכל עניז וזמז. לפי שישנם כאלו אשר יראת ה' בוערת תמיד בלבבם למחות בעוברי עבירה, הם אינם מסוגלים לראות שעוברים בשאט נפש על ציווי בורא מחמת טהרת נשמתם המעודנת. לעומת זאת ישנם אלו אשר אינם זוכים הזהיר את אחרים על שמירת המצוות בתוכחת מגולה. אלא סובלים בלבבם את זעשיהם הרעים של זולתם ומחשים ואיז מוחים בהם. אר עדייז מוטל עליהם לחזק את ידי אלו אשר מקיימים מצוות 'הוכח תוכיח' בעושי רע, וח"ו לא לזלזל בהם

אד בגורל יחלק את הארץ לשמות ממות אבתם ינחלו (כו-נה) - בביאור מעם חלוקת הנחלות על ידי גורל

יתא במדרש תנחומא ז״ל: ״איז לך רשות לחלק אלא עפ״י הגורל, ומעשה נסים $oldsymbol{\aleph}$ ה בגורל. אלעזר הכהז לובש אורים ותומים. וקלפי הגורלות לפני יהושע שנא': ויריתי כם גורל פה לפני ה' אלהינו. ועד שלא יעלה הגורל אלעזר אומר ברוח הקדש: גורל שבט פלוני עולה שיטול במקום פלוני. ויהושע פושט ידו ועולה. שנאמר: אלה הנחלות אשר נחלו אלעזר הכהן ויהושע בן נון, וזו היתה יתירה שהיה הגורל צווח בשעת לייתו אני גורל שבט פלוני עליתי לו במקום פלוני. ומניז שהגורל מדבר שנאמר על הגורל". ע"כ. ודברי המדרש תמוהים מאוד. מאחר שהנחלות היתה נחלק ע"י רוח קודש, אמאי היה צורך בכלל לעשות גורלות, ולעשות מעשה ניסים כאלו?

ונראה לומר בעזהי"ת. דהנה יש כאז לימוד נפלא דהאופו שזכו כלל ישראל לנחלה. היתה בדוקא ע"י גורל. דכפשוטו נראה דמה שעולה בגורל נראה רק "מקרה בעלמא", אולם נראה לומר, דהקב"ה רצה להורות דאין שום "מקרה בעלמא", והגם זהיה גורל. מ״מ באותו שעה היתה הוראה גם מפי רוח הקודש, ועי״ז רואים בחוש שאיז שום "מקרה בעלמא". והכל הוא בהשגחת הקב"ה. ויש להוסיף על זה. דדוקא קודם

A SERIES IN HALACHA LIVING A "TORAH" DAY Coronavirus: Relevant Halachos in These Trying Times (15)

Learning Outdoors With a Sefer On Your Lap. Ouestion:

Due to our current reality, much of our learning is now taking

place outdoors or not in a traditional BM setting. When it is hard

to take *shtenders* or tables outside, can one just put a *sefer* on his

**Answer:** If he puts his elbows on the *sefer* on his lap, it is not

honorable for the *sefer*, but just having it on his lap is fine. This

halacha is found in Mesachas Sofrim (1) regarding a Sefer

Sheva Berachos for 2 Chasanim and Kallas. Ouestion: The

crowds showing up at Sheva Berachos are relatively small these

days. Can two Chasanim and Kallas have their Sheva

Berachos' together in order to have more of a "lebedika" crowd

**Answer:** The **RMA** (3) rules that it permitted to make one

Sheva Berachos for two or more sets of Chasanim and Kallas.

At the end, one set of Sheva Berachos is recited for both. If

they want to say the *berachos* separately, they can *bentch* 

together and then one *chasan* leaves the room. They say the

seven *berachos*, and then bring back the *chasan* and say them

again. However, this will require a "Panim Chadashos" for

each of the *chasanim*. The *Panim Chadashos* of the second

and then recite one or more sets of *Sheva Berachos* at the end?

*Torah.* The **RM'A** (2) extends it to all *seforim*.

lap and learn, or is it not honorable to the *sefer* for one to do so?

מאת מוה"ר ברוך הירשפלד שליט"א ראש כולל עטרת חיים ברוך קליבלנד הייטס

Chadashos really came for both sets, he can justify the saying of both sets of Sheva Berachos, with one chasan walking out as per above. For the source of this see Pishchei Teshuva (4) and Nesuin K'hilchasan (5).

Chasan & Kallah Who Don't Want to Drink. Ouestion: At a recent wedding, under the chuppah, after the Mesader Kiddushin said his berachos, the chasan and kallah (without revealing that they had planned to do so) refused to drink from the wine that was given to them, because of the Coronavirus. Can the Mesader Kiddushin drink to satisfy the drinking requirement and does he have to make another beracha of Borei Pri Hagefen since he had not planned to drink when he first made the *beracha*?

**Answer:** The requirement to drink can be fulfilled by someone else, who could be the *Mesader Kidushin* or another person. This is because the whole requirement to drink is just not to "shame" the cup of wine that was used to make a beracha over, and not drunk from. If the *Mesader* had not planned to drink (as is usually the case), he should say Borei Pri Hagefen again before drinking the cup. (After that, he should say Boruch Sheim.... to possibly fix up the unnecessary beracha that was said.) The logic for the *Mesader* to say the *beracha* of *Hagefen* again is based on Shu't Minchas Shlomo (6). Others quote **Ray Elvashiv** zt" who held that he does not have to say chasan can stay inside for both sets of berachos. If the Panim Hagefen again, see Gilvon Pninei Halacha [Mir] 116.

ביו הריחים - תבלין מדף היומי - שבת דף קכ:

מחיקת A person who has the שׁבוֹ ה' written on his body, mut make sure not to erase it & be *oiver ש*בוֹ ה' אירחיז" ה. The Gemara says if he needs to do a טבילה של מצוה, he may do so, since even if Hashem's Name will get erased in the water it, will only be a גרבעא. The **Minchas Chinuch** (תלי) asks: if one writes a "Yud" & "Hay" which is a שם ה'. & then adds a "Vay." he would be *oiver* the *Lav*. because it was first איר: ( Hashem's Name) & now יהי, so he has undone Hashem's Name. If so, how does a יהיי ever write the שם הויה. To write it, first goes a "Yud" then a "Hav". Once the Sofer adds the "Vav" he has erased the initial name of Hashem! We should really tell the sofer to write the הייה without the first "Yud" & add it to the beginning only after the other letters are written. From the fact that הייל never instituted this precaution, we have a strong proof that when writing the 'v it must be written in order. Since we have no choice the sofer is not ower.

The יימא לח.) tells us that a *sofer* named בן קמצר was able to write with 4 quills in one hand simultaneously & when he came to a word containing four letters he was able to write all four at one time. Unfortunately, בע קמצר refused to share this talent & teach it to other , so the Mishna lists him with those about whom we say, "שם רשעים ירקב". Asks the Minchas Chinuch, what is so important about learning this talent? After all, all it does is speed up your writing? However, he continues, according to my concern (above) that when writing the שם הריה after adding the 3rd letter ("vav") you're actually erasing Hashem's Name, if you write like בן קמצר you are writing all 4 letters at once & avoiding this issue! A beautiful הידור to attain. No wonder the chachamim of the Mishna wanted בן קומצר teach them.

R' Menachem Mendel Stern zt"l (Derech Emunah) would say:

The promise that *Hashem* made in this *posuk* is the same as that of the *posuk (Zechariah 3.7)*. 'I will let you walk among those who stand here (angels).' Hashem promised: You will never fall from the level that you've achieved. Pinchos was promised that the yetzer hara would make peace with him. Because man's role is to withstand the tests that confront him and to subdue his *yetzer hara*. The harder the test, the more it is subdued as a result. The test that Mazel Tov to Dr. & Mrs Yakov Kiffel Pinchos faced with Zimri was sufficiently difficult that he subdued his *yetzer hara* entirely." & Dr. & Mrs. Chaim Klein on the chasuna of Meir to Zahava. May they be zoche to build a bayis ne'eman B Yisroel ! לשם ולתפארת!

A Wise Man once said:

"The trouble with the rat race is that even if you win, you still end up being a rat."

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סוף זמן תפילה/הגר"א - 10:32 | שסיעת החמה שבת סודש - 8:29 | מוצש"ס צאת הכוכבים - 9:9 | צאה"כ / לרבינו תם - 9:41

ולהרפות את ידיהם. כידוע לכל את גודל חומרת הדברים הנאמרים על אלו המואסים במקיימי המצוות, כפי הנדרש על המקרא 'ואם בחוקותי תמאסו' שדרשו חז"ל 'מואס באחרים העושים', כלומר, כי לא די בכר שאינם עושים ואינם מקיימים בעצמם את התורה והמצוות. אלא אף מואסים באחרים העושים. עליהם נאמרים קללות התורה המפורטים בתורת כהנים. מאידר גיסא. כל מי שיש בידו למחות ואינו מוחה. נחשב הדבר כאילו הוא עצמו נשתתף עמהם במעשה החטא.

שביז קרניה שלא ברצוז חכמים. מקשה הגמ' וכי חדא פרה הויא ליה. והא אמר רב שניים עשר אלף עגלים היו רק מעשרותיו של רבי אלעזר בז עזריה בכל שנה ושנה. הרי שהיה לו כהנה וכהנה פרים לרוב ומהו הלשון 'פרתו' לשון יחיד. אלא מיישב הגמרא. כי לא שלו היתה אלא של שכינתו היתה. ומתור שלא

כמובא בגמ' (שבת גד:) על פרתו של רבי אלעזר בז עזריה היתה יוצאה ברצועה

מיחה בה. נקראת על שמו. כי יעו שלא מיחה בשכנו על חילול השבת נקרא כאילו הוא חילל את השבת. יתר על כז מובא התם בדברי הגמרא. שכל מי שאפשר למחות לאנשי ביתו ולא מיחה. נתפס על אנשי ביתו. באנשי עירו. נתפס על אנשי עירו. בכל העולם כולו. נתפס על כל העולם כולו.

לא זו בלבד אלא אף מכח ערבות זכה פנחס להציל את שארית ישראל. כי 'כל ישראל ערבים זה לזה'. לכז מוטל על כל יחיד ויחיד לקבל אחריות על כל אחד מישראל, על כן כשאחר מן החבורה השיב את החימה הציל את כל הקהל עמו. זאת יעז שלא מיחו בו לפיכר היה באפשרותו להיחשב שליחם ולהצילם. לפיכר מוטל על כ״א מישראל לעשות ככל שבידו וביכולתו לגרום לקידוש שם ה׳ בעולם. ובוודאי שלא למנוע מאחרים העושים את מלאכת ה' עיקר ואינם שומרים על כבודם. כבוד בשר ודם, אלא כל מגמתם היא לעשות נחת רוח לאביהם שבשמים. שזכו כלל ישראל לנחלה, היה נצטרר ביותר לימוד זה, דמשעה שזכו לנחלה בתוך הארץ, היתה התחלת עבודת קרקע, דקודם שזכו לנחלה בארץ, לא היו עוסקים לצורר פרנסתם כלל. רק הקב"ה היה מפרנסם באופן נס ע"י ירידת המן.

וכבר האריר **החובת הלבבות** לבאר דאחר מז הטעמים שאדם חייב לעסק לצורך פרנסתו, הוא לנסיון באמונה בהשי"ת. ובכלל הנסיון אם יעסק בפרנסתו באמונה, ויעשה כל עסקיו על פי דרר התורה ובאופו היתר גמור. וזהו השאלה הראשונים בבית דיז של מעלה "נשאת ונתת באמונה?". ורק מי שמאמיז באמונה שלימה בהקב"ה עוסק בכל פרנסתו רק באמונה. וגם איכלל בכלל הנסיון של עסק בפרנסת. הוא להאמץ שהגם שבדרך הטבע כל מה שעוסק בו, עולה לו מכח הסיבות אשר עוסק בהו. מ"מ חייב כל אחר להאמיז באמונה שלימה שכל מה שעולה לו הוא כולו בהשגחת הקב"ה, ואינו מכח דרכי הטבע. ואינו משום שכחי ועוצם ידי. רק על כל דבר ודבר יש גבול מסויים אשר כבר נגזר מאת הבורא ית'. וא"א לשנות גזירת הבורא ית' ורק ע"י זכותים כגוז ע"י בטחוז. תפילה ותשובה ומעשים טובים! ומ"מ הגם שכל דבר נגזר מאת הבורא ית'. מ"מ הגזירה הוא דוקא אם יעשה האדם ההשתדלות המוטלת עליו לעשות. ואין לומר, דאילו כבר נגזר מאת הבורא אמאי יעסק בסיבות להשיג פרנסתו. דהא הוא רצוז של השי"ת. ואם לא יצסק בהשתדלות. לא ישיג פרנסתו. וזהו הלימוד מהגורל. שהגם כל דרכי טבע. כולם הם בהשגחת הקב"ה!

## מעשה אבות .... סימן

למה יגרע שם אבינו מתוך משפחתו כי אין לו בן תנה לנו אחוה בתוך אחי אבינו ... (כו-ר)

The episode of the five daughters of Tzelafchad is mentioned two different times in the Torah. In Parshas Pinchos and Parshas Maasei. (Tzelafchad himself is also referenced in Parshas Shelach as the Mekosheish Eitzim.) A basic principal in the Torah is: "Biglal Nashim Tzidkanios Nigalu Avosaynu Mimitzraym - Because of the righteous women our forefathers were redeemed from Egypt." Chazal throughout the ages have made it known the concept of the superior quality of spirituality in women over men, starting from Sarah Imeinu. If a woman ever felt that her right to equal status is negated by the *Torah* and *Yiddishkeit*, these episodes are a few of the many examples that disprove this view. Here, and at the end of Sefer Bamidbar, when Hashem completes the entirety of the Torah, the bris (covenant) between the Jewish people and Himself, He gave us an example of how female righteousness must be viewed by both men and women.

At the turn of the twenty-first century, the religious city of Elad was founded. It is a *Chareidi* city with a strong local Chassidic population, but about 1,000 families are counted in the religious-Zionist community, which has nine synagogues. three elementary schools, and its own rabbi (as does the Yemenite and other communities in Elad), **Reb Shmuel Ziebold** is one of the veteran residents of Elad and also a well-known *Mohel* in the city. He recounts the following story:

"I was once called to serve as the *Mohel* at a local *bris*. When I arrived, I learned that the parents of the child were recent olim (immigrants) from Russia. The bris was to be held at a small synagogue and as I walked into the main sanctuary, I could not help but see an 'Alter Yiddishe Bubba' - a throwback to the Yiddishe Mamas from the shtetl in Europe - sitting in the *shul*, crying her eyes out and heaving with heavy sighs. Her tears were flowing and her loud wailing could not be missed. I felt bad and I walked over to her to see if there's anything I could do to help.

"Giveret,' I said in Hebrew, 'Are you okay?' She looked up with her red eyes and calmed down for a moment.

"In perfect Yiddish, she said to me, 'Are you the Mohel?' I said that I was. She caught her breath and then said in a low voice, 'We came here from Russia not long ago. I did all that I could to keep the *mitzvos* and be religious but my daughter was not able to. She met this man - a Russian goy - and she wanted to marry him, but I would not let. I managed to keep her away from him, but then, when we moved to Israel, he moved to Israel as well. They reunited here and got married a year ago. Nothing I said could change her mind. The baby - this is their child. At least he is having a bris milah.""

"I was shocked when I heard the story. The father of the child is not even Jewish! 'Look,' I said to her soothingly, 'His father may not be Jewish, but this baby boy is a full-fledged Jew, and he will soon enter into the covenant of the bris of Avraham Avinu, and take his place among our people. But you, 'I pointed to her carefully, 'You must continue to cry. You must continue to daven for your grandson and your daughter as well. Eliyahu Hanavi is here today, right here in this shul. and he has the ability to take away your pain and suffering. Keep crying - it will surely help!'

"She thanked me and went on *davening* and crying, and I performed the *bris milah* on this child."

"A little more than five years later, I received another phone call. I was asked to do 'Hatafas Dam Bris' on an adult who just converted to Judaism. It was the father of the baby boy, the Russian immigrant, who decided to become a Jew and had studied the *halachos* necessary for the conversion. I was thrilled and this man took his conversion quite seriously. He became a real Ben Torah, and his wife became a Ba'alas Teshuvah. When I went to their house to check on the father. I met the Alter Yiddish Bubba - she was smiling so wide that it literally took over her entire face.

"A family friend was there and he told anyone listening that today was a most special day. 'Normally, the way of the world is that the father is the one who brings his child into the bris of Avraham Avinu. In this situation, the baby is the one who has brought his father into the Jewish Nation!' But I looked at the Alter Bubba, and I said to her, 'We both know that it was the tears of the Bubba who brought the baby into the bris, who then shlepped his father along after him!"

## תורת הצבי על הפטרות

קדש ישראל לה' ראשית תבואתה כל אכליו יאשמו ... (ירמי' ב-ג)

Yirmiyahu HaNavi was the prophet tasked with foretelling the imminent destruction of the Bais HaMikdash, yet despite the harsh criticism, some of his prophecies still depict the tremendous love and care he had for his brethren. This week marks the first of the "Three Haftoros of Punishment" which are meant to help analyze the shortcomings of the past in order to learn from and rectify them. In it, the Navi declared: "(Klal) Yisroel is Hashem's sacred portion, the first of His grain; all who (attempt to) devour them shall be held guilty."

Unfortunately, Jewish history is ripe with hostile nations murdering and plundering the defenseless Jewish people at

every opportunity; thus, how is it that these wicked nations seem to get away with it, without any consequences?

R' Yaakov Kranz zt"l (Dubner Maggid) explains that when the Jews wandered through the desert, they subordinated themselves entirely to *Hashem* proving that they are good by nature and their wrongdoings are the result of the tortures they endured at the hands of wicked nations. One of the reasons *Klal Yisroel* is compared to sand is just as sand is impossible to eat, the nations who've tried to "eat" the Jewish people will eventually be forced to "spit them out." There will come a time when Hashem will call these nations to account not only for their own sins but also for the sins that the Jewish Nation has committed over their long exile.

אד בגורל יחלם את הארץ לשכות

Rashi quotes the Gemara (ב"ב קמי) how the inheritance mentioned here differs from a typical yerusha: "By all other inheritances, the living inherit the dead, whereas here, the dead inherit the living. How is this? Two brothers who came out of Egypt had sons that entered the Land. The first had one son and the other had three sons. The one son received one portion, and the three sons received three ... it was divided up according to the fathers who left Egypt, whereas had they apportioned it originally according to the number who came out of Egypt, these four would not have received four but only two portions."

R' Shamshon Raphael Hirsch zt" explains that our ability to inherit the land stemmed from the greatness of the yotzei Mitzrayim - the ones who left Egypt. They possessed an inner strength to leave Mitzrayim at a moment's notice, leaving behind any vestiges of emotional security, heading to a barren and dangerous wilderness. And while enduring so many challenging hardships, they were able to implant the proper ideals into their children, ensuring that the children would be deserving of inheriting Eretz Yisroel. So although that generation succumbed and didn't physically inherit the land, it was only due to their credit and indomitable spirit that their children did. Truthfully, this machshava is so aptly applicable to us. Eretz Yisroel is not just a physical place; it is a spiritual acquisition. And yet, any spiritual acquisition of ours is due solely to the mesiras nefesh of our Zaidas and Bubbas who came before us. They fought valiantly for their holy mesorah in the spiritually destitute America, dreaming and planting for the future. And for this we are eternally grateful. They are therefore still 'yarshening' from our maasim tovim, ascending higher and higher in Olam Haba. May this two way 'varshening' continue giving us and them ever increasing dividends and may we all be zoche to inherit the Holy Land of Israel with the coming of Moshiach, B'mheira!

משל למה הדבר דומה קח לך את יהושע בן נון איש אשר רוח בו .... (כו-יח)

מטל: A number of years after Israel's first Prime Minister, David Ben Gurion, retired from office and moved to Sdei Boker as a pensioner, he happened to meet R' Shlomo **Lorincz** z", a former Israeli politician who served as a member of the Knesset for Agudas Yisrael from 1951 until 1984, and a close confidant of many of the previous *Gedolim*.

R' Shlomo greeted him warmly and in the course of their conversation, he asked the former PM if he had any regrets from his time in office. "Do you ever feel like you made a huge mistake and there was nothing to do to fix it?"

Ben Gurion thought for a moment and then nodded his head. "Yes. My biggest regret was not enlisting the *yeshivah* students in the army. I agreed to allow their deferments from deferments. That was my biggest mistake in office."

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Rabbi Lorincz inquired, "So why indeed did you make this mistake?" Ben Gurion shrugged. He had no answer.

"I have the answer," exclaimed R' Shlomo, "Now, you are a regular citizen. You have the control and ability to decide right from wrong. But when you were Prime Minister, you had no control. You were like a king, a ruler over the people and the *posuk* states (משלי כא): "לב מלך ביד ה' על כל אשר יחפץ". In other words, Hashem didn't let you decide what you wanted, which was to take the *yeshivah* students away from learning Torah. Hashem decided for you; you had no choice!" נמטל: When Yehoshua bin Nun was chosen by Hashem to

become the new leader of *Klal Yisroel*, he is introduced as "a man with the spirit in him." He was a man who was fully imbued with the spirit of *Hashem*. It was not Yehoshua who would be making the decisions for the Nation, but rather he serving in the IDF and I never got around to pulling those would be the one carrying out the will of *Hashem*. He was a man with the proper spirit who followed the word of Hashem.

FROM THE WELLSPRINGS OF R' GUTTMAN - RAMAT SHLOMO

ובני קרח לא מתו ... (כו-יא) Just 3 weeks ago, we read the parsha of Korach. Korach was a great man in many ways. He had everything going for him but he was swallowed into the earth because of the terrible machlokes that he initiated against Moshe Rabbeinu. His sons managed to extricate themselves just in the nick of time by doing teshuva. The children of Korach did not die is what the Torah tells us, which is a great lesson for us all. No matter how closely related we are to a machlokes - any machlokes - we do not have to identify with it at all. Sometimes children feel that it would not be kavod to their parents if they do not carry on with the animosity to someone that their parents are in a fight with. There could be nothing more false than this! The Chofetz Chaim zt" writes in Shemiras HaLashon that one should NOT continue the fight and carry the machlokes to the next generation.

Sefer Igra D'kallah quotes R' Mendel M'Rimanov zt"l in a novel interpretation of these words. "U'bnei Korach Lo maysu" means that the philosophy of Korach, strife and machlokes, LO MAYSU, it doesn't die! There are always going to be those people in every generation who are the catalysts for controversy. The "Bnei Korach" - the representatives of what Korach stood for, will never die. Perhaps the *Torah* repeated this message now as we begin the period of the Three Weeks. These weeks are the result of *machlokes*! This philosophy is exactly the opposite of what we should be thinking as we begin this opportune period called *Bein Hametzarim*. It is those people who are "*Bein Hametzarim* - between the narrow straits" in their minds, who don't allow us to be extricated from our Golus reality. We need to stop being narrow-minded and only seeing ourselves and what we want. We need to broaden our view to include all of Klal Yisroel. We must love others as we love ourselves and eradicate the "Bnei Korach" - the future continuation of hatred, jealousy and strife. If we embrace this special time when the Shechina is so close, we will be zoche to the Final Redemption with true joy and unity of Klal Yisroel