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

fair rotation must be made. This can be done by present seat positioning, e.g. a half of each row for some tefillos and the other half of the row for other tefillos. It could also be done in alphabetical division. It is said that **R' Akiva Eiger** *zt''l* once had to do such a division and he gave one half of each row the right do daven in shul on both days of Rosh Hashana, and the other half the right to daven in shul on the night (Kol Nidrei) and day of Yom Kippur. This was relevant to his city of Posna about 190 years ago, see Pesachim and Takonos 20. Using a Goral - picking names out of a box - can also be used, see Sanhedrin 17a.

בין הריחים - תבלין מדף היומי ישבת עו: Making Kiddush Shabbos on Whiskey

In order to be *oiver* הוצאה, the item being carried needs to be significant big minyanim into two or three smaller minyanim. When these Regarding regular liquids this amount is a רביעית. Pure undiluted wine is different. The Gemara explains our Mishnah to mean that the שיעור for pure undiluted wine is the amount needed to create a רביעית o drinkable wine. This amount is 1/4 of a רביעית. Accordingly, since this small amount is very strong & will be mixed with another 3 parts water to create a full רביעית of drinkable wine, it is חשוב & one is liable for carrying this small amount outside. The ורי) paskens that if one drinks less than a ברכה אחרונה of liquid he does not make a ברכה The "v based on our Gemara, says that a small amount (less than a ברכה אחרונה would require a ברכה אחרונה. Since iust like undiluted wine is strong & drunk in small amounts, it is also considered a רע"ב) אשל אברהם. דבר חשוב) says based on this ט"ז he lis "מלמד זכות" on those that make שבת no הידוש day on a small cup of whiskey. Since the Taz holds even a small amount of whiskey is significant, people make kiddush on it. (קצייד) says that all אחרונים argue on this איז א hold that one must drink a רביעית to make a even on whiskey. He continues (ל) whiskey is considered ברכה אחרונה חמר מדינה and if one likes it, he can make *kiddush* on it by day, using a lcup that holds the standard רביעית drinks a ארביעה. In באר היטב he Other Ways of Choosing. If there are still choices to be made. | says that in places where wine is available one should certainly use wine

והוא והיה אומר ...

R' Yaakov Kamenetzky zt"l (Emes L'Yaakov) would say:

"The positioning of the shevatim took place in the second month of the second year of Bnei Yisroel's journey through the desert. Why couldn't this have taken place in the first year? Because there was a difference between the first and second years. In the first year, the Mishkan was not yet built. By the second year the Mishkan was in existence. Without the Mishkan in the center, there was no unifying purpose, no common goals to work for, and argument and dissension could prevail. With the advent of the Mishkan, Bnei Yisroel had a mission in life, to spread Shem Shamayim and sanctify the Name of Hashem."

R' Yehoshua Leib Diskin zt"l (Mahari'l Diskin) would say:

- את אהרן ואת בניו תפקד ושמרו את כהנתם" - In ancient times it was the custom of idolatrous priests to alter their appearance, as a symbol of their status. Without these external markings their distinction would not be known, and they would be no different than others, engaged in the same abominations as their fellow idol-worshippers. By contrast, the descendants of Aaron do not need any external signs of their exalted holiness. They are already holy, and are recognizable by their good deeds."

A Wise Man would say: "I am patient with stupidity but not with those who are proud of it."

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A SERIES IN HALACHA

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Coronavirus: Relevant Halachos in These Trying Times (8)

Who Has Kadimah (Preference) When Returning to Shul?

This is quite an unusual title for our column, but in these uncertain

times, we must address unusual issues. What is the best way to

allow people to return to *shul*? In a number of cities, *shuls* are

reopening either right away or for *Shavuos*. This is being done in a

responsible manner with social distancing, masks, sanitary

conditions, etc. Because of this, the shuls might not be able to fit

all the usual and regular mispallelim. There are different ways of

dealing with this problem. Some are using the Ezras Nashim

(Ladies section) for men only. Some are using back rooms and

hallways for either expansion of the main minyan, or for separate

smaller *minvanim*. Some are staggering *minvanim* and splitting

When We Are Required to Choose. The above solutions might

not always work and a choice will have to be made who is first in

line to attend minyanim. Of course, rotations can solve part of the

problem. However, there can still be a problem because rotations

are not always fair. There are special *tefillos* that people consider

more important than others and some want to be first. Is there a

halachic way to sort this out? At first glance, one might compare it

to the Mishna at the end of Horivos regarding whom to redeem or

give *tzedaka* to. The *Mishna* there rules that there is an order.

Kohen before Levi, Levi before Yisroel, etc. However, if one is a

Talmid Chacham and the other is not, even a mamzer Talmid

Chacham comes before an ignorant Kohen Gadol. One might say

that our situation is the same. However, in truth it is not. People

pay for their place in *shul* with membership dues and some might

have already paid into a "building fund" years ago. Since they

have this financial "ownership," it precedes both Kohen and

Talmid Chacham. So, full paying members come first.

ways work, they are the "Darkei Sholom" way to go.

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ENTRANCE I



Mazel Tov to Rabbi & Mrs. Yitzchok saak & Rabbi & Mrs. Chesky Hauer on the Chasuna of Shmuel & Raizy May the young couple be zoche to build a Bayis Neeman B'Yişroel, a Tiferes'for the Mishpacha



פלג הפנחה עש"ק - 6:43 | הדלקת נרות שבת - 577 | זפן קריאת שפע / פ"א - 8:36 | זפן קריאת שפע / הגר"א - 12:9 סוף זמן תפילה/הגר"א - 10:26 | שקיעת החפה שבת קודש - 1:8 | מוצש"ק צאת הכוכבים - 2:06 | צאה"כ / לרבינו תם - 2:9

של השבטים לדגליהו היתה הציווי מאת ה׳ ׳כאשר יחנו כו יסעו איש על ידו לדגליהם'. כלומר לא רק בביתו ובמשכנו צריר להתנהג כראוי וכפי המסורת אלא אף בהיות האדם על אם הדרך רחוק מביתו צריך ביתר שאת להיזהר ולהישמר בכל פרט ודקדוק של הלכה כידוע שבהיות האדם על אם הדרך כשהוא רחוק ממעונו ומביתו הרי ששמירת המצוות בשלמותם עולה בכוחות רבים ובמסירות נפש ודמים מרובים תרתי משמש לזאת מרמזנו התורה שכפי היות הנהגת האדם בחנייתו

ושהותו בביתו תחת גפנו ותאנתו. כך יהיה הנהגתו גם בהלכו על פרשת דרכים. איז עצם חנייתו והליכתו של ישראל במדבר היתה במסורת אבות כמו שנצטוו באותות לבית אבותם' היינו על פי צוואת אבותם. באות שמסר להם יעקב אביהם ' כשנשאוהו ממצרים. שנאמר ׳ויעשו בניו לו כן כאשר צום׳. יהודה ויששכר וזבולו ישאוהו מז המזרח וראובז ושמעוז וגד מז הדרום וכז על דרך זה חנו בשאר הרוחות. אכז כאשר סיימו למנות ולספור את כל שבטי ישראל נמנו שבט לוי בנפרד ככתוב ׳אר את־מטה לוי לא תפקד ואת־ראשם לא תשא בתור בני ישראל׳ ביאר רש"י כדאי הוא לגיון של מלך להיות נמנה לבדו. דבר אחר צפה הקרוש ברוך הוא שעתידה לעמוד גזירה על כל הנמניז מבן עשרים שנה ומעלה שימותו במדבר. אמר אל יהיו אלו בכלל לפי שהם שלי שלא טעו בעגל.

בענין זה מסופר על מרן **בעל החפץ חיים** שהסביר את היותו כהן עקב זאת שאביו היה כהן וכן אבות אבותיו במשך כל הדורות, ואמר על כז אני כהן ואילו שאר שבטי ישראל אינם כהנים כי נתעצלו לפני אלפי שנים לגשת להכרזת 'מי לה אלי'. הרי הדברים מבהילים כמה השפעה יש מכל פעולה ופעולה לדורות עולם כאמור שעבודת ביהמ״ק נמסרה לבכורות ורק בגלל חטא העגל הפסידו הפסד עולם להם ולדורות. ומידה טובה מרובה פי כמה ובודאי כל פעולה קטנה שכרו הרבה מאוד. לבוש בז חוריז ואדוז והאיך יתגאה עבד בעמדו לפני אדונו. ואדונו מביט ורואה בו בהשגחה גדולה על חסרונו, וע״כ המתגאה הוי ככופר בעיקר ואומר מי אדון לי. וזהו הטעם שאמרו בברכות (דף מג): כל ההולך בקומה זקופה אפילו ד' אמות כאללו דוחק רגלי השכינה", עכ"ל.

ואחר שזהו מהותו של התורה מוביז דברי הגמ' שניתנה התורה על הר סיני (שם) "הקדוש ברוך הוא הניח כל הרים וגבעות והשרה שכינתו על הר סיני, ולא גבה הר סיני למעלה. א"ר יוסה: לעולם ילמד אדם מדעת קונו. שהרי הקדוש ברוך הוא הניח כל הרים וגבעות והשרה שכינתו על הר סיני. (והניח כל אילנות טובות והשרה שכינתו בסנה)", ע"כ. ועל דרך זה יש לבאר אמאי התורה ניתנה רוקא ע"י משה רבינו. רמשה רבינו היה "עניו מכל אדם". רעיקר נתינת התורה לכלל ישראל היה צריר להיות דוקא ע"י צנוה כמשה רבינו. דאם לא כז. יהיה חסרוז בעיקר הנתינת התורה, דזהו מהותו של התורה.

ויש להוסיף על זה, דמדת הענוה יש תועלת גדולה לעניני רוחניות. וגם לצניני גשמיות. דכתיב במשלי (כב. ד) ״צקב צנוה יראת ה׳ עשר וכבוד וחיים״ הרי. ממדת הענוה זוכה להיות ירא שמים. ולא עוד, אלא דזוכה גם לעושר וכבוד וחיים, ועי׳ מש״כ רבינו יונה ״כי עקב ענוה יראת ה׳ שהיא המעלה העליונה, וגם

יזכה בה האדם להצלחות עניז העולם הזה שהז עושר וכבוד וחיים".

שאו את ראש כל עדת בני ישראל ... (א-ב) - שבמי י-ה עדות לישראל רש״י מתור חיבתן לפניו מונה אותם כל שעה. כשיצאו ממצרים מנאז, וכשנפלו ${\cal O}$ בעגל מנאז לידע מניז הנותרים כשבא להשרות שכינתו עליהו מנאז. באחר בניסו זוקם המשכז ובאחד באייר מנאם. הרי מבואר כי סיבת מניינם היתה מחמת חיבת שראל וחשיבותו אצל הבורא על כו בכל עת מונה אותם על דרד משל להבדיל אצל ני אדם אשר בודקים ממשמשים סופרים ומונים את הדברים החשובים לפניהם בכל. והות לידע את שלומם וטובתם. אכז על מה ולמה באה חיבתן של ישראל לפני זמקום. לזאת כתבה התורה כי בעת שהולכים בדרר האבות. 'למשפחתם לבית אבתם' זי חביבים הם אצל הבורא. בכר שממשיכים את דרכי האבות אשר היו נאמנים אליו

מסירות נפש וכל מהותם היתה למעז ה' ותורתו בכר זוכים להימנות תחת ידו. על כז בגלל ששומרים על מסורת האבות כדבעי לפיכר נכללו השבטים בשם ה' ברור הוא כאמור 'שבטי י-ה עדות לישראל' כאשר פירש רש"י בעת פירוט שמותיהם התנוכי הפלואי' כי ניתנה לכל שם ושם ה"א בראשיתו ויוד בסופו לרמז על התימתו זל הבורא ועדותו על כל אחר ואחר מבני ישראל על ששמר את נאמנותו לבית אבותיו אף בהיותם שקועים בטומאת ארץ מצרים לא שינוי את שמם לבושם ולשונם. עוד זאת כשם שמאת כל אחד ואחד מהשבטים יצאו ענפים שלמים לריבי רבבות זר אשר לא יספר מרוב. כך על אדם לדעת את גודל אחריותו אשר מוטלת עליו לבל סטה מהדרך כמלא נימא כי כל אחר ואחר אינו יחיד לעצמו אלא עתיד הדורות תלוי גו ובמעשיו כאשר נפסק כל המציל נפש אחת מישראל כאילו קיים עולם מלא.

לא זו בלבד אלא בגמר ספירתם של ישראל נאמרה בפרשה את סדר חנייתו ומסעו

עדוותיד אתכונו מת הרב אברהם דניאל אבשטיין שלשיא בעניש שרה אברוום

וידבר ה' אל משה במדבר סיני באהל מועד באחד לחדש השני בשנה השנית לצאתם מארץ מצרים לאמר (א-א) - ענוה הוא מקניני התורה איתא במדרש רבה (פרשה א׳) ז״ל, ״וידבר ה׳ אל משה במדבר סיני אלא כל מי 🏹 שאינו עושה עצמו כמדבר הפקר אינו יכול לקנות את התכמה והתורה לכר נאמר במדבר סיני". ע"כ. הרי. דאחר מו הקניני התורה הוא להשפל עצמו כהפקר. והיינו מדת ענוה וכז מצינו באבות (פ״ו) שהתורה נקנית בארבעים ושמונה דברים ... בענוה״. בביאור הענין נראה, דהנה איתא בזוהר הקדוש (ח״ג דף ע״ג.) ״שקוב״ה ואורייתא ישראל כולא חד הוא". וא"כ אם מהותו של תורה הוא מהותו של הקב"ה. ע"כ לזכות לקנות התורה צריר שלא יהיה שום דבר שהוא סתירה למהותו של הקב״ה. ומדת גגאוה הוא סתירה למהותו של הקב״ה כדאיתא בדברי הגמ׳ בסוטה (ד. ע״ב): ״א״ר חנז משום ר״ש בז יוחי: כל אדם שיש בו גסות הרוח - כאילו עובד עבודת כוכבים. כתי׳ הכא: תועבת ה׳ כל גבה לב. וכתיב התם: ולא תביא תועבה אל ביתר. ורבי יוחנז ידיה אמר: כאילו כפר בעיקר, שנאמר: ורם לבבך ושכחת את ה' אלהיך וגו', ע"כ. וביאור הבית הלוי (בכת"י) וז"ל. "הרי השוה הפסוק עוז גאוה לעוכ"ם וכופר בעיקר מגלה צריות כולם. מכל זה גראה כי המתגאה הוי מורד במלכות שמים כי הגאוה הוא

מעשה אבות ... סימן

ואת כל העדה הקהילו באחד לחדש השני ... כאשר צוה ה' את משה ויפקדם במדבר סיני וגו' (א-יהימ) For the first time in many weeks, *Yidden* throughout the world have been given a chance to do something that they were unable to do, something which they had taken for granted their entire lifetime: *Davening* with a *minyan*! The worldwide virus is still ongoing, but with the guidance of Rabbanim, doctors and public officials, minyanim are being organized and people are finally able to participate. How does one who has not *davened* with a *minyan* in so long approach this opportunity and what is going through his mind? The following story will give us an insight from the perspective of a Gadol Hador.

When the German army invaded Lithuania in 1941, and advanced toward the city of Telz, the famous *Telz Yeshivah* was divided into a number of groups who fled in all different directions. One group of forty-eight students made it as far as the Russian border, before a majority of them - thirty-two students in all - had a change of heart, and turned back. The remaining sixteen boys continued onward and escaped over the border, hopping into the open boxcar of a freight train heading deep into Russia, with little more than the clothes on their backs and a prayer on their lips. Those who went back didn't survive the war.

Two of the leaders of the group of sixteen, the revered Rosh Yeshiva of Telshe, R' Chaim Stein zt" and R' Meir Zelig Mann zt" of Cleveland, Ohio, were young twenty-year-old bochurim at the time. R' Meir Zelig kept a meticulous diary of the day-to-day events, struggles, and miracles - and even a log of which page of the Talmud they studied. R' Chaim also kept a diary in which he recounted the various *Torah* topics that the group studied every day, and exactly where and when they studied them. Both diaries are remarkable for their clear and precise detail, opening up a window into the lives of the veshivah refugees on the run in the Siberian wasteland and their many struggles. At one point, R' Chaim and R' Meir Zelig were separated from the others and began a 3,000 mile trek across the continent, filled with suffering, sickness, and hunger. There was a period of 11 consecutive days when all they had to eat was grass! At one point, R' Meyer Zelig was bitten by a scorpion and even lived through a bout of typhus. With *Hashem's* help, he was able to fight the disease until he recovered.

Through the harsh cold and snow of the winter of 1941-42, they managed to survive with the little that they had. *Pesach* and Shavuos were unlike any they had experienced previously, and by the time the summer had come around, the pair had reached Uzbekistan, a rural region of the USSR. They joined a Kolkhoiz, a work unit, near the town of Urgench, where they were given strenuous jobs for the privilege of earning a few crumbs of bread. But it was all they had and they needed food to eat.

A few days before *Rosh Hashana*, R' Chaim and R' Meir Zelig learned of a sizable group of Jews living in Urgench and they realized that here was a chance to *daven* in a real *shul* for the *Yamim Noraim*. They received permission from a supervisor to furlough for two days and they made their way to Urgench, where a family named Joseph took them in and hosted them for Yom Tov. They were given food, clean clothes and shoes (they had been practically barefoot) for Yom Tov.

The following words were translated from R' Chaim's diary: "When I came to *Maariv* (on the night of *Rosh Hashana*), and I observed a *minyan* of *Yidden* standing and *davening*, there awakened within me mixed emotions of joy and sadness, because it was then MORE THAN EIGHT OR NINE MONTHS SINCE I HAD DAVENED B'TZIBBUR! I also called to mind the friends whose fate we did not know, and also that in earlier times we had a designated corner in which to *daven* and pour out our hearts before the Master of All. (That night) in my prayer, I shed many tears. Especially when I reached the passage of - אתן חלקען בתורתדי - give us a portion in Your Torah, I dwelled with great emotion on the importance in these times of Siyata D'shmaya, Heavenly aid, in receiving the portion set aside for each Jew in the Holy Torah. And this is especially true for a ben Torah who has already merited to benefit from the light of Torah, and has begun to make the Torah 'his own.""

R' Chaim writes that this was an incredibly emotional Yom Tov for him. He shed many tears by each Tefillah, thanking Hashem for the chance to daven with a minyan, and he spent most of Rosh Hashana immersed in Tehillim and Torah learning. The meals they ate L'kavod Yom Tov were special too, as it was the first time they had seen kosher food in over a year!

Let us appreciate this gift of Tefillah B'tzibbur after all these weeks and beseech Hashem with emotion: "יתו חלקנו בתורתד"!

תורת הצבי על הפטרות והיה מספר בנ"י כחול הים אשר לא ימד ולא יספר ... (הושע ב-א)

R' Avraham Pam *zt*"*l* explains that in our *Haftorah*, Chazal teach us that the promise tells of a time when there will be unity among the disparate factions of Klal Yisroel and a recognized leader will bring them back from exile. Although it's a promise for the future of *Am Yisroel*, one may get discouraged by the amount of pain and bitterness that has been the lot of the Jewish nation over the years. How will we ever make it to the light at the end of the tunnel?

R' Meir Leibush Malbim *zt*"*l* says that amazingly the blessings of this promise aren't solely reserved for the times of Moshiach. Just as Yaakov Avinu split his camp in two

when encountering Esav so that at least one party will survive an attack, so too, the Jewish people have benefited over the years from being dispersed. Presently, there are Jews all over the globe who live healthy Jewish lives and while it looks like a bad thing that we are living so separate, being separate has saved many Jewish lives over the years when other communities were attacked, while theirs was spared.

What we think is a terrible byproduct of a harsh and interminable exile is really an incredible fulfillment of Hashem's time-honored promise of redemption, and as a result of our dispersion to all four corners of the globe, this has made it quite literally impossible to obtain an exact census of the Jewish people.

ואלה תולדת אהרן ומשה ביום דבר ה' את CONCEPTS IN AVODAS HALEV FROM THE FAMILY OF R' CHAIM YOSEF KOFMAN ZI''I משה בהר סיני. ואלה שמות בני אהרז (ג-אב)

The posuk states, "These are the children of Aharon and Moshe." Yet the Torah doesn't list Moshe's offspring - only Aharon's? **Rashi** guotes the *Ma'amar Chazal* that since he taught them *Torah*, it was as if he was their father. "Kol hamelamed es ben chaveiro Torah, k'ilu yalado." The Ohr Hachavim Hakadosh zt" asks the same question and he provides a different answer than Rashi. He answers that after the Chet Haegel, Hashem wanted to punish Aharon for his role in this national sin and take away his children. *Moshe Rabbeinu* interceded on their behalf and succeeded in saving two sons. Elazar and Isamar. Hence, the Torah refers to them as his children because he saved them. Seemingly two different approaches; but why would the Ohr HaChayim avoid Rashi's explanation, which comes from the Gemara in Sanhedrin 19b?

My machshava here is as follows: Indeed, each of the explanations complement one another. While it's true, the dictum of "Kol hamelamed," however, says the Ohr Hachayim, not every Rebbi earns that title. Only a Rebbi who is mispallel for the spiritual hatzlacha and physical welfare of his students deserves the accolade of being a Rebbi, being a Melamed. Therefore, Moshe Rabbeinu, who stormed the heavens beseeching and evoking Hashem's Divine mercy, coupled with his spiritual teachings, was bestowed the title "father" for he truly cared for his students like a father does for his son.

Our Gedolim, both past zichronam livracha and present vibudlu l'chaim tovim, not only teach Torah, but also carry the burden of Klal Yisroel in their hearts and on their shoulders. And, I might add, many "ordinary" Rabbeim and teachers have risen to the current challenge and have expended Herculean efforts to ensure the continued growth of their *talmidim* and talmidos. May we all have gezunte Yiddishe nachas from our children and our students who are our "children."

משל למה הרבר דומה שאו את ראש כל עדת בני ישראל (א-ב)

אססל: As a champion of unvarnished truth and self-analysis, **R' Menachem Mendel Morgenstern** *zt"l*, known as the Kotzker Rebbe, attracted brilliant and aspiring youth to his court. He was not an easy Rebbe to converse with and he especially disdained those who performed *mitzvos* with a whiff of self-interest. He recognized the centrality of the ego, and put an emphasis on breaking it. He demanded uncompromising truth without self-interest. He once cried out, "Give me ten true *chassidim* who will follow me to the desert, eat mann and forsake the decadent world."

confronted a young man who had come to his court to seek the truth. "Why have you come here?" the Kotzker asked.

"I have come to find *Hashem*," the young man replied *Rebbe* said. "*Hashem* is everywhere. You could have found them favor, to recognize them. It is a gesture of love.

Kotzker Rebbe, an important question of self-evaluation.

Him just as well had you remained at home."

The Kotzker peered closely at the young man and then exclaimed, "To find yourself, young man" the Rebbe answered, "You came here to find yourself."

man replied, gathering up the courage to ask the great

"Then for what purpose should I have come?" the young

: That is the meaning of the phrase, "lift the head," used in the context of a census. Hashem tells Moshe that there is a danger, when counting a nation, that each individual will feel insignificant. "What am I? What difference can I make? I am only one of millions, a mere wave in the ocean, a grain of There is a story they tell about the *Kotzker*. He once sand on the sea-shore, dust on the surface of infinity." Thus, Hashem tells Moshe to lift people's heads by showing that they each count; they matter as individuals. The census is done to signal that we are valued as individuals. We each humbly. "Too bad, you wasted your time and money," the have unique gifts. To lift someone's head means to show

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On the 6th day of creation, Hashem created Adam - Man. He prepared everything in advance in order that the world should be ready for the "star of the show" which is MAN. Man is the foundation of the world and therefore the 6th middah during Sefiras Haomer is Yesod. Yosef HaTzaddik represents this middah because "Tzaddik Yesod Olam" - the righteous individual is the foundation of the world, in fact, the entire world exists in his merit!

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So how does one become a *Tzaddik*? It isn't as easy as it sounds. Well, certainly with the *middah* of YESOD. What is Yesod? It is the perfect synthesis of Netzach and Hod. It is the realization that I am a neshama, I am an invaluable piece of eternity (*Netzach*) and I need to uncover the greatness inside myself (*Hod*) by appreciating and admitting that everything I have is from *Hashem*. Hod is the beauty and splendor that shines forth from a person who truly understands the depth and purpose of his life, and lives accordingly. Combining this beauty with the eternity of *Netzach* is what creates true *Yesod*.

Now imagine a person building a beautiful house. He has six workers, each one in charge of a different aspect of the construction. The interior, the exterior, the electric, the plumbing etc. Each one is an expert in his field. When the house is finally finished and the owner moves in and begins to live in the house, utilizing all the expertise that was poured into it - that is MALCHUS! Malchus means actually LIVING all the beautiful middos that we have been learning about and practicing for the past six weeks of Sefirah. Malchus means being a true ambassador of Hashem in this world. It means that I am ready to accept the commands of the KING of the Universe because I am his servant and I am here to serve Him. There is nothing else but real Kabbolas HaTorah and being a representative of Hashem in this world! May we be zoche to reach that exalted level