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

שבת קודש פרשת ויקרא ג' ניסן תש"פ SHABBOS PARSHAS VAYIKRAH ... MARCH 28, 2020

9:5, - פלג הפנחה עש"ק - 5:58 | הדלקת נרות שבת - 6:58 | זמן קריאת שמע / מ"א - 7::9 | זמן קריאת שמע / הגר"א סוף זמן תפילה/הגר"א - 10:56 | שקיעת החמה שבת קודש - 7:18 | מוצש"ק צאת הכוכבים - 8:08 | צאה"כ / לרבינו תם - 8:3

למוכרי הצאז וסיכמו ביניהם שיניה עבורו צאז מהודר ומובחר שלם ותמים לצורר קרבו פסח. באם יזכו לביאת גואל עד ערב פסח יהיה לו תיכף ומיד צאו לפסח. מרוב אמונתם ורצונם ותשוקותם לעשיית המצוה של הבאת הקרבן השתדלו להיות מוכנים בפועל לעבודתו. מפורסמת וידועה היא המחלוקת על זמן ושעת בריאת העולם לדברי רבי יהושע. בניסו נברא העולם. ולדברי רבי אליעזר. בתשרי הרבה קולמוסים נשתברו בעניין בכדי ליישב את הסתירה ביניהם כי הרי שיטת שניהם נכונים באשר העולם נברא רק בזמו אחד מסוים ולא בשתי זמנים. ולפי דרכינו נבאר באשר ששתי הדרכים אמת ואלו ואלו דברי אלוקים חיים. לעולם בפועל בתשרי נברא העולם ואכז אז הם ימי הרת עולם בהם נקבעים סדרי ימות השנה לטב ולמוטב כאשר מתפללים ומתחננים בימי הרצוז והתשובה.

אמנם בפנימיות העניינים י"ל כי הנה הבריאה נחלקת לשני חלקים כפי אשר נמצאים ב' מהלכים בעבודת ה'. דרר היראה והאהבה. ואכז ישנם שני ראשי שנה. ירח האיתנים. תשרי מסמל על מידת הריז המעורר ליראה. אף עבודת בני ישראל נעשית אז באופו היראה והרעדה כעבד לפני רבו בתפילות וסליחות. בתשובה ובתחנונים לחנן ולבקש על נפשותינו. לעומתו חודש האביב, ימי ניסו הם ימים המעוררים את האהבה כאשר כל הבריאה מעוטפת בהתחדשות. על כז חודש ניסז בכלל וימי הפסח בפרט הינם ימים המיועדים לשבח ולהודות לפני מי שאמר והיה העולם כפי אשר יסר הפייט ביוצרות לשבת החודש 'הינם ימים המבורכים' ואכז כל סדר ההגדה מיוסדים על הדרר לתת שבח והודיה להשי"ת על רוב הנסים שעושה עמנו. ויה"ר שבזכות ציפייתנו ותקוותנו לגאולה השלימה נזכה לקיום דברי הפסוק בשיר השירים המעורר בפסוקיו את האהבה ביז ישראל לאביהם שבשמים ונאמרת בחג הפסח. 'עת הזמיר הגיע וקול התור נשמע בארצנו', זהו קולו של מלך המשיח שיתגלה במהרה אמן.

תפילה. שאם כבר נגזר הגזירה על האדם. הרי יקרה הדבר בין אם יתפלל בין אם לא יתפלל. וכתב שאין זה קשה, משום דגזירת ה' הוא רק על האדם במצבו, אבל תפילה מתרומם האדם ממדרגתו. וכשהוא באותו מדריגה גבוהה יותר. לא יקרה לו כל אוז. ע"ש בכל אריכות לשונו. וזהו מה שאמרו חז"ל: "שהקב"ה מתאוה לתפילתז של צדיקים". ר"ל, שהתכלית של תפילה אינו רק אופן למלא בקשתיו, רק התכלית הוא, לרומם דרגתו בעיקרי האמונה בהקב"ה, ולהיות דבוק בו, ולהכיר שכל מה שהוא צריר הוא מוכרח לבא לידי הקב"ה. ואיז לנו על מי להשעז רק על אבינו שבשמים. וזהו מה שהקב"ה מתאוה, שיהיה אנו דבוקים בו, וזהו שלימות האמיתי [כמו שהאריך ה**מסילת ישרים** פ"א]. ועי' במה שכתב **רבינו אברהם בז הרמב"ם** (בספר המספיק לעובדי ה'. ע' בטחוז) וז"ל. "וכז צריר הבוטח לחזק בטחונו ע"י תפילה ובקשה ותחנה אליו יתעלה וכו"", עכ"ל. הרי, שמהותו של תפילה הוא חיזוק מדת הבטחוז. והעבודה מוטלת עלינו לחיות כל ימינו דבוקים ובטוחים בהקב"ה, ובפרט בימינו שיש מגפת "קרונה" בעולם, מוטלת עלינו להיות בוטח בהקב"ה. שיצילנו מכל פגע רע. וכל חולי. ולהתפלל עליו להינצל ממנו. ולידע שאין לנו על מי להשען אלא על אבינו שבשמים. וכשיתחנן לו. ויבקשו רחמים ממנו בודאי ישמע תפילתינו. ויצילינו מכל פגע רע וכל חולי. וירומם מדרגת אמונותינו בהקב"ה. ויאמו בו באמת בלב שלם!

האש אשה ריח ניחח לה' (ג-ה) - יבואו מהורים ויתעסקו במהורים

כלות בניז והקמת המשכז וגמר סידור ומשיחת כליו בשמז הקודש נכנסים אנו עשות נחת רוח ליוצרנו כפי הנאמר על הפסוק 'ריח ניחוח לה', נחת רוח לפני שאמרתי נעשה רצוני ואחד המרבה ואחד הממעיט ובלבד שיכווז את ליבו לאביהם שבשמים.

ידוע היא הדבר שהקריאה מעוררת את הזמן, בעוד שעוסקים אנו בלימוד ודיני צשיית הקרבנות ובכך אף מקיימים בזה 'ונשלמה פרים שפתינו'. מאחר שחרב בית וקדשנו ואין לנו קרבנות לכפר אמרו ישראל רבש"ע בזמו שבית המקדש קיים היינו מקריבים קרבו ומתכפר לנו ועכשיו איז בידינו לא בית המקדש ולא קרבנות. הבטיחם זהב"ה וא"ל ע"י לימוד פרשת הקרבנות יעשה כאילו הקריבו קרבז ככתוב זנשלמה פרים שפתינו', כל העוסק בתורת עולה כאילו הקריב עולה וכן ע"ז הדרך בכל הקרבנות.

באשר אנו עומדים בשערי החודש הראשון לחודשי השנה בו ערוכים ואמורים אנו הקריב את קרבו פסח. כמובא בכמה מקומות בש"ס כי הזמו והעת הזאת מסוגל ביותר לגאולתינו השלימה כשם שהיתה אז הגאולה הראשונה כר גם תהיה גאולתינו אחרונה באמרם. 'בניסו נגאלו בניסו עתידיו ליגאל' וכעין שנאמר: 'הו גאלתי אתכם אחרית כראשית' והוא החודש אשר ישועות בו מקיפות. על כן כך היתה דרכם של בני שראל לאורך כל משך שנות גלותם, להשתוקק כל ימי פרוס הפסח להקרבת קרבן הפסח והיו אף מנהגם של כמה מאנשי ציון היקרים אשר הגדילו לעשות עד שהלכו

אדם כי יקריב מכם קרבן לה' מן הבהמה מן הבקר ומן הצאן תקריבו את קרבנכם (א-ב). בענין תפילה במקום הקרבנות

תנה ידוע מה שאמרו חז"ל: "שתפילה הוא במקום הקרבנות". והעניז צרכיז ביאור, Π ביז עבודת הקרבנות לעניו העבודה של תפילה. ונקדים דברי הרמב"ז א-ט) שכתב וז"ל: "וכל קרבו לשוו קריבה". הרי. שעניו הקרבו הוא להתקרב את עצמו 'הקב"ה. וזהו כל ענין של תפילה. להכיר שכל דבר שהאדם צריך, אינו בכלל בכחו 'עשות, רק הכל תלוי ברצון של הקב"ה, וע"כ צריך לבקש רחמים מאת הקב"ה.

ועי' **ברמח"ל** שכתב (דרד ה' ח"ד. פרק ה') וו"ל. "והנה הכיז הבורא ית' תקוז לזה. והוא מה שיקרים האדם ויתקרב ויעמד לפניו ית', וממנו ישאל כל צרכיו, ועליו ישליך יהבו, היה זה ראשית כללי ועקרי לכל השתדלותו. עד שכאשר ימשר אח"כ בשאר דרכי ההשתדלות. שהם דרכי ההשתדלות האנושי. לא יקרה שיסתבר וישתקע בגופניות חמריות. כיוז שכבר הקדים ותלה הכל בו ית'. ולא תהיה ירידתו ירידה רבה. אלא תסמר צל ידי התקון הזה שקדם לה", עכ"ל. הרי, להדיא בדבריו, שהתכלית בעבודת התפילה הוא להתקרב אל הקב"ה. ע"י שאלת בקשתו, וזהו הענין של הקרבנות. מלשון קריבה.

ויותר מזה מבואר בדברי **הספר העיקרים** (מאמר ד', פרק י"ח) שביאר למה יועיל

A SERIES IN HALACHA LIVING A "TORAH" DAY

to davening, for a number of reasons

this can count for Shnayim Mikrah we well.)

be said by the *vachid* after the *tefillah*.

back and removes plagues.

Coronavirus: Halachos for These Trying Times.

Listening to the Rabbanim. One must listen to the *takanos* of

the local Rabbanim and medical authorities and not daven with

a *minvan* if it is undesirable. There are numerous halachos that

people need to be aware of. When davening at home, one

should designate a specific place to *daven* by always, like near a

wall or a permanent fixture near a wall, with proper attire. (On

Shabbos, even if a person stays inside during the whole Shabbos

and will see no one else, he must change into his Shabbos

A person should try to daven at the usual times that he is used

People should say Korbanos before Shachris and Mincha.

It is desirable that on Krias HaTorah days, one should take a

There are some *posukim* and *maamarei Chazal* that are

Even though in the month of *Nissan* we do not say

especially the *Parsha* of *Ketores*, which has the ability to hold

chumash and recite the Kriah (without a beracha of course, and

printed in some siddurim, that can "make-up" and somewhat

Tachanun, if a vachid wants to, he can say Avinu Malkeinu.

yachid does say "Va'ani Sefilasi" before Shemona Esrai.

Rabbanim will be making a Sivum Bechorim over the phone.

Shabbos Davening. In the *Shabbos* morning *davening*, the

siddurim say to only say the first "Yekum Purkan" and not the

two paragraphs afterwards. By Mincha, after "Uva L'Tzivon," a

(selling one's *chometz*) can done over the phone and in a number of

other ways. Please consult your local Rav. Similarly, many

clothes, from the beginning until the end of *Shabbos*)

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

Biur Chometz. If one doesn't have a fire available, he can flush his chometz down the toilet and it also counts like Biur Chometz.

On the first day of *Pesach*, if one is not *davening* with a *minyan*, one should say "Mashiv HaRuach" by Mussaf and leave it out by Mincha and further. Even those who daven nusach sefard, who usually say it by *Mussaf*, since there is no *shul* announcement, they should still say it by *Mussaf* and then change for *Mincha*.

Yehi Ratzon, that we should all be *davening* in our *shuls* and with minyanim, very shortly

ביו הריחים - תבליו פדף היופי "לא יקרא לאור הנר שמא ימה" - שבת דף יב:

Rashi explains that when takanos were made, they stuck a sword in the Bais HaMedrash to insure that no one left and there would be a minyan inside to witness the תקנות. R' Moshe Feinstein zt"I was asked how they were permitted to bring a sword into the ביהמ"ד when lwe know it is assur to bring כלי זייר (weapons) into a Bais HaMedrash? He answered (אג"מ או"ח ה-כ-ח) that for a "צורד גדול" to show the seriousness of the situation, it is permitted.

IWe also find that חזקיהו המלד stuck a sword at the entrance of the and decreed that anyone who doesn't learn *Torah* will be killed take the place of Kaddish, Kedusha and Borchu, and they should (סנהדרץ צד:). R' Moshe explains that this was also permitted because א חזקיהו was trying to counteract the harsh decrees of the wicked King Achay and anyone who defies a king is subject to death by the sword. entrance and not ביהמ"ד place the sword at the ביהמ"ד lat the entrance to the theaters and the like, to make his point to come llearn Torah? Some answer that the king was trying to strengthen (מזרז) those who were already coming to learn, while those who weren't coming, the threat of the sword would not help anyway.

Selected Relevant Halachos For Pesach. Mechiras Chometz ארי חיים קניבטקי שליט"א says that in the Hadran of a siyum we say we are thankful that, "שלא שמת חלקינו מיושבי קרנות". This is not referring lto people outside of the ביהמ"ד but rather to people already inside the שליהמ"ד who are not taking their learning seriously.

Maggid of Dubno, R' Yaakov Krantz zt"l (Ohel Yaakov) would say:

- that are incorporated: - מדבר, חי, צומח, דומם - In every *Korban*, there are four elements of life - על כל קרבנך תקריב מלח"י Medaber is the person who is bringing the offering. Chai is the live animal. Tzomeach is the wood used to build the fire on the mizbeach. Domem is the salt that is added to every korban. Hashem is teaching us that whatever we do, it is in the context of the bigger picture and we must always subjugate our entire beings to the Almighty above."

R' Shmuel Di Uzida zt"l (Midrash Shmuel) would say:

"אם עלה קרבנו מן הבקר זכר תמים יקריבנו" - The *Medrash* tells of an ox who was being led away as an offering, but would not budge. A poor man came along with a bundle of endives in his hand. He held it out towards the ox, which ate it, sneezed, and expelled a needle. It then allowed itself to be led away as an offering (Vayikra Rabba 3:5). This is what the posuk alludes to by saying, 'A male without blemish he shall offer.' If we question whether a blemish exists within the animal, the answer is, 'He shall offer it for his acceptance.' In other words, if we see an animal going towards the altar willingly, it is certainly 'without blemish.' Otherwise, it would not go towards the altar willingly."

A Wise Man would say: "Motivation doesn't often last, Well, neither does bathing - that's why we recommend it daily." Printed By: Mailway Services, מלאכי Novi מלאכי predicted our situation: דין וברא לוברא

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מעשה אבות ... סימו

ואם לא תשיג ידו לשתי תרים או לשני בני יונה והביא את קרבנו אשר חמא עשירת האפה סלת לחמאת (ה-א)

Parshas Vayikrah introduces the concept of Korbanos, which is meant to atone for our sins. The worst of all punishments consists of "riches hoarded by their owner to his misfortune" (Koheles 5:12). When Hashem wants to inflict a particularly severe punishment upon someone. He first lets him rise in social status. He allows him to live a pleasure-filled life in the midst of a society that reflects his own values. At that point, once he has grown accustomed to leading a life of luxury and has become known in "high society," Hashem takes away his wealth. This principle (that the bestowal of wealth may end up being a punishment) is applicable in every area. "Wealth" does not necessarily mean money, but may include honor, abilities, and children. Indeed, everything that a person benefits from may constitute "wealth" that may be to the detriment of its owner. We must always remember that if we do not possess a certain kind of "wealth," it is because His will is not to give it to us. It is not because He does not love us. On the contrary, it is precisely because Hashem does love us that He doesn't give us benefits in excess. His will is motivated by His love and desire to help us.

All his life, **R' Chaim Kreiswirth** zt"l, the Chief Rabbi of Antwerp, was involved in tzedaka and helping other people. He would not concern himself with his personal well-being; all that mattered was that he could help another Jew in his time of need. In the latter part of his life Ray Kreiswirth was very active collecting tzedaka for Hachnosas Kallah for poor orphans. There is a story told about a wealthy Jew who went to see R' Kreiswirth and confided a secret to him: "Rebbi. everyone thinks that I'm a rich man. People see me dressed in fine clothes and driving a luxury vehicle. In reality, I was wealthy, very wealthy, but I've lost my entire fortune and don't have anything to live on. I don't even have food with which to feed myself." Moved by this account, R' Chaim decided to collect money for him.

The Ray therefore went with his gabbai to see a wealthy man in the community and shared this story with him. After listening to the Rav's account, the rich man asked him: "Rebbi, what amount are you looking for?"

R' Chaim thought for a moment. "One hundred thousand dollars," he replied.

The rich man whistled softly. 'That is quite a considerable sum of money. I would need to know the identity of the man who went bankrupt. I am prepared to give him \$30,000 in cash, but only if you reveal his name to me."

The Ray replied, "He asked me not to divulge his identity, so that would be impossible for me to do."

The wealthy man increased his offer. "I really want to know who this man is. If you tell me his name, I'm ready to give him \$50,000." However, R' Chaim continued to refuse. He would not divulge the name no matter what.

The rich man stood up and implored Ray Kreiswirth to tell him who needs so much money. He offered an even greater amount, eventually promising that he would immediately provide the Rav with the complete sum he was looking for, the full \$100,000, but only if he revealed the identity of the recipient.

Ray Chaim also stood up. He turned to his *gabbai* who had accompanied him and said, "Come, we're leaving. If this man will only give tzedakah with conditions, we won't accept anything from him."

They had already reached the door when the man called out to R' Chaim. "Rabbi Kreiswirth, please don't leave. Please come back into my office. I want to speak to the Ray privately."

The Rav agreed, and so they went into the man's office. After the man closed the door, he sat down and burst into tears.

After having calmed himself a little, the man started telling his story: "Rebbi, I found myself in the exact same position as the person you are taking care of. I also lost all my money, and today I barely have enough to live on. Until now, I haven't asked anyone for help, even though my family and I are suffering from hunger. I prefer to die from starvation rather than to ask anyone for help, for fear that my situation becomes known. Until now, I've found no solution to my problem, and I haven't counted on anyone. Now, however, I know that I can trust you to keep a secret. That's why I'm please asking you to help me as well.'

תורת הצבי על הפטרות

לא הביאת לי שה עלתיך וזבחיך לא כבדתני ... (ישעי' מג-כג)

In the Haftorah, Yeshaya HaNavi rebukes Klal Yisroel for not only turning away from Hashem and refraining from offering sacrifices, but for exacerbating their already strained relationship with *Hashem* by turning to idolatry. Yet, despite it all, *Hashem* incessantly reassures His people that they will be redeemed, and He will ultimately bring Mashiach. Although it's an incredible sentiment, why do we deserve innumerable chances after we constantly fail to correct our ways?

R' Shneur Zalman of Liadi zt"l (Baal HaTanva) explains with a parable. Imagine a father who is angry with his son for constantly disobeying him, but one day the son presents his

father with his favorite food and instantly, the father's anger dissipates. When Bnei Yisroel sin, Hashem's anger wells up inside of Him, yet, in His infinite patience and compassion, *Hashem* allows Himself to be appeared with a *korban*.

Amazingly, despite their many shortcomings, *Bnei Yisroel* have always maintained the sacrificial offerings which serve as a powerful tool to be seech *Hashem* for mercy in times of need. When a person offers a sacrifice on the *Mizbeach*, his remorse becomes much more personal because he knows that he himself should really be the one upon the alter. Thus, Hashem allows Himself to be swaved time and again because he knows that even though His children continue to sin, when they bring *Korbanos* their remorse is completely genuine.

ויקרא אל משה וידבר ה' אליו ... (א-א)

Rashi and countless *Meforshim* provide numerous explanations to explain why the letter "Aleph" at the end of the word "איקרא" is written small (זעירא). Perhaps we can add a new understanding. The word "אלף" in Hebrew can also be translated as "to learn" or "to train." Chazal instruct us to begin teaching Torah to small children with Parshas Vayikrah. The **Shach** (מ"ד רמ"ה) quotes *B'sheim* the **Kol Bo**, that the first time a father brings his little son to a *Rebbi* to learn *Torah*, he should write the letters of the Aleph Beis on a sheet of paper and then place a drop of honey on each letter. The child will then lick the honey as he names each letter. This first lesson teaches a child that the *Torah* is sweet, a life lesson as the child grows.

But it is deeper than this. We find that whenever the Torah writes the words "חלב ודבש" (milk and honey), the milk always comes before the honey. Except in one place in Tanach. Shlomo Hamelech in Shir Hashirim (דבש וחלב: ידבש וחלב) writes: "דבש וחלב - "Honey and milk under your tongue." Why is the order reversed in this case? My machshava is that in the Torah, where milk is written before honey, it is speaking about the physical/material/gashmiyus qualities of Eretz Yisroel. Milk is physical, it is a requirement, necessary to live - from the time a baby is born it needs its mother's milk to survive. However, Shlomo Hamelech is describing the spiritual/ruchniyus of the holy Torah. He describes it as "דבש וחלב" - "honey and milk" because a person cannot learn Torah without enjoying its sweetness - starting from a young boy's first day in Yeshivah, when he licks honey off the Aleph Beis. Thus, in this case, the honey comes before the milk.

We say each morning: "והערב נא ה' אלקינו את דברי תורתד בפינו" - "Please, Hashem, make the words of Torah sweet in our *mouths.*" May our children learn to enjoy the sweetness of *Torah* and give us the *nachas* we all deserve.

משל למה הדבר דומה ושמע אתו בכנפיו לא יבדיל והקמיר אתו הכהן המזבחה (א-יו)

משל: A son spent much of day taking care of his elderly father. His mother had passed away years before and the old man lived by himself, but with great difficulty. The son came every day and arranged for his father's food and clothing and generally took care of his day to day living.

One day, the son came to his *Rav* with the following complaint: "I spend so much time with my elderly father and lately, things have been getting much harder for me. Either I've become more sensitive or my father has begun to smell something terrible. I cannot remain in the house much longer as the smell is making me nauseous. What should I do?"

The Ray opened up a chumash to Parshas Vayikrah and told the man, "It seems to me that when Moshiach comes, vou will be thrown out of the Bais HaMikdash!"

about. The *Rav* responded by pointing out the words of Rashi

EDITORIAL AND INSIGHTS ON THE MIDDAH OF ... X) XOT

find even the simplest person who, when smelling the odor of burnt feathers, does not find it repulsive. Why does the posuk command us to send the feathers up in smoke? So that the mizbeach should appear sated and adorned with the sacrifice of the poor man (who can afford only a bird."

on the posuk referring to the Korban Ani: "Surely you will not

The Rav said, "Look, a rich man smells good, no one has a problem with him. The poor often have bad body odor, so the *Torah* says, 'If people cannot stand the smell of poor people, Hashem loves the smell and wants it on the mizbeach.' But since you cannot stand the 'terrible' smell of your elderly father, you most likely won't be able to handle the smell of the feathers and therefore, they will have to remove you from the Bais HaMikdash, like you wish to be removed from your father's home!" The man understood the message.

נמטל: Let us put things into perspective. Sometimes we do The man was shocked and asked what the *Ray* was talking not like certain things and believe we cannot handle it. But if its important to us, we must make an extra added effort.

> FROM THE WELLSPRINGS OF R' GUTTMAN - RAMAT SHLOMO

ייקרא אל משה וידבר ה' אלין ... (א-א) ויקרא אל משה וידבר ה' אלין ... (א-א) ויקרא אל משה וידבר ה' אלין ... (א-א) Vayikra means "And He called" this is the call of Hashem to Moshe Rabbeinu. We are all experiencing a "calling" of Hashem at this unique time in history. "Coro-Na" can be translated as "Call Out, Please!" Our Father in Heaven is beseeching us to call out to Him! In Egypt, Bnei Yisroel "grabbed onto the profession of their Fathers." (Rashi) They cried out to Hashem. The *Medrash* tells us that this is the reason *Hashem* set them up in such an impossible predicament when they left *Mitzrayim*. The Egyptians were behind them, wild animals on both sides, the sea in front of them and the sar shel Esav above their heads They were stuck! Why would *Hashem*, a loving Father, put His children in such a terrifying situation, after they were finally freed from all their suffering? It was because they stopped calling out to Hashem to save them...and He wanted their closeness!

As the world is experiencing a "Coro-Na" a calling of *Hashem* to PLEASE (Na) daven to Him, that is exactly what we must do. We need to beg Him, PLEASE TATTE, help us, save us, We only want to be close to You and serve You, that is the only thing that is important! The whole world is falling appart, but our relationship with YOU is only getting stronger, and that is really all that counts. When Moshe Rabbeinu davened for Miriam to be healed of her tzaraas, He said 5 words. 2 out of those 5 words were NA. "Keil NA refa NA la." Please Hashem, Please Heal Her, and she was healed. There is a great power in saying Na! The **Chida** in *Parshas Veschanan* tells us that if a person *davens* and says "Na" twice, his *Tefillah* will be answered.

Hashem told Moshe Rabbeinu when he was davening to be allowed entry into Eretz Yisroel, "Al Tosef" - Do Not continue In other words, "Do not say the word 'NA' again, because then I cannot say no!" CORO NA! Call out to *Hashem*. Say "NA" Please Hashem, "Mena Mageifa M'nachalasecha." May we all be zoche to experience the geula bkarov.