לטילוי נשמת ר' אברהם יוסף שמואל אלמר בז ר' מובי' ז"ל ורטיתו רישא רחל בת ר' אברהם שלמה 12 אמן הריאת שמע/המ"א - 8:54 9:30 – אמן קריאת שמעוהגר"א סוף זמו תפילה/להגר"א-10:41 שקיעת החמה שבת קודש - 8:05 A Torah Taolin Dublication מוצש"ק צאת הכוכבים - 8:55 34 Martner Way Monsey NX 10952

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שבת קודש פרשת עקב - כ"ג מנחם אב תשע"ה Shabbos Parshas Ekev - August 8, 2015

דאבות

היאוצרותנו של

(Monsey, NY)

6:38 – פלג המנחה עש"ק *

9:17 – צאה"כ / לרבעו תם

*מי שמדליק מוקדם איז לאחר מזמו עצם

קבלת השבת (משיאמר "בואי כלה"

מולד לחודש אלול:

שבת הודש

4:23AM כויט 8 חלקים

הדלקת נרות לשבת - 7:48

מאת דורב שלום פערל שליט"א מגיד מישרעם בק"ק בית שריוני

שמתם את דברי אלה על לבבכם ועל נפשכם וקשרתם אותם לאות על ידכם והיו למומפות ביז עיניכם...וכתבתם על מזוזות ביתך ובשעריך (יא-יה-כ) - הצלה מן החמא מכוח עסק התורה ו'תפילין בראשו ובזרועו' ו'מזוזה בפתחו'

יאר רש״י כוונת ׳השמרו לכם וגו׳, ״השמרו לכם - כיוז שתהיו אוכלינ ${\mathcal J}$ לכם שלא תבעטו בה'. שאין אדם מורד בהקב"ה אלא מתוך שביעה, שנאמר (לעיל בפרשה, פרק ח', פסוקים י"ב-י"ד) 'פן תאכל ושבעת וגו', ובקרר וצאנר ירביוז וגו'. מה הוא אומר אחריו 'ורם לבבר ושכחת וגו'. וסרתם לפרוש מז התורה. ומתור כר 'ועבדתם אלוהים אחרים'. שכיוז שאדם פורש מז התורה, הולך ונדבק בעבודת כוכבים, (ובמיוחד כאשר 'יפתה לבבכם' מכוח שתהיו אוכלים ושבעים', וכנתבאר), וכן דוד אומר 'כי גרשוני היום מהסתפח בנחלת ה' לאמור לר עבוד וגו'. ומי אמר לו כר. אלא כיוו שאני מגורש מלעסוק בתורה, הריני קרוב לעבוד עבודת כוכבים".

ולפ״ז. מבא׳ הגמ׳ (קידושיו ל:) את כוונת המשר הכתוב ״ושמתם את דברי אלד על לבבכם וגו', "ת"ר 'ושמתם - סם (רפואה) תם' (שלם שאינו חסר שום הצלה ורש"יו). נמשלה תורה כסם חיים. משל לאדם שהיכה את בנו מכה גדולה. והניח לו רטייה על מכתו. ואמר לו: בני. כל זמז שרטייה זו על מכתר אכול מה שהנאתר ושתה מה שהנאתר (כל מה שדעתר נוחה הימנו. ואפילו דבש וכל מיני מתיקה שקשים למכה (שם) ורחוץ ביז בחמיז בין בצונו ואיז אתה מתיירא. ואם אתה מעבירה הרי היא מעלה נומי (-צמחים). כר הקדוש ברור הוא אמר להם לישראל. בני, בראתי יצר הרע ובראתי לו תורה תבליז, ואם אתם עוסקים בתורה אין אתם נמסרים בידו, שנאמר ׳הלא אם תיטיב (תתעסק בתורה הנקראת ׳טוב׳, וכנאמר ׳כי לקח טוב נתתי לכם. תורתי אל תעזובו") שאת' (תתנשא על יצרך) וכו"...

והיינו, שרק כאשר 'וסרתם - מן עסק התורה', יש לחשוש מ'יפתה לבבכם...ועבדתם אלוהים אחרים וגו'. אולם כאשר 'ושמתם את דברי אלה על לבבכם וגו', איז לחשוש מזה, כיוז, שאף ש'בראתי יצר הרע המפתה אתכם', גם 'בראתי לו תורה תבליז' (ע' ב**'העמק דבר'** [דברים י"א י"ח] שביאר עד"ז).

ולפ"ז גם יש לבאר כוונת המשר הכתוב 'וקשרתם לאות על ידכם. והיו לטוטפות בין עיניכם...וכתבתם על מזוזות ביתר ובשעריר'. ע"פ דברי הגמרא (מנחות מ"ג:), "רבי אליעזר בן יעקב אומר. כל שיש לו תפילין בראשו ותפילין בזרועו וכו' ומזוזה בפתחו. הכול בחיזוק שלא יחטא (מכל וכל עומד בחזקה שלא יחטא [רש"י]). שנאמר 'חונה מלאר ה' סביב ליראיו (העסוקים במצוותיו אלו) ויחלצם' (מו החטא). והיינו. שכאשר 'וקשרתם אותם לאות על ידכם. והיו לטוטפות ביז עיניכם (ויש לכם 'תפיליז בראשו ובזרועו')...וכתבתם על מזוזות ביתר ובשעריך (ויש לכם 'מזוזה בפתחו'). איז לכם לחשוש מ'יפתה לבבכם וגו' ועבדתם אלוהים אחרים וגו'. כיוז שעל זה נאמר 'חונה מלאר ה' סביב ליראיו ויחלצם' (ע' **ב'חירושי** רבי יוסף נחמיה על התורה' פרשת עקב ד"ה למעז ירבו וכו'. שביאר כר).

כור אל תשכח את אשר הקצפת את ה' אלקיך במדבר (מ-ז) - הרחמים שבדין וכחות...לפיכך סתם הדברים והזכירן ברמז. מפני כבודן של ישראל' המשך הדברים בפרשתינו רואים אנו שמשה כן הוכיחן בגלוי, וכאן חשש לכבודז. כאז הזכיר קודם הדברים בכללות באמרו (ט. ז) זכור אל תשכח את אשר הקצפת את ה' אלקיך במדבר' וגו' ושוב מפרט כמה וכמה מקומות שהכעיסו שראל לבוראם. ומאריך ומפרט להם באריכות את חטא העגל שעשו, ובהמשך (ט. כב ג) מפרט בדבריו עוד כמה מקומות שבו היו מקציפים את השי"ת. בתבערה ובמסה. בקברות התאוה, ובקדש ברנע בעת שילוח מרגלים, ולא קמץ כלל בדברים. וכל רואה מבין כי דברי 'תוכחה' המה, כאן לא נאמרו הדברים ברמיזה כל כך עד שיש ורך לפענח משמעות של כל תיבה, אלא הכל נאמר בגלוי מבלי לחשוש לכבודן. המתבונו ודאי יתמה וישאל. איה כללו של זה הספר שהכיא רש"י בתחילתו.

וי"ל שכאן לימד משה יסוד גדול בענין התוכחה, והוא, שבתחילה כשרואים אדם לקוי באיזה מידה. עלינו להיות זהיר בכבודו. ולעוררו רק בדרר רמז. שהרי אם נבוא הוכיחו בדברים בוטים. אז לא יאבה לשמוע את התוכחה. כי מאחר שעד כה התנהג מדותיו הלקויים. אות היא שלא ראה בזה שום רע. כי אין אדם מחזיק עצמו רשע. ואם נבוא ותאמר לו שאיז מעשיו רצויים. אז קרוב לודאי שהלה יפגע עד עמקי נשמתו. תכן שמעתה תהיה שנאוי לפניו. ולא יתקבלו דבריך לפניו. ולכן עלינו לעוררו ברמז. אופז שלא ירגיש שכוונתינו לעוררו. אלא מתור דברינו יביז שאותו דבר שהוא להוי ה איז רוח חכמים נוחה הימנה. וממילא יביז מעצמו שעליו לתקנו. ורק אח"כ כשרואה מוכיח שדבריו עשו רושם. והלה נתעורר מדבריו. יכול הוא להמשיר ולעוררו יותר בגלוי. היינו שאם רואה המוכיח שהלה תיקו במקצת דרכיו. אות הוא שהלה הביו שהצדק עמו. ואז אם רואה המוכיח שעדיין לא תיקן הלה את עצמו בשלימות. ויש לו עוד מה לתקן, אז יכול לדבר עמו יותר בגלוי, כי מאחר שדבריו הראשונים עשו את שלהם. וגם הוא הכיז שמעשיו אינם רצויים שוכ לא ידחה את המוכיח. מאחר שגם הוא בר בדיעה אחת עם המוכיח. אר גם אז עדייז צריכים לשקול מה לומר ומה לא. כי וכן שגם אז אם ידבר אליו דברים קשים לא יתקבלו דבריו. כי הגם שהשכיל להבין דברי המוכיח נכונים הם, בכל זאת אין הוא מחזיק כי הדברים הם חמורים ביותר, על מוטל על המוכיח לשקול את דבריו שיהיו באופז שהלה יזרז את עצמו לתקו את יותר, והיינו שלא יהיו הדברים רכים ביותר ולא קשים ביותר, ורק אחר שרואה השניים עשו רושם, והמרחק בין מצבו לבין מצב של תיקון בשלימות אינו חוק אז יכול הוא לדבר אליו דברים כדרבונות כי אז קרוב לודאי שהלה יקבל את -ברים בהבנה. ויראה לתקן את הדבר על הצד היותר טוב.

ועל כן מתחילה דיבר משה ברמז. וכוונת רש"י באמרו שמפני כבודן דיבר ברמז. א נתכוון לומר כי לכל אורך הדרך דיבר משה בדרך רמז, אלא רק מתחילה כדי תקבלו לפניהם דבריו. ואחר כר כשראה שדבריו עשו רושם. התחיל לדבר עמהם על ותן חטאים עצמו יותר ויותר בגלוי עד שהחזירן למוטב בשלימות. : Our Sages teach us that the power of a blessing is with hope and blessings as well. He extols the virtues of the amplified when the receiver of the blessing responds with "Amen." Although Moshe Rabbeinu was in the midst of his final monologue, which consisted of many aspects of criticism and ethical discourses, he does infuse the Nation

"ווה דבר השמיטה" - Selected Halachos of Shmittah (8)

Important Alert: Many of the things discussed recently

regarding Israeli produce from Shmitta ending up in our stores,

has become quite relevant with many carrots from non-Shmitta

observant farms being found in kosher supermarkets. For

example, carrots from Dorot Farms and those labeled "GO

carrots" should not be bought. Information about all Israeli

Shmittas Kesafim. Another aspect of *Shmitta* is the cancellation

of debts that takes place at the end of the *Shmitta* year. There is a

way around this called *Pruzbul* which many people will do

before Rosh Hashana. To understand the mitzvos involved;

which debts are and are not included, the way a *Pruzbul* works

and how to actually make one, we need to understand the

sources of the *halachos*. There is a מצות עשה of "שמוט" - Release

(the debt), and a לא תעשה of "לא יגוש" - Do not demand payment

(1). Also, since according to most *Poskim*, the cancellation

happens by itself (אפקעתא דמלכא), if one demands payment, and

gets it, the **Minchas Chinuch** (2) calls him a "גילי" - a thief, who

Nowadays and outside Eretz Yisroel. According to *Torah* law

this cancellation of debt is compared to the laws of *Yovel* (fiftieth

is committing "לא תגמל" and possibly other aveiros as well.

produce in American stores is available at 732-901-9246.

A SERIES IN HALACHA LIVING A "TORAH" DAY

the blessings will indeed manifest themselves in full force. מאת מנה"ר ברוך הירשפלה שליט"א ראש כולל עטרת חיים ברוך קליבלנד הייטס

Land of Israel and the many blessings the people will merit

when they arrive there. The people were listening and it was

up to them to respond with "Amen" in order to ensure that

are living in the Land of Israel. Nowadays, when there is no Yovel, the cancellation of debt is Rabbinic in nature, but does apply outside of Israel, since it is not an agricultural mitzvah that pertains to the land. (The above is the opinion of most *Poskim* and is also a "middle-of-the-road" approach as compared to others who hold it is a *Torah* obligation even today, and others who hold that it does not apply nowadays even Rabbinically.)

Letting it Go. The purpose of the *mitzvah* seems to be similar to the concurrent agricultural mitzvah of Shmitta. Just like one "lets go" of his land and demonstrates:

- 1) Recognition of *Hashem's* ownership over the land,
- 2) Generosity to others who can take "his" produce,
- 3) Trust in *Hashem* by obeying Him and not working the land. so too, does the lender who "lets go" the money owed to him.

Gentiles, Ladies and Minors. During Shmitta, if one is owed money by a gentile the debt is not cancelled. Ladies are the same as men in all these halachos. If a minor lent money to another, there are two ways to look at this: 1) Since *mitzyos* do not apply to him, his debt remains valid. 2) Since this is a Torah cancellation of debt which happens by itself, it even applies to money owed to a minor. R' Y. S. Elvashiv ZT"L ruled like the Minchas Chinuch (3) that a minor's debt is cancelled, but they can make their own *Pruzbul* to prevent this from happening.

year - "Jubilee") that only apply when most of the Jewish people

(1) דברים טויב (2) מ"ח מצוה תעז (3) שם תעזיב

Chacham Rabbeinu Chavim ibn Attar ZT"L (Ohr HaChavim Hakadosh) would say:

"והיה עקב תשמעון" - *Chazal* say that the expression 'והיה עקב תשמעון" implies joy. *Bnei Yisroel* enjoyed miraculous, divine protection over the course of their forty years in the wilderness; the Clouds of Glory encircled them, the pillar of fire guided their path continuously, Moshe led the way, the mann provided them with food and the well with water. Nevertheless, they were bereft of joy, as one cannot rejoice so long as he has yet to reach his final destination, no matter how glorious the trip may be. This serves as a critical lesson for us, that we must look forward to the complete redemption along whose road we currently find ourselves, as the posuk states, 'When Hashem restores the restoration of Zion, we will have been like dreamers. Only then will our mouths be filled with laughter, and our tongues with joy!"

Rabbi Aharon Zakai Shlita (Torat HaParasha) would say:

""Who led you through the great and terrible desert, with serpents and scorpions and thirst, where there was no water.' Since 'thirst' (אין מים) and 'no water' (אין מים) signify the same thing, why are they both said? When a person is thirsty and there is water nearby, he can rest easy, and his thirst will slightly diminish. Yet when he is thirsty and there is no water nearby, his thirst will increase and he will suffer even more. In the desert, Klal Yisroel thirsted for water. However they were also thirsty because they realized 'there no water.' Hence the posuk stresses both of these aspects."

A Wise Man would say:

"If you want your dreams to come true, first you have to wake up."

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ר' סנדר חיים זאב ב"ר יחיאל ישראל הירט ז"ל * תנצב"ה

Camp 26 Parker Blvd

Mazel Toy to the Guttman and Zimmer families on the Chasuna of their children Yitzchok and Adina, May they be zoche to build a Bavis Ne'eman B'Yisroel

הימישה אבות יייי סימו

ואכלת ושבעת וברכת את ה' אלקיך על הארץ הטבה אשר נתן לך וגו' (ה-י)

Shimon was an eleven year old boy learning in a Polish *cheder*, when **R' Meir Shapiro ZT"L**, the **Lubliner Ray**, came to test the boys and speak to them in learning. The children exceeded his expectations and the Ray told the children that as a prize for doing so well he was going to share with them a secret for life. He quoted the following words from the Be'er Hativ in the name of the **Chinuch**: "Whoever is careful to recite Birchas Hamazon with kavana, word for word (from a bentcher), is assured he will never worry about where his next meal will come from for his needs will be taken care of with respect and generosity all the days of his life." The words entered Shimon's heart and he decided, right then and there, to accept upon himself to always bentch with kavana (concentration). It wasn't easy. After lunch, while other children ran out to play, he stayed longer, taking his time, saying each word carefully, wasting most of recess but never relenting on his kabalah.

When the Second World War broke out, Shimon was still a boy. Amidst the havoc of war, he was separated from his entire family, undergoing misery and loneliness in Nazi concentration camps. Fortunately, he was chosen to work in the camp kitchen, as an assistant to the cook and this made Shimon constantly aware that the blessing of R' Meir was already being fulfilled. There was no shortage of food in the kitchen and he never had to worry about going hungry. He made sure that after eating bread, he would recite every word of bentching loud and clear and if he saw that circumstances would not allow him to bentch properly - he wouldn't eat!

One day, a high ranking Nazi officer walked into the warm kitchen and noticed Shimon working there. Instantly, he became furious and started screaming, "How can it be that a Jewish boy is healthy and well-fed in this camp?" He told Shimon to walk outside immediately and handed him a small hammer. Pointing to the frozen earth he told him to dig a bunker two meters deep to protect Nazi officers from the Russian bombs. It was obviously an impossible request and they both knew it. But none of that mattered. "Upon completion you may return to the kitchen," said the sadistic animal and stormed away. The implications were obvious, Shimon was never meant to return to the safety and warmth of the camp kitchen. With the small hammer in hand, Shimon raised his eyes Heavenward. "Hashem," he said, "I am keeping my part of the deal, and I was promised that I will be taken care of all the days of my life. I am still a child! Is this called my whole life?"

Suddenly, a truck full of German soldiers drove by. When they saw a Jewish boy standing on the frozen ground, trying to dig with a hammer, they burst into racuous laughter. Furthering his embarrassment, the Germans began pelting the young boy with whatever was at hand. There were bottles and cigarette butts, but also potatoes, cucumbers and other produce. This went on for a quite a bit. When the truck finally moved away, Shimon realized that he was standing in the midst of a pile of vegetables! He had asked for food, and here it was! But he wasn't out of the woods yet. He needed to dig an impossible hole and if he couldn't finish the bunker before the Nazi officer returned, all these vegetables would be useless to him!

But this prayer, too, was quickly answered. Out of nowhere, another truck drove by - this one carrying non-Jewish Polish soldiers. They saw piles of vegetables and asked Shimon if they can have some. With a sudden stroke of inspiration, Shimon responded, "Well, if you dig me a bunker right here, two meters deep, I will let you take all the food!" Without Shimon even lifting a finger, the men jumped out of their truck and with their shovels and picks, set to work. Before long, the hole was completed and Shimon was more than happy to give them the entire stock of his valuable produce.

Soon the Nazi officer returned. He stood there shocked, unable to fathom how a child had managed to dig such a precise bunker, through frozen earth, with just a hammer for digging! He looked at Shimon with a venomous gaze and declared, "I always knew you Jews have someone watching over you." Then he ordered Shimon back to the kitchen!

With the help of *Hashem*, Shimon survived the war, promising himself in those dark days, that he would always make sure to bentch with kavanah - thanking the One Above for providing him with food in such a generous fashion. And he kept this *kabalah* his entire life. In Jerusalem, where he lived, he was well-known for his special affinity and *zehirus* for the *mitzvah* of *Birchas Hamazon*.

ואהבך וברכך והרבך וברך פרי במגך ופרי אדמתך וכו' (ו-יג)

Jew has been elevated, in

A number of years ago, R' Yankel Galinsky ZT"L

משל: The art of blessing another Jew has been elevated, in Kanievsky Shlit'a. In order to save time and enable hundreds of Yidden on a daily basis to benefit from his blessings, R' Chaim has taken to shortening the language of his benediction. For many years, he would shake a petitioner's hand and say, "Bracha V'Hatzlacha." (Blessing and success). Lately, though, he has outdone himself. Now, as the line passes by, R' Chaim utters a short "BUHA" (the acronym for ברכה והצלחה) and moves on to the next person!

this day and age, to a new level by **HaGaon R' Chaim** came to R' Chaim and asked for a bracha. R' Chaim shook his hand and gave his customary "BUHA" - to which R' Yankel smilingly replied, "OOHAA." The people standing around were perplexed, as was R' Chaim himself.

> "What is 'OOHAA'?" asked R' Chaim, eyebrows raised. "What is 'BUHA'?" R' Yankel asked in response.

R' Chaim looked hard at R' Yankel and said, "BUHA' is 'Bracha V'hatzlacha.' R' Yankel smiled and replied. "And 'OOHAA' is 'Amen V'Amen' (אמן ואמן)!"

ויענך וירעבך ויאכלך את המן אשר לא ידעת (ה-ג) 📆 🦳

Moshe Rabbeinu tells Klal Yisroel, "Hashem gave you mann to eat, and you were afflicted and left hungry." There is a Medrash Pliah on this posuk brought by the Chida ZT"L: מכאן שמדליקין נרות בשבת". From this Medrash we learn that there is an obligation to light candles Friday night in honor of *Shabbos*. There are two questions here. First, what does eating the *mann* have to do with lighting candles for *Shabbos*? Second, if the *mann* had every taste a person could possibly want, why does the *posuk* say that they were afflicted and hungry? They should have been happy and satisfied with it!

The **Rambam** (הלי שבת) writes that the *mitzvah* of lighting candles is not a "רוב" (voluntary *mitzvah*) but a 'רוב" (obligation), as it says "וקראת לשבת עונג". If a person sits at the *Shabbos* table and eats delicacies without seeing the food he eats, he has no pleasure or *oneg*. The food literally becomes an עני (torment). We learn this from the *mann* in the desert.

The gemara (יעמא עד) asks, why does the Torah call the mann an "עמי"? R' Yosef answers that a person who sees the food he eats is no comparison to someone who eats his food without seeing it. This is exactly what the Yidden complained about in the desert: "בלתי אל המן עינינו" - in other words, although the mann had every taste, since they could not see actual food and all they saw was the *mann* itself, it was a torment. For this reason, there is a *psak halacha* that a blind person who is never satiated may not have to bentch. Why? Because the Torah says: "ואכלת ושבעת וברכת" - one must be "full" (שבע) in order to bentch.

This is the meaning of the Medrash Pliah. If the Torah calls the mann an "עניר" because the Jews couldn't see the actual food they were tasting, then it's understood that if one sits at a Shabbos table without light and cannot see the food, he will not have oneg Shabbos and the food will become an "מכאן שמדליקין נרות בשבת" - a torment for him. Thus, says the Chida: "מכאן שמדליקין נרות בשבת"

DRUSH V'CHIDDUSH והיה עקב תשמעון את המשפטים האלה ... (ז-יב)

The Baalei Mussar say that the expression יוהיה עקב" "תשמעון signifies that man needs to yield and demonstrate humility before *Hashem*. In this way, the *Torah* can reside in him and Hashem's Name will cleave to his own, as it is written: "Words of Torah endure only with one who is humble." (תענית ז.) The characteristics of humility and modesty belong to *Hashem*, for the fact that He is patient and does not rush to punish sinners demonstrates how modest He is.

Our Sages teach (אבות א-ב): "The world stands on three things: Torah, Avodah and Gemilas Chasadim (deeds of kindness)." Chacham Dovid Pinto Shlit'a explains that the basis and foundation of the world depends on *Torah*, the offering of sacrifices (replaced today by prayer), and deeds of kindness. According to this, we can readily understand the first *Bais HaMikdash*, the doors of the Temple would not

EDITORIAL AND INSIGHTS ON THE MIDDAH OF ... השגחה

Holy Aron and broken pieces of the Ten Commandments), and it was also where the korbonos were offered. The only thing missing was the third pillar, the deeds of kindness. In his great humility, Shlomo evoked the third pillar

open until they heard King David's name. Shlomo built the

Temple, where the *Torah* was located (represented by the

deeds of kindness - represented by his father, Dovid, who constantly devoted himself to others by helping Jews in all situations. He was deeply concerned about the material situation of his people and when he saw that Jews were experiencing difficulties, he instructed them to help one another. Dovid Hamelech's attribute of kindness came on account of his tremendous sense of modesty. Indeed, as the leader of the Jewish people, he invested his energies into worrying about all their needs without feeling superior to them because of his privileged position. Now, when *Shlomo* why when Shlomo Hamelech completed the construction of Hamelech mentioned his father, a renowned symbol of the pillar of kindness, the doors immediately opened.

FROM THE WELLSPRINGS OF R' GUTTMAN - RAMAT SHLOMO

ארץ אשר תמיד עיני ה' אלקיך בה מראשית השנה ועד אחרית שנה ... (יא-יב)

The Gemara (כתובות קיי) makes a very drastic statement: "כל הדר בחוץ לארץ דומה כמי שאין לו אלוק" - "One who lives" outside of the Land of Israel is as if he does not have a G-d." Some of our relatives in America would be very offended by this! What does it mean? An American is an Apikores - a non-believer?! The answer is no, of course. Yet, although Hashem is everywhere, His hashgachah and closeness is greater in Eretz Yisroel. "The Land that the eyes of Hashem are constantly on it, from the beginning of the year until the end of the year." Hashem Himself oversees the activities of Eretz Yisroel personally, so to speak - whereas He appoints angels to oversee the other lands of the world.

I heard a very different explanation. In "רוץ לארץ" if one wants to get a job, he sends a resume to an employer and based on his qualifications and an interview, he may or may not receive a job. Inside our dear and holy land, as we are all very aware, things do not work this way. The magic word here is **PROTEKTZIA**. It's not what you know, it's who you know; in other words. knowing that *Hashem* is running the show! In *chutz l'aretz*, it is as if one does not have a G-d, because one can easily fall into the trap of believing that he has earned his keep due to his experience or qualifications, thereby leaving *Hashem* out of the equation. In Eretz Yisrael this rarely happens. One cannot but marvel at the hashgacha pratis at every turn. (My sisterin-law's grandmother's best friends' daughter opened a new school ...!) In Eretz Yisroel the Yad Hashem is so obvious that we feel His hashgacha constantly. One who lives in Eretz Yisroel truly feels the "eyes of Hashem" upon him always!