

שבת קוודש פרשת אפור שייר תש״פ Shabbos Parshas Emor May 9, 2020

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לזאת באה התורה ללמרנו באיזה צורה צריר להעשות עבודת התפילה. דוגמת הקרבנות בשלימות הכוחות והאיברים וכשם שבקרבן נצטוונו בתורה ׳כל אשר בו מום לא תקריבו כי לא לרצוז יהיה לכם', רק קרבנות תמימים בלא מום וחסרוז רצויים לפני המקום כן התפילות צריכים להיות בטהרת הלב ובדקרוק ההלכה בהתפלל מתחילתו ועד סופו בשלימות ולא למחצה כאשר מצוי שבלא ידיעת חומרת הדברים מדלגים מהתם להכא בהשלמות ודילוגים. וע"ז נאמד 'מום בם לא ירצו לכם'. לא זו בלבד. לא רק הקרבז צריכה להיות בשלימותה אלא אף המקריבה צריך להיות בשלימות כעיז שמצאנו שאף הכהנים פסולים במומם כדכתיב 'כל איש אשר יהיה בו מום לא יגש להקריב'. כלומר שעל אדם העומד לגשת ולעמוד לפני קונו בתפילה ובתחנונים עליו להתכונן בהכנה דרבה וליישב כל עקמומיות שבלב למען יהא כלי ראוי ושלם כעומד לפני המלך. אמנם איז זה גורע ממעלתה של לב נשבר ובל יתגאה האדם בליבו כי הנני שלם בתכלית השלימות והטוב ככלות כל ההכנות והמדרגות הרמות שהגיע אליהם ע"כ ידע האדם כי עצם הגאווה והרגשת התנשאות היא מום הגדול ביותר כי עליו נאמר 'גבה עינים ורחב לבב אתו לא אוכל' ודרשה הגמ' כל המתגאה כאלו דוחק רגלי השכינה ואומר הקב"ה איז אני והוא יכולים לדור בעולם כאחת. ואילו על השפל נדרש 'השכז אתם בתור טמאתם' ואדרבה עבודתו השובה כקרבן כמ"ש 'זבחי אלקים רוח נשברה' והשכינה שורה דווקא על הענווים, ולא סתרי אהרדי. לעולם על האדם להשתדל במיטב ההשתדלות לבוא לידי נקיון כפיים ולגשת לתפילה כעומד לפני המלר. מלכו של עולם ומאידר גיסא להכיר בשפלותו כי מי הוא שיזכה להתפלל לפני הקב״ה שהוא ק-ל גדול ונורא ואילו האדם קרוץ מחומר בשר ודם אשר כל דבר קטן יכריעהו על עמדו ומשמרתו ואכז

בוכות שני הקצוות וודאי שתפילתו יעלה למרומים ודבריו יעשו פירות. לה', יום השבת הוא טוב לה' משאר ימי השבוע, כי האדם פנוי בו מעסקי העולם וגשמתו זכה מטרדות הגוף ומתעסקת בהכמה ובעבודת האלהים. וטוב לומר לשמך

עליון, כי הנשמה העליונה תמצא מקום לשבח לך אתה שאתה עליון", עכ"ל. ולבאר חומר הענין של חובת הכרת הטוב איתא במדרש (בראשית רבה פ"א, ד"): "בראשית בשביל ביכורים שנקראו ראשית שנאמר ראשית ביכורי אדמתך וגו". וכתב רבי אדרן קוטלר זצוק"ל במשנת ר' אדרן (ח"ג, עמ' סז) וז"ל, "הודאה פירושה הוא הכרת טובות הבורא, והשתעבדות מוחלטת לו דלית ליה מגרמיה כלום. וגם שאין שום תביעה על הבוי"ת, אלא הכל מחסדו יתברך, וזהו בעצם תכלית הבריאה, וכמו שאמרו חז"ל, בראשית בשביל ביכורים שנראו ראשית", עכ"ל. דברים נימוקים, הרי תכלית כל הבריאה הוא לתת הודאה ולהכיר טובה שהקב"ה עושה לנו. והנראה בביאור הענין, דכדי להכיר האמת, ולהאמין באמונה שלימה שהקב"ה הוא הבורא ומנהיג לכל הברואים והוא לבדו עשה ועושה לכל שלימה שהקב"ה הוא הבורא ומנהיג לכל הברואים והוא לבדו עשה ועושה לכל איש יהודי, להיות מכיר תמיד בכל עת ובכל שעה שהקב"ה הוא המנהיג את בריאה. ולהכיר שאין שום כח לעניני הטבע, וכן שאין שום בן אדם שום כח לחיטב עליו, רק הכל הוא בגזירת השי"ת. וע"כ חובת מוטלת עליו להכיר טובה להקב"ה, עליו, רק הכל הוא בגזירת השי"ת. וע"כ חובת מוטלת עליו להכיר טובה להקב"ה, כל דבר ודבר. וע"ו זה יכיד האמת שהקב"ה הוא השליט.

מאוזערגים געלא ועש ובעניז שלשיארי שעי ועשע יועלע שורע אמר אל הכהנים בני אהרן ואמרת ... (מז-ל) - דרכיה דרכי נועם רש"י: אמור ... ואמרת, להזהיר גדולים על הקטנים', כלומר מה שכפלה התורה ב' לשונות של אמירה - ללמדנו כי אין די במה שהגדולים למדו את החוקים והמשפטים ואף יודעים לקיימם אלא אף צריכים להשפיע לאחרים הנמצאים במצב נמוך מהם ונקראים עדיין קטנים, צריך שיודיעו ויוזהירו אותם ע"י שיעמדו על משמרתם וילמדו אותם בינה שלא יכשלו ולמען ידעו את הדרך ילכון בה. ידוע כי האמידה היא לשון רכה ואילו הדיבור היא לשון קשה, לזה בזמן שהתורה באה ללמדנו על ענין האחריות ללמד ולהדריך את האחרים נאמרה אופן של אמירה לשון רכה שבכך נצטונו להתנהג בענין החינוך והאזהרה מהגדולים אל הקטנים בכדי שיהא ערב לאוזניהם ויקבלו דברי המוסר ודרכי הנהגה. התורה באה לרמונו בזה כיצד יהיה הדרך בחינוך הבנים והתלמידים בדבר אליהם בשפה רכה ונעימה העריבה לאוזן שומעיה כעין שכתוב דרכיה דרכי נעם וכל נתיבתיה שלום', ורווקא כך יפעלו הדברים את פעולת כענין שאמר החכם מכל אדם לשון רכה תשבר גרם' וכעין ששנינו מפורשות שלשה כענין שאמר החכם מכל אדם לשון רכה עשבר גרם עם השכה' דורשת הגימיר

למימרינהו בניחותא, כי היכי דליקבלו מיניה', כלומר על ידי שיאמרם ברוגע ובנחת יבוא לידי כך שישמעו ויקבלו ממנו את דבריו ומשאלותיו. מאז שחרבה בית מקדשינו ותפארתנו ושוב אין לנו קרבנות לכפרה,ואנו מתנחמים בעבודת התפילה אשר באה תמורת הקרבנות כמאמרם 'ונשלמה פרים שפתינו', אמרה י

כנסת ישראל לפני הקב״ה: רבש״ע שבית המקדש היה קיים היינו מקריבים קרבן ומתכפר ועכשיו אין בידינו אלא תפלה, בזה משלימים את הקרבת הקרבנות.

שנדודע אבוען אונען אונען אונען אונען אונען און אונען און אונען און אינען אינען אינען אינען אינען אינען אינען אי

ששת ימים תעשה מלאכה וביום השביעי שבת שבתון מקרא קדש כל מלאכה לא תעשו ... (כג-ג) – בענין שבת הוא יום של הודאה להשי"ת תנה הרמב"ץ כתב (אמינה ובטחון פי"א) וז"ל, "אברהם יצחק ויעקב ראובן שמעון לוי ויהודה, כנגד ז' ימי השבוע. נמצא שהוא כנגד השבת. ונאמר ביהודה ותעמוד מלדת, ונאמר בשבת וישבות ביום השביעי, כלומר שבת ועמד ממלאכה. ונאמר ביהודה אתה

יודוך אחיך, ובשבת אומר מזמור שיר ליום השבת טוב להודות לה"", עכ"ל. הדי, שמהותו של יום השבת הוא יום של הודאה להשי"ת. ואחר מן השמות שכלל ישראל נקרא הוא שם "יהודי" משורש של יהודה. שמהותו של איש יהודי הוא להיות מודה והודה להקב"ה תמיד בכל עת ובכל שעה. ועי במש"כ השפת אמת (פרשת ויגש תרל"א) וו"ל "יהודה, מלשון הודאה והוא כל איש ישראל. שמעתי מאא"ז מו"ר זצלה"ה שנקראו יהודים על שם שמודין להשי"ת על כל רבר קטן וגדול שיודעין שהכל ממנו ית' שנקראו יהודים נכם להמנדין להשי"ת על כל רבר קטן וגדול שיודעין שהכל ממנו ית' שנקראו יהודים בעבור שהם מודים לה". וזהו מהותו של איש יהודי להיות מודה להקב"ה תמיד. ואינו חיוב רק ביום השבת, אלא דביום השבת הוא יום שהכל פנוי למלאכה וע"כ יש בפנוי להודאת להשי"ת, כמ"ש הרד"ק על הפסוק (תרלים צב, ב): "טוב להדות לה' ולומר לשמך עליון" – "טוב להודות

A SERIES IN HALACHA LIVING A "TORAH" DAY

expens

Coronavirus: Relevant Halachos in These Trying Times (6) Weddings in Times of Social Distancing. When we cannot have big crowds by a *chasuna*, we have to suffice with minimums, both in numbers and physical proximity. We should try to have ten men (the Chosson, Mesader Kiddushin, fathers and relatives who can combine for any *minvan* for *davening* are part of the ten). They do not have to be crowded under or around the chuppah. They can be scattered around the whole area, preferably with no fence or *mechitza* between them. The two witnesses have to stand close enough to hear the words of the Mesader Kiddusin to the Chosson and Kallah about the ring, to examine the ring, see the Chosson give the Kallah the ring, hear him say the words, "Harei at mekudeshes li b'taba'as zu etc." And in places where they do so, they should see the *Chosson* hand the Kesuba to the Kallah. The (Jewish) photographer and musician also may be counted into the ten men (1).

In Dire Circumstances. In dire or rushed circumstances, when we don't have ten men, the Birkas Eirusin can be recited, and the marriage can still take place. However, the Birkas Nisuin (Sheva Berachos) cannot be said. The chuppah will (according to most *Poskim*) still take place and the *Kallah* will become a *Nesuah*. (The famous statement in the beginning of Meseches Kallah: "A Kallah without berachos is prohibited to her husband," (2) doesn't mean literally that she is not a *Nesuah* without *berachos*. Rather, it means that without any *chuppah* she is prohibited.) At a later time, when a *minvan* of ten is gathered. *Birkas Nisuin* can be said then (3). Kesuba Reading and Recital of Sheva Berachos. It has been suggested that in order to keep proper distancing, the Kesuba should be read by the *Mesader Kiddushin* who is already standing there under the *chuppah*, or by someone else standing slightly away from the *chuppah*. Also the two sets of parents should back away from the *chuppah* after walking their children down. The 7

הלכה י

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

berachos of *Nisuin* should be recited by one person - the *Mesader Kiddushin* or one man who is called up to say them all. This way, there is no need for more people to come close to one another. **Short and Quiet.** It is important in today's social climate, that in order not to attract too much attention, it is suggested that the *chuppah* ceremony as well as the *Seudas Mitzvah* afterwards, should be shorter than usual, the music playing should not be too loud, and of course, there should be no crowding together at the meal, but to space everybody in attendance appropriately. IY''H *Hashem* will soon help us to do all in the best possible manner.

בין הריחים – תכלין פרף היופי לא יצא האיש בסגרל המסומר בשבת משום מעשה שהיה - שבת ס.

A סנדל המסומר is a shoe that has nails protruding from the sole. Since there was an incident (see Gemara for different versions) and due to some confusion, people trampled each other & many were killed, we forbid wearing these types of shoes as they are dangerous. The Gemara asks, if it's not a Muktza issue, why forbid it only on Shabbos & not during the week? The Gemara answers that since the original incident took place on Shabbos, the decree was made only for Shabbos. או"ח הפ) what one should cover all knives on the נוהג savs. we are או "ע table before Bentching. But we are not עיהג to do this on שבת ויי"ט. The Taz guotes the Bais Yosef who gives 2 reasons for this מנהג: 1. Knives shorten a man's life, whereas our table is compared to a מובח that helps prolong our lives (see אשל אברהם for reason why we only cover by ברהמ"ז). 2. There once was an incident where a man was bentching. When he got to the bracha of "בוני ירושלים", he became so distraught over the *churban* that he took a knife from the table & stabbed himself. The Bais Yosef wonders why this practice is מהג only on weekdays not on Shabbos & Yom Toy. The Taz explains, that there is no guestion on that because the סנדל המסומר that because the story transpired on Shabbos, it is only assur on Shabbos, so too, the knife story happened during the week and is only assur during the week.

> אַיוסד על שו"ע אבן העזר לדיד,סביד, מביד (2) עיין ים של שלמה כתובות אייד (3) ב"ח סימן ס"ב

R' Mordechai Gifter *zt*"*l* (**Pirkei Torah**) would say:

"אמר אל הכהנים" - Each time we fulfill *Hashem's* will, we change both our general essence and our relationship with *mitzvos*. We are not simply performing another *mitzvah*, but rather doing a *mitzvah* on an entirely new level. For instance, one who learns *Torah* for half-an-hour, has not just added thirty minutes of learning, but has changed his entire being! His relationship to *mitzvos* is on an entirely new level. Thus, *Hashem* told Moshe, '*Say to the Kohanim*' - instruct them as to the *mitzvos* that the entire nation must do, '*and say to them*' - teach them what is pertinent to *kohanim* on their level."

הוא היה

R' Yissachar Dov Rokeach zt"l (Belzer Rebbe) would say:

"אך בעשור לחדש השביעי הזה יום הכפרים הוא מקרא קדש יהיה לכם - *Chassidim* have a *minhag* to *toivel* in the *mikvah* every day. One who disgraces this *minhag* is nothing short of an *Apikores*. The reason is that the **Mahari'l** writes, one should go to the *mikvah* on *Erev Yom Kippur* because '*Teshuvah requires immersion in a Mikvah*.' Furthermore, *Chazal* tell us (*Shabbos 153a*), '*Do Teshuvah today in case you die tomorrow*.' Thus, since one must do *Teshuvah* every day (in case he dies the next day) and *Teshuvah* requires immersion in a *mikvah*, that is why *Chassidim toivel* every day."

A Wise Man would say: "Do not just follow in the footsteps of the wise men of old; seek what they sought."

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מעשה אבות ... סימו

ובת כהן כי תהיה אלמנה וגרושה וזרע אין לה ושבה אל בית אביה כנעוריה מלחם אביה תאכל (כב-יג) The following story is told by Rabbi Pinchas Woolstone of Sydney, Australia, While I was in New York, I was approached by a prestigious Chassidic rabbi, who told me about a family that was searching for their long-lost daughter. She had been born and raised in Boro Park, and had married there. Unfortunately, the marriage ended badly, but her husband - for whatever reason - refused to give her a get (divorce). After this went on for a period of time, the wife suddenly disappeared. Her family had since learned that she had gone to Australia, but they had no idea where. Since I was from Australia, the rabbi who approached me thought that maybe I could help them bring their daughter back to her people.

I answered him almost jokingly, "Australia is geographically the size of the United States. Looking for someone in Australia without an address, or even a city, is like trying to find a needle in a haystack."

Before returning to Australia, I had an audience with the **Lubavitcher Rebbe** $zt^{\prime\prime}$, so I told him this whole story. He thought for a moment and then asked, "When are you going back?" I told him I was leaving this week.

He said, "Sometime after you get back, maybe the week after, you should take a trip to Brisbane." He didn't explain why and I didn't have the temerity to ask. But a short time after I returned to Australia, I got on a plane to Brisbane.

Now, Brisbane is a northerly city, about an hour's flight from Sydney, and it has a very small Jewish community. At that time, there was no *Chabad* emissary in Brisbane and Jewishly speaking, it was a desolate place.

Flying there, I found myself sitting next to a Greek Orthodox Christian woman. Seeing that I was Jewish, she began asking me theological questions concerning the Bible. Toward the end of our conversation, she asked me something peculiar: "What is the Jewish view of a person who leaves the Jewish faith? Is such a person allowed back in, or is the door bolted?"

I answered, "Nobody can ever be separated from Almighty G-d, and if for whatever reason, someone has not honored his or her commitment to *Torah* and decides to come home again, the Jewish community will welcome that person with open arms."

She nodded and then said, "I want to tell you something. I own a chain of dress shops around Australia and, in Cairns, I have a shop which employs a Jewish girl. I know she's Jewish because she once told me that she came from a very religious home in New York and I can see that she's living a very different life here from how she was brought up. She says she's happy, but I can tell that she's really not, and I believe that she would be better off back in her own community."

At that moment, bells started ringing in my head. Here I am going to Brisbane on the *Rebbe's* instructions without knowing why I am going there. And on the way, I meet a Christian woman who is telling me about a Jewish girl who left home. Realizing what this could mean, I began to shake from excitement. I said to the woman, "You should know that I am going to Brisbane because a Rabbi in New York told me to after I asked him how I could find a lost Jewish girl." The woman got so excited that immediately offered to pay all costs involved, so that I could meet this girl - though I declined her offer.

From Brisbane, I flew to Cairns, and I walked into this dress shop. She wasn't there at first, and I had to wait a little until she came back from her break. But the moment she walked in, I knew it was her! Her face hadn't changed from the picture I was shown, just her outward appearance. Obviously she was not dressed like a religious girl from Boro Park, and she was clearly surprised to see me there - a chasid visiting a women's dress shop in a far-flung region of Australia. Trying to find the right words, I decided it was best to just tell her why I was there. She wasn't too enthusiastic. She looked at me harshly and said. "Look, all I want - all I ever wanted - is a get! If you can help me with a get, then fine. But if not, then just leave me alone."

I called the people back in New York, and they finally managed to arrange her get. While I was making these arrangements, I met with her again, and I said to her, "You know that getting divorced from your husband doesn't mean you must divorce yourself from your family, from your community, from your religion and from Hashem." She heard me.

She came back to America and began attending *Shabbos* dinners that were organized by a local *Chabad* group. Little by little. she became *Torah*-observant again. Today she is married again, and a mother of a beautiful family. (Adapted from JEmedia.org)

תורת הצבי על הפטרות יאחוה לא תתנו להם בישראל אני אחותם ... (יחוקאל מד-כח)

Just as the *Parsha* describes the role of the *Kohanim* in the Bais Hamikdash, Yechezkel HaNavi prophesied about the eventual service of the Kohanim in the third Bais Hamikdash. Interestingly, Yechezkal conveys a perplexing directive from Hashem: "you shall give them no possession in Israel; I am their possession." What does this mean? Surely the Kohanim who work so hard to maintain the spiritual level of the Jewish people deserve a portion in their ancestral land.

R' Yom Toy Lipmann HaLevi Heller *zt''l* (Tosfos Yom Tov) explains that the *Kohen's* "Boss" is *Hashem* Himself who takes care of "His employees" diligently by supplying

them with *Maaser* (tithes). But just as a *Rosh HaKehillah* Head of a city, can easily become haughty as a result of his elevated status in the community, Kohanim may be swayed to corruption just the same. A Kohen's role is to serve as the intermediary between the people and Hashem, and as such, their only allegiance should be to facilitate service to Hashem. Thus, the *Kohanim* did not receive a portion of the land (they were supported through other means) so as not to be swayed by materialism and lose their focus on their purpose in life.

In our ostentatiously materialistic world, the lesson of the *Kohanim* rings clear. It is not how much money a person has that makes him great, it is the great things that he does with the money which he attains, that sets him apart!

וספרתם לכם ממחרת השבת מיום הביאכם את 🖆 CONCEPTS IN AVODAS HALEV FROM THE עמר התנופה שבע שבתות תמימת תהיינה (כג-מו) 🥭 FAMILY OF R' CHAIM YOSEF KOFMAN ZT''I

Chazal say that the the words "U'sfartem lachem" teaches us that the mitzvah of Sefiras HaOmer is a commandment that is incumbent upon each individual person to fulfill and count, and it is not only upon *beis din*. The **Ramban** compares this to the *posuk* by the *mitzvah of Lulav*, which contains similar wording, where we are instructed "Ul'kachtem lachem. There, too, each person is required to perform the *mitzvah* individually and take a *Lulav*. Based on this, perhaps we can suggest the following machshava. Chazal are linking the mitzvah of Sefirah to Lulav to teach us a vital lesson. When we count the days of Sefirah, it is not enough to simply "count" the day. Rather, we must "take" the day with us, utilizing each precious day and hour to its fullest. This will allow us to accomplish as much as we possibly can during this time-period.

The Zaida zt" (Baal Machsheves Halev) would often say, that is quite common for people to bentch each other with a long life by citing the words, "Arichus Yamim V'shanim." We must understand, said the Zaida, that long life doesn't necessarily entail long days. Even short days, too. However, if we truly utilize each day to its fullest, then each year is filled with long days. As **Rashi** says regarding Sarah Imainu, "Kulam shovin l'tova" - all her days were used correctly.

For this reason, continues, the Ramban, after introducing the mitzvah of Sefiras HaOmer, a few posukim later, the Torah states it is "Chukas Olam ... L'doroseichem." The mitzvah of counting Sefirah is forever; even though we don't have the corresponding korbonos now. This is because improving one's self is timeless! It is for all generations!

In this precious time, about halfway between *Pesach* and the Yom Toy commemorating Matan Torah, let's make these days count! May we all be zoche to doros of bnei Torah, utilizing their days and bringing Hashem - and us - much nachas.

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ויצא בן אשה ישראלית וכו' ויקב את השם ויקלל (כר-ייא) משל: A young couple once came to the Baba Sali, Chacham **Yisrael Abuchatzeira** *zt*"*l*, and asked him for a *beracha* to have a child. They had been to numerous doctors who informed them that there was nothing to do in their situation.

The Baba Sali took a bottle of water that he had blessed and he handed it to the couple. Then he told them to give 100 Lira to Tzedakah, and they will see Heavenly salvation.

The husband and wife looked at each other and the man pulled out 100 *Lira*, which he deposited on the *Baba Sali's* table. They took the bottle of water and walked out.

While on the bus heading back home, the husband was disappointed. "What was the point of all this? To get a bottle of water? For 100 Lira? I could buy a bottle for 1 Lira?"

The wife was silent but she, too, was disenchanted. The was the *shamash* of the *Baba Sali*, and he explained that the him to blaspheming against *Hashem* and the *Torah*.

EDITORIAL AND INSIGHTS דרגה יתירה

Tzaddik had sent him with the 100 Lira they had left, and if they wanted it back in return for the bottle of water, they could do so. The couple grabbed the money and gave back the water.

The next day, another couple came to the Baba Sali with the same issue. He gave them the same bottle of water and they happily left 100 Lira on the table. They made a beracha with special kavana on the water before they drank. Nine months later, almost to the day, they were blessed with a child! נמסיל: The posuk says that the Mekallel (blasphemer) "went out." Rashi offers various explanations here, one of which is that he "went out" from the previous topic of the Lechem Hapanim and he mocked it. "A king should eat warm, fresh bread every day. Should a king eat nine-day-old bread?" He did not believe in the words of Moshe Rabbeinu who taught that the Lechem Hapanim remained warm and fresh from week to week. It was a miracle from Hashem. One who does moment they got off the bus, a man walked up to them. He not believe cannot merit salvation, and ultimately it can lead

FROM THE WELLSPRINGS OF

created the world and through which He interacts with this physical world. Therefore, these *Middos* are the way in which we earthly people can attach ourselves to Hakadosh Baruch Hu and strive to emulate Him. Since He created the world with these seven middos, they each correspond to a different day of the week. Last week we discussed the Middah of Chessed.

Chessed represents the First day of Creation when Hashem created light. The light spread out over the whole world. It was bright and warm and the expression of Hashem's chessed, but it was too much. Chessed without boundaries is a dangerous thing, and therefore on Day 2, the day of Gevurah, Hashem separated the upper waters and the lower waters and put them into boundaries. He constrained them. This is Gevurah. He also hid away the special, holy light that was too much for this world. for the *tzaddikim le'asid lavo*. Day 3 is the expression of *Tiferes*. It is the harmony of *Chessed* and *Gevurah* working together in perfect harmony. Hashem created the trees, plants and grass. He created the beautiful harmony of nature. The growth of a plant is a combination of *Gevurah* as the seed in the ground rots and pushes it's way out of the ground with enormous strength Then a beautiful flower emerges exclaiming the wondrous *Chessed* of *Hashem*. This week is *Netzach*. *Netzach* means eternity It is the *middah* of attaching ourselves to *ruchniyus*, to something eternal and greater than the here and now.

On Day 4, the day of Netzach, Hashem created the sun, moon and stars - the solar system, which is above nature. It is to this place that Hashem took Avraham Avinu when He described his future descendants: "Ko yehiye zaracha" - So shall your children be, like the stars of the sky. We have the ability to tap into this great *middah of Netzach* and raise ourselves up to true greatness