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## שבת קודש פרשת ואתחנן .... שבת נחפו .... ו"א אב תש"פ SHABBOS KODESH PARSHAS VAESCHANAN .... AUGUST 1. 2020

פלג הפנחה עש"ק - 6:43 | הדלקת נרות שבת - 7:55 | זמן קריאת שמע / מ"א - 8:51 זמן קריאת שמע / הגר"א - 9:27 סוף זמן תפילה/הגר"א - 10:39 | שקיעת החמה שבת קודש - 1:31 | מוצש"ק צאת הכוכבים - 9:02 | צאה"כ / לרבינו תם - 9:4

אתה החלות להראות את עבדך את גדלך ואת ידך החזקה אשר מי א-ל בשמים ובארץ אשר יעשה כמעשיך וכגבורתך... (ג-כר) - באו שעריו בתודה חצרותיו בתהילה

פילותיו המרובות כמניז 'ואתחנז' שהתפלל משה רבינו. מלמדת אותנו את הדרר $\Pi$ בו נבקש את צרכינו ומשאלותינו מאת הבורא, והוא, כי לא נבוא מיד אל בוראנו בבקשה ובתחינה ולבקש מלפניו שימלא את חסרוננו ובקשתינו. אלא כך היא הדרך. שנפתח בהודאה על העבר ובשבח על כל הטובה שעשה עמנו הבורא, ורק אח״כ נבקש את החסר לנו. זה הדבר נלמד ממשה רבינו ע"ה אשר ביקש והפציר. הרבה והתחנז. עד שיתן לו הקב"ה אפשרות ורשות להיכנס לארץ. הוא היה חפץ מאוד כי בעל היכולת בטל את שבועתו וגזירתו לבלתי יכנס ארצה. אר לא התחיל תיכף בתפילה ותחנונים צל זה. אלא התחיל בדברי שבח והודיה לשמו הגדול. ובהפלגת גדלותו הנורא באמרו אתה החלות להראות את עבדר את גדלר ואת ידר החזקה. אשר מי אל בשמים בארץ אשר יעשה כמעשיך וכגבורתך', רק אחר כך המשיר וביקש את בקשתו הנודע אעברה נא ואראה את הארץ הטובה אשר בעבר הירדן ההר הטוב הזה והלבנון'.

כי הפותח את תפילתו תיכף ומיד בתביעת צרכיו בלא שיודה לפני כז. הרי הוא ורם שיבדקו בשמים ממעל אחרי מעשיו. האם הגוז וכשר הוא ומז הראוי שימלאו עדו את הפציו ומשאלותיו, והיה אם ח"ו אינו ראוי לכך אזי מעורר עליו שיעשו. זיפר בקשתו, כאשר פירשו חז"ל על 'עיון תפילה'. ברם לא כן הדבר כאשר מתחיל בדברי הודיה ורק אחר כד תובע את צרכיו אזי פותח שערי רחמים ורצוז. וגורם שישתלשל ויתפשט השפע בעבורו, אף אין מקטרגים על תפילתו, מאחר שבאה עם

עורותיך אתבונו

ואתחנן אל ה' בעת ההוא לאמר ... (ג-בג) בענין אמירת שירה כדי שישמע תפלתו

תב **בעל הטורים** וז"ל. "ואתחנן. בגימטריא שירה. שאמר לפניו שירה כדי שישמע" זפלתו (ספרי)". עכ"ל. הרי מבואר מדבריו. דאמירת שירה הוא אופז נפלא שישמע השי"ת תפילתו. ואפשר לפרש העניז עפ"י רש"י על הפסוק (תהלים יח. ד): "מהלל אקרא ה' ומן איבי אושע" וז"ל, "מהולל אקרא ה', בהלולים אקרא ואתפלל לפניו תמיד כלומר אף לפני התשועה אני מהללו לפי שבטוח אני שאושע מאויבי". עכ"ל. הרי. מי שבוטח בהשי"ת שיענה תפילתו. אומר שירה והלל אפילו קודם הישועה. וכל זה הוא אר ורק מכח גדול בטחוז בהשי"ת שיענה תפילתו. ומי שבוטח בהשי"ת שישמע ויענה תפילתו זהו אופז נפלא שיענה תפילתו עד כדי כר שאומר שירה והלל קודם הישועה. ועיקר מהותו של תפילה הוא מיסוד על מדת הבטחון, כדאיתא במדרש רבה: ״קוה אל ה' חזק ויאמץ לבר וקוה אל ה". הוי מתפלל וחוזר ומתפלל ויש שעה שיתנו לר". רי מבואר ד"קוה" הוא לשון של תפילה, ולשון של "קוה" הוא לשון של בטחון, מלשון

של "תקוה". שזהו מהותו של תפילה. ולבאר הענין נעתיק כאן דברי רבינו יונה (ברכות

ע"ב מדפי הרי"ה) שכתב לבאר הא דאמר רבי יוחנז (ברכות ד. ע"ב): "איזהו בז עולם

הודאה, מי יחפוץ למנוע את ההודאה להיכנס לפני הבורא. נמצאנו למידים את גודל כוחו של של ההודאה, כאשר תחזינה עינינו את הסדר האיך תיקנו אנשי כנסת הגדולה את סדר התפילה. בהקדימם את ברכות השחר והמצוות תיכף בהתחלת היום כאשר ממשיכים במזמורי שבח ותהילה בסדר פסוקי דומרה. והגדילו בברכות קריאת שמע הז לפניה והז לאחריה שהם כולם מלאים בשבח. אף תפילת הצמידה פותחת ומסיימת בברכות של הלל והודאה. כי אכז ההודיה חשובה עד למאוד ובשעריה נכנסים אל התפילה. ואף זוכים להענות יותר דרכה.

גם אם התפלל ולא נענה בל יתייאש וישבר בעצמו. בהרגשות שאינו שוה מאומה כלפי שמיא. עד שאיז ח"ו חשיבות לתפילתו. אלא אדרבה יתאמץ יותר בעבודת ה' ובל ישגיח אם יש שכר לפעולתו, אלא כעבד לפני אדונו. כאשר ראינו גבי משה רבינו שמוכיח את בני ישראל. 'ויתעבר ה' בי למענכם ולא שמע אלי. ויאמר ה' אלי רב לר אל תוסף דבר אלי עוד בדבר הזה'. הרי שגילה להם שלא קיבל הקב"ה את תפילתו בגללם. יעו שהכשילו אותו בעווז מי מריבה. ולא זו בלבד אלא אף נאמר לו שלא יוסיף ויתפלל עוד. הרי אף שהתפלל חמש מאות וחמש עשרה תפילות ולא נענה, רק ניתנה לו הזכות לעלות אל ההר ולראות את הארץ בלא להיכנס אליה. עם זאת לא נשבר ליבו בקרבו. והמשיר בעבודתו עד יומו האחרון עלי אדמות בלא שאילות וקושיות.

מזה נראה לעצמנו מוסר השכל. הגם שיש תפילות שאינם מתקבלים תיכף לתפילתה. אר בל לנו להישבר ולחשוב מחשבות אווז שאיננו ראויים וחשובים לפני המקום, אלא תפקידנו הוא להמשיך ולהתפלל שוב ושוב, עד בוא עת ישועתינו וקבלת תפילתינו ברחמים וברצוז. בבוא הזמז הקצוב והמיועד לפקידתנו וגאולתינו השלימה.

הבא זה הסומר גאולה לתפילה". וז"ל, "יש לומר וכי מפני שסומר גאולה לתפלד יש לו שכר כל כד שיהיה בז עוה"ב ... ועוד אמר מורי נר"ו טעם אחר מפני שכשמזכיר גאולת מצרים ומתפלל. מיד הוא מראה שבוטח בה' בתפלה כיוז שמבקש ממנו צרכיו. שמי שאינו בוטח בו לא יבקש ממנו כלום. וכן נראה באלה שמות רבה בפרשת בא אל פרעה שאומר לשם שכשראו ישראל הנסים והנפלאות שהיה עושה עמהם הבורא שלא כטבעו של עולם בטחו בו ועל זה נאמר (שמות יד. לא): "זירא ישראל את היד הגדולה אשר עשה ה' במצרים וייראו העם את ה' ויאמינו בה' וגו". וכיון שמזכיר עכשיו אותה הגאולה שבטחו אבותינו בה' והצילם ומתפלל מיד. נמצא שגם הוא בוטח בו שיענה אותו. כמו שענה לישראל בעבור שבטחו בו. ומפני זה מזכיר אותה הגאולה ומתפלל מיד. והבטחוז הוא עיקר היראה והאמונה, ולפיכך זוכה בסיבתו לחיי עולם הבא", עכ"ל.

ומבואר מדבריו ב' יסודות בענין בטחון בתפילה: 🚜 אין 'תפילה' אלא מתוך 'בטחוז' בה' ית'. ורק אחר שהאדם מביז בדעה ברורה. שאיז לו על מי להישעז אלא על אבינו שבשמים. אז יכול להתפלל ויבקש ממנו צרכיו. ב. יבטח בה' שיענה תפילתו. כי אחר שהאדם מתפלל, צריר לבטוח שהקב״ה שמע והקשיב לתפילתו והוא ית'. יענה תפילתו ויעשה מה שטוב לו. ועי' במש"כ **המצורות דוד** עה"פ (תהלים פו, ז): ״ביום צרתי אקראך כי תענני – בטוח אני שתענה לי״, עכ״ל.

A SERIES IN HALACHA LIVING A "TORAH" DAY

do this tightening on Shabbos and Yom Tov?

Coronavirus: Relevant Halachos in These Trying Times (18)

Tightening a Nose Piece on a Mask on Shabbos: Ouestion.

As per the guidance of the doctors, we are careful to wear the

Corona masks in public and by davening. Sometimes they tend

to get loose and slid down. Many of these masks have a plastic

or metal nose piece on top to tighten them on the nose. Can one

**Answer:** The **Magen Avraham** (*O.C.* 240:11) rules that a bent

pin cannot be straightened out on Shabbos and Yom Tov,

because it is considered "Mesakan Manna" - fixing a vessel.

This is prohibited as part of the *melacha* of "Maka B'patish" or

possibly "Boneh." Therefore, a person who wears glasses and

his frames fell down and got bent out of shape cannot straighten them out on *Shabbos* or *Yom Tov*. Our case with the masks is

not similar to that because there, the pin or glass frames are

considered a broken, unusable item. In our case, however,

simply tightening the mask is just part of its ongoing usage.

When a person gets a bit too hot, or wants to take it off, he

loosens it and re-tightens it as part of his ongoing usage. This,

then, is considered regular usage, not fixing, and is permitted

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

**Kedusha of a Tent: Question.** When the *Rabbanim* allowed us to once again have *minyanim* in backyards and the like, I went out and bought a tent to use for outdoor minvanim during the Corona period. Now we are going back to indoor shul minyanim. Is there any *Kedusha* or *halachos* we have to be careful of regarding what we can or cannot do with the tent?

Answer: The logical assumption is that the intent of the buyer/owner was to set it aside for temporary shul usage. Davening inside a shul with walls and roof is the proper way to daven. This whole situation of davening outside was not ideal, but rather meant to be a short term b'dieved, which most people were looking forward to end. Since a tent has many other things it can be used for, and its meantime usage was not meant to last, there is no kedushas Beis Haknesses on the tent.

Shinui Makom from Shul to Tent: Ouestion. Are the shul and nearby tent considered two separate places for the laws of *shinui makom* with regard to making *berachos*?

**Answer:** If there are two independent structures and the tent is not joined to the *shul*, meaning that one has to go out under the sky to enter the the tent, then they are two separate places.

בין הריחים - תבליו מדף היומי - שבת דף סמו:

'paskens from our Gemara that if one's [או"ח ס' שא, ס"ק מה"ן שה"ע The "בל מקום שאסרו חבמים מפני מרא"ת העין אפילו בחדרי חדרים אסרי clothing got soaking wet (caught in the rain) he may continue walking. When he gets home, he may not hang his clothing out to dry in public. lest people will be מראית עיר that he did laundry שבת חס וכיבוסו. Based on the above concern of מראית עיר. he may not even hang the wet clothing out to dry, even in his private inner room. The תקנה of not to dry, even in his private inner room. The תקנה of not doing אפי' בחדרי חדרים, only applies when the action that is being misunderstood is a איסור דאורייתא. But if he is doing an action and people will mistakenly think he is being *oiver* an איסור דרבעו of course he cannot do it in public, but he may still do it in private. (עייו ביאור הלכה)

There are 3 basic reasons why this act which is actually מתכר is not permitted to do in דרי חדרים: 1- If we allowed it to be done in private, one might come to do it in public. 2- We are concerned that even when done in private, one might get still be spotted doing an action. 3- The רבני once establishing a מינן ספר טעמא דקראן (we don't differentiate). The מקפיד based on our *Gemara* was ניין ספר טעמא דקראן **חזון איש** not to leave laundry from Erev Shabbos hanging on the line going into Shabbos, because it looks like it was laundered on Shabbos.

R' Moshe בנ"ח ח"א. ס' ציו (שארות משה או"ח ח"א. ס' ציו exolains that the only time we invoke the concern of מראית עיר performed in a אסור way, so even though now you are not being *oiver*, we are concerned for אכיר. However. if this act is always מותר. However. if this act is always מותר. ut some unlearned people might think this act is אסיר & you are being עבירה, one need not refrain from doing this act in public.

R' Shmuel Pesach Bugomilsky shlit'a (Vedibarta Bam) would say:

'ואתחנן אל ה'...ויתעבר ה' בי למענכם"י' - According to the **Ramban**, Moshe concluded his rebuke to the Jewish people saying, 'Hashem became angry with me because of you.' When Moshe realized that his end was near, he prayed and beseeched Hashem for the opportunity to enter Eretz Yisroel. He offered a total of 515 prayers. As he was delivering his parting message to his beloved people, he exclaimed in exasperation, "יאתחען אל ה" - 'I (alone) implored Hashem' - I hoped that the entire community would raise an uproar on my behalf, just as I was ready to give my life for the community. You should

**R' Yehuda Loewy** *zt''l* (**Maharal M'Prague**) would say:

"בתים מלאים כל טוב" - Ben Zoma said in Avos (4-1): 'Who is rich? He who is happy wit his lot.' A person's wealth is not measured by the amount of money he has stashed away in boxes and treasure chests. For no person is wealthy other than in knowledge (See *Nedarim 41a*). One who is happy with his lot is a truly wealthy person."

have said to *Hashem*, 'We will not go without Moshe.' Unfortunately, your feelings for me did not match my love for you.'

A Wise Man once said: "Living on Earth is expensive, but it does include a free trip around the sun every year!"

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מה די אלקיך שאל מעמך כי אם ליראה את די אלקיך...

## מעשה אבות .... סימן

ואתם הדבקים בה' אלקיכם חיים כלכם היום ... (ד-ד)

The following story was told over by **R' Yitzchok Zilberstein** shlit'a, who marvels at the greatness of a Jew to become a "partner" with Hakadosh Boruch Hu and merit tremendous zechusim and even miracles on his behalf.

A wealthy Jew did business in a number of African countries. He had numerous contacts there and a few times a year, he would travel all over the continent in the course of his business dealings. Recognizing the dangers inherent for a religious Jew in some of these far-flung outposts, the pious and sincere man would say, "Before each and every trip I take to Africa, I daven that Hashem should be my 'partner' and He should protect me and help me be successful. With the proceeds of my dealings, I support numerous yeshivos and mosdos and in this way, I honor my part of the 'partnership.'"

The Jew relates how on one of his trips, he found himself in an African village far away from civilization. He generally kept to himself and one evening, he was walking back to his quarters on a dirt path. Suddenly, out of nowhere, a huge mountain of a man blocked his way. The man was so large, he had never come across a human of this size. The towering and intimidating African man was barely clothed and was glaring at him. He came a few feet closer and the Jew began to recite *viduy*, thinking that this hulking interloper meant him deadly harm. To his surprise, though, the African man let out a whimper, turned and ran into the brush. The Jew stood still in his place for a few minutes just trying to catch his breath.

He did not recall how long he was standing in that spot when he heard more noises and people running toward him. At first he was scared, but then a group of uniformed African policemen suddenly appeared and they asked him if he had seen a huge man running down this path. The Jew finally managed to talk and he said that he had just been accosted by him not more than a few minutes ago on this very dirt road.

The policemen paused and began asking him questions. What did the man look like? What was he wearing? In which direction did he run? The Jew answered to the best of his recollection and pointed off to the brush.

A few policemen took off in pursuit and one stayed behind. He explained that they were searching for the most wanted murderer in all of Africa. This man had killed many people and was brutal in nature. It took many years to bring him to justice and he was serving a lifetime sentence in a secluded prison which happened to be not far from this village.

Unfortunately, continued the officer, the man escaped just the other day and a nationwide manhunt was underway to locate him. Even in the past 24-48 hours, this monster had killed and robbed a handful of people. He was brutal and ruthless and would stop at nothing to take whatever he wanted. The officer looked at the slight Jew and wondered aloud why he hadn't harmed him, especially since he was standing right in front of him! He could have easily killed him.

The Jew was visibly shaken and made arrangements to leave the village and head to one of the bigger cities right away. The police took his statement and told him they'd be in touch if and when they caught the man.

It took a few days but wonder of wonder, they actually caught the murderer. His face was plastered on the front page of every newspaper and the story of his capture was headline news for days. The Jew received a phone call from the police and they told him that during the interrogation process, they asked the hulking African if he remembers encountering a short Jewish man in the village. He said he did remember and they asked him why, if he had killed so many others, did he leave this one man alive? The man said that as he was running, he came across this little man, but the two massive bodyguards surrounding him was what made him run away. It was a smart move to bring bodyguards along, said the murderer. At the time, he thought he could take out one, but since both looked serious and dangerous, he didn't bother and ran way instead. The police were surprised since when they saw the Jew, he was all alone. Where were his bodyguards?

The Jew understood that with the Almighty as his 'business partner,' *Hashem* had sent His angels to protect him. '2' - שלאכיו יצוה לך לשמרך בדרך". He was awed to be the beneficiary of such Divine assistance and he kept up his generous ways.

## תורת הצבי על הפטרות

נחמו נחמו עמי יאמר אלקיכם ... (ישעי' מ-א)

In the aftermath of the Churban, the "Prophet of Consolation" - Yeshaya HaNavi - was tasked with consoling the Jewish people. Interestingly, *Chazal* tell us that many Jews refused to be comforted and did not accept the prophet's soothing words. Although it is easy to understand how the Nation fell into despair, why weren't the people soothed by the words of the Navi who had himself prophesied on the destruction which had clearly come true? Surely his words of consolation would come true as well.

R' Shimon Shwab zt"l (Mayan Bais Hashoevah) explains that after the Holocaust, many survivors walked around in a

crazed anger directed at themselves. They couldn't understand why they were chosen to survive while the "better" ones in their families did not. However, once a survivor was able to understand that he was "left over" in order to serve a unique purpose in Hashem's master plan, he was able to "come to terms" with his terrible losses and begin his life anew.

The same applied with the survivors of the *Churban*. While the Navi tried hard to explain that they were "left over" for an inimitable reason, the Jewish people were not ready to listen and they refused to be consoled. This lesson applies to all aspects of life where the first step to moving forward is to come to terms with the past. Then, and only then, will a person's eyes be opened to see the light at the end of the tunnel.

שמע ישראל ה' אלקינו ה' אחד ... (ו-ד)

The letter 'y' of the word *Shema* is enlarged. Many *Meforshim* comment on this and there are numerous explanations as to its significance. Perhaps we may add our own machshava. The **Baal HaTurim** says that the numerical value of the entire posuk of "Shema Yisroel Hashem Elokeinu Hashem Echad" is 410; the amount of years the first Bais HaMikdash stood is also 410. Klal Yisroel at the time of the first Bais HaMikdash was loyal to Hashem, thus bringing life to the posuk of Shema. But as Chazal tell us (Yoma 9), the Bais HaMikdash was destroyed because of the three cardinal sins, Avoda Zara, Giluy Arayos, Shefichus Damim. Specifically, the sin of idol-worship was a blemish in the "אחד" of Shema.

The second Bais HaMikdash lasted for 420 years and it was destroyed because of baseless hatred - Sinas Chinam. Perhaps that is the *remez* of the larger ayin, known as an "Ayin Rabasi." During the time of the second Bais HaMikdash. instead of using their eye as an ayin tova, a big eye, happy for one another, Yidden instead bore a hatred towards one another. For such a terrible sin, they were punished. But for *Hashem* to be "ECHAD" in His home, it has to be with His Nation, Yisrael, as an *am echad*, unified as one with an *Ayin Rabasi*, seeing and caring for each other.

The 'T' of echad is also enlarged. Together the 'V' and the 'T' spell Ty, a witness. The Torah is an Ty, attesting to our pledges to *Hashem*. So if we will be *mechazek* ourselves and rectify our shortcomings which brought about the *churban*, the terrible destruction of our Bais HaMikdash and our people - constantly seeing the positive in others (spouses and children, of course, included), and strengthening our *Limud HaTorah* in these trying times, we will be zoche to the true nechama with the building of the Bayis Hashlishi which will stand l'olmay ... ציון במשפט תפדה ושביה בצדקה !עד

משל למה הדבר דומה ושננתם לבניך ודברת בם בשבתך בביתך ובלכתך בדרך ... (ו-ז) משל: It was well known that every morning, after Shachris,

**R' Moshe Feinstein** *zt''l* would walk from his *yeshivah* on the Lower East Side, to his home a few blocks away. People would wait for him on the street and talk to him in learning or ask him halachic shailos as he walked. R' Moshe was always gracious and never turned anyone away.

R' Moshe Mordechai Shulsinger zt"l recalls how on one occasion, an elderly Jew was standing outside *Mesivta* Tiferes Yerushalayim and watched in fascination as people continuously approached R' Moshe and asked him questions from all over *Shulchan Aruch*. R' Moshe answered each one on the spot and humbly continued walking. The unlearned Torah learning, Chazal instruct us that we should review our Jew could not contain himself and in a loud voice, called out, "What is going on here? Is this the way to pasken shailos?"

R' Moshe heard the man's outburst and turned to face him.

He understood that the man was not saying these words in a meanspirited way - he was moved by what he saw and he needed to understand. With a huge smile, R' Moshe stuck out his hand to shake the elderly Jew's hand.

"Let me tell you something," R' Moshe said as he looked at the other man. "If one learns the four chalakim of Shulchan Aruch 375 times, then yes, this is a way he can pasken shailos ...." Then he turned and continued walking home.

נמשל: On the words, 'ושננתם לבניך', **Rashi** comments: "This is an expression of sharpness, meaning that these words should be sharply impressed in your mouth, so that if a person asks you something, you will not have to hesitate about it, but you will tell him immediately." Although we learn for the sake of studies over and over to the point that we know it "on our fingertips." If one is to be a teacher to others, it is important that he knows what he is teaching and does not hesitate.

EDITORIAL AND INSIGHTS ON THE MIDDAH OF ... THE

דרגה יחירה FROM THE WELLSPRINGS OF R' GUTTMAN - RAMAT SHLOMO על הר גבוה עלי לך מבשרת ציון הרימי בכח ... (הפמרה שבת נחמי)

The Maggid of Mezeritch, R' Dov Ber zt''l (Toras HaMaggid) explains the deeper meaning of the words, עבדי אתה ישראל אשר בך אתפאר" (ישעי' מטיג) - You are my servant, Klal Yisroel, for it is only through You that My splendor will shine. What is so special about *Klal Yisroel* that we carry the *Tiferes*, the splendor of *Hakadosh Baruch Hu* unlike anyone else? He explains that the *middah* of *Tiferes* means that one is able to take something physical and give it spirituality. Because we are physical human beings, we have the ability to raise ourselves up to a level that our ruchniyus shines out. In this way, we represent *Hashem* in this world and we are the representatives of His splendor. Unlike angels, who are completely spiritual we are regular flesh and blood humans, but we have the capacity to be so much more, so much greater. We carry inside of us a piece of *Hashem* and shine this splendor for all the world to see. The *Bais HaMikdash* is thus called "*Bais Tifartainu*, the House of OUR Splendor. It was the place that we were able to raise ourselves up to such lofty levels.

Today, we no longer have the beautiful Bais HaMikdash. Hashem let out His fury on that very structure. But we refer to the destroyed Bais HaMikdash as "עצים ואבנים" - sticks and stones. Why was the Bais HaMikdash reduced to sticks and stones? Because when the *Shechina* was inside, it contained and reflected the *Tiferes*, the Splendor of *Hashem*. Once the Spirituality left, it was reduced to something completely physical, just sticks and stones. What happened to the tremendous splendor? Where did it go? Hashem says, "You are My beloved nation, because all the glory and splendor of Bais HaMikdash B'Tifarta, was given to YOU." We are the walking and talking Mishkan of Hashem, whose mission it is to represent His splendor by upgrading our physical lives to an existence of spirituality and G-dliness. This is the nechama of Hashem to us at this time The Bais HaMikdash is not yet rebuilt, but we have the power to be the true Tiferes of Hashem in this world