לעילוי נשמת ר' אברהם יוסף שמואל אלטר בן ר' טובי' ז"ל ורעיתו רישא רחל בת ר' אברהם שלמה ע"ה קורץ



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מ״ט בעומר – פרק ו׳ דאבות

# שבת פרשת במדבר / חג השבועות / זמן מתן תורתנו Parshas Bamidbar / Chag HaShavuos / Kabbolas HaTorah June 4-6, 2022 – בין תשפ״ב – 1-3

הגה"צ רבי גמליאל הכהן רבינוביץ שליט"א ראש ישיבת שער השמים בירושלים עיה"ק

שח לי יהודי אחד שלפני הבר מצוה שלו. נכנס להרה"ה ה'בית ישראל' מנור

להרמב"ם (דעות ו. א) והא לר לשוז קודשו: 'דרר ברייתו של אדם להיות נמשר

להתחבר לצדיקים ולישב אצל החכמים תמיד כדי שילמד ממעשיהם, ויתרחק מן

הרשעים ההולכים בחושר כדי שלא ילמד ממעשיהם. הוא ששלמה אומר: 'הולר

את חכמים יחכם ורועה כסילים ירוע'. ואומר 'אשרי האיש וגו". וכז אם היה

במדינה שמנהגותיה רעים ואין אנשיה הולכים בדרך ישרה, ילך למקום שאנשיה

צדיקים ונוהגים בדרר טובים. ואם היו כל המדינות שהוא יודעם ושומע שמועתז

נוהגים בדרך לא טובה כמו זמנינו, או שאינו יכול ללכת למדינה שמנהגותיה

טובים מפני הגייסות או מפני החולי ישב לבדו יחידי כעניז שנאמר 'ישב בדד

רעינות ופירושים לעורר את האדם לעבודת השי"ת והתחזקות באמונה ובטחוו מאת

והחנים לפני המשכן קדמה לפני אהל מועד מזרחה משה ואהרו ובניו שמרים משמרת המקדש למשמרת בני ישראל והזר הקרב יומת ... (ג-לה) - הרחק משכז רע

9רש"י: משה ואהרז ובניו. וסמוכיז להם דגל מחנה יהודה. והחונים עליו יששכר זי"ע. לקבל ברכת קודשו. אמר לו הרבי מגור. היזהר שיהיו לר חברים טובים. וחזר וזבולוז. טוב לצדיק טוב לשכנו. לפי שהיו שכניו של משה שהיה עוסק בתורה. וכפל ושילש, שיהיה לך חברים טובים, גיטע חברים. אותו יהודי לא הביז מה נעשו גדולים בתורה, שנאמר יהודה מחוקקי, ומבני יששכר יודעי בינה וגו' מאתים הכוונה באזהרה הזאת. ולא ידע מה רצוז הרבי. וסיפר לי אותו יהודי. שרק כאשר ראשי סנהדראות. ומזבולוז מושכים בשבט סופר. הנה מטרתו של רש"י בחיבורו התבגר ראה והביז שהרבי בעצתו ובהוראתו הזאת. נתז לו את המתנה הגדולה הוא לפרש פשוטו של מקרא. אולם בדבריו כאז יצא מגדרו. וראה לנכוז להודיענו ביותר לחיים. ולאמיתו של דבר כבר נחקקו הדברים באר היטב ב'משנה תורה' בדעותיו ובמעשיו אחר רעיו וחבריו נוהג כמנהג אנשי מדינתו. לפיכר צריר אדם

רש"י ראה לנכוז לגלות לנו מהו משמעו של המושג 'חברים'! תיבת 'חבר'

השקפה מוטעית זו מביאה אותנו לידי הבנה משובשת על המושג 'חברים כל ישראל׳. לדידה יכולים אנו להימנות כ׳חבר׳ לכל ׳מכר׳. ויתכז שיש בכר גם מצוה להרבות אהבה וריעות בישראל. ע"כ ביקש רש"י להוציא את התיבה 'חבר' ממשמעה. ולגלות לנו את המובז האמיתי של 'חבר'. אכז מדובר בשני גופים חיצוניים. ויתכן שכל עוד שלא התחברו זה עם זה היו דיעותיהם והשקפותיהם שונות אלו מאלו. אבל כשהסכימו להתחבר זה עם זה נעשו שניהם כמיז אחד. מעתה משווה זה את דעתו לזה. שלושה שבטים שכיללו אלפים מישראל זכו יהתעלו יתר על שאר בני דורם! ומדוע דוקא הם? כי קרובים היו אל משה ביותר, יזכו להתחמם לאורו ולחזות תמיד בהליכותיו של הצדיק. וכתוצאה מכר נמשכו גם הם בטקרותיו עד שזכו והתעלו ונעשו גדולים בתורה. הרי שהחירור עם הזולת עושה רושם על האדם. וכשהזולת הוא צדיק משתנים הרצונות והדיעות לטובה, ומתור הו אתה שומע לאו. שאם חלילה להיפר עלולים להידרדר מטה מטה ר"ל. וכמו שמובא בספר הקדוש 'עבודת ישראל' להרה"ק מקוז'ניץ זי"ע (אבות ב. ט): ששאלו לחכם אחד מה מעשיר. אמר להם צאו וראו בחברי...

אמור מעתה. שהאדם הבוחר חבר לעצמו חורץ בכר את גורלו. אם הוא חבר טוב זכה שגם הוא ייטיב דרכו. ואם ח"ו ימשר אחר חבר רע. ימשר גם הוא אל הרע. כיוז שכן אסור לו להתחבר אל רעהו כל עוד שלא תהה היטב על קנקנו ואינו מכיר במהותו. ולא יחשב כי דעתו יפה להבדיל ביז טוב לרע. כי האהבה מקלקלת את השורה, וכשנמשך אחר חבר שאינו הגון עלול הלה לסמאות את עיניו מלהכיר את האמת. וגם אם כבר היה איתן בהשקפתו הטהורה ימצא את עצמו כמגשש באפילה.

פרט מסוים שאינו קשור כלל לפירושו של מקרא. וזאת כי ידיעה זו היא בגדר יסוד והצלת הדת' ממש! והיום היהדות מקלקלת השורה.

יכולה להטעות אותנו במידת מה. כי משמעה כפשוטה היא 'חיבור', כלומר, מדובר בשני נפשות פרטיות שיש דבר מה המחבר ביניהם. ולהבנתינו השיטחית מדובר בקשר המתבטא לפעמים רק ב'אהבה' שרוחשים זה כלפי זה, וכתוצאה מכך חפץ וה בטובתו של זה. אולם בפועל מדובר בשני גופים נפרדים, וכשם שחלוקים הם בגוף כר יכולים הם להיות חלוק גם בדיעותיהם ובהשקפותיהם.

בצר לו לא ימצא מסילות כי אם לדיעותיו ולהשהפותיו השליליים של החבר...

#### A SERIES IN HALACHA LIVING A "TORAH" DAY

Relevant Halachos for the Yom Tov of Shavuos (2)

Shavuos on Motzei Shabbos. This year, Chag HaShavuos begins on Motzei Shabbos of Parshas Bamidbar and it is important to review a number of relevant *halachos*. On *Shabbos*. before *Mussaf*, the *tefillah* of "אב הרחמים" is recited, even though it is *Erev Yom Tov* (1). The reason being that there were many pogroms and tragedies that took place in Europe during these days, and the *Gedolim* of those generations decreed to say it as a merit for the souls of those who perished. However, the tefillah of "צדקתד צדק" is not said during Mincha.

Sleeping on Shabbos Afternoon. It is customary to stay up the entire night of Shavuos to learn Torah and say special tefillos. It is permitted to take a nap on Shabbos afternoon in order to stay up easily for the night of Shavuos (2). However, a person should not specifically speak out that he is going to sleep for that purpose as this might be construed as "Hachana" - making preparations on Shabbos for the next day. Others permit even saying this, because it is for a *mitzvah* (3).

When to Eat Seuda Shlishis. The proper time to eat the third meal of *Shabbos* is from *Mincha* time and on. This year, in the NY/NJ Tri-State area, the time for *Mincha* is from (approx) 1:32 p.m. and on. One could even start the third meal before this time as long as he eats a k'zavis (size of an olive) of bread after 1:32. One should wash for this meal, not later than the beginning of the last third of the day in the above area. Once he started the meal before the above time, he can continue eating, as long as he makes sure not to fill himself up in a way that will take away his appetite from eating the Yom Tov meal on the first night of Shavuos. If he didn't wash before the above time, he should still do so and fulfill the mitzvah of Seuda Shlishis, but only by consuming the absolute minimum, such as a single slice of bread and piece of fish, and a drink (4).

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

Hachana: Preparing on Shabbos for Yom Tov. Preparations on Shabbos afternoon for Yom Tov are generally forbidden. Some examples are washing dishes from the *Shabbos* meal to use for Yom Tov, setting the table for the night meal, taking Yom *Tov* food out of the refrigerator or oven on *Shabbos*, or putting it in. Another example is rolling a Sefer Torah on Shabbos to the correct place for the next day Yom Tov kriah. There are certain exceptions when some of the above might be permitted, and one who has a need to do so should consult a *Rav*.

**Preparing for the Night Meal.** Ladies (or men) should not begin their preparations for the night meal until צאת הכוכבים and after saving, "ברוד המבדיל בין קודש לקודש". If one davened Maariv and said the *tefillah* of "ותודעני", he or she is permitted to make all the meal preparations without saying anything else. If one davened Maariv and didn't say "ורטדיעט", he doesn't have to repeat Shemona Esrai, but he should say ברוך המבדיל בין קודש" שלקודש" before doing anything that is prohibited on Shabbos.

Neilas Hachag. Many congregations have a festive gathering at the end of the Shavuos Yom Tov (געילת החג). Since on Yom Tov there is no obligation of שלש סערות, they serve just drinks with mezonos and/or fruit. This is debatable since the Gemara says if one is eating a meal before sunset he can continue after sunset. because the *Havdala* obligation with the prohibition to eat before Havdala does not go into effect to stop one from continuing his meal (5). However, if one is merely having drinks he must stop because of the *Havdala* obligation. It is not clear from the Gemoro whether a fruit or mezonos snack can be continued after sunset. The **Aruch Hashulchan** (6) says that only a bread meal can be continued. This, too, sounds like the words of some Rishonim (7). One should therefore start Mincha a bit earlier. leave 15 minutes for the snack before sunset, say a ברכה אחרונה. and then continue the simcha.

R' Shraga Feivel Schiff shlit'a (Menahel Bais Shraga) would say:

בשמחת התורה..."' - 'When the Jewish people sit, and busy themselves with the joys of Torah, the Holy One Blessed be He, says to all his heavenly hosts: 'Look at at my beloved children as they forget their own sufferings and become immersed in my delight.' We forget our pain and suffering and learn Torah - what is the pain of sitting and learning Torah? Chazal tell us that from the time of Moshe Rabbeinu until Rabban Gamliel, people did not learn Torah except while standing; when Rabban Gamliel died, sickness came into the world, and they learned Torah sitting down. Hashem is now praising us, the Jewish people, that we forget our pain of sitting and delve in the Torah of Hashem."

#### R' Shimshon Pinkus zt"l (Nefesh Shimshon) would say:

ימבן עשרים שנה ומעלה כל יצא צבא בישראל"י - Usually one counts the soldiers to know how many there are before going to war. Bnei Yisroel didn't need to go to war. Why then was the census needed? The Jewish people waged a major war upon receiving the Torah – it was the battle over Taava (desire). The census was taken in order to be able to assess the nation's strength and to impress on every soldier (every Jew) that he is a critical component in the war between good and evil."

A (Wise) Man would say: "A man once tried to assault me with milk, cream and butter. How dairy!"

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איידל רחל בח הרה"ג ר' חיים יעקב ישראל זצ"ל. יאהרצייט יום ב' דשבועות תנצב"ה

ניצולי המלחמה פרקו מעליהם עול תורה ומצוות. ועל אף שנשארו הרבה שהתחזקו שוב באמונה וביהדות. בכל זאת לא תמצא משפחה שכל צאצאיה יזכה להישאר יהודים חרדים לדבר ה'. הוסיף האיש ואמר לי: אולי תחשוב שנמנים אנו למשפחה מכובדת רבת היוחסיז, וזכות אבות היא שעמדה לנו, דע לך שטעות בידך. ומה אם כז הסיבה האמיתית לכר? איז זה כי אם הצוואה שהשאיר לנו זקינינו. ובה הזהיר אותנו: 'תמיד תגורו ליד השכנים החרדים ביותר'. צואה זו היתה תמיד נר לרגלינו. ורק בזכותה היינו יכולים להחזיק מעמד ולהימנות עם החרדים לדבר ה'.

וידום', ואם היו רעים וחטאים שאיז מניחים אותו לישב במדינה אלא אם כז נתערב עמהז ונוהג במנהגם הרע יצא למערות ולחוחים ולמדברות. ואל ינהיג עכ״ל. עכ״ל אורחים', עכ״ל מי יתנני במדבר מלוז אורחים', עכ״ל. אחר הדברים האלה אין לנו להכביר בדברים עוד, אין אנו צריכים להוסיף ולפתות את האדם שימנע מלהתחבר עם חברים רעים. שהרי מי לנו גדול מרבינו הרמב"ם. והוא זה שמעיד שאין תקוה להאדם הנמשר אחר חברים רעים. עד שעדיף לו לרוץ אל המדבריות. במידה שאיז לו עצה אחרת למלט עצמו. אולם אוסיף מה ששמעתי מיהודי אחד. כי מתור דבריו רואים עד כמה צדק הרמב"ם בדבריו, ועד היכן נקבע דעתו והילוכו של האדם על פי השקפת הסובבים אותו. יהודי זה עבר את מוראות השואה. ואמר לי. שהוא ויתר קורביו שזכו להינצל מגיא ההריגה. נשארו חרדים לדבר ה' והינם שומרי תורה ומצוות. ומקפידים על קלה כבחמורה. הוסיף זה האיש ואמר לי. שלא יהיה דבר זה קל בעיני. כי רוב רובם של

AND THE WEEKLY HAFTORAH R' TZVI HIRSCH HOFFMAN SHLITA

ריבו באמכם ריבו כי היא לא אשתי ואנכי לא אישה ... (הושני ב-ד)

In lieu of their unabashed sins, *Hoshea HaNavi* likens Klal Yisroel to a woman who betrays her husband and puts her child's paternity in question. He quickly changes tactics, and concludes with a promise from *Hashem* that despite it all He will never abandon us since we. His children, will always remain just that. It's ironic how quickly *Hashem's* attitude towards *Klal Yisroel* went from accusatory to loving: why?

R' Hersh D''MaLuk shlit'a explains that precisely Hashem's attitude change is indicative of a deeper love that He has for us. Hashem implanted the Yetzer Hara in the world to combat a Jew's natural inclination to be good and

שמעתי ותרגז במני לקול צללו שפתי יבוא רקב בעצמי ותחתי ארגז אשר אנוח ליום צרה לעלות לעם יגודנו ... (הבקוק ג-מז)

The *Haftorah* on the second day of *Shavuos* details Chavakuk HaNavi's open and unrestricted challenge from Hashem who instructed him to marry a harlot and bear children from her. Chazal note that Hashem made Chavakuk do this so that he would have a personal feel for the way Hashem deals with Klal Yisroel – just as Chavakuk still loves his children despite knowing that they may or may not be in fact his children, Hashem unconditionally loves every single Jew. Unlike other prophecies this vision was directed at Chavakuk personally and he "quaked and trembled in fear as he awaited a people to come to attack." Why is that?

R' Yosef Kara zt"l (Mahari K'ra) explains that there were some prophets throughout history who were tasked with prophesying for Nations other than Klal Yisroel. These include (but not limited to) Yechezkel, Hoshea, Chavakuk, etc., and while it seems interesting that Hashem would

true to Him, and while this is a lifelong struggle for us all. more often than not we rise above the *Yetzer Hara's* predations and shine like a bright light. *Hashem* knows this very well and it is for this reason that He still loves and cherishes us – despite the many times we have fallen both nationally and individually. Incredibly, while we constantly struggle with it, the Yetzer Hara in our heart could be useful since in direct proportion to the difficulty of the struggle, the reward is immense. Primarily in a time when many have abandoned their loyalty to *Hashem*, that is when we, the *Torah* Jews, Iew's natural inclination to be good and have the opportunity to "cash" in and reap the benefits.

> send such holy men to prophesize for other Nations, it is important to remember that everything in the world happens for Klal Yisroel – and these prophecies are no different. In fact, this particular prophecy was carefully designed to evoke

> the deepest of emotion amongst members of Klal Yisroel since they could not fathom why a holy man such as Chavakuk would lament the failings of gentile Nations.

> Furthermore, it shocked them to the core to see Chavakuk stoop to their low level and marry an unfaithful woman. But that was exactly the point since upon seeing all that, they immediately took stock of their own iniquities and repented wholeheartedly causing a mass teshuva movement and a resurgence of Torah study. As the time for Kabbolas HaTorah descends upon us, it behooves us to remember the lesson of Chavakuk HaNavi and how he followed Hashem's dictates to the letter without any reservations.

שאו את ראש כל עדת בני ישראל למשפחתם לבית אבתם במספר שמות ... (במדבר א-ב)

משל: Rachamim ben Achai was one of the wealthiest diamond dealers in Bagdad, Iraq. He was a hard worker as well as a man of principle and when his son Moshe came of age appropriate, he began to groom him to work in the family business. Moshe though, unlike his father, was not a very hard-working individual and it didn't take long for Rachamim his father, to recognize this disappointing quality in his son. He decided to take an open approach. He gave his son some money, as well as a few precious stones, and left it up to him to figure out the rest.

A surprised Moshe happily took the money, but not with good intent. Rather quickly, he burned through the money on recreational activities. With nothing left, he had no other choice but to take a loan, and when asked for a collateral. he was forced to put up his last few precious diamonds. Unfortunately, things only got worse for him and Moshe was forced to take one loan after another. Finally the bank had enough and now Moshe was really stuck.

When Rachamim found out what his son had done, he was shocked at his son's incompetence. He confronted him straight. "Moshe, the diamonds I gave you are worth double all your loans, why do you refuse to sell them and pay back your debts?" His father pressed his son, but Moshe was ready. "Father, as long as I have those stones I am still considered rich. People treat me better and I get special privileges like the rich get. As soon as people will hear that I don't even have those diamonds, well, what am I worth?"

נמשל: The Ben Ish Chai commented on this story, that as Bnei Avraham, Yitzchok and Yaakov, we ought to express this same feeling, as the Torah states: למשפחותם לבית" "אבותם - A Jew is only counted if he is true to his ancestry. For only as long as one is true to his proud Jew values, can he then participate in the joy of Jewish life.

Shavuos is the Yom Tov that is "חצי לה' וחצי לכם" - half for Hashem and half for us. Hence, only a full "Torah" Jew can enjoy the elation and euphoria of this special Yom Tov.

מאת הרב אברהם דניאל אבשטייו שליט"א מחבר ספר שדה אברהם

לקחי חיים ודברי התעוררות נסדרו עפ״י פרשיות השבוע

ויענו כל העם יחדו ויאמרו כל אשר דבר ה' נעשה ... (קריאה יום א' של שבועות) - בענין קבלת התורה באהבה ושמחה

ת"ח כמותם. שאם הבז רואה שהתורה אינו דבר חשוב אצל אביו. הרי הוא אינו

עכ"פ מבואר הייטב מדברי הגמ'. שעיקר קיים התורה לא די רק לקיים כל התרי"ג מצות וללמוד את התורה. אלא עיקר הקיום צריר להיות באופז שהתורה והמצוות הם "דבר חשוב". ואם חסור בעיקר החשיבות. הרי חסור בעיקר קיום התורה. וא"כ י"ל, שזהו גופא האופן של הכנה לקראת קבלת התורה. שהרי עיקר קיום התורה הוא רק אם נעשה עם החשיבות הצריכה. וע"י שאנו מונים ימי ספירת העומר, שאנו מורים שהתורה הוא דבר חשוב אצלינו. ואנו מחכים ומצפים להבלו. וע"י זה יקבע בלבנו החשיבות התורה. וע"י זה אנו יכולים לקיים התורה עם החשיבות הנכונה שצריכה. וזהו הכוונה בדברי הראשונים שכתבו שהטעם דבעינו "לכם" בחג השבועות, להורות על שמחה, שעיקר השמחה הוא מזה שקבלו דבר חשוב עד מאוד! והתורה אינו חו"ש עול. אלא זכות גדול לקבלה.

ואפשר דזהו הטעם מדוע קוראים פרשת בחוקתי קודם חג השבועות. דאיתא בגמ' (מגילה לא. ב): "תניא. רבי שמעוז בו אלעזר אומר: עזרא תיקו להו לישראל שיהו קורין קללות שבתורת כהנים קודם עצרת. ושבמשנה תורה קודם ראש השנה. מאי טעמא? אמר אביי ואיתימא ריש לקיש: כדי שתכלה השנה וקללותיה. בשלמא שבמשנה תורה איכא כדי שתכלה שנה וקללותיה, אלא שבתורת כהנים. אטו עצרת ראש השנה היא? - איז, עצרת נמי ראש השנה היא, דתנן: ובעצרת על פירות האילן", ע"כ. וביאר העין אליהו דברי הגמ' וז"ל: "העניז, שבעת שקוראין הקללות, ובהקללות כתיב אם לא תשמעו וגו'. בוודאי עושים בשעת הקריאה תשובה. ומחמת זה תכלה שנה וקללותיה". עכ"ל. הרי מבואר שהטעם שיפסק הקללות בגמר השנה קודם קבלת התורה. היינו משום שעיקר הסיבה שבאו הקללות הוא משום שאמרה התורה "ואם לא תשמעו לי ולא תעשו את כל המצות האלה". ופרש"י שם: שהכוונה הוא שלא תהיו עמלים בתורה. ונראה לבאר. שהטעם שאחד אינו עמל בתורה. הוא אך ורק מטעם שאין התורה חשובה אצלו, וע״כ אינו רוצה למסור נפשו עליה. שעל כל דבר ודבר שהוא חשוב אצל כל אחד ואחד, הרי הוא מוסר נפשו עליו. ואם אחד אינו רוצה לעמל בתורה. זהו רק מטעם שאין התורה חשובה אצלו.

וזהו עיקר עבודת חג השבועות, לקבל התורה בשמחה ובאהבה רבה, ולקבל על עצמינו להיות עמלים בתורה. וחו"ש שתהיה כעול על צוארו, שעל תורה זה ליכא קיום הבריאה, ועל תורה כזה שהוא עול נחרב ירושלים. וע״כ. להורות על השמחה הגדולה שזכינו לקבל את התורה. אנו אוכלים ושותים ביום הקדוש של חג השבועות.

איתא בפסחים (סח, ע"ב): "אמר רבי אלעזר: הכל מודים בעצרת דבעינן נמי" לכם. מאי טעמא – יום שניתנה בו תורה הוא". ע"כ. ועמדו המפרשים על דברי הגמ'. דאדרכא משום שיום שניתנה בו התורה. היה ראוי להיות שיהא כולו לה'. בלי שום אכילה ושתיה. כדי להרבות בתורה ביום זה. וכתב **רבינו דוד** (שם) לבאר דברי הגמ' וז"ל. "הכל חייבים לשמוח ביום שניתנה בו תורה. כדי לראות את עצמו שהוא שמח במתז תורה. ואינה עליו כעול על צוארו. ואינו מראה עצמו שמח אלא באכילה ושתיה". עכ"ל, הרי מבואר מדבריו. שהתכלית בקיום "לכם". ע"י האכילה ושתיה. הוא להורות על גודל השמחה בקבלת התורה. וכמו שפי' רש"י על דברי הגמ' וז"ל. 'רבעינז נמי לכם - שישמח בו במאכל ומשתה. להראות שנוח ומקובל יום זה לישראל שנתנה תורה בו". עכ"ל. הרי מבואר גם מדברי רש"י. שהתכלית של האכילה ושתיה ביום קבלת התורה הוא להורות על השמחה של קבלת התורה.

ויש להוסיף על זה, דזה עיקר עבודת ימי הספירה. שידועים דברי **החינוך** במה שכתב (מצוה ש"ו) לבאר הטעם של מצות ספירת העומר וז"ל. "משרשי המצוה – על צד הפשט. לפי שכל עיקרן של ישראל אינו אלא התורה. ומפני התורה נבראו שמים וארא וישראל ... והיא העיקר והסיבה שנגאלו ויצאו ממצרים כדי שיקבלו התורה בסיני ויקיימוה .... שתקבלו התורה שהיא העיקר הגדול שבשביל זה הם נגאלים והיא תכלית הטובה שלהם .... נצטוינו למנות ממחרת יום טוב של פסח עד יום נתינת התורה, להראות בנפשנו החפץ הגדול אל היום הנכבד הנכסף ללבנו, כעבד ישאף צל. וימנה תמיד מתי יבוא העת הנכסף אליו שיצא לחירות. כי המניז מראה לאדם כי כל ישעו וכל חפצו להגיע אל הזמן ההוא". עכ"ל. הרי מבואר שעבודת ימי הספירה הוא להורות התשוקה והחפץ שאנו רוציז לקבל את התורה. ואנו מורים זה ע"י זה שאנו מונים הימים עד אותו יום, שזה מורה שאנו מצפים לקבל את התורה.

והעומק בביאור הענין, שאין זה רק האופן לקבל את התורה, אלא זהו גופא צריכותא לעיקר קיים התורה. שידוע דברי הגמ' בנדרים (פא, א): "ומפני מה אין מצוייז ת״ח לצאת ת״ח מבניהו ... רבינא אומר: שאיו מברכיו בתורה תחלה. דאמר רב יהודה אמר רב. מאי דכתיב: מי האיש החכם ויבו את זאת? דבר זה נשאל לחכמים ולנביאים ולא פירשוהו. עד שפירשו הקב״ה בעצמו. דכתיב: ויאמר ה׳ על עזבם את תורתי וגו'. היינו לא שמעו בקולי היינו לא הלכו בה! אמר רב יהודה אמר רב: שאין מברכין בתורה תחלה", ע"כ. הרי. הטעם שנחרב ירושלים, והטעם שאין בנים של ת״ח. ת״ח כמותם. היינו משום שלא ברכו בתורה תחילה. וכבר פירושו כל המפרשים (עי' בדברי **הר"ן** שם), שהטעם לזה, היינו אינו רק משום שלא אמרו עצם ברכת התורה, אלא כוונת דברי הגמ' הוא. שהתורה לא היה חשובה להם לברר

#### **EDITORIAL & INSIGHTS** ON ONE'S MIDDOS TOVOS

מלכות שבמלכות ואמהר ואתקדש בקדושה של מעלה ...

We have traveled a long distance from the head to the heart. For the past seven weeks we have been learning about the beautiful middos with which Hakadosh Baruch Hu created and sustains the world. It is only through these middos that we can "touch" Hashem, we can know Him and emulate Him! It is only through these beautiful traits that we can have the ability to be *mekabel* the *Torah*. And now, we've arrived - the 7th and final *middah* of *Malchus*.

*Malchus* is the actual internalization and actualization of all the *middos* that we have been discussing during these holy weeks of Sefiras Haomer. Malchus is the combination and synthesis of all these *middos*, it takes completely opposite traits and allows them to work together.

Dovid HaMelech symbolizes this middah. On one hand,

#### FROM THE WELLSPRINGS OF R' GUTTMAN - RAMAT SHLOMO

Malchus means to be undeterred, to be strong and courageous and not to care what anyone says. A Melech represents the honor of *Hashem* and therefore he must be bold enough to stand up against the entire world to do what is right. On the other hand, a *Melech* must be humble. A Jewish king is commanded. "לבלתי רם לבבו" - his heart may not become haughty. If he has an ounce of gaavah, he cannot be a King, because he is serving himself rather than *Hashem*.

Dovid HaMelech displayed the middah of Malchus. Dovid was constantly ridiculed and put down. He was not even meant to live for one moment, if not for Adam Harishon who gave him 70 years of his life - 70, which is a derivative of the number 7, representing the *Malchus* of Dovid. He had no existence of his own, his whole life was for Hashem, Dovid spent his difficult life pouring out his heart to *Hashem*. He

constantly fought against his enemies, but it was never about himself. It was always to be *mekadesh shem shamayim*.

The *middah* of *Malchus* is found in Rus, when she is told over and over to leave. Go back to where you came from, "Lech na shov na" ... GO AWAY! But Rus had the middah of *Malchus*. She knew what was right and was undeterred.

This *middah* is also found in Yehuda, when he stood up to Yosef to protect his brothers. "Vavigash Ailav Yehuda." Only Yehuda stood up to take responsibility. Nothing would stop him. He showed this *middah* when Tamar was being taken to her death and he said, "Tzadka Mimeni," she is more righteous than I. I take responsibility! Despite the shame and discomfort, a Melech gets up and does what is right.

If this is the *middah* that combines all the *middos* together, and is the prerequisite to real Kabbolas HaTorah then how do we attain it? How can we reach this lofty plateau? The answer is to do what Dovid did. He DAVENED! He cried. he begged, he pleaded, he beseeched *Hashem* with every fiber of his being to help him be what he was meant to be. The only way to get there is by knowing that one cannot get there alone. One cannot do anything without *Hashem*.

We need to cry, beg, plead, implore *Hashem* with every fiber of our being to help us attain our goals. We must be strong and give our children the *chinuch* to be undeterred by

#### **CONCEPTS IN AVODAS HALEV AND HEMSHECH HADOROS**

FROM THE FAMILY OF R' CHAIM YOSEF KOFMAN ZT"L

ויכהן אלעזר ואיתמר על פני אהרן אביהם ... (במדבר ג-ד)

There are various explanations for the words "על פני" Ramban differs. The Ksav Sofer zt"l offers yet a third possibility. He writes that there is a concept known as ברא" "מאכה אבא - the actions of a son elevate his father. Hence, even after Aharon was niftar he received "gifts" in shamayim from Elazar and Isamar's respective avodah.

As children embark on their life's journey, forging their own destiny, they may sometimes cast aside the *mesorah* that their parents lived with. Elazar and Isamar realized that their success in avodas Hashem would be based on the weathered road traversed by their saintly father. Thus, says the posuk "ויכהן" - they served and followed על פני אהרן" "אביהם, the paved path Aharon so faithfully traveled.

following *mashal*. A lad once set out from his hometown on *shamayim zechusim, aliyos* and *nachas*.

a distant journey. At one point, he came to a crossroads. To אהרן". **Rashi** says it means during Aharon's lifetime. The his dismay, due to a storm, the sign with arrows pointing to three cities had fallen down. He didn't know which way to go. Then he had an epiphany. "All I have to do is stick the sign back in the ground, with my hometown arrow pointing back where I came from. Then I can figure out where I should be heading!" When we realize that home, our old *mesorah*, is our guiding light, especially, in these tumultuous times, then we will not go astray on our voyage through life.

the messages of the world to find pleasure in foreign places.

what we believe is right. But we must never rely on our own

efforts. We must humble ourselves and believe that we are

accepted the Torah with the middah of Malchus. They said

"נעשה" - We will DO! We will stand up and take

responsibility! We will be undaunted and courageous to do

ratzon Hashem. But on the other hand, "ונשמע" - we will

listen. We will humble ourselves to realize that we don't

know all the answers. We will listen to our *Rabbanim*, we

This is *Malchus*. And with this we can understand the great

power of these two words, Naaseh V'nishma, and why

600,000 angels came down and placed two crowns on the

head of every *yid*, one for *Naaseh* and one for *Nishmah*.

Because a crown is surely the most befitting adornment for

Shavuos. May we be ready and willing to stand up against the

world to insure the purity of our homes and may we remain

humble and modest, and pour out our hearts to *Hashem* for

the success of our children in *Torah* and *avodas Hashem*.

May we all be zoche to a true Kabbolas HaTorah this

one who accepts the *Torah* with the *middah* of *Malchus*!

will humble ourselves and truly make *Hashem* our King!

This is what Klal Yisroel did by Matan Torah. They

nothing and can do nothing if not for *Hashem*.

That is our job. We must be strong and take responsibility for

Klal Yisroel received the degalim (flags) in the midbar, a desolate place, where they were able to hold on to this GPS. carefully navigating their way with the proper guiding light.

In golus, we too need a flag, a "map." As we celebrate Kabbolas haTorah let us also remember to accept and cling My father, shlit'a, once brought out this point using the to the mesoras ha'avos thereby bringing our zaidas in \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

ויקרא באזני העם ויאמרו כל אשר דבר ה' נעשה ונשמע ... (שמות כד-ו)

secret; words that are used by the heavenly angels themselves?" What was so unique about that phrase, and why is it the language of the *Malachim*?

The **Bais Halevi** asks a question. The **Rambam** rules that - we will do as we're told, if there is no *smichas daas*?

As Klal Yisroel uttered these words in unison, history was if an employer orders his employee to "do whatever I tell made; we were declared the proprietors of the Torah. A you," even if the worker agrees to do it, he cannot be heavenly voice descended and said, "Who revealed this obligated. The reason is, that since he doesn't know precisely what the boss had in mind when he ordered him to do something, there is not enough smichas daas. If so, how were the Yidden obligated in the Torah by proclaiming "נעשה ונשמע"

"We were in absolute shock at how clearly the double *mitzyah* of *kibbud av v'eim* – mine for my father, and Moshe for his father - had saved his life, bechasdei Hashem." Reb Aharon concluded: "I thought I was going for my father, but actually, I had traveled for my son, Moshe, to save his life ..."

"Kabed es avicha v'es imecha leman yarichun yamecha - Honor your father and your mother in order that your days be lengthened." (Source: "Noam Siach" - sichos of R' Shlomo Zalman Friedman shlit'a, Roy of Khal Zichron Elazar Santoy)

יום אשר עמדת לפני ה' אלקיך בחרב באמר ה' אלי הקהל לי את העם ואשמעם את דברי .... (דברים ד-י)

R' Gershon Weiss zt"l, Menahel Ruchani of Yeshivah Staten Island once taught a class in the teachers' institute for young men. The students were about nineteen or twenty years old. He asked them how many believed that George Washington was the first president of the United States. Most of them raised their hands. He then asked, "Why do you believe it? Who told you? Is it because it is written in the history books? If it is printed in a lot of books, then you believe it?"

They did not know how to give a clear answer, but the idea was that people would not print such a lie. Why would anyone want to make up such a lie and publish it? He asked, "Since you are all so sure, how many of you are willing to bet a hundred dollars on the fact that George Washington was the first president of the United States?" Only two stubborn boys kept their hands up. Then he asked the class, "Why is it that just a few minutes ago, everyone believed that George Washington was the first president - and now that we're talking money, everybody's hand goes down?"

Well, they said, as long as it did not affect them personally, it was easy to believe. But if it might cost them money, then they would want to find out for sure. Maybe Rabbi Weiss had something up his sleeve, they speculated. Maybe he'd learned from somewhere that George Washington wasn't really the first president. Possibly, some academics have come up with such a theory and he'd found out about it. At any rate, the students could not substantiate their belief strongly enough to bet on it.

Finally, Rabbi Weiss asked them, "Here is my final question: If you do not know that George Washington was the first president, then how do you know *Hashem* gave us the *Torah* at Mount Sinai? Is there a difference?" He was wondering if anyone would answer. Until he responded for all of them, "Well, I am not sure about George Washington because it is possible that the individuals who wrote that fact in the history books were lying. But I am sure about the *Torah* from *Har* Sinai because I have a tradition, reports handed down from hundreds of thousands of people - six hundred thousand actually of whom are mentioned in the Torah itself, who saw it with their own eyes. And there have been millions and millions of people who have kept the holy *Torah* since then...." This no doubt, clinched the argument! (Holocaust through the prism of Tanach)

בין הריחים – תבלין מדף היומי

כך מקובלני מבית דינו של שמואל הרמתי - עמוני ולא עמונית. מואבי וולא מואבית - יבמות דף עו.

Avner told דואג האדומי that we learnt in a braisa מותר לבא בקהל. & therefore דוד המלך who comes from מותר לבא בקהל. Avner explains to him that since the *pasuk* says the reason is because "אשר לא קדמו אתכם בלחם ובמים". since it is not proper for women to go outside & greet travelers, the women of מותר לבא בקהל are not held responsible & are therefore מותר לבא בקהל

then asked him that the women should be expected to at least go out & greet other women and since they didn't, they should be punished like the men? Avner didn't have an answer so he went to the Bais Medrash to ask & was told that this halacha is a קבלה from בית דינו של שמואל & is indisputable.

also (אה"ע ס' ד'**ן שו"ע paskens** this way, that איסורי ביאה פ"יב, יה'**ן רמב"ם** are מותר are נקבות but עמוני ומואבי אסור לבוא בקהל paskens like this but adds that this rule is a הלכה למשה מסיני.

The מייבם רות asks why the מייבם ווא פלוני אלמוני), gave the reason for not wanting to be מייבם רות because he didn't want to ruin his offspring (פן אשחית נחלתי), if he didn't hold of the drasha of מואבי ולא מואבירול, marrying רות, herself would be an issur! Why was he only worried about his future generations? The Griz answers that the גואל thought this psak, based on the drasha they made, was a standard psak of a Bais Din, which we know can be overturned by another Bais Din if they find the reasoning faulty. The גואל was aware of the psak but was concerned that a future ב"ד might "Shlug Up" the drasha (like גואל tried) causing his future generations to become pasul. This is why דואג was told it is not a standard psak but rather a בכלה מב"ד של שמואל like the Rambam says it is a מאב מסיני which can never be overturned. Since the גואל also didn't know this, he was only concerned about the possibility of it being overturned in the future & causing his children to be pasul.

The לא תדרוש שלומם וסובתם" says that the *issur* of "לא תדרוש שלומם includes inquiring about their welfare & even applies" (תקסב,אות ב') **מנחת חינוך** to the women of עמון ומואב, even after they are מגייר!

לאו ברו**ד אליהו ברוך פינקל** who argues & says that after גירות, this אלא does not apply.

Ray Shach brings that he was asked by a talmid, the following question: Boaz often asked about Rus & even did chessed for her, but how was he permitted based on the **Minchas Chinuch**? הגהות מיימוניות says he met R' Shach & said the הגהות מיימוניות says it's *assur* to initiate, but to repay a מאבי who did you a chessed is mutar. So, since Rus was taking care of נעמי Boaz's relative, he was permitted to inquire about the welfare of Rus. He reports that R' Shach was very pleased with this answer.

Beis Medrash. 'Don't Come back until you have a Chiddush,' he told me. I felt like crying, I could not believe this was happening. Slowly I walked up the steps, sat down on one of the benches and stared blankly at the pages of the Gemara.

"A half hour passed and once again I went down to R' Leizer Yudel. 'Well do you have a *Chiddush*?' I admitted that I did not and again I was sent back to the Beis Medrash. Now I began to worry, maybe I had made a terrible mistake by coming to the Mir. Maybe I would never fit in. But all the while, regardless of my nervousness and negative thoughts, I knew somehow, by the love and caring that emanated from the Rosh Yeshivah, that this was a test that I must and would pass. So I went back to the Beis Medrash to develop an original Torah thought. And finally I did!

"A half hour later, I emerged with 'Efsher ah divuk in ah Rashi' (perhaps a thought on Rashi). Hesitantly, I approached R' Leizer Yudel once more to share my *Chiddush*. This time, his face broke into a wide grin. He smiled at me, opened his arms and placed a kiss on my forehead. 'Shalom Aleichem! Welcome to the Mirrer Yeshivah!'

"After eating and talking for a while with the Rosh Yeshivah and his Rebbetzin, I was shown to my room. I thanked them for their warmth and hospitality and laid down to sleep. A short while later, the door opened. R' Laizer Yudel was checking to make sure I was sleeping and although I gave no indication that I was still awake, I peeked out from under my covers to witness something incredible. Located directly above my bed was a set of Shas. R' Leizer Yudel spread out his arms wide until his hands were able to touch both ends of the collection of *Gemaros*. And then with deep emotion, he hugged and kissed them. Then, he whispered, so as not to wake me up, 'Torah, ich hub dir azoi leeb!'" (Torah, I love you so much!)

That memorable first day and night remained etched in R' Nosson Tzvi's memory forever. Nate quickly became Nosson Tzvi and he learned and learned and learned. And he never stopped. His modest beginnings gave him unusual insight into the hearts and souls of even novices in learning. When they were afraid to dream on their own, he would dream for them. He believed in his talmidim and thus helped them reach inconceivable heights.

### כבד את אביך ואת אמך למען יאריכון ימיך על האדמה אשר ה' אלקיך נתן לך .... (שמות כ-יב)

After the terrible tragedy on Lag Ba'omer in Meron last year, when so many bochurim and yungerleit were taken from us suddenly, many people were looking for ways to improve themselves as a tikkun for the tragic deaths. R' Shlomo Zalman Friedman shlit'a, Rov of Khal Zichron Elazar Santov, recently received a phone call from Reb Aharon Walkin, a resident of Lakewood, NJ, who told him over the following incredible story.

"I have a son, Moshe, who learns in Yeshivas Mir in Yerushalayim. Some time before Lag Ba'omer last year, he called me and said that one of his close friends had gotten a ticket for the hadlakah of the Toldos Aharon Rebbe in Meron. The ticket gave them the privilege of pouring oil in preparation for the fire at the kever of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yochai. His friend had asked the organizer for a few more tickets, so he could invite some good friends to join him at the hadlakah and share the privilege of pouring the oil. The bochur told my son that he had a ticket for him as well. My son was very happy and excited that he'd be able to take part in the hadlakah along with a number of friends.

"A few days before Lag Ba'omer, I called my son. I told him that because I had not visited Eretz Yisroel for a year and a half due to the coronavirus, and I hadn't seen my father, R' Chaim Walkin shlit'a, mashgiach of Yeshivas Ateres Yisroel, now that I had received an entry permit, I was planning to arrive in Eretz Yisroel on Erev Lag Ba'omer. First I would go to Yerushalayim to visit my father, and then, later that night, I would go to Meron, to the kever of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yochai. The plan was to return to Yerushalayim for Shabbos. When my son heard this plan, he told me that even though he'd gotten a ticket for the hadlakah at Toldos Aharon and had made up with his friends that they would go together, he would change his plans. They had even rented an apartment in *Tzefas* for *Shabbos*. Nevertheless, because of the mitzvah of kibbud av, he was happy to forego all those plans. He'd wait for me and join me wherever I went.

"I arrived in Eretz Yisroel on Erev Lag Ba'omer in the afternoon. Moshe waited for me, and we went first to visit my father. We spent a few hours there, and we also heard a vaad that my father gave to the bochurim of his yeshiva. We then set out for Meron late that night. As we neared Har Meron, we were stopped by police and told that a tragedy had occurred at the kever, and they had shut down the entire mountain to visitors. No one could get there. There was no point in going further.

"I was disappointed, because I was finally in *Eretz Yisroel*, and almost at *Meron*, yet I couldn't even go in and say a kappitel of Tehillim or write a kvitel. My son, Moshe, was much more distraught. He had a ticket to pour the oil at the hadlakah; he'd missed that, and the entire hadlakah and the experience with his friends. Not only that, but now he wouldn't even be able to say Tehillim at the tziyun of Rashbi. But we had no choice, so turned around and drove back to Yerushalayim, hoping that all of this was for the best.

"On Friday morning, when the magnitude of what had happened became clear, Moshe was understandably stricken. He was trembling at the news that two of his closest friends, Habochur Dovi Steinmetz z"l and Habochur Yosef Yitzchok Kohn z"l, whom he was supposed to be standing next to the previous night, had perished in the tragedy.

He answers that there is one scenario where a person or an employee would be obligated to listen. If he were to become enslaved, then he has no choice but to listen. Only a person with his own identity is subject to the aforesaid "smichas daas rule." However, an *eved* is required to heed his master. Hence, when we, as a Nation, said "נעשה (נשמע", we were, in essence, subjugating ourselves to the service of Hashem. As a result, the transaction was effective, and we, as servants of our lives towards that lofty goal. The Master of the World Hashem, require no smichas daas. That is the level of a malach - an angel has none of his own motives.

There's a phenomenal *pshat* from the **Ksav v'Hakabala** on Sefiras Haomer. Based on the posuk, "לא תתעמר בה" - do not enslave an "אשת יפת תואר", he says that "ספירת ה"עומר symbolizes a preparation for Kabbolas HaTorah through leading our lives as His servants. The difference though, is that we, His slaves, are princes, בני מלכים, we are not peasants.

Let us realize our privilege to serve *Hashem* and dedicate will no doubt fulfill the *posuk* "לא תרדה בו בפרך", not making golus so difficult, and will speedily bring Moshiach, Amen!

## מעשה אבות .... סימו לבנים

מוב לי תורת פיך מאלפי זהב וכסף .... (תהלים קים-עב)

One year, during the Yom Tov of Shavuos, the bochurim in Yeshivas Ner Yisroel were singing with enormous enthusiasm, "Tov li Toras pichah me'alfei zahav vakasef" (Torah from Your mouth is better for me than thousands of pieces of gold and silver). In *Tehillim*, these words ring out and on *Shavuos* the students and faculty were not only filled with this feeling, but demonstrated as much with their dancing and singing.

The day after Shavuos, **R' Dovid Kronglas** zt''l, gave a shmuess in the Beis Medrash. He shook his head as he recalled the previous day's enthusiasm and asked, "What was so special about these words of Dovid Hamelech? All he said was that the *Torah* that emanated from *Hashem* is more valuable than gold and silver. Well, of course it is! Don't *yeshivah* boys feel the same way? Weren't you all singing it with tremendous enthusiasm just yesterday, on *Shavuos*?"

"The difference," pointed out R' Dovid, "is that King David did not these words on Shavuos. He said them on an ordinary weekday. They are not reserved for special holidays! No, these words apply when one can make thousands in gold and silver. In other words, when you have the opportunity to make the big money - millions and millions - and you trade it in for *Torah* from the mouth of *Hashem* - then your statement reaches an entirely different level."

The Shlah Hakadosh, R' Yeshayahu Halevi Horowitz zt"l was known to become annoyed at learned people who looked down upon sincerely pious but unlearned people. He would quote the Medrash saying that at Har Sinai, Hashem lifted the mountain above the heads of Klal Yisroel and threatened to destroy the entire Nation if they refused to accept the *Torah.* The question is, why was this necessary? Was their outer joy masking an inner reluctance?

The Shla"h responded as follows: "Having heard from Moshe Rabbeinu that Hashem was going to reveal Himself and present the Nation with the Torah, undoubtedly the brilliant and scholarly amongst the people prepared themselves for a profound shiur from the Almighty Himself on the most esoteric and difficult halachic intricacies. Imagine their disappointment then when Hashem announced as follows: 'Keep Shabbos! Do not steal! Respect your parents!...' These people cried foul! 'This is an insult to our intelligence,' they complained. 'This is for lay people who know nothing of intellectual depth, not for scholars such as we!' It was most evident that they were ready to return their tents."

"For these people," said the Shla"h, "Hashem had to raise the mountain over their heads, in order to coerce them to appreciate the simple facade of the *mitzvos* in the *Torah*." (Smiling Each Day, Rabbi Abraham J Twerski)

### אהבת עולם בית ישראל עמך אהבת תורה ומצות .... ונשמה בדברי תורתיך ובמצותיך לעולם ועד (ברכת קריאת שמע)

When **R' Nosson Tzvi Finkel** zt"1, Rosh Yeshivah of Mir, first arrived in Eretz Yisroel, he slept at the home of **R' Leizer Yudel Finkel** zt", his uncle and Rosh Yeshivah, where he had an excellent opportunity to observe his uncle's saintly ways. R' Nosson Tzvi told his talmidim that he rarely ever saw R' Leizer Yudel waking up in the morning. He was always up early learning *Torah*. But early one morning, he finally merited seeing his uncle start his day. Getting out of bed, R' Leizer Yudel went over to his bookshelf and lovingly extended his arms over the whole *Shas* on the shelves. He passionately kissed their worn covers and begged *Hashem* to inspire him to study *Torah* and teach it to others.

R' Nosson Tzvi said over in his own words the story of when he first came to the Mir. "At the time, my name was Nate. I was a tall and lanky kid wearing a Chicago Cubs baseball cap and was exhausted from the trip. It was well over 24 hours since I left Chicago O'Hare Airport. I was anxious to get settled and get a good night sleep. I was related to the Rosh Yeshivah, R' Leizer Yudel, and relieved to see him coming down the corridor. I greeted him with a smile and Shalom *Aleichem.* But his response surprised me: 'So tell me a *Chiddush* on what you've been learning.'

"I couldn't believe it. Couldn't the entrance exam wait until the morning? As it was, I was coming from Arie Crown Day School in Chicago. The level of learning in the *Mir* was certainly quite a jump from my high school. 'I don't really have a Chiddush,' I said. The Rosh Yeshivah looked at me and instead of inviting me into his apartment, directed me to the