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שבת קודש פרשת אמור – י"ט אייר תשפ"א Shabbos Parshas Emor - May 1, 2021

פלג המנחה עש"ק - 6:25 | הדלקת נרות שבת - 7:35 | זמן קריאת שמע / מ"א - 8:48 | זמן קריאת שמע / הגר"א - 9:24 סוף זמן תפילה/הגר"א - 10:34 | שקיעת החמה שבת קודש - 7:54 | מוצש"ק צאת הכוכבים - 8:44 | צאה"כ / לרבינו תם - 9:06

ההם. כגוז בימי פסח שיצאו ממצרים. גם בכל שנה יש נפשות מישראל שיוצאים ממצרים. וגם בחודש הזה כיון שקרבו לפני הר סיני נתגלה גם כן שיוכלו לקרב את עצמם להקב"ה, ולקבל התורה, ולקרב עצמן לפני הר סיני. עכ"ל. מעתה יבואו בני האלקים ויאמרו אם כנים הדברים מדוע לא זכינו לחוש בכר? הלוא זה שנים טובא זכינו לחוג את חג הקדוש הזה. ולא זכינו לחוש באורה של תורה' שנתחדשה בנו? תשובה לכך מצאנו בגמרא (שבת פח.) המספרת אודות 'קבלת התורה' לראשונה. 'אמר רבי אלעזר: בשעה שהקדימו ישראל נעשה לנשמע יצתה בת קול ואמרה להו: מי גילה לבני רז זה שמלאכי השרת משתמשיז בו? דכתיב ברכו ה' מלאכיו גברי כח עשי דברו לשמע בקול דברו. ברישא עשי. והדר לשמע. עכ"ל הגמרא.

ועתה יכולים להבין שכוונת ישראל באמרם 'נעשה ונשמע' היתה זו תשובר לטענת האומות שמיאנו בתורה מתור טענה שאי אפשר לקיימה, על זה גילו ישראל שיש בתורה כח בלתי טבעי. והיא הנותנת כח ועוז להאדם לקיימה גם בתנאים על אנושיים, אולם מקודם עליו לקבל עולה, ואו אחר שנכנס ברשותה של תורה נותנת בו התורה כוחות בלתי טבעיים לקיימה.

על פי האמור היתה אמירת 'נעשה' 'קבלת עול תורה' ו'נשמע' תוצאה מו הקבלה. ודבר זה היה בגדר 'סוד' שלא נתגלה בתחתונים כדי לנסותם אם יקבלו את התורה מתור בטחונם בבוראם אם לאו. ואומות העולם אכז לא עמדו בנסיונם. אולם ישראל שהיו כבר מלומדים בנסים סמכו על בוראם בידעם אודות הנהגתו עמהם בנסים על טבעיים. ושפיר מובז התבטאותו של הקב"ה 'לשוז שמלאכי השרת משתמשין בו', כי מלאכי השרת אכן 'משתמשין' בהנהגה בלתי טבעית. היוצא מכל האמור שלא נתנה תורה כי אם מתור התאמצות. ולולא שאמצו ישראל את לבם לקבלה לא היתה התורה ראויה להתקיים בידם.

לשמור ולקיים מצות בוראו וזהו כבוד שמים. ולא שיהיה מכויז לכבוד עצמו שכל אשר ברא הש"י ברא לכבודו, לכך אמר כל מה שברא הקדוש ברוך הוא בעולמו וכו"", עכ"ל. וכן כתב הגר"א (בביאור הגר"א לספרא דצניעותא עמ' ל"ב) וז"ל. "שעיקר הכונה של אין סוף הוא שיתגלה שמו בעולם. וזה כונת בריאת העולם". עכ"ל. הרי מבואר מכל הנ"ל, שהתכלית של כל אדם בעולם הזה הוא אר ורק להרבות כבוד שמו יתברר. וע"י יתקדש שם שמים בהאי עלמא.

וא״כ אם פרסם האמונה בהעולם מקדש שם שמים. מי שחו״ש איז לו אמונר והוא דואג על פרנסת מחר ואומר "מה אוכל למחר". הרי הוא בכלל קטני אמנה כדאיתא בסוטה (מה, ב). ואין גנאי גדול מזה, שהרי הוא אינו מאמין בהשי״ת שיפרנסו, בכל צרכיו, והרי הוא חו"ש מחלל שם שמים.

ויש לבאר זה במשל: ילד קטן אשר סומר על שולחנו של אביו ואמו, אילו היה הוא מכריז יום אחד שאיז הוא בטוח שיזדמז לו מה לאכול מחר. וע"כ הוא שואל ומבקש שיתנו לו היום, מאכל של מחרתו, הלא בוראי האב והאם יכעסו עליו במאוד. באמרם, הרי אנו מאכילים אותר מעודר עד היום הזה, ומה נשתנה היום מיומיים?! ובודאי אי"ז אלא מעזות הבן לדבר כך, ובגנותו האמתי אפילו להעלות מחשבות כאלו עלי רעיונו. אבל כז הוא גם מי שדואג על פרנסת מחר. הרי הקב"ה מפרנסו מעודו על האדמה. ומה נשתנה עתה מאז. ופשוט שזהו חלל שם שמים.

עד ממחרת השבת השביעת תספרו המשים יום - קבלת התורה בכל שנה בריו: האריך בענין מצות זו של 'ספירת העומר', וכה הם דבריו: λ משרשי המצוה על צד הפשט. לפי שכל עיקרו של ישראל אינו אלא התורה וכו'. והיא זעיקר והסיבה שנגאלו ויצאו ממצרים, כדי שיקבלו התורה בסיני ויקיימוה וכו'. ומפני כז... נצטווינו למנות ממחרת יום טוב של פסח עד יום נתינת התורה. להראות בנפשנו החפץ הגדול אל היום הנכבד הנכסף ללבנו. כעבד ישאף צל [לשון הכתוב (איוב ז. ב). ביאורו: כעבד שהוא יגע כל היום, וישאף ויתאווה מתי יהיה צל הערב. רש״ן, וימנה תמיד מתי יבוא העת הנכסף אליו שיצא לחירות. כי המניז מראה לאדם כי כל ישעו וכל זפצו להגיע אל הזמן ההוא'. מסביר ה'חינוך' בלשונו הזהב, שכל ענין ספירת העומר. הוא הכיסופים העצומים ל'קבלת התורה', שכל תכלית יציאת מצרים היתה לכר, שלבסוף תעבדון את האלקים על ההר הזה' (שמות ג, יב), ומתוך לשונו אתה למד שמידי שנה בשנה זוכים ישראל מחדש ב'קבלת התורה' כי מאחר שמצוה זו נתנה לדורות בהכרח שגם תכליתה היא לדורות. ואפשר שלכז בתפילת חג השבועות כשמזכירים זה היום בתפילות 'שמונה עשרה' אומרים 'זמז מתן תורתנו'. כי לשון 'מתן' הוא לשון הווה, ואנו מבטאים בכר שבכל שנה נותז הקב"ה את התורה לכלל ישראל מחדש. ואיז חג השבועות נחגג כזכר למאורע שהיה בעבר. אלא על מאורע שמתרחש כעת ביום ו' סיוז.

וכדברים האלו אנו מוצאים גם בספר הקדוש **'עבודת ישראל להמגיד הקדוש** מקוו'ניץ זי"ע, וז"ל: ביום הזה באו מדבר סיני (שמות יט, א) ופרש"י לא היה צריך כתוב ביום הזה, אלא שיהיו דברי תורה חדשים עליך כאילו היום נתנם. נראה לרמוז בדברי קדשו. כי באמת בכל שנה ושנה כל ימי עולם נתגלה הדבר ההוא שהיה בימים

ליסודים סאת הרב אברהם דניאל

ולא תחללו את שם סדשי ונסדשתי בתוד בני ישראל אני ה' מקדשכם (כב-לב) - בענין קידוש שם שמים

דנה **הרמב"ם** (בספר המצות מצות עשה ט') כתב וז"ל, "והמצוה התשיעית היא שצונו לקדש השם והוא אמרו "ונקדשתי בתוך בני ישראל". וענין זאת המצוה אשר אנחנו מצווים לפרסם האמונה הזאת האמתית בעולם ושלא נפחד בהיזה שום מזיק. יאף על פי שבא עלינו מכריח גובר יבקש ממנו לכפור בו יתעלה לא נשמע ממנו אבל נמסור עצמנו למיתה ולא נתעהו לחשוב שכפרנו ואף על פי שלבנו מאמין בו יתעלה. יזאת היא מצות קדוש השם המצווים בה בני ישראל בכללם רוצה לומר מסירת נפשנו למות ביד האונס על אהבתו ית' ואמונת יחודו וכו"". עכ"ל. הרי מבואר מדברי הרמב"ם. שעיקר מצות "ונקדשתי" הוא "לפרסם האמונה בעולם". ומטעם זה מחויב למסור עצמו על קידוש השם. היינו משום שמוטל על כל אחד מישראל "לפרסם האמונה" - וזהו

תכלית של יהודי בהאי עלמא. וע"כ ימסור עצמו למיתה ואל יחלל שם שמים. הנה תנן במתני' (סוף אבות): "כל מה שברא הקדוש ברוך הוא בעולמו לא ברא אלא לכבודו שנאמר: כל הנקרא בשמי ולכבודי בראתיו יצרתיו אף עשיתיו", ע"כ. וביאר זמהר"ל וז"ל, "ואפשר לומר כי מפני שכל הפרק איירי בלמוד תורה, ולמוד תורה צריך

A SERIES IN HALACHA LIVING A "TORAH" DAY

Relevant Halachos During These Trying Times (52)

Writing Sefiras Haomer When One Can't Speak. Question: Last week it was explained that if my relative is in the hospital with tubes in his mouth, I can possibly be *motzie* him with Sefiras Haomer, according to many Poskim. If I cannot be there at night, though, is there an option for him to write the proper *sefirah* count on paper and consider the writing like speaking?

Answer: There is a broad debate in the *Poskim* whether writing is like speaking in different areas of the *Torah*. Since it is an undecided debate with opinions on both sides, one is obligated to do what he can and he should write out the sefirah count.

Sources: The *Poskim* debate this question regarding an oath (שבוע) which is written down. In certain times, applications to receive government financial aid required one to swear to the truth of all his information. This was done by stating on the form that with his signature he is swearing to the truth of all of the information. This is potentially problematic because in halacha, one should not even swear on the truth (1). And sometimes the applicant might not tell the full truth, which is much stricter a sin if the oath is an halachic oath. We also find that the **Mechaber** rules (2) that one cannot write words of *Torah* in the morning without Even though we don't rely on them if one surely missed a day, but saying Birchas HaTorah. The Taz (3) challenges this halacha if it's only a "possible" miss, we can count further with a beracha.

מאת הגאון מו"ר הרב ברוך הירשפלד שליט"א, ראש כולל עסרת חיים ברוך, קליבלנד הייטס

and says that writing is not like speaking. However, many Poskim prove from here that writing does count like speaking. The Mekor **Chaim** (4) proves from this *Birchas HaTorah halacha* that writing an oath is like saying it. This same question is relevant to writing words of *Torah* in front of a lady who is not properly dressed. If writing is like speech, it is prohibited in front of ervah, but if it is just like thinking, it is permitted. This case is discussed in Eishel Avraham (5), and he holds to be strict and count writing like speech. The **Pri Megadim** (6) leaves this case in doubt without a psak. The **Be'er Moshe** (7) talks about one who wrote a check to a charity organization. Is it like a verbal commitment or just a thought [which according to some *Poskim* does not obligate]. **R**' Akiva Eiger zt" (8) discusses our case of Sefiras Haomer and

Conclusion: In summary, due to the big debate about this, one who cannot speak should write it. If afterwards, they take out the tubes, there is enough to rely on to keep on counting with a beracha as explained last week, that whenever there is a doubt if he was *yotze*, he can continue with a *beracha* and rely in such cases on those who hold that missing a day does not ruin the *Temimos*.

leans more to the side of those who count writing as speech.

בין הריחים – תבלין מדף היומי – יומא דף טו:

got to the top of the ramp (כבש), rather than turn to his left, he turns to his right & heads straight to the Northeast (מזרחית צפונית) corner of the מזבח & does the הזאת הדם from there. The Gemara asks. why not make a left turn & start the sprinkling from the Southwest corner (מערבית דרומית) which is closer and answers that all turns should be made towards the right, so the כהן turns to his right. The מכי זברים to this rule is brought in סמי זברים. The Gemara says that שלמה המלך built a huge basin & placed it in the אַרה to be used as a מקרה. Its base consisted of 12 statues resembling oxen. There were 4 groups of 3 oxen each. The ביא tells us that each set of 3 oxen were facing outwards & in a different direction. 3 were facing North. 3 were facing West. 3 to the South, & 3 to the East. The Gemara learns that by stating the directions specifically in this order, which is counterclockwise, when one circles an item, he should face it & keep circling in this direction. Thus, he will always be making right turns.

This *Limud* has many ramifications other than the circling of the מזבר. The מיבר הע"ו סי' ה'] שו"ע says we always start liahting the ממרה from the furthermost candle to the left (which is the new one for that night) & continue towards our right. "כדי להפנות לימיוי".

The באור הלכה brings the ע"ז a bit differently. He learns that it doesn't mean we should go towards our right, rather, we should start from the right. He brings a proof from בתיבת לשון קודש. that it's written from right to left. He therefore holds to start from the right candle & continue towards the left. The טיי'ש. און איי"ש. לבוש of the פשט

Similarly, when walking to the צלייה for an עלייה one should take the shortest route ואר"ח ס' קמא. סי' ז If all routes are equal, one should go towards his right. The מחבר explains, this is to be מלא ביל בינות שאתה פונה לא יהו אלא דרד ימיו" מאמר the מקיים paskens משנ"ב. Also, the מחבר. that before the הכימם start נשיאת כפים they should face the ארון קודש with their backs to the קב"ח סי' יז] ציבור. us, they should turn towards their right. And when they are finished, they should turn back towards the ארנו & again turn towards their right

R' Eliezer Halevi Horowitz zt"l (Noam Megadim) would say:

'מועדי ה' אשר תקראו אתם מקראי קדש'י - According to the **Rambam** (Hil. Yom Tov 6:17), on Yom Tov we are obligated to rejoice, but *Hashem* is not content with one who celebrates privately with his family. We must invite the needy to our festive meals and make sure that they too rejoice. The word 'אתם' - 'them' in this posuk refers to the underprivileged who need to be invited. Hashem told Moshe Rabbeinu to tell Bnei Yisroel, "I consider it My holiday too when you will call them (אתם), i.e. the needy, to participate in your festive meal and rejoice together with you."

A Wise Man would say: "In the middle of every great difficulty lies great opportunity."

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Mazel Toy to Ari & Shani Freilich & Yechiel & Leah Rubin on the marriage of their children Michal & Naftali. May the young couple be zoche to build a bayis ne'emanb'Yisroel לשם ולתפארת

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מעשה אבות סימן

בר יוחאי נאזרת בגבורה ובמלחמת אש דת השערה וחרב הוצאת מתערה שלפת נגד צורריך ... (פוומ בר יוחאי)

Every year on Lag Ba'omer, hundreds of thousands of Jews flock to Meron, to the kever of the holy Tanna, Rabban Shimon Bar Yochai to witness the ceremonial lighting of the massive bonfires on the roof of the grave. Amidst an avalanche of singing, dancing and rejoicing, being in Meron on this day is an event to remember for a lifetime.

R' Avraham Yehoshua Freund zt"l (Av Beis Din Nasaud, Hungary) tells over an incredible story in his Sefer Gedulas Yehoshua. One year in the early 20th century, an extremely wealthy Jew paid an exorbitant amount of money to receive the honor of kindling the fire. The celebration in Meron is not a new event; for hundreds of years, Yidden have been coming on this special day. When Lag Ba'omer arrived, the man was brought to the gravesite of Rabban Shimon Bar Yochai with great fanfare, where he was directed to the prepared bonfire on the roof. As he stood there waiting for the signal to begin lighting the fire, the massive crowd began to dance and sing with great fervor. Swept up in the euphoric atmosphere, more and more people climbed up to the roof to join, and the already tight space became impossibly overcrowded.

The wealthy man was smiling and enjoying himself and didn't mind the large crowds packing in around him, but as the excitement reached a crescendo, he was suddenly pushed inadvertently from behind. Losing his balance, the man fell off the roof down to the courtyard below, breaking both his legs in the fall. He screamed in pain hoping to catch the attention of the crowds on the roof, but his shouts were drowned out by the deafening noise of excited dancing and singing. The pain was excruciating, and he lay on the ground writhing in pain until someone finally walked into the courtyard and saw his mangled figure. Quickly, he lifted the injured man onto his shoulders and carried him into one of the adjacent rooms.

It immediately became apparent that a doctor would be needed to set his broken and mangled legs, however, there were no doctors or medical experts in *Meron* at the time. The only option was to travel a number of hours by horse and wagon to the neighboring village and bring a doctor from there. The kind man agreed to go.

Leaving the wealthy man in the room, the man immediately set out for the village. He found a doctor and the two drove back returning well into the night. Upon entering the room where the wealthy man had been lying, the man and the doctor were startled to see it totally empty. The two exchanged bewildered looks wondering where the patient could have possibly gone – after all, both of his legs had been broken only a few hours earlier.

They fanned out only to find him, to their utter amazement, dancing enthusiastically in the middle of the crowd. His legs looked fine and he wasn't even limping. How could that be? It was impossible. Shaking their heads, they pulled him over to the side and asked him what was going on. How is it that he is dancing as though nothing had happened earlier?

The man smiled and said, "After you left, I was laying on the floor unable to move. I was distraught at my broken legs but even more than that, at my lost opportunity to kindle the flame in honor of the great *Tanna*. And then, I suddenly looked up. and to my utter disbelief, the holy Tanna, Rabban Shimon Bar Yochai, himself, was standing there in the doorway. I just knew it was him. At first, I rubbed my eyes in disbelief. I was sure that I had passed away from the pain and was already up in heaven. But then I realized that I was indeed alive.

"I was in utter shock and couldn't say a word, but Rabban Shimon opened his mouth and began to speak to me. He said, Great happiness came about through you today in my honor; therefore, it is my obligation to make you happy and heal you. He then placed his holy hands on my broken legs and immediately I was totally healed. I quickly jumped up to my feet and ran out of the room, petrified. I was still trembling from fright when someone from the crowd saw me and pulled me into the circle where I began to dance and sing." Having finished his incredible story, the wealthy man grabbed his new friend and they began to dance and sing honoring the life of the holy Tanna, Rabban Shimon Bar Yochai. (Excepted from Torah Taylin Moadim Ketanim)

והכהנים הלוים בני צדוק אשר שמרו

A PENETRATING ANALYSIS OF THE WEEKLY THE HAFTORAH BY R' TZVI HIRSCH HOFFMAN

to serving *Hashem*. In fact, *Chazal* say that in the times of Moshiach, the world will see Hashem's glory and might, and the *Kohanim* – specifically the *Bnei Tzadok* – will be greatly honored since they will be the most visible agents of *Hashem* who will perform the *avodah*. Of course, unwavering commitment to Hashem is supremely important, but what is it about the *Bnei Tzadok* that they merited to receive such an incredible reward?

R' Aharon Kotler zt"l explains that at times when Klal Yisroel does the will of the Creator and the gentiles of the world also practice moral lifestyles, it is not so difficult for

Yechezkel HaNavi commends the Bnei Tzadok who someone with heretic thoughts to pull himself together and throughout the ages never wavered from their commitment remain a good Jew. During such a time, the reward for adhering to the *Torah* and *mitzyos* might not be so great since it is just "the thing to do." However, at times when the world is an immoral place and the Jewish people live their lives indecently, *Hashem* sees it as a full-scale rebellion and the few who cling to the truth will not only grow closer to *Hashem*, but will also merit to see great rewards.

> So, the true greatness of the *Bnei Tzadok* was their unwavering commitment to Hashem, despite the pressure and influences from the outside world. It is because of their fierce dedication to the *Torah* that they will merit to be the representatives of *Hashem* in the times of *Moshiach*

שדך בקצרך ולקט קצירך לא תלקט ... (כג-כב)

CONCEPTS IN AVODAS HALEV FROM THE FAMILY OF R' CHAIM YOSEF KOFMAN ZT"L

Rashi on this posuk cites a Toras Kohanim which comments on the order of posukim here: "Why does the Torah place this [posuk] in the middle of the Festivals ...? To teach you that whoever gives לקט - gleanings, שמה forgotten sheaves, and פאה · corners, to the poor in the correct manner, is deemed as if he had built the Holy Temple and offered up his korbonos in it."

While Rashi gives one explanation, perhaps we can offer another *machshava*. The precise placement of this *posuk* is between Shavuos and the Yomim Noraim. My thought is as follows: Although every day of the year one must be scrupulous in his matnas aniyim and his entire bein adam l'chaveiro, certain times are more critical for the provider, perhaps even more so than the recipient. In preparation for the Yom Tov of Shavuos, Matan Torah, we must know that it's not only about Torah learning. Rather our "Nosei B'ol" - caring for other people, is a most crucial prerequisite for Kabolas HaTorah as well.

Lag Baomer signifies the end of aveilus for the talmidei Rabbi Akiva who weren't showing the proper kavod for one another. Hence, says the *Torah*, on *Shavuos*, remember the destitute and don't just focus on yourself. The *seforim* teach us that a segula for a favorable judgment on Rosh Hashana is to make yourself needed by people. Even if you're not worthy of a good year on your own merits, the fact that people need you will entice *Hashem* to inscribe you in the *Sefer Hachaim*.

In last week's parsha, the Kohen Gadol brought the ketores (spices), ground extra fine - "dak min hadak." Although the ketores which was brought all year, and which signifies good and righteous deeds, smelled nice, during the Yamim Noraim they must be even finer, more *mehudar*. Perhaps this is another *pshat* why this *posuk* is between *Shavuos* and *Yamim Noraim*.

Let us focus on helping people around us by acting "K'ISH ECHAD" and be mekabel the Torah with simcha and achdus!

משל למה הדבר דומה

ונקדשתי בתוך בני ישראל אני ה' מקדשכם וגו' (כב-לב) In the city of Slonim, there was a wealthy man who was (חולין א:) all members of Klal Yisroel are considered holy. The known to be extremely tight-fisted and stingy, giving very little to *tzedakah*. As a result, the man was unanimously disliked in the community. However, this never stopped him from trying to impose himself as the *chazan* during *davening* and the *gabbaim* had to find all manner of original ways to rebuff his incessant requests. In addition to his miserliness, he also had a raspy voice which was truly irritating. People would complain that their level of *davening* suffered when he would approach the amud and after a while they took their complaints to the Rov, R' Eizel Slonimer zt"l.

When he heard the story, R' Eizel suddenly jumped to his feet and replied in mock astonishment, "Why, this man is equivalent to the קודש הקדשים - Holy of Holies!"

"The Torah tells us that Bnei Yisroel must insure that sanctity and holiness reigns among the nation. Thus, says the Gemara person who gives of himself, even though he is impoverished, is certainly considered holy. At the same time, even the rich man who obstinately refuses to give at all, he too, is holy.

"This man you speak of fits both of these categories. As far as money goes, he has much to give but refuses to do so, and yet, the *Torah* says he is holy. On the other hand, he is one who insists on serenading us while leading the services, using his musical talents - of which he has none. Since he must be considered "musically impoverished" and yet he still wishes to "give" - according to the *Gemara* that too, makes him holy. Now, if we put these two attributes together, we find that indeed, this man is nothing short of the 'Holy of Holies'!'

במטל: Being stingy is not a holy trait. Neither is being annoying. To the bewildered petitioners, R' Eizel smiled and said, But a Jew is holy no matter what. Let us keep it that way!

ויצא בו אשה ישראלית והוא בו איש מצרי בתוד בני ישראל וינצו במחנה ... (כד-י)

EDITORIAL AND INSIGHTS ON MIDDOS TOVOS FROM

The word "Vayeitzei" - "he went out," is referring to the parsha before, which speaks about the mitzvah of Lechem HaPanim. As Rashi explains: "Rabbi Berechiah says: 'He went out' of the above posuk. He mocked and said, 'The Torah says, 'Each ... Shabbos day, he shall set it up.' But surely it is the practice of kings to eat warm [fresh] bread every day! Is it possible to give Him cold bread, nine days old?" he said in astonishment." This "Ben Isha Yisraelis" made fun of the special challos, the Lechem Hapanim, which remained warm and fresh all week long in the Mishkan, and therefore he ended up being the one who cursed *Hashem*. He saw the *challos* on the *Shulchan* and said with great *chutzpah*, "Is this a befitting present for a King? You give him old bread?" This is what brought him to eventually curse the Name of *Hashem*.

The Imrei Emes comments on this Rashi that the Gemara in Menachos (29a) brings down that when the Jewish people were Oleh Regel, the pilgrimage up to the Bais HaMikdash three times a year, the Kohanim would remove the Lechem HaPanim and show them to the people, with the miraculous steam that arose from these breads all week long, as if they were freshly removed from the oven. Everyone saw and felt the warmth according to how warm they felt inside. Since this "Ben Isha Yisraelis" had no varmkeit towards this beautiful display of Hashem's miracles, in fact he made fun and acted with "coolness" towards something that was inspiring, therefore, he wound up falling so low and cursing Hashem.

So too, explains the Imrei Emes, this is why the Lechem HaPanim are called "Showbreads," because "Kamayim Panim el Panim, kein lev Haadam L'adam!" The way he looked at these breads, showed the way he felt inside about the wonders of *Hashem*. This applies to all areas of *Avodas Hashem*. The more *cheishek*, love and warmth we develop in ourselves towards *Torah* and *Mitzvos*, the more we will see and feel the warmth and love that *Hashem* is always reflecting to us.