



ASPIRATION

THE GEULAH
APPROACH TO
WANTING GEULAH

A project of



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Aspiration

THE GE'ULAH APPROACH TO WANTING GE'ULAH

Learn the entire segment; gain background and context, explore the primary *maamar*, and take steps to implement the mind-shift in your daily life.

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GAUGE YOUR MIND-SHIFT!

Can these lessons really shift your perspective from a *galus* to *geulah* orientation?

Here is one way to find out:

Take the pre-lesson questionnaire. After your journey through this theme, take the post-lesson questionnaire. Compare your answers to tangibly gauge your mind-shift!



SEGMENT ONE

STATUS QUO

Galus Is Not Home

INTRODUCTION

"I'm telling you; I just have a feeling about this. Moshiach is coming now. I feel it."

Twenty-four months ago, the pandemic took over the world, and these messages were coming in by the dozen. There was a feeling that Moshiach was coming. Why? Because it was so horrible.

When politics started getting a bit too nasty: *Geulah* is coming.

When the market collapsed: "the" sign of Geulah.

9/11: "The Midrash said this very thing exactly! Here it is!"

All these statements have in common that they express a *Galus* perspective of *Geulah*.

This *Galus* perspective, which sees *Geulah* as the solution to physical problems, while being one hundred percent true, is only the basic and superficial level of *Geulah*.

For the last five months, we have been working on viewing our current reality from a *Geulah* perspective. Together, we explored the Rebbe's bird's-eye view of the reality of today and the promise of tomorrow.

In this final segment, we will explore *Geulah* itself from the *Geulah* perspective.

In this view, *Geulah* is not essentially a "cure" for the suffering and tribulations of *Galus*, but rather, it is the revelation of Hashem's Essence within each of us, all of humanity, and all of reality. It is a worldview of synthesis, transcendence, and Essence, heralding the new age.

Some eight hundred years ago, the Rambam wrote the following about the *Geulah* (*Hilchos Melachim* 12:4):

לֹא נִתְאַוּוּ הַחֲכָמִים וְהַנְבִיאִים יְמוֹת הַמְשִׁיחַ. לֹא כְּדִי שֶׁיִשְׁלְטוּ עַל כָּל הָעוֹלָם. וְלֹא כְּדִי שַׁיִרִדוּ בַּעַכּוּ"ם. וָלֹא כְּדֵי שַׁיִנִשְׂאוּ אוֹתַם הַעַמִים. וְלֹא כְּדֵי לֵאֱכל וְלִשְׁתּוֹת וְלִשְׁמֹחַ. אֶלָא כְּדֵי שָׁיִהְיוּ פְּנוּיִין בַּתּוֹרָה וְחָכְמֶתָה. וְלֹא יִהְיֶה לָהֶם נוֹגֵשׁ וּמְבַטֵל. כְּדֵי שֶׁיִזְכּוּ לְחַיֵי הַעוֹלֵם הַבַּא.

Our *chachamim* and *neviyim* did not yearn for the era of Moshiach so that they could dominate the entire world, or rule over the nations, or be exalted by the nations, or eat, drink, and celebrate. Rather, they longed to be free from all pressures and disturbances so that they could devote themselves to the Torah and its wisdom and thereby merit the World to Come (as explained in *Hilchos Teshuvah*).

With this the Rambam emphasizes that the ideal passion and yearning for *yemos haMoshiach* is not for its physical delights and gifts. Instead, we should aim to be like the *chachamim* and *neviyim* and desire the *Geulah* for the *ruchniyus* it enables: to study Torah.

The Rebbe teaches us to look deeper—for the Essence of it all:

The *maamar* of *Ve'atah Tetzaveh*, which we will study in this segment, discusses several major concepts. One of these ideas (that is unpacked over many *oisiyos* in the *maamar*) is that the true *etzem* is accessed when we yearn for the *Geulah* especially while we are experiencing good and positive circumstances.

The revelation of the *neshamah* that came about as a result of the *Yidden* being forced to risk and/or lose their lives for Hashem was truly immense. However, that did not reach the Essence the way it does when a *Yid* is living in a friendly democracy, in a modern world, with plenty of blessings and opportunities both physical and spiritual (meaning: the ability to serve Hashem without opposition), and nevertheless, the *Yid* still desperately craves Moshiach!

In the following study, we will first explore aspects of several *sichos* from various years, through which the Rebbe opened our eyes to the *Geulah* perspective of *Geulah*. This will help us crystalize the punchline of everything we have learned together on the *Tut Altz* Journey—to appreciate the world we are about to walk into, and to view it with *Geulah* lenses.

This awareness will cause us to scream, *Ad mosai?* The cry comes from the deepest, most authentic place within us. Because the truest

part of us realizes that it is unbearable for Hashem to remain hidden from us. We cannot bear to allow the concealment to continue for even a moment longer.

That scream or inner cry then propels us to action. We feel driven to actually do something about it. We feel the desperate need to bring the revelation of Moshiach—now! Firstly, through each of us doing our personal *avodah* and whatever is in our ability to achieve.

At the same time, we realize the urgent need to share the message, goal, and aspiration with everyone around us. We must take everything we have learned, crystalized, and internalized and pay it forward. The Rebbe said numerous times that we should motivate everyone to scream: Moshiach now! *Ad Mosai?*—and to do so מיט, truthfully. We need to spread the message of the *Geulah*'s imminence, and of the role we all play in its arrival and revelation.

The world must understand what *Geulah* is all about and how to bring *Geulah* into our lives.

And the world needs to scream in unison: We want Moshiach now!

In short:

- 1. See the world, yourself, and everyone around you through the lens of *Geulah*.
- 2. Live your life with a *Geulah* mindset.
- 3. Get others to join the bandwagon.
- 4. Live Geulah. Beg for Geulah. Bring the Geulah.

THE LESSON

Over the years, and particularly during the last dozen or so years of the Rebbe's *sichos*, the Rebbe spoke extensively and passionately on the concept of *Geulah*—not merely as a "foundation of *emunah*" (one of the fundamentals of *Yiddishkeit*), but as a genuine desire that consumes the *Yid* every moment of the day.

Now, why would anyone choose not to want Moshiach? Is it not just common sense to beg for and desire a perfect world?

It's not so simple.

There is a famous tale about a farmer who comes home from *shul* and tells his wife that the rabbi just said that Moshiach will come and take us all to Yerushalayim, and we no longer need to fear the Cossacks and the pogroms. The wife panics: "But what will be with all our cows, goats, and chickens?"

The fellow dutifully returns to the rabbi to present the question. He arrives home with a huge smile: "The rabbi says we have nothing to worry about. We could bring our animals and chickens with us to Yerushalayim!"

The wife thinks about it for a second and says: "Go back to the rabbi and tell him that Moshiach should take the Cossacks with him to Yerushalayim and let us stay here on our farm..."

While many of us don't identify with the specifics of this tale, the overarching message of the story is more relatable than many of us care to admit.

In the following *sichah*, delivered on the sixth night of Pesach 5748/1988 (the Rebbe delivered a *sichah* each night of Pesach that year), the Rebbe discusses the perspective of someone who sees himself as a "good American" citizen and sees no reason to ask for more. It's the farmer story with a modern interpretation.

TFXT 1

Toras Menachem—Hisvaaduyos 5748, vol. 3, pp. 100–102

וממשיך לטעון שהוא "אזרח הארץ", כפשוטו, אזרח אמריקני... וכשאומרים לו שהגיע הזמן לשכוח מהגלות, לארוז את חפציו כו', ולהתכונן לעלות ע"ג "ענני שמיא" ולטוס לארץ ישראל – נאנח לשמע "בשורה" זו... שכן, למה לו להטלטל ממקומו)"טלטולי גברא" (כשטוב לו כאן, בהיותו "אזרח הארץ", מניחים לו לחיות כיהודי, ועוד עוזרים ומסייעים בזה!...

כשיהודי טוען שמכיון שנמצא ב"מלכות של חסד", מרגיש את עצמו כ"אזרח הארץ" – אומרים לו, "חוקה אחת יהי' לכם ולגר ולאזרח הארץ":

גם בתור "אזרח הארץ", אזרח אמריקני, שמתנהג ע"פ חוקי המדינה מכיון ש"דינא דמלכותא דינא" – עליך לגלות את הרצון האמיתי לצאת מהגלות ולבוא לארצנו הקדושה וירושלים עיר הקודש, כי, לאמיתו של דבר הנך יליד ציון וירושלים, כלשון הכתוב "זה יולד שם", "איש ואיש יולד בה", היינו, שכאו"א מישראל הוא מ"הנולדים בציון", שנקראת "ירושלים" ע"ש יראה וע"ש שלם [וענין זה מתבטא גם בעבודתו – שלימות היראה], אלא, שצריך לגלות בעצמו ענין זה.

One might insist that he is an ezrach ha'aretz in the literal sense, meaning, an American citizen, and therefore, when we inform him that it is time to forget about Galus, to pack his belongings, and to prepare to board ananei shamaya (Divine clouds) and fly to Eretz Yisrael, he lets out a groan at this kind of news. Why does he need the headache of relocating when he is doing just fine where he is! He is an ezrach ha'aretz, a citizen of a country that allows him to live like a Jew and even supports and assists him in living that way. . . .

When a Yid claims that since he lives in a malchus shel chesed, a country that supports Yiddishkeit, he feels that he is genuinely an ezrach ha'aretz here, we respond with the pasuk: Chukah achas yihiyeh lachem ve'lager u'le'ezrach ha'aretz—A single law applies to you—to your convert, and to your native-born citizen (ezrach ha'aretz) alike!"

This comes to include the ezrach ha'aretz who feels that he is a fine American citizen, who follows American law because dina demalchusa dina, we must comply with the local civil laws. Our duty is to help this ezrach ha'aretz reveal his true desire to leave Galus and to come to our holy land, and to the holy city of Yerushalayim. That is because the truth is that this Yid is a yelid Tziyoin viYerushalayim—a natural-born citizen of Tziyon and Yerushalayim, as described in the pasuk: Zeh yulad sham ["This one was born here"], and Ish va'ish yulad bah ["This individual and that individual were born there"]. It is only that the individual needs to reveal this truth within himself.

While the above *sichah* addressed an individual who feels materially comfortable and secure in *Galus*, the following excerpt (of a *farbrengen* held a week before Pesach in 5745/1985) discusses a more spiritual logic for not wanting and pleading with Hashem for the *Geulah*, and the fault that lies at the heart of such reasoning:

TEXT 2

Toras Menachem—Hisvaaduyos 5745, vol. 3, pp. 1646–1647

ישנם יהודים שטוענים ש"טוב להם בגלות" – רחמנא ליצלן, ומצדם – יכול מצב הגלות להימשך עוד אלפיים שנה... דבר הכי מבהיל אפילו לחשוב כן, ועאכו"כ – לומר כן בדיבור! ואעפ"כ – אין פוצה פה ומצפצף!...

והסיבה לדבר – מפני שאלו שצריכים לצעוק "משיח נאו", **מתביישים** לעשות זאת... ולא עוד, אלא שהם בעצמם **תמהם** על כך – לשם מה היא הצעקה "משיח נאו":

הקב"ה זיכה אותו להיות במצב שביכלתו ללמוד תורה ולקיים מצוות בהידור מתוך הרחבה, וללא כל מניעות ועיכובים, ואכן, מתנהג כן בפועל – לומד תורה, נגלה וחסידות, בהתמדה ושקידה, מקיים מצוות בהידור, ועוסק בעבודת התפלה כהוראת רבותינו נשיאינו, ולא רק בזמנים מיוחדים, בשבת ויו"ט, אלא אפילו "אין אַ פּשוט'ע מנחה" בימות החול! ובמילא, יש לו גם את הענין דעבודת הקרבנות – "תפלות כנגד תמידין תקנום" – בעבודה הרוחנית, בתכלית השלימות.

ומה שאינו יכול (ואדרבה: אסור לו) להקריב קרבן בפועל, "כמצות רצונך" – אין זו אשמתו כלל, ואין בכחו לשנות את המצב;

כידוע פתגם נשיא דורנו – ממשיך לטעון – "לא מרצוננו גלינו מארץ ישראל ולא בכחותינו אנו נשוב לארץ ישראל, אבינו מלכנו הגלנו כו' והוא יתברך יגאלנו";

ובמילא, כל זמן שנמצאים בגלות (בגלל שכך הוא רצונו של הקב"ה) – צריך יהודי לעבוד את עבודתו, "אני נבראתי לשמש את קוני", בתכלית השלימות, "בכל לבבך ובכל נפשך ובכל מאודך", כולל – "בכל ממונך", בירור חלקו בעולם כו', וכל זה – אכן עושה בפועל...

ומה שחסרה השלימות שתהי' בגאולה – הרי "אונס רחמנא פטרי"! אמנם, "אונסא כמאן דעביד לא אמרינן", אבל לאידך, להיות מיצר ודואג ומתאונן על דבר שאינו באשמתו ואינו בשליטתו, שזהו תוכן הצעקה "משיח נאו" – מהי התועלת בכך, שואל ותמה?! אדרבה: אם יצטער ויתמרמר על זה שעדיין לא באה הגאולה – יבלבל הדבר לעבודת ה' בשמחה ובטוב לבב!

Some *Yidden* insist that they have it good in *Galus—rachmana litzlan*! From their perspective, they would not object to the *Galus* being extended for another two thousand years. . .! That is the most shocking thought to entertain, and certainly the most terrible thing to express verbally! Despite that, their statement is met without the slightest protest or objection on the part of those who hear it!

The reason for the lack of objection is that those who need to scream out, "Moshiach now!" are embarrassed to do so. Not only are they ashamed, but they are personally baffled at such an expectation. What good will it do, they ask themselves, to shout "Moshiach now!"?

[Their argument against doing so runs as follows:] Hashem gave us the merit of living under circumstances that permit us to study Torah and perform mitzvos behidur. We are therefore able to engage in avodas hatefilah in accordance with the directives of our Rebbeim, and not only on special occasions such as Shabbos and yom tov, but even for an ordinary weekday Minchah. Accordingly, we are able to offer the

korbanos in their spiritual form (for the tefilos were established in place of the korbanos) in the most perfect way.

The fact that we cannot (and must not) offer an actual korban—kemitzvos retzonecha, in proper fulfillment of Hashem's will—is not our fault at all, for we are not in a position to change the situation. As per the famous statement of the Leader of our generation—or so these individuals continue their argument—that "not of our own will were we exiled from our land and not with our own power will we return to Eretz Yisrael; it was our Father and King who exiled us... and He will redeem us."

As a result, they claim, as long as we find ourselves in exile—due to the fact that this is Hashem's will—we must perform our Divine service ("I was created only to serve My Creator") in the most perfect way. This entails serving Hashem "With all your heart, soul, and might," which includes "with all your wealth," that embraces the work to bring spiritual refinement to our individual segments of the material world, etc. Not only do these people make such a claim, but they actually perform this service in reality.

Now, what about the reality that our Divine service will only be truly and fully complete with the coming of the Geulah? Well, they argue, oines rachmana patrei—"One who is forced by circumstance is not held liable!" True, they admit, "one who is forced [not to observe a mitzvah, although not liable for neglect,] is nevertheless not considered to have performed it." However, they counter, what point or benefit is there in our feeling pained, anxious, and grieved over a matter that is not our fault and not under our control? For that is precisely the concept of screaming out, "Moshiach now!"

In fact, they argue, the very opposite is true: if we are pained and grieved over the Geulah's delay, it will undermine our efforts to serve Hashem with joy and gladness!

In the scenario the Rebbe paints for us, we meet an individual who is focused on their spiritual work and pleased with their spiritual accomplishments. At first glance, what can be better than that? True,

he is not thinking about milk-making goats and egg-laying chickens, but it's ultimately the same argument: his life is good and productive without the *Geulah*!

What could be wrong with that?

Everything.

TEXT 3

Toras Menachem—Hisvaaduyos 5745, vol. 3, pp. 1647–1648

יהודי יכול להמצא במעמד ומצב טוב ונעלה, הן בגשמיות והן ברוחניות, לומד תורה ומקיים מצוות בתוך הרחבה; אבל כיצד יכול הוא לנוח ולשקוט כאשר עדיין לא באה הגאולה האמיתית והשלימה?!... היתכן שאינו מרעיש עולמות בקריאה וצעקה "משיח נאו"?!...

בשעת התפלה, ק"ש שעל המטה וכו' – עליו לצעוק "שמע ישראל"; אבל בשאר הזמנים – עליו לצעוק "משיח נאו"!...

יש לו אמנם כל טוב עוה"ז ועוה"ב – אבל איזה ערך יש לזה לעומת הגאולה האמיתית והשלימה?! כל הגילויים הכי נעלים שהיו אפילו בזמן שביהמ"ק הי' קיים – לא הגיעו אלא עד חיצוניות עתיק בלבד, וא"כ, איזה ערך יש לזה לעומת הגילוי דפנימיות עתיק שיתגלה לעתיד לבוא?!...

ובלשון הכתוב: "מי לי בשמים ועמך לא חפצתי בארץ", כידוע לשון אדמו"ר הזקן בעת דביקותו: "איך וויל זע גאָר ניסט, איך וויל ניט דיין אדמו"ר מער ניט אַז דיך אַליין"...

אמנם מספרים זאת על אדמו"ר הזקן, ואצלו גופא – בעת דביקותו, אבל אעפ"כ, אדמו"ר הצ"צ גילה וכתב את הדבר בספר המצוות שלו, ורבותינו נשיאינו ציוו לפרסם את הדברים באופן של דפוס, לדורי דורות, כדי שכולם ידעו את הדבר, ומזה ילמדו גם בנוגע לעבודתם – ש"אפס קצהו ושמץ מנהו" צריך להיות גם אצלם!

A Jew might find himself living a good and elevated life from a material as well as spiritual perspective. He may study Torah, observe the mitzvos, and be materially well-off. But how can he relax and enjoy his state when the true and complete Geulah has still not arrived? How

is it possible for him to not be motivated to shake all the worlds with his cries and screams of "Moshiach now!"?

Yes, during tefilah and kerias shema she'al hamitah, he needs to cry out, "Shema Yisrael!" But at all other times, he must scream, "Moshiach now!"

He might have all the good in the world—the good of this material world and the good of Olam Haba. But what is all that worth compared to the true and complete Geulah? All of the greatest Divine revelations, even those available previously during the times of the Beis Hamikdash, reach no higher than chitzoniyus atik [the external dimensions of the higher element of keser]. So what is all that worth compared with the revelation of penimiyus atik that will be revealed in the Future Era!

As stated in the pasuk: "Who do I have in Heaven? And I desire no one with You on earth!" And as per the famous statement of the Alter Rebbe during his states of devekus: "I desire nothing at all! I do not desire Your Gan Eden! I do not desire Your Olam Haba! I desire nothing more than You alone!"

True, this episode concerns the Alter Rebbe [and not a regular individual]. And even then, it describes the Alter Rebbe specifically while he was in a state of devekus. Nevertheless, the Tzemach Tzedek revealed and recorded this in his Sefer Hamitzvos, and our Rebbeim directed that it be published in printed format for the sake of reaching all future generations—so that they should all learn of this practice and apply it to their personal Divine service, because at least to a minimal extent, they are expected to personally adopt this approach.

The Rebbe is pleading with us not to get lost in the sideshows. A good *Galus* life is worthless in comparison to the revelations of *Geulah*. If you are searching for *Elokus*, then don't get sidetracked by anything less than *Atzmus* itself.

Our goal is the revelation of *penimiyus atik*—in other words, Hashem's Essence.

בס"ד. ש"פ תצוה, יו"ד אדר-ראשון ה'תשמ"א

ב) ומבאך כ״ק מו״ח אדמו״ר (במאמרו הידוע דבור המתחיל וקבל היהודים ב שנאמר בפורים קטן תרפ"זי), דצווי (תצוה) הוא צותא וחבורי. וזהו "ואתה תצוה את בני ישראל", שמשה הוא מקשר ומחבר את בני ישראל עם אור אין סוף⊓.

— 2 **—**

וַקבַּל הַיָּהוּדִים שׁנַאַמֵר בָפוּרִים קַטַן תרפ״ז),

ומבאר כ״ק מו״ח (In his renowned maamar entitled VeKibeil אַרְמוֹ״ר (בְּמַאֲמֶרוֹ HaYehudim,¹ delivered on Purim Katan, 5687²) the Rebbe Rayatz explains

דצורי (תצוה) that tzivui, the Hebrew word for "command," relates to the word tzavsa, which means "connection" or "bond."3

Thus the verse, "And you shall command the אָת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל״, Children of Israel," carries with it the implication that

עם אור אין סוף.

Moshe binds and connects the Jewish people with the Or Ein Sof, G-d's infinite light.4

^{1.} The connection between the concepts implied by "And you shall command" and those implied by VeKibeil HaYehudim is explained in sec. 9ff. below.

^{2.} Published in HaTamim, installment 7, p. 35c {336c} ff.; Sefer HaMaamarim 5687, p. 110ff.; Sefer HaMaamarim 5711, p. 180ff, published in English translation in Defiance and Devotion (SIE, NY, 5756/1996). See sec. 4 of that maamar with regard to the concepts under discussion.

^{3.} Similar concepts are explained in Torah Or, Tetzaveh, p. 82a, commenting on the phrase VeAtah Tetzaveh. See also the various sources mentioned in Sefer HaMaamarim Melukat, Vol. 3, p. 72, note 55.

^{4.} This concept is stated in the maamar entitled VeAtah Tetzaveh, 5679 (and appearing in Sefer HaMaamarim 5679, p. 254) and in other sources.

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ג) ולבאר זה, מקדים בהמאמריא שמשה רבינו נקרא רעיא מהימנא, דשני פרושים בזה, שהוא רועה נאמן של ישראל, ושהוא זן ומפרנס את ישראל בענין האמונה. דהאמונה שישנה בישראל מצד עצמם, שישראל הם מאמינים בני מאמיניםיב, אפשר שתהיה בבחינת מקיף, וזה שמשה רועה ומפרנס את ישראל

— 3 **—**

ולבאר זה, To explain the above:

מקדים בהמאמר שמשה In the maamar entitled VeKibeil HaYehudim,⁵ the ,רבינוּ נְקרָא רְעַיֵא מְהֵימְנַא, Rebbe Rayatz **prefaces** the above concept with an explanation of our Sages' description⁶ of Moshe Rabbeinu as a raaya mehemna.

רְשִׁנִי פַּרוּשִים בַּוֵה, There are two interpretations of this term:

a) "a faithful shepherd of the Jewish people"; של ישראל,

i.e., he faithfully tends to the needs of the Jewish people;

מו וישהוא זן ומפרנס את and b) "a shepherd of faith," i.e., that he sustains ישראל בענין האמונה. and nurtures the faith of the Jewish people, as the maamar proceeds to explain.

The Jewish people have inherent resources of בִּישָׂרָאֵל מִצֵּד עַצְמַם, faith,

שָּיִשְּׂרָאֵל הַם מַאֲמִינִים for the Jews are inherently "believers and the לני מאַמינִים, descendants of believers."

אַפשר שַתְּהֵיָה It is, however, possible for this belief to serve merely as an encompassing force, without being internalized within a person's conscious thought processes.

To explain: Emunah, faith, is an inherent element of a Jew's makeup8 and can

^{5.} Sec. 4.

^{6.} We find the Hebrew original of this term (דועה נאמן, ro'eh ne'eman) in the Pesichta to Eichah Rabbah, sec. 24. The Aramaic version of the term (דעיא מהימנא, raaya mehemna), also alluding to Moshe Rabbeinu, serves as the title of one of the component parts of the Zohar. See also Torah Or, Ki Sissa, p. 111a.

^{7.} Shabbos 97a.

^{8.} Sec. 5 below.

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בענין האמונה הוא שהאמונה תהיה בפנימיות. וזהו מה שכתוב בזהר" ההיא אמונה דלעילא יתזן ויתפרנס מניה על ידך (על ידי משה), דזה שמשה זן ומפרנס את האמונה הוא שממשיך אותה בפנימיות. וממשיך בהמאמר, דזה שמשה הוא

powerfully influence his life. Nevertheless, even though one may be inspired by his *emunah*, his intellect, emotions, and everyday conduct may not change and, indeed, may function in direct contradiction to his faith.

To cite an example from our Sages' words: As explained in the *maamar VeKibeil HaYehudim*,9 our Sages teach:10 "A thief calls out to G-d [to help him] before breaking in [to a house]." Now, the thief believes in G-d – for that reason, he prays to Him. What is it, however, that he is asking G-d to grant him? Success in stealing! This inconsistency is possible because faith is far removed from our ordinary conscious thinking and has not been internalized within it. If the faith radiating in a person were to be integrated within him, he would find it impossible to defy G-d's will while praying to Him.

ן הְשְּׁמֹשֶׁה רוֹעֶה וּמְפַּרְגֵס Moshe *Rabbeinu* fosters and nurtures the faith of אָת יִשְּׂרָאֵל בְּעִנְין הָאֶמוּנְה the Jewish people,

הוא שֶׁהָאֲמוּנָה enabling them to internalize this potential, תְּהְיֵה בְּפִנִימִיּוּת.

thus empowering them to grow intellectually and emotionally as well.

ן אֶבּרוּב בַּזּהַר הָיה אֹבֶּתוּב בַּזּהַר Similar concepts are echoed by the Zohar, which states,יי "This supernal faith will be sustained and nurtured by you (Moshe)."

יְּתְזֵן וְיִתְפַּרְגֵס מְנֵיה עַל יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה),
יִרְדַ (עַל יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה),

דְּנֶה שֶׁמֹשֶׁה זָן וּמְפַּרְנֵס אֶת This process of nurturing faith, inspired by moshe, involves internalizing it, making it part of one's conscious functioning.

רַמַלְשִׁיךְ בְּהַמַאֲמֶר, The maamar entitled VeKibeil HaYehudim continues,

^{9.} Sec. 10 below.

^{10.} Berachos 63a, as cited in Ein Yaakov. A note in Pachad Yitzchak (s.v. גובא) records that this is the reading in the Portuguese edition of the Talmud.

^{11.} Zohar, Vol. III, p. 225b.

קטעים מ"ואתה תצוה" - ש"פ תצוה, ה'תשמ"א

רעיא מהימנא, הכונה בזה היא גם לאתפשטותא דמשה שבכל דוריד, דראשי אלפי ישראל שבכל דור הם מחזקים את האמונה דישראל (שבדורם), שהאמונה שלהם תהיה בפנימיות. וכמו מרדכים, שהיה האתפשטותא דמשה שבדורו, כמאמרם ז"לם שמרדכי בדורו כמשה בדורו, שגם בזמן גזרת המן, שלמוד התורה וקיום המצוות

שׁלְּשֶׁה הוּא by emphasizing that the designation of Moshe as "a shepherd of faith" applies not only to Moshe Rabbeinu himself, but also to

"the extension of Moshe in every generation," בַּ לְאָתְפַּשְּׁטוּתָא בִּי לְאַתְפַּשְּׁטוּתָא

In every generation, there are spiritual leaders who perform the same function as Moshe did in his generation.

the heads of the thousands of the Jewish people יְשְׁרָאֵל the heads of the thousands of the Jewish people in every generation who strengthen the faith of the Jews (of their generation), (שֶּבְּדוֹרָם),

enabling them to internalize their faith. תְּהְיֵה בְּפְנִימִיּוּת.

All Jews possess inner resources of faith. Moshe, and the extensions of Moshe in every generation, strengthen that faith and bring it to the people's conscious foreground.

וּכְמוֹ מָרְדְּכֵי, שֶׁהְיָה For example, Mordechai¹³ served as "the extension of Moshe" in his generation, בְּמֹשֵׁה שֵׁבְּדוֹרוֹ,

מאַ פְּמַאֲמָרֶם זַ״ל שֶּׁמֶּרְדָּכֵי as reflected in our Sages' statement that Mordechai in his generation was like Moshe in his generation.

, שֶׁגַם בִּוְמֵן גְוֵרַת הָמֶן Even in the time of Haman's decrees,

^{12.} Tikkunei Zohar, Tikkun 69 (pp. 112b, 114a).

^{13.} See the conclusion of the third and fifteenth chapters of the maamar entitled VeKibeil HaYehudim, 5687.

^{14.} Esther Rabbah 6:2.

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אז היה קשור עם מסירות נפש, הקהיל קהלות ברבים לחזק את אמונתם של ישראל בהויה ולעמד חזק בלמוד התורה וקיום המצוות. ולאחרי שמבאר בארכה שמשה ואתפשטותא דיליה שבכל דרא מחזקים את האמונה דישראל, מבארי דיוק לשון הכתוב "שמן גו" כתית למאור" (למאור ולא להאיר), שבזמן הגלות, שכל אחד ואחד הוא נשבר ונדכא, כתית, על ידי זה מגיעים למאור (העצם) שממנו נמצא האור,

שֶׁלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה וְקִיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת אָז הָיָה קֵשׁוּר עִם מְסִירוּת נֶפֶשׁ,	vance of its mitzvos involved mesirus nefe		
הָקְהִיל קְהָלּוֹת בָּרַבִּים	Mordechai gathered congregations of people wh studied Torah communally		
לְחַזֵּק אֶת אֱמוּנָתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּה׳	to strengthen the Jews' faith in G-d		
וְלַעֲמֹד חָזָק בְּלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה וְקִיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת.	and to motivate them to stand strong in the study of the Torah and the observance of its <i>mitzvos</i> .		
וּלְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁמְּבָאֵר בָּאֲרֻכָּה שֶׁמֹשֶׁה וְאִתְפַּשְׁטוּתָא דִּילֵיה שֶּׁבְּלָל דָּרָא מְחַזְּקִים אֶת הָאֱמוּנָה דְּיִשְׂרָאֵל,	After the maamar explains at length that Moshe – and the extension of Moshe in every generation – strengthens the faith of the Jewish people,		
מְבֹאָר דִּיּוּק לְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב ״שֶׁמֶן גוֹ׳ כָּתִית לַמָּאוֹר״	it proceeds to explain ¹⁵ the verse's choice of wording – "oil, crushed for the luminary" –		
,(לַמָּאוֹר וְלֹא לְהָאִיר),	(i.e., "for the luminary" and not "to illumine").		
שֶׁבִּזְמֵן הַגָּלוּת, שֶׁכָּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד הוּא נִשְׁבָּר וְנִךְכָּא, כָּתִית,	It explains that in the era of exile, when everyone is broken and pressed (i.e., "crushed"),		
עַל יְדֵי זֶה מַגִּיעִים לַמָּאוֹר (הָעֶצֶם)	we are able to approach the luminary (the essence), the essence of the soul which is bonded to G-d's Essence,		
ָשֶׁמְשֶּנוּ נִמְצָא הָאוֹר, the source from which the light emanates.			

^{15.} The conclusion of sec. 15.

קטעים מ"ואתה תצוה" - ש"פ תצוה, ה'תשמ"א

ולכאורה יש לומר, שהפרוש בכתית למאור, שעל ידי כתית (נשבר ונדכא) מגיעים להמאור, הוא באור על זה שבזמן הגזרה דוקא באו למסירות נפש באפן נעלה ביותרל. כי מסירות נפש היא מצד עצם הנשמה שלמעלה מגלוי, מאור (שממנו נמצא האור), ועל ידי שהיו אז במצב דכתית (נשבר ונדכא), נתגלה עצם הנשמה, מאור.

אות ד

	The above appears to provide us with an explanation of the phrase " crushed for the luminary ,"
1	i.e., that through being "crushed" (broken and pressed), one approaches the luminary, the very essence and root of the soul.

As our Sages state, ¹⁶ when an olive is crushed, it gives forth its oil. Similarly, when the Jewish people are crushed by persecution, their essential spiritual power rises to the surface.

הוא בֵּאוּר עַל זֶה שֶׁבִּזְמֵן הַגְּזֵרָה דַּוְקָא בָּאוּ לְמְסִירוּת נָפֶשׁ בְּאֹפֶן נַעֲלֶה בְּיוֹתֵר.	the Jews were able to attain these peaks of		
כִּי מְסִירוּת נֶפֶשׁ הִיא מִצַּד עֶצֶם הַנְּשָׁמָה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִגְּלוּי,	These high levels of self-sacrifice stem from the essence of the soul, a level which transcend revelation;		
ָמָאוֹר (שֶׁמִּמֶּנוּ נִמְצָא הָאוֹר),	it is "the luminary" (from which light emanates).		
וְעַל יְדֵי שֶׁהָיוּ אָז בְּמַצָּב דְּכָתִית (נִשְׁבָּר וְנִדְכָּא),	Thus, because the Jews were crushed (broken and pressed)		
נִתְגַּלָּה עֶצֶם הַנְּשָׁמָה, מָאוֹת.	the essence of their souls, "the luminary," was revealed.		

The above explanation is frequently found in chassidic texts.

^{16.} See Menachos 63b.

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- השייכות דהביאור בואתה תצוה גו' לוקבל היהודים גו' ראה לקמן ס"ט ואילך.
- ו) נדפס ב״התמים״ חוברת ז לה, ג [שלו, ג] ואילך, סה״מ תרפ״ז ע׳ קי ואילך. ה׳תשי״א ע׳ 180 ואילך. ראה שם ס״ד.
 - ,55 מערה ע' נט הערה לקמן לקמן ר"מ וראה בהנסמך לקמן ע' נט הערה (עה"פ ואתה תצוה). ובכ"מ, וראה בהנסמך לקמן ע' נט הערה
- ח) כ״ה בסד״ה ואתה תצוה עטר״ת (סה״מ עטר״ת ע׳ רנו). ובכ״מ. ובד״ה זה תרפ״ז ס״ד בתחלתו ועד״ז רסט״ו) כ״ה בסד״ה ואתה תצוה עטר״ת מוסיף ״עם אוא״ס״. ויש לומר דבהמאמר מפרש שמשה מקשר את בני ישראל עצמם, כדלקמן סי״א.
 - .יא) סעיף ד
 - יב) שבת צז, א.
 - יג) ח״ג רכה, ב.
 - יד) תקו"ז תס"ט (קיב, א. קיד, א).
 - טו) ראה בד״ה הנ״ל תרפ״ז ס״ג וסט״ו.
 - טז) אסת"ר פ"ו, ב.
 - יז) בד״ה הנ״ל תרפ״ז סט״ו.

? Points to Ponder

Why is the instinct for <i>mesirus nefesh</i> aroused when we are most oppressed? In fact, the more they oppress us, the more <i>mesirus nefesh</i> we have. Why is that?			
If we are stable, comfortable, prosperous, and enjoy complete rights of citizenship in <i>Galus</i> , why can't we settle for it? Moshiach will be better, and that will be nice, but why must we be desperate for it?			
The Alter Rebbe was unsatisfied by anything less than the revelation of <i>Atzmus</i> , but what makes us think that ordinary Chasidim are capable of such yearning?			

SEGMENT ONE TAKEAWAYS

At times of suffering, it is easy to feel desperate for Moshiach. In times of comfort, it is much harder to be desperate for Moshiach. However, even when *Galus* is comfortable *begashmiyus* and allows us a high level of *avodas Hashem beruchniyus*, *Galus* is a foreign place for

a Jew. No matter how comfortable, Galus can never be called home.

The *giluyim* of *Galus*, even the *giluyim* experienced in the Beis Hamikdash, are infinitesimal compared to the *giluyim* that we will experience in *yemos hamoshiach*.

A Jew's true desire is to feel desperate for Moshiach and we must work to reveal this desire within ourselves.

Take five minutes each day to imagine yourself as a prince kidnapped from the palace to live among savages. They provide us with

everything that they deem luxurious, but they won't let us go home and see the king. Worse, our time in *Galus* has played with our minds and made us think that the coarse pleasures fed to us in this distant savage place are true delicacies.





DEEPER WANTING

Longing for Atzmus

THE LESSON

At the conclusion of the famous *maamar* ביום עשתי עשר, after the Rebbe extensively discusses the need to focus on the real thing and not to get distracted by anything else—however holy and beautiful it may be—the Rebbe then brings the above quote of the Alter Rebbe, and spells out its meaning in extremely clear terms:

TFXT 4

Sefer Hamaamarim Melukat (Toras Menachem edition), vol. 3, p. 137

ויש לומר דע"י שאמר אדמו"ר הזקן איך וויל מער ניט אַז דיך אַליין, ובפרט לאחרי שנתפרסם זה ע"י הצ"צ, ניתן הכח (עוד יותר) לכאו"א מישראל, ובפרט לההולכים בעקבותיו ובדרכיו, דהגם שיש לו ריבוי רצונות, ועד לרצונות שמצד נה"ב, שכל הרצונות שלו יהיו בלא לב ולב, ועיקר רצונו יהי' להשלים כוונת העצמות לעשות לו ית' דירה בתחתונים (ע"ד ומעין שהי' אצל אדמו"ר הזקן שלא רצה מער ניט אַז דיך אַליין), וגם רצונו בגשמיות יהי' (בעיקר) בכדי לעשות את הגשמיות כלי לאלקות. ועי"ז יומשך לו גם ריבוי השפעה בגשמיות, כמאמר אדמו"ר הזקן אַז דער אויבערשטער גיט אידן גשמיות און אידן מאַכן פון די גשמיות רוחניות, דמזה מובן, דכשהקב"ה נותן לישראל ריבוי גשמיות עושים ישראל ריבוי רוחניות, ריבוי בכמות וריבוי באיכות, ועד לתכלית השלימות, ועד שמתקשרים ומתאחדים בהקב"ה, ישראל (אורייתא) וקוב"ה כולא חד. וכל זה נעשה מתוך שמחה וטוב לבב, בימי ההכנה לזמן חירותנו, וזה מביא גם את זמן חירותנו בפועל, גאולה האמיתית והשלימה ע"י משיח צדקנו, בקרוב ממש.

The result of the Alter Rebbe articulating this concept—"I want nothing more than You alone!"—and even more so as a result of the Tzemach Tzedek's act of publicizing it, the power (and much more) has thereby been granted to each and every Yid, and especially to those who walk in his footsteps and in his paths [to adopt this approach]:

You may have many desires, including desires produced by your nefesh habehamis. Nevertheless, this power enables you to achieve that none of these desires are experienced with a complete heart. Instead, your main [and most genuine] desire is that the goal of Atzmus, to have a dirah for Himself down here in this world, is achieved. (This desire is similar to, and a form of, the Alter Rebbe's desire for nothing but Hashem alone.) Even your material desires are (mainly) for the sake of making materiality receptive to Elokus.

Through this, you also elicit plentiful material blessings for yourself as well, as per the Alter Rebbe's statement that "Hashem gives Yidden gashmiyus, and they turn the gashmiyus into ruchniyus." Accordingly, when Hashem gives the Yidden a lot of gashmiyus, the Yidden turn it into a lot of ruchniyus—in both quantity and quality, until the point that they cause Hashem and the Yidden to be connected and united as a single entity.

This is all to be accomplished with joy and gladness, in these days of preparation for [Pesach,] zman cheruseinu, which will also bring us the actual time of freedom—the true and complete Geulah through Moshiach tzidkenu, bekarov mamash!

We are able and expected to train ourselves, so that our main desire (and in the context of this lesson: our main desire for Moshiach) is the fulfillment of the ultimate desire and intention of *Atzmus*—that Hashem is revealed and at home here.

Now, this concept—that our only desire is for *dirah betachtonim*—has two sides to it: 1) The human perspective—we will experience the ultimate revelation of Hashem; and 2) Hashem's perspective—He is finally out of the concealment of *Galus*!

It is this second element of the *dirah* perspective that the Rebbe encouraged us to adopt on Lag Ba'Omer 5738/1978. In the following excerpt, the Rebbe urges us to develop compassion on the *Shechinah* itself, so that we want the *Geulah* for the sake of "freeing" the *Shechinah* from *Galus*!

TEXT 5

Sichos Kodesh 5738, vol. 2, pp. 336-337

אָבער אַזוי ווי ס'איז דאָך פּאָרט אַ רחמנות אויף אים, און סוכ"ס דאַרף מען אים אַרויסנעמען פון זיין גלות (ביי די דאָלאַרן) – דערציילט מען מען אים אַרויסנעמען פון זיין גלות (ביי די דאָלאַרן) – דערציילט מען אים אַז יעדער רגע וואָס ער געפינט זיך אין גלות איז "שכינה עמהן", דער אויבערשטער געפינט זיך אין גלות צוזאַמען מיט אים, וויבאַלד אַז ער געפינט זיך אין גלות.

וואָס אין ענין יוצא מידי פשוטו – דאָס איז ניט קיין ענין של דרוש, ניט קיין פשט'ל, און ניט קיין ענין וואָס מ'וויל איינרעדן איימיצן כדי אַז אים זאָל ווערן רואיקער אויפן האַרצן – דאָס איז אַן ענין וואָס שטייט אין "תורת אמת", אַז בשעת אַ איד געפינט זיך אין גלות, האַלט ער די שכינה אין גלות צוזאַמען מיט זיך, ער האַלט אין גלות דעם "חלק אלוקה ממעל ממש".

און ווי דער אַלטער רבי זאָגט אין תניא בנוגע צו אַן עבירה, אַז אפי' ווען דאָס איז מערניט ווי "לפי שעה", איז דאָס "כמשל האוחז בראשו של מלך ומורידו למטה וטומן פניו בתוך וכוי".

זאָגט מען דעם אידן, אַז אפי' אויב זיין רצון און זיין שיטה איז, אַז האָבן נאָך אַ "זירא" אין געלט איז גאָר אַ גרויסע זאַך, עס ווערט צען מאָל אַזוי פיל, און ער ברענגט אַ ראי' אַז אַזוי זאָגט זיין "אָקאונטענט", אַזוי זאָגט דער באַנק, און אַזוי זאָגט דער "דאו און בראדסטריט" וואָס שיקט פאַנאַנדער די פּאַפּירן מיט די ידיעות אַז מ'זאָל וויסן ווער איז אַ גביר און ווער איז אַ גרעסערער גביר, וואָס דערפאַר קען ער באַקומען אַ גרעסערע הלואה (דאָס איז דער אויפטו דערפון וואָס ער איז אַ גרעסערער גביר – אַז ער קען באַקומען אַ גרעסערע הלואה!) – דאַרף גרעסערער וויסן אַז דורך דערויף האַלט ער אין גלות דעם אויבערשטן!

וואָס דעמולט איז מצד מענטשליכקייט אַליין (ניט מצד פרומקייט) וועט ער אויך מוותר זיין אויף דעם געשמאַקן שלאָף וואָס ער האָט ווען ער לייגט זיך שלאָפן אויף אַ קישן וואָס איז געמאַכט געוואָרן פון דאָלאַר'ס, וואָס דערפאַר וויל ער שלאָפן, און אַז משיח זאָל אים ניט מבלבל זיין פון הנאה האָבן פון זיינע דאָלאַר'ס – זאָגט מען אים: האָב רחמנות אויפן אויבערשטן! די שכינה געפינט זיך צוזאַמען מיט דיר בכל מקום בשעת דו גייסט אין באַנק, בשעת דו זיצט אונטער דעם דרייווער און דו האָסט הנאה פון ענינים של מה בכך, געפינט זיך דער אויבערשטער צוזאַמען מיט דיר כביכול –

איז דאָך פאַרשטאַנדיק, אַז ווען ער דערוויסט זיך אַז דאָס איז פאַרבונדן מיט אַרויסנעמען דעם אויבערשטן פון גלות רגע אחד קודם – איז אויב ער האָט אין זיך עפּעס אַ חוש פון מענטשליכקייט, וועט ער מוותר זיין אויף זיין געשמאַקן שלאָף וואָס אים ווייזט זיך אויס אַז אין דערויף באַשטייט זיין נחת אמיתי, און ער וועט טאָן כל התלוי בו צו ווערן אַ לעבעדיקער איד דורך תורת חיים ומצוותי' עליהם נאמר "וחי בהם".

. . . However, since it is a pity for this individual [to remain in his state of exile], and at the end of the day, we need to extract him from his exile (among his own dollars [for he is deeply attached to his own wealth to the point that he is terrified at the prospect of the Geulah]), we must inform him that for every second that he remains in exile, the Shechinah does as well. Hashem Himself is found in exile alongside him—due to the fact that he remains in exile!

This is to be taken literally. I am not here to share a nice drush or peshetel. Nor am I attempting to convince someone of something for the sake of reducing their anxiety. Rather, this is a fact, as taught in Toras emes! When a Yid is in exile, the Shechinah is held back in exile together with him; he is keeping the chelek elokah mima'al mamash in exile.

In Tanya, the Alter Rebbe states that when someone commits a sin, although it may be a temporary lapse, then for the duration of that lapse, "the individual is compared to one who grabs a king by his head and forces it downward until he buries the king's face in . . ."

We therefore tell this Yid that we understand that, as per his expressed desire and lifegoal, he considers the addition of another zero to his impressive bank balance a major accomplishment. After all, he has multiplied his wealth by ten. And the proof of this milestone's significance is that his professional accountant declares that it is impressive, and his bank manager says the same, and the identical sentiment is expressed in Dun & Bradstreet—the entity that releases advisories to inform the public who is wealthy and who is even wealthier—which in

turn will allow him to take out a greater loan. (By the way, that captures the grand accomplishment of his extensive wealth: it enables him to receive a greater loan!) Nevertheless, we must explain to this Yid, he needs to be aware that with his attitude, he is restraining Hashem Himself in exile!

In that case, out of plain decency (not necessarily out of religiosity), he should forgo the sweet sleep he enjoys when he falls asleep on a pillow of dollars. It is for the sake of these dollars that he wishes to fall asleep, so that Moshiach does not come and disturb the pleasure he derives from owning so much money. We tell him, "Have pity for Hashem! The Shechinah is with you wherever you are: when you visit your bank, when you are comfortably seated behind your chauffeur, and when you seek enjoyment in trivialities. Hashem is right there beside you!"

Once he understands that his behavior could release Hashem from exile a moment sooner, then if he owns the slightest sense of decency, he will forgo his sweet sleep [of which has convinced himself that it is his true source of pleasure], and he will do everything he can to live the life of a Jew, through Torah and mitzvos, regarding which the Torah states, vechai bahem, "You will live through them."

Here, the Rebbe call on us to "have pity for the *Shechinah*!' You might think that you do not need Moshiach, but what about Hashem, who is forced to accompany you wherever you go in *Galus*, no matter the kind of activity you happen to engage in? Think about *Him* and *His* needs for a moment!

The result is that whether we focus on ourselves—to avoid becoming sidetracked by anything other than the *etzem*—or if we are motivated by our compassion for the *Shechinah*, we realign ourselves to be singularly focused on bringing Moshiach.

In *Ve'atah Tetzaveh*—the final *maamar* that the Rebbe distributed by hand to the Chasidim, just two weeks before *Chaf Zayin Adar*—the Rebbe urges us to pine for Moshiach, based on our development of the *etzem* worldview, *davka* when life is good:

TEXT 6

Sefer Hamaamarim Melukat (Toras Menachem edition), vol. 3, pp. 39–40

והענין הוא, דזה שישראל הם שבורים מזה שהם בגלות (גם כשיש להם הרחבה בגשמיות וברוחניות), הוא, כי רצונו האמיתי של כל אחד מישראל הוא שיהי' גילוי אלקות, ועד שזה (גילוי אלקות) נוגע לעצם מציאותו, ולכן, זה שבזמן הגלות אין מאיר גילוי אלקות כמו שהי' בזמן הבית [ובפרט כשמתבונן בזה שארז"ל כל מי שלא נבנה ביהמ"ק בימיו ה"ז כאילו נחרב בימיו], הנה מזה עצמו איז ער אינגאַנצן צוטרייסלט, כתית. וגם כשהוא בדרגא נעלית ביותר שמאיר אצלו גילוי אלקות בדוגמת הגילוי שהי' בזמן הבית, מ"מ, מזה שבכללות העולם אין מאיר הגילוי, מוכח, שגם הגילוי שמאיר אצלו הוא גילוי מוגבל. דכשמאיר גילוי אוא"ס הבל"ג הגילוי הוא בכל מקום, וכשישנו מקום אחד (אפילו פינה נדחת) שאין מאיר שם גילוי אלקות, הוא מפני שהגילוי (גם בהמקום שהוא מאיר) הוא גילוי מוגבל. ומזה שאין מאיר אצלו גילוי עצמות אוא"ס, הוא נשבר ונדכא, כתית.

The Jewish people feel crushed by the reality that they are in Galus, even when they have plentiful gashmiyus and ruchniyus. This is because the true desire of each Yid is for the revelation of Elokus. The revelation of Elokus affects the essence of their existence!

For that reason, the reality that Elokus does not shine openly during Galus as it did during the era of the Beis Hamikdash—and especially when we recall Chazal's statement—that "whoever does not experience the rebuilding of the Beis Hamikdash in his lifetime is considered as having experienced its destruction during his lifetime"—leaves us completely shaken, in a state of kosis.

An individual might have achieved the highest spiritual status, and to him, Elokus is revealed in a manner similar to the revelation in the era of the Beis Hamikdash. Nevertheless, Elokus is not revealed openly throughout the rest of the world, and that demonstrates that the revelation of Elokus that he experiences is limited. For when Hashem's infinite light [or ein sof] is revealed, it radiates openly everywhere; if

there is a single place, however remote, in which Elokus is not openly revealed, it is because the revelation (including in the place of this exalted individual) is only a limited form of revelation. Consequently, the realization that he does not experience the revelation of Atzmus or ein sof leaves him broken and crushed—kosis.

It's either *Geulah* for everyone or it's not the ultimate and limitless *Geulah*. In other words, if I am living *Geulah* but someone else is not, then *neither* of us are living the גאולה האמיתית והשלימה. Because *Atzmus* is all encompassing, and when revealed, it reaches everyone and everywhere without exception.

Now, we return to our earlier discussion (in the introduction): *Geulah* as a solution to problems and troubles is valid and true. At times, it can be a motivator for a deep yearning for Moshiach—as we will see in the following *sichah*, in which the Rebbe explains why *Chazal* informed us about the material miracles we can expect to enjoy in the era of *Geulah*:

TEXT 7

Likutei Sichos, vol. 37, pp. 80-81

ובדרך זו יש לבאר גם בנוגע לעתיד לבוא, שרז"ל מפליאים הזמן דלעת"ל בנסים ונפלאות בגשמיות שיהיו אז, כי גם לעת"ל לא יגיע כאו"א תיכף להשגה נעלית בשכר רוחני, ופשיטא לא לדרגת העבודה דלשמה, עבודה מאהבה, אלא גם אז יהי' סדר העליות מחיל אל חיל, ולא יולד אדם בתכלית השלימות בידיעה והשגת ה' ועבודה מאהבה, ולכן יש צורך בנסים ונפלאות גשמיים, כדי להקדים ולזרזו על קיום התומ"צ.

Chazal issued remarkable statements regarding the future era of Redemption, describing wonders and miracles in material matters that will then occur. These statements were necessary because even in the future era, not everyone will immediately reach the highest degrees of spiritual reward, and certainly not the achievement of serving Hashem

entirely altruistically (lishmah), which is a service purely out of love. Rather, even in that era, there will be an entire process of climbing from one step to the next. An individual will not be born with a completely perfected knowledge and comprehension of Hashem, and will not automatically serve Hashem entirely out of love. There will therefore be a need for miracles and wonders in material matters, for the sake of encouraging further advances in Torah and mitzvos.

If, at the onset of the *Geulah*, people will focus on material relief, then certainly before the *Geulah*, it is valid to want the *Geulah* for material relief.

Nevertheless, while *Geulah* as a solution to material issues is valid and true, the Rebbe called on us (as we have seen from all the above *sichos* and many more) to train ourselves to adopt a *Geulah* perspective of *Geulah*.

בס"ד. ש"פ תצוה, יו"ד אדר-ראשון ה'תשמ"א

ט) והנה הכתוב "וקבל היהודים את אשר החלו לעשות" מדבר (בפשטות) בהזמן שלאחרי הנס דפורים. ויש לומר, דמה שכתוב בהמאמר דפרוש "וקבל היהודים את אשר החלו לעשות" הוא שבימי אחשורוש קבלו מה שהחלו במתן תורה, הוא גם לפי פשטות הכתוב ש"וקבל" גו' היה לאחר הנס. ועל פי זה, בזה

_9 _

The above question can be explained by prefacing with another concept:

לַעֲשׁוֹת" מְדַבֵּר (בְּפַשְׁטוּת) begun" refers

(According to its simple meaning), the verse החלו ביְהוּדִים אָת אֲשֶׁר הָחֵלוּ "And the Jews accepted what they had already

to the time after the Purim miracle¹ and not to the time of Haman's decree as explained above. As explained in sec. 4 above, in the maamar VeKibeil HaYehudim (and in other sources in Chassidus), it is stated that the acceptance of the Torah came through the Iews' self-sacrifice at the time of Haman's decree.

אַשֶׁר הָחֶלּוּ לַעֲשׁוֹת״

ווש לומר, דמה שבתוב It is possible, however, to apply the interpretation of the maamar that "the Jews accepted what they את "יִקבֵּל הַיָּהוּדִים אָת had already begun"

to mean that the Jews' acceptance of what began at the Giving of the Torah took place in the time יבֶּמְתֵּן תּוֹרָה, of Achashverosh,

even according to the simple meaning of the

אָ״וְקְבֵּל״ גוֹ׳ הָיָה that their acceptance of the Torah came after the . לַאַחַר הַנְּסּ

In the Megillah, this verse describes the Jews' conduct after the Purim miracle, when Mordechai and Esther instructed them to celebrate Purim and observe its mitzvos.

^{1.} See Rashi, Shabbos 88a, who explains that the verse "The Jews established and accepted," which conveys a similar concept, refers to the circumstances after the Purim miracles.

שבימי אחשורוש קבלו מה שהחלו במתן תורה, שני ענינים. הקבלה שהיתה בזמן הגזרה על ידי המסירות נפש שלהם (כמפרש בהמאמר), והקבלה שהיתה לאחרי הנס דפורים, שהיא נעלית יותר גם מהקבלה בזמן הגזרה (כדלקמן). ויש לומר, שעל דרך זה הוא בנוגע ״כתית למאור״, שעל ידי הענין דכתית שבזמן הגלות מגיעים להמאור, דשני ענינים בזה. כשישראל נמצאים במצב של כתית מצד זה שישנם גזרות על קיום

וְעַל פִּי זַה, בַּזָה שֵׁבִּימֵי According to this interpretation, there are two אַחַשְּׁוֵרוֹשׁ קּבְּלוּ מַה dimensions of the acceptance of what began at the Giving of the Torah by the Jews at the time שני ענינים. of Achashverosh:

a) the acceptance of the Torah and its mitzvos] at the time of Haman's decree as expressed by their self-sacrifice (as stated explicitly in the maamar (כַּמְפֹרֵשׁ בְּהָמֵאֲמֵר), VeKibeil HaYehudim); and

,לאַחַרִי הַנֵּס דְּפוּרִים, of Purim,

b) the acceptance which came after the miracle

explained). הגורה (כַּדְלְקְמֵּן).

for this was on a higher plane than the acceptance during the time of the decree (as will be

There is a general principle in the service of G-d:² "Always advance higher in holy matters." The fact that the second dimension - the acceptance of the Torah that followed the Purim miracle - took place after its acceptance in the face of Haman's decrees - indicates that it was on a higher level.

א בּרֵךְ זֵה A similar explanation can be offered for the הוא בְּנוֹגֵעַ ״כַּתִית לְמַאוֹר״, phrase, "crushed for the luminary,"

pointing to two different patterns that reflect how being "crushed" in the era of exile leads a Jew to reach "the luminary":

As explained in the Rebbe Rayatz's maamar, when the Jews are "crushed," because of the oppression of other nations who pass decrees against the observance of the Torah and its mitzvos

^{2.} Berachos 28a: Shabbos 21b: et al.

התורה ומצות (כמו שהיה בזמן אמירת המאמר), ועל ידי זה מגיעים להמאור על ידי המסירות נפש שלהם. ועוד ענין בכתית למאור, שגם כשישראל נמצאים במצב של הרחבה, הרחבה בגשמיות וגם הרחבה ברוחניות, אלא שהם נמצאים בגלות^{מא}, [ועל

(בְּמֵּוֹ שֶּׁהְיָה בִּוְמֵן (as was the case at the time the *maamar VeKibeil* אָמִירָת הַמַּאַמֵּר), *HaYehudim* was delivered),

As mentioned initially, the Rebbe Rayatz delivered that *maamar* at the time when the Stalinist regime tried to stamp out Jewish practice.

וְעֵל יְבֵי זֶה מַגִּיעִים through their mesirus nefesh, they reached "the יְבֵי זְה מַגִּיעִים fuminary," the essence of their souls was expressed. הַמְּסִירוּת נַפַשׁ שַׁלָּהָם.

ן דְנוֹד עְנְיָן בְּכָתִית לַּמְּאוֹר, There is, however, another dimension of the phrase "crushed for the luminary":

ישָׁגַם כְּשָׁיִשְּׂרָאֵל נִמְצָאִים that even when the Jews are living in a state of בְּמַצָּב שֶׁל הַרְחָבָה, prosperity,

יוֹם הַרְחָבֶה בְּגַשְּמִיּוּת וְגַם both in a material and spiritual sense, הַרְחָבָה בִּרוּחָנִיּוּת,

אָלָּא שֶׁהֵם נִמְצָאִים בַּגָּלוּת, they feel "crushed" because of the very fact that they are living in exile.

The special quality of the Jews' acceptance of the Torah at the time of Purim came because they were "crushed" and, as a result, the essence of their souls was revealed. As explained in secs. 4 and 5, the self-sacrifice necessary to confront those decrees was an expression of the essence of the soul. The present *maamar* proceeds, in this section, to explain why being "crushed" from the very fact of being in exile is also an expression of the essence of the soul. This reflects, in fact, an even deeper dimension of the soul's essence than being "crushed" because of oppressive decrees, (as wull be explained in sec. 10).

Significantly, the text of the *maamar VeKibeil HaYehudim* mentions that the Jews are "crushed" because of "the time of exile." This can be understood as alluding to the interpretation that one is crushed from the very fact that they are in exile. The synopsis of that section of the *maamar VeKibeil HaYehudim* however, mentions "the time of exile and oppressive decrees," highlighting the first dimension of being crushed.

דרך המצב שהיה לאחרי הנס דפורים, שליהודים היתה אורה ושמחה וששן ויקר∝ב, בפשטות וגם ברוחניות∝ג [ויתרה מזה שגם בית המן נתן לאסתר∞ד, שהיה אז גם המעלה דאתהפכא], אלא שאכתי עבדי אחשורוש אנן מּהּ], הם שבורים ונדכאים (כתית) מזה שהם בגלות. ועל ידי הכתית דישראל מזה שנמצאים בגלות, מגיעים להמאור.

ן דְעַל דֶּרֶךְ הַמַּצְב שֶׁהְיָה (To explain this concept within the context of the אָחֲרֵי הַנֵּס דְּפוּרִים, Purim narrative: **After the Purim miracle,**

ישֶׁלְיָהוּדִים הָיְתָה אוֹרָה "the Jews enjoyed light and joy, gladness and הְשָׁמָּחָה וְשָׁמֹן וִיקָר, honor,"

in the literal as well as in the spiritual sense.4

וויתֵרָה מְזֶּה שֶׁגַּם בֵּית [Moreover, "Haman's house was given to Esther," הַמַן נָתַּן לְאֵסְתָּר,

and thus, the Jews also possessed the positive qualities associated with the transformation of darkness into light.] For Haman represented the epitome of the forces of evil. Giving his house and resources to Esther enabled her to use these possessions for

holiness.

אָלָא שֶׁאַכַּחִּי עַבְדֵי Nevertheless, they were still in exile, to borrow a ,אָלָא שֶׁאַכַּחִי עַבְדֵי phrase from our Sages: "We are now servants of Achashverosh."}

הם שְׁבוּרִים וְנְדְכָּאִים And this very fact, that the Jews are in exile, is ... מָהָה שֶׁהֵם בַּגָּלוּת. (כְּתִית) מָהָה שֶׁהֵם בַּגָּלוּת. sufficient to bring them to a state of feeling "broken" and "crushed."

רְעֵל יְדֵי הַכְּתִית דְּיִשְׂרָאֵל And through this crushed state מָזָה שַׁנְמַצִאִים בַּגַּלוּת,

מַגִּיעִים לְהַמָּאוֹר. they reach "the luminary."

^{3.} Esther 8:16.

^{4.} See Megillah 16b.

 $^{5.\} Esther\ 8{:}1.$

^{6.} Megillah 14a.

והענין הוא, דזה שישראל הם שבורים מזה שהם בגלות (גם כשיש להם הרחבה בגשמיות וברוחניות) הוא, כי רצונו האמתי של כל אחד מישראל הוא שיהיה גלוי אלקות, ועד שזה (גלוי אלקות) נוגע לעצם מציאותו, ולכן, זה שבזמן הגלות אין מאיר גלוי אלקות כמו שהיה בזמן הבית [ובפרט כשמתבונן בזה שאמרו רז"ל מי שלא נבנה בית המקדש בימיו הרי זה כאלו נחרב בימיו], הנה מזה עצמו איז ער

At this point, the *maamar* begins explaining why the feelings of being "crushed" because the Jews are still in exile enables a Jew to reach "the luminary," the essence of the soul, and, thereby, to establish a more comprehensive bond with G-d's Essence than that established by the Jews through being crushed by oppressive decrees.

To explain:	ָרְהָעִנְיָן הוּא,
The very fact that the Jews are in exile makes them feel broken and crushed	דְּזֶה שֶׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל הֵם שְׁבוּרִים מִזֶּה שֶׁהֵם בַּגָּלוּת
(even when they are blessed with material and spiritual prosperity)	נֵב כְּשֶׁיֵשׁ לְהֶם הַרְחָבָה בְּגַשְׁמִיּוּת וּבְרוּחָנִיּוּת)
because the true desire of every Jew, a desire that emanates from the core of who he is,	הוּא, כִּי רְצוֹנוֹ הָאֲמִתִּי שֶׁל כָּל אֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל
is that there be a revelation of G-dliness.	הוא שֶׁיִּהְיֶה גִּלֹוּי אֱלֹקוּת,
Indeed, this desire for the revelation of G-dliness affects the very essence of his being.	וְעַד שֶׁזֶּה (גִּלּוּי אֱלֹקוּת) נוֹגֵעַ לְעֶצֶם מְצִיאוּתוֹ,
Therefore, the fact that G-dliness is not revealed in the time of exile to the same extent as in the time of the <i>Beis HaMikdash</i> –	וְלָכֵן, זֶה שֶׁבִּזְמַן הַנָּלוּת אֵין מֵאִיר גִּלוּי אֱלקוּת כְּמוֹ שֶׁהָיָה בִּזְמַן הַבַּיִת
[and this is particularly true when one contemplates our Sages' statement, ⁷	וּבִפְרָט כְּשֶׁמִּתְבּוֹנֵן בָּזֶה שֶׁאָמְרוּ רַזַ״ל
"Whoever did not merit to have the <i>Beis HaMik-dash</i> built in his time should consider it as if it was destroyed in his time"] –	כָּל מִי שֶׁלֹא נִבְנָה בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ בְּיָמָיו הֲרֵי זָה כְּאִלוּ נָחֲרָב בְּיָמָיו],

Imagine being there when the *Beis HaMikdash* was destroyed, seeing G-d's home burning with your own eyes! Who could bear that? Although we do not actually

^{7.} See the Jerusalem Talmud, Yoma 1:1 (4b), Midrash Tehillim on Tehillim 137:7.

אינגאנצן צוטרייסלט, כתית. וגם כשהוא בדרגא נעלית ביותר שמאיר אצלו גלוי אלקות בדגמת הגלוי שהיה בזמן הביתיי, מכל מקום מזה שבכללות העולם אין מאיר

witness that sight, our Sages teach us that this is the reality. As long as the Beis HaMikdash is not rebuilt, it is as if it is being destroyed before our eyes.

jolts every fiber of his being, er iz ingantzen אָיז עֵר אִינְגאנְצֵן tzutreiselt; every fiber of his being is shaken; he ייסְלְט, כַּתִית. is "crushed."

An experience of pain and discomfort affects a person to the extent that the source of that pain is rooted in his being. There are simple physical discomforts that are obviously external. Deeper than that are factors that cause emotional upset. Now there are various degrees to which a person is affected and disturbed by what happens around him. In all instances, however, there is a dimension of the person - his essence - that remains unchanged. The fact that the very essence of a Jew is shaken by the experience of exile and the concealment of G-dliness indicates that the rejection of exile and the desire for redemption is rooted in the very core of his being. These feelings define who he is.

It can be understood why such a yearning for G-dliness and inner agitation would be felt by ordinary people: they do not experience any revelations of G-dliness. The maamar proceeds to explain that the same inner turbulence can be felt by those who are spiritually aware.

נגם כְּשָׁהוּא בַּדַרְגַּא נַעֵלֵית Even when an individual is on such a lofty spiritual plane that G-dliness is revealed for him – in his personal spiritual world, G-dliness shines in a manner which resembles the revelation during שהיה בּוְמֵן הַבּיִת, the times of the Beis HaMikdash,

To cite a well-known example: "For... Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai, it was as if the Beis HaMikdash was not destroyed at all."8 Although Rabbi Shimon personally suffered from the Roman occupation of *Eretz Yisrael*, to the extent that he was forced to hide in a cave for thirteen years, in his inner spiritual world, he was above the destruction of the Beis HaMikdash.

אַבּּכְלַלוּת מְזֶה שֶבְּכְלַלוּת Nevertheless, the fact that this revelation is not פּעוֹלָם אֵין מֵאִיר הַגְּלוּי, expressed throughout the world at large

^{8.} Pelach HaRimon, Shmos, p. 7, in the name of the Alter Rebbe.

הגלוי, מוכח, שגם הגלוי שמאיר אצלו הוא גלוי מגבל. דכשמאיר גלוי אור אין סוף הבלי גבול, הגלוי הוא בכל מקום, וכשישנו מקום אחד (אפלו פנה נדחת) שאין מאיר שם גלוי אלקות, הוא מפני שהגלוי (גם בהמקום שהוא מאיר) הוא גלוי מגבל. [וזהו מה שמובא במאמר אדמו"ר הזקןמה דאיתא בתקונים מט שאפלו אם היה צדיק אחד

is a clear indication that even the revelation אָצְלוֹ הוּא גּלּוּי שֶׁמֵּאִיר sqranted him is limited in nature.

For when the infinite dimension of the Or Ein אָין סוף הַבְּלִי גְּבוּל, Sof is revealed,

that revelation will permeate every place. Ein Sof means "without end." If there is a place where the revelation does not reach, the light is not Ein Sof.

אָרָשֶׁיֶּשְׁנוֹ מָקוֹם אָחָד As long as there is one place (even a remote (אַפְלּוּ פְּנָה נְדָחַת) corner)

שָׁאִיך שָׁם where G-dliness is not revealed, גְּלוּי אֱלֹקוּת,

the revelation is limited (and that limitation affects בְּהַשְּׁהַוֹּל שְׁהוֹא מֵאִיר) ביה the revelation is limited (and that limitation affects even the place where the light shines).

הוא גלוי מגבל.

Thus even the elevated souls who are personally above the experience of exile can feel "crushed" from the fact that G-dliness is not manifest in the world at large.

[This is implied by the statement in the Alter קּמַאְמֵר אַדְמוֹ״ר הַּזָּקֵן Rebbe's maamar° that the Tikkunei Zohar¹⁰ relates בְּאַנְאָרָ בַּּתִּקוּנִים

ישֶאַפְלּוּ אָם הָיָה צַּדִּיק אֶחָד that if even one tzaddik in a generation would חוֹצַר בְּתְשׁוּכָה שְׁלֵמָה, turn to G-d in perfect teshuvah,

,בּדוֹרוֹ הַיָה בַּא מַשִּׁיחָ, *Mashiach* would come in his generation.

^{9.} Maamarei Admur HaZakein HaKetzarim, p. 403.

^{10.} The Alter Rebbe's *maamar* cited in the previous note mentions this as the source. (The exact source in the *Tikkunei Zohar* is, however, a matter of question.) See the conclusion of *Parshas Noach* in the *Zohar Chadash* (23d): "If the head of the community or one member of the community will turn to G-d in *teshuvah*, the entire Diaspora will be gathered in."

חוזר בתשובה שלמה, בדורו היה בא משיח, כי על ידי תשובה שלמה ממשיכים גלוי אור אין סוף הבלי גבול, וגלוי זה הוא בכל מקום]. ומזה שאין מאיר אצלו גלוי עצמות אור אין סוף, הוא נשבר ונדכא, כתית. וועל דרך הידוע שחולה בגימטריא מ"ט, שגם כשמשיג מ"ט שערי בינה אלא שחסר לו שער הנו"ן, הוא חולהם. וידוע

אָין סוֹף הַבִּלִי גִּבוּל,

קי שַל יְדֵי תְּשׁוּבָה שְׁלְמֵה For perfect teshuvah draws down the revelation of the Or Ein Sof, G-d's infinite light.

Since complete teshuvah reveals the infinite G-dly core of a Jew, it draws down G-d's infinite light.

and when this light is revealed, the revelation will permeate the totality of existence.

רְמְזֶה שֵׁאֵין מֵאָיר אָצְלוֹ And when a Jew — and these feelings are inherent , אין סוף, to all Jews, both ordinary people and the spiritually gifted — does not perceive the revelation of the essence of the Or Ein Sof,

. הוא נְשְבֵּר וְנִדְכַּא, כַּתִית he is broken and crushed.

וועל הַרָד הַיַדוּע שְחוֹלָה [This relates to the well-known concept that חולה בְּנִימְטְרָיֵא מ״ט, Hebrew for "sick," is numerically equivalent to 49.

There are 50 "gates of understanding."11

שַּבֶּם כְּשֶׁמְשִׁיג מ״ט Even when a person attains 49 of these gates and שַׁעֵרִי בִּינָה אֵלָּא שֵׁחַמֵּר is lacking only the 50th, he is not content or satisfied לו שער הנר"ן, with his achievements. Rather,]

הוא חולהן. he is "sick" with yearning for the complete revelation of G-dliness.1

One might ask: How is it possible for an ordinary person to experience such a powerful yearning?

In resolution: There is

^{11.} R. Chaim Vital, Taamei HaMitzvos, Parshas Vayeira.

^{12.} Taamei HaMitzvos of the AriZal, Parshas Vayeira; Likkutei Torah, Berachah, p. 97b; the series of discourses entitled VeKachah, 5637, ch. 63 (p. 99).

מה שכתב הצמח צדק $^{ ext{\tiny IM}}$ שהיה נשמע ממורנו ורבינו נ״ע (אדמו״ר הזקן) איך וויל זע גאר ניסט איך וויל ניט דאיין גן עדן איך וויל ניט דאיין עולם הבא כו׳ איך וויל מער ניט אז דיך אליין. ועל ידי שהיה נשמע לשון זה מאדמו״ר הזקן [דפרוש ׳היה נשמע׳ הוא שזה היה לא רק בזמנים מיחדים אלא שזה היה דבר הרגיל], ובפרט לאחרי שנתפרסם זה על ידי הצמח צדק, נתן הכח לכל אחד ואחד מישראל שעקר

הַצָּמַח צֵדָק

a renowned statement of the Tzemach Tzedek:13

עֵרָן אִיךּ וִויל נִיט דַאיִין alone." עוֹלַם הַבַּא כוּ׳ אִיךְ וְויל מֵעֵר נִיט אַז דִיךְ אַלֵיִין.

עהור נישמע ממורנוי We would hear from our teacher and master, נ"ע, וְרַבֵּינוּ נ״ע (אַדְמוֹ״ר הַזָּקֵן) (i.e., the Alter Rebbe): "I do not want anything. I איך וויל זע גאר ניסט do not want Your Gan Eden. I do not want Your אָיך וויל ניט דאיין גּן World to Come. I want nothing else but You

statement לַשׁוֹן זֵה מֵאַדְמוֹ״ר הַזַּקֵן

וְעַל יְדִי שֶׁהַיָה נְשְׁמֵע The fact that the Alter Rebbe made such a

יהיה נְשְׁמֵע׳ [— moreover, from the expression "We would הוא שֵׁוָה הָיָה לֹא רַק hear," we can infer that he did not make this statement only on unique occasions, but rather "would say this frequently —] שֵׁיֵה הָיָה דָּבֶּר הָרָגִיל],

יוה על יבי הצמח צבק, publicized it,

and particularly, the fact that the Tzemach Tzedek

endows each and every Jew with the potential נְתַּן הַכּּחַ לְכַל אָחֶד וְאָחֶד to have a similar yearning, i.e., for his fundamental desire to be

i.e., he also has other desires - for after all, we are speaking about ordinary people - yet his fundamental desire is

יהיה גלוי העצמות, that G-d's Essence be revealed.

The Alter Rebbe's conduct – i.e., the conduct of a leader of the Jewish people – endows every member of the people with the possibility to emulate it, albeit in

^{13.} Quoted in the maamar Shoresh Mitzvas HaTefillah of the Tzemach Tzedek, ch. 40 (p. 138a).

רצונו יהיה גלוי העצמות, ועד כדי כך, שכשאין מאיר גלוי זה, ומכל שכן בזמן הגלות שאין מאיר אפלו הגלוי (גלוי אור) שהיה בזמן הבית, הוא במצב דכתית, ומבקש ג' פעמים בכל יום (או יותר): "ותחזינה עינינו בשובך לציון ברחמים", שאז יהיה גלוי אלקות ועד לגלוי העצמות. וזהו "כתית למאור", שעל ידי הענין דכתית מזה שנמצאים בגלות, מגיעים להמאור, כי זה שהרצון דכל אחד מישראל הוא גלוי אלקות

microcosm. In particular, the fact that the *Tzemach Tzedek* publicized it indicates that he did not consider it a private dimension of the Alter Rebbe's own Divine service, but something relevant to every individual.

וְעֵד כָּדֵי כָּדְּ, שֵׁכְּשֵׁאֵין Moreover, this desire is so powerful that when such a revelation does not shine forth הגלות – and how much more so in the time of exile שאין מאָיר אָפַלּוּ when we are lacking even the revelation (of light) that existed in the time of the Beis HaMikdash – שָׁהַיָה בִּזְמֵן הַבַּיִת, the person is "crushed." אומבקש ג' פעמים בכל And he requests three times (or more) every day, יום (אוֹ יוֹתֵר): יְרְהָחֲדֶינָה עֵינֵינוּ בְּשׁוּבְךְ "May our eyes behold Your return to Zion in ,"לְצִיּוֹן בְּרַחֲמִים mercy," i.e., that there be a revelation of G-dliness, and ועד לגלוי העצמות. indeed, a revelation of G-d's Essence. ,״בְּתִּית לַּמָּאוֹר״. This is meaning of the phrase "crushed for the luminary," שָׁעַל יְדֵי הְעִנְיָן דְּכְתִית that the feelings of being "crushed" that stem מזה שנמצאים בגלות, from our being in exile מגיעים להמאור, bring us to "the luminary," the essence of the soul. For the desire of every Jew for the revelation of מישראל הוא גלוי אלקות G-dliness בוֹנְעֵ שְׁיֵה נוֹגְעַ – and the fact that this desire affects the very לעצם מציאותו essence of his being

ועד שזה נוגע לעצם מציאותו [שלכן הוא נשבר ונדכא (כתית) מזה שבזמן הגלות לא יש גלוי אלקות] הוא מצד עצם הנשמה, מאור שבנשמה, שהתקשרותה באלקות היא התקשרות עצמית.

[to the extent that he is broken and "crushed" in the time of exile when there is no revelation of G-dliness]

א מַשָּבְּיְמַן הַגְּלוּת (פַּתִית) מָדֶּה שָׁבְּיְמַן הַגְּלוּת the time of exile when there is no revelation of G-dliness]

- is an expression of the essence of the soul, מאור שֶׁבּוּשְׁמָה, the soul's "luminary."

The connection the soul shares with G-d is essential in nature, i.e., it is not a bond between two

separate entities, but a single essential bond.

מא) להעיר, דבפנים המאמר (סט"ו) מובא (רק) "זמן הגלות", ובה"קיצור" – "זמן הגלות והגזירה".

מב) אסתר ח, טז.

מג) ראה מגילה טז, ב.

מד) אסתר ח, א.

מה) מגילה יד. א.

מו) ראה ירושלמי יומא פ״א ה״א (ד, ב). מדרש תהלים עה״פ קלז, ז.

מז) להעיר מהידוע ש"לפני... רשב"י לא נחרב הבית כלל" (פלח הרמון שמות ע' ז בשם אדה"ז).

מח) מאמרי אדה"ז הקצרים ע' תג.

מט) כ״ה במאמרי אדה״ז הקצרים שם. וראה זהר חדש ס״פ נח (כג, ד): ״דאי יחזרון בתשובה רישי כנישתא או חדא כנישתא יתכנש כל גלותא.

נ) טעהמ״צ להאריז״ל פ׳ וירא. לקו״ת ברכה צו, ב. המשך וככה תרל״ז פס״ג (ע׳ צט).

? Points to Ponder

	If we are meant to yearn only for <i>elokus</i> , why do Hashem give us so much <i>gashmiyus</i> ? Doesn't the tract us from our focus on Moshiach and our years for <i>giluy elokus</i> ?				
<u>a</u>		If Moshiach is solely about the <i>giluy</i> of <i>elokus</i> , why will there be so many miracles to provide us with material abundance even when Moshiach comes?			
1		If Moshiach is only about the <i>giluy</i> of <i>elokus</i> , why are <i>tzadikim</i> —who experience <i>giluy elokus</i> during Galus—desperate for Moshiach?			

SEGMENT TWO TAKEAWAYS

Even if we are not desperate for Moshiach, we must yearn for it, for Hashem's sake.

Take five minutes each day to contemplate Hashem's confinement in a constricting place of concealment. Even if we feel comfortable in *Galus* for material and spiritual reasons, our love for Hashem and desire to liberate Him should drive our yearning for *Ge'ulah*.

Ge'ulah is universal—if anyone is excluded, the *Ge'ulah* is not the ultimate and limitless *Ge'ulah* we seek.

Feeling a desire for physical pleasure is something we should work to overcome. On the other hand, we can't beat ourselves up over it. It is in our DNA and it takes time to wean ourselves from it. In fact, in the first period of time after Moshiach comes we will still enjoy physical pleasures.

Look for ways to utilize your physical pleasures and pastimes and

turn them into a channel for *elokus*. If you are playing baseball, chat with your teammates about Moshiach between innings. If you are out for a barbecue, look for ways to inject meaningful insights that upgrade the experience and make it holy.





SHARE

One for All and All for One

THE LESSON

At this point, one could say: Okay. I finally understand what *Geulah* is. I see the signs all around me. I am living a life of *Geulah* within our current reality. I'm learning about Moshiach. I view myself and my fellow *Yid* in a *Geulah* perspective. I am all set for *Geulah*!

But that's not enough. You need to *do* something about bringing the *Geulah*, as the Rebbe instructed us in the famous "*Tut altz*" *sichah* of *Chaf Ches Nisan* 5751/1991:

TEXT 8

Sefer Hasichos 5751, vol. 2, p. 474

ו. ע"פ האמור לעיל ע"ד הדגשת ענין הגאולה (במיוחד) בזמן זה – מתעוררת תמיהה הכי גדולה: היתכן שמבלי הבט על כל הענינים - עדיין לא פעלו ביאת משיח צדקנו בפועל ממש?!... דבר שאינו מובן כלל וכלל!

ותמיהה נוספת – שמתאספים עשרה (וכו"כ עשיריות) מישראל ביחד, ובזמן זכאי בנוגע להגאולה, ואעפ"כ, אינם מרעישים לפעול ביאת המשיח תיכף ומיד, ולא מופרך אצלם, רחמנא ליצלן, שמשיח לא יבוא בלילה זה, וגם מחר לא יבוא משיח צדקנו, וגם מחרתיים לא יבוא משיח צדקנו, רחמנא ליצלן!!

גם כשצועקים "עד מתי" – ה"ז מפני הציווי כו', ואילו היו מתכוונים ומבקשים וצועקים **באמת**, בודאי ובודאי שמשיח כבר הי' בא!!

מה עוד יכולני לעשות כדי שכל בנ"י ירעישו ויצעקו באמת ויפעלו להביא את המשיח בפועל, לאחרי שכל מה שנעשה עד עתה, לא הועיל, והראי', שנמצאים עדיין בגלות, ועוד ועיקר – בגלות פנימי בעניני עבודת השם.

הדבר היחידי שיכולני לעשות – למסור הענין אליכם: עשו כל אשר ביכלתכם – ענינים שהם באופן דאורות דתוהו, אבל, בכלים דתיקון – להביא בפועל את משיח צדקנו תיכף ומיד ממש!

ויה"ר שסוכ"ס ימצאו עשרה מישראל ש"יתעקשו" שהם מוכרחים לפעול אצל הקב"ה, ובודאי יפעלו אצל הקב"ה – כמ"ש "כי עם קשה עורף הוא (למעליותא, ולכן) וסלחת לעווננו ולחטאתנו ונחלתנו" – להביא בפועל את הגאולה האמיתית והשלימה תיכף ומיד ממש.

וכדי למהר ולזרז עוד יותר ע"י הפעולה שלי – אוסיף ואתן לכאו"א מכם שליחות־מצוה ליתן לצדקה, ו"גדולה צדקה שמקרבת את הגאולה.

ואני את שלי עשיתי, ומכאן ולהבא תעשו אתם כל אשר ביכלתכם.

ויה"ר שימצא מכם אחד, שנים, שלשה, שיטכסו עצה מה לעשות ויה"ר שימצא מכם אחד, שניקר – שיפעלו שתהי' הגאולה האמיתית והשלימה בפועל ממש, תיכף ומיד ממש, ומתוך שמחה וטוב לבב.

According to all that we have discussed regarding the emphasis on the Geulah, specifically at the present time, we are left with the most astounding question of all:

How it is possible that after all these things we have not brought about the coming of our righteous Moshiach in actuality?! It is completely and utterly incomprehensible!

There is a further point of astonishment: ten Yidden (and certainly when it is many times that amount) gather together, and they do so on a date that is especially favorable for bringing the Geulah, and nevertheless, they do not unleash an uproar of efforts to bring Moshiach immediately! They do not consider it unthinkable that, rachmana litzlan, Moshiach might not arrive this evening, and that Moshiach may not come tomorrow either, and that our righteous Moshiach might not arrive on the day after that as well—rachmana litzlan!

Yes, they scream: Ad mosai! But they do so only to comply with my directive! If only they would mean it, request it, and shout it truthfully, it is absolutely certain that Moshiach would have arrived by now!!

What more can I do to achieve that all Yidden genuinely agitate and scream and thereby bring about Moshiach's arrival in actuality? All that I have accomplished until now has not helped. The proof is that

we are still in Galus. More importantly, it is an internal Galus regarding avodas Hashem.

The only thing I am able to do is to transfer the mission to you:

Do everything you possibly can, *matters that are* oros detohu *but* bekelim detikun, to bring about the immediate and literal arrival of Moshiach tzidkenu!

Yehi ratzon that there should finally be ten Yidden who will be stubbornly persistent in convincing Hashem, and they certainly succeed in persuading Hashem, for it is stated, "They are a stubborn people"—in a positive sense, and therefore—"You will forgive our sins and transgressions, and take us as Your portion." They will influence Hashem to bring the true and complete Geulah immediately.

In order to quicken and further encourage this development, through an act of my own, I will again distribute shlichus mitzvah to each person to give to tzedakah, and "great is tzedakah, for it hastens the Geulah."

Yehi ratzon that one, two, or three of you will together devise a strategy, and work out what needs to be done and how to get it done, and the main thing: to bring about the true and complete Geulah immediately and in actuality, bepoel mamash, teikef u'miyad mamash, and with joy and gladness.

We need to *want*. We need to scream sincerely, not because the Rebbe told us to, but because *we* truly want it. And above all, we need to DO!

There is just one problem. You might very well be ready, sincere, and active. But what about your family, friends, and the world at large?

For this, we need to go back to the original *maamar* of the Rebbe's leadership—the first *Basi Legani*. In that *maamar*, the Rebbe informed us about the unique nature and mission of our generation. The Rebbe explains this mission—bringing the *Geulah*—as well as outlining the steps to achieve it, taking everyone along with us:

TEXT 9

Sefer Hamaamarim Melukat (Toras Menachem edition), vol. 2, p. 270

וזה תובעים מכל אחד מאתנו שידעו אז מ'געפינט זיך אין דור השביעי, שכל מעלת השביעי הוא שהוא שביעי לראשון, שהנהגת הראשון הי' שלא חיפש לעצמו כלום ואפילו לא מס"ג. כי ידע שכל ענינו הוא כמ"ש ויקרא שם בשם הוי' א־ל עולם. ודוגמת הנהגת אברהם אבינו שהוא געקומען אין אזעלכע ערטער וואס מ'האט דארטן ניט געוואוסט – פון ג־טליכקייט, ניט געוואוסט פון אידישקייט און ניט געוואוסט אפי' פון אלף בית און זייענדיק דאַרטן האַט מען זיך אַפּגילייגט אַן אַ זייט, און אל תקרא ויקרא אלא ויקריא, וידוע שבהלימוד במדת אל תקרא, שתי הקריאות קיימות. וגם בזה הרי מפורש בתושב"כ ויקרא. מ"מ צריך לידע אז אויב ער וויל אים זאל איינגיין דער ויקרא, מוז זיין דער ויקריא. דאַרפסטו זעהן אַז יענער זאַל ניט נאַר וויסן נאַר אויך אויסרופען. הגם אז ביז איצט האט יענער ניט געוואוסט פון , אל עולם, אבער איצט דארפסטו זעהן אז ער זאל שרייען אל עולם, ניט א־ל העולם, היינו שאלקות הוא ענין בפני עצמו ועולם ענין בפני עצמו, אלא שאלקות מושל ושולט על העולם, כ"א שעולם ואלקות הוא כולא חד.

This is what is demanded from each of us:

To be aware that we are now in the seventh generation, that our entire superiority lies in the fact that we are the seventh from the first, and that the conduct of the first was not to seek anything for himself at all, not even mesiras nefesh for Hashem. That was because he was aware that his entire purpose was as described in the Torah, "He called there in the name of Hashem, Keil Ha'olam [G-d of the universe]." His mission was similar to the conduct of Avraham Avinu: when he came to places whose inhabitants knew nothing about Elokus—they knew nothing about Yiddishkeit, nor even the alef beis—he would put his personal concerns aside and [perform the duty of] al tikra vayikra ela veyakri ["Do not read it as, 'He called,' but rather, 'He made others call out"].

As is known, the principle of al tikra does not uproot the plain understanding of a pasuk, but introduces a second message, so that both ways of reading the pasuk apply. In this case, the Torah explicitly says vayikra ["he called"]; however, we need to realize that if we want our vayikra to be effective, we must also engage in vayakri, inspiring others to call out to Hashem.

Your duty is to not only to bring awareness of Hashem to your fellow Jew, but to also inspire him to actively proclaim the truth about Hashem. True, until now, this person knew nothing at all about Yiddishkeit. But you must see to it that he now calls out—and not only Keil Ha'olam [that Hashem is the "G-d of the universe"], meaning that Elokus and the universe are two separate entities although Elokus controls and rules the world. Rather, he must understand and proclaim, as the pasuk states, Keil Olam [literally: "G-d universe"]—that the world and Elokus are entirely one.

Knowing the truth and begging for Hashem's revelation is not enough. Calling out by yourself is not enough. We must share the message and inspire others to call out as well. The whole world must scream *Elokus*. More so, the only way for you to truly "get it" is by sharing it with others.

Simply put: We must inspire the world to scream for the *Geulah*! By spreading the Rebbe's message about the imminence of *Geulah* and the need to actively plead with Hashem for the *Geulah*, we can bring the *Geulah* in actuality. This mission is depicted in the following fascinating except the Rebbe's *farbrengen* on the night of *Zayin Cheshvan* 5746/1985:

TFXT 10

Toras Menachem—Hisvaaduyos 5746, vol. 1, pp. 536-539

העירני חכם אחד (כלשון הרגיל בכמה ספרים) אודות דברי החיד"א ז"ל [פוסק בישראל, ועד שמביאים כמה הלכות בשמו – מספרו שו"ת חיים שאל וכיו"ב, וכמו כן מביאים בשמו ענינים השייכים לפנימיות התורה, סודות התורה] בספרו מדבר קדמות ערך קיווי, וז"ל:

"אמרו בילקוט תהלים רמז תשל"ו אפילו אין ביד ישראל אלא הקיווי כדאי הם לגאולה בשכר הקיווי . . ובזה פירש הרב הגדול מהר"ר יוסף דוד זלה"ה . . מטבע ברכת את צמח דוד עבדך מהרה תצמיח וקרנו תרום בישועתך כי לישועתך קוינו כל היום, דאומרו כי לישועתך אינו מובן, מה נתינת טעם היא, דאם מן הדין, נזכה בלא קיווי, והן לא, מה יועיל הקיווי? אבל ע"פ האמור א"ש, והכי פירושה: את צמח דוד וכו', וכי תימא שאין לנו זכות, מ"מ תצמיח, כי לישועתך קוינו, ויש לנו הקיווי, ובשכר הקיווי כדאי שתגאלנו".

וכמו כן מצינו תוכן זה – בסגנון מבהיל – בפירוש הרד"ק לנ"ך [פירוש המקובל בכל תפוצות ישראל, ועד שבדפוסים הראשונים של "מקראות גדולות" נדפס גם פירוש הרד"ק] סוף שמואל ב', וז"ל: "ויעתר ה' לארץ ותעצר המגפה מעל ישראל, וקביל ה' צלות דיירי ארעא, ובדרש כל האלפים האלה שנפלו בימי דוד לא נפלו אלא ע"י שלא תבעו בית המקדש. והרי דברים קל וחומר, ומה אם אלו שלא הי' בימיהם ולא חרב בימיהם, נפלו על שלא תבעו אותו, אנו שהי' בימינו וחרב בימינו, על אחת כמה וכמה. לפיכך התקינו זקנים ונביאים ליטע בפיהם של ישראל להיות מתפללים שלשה פעמים בכל יום השב שכינתך ומלכותך לציון וסדר עבודתך לירושלים", ומסיים: "אכי"ר סלה".

ועל של פועל באתי:

כפי הנראה מהשאלות והטענות שנשמעים ע"ד הקיווי הצפי' והדרישה לגאולה האמיתית והשלימה ע"י משיח צדקנו - ישנם כאלו שאינם יודעים אודות דברי החיד"א והרד"ק האמורים לעיל.

ולכן, כדאי ונכון שא' ידפיס דברים אלו ב"עיתון",

ובהדגשה – לא בשמי, שכן, נוסף לכך שישנם כאלו שבשמעם שדברים אלו נאמרו ע"י פלוני, יטענו "איפכא מסתברא"... (כידוע במקרים כיו"ב, ואין כאן המקום להאריך בזה), הרי בנדו"ד, ענין הגאולה, נוגע ביותר לומר את הדברים "בשם אומרם", כדברי חז"ל: "כל האומר דבר בשם אומרו מביא גאולה לעולם",

ולכן, יש לפרסם דברים אלו בשם אומרם – הן בנוגע לדברי הרד"ק והן בנוגע לדברי החיד"א, עי"ז שיעתיקו את דבריהם אות באות ממש, נוסף לציון המקור כו', כדי לזכות את אחינו בנ"י שספרים אלו אינם מצויים תחת ידם.

ועוד ענין בזה - בהקדם מאמר המוסגר, בהמשך ובשייכות להאמור לעיל:

בין המכתבים שקבלתי לאחרונה – נתקבל מכתב מאשה אחת, מפוחדת ומבוהלת. מה קרה? קבלתי מכתב – מספרת האשה במכתבה – שבסיומו דורש כותב המכתב לעשות עשר העתקות ולשלחן לעשר אנשים, וממשיך, שבזכות זה תקבל שכר כו', ומכלל הן אתה שומע לאו, שאם לא תשלח עשר העתקות אלו – "איז ניט שייך צו זאָגן" מה שיקרה לה... ומוסיף, שתדע ש"כבר הי' לעולמים", והתוצאות היו כך וכך. – תוכן המכתב מלא שטויות... כותב המכתב אינו חותם את שמו, והיא איננה יודעת מהיכן השיג את כתבתה. בכל אופן, שואלת היא, מכיון שקבלה "איום" כזה, האם כדאי לה לשלוח עשר העתקות אלו כדי לצאת מידי ספק.

עניתי לה, כמובן, שתקרע את המכתב... ותסיח דעתה ממנו לגמרי! ויתירה מזה, הוספתי, "כה אמר ה' אל דרך הגוים אל תלמדו ומאותות השמים אל תחתו כי יחתו הגוים מהמה", כלומר, אפילו כאשר מדובר אודות "אותות השמים", אין לבנ"י מה לפחד, שכן, פחד כזה הוא "דרך הגוים... כי יחתו הגוים מהמה".

אח"כ התחלתי לחשוב לעצמי: אינני מכיר את האשה שכתבה את המכתב, וגם היא לא מכירה אותי, בסך־הכל שמעה את שמי, ושאלה עצה כו', וא"כ, מהי הכוונה בכך שמאורע כזה הגיע לידיעתי?! עד שתפסתי שהכוונה היא – כדי לנצל ענין זה לקדושה.

ובהקדמה:

כל דבר ודבר שבעולם צריך יהודי לנצלו לקדושה. בנוגע לדבר איסור

– צריך לשלול ולבטל את הדבר מכל וכל; אבל בנוגע לדבר הרשות –
עליו לחפש את הדרך המתאימה כיצד לנצל דבר זה לקדושה, באופן
ד"כל מעשיך יהיו לשם שמים", שכן, דבר ברור הוא שתכלית ומטרת
בריאתו בעולם היא – שעל ידו תהי' תועלת בעניני קדושה.

ויתירה מזה: אפילו דבר הרשות שהשתמשו בו עד עתה באופן בלתי־ רצוי – יש לחפש דרכים כיצד ניתן לנצלו לקדושה, בהתאם לתכלית ומטרת בריאתו, אפילו אם עד עתה השתמשו בו עבור ענינים שהם היפך הקדושה.

דוגמא לדבר: אמרו חז"ל "לא הי' העולם ראוי להשתמש בזהב, ולמה נברא – בשביל בית המקדש". ואעפ"כ, במשך כ"ו דורות שקדמו לעשיית המשכן כו' השתמשו בזהב עבור ע"ז!

ובנוגע לעניננו:

כאשר רואים בעולם שקיים מושג ששולחים מכתב לעשר אנשים, ומבקשים מכל א' מהם לשלוח העתק כזה לעוד עשר אנשים, וכן הלאה (ובלשון המדינה: "טשעין־רעאַקשן") – יש לנצל זאת לעניני קדושה, כדי לפרסם דבר טוב בין אחינו בנ"י (כל זמן שישנו ספק וספק-ספיקא אולי ישנו מי שעדיין אינו יודע אודות דבר טוב זה).

ובנדו"ד – לפרסם דברים האמורים לעיל אודות הקיווי הצפי' והדרישה לביאת משיח צדקנו, עי"ז שכל א' ישלח מכתב (שבו יצטט מ"ש בספרים הנ"ל) לעשרה מישראל, ולהציע לו ולבקש ממנו לשלוח העתק כזה לעוד עשרה מישראל, וכן הלאה, באופן דהולך ומוסיף ואור.

ולהעיר: ישנם כאלו הנקראים "שפיץ־חב"ד'ניקעס"... ובשמעם דברים אלו שנאמרו ברבים, בבית־הכנסת ובבית־המדרש, יניחו את כל עניניהם על הצד, ויעסקו אך ורק בכתיבת מכתבים לעשרות עשרות יהודים. ולכן, הנני חוזר ומדגיש שמספיק שכל אחד יכתוב לעשרה מישראל בלבד, ואם יש לו זמן פנוי – ילמד תורה!... ובנוגע לכל שאר בנ"י (מלבד העשרה שכתב אליהם) – יכתוב אליהם מישהו אחר, או א' מהעשרה שכתב אליהם, וכיו"ב.

A wise individual drew my attention to the words of the Chida (a foremost posek; indeed, there are many halachos attributed to him,

which are drawn from his sefer, She'elos Uteshuvos Chaim Sha'al, and the like. He is also quoted as an original source for several concepts of penimiyus haTorah—the sodos haTorah.) This particular quote was from his work, Midbar Kedeimos, under the section of kivi [longing anticipation]. Here are his words:

"It is stated in Yalkut Tehilim, remez 736, that even if the Yidden have no merit other than their longing anticipation [for the Geulah], they are worthy of experiencing the Geulah as a reward for their longing. . . . With this, the great Rav [the Chida], Rabbi Yosef David of saintly memory, explained . . . the wording of the berachah: Es tzemach David avdecha . . . ki lishuas'cha kivinu kol hayom—"Cause the descendant of David, Your servant, to flourish and increase his power with Your salvation, for we long for Your salvation all day." At first, it seems strange to say ki lishuas'cha ["Because we long . . ."]. What sort of reason is that? If we have truly earned the Geulah, then we will merit the Geulah without longing for it. And if not, then how can longing for it help? However, according to our earlier statement, it makes perfect sense: We ask Hashem, 'Please cause the descendant of David to flourish and be empowered by the Geulah. But if You will say that we have no merit, then cause him to flourish nevertheless because we long for Your salvation, because we have that anticipation, and the merit of our yearning is enough to earn us Your Geulah."

The same concept is expressed in different—and remarkable—terms, within the Radak's commentary on Nach (which is accepted universally among all segments of Yidden, to the extent that the early printings of Mikra'os Gedolos include Pirush HaRadak). Commenting on the final words of Shmuel Beis, he writes:

"[The pasuk states,] 'Hashem responded to the plea for the land, and the plague was halted.' [Targum explains] that Hashem accepted the prayers of the people living in the land. The Midrash teaches that all those thousands of Yidden who fell [to the plague] in the days of Dovid, fell only because they did not demand a Beis Hamikdash. This leaves us with the following kal vachomer: If those Yidden, who lived before there was ever a Beis Hamikdash in existence, and did not live subsequent to the destruction of a Beis Hamikdash, nevertheless fell victim

[to a plague] because they did not demand a Beis Hamikdash, then we, who had a Beis Hamikdash in our days and who experienced its destruction in our times, how much more are we expected to demand a Beis Hamikdash! For that reason, our zekeinim and neviyim established [in the text of the Amidah,] to plant [this demand] within the mouths of the Yidden, so that they should pray three times each day for Hashem to return His Shechinah and kingship to Tziyon and to restore His avodah in Yerushalayim." The Radak concludes with: "Amen! Ken yehi ratzon, Selah!"

I mention all this for a very practical purpose:

It seems, based on the wave of inquiries and complaints in response to [my urging everyone to] long and actively anticipate the true and complete Geulah through Moshiach tzidkenu, that some people are unfamiliar with these statements of the Chida and Radak.

Therefore, it would be highly appropriate for someone to publish these statements in a newspaper. I emphasize, however, that it should not be done in my name. Besides the fact that there are individuals who, when they hear a statement in the name of a particular person, will argue for the exact opposite approach (as has happened in several past scenarios that we will not address at this point), there is another reason: we are focused on the theme of Geulah, and it is therefore all the more important to attribute the teachings to their original authors, for Chazal state that "All who repeat a teaching and attribute it to its author bring Geulah to the world."

For that reason, we must publicize these teachings in the name of their authors, both the Radak and the Chida, through providing a highly precise quotation from their works, as well as providing the sources for these statements, as a service to those Yidden who do not own copies of these books.

There is something else that must be said—but first, a parenthetical *introduction that relates to what we have just discussed:*

Among the letters I received of late was a letter from a frightened and confused woman. What had happened? The lady wrote that she received a letter that concluded with a demand from its author that the recipient make ten copies of the letter and send them to ten further individuals. If the recipient complied, the author continued, she would receive a particular reward, etc., but if the recipient failed to comply, I do not care to repeat what he said would befall her as a result. The author further advised that there were already cases of people who failed to comply and experienced specific negative results. The actual letter content was filled with nonsense. The author failed to even sign his name. And the woman has no idea how the sender acquired her address. Nevertheless, she asked me whether, having received such a dire threat, it was worth her while to send a copy to ten people, so that she would be left with no doubt that the threat will not materialize.

Naturally, I responded by directing her to tear up the letter and to forget about it completely! Furthermore, I added that "So says Hashem: You should not learn of the way of the nations, and not be frightened by the signs of the Heaven, for the nations are frightened by them. [Yirmiyahu 10:2]." In other words, even when discussing signs of the heavens, the Yidden have nothing to fear. For such apprehension is "the way of the nations . . . for the nations are frightened by them."

Afterward, I began thinking to myself: I am not familiar with the woman who sent me this letter, nor is she familiar with me. At most, she has heard of me and decided to request advice. If so, for what purpose was this entire episode brought to my attention? I eventually understood that the purpose was to use it for kedushah [as follows]:

By way of preface, each and every thing in this world exists so that a Yid can use it for kedushah. Regarding something that is asur, a Yid must reject or nullify it absolutely. However, regarding a matter of reshus [something permissible], a Yid must search for the appropriate way to use it for kedushah, in a manner of "all of your deeds should be for the sake of Hashem." For it is absolutely certain that the purpose and goal for which it was created was to support some benefit for a matter of kedushah.

Furthermore, even if a particular entity of reshus has been used for something undesirable until now, a Yid must search for a way to use it

for kedushah from now on, so that it can fulfill the goal and purpose for which it was created—despite the fact that until now, it supported matters that are the contradiction of kedushah.

For example, Chazal state that "The world was not considered fit to use gold. Why then was it created? For use in the Beis Hamikdash." Despite that being its purpose, gold was used for materialistic goals throughout the twenty-four generations that preceded the building of the Mishkan.

We can apply this concept to the above scenario: When we notice that there is such a concept in the world—of dispatching a letter to ten people and asking each recipient to send a copy to a further ten people, and on and on, in what in this country is referred to as a "chain letter," then we must use this concept for kedushah: to publicize something positive among our fellow Yidden, as long as there is a concern, however distant and remote it may be, that perhaps one Yid somewhere has not yet heard about this positive development.

In our case, this means publicizing the call for yearning, actively anticipating, and demanding the coming of Moshiach tzidkenu. Let each person send a letter with the quotes from the above teachings to ten Yidden, and to suggest and request that each recipient send a copy to a further ten Yidden, and on and on, in a manner of a continuously increasing light.

It must be noted that there are some shpitz-Chabadniks who will hear this call that I am making publicly, in this shul and beis midrash, and as a result, they will abandon everything else and occupy themselves exclusively with writing letters to untold tens of Yidden. I therefore repeat and emphasize that it is enough for each person to write to only ten Yidden. If someone [does so and] finds he has extra time on his hands, let him use it to study Torah. What about all the other Yidden—apart from the ten individuals to whom he sent letters? [That is not his concern:] Someone else will write to them, or one of the recipients of these letters will write to them, and the like.

In today's world of advanced technology, this הוראה of the Rebbe—to spread the word—can be accomplished with far greater ease and speed than ever before in history. We can get the message of the Chida and the Radak—and of course, the Rebbe's own words regarding the *Geulah*—to every *Yid* in the world.

We can help the world appreciate what *Geulah* is all about and, thereby, develop a desire for it. We could get the world to scream: "We want Moshiach now!"

בס"ד. ש"פ תצוה, יו"ד אדר-ראשון ה'תשמ"א

יו״ר) ריש לומר, שבחינת המאור דהנשמה המתגלית על ידי הענין דכתית מזה שנמצאים בגלות, היא נעלית יותר מבחינת המאור דהנשמה שמתגלית על ידי מסירות נפש. והענין הוא דמהטעמים על זה שבמתן תורה היתה רק ההתחלה (החלו לעשות) ובימי אחשורוש היתה הקבלה (וקבל היהודים) הוא, כי זה שהקדימו

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It was explained in the previous section that the feelings of being "crushed" that stem from the very fact that one is in exile express the essence of the soul. This section explains that these feelings serve as an even more complete expression of the soul's essence than self-sacrifice.

is in exile שֵׁנְמְצֵאִים בַּגַּלוּת,

ווש לומַר, שֶבְּחִינַת הַמָּאוֹר It is possible to explain that the dimension of the luminary" of the soul that is revealed when יְּהַנְּשֶׁמָה הַמְּתְגַּלֵּית עֵל יבי הענין דְּכַחִיח מְזָה a Jew feels "crushed" from the very fact that he

על ידי מסירות נפש. mesirus nefesh.

reflects a higher level than the dimension of "the luminary" of the soul that is revealed through

This concept can be clarified by prefacing with a further explanation of the superiority of the Jews' acceptance of the Torah at the time of the Purim saga over their acceptance of the Torah at Mount Sinai.1

דְּמֵהַטְּעָמִים עַל וֵה Among the explanations given for the fact that the Giving of the Torah is considered merely the beginning of the process (i.e., "what they had already begun"),

יבִימֵי אֲחֲשׁוֵרוֹשׁ while the acceptance of the Torah was consummated in the time of Achashverosh ("And the היהודים) הוא, Jews accepted") is the following:

תוֹרָה הַיַה מַפּנֵי

בי זה שהקדימו The Jews accepted the Torah at Mount Sinai declaring, "We will do" before "we will listen," because,

^{1.} See sec. 4 above.

נעשה לנשמע במתן תורה היה מפני שכפה עליהם הר כגיגיתיב, כגלוי מלמעלהיג, ובימי אחשורוש היתה הקבלה מצד עצמם. ויש לומר, שהאמונה דישראל מצד זה

שֶׁכְּפָה עֲלֵיהֶם הַר כְּגִיגִית,

to borrow an expression of our Sages,² G-d "hung the mountain over their heads like a tub."

כָּגְלּוּי מִלְמַעְלַה,

The Alter Rebbe interprets³ our Sages' statement in a non-literal manner, explaining that **the spiritual revelations from Above** were so powerful, the Jews had no other choice but to accept the Torah. True, the Jews willingly accepted the Torah, committing themselves with all their hearts. Even so, their act is considered as forced, because it was a natural and unavoidable response to the love beamed forth from Above. Hence, it was as if a mountain was held over their heads.

To explain: It is written:⁴ "As water reflects a face... so too, the heart of one man reflects that of another," i.e., it is natural that when a person shows love to another, that other person will respond with love. If this applies when love is shown on the earthly plane, it certainly applies when love is shown by G-d.⁵ After the great revelation of Divine love for the Jewish people that preceded the Giving of the Torah, what else could the Jews do? Of course, they responded with love for G-d. Since this was a natural, almost inevitable response, it is considered as if they were compelled to do so.

וּבִימֵי אֲחַשְׁוֵרוֹשׁ הְיְתָה In the time of Achashverosh, by contrast, the ... בַּקבֶּלָה מְצֵּד עַצְמָם Jews accepted the Torah of their own volition.

Since there were no revelations from Above influencing their decision, the choice to commit themselves to the Torah stemmed from their own will; it welled up from their inner selves,

וְיֵשׁ לּוֹמֵר, **It is possible to explain** that a similar distinction can be explained in regard to the faith of the Jewish people.

^{2.} Shabbos 88a.

^{3.} See *Torah Or, Megillas Esther*, p. 98d ff., and other sources. See also the conclusion of the second section of the *maamar VeKibeil HaYehudim*, 5687.

^{4.} Mishlei 27:19.

^{5.} See Tanya, ch. 46, et al.

שהנשמה שלמעלה רואה אלקות (אמונה שמצד סבה) הוא על דרך שהקדימו נעשה לנשמע (במתן תורה) מצד הגלוי דלמעלהיי, וזה שבימי אחשורוש היתה הקבלה מצד עצמם, הוא, כי אז נתגלה ההתקשרות באלקות שמצד עצם הנשמה, התקשרות עצמית

אָהְאֶמוּנָה דְּיִשְׂרָאֵל The faith that comes about because, in the מצֵּד זָה שֶׁהַנְּשְׁמָה spiritual realms, the soul perceives G-dliness – שלמעלה רואה אלקות

(i.e., it is faith that stems from an external cause) –

הוא עַל דֶּבֶךְ שֶׁהְקְּדִּימוּ can be compared to the willingness to accept the נְעֲשֶׂה לְנִשְׁמָע (בְּמַתַּן תּוֹרָה) Torah because of a revelation from Above. מַצֵּד הַגָּלוּי דְּלְמַעְלָה,

Just as the Jews were forced, as it were, to receive the Torah, it can be said that a person is forced to believe. Because the source of his soul in the spiritual realms sees G-dliness, even when his soul is enclothed in a body, it has no choice but to believe.

ון (זֶה שֶׁבִּימֵי אֲחַשְׁוֵרוֹשׁ הְיְתָה In contrast, the Jews' acceptance in the time of Achashverosh came of their own volition and initiative,

קי אָז נְתְגַּלָּה הַהְקַשְּׁרוּת for, at that time, the connection with G-dliness that stems from the essence of their souls was revealed,

This relates to the second explanation of faith given in sec. 5: that a Jew's faith stems from the fact that his essence is one with G-d. According to the first explanation of faith, he and G-dliness are two separate entities. According to the second explanation, they are one, connected by

התְקַשְּׁרוּת עַצְמִית שֶׁמִצֵּד an essential bond that reflects the essence of their being.

Their commitment revealed who they were, that the essence of their souls was G-dliness. Therefore they were prepared to give up their lives.

דבפרטיות יותר יש לומר, To develop these concepts in greater detail:

^{6.} See sec. 5 above

^{7.} Note also the concepts explained in the series of maamarim entitled BeShaah Shehikdimu, 5672, vol. 2, p. 996.

שמצד עצם מציאותם. ובפרטיות יותר יש לומר, שגם בגלוי עצם הנשמה, ישנם (דגמת) שני ענינים הנ"ל. דגלוי עצם הנשמה בענין המסירות נפש, יש לומר, שבנוגע לכחות הגלויים הוא כמו דבר נוסף. וכמו שרואים בפעל בכמה אנשים, שבהיותם

The *maamar* introduced the above concepts to clarify the distinction between the soul's essential desire and a desire that is motivated by an outside force. It continues, explaining that

שַׁגַּם בְּגִלּוּי עֶצֶם Even with regard to the revelation of the soul's הַנְשְׁנָה, יָשְׁנָם (דַּגְמַת) essence, there is a (similarity) to these two אַנִי עְנֵינִים הַנַּ״ל. dimensions.

It is explained in chassidic thought, that our day-to-day functioning is controlled by our revealed powers, i.e., the ten powers of the soul which comprise our intellectual and emotional makeup. These ten powers, and their compounds and derivatives that produce the variety of the more specific powers that we express in our conduct, are all limited in nature. For example, *Chochmah* ("wisdom"), the highest of these powers, has a specific definition and scope, as does *Binah* ("understanding"), and *Chessed* ("kindness"), and similarly all the other powers.

The essence of the soul, by contrast, refers to a simple transcendent quality stemming from, and unified with, G-d's Essence, and is thus unlimited and undefined as His Essence is. *Mesirus nefesh* is an appropriate channel for the expression of this dimension, for it represents a step beyond one's individual personality and a revelation of the unbounded nature of the soul. When considered in this context,

דְגְלּוּי עֶצֶם הַנְּשָׁמָה the revelation of the essence of the soul through בְּעִנְיַן הַמְּסִירוּת נֵפֶשׁ, mesirus nefesh

יַשׁ לּוֹמַר, שֶׁבְּנוֹגֵעַ can be considered as an external influence in בַּלחוֹת הַגְּלוּיִים הוּא relation to a person's revealed powers, בְּלוּיִים הוּא

his intellect and emotions. By and large, the essence of a person's soul is not revealed in his everyday conscious functioning, for our ordinary lives do not reflect the soul's essence. Thus it can be said that the soul's essence and its revealed powers are comparable to two separate entities and one is an external influence on the other.

במקום שהיו שם גזרות על תורה ומצות, היה להם מסירות נפש בפעל משך כמה וכמה שנים, וכשבאו אחר כך למדינות שאפשר לעסק בתורה ומצות מתוך הרחבה, אין נכר בהם (כל כך) המסירות נפש שהיה להם מקדם. כי זה שעמדו במסירות נפש משך כמה וכמה שנים הוא לפי שהאיר בהם גלוי עצם הנשמה שלמעלה מכחות הגלויים ולא נעשה על ידי זה שנוי בכחות הגלויים עצמם יה. [דזה שעצם הנשמה היא

משׁךְּ כַמָּה וְכַמָּה שׁנִים, and its mitzvos.

וכמו שרואים בפעל We see this concept exemplified in the personal examples of several individuals who displayed mesirus nefesh continuously for many years when they were living in a country where oppressive להם מְסִירוּת וָפָשׁ בִּפֿעַל **decrees** conflicted with their observance of **the Torah**

עור בּך לְמָדִינוֹת When, however, these same individuals came to a כתוֹרָה שְׁאָפְשֵׁר לְעֵסֹק בְּתוֹרָה country where they could observe the Torah and וֹמְצְוֹת מְתּוֹךְ הַרְחֲבָה, its mitzvos amidst bounty,

לבר בַּהֶם (כַּל the mesirus nefesh which they previously dis-קבירוּת וֵפְשׁ played was not displayed (to the same degree) in their present conduct.

This situation is paradoxical. Since mesirus nefesh reflects a person's inner G-dly core - who he really is - his commitment should not be subject to change. How is it then that it is lessened when the challenges to his faith are reduced?

This is possible

שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִכֹּחוֹת הַגִּּלוּיִים

פי וה שַעַמְדוּ בַּמְסִירוּת because the mesirus nefesh they expressed throughout these many years stemmed from their being granted a revelation of the essence of the soul which transcends their revealed powers.

This revelation spurred these individuals to perform deeds which were truly lofty. It did not, however, elevate the people themselves.

יִלא נַעֲשָׂה עַל יְדֵי זֶה שִׁנּוּי There was no change within their revealed .powers בכחות הגלויים עצמם.

As individuals, they remained on the same spiritual level as before. In simple terms, since these individuals did not refine themselves through study and prayer, their

העצם (גם) דכחות הגלויים (כנ"ל סעיף ה), הוא, שעצם הנשמה הוא העצם שלהם ואין זה שיך לענינם של כחות הגלויים עצמם, להציור שלהם]. והגלוי דעצם הנשמה

internal powers of intellect and emotion were not developed. Hence, their own personalities and characters did not change radically.

To explain these concepts using chassidic terminology, Tanya (ch. 18, et al.) states that even a Jew who is a kal shebekalim, "the basest of the base," is willing to sacrifice his life to sanctify G-d's name. In one of his talks, the Rebbe explains that even when the Jew who is a kal shebekalim sacrifices his soul, he remains a kal shebekalim, i.e., who he is from his own perspective, his understanding and emotions, has not changed.

With the following bracketed lines, the *maamar* resolves an implicit question:

(כנ"ל סעיף ה), הוּא,

[(As explained in sec. 5), the essence of the soul is (also) the essence of the soul's revealed powers, and thus, one might think that expressing the essence of the soul would also have an effect on these revealed powers. Since the essence of the soul is the core of the person's being, expressing its potential should seemingly affect the person in his entirety.

אינצם הוא Nevertheless, the essence of the soul transcends the scope of these powers entirely. Although it is the essence of these powers,

כֹחוֹת הַגְּלוּיִים עַצְמַם,

it has no direct effect on their functioning, וְאֵין זָה שֵׁיַךְ לְעְנִינֵם שֵׁל

i.e., how they operate within their own framework - who the person is, and how he thinks and feels, in his everyday setting.]

Although the person expressed the essential G-dly core of his soul through his mesirus nefesh, his character, intellect, and emotions did not undergo fundamental change.

Chassidic thought often gives an example of a person who was fleeing from danger and, spurred by his essential desire to live, was able to squeeze into a small crack in a wall and reach a safe place that offered him protection. Afterwards, when the danger passed, no matter how hard the person tried, he was not able to squeeze out.

To explain the phenomenon: When activated by the danger he faced, the person's

בזה שהוא נשבר ונדכא מזה שהוא נמצא בגלות הוא שגם כחות הגלויים שלו (הציור דכחות הגלויים) הם כמו חד עם העצםיי

essential desire to live influenced the very physical size of his body. That change, however, did not affect the body itself. Therefore, when the danger passed, the body reverted to its natural state. Similarly, with regard to the effect of mesirus nefesh on a person's character, when the person's fundamental connection to G-d is challenged, the essence of his soul is called into revelation. Nevertheless, its expression does not have a lasting effect on his mind and heart; they remain to a given extent the same as they were before the essence of his soul was expressed.

In contrast, the revelation of the essence of the soul that is expressed in the feelings of being crushed and broken from being in exile makes even the revealed powers שגם כחות הגלויים שלו

(הציור הכחות הגלויים) (as they function within their own framework) one with the essence.8

^{8.} A similar concept applies regarding the process of internalizing faith In the maamar entitled VeKibeil HaYehudim, the Rebbe Rayatz states that the contribution of "the extensions of Moshe" is to inspire mesirus nefesh, self-sacrifice. As explained above, this does not come about through imparting knowledge, but rather by bringing to the fore the connection to G-d shared by the essence of the soul, a bond that transcends knowledge (drawing it down into knowledge). The fact that faith affects knowledge reflects an advantage - and a higher level - than the expression of mesirus nefesh. The advantage of drawing faith into intellect is that it affects the person's internal powers, changing his character. This has a certain parallel to the feelings of being "crushed" because of the exile, since in both instances, the person's mind and heart are affected by the essence of the soul.

There is, however, a difference between internalizing faith and the feelings of being "crushed" because of the exile. When faith is drawn down into knowledge, what is drawn down on a revealed level is the faith that stems from the fact that "his mazal perceives"* (see sec. 5). (This relates to the encompassing light of the soul described as chayah.) It is only that the potential to fuse faith - a power which transcends intellect - with the power of intellect comes from drawing down the essence of the soul. For it is only the essence of the soul that can bring about a fusion of these opposite potentials.

[{]Nevertheless, the revelation of the soul's essence merely generates the potential for the faith that stems from the encompassing light of chayah to be fused with knowledge. This fusion does not reflect the essence of the soul itself.} According to the above, when contrasting mesirus nefesh with the internalization of the essence of the soul through one's powers of intellect, each has an advantage the other lacks. By internalizing his faith, a person's internal powers are affected by his essence and thus his individual character is developed and refined. Nevertheless, in this mode, the essence itself is not revealed. Conversely, through mesirus nefesh, the power of the essence is revealed in its transcendence. Nevertheless, the revelation of the essence does not have an effect on the person's internal powers.

When the yearning for the revelation of G-dliness affects the very essence of one's being - and therefore, one is broken and crushed from the fact that G-dliness is not revealed in the time of exile - both advantages are achieved. The person's yearning reveals the essential connection with G-d shared by the essence of the soul. For, as mentioned above, the fact that the person is entirely broken shows that his essence is involved. Moreover, when the lack of the revelation of G-dliness affects the very essence of one's being, not only is the power of the essence expressed as it is through the process of internalizing faith, but also} there is an overt revelation of the

ויש לומר, דזה שעצם הנשמה והציור דהכחות הם (דגמת) שני ענינים, הוא לפי שגם עצם הנשמה היא מגדרת בגדר. והגדר שלה היא למעלה מהציור דהכחות. אבל מצד

Putting it simply, if a person's internal powers, his mind and his heart, have not changed, he will not be broken about being in exile. On the contrary, he will see it as an opportunity for the expression of his personal desires. Why does he feel entirely crushed from the lack of revelation of G-dliness? Because his mind and his heart have been aligned with the essential desire of his soul. Thus, even as they function within the context of a person's day-to-day reality, they motivate him to long for the revelation of G-dliness.

Until now, the maamar has explained that feeling crushed because of exile has an advantage over *mesirus nefesh* in that it relates to the soul's conscious powers while mesirus nefesh does not relate to those powers. Nevertheless, sec. 9 stated that not only are the two - mesirus nefesh and feeling crushed because of exile both expressions of the essence of the soul, feeling crushed represents a higher level of the essence of the soul.

To explain: The reason mesirus nefesh and the feelings of being crushed have different expressions within our spiritual personalities is that they emanate from different sources in the soul. Although it has been explained that they both emanate from the essence of the soul and, on the surface, the essence of the soul is a single transcendent entity, from an abstract perspective, a subtle distinction can be made.

ווש לומר, דוה שעצם It is possible to explain that the fact that the essence of the soul and the framework of the ,הם (דְּגְמַת) שׁנֵי עְנֵינִים revealed powers (appear) as two separate matters

is that no two entities with different qualities and defi-חitions can be joined in total unity. And when looking at the essence of the soul from the perspective of the revealed powers, it also appears to have a specific definition,

i.e., that it is on a transcendent plane above the מהַצִּיוּר דְּהַכּחוֹת. framework of the revealed powers.

essential bond that the soul shares with G-d's Essence, resembling the revelation of the essence of the soul that is expressed through mesirus nefesh}. And when these feelings of yearning are aroused, the revelation (of the essence of the soul itself) is fused with the framework of the functioning of our revealed powers. *See Sefer HaMaamarim 5670, p. 154, et al.

עצם הנשמה כמו שהיא משרשת בהעצמות. הפשיטות דהנשמה והציור דהכחות שלה הם כלא חדיי. ועל פי זה יש לומר. דבחינת המאור דהנשמה שמתגלית על ידי מסירות נפש היא עצם הנשמה כמו שהיא מגדרת בענין הפשיטות שלמעלה מציור

The essence of the soul is a simple, undefined potential. This is expressed through mesirus nefesh which demonstrates a simple, undefined commitment to G-dliness. This level of commitment is on a level that transcends the person's character, intellect and emotion, and indeed, appears to be separate from them. Therefore, it is possible that even though a person expressed mesirus nefesh, his character and revealed powers of thought and feeling may remain unchanged, as explained above.

אבל מצר עצם הושמה כמו When, however, one considers the essence of the ,שהיא משרשת בהעצמות soul as it is rooted in G-d's Essence,

it does not have any definition whatsoever. G-d's Essence cannot be defined in terms of finitude or infinity, nor can G-d's Essence be said to be void of either of these dimensions.

הַפִּשִׁיטוּת דְהַנִּשָׁמָה וְהַצִּיוּר דהכחות שלה הם כלא חד.

Similarly, because it is rooted in His Essence, the essence of the soul possesses both a simple, transcendent dimension and a framework of limited powers, combing them in an absolute and singular unity.9

דהנשמה שמתגלית עַל יָדֵי מִסִירוּת נָפֵשׁ

וַעַל פִּי זָה יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, Based on this distinction, it is possible to say that "the luminary" of the soul revealed through mesirus nefesh

הִיא עֵצֶם הַנִּשַׁמַה כָּמוֹ מציור דכחות,

refers to that aspect of the essence of the soul that is defined as a transcendent entity, above the הַפְּשִׁיטוּת שֵׁלְמֵעְלַה framework of our revealed powers.

שָׁנִּמְצָאִים בַּגָּלוּת,

הבְּחִינֵת הַמַּאוֹר דְּהַנְשֵׁמָה And the dimension of "the luminary" of the soul, which is revealed through the feelings of being which is revealed through the feelings of being "crushed" because of the exile

^{9.} See Sefer HaMaamarim Melukat, Vol. 4, p. 378.

דכחות, ובחינת המאור דהנשמה שמתגלית על ידי הענין דכתית מזה שנמצאים בגלות. הוא גלוי עצם הנשמה כמו שהיא משרשת בהעצמות.

is a revelation of the essence of the soul as it is rooted in G-d's Essence. Accordingly, it can permeate our revealed powers and become integrated within them to the extent that they reflect it.

SUMMARY

These feelings of being crushed from being in exile represent an even more complete expression of the soul's essence than self-sacrifice. This concept can be clarified by explaining why the Jews' commitment at the time of Haman's decrees surpassed their commitment at Sinai: At Sinai, the Jews were motivated to accept the Torah because they were granted great revelations from Above. Thus, their acceptance was motivated by an outside factor. At the time of Haman's decrees, by contrast, there was no outside motivation for them to accept the Torah. Their acceptance came from their inner selves.

Similar concepts can be explained regarding the power of mesirus nefesh that stems from the essence of the soul. It is possible to see the essence of the soul as an outside influence, operating independently of a person's conscious powers. Even when the essence of the soul is revealed, it is possible that the person's conscious thinking will not be changed. Indeed, we see that there were individuals who displayed mesirus nefesh continuously for many years when they were living in a country where oppressive decrees conflicted with their observance of the Torah and its mitzvos. When, however, these same individuals came to a country where they could observe the Torah and its mitzvos amidst prosperity, the mesirus nefesh which they previously displayed was not displayed to the same degree.

The mesirus nefesh they expressed stemmed from the revelation of the essence of the soul which transcended their revealed powers. It did not, however, bring about a change within their revealed powers. In contrast, the revelation of the essence of the soul that is expressed in the feelings of being crushed from being in exile makes even the revealed powers one with the essence.

The source for the difference between mesirus nefesh and the feelings of being crushed because of the exile can be explained as follows: It is possible to say that "the luminary" of the soul revealed through mesirus nefesh refers to the essence of the soul as it is defined as a transcendent entity, above the framework of our revealed

powers. By contrast, the dimension of "the luminary" of the soul which is revealed through the feelings of being "crushed" because of the exile is a revelation of the essence of the soul as it is rooted in G-d's Essence. Accordingly, it can permeate our revealed powers and become integrated within them to the extent that they reflect it.

יא) **ויש** לקשר זה עם המבאר בהמאמריה בפרוש הכתוב ״ואתה תצוה את בני ישראל ויקחו אליך שמן זית" גו', דלאחרי שמשה יצוה ויקשר את בני ישראל, אזי יביאו ישראל למשה שמן זית גו׳, שישראל על ידי עבודתם יוסיפו גלוי

-11-

The above explanations enable us to resolve some of the questions concerning the verses cited at the beginning of the *maamar*:

א ניש לקשר זה עם A connection can be made between the above בּפְרוּשׁ concepts and those explained in the maamar entitled VeKibeil HaYehudim¹⁰ in the interpretation of the verse, "And you shall command the Children אַליךּ שׁמֵן זֵית״ גוֹי, of Israel and they shall bring you pure olive oil."

The implications of these verses in our Divine service are that

after Moshe Rabbeinu commands, i.e., connects, the Jewish people with the Or Ein Sof, bringing out a higher level of faith,

למשה שמן זית גו',

אַזי יַבִיאוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל the Jews will bring Moshe olive oil,

i.e., that through their Divine service, the Jews will increase the revelation of light on Moshe's אור בִּמַדְרֵגַת מֹשֶה. level.

The maamar begins by explaining the verse, "And you shall command the Children of Israel," interpreting it to mean that Moshe brings out the essence of the Jewish people. Afterwards, the verse continues, "They shall bring you pure olive oil," implying that the Jews will contribute to Moshe, i.e., they will elevate the level of Divine service associated with Moshe.

At the outset, the maamar illustrates the interactive nature of this relationship through the analogy of a head (in the analogue, Moshe) and the feet (the Jewish people). The head directs the functioning of the feet. Conversely, the feet can bring the head to places that it cannot reach on its own.

The maamar proceeds to explain Moshe's contribution to the Jewish people: that

^{10.} Sec. 4, quoted in sec. 2 of this maamar.

אור במדרגת משה. ויש לומר מהבאורים בזה בעבודת האדם, דזה שמשה מצוה

he elevates their faith, causing their faith to reflect the essence of the soul and not merely its revealed powers. Moshe's endeavors are associated with the phrase in the verse cited, "crushed for the luminary," for they prompt the expression of the essence of the soul, "the luminary."

More particularly, as the *maamar* explains, there are two expressions of Moshe's contribution:

- a) When a Jew is "crushed," oppressed in exile, "the luminary," the essence of the soul, is expressed through *mesirus nefesh*, self-sacrifice; and
- b) when there is no oppression and a Jew enjoys prosperity and religious freedom and yet he feels "crushed," entirely broken because the exile continues and G-dliness is not revealed in the world.

The *maamar* contrasts the expression of the essence of the soul through the feelings of being crushed because G-dliness is not being revealed with its expression through *mesirus nefesh*, explaining that:

- a) when the soul feels crushed because G-dliness is not revealed, the conscious powers of intellect and emotion become aligned and permeated with the essence of the soul; and
- b) such feelings reveal a higher level of the essence of the soul, a level that is not limited to transcendence and can be expressed within the framework of the soul's limited potentials as well.

True, the feelings of being crushed because G-dliness is not revealed are called forth by the influence of Moshe (see sec. 12). Nevertheless, the present section of the *maamar* explains that the actual expression of the essence of the soul through these feelings comes about through the Divine service of the Jewish people. For it is only through their own Divine service that their inner powers can be permeated by the essence of the soul. Moreover, through carrying out such Divine service, the Jews elevate the level of Divine service associated with Moshe as implied by the phrase, "and they shall bring you…."

דְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר מֵהַבּּאוּרִים To offer an explanation of this concept in terms of our individual Divine service:

ומקשר את בני ישראל, הוא, שהוא זן ומפרנס את האמונה, שהאמונה תהיה נוסף על כמו שהיא מצד הגלויים דהנשמה (מצד זה שהנשמה שלמעלה רואה אלקות) גם מצד עצם הנשמה. [ויש לומר, דזהו מה שכתוב "ואתה תצוה את בני ישראל", דלשון "ואתה תצוה את בני ישראל" משמע שמשה מצוה (מקשר ומחבר) את בני ישראל

דְּוָה שַׁמֹשַׁה מַצֵּוָה וּמַקַשֵּׁר

Moshe's endeavor to command, i.e., connect the אָת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, הוּא, שָהוּא Jewish people with the Or Ein Sof, involves sustain-ון וּמְפַרְנֵס אֵת הָאֵמוּנָה, ing and nurturing faith, i.e., bringing out a higher dimension of faith,

הגלויים דהנשמה

that the faith should not only come from the revealed powers of the soul

שֶׁלְמַעְלַה רוֹאַה אֱלֹקוּת)

(מצר זה שהנשמה) (in its fullest sense, this refers to the level of faith resulting from the perception of G-dliness by the soul in the spiritual realms),

. נֵם מְצֵּר עֲצֵם הַנְּשֶׁמָה but that our faith be an expression of the essence of the soul.

Before completing the explanation of this concept, the Rebbe adds a tangential insight.

[Fased on the above, it is possible to explain that the expression "And you shall command (tetzaveh) אָת בְּנֵי יִשֹׁרָאֵל", – which, as explained above, יי means "connect" – the Children of Israel"

דְּלְשׁוֹן ״וְאַתַּה תִּצַוָּה אָת בָּנֵי יִשְׂרַאֵּל״ מַשְׁמֵע שֵׁמֹשֶׁה מְצַוֶּה (מִקְשֵׁר וּמְחַבֵּר) ָאֶת בָּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל עַצְמָם,

means that Moshe will establish bonds of connection among the Jewish people themselves.

The concept that Moshe will connect Jews with G-d's Essence is found in Chassidus. 12 In the verse itself, this concept is not mentioned, nor is it explicitly stated in the maamar of the Rebbe Rayatz. The straightforward meaning of "And you shall command, i.e., connect, the Children of Israel" can be understood to mean to

^{11.} See sec. 2.

^{12.} Or HaTorah, Tetzaveh, p. 1541, et al.

עצמם, כי מצד עצם הנשמה, כל ישראל הם חדיים. ועל ידי העבודה דישראל (לאחרי שנמשך בישראל גלוי עצם הנשמה על ידי משה), שגם כחות הגלויים שלהם (הציור דהכחות) יהיו מתאימים לעצם הנשמה, על ידי זה נעשה יתרון והוספה בבחינת עצם

connect them to each other, to establish oneness among them. Nevertheless, this understanding relates to the interpretation given previously, because

, פִּי מִצֵּד עֶצֶם הַנְּשָׁמְה, from the standpoint of the essence of the soul, נַל יִשְׂרָאֵל הַם חַדּן the entire Jewish people are a single entity.]

The commandment¹³ to "Love your fellowman as yourself" is difficult to comprehend. How is it possible to love another person as oneself? Each one of us is motivated by a fundamental self-interest. In resolution, *Tanya*¹⁴ explains that since the core of every Jew's soul is the same fundamental G-dly essence, loving another Jew is thus self-love.

In *Chassidus*, ¹⁵ it is explained that souls differ in their perception of G-dliness in the spiritual realms. As a result of these differences, the unity of the Jewish people will not be perfect. The fact that faith is shared by all Jews equally stems from the fact that the source of our faith is the essential bond of the essence of the soul with G-d. (This is a loftier level of faith than that resulting from the perception of the soul in the spiritual realms.) When the essential connection inherent to the Jews' souls is brought to the surface, the bonds of unity between the Jews are strengthened, because on this level, our people are all truly one. There is nothing separating one from another.

ן יְבֵי הְצְבוֹדָה (After the revelation of the essence of the soul property in the property

^{13.} Vayikra 19:18

^{14.} Ch. 32.

^{15.} See the series of discourses entitled BeShaah Shehikdimu, 5672, Vol. 1, sec. 61.

הנשמה שנמשכה ונתגלתה בהם על ידי משה ("ויקחו אליך"), כי על ידי זה מתגלה בה שרשה האמתי כמו שהיא משרשת בהעצמות.

וולהעיר, שעל ידי זה נתוסף גם בהאחדות דישראל. שהאחדות דישראל על ידי עצם הנשמה שמתגלית בהם היא כמו דבר נוסף על מציאותם. ולכן, אחדות זו היא על

בַהָם עַל יָדֵי מֹשֵׁה

יתרוֹן על יְדִי זָה נַעֲשָׂה יִתְרוֹן increases and brings out a higher quality in the יהוֹסָפָה בָּבְחִינַת עֵצֵם influence from the essence of the soul drawn down to them and revealed through Moshe. הַנְשַׁמָה שֵׁנְמִשְׁכָה וְנִתְגַּלְתַה

("וְיִקְחוּ אֵלֵיךְ"), (This increase in Moshe's influence is alluded to by the phrase, "and they shall bring to you.")

Moshe generates the potential for the Jews to develop their conscious powers and align them with their souls' essential desire for G-dliness. However, the actual work to achieve such alignment must be done by the Jewish people themselves, because no one can change the inner workings of a person's heart and mind except that person himself.

מָשָׁרֵשֵׁת בִּהָעַצְמוּת.

For in this manner, the true source of the essence of the soul as it is rooted in G-d's Essence is revealed.

As mentioned above, the feelings of being crushed because G-dliness is not revealed taps the core of the essence of the soul. By developing their internal powers until they reflect the essence of the soul, the Jews contribute to Moshe, i.e., they elevate and amplify the Divine service he inspires.

(Parenthetically, at this point in the maamar, the Rebbe connects the concept of having one's revealed powers of thought and feeling aligned with the essence of the soul with the unity of the Jewish people.)

[if can be noted that Divine service of this nature . גַם בְּהָאַחְדוּת דְּיִשְׂרֵאֵל will also increase the unity of the Jewish people.

The unity within the Jewish people that stems על יֵדִי עֵצֵם הַנְּשֶׁמָה from the revelation of the essence of the soul is like an additional matter, something apart from . דַבָר נוֹסָף עַל מְצִיאוּתָם their ordinary selves.

^{16.} In the Hebrew text, these words are in italics. The intent is that since the conscious powers of the soul emanate from

ידי שעושים נפשם עקר וגופם טפלס. ועל ידי גלוי עצם הנשמה כמו שהיא משרשת בהעצמות, שעל ידי זה גם הציור דכחות הגלויים הוא חד עם העצם, האחדות דישראל היא בכל הענינים שלהם, גם בענינים השיכים להגוף].

For, as explained in sec. 10, the essence of the soul operates above the level of a person's conscious powers.

דוֹלְכֵּן, אַחְדוּת זוֹ הִיא Therefore, this unity comes about through con-על יְדֵי שֵעוֹשִים וַפְשֵׁם sidering one's soul of primary importance and עַקר וְגוּפַם טַפֶּל. one's body as subordinate.17

I.e., to bring out this inner unity, a person must deemphasize his ordinary concerns and highlight the essential nature of his soul, because the oneness he shares with another Jew stems from the essence of the soul which they both possess.

וְעַל יְדֵי גִּלוּי עֵצֵם In contrast, the revelation of the essence of the soul as it is rooted in G-d's Essence מַשָּׁרֶשֶׁת בְּהַעַצִמוּת,

מַשְעַל יְדֵי זָה גַּם הַצִּיוּר affects the revealed powers as they exist within their own framework and demonstrates how they מד עם העצם, are one with G-d's Essence.

This brings about oneness among the Jewish , פַכל הַעְנֵינִים שֶׁלָּהֶם, people in all matters,

even in those matters involving material concerns.] לָהַגּוּף].

its essence, its essence is not a totally different entity. It is, however, "like an additional matter" because their functioning is on a different plane than the essence of the soul.

^{17.} See Tanya, ch. 32.

- נב) שבת פח, א.
- נג) תו"א מג"א צח, ד ואילך. ובכ"מ. וראה גם בד"ה הנ"ל תרפ"ז סוס"ב.
 - נד) להעיר גם מהמשך תער"ב ח"ב ע' תתקצו.
 - נה) וראה ד"ה בלילה ההוא ה'תשכ"ה ס"ח, ובהערה 49 שם.
- נו) ועד"ז הוא בנוגע להמשכת האמונה בפנימיות (בדעת), דזה שהאמונה פועלת על הדעת הוא יתרון ועילוי לגבי עניז המס"ג.
- ויש לומר דהמשכת האמונה בדעת, זה שנמשך בגילוי היא האמונה שמצד מזלי׳ חזי (מקיף דחי׳*), אלא שהחיבור דהאמונה שלמעלה מדעת עם הדעת הוא ע״י המשכת עצם הנשמה [היינו שהגילוי דעצם הנשמה הוא רק נתינת כח לבחי׳ האמונה שמצד המקיף דחי׳ שתתחבר עם הדעת, ולא שמתגלית עצם הנשמה עצמה]. משא״כ זה שגילוי אלקות נוגע לעצם מציאותו, שלכן הוא נשבר ונדכא מזה שבזמן הגלות לא יש גילוי אלקות (ראה לעיל ס״ט) הרי הגילוי דהתקשרות העצמית שמצד עצם הנשמה שמתגלית בזה שגילוי אלקות נוגע לעצם מציאותו הוא [נוסף על אופן דנתינת כח, גם] שהתקשרות העצמית עצמה מאירה בגילוי (בדוגמת הגילוי שלה בענין המס״נ), וגם גילוי זה (דעצם הנשמה עצמה) מתחבר עם הציור דכחות הגלויים.
 - .מ"כ סה"מ עת"ר ס"ע קנד. ובכ"מ
 - נז) ראה גם לקמן ח״ד ע׳ רנד.
 - נח) סעיף ד' הובא לעיל ס"ב.
- נט) וראה המשך תער״כ ח״א פס״א שבראי׳ ישנם חילוקי דרגות, וזה שהאמונה היא בכל ישראל בשוה הוא לפי ששרשה הוא התקשרות העצמית שמצד עצם הנשמה (שלמעלה ממזלי׳ חזי).
 - ס) ראה תניא פרק לב.

? Points to Ponder

How can it be that certain Chasidim went on <i>mesirus nefesh</i> in Russia for the slightest <i>dikduk</i> of <i>Halachah</i> , but grew lax when they escaped the Soviet Union?
It is known that when two people face danger together, they form an unbreakable bond. How can our <i>achdus Yisrael</i> today be greater than it was in the Soviet Union?
Why does helping a fellow Jew feel connected with <i>elokus</i> enhance my connection with <i>elokus</i> ?

SEGMENT THREE TAKEAWAYS

The unprecedented prosperity and comfort of our times is not a distraction from Moshiach. It is a unique opportunity to yearn for Moshiach in a way that no previous generation could. Not for utilitarian benefit—to spare us from suffering, but because we want *Atzmus*.

If you live *Ge'ulah* and view yourself and the surrounding world with a *Ge'ulah* lens, but someone else does not, then you are also not living the גאולה האמיתית והשלימה, because no Jew can be left behind on this incredible journey into the era of Moshiach.

Take time every day to think of something *Moshiachdik* to share with a fellow Jew. Also, always try to introduce another Jew to Moshiach.

SEGMENT FOUR

SPEAK UP!

Ambassadors of the Message

THE LESSON

In a *sichah* the Rebbe delivered, seven weeks before *Chaf Zayin Adar* 1992, on the night of *Gimel Shevat*, the Rebbe used highly unusual words to encourage the idea of forwarding the message. At the time, this *sichah* caused quite a stir, because the Rebbe was discussing a time in which the Rebbe's voice cannot be heard, and our mandate in such a time is be the Rebbe's megaphone or mouthpiece. At the time, no Chasid could envision that such a time would come.

TEXT 11

Toras Menachem—Hisvaaduyos 5752, vol. 2, pp. 146-147

גם בחיים חיותו בעלמא דין סבל בעל ההילולא יסורים גשמיים, שפעלו גם על עניניו הרוחניים, כולל – שבשנותיו האחרונות הי' אצלו בדוגמת המצב ד"כבד פה וכבד לשון" אצל משה רבינו... וזה פעל בנוגע לאופן אמירת החסידות והפצת התורה והיהדות והפצת המעינות חוצה...

ועד כדי כך, שאפילו רופאו (שהי' פרופסור, שזוהי מעלה נוספת לגבי רופא סתם) שאל אותו בטענה – הייתכן שיסוריו התבטאו דוקא בכח הדיבור, באופן כזה שלא יוכל למלאות את שליחותו בעולם כרצונו?! הוא – בעל ההילולא – זה שמרעיש כה חזק ("קאָכט זיך") בהפצת התורה והיהדות והפצת המעינות חוצה, הקב"ה הי' צריך איפוא לתת לו את מלוא האפשרות לבצע זאת במידה המירבית, ובמילא הי' צ"ל שיוכל למשול ולשלוט על כח הדבור שלו, שע"י דיבור (בעיקר) מפיצים תורה ויהדות (ע"י אמירת מאמרי חסידות, ונתינת הוראות וכו'). ואדרבה: מכיון שמרעיש כ"כ בעבודה זו, הי' צ"ל אצלו (לא רק שלילת המציאות דמניעות ועיכובים בערך לאחרים, אלא אדרבה –) יותר כחות מאשר לאנשים אחרים!

ואם־כן, הייתכן – שאל הרופא – שמבלי הבט על כל זה, רואים בדיוק ההיפך – שיסורי גופו פעלו בכח הדיבור בגשמיות, שזה השפיע גם בפשטות (כביכול) בדיבור במאמרי חסידות שלו וכיו"ב, שבפשטות הענינים הדבר פעל שיהי' בזה מיעוט (בכמות) מהראוי להיות, הן בהתפשטות הדיבור שלו באמירת מאמרי חסידות, והן בהתפשטות דברי חסידות שלו בכתב (כי אם היו מתווספים יותר מאמרים, הי' מתווסף גם ב"חזרה" של המאמרים, וגם ברשימות שבכתב).

ואע"פ שלא שייך לשאול שאלות על הנהגת הקב"ה בעולמו, ובפרט עם נשיא הדור, ולא שייך לומר "איך הי' צריך להיות", ו"איך לא הי' צריך להיות" – אעפ"כ, קבע הקב"ה את הסדר ש"איני מבקש לפי כחי אלא לפי כחן", שישתדלו להבין בשכל אנושי של כל יהודי "לפי כחן".

ובפרט בנדו"ד – שאין זו רק שאלה ע"פ שכל (של רופא), הייתכן שנשיא הדור לא יכול למלאות את שליחותו כרצונו, אלא שאינו מתאים ע"פ התורה – כמובן מזה שמשה טען להקב"ה "כבד פה וכבד לשון אנכי", "ואני ערל שפתים", ולכן "שלח נא ביד תשלח", ענה לו הקב"ה מיד: "אנכי אהי' עם פיך", ולא הסתפק בזה, אלא גם – ש"אהרן אחיך.. יהי' לך לפה", שע"י אהרן יצאו דברי משה בדיבור גשמי ממש!

ויש לומר, שזה שהי' כך אצל כ"ק מו"ח אדמו"ר, ה"ז ע"ד מה שהי' אצל משה בדורו (כנ"ל ס"ו): מכיון שלא נשלם הבירור, לכן "הדיבור הוא בגלות" (ומשה מצ"ע הוא למעלה מהגילוי בדיבור), והקב"ה לא ריפא אותו, אלא עשה נס ש"אנכי אהי' עם פיך", "יהיו דבריו נכונים";

והתיקון ומילוי הדבר בתכלית השלימות נפעל – בכחו של בעל ההילולא – ע"י הנשמות בגופים, נשמות בריאות בגופים בריאים, של דורנו, הדור התשיעי, שבכוחנו לפעול את תפקידו של "אהרן אחיך יהי' נביאך", ע"י הביטוי בדיבור בפועל (באופן ד"הקול נשמע בית פרעה"), ובשפע רב, הדברי תורה והוראות וכו' דבעל ההילולא, עד שדורנו זה הוא הדור בו יתקיים – ותיכף ומיד ממש – "שלח נא ביד תשלח", שע"י משיח צדקנו מתמלא בשלימות גילוי האורות בכלי הדיבור (כנ"ל ס"ו).

While the baal hahilula [the Rebbe Rayatz] was alive in this world, he experienced physical suffering, which also affected his spiritual affairs. These included that reality that, during his final years, he suffered from

a condition similar to Moshe Rabbeinu's experience of being "heavy of mouth and heavy of tongue." This affected his ability to verbally deliver Chasidus, to disseminate Torah and Yiddishkeit, and to engage in hafatzas hamaayanos chutzah.

His condition was so severe that even his doctor (who was a professor of medicine and therefore a greater expert than an ordinary doctor) asked him (as a manner of expressing his protest): How is it possible that his suffering is related specifically to his ability to speak, thereby preventing him from fulfilling his mission in this world in the manner that he wishes! After all, the doctor argued, the baal hahilula was the one who conducted such powerful efforts to spread Torah and Yiddishkeit, and to direct the hafatzas hamaayanos chutzah. Hashem should have provided him with the fullest capacities to achieve these goals to the maximum degree. That would necessitate allowing him to control and regulate his power of speech, because Torah and Yiddishkeit are primarily disseminated through speech (through delivering maamarei Chasidus, issuing verbal directives, and the like). In fact, the reality that he was the individual who invested such mighty efforts in these areas meant that not only should his speech have encountered less obstruction and fewer impediments than the speech of ordinary people, but to the contrary—he should have be granted far greater speaking abilities than regular people.

If so, his doctor protested, than why was he witnessing the precise opposite? The Rebbe's corporeal suffering affected his physical ability to speak, which in turn affected in practical reality (so to speak) his ability to verbally deliver maamarei Chasidus, and the like. In the simple sense, these matters were reduced (in quantity) from what they should have been. It affected both his ability to express himself through speech in the form of verbalized maamarei Chasidus as well as his ability to express himself through his written words of Chasidus (because if there were additional maamarim, there would be additional chazarah [review] of those maamarim, as well as their handwritten records).

True, we cannot question the way Hashem chooses to run His world, especially when we are discussing a Nasi Hador. It is not for us to say that it should have been this way and not that way. Nevertheless, Hashem established a principle by which "I do not demand from them

more than what is within their ability," which means that we must seek to comprehend according to the mortal intellect that is available to each Yid—something that is "within their ability."

This is all the more true in our case, for we are not only discussing a question posed by (the doctor's) human intellect, which is baffled at witnessing the Nasi Hador in a [medical] state that makes him unable to fulfill his mission in the manner that he wishes. Rather, the situation was also inappropriate from the Torah's perspective. After all, the Torah records Moshe submitting this same complaint to Hashem. Moshe argued, "I am heavy of mouth and heavy of tongue!" He protested, "I have sealed lips!" He therefore pleaded, "Please send [instead of me,] the one You are destined to send!" And Hashem responded to these complaints, answering immediately, "I will be with your mouth." Not only that, but Hashem provided an additional solution, whereby, "Your brother Aharon . . . will serve as a mouth for you." Through Aharon, Moshe's words would be expressed in the literal sense, in actual speech.

My father-in-law the Rebbe's experience was comparable to the experience of Moshe in his own generation: As a result of the birur being incomplete, Moshe's speech was in Galus. [This only relates to his speech, not himself, for] Moshe himself transcends that which can be expressed verbally. Hashem did not heal Moshe, but instead made a miracle whereby "I will be with your mouth," so that "your words will emerge properly."

The tikun and compensation for this in the fullest sense was achieved with the power of the baal hahilula that was provided to the souls that are installed in the bodies—healthy souls in healthy bodies—of our generation, the ninth generation. We have received the power to perform the role of "Your brother Aharon will serve as a mouth for you," through using our physical speech (in a manner of "the voice was heard in Para'oh's house"), and to an enormous extent, by repeating the baal hahilula's words of Torah, his directives, and the like, until we achieve that this generation is that in which [Moshe's request,] "Please send the one You are destined to send!" is fulfilled, immediately, right now—for through Moshiach tzidkenu, the revelation of spiritual lights through the vehicle of speech will reach its ultimate perfection.

Later in the same *sichah* (*ois* 15), the Rebbe spelled out the directive even more clearly:

TEXT 12

Toras Menachem—Hisvaaduyos 5752, vol. 2, p. 150

וכל זה בהדגשה – שכל אחד יקבל על עצמו שהלימוד בתורתו של בעל ההילולא ישלים וימלא גם מה שנחסר בהתפשטות והפצת המעינות בגלל המניעה ועיכוב בכח הדיבור דבעל ההילולא, הן ע"י לימודו הפרטי בדיבור והן בהפצת המעינות חוצה לאחרים.

I emphasize: Each of you should take upon yourself to ensure that your study of the baal hahilula's Torah teachings will complete and compensate that which was lacking in the dissemination of Chasidus due to the impediment and obstruction of the baal hahilula's power of speech—through verbalizing the words during your personal study, and through verbally sharing Chasidus with others.

We are the Rebbe's students and his Chasidim. It is our obligation and privilege to spread the messages that the Rebbe strove to convey. This is especially true of his messages and calls regarding *Geulah* and Moshiach, a mission that the Rebbe powerfully emphasized in the *sichah* of *Shoftim* 5751/1991:

TEXT 13

Toras Menachem—Hisvaaduyos 5751, vol. 4, pp. 201–202

מזה מובן הלימוד לכל או"א בעמדנו בשבת פרשת שופטים בדורנו זה ובפרט בזמן האחרון, הרגעים האחרונים דהגלות – שצריכה להיות עבודה בהתאם מדה כנגד מדה למצב הגאולה: לפרסם אצל עצמו ואצל כל אלו שאפשר להגיע אליהם – שצריכים לקבל על עצמם ולקחת על עצמם (ביתר חוזק) את ההוראות והעצות ד"שופטיך" ו"יועציך" שבדורנו – "מאן מלכי רבנן" בכלל, ובפרט נשיא דורנו – הבא בהמשך לרבותינו נשיאינו שלפניו – שופט דורנו ויעץ דורנו ונביא דורנו ...

ישנה ההוראה כנ"ל, שצריכים לפרסם לכל אנשי הדור, שזכינו שהקב"ה בחר ומינה בעל-בחירה, שמצד עצמו הוא שלא בערך נעלה מאנשי הדור, שיהי' ה"שופטיך" ו"יועציך" ונביא הדור, שיורה הוראות ויתן עצות בנוגע לעבודת כל בנ"י וכל האנשים דדור זה, בכל עניני תורה ומצוות, ובנוגע לחיי והנהגת היום יום הכללית, גם ב"בכל דרכיך (דעהו)" ו"כל מעשיך (יהיו לשם שמים)",

עד – הנבואה העיקרית – הנבואה ש"לאלתר לגאולה" ותיכף ומיד ממש "הנה זה (משיח) בא".

Here is the instruction for each of us now, on this Shabbos Parshas Shoftim; a lesson that applies to our generation and has recently gained critical importance in these final moments of Galus—for our avodah must correspond (midah keneged midah) to the matzav of Geulah:

We must publicize—to ourselves and to whoever it is possible to reach—the need to accept and take upon ourselves (more powerfully) the directives and suggestions of this generation's "judges" and "mentors," which in a general sense refers to the rabbanim ("Who are kings? Rabanan."), but most specifically refers to Nasi Dorenu, who comes as the continuity of Rabbosenu Nesenu'i who preceded him. He is Shofet Hador (the Judge of Our Generation), he is Yo'etz hador (the Mentor of Our Generation), and he is Navi Hador (the Prophet of Our Generation). . . .

We have a directive, as mentioned earlier, to publicize to all the people of this generation that we have merited that Hashem has chosen and appointed a baal bechirah (human with free choice), who is [nevertheless] personally infinitely greater than the people of this generation, to serve as the Shofet and Yo'etz and Navi of this generation, to deliver directives and provide advice regarding the avodah of the

Jewish people and of all the people of this generation, regarding all matters of Torah and mitzvos, and regarding their general living and conduct of daily life, including "in all your ways (know Him)" and "all your deeds (should be for the sake of Hashem)"—and to deliver the ultimate nevuah, the prophecy of le'altar leGeulah ("immediately to the Redemption!"), and immediately, right now, that Hinei zeh (Moshiach) bah!—"Look! Moshiach is coming!"

Let's get the message out! It's time.

Let us now study together the last *maamar* that the Rebbe gave us, which holds so many incredible ideas, including the idea that we have explored together: to yearn for Moshiach—for the real deal—and to cry out for the *Geulah*, not (only) from pain, but even when things are fine spiritually and physically: until each of us cries out, "I want *Atzmus*! I want the revelation of Hashem Himself! I want nothing other than You alone!"

בס"ד. ש"פ תצוה, יו"ד אדר-ראשון ה'תשמ"א

ועל ידי שמשה משפיע לישראל (שמקשר אותם עם אור אין סוף), על ידי זה נעשה יתרון והוספה במשה. [דמשה וישראל הם דגמת ראש ורגל, כמו שכתוב" "שש מאות אלף רגלי העם אשר אנכי בקרבו", דכל ישראל הם הרגלים דמשה, ומשה הוא הראש שלהם. וכמו שבאדם הרגלים מוליכים את הראש למקום שהראש מצד עצמו אינו יכול להגיע לשם, כמו כן הוא במשה וישראל, שעל ידי ישראל (הרגלים דמשה)

עם אור אין סוף), the Or Ein Sof)

ועל ידי שמשה משפיע Moshe's efforts to draw down influence to the לִישָׂרָאֵל (שֵׁמְּקְשֵׁר אוֹתָם Jewish people (and thus connecting them with

. והוספה במשה. power.

יַל יְדִי זֶה נַעֲשֶׂה יִתְרוֹן increases and enhances Moshe's own spiritual

[For the relationship between Moshe and the Jewish דְּגְמַת רֹאשׁ וַרְגֵּל, people can be described by the analogy of the head and the feet of a human body,

אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי בָּקְרַבּוֹ״,

as it is written, "Here I am in the midst of מָאוֹת אֵלֶף רַגְלִי הָעָם 600,000 people on foot."

דכל ישראל הם Implied is that the Jewish people are the feet of הרגלים דמשה, Moshe, as it were,

משה הוא הראש שלהם. and that he is their head.

וּכְמוֹ שֵׁבַאַדֶם In human terms, on an obvious level, the head elevates the functioning of the feet. Nevertheless, the feet also contribute to the head, for

אָינוֹ יַכוֹל לְהַגִּיעַ לְשֵׁם,

the feet can bring the head to places to which it לַמְקוֹם שֶׁהַרֹאשׁ מְצֵּד עַצְמוֹ could never reach on its own.

כמו כן הוא בְּמשׁה Similarly in regard to the relationship between נישראל, Moshe and the Jewish people —

Of course, Moshe elevates the Jewish people, but also

^{1.} Bamidbar 11:21.

מתוסף עלוי במשה, דזהו מה שכתוב "שש מאות אלף רגלי העם אשר אנכי בקרבו", שעל ידי רגלי העם נמשך הגלוי דאנכי בקרבו של משה־ן.

ויש לומר, שהמעלות דמרדֶכי היהודי הוא שהוא היה הרעיא מהימנא (בגלוי) של כל ישראל שבדורו. בדגמת משה רעיא מהימנא שהמשיך דעת לכל ישראל שבדורו,

אות ז

שְׁעֵל יְדֵי יִשְּׂרָאֵל through the Jewish people (i.e., Moshe's feet), (הַרָגְלַיִם דְּמֹשֶׁה)

מתוסף עלוי במשה, Moshe is advanced to a higher level.

The above concepts allow for an extended interpretation of **the above verse**.

The word the verse uses for "I" is *Anochi*, the level of G-dliness so transcendent that it cannot be given a name. The verse,

ישִׁשׁ מֵאוֹת אֶלֶף רַגְּלִי "Here I am in the midst of 600,000 people on הַעָם אֲשֵׁר אַנֹכִי בָּקְרבּוֹ", foot"

can thus be interpreted to mean: Because of the נְמְשֶׁךְ הַגְּלִּוּי דְּאָנֹכִי 600,000 people on foot, the revelation of the level בְּקְרָבּוֹ שֵׁל מִשֶׁהן. of Anochi is drawn down in Moshe's midst.]²

Moshe operated on a high spiritual rung. Nevertheless, *Anochi*, which refers to G-d's Essence, was beyond his reach. Only through the influence of the Jewish people as a whole was he able to attain that rung.

The distinction of Mordechai can be explained as follows:

ישָׁהַמְּצֵלוֹת דְּמֶּרְדָכֵי The unique quality of Mordechai was that he served as a shepherd of faith (in an apparent and revealed manner) for *all* the Jews of his שֵׁל כֵּל יִשְׂרָאֵל שֲׁבְּדוֹרוֹ.

יקנא מְשֶה רַצְיָא מְהֵימְנָא just as Moshe served as a shepherd of faith,

^{2.} See the explanation of similar concepts in the *maamar* entitled *VeKibeil HaYehudim*, 5687, sec. 5.

כמובן גם מזה שדורו של משה (כל אנשי דורו) נקרא דור דעהלי, [אלא שבמשה היה גלוי ענין זה (שהוא רעיא מהימנא דכל ישראל) על ידי שהמשיך דעת לכל אנשי דורו, ובמרדכי היה גלוי ענין זה על ידי שגלה כח המסירות נפש שבכל אנשי דורו].

לְּכֶל שְּהְמְשִׁיךְ דַּצַת לְכָל drawing down knowledge to all the Jews of his יִשְׂרָאֵל שֵׁבְּדוֹרוֹ, generation.

In every generation, there are shepherds of faith who are able to inspire the entire people. By and large, however, the effect of their influence is not universally apparent. The uniqueness of Mordechai – and of Moshe – is that his influence affected his entire people in a revealed manner.

, .	Moshe's contribution to his generation as a whole is reflected in the fact that (all the members of the generation)
ָנְקְרָא דּוֹר דֵּעָה,	are referred to as "a generation of knowledge." ³
נאָלָא שֶׁבְּמֹשֶׁה הָיָה גִּלֹוּי עִנְיַן זֶה	[Moshe served in this capacity

(שֶׁהוֹּא רַעֲיָא מְהֵימְנָא (as the shepherd of faith for the entire Jewish רְבֵל יִשְׂרַאֵל) people)

של יְבִי שֶׁהְמְשִׁיךְ דַּעַת by infusing every member of his generation with לְכֵל אַנִשִּׁי דּוֹרוֹ, knowledge.

אָנְיָן זֶה אָלִּוּי עִּנְיָן זֶה Mordechai served in this capacity, i.e., as a source of influence for every member of the Jewish people,

על יְדֵי שֶׁגְּלָּה כֹּחַ הַקְּסִירוּת by revealing the quality of *mesirus nefesh* in every ...

[יבי שֶׁגְּלָּה כֹּחַ הַקְּסִירוּת member of his generation.]

Both Moshe and Mordechai served as models for the function of a shepherd of faith, for they both drew down the influence of the essence of the soul and revealed its effects within their generation as a whole. In Moshe's instance, the effect involved drawing the power of faith into intellect, while in Mordechai's case, it involved sparking the people to *mesirus nefesh*.

^{3.} See Vayikra Rabbah 9:1, Bamidbar Rabbah 19:3, and consult the references noted there.

ויש לומר, דעל ידי שמביא בהמאמר מה שכתוב במדרש שמרדכי בדורו היה שקול כמשה בדורו, על ידי זה פסק בעל המאמר את הדין על עצמומ, שהוא הרעיא מהימנא (בגלוי) של כל אנשי הדור.

הַיָה שַׁקוּל כִּמֹשֵה בִּדוֹרוֹ,

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר, דְּעַל יְדֵי שַׁמְּבִיא It is possible to say that by citing the quote, "Mordechai in his generation was equivalent to Moshe in his generation," in the maamar, בַּמְּדְרָשׁ שֵׁמֶּרְדָּכֵי

the Rebbe Rayatz was describing his own function, המאמר את הדין על עצמו,

This concept can be understood through the interpretation of the wording chosen by our Sages in the Mishnah (Avos 3:1) "judgment and accounting" (with "judgment" being stated before "accounting"). It is explained that first a person passes "judgment" (i.e., on a colleague) and then an "accounting" is made with him. I.e., a person makes a value judgment regarding a colleague's conduct without thinking that he himself possesses the same fault - or in the case cited in the maamar - the same virtue. Afterwards, an "accounting" is made and the judgment he delivered is applied to him, himself.

This explanation also enables us to understand the wording of Avos 3:16, "the collectors... exact payment from man with or without his knowledge." On one hand, the "payment" exacted from a person is "with his knowledge," for the judgment is one which he himself rendered. Conversely, however, it is "without his knowledge," for he rendered the judgment about a colleague without thinking that it would be applied to himself.⁴

To apply this concept in the context of the *maamar*: The statements the Rebbe Rayatz made about Mordechai apply to the Rebbe Rayatz himself. For in his generation, he served in the same role as Mordechai, inspiring the Jews to manifest self-sacrifice in the observance of the Torah and its mitzvos in the face of mortal danger.

i.e., that (in an overt and revealed manner,) he ישל כַּל אַנְשֵׁי הַדּוֹר. served as the shepherd of faith for all the members of his generation.

^{4.} See Likkutei Sichos, vol 6, p. 283, and consult the references noted there.

ועל פי זה יובן מה שכתוב בהמאמרסא, דעל ידי שישראל מוסיפים (על ידי עבודתם) במדרגת משה, על ידי זה יהיה "נר תמיד", דלכאורה, זה שהנר דהנשמה (נרסב הוי' במדרגת משה, על ידי זה יהיה בלי שנוי), הוא על ידי גלוי עצם הנשמה שנמשך על ידי משה ("ואתה תצוה"), דבעצם הנשמה אין שיך שנוי, ובהמאמר אומר שהענין על ידי משה ("ואתה תצוה"), דבעצם הנשמה אין שיך שנוי, ובהמאמר אומר

אות י"א

ן מַל פִּי זֶה יוּבַן מַה Based on the above, it is possible to understand אָכְתוּב בְּהַמַּאֲמֶת the statement of the maamar entitled VeKibeil HaYehudim,5

דְעַל יְדֵי שֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל that through the Jews' (Divine service), they מוֹסִיפִּים (עַל יְדִי עֲבוֹדְתָם) increase Moshe's level, בְּמַדְרָגַת מֹשֶׁה,

על יְדֵי זֶה יִהְיֶה ״גֵר תְּמִיד״, causing it to serve as "a constant lamp."

The verse mentions "a constant lamp" after "and they shall bring to you." As explained, the phrase "and they shall bring to you" indicates that the Jews' Divine service can elevate the Divine service inspired by Moshe. From this, it can be inferred that the Divine service of the Jewish people will bring about the "constant lamp."

On the surface, the lamp of the soul ("the lamp of G-d is the soul of man"⁷)⁸ shines constantly (in נְשְׁמָת אָדָם) הוּא תְּמִיד a consistent, unchanging manner) (בְּשַׁוֵה, בְּלִי שִׁנּוּי),

הוא עַל יְדֵי גּלּוּי עֶּצֶם because of the revelation of the essence of the soul that is drawn down by Moshe ("And you shall command").

דְּבְעֶּצֶם הַּנְּשָׁבְה For in regard to the essence of the soul, there is מָין שַׁיָּךְ שִׁנּדִּי, no possibility or concept of change.

Every created being is subject to change. As it interacts with the surrounding environment, it adapts and thus changes. This concept also applies to the revealed levels of a Jew's soul and its relationship with G-d. His faith will manifest itself in a manner commensorate with the extent of G-dly revelation in the world at large and his own level of refinement.

^{5.} Sec. 4.

^{6.} Shmos 27:20, the verse on which this maamar is based.

^{7.} Mishlei 20:27.

^{8.} See the conclusion of sec. 15 of the maamar entitled VeKibeil HaYehudim.

דנר תמיד הוא על ידי שישראל מוסיפים במדרגת משה, "ויקחו אליך". ויש לומר, שבהגלוי דעצם הנשמה בדרך מלמעלה למטה על ידי "ואתה תצוה", יש חלוק בין ערב ובקר. שעקר הגלוי הוא כשישנם העלמות והסתרים (ערב) שעל ידי זה מתעורר ומתגלה כח המסירות נפש, וכמו שנתבאר לעיל (סעיף יו"ד), שגם אלה שבזמן

These concepts do not apply to the essence of the soul, for the essence of a soul is a single, uncompounded G-dly entity, above the possibility of being changed by outside factors.

Hence, when through the influence of Moshe, the essence of the soul is drawn down to a Jew, he will be able to carry out his Divine service in a constant, unswerving manner.

וּבְהַמַּאֲמָר אוֹמֵר	The maamar entitled VeKibeil HaYehudim, however,
שֶׁהָעִנְיָן דְּנֵר תָּמִיד הוּא	states that the potential for "a constant lamp" comes
עַל יְדֵי שֶׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל	about because of the Divine service of the Jewish people

מוֹסִיפִּים בְּמַדְרֵגַת	who enhance the level of Moshe: "and they shall
מֹשֶׁה,״וְיִקְחוּ אֵלֶיךְּ״	bring to you."

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁבְּהַגִּלּוּי	In resolution, it is possible to explain that regard-
דְעֶצֶם הַנְּשָׁמָה בַּדֶּרֶךְ	ing the revelation of the essence of the soul from
מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה עַל	Above that comes through Moshe's influence, "And
יָדֵי ״וְאַתָּה מְצַנֶּה״,	you shall command,"

חלוק ביז ערב ובקר.	לש there is	a difference between	evening and n	norning. ⁹

שֶׁעִקַר הַגִּלֹוּי הוּא כְּשֶׁיֶשְׁנָם	For the fundamental revelation of this quality
הַעֲלְמוֹת וְהֶסְתֵּרִים (עֶרֶב)	comes when G-dliness is concealed and veiled
	("evening"), i.e., when the Jews are "crushed" by the
	persecution of other nations,

שֶׁעַל יְדֵי זֶה מִתְעוֹרֵר	for this arouses and reveals the power of mesirus
וּמִתְגַּלֶּה כֹּחַ הַמְּסִירוּת נֶפֶשׁ,	nefesh.

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁנִּתְבָּאֵר לְעֵיל	In such an instance, it is possible that, as explained
(סְעִיף יוּ״ד),	above (sec. 10),

שׁגַּם אֵלֶּה שֶׁבִּזְמֵן הַגְּזֵרָה when those who displayed *mesirus nefesh* in the (עֶּרֶב) קמִדוּ בַּמְסִירוּת נֶפֶשׁ, face of oppressive decrees ("evening")

^{9.} See Shmos 27:21, as quoted in sec. 1.

הגזרה (ערב) עמדו במסירות נפש, כשבאו למקום שאפשר לעסק בתורה ומצות מתוך הרחבה (בקר), אין ניכר בהם המסירות נפש שהיה להם מקדם. ואמתית הענין דנר תמיד (שאין שיך בו שנוי) הוא על ידי עבודתם של ישראל שגם כחות הגלויים יהיו חד עם עצם הנשמה, "ויקחו אליך".

came to lands where it was possible for them to observe the Torah and its *mitzvos* amidst prosperity, (i.e., morning)

אין נִיכֶּר בְּהֶם הַמְּסִירוּת the uplifting effects of their previous service of ... בַּשְׁ שֵׁהָיָה לָהֵם מִּלְּבֵם mesirus nefesh were not apparent.

Although the expression of the essence of the soul was evoked by the oppressive decrees, the person did not carry out Divine service necessary to internalize its influence and have it permeate his heart and mind. Therefore, when the external pressure was removed, the light of the essence of the soul did not continue to shine forth.

As explained above, the essence of the soul is an unchanging, transcendent quality. When it is expressed, there is no difference in the nature of its expression. Nevertheless, as the *maamar* emphasizes, there is a difference as to whether the essence of the soul will be expressed or not. When the expression of the essence of the soul is inspired from Above, through Moses' influence, it will be expressed in "the evening," when there are oppressive decrees. In contrast, during "the morning," i.e., in a situation of prosperity when the Jews are not challenged, there is nothing compelling the essence to be revealed. Hence, it is natural for the Jews to function according to their conscious powers alone.

וַאֲמְתִּית הָעִנְיָן דְּגֵר תְּמִיד In contrast, the true concept of a "constant lamp" (שֵׁאֵין שַׁיָּךְ בּּוֹ שְׁנִּוּי) (i.e., that there is no possibility for change)

בּוֹדָתְם comes about through the Divine service of the שֵׁל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתְם Jewish people

when they build on the influence they receive from Moshe

ישָׁגַּם פֿחוֹת הַגְּלוּיִים יִהְיוּ that reflects how their revealed powers have חָד עִם עֶצֶם הַּנְּשָׁמָה, become one with the essence of the soul, "and "וְיִקְחוּ אֵלֶיךּ". they shall bring to you."

Since the Jews will have aligned their hearts and minds with the essence of their souls, the light of the essence of their souls will continue to shine in all situations, regardless of the external circumstances.

ועל פי זה יש לבאר זה ש״כתית למאור״ נאמר בכתוב בהמשך ל״ויקחו אליך״ גו׳, כי בכתית למאור נכלל גם זה שישראל הם שבורים ונדכאים (כתית) מזה שהם בגלות, דענין זה הוא על ידי עבודתם של ישראל שגם כחות הגלויים שלהם יהיו מתאימים לעצם הנשמה, ובחינת המאור דהנשמה שמתגלית על ידי זה היא עצם הנשמה כמו שהיא משרשת בהעצמות, ולכן נאמר ״כתית למאור״ בהמשך ל״ויקחו אליך״ גו׳.

וְעַל פִּי זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר זֶה שֶׁ״כָּתִית לַמָּאוֹר״ נָאֲמֵר בַּכָּתוּב בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְּ לִ״וְיִקְחוּ אֵלֶיךְ״ גוֹ׳,	Based on the above, it can be explained why the verse includes the phrase "crushed for the luminary" <i>after</i> the phrase "and they shall bring to you."
כִּי בְּכָתִית לַפָּאוֹר נִכְלָל	For the phrase "crushed for the luminary" includes not only the concept of the Jews being crushed by oppressive decrees, but
גַּם זֶה שֶׁיִּשְׂרָאֵל הֵם שְׁבוּרִים וְנִדְכָּאִים (כָּתִית) מִזֶּה שֶׁהֵם בַּגָּלוּת,	also the concept that the Jews are broken and "crushed" from the very fact they are in exile.
דְּעָנְיֶן זֶה הוּא עַל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל	These feelings of being crushed are dependent on the Divine service of the Jewish people, i.e., "and they shall bring to you,"
שֶׁגַּם כֹּחוֹת הַגְּלוּיִים שֶׁלָּהֶם יִהְיוּ מַתְאִימִים לְעֶצֶם הַנְּשָׁמָה,	in aligning their revealed powers with the essence of the soul.
וּבְחִינַת הַפָּאוֹר דְּהַנְּשָׁמָה שֶׁמִּתְנַּלֵּית עַל יְדֵי זֶה	The luminary" of the soul which is revealed through such service
הִיא עֶצֶם הַנְּשָׁמָה כְּמוֹ שָׁהִיא מֻשְׁרֶשֶׁת בְּהָעַצְמוּת	is the essence of the soul as it is rooted in G-d's Essence.
וְלָכֵן נֶאֶמֵר ״כָּתִית לַמָּאוֹר״ בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ לִ״וְיִקְחוּ אֵלֶיךְּ״ גוֹ׳.	Therefore "crushed for the luminary" is mentioned <i>after</i> "and they shall bring to you,"

for the revelation of the essence of the soul alluded to by the phrase, "crushed for the luminary," comes into consummate expression through the Divine service of the Jews as alluded to in the phrase "and they shall bring to you."

יב) רהנה הפרוש (בפשטות) ב"ואתה תצוה את בני ישראל ויקחו אליך" גו' הוא שמשה יצוה את בני ישראל שיקחו אליך גו׳. ומזה מוכן גם בפנימיות הענינים, דזה שמשה מצוה ומקשר את בני ישראל הוא באפן שממשיך להם נתינת כח גם על "ויקחו אליך" גו'. וכמו כן הוא בנוגע למשה שבדורנו, כ"ק מו"ח אדמו"ר

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The previous section focused on the concept that the phrase "and they shall bring to you" highlights the Divine service of the Jewish people in aligning their conscious powers with the essence of the soul revealed by Moshe. In this section, the maamar emphasizes that "And you shall command" - i.e., the revelation of the essence of the soul by Moshe – and "and they shall bring to you," the Divine service of the Jewish people, are not two separate thrusts. Instead, the consummation of Moshe's influence is that he inspires the Jewish people to carry out the service of "and they shall bring to you." And conversely, the Jews' service of "and they shall bring to you" is dependent on the influence of Moshe.

אַלִיךְּ״ גוֹ׳ הוּא

וְהַנֶּה הַפֶּרוּשׁ (בִּפְשְׁטוּת) The (simple) meaning of the verse "And you shall command the Children of Israel and they shall בְּ״וְאַתַּה תְּצֵוָה אָת בני ישראל ויקחו bring to you" is

that Moshe will command the Jewish people שֵׁמֹשֶׁה יִצְוָה אֶת בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל שֵׁיִקְחוּ אֵלֵיךְ גוֹי. and thus evoke their service, which is reflected by the phrase, "and they shall bring to you."

Just as in the simple sense Moshe was commanded to have the Jews bring him the oil, so too

it is understood regarding the inner, spiritual counterpart of that activity.

גרי. גרי, של "וְיַקְחוּ אָלֵיךּ" גרי. bring to you."

It is Moshe who connects the Jewish people to the Or Ein Sof and thus generates the potential for them to carry out the service of "and they shall שֵׁמֵמְשִׁיךְ לָהֶם נְתִינַת בֿחַ

Moshe's influence – the connection of the Jews to their essential G-dly core – elevates their Divine service. Instead of their Divine service reflecting man's limited potential, their Divine service reflects the essence of their souls.

נשיא דורנו, שעבודתו לעורר ולגלות את האמונה שבכל אחד מישראל שמצד עצם הנשמה היא באפן שאחר כך יעבדו עבודתם בכח עצמם, ועד שיהיו נר תמיד שאין שיך בו שנוי גם מצד כחות הגלויים.

ועל ידי זה זוכים בקרוב ממש לגאלה האמתית והשלמה, שאז יהיה גלוי אלקות גם

וּכְמוֹ כֵן הוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְמֹשֶׁה שֶׁבְּדוֹרֵנוּ, כ״ק מו״ח אַרְמוֹ״ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ,	This concept is applicable as well with regard to the Moshe of our generation, the Rebbe Rayatz.
שֶׁעֲבוֹדָתוֹ לְעוֹרֵר וּלְגַלּוֹת אֶת הָאֲמוּנָה שֶׁבְּכָל אֶחָד מִישָּׂרָאֵל שֶׁמִצַּד עֶצֶם הַנְּשָׁמָה הִיא	His service involved arousing and revealing the faith that stems from the essence of the soul possessed by each and every Jew
בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁאַחַר כָּךְּ יַעַבְרוּ עֲבוֹדָתָם בְּכֹחַ עַצְמָם,	in a manner that afterwards, they will be able to continue to carry out their Divine service on their own initiative
ָרְעַד שֶׁיִּהְיוּ נֵר הָּמִיד.	until they shine as "a constant lamp,"
שָׁאָין שַיָּךְ בּוֹ שָנִּוּי גַּם מִצֵּד כּחות הַגְּלוּיִים	without any change or variation even from the perspective of the revealed powers.
וְעַל יְדֵי זֶה זוֹכִים בְּקָרוֹב מַפָּשׁ לַגְּאֻלָּה הָאֲמָתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה,	And through efforts of this nature we will merit the true and ultimate Redemption in the very near future.

The dawning of the Redemption will come as a result of a cause and effect relationship. Having our inner powers of intellect and emotion become one with the essence of the soul serves as a catalyst for the world as it exists as a material entity to become one with G-dliness.

דּהְיָה גִּלּוּי אֱלֹקוּת Then the revelation of G-dliness will permeate ... נֵם מְצֵּד הַמֵּטָה even this lowly realm.

*Chassidus*¹⁰ interprets the verse:¹¹ "And the glory of G-d will be revealed and all flesh shall see together..." as referring to a two-phased change in the makeup of the world. Firstly, there will be a revelation of "the glory of G-d" from Above. In

^{10.} See Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 17, p. 96ff. et al.

¹¹ Yeshayahu 40:5.

מצד המטה. ויהיה אז הבאת השמן והדלקת הנרות (״ויקחו אליך שמן גו׳ להעלת נר תמיד") גם בגשמיות, בבית המקדש השלישי, בגאלה האמתית והשלמה על ידי משיח צדקנו, בקרוב ממש.

addition, the fundamental nature of worldly existence will change. "All flesh will see" - the natural tendency of our eyes will be to see G-dliness. Moreover, mankind will perceive G-dliness not as something new and unusual, but as the simple, ordinary fact of existence.

בָּבֵית הַמָּקְדַּשׁ הַשָּׁלִישִׁי,

And at that time we will bring the oil and kindle יהַרְלָקַת הַגַּרוֹת ("ing to you pure יהַרְלָקַת הַגַּרוֹת ("ing to you pure אַלֵיךְ שֵׁמֵן גוֹ׳ לְהַעֵּלֹת נֵר olive oil... to kindle a constant lamp") in an actual , הַם בְּגַשְׁמִיּוּת, physical sense in the Third Beis HaMikdash,

with the coming of the true and ultimate על ידי משיח צדקנו, Redemption led by Mashiach.

. בַּקרוֹב מַמֵּשׁ. May this take place in the near future.

ט) בהעלותך יא, כא.

י) ראה בכ"ז בד"ה הנ"ל תרפ"ז ס"ה.

לט) ראה ויק"ר פ"ט, א. במדב"ר פי"ט ג. וש"נ.

מ) ע״ד הפירוש בלשון המשנה (אבות רפ״ג) ״דין וחשבון״ (דין ואח״כ חשבון) – ע״פ דברי המשנה (שם מט״ז) ש"נפרעין ממנו מדעתו ושלא מדעתו", שלאחרי שהאדם פוסק מדעתו דינו של חבירו, פוסק דין לעצמו שלא מדעתו, כיון שע״פ ״דין״ זה עושים ״חשבון״ בנוגע למצבו הוא (ראה לקו״ש ח״ו ע׳ 283. וש״נ).

[.]סא) סעיף ד

סב) משלי כ, כז.

סג) ראה בהמאמר סט"ו.

? Points to Ponder

		Why did the Rebbe and the Frierdiker Rebbe both suffer speech impediments?
_		
	?	What can we do to help?

SEGMENT FOUR TAKEAWAYS

Publicize the teachings of the Chida and Radak regarding the power of longing and pining for Moshiach—"The merit of our yearning alone is enough to earn us the *Ge'ulah*."

Serve as the Rebbe's megaphone to spread his message and call to all, especially his *nevu'ah* of הנה משיח בא.

Recognize that the post-Chof-Ches-Nisan era, and especially the post-Gimel-Tamuz era, gives us a unique privilege to do for the Rebbe what the Rebbe can't do.

Don't think that you are too small to achieve what the Rebbe could not. The Rebbe gives you the *kochos* to achieve it.



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May we merit to be united together in our ultimate home of Yerushalayim Hab'nuyah, with Moshiach Tzidkeinu.



