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

Coronavirus: Relevant Halachos in These Trying Times (14) Sitting on Chairs in Soft Soil on Shabbos. Ouestion: In our *Yeshivah* campus we are doing much outdoor learning. We take our chairs and shtenders outside. Some of the areas have soft soil and the chairs, when sat on, cause holes in the earth. Is this permitted on Shabbos? Also, after finishing our learning, is it permitted to remove the chairs and leave the open holes?

**Answer:** It is permitted to make holes if one makes those holes without intending to do so. However, if one intends to make the holes, or is pleased about the holes, because they serve as a way to balance the chair on uneven ground by entrenching it into the ground, it is prohibited. Removing the chair afterwards is also permitted in a place where one does not care about the holes. If it is in a place where one might care about the holes, such as in a *sukkah* with a dirt floor, it is prohibited, because he might come to level out the floor afterwards. For that reason, it is highly preferable not to have such a floor in one's *sukka*.

**Reasons. Grooves in Ground:** It is forbidden to dig out grooves in outdoor earth on Shabbos because of the melacha of Choresh - preparing the ground for sowing seeds. This action loosens the ground and creates deeper protected areas that help seeds that are sown there later. Even in ground that one does not plan to place seeds, it is prohibited by a Rabbinic decree. They also

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

heavy table which will make a groove. However, the Gemara (1) says that if one wheels a baby carriage or wheelchair on loose soil, it is permitted because one is not digging out a hole but rather compressing the ground under the wheels. This does not make a proper setting for planted seeds and is permitted. If one would have in mind to make the grooves, there is no clear source to permit it and the *Poskim* (2) assume that it is prohibited.

Holes in Ground. Digging holes in the ground which can hold seeds is also prohibited. To compress the earth with a heavy chair is more protective for seeds than a groove and is prohibited by the Yerushalmi (3). However, if one does not intend to make those holes, they did not prohibit it. If they would have declared it assur, one could not even walk on soft earth on Shabbos because of the shoe marks he would create. (This is a "Psik Reisha" that he doesn't benefit from, in addition to being an unusual way to create a farming hole, and is generally detrimental to non-farming areas.) That is why learning on the chair in soft soil is permitted. However, if one really wants to create the hole in order to secure himself on uneven ground, this heter does not apply.

After Learning. When moving the chair after learning, one should lift it out of the hole and not drag it out. In a place where he might want to level out the ground because the hole is disturbing him, like in a *sukka* with a soft earth floor, one should leave the chair there prohibited doing so in an unprofessional manner like dragging a till after *Shabbos*. The source of this detail is in **Mishna Berura** (4)

#### ואת הכת התורה אשר צוה ה' ... (ימ-ב) - למהר ממאים ולממא מהורים , ווקת הטהרה הלא מיסודי האמונה היא. אשר דרכה זוכים לאמונה שלימה $\Pi$ תמימות דרר בכל עניני עבודת ה'. בה מגלים כי אנו עושים את כל מצוות ה' בלא זעם ושכל אלא עקב שכך ציוונו השם בתורתו, ואף אלו המצוות שיש בהם טעם אין

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לעילוי נשמח

ר' אברהם

יוסף שמואל

אלטר בן ר׳

טוביי ז"ל

ורעיזוו רישא

רוזל בוו רי

אברהם

שלמה ע״ה

פרק ה׳ דאבות

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אנו עושים אותם כפי הבנתינו בשכלינו. אלא כי כז הוא חוקת התורה. באשר ידוע כי התורה היא נצחית בכל דור ודור נמצא כי מצוות הטהרה נוהגת אף בזמננו. על כן שאלו תלמידיו של **מרן הבעש״ט** איך יוכלו לקיים מצוות פרה אדומה בזמנינו שבעוונותינו איז לנו בית המקדש עומד על מכונו ובטלו אפר הפרה וטהרת טמאי מתים. משתוקקים הם לבוא ולו במשהו לקיום מדרגת טהרה מז התורה והאיר קיימהו בידם. השיבם הבעש"ט: כי חשבון הנפש ותיקון המעשים הם קיום מצוות מהרה בזמננו. וביאר לפניהם. הרי חוקת התורה היא כי העסק במי חטאת מטהר את טמאים ומטמא את הטהורים. כלומר. הטהורים המתעסקים בשריפת הפרה והזאת אפר מי חטאת נטמאים בהם. ואילו האנשים הטמאים לנפש אדם נטהרים בהזייתו שלישי ושביעי. דבר זה שייך בכל אדם ובכל זמז בשעה שעוסקים בחשבוז הנפש מחשב אדם את צעדיו ומעביר לפני עיניו את מעשיו שעשה משר כל ימיו. הרי רואה את אותם ימים שנראו לפניו עד עתה טהורים ומושלמים אר עתה בהתבוננתו בהם נראים פניו טמאים בראותו כמה היה יכול להיות המצוות והמעשים טובים שלמים ומתוקנים ותר. והיינו מטמא את הימים שנדמה לו שהם טהורים. ולחלופיז כאשר עוקר מקרבו את המעשים הלא ישרים ומתקנם בכר גורם לטהר את המעשים הטמאים. דבר זה שייך בכל זמן ועת אף לאחר שתיקן כבר האדם את דרכיו עדיין יש תמיד

בראלני יצר הרע ובראוני

שבת קודש פרשת חקת/בלק .... י׳ב תמוז תש׳פ

SHABBOS PARSHAS CHUKAS/BALAK.... JULY 4. 2020

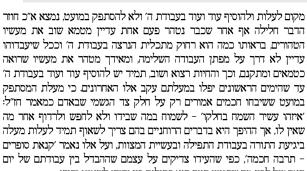
פלג המנחה עש"ס - 6:58 | הדלקת נרות שבת - 1:8 | זמן קריאת שפע / מ"א - 8:39 | זמן קריאת שפע / הגר"א - 5

9:44 - סוף זפן תפילה/הגר"א - 10:30 | שקיעת החפה שבת קודש - 8:32 | פוצש"ק צאת הכוכבים - 9:22 | צאה"כ / לרבינו תם

TOPACI TAVUN

ערותיד אתכונו את חרב אברוום דעאל אבשטיין שליטיא בעציט שרה אברווה זאת התורה אדם כי ימות באהל כל הבא אל האהל וכל אשר באהל יממא שבעת ימים וגו' (ימ-יד) - בעניז עמילות בתורה

יתא בברכות (מג-ב): ״אמר ר״ל מניין שאין דברי תורה מתקיימין אלא במי שממית עצמו עליה. שנא' זאת התורה אדם כי ימות באהל". ומבואר מהגמ'. דהקיום של התורה הק' אינו רק בלימוד בעלמא. רק דהתורה צריר יגיעה ועמילות הרבה לעצם זיום התורה. והר״ש במס׳ פרה פ״ד מ״א הביא בשם התוספתא וז״ל. ״שהיה רבי יהושע אומר כל הלומד ולא עמל כאיש הזורע ולא קוצר". הרי, שתכלית של עסק בתורה אינו ק הלימוד. רק היגיע ועמילות. ומי שלומד ואינו עמל הרי הוא כמו הזורע ואינו קוצר! ועד"ז **החפץ חיים** ביאר מה שאנו אומרים בהדרז מס'. "אנו והם עמלים. אנו ימלים ומקבלים שכר, והם עמלים ואינם מקבלם שכר". והק' החפץ חיים. דתמוה מאוד. דרואים שגם הם עמלים ומקבלים שכר. שהם עמלים החייט תופר בגד. ויש לו שכר למלאכתו. ועל כל מלכאה שבעולם יש שכר במה שהם עמלים. וכתב לבאר. אילו אחד שוכר פועל למלאכה מסויים. כגוז לתפור לו בגד וכדומה, והפועל עמל נל היום וכל הלילה. אבל לא צשה הבגד כהוגז. כלום יש לו שכר? בודאי איז לו שכר שהרי לא עשה מלאכתו. אבל לא כז הוא בעמילות בתורה, שאפילו מי שעמל



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האתמול לביז מה שהגיעו היום הוא כחילוק ביז יהודי לשאינו יהודי. מדיני הטהרה נלמד כי האויר משפיע בצורה חזקה מאוד על האדם עד שהנכנס לאהל המת אה בלא שנגע במת נטמא בעצם כניסתו לאויר הטמא כמ"ש אדם כי ימות באהל כל הבא אל האהל וכל אשר באהל יטמא׳. הדבר מרמז כמה שצריד להתרחק מסביבה רעה ומחבירים רעים כי השפעתם רבה ביותר כאשר ידוע כי החברים רעים. אם כל חטאת. הם המדרדרים את האדם לעבר פי שאול תחתית ורבים חללים הפילה. ומכיוז שהרשצים בחייהם קרויים מתים הרי שנדמים לאהל המת שהשפעתם מטמא אף באוירתם. ומאידר. מידה טובה מרובה מכח הטומאה נלמד ק"ז כמה משפיע אויר טהור וזך לאדם שיוכל בכך להתקרב אל הבורא, ע"י שיהיו מחוברים לסביבה וחברים טובים ולאנשים המקרינים יר״ש ומפיצים את אורם לכל סובביהם. באדם זה המקושר לשורש טוב יקויים בו כל המחובר לטהור. טהור. כ בתורה ולא עלה בידו שום הבנה או פשט או סברה. מכל מקום יש לו שכר גדול על העמילות, שאין תכלית של עסק התורה הפשט או המסקנת הדברים, רק התכלית הוא צמילות מצד צצמותו! כדברי התוספתא הנ״ל. ״דמי שלומד ואינו עמל הרי הוא כזורע ואינו קוצר"! דהפירות של עסק התורה הוא עמילות, ולא עצם הלימוד או הפשט או הסברה או מסקנת הדברים.

ונראה ליש להוסיף עוד על דבריו, דהנה בפסחים (כב:): "כדתניא: שמעון הצמסוני. ואמרי לה נחמיה הצמסוני. היה דורש כל אתים שבתורה, כיוז שהגיצ לאת ה' אלהיך תירא - פירש. אמרו לו תלמידיו: רבי, כל אתים שדרשת מה תהא עליהז? - אמר להם: כשם שקבלתי שכר על הדרישה, כך אני מקבל שכר על הפרישה. עד שבא רבי עקיבא ודרש: את ה׳ אלהיר תירא - לרבות תלמידי הכמים". ע"כ. והקשה הבז יהוידע. ראמאי לא זיכה הקב"ה שמעוז העמסוני לדרוש כמו שדרש ר״ע? ותירץ שנתעלמה דרשה זו ממנו. כדי לזכות לשכר הפרישה שפירוש מכל מה שדרש. ונראה דכוונתו הוא כנ״ל. דמי שכבר דרש כמה וכמה דרשות. ואדר שהגיע להאמת. פורש מכל מה שדרש. נמצא שכל מה שעסק בתורה הוא רק לתכלית של עמילות בתורה. שאותו עסק לא עלה בידו סברת הדברים ומסקנת הדברים. ועל זה אמר הבז יהוידע שזהו שכר גדול. דהקב״ה רצה לזכה

אותו. דהוא שכר מצד העמילות מצד עצמותו. וזהו תכלית של עסק התורה.

### בין הריחים - תבלין מדף היומי - שבת דף קית.

(רמביא) או"ע -"ששה שבתד הול ואל תצמרד לבריות ( *Reforshim* explain that R' Åkiva is referring to a poor person that has enough for only 2 meals & nothing for שלש סעודות. In this case, one should not take from other people for the 3rd meal. If he is so poor that he is already taking from דקה for all his meals, he should be given enough for all 3 meals from *tzedaka* funds. The **Tur** adds צריך אדם לורז עצמו כנמר וכנשר לכבד שבתות ביותר". & one should skimp on weekday meals to save something for שבת. The Tur writes that he asked his father, the Rosh, a few times, if he is in the category of "עשה שבתד חול" since he is so poor that he depends on others. His father never gave him a definitive psak. Imagine, the Tur didn't have enough food for שלש סעודות vet had the wherewithal to write the Tur! The Gemara (ביצה טנו) savs if one doesn't have money for Shabbos he should borrow & Hashem will help him pay it back: אמר להם הקב"ה לוו עלי ואני פורע". Tosfos asks, this seems to contradict our Gemara that one should not come onto other people? Biur HaGra (רמב) explains that first the אני should rely on Hashem & try to borrow, and if there is no one to borrow from, he should follow the psak of R' Akiva & not take from other people or Tzedaka. R' Reuven Feinstein shlit'a tells people with tight budgets to make extra food for guests on Shabbos (הואיל ומיקלעי ליה אורחים). & if they don't come over, there will be leftover food for the week & won't go into the cheshbon of פרנסה because כ מזונותיו של אדם קצובים say ייכל מזונותיו של אדם קצובים אייל א לו מר"ה רוץ מהצאות שבתות ויו"ט" (ביצה טו.). The Rambam says although one should have fine delicacies for Yom Tov. if he doesn't share them with less fortunate people than himself (גר יתום ואלמנה) it is not a שמחת יו"ט, rather it's a שמחת כריסו, a simcha only for his stomach.

# הוא היה אומר ...

1) ביצה כג: (2) עייו מגילת ספר יגייא, בשם הנמו"ר אלנשנר זא"ל (ג) נרושלתו שרה זיר תז: (4) משוה

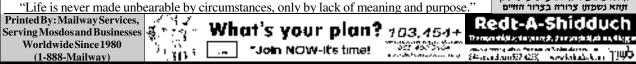
ר׳ אברהם בן אהרן אליפלך גאלדפארב ז״ל, יארצייט כ״ט סיון

### Rabbeinu Bechave zt"l writes:

י אל תירא אתו כי בידך נתתי אתו" - Hashem rewarded Og for the steps that he took when he went to tell Avraham Avinu that Lot his nephew had been captured. When Moshe came to wage war with Og, he was afraid of him. Hashem reassured Moshe: 'Do not fear him, for into your hand have I given him' - kill him with your hands and do to him just as you did to Sichon. Chazal tell us that Moshe Rabbeinu hit the giant Og at his ankles, knocked him down and killed him. Dedicated by Reb Meir Yoel & Susan Laub for the 6th Yahrzeit of hinting to the fact that Moshe annulled Og's merit, which was a reward for the steps he took."

A Wise Man once said:

"Life is never made unbearable by circumstances, only by lack of meaning and purpose."



### מעשה אבות .... סיפן

כי ידעתי את אשר תברך מברך ואשר תאר יואר ... (כב-ו)

During the early part of the Second World War, twenty-four Italian rabbis were arrested by the Italian Arma dei Carabinieri, a Gendarmerie-like military corps loval to Benito Mussolini, and were about to be sent to a death camp in Nazi-occupied Europe, and certain death. When news of the arrests reached **R' Aharon Kotler** zt". Rosh Yeshivah of Beis Medrash Govoha in Lakewood, New Jersey, he turned to the well-known activist, Irving Bunim z", and asked him if he knew of anyone who could intercede on behalf of these 24 rabbis. Having nowhere else to turn for help, Irving Bunim suggested, perhaps in jest, the Italian Mafia in New York. R' Aharon urged Bunim to contact them immediately.

Irving Bunim had numerous contacts all over the city and he managed to send a message to the mob. He said it was a matter of life and death, and he would be indebted to them for this favor. A meeting was arranged. Bunim was surprised when R' Aharon told him that he wished to be present at this meeting with an Italian Mafia chieftain in New York City.

On the appointed day, R' Aharon and Bunim went to meet the Godfather of the Mafia, Joe Bonanno. They arrived at an impressive and intimidating setting, with Bonanno, the boss, surrounded by a number of his fierce underlings. R' Aharon did not speak English, so it was Irving Bunim who detailed the serious problem of the 24 rabbis trapped in Italy.

The Mafia chief was quiet for a moment. Then, he asked Bunim, "Who is the elderly man sitting next to you?" Bunim replied, "His name is Rabbi Aharon Kotler. He is the 'Godfather' of the Jewish people."

This sparked smiles all around the table. "Really?" asked the Mafia chief. "A Jewish Godfather?"

"Yes!" replied Mr. Bunim emphatically. He knew that it was important to show strength of purpose to Bonanno. Joe Bonanno, the Mafia boss of New York City said, "Tell him I want a blessing."

Irving Bunim turned to R' Aharon and in Yiddish told him, "Ehr vill a bracha fun dem Rov." (He wants a blessing from the rabbi). Instantly, R' Aharon replied with feeling, "Zug em, ehr zul leiben lang un shtarben in bet."

Bunim turned back to the Mafia chief, Joe Bonnano, and told him, "The rabbi blesses you with long life and that when you pass away, you should die in your bed." (Mob bosses were often assassinated on the street and never reached old age.)

Upon hearing this, the Mafia chief smiled. The tension in the room lightened, and he replied, "I like that," and promised within two weeks to arrange the freedom of the 24 rabbis stuck in Italy. To his credit, the rabbis were quickly freed.

In 1968, five years after R' Aharon had passed away, a shiny black stretch limousine pulled up in front of the Lakewood Yeshivah in N.J. Two Italian men, impeccably dressed in the latest fashion, with slicked-back hair and a jaunt in their step. got out of the car and boldly walked into the main office of the *yeshivah*. They wish to speak to Rabbi Kotler, they said.

Someone quickly went to call the Rosh Yeshivah, R' Shneur Kotler zt"l. He came over and introduced himself. "No, not you," said one the two Italian guys. "We are looking for an older man - the dean of the school." "That was my father," said R' Shneur, "but he passed away a number of years ago. Can I be of assistance?"

The Italian men looked at each other and shrugged. Why not, they thought. The older one began to explain that they are the Bonanno brothers from New York City, and that their father, Joe Bonanno, who has been running the "family business" since 1931, was retiring. He always attributed his long life to the blessing of the saintly man from New Jersey. Now that he was handing over the reins of the business to them, they came here for the same blessing.

"I'm sorry," said R' Shneur. "My father was a great man and he could do that, but I am not on that high level." The two brothers were disappointed. They bid farewell to R' Shneur and left without another word.

Joe Bonanno, also known as Joey "Bananas" was a legend in the Mafia world. For using his extensive influence to rescue 24 Italian rabbis from the Nazis and certain death, and with R' Aharon Kotler's blessing of a long life, the Mafia Godfather lived to 97 years old. He died on May 11, 2002, in Tucson, Arizona - in his own bed

## תורת הצבי על הפטרות

עמי זכר נא מה יעץ בלק מלך מואב ... למען דעת צדקות ה' (מיכה ו-ה) In this week's Haftorah, Micha HaNavi describes how in the days of Moshiach, Hashem will destroy Klal Yisroel's enemies and eradicate their idols and sorcerers. Interestingly, upon reminding Klal Yisroel of Balak and Bilaam's plot to curse the Jewish nation and cause them to sin, the Navi adds that Balak and Bilaam planned this so that "you may recognize the righteous deeds of Hashem." Of course, everything is pre-planned by Hashem, but did Balak and Bilam really plan their nefarious plot to make a *Kiddush Hashem*?

**R' Chaim Tyrer** *zt*"*l* (Chernowitz) explains that despite Bilaam's desire to curse *Bnei Yisroel*, Balak was extremely

careful when soliciting his help. He argued that since Hashem does open miracles for Bnei Yisroel, it would be better to curse Klal Yisroel in an inconspicuous manner - rather than the grandiose way which Bilaam wanted - so that if their plot became foiled at least it wouldn't cause a Kiddush Hashem.

Yalkut Shimoni says that when Bilaam opened his mouth to curse, he fully intended to do it secretly, but Hashem turned the curse into a blessing and made his voice travel over 50 miles away. Incredibly, by factoring in the possibility of their plans turning from a Chil ul Hashem to a Kiddush Hashem, Balak and Bilaam managed to show Bnei Yisroel - and by extension the rest of the world – the extent of Hashem's love for *Klal Yisroel* and how He will always defend His children.

#### וישא כלעם את עיניו וירא את ישראל שכן לשבמיו בלעם את עיניו וירא את ישראל שכן לשבמיו באת עיניו וירא את ישראל שכן לשבמיו CONCEPTS IN AVODAS HALEV FROM THE FAMILY OF R' CHAIM YOSEF KOFMAN ZT''I

Bilaam, recognizing the special qualities of Bnei Yisroel said "Ma tovu ohalecha Yaakov." Rashi cites Chazal and explains: "The windows of their tents were not facing each other," thereby affording more privacy to all. This exemplifies the *middah* of *tznius*. We, too, should not be competing with the "Joneses" but rather focusing on our own precious homes. The Medrash says that Bilaam was also lauding our shuls and mekomos haTorah. Now, as we are finally returning to them, we must examine our behavior there, enhancing the *kedusha* by not speaking during *davening* and *Krias HaTorah*.

Additionally, we face another challenge and obstacle that has devastating potential for us. The **Targum** says on the *posuk* "Zos Chukas HaTorah" - "דא גוירת אורייתא" - this is a decree on the Torah, referring to an incident many years ago, when Sifrei Torah were burned on Friday, erev Shabbos Parshas Chukas. Rabbosai, we are facing a situation that is on par with burning live Sifrei Torah! Namely, our precious children! Boys and girls who might be left stranded this summer without the oasis called CAMP. Camps offer chizuk in ruchniyus, a ruach and geshmak in Yiddishkeit, which can last a lifetime. We must be *mispallel* for a *yeshua gashmi* now so we won't have to *mispallel* for a *yeshua ruchni* later!

And finally, why was Hashem upset with Bilaam for going with the Midyanim, if He originally told him "Kum leich itam"? The answer is that *Hashem* already displayed his displeasure with Bilaam going. So although He didn't forbid it, Bilaam knew it was against the ratzon Hashem. People often ask, "Who said it's wrong?" (e.g. certain lifestyles, music, upscale weddings, etc.) Let us ask ourselves instead, is it His will? Will He be pleased, or not? If we live like that, we will make Hashem very proud and maybe we'll be more deserving of the yeshua from this dilemma from golus, bim'heira b'yameinu!

### משל למה הרבר דומה שמעו נא המרים המן הסלע הזה נוציא לכם מים .... (כ-י)

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Join

most unique *Gedolim* of our generation. He was a luminary as well as the *Rav* of a modern secular Israeli city, *Ramat* HaSharon. He was one of the great Mekubalim of the Dor. having learned the secrets of Kabbalah from the sacred "shoemaker" of *Bnei Brak*, yet he was an approachable Litvish Dayan and Posek and was respected by one and all.

The last two years of his life were difficult when a series of illnesses left him without the capability to speak, and he communicated by writing. At one point he recovered enough that his caregivers felt they can teach him to speak again. The therapist asked him to write down the two words that he wanted to start with. R' Yaakov wrote "Amen" and "Todah." Two words: Bein Adam L'Makom & Bein Adam Lachaveiro.

In his final meeting with the mayor of *Ramat Hasharon*, the EDITORIAL AND INSIGHTS ON

THE MIDDAH OF .... התלהבות עשה לך שרף ושים אתו על גם ... (כא-כ)

FROM THE WELLSPRINGS OF R' GUTTMAN - RAMAT SHLOMO

After the Jewish people complained about the *mann*, and were punished with biting snakes, *Hashem* commands Moshe to make a copper snake and put it up on a stick. This was meant to remind them that they need to look up and realize that Hashem is the One in charge of everything and no snake or other power could harm or heal. The Kotzker Rebbe zt" enlightens us with a novel interpretation here. "עשה לך שרף" means "Make yourself a fire." A fire in your heart for avodas Hashem! Be a "farbrente yid," burning with passion and enthusiasm for Torah and mitzvos! How does one do that if they don't feel so excited and enthusiastic? In fact, we are in the midst of a pandemic that, besides all the physical pain and suffering, is wreaking havoc on the emotional health of many people. Many, many people feel alone, confused, depressed and not in the mood to "burn with enthusiasm" in their avodas Hashem. People are managing to just get through the day. So what should we do?

The first thing is to remember that all emotions are controlled by our thoughts. You cannot feel anything unless your brain commands your heart to feel. So, are you telling yourself how terrible the situation is and how difficult the challenges are? Or are you telling yourself that Hakadosh Baruch Hu is running the world? He knows what He is doing and everything He does is good. If you repeat this to yourself enough times during the day, you will begin to feel it and then you can serve Hashem with enthusiasm. We must remember to always look up, as *Klal Yisroel* had to do with the snake on the stick. We need to make sure we are focusing on the things that will inspire us to think positively. **R'** Avigdor Miller zt'' writes that life is like a highway and we are driving on this long and curvy road. Imagine if you suddenly got upset about something and decided to remove your attention from the path you are on. You take your eyes off the road and your hands off the wheel. That's a very bad idea. In life, we cannot afford to let ourselves go. Instead, light a fire of enthusiasm and happiness in your heart. That will make all the difference!

דרגה יהירה

latter asked the Rav: "What do you wish for yourself?"

R' Yaakov answered in writing: "What is most important The Gaon, R' Yaakov Edelstein zt"l was one of the to me is to be able to continue helping other people." After writing that sentence, he thought for a short while and continued writing: "without making mistakes."

Afterwards the mayor asked what he should do as mayor of the city. R' Yaakov wrote the following: "The mayor should make each inhabitant feel good and keep all public places clean!" It takes a *tzaddik* to come up with something so simple and so brilliant, even as he struggles on his sickbed. Being a leader is not an easy task. Knowing what to say and how to say it is a gift from Heaven. One who is tasked with leading a *kehilla* must always be clear and careful what he says, for ultimately he is giving over the word of Hashem. Moshe and Aharon were punished for the words they used to reprimand *Bnei Yisroel*, and ultimately it was because they did not sanctify Hashem's Name, that they died as a result.