

Rabbi Shimon Hellinger - Editor

פרשת תזריע תשע"ו



PREPARING FOR PESACH

Far-Reaching Work

Chometz symbolizes kelipa. That is why we keep our distance from even the tiniest amount of chometz, just as a person takes every possible precaution to protect himself from robbers who wish to take his life.

While getting rid of all the chometz, we should have in mind our desire that just as we are scrubbing and scouring away even the minutest amount of chometz, HaShem should destroy every last bit of the yetzer hara from the world. We are certain that HaShem, Who sees all the work the Yidden invest in cleaning for Pesach, will do away with the kelipa and the golus we are in.

All the work we do for Pesach must be carried out with love and joy, with no room for anger and arguments. And the money which we buy the Yom-Tov necessities should be honestly earned. Otherwise, one would be feeding the kelipa with kedusha.

(ספר קב הישר פרק פ"ט)

The Rebbe Rashab writes in a maamar: The main focus of Pesach is each individual's personal exodus from bondage to freedom. The preparation for this is biur chometz - investing every effort in checking all holes or cracks, and taking every precaution when baking matza. All this is done out of vigilant concern for one's neshama, so that even the minutest amount of chometz should not be seen or found, and so that the matza will be properly prepared.

(סה"מ אעת"ר ע' סח)

One year, before bedikas chometz, the Frierdiker Rebbe said, "One must check for chometz in ruchniyus, too, although the physical checking is much easier."

He added, "In the year תקכ"ה (1765) the Alter Rebbe came home from Mezritch before Pesach. On the day of bedikas chometz he did not eat, as he was completely occupied with his preparations for the checking, making sure to implement all the kavanos he had learned in Mezritch. That year, bedikas chometz took him the entire night, and he only owned one room!"

(ספר השיחות תרח"צ ע' 265)

Toiling for a Mitzva

After saying the Yehi ratzon following tekias shofar, Reb Levi Yitzchok of Berditchev once cried out to HaShem, "Sweet and compassionate Father! If the malochim that were created from my קשר"ק (the תקיעה, שברים, תרועה) are weak, then let them be replaced by the holy and healthy malochim created by the hard work of Yidden before Pesach – by their קראצן, שאבען, רייבען, and – their scratching, scraping, scrubbing and kashering."

(לקוטי דיבורים ע' 260)

In the home of Reb Osher of Stolin, so much effort was expended on properly cleaning out the *chometz* from the cracks in the tabletops that the chassidim suggested to their Rebbe that it would be easier to get new tables.

The tzaddik responded, "If I buy new tables, with what will Reb Levi Yitzchok of Berditchev defend the Yidden?"

(דברי אהרן ע' לו)

The effort and energy one expends while preparing for Pesach can destroy evil malochim and provide a person with tikkun. One should therefore make that effort, and HaShem, in His great mercy, will accept the good intentions of the Yidden and bring the geula. This is part of the purification one must undertake before Yom-Tov in order to be able to receive its kedusha.

(ספר קב הישר פרק צ')

At the beginning of each year, the Frierdiker Rebbe, then the *menahel* of Tomchei Temimim, would present a list - with comments - of all the new talmidim to his father, the Rebbe Rashab. One year, upon receiving the list, the Rebbe took note of the name of a bochur about whom it was written that although he was learned, a veritable lamdan, he had coarse middos and his features lacked a certain refinement. After some thought, the Rebbe agreed to accept him, and added that he would have to be worked on.

As soon as the list was approved, the Frierdiker Rebbe set up a particularly demanding seder for this bochur. Soon after Rosh Chodesh Adar he received a letter from the Rebbe Rashab, who

was then abroad, instructing him to entrust this bochur with all the hard work needed for preparing the shemura matza, and asking for a report as to how he performed his tasks.

For two weeks, the talmid was kept busy with the physically taxing work of sorting the wheat, setting up the hand-mill, and grinding the wheat into flour. When the time came for baking, he was again assigned the heaviest work. On erev Pesach, he was awake most of the night, having been entrusted with doing bedikas chometz in the shul and the yeshiva building. The next morning he was up early to kasher the oven for the last batch of matzos.

When the preparations for Pesach were finally completed, and the hardworking bochurim went to toivel in the mikve and dress for Yom-Tov, the Frierdiker Rebbe instructed this bochur to learn a certain maamar of the Alter Rebbe. The bochur was to come to the Frierdiker Rebbe the next morning at seven o'clock, to review the maamar. On Pesach night he still had no rest, for he had to help serve the talmidim who conducted their Seder together in the large beis medrash.

Nevertheless, the following morning he came to the Frierdiker Rebbe, having mastered the maamar thoroughly. It was now perfectly clear just how much the study of Chassidus mattered to him. The Frierdiker Rebbe reported all that had happened to the Rebbe Rashab, and on Acharon shel Pesach, when the Rebbe Rashab joined the bochurim at their seuda, he commented to his son, "Just look how powerful is the sweat of a mitzva! Look how he has acquired different features; instead of coarseness (grobkeit), he now has the face of a mensch."

(244 ע' א"א ע' דיבורים)

CONSIDER THIS!

- Is the elimination of *chometz* primarily a physical activity, or a spiritual one?
- How can the physical exertion for a mitzvah change the person spiritually?



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A WAY OF LIFE Rabbi Chaim Hillel Raskin Moreh Hora'ah - Beis Horaa Rechovot

Leaving for Pesach

I am going to family for Pesach. Am I obligated to perform bedikas chometz there?

- Min haTorah, one can evade checking for chometz just by nullifying it and considering it worthless (bittul). Chazal, however, obligated the removal of *chometz* from one's possession (*bedikah*), since the nullification may not be wholehearted and also a person may come to eat from *chometz* lying around his home.¹
- In discussing a person who leaves his home for Pesach and does not sell his *chometz*, *halacha* states that if he leaves more than thirty days beforehand, he need not remove the chometz from his home, and he may simply nullify it before Pesach from wherever he is. If he leaves less than thirty days before Pesach² (when the halachos of Pesach are to be studied and begin to set in), he must clean and check his home by candlelight (without a bracha) the night before he leaves or appoint someone to check it in his stead.3
- One who closes off his home (or a room) and sells the *chometz* there is not obligated to check since that chometz is not his and it's out of reach.⁴ However, *poskim* say that one should not miss fulfilling the rabbinic mitzva of bedikas chometz entirely.5 This can be done in several ways:
- (1) To leave out one room from the sale and then clean and check that room. This is ideal if one will be home the night of bedikas chometz.6
- (2) To check the space that he is renting for Pesach. This option is preferable when one will be at his destination the night of bedikas chometz. (Parenthetically, one who rents an unchecked room or car during Pesach must also check that space.)
- If one is staying with family, some suggest that he rent his room with an actual kinyan (thereby acquiring its chometz⁷) and check it. Others argue that for the room to be considered his own for bedikas chometz it must be in his unilateral possession for the entire Pesach, and otherwise the rental is possibly a trick (ha'arama).8 One should therefore rent the room for the entire duration of Pesach (even if he only stays in it for the first days).
- (3) One who is staying with family or the like, may participate in the bedikas chometz where he is staying, by having the head of household appoint him as a *shliach* to check any one room. In this case, he should hear the bracha from the head of the household.9 This option is least ideal since it isn't the shliach's own mitzva, but is a good choice for a bochur to fulfil bedikas chometz.

.1 פסחים דף ב ע"א (ר"ן ותוס' שם). שוע"ר או"ח .5 ראה שוע"ר סי' תל"ו סכ"א. .6 ראה פסק"ת סי' של"ו ס"ב. .7. ראה שו"ת מהרש"ם ח"ג סי' רצ"א.

סי' תל"א ס"ד.

.2. שוע"ר סי' תכ"ט ס"א. .ב. שוע"ר סי' תל"ו ס"א-ב.

.8 ראה שבה"ל ח"ד סי' מ"ד. 4. אע"פ שהמכירה בפועל ביום י"ד – ראה שו"ת צ"צ 9. ראה שוע"ר סימו תל"ב ס"ח ובקו"א שם סק"ב. קו"א סי' רס"ג סק"ה, וראה ס' סידור פסח כהלכתו

או"ח סי' מ"ז. וע"פ מש"כ שם יוצא שיש מעלה שאת שטר ההרשאה לרב ימלא לפני הבדיקה.

לע"נ מרת ציפא אסתר בת ר' שלום דובער ע"ה

פי"ג ס"ח והע' 82.

נדבת ולזכות הרה"ת **משה וזוגתו חוה כצמאן** ומשפחתם שיחיו

Our Heroes

Reb Groinem

Reb Shmuel Groinem Estherman was the first and foremost mashpia in Tomchei Temimim and set hundreds of talmidim in the ways of Chasidus. He was educated by the chosid Reb Avraham of Zhembin ("Avremkeh Zhebiner"). Hundreds of stories and anecdotes were heard from him and transcribed by his students. He passed away in the year 5681 (1921).



Reb Avremke Zhebiner was a businessman, and only after his business failed did he agree to accept a position of *rabbonus*. When he was invited to Zhebin he told the *baaleibatim*, "The normal procedure is that the *baaleibatim* test the rov to see whether he is fit for the position, I, however, intend to test the townsmen to see whether this position is for me." He requested that every single one of the townsmen come before him so he can speak to each one individually.

The last person to pass by was a poor man who worked as a watch guard of orchards. He told Reb Avremke how he had studied in depth all of Likutei Torah and Imrei Binah and he knew them by heart, but he had some questions, and he looks forward to asking the new rov his questions.

Reb Avremke then called together the community leaders and told them, "After having spoken to all the townsmen I concluded that this town is no place for me, and I had decided to move on. But at last, when the watch guard came to me with his request I decided to remain.'

That watch guard was Reb Groinem.

(רשימו"ד ח"א ע' רס"א)

Reb Groinem once told his students:

It says in the Siddur before Birkas Hachodesh, "It is appropriate to know the molad," and everyone runs to the calendar to check when the molad will be, though it only says that it is "appropriate." Whereas when the Torah commands us, "Know the G-d of your father," no one runs to carry this out...

(שמו"ס ח"א עמוד 182)

A Moment with the Rebbe

The Words of Davening

In the public letter of Erev Pesach 5724 (1964), the Rebbe decries the way people want to make great changes in their lives, but do not understand that the trivial, small things are what make the person. One example the Rebbe gives: "being cautious not to swallow words in davening..."



Harav Chodakov related:

The Rebbe once called me over and said, "There is this boy who davens in our minyan in 770, and it seems that he skips words in his davening. Please make sure he is spoken to."

Reb Leibel Groner related a similar incident:

During Chanukah 5742 (1981), the Rebbe davened downstairs in the big shul. In the middle of davening, the Rebbe turned around a number of times, looked towards the children, and said "Amen" louder than usual.

A few days later the Rebbe told me, "It has already been three days that I see a child not answering 'Amen' properly. There are adults who stand next to him, yet they don't do anything about it. I wanted to go over to him myself, but that would have created an uproar."

(Hachinuch Vehamechaneh, p. 62)





