Farbrengen



631 • למען ישמעו EDITOR - **RABBI SHIMON HELLINGER**

ELUL (II)

MAKING THE BEST OF THIS TIME

When the Mitteler Rebbe was five years old, he studied under Reb Ber the *melamed*, in the home of Reb Avraham the doctor. Once he overheard Reb Avraham bemoaning, "We are already far into Elul, but I haven't yet prepared the leeches!" Leeches were used for healing purposes and were only out during the warm summer months.

When the Mitteler Rebbe came home after *cheder*, he used to spend time in the company of the chassidim who were in the room next to the Alter Rebbe's room. One day he saw them sitting around and talking, when they suddenly began to laugh. Hearing them, the young boy reprimanded them, "We are deep into Elul, you haven't yet prepared the leeches, yet you sit here laughing?!"

And he left the room.

They immediately assumed that this was a *vort* he had heard from his father, the Alter Rebbe, and began to think deeply into its meaning. They concluded that just as leeches are used to draw out a patient's diseased or overheated blood, during the month of Elul one should do away with one's negative desires in preparation for Rosh HaShana.

When word of their discussion reached the Alter Rebbe, he said, "Such is the way of the Baal Shem Tov – to learn a lesson in *avodas HaShem* from every physical thing that one sees or hears. Whoever follows this path and uses all physical things for *avodas HaShem*, will instill in himself and in his descendants a spark of inspiration in *avodas HaShem*."

Chassidim recall: That Rosh HaShana, the floor was wet with tears from the impact of the Mitteler Rebbe's *vort*, and on Simchas Torah, the shoes of the chassidim were worn out and torn by the exuberant dancing inspired by the Alter Rebbe's promise.

(סה"ש תרצ"ו ע' 5, תו"מ חל"ה ע' 126)

The chossid Reb Foleh Kahn related:

Once, as I was sitting alone, I heard the Rebbe Rashab muttering to himself, "It's Elul in the world and time is just flying away." Hearing these words, a shiver went down my spine.

When I later shared this experience with my fellow chassidim, they all told me, "Don't you understand? The Rebbe was speaking to you."

(שמועות וסיפורים ח"א ע' 145)

During the month of Elul, the Rebbeim would be preoccupied with their personal *avoda*, leaving less time than usual for correspondence. Chassidim would therefore keep their correspondence to a minimum, to allow the Rebbe to prepare for Rosh HaShana.

(אוצר מנהגי חב"ד ע' יא)

CONSIDER

Why would the Rebbeim spend more time on personal *avoda* during the month of Elul? Is caring for the needs of *klal Yisroel* not enough of a holy endeavor?

What constitutes the primary avodah during Elul: inner teshuvah and cheshbon hanefesh or checking mezuzos and other mitzvos?

PREPARING ONESELF

The month of Elul is called the month of *teshuva*. It is a most auspicious time to make a *cheshbon* and to correct whatever needs to be corrected. For this reason, we sound the *shofar* to awaken us to do *teshuva*.

Though we are assured that during this month HaShem greets us lovingly, nevertheless it is incumbent upon us to reveal those thirteen *midos harachamim* through *davening*, learning and *teshuvah*.

(333 'טור או"ח סי' תקפ"א, שיחו"ק תשל"ח ח"ג ע'

In the year תרצ"ז (1937), at the request of the Pupa Rebbe, the Frierdiker Rebbe wrote a letter addressed to all *talmidei yeshiva*, arousing them to prepare fittingly for Rosh HaShana and Yom Kippur:

"The month of Elul is a time for accounting of the past year, when one regrets whatever was negative, and commits to fulfill *mitzvos behiddur*, to be diligent in one's Torah and *davenina*, and to cultivate *middos*

tovos. The Baal Shem Tov taught that the avoda of Rosh HaShana and Yom Kippur depends on one's avoda during the month of Elul and the week of Selichos. One's emphasis should be on learning Chassidus and other seforim that will heighten his yiras Shamayim."

As to the *talmidim* of Tomchei Temimim, the Frierdiker Rebbe required that they increase their learning of *Chassidus* and *daven* deliberately. "What matters most is not the study, but the *cheshbon hanefesh* at night and in the morning. Every individual should arouse his friend concerning *middos tovos* and commitment to proper conduct."

(אג"ק מהוריי"צ ח"ד ע' קלא, אוצר מנהגי חב"ד ע' ג-ד)

During the month of Elul one should designate more time for davening than usual. The Rebbe writes that similarly in the realm of Torah learning, one should learn those areas of Torah which focus on avodas Hashem, and those maamorim of Chassidus which arouse one to do teshuvah.

(מט"א סי' תקפ"א סי"א באלל"מ, אג"ק חי"ט ע' תלב)

SPECIAL PRACTICES

The chossid Reb Avrohom Pariz was in charge of the *pidyon shvuyim* fund in Lubavitch. One day in Elul, the Rebbe Rashab sent him on a mission to Vitebsk, and requested that while there he should buy a *Tehillim* for him. The Rebbe then added with a smile, "Now is the season for it."

We have a tradition from the Baal Shem Tov, who heard it from his Rebbe, Achiya HaShiloni, that each day of Elul and Aseres Yemei Teshuvah we should recite three kapitlach of Tehillim, concluding the sefer on Yom Kippur.

(שמועות וסיפורים ח"א ע' 145, היום יום א' אלול)

During this month, it is the custom of anshei mayseh to check their tefillin and mezuzos and any other mitzva that needs attention. The Rebbe urged that this directive be widely publicized.

(610 'מט"א סי' תקפ"א, סה"ש תשמ"ח ח"ב ע'

During the month of Elul and Aseres Yemei Teshuva we bentch one another with berachos for a kesiva vachasima tova and leshana tova umesuka. This exchange of berachos, which should be done both in speech and in writing, increases the berachos that HaShem bestows upon Yidden.

(אוצר מנהגי חב"ד ע' ט)







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Way of Life



RABBI CHAIM HILLEL RASKIN

ROV OF ANASH - PETACH TIKVA

WORKPLACE INTERACTIONS

What precautions must one take when working with coworkers of the opposite gender?

Chazal teach that the yetzer hara works intensely to facilitate forbidden connections between men and women, and one must therefore be vigilant whenever interacting with members of the opposite gender outside of one's immediate family.1 ("Immediate family" in this context includes a man's mother, sister, daughter, or granddaughter, but not his mother-in-law and sisters-in-law. In fact, extra vigilance is necessary with people with whom one feels close.)

The posuk instructs us to not even "come close" to forbidden relations, which prohibits any form of affectionate speech or touch.2 Since it is related (abizraihu) with forbidden relations, one is obligated to sacrifice their life rather than transgress.³

Affectionate talk includes inquiring how the other is doing even via an emissary — or asking any question that creates a personal connection. Examples include: Where are you going on vacation? How is your husband doing at his work? Did you sleep well last night?

If the question is work-related or chesed-related - e.g. she wasn't feeling well — it is allowed as long as it isn't asked in an affectionate manner.4 A man may ask a woman's husband how she is doing, like the malachim asked Avrohom about Sarah, but not send regards to her even via him.⁵ One may say good morning, good evening, or wish mazal tov in a cordial manner, but one must ensure that it remains purely cordial.⁶

Giving a gift is included in this prohibition, thus a man may not give a present to a female co-worker. If it is part of the payment, like a gift given to all the employees of a company, it is not considered personal and it is allowed.8

Even with regard to non-affectionate conversation, the Mishna discourages excessive talking between men and women.9 Coworkers may discuss work-related matters, though they should minimize any talk that is not work related. Joking with one another (or forwarding a joke in a message) is prohibited, even when there are other people present.10

In order to uphold proper decorum in the workplace, it is advisable to establish clear guidelines of appropriate conduct between men and women.

6. ערוה"ש אבההע"ז סי' כ"א ס"ח שבה"ל ח"ה סי' קצ"ח. 8. ראה קונ' החיל והחוסן במדור הקריאה והקדושה עמ' נ"א. 9. אבות פ"א מ"ה.

.10 שו"ע אה"ע סי' כ"א ס"א.

1. ראה שו"ע אה"ע סי' כ"א ס"א וב"ש שם .5 שו"ע אה"ע סי' כ"א ס"ו. ס"ק א' והמסומו שם. 2. ויקרא י"ח ו'. סנהדרין ע"ה ע"א, ר"ן ע"ז . מ ע"א ד"ה בכל, וראה ש"ך יו"ד סי' קנ"ז ז ר. רמ"א או"ח סו"ס תרצ"ה. סק"י, שו"ת אג"מ אה"ע ח"ד סי' ס'. 3. ראה תורת האדם לרמב"ן ענין הסכנה, שע"ת לרבנו יונה ג קלז, ועוד. 4. ח"מ אה"ע סי' כ"א סק"ז. ב"ש שם

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

Our Heroes



REB YONA POLTAVER

Reb Yona Kahn of Poltave came from a frum family, though they were not chassidim. As a young bochur, the local shochet Reb Pinye Rakshiker advised him to go learn in Lubavitch, where he studied diligently, especially the maamorim of the Rebbe Rashab. In 5696 (1936) he was appointed by the Frierdiker Rebbe (then in Riga) to be in charge of all the underground branches of Tomchei Temimim in Russia. Where each bochur should learn, the teachers, the fundraising — everything was on his shoulders. He was arrested on 19 Kislev 5708 (1947), and a short time later he passed away in prison.

When people would complain to Reb Yona that the children refuse to or are scared to learn Torah, he would reply adamantly, "The children are not to blame. Their fears are very well understood. We must say Tehilim from the depths of our hearts, crying and asking Hashem to plant the desire to learn Torah in their hearts." Reb Yona was a fine example of this: Reb Berke Chein needed Reb Yona's opinon about a matter and visited him in his home. He found him crying and saying Tehilim, and when he asked Reb Yona what had happened, he responded, "I just received a letter from a cheder stating that the children stopped coming to learn, and possibly will not continue. That is why I'm saying Tehilim."

(כפר חב"ד גליון 550)

Reb Mendel Futerfas was very involved in arranging the rescue of Lubavitcher chassidim from Russia after World War II using forged Polish passports. He once related:

During the escape of Lubavitcher chassidim from Russia after the war, we were in the city Lvov and the work was very hard. Things were tense and I had no more strength left physically. In addition, I feared for my safety and the safety of my family. Because of the situation, I decided to leave with my family on the next train, together with the big group that was planned to depart to Poland. I turned to my good friend Reb Yona Kahn and told him about my thoughts and my decision. Reb Yona listened and then said, "Look me in the eyes, Mendele, look at my eyes very well. Does that mean that mesirus nefesh also has a limit?" His words pierced my heart.

Reb Mendel ended up sending his family out, and he himself remained in Russia for another 17 years.

(238 'ר' מענדל ע' (238)

A Moment with The Rebbe



SOMETHING ELSE ENTIRELY

During the Frierdiker Rebbe's pioneering years in America, Reb Shlomo Aharon Kazarnovsky once received a generous donation from a philanthropist for Lubavitch. However, it wasn't clear whether it was intended for the yeshiva or for Merkos L'Invonei Chinuch outreach activities.

When Reb Shlomo Aharon went in to the Frierdiker Rebbe to report, he shared this incident and explained the predicament.

The Frierdiker Rebbe advised that he discuss the matter with the Rebbe's younger son-in-law, the future Rebbe.

Now, Reb Shlomo Aharon was startled. He thought to himself that the son-inlaw, as the administrator of Merkos L'Inyonei Chinuch, couldn't possibly be objective on the matter.

The Frierdiker Rebbe sensed his thoughts, and remarked, "Er hot a de'ah shleima, a de'ah yeshoro, a de'ah chazokoh; er iz gor an andere - He has a full view, a straight view, a strong view; he is something else entirely."

(Bedarkei Hachasidim, page 206)