

PIRCHE

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פרשה: קרח הפטרה: ויאמר שמואל... לכו ונלכה הגלגל... (שמואל א יא:יד-יב:כב)

דף יומי: זבחים ס"ד אבות פרק ד'

מצות עשה: 5 מצות לא תעשה: 4



TorahThoughts

And קַרַח... (בַּמִּדְבָּר טוֹ אּ)... (בַּמָדְבָּר טוֹ אַ separated himself קֹרַח בְּמַדְרָשׁ רָבִּי תַּנְחוּמָא (רַשִּׁיִיי שָׁם)

This בְּנִי תַּנְחִנְמֵא jos beautifully explained in the פָּרָשָׁה וויז introduces this week's פָּרִשָּׁה by telling us this. The טָייג puestions (עַרוּבִּין סד.) גְּכְּרָא by telling us this. The פָּרִשָּׁה shoice of words. The בְּרָשָׁה as being עָרוּבִין סד.) teaches us that it is improper to describe a מִדְרָשׁ or הַלָּכָה as being בְּשָׁה, beautiful, for although it is complimentary to this piece of הַלָּכָה is beautiful, it implies that there are some other הַלְּכוֹת or מִדְרָשִׁים is beautiful, it implies that there are some other הַלְכוֹת or מִדְרָשִׁים that are not as beautiful. The מַּרְשִׁה saks, "Why does בְּשִׁייִ say, 'This שִׁיִּב is beautifully explained in the פַּרְשָׁה for מִדְרָשִׁי Doesn't this imply that there is a מִּדְרָשִׁר in that is not explained beautifully in the

The טָייז answers that there are usually at least two ways to understand any פָּסוּק. The first way is עַל פִּי פְּשָׁט, the simple translation; another way is עָל פִּי דְּרַשׁ, with a more expounded meaning. As a general rule, עָל פִּי דְּרַשׁ, meaning that the בְּשִׂיי, פְּשִׁט often says, אָגן בְּשִּׁיט, meaning that the פְּשַׁט — the simple translation — is the first choice for interpreting a פְּסִיּק

The first פְּסוּק mentions that קֹרָת took something but doesn't mention what was taken. רְשִׁייני explains that the first אין has no interpretation על פִּי דְּרַשׁ The פָּסוּק can only be understood על פִּי דְּרַשׁ "And קרָת took"... "What did קרָת take? The מְּדְרָשׁ explains that he took himself. He removed himself from the rest of the people. Therefore, יַפָּה וֹ מְדָרָשׁ begins by saying: יַכָּה וֹ יָרַיִּשׁת in this case the יַכִּיה וֹ נְבָּה וֹ מִדְרָשׁ has no interpretation עָרָיים יַבְּרַשׁׁת in this case the יַבְּרַשְׁת in this case the יַבְּרַשׁׁת in this case the

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– because the מְדְרָשׁ is one and the same as פָּשִּׁט. When two different thoughts — מְדְרָשׁ and מְדְרָשׁ — can be understood as one idea, it is נָפָה, beautiful.

Perhaps this can explain the choice of words in the Yiddish expression that we use to bless a newly married couple, " זְּאָל דֹעֶר שִׁדּוּדְּ הַ יִּפְהּ זְיֵיִּךְ הַּיִּרְהַ יְּפָהּ זְיִיִּךְ לַּיִּרְהַ יְּפָהּ זְיִיִּךְ רַּיְּרְהַ יְּפָהּ זְיִיִּךְ רַיִּרְהַ יְּפָהּ זְיִיִּךְ רַיִּרְהַ בְּפָה זְיִיִּךְ הַיִּרְהַ בְּיִּה וּשׁם בּיּתְ אוֹלְהִי בְּפָה זִיִּרְ בְּיִּה the pride and groom, two different people with different ideas, that they should be זוֹכְה בּיִרְה יִבְּה יִבְּה בּיִרְה יִבְּה יִבְּה בּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִבְּה וֹנְיִיבְּה בּיִרְ בְּיִבְּה וֹנִיבְּה בּיִבְּה בּיִבְּה בּיִבְּה בּיִבְּה בּיִבְּה בּיִבְּה בּיבְּה בּיבְּה בּיבְּה בּיבְּה בּיבְּה בּיבְּיה בּיבְּיה בְּיִבְּה בּיבְּיה בּיבְּיה בּיבְּיה בּיבְּיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבְּיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבְּיה בּיבְיה בּיבּיה בּיבּיה בּיבְיה בּיבּיה בּיבּיה בּיבְיה בְּיבְיה בּיבְיה בְּיה בּיבְיה בּיבּיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבּיה בּיבְיה בּיבּיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בּיבְיה בְיבְיה בְּיבְיה בְּיבְיה בְּיבְיה בְּיבְיה בְּיבְיה בְּיבְיה בְּיבְ

The אָמָרָאְ explains the יְאָהַרְּתָּ אָת די ... בְּכָל לְבָבְּךְ -..." פַּסוּק explains the יְנְבָרְ יִי ... יְּבָל לְבָבְּךְ -..." to mean אָבֶּר יִי ... with all your heart ..." to mean בְּשְׁנֵי יְצֶרְ יִּעְ שׁוֹב – with both the בִּשְׁר יָּבֶּר וּתוֹב , the inclination to do good, and the יָצֶר הָרְע , the inclination to do bad. The ultimate manifestation of love towards יד is when both the יַצֶּר הָרְע and יַצֶּר הָרָע work together in harmony, harnessing all thoughts and actions to serve יד.

At this time, when we begin the summer vacation season and זְּלֵבְהָ needs יְשִׁרְעִוֹר, may we all be זְּכָה זְּלֵבְ of זְּאָל דְּעֶר חְבָּ of זְּלֵבְ יִשְׂרָאָ needs יְשִׁרּיִּף, may we all be זּוֹכָה to the זְּבָּ חִבְּ חִב should be beautiful, and may the שַּׁדּרּיְּ שׁרִּ בְּי מוֹב and יֵצֶר חָּבְע מוֹב be harmonious, so that our thoughts and actions will truly be a קדּרִּשׁ דִי With this merit may we be זְּיְבָּה שָּׁלְמֵה בְּקָרוֹב to witness the וְּלֵבְתַה בְּקַרוֹב !

Adapted from: דברי דוד

Yahrtzeits & Gedolim



רי אַדְרָהָם א א תּבְּילָהוּ was born in Istrick, Poland, to רי אַדְרָהָם יר Schorr יי אַבְרָהָם א א רוי אַבְרָהָם א Schorr יאַר יי אַבְרָהָם א Schorr יי אַבְרָהָם א His family emigrated to the US in 1922. At 1910 – 1979 ביו אל מַנדּלְבָיץ זַצִּייל ער לַבְיץ זַצַייל יי to give

the highest יְּשְׁנֵּר וְדֵעֵת תּוֹרָה וְדָעַת וֹרָה in 1938, after his marriage to יְּאַבְּר וֹלֵיל וּלְּבָּר, he went to study under ר יִאַהְרוֹ בְּקְטְלֶּר נַצִּ״ל in Kletzk. He returned to NY when WWII broke out. Along with "Mike" Tress he led the תַּצְלָה efforts for European Jewry and saved 1000's of lives. In 1948, he was made מְנַהֵּל of מְנַהֵּל Grozovsky's רי וְאוּבֶר הוֹרָה וְדַעַת הוֹרָה וְדַעַת הוֹרָה he became רֹאָשׁ יְשִׁיבָה (USA) in 1970. His חיל שׁנְּרִים עַל הַתּוֹרָה were a brilliant, unique, blend of Litvishe/Chassidishe sources. שִׁנֵּר אוֹר נְדַלְיָהוּ is a collection of his last 3 years of שִׁעּרִים שׁנִר אוֹר וֹרְדִלְיָהוּ

Gedolim Glimpses

The קיט.) שַׁבָּת in אָמָרָא (קיט.) explains that the true honor for שַׁבָּת קֹדֶשׁ is to help in the שַּבָּת preparations. The אָמָרָא lists some of the household tasks that various קַלְבָבוֹד שַׁבָּת קֹדֶשׁ performed אַמּוֹרְאִים , לְּכָבוֹד שַׁבָּת קֹדֶשׁ performed אַמּוֹרְאִים , ווֹ אָרָלְיָהוּ הַלַוִי שִׁבָּת קֹדֶשׁ would demonstrate his honor for שַׁבָּת קֹדֶשׁ every week by polishing the leichter and other silverware and then setting the שַׁבַּת קֹדֶשׁ table שַׁבַּת קֹדָשׁ sin the leichter and then setting the leichter with the th

לעיינ ר׳ ישראל בן אברהם זייל לעיינ הב׳ ישעיהו דוב עייה בן יבלחטייא יצחק צבי נייי

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וַיִּשְׁלַח מֹשֶׁה לִקְרא לְדָתָן וְלַאֲבִירָם ... וַיּאמְרוּ לֹא נַעֲלֶה. Moshe sent forth to summon Dasan and Aviram, ... but they said, "We shall not go up!" (בַּמִדָּבָּר טז :יב).

הַלֵּל אוֹמֶר הָוֵי מִתַּלִמִידֵיו שֵׁל אַהַרֹן אוֹהֶב שַׁלוֹם וְרוֹדֵף שַׁלוֹם... Hillel says: Be among the disciples of Aharon, loving peace and pursuing peace ... (אבות א :יב)

and אָבִירָם were among the leaders of קֹרָמ s terrible rebellion against מַשֶּׁה and אַהַרֹן. Moreover, it was they who had informed on פַּרְעֹה to flee for his life, and it was they who had flouted מֹשֶׁה's word on other occasions. Yet, having failed to sway מֹשֶׁה ,קֹרַח appealed to them through an emissary in the hope that they might repent before it was too late. From here our learn that one should always seek to end a dispute, even when he is clearly the one who is being wronged. (רַשִּׁייי)

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R' Moshe Feinstein וַצֵּייל, born on מֹשֶׁה רַבֶּינוּ s birthday and named after him, was universally recognized as the פּוֹסֶק הַדוֹר, the supreme judge in matters of הַלֶּכָה in his generation. סֵבֶּר אִגְרוֹת מֹשֶׁה, which contains hundreds of R' Moshe's halachic decisions, was already a classic during his lifetime.

On one occasion, R' Moshe had ruled leniently in a very delicate subject. Many great תַּלְמִידֵי חַכָּמִים were surprised by the ruling, and some disagreed with it. One of those who disagreed was R' Yoel Teitelbaum זָצִייל, the saintly Rebbe of Satmar. It was not the only time that the two disagreed, yet despite their differences, R' Moshe and the Satmar Rebbe held each other in the highest regard. When some distinguished בַּנִים suggested to the Rebbe that they visit R' Moshe and attempt to convince him to retract his ruling, the Rebbe replied that they would not succeed. R' Moshe's greatness in was such that it would simply be impossible for them to disprove his opinion. The רַבַּנִים did visit R' Moshe, and the Rebbe's prediction proved correct.

One particular בָב publicly expressed his disagreement with

R' Moshe's ruling in a manner which many felt was disrespectful of R' Moshe. The following summer, R' Moshe and this קב spent a few weeks in the same area in New York's Catskill Mountains region. When a committee asked R' Moshe to inspect a new מְקוַה to ensure that it met all the halachic requirements, R' Moshe replied, "Yes, I will be happy to inspect it — but only if Rabbi — comes along to approve it as well."

Many were astounded. While this תַלְמִיד was a respected תַּלְמִיד תוֹרָה, his תּוֹרָה knowledge did not compare with that of R' Moshe, and he had shown disrespect toward the great פּוֹסֶק and פּוֹסֶק. Why should R' Moshe invite him to offer his opinion? We may suggest that this was R' Moshe's way of showing that he bore the man no ill will and he would pursue peace in any way possible.

On another occasion, R' Moshe wrote a הַּסְכַּמַה (endorsement) to a ספר that contained certain statements of which some people disapproved. One hothead promptly wrote a pamphlet that degraded the סָבר and its author. The pamphlet also contained some disrespectful comments about R' Moshe for having endorsed the work.

A terrible rumor was then circulated that the pamphlet had the sanction of the Satmar Rebbe. Upon learning of this, the Satmar Rebbe dispatched a distinguished delegation to R' Moshe to assure him that the rumor was patently false.

R' Moshe received the delegation. He said that he had not seen the pamphlet and he would surely not believe the rumors being circulated. One of the Rebbe's emissaries mentioned that he happened to have a copy of the pamphlet with him and asked if R' Moshe would care to see it.

"Please do not show it to me," R' Moshe replied. "If I read it, I might become distressed. I do not want Heaven to punish the author for having caused a Jew distress."

Adapted from: More Shabbos Stories (with kind permission from ArtScroll)

Chofetz Chaim Moment



ספר ח״ח הלכות רכילות כלל ו׳ סעיף ח׳

*As Shia walked past the camp office, he overheard the director, Mr. Neiman, on the phone. He was discussing the cancellation of the plans for the new swimming pool. He said, "I heard that Mr. Klein deliberately ruined the camp's ability to obtain permission for the new swimming pool, but now it does not make a difference anymore." Mr. Neiman was not angry and was not talking louder than usual. He definitely did not intend for anyone to overhear his phone call.

Is Shia permitted to relay what he overheard?

apted from Guard Your Tongue, A Daily Companion, A Lesson a Day and various real-life situations.

validate the story as being true.

and his intentions were not necessarily meant to be derogatory, it doesn't أيَّهُ، and his intentions were not necessarily meant to be derogatory, it doesn't have consulted with a วา. Even though Mr. Neiman related the incident in passing, กุงตุด Answer: Mr. Klein may have had a valid reason for what he did and may even

"w¬ Questions ∰ week

- 1. Why were the laws of מְתֵּנוֹת בָּהְנֵה taught immediately after the incident with קֹרַת?
- 2. Why was the pledge of הקב"ה promising the תַּרוּמָה and מַעֲשֶׂר as a portion for the בָּרֵית מֶלֶח called a בְּרֵית מֶלֶח — a covenant of salt?



preserves other items, so too, is His promise (تا:19). ב. היוז likened His promise to salt. Just as salt is everlasting, always fresh, and with a king (งุงหู ำหน้า — 18:8).

מְשֶּׁל s בְיִשְׁיִּה See יויִשְׁיִם לִישְׁיִּה sage a formal statement to quell any tuture claims. See איייל יות י 1. Until ការក, no one questioned the កុក្កពុ and its benefits. After ក្រក questioned the

- שַבַּת of קַדְשָׁה.
- If a person gets enjoyment from running it is permissible.
- As a general rule, hurried walking is a disruption of the One may run to escape from any unpleasant circumstance (getting caught in the rain) or for the purpose of performing a מְצְוַה, such as running to shul to be on time for davening or to attend a שעור.

In memory of Rav Elimelech "Mike" Tress

'Since we only discuss 1-3 אוסקים, it is important to consider these אוסקים in the context of the bigger picture. Use them as a starting point for further in-depth study.

Halacha A Few Summer

שַבַּת on הֱלָכוֹת

Focuson Middos

Dear Talmid.

R' Gedalia Schorr זצ"ל was named after his grandfather, a respected תלמיד חכם and חסיד of the Sadigerer Rebbe. His acts of מסד were done quietly, without fanfare. When he was asked by family about his wartime הַצֵּלָה efforts, he would shy away from discussing them. He would simply say in the name of the Rizhiner Rebbe, "What is remembered below is forgotten Above. What is forgotten below is remembered Above."

A תַּלְמִיד recalls that a few days before his פּטירָה, his רַבִּי, R' Schorr, shared an interesting מֵעשֶה. "You know that Rebbe Sadigerer generation from the Rizhiner) was recently נפטר in Israel? A few days ago I met someone who was present the night of his passing. He recounted that in the middle of the night the Rebbe awoke and asked for a glass of water. The Rebbe made a שֵׁהַכּל; lay back down to sleep, and in a few moments returned his נשמה to who צַדִיק say that a סְפַרִים who lives his entire life with a vibrant that everything that transpires is by the word of "T merits that his last words testify to just that: שַׁהַכּל נָהְיֵה בְּדָבַרוֹ — all

exists by His word.

The last day of R' Schorr's life was typical of many others. The official יִשִּׁיבַה school year was over. Nonetheless, R' Schorr went to the יִשִׁיבַה to arrange favors for some young people under his care. He spent a good portion of the day involved in בָּלֵל work. That evening, he was invited to and spoke at a תלמיד's שבע בּרכוֹת. He explained that forgiveness of sins on the wedding day is די's *drashah* geshank (wedding gift) to the חָתָן and כּלָה. He finished his talk and sat down. A former תַּלְמִיד shook hands with his רָבִּי and said, "When I hear you speak, it reminds me of my ישיבה days." R' Schorr smiled and said, " טאַקעָ, "טאַקעָ, "מָת (Indeed, indeed. True). His head fell forward and his נָשָׁמָה quietly returned to די. His last word, אֱמֶת, was a testimony to his real essence and encapsulated his entire life.

My תַּלְמִיד, R' Schorr truly understood what it means to be a תֵּלְמִיד. He lived his life emulating his רָבִּי and therefore merited to be יפטר in the same way as his

יָהִי זְכָרוֹ בַּרוּדְיִ בְּיִדִידוּת,

Your רָבִי

Story adapted from: The Jewish Observer



Sage Sayings

R' Elimelech Gavriel (Mike) Tress זצ"ל was the main confident of R' Gedalya Shorr זצ"ל. Similar to his Rebbe, he was an עסקן who dedicated his life to service the Jewish people. Together they built Orthodox American Jewry before, during and after WWII. His Rebbe's instruction was the life motto that he lived by and often repeated: " x ייד מוז טאַן, אויפטאַן וועט דער רבונו שׁל עוֹלֶם! — A Jew must do, but accomplishment belongs only to *γ*τ!"

Source: They Called Him Mike — Rosenblum (ArtScroll)



International ערב שבת Learning Contest

The contest: During the weeks leading up to קַבָּלַת הַתּוֹרָה and until ישַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת קרח, learn at least 45 minutes before מִנְחָה every עֵרֶב ישָׁבָּת, in either your יִשִּׁיבָה or local בֵּית מִדְרָשׁ. If you learn for an hour or more, you will get an additional entry into the raffle.

The contest's basic rules: There is no particular למוד to learn and you can even review אָנַיִם מִקְרָא וְאֶחָד תַּרְגוּם. If you arrange for a group, and you have a שָׁעוֹר to learn about הָלְכוֹת שַׁבָּת or הָלְכוֹת שַׁבָּת, you will receive an extra entry in the raffle. This contest is open for all

Boys who are interested in joining this exciting program should please send in their signed faxes by Monday 2:00 pm to 718 506 9633. Please include your name, grade, יִשִּׁיבָּה, city and state, your contact and fax #'s and your name will be entered into a drawing for a beautiful set of מָקרָאוֹת גִּדוֹלוֹת חוֹמַשִּים!

We will איייה be announcing the names of those who are entered into the עֶרֶב שַּׁבָּת Learning Contest.

Current contestants:

Grade 1 – Yisroel Meir Maman, Cheder D'Monsey; Monsey, NY.

Grade 2 - Refoel Smith, Yeshiva M'kor Baruch; Passaic, NJ.

Grade 3 – Mordechai Shlomo Smith, Yeshiva M'kor Baruch; Passaic, NJ.

Grade 4 - Moshe Shmuel Guttman, Yeshiva Torah Vodaath; Brooklyn, NY; Nosson Mayer Weisberger, Fallsburg Cheder School, Fallsburg, NY; Mordechai Becker, Yeshiva Bais HaTorah, Lakewood, NJ.

Grade 5 - Meir Yehuda Wolf, Yeshivas Kochav Yitzchok; Baltimore,

Grade 6 - Mordechai Tzvi Barasch, Shlomo Methal, Tzvi Weiss, Yeshiva Darchei Torah; Far Rockawav, NY.

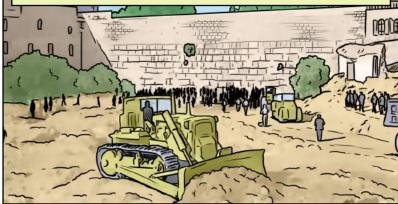
Grade 7 – Nechemia Grossman, Shmuel Grossman, Yeshiva Tiferes Moshe; Kew Gardens, NY.

Grade 8 - Yomtov N. Aryeh, Talmud Torah Heichal Hakodesh Breslov; Brooklyn, NY; Moshe Hirsh Papoff, Yeshiva Tiferes Tzvi; Chicago, IL; Menachem Zev Wolf, Yeshivas Kochav Yitzchok; Baltimore, MD.



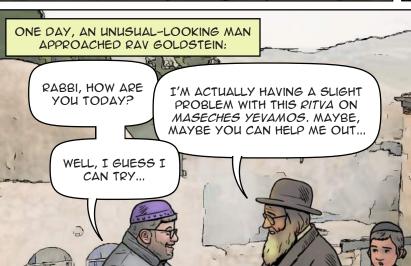
LEARNING FROM OUR LEADERS PIRCHEI AGUDAS YISROEL OF AMERICA

AFTER THE SIX DAY WAR IN, SIX DAY WAR IN ERETZ YISRAEL, MANY LOST SOULS TRAVELED THERE, FEELING THAT THEY BELONGED IN THE HOLY LAND, BUT NOT KNOWING EXACTLY HOW TO EXPRESS THIS FEELING



RAV MORDECHAI GOLDSTEIN OPENED ONE OF THE FIRST YESHIVOS OF ITS KIND, GEARED TO ATTRACTING THESE LOST SOULS AND GUIDING THEM IN THE TORAH WAY.

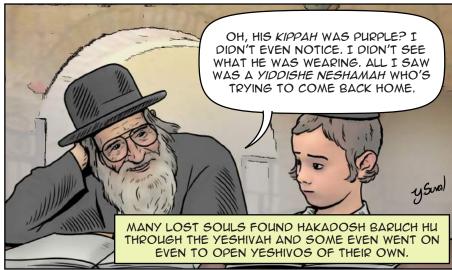




RABBI GOLDSTEIN SLOWLY BUT SURELY BROUGHT THE MAN UP TO DATE WITH THE SUGYA HE WAS LEARNING. THEY SPOKE SOME MORE ... RABBI, THAT SURE! OF COURSE! WAS VERY ELEVATING!







RAY MORDECHAI GOLDSTEIN זצייל, AN ALLIMNUS OF YESHIVA חיים YON IN QUEENS, AS WELL AS ONE OF THE OF RAV AHARON KOTLER וו וצ"ל OF RAV AHARON KOTLER וויל ווא LAKEWOOD. UPON THE ADVICE OF HIS REBBI, RAV HENOCH LEBOWITZ זצייל, HE MOVED TO ERETZ YISRAEL. IN 1965 HE FOUNDED זצייל, HE MOVED אירושלים או ישיבת תורת ישראל, ארושלים או LARGELY SECULAR YOUTH BOTH FROM YOUNG AND THE U.S. TWO YEARS LATER, THE YESHIVAH MOVED TO HAR TZION, WHICH WAS LIBERATED DURING THE SIX DAY WAR. THE YESHIVAH LATER CHANGED ITS NAME TO THE DIASPORA YESHIVA, MARKING ITS ROLE AS A PLACE OF SPIRITUAL HOMECOMING FOR JEWISH YOUTH FROM AROUND THE WORLD. THE YESHIVAH BOASTED HUNDREDS OF תלמידים, AND WAS NOTED FOR ITS DIVERSITY, ACCEPTING THOSE ANY AND EVERY BACKGROUND. LATER A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG WOMEN WAS FOUNDED AS WELL, RAV GOLDSTEIN TAUGHT AND INSPIRED THOUSANDS OF הלמידים HE COLLAPSED DURING THE YOM KIPPUR TEFILLOS, AND WAS זצייל) ON THE YAHRTZEIT OF HIS REBBI REB AHARON KOTLER ז"צייל, ז"גייל

ב' כסלו 2016 - 1931 - 5777 ב' כסלו