oe זכרון ידוקאל י

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TorahThoughts

ימּוֹל בְּשֵׂר עָרְלָתוֹ ...

...the flesh of his foreskin shall be circumcised (Vayikra 12:3)

The מְצָהָ of מְצָה מִילָה is unique in that it has been accepted throughout the generations with joy. Our people have responded to the call of בְּרִית מִילָה מִסְירֵת נֶפָשׁ with שְׁרִית מִילָה is a permanent imprint on the child, identifying him as a partner in the Covenant and a member of בְּרִית מִילָה. It is a sign that stays with the child throughout his entire life. בְּלֵי שִׁרָאֵל is an event marked with pride and joy, regardless of the circumstances surrounding the event. It is one alienated from Jewish observance, have continued to embrace. Our people have been persecuted throughout the millennia, but we have always remained faithful to this unique מַצָּוָה

There are many stories that relate the overwhelming שָׁסִיכָת גָפָשׁ our People have demonstrated for בְּרִית מִילָה. Rabbi Yisroel Spira, אַצִיי, the Bluzhover Rebbe, was sawing wood as a member of a slave labor contingent in the notorious Janowska Road camp. One morning, on הושֵׁעְנָא רָבָּה It soon became known that a children's "aktion," a selection, was occurring. The Nazi beasts were grabbing little children away from their mothers, to be slaughtered like cattle in a nearby field. One can imagine the heartbroken mothers as their children were torn from them. These mothers knew that it would only be a short while before they, too, would follow the same tragic path of their children.

As the procession of weeping, distraught mothers and children came closer to the Bluzhover's labor group, one mother broke ranks. Clutching her infant son in her arms, she cried out, "אַייּדָץ" Have mercy, give me a knife!"

Assuming the woman sought to commit suicide, the Rebbe attempted to dissuade her. A Nazi officer, infamous for his sadistic behavior, approached the woman and handed her his penknife, hoping to enjoy the last moments of this hapless woman's life.

He did not know the Jewish spirit. Clutching the knife in her hand, the woman carefully placed her son on the ground and circumcised him. In a clear, loud, emotion-filled voice she recited the אַבְּרְכָת הַמִילָה, to the loud response of אָמָן by all those assembled. [The woman in this story was Leah, the mother of R[°] Dovid Hersh Mayer אָבָייל, and the baby was his older brother Menashe. Miraculously, the family survived the war and eventually emigrated to the United States.]

This is the way one Jewish mother inducted her son into the covenant of our People. אַנַיּת (joy] אָשָׁוֹן (joy] אַקּתָר nefers to מָקירָת גָפָשׁ We should learn from the מְקירָת גָפָשׁ of our forebears to perform this most precious מְצָוָה with special joy!

Adapted from: Peninim on the Torah (with kind permission from Rabbi Scheinbaum)

Ya

Yahrtzeits & Gedolim 🔗 🌕

ירי דָּוָרָ אָשָׁרָר דָּוֹבָּסָעָי, his father, אָדָר דָּוֹדָ אָרָ דָוֹבָּסָעָן, the Skverer Rebbe, was יָּפָאָר. The following autumn, the rest of the family left for Kishinev, Moldavia. In 1925, he married the granddaughter of רי יַשָּׁשְׁבָר דּוֹב of Belz and moved to Belz. Upon returning to Romania a few years later, he led the Skverer הַשָּׁי in Kolorash as their Rebbe. In the winter of 1945, he moved to Bucharest. He emigrated to the USA in 1948. After establishing his court, first in Boro Park and later in Williamsburg, he founded the unique community of New Square in 1956-7.

Gedolim Glimpses

On a train full of Jews en route to freedom in sweltering heat, small amounts of water were distributed to those on board. Due to his identity, יי געייר רי געקב יוסף was given a 2nd cup of water, which he drank. When he learned that some of the other passengers never received even



a 1st cup of water, it broke his heart. To recall his 'mistake' of not asking, he stopped drinking plain water.

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לעיינ הבי יחזקאל עייה בן יבלחטייא לייב נייי לעיינ הבי ישעיהו דוב עייה בן יבלחטייא יצחק צבי נייי

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A life steeped in chesed while raising a family of askonim and machshivei Torah.

Focuson Middos

ear Talmid. Many people are well aware of a beautiful group of close to 6,000 חַסִידִים that live together in a village known as New Square. It is a town that is entirely a Jewish shtetl and even has its own Jewish mayor and town council. The town lives and breathes Yiddishkeit and anyone who is will שבת to visit on a regular שבת will fondly treasure the experience, and will have tales of the unusual הַכְנָסַת אוֹרְחִים of the entire community.

The Skverer Rebbe, רי יַעֲקֹי זַצַייל name the community New Skvir, but a typist's error Americanized it to New Square. Few people know about its initial struggle for existence, which was finally resolved by the New York State Supreme Court in favor of the חֵסְיָדִים

Below is an excerpt of an article from a famous national magazine written in the 1950s:

"...Rabbi Jacob Joseph Twersky, from the Ukrainian town of Skvir and known as "the Skvirer

Rabbi," who came to Brooklyn in 1948. Six years ago, deciding that the city pressed too hard on community piety and ... raising of children, the Skvirer Rabbi moved with his followers about forty miles from Manhattan to a 130-acre farm near the heavily Jewish village of Spring Valley (New York). Here they planned [to build] five-room cottages and laid out streets named for presidents of the U.S. ... But they soon found that things were not that simple. Zoning laws and sewage disposal, bonds and deeds and building permits, suits and countersuits have plagued the gentle Hasidim of New Square."

My אָלָמִיד , it is said that soon after the Rebbe arrived on American shores, the sorry state of *Yiddishkeit* in the U.S. upset him so much that he wanted to return to Europe. The Rebbe did not give up and taught by example that those who struggle to keep their *Yiddishe* principles will eventually be successful. – יַרָּרָרָ בָּרָרָ

רָבִּי Your בְּיְדִידוּת,

A letter from a Rebbi (based on interviews)

Sage Sayings

י יַעֲקֹב יוֹסֵף טװָרְסְקִי זַצַייל once explained the timing of when he chose to move out of New York City. װוּ לאַנג אִידָּ האָב געָהעָרט" אַז מירעָט זִידָ אָפּ פּוּן דעָר אַמעָרִיקאַנִישׁ לעָבּן שׁטײַגעָר, בִּין אִידָ געָװעָן צוּפּרִידן אַז מירעָט זִידָ אָפּ פּוּן דעָר אַמעָרִיקאַנִישׁ לעָבּן שׁטײַגעָר, בָּין אִידָ געָװעָן צוּפּרִידן As long as I heard rumblings about the American lifestyle, I was content to live in the city; – װעָן זײ האָבּן אוֹיפּגעָהעָרט זִידָ אָפּרעָדן, האָב אִידָ געָװִיסט אַז סיאִיז שֿױן צײַט האָבן אוֹיפּגעָהעָרט זִידָ אָפּרעָדן, האָב אָידָ געָװִיסט אַז סיאַיז שֿוין - when they stopped complaining, I realized that it was time to move out!"

Source: Heard around the שבת table

Understanding Davening

An edited selection of יוּצְרוֹת מוּקָר לְפָרְשֵׁת הַחדָש

אַרָּבָּעָה רָאשָׁי שָׁרָים ... There are 4 New Years in every Jewish calendar year [See: 1st מַשְׁנָה in בַּיּת) אי שָׁבַט And אי נִיסָן, אי אֵלוּל, אי תַּשְׁרָי ראש הַשָּׁנָה ו גִיסָן (ובַּית הַלֵל) טייו שָׁבַט or (שָׁמָאי the first of the months even though the calendar year starts in תַּשָׁרָי.

אָרָבְּעָה תְּקוֹמוֹת בַשְׁוָה ... There are 4 seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. נְיָסָן is considered the first season, for it is the month when the first rays of the sun shone onto the world.

ער אָרָבָּעָזיָת אָרָבָּעָזי ה. There are 4 times during the year that the world is judged. [See: 2nd אָפָרָה וֹ מַשְׁנָה (See: 2nd מָשָׁנָה), grain; אָרָאשׁ הַשְׁנָה, fruits; סּוּכּוֹת, water.] אָפּרָעוֹת, is the first judgment.

לעיינ רי משה צבי בן הרי טוביה הלוי זצייל

This Week in History

In the 1980s, during the influx of Russian immigrants to America, he was the leading force behind the establishment of Sinai Academy in Brooklyn, a middle school and high school catering to the children of Russian Jewish immigrants. A שָׁמָי סָרָאָ סָרָ אָרָמָי סָרָאָ סָרָ אָרָי אָרָר פָרָאָמי סָרָאָ סַרָאָ אָרָר פָרָאָמי סָרָאָ אָרָר פָרָאָמי סָרָאָ אַרָר פָרָאָמי סַרָאָ אַרָאָר פָרָאָמי סַרָּאָר פָרָאָמי סַרָאָ אַרָאָר פּרָאָמי סַרָּאָר אַרָרי אַהָר פּרָאָמי סַרָּאָר פּרָאָמי סַרָּאָר פּרָאָמי סַרָּאָר פּרָאָמי סַרָּאָר פּרָאָמי סַרָּאָר פּרָאָמי סַרָּאָר אַרַאָרי סַרָּאָר פּרָאָמי סַרָאָש פּרַאָי אַרָרי אַרָיר אַרָי פּרָאָז אַרירים פּרָאָז אַרירים איז איז איז וווווא and clear bility to offer sage advice to thousands of Jews worldwide. He was regarded as one of the foremost leaders of Chareidi Jewry. As a leader of the nany of the Rabbinic Administrative Board of Torah Umesorah, he successfully fought many battles to protect אַרָאָרָאָריָע אַרַיָּאַרָיָאַ אַעוריט אַר אַפָאַר אָרייז אַרייז אַר אַמיעין אַראַרייז אַר אַמיריני אַרָאָר אָריזעי אַריריז אַר אַריריז אַרירי אַריריז אַרירי אַריריז אַריריז אַריריי אַריריז אַריריז אַרירי אַריריז אַרייז אַריריז אַרייז אַרייז אַרייז אַרייז אַרייז אַרייז אַריז אַרייז אַרייז אַרייז אַרייז אַריזיז אַריזיז אַריז אַריז אַריז אַריזיז אַריזיז אַריזיז אַריזיזע אַריזיז אַריזאַריז אַריזיז אַריזיז אָריזיז אָריזיז אָראָאָרייזאַר אָריזאָא אַרייזיז אָראָאָריז אַריזיז אַראָאָאָאָאָא אַריזאָאָא אַריזיז אַראָאָא אָריזיז אַראָאָא אָריזיז אַראָאָא אַריז אַראָאָא אַריז אַראָאָא אַרייז אַרייז אַראָאָא אַריזיז אַראָאָא אַריז אַראָאָא אַריזאַע אַריז אַראָאָאָא אַרייז אַראָאָא אַריזאַ אַאָאָא אַריזין אַראָאָאָא אַריאָאָא אַראָאָא אָאָא אָאָאָא אַריאַאָאָא אַריזאָאָא אַריאָאָא אַריאַאָא אַריאַאָאָא אַריאַאָאָאָא אַריאַאָא אָאָאָא אַריזאָאָאָ

Living with Torah

וּבַיּוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי יִמּוֹל ... עָרְלָתוֹ.

On the 8th day, the ... foreskin shall be circumcised. (Vayikra 12:3)

The מִצְּוָה, circumcision, leaves an indelible mark on a Jew, one that is with him throughout his entire life. It is a מִצְוָה which connects generations, since the father is the person obligated to make sure that his son is circumcised. It is a מִצְוָה which many Jews, throughout the centuries, have died.

Many stories are told that demonstrate the Jew's commitment to this special מִצְנָה. Even in our day and age, we still hear accounts of Jews who have performed this מִצְנָה with great מִקִיָּה.

Rena Baruchov was waiting very anxiously. Where were they already?

Finally, there was a soft knock on the door. Rena's husband, Uri, entered with a little bundle in his arms. Behind him was a man they had only met recently. He was known simply as R' Avrohom.

"מַזָל טוֹב, Mrs. B.," said R' Avrohom. "Everything went just fine."

"Yes," added Uri. "R' Avrohom performed the בְּרִיּת and everything went as planned. בְּרִוּדָ הַשֵׁם, no 'surprise guests' showed up. Here, Rena," said Uri, as he undid the blanket around the infant whom he held. "Hold our little יּיֹסֵף. Finally, our child has a Hebrew name."

Rena picked up the infant, kissed him on the cheek ... and then she fainted.

Under the rules of the Communists, circumcising an infant was considered an act of "religious coercion." The Communist regime, which was always "concerned" for the rights of its citizens, declared it a crime to perform a נוגע until a boy turned eighteen, at which time he could decide for himself whether or not he wanted to be circumcised.

For the Sake of a Mitzvah

Of course, until a boy turned eighteen, the Communists would do an excellent job of brainwashing these young Jewish boys to despise their religion and even to deny belief in the existence of a Creator. By the time they turned eighteen years old, most Jewish boys did not have the faintest notion what בְּרֵית מִילָה was all about.

Rena had been raised in a religious home and understood the importance of בְּרִית מִילָה. She knew that a Jewish boy without a was a spiritually impaired נְּטָׁמָה. However, she knew that it would be impossible to have her child's בְּרִית performed on the 8th day.

First, a qualified מוֹהֵל had to be found who was willing to undertake the great risk of performing this מִצְנָה. Then, a plan had to be formulated through which the circumcision could be done in utmost secrecy. It would not be easy.

Rena did not know how long it would be until her son could enter the covenant of אָבְרָהָם אָבְרָנָה ש אַבְרָהָם אָבָרָהָם אָבָרָנָה ש was delayed, the greater the danger that she would grow accustomed to his being uncircumcised. And what if it would be months or even years before the בְּרִית might, הַס וְשָׁלוֹם, become forgotten...

Rena decided to do something that would allow her no rest until her baby had his בְּרִית. She promised herself that she would not kiss her little boy until he was circumcised.

And so, from the day he was born, Rena cuddled her baby, held him on her shoulder, rocked him to sleep—but never once kissed him. Now, as she held her little איפר in her arms, all the love and emotion that had been welling up inside of her for so long burst forth as she kissed him for the very first time ...

And then she fainted.

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

Chofetz ChaimMoment

ספר ח״ח הלכות לשון הרע כלל ג׳ סעיף ד׳

"It was recess time on Thursday morning. A crowd of boys, including Shloimie, had gathered around Moishy who, as usual, had some story to tell them. "I'm not mentioning the name, but the שלימ צבור this morning was so mixed up because we had so many days off from school due to the snow. When he got up to saying הַיוֹם יוֹם הָבִיעֵי', he said, הַיוֹם יוֹם הַבָּיעָי' We all smiled, but as soon as he realized his mistake, his face went red."

Is Moishy allowed to tell the story without a name?

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

Answer: It is not permissible to tell the yer without mentioning a name. Often by listening to the story, it is easy to go back and find out the facts and determine who the nameless' person is. Where the intent was malicious, even if the tale was insignificant, it is insimeless' person is.

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יש" Questions & week

- For what purpose was the מְצוֹרֶע obligated to call out to passersby, יַשְמָא יַטְמָא יויס ??
- 2. Why is a מְצוֹרָע singled out to live in solitary confinement?

Why was it מִדָה כְּנֶגֶד מִדָה?

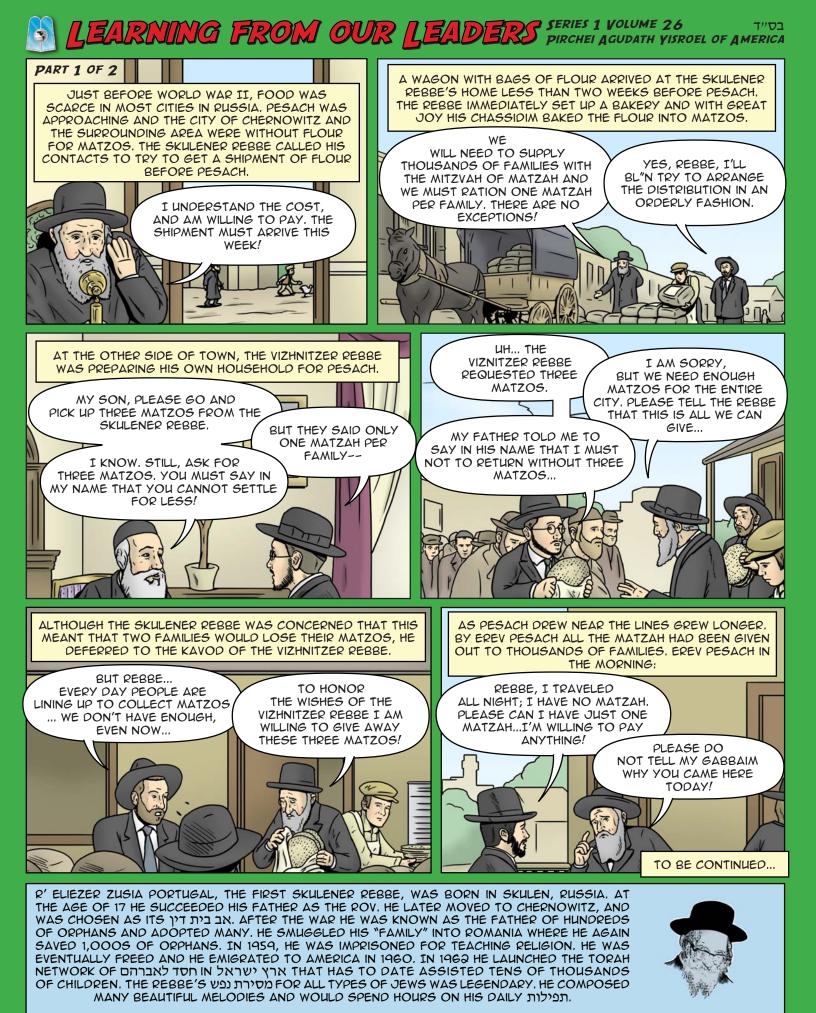
ع: Since his affliction is a punishment for 2. Since his affliction is a punishment for 2. Since his affliction between two people (عني عبت من عن 2.46). by being isolated from people (عن عبت من عن 2.46).

1. One may not speak between the בְּרָכָה and the start of the בְּדָיקָה. If one did speak, one must repeat the

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During the בְּדִיקָה, one may only speak about something relating to the בְּדִיקָה itself. If one did speak during the בְּדִיקָה (about an unrelated topic), one does not make another בְּרָכָה.

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



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