# Worthy Mashpi'im

#### **SUITABLE TEACHERS**

Chazal say that it is forbidden to learn from one deficient in *emunah*, even Torah, lest one be influenced by their ways.

(שבת עה ע"א, שו"ע יו"ד סי' קל)

Rav Yehudah wanted to place a certain *talmid chacham* in *cherem*, due to his inappropriate behavior. However, he was hesitant to do so, for then the *talmidim* would not be allowed to learn *Torah* from him.

He consulted with Rabah bar Bar-Chana who told him: The *possuk* says that one should learn Torah from a *talmid chacham* "since he is a *malach* of *HaShem*". This teaches us that only if the *talmid chacham* behaves like a *malach*, should one learn *Torah* from him. Since this *talmid chacham* is acting inappropriately, *Torah* may not be learnt from him, and nothing will be lost by placing him in *cherem*.

(מו"ק יז ע"א. שו"ע אדה"ז הל' ת"ת פ"ד הי"ז)

The Rebbe added that one should prefer to learn Torah from a teacher who feels the *kedusha* of Torah and its connection to HaShem. Then the Torah that one learns will impact the *neshama* of the listener and bring about additional results.

(שיחו"ק תש"כ ע' 195)

#### CHASSIDISHE LEADERSHIP

At the *farbrengen* of Simchas Torah מרפ"ט (1928), the Frierdiker Rebbe was speaking of the need to be connected to the "head" (the Rebbe), when he turned to Reb Chatshe Feigin and said, "This is your job, to see that there should be *mashpi* im in every town."

Reb Chatshe asked if he should find someone locally who could serve as a *mashpia*, and the Frierdiker Rebbe replied, "Yes, with this they will be connected to the head."

Reb Chatshe then asked, "Is that because the *mashpia* is closer to the head?"

The Frierdiker Rebbe gave his confirmation.

(49 'סה"ש תרפ"ט ע'

The Frierdiker Rebbe said: Mashpi'im serve a vital function in darchei haChassidus. The process of transmitting and imbuing chassidishe values can be likened to the planting of a seed. The mashpia is the planter; the chossid/ mushpa/ talmid is the fertile soil; and the quality of the fruits depends largely on the planter's success in preparing the soil. He cannot afford to be lax in this work, because a fruit that is spiritually rotten not only causes serious damage to his own spiritual life; it can also profane the sanctity of Chassidus (chillul kedushas haChassidus).

(לקו"ד ח"ג ע' תכו)

At the beginning of the *farbrengen* on Yud Beis Tammuz מרצ"ט (1939), it appeared as if something was greatly disturbing the Frierdiker Rebbe. After making a *bracha* and saying *"lchayim"*, the Rebbe began to share his pain.

The Rebbe spoke of the difference between the Chassidim of the past and those of the present: "At farbrengens in the past, eltere chassidim would speak of avoda, using vivid stories of a Rebbe or a chossid to illustrate their lessons. When admonishing a younger chossid, it was done with sensitivity and genuine sympathy. Today, when gathering at a farbrengen, some older chassidim joke at the expense of others and everyone laughs. And so, there has risen a new brand of chassidim of bad middos and inappropriate talk, something unheard of in previous generations."

The Frierdiker Rebbe concluded: "Today as well there are *b"H* many true *eltere chassidim* who continue in the way of *Chassidus* as in the previous generations. It is their obligation to admonish the younger *chassidim* and clarify to them the correct way of *Chassidus*."

Due to its important nature, the *sicha* was immediately printed and distributed amongst the *chassidim* in Warsaw and then again by the Rebbe in the year מש"ח (1948).

(סה"ש תרצ"ט ע' 342 ואילך, סה"מ תש"ח ע' 251 ואילך)

In one letter, the Frierdiker Rebbe bemoaned

the state of some "mashpi'im" who, instead of teaching Chassidus of the Rebbeim in their original form, use concepts of Chassidus as material for their speeches and title as "Chassidus".

"They justify themselves saying that they are doing it so that 'the people should understand', but if fact they are rebelling against Rebbeim and dimming the pure light planted by them. It is therefore no surprise that their words have no lasting impact on the listeners. Theses speakers have brought shame to the *Chassidus* they claim to stand for, by neglecting the crucial point of "avodah shebeleiv" – heartfelt davening and the study of *Chassidus* in a heartfelt manner."

(אג"ק מוהריי"צ ח"א ע' שמו)

#### CHOOSING A RAV

When introducing the initiative for appointing personal *mashpi'im*, in addition to the already-appointed community *mashpi'im*, the Rebbe set criteria regarding whom one should choose as a mentor.

Firstly, said the Rebbe, a *mashpia* must have the three qualities that characterize Yidden in general: he must be compassionate, bashful and kind – visibly so, and to a degree appropriate to his position.

Secondly, *Chazal* teach that one should learn Torah from a *rav* who resembles a *malach*. This means that the *rav* should be far removed from personal bias and envy, so that he can advise a fellow Yid without any personal interests involved.

(תו"מ תשמ"ז ח"ב ע' 632, 691)

## **CONSIDER THIS!**

- Why does the personal lifestyle of the teacher matter, if what he is teaching is true?
- How does one know who is worthy of serving as an example for chassidim?



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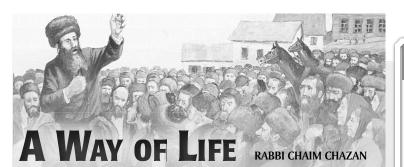
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#### RISING FOR A BLIND TALMID CHOCHOM

Is there an obligation to rise before a blind talmid chochom who is unaware you're standing up for him?

- The Torah commands us "vehodarto p'nei zokein honor the presence of an elder" (Vayikra 19:32), which Chazal (Kidishun 33:b) interpret as referring to a talmid chochom irrespective of his age.
- The idea behind the mitzvah is to display honor to Torah by respecting those who study it. Therefore it is applicable not only when the talmid chochom is aware of the honor being accorded to him. Respecting talmidei chachomim is for the benefit of others as well including the person sitting. Therefore *poskim* write that one is obligated to rise even for a blind talmid chochom.
- Conversely, when rising is not a form of honor in a particular setting, such as when one is in the *mikveh*, there is no obligation to rise.
- In other words: there is an obligation on the individual to respect Torah scholars. That *chivuv* is unrelated to whether the *talmid chochom* is aware or not. Hence even when the blind talmid chochom will remain unaware of the honor, the obligation to honor him still rest on the individual.

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### **CURRENT EVENTS**

#### THE CHACHAM TZVI

Reb Tzvi Hirsh Ashkenazi, known by the title of his sefer, the "Chacham Tzvi", was a talmid of his grandfather the "Shaar Efraim". At first, he was

Rov of the kehilos "AHU" (Altoona, Hamburg, Vandsbek) and later, he became the Rov in Amsterdam. Because of an argument there, he moved locations and took on the rabanus in London, and later on in Lemberg, where he passed away on the 1st of lyar, תע"ח (1718). One of his sons was Reb Yaakov Emden, the Yaavetz.

When the Chacham Tzvi came Lemberg, the heads of the community prepared a large Shabbos seuda to be served to the baalei-batim after his drasha. The main host of the meal was an affluent Yid who had close connections to the government officials, and had been eager for the famous Chacham Tzvi to become Rov of Lemberg.

Arranging the seating, the wealthy Yid sat the important baalei-batim at the head and the poor talmidai chachomim at the end. Seeing this, the Chacham Tzvi moved his seat to the end of the table, placing himself among the lomdim... This greatly aggravated the rich man and he began spewing sharp insults at the *lomdim*. The Chacham Tzvi was a very heated individual, and hearing these words, he took of his shoe and threw it at the head of the wealthy Yid.

The man informed the authorities, and a court case was arranged in Vienna. At the hearing, the Chacham Tzvi himself came fourth with a fiery defense speech, explaining the honor that ought to be given to the Torah and those who study it and the precept of "Lo saguru mipnei ish", that a Rov may not be intimidated by anyone. The speech made a profound impact on the judges and they freed the Rov from all charges. From then on, he was treated with great reverence by government officials.

The Chacham Tzvi had a custom of going through old letters that had been sent to him and reading over the many titles of honor that people bestowed on him. When asked what was his intent when doing this, he explained, "If the world writes such titles, this obligates me to be so much more careful with my deeds, for what would the world think if such a person sinned?"

With this, he gave a perush to the possuk: "Adam bikar" - if a person has honor, "velo yavin" - and he does not take a lesson from it, "nimshal kabehaimos nidmu" – he is surely likened to an animal...

לזכות ר' שלום מרדכי הלוי שי' בן רבקה

### A MOMENT WITH THE REBBE

### Do All You Can

It began like every other sicha, elaborating on the uniqueness of the day, and the lessons we may take from it. Suddenly the Rebbe's tone rose. The Rebbe began to speak with pain:

"How is it that the *chassidim* find it an option to remain in golus. After all the work the Rebbe has done, everyone is still apathetic. Ad mosai is said out of ritual, without any true feeling. We are still in galus – and more importantly – the personal galus in avodas Hashem. Perhaps ten persistent people, with guidance, will actually bring the geulah."

Here the rebbe turned to the *chassidim* and pleaded: "I have done all I can, now you do all you can to bring moshiach now!"

לזכות ר' אברהם קופול הלוי בן חנה וסימא ראניא בת איטא יהודית



