

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

הַצֵא מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּּרָשַׁת הֵצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

#### Introduction

This discourse of the Lubavitcher Rebbe, delivered in the year 1991) א"ה'תנש"א, explores the deep unity between *avodah* (divine service) and *schar* (reward). The Rebbe develops a sweeping vision: mitzvos are not only commandments but contain their own reward within them — the revelation of G-dliness in the physical world. From the creation of the world until the final redemption, the Rebbe shows how every mitzvah, every act of Torah, prayer, and kindness, carries within it the ultimate purpose of existence: making a dwelling place for G-d in the lowest realms. The discourse connects this to the time of Elul, weddings of the Rebbeim, the founding of Tomchei Temimim, and the mission of spreading Chassidus to all corners of the earth. It concludes with a call to action: to publicize, to strengthen learning and simchah, and to prepare ourselves and the world for the immediate revelation of Moshiach.

(8)

(1) The order of the Torah reading is that the place where one stops in Shabbos Shacharis, from there one reads at Minchah. For example, on the first Shabbos one reads in Shacharis the portion of Bereishis, and at Minchah one reads "These are the generations of Noach," ten verses or more. And in this manner one continues the whole year.

הַפֶּדֶר דְּקְרִיאַת הַתּוֹרָה הוּא שֶׁמְּקוֹם שָׁמַּפְסִיקִין בְּשַׁבָּת בְּשַׁחֲרִית שָׁם קוֹרְאִין בְּמִנְחָה .. כֵּיצֵד, שַׁבָּת רָאשׁוֹנָה קוֹרִין בְּשַׁחֲרִית בְּסֵדֶר בְּרֵאשִׁית, בְּמִנְחָה קוֹרִין אֵלֶה תּוֹלְדוֹת נֹחַ עֲשָׂרָה פְסוּקִים אוֹ יוֹתֵר .. וְעַל דֶּרֶךְ זוֹ קוֹרִין כָּל הַשָּׁנָה

And in the reading of two Parshiyos on one Shabbos, this emphasizes the connection and relationship of the two Parshiyos to each other.

אֲשֶׁר, בִּקְרִיאַת שְׁתֵּי הַפָּרָשִׁיּוֹת בְּשַׁבָּת אַחַת מְדְגָשׁ הַקָּשֶׁר וְהַשַּיָכוּת דִּשְׁתֵּי הַפָּרָשִׁיוֹת זוֹ־לָזוֹי

And it requires understanding concerning the two Parshiyos read on this Shabbos – Parshas Ki Seitzei (read in Shacharis) and Parshas Ki Savo (read in Minchah) – that they are (seemingly) subjects opposite one another.

וְצָרִיךְ לְהָבִין בְּנוֹגֵעַ לִשְׁתֵּי הַפָּרָשִׁיּוֹת שֶׁקּוֹרִין בְּשַׁבָּת זוֹ – פָּרְשַׁת כִּי תֵצֵא (שֶׁקּוֹרִין בְּשַׁחֲרִית) וּפָּרָשַׁת כִּי תָבוֹא (שֶׁקּוֹרִין בְּמִנְחָה) – שֶׁהֵם (לְכְאוֹרָה) עִנְיָנִים הַפִּכִּיִּים זֵה־מִזָּה

In the names of the Parshiyos (since the name indicates the content of the entire Parsha) – "Seitzei" and "Savo" – going out and coming in are plainly opposite matters.

בִּשְׁמוֹת הַפָּרָשִׁיּוֹת (שָׁשֶׁהַשֵׁם מוֹרָה עַל תְּכֶן הַפָּרָשָׁה כַּלָּה) – תַּצֵא" וְתָבוֹא" – שֶׁיָּצִיאָה וּבִיאָה הֵם עִנְיָנִים הָפְכִּיִים זֶה־מִזֶּה, כַּפָּשׁוּט

And in the content (the opening and beginning) of the Parshiyos – "When you go out to war against your enemies," "When you come into the land... and inherit it and dwell in it" – going out to war and dwelling in the land are different and opposite states.

ּוּבְתֹכֶן (הַתְּחָלַת וְרֹאשׁ) הַפָּרָשִׁיוֹת – כִּי תַצֵּא לַמִּלְחָמָה עַל אֹיְבָך גּוֹ", כִּי תָבוֹא אֶל הָאָרֶץ גּוֹ' וִירְשְׁתָּה וְיָשַׁבְתָּ בָּהּ" – שָׁיָצִיאָה לְמִלְחָמָה וִישִׁיבָה בַאָרֵץ הַם מַצְבִים שׁוֹנִים וְהַפְּכִּיִים זַה־מִזָּה

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

#### תצא משיחות שַבַּת־פַּרַשַׁת תַצא, י"ד אֵלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

For although the war is in a manner of "Hashem your G-d will give him into your hand, and you will take his captives" (as the continuation and conclusion of the verse), it is bound with a state of lack of rest and settlement, as emphasized also in the ruling of the Rambam. That once he enters the ties of war, he must rely on the Hope of Israel, place his soul in his hand, not think of his wife or

שֶׁכֵּן, אַף שֶׁהַמִּלְחָמָה הִיא בָּאֹפֵן שֶׁוּנְתַנוֹ ה' אֱלֹקֵיךָ בָיָדֶךְ וְשָׁבִיתָ שִׁבִיוֹ" (כְּהָמְשֵׁךְ וְסִיּוּם הַכַּתוּב), הַרִי־זֶה קַשׁוּר עִם מַעֲמָד וּמַצָב דְהֶעְדֵר הַמְּנוּחָה וַהַהָתִישָׁבוּת [כַּמַּדְגַּשׁ גַּם בִּפְסַק־דִּין הַרַמְבַּ"ם

children, turn away from everything for the war with all his heart and all his soul.

וּמֵאַחַר שֶׁיִּכָּנֵס בְּקְשְׁרֵי הַמִּלְחָמָה יִשָּׁעֵן עַל מִקְנֵה יִשְׂרָאֵל כוּ' וְיָשִׂים נַפְשׁוֹ בָּכַפּוֹ כוּ' וְלֹא יַחֲשׁב לֹא בָּאִשָׁתּוֹ וָלֹא בָּבָנַיו כוּ' וְיָפַּנֶה מִכֵּל דָּבָר לַמִּלְחָמָה כוּ' וַ בַּכַל לְבוֹ וּבָכַל נַפִּשׁוֹ [

This is the opposite, in the ultimate, of the state of inheriting and dwelling in the land, "each under his vine and under his fig tree," until bringing of the first fruits (after conquest and division) from the first of all the produce of the ground (of the seven species with which Eretz Yisrael was praised).

הַפַּךְ בָּתַכִלִית מֶהַמַּעַמַד וּמַצַּב הִירוּשַׁה וִישִׁיבַה בַּאַרץ, אִישׁ הַחַת גַּפִנוֹ וְתַחַת הָאֵנַתוֹ", וְעַד לַהַבַאֵת בָּכּוּרִים (לְאַחֵרֵי כִּבּוּשׁ וַחַלְקָה) מֵרֵאשִׁית כַּל פָּרִי הָאַדָמָה" (מִשָּׁבָעַת הַמִּינִים שֶׁנִּשְׁתַּבָּחָה בָּהֶם אֶרֵץ ("יִש<u>ַׂר</u>אַל")

And in the manner of "And you shall rejoice in all the good" (as the continuation and conclusion of the Parsha), from a state of settlement and peace in wholeness.

וּבָאֹפֶן דְוְשָׂמַחָתָּ בָכָל הַטוֹב גּוֹ"" (כְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ וְסִיּוּם הַפֶּרָשָה), מִתּוֹךְ הִתְיַשְׁבוּת וּמְנוּחָה בִּשְׁלֵמוּת

# **(2)**

And in a similar manner regarding the explanation of the content of the Parshiyos in the service of man to his Creator:

וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ־זָה בָּנוֹגַעַ לְבָאוּר תֹּכֶן הַפַּרַשִׁיוֹת בַּעַבוֹדַת הָאָדָם לְקוֹנוֹ:

"When you go out to war against your enemies" – refers to the going out of the G-dly soul from its source and root above (in the World of Atzilus, about which it is said "the soul You have given within me is pure") to descend below (even to the physical world of Asiyah, about which it is said "You created it, You formed it, You breathed it into me, You preserve it within me"). And to be enclothed in the body and the animal soul in order to

פִּי תֵצֵא לַמִּלְחָמָה עַל אֹיְבֶדְּ" – מוֹרָה עַל הַיְצִיאָה דְנָפַשׁ הָאֵלֹקִית מִשַּׁרְשַׁה וּמְקוֹרָה לְמַעְלָה (בְּעוֹלַם הָאַצִילוּת, שֶׁעַל־זֶה נֶאֱמַר נְשָׁמָה שֶׁנְתַתָּ בִּי טְהוֹרָה ָהָיא") לֵירֶד לְמַטָּה (עַד לְעוֹלֵם הָעֲשִׂיָה הַגַּשָׁמִי, שַׁעַל־זֶה נָאֱמַר אַתָּה בָרָאתָה כוּ' יִצַרְתַּה כוּ' נְפַחְתַּה ("כוּ' מְשַׁמְרָה בָּקְרָבִּי")

refine and purify them, and even to refine and purify its portion in the world – for this service is in the manner of a war with the opponent ("your enemy"), particularly in the time of exile.

וּלְהַתַלַבֵּשׁ בַּגּוּף וְנֵפָשׁ הַבַּהָמִית כְּדֵי לְבָרְרָם וּלְזַכְּכָם, וְעֵד לְהַבֶּרוּר וְזָכּוּךְ דְּחַלְקוֹ בַּעוֹלָם – שֵׁעֲבוֹדָה זוֹ הִיא בָּאֹפֵן שֵׁל מִלְחַמָה עָם הַמְנֵגֶד (אֹיָבַךְ"), וּבִפָּרַט בִּזְמַן

For because of the concealment and hiddenness of the darkness of exile, the force of the opponent is emphasized with greater

שָׁמָצַד הַהֶּעָלֵם וְהַהֶּסְתֵּר דְּחָשָׁכַת הַגָּלוּת מִדְגָשׁ יוֹתֵר תקף הַמְנַגֶד וּבָמֵילָא גַם הַצֹּרֶךְ בִּמְלְחָמָה בִּתֹקֵף כְּדֵי לְבַטְלוֹ

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

תַצֵא מִשִיחוֹת שַבַּת־פַּרָשַׁת תַצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

intensity, and consequently also the need for war with force in order to nullify it.

"And when you come to the land that Hashem your G-d gives you as an inheritance, and you shall inherit it and dwell in it" – refers to service in a manner of rest and peace, in the time when Israel dwell on their land and the Beis HaMikdash is in its place (and even as in the days of Shlomo).

This is the complete opposite of the state and situation of "When you go out to war against your enemies" in the service of the time of exile.

וְכִי תָבוֹא אֶל הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר ה' אֱלֹקֶידְ נֹתֵן לְדְּ נַחֲלָה וִירְשְׁתָּה וְיָשַׁבְתָּ בָּה" – מוֹרָה עַל עֲבוֹדָה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל מְנוּחָה וְשָׁלוֹם, בִּזְמַן שֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל יוֹשְׁבִין עַל אַדְמָתָם (וּבֵית־הַמָּקְדַּשׁ עַל מְכוֹנוֹ (וְעַד בְּבִימֵי שָׁלֹמֹה

– הֶפֶךְ בְּתַכְלִית מֵהַמַּצְמָד וּמַצָּב דְּכִי תַצֵא לַמִּלְחָמָה עַל אֹיְבָדְ" שֶׁבָּעֲבוֹדָה דִזְמַן הַגָּלוּת

(1)

#### And further, and primarily:

The content of "When you come into the land... and inherit it and dwell in it" in the Torah reading (which is eternal) on this day, applies also (and primarily) to the coming into the land, inheritance, and dwelling in the land in the future, in the true and complete redemption through our righteous Moshiach.

And according to this, it is emphasized even more the distinction and great difference between the Parshiyos Ki Seitzei and Ki Savo (which are read on this day) – not only two modes of service (in a way of war and in a way of rest and peace) which differ from each other, but a general distinction between service and reward.

That Parshas Ki Seitzei is connected with our deeds and service (including – the time of the duration of exile), and Parshas Ki Savo is connected with the reward of the future to come.

And this matter is also emphasized in the recitation and study of the two chapters of Pirkei Avos (the first chapter and the second chapter) on this Shabbos.

At the beginning of the first chapter – "Moshe received the Torah from Sinai and transmitted it..." to every single Jew until the end of all generations, and "Raise up many disciples," this emphasizes the generality of the service of the children of Israel in the fulfillment of the Torah.

וְעוֹד וְעָקָר

הַתּכָן דְּכִי תָבוֹא אֶל הָאָרֶץ גּוֹ' וִירְשְׁתָּה וְיָשַׁבְתָּ בָּהּ" בְּהַקְרִיאָה בַּתּוֹרָה (שֶׁהִיא נִצְחִית״10) בְּיוֹם זֶה, שַׁיָּהְ גַּם (וּבְעָקָר) לְהַבִּיאָה אֶל הָאָרֶץ יְרְשָׁה וִישִׁיבָה בָּאָרֶץ לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא, בַּגְאַלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה עַל־יְדֵי מְשִׁיחַ צִדְקֵנוּ

ןעַל־פִי־זֶה מִּדְגָּשׁ יוֹתֵר הַחִלּוּק וְרַחוּק הָעֵרֶךְ שֶׁבֵּין הַפָּּרָשִׁיוֹת כִּי תַצֵא וְכִי תָבוֹא (שֶׁקּוֹרִין בְּיוֹם זֶה) – לֹא רַק ב' אֶפְנֵי עֲבוֹדָה (בְּדֶרֶךְ שֶׁל מִלְחָמָה וּבְדֶרֶךְ שֶׁל מְנוּחָה וְשָׁלוֹם) שֶׁחֲלוּקִים זֶה־מִזֶּה, אֶלָּא חִלּוּק כְּלָלִי שַׁבֵּין עֲבוֹדַה לִשָּׂכָר

שֶׁפָּרְשַׁת כִּי תֵצֵא קְשׁוּרָה עִם מַצְשֵׁינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ – (כּוֹלֵל – זְמֵן מֶשֶׁךְ הַגָּלוּת), וּפָרָשַׁת כִּי תָבוֹא קְשׁוּרָה עִם הַשַּׂכָר דְּלַעַתִיד לָבוֹא

וְעִנְיָן זֶה מִדְגָּשׁ גַּם בַּאֲמִירַת וְלְמוּד שְׁנֵי הַפְּרָקִים דְּמַפֶּכֶת אָבוֹת (פֶּרֶק רִאשׁוֹן וּפֶּרֶק שֵׁנִי) בְּשַׁבָּת זוֹ

בְּהַתְחָלַת פָּרֶק רִאשׁוֹן – מֹשֶׁה קְבֵּל תּוֹרָה מְסִינֵי וּמְסָרָה כוּ''' לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל עַד סוֹף כָּל הַדּוֹרוֹת, וְהַצְמִידוּ תַּלְמִידִים הַרְבֵּה" מַדְגָשֶׁת כְּלָלוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה דִבְנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּקִיּוֹם הַתּוֹרָה

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

הַצָּא מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת הַצֵּא, י"ד אֵלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

And at the end of the second chapter – "And know that the reward of the righteous is in the future to come" – this emphasizes the matter of the reward.

And even though service and reward are matters (chapters) different and in different times, as our Sages said, "Today to do them, and tomorrow to receive their reward," nevertheless, both are read and studied (the chapter of service and the chapter of reward) on one Shabbos and in one continuum (without interruption between them), until – as one chapter.

וּבְסוֹף פָּרֶק שֵׁנִי – וְדַע שֶׁמַתַּן שְׂכֶרָן שֶׁל צַדִּיקִים עָּנִי – לָבוֹא" – מִדְּגָּשׁ עִנְיַן הַשָּׂכָר עָבוֹא

ְאַף שֶׁעֲבוֹדָה וְשָּׂכָר הֵם עִנְיָנִים (פְּרָקִים") שׁוֹנִים וּבִּזְמַנִּים שׁוֹנִים, וּכְמַאֲמַר־חֲכָמֵינוּ־זַ"ל13 הַיּוֹם לַצֲשׁוֹתָם וּלְמָחָר לְקַבֵּל שְׁכָרָם", מִכָּל־ מָקוֹם, קוֹרִין וְלוֹמְדִים שְׁנֵיהֶם (הַכָּּרֶק דַעֲבוֹדָה וְהַכָּּרֶק דְּשָׁכָר) בְּשַׁבָּת אַחַת וּבְהָמְשֵׁךְ אֶחָד (לְלֹא 15 הָפְּסֵק בֵּינְתַיִם), וְעַד – כְּפָרָק אֶחָד?י

(7)

And the point of the explanation in this:

The beginning of the reading of Parshas Ki Savo after and as a continuation to the reading of Parshas Ki Seitzei is like an explanation and clarification to Parshas Ki Seitzei – that also the service of war ("When you go out to war against your enemies") must be in a manner of rest and settlement ("When you come into the land... and inherit it and dwell in it").

And more than this, that in the general service ("When you go out") there is already a semblance and likeness, and even the beginning, of the state and situation of reward ("When you come").

And in the style of the Mishnah in Pirkei Avos: "And know that the reward of the righteous is in the future to come" – the explanation can be said, that the service itself is in a manner of connection and attachment ("Know" – for daas is a term of connection and attachment) with the state of the reward of the righteous in the future to come.

Meaning, that during the time of service ("Today to do them") there is already a semblance and likeness and the beginning of the reward of the future to come.

And it can be said, that this matter is hinted also in Parshas Ki Seitzei itself – in which is said the command of giving the wage of a hired worker in a manner of "on that day you shall give his wage."

וּנְקַדַּת הַבַּאוּר בָּזֶה

הַתְּחָלֵת הַקְּרִיאָה דְפָּרָשַׁת כִּי תָבוֹא לְאַחֲרֵי וּבְהֶּמְשֵׁהְּ לְהַקְרִיאָה דְפָרָשַׁת כִּי תַצֵא הִיא כְּמוֹ כּּרוּשׁ וּבַאוּר לְפָּרָשַׁת כִּי תַצֵא – שֶׁגַם הָעֲבוֹדָה דְמִלְחָמָה (כִּי תַצֵא לַמְלְחָמָה עַל אִיָּבָהְ") צְרִיכָה לִהִיוֹת בְּאֹבֶן שָׁל מְנוּחָה וְהִתְיַשְׁבוּת (כִּי תָבוֹא אֶל הָאָרֶץ גּוֹ' וִירְשְׁתָּה וְיָשַׁבְתָּ הַבִּה

וִיתֵרָה מִזָּה, שֶׁבִּכְלָלוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה (כִּי תַצֵא") יֶשְׁנוֹ כְּבָר מֵעֵין וְדְגָמָא וְעַד לְהַתְחָלַת הַמַּעֲמָד וּמַצָּב דְשָׁכָר (כִּי ("תַבוֹא

וּבְסִגְנוֹן הַמִּשְׁנָה דְפִּרְקֵי אָבוֹת: וְדַע שֶׁמַתַּן שְּׂכָרָן שֶׁל צַדִּיקִים לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא" – דְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר הַפֵּרוּשׁ בָּזָה, שֶׁהָעֲבוֹדָה עַצְמָה הִיא מִתּוֹךְ הִתְקַשְׁרוּת וְהִתְחַבְּרוּת (דַע", שֶׁדַעַת הוּא לְשׁוֹן הִתְקַשְׁרוּת וְהִתְחַבְּרוּת"16) "עִם הַמַּעֲמָד וּמַצָב דְשְׁכָרָן שֶׁל צַדִּיקִים לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא

הַיְנוּ, שֶׁבִּזְמֵן הָעֲבוֹדָה (הַיּוֹם לַעֲשׂוֹתָם") יֶשְׁנוֹ מֵעֵין וְדָגָמָא וְהַתָּחָלַת הַשָּׂכָר דְּלַעַתִּיד לָבוֹא

ן יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שָׁעִנְיָן זֶה מְרְמָּז גַּם בְּפֶּרָשַׁת כִּי תַצֵא-עַצְמָה – שֶׁבָּה נָאֱמֵר הַצְוּוּי דְּנְתִינַת שְׁכַר שָׁכִיר (פּוֹעֵל) בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁבְּיוֹמוֹ7' תִתֵּן שְׂכָרוֹ"18

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

תַצֵא מְשִׁיחוֹת שַבַּת־פַּרָשַׁת הַצֵא, י"ד אֵלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

And from this is also understood concerning the giving of the reward for the service of the Jewish people by the Holy One, blessed be He (in the likeness of "the master of the house who hires workers," "the master of your work who will pay you the wage of your labor," in the wording of the Mishnah in Pirkei Avos of this Shabbos).

וּמְזֶּה מוּבָן גַּם בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְנְתִינַת הַשָּׂכָר עַל עֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּף־הוּא91 (בְּדְגְמַת בַּעַל הַבַּיִת" שָׁשׁוֹכֵר פּוֹעֲלִים", בַּעַל מְלַאכְתָּף שֶׁיָשַׁלָם לָךְ שְׂכַר פְעָלֶתָף", כִּלְשׁוֹן הַמִּשְׁנָה בְּפִּרְקֵי אָבוֹת (דְּשַׁבָּת זוֹ20

That in addition to the reward of the righteous in the future to come – "tomorrow to receive their reward" – there must also be and there is the reward that is given on that day, "on that day you shall give his wage," as will be explained later.

שָׁנּוֹסֶף עַל מַתַּן שְׂכָרָן שֶׁל צַדִּיקִים לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא", לְמָחָר לְקַבֵּל שְׂכָרֶם", צָרִידְ־לִהְיוֹת וְיֶשְׁנוֹ גַּם הַשְּׁכָר שָׁנָתָן בּוֹ בַּיּוֹם, בְּיוֹמוֹ (הַיּוֹם לַעֲשׂוֹתָם") תִתַּן שָׂבָרוֹ"22, כִּדְלִקְמַּן

**(7)** 

And it will be understood by first explaining the matter of "When you go out to war against your enemies," as Rashi explains: "The verse speaks of an optional war" – in the service of man:

וְיוּכָן בְּהָקְדֶם בַּאוּר הָעִנְיָן דְּכִי תַצֵא לַמִּלְחָמָה עַל אֹיְבֶדְּ", כְּפֵרוּשׁ רַשִּׁ"י בְּמִלְחָמֶת הָרְשׁוּת הַכָּתוּב :מְדַבֵּר" – בַּעֲבוֹדַת הָאָדָם

According to what was said above (section 2) that "When you go out to war against your enemies" alludes to the general service of man in the world – how can it be interpreted that "the verse speaks of an optional war" (that there is no command and obligation to go out to war, unless Israel desire it)?

עַל־פִּי הָאָמוּר לְעֵיל (סְעִיף־ב) שֶׁכִּי תַּצֵא לַמִּלְחָמָה עַל אֹיְבָךְּ" רוֹמֵז עַל כְּלָלוּת עֲבוֹדַת הָאָדָם בָּעוֹלָם - אֵיךְ יִתְפָּרִשׁ שֶׁבְּמִלְחֶמֶת הָרְשׁוּת הַכָּתוּב מְדַבֵּר" (שֶׁאֵין צִוּוִי וְחִיוּב לָצֵאת לַמִּלְחָמָה, אֶלָּא־אִם־כֵּן רְצוֹנָם שָׁל (ישַׂרָאל בָּכַךְּ

For the going out to the war of refining the body and animal soul and its portion in the world is a command and obligation. And from this arises an additional question concerning the payment of reward for the service:

הָרֵי, הַיְצִיאָה לַמִּלְחָמָה דְבַרוּר הַגּוּף וְנֶפֶשׁ הַבַּהַמִּית וְחֶלְקוֹ בָּעוֹלָם הִיא צִוּוּי וְחוֹבָה וּמִיָּה בָּאִים לִשְׁאֵלָה נוֹסֵפֶת בִּנוֹגֵע לְתַשְׁלוֹם שָׁכַר עַל הַעֲבוֹדָה24:

"Reward" applies to a worker who hires himself to serve the master of the house in exchange for reward, for if not, he has no obligation to serve him. This is not so with a servant who is acquired by his master and must serve him – there is no concept of reward.

שָׂכָר" – שַׁיָּדְּ בְּפּוֹעֵל שָׁמַשְׂכִּיר אֶת עַצְמוֹ לַעְבֹד אֶת בַּעַל־הַבַּיִת תְּמוּרַת הַשָּׁכָר, כֵּיוָן שֶׁלוּלֵי זאת אֵין עָלָיו חִיוּב לַעֲבֹד אֶת בַּעַל־הַבַּיִת, מַה־ שֶׁאֵין־כֵּן בְּעֶבֶד שֶׁקָנוּי לְרַבּוֹ וְחַיָּב לְשַׁמֵּשׁ אֶת רַבּוֹ, לֹא שַׁיָּדְ שָׂכָר

And since the Jewish people are obligated in the service of Hashem (also) by the law of a servant, as it is written "For the children of Israel are servants to Me," and even more than the obligation of a servant, since "I was created (only) to serve my

וְכֵיוָן שֶׁבְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל חַיָּבִים בַּעֲבוֹדֵת ה' (גַּם) מִדִּין עֶבֶד, כְּמוֹ־שֶׁכָּתוּב כִּי לִי בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל עֲבָדִים", וְעוֹד יוֹתֵר מֵחִיוּב דְּעֶבֶד, כֵּיוָן שֶׁאֲנִי (לֹא) נִבְרַאתִי (אֶלָא) לְשַׁמֵשׁ אֶת קוֹנִי"26

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

#### תָצֵא מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת תַּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

Creator" – what is the matter of payment of reward for service and work to one's Creator?

For reward is given on work that is in a manner of permission ("an optional war"), and not on work that is in a manner of obligation.

ַ מַהוּ־עִנְיָן דְתַשְׁלוּם שָׁכֶר עַל הָעֲבוֹדָה וְהַשְׁמוּשׁ – לְקוֹנוֹ, הָרֵי שָׂכָר נִתָּן עַל עֲבוֹדָה שֶׁהִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל רְשׁוּת (מִלְחֶמֶת הָרְשׁוּת"), וְלֹא עַל עֲבוֹדָה שֶׁהִיא רְשׁוּת (מִלְחֶמֶת הָרְשׁוּת"), וְלֹא עַל עֲבוֹדָה שֶׁהִיא רְשׁוּת מִבְּהֹבָה

(1)

And it can be said, the explanation in this – according to the precision of the wording "When you go out to war against your enemies," specifically "you shall go out":

The service of man in the world is in a manner of going out ("you shall go out") from his true place – not only in relation to the standing of the soul in the World of Atzilus ("the soul You have placed within me is pure," as mentioned above section 2), but also (and primarily) in relation to its first source and root – above the entire order of hishtalshelus [including above the beginning of hishtalshelus in the first tzimtzum].

For the thought of Israel preceded everything, and in them the Holy One, blessed be He, consulted regarding the creation of the order of hishtalshelus, as our Sages said: "With whom did He consult? With the souls of the righteous." For they are literally a part of G-d Above, one existence with His Essence and Being, blessed be He – "Israel and the Holy One, blessed be He, are entirely one."

And it can be added, that this matter is also hinted in what is written later in the Parsha: "And Hashem your G-d did not desire to listen to Bilam... because Hashem your G-d loves you." As explained in Likkutei Torah, "Hashem is your G-d" literally – that in every soul of Israel there is a level (and surely many times over) and a radiance from the Name Havayah itself.

וְנֵשׁ לוֹמֵר הַבַּאוּר בָּזֶה – עַל־פִּי דִיּוּק הַלָּשׁוֹן כִּי תַצֵא לַמְלְחָמָה עַל אֹיְבָךְ", תַּצֵא" דַיְקָא27

עֲבוֹדַת הָאָדָם בָּעוֹלֶם הִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל יְצִיאָה (תַּצֵא")
מִמְקוֹמוֹ הָאֲמִתִּי לֹא רַק בְּיַחֵס לַעֲמִידַת הַנְשָׁמָה בְּעוֹלֵם
הָאֲצִילוּת (נְשָׁמָה שֶׁנָתַתָּ בִּי טְהוֹרָה הִיא",
כַּנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ב), אֶלָא גַּם (וּבְעָקָר) בְּיַחַס
לְשֶׁרְשָׁה וּמְקוֹרָה הָרְאשׁוֹן – לְמַעְלָה מִכָּל סֵדֶר
הַהִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת [כּוֹלֵל גַּם לְמַעְלָה מִ(הַתְחָלַת
[הַהִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת בַּצִּמְצוּם28 הָרִאשׁוֹן

שֶׁהָרֵי מַחֲשַׁבְתָּן שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל קָדְמָה לְכָל דָּבָר 30,
וּבָהֶם נִמְלֵּהְ הַקְּדוֹשׁ־ בָּרוּדְ־הוּא עַל־דְּבַר בְּרִיאַת סֶדֶר
הַהִּשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, כְּמַאֲמַר־רַבּוֹתֵינוּ־זַ"לִי בְּמִי נִמְלַהְ בְּנִשְׁמוֹתֵיהֶם שֶׁל צַדִּיקִים" – לְהִיוֹתָם חֵלֶק אֱלֹקַה מִמַּעַל מַמְשׁ"32, מְצִיאוּת אַחַת עִם מַהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתִּבָּרַהְ, יִשְׂרָאֵל וְקַדְשַׁא בְּרִיהְ־הוּא כֹּלֵא חַד"33

ןְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁעִנְיֶן זֶה מְרְמָּז גַּם בְּמַה־ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּהָמְשֵׁךְ הַפָּרְשָׁה וְלֹא אָבָה הָנָיָ' אֱלֹקֶיךּ לִשְׁמֹעַ אֶל בִּלְעָם גּוֹ' כִּי אֲהַבְךּ הַנְיָ' אֱלֹקֶיךּ" – כַּמְבֹאָר בְּלְקְקוּטֵי־תּוֹרָה שֶׁהָנָיָ' הוּא אֱלֹקֶיךְ מַמְּשׁ, שֶׁבְּכָל נָפֶשׁ מִישְׁרָאֵל יֵשׁ בְּחִינָה (וְעַל־אַחַת־כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה) וְהָאָרָה מִשְׁם הַנַיַ מַמֵּשׁ

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

## תַנש"א מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת תַּצָא, י"ד אֵלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

As it is written, "For Hashem's portion is His people, Yaakov the lot of His inheritance," for they are a part and a radiance from the Name Havayah itself – not only Havayah as in the emanated, but also Havayah as in the Emanator. Not only the four letters of the Name Havayah, but also the point of the yud, which is above the Name Havayah, and even the level that is not alluded to in any letter or mark, until His very Essence, blessed be He.

And according to this, it can be explained that "When you go out to war..." refers to an optional war.

Since Israel are a part of Havayah, "Israel and the Holy One, blessed be He, are entirely one," they are completely above connection to the existence of the world and to service in the world.

And their descent into the world (in a manner of going out – "you shall go out" – from their true place, as they are one with the Holy One, blessed be He) for the sake of the service of refining the world, is after the order of hishtalshelus of the creation of the world was made with the "permission" of Israel (so to speak), for with them He consulted to create the world. Therefore, their descent into the world and their service in the

In another style: From the perspective of the existence of Israel as they were created in the world, their service is in a manner of obligation – "I was created to serve my Creator."

world is in the aspect of an "optional war."

But from the perspective of their true existence above the world (which is emphasized in the precise wording "you shall go out," for their creation in the world is after going out from their true place above the order of the world's creation), even to the extent that with them was the consultation regarding the creation of the world – their service is in a manner of "optional," "an optional war the verse speaks of."

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב כִּי חֵלֶק הְוָיָ' עַמּוֹ יַצְקֹב חֶבֶל נַחֲלֶתוֹ, שֶׁבַּנְאֱצְלִים", אֶלֶּא גַּם הָוָיָ' שֶׁבַּמַּאֲצִיל", וְלֹא רַק הָוָיָ שֶׁבַּנְּאֱצְלִים", אֶלֶּא גַּם הָוָיָ' שֶׁבַּמַּאֲצִיל", וְלֹא רַק ד' אוֹתִיוֹת שֵׁם הָוָיָ', אֶלָּא גַּם בְּחִינַת קוֹצוֹ שֶׁל יוּ"ד, שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִשֵׁם הָוָיָ', וְעַד לְבְחִינָה דְלָא אִתְרַמִּיז בְּשׁוּם אוֹת וְקוֹצֶא [=שָׁלֹא נִרְמֵז בְּשׁוּם אוֹת וְקוֹץ] כְּלָל, וְעַד לְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרַהְּ

וְעַל־פִי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר שֶׁכִּי תַצֵא לַמִּלְחָמָה גּוֹ'''' קָאֵי הַרְשׁוּת:''בָּמִלְחָמֵת הַרְשׁוּת:''בִּמְלְחָמֶה הַרְשׁוּת:

פִּיוָן שֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל הֵם חֵלֶק הָוָיֶ", יִשְׂרָאֵל וְקְדְשָׁא־בְּרִידְ־הוּא פֹּלָא חַד", הֲרֵי הֵם לְמַעְלָה לְגַמְרֵי מָשַיָּכוּת לְמִצִיאוּת הָעוֹלֵם וְלַעֲבוֹדָה בָּעוֹלַם,

וִירִידָתָם לְעוֹלָם (בְּאֹפָן שֶׁל יְצִיאָה (תַּצֵא") מִמְקוֹמָם הָאֲמָתִּי כְּפִי שֶׁהָם חַד עִם קָדְשָׁא בְּרִידְ הוּא) לְצֵרֶדְ הָצְבוֹדָה דְבַרוּר הָעוֹלָם, הִיא, לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה סֵדֶר הַהִּשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת דְּבְרִיאַת הָעוֹלָם בִּרְשׁוּתָם" שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל (כְּבַיָּכוֹל) שֶׁבָּהֶם נִמְלַךְּ לִבְרֹא הָעוֹלָם,

וְלָכֵן, יְרִידָתָם לָעוֹלֶם וַעֲבוֹדָתָם בָּעוֹלֶם הִיא בִּבְחִינַת מלחמת הרשות"37.

בְּסִגְנוֹן אַחַר: מִצַד מְצִיאוּתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל כְּפִּי שֶׁנִּבְרָאוּ בָּעוֹלָם, עֲבוֹדָתָם הִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל חוֹבָה – אֲנִי נִבְרֵאתִי יִ"לְשַׁמֵשׁ אֶת קוֹנִי;

אֲבָל מִצַד מְצִיאוּתָם הָאֲמִתִּית שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהָעוֹלָם (שָׁמָּדְגֶשֶׁת בְּדִיּוּק הַלְּשׁוֹן תֵּצֵא", שֶׁבְּרִיאָתָם בָּעוֹלָם הִיא לְאַחֲרֵי הַיְצִיאָה מִמְקוֹמֶם הָאֲמִתִּי שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִפֵּדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת בְּרִיאַת הָעוֹלָם), עַד כְּדֵי כָּךְ, שֶׁבָּהֶם הָיְתָה הַהַמְלָכָה עַל בְּרִיאַת הָעוֹלָם – עֲבוֹדָתָם הִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל רְשׁוּת", בְּמִלְחָמֶת הָרְשׁוּת הַכָּתוּב מִדבּר"38.

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

תַנש"א מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת תַּצָא, י"ד אֵלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

And according to this, it is also understood the general matter of payment of reward, which is not relevant to service that is from the aspect of obligation (like the service of a servant to his master). For, since from the perspective of the true existence of Israel above the world, their descent into the world for the service of refining the world is in a manner of "optional."

ְעַל־פִי־זֶה מוּבָן גַּם כְּלֶלוּת הָעִנְיָן דְתַשְׁלוּם שָׁכָר שָׁאֵינוֹ שַׁיָּהְ בַּעֲבוֹדָה שֶׁמִּצֵד הַחִיּוּב בַּעֲבוֹדַת הָעֶבֶד לַאֲדוֹנוֹ) – כֵּיוָן שֶׁמִצֵד מְצִיאוּתָם הָאֲמִתִּית דְיִשְׂרָאֵל שָׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהָעוֹלָם, יְרִידָתָם לָעוֹלָם לְצֹרֶךְ הָעֲבוֹדָה הָעִרוּר הָעוֹלַם הִיא בָּאפָן שֶׁל רְשׁוּת.

(7)

And to add explanation to the matter of payment of reward for the service – it is necessary first to explain the general matter of the service of "When you go out to war against your enemies":

The going out ("When you go out") of the soul from its true place – that "Israel and the Holy One, blessed be He, are entirely one" – to descend below and to be enclothed in a body in this physical world, is because the Holy One, blessed be He, desired to have for Himself, blessed be He, a dwelling in the lower worlds.

For even though before the world was created, He alone was singular and unique, filling the entire place in which He created the world – nevertheless, through the chain order of the worlds and their descent, stage after stage, this physical and material world was created, which is the lowest in degree, with no lower in concealment of His light.

For so it arose in His will, blessed be He, that there be satisfaction before Him, blessed be He, when the sitra achra is subdued and darkness is transformed into light – that is, that the revelation of His Essence, blessed be He, will be in the lower realms.

And therefore, in order that the activity of Israel in making the dwelling should be from the perspective of the lower beings, there is a need that the soul go out from its true place in His Essence, blessed be He, and descend below and be enclothed in a body in this physical world (like all the created beings of the world), in which there exists an entity of opposition ("your enemy") that must be fought ("war").

וּלְתוֹסֶפֶת בַּאוּר הָעִנְיָן דְתַשְׁלוּם שָׁכָר עַל הָעֲבוֹדָה – יֵשׁ לְהַקְדִים תְּחִלֶּה בַּאוּר כְּלָלוּת עִנְיַן הָעֲבוֹדָה דְכִי תֵצֵא לַמִּלְחָמָה עַל אִיְבָךְּ:"תֵצֵא לַמִּלְחָמָה עַל אִיְבָךָּ:

יָצִיאַת (כִּי תַצֵּא") הַנְשָׁמָה מָמְקוֹמָה הָאַמְתּי שָׁיִשְׂרָאֵל וְקַדְשָׁא־בְּרִידְּ־הוּא כֹּלָא חַד", לֵירֵד לְמַטָה וּלְהִתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּגוּף בָּעוֹלָם־הַזֶּה הַגַּשְׁמִי, הִיא, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁנִּתְאַנָּה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־ הוא לְהִיוֹת לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ דִּירָה בתחתונים

דְאַף שֶׁלֹדֶם שֶׁנִּבְרָא הָעוֹלֶם הָיָה הוּא לְבַדּוֹ יָחִיד וּמְיָחָד וּמְמַלֵּא כָּל הַמָּלְוֹם הַנֶּה שֶׁבָּרָא בּוֹ הָעוֹלֶם", הֲרֵי, עַל־יְדֵי הַשְּׁמַּלְשְׁלוּת הָעוֹלֶמוֹת וִירִידָתָם מִמַּדְרֵגָה לְמַדְרֵגָה .. נִבְרָא עוֹלֶם־הַנָּה הַגַּשְׁמִי וְהַחָּמְרִי מַמְּשׁ וְהוּא הַמַּחְתּוֹן בְּמַדְרַגָּה שֶׁאֵין תַּחְתּוֹן לְמַטָּה מִמֶּנוּ .. בִּעִנָין הָסְתֵּר אוֹרוֹ יִתִבַּרֵדְ

שֶׁכֶּךְ עָלֶה בִּרְצוֹנוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ לִהְיוֹת נַחַת רוּחַ לְפָנִיו יִתְבָּרֵךְ כַּד אִתְכַּפְיָא סִטְרָא־אָחָרָא וְאִתְהַפֶּּךְ חֲשׁוֹכָא לִנְהוֹרָא [=כְּשֶׁנְּכְפִית הַסִּטְרָא־ אָחֶרָא וְהַחֹשֶׁךְ נָהְפָּךְ לְאוֹר] כו''', הַיְנוּ, שֶׁהָתְגַּלּוּת עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ תִּהְיֶה בַּתַּחִתוֹנִים

וְלָכֵן: כְּדֵי שֶׁפְּעָלָתִם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּעֲשִׂיֵּת הַדִּירָה תִּהְיֶה מִצֵּד הַתַּחְתּוֹנִים - יֵשׁ צֹרֶד שֶׁהַנְשָׁמָה תֵּצֵא מִמְקוֹמָה הָאֲמִתִּי בְּעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ, וְתַרֵד לְמַטָה וְתִתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּגוּף בָּעוֹלָם־הַזָּה הַגַּשְׁמִי (כְּכֶל הַנִּבְרָאִים שֶׁבְּעוֹלָם), שֶׁיֵשׁ בּוֹ מְצִיאוּת שֶׁל מְנַגַד (אֹיְבָדְ") שֶׁצְרִיכִים לְלְחֹם בּוֹ ("(מֹלְחַמַה.

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

תַּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א תַּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

And in order that the service of Israel should effect and make a dwelling for His Essence, blessed be He (not only for the level of G-dliness relative to the world, but a dwelling for His Essence, blessed be He, like the dwelling of a person where his entire essence is revealed) – it is necessary that in their descent below it should be recognizable their source ("when you go out" – in present tense) from their true place in His Essence, blessed be He.

In another style: The novelty in the descent of the soul below is that even in its being in a state of existence, it is one with His Essence, blessed be He (as emphasized in the fact that even in a most degraded state a Jew cannot, Heaven forbid, be separated from His unity, blessed be He). Therefore, through it is effected the novelty, that also in the lowest realms is made a dwelling for His Essence, blessed be He.

וּכְדֵי שֶׁעֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל תִּפְעַל וְתַעֲשֶׂה דִּירָה לְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ (לֹא רַק לְדַרְגַּת הָאֱלֹקוּת שֶׁבְּעֵרְךְ הָעוֹלֶם, אֶלֶּא דִּירָה לְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ, בְּדְגְמַת דִּירַת הָאָדָם שֶׁבָּה מִתְגַּלֶּה בְּכָל עַצְמוּתוֹ) – יֵשׁ צֹרֶךְ שֶׁבִּירִידָתָם לְמַטָּה יִהְיֶה נִבָּר מוֹצָאָם (כִּי תֵצֵא" בִּלְשׁוֹן הֹוָה) ממִקוֹמַם הַאֱמתִּי בַּעצִמוּתוֹ יִתְבַּרְךְ.

בְּסִגְנוֹן אַחֵר: הַחְדּוּשׁ שֶׁבִּירִידַת הַנְשֶׁמָה לְמַטָה הוּא שָׁבִּירִידַת הַנְשָׁמָה לְמַטָה הוּא שָׁבַּ בִּהְיוֹתָהּ בִּבְחִינַת מְצִיאוּת הֲרֵי־ הִיא חַד עִם עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ (כַּמְּדְגָּשׁ בְּכֵךְ שֶׁגַּם בְּמַצְמָד וּמַאָב יָרוּד לֹא יָכֹל יְהוּדִי לְהָפָּרֵד חַס־ וְשָׁלוֹם מֵאַחְדוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ), וְלָכֵן, נַעֲשָׂה עַל יָדָהּ הַחִדּוּשׁ שֶׁגַּם בַּתַּחְתוֹנִים יִתְבָּרֵךְ.

**(**\pi)

And it can be said, that this matter is also hinted in Parshas Ki Savo, which is read in continuation to Parshas Ki Seitzei:

"When you come into the land" – that even though the true place of the soul is above the world ("land"), nevertheless, not only does it go out from there ("when you go out"), but further, that it comes ("when you come") and enters and enclothes itself in a body that is in "the land" (from the term earthliness), so that its service in refining the world should be from the lower beings. And through this, "the land" (with the definite article) becomes "Eretz Yisrael," why is it called so? Because it desired to do the will of its Creator. More than this, "the land which Hashem your G-d gives you (and whoever gives, gives generously) as an inheritance," that it is recognizable in the land that it is the inheritance of the Children of Israel.

And in a manner of "you shall inherit it and dwell in it," that it becomes the permanent place of the Children of Israel, a place fitting and appropriate to the level of Israel – that as they are one with His Essence, blessed be He, they effect in the land (the

וְיֵשׁ לּוֹמַר, שֶׁעִנְיָן זֶה מְרְמָּז גַּםבְּפָּרָשַׁת כִּי תָבוֹא שֶׁקּוֹרִין בְּהֶמְשֵׁךּ לְפָרָשַׁת כִּי תֵצֵא:

כִּי תָבוֹא אֶל הָאָרֶץ" – שָׁאַף שֶׁמְקוֹמָה הָאֲמִתִּי שֶׁל-הַנְשָׁמָה הוּא לְמַעְלָה מֵהָעוֹלָם (אֶרֶץ), מִכָּל־מָקוֹם, לֹא זוּ בִּלְבַד שֶׁיוֹצֵאת מִשָּׁם (כִּי תַצֵא"), אֶלָּא עוֹד זאת, שָׁבָּאָה (כִּי תָבוֹא") וְנִכְנֶסֶת וּמִתְלַבַּשֶׁת בְּגוּף שֶׁבְּהָאֶרֶץ" (מִלְשׁוֹן אַרְצִיוּת)\* - כְּדֵי שֶׁעֲבוֹדָתָה בָּברוּר הַעוֹלַם תִּהָיֵה מִצֵּד הַתַּחָתוֹנִים.

ְוְעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נַּעֲשִׂית הָאָרֶץ" (בְּהֵ"א הַיְדִיעָה) – אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל", לָּמָה נִקְרָא שְׁמָה אָרֶץ שֶׁרְצְּתָה לַעֲשׂוֹת רְצוֹן קוֹנָה", וִיתֵרָה מִזֶּה, הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר ה' אֱלֹקֶיךְ נֹתֵן (כָּל הַנּוֹתֵן בְּעַיִן יָפָה הוּא נוֹתֵן "46) לְךְ נַחֲלָה", שֶׁנִּכֶּר בָּהָאַרֵץ שֵׁהִיא נַחַלָּתָם שֶׁל בְּנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל

וּבְאֹפֶן דִּירְשְׁתָּהּ וְיָשַׁבְתָּ בָּהּ", שֶׁנַּעֲשִׂית מְקוֹמֶם הַקְּבוּעַ דִּבְנֵי־ יִשְׂרָאֵל, מָקוֹם רָאוּי וּמַתְאִים לְמַצֻלָתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל – שֶׁלְּהִיוֹתָם חַד עִם עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵהְ, פּוֹעֲלִים בָּהַאַרֵץ (תַּחִתּוֹנִים) שֲׁתָּהֵיָה דִּירָה לְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבַּרְהְּ.

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תַנש"א מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרָשַׁת תַּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

lower realms) that it should be a dwelling for His Essence, blessed be He.

And this is emphasized even more in the continuation of the Parsha, "And you shall take from the first of all the fruit of the ground...," the mitzvah of bikkurim. Through the service of Israel in refining the world, the true existence of Israel is revealed in the world, who are called "first fruits" – as it is written, "As the first fruit on the fig tree in its beginning, I saw your fathers," and "Israel is holy to Hashem, the first of His produce."

For they preceded everything, being one with His Essence, blessed be He, and therefore, through them, the land becomes a dwelling for His Essence, blessed be He.

(ひ)

And corresponding to the content of the service, also the payment of the reward for the service is made – "the reward of a mitzvah is the mitzvah itself":

After the Alter Rebbe explains that the purpose of the creation of this world is that the Holy One, blessed be He, desired to have for Himself a dwelling in the lower worlds, he continues:

"And it is known that the days of Moshiach, and especially when the dead will be revived, are the ultimate purpose and perfection of the creation of this world, for which it was created from the beginning."

And he continues (in the following chapter) that the ultimate perfection of the days of Moshiach and the resurrection of the dead, which is the revelation of the infinite light, blessed be He, in this physical world, depends on our deeds and service throughout the time of exile.

For the cause of the reward of the mitzvah is the mitzvah itself, since by doing it a person draws down the revelation of the infinite light, blessed be He, from above to below, into the physicality of this world.

וּמְדְגָּשׁ יוֹתֵר בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ הַפָּרְשָׁה, וְלָקַחְתָּ מֵרֵאשִׁית כָּל פְּרִי הָאַדָמָה וְגוֹ", מִצְוַת בְּכּוּרִים שֻׁעַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּבֵרוּר הָעוֹלֶם מִתְגַּלֵית בָּעוֹלֶם מְצִיאוּתָם הָאֲמִתִּית שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁנִּקְרָאִים בִּכּוּרִים"47 (כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב כְּבִכּוּרָה בִּתְאֵנָה בְּרֵאשִׁיתָה רָאִיתִי אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם"48, לֹדֶשׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל לַה' רֵאשִׁית (תְבוּאָתוֹ"49

עַל־שֵׁם שֶׁקָדְמוּ לְכָל דָּבָר, לִהְיוֹתָם חַד עִם עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ, וְלָכֵן, עַל יָדָם נַעֲשִּׁית הָאָרֶץ דִּירָה לְעַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבַּרֵדְּ

וּבְהֶתְאֵם לְתָכֶן הָצְבוֹדָה נַצֲשָׂה גַּם תַּשְׁלוּם הַשָּׁכָר עַל הָצֵבוֹדָה – שְׂכַר מִצְוָה מִצְוָה", שְׂכַר מִצְוָה הִיא :(הַ)מִצְוָה עַצְמָה"51

לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁרַבֵּנוּ הַזָּקֵן מְכָאֵר שֶׁתַּכְלִית בְּרִיאַת עוֹלָם הַזֶּה הוּא שֶׁנַתְאַנָּה הַקָּדוֹש־בָּרוּדְ־ הוּא לִהְיוֹת לוֹ דִּירָה בַּתַּחִתוֹנִים", מַמְשִׁיךְּ

ְנְנוֹדֵע שֶׁיְמוֹת הַמְּשִׁיחַ וּבְפְּרָט כְּשֶׁיְהְיוּ הַמַּתִּים הֵם תַּכְלִית וּשְׁלֵמוּת בְּרִיאַת עוֹלֶם הַזֶּה שֶׁלְכָךְ נִבְרָא מתחלתוֹ.

וּמַמְשִׁיךְ (בַּפֶּרֶק שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי־ זֶה) שֶׁתַּכְלִית הַשָּׁלֵמוּת הַזֶּה שֶׁל יְמוֹת הַמָּשִׁיחַ וּתְחִיַּת הַמַּתִים שֶׁהוּא גִּלוּי אוֹר אֵין־סוֹף בָּרוּךְ־הוּא בָּעוֹלָם־הַזֶּה הַגַּשְׁמִי תָּלוּי בְּמַעֲשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹרָתֵנוּ כָּל זְמֵן מֶשֶׁךְ הַגָּלוּת.

כִּי הַגּוֹרֵם שְׂכַר הַמִּצְוָה הִיא הַמִּצְוָה בְּעַצְמָה, כִּי בַּעֲשִׂיָּתָה מַמְשִׁיך הָאָדָם גִלּוּי אוֹר אֵין סוֹף בָּרוּדְ־הוּא מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה לְהִתְלַבֵּשׁ בְּגַשְׁמִיוּת עוֹלָם־הַזֶּה כו

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תַנש"א מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרָשַׁת תֵּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

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In other words, the payment of the reward for the service is the very content of the service itself – revelation of G-dliness in the world, that there should be for Him, blessed be He, a dwelling in the lower realms.

And according to this, it is possible to explain the fulfillment of the command "On his day you shall give him his wage" through the Holy One, blessed be He – for since by doing each and every mitzvah there is drawn down the infinite light, blessed be He, into the world, it follows that the payment of reward exists (not only day by day, but also) through each and every mitzvah in particular.

And further – and this is also the main point – that even the main reward that for now is "closed in a chest," is already in the possession of the worker (every Jew). And moreover, it is in his hand and authority to open the chest (and reveal the reward) at any time he wishes – by adding one more mitzvah.

At that time (in the days of Moshiach, and especially when the dead will be revived), the reward will be revealed – the revelation of the infinite light, blessed be He, in this physical world, as it is written: "And the glory of Hashem shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see together."

And in addition to receiving the reward in the manner of "On his day you shall give him his wage," there is also the "reward of the righteous in the future to come," "tomorrow to receive their reward" (in the seventh millennium), the general reward for all our deeds and service of all the Jewish people throughout all generations during the six thousand years of the world.

Including also the reward for the service of the Jewish people in the days of Moshiach, and especially when the dead will be revived (all the Jewish people of all the previous generations), כְּלוֹמֵר, תַּשְׁלוּם הַשָּׂכָר עַל הָעֲבוֹדָה הוּא תּכֶן עִנְיָנָה שָׁל הָעֲבוֹדָה עַצְמָה – גִּלּוּי אֱלֹקוּת בָּעוֹלָם, לְהִיוֹת לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים.

וְעַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר אֹפֶן קִיּוּם הַצִּוּוּי בְּיוֹמוֹ תִתֵּן שְׂכָרוֹ" עַל־יָדִי הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא – דְּכֵיוָן שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי עֲשִׂית כָּל מִצְוָה וּמִצְוָה נִמְשָׁךְ גִּלוּי אוֹר אֵין סוֹף בָּרוּךְ הוּא בָּעוֹלָם, נִמְצָא, שֶׁיָשְׁנוֹ תַּשְׁלוּם הַשְּׂכָר (לֹא רַק מִדִי יוֹם בְּיוֹמוֹ, בְּיוֹמוֹ תִתֵּן שְׂכָרוֹ", אֶלָּא גַּם) עַל־יְדֵי כָּל מִצְוָה וּמִצְוָה בְּעִנְיָן פְּרָטִי, גְאָלָה פְּרָטִית, - .בִּפְנֵי־עַצְמָה וְכַיּוֹצֵא־בַּזָה

ְּרְעוֹד וְגַם־זֶה עָקֶר – שֶׁגַם (עַקַר) הַשָּׁכֶר שֶׁלְעֵת־עַתָּהסָגוּר בְּתַבָה", נִמְצָא כְּבָר בְּבַעֲלוּתוֹ שֶׁל הַפּוֹעֵל"
(כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל), וְלֹא עוֹד אֶלָּא שֶׁבְּיָדוֹ
וּבְרְשׁוּתוֹ לְפְתֹחַ הַתָּבָה (וּלְגַלוֹת הַשָּׂכָר) בְּכָל עֵת
שִׁיִרְצָה - עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה שֶׁמוֹסִיף עוֹד מִצְוָה אַחַת" שֶׁעַל
יָדָה הְּכְרִיעַ אֶת עַצְמוֹ וְאֶת כָּל הָעוֹלָם כַּלוֹ לְכַף זְכוּת
וְגָרַם לוֹ וְלָהֶם תְּשׁוּעָה וְהַצְלָה "54 דְּגָאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית
וְנָרַם לוֹ וְלָהֶם תְּשׁוּעָה וְהַצְלָה "54 דְּגְאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית
וְנָרָם לוֹ וְלָהֶם תְּשׁוּעָה וְהַצְלָה "54 דְּגָאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית

שֶׁאָז (בִּימוֹת הַמֶּשִׁיחַ, וּבִפְּרָט כְּשָׁיִחִיוּ הַמַּתִים) יִתְגַּלָּה הַשָּׁכָר, גִּלּוּי אוֹר אֵין סוֹף בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בָּעוֹלָם־הַזֶּה הַגַּשְׁמִי", כְּמוֹ־שָׁכָּתוּב וְנִגְלָה כְּבוֹד ה' וְרָאוּ כָל בָּשָׂר י"יַחָדֵּו וְגוֹ.

ְנְנוֹסֶף עַל קַבָּלַת הַשָּׁכֶר בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁבְּיוֹמוֹ תִתֵּן שְׂכָרוֹ",
יֶשְׁנוֹ גַּם מַתַּן שְׁכָרָן שֶׁל צַדִּיקִים לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא", לְמָחָר
לְקַבֵּל שְׂכָרָם" (בָּאֶלֶף הַשְׁבִיעִי") כְּלֶלוּת הַשָּׂכָר עַל
מַעֲשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ דְּכָל בְּנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁבְּכָל הַדּוֹרוֹת
בְּמֶשֶׁךְ שִׁית אַלְפִי שְׁנִין דַּהֲוֵי עָלְמָא [=שֵׁשֶׁת אַלְפִי
],[שַׁנַה שֲׁהַעוֹלֵם קִיָּם

כּוֹלֵל גַּם הַשָּׁכָר עַל הָעֲבוֹדָה דְבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בִּימוֹת הַמָּשִׁיחַ, וּבִפְּרָט כְּשָׁיִחִיוּ הַמַּתִים (כָּל בְּנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שָׁבְּכָל הַדּוֹרוֹת שָׁלִפְנִי־זֶה), שֶׁאָז דַּוְקָא תִּהְיֶה הָעֲבוֹדָה דָלִמוּד הַתּוֹרָה וְקִיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת:

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הַצֵא מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבַּת־פַּרשַׁת הַצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

for then will be the service of Torah study and mitzvah observance in ultimate perfection.

In the study of Torah – "A new Torah shall go forth from Me," the revelation of the inner dimension of the Torah, the secret of its reasons and its hidden mysteries.

And in the fulfillment of the mitzvos (in addition to the perfection of fulfilling all the mitzvos, including those dependent on entering the land, inheriting it, dwelling in it, and building the Beis HaMikdash, like the mitzvah of bikkurim) there will be the greater perfection – the mitzvah of "Your will."

בְּלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה תּוֹרָה חְדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא"58, גִּלּוּי פָּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה, סוֹד טְעָמֶיהָ וּמִסְתַּר צְפוּנוֹתֶיהָ"59,

וּבְקִיּוּם הַמִּצְוּוֹת (נוֹסֶף עַל הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּקִיּוּם כָּל הַמִּצְוּוֹת, גַּם הַתְּלוּיוֹת בְּהַבְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ וִירְשָׁה וִישִׁיבָה וּבִנְיַן בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ, כְּמִצְוַת בִּכּוּרִים) הַשָּׁלֵמוּת הַיְתַרְה בְּמִצְוַת רְצוֹנֶךְ"60.

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And in deeper understanding – that a semblance, example, and beginning of the matter of reward already exists within the service itself (before the time arrives for the payment of reward on this particular service from the obligation of "on that day you shall give his wage"), and immediately at the beginning of the service:

Based on the above, that service and reward are one matter – that through the service of Israel, who are one with His Essence, blessed be He, they effect the revelation of His Essence, blessed be He, in the world – this also applies to the state prior to the beginning of service, before creation.

For before the world was created He alone was unique and unified and filled the entire space in which He created the world; however, the additional and essential innovation, for which purpose was the intent of creation, is that through the service of Israel (who are one with His Essence, blessed be He) in the world, the revelation of His Essence, blessed be He, is made in the world – a dwelling for Him in the lower realms.

ּוּבְעֹמֶק יוֹתֵר – שֶׁמֵעֵין וְדְגָּמָא וְהַתְּחָלָה דְעִנְיֵן הַשְּׁכֶּר יֶשְׁנוֹ בָּעֲבוֹדָה עַצְמָה (לְפְנֵי שֶׁמֵּגִיעַ זְמֵן תַּשְׁלוּם הַשְּׂכָר עַל עֲבוֹדָה פְּרָטִית זוֹ מִצֵד הַחִיּוּב דְּבְיוֹמוֹ תִתֵּן יִשְׂכָרוֹ"), וְתֵכֶף וּמִיֶּד בְּהַתְחַלַת הָעֲבוֹדָה:

עַל־פִי הָאָמוּר שֶׁהָעַבוֹדָה וְהַשֶּׂכָר עִנְיָנָם אֶחָד, שָׁעַל־יִדִי עֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל יִשְּׂרָאֵל שֶׁהַם חַד עִם עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ, פּוֹעֲלִים גִּלּוּי עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ בָּעוֹלָם, הֲרֵי־זֶה שַׁיָּדְ גַּם לַמַעֲמָד וּמַצָב שֶׁלִפְנֵי הַתְחָלַת הָעֲבוֹדָה, לִפְנֵי הַבָּרִיאָה

כִּי לְדֶם שֶׁנְבָרָא הָעוֹלָם הָיָה הוּא לְבַדּוֹ יָחִיד וּמִיחָד וּמְמֵלֵא כָּל הַמָּקוֹם הָזָּה שֶׁבָּרָא בּוֹ הָעוֹלָם", אֶלֶּא, שֶׁנְתְוַסֵף חִדּוּשׁ הַכִּי עִקָרִי שֶׁבִּשְׁבִיל זָה הָיְתָה תַּכְלִית הַבְּרִיאָה), שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל (שֶׁהַם חַד עִם עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְּ) בָּעוֹלָם נַעֲשָׂה גִּלוּי עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבַּרַךְ בַּעוֹלָם, דִּירַה לוֹ יִתְבַּרָךְ בַּתַּחָתוֹנִים יִתִּבַּרָךְ בַּעוֹלָם,

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

הַצֵּא מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרְשַׁת הַצֵּא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

And this matter can and should already be recognized at the beginning of the service – that the service of Israel in the world does not begin in the present state, after the creation of the world and the descent of the soul into the world, but rather in the future state, the Era to Come, which is like the prior state, before the creation of the world, for which purpose it was created.

That it should be recognizable in Israel their true existence before they descended below – that they are one with His Essence, blessed be He – and recognizable in the world the state that He alone filled the entire space in which He created the world. And through this, it is easier to complete the intent of creation by our deeds and our service, to make for Him, blessed be He, a dwelling in the lower realms.

וְעִנְיָן זֶה יָכֹל וְצָרִיךְ לְהִיוֹת נָכֶּר כְּכָּר בְּהַתְּחָלַת הָעֲבוֹדָה – שֶׁעֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל בָּעוֹלָם אֵינָה מֵתְחִילָה בְּמַעֲמֵד וּמֵצֵב הַהֹוָה, לְאַחֲרֵי בְּרִיאֵת הָעוֹלֶם וִירִידַת הַנְשָׁמָה לְעוֹלָם, אֶלֶּא בְּמַצְמֵד וּמַצֵב הֶעָבָר, לְפְנֵי לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא, שֶׁהוּא כְּמוֹ מֵעֲמֵד וּמַצֵב הֶעָבָר, לְפְנֵי ("בִּרִיאַת הַעוֹלַם שֶׁלְכָךְ נִבְרָא מִתִּחַלָּתוֹ

שָׁנְנָכֶּר בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל מְצִיאוּתָם הָאָמִתִּית קְדֶם שֶׁיָּרְדוּ לְמֵטָה שֶׁהֵם חֵד עִם עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵהְ, וְנִכָּר בָּעוֹלֶם הַמַּצְמָד וּמַצָב שֶׁהָיָה הוּא לְבֵדוֹ מְמַלֵּא כָּל הַמָּקוֹם הַזָּה שָׁבָּרָא בּוֹ הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁעַל־יְדִי־זֶה נָקֵל יוֹתֵר לְהַשְׁלִים כַּוּנַת הַבְּרִיאָה עַל־יְדֵי מַעֲשֵׁינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ לַעֲשׂוֹת לוֹ יִתְבָּרַהְ דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים.

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According to this, it is also possible to explain the continuation of the portions Ki Seitzei and Ki Savo, emphasized by their being read on one Shabbos:

The continuation of the portions alludes that the service of "When you go out to war against your enemies" (which refers to the generality of our deeds and service in the world, and especially during the time of exile) is done in the manner of "When you come into the land" – immediately – "and you shall inherit it and dwell in it" (which refers to the true and complete redemption through our righteous Moshiach, as mentioned above in section 3).

That is, even the service of battle in refining the world is in a manner of tranquility, since in the time of service ("Today to do them") it is recognized in Israel, and through them in the world, the state prior to creation (which is, as mentioned above, the state of "Ki Seitzei") and the state of the Future (Ki Savo).

עַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר גַּם הָמְשַׁךּ הַפָּרְשִׁיּוֹת כִּי תַצֵא וְכִי תַבוֹא הַמַּדְגַּשׁ בָּקְרִיאָתַן בִּשְׁבַּת אַחַת.

בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ הַפֶּרְשִׁיּוֹת מְרְמָּז שֶׁהָעֲבוֹדָה דְכִי תַצֵא לַמִּלְחָמָה עַל אֹיְבֶךְ" (שֶׁקָאֵי עַל כְּלָלוּת מַעֲשֵׁינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ בָּעוֹלָם, וּבִפְרָט בִּזְמֵן הַגָּלוּת), נַעֲשִׂית בְּאֹפֶן דְכִי תָבוֹא אֶל הָאָרֶץ גוֹ' (הֲרֵי תֵּכֶף־וּמִיָּד) וִירְשְׁתָּה וְיָשַׁבְתָּ בָּהּ" (שְׁקָאֵי עַל הַגְּאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה ((עַל־יִדֵי מִשִׁיִּח צִדְקֵנוּ (כַּנִּזְכֵּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ג),

הַיְנוּ, שֶׁגַּם עֲבוֹדַת הַמִּלְחָמָה בְּבֵרוּר הָעוֹלָם הִיא בְּאֹפֶּן שָׁל מְנוּחָה כֵּיוָן שֶׁבִּזְמֵן הָעֲבוֹדָה (הַיּוֹם לַעֲשׁוֹתָם") נָכֶּר בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל וְעַל יָדָם בָּעוֹלֶם הַמַּעֲמָד וּמַצָּב שֶׁלִפְנֵי הַבְּרִיאָה (שֶׁהִיא כַּנִּזְכֶּר־ לְעֵיל – מַעֲמָד שֶׁל כִּי תַצֵא"), וְהַמַּעֲמָד וּמַצָּב דְּלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא (כִּי תָבוֹא"). - וְהַתִיַשָׁבוּת

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

תַנש"א מִשִּיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּּרשָׁת תַּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

Therefore: the service of the battle is with knowledge and recognition that in truth there is no real existence of an opponent – for the state is "over your enemy," above your enemy – and its purpose and goal is "and Hashem your G-d will deliver him into your hand." Even more, "and you shall take his captive" – specifically his captive, the captive of your enemy – which alludes to the 288 sparks of the world of Tohu (the root of your enemy) that fell and were taken captive in the physical things of this world.

Through the service of Israel in refining them, it becomes "and you shall take his captive," that they also receive the lights of Tohu (Esav), which are higher than the lights of Tikkun (Yaakov), as alluded in the verse later in the portion, "and the firstborn son of the hated one" – that through the refinement of the hated (Esav), the lights of Tohu, which precede (firstborn) the lights of Tikkun, are drawn down.

And even more: in the world is revealed the true reality that Israel (Yaakov) precedes (as first fruits) and is higher than the world of Tohu, and before the Tzimtzum – like the state before the creation of the world (only that it is drawn and revealed in the world).

And furthermore, and this is also the main point: that the service is with tranquility and settlement – "When you come into the land ... and you shall inherit it and dwell in it" – in its literal sense: tranquility of the soul and tranquility of the body. This is through the fact that the Holy One, blessed be He, gives to each and every Jew everything he needs, both materially and spiritually, and with expansiveness, from His full, open, holy, and generous hand, to all in abundance.

וְלָכֵן: עֲבוֹדַת הַמִּלְחָמָה הִיא מְתוֹךְ יְדִיעָה וְהַכָּרָה שָׁלַאֲמִתָּתוֹ שֶׁל דָבָר לֹא שַיָּךְ מְצִיאוּת שֶׁל מְנַגֶּד – כִּי הַמַּצָּב הוּא שֶׁל עַל אֹיְבָךְ", לְמַעְלָה מֵאֹיְבֶךְּ", וְתַכְלִיתָה וּמַטְרָתָה וּנְתָנוֹ ה' אֱלֹקִיךְ בְּיָדֶךְ", וִיתֵרָה מִנָּה, וְשָׁבִית שָׁבִיוֹ", שִׁבִיוֹ" (שָׁבִי שֶׁלוֹ, שֶׁל אִיבָךְ") דְּיְקָא, שֶׁרוֹמֵז עַל רְפַּ"ח נִיצוֹצִים דְּעוֹלַם הַתֹּהוּ (הַשֹּׁרֶשׁ דְּאֹיְבָךְּ") שָׁנָפְלוּ וְנִשְׁבוּ (שִׁבִיוֹ") בַּדְּבָרִים הַגַּשְׁמִיִּים שָׁבַּעוֹלַם־הַזֵּה

אֲשֶׁר, עַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּהַבֵּרוּר שֶׁלָּהֶם נַצְשָׂה וְשָׁבִיתָ שִׁבְיוֹ", שֶׁמְקַבְּלִים (גַּם) הָאוֹרוֹת דְּתֹהּוּ (עֵשָׂו) שָׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהָאוֹרוֹת דְּתִקּוּן (יַעֲקֹב), כַּמְרְמָּז בְּמַה־שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּהָמְשֵׁךְ הַפְּרָשָׁה וְהָיָה הַבֶּן הַבְּכוֹר לַשְׂנִיאָה", שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי בֵּרוּר הַלְעָמַת זֶה (שְׁנִיאָה") מַמְשִׁיכִים הָאוֹרוֹת דְּתֹהוּ שֶׁקּוֹדְמִים (בְּכוֹר") לָאוֹרוֹת דְתִקּוּן

וִיתֵרָה מִזֶּה, שֶׁמִּתְגַּלָּה בָּעוֹלָם הַמְּצִיאוּת הָאֲמִתִּית שָׁיִשְׂרָאֵל (יַעֲקב) קוֹדְמִים (בִּכּוּרִים) וּלְמַעְלָה מֵעוֹלָם הַתֹּהוּ, וְלִפְנֵי הַצְמְצוּם, כְּהַמַּעֲמָד וּמֵצָב לִפְנֵי בְּרִיאַת הַעוֹלָם" (אֵלָּא שֵׁנְּמִשָּׁךְ וּמִתְגַּלָה בַּעוֹלַם.

ְּעִוֹד וְגַם־זֶה עָקֶר – שֶׁהָצְבוֹדָה הִיא מִתּוֹךְ מְנוּחָה-וְהִתְיַשְׁבוּת (כִּי תָבוֹא אֶל הָאָרֵץ גּוֹ' וִירְשְׁתָּה וְיָשַׁבְתָּ בָּה") כִּפְשׁוּטוֹ, מְנוּחַת הַנָּפֶשׁ וּמְנוּחַת הַגּוּף, עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה שֶׁהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא נוֹתֵן לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִישְׂרָאֵל כָּל הַמִּצְטָרֵךְ לוֹ בְּגַשְׁמִיוּת וּבְרוּחָנִיוּת, וּמִתּוֹךְ הַרְחַבָּה, מִיָּדוֹ הַמְּלֵאָה הַפְּתוּחָה הַקְדוֹשָׁה וְהַרְחַבָּה - לְכַל לְרֹאשׁ

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

תַּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א תַּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

This is by necessity for the sake of the service itself (and not as a reward), as the Rambam wrote regarding the material blessings of the Torah: that He promised us ... that He will remove from us all things that prevent us from doing it, such as sickness, war, famine, and the like, and He will bestow upon us all the good things that strengthen our hands to do the Torah, such as abundance, peace, and much silver and gold.

And in addition to this, also in the framework of reward, which must be given at the time of "today to do them" – "on that day you shall give him his wage" – not only spiritual reward (even up to revelation of the Infinite Light, blessed be He), but also material reward, a sample and likeness of the material reward of the Days of Moshiach, when there will be no hunger and no war ... and good will be abundant, and all delicacies will be as common as dust – good and delicacies also materially (as a result of the revelation of the Infinite Light, blessed be He, in the world).

מִצֵּד הַהֶּכְרֵחַ שֶׁבַּדָּבָר לְצֹרֶךְ הָעֲבוֹדָה עַצְמָה (וְלֹא בְּתוֹרֵת שֶׁכָר), כְּמוֹ־שֶׁכָּתַב הָרַמְבֵּ"ם בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַיִּעוּדִים הַגִּשְׁמִיִּים שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה, שֶׁהָבְטִיחָנוּ .. שֶׁיָּסִיר מִמֶּנוּ כָּל הַדְּבָרִים הַמּוֹנְעִים אוֹתָנוּ מִלַּעֲשׁוֹתָה כְּגוֹן חֹלִי וּמִלְחָמָה וְרָעָב וְכַיּוֹצֵא בָּהָן, וְיַשְׁפִיעַ לָנוּ כָּל הַטוֹבוֹת הַמַּחְזִיקוֹת אֶת יָדֵינוּ לַעֲשׁוֹת הַתּוֹרָה כְּגוֹן שֹׁבַע וְשָׁלוֹם וְרְבּוּי כָּסֶף "וְזָהַב,","

ְנְנוֹסֶף לָזֶה, גַּם בְּתוֹרַת תַּשְׁלוּם שָׁכֶר שֶׁצָרִיךְּ לְהָנָּתֵן
בַּזְמֵן דְּהַיּוֹם לַעֲשׁוֹתָם", בְּיוֹמוֹ תִמֵּן שְׁכָרוֹ", וְלֹא רַק
שָּׁכֶר רוּחָנִי (וְעַד לְגְלוּי אוֹר אֵין סוֹף בָּרוּדְּ־ הוא),
שֶּׁכֶר רוּחָנִי (וְעַד לְגְלוּי אוֹר אֵין סוֹף בָּרוּדְּ־ הוא),
שֶׁבְּימוֹת הַמְּשָׁיחַ, שֶׁבְּאוֹתוֹ הַזְמֵן לֹא יִהְיֶה שָׁם לֹא
רָעָב וְלֹא מִלְחָמָה .. שֶׁהַטוֹבָה תִּהְיֶה מְשְׁפַּעַת הַרְבֵּה
וְכֶל הַמַּעֲדַנִים מְצוּיִין כָּעָפָר", טוֹבָה וּמִצְדַנִים (גַּם)
בְּגַשְׁמִיוּת (בְּתוֹצָאָה מִגְלוּי אוֹר אֵין סוֹף בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא
("בַּעוֹלָם.

# (יב)

According to this, we can also connect the above with the content of the time in which these parshiyos are read. As is known, the festivals of the year ... all have a connection to the parshiyos that occur within them – the month of Elul.

The month of Elul is the last month of the year, in which a true accounting is made of all the service of the year, in order to correct and complete all matters of service in Torah, prayer, and acts of kindness, through the service of teshuvah (as alluded to in our parsha, "and she shall weep for her father and mother a month of days").

And through this, one comes to the completion of redemption (as alluded to in our parsha, "and afterwards you shall come to her and be her husband, and she shall be your wife," meaning like what is said: "On that day ... you will call Me 'my Husband," as our Sages said: In the days of Moshiach there will be marriage, as it says, "For your Maker is your Husband").

וְיֵשׁ לְקַשֶּׁר הָאָמוּר לְעֵיל לְתְכֶּוהַוְמֵן שֶׁבּוֹ קוֹרְאִין פָּרָשִׁיוֹת אֵלוּ – כַּיָּדוּעַ שֶׁהַמוֹעֲדִים שֶׁל כָּל הַשְּׁנָה.. בְּכָלֶם יֵשׁ שַׁיָּכוּת לְאוֹתָן הַפָּרָשִׁיוֹת שֶׁחָלוֹת בָּהָן" – הַדָשׁ אֵלוּל:

חדֶשׁ אֱלוּל הוּא חֹדֶשׁ הָאַחֲרוֹן דְּכֶל הַשֶּׁנָה, שֶׁבּוֹ עוֹשִׁים חֶשְׁבּוֹן צֶדֶק שֶׁל הָעֲבוֹדָה דְכֶל הַשָּׁנָה, עַל מְנֶת לְתַקֵן וּלְהַשְׁלִים כָּל עִנְיְנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דְתּוֹרָה תְּפַלָּה וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים, עַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה (כַּמְרְמָּז בְּמַה־שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּכָּרְשָׁתֵנוּ וּבָכְתָה אֶת אָבִיהָ וְאֶת אִמָּה ("יֵבֶח יַמִים, ("יֵבַח יָמִים,"),

וְעַל־יִדִי־זֶה בָּאִים לְהַשְׁלֵמוּת דְהַגְאָלֶה (כַּמְרְמָז בְּמַה שְׁכָּתוּב בְּפָּרְשָׁתֵנוּ וְאַחַר כֵּן תָּבוֹא אֵלֶיהָ וּּרְעַלְהָּה שְׁכָּרוּב בְּפָּרְשָׁתֵנוּ וְאַחַר כֵּן תָּבוֹא אֵלֶיהָ וּרְעַלְהָה וְהָיְתָה לְךְּ לְאִשָּׁה", דְהַיְנוּ כָּעִנְיָן שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא וְגוֹ' תִּקְרְאִי לִי אִישִׁי", כְּמַאֲמַר־רַבּוֹתֵינוּ־ ז"ל לִימוֹת וְגוֹ' תִּשְׁיִחָ יְהִיוּ נִשׁוּאָין, שֵׁנֵּאֱמַר כִּי בֹעַלַיִּהְ עשִׁיִּהְ ("הַמַּשִׁיחַ יְהִיוּ נִשׁוּאִין, שֵׁנֵּאֱמַר כִּי בֹעַלַיִּהְ עשִׁיִּהְ ("הַמַּשִׁיחַ יְהִיוּ נִשׁוּאִין, שֵׁנֵּאֱמַר כִּי בֹעַלַיִּהְ עשׁיִּהְ

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

ַ הַצֵּא מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּּרָשַׁת הַצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

## Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

It is also the month of preparation for the beginning of the work of the coming year. Accordingly, in Elul the bond of work and reward is emphasized: the beginning of the coming year's work follows and continues from the completion of the past year's service (and its reward).

This is also hinted in the name Elul: the acronym for "Ani leDodi veDodi li" – "I am to my Beloved and my Beloved is to me." At the beginning of service with an awakening from below ("I am to my Beloved" and afterwards "my Beloved is to me") is emphasized the ultimate completion of all service (the reward), the union of "I" and "my Beloved" (Knesses Yisrael and the Holy One, blessed be He) in the manner of marriage – "and they shall be one flesh" (Yisrael and Hashem are all one).

As emphasized at the conclusion of the forty days, alluded to in the four yuds at the ends of the words "Ani leDodi veDodi li" – Yom Kippur, the day of His wedding, when the second tablets were given, until the ultimate completion of marriage in the days of Moshiach.

And note: "marriage" is also from the root "to raise up" (nasa), leadership, whose perfection is in Moshiach, of whom it is said, "He will be exalted and lifted up and very high." Through him the perfection of leadership will be achieved for each and every Jew, especially through the spark of Moshiach within him, the level of yechidah – "a singular one to unite with You" – which is united with the Singular One of the world.

A special emphasis is in all the above with the month of Elul of the year 5751 (תנש"א): "tinasei" – be uplifted – in the form of a command, both in regard to the revelation and coming of Moshiach who is exalted very much, and in regard to the marriage of Knesses Yisrael with Hashem in the days of Moshiach.

וְגַם חֹדֶשׁ הַהַּכָנָה לְהַתְּחָלֵת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְשָׁנָה הַבָּאָה.
וְעַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁבְּחֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל מִדְגָשׁ חַבּוּר ב'
הָעְנְיָנִים דַּעֲבוֹדָה וְשָׁכָר – שֶׁהַתְחָלֵת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְשָׁנָה
הַבָּאָה הִיא לְאַחֲרֵי וּבְהֶמְשַׁךְּ לִשְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה
הַבְּאָה הִיא לְאַחֲרֵי וּבְהֶמְשַׁךְּ לִשְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה.
(וּבְמֵילַא גַּם תַּשָּׁלִוּם הַשָּׁכַר) דְשָׁנָה הַחוֹלֵפֶת.

וְעִנְיָן זֶה מְרְמָּז גַּם בְּהַשֵּׁם אֱלוּל, רָאשֵׁי־תֵבוֹת אֲנִי לְדוֹדִי וְדוֹדִי לִי" – שֶׁבְּהַתְחָלֵת הָצְבוֹדָה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל אָתְצֵרוּתָא דְלְתַתָּא (אֲנִי לְדוֹדִי" וְאַחַר־כָּדְ וְדוֹדִי לִי") מִדְגֶשֶׁת תַּכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּכָל הָצְבוֹדָה (שָׂכָר), הַיִּחוּד דַּאְנִי" וְדוֹדִי" (כְּנֶסֶת־יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא) בְּאֹכָּן שֶׁל נִשׂוּאִין, וְהָיוּ לְבָשֶׂר אֶחָד" (יִשְׂרָאֵל ("וְקְדְשָׁא־ בְּרִיךְ הוּא כֹּלָא חַד

כַּמֶּדְגָשׁ בְּסִיּוּם וְחוֹתָם הָאַרְבָּעִים יוֹם שֶׁמְּרְמָזִים בְּד' הַיּוּדִי"ן שֶׁבַּסּוֹפֵי־ תֵבוֹת דַאֲנִי לְדוֹדִי וְדוֹדִי לִי" – יוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים, יוֹם חֲתְנָתוֹ", שֶׁנִּתְנוּ בּוֹ לוּחוֹת אַחֲרוֹנוֹת", וַעַד לִשְׁלֵמוּת הַנִּשׁוּאִין לִימוֹת הַמְּשִׁיחַ

וּלְהָעִיר, שֶׁנִשׂוּאִין" הוּא גַּם מִלְשׁוֹן נִשָּׂא", נְשִׂיאוּת רֹאשׁ, שֶׁשְׁלֵמוּתָה בַּמֶּשִׁיחַ, שֶׁנֶּאֱמֵר בּוֹ יָרוּם וְנִשְׂא וְגָבַה מָאד", וְעַל יָדוֹ נַעֲשֵׂית שְׁלֵמוּת הַנְּשִׂיאוּת רֹאשׁ דְּכָל־אֶחָד וְאָחָד מִבְּנֵי־ יִשְׂרָאֵל, וּבִפְּרָט עַל־יִדִי נִיצוֹץ מָשִׁיחַ שָׁבּוֹ, בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה, יְחִידָה לְיַחֲדָךְ", שֶׁמִּיחֶדֶת עִם יְחִידוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם

ְוָהַדְגֶשָׁה מִיחֶדֶת בְּכָל־הַנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל בְּ(חֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל-דִּ)שְׁנֵת ה'תנש"א – תִּנָּשֵׂא" בִּלְשׁוֹן צִוּוּי הֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְהִתְּנֵלוּת וּבִיאַת הַמָּשִׁיחַ שֶׁנִשָּׂא גּוֹ' מְאֹד", וְהֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְהַנִּשׂוּאִין דְּכְנֶסֶת־יִשְּׁרָאֵל וְהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא שֶׁבִּימוֹת הַמָּשִׁיחַ, וּבִלְשׁוֹן הַיַּלְקוּט שִׁמְעוֹנִי: שָׁנָה שֶׁמֶּלֶךְ הַמָּשִׁיחַ נִגְלָה בּוֹ .. עוֹמֵד עַל גַּג בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ .. הִיןאוֹמֵר עֲנָוִים הִגִּיעַ זְמַן גְּאֲלַתְכֶם

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

תַנש"א מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת תַּצָא, י"ד אֵלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

And since this is the last month of the year, it is impossible, Heaven forbid, to delay the fulfillment of this promise. It must be fulfilled immediately – even on this very Shabbos. Simply: the Elul of 5751 is the sealing and conclusion of our deeds and service throughout the exile, and therefore, we immediately receive the reward of the days of Moshiach and the resurrection of the dead, and even the reward of the seventh millennium, the reward of the righteous in the future to come – but in the present, on this very day ("on that day you shall give him his wage"), especially as it nears its end (the time of Mincha), and at this very moment.

ְּכֵינָן שֶׁנִּמְצָאִים בַּחֹדֶשׁ הָאַחֲרוֹן שֶׁל הַשְּׁנָה, אִי אֶפְשָׁר לִּדְחוֹת חַס וְשָׁלוֹם וְחַס וְשָׁלוֹם קִיּוּמָה שֶׁל הַבְּטָחָה זוֹ, וּצְרִיכָה לְהִתְקַיֵּם תַּכָף וּמִיָּד, וְעַד בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבַּת־קְדֶשׁ וּצְרִיכָה לְהִתְקַיֵּם תַּכָף וּמִיָּד, וְעַד בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבַּת־קְדֶשׁ זוֹ, וּבְפַשְׁטוּת – שֶׁחֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל דְּשְׁנַת תנש"א הוּא סִיּוּם וְחוֹתֵם מֵעֲשֵׁינוּ וַעְבוֹדְתֵנוּ כָּל זְמֵן מֶשֶׁךְ הַגְּלוּת", וּבְמִילָא, מְקַבְּלִים תֵּכֶף וּמִיָּד הַשֶּׁכָר דְּאֶלֶף הַשְׁבִיעִי, מַתַּן וּתְחִיַּת הַמָּתִים, וְעַד לְהַשָּׁכָר דְּאֶלֶף הַשְׁבִיעִי, מַתַּן שְׂכָרוֹ שֶׁל צַדִּיקִים לֶעָתִיד לְבוֹא" – אֲבֶל בָּהוָה, בְּיוֹם עָּה (בְּזְמֹן הַבְּרָט קְרוֹב לְסִיוּמוֹ (בִּזְמֵן הַמִּמְּתֹם), וּבְרָגַע זָה מַמְּשׁ

#### (יג)

And in the month of Elul itself, now is the day – the 14th of Elul:

a) The 14th of Elul is the eve (and beginning) of the 15th of Elul, when the moon is in its fullness, which hints to the completeness of Israel, who are compared to the moon and count by the moon, and are destined to be renewed like it.

And in particular, that the renewal and fullness of the moon is through the fact that it receives the light of the sun, which is the union of the sun and the moon, similar to the concept of the marriage between the Holy One, blessed be He (sun of Havayah) and Knesses Yisrael (moon).

b) From the 14th of Elul onward, they begin to study the laws of the festival, thirty days before the festival. Since the month of Elul is lacking, the thirty days before Sukkos begin on the 14th of Elul – the beginning of preparation for the time of our joy.

The completion (and strength) of the joy – three joys are written regarding the festival – is connected with the revelation of Yom Kippur, the day of His wedding, when the union of the Holy One, blessed be He, and Knesses Yisrael is made.

וּבְחֹדֵשׁ אֱלוּל עַצְמוֹ עַתָּה הוּא יוֹם– י"ד אֱלוּל:

א) י"ד אֱלוּל הוּא עֶרֶב (וְהַתְּחָלַת") ט"ו אֱלוּל שֶׁבּוֹ קִיְמָא סִיהֲרָא בָּאַשְׁלָמוּתָא [=נִמְצֵאת הַלְּבָנָה בִּשְׁלֵמוּתָה], שֶׁרוֹמֵז עַל הַשְּׁלֵמוּת דְּיִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁדּוֹמִין לַלָבַנָה וּמוֹנִין לַלְבַנָה וַעֲתִידִין לְהָתִחַדָּשׁ כִּמוֹתַה. לַלְבַנָה וּמוֹנִין לַלְבַנָה וַעֲתִידִין לְהָתִחַדָּשׁ כִּמוֹתַה.

וּבִפְּרָט שָׁחִדּוּשׁ וּשְׁלֵמוּת הַלְּבָנָה הוּא עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה שַׁמְקַבָּלֶת אוֹר הַשָּׁמְשׁ, שֶׁהוּא־עִנְיַן יִחוּד שִׁמְשָׁא וְסִיהָרָא [=שֶׁמֶשׁ וְיָרַחַ], עַל־דֶּרֶךְ וּבְדְגְמַת עִנְיַן הַנְּשׁוּאִין דְהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ הוּא (שֶׁמֶשׁ הֲוָיָ") וּכְנֶסֶת הַנִּשׁוּאִין דְהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ הוּא (שֶׁמֶשׁ הֲוָיָ") וּכְנֶסֶת.

ב) מִי"ד בֶּאֱלוּל וְאֵילָך יִדְרְשׁוּ הַלְכוֹת הָחָג, שְׁלוֹשִׁים יוֹם לִפְנֵי הָרֶגֶל. דְּכֵיוָן שָׁחֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל הוּא חָסֵר, מַתְחִילִים הַשְׁלוֹשִׁים יוֹם שָׁלְפְנֵי חַג הַסֻּכּוֹת בְּי"ד אֵלוּל – הַתְחָלַת הַהַכָּנָה לִזְמֵן שִׁמְחָתֵנוּ

שְׁלֵמוּת (חֲזָקָה) הַשִּׁמְחָה שָׁלֹשׁ שְׁמָחוֹת כְּתִיב בֶּחָג, הַקְשׁוּרָה עִם הַגִּלּוּי דְּיוֹם־הַכִּפּוּרִים (יוֹם חֲתַנָּתוֹ) שֶׁבּוֹ נַצֵשֵׂה הַיּחוּד דְּהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בַּרוּדִּ־ הוּא וּכְנֵסֵת יִשְׂרָאל.

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

#### תָנש"א מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת תֵּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

And in more detail: "our joy" (in plural), when the two joys join together – the joy from above downward, Hashem rejoices in His works, with the joy from below upward, Israel rejoices in His Maker.

In this is emphasized the connection of the general matter of "today to do them" with the reward "tomorrow to receive their reward," for His works – this is the general concept of "today to do them," and when the aspect of "today to do them" is completed, it will be drawn that Hashem rejoices in His works, and this joy is the revelation of the inner Atik, which will be revealed in the future.

וּבִפְּרָטִיּוּת יוֹתֵר, שִּׂמְחָתֵנוּ לְשׁוֹן רַבִּים, שֶׁמְּתְחַבְּּרִים ב' הַשְּׁמָחוֹת יַחַד, הַשִּׁמְחָה שֶׁמִּלְמֵעְלָה לְמַטָּה "יִשְׁמַח ה' בְּמַצְשָּׁיו" עִם הַשִּׁמְחָה שֶׁמִּלְמַטָה לְמַצְלָה "יִשְׂמַח "יִשְׂרַאֵל בָּעֹשֵׂיו

שֶׁבֶּזֶה מִדְגֶשׁ הַחָּבּוּר דְּכְלֶלוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה (הַיּוֹם לַצְשׂוֹתָם) עִם הַשָּׁכֶר (לְמָחָר לְקַבֵּל שְׁכָרֶם), כִּי, "מַצְשָׁיו" – זָהוּ כְּלֶלוּת עִנְיָן הַיּוֹם לַצְשׁוֹתָם. וּרְשֶׁיִשְׁרַם בְּחִינַת הַיּוֹם לַצְשׁוֹתָם יִמְשֵׁךְ מִזֶּה שֶׁיִשְׁמַח ה' בְּמַצְשָׂיו, וְהַשִּׁמְחָה זָהוּ גִּלוּי פְּנִימִיוּת עַתִּיק ה(שֶׁיִּתְגַּלָּה לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא

#### (יד)

And a special addition in our generation – that this Friday (he who toils on Friday will eat on Shabbos) is on the 13th of Elul, the day of the marriage of my father-in-law, the Rebbe, leader of our generation.

And before that, on Wednesday, the 11th of Elul, was the wedding of his father, the Rebbe Rashab, whose place he filled, being his only son, my father-in-law the Rebbe, leader of our generation.

And after this, on Motzei Shabbos, the 15th of Elul, was the founding of the Yeshivah Tomchei Temimim, during the days of the wedding celebration of my father-in-law the Rebbe, when he was appointed by his father to direct the yeshivah.

The marriage of every Jew (even private individuals) is connected with the marriage of Knesses Yisrael and the Holy One, blessed be He, in the days of Moshiach. Therefore, the Sheva Berachos conclude with the theme of redemption: "Soon there shall be heard in the cities of Judah and in the streets of Jerusalem..."

וְהוֹסָפָה מִיחֶדֶת בְּדוֹרֵנוּ זֶה –שֶׁעֶרֶב שַׁבָּת זֶה (מִי שָׁטְרַח בְּעֶרֶב שַׁבָּת יֹאכֵל בְּשַׁבָּת), הוּא בְּיוֹם י"ג (גִימַטְרִיָּא דְּאֶחָד) אֱלוּל, הוּא, יוֹם הַנִּשׁוּאִין דָּכִבוֹד־קִדשַׁת מוֹרִי־ וְחַמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נִשִּׂיא דּוֹרֲנוּ דָּכִבוֹד־קִדשַׁת מוֹרִי־ וְחַמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נִשִּׂיא דּוֹרֲנוּ

וְלִפְנֵי־זֶה (בְּיוֹם רְבִיעִי, קַמֵי שַׁבַּתָּא [=קֹדֶם הַשַּׁבָּת]),
י"א אֱלוּל, יוֹם הַנִּשׁוּאִין שֶׁל אָבִיו כְּבוֹד־קְּדְשַׁת
אַדְמוֹ"ר־נִשְׁמָתוֹ־עֵדֶן [=הָרַשַׁ"ב], וְשָׁמְמֵלֵא מְקוֹמוֹ
הוּא בְּנוֹ יְחִידוֹ כְּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא
דּוֹרנוּ

וּלְאַחֲבִי־זֶה וּבְהֶּמְשַׁךְּ לָזֶה (בְּמוֹצָאֵי שַׁבָּת) ט"ו אֱלוּל, יוֹם הָתְיַסְדוּת יִשִּׁיבַת תּוֹמְכִי תְּמִימִים, שֶׁמִּעֵּנוּ בָּאָה הַהַשָּׁעָה לְאָבִיו לְיַפֵּד הַיְשִׁיבָה, וְנִתְמַנָּה עַל־יְדֵי אָבִיו לִמְנַהֵל פּעַל דְּהַיִּשִׁיבַה.

נִשׂוּאִין דְּכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל (גַּם אִישׁ פְּרָטִי) הוּא־עִנְיָן הַקָּשׁוּר עִם הַנִּשׂוּאִין דְּכְנֶסֶת־יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בִּימוֹת הַפָּשִׁיחַ, שֶׁלָּכֵן מְסַיְמִים וְחוֹתְמִים הַשָּׁכַע בְּרָכוֹת דְּנִשׁוּאִין בְּעִנְיַן הַגְּאָלָה: הַמְהַרָה כוּ' יִשָּׁמַע בְּעָרֵי יְהוּדָה וּכְחוּצוֹת יְרוּשָׁלָיִם וְגוֹ'.

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

# הַצֵּא מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרָשַׁת הַצֵּא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

How much more so the weddings of the leaders of the generation – "the Nasi is everything" – and in particular the Nesiim of Chabad, who reveal the inner dimension of Torah in understanding and comprehension, spreading the wellsprings outward, through which comes Moshiach.

With greater emphasis in the marriage of my father-in-law the Rebbe, since together with this came the founding of Tomchei Temimim: the students are called "Temimim" because they learn both Nigleh and Chassidus, in a way that unites the intellect with the inner Torah.

Not only this, but the study of the inner Torah is with understanding like study of sugyos in Nigleh, where the person's mind unites with the mind of the inner Torah, in a wondrous union – a preparation for the state of the days of Moshiach, when all of Israel will be great sages.

And therefore they are called "the soldiers of the house of David," who overcome the state of disgrace of Ikvesa d'Meshicha, and bring the revelation of Moshiach in the manner of "Blessed is Hashem forever, amen and amen."

To note: this period (as described at the end of this psalm) already concluded after forty years from the histalkus of my father-in-law the Rebbe, with an increase in spreading the wellsprings outward.

And now we stand in the period of Psalm 90, whose end states: "And may the pleasantness of Hashem our G-d be upon us, and establish the work of our hands." That the Shechinah should dwell in your handiwork – this is the payment for all our deeds and service.

(טר)

From the directives above in regard to practical action – "the deed is the main thing":

וְעַל־אַחַת־כַּפָּה־וְכַמָּה נָשׂוּאִין דְּנְשִׂיאֵי הַדּוֹר, הַנָּשִׂיא הוּא הַכֹּל, וּבִפְּרָט נְשִׂיאִים דָּתוֹרַת חַבַּ"ד, שָׁמְגַלִּים פְּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה בְּאֹכָּן שֶׁל הַבָנָה וְהַשֶּׁגָה, וְעַד לְאֹכָּן דְיָפוּצוּ מַעְיְנֹתֶיךְ חוּצָה, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה אָתַי מַר דָּא משׁיחא.

וּבְהַדְגָּשָׁה יְתַרָה בְּנִשׁוּאֵי כְּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי־ וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ, שֶׁבְּהֶמְשַׁךְ לָזֶה וּבְיַחַד עִם זֶה הָיְתָה הָתִיַסְדוּת יְשִׁיבַת תּוֹמְכֵי תְּמִימִים – כִּי: תַּלְמִידֵי הַיְשִׁיבָה נִקְרָאִים תְּמִימִים עַל־שֵׁם שֶׁלוֹמְדִים תּוֹרַת ה' תּוֹרָה הַנְּגְלֵית וְתוֹרַת הַחֲסִידוּת תְּמִימָה

וְלֹא עוֹד אֶלָּא שֶׁהַלְמוּד דִּפְנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה הוּא בַּהְבָנָה וְהַשָּׁגָה כְּלִמוּד הַסּוּגְיוֹת בְּנִגְלָה דְתּוֹרָה, שֻׁשֵׁכָל הָאָדָם מִתְיַחֵד עִם הַשָּׂכֶל דִּפְנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה בְּיִחוּד נִפְּלָא – מֵעֵין וְהָכָנָה לְמַעֲמָד וּמַצָּב דִּימוֹת הַמָּשִׁיחַ, שָׁיִּהְיוּ כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל חֲכָמִים גְּדוֹלִים וְיוֹדְעִים דְּבָרִים הַסְתוּמִים.

וְגַם (וְלָכֵן) נִקְרָאִים חַיָּלֵי בֵּית דָּוִד, שֶׁמְנַצְחִים אֶת הַמַּצְטֶד וּמַצָב דְּחַרְפוּינוּ עָקְבוֹת מְשִׁיחָדּ, וּפּוֹעֲלִים הָתְגַּלוּת וּבִיאַת מְשִׁיחַ בֶּן דָּוִד בְּאֹפֶן דְּבָרוּדְ ה' לְעוֹלָם אֵמֵן וִאָמֵן

וּלְהָעִיר שֶׁתְּקוּפָה זוֹ (שָׁמְתֹשֶׁרֶת בְּסִיוּם מִזְמוֹר זֶה) נִסְתַּיְמָה כְּבָר לְאָחֲרֵי מַעֲשִׁינוּ וַעֲבוֹדְתֵנוּ בְּמָשֶׁהְ אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה מֵהִסְתַּלְקוּתוֹ שֶׁל כְּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ, שֶׁנִּתְוַפֵּף בַּהַפָּצַת הַמַּעְיָנוֹת חוּצֵה.

ְעַתָּה עוֹמְדִים בִּתְקוּפָה הַשַּיָּכֶת לְמִזְמוֹר צַדִּי, שֶׁסִיוּמוֹ וְחוֹתָמוֹ בַּפֶּסוּק "וִיהִי נֹעַם ה' אֱלֹקֵינוּ עָלֵינוּ וּמַעֲשֵׂה יָדֵינוּ כּוֹנְנֵהוּ", שֶׁתִּשְׁרָה שְׁכִינָה בְּמַעֲשֶׂה יְדַיכֶם – זֶהוּ תַּשְׁלוּם הַשָּׂכָר עַל כְּלָלוּת מֵעֲשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ תַּשְׁלוּם הַשָּׂכָר עַל כְּלָלוּת מֵעֲשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ

\_ מַהַהוֹרָאוֹת מֵהָאָמוּר לְעֵיל בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְמַעֲשֶׂה בְּפְעַל הַמַּעֲשֵׂה הוּא הַעָקַר:

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

תַּצֵא מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת תַּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

a) To publicize everywhere that we stand at the conclusion and seal of our deeds and service ("when you go out to war against your enemies"), and at the beginning of the period of reward – the reward of the righteous ("when you come into the land and possess it and dwell in it").

Therefore, the work must also be in matters related to the days of Moshiach, beginning with study of Torah on Moshiach, redemption, and the Beis HaMikdash – and mainly with tranquility, joy, and goodness of heart, including holding farbrengens of joy, especially connected with weddings.

Including strengthening the minhag of making a meal for the poor, a sample and preparation for the future fulfillment of "then our mouths will be filled with laughter." In our generation, the Nasi, my father-in-law the Rebbe, whose second name is Yitzchak (laughter), is the eighth Nasi from the Baal Shem Tov – making "our mouths filled with laughter" in the present tense.

- b) To publicize everywhere about the special mission of Tomchei Temimim, which continues and operates in all corners of the world as "candles to illuminate" that every Jewish home should be a house of Torah, prayer, and acts of kindness, and also a miniature Tomchei Temimim through learning Chassidus.
- c) To publicize everywhere about the effort of providing the needs of the festival to all who require it thirty days before the festival so they may prepare for Zman Simchaseinu with tranquility and joy, and before that, for Rosh Hashanah, as the verse states: "Eat rich foods, drink sweet drinks, and send portions to whoever has nothing prepared."

א) לְפַּרְסֵם בְּכָל מָקוֹם וּמָקוֹם שָׁעוֹמְדִים בַּסִיּוּם וְחוֹתָם דְּמַצְשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדְתֵנוּ (כִּי תֵצֵא לַמִּלְחָמָה עַל אֹיְבֶךְ), וּבְהַתְחָלֵת הַתְּקוּפָה דְתַשְׁלוּם הַשָּׁכָר, מַתַּן שְׂכָרְן שֶׁל עַדִּיקִים (כִּי תָבוֹא אֶל הָאָרֶץ גּוֹ' וִיִּרְשְׁתָּה וְיָשֵׁבְתָּ בָּה.

וּבְהֶּתְאֵם לְכָךְ צְרִיכָה לְהִיוֹת הָעֲבוֹדָה גַּם בְּעִנְיָנִים הַשַּׁיָּכִים לִימוֹת הַפָּשִׁיחַ, הָחֵל מִלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה בְּעִנְיְנֵי מְשִׁיחַ וּגְאָלֶה וּבִית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ, וְעוֹד וְעִקָּר – מִתּוֹךְ מְנוּחָה וְהִתְיַשְׁבוּת, שִׁמְחָה וְטוּב לַבָב, כּוֹלֵל גַּם עַל־יְדֵי עֲרִיכַת הִתְוַעֲדִיּוֹת שֶׁל שִׂמְחָה, וּבִמְיָחָד בִּשַׁיֵּכוּת לִשָּׁמְחָת נִשׁוּאִין.

כּוֹלֵל גַּם חִזְּוּק מִנְהַג יִשְׂרָאֵל לַעֲרֹךְ סְעוּדַת עֲנִיִּים),)
מֵעֵין וְדָגְמָא וַהְכָנָה לְקִיּוּם הַיָּעוּד אָז (לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא)
יִמֶּלֵא שְׁחוֹק פִּינוּ, אֲשֶׁר, בְּדוֹרֵנוּ זֶה, שֶׁנְשִׂיא הַדּוֹר,
כְּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר, שֶׁשְׁמוֹ הַשֵּׁנִי יִצְחָק,
עַל־שֵׁם הַצְחוֹק וְהַשְּׁמְחָה, הוּא נָשִׂיא הַשְׁמִינִי
לְהַבַּעַל־שֵׁם־טוֹב, נַעֲשָׂה הָעִנְיָן דְיִמֶּלֵא שְׁחוֹק פִּינוּ
(לֹא בִּלְשׁוֹן עָתִיד, אָז, אֶלָא) בִּלְשׁוֹן הֹוָה
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- ב) לְפַרְסֵם בְּכֶל מָקוֹם וּמֶקוֹם עַל־דְּבֵר הַשְׁלִיחוּת הַמִּיחָדֶת בְּתוֹמְכִי מְּמִימִים שָׁנִּמְשֶׁכֶת וּפּוֹעֶלֶת בְּכָל קצְנֵי תַבֵל בְּאֹפֶן דְּנֵרוֹת לְהָאִיר – שָׁנּוֹסֶף לְכָךְ שֶׁכָּל בַּיִת יְהוּדִי צָרִיךְ־לִהְיוֹת בֵּית מּוֹרָה תְּפִלָה וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים, צָרִיךְ־לִהְיוֹת כָּל בַּיִת מֵעֵין וְדְגְמַת יְשִׁיבַת תּוֹמְכֵי תְּמִימִים, עַל־יְדֵי לְמוּד תּוֹרַת הַחָסִידוּת (נוֹסֶף על למוּד הַתּוֹרָה בַּכְלֵל
- ג) לְפַרְסֵם בְּכָל מָקוֹם וּמָקוֹם עַל־דְּבֵר הַהִּשְׁתַּדְלוּת בִּנְתִינַת צָּרְכֵי הַחַג לְכָל הַזְקוּאִים שְׁלוֹשִׁים יוֹם לִפְנֵי הֶחָג, כְּדֵי שֶׁיּוּכְלוּ לְהִתְכּוֹנֵן לִזְמֵן שִׁמְחָתֵנוּ מִתּוֹךְ מְנוּחָה שִׁמְחָה וְטוּב לֵבָב, וְעוֹד לִפְנֵי־זֶה – בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְצָרְכֵי רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה, כִּלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב אִכְלוּ מֵשְׁמַנִים וּשְׁתוּ מֵמְתַּקִים וְשִׁלְחוּ מָנוֹת לְאֵין נָכוֹן לוֹ.

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

תַצֵא מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבַּת־בָּרַשַׁת תַּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

#### Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

May it be His will that through these words and good resolutions, we merit immediately that Hashem will give each Jew all his needs from His full, open, holy, and broad hand, and especially the true and complete redemption through Moshiach.

וִיהִי רָצוֹן שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הַדְּבּוּר וְקַבְּלֵת הַחְלָטוֹת טוֹבוֹת בְּכָל־הַנִּזְפָר־לְעֵיל נִזְכָּה תַּכֶף וּמִיֶּד שֶׁהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא יִמֵּן לְכָל־אֶחָד־וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל כָּל הַמִּצְטָרֵדְּ לוֹ, מִיָּדוֹ הַמְּלֵאָה הַפְּתוּחָה הַקְדוֹשָׁה וָהָרְחָבָה.

And especially in the main matter – the true and complete redemption through Moshiach, as the Torah reading at Minchah states: "When you come into the land... and dwell in it."

וְעַל־אַחַת־כַּמָּה־וְכַמָּה בְּהָעִנָין הַכִּי עָקָרִי – גְּאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה עַל־יְדֵי מְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ, וּבִּלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב בַּפָּרָשָׁה שָׁקּוֹרִין בְּמִנְחָה: כִּי תָבוֹא אֶל הָאָרֶץ גוֹ' וִירִשְׁתָּה וְיָשֵׁרָתַּ בָּה.

And immediately: "And you shall take of the first of all the fruit of the earth... and go to the place Hashem your G-d will choose," until the conclusion of the parsha: "Look down from Your holy dwelling from heaven and bless Your people Israel" – beginning with the primary blessing of the true and complete redemption through Moshiach, immediately.

וְתַכֶף וּמִיָּדוּ "וְלָקַחְתָּ מֵרֵאשִׁית כָּל פְּרִי הָאַדָמָה גּוֹ' וְלָלַחְתָּ מֵרֵאשִׁית כָּל פְּרִי הָאַדָמָה גּוֹ' וְלָלַקּיוּם אֲשֶׁר יִבְחַר ה' אֱלֹקִיךְּ לְשַׁכֵּן שְׁמוֹ שָׁם, וְעַד הַשְׁקִיפָה לְסִיּוּם הַפָּרָשָׁה (שֶׁקּוֹרִין בְּמִנְחָה): מְמְעוֹן קַדְשְׁךְ מִן הַשְּׁמִים וּבָרַךְ אֶת עַמְךְּ אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל, הָחֵל מִהַבְּרָכָה הָעָקָרִית דְּגְּאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה . עַל־יְדֵי מְשִׁים צִּדְקַנוּ, תֵּכֶף וּמִיָּד מַמְּשּׁׁ

#### **NOTE Summary**

The Rebbe begins by explaining that the payment for mitzvos — *schar mitzvah mitzvah* — is the mitzvah itself. Each act of Torah and mitzvah brings the revelation of the Ein Sof into the material world, building G-d's dwelling place in the lowest realms. This makes the reward inseparable from the deed.

This also clarifies the verse "on that day you shall give his wage." The reward is not only in the future; every mitzvah draws a specific revelation, a "personal redemption," immediately upon its fulfillment. At the same time, the greater reward is held in trust, ready to be revealed fully at the time of Moshiach and the resurrection, when "the glory of G-d will be revealed and all flesh will see."

The Rebbe explains that the work of *birurim* (refining the world) — hinted at in the parshiyos *Ki Seitzei* and *Ki Savo* — is itself performed with the consciousness of redemption. We go out to battle with confidence that the enemy is already in our hands, and through *v'shavisa shivyo* (you will capture its captive), we elevate the sparks of *Tohu*, even higher than the revelations of *Tikkun*.

This duality of present effort and future reward is reflected in Elul. Elul is the month of cheshbon hanefesh (soul-accounting), the conclusion of the year's work, and simultaneously the preparation for the coming year. Its very name, *Ani l'dodi v'dodi li*, expresses the dynamic of Israel's initiative and G-d's reciprocal embrace, culminating in the marriage of Israel and G-d at the time of redemption.

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

ַ הַצֵּא מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרָשַׁת הַצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

The Rebbe ties this to specific dates: the 14th of Elul, when the moon is full, symbolizing Israel's wholeness; the 13th of Elul, the wedding day of the Rebbe Rayatz; the 11th of Elul, the wedding of the Rebbe Rashab; and the 15th of Elul, the founding of Tomchei Temimim. Each of these events strengthens the theme of "nisu'in" — marriage between Israel and G-d — and the preparation for the revelation of Moshiach.

Finally, the Rebbe emphasizes directives: to publicize that we stand at the threshold of redemption; to learn Torah about Moshiach and geulah; to increase joy, especially through weddings and *seudot aniyim* (meals for the poor); to strengthen Tomchei Temimim and make every Jewish home a miniature yeshivah; and to provide the needs of others for Yom Tov. By doing this, the Rebbe says, we will see "Ki tavo el ha'aretz ..." fulfilled immediately, culminating in the true and complete redemption.

#### **Practical Takeaway**

Every mitzvah you do contains its own reward — it brings the light of the Ein Sof into the physical world. Even before the final redemption, we can live with the consciousness that our mitzvos are revealing G-dliness now. During Elul, especially, we must strengthen Torah, tefillah, and acts of kindness with joy and calmness, support others' Yom Tov needs, and spread the wellsprings of Chassidus outward. By doing so, we not only prepare for redemption — we begin to taste it immediately.

#### **Chassidic Story**

When the Rebbe Rashab was preparing to establish Yeshivas Tomchei Temimim in 1897, he spoke passionately about the need for a new type of yeshivah that would combine revealed Torah and Chassidus, producing *temimim* — wholesome students devoted to the essence of Torah. After its founding, he appointed his son, the Rebbe Rayatz, to oversee its operations. Years later, the Rebbe Rayatz described how this yeshivah was not just a school but a preparation for Moshiach, since only through spreading the inner dimension of Torah could the final redemption be brought. The Rebbe, in our generation, explained that the founding of Tomchei Temimim on the 15th of Elul, in the midst of the days of the Rebbeim's weddings, embodies the marriage between Israel and G-d and directly hastens the revelation of Moshiach (Sefer HaSichos 5703; Hayom Yom, 15 Elul).

#### Therapeutic-Psychological Integration (TPX)

The Rebbe's discourse presents a model that deeply resonates with psychology and healing. At its heart is the idea that *the reward is in the deed itself* — *schar mitzvah mitzvah*. Applied therapeutically, this means that transformation is not something that comes only at the end of the process; rather, every small act of growth already contains its own healing energy.

When a person works on themselves — refining character, doing mitzvos, repairing relationships — it can feel like a battle (*Ki Seitzei lamilchamah*). The Rebbe explains that this battle is already infused with the victory of *Ki Savo el ha'aretz* — arrival, wholeness, and homecoming. Psychologically, this reflects how even in struggle,

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Ki Teitzei

תַנש"א מִשִּיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּּרשָׁת תַּצֵא, י"ד אֱלוּל ול ה'תנש"א

Teitzei – from the Sichos of Shabbos Parshas Teitzei, 14 Elul, year 5751/91

a person can anchor themselves in the awareness that they are already more than their pain, that the future self they long for is present in potential now. This reframing shifts the energy of healing from desperation to calmness, from fear to settled joy.

Elul, as the Rebbe describes, is a time of reckoning and preparation — reviewing the year, repairing what is broken, and setting the tone for the new. In therapy, this parallels the process of honest self-accounting: looking at one's behaviors, thoughts, and emotions without shame, but with a desire to repair and realign. The symbolism of Elul — *Ani l'dodi v'dodi li* — teaches that when a person reaches out with vulnerability ("I am for my Beloved"), they find themselves met with compassion and embrace ("and my Beloved is for me"). Healing happens when effort and grace meet.

The Rebbe's emphasis on *nisu'in* (marriage) as the ultimate metaphor of redemption speaks to integration: the marriage between the conscious and unconscious, between past wounds and future aspirations, between self and G-d. Just as marriage requires vulnerability, communication, and mutual trust, so too psychological healing requires opening oneself to connection — with others, with truth, with the deeper self.

#### Story

A Holocaust survivor once told his therapist that during his time in the camps, he would secretly say Modeh Ani each morning. "I had no food, no family, no future. But when I whispered those words, I felt I was already alive, already connected. Even there, I could begin the day." His therapist later reflected that this daily whisper was not merely a ritual; it was a living embodiment of *schar mitzvah mitzvah* — the act itself was its own healing. That survivor lived to build a family, a business, and a community, but he insisted: "My redemption started in the moment I chose to live with faith."

This echoes the Rebbe's vision: that redemption is not only a future reward, but is experienced in every act of faith, love, and goodness today. Each mitzvah, each act of growth, is not just preparation for healing — it is healing itself.

Would you like me to expand this TPX to **explicitly weave in the wedding imagery** of the Rebbe Rashab and Rayatz (and Tomchei Temimim), showing how "marriage" as a metaphor can also be applied in trauma therapy and integration?

END NOTE