

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Pinchas

מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרָשַׁת פִּינָחָס, מִבָּרְכִים־הַחֹדֵשׁ מְנַחֶם־אָ ם־אַב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א

Introduction

This deeply moving discourse by the Lubavitcher Rebbe—delivered during the *Nine Days* leading to Tisha B'Av—centers on the mystical significance of the division of Eretz Yisrael through *goral* (lottery). The Rebbe probes why the Torah insists the land be divided not through logic or negotiation, but by seemingly arbitrary casting of lots, and shows that this method reveals the core bond between the Jewish people, their inheritance, and G-d Himself. Expanding on this theme, the Rebbe weaves together halachic nuances, Midrashic commentary, and practical Chassidic guidance—ultimately illuminating how our actions today prepare us not just for the redemption, but to *live redemptively* even before it arrives. The Rebbe (Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, 1902–1994), seventh leader of Chabad-Lubavitch, was renowned for interpreting every Torah theme as a living guide to the challenges of our time, particularly focusing on the imminence of the Geulah.

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One of the innovations in our Parshah is the matter of the inheritance and portion of the Land of Israel for each tribe and each and every individual of Israel.	אַחַד הַחִדּוּשִׁים בְּפָּרָשָׁתֵנוּ הוּא עִנְיַן נַחַלַת וַחַלְקַת אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל לְכָל שֵׁבֶט וּלְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל.
— As we stand at the threshold of the true and complete Redemption, as is evident from all the signs of the Redemption (as has been discussed recently several times) — it is understood that every person must derive from this a lesson regarding the inheritance and portion of the Land of Israel in actual, literal terms in the Redemption.	בְּעָמְדֵנוּ עַל סַף הַגְּאֵלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה, כַּמּוּבָן — מִבֶּל סִימָנִי הַגְּאֵלָּה (כַּמְדֵבָּר לָאַחֲרוֹנָה כַּמָּה־פְּעָמִים) — מוּבָן שֶׁלְכָל אֶחָד יֶשְׁנוֹ מִזֶּה לִמּוּד בְּנוֹנֵעַ לְנַחֲלַת וַחֲלְּקֵת אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּפַשְׁטוּת בְּהַגְּאֵלָה.
But since we are still standing a moment before the Redemption, it is understood that we must learn a lesson from this even now — since the Torah is eternal, an eternal instruction for all times and all places.	אֲבָל כִּיוָן שֶׁעוֹמְדִים אָנוּ עֲדַיִן רֶגַע לְפְנֵי הַגְּאֵלֶּה, מוּבָן שֶׁצְרִיכִים לְלְמוֹד מִזֶּה לִמוּד גַּם עַתָּה – כִּיוָן שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה הִיא נִצְחִית, הוֹרָאָה נִצְחִית לְכָל הַזְּמַנִּים וּלְכָל הַמְקוֹמוֹת.
And one may say regarding the directive of the Tzemach Tzedek to a Jew who wished to move to the Land of Israel to study Torah there — "Make here the Land of Israel." Since this was publicized (by my father-in-law, the Rebbe) to every single Jew, it becomes a directive for everyone — that even when one is here, in the Diaspora, and in the time of exile (even the very last moment of it) — one must here — in this place and this time — make it the Land of Israel.	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר עַל־כִּי הוֹרָאַת הַצֶּמַח־צֶּדֶק לִיהוּדִי שֶׁרָצָה לְצַלוֹת לְצֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל לִשְׁקוֹד שֶׁם בְּתוֹרָה – "מַאדְּ דָא אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאַל" (=עֲשֵׂה וַעֲבוֹדָה כָּאן אָרֶץ־יִשְׂרָאַל). הֵיוֹת שֶׁיָּה סֵפַּר וְנִתְפַּרְסֵם (עַל־יְדֵי כְּבוֹד־קְדֻשַּׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר) לְכָל־צֶחָד וְצֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל, מוּבָן שֶׁמִּיֶּה נַעֲשֵׂית הוֹרָאָה לְכָל צֶחָד – שֻׁגַם כַּאֲשֶׁר נִמְצָאִים "בָּאוֹ", בַּחוּץ לָאָרֶץ, וּבִזְמַן הַגָּלוּת (אֲפִלוּ רָגַע הָאַחָרוֹן שֶׁבָּה) – צְרִיכִים "בָּאוֹ" – בְּמָקוֹם וּזְמַן זֶה – לַעֲשׁוֹת אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל

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But it requires explanation: how does the service of "Make here the Land of Israel" express itself? — for seemingly: according to halachah, this place here (outside the Land) is not the Land of Israel!	וְצָרִיךְ בֵּאוּר: בַּמֶּה מִתְבַּטֵּאת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּ"עֲשֵׂה כָּאן אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל"? – דְּלִכְאוֹרָה: עַל־פִּי דִּין – הָרֵי "כָּאן" !(חוּץ לָאָרֶץ) אֵינוֹ אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל
The completeness of the service of Torah and mitzvos by the Jewish people is specifically in the Land of Israel (as explained in many Midrashim of our Sages).	שְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה בַּתּוֹרָה וּמִצְ וֹת דְּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הִיא דַּוְקָא בְּאָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל (כַּמְבֹאָר בְּכַמָּה מִדְרְשֵׁי חֲכָמֵינוּ 1ַ <u>.</u> "ל
And even while we are "here," in the place and time of exile, a Jew prays (facing the Land of Israel) three times every weekday — "And gather us together from the four corners of the earth to our land," and similarly in other prayers.	וְגַם בִּהְיוֹתֵנוּ "כָּאן", בִּמְקוֹם וּזְמַן הַגָּלוּת – מִתְפַּלֵּל יְהוּדִי (וּפָנָיו כְּנָגֶד אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל) שָׁלוֹשׁ פְּעָמִים בְּכָל יוֹם (חוֹל) – "וְקַבְּצֵנוּ יַחַד מֵאַרְבֵּע כַּנְפוֹת הָאָרֶץ לָאַרְצֵנוּ", וְכַיּוֹצֵא־בָּזֶה.
And especially in the final generations and the final times — the very final moment — for, according to all signs of the Redemption, "Behold, he (Mashiach) is coming!" (as will be explained later in section 11),	ּוּבִפְּרָט בַּדּוֹרוֹת הָאַחֲרוֹנִים וּבַזְּמַנִּים הָאַחֲרוֹנִים – וּבַזְּמֵן הַכִּי אַחֲרוֹן – שֶׁלְפִי כָּל סִימָנֵי הַגְּאֻלָּה – "הָנֵּה (זֶה (מָשִׁיחַ) בָּא!" (כְּדִלְקַמֶּן סְעִיף־י״א,
What then is the instruction: "Make here the Land of Israel"?!	יְעֲשֵׂה כָּאן אֶבֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל - "עֲשֵׂה כָּאן אֶבֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל?!
Especially since immediately after this, we are already leaving the exile and going to the Land of Israel literally.	וּבִפְרָט – שֶׁבְּרָגַע שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי זָה – יוֹצְאִים כְּבָר מִן הַגָּלוּת וְהוֹלְכִים לְאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל כִּפְשׁוּטָה.
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And this will be understood by first prefacing a concept in our Parshah:	ָןיוּבַן זֶה בְּהַקְדִים עִנְיָן בְּפָרָשָׁתֵנוּ:
Regarding the division of the Land of Israel that took place by lottery — as described in our Parshah — Rashi brings (from the Midrash of our Sages, of blessed memory) that the lottery <i>spoke</i> , the lottery itself cried out and said: "I am the lottery — I came up for such-and-such boundary for such-and-such tribe." And we must understand the reason and benefit of this miracle: for the Holy One, blessed be He, does not perform miracles <i>in vain</i>	בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַחֲלְקַת אֶרֶץ יִשְּׂרָאֵל שֶׁהָיְתָה עַל־פִּי הַגּוֹרָל – כַּמְסֵפֶּר בְּפָּרָשֶׁתֵנוּ – מֵבִיא רַשִּׁ"י (מִמְּדְרְשֵׁי חֲכָמֵינוּ זַ"ל) שֶׁהַגּוֹרָל הָיָה מְדַבֵּר, הַגּוֹרָל עַצְמוֹ הָיָה צוֹוֵת וְאוֹמֵר: "אֲנִי הַגּוֹרָל – עָלִיתִי לְגְבוּל פְּלוֹנִי לְשֵׁבֶּט "פְּלוֹנִי וְצָרִיךְ לְהָבִין הַטַּעַם וְהַתּוֹעֶלֶת שֶׁבְּנֵס זָה: הָרֵי אֵין ![הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא עוֹשֶׂה נֵס לְמַגְנָא [=לְחָבָּם
[i.e., for no purpose]. So why, then, was the miracle done such that the lottery <i>spoke</i> ? It could have been clarified which portion of land belonged to which tribe through the lottery — without the miracle of the lottery	וּמַדוּעַ אִם־כֵּן עָשָׂה אֶת הַנֵּס שֶׁהַגוֹרָל הָיָה מְדַבֵּר? הָיָה יָכוֹל לִהְיוֹת הַבֵּרוּר בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַחֲלֻקַת הָאָרֶץ (גְּבוּל פְּלוֹנִי לְשֵׁבֶט פְלוֹנִי) עַל־פִּי הַגוֹרָל – (כְּפִי שֶׁהוּא בְּכָל גוֹרָל
speaking — just as in any regular lottery.	ן(בְּלִי נַס שֶׁהַגּוֹרָל מְדַבֵּר !!

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And even though the Holy One, blessed be He, desired to show the	ּוְאַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא רָצָה לְהַרְאוֹת
Jewish people that the lottery is a true matter by Divine command	לְבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁהַגּוֹרָל הוּא עִנְיָן אֲמִתִּי עַל־פִּי ה' (וְלֹא
(and not by chance) — that had already been demonstrated by a	בְּאַקְרַאי) – הָרֵי עַל־זֶה כְּבָר הָיָה נֵס קוֹדֵם: שֶׁהָרְאָה
previous miracle: that it was shown that the lottery followed the	שֶׁהַגּוֹרָל הָיָה עַל־פִּי רוּחַ הַקֹּדֶשׁ – אֶלְעָזָר הַכֹּהֵן הָיָה
spirit of prophecy — Elazar the Kohen was dressed in the Urim	מְלֻבָּשׁ בָּאוּרִים וְתֻמִּים וְאוֹמֵר בְּרוּחַ הַקּדָשׁ: "אָם שֵׁבֶט
and Tumim and declared through Divine inspiration: "If	פְּלוֹנִי עוֹלֶה – תְּחוּם פְּלוֹנִי עוֹלֶה עִמּוֹ", וְזֶה הָרְאָה
such-and-such tribe comes up, such-and-such boundary will rise	לְבָנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁהַגּוֹרָל הוּא אֱמֶת וְיָשָׁר.
with it." And this showed the people of Israel that the lottery was	
truthful and just.	
So then why was there a need for the additional miracle that the	וּלְשֵׁם מָה הָיוּ זְקוּקִים לַנֵּס שֶׁהַגּוֹרָל הָיָה מְדַבֵּר?
lottery spoke?	
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And one can say the explanation is as follows:	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר הַבֵּאוּר בָּזֶה:
Since the Holy One, blessed be He, commanded that the land	בֵּיוָן שֶׁהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּף־הוּא צִנָּה שֶׁאַף בְּגוֹרֶל יֵחָלֵק אֶת
should be divided <i>only</i> by lottery — "Only by lottery shall he	הָאָרֶץ" ("עַל כִּי הַגּוֹרֶל תַּחָלֵק נַחֲלָתוֹ", "וְהִתְנַחַלְתָּם אֶת
divide his inheritance," and "You shall inherit the land by lottery"	הָאָרֶץ בְּגוֹרָל"), וְדַוְקָא עַל־יְדֵי הַגּוֹרָל ("אַךְּ בְּגוֹרָל")
— and specifically through the lottery (i.e., <i>only</i> by lottery) and not	וְלֹא בְּאֹפֶן אַחֵר – לָכֵן הָיְתָה הַחֲלָקָה וְהַבֵּרוּר שֶׁל כָּל
through any other means — therefore the division and clarification	חַלֶּק בָּאָרֶץ צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת עַל־יְדֵי הַגּוֹרָל עַצְמוֹ (וְלֹא
of each portion of the land had to be through the lottery itself (and	עַל־יְדֵי דָּבָר אַחֵר.
not through any other method).	
And one can say that this is why even the confirmation of the truth	ןְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁלֶּכֵן גַּם הַבֵּרוּר בַּאֲמִתִּית עִנְיַן הַגּוֹרָל הָיָה
of the lottery had to be done by the lottery itself — the lottery itself	
cried out and said — because if there were room for doubt whether	ּ כִּיוָן שֶׁאָם שַׁיָּךְ סָפֵק הַאָם הַגּוֹרָל הוּא בְּאַקְרַאי, וּזְקוּקִים
the lottery was random, and therefore there would be a need for	לְדָבָר אַחֵר (רוּחַ הַקּדָשׁ וְכַיּוֹצֵא־בָּזָה) בִּכְדֵי לְהַרְאוֹת
something <i>else</i> (like Divine inspiration or similar) to demonstrate	שָׁהוּא אֱמֶת וּמְכֵנָן – הָרֵי־זֶה מוֹרֶה שֶׁהַגוֹרָל עַצְמוֹ אֵינוֹ
its truth and accuracy — this would imply that the lottery alone	פוֹצֵל אֶת חֲלָקַת הָאָרֶץ בִּשְׁלֵמוּת,
does not effect the division of the land in a complete manner.	
And therefore the lottery itself cried out, etc. — through this, the	וְלָכֵן הַגּוֹרֶל עַצְמוֹ הָיָה צוֹוֵחַ כוּ''', עַל־יְדֵי זֶה פָּעַל
lottery itself performed the division completely — it itself declared	
in a clear and revealed manner that "Such-and-such boundary	יַבָּרוּר וְגָלוּי שֶׁ"גְבוּל פְּלוֹנִי לְשֵׁבֶט פְּלוֹנִי".
belongs to such-and-such tribe."	
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But still, this requires explanation:	אָבָל עֲדַיִן צָרִיךְ בַּאוּר בָּזֶה:

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The concept of the lottery is not an end unto itself, but rather an	ענְיָן הַגּוֹרָל אֵינוֹ עִנְיָן לְעַצְמוֹ, אֶלָּא אֶמְצָעִי לַחֲלֵקַת
instrument for the division and settlement of the Land. Similarly,	ָהָאָרֶץ וִישׁוּב הָאָרֶץ. וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ־זֶה "הַדְּבּוּר" שֶׁל הַגּוֹרָל
the "speaking" of the lottery seemingly does not pertain directly to	אֵינוֹ נוֹגֵעַ לְעַצֶּם חֲלָקַת הָאָרֶץ עַל־פִּי הַגוֹרָל, אֶלָּא זָהוּ
the actual division of the Land by the lottery, but appears to be a	דָּבָר צְדָדִי לְכָאוֹרָה – הוֹכָחָה עַל אֲמִתִּית הַגוֹרָל, אוֹ
secondary matter — a proof of the authenticity of the lottery, or a	לַפַּרְסֵם הַדָּבָר.
means to publicize the matter.	
What difference would it make, then, in the division of the Land, if	לְמַאי נַפְקָא מִנָּה אָם־כֵּן בַּחֲלָקַת הָאָרֶץ אָם הַבֵּרוּר
the clarity of the truth of the lottery (and its publicity) came	בַּאֲמָתִּית עִנְיַן הַגּוֹרָל (וּפִּרְסוּם הַדָּבָר) בָּא עַל־יְדֵי הַגּוֹרָל
through the lottery itself or in another way — through Divine	עַצְמוֹ אוֹ בְּאֹפֶן אַחֵר (עַל־יְדֵי רוּחַ הַקֹּדֶשׁ דְּהָאוּרִים
inspiration via the Urim and Tumim, or by the word of Hashem, or	וְתַמִּים, אוֹ עַל־פִּי ה' וְכַיּוֹצֵא־בָּזֶה)? אֲפִלּוּ אָם לֹא הָיָה
the like? Even if it had not come through the lottery itself, the	ֶזֶה עַל־יְדֵי הַגּוֹרָל עַצְמוֹ – עַדִין הָיוּ מְקַיְמִים אֶת הַצִּוּוִי
command "only by lottery shall the land be divided" would still	בּגוֹרָל יֵחָלֵק אֶת הָאָרֶץ" בִּשְׁלֵמוּת".
have been fulfilled completely.	
Put differently: If the lottery were a commandment and an end in	בָּסגְנוֹן אַחֵר: אָלוּ הָיָה הַגּוֹרֶל מִצְוָה וְתַכְלִית לְעַצְמוֹ
itself (and not merely for the purpose of another matter — i.e., the	(וְלֹא לְשֵׁם עִנְיָן אַחֵר – חֲלֻקַת הָאָרֶץ), וְהַגּוֹרָל "הָיָה
division of the Land), and the "speaking" of the lottery were an	מְדַבֵּר" הָיָה חֵלֶק מֵעֶצֶם עִנְיַן הַגּוֹרָל וַחְלַקַת הָאָרֶץ
inherent component of the lottery and the division that came	עַל־יָדוֹ – הָיָה נִתָּן לְהָבִין מַדּוּעַ כָּל פְּרָטֵי הַחֲלֻקָּה, כּוֹלֵל
through it, then it would be understandable why every detail of the	הַבֵּרוּר שֶׁהַגוֹרָל הוּא עִנְיָן אֲמִתִּי – צְרִיכִים לְהַעָשׁוֹת
division — including the clarity that the lottery is true — would	דַןקָא עַל־יְדֵי הַגּוֹרָל עַצְמוֹ.
need to occur specifically through the lottery itself.	
But since the lottery is only the means by which Hashem wanted	אָבָל הֵיוֹת שֶׁהַגוֹרָל הוּא רַק הָאֹפֶן שֶׁבּוֹ
the Land of Israel to be divided — that is, what matters is the	_ הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא רָצָה שֶׁיֵחָלְקוּ אֶת אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל
result of the lottery (not the lottery itself) — then to fulfill the	ךְהַיְנוּ, שֶׁבָּזֶה נוֹגַעַ תּוֹצְאַת הַגוֹרָל (וְלֹא הַגוֹרָל עַצְמוֹ) –
command "only by lottery shall the land be divided," it would	הָרֵי בִּכְדֵי לְקַיֵּים אֶת הַצִּוּוּי "אַך בְּגוֹרָל יַחֲלֵק אֶת
seemingly suffice that the land be divided by lottery, and the	הָאָרֶץ" מַסְפִּיק לְכָאוֹרָה שֶׁיֵּחָלְקוּ אֶת הָאָרֶץ עַל־פִּי
verification of the truth — being only a secondary matter — could	_ הַגּוֹרָל, וְהַבֵּרוּר בַּאֲמִתִּית הַדָּבָר – שֶׁהוּא פְּרָט צְדָדִי
have come by another method.	יָכוֹל לָבוֹא בְּאֹפֶן אַחֵר.
Why then was it necessary for the truth of this matter to be	מַדוּעַ צְרִיכָה הָאֱמֶת שֶׁבָּזָה לְהִתְבָּרֵר דַּוְקָא עַל־יְדֵי
clarified specifically through the lottery itself, to the point of	הַגוֹרֶל עַצְמוֹ, וְצְרִיכִים לַעֲשׁוֹת לְשֵׁם כָּךְ נֵס מְיָחָד, וְאֵין
creating a special miracle for it? Why wasn't it sufficient that the	ָזָה מַסְפִּיק שֶׁיֵּדְעוּ זֹאת עַל־יְדֵי הַנֵּס שֶׁהַגּוֹרֶל הָיָה עַל־פִּי
people know it through the miracle that the lottery was by Divine	?רוּחַ הַּקֶּדֶשׁ דְּהָאוּרִים וְתַּמִּים עַל־יְדֵי אֶלְעָזָר הַכּהֵן?
inspiration through the Urim and Tumim of Elazar the Kohen?	
And one can explain this based on the interpretation of the	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר בָּזֶה עַל־פִּי בֵּאוּרוֹ שֶׁל הָרָגַצְ'וֹבִער, שֶּבַּתּוֹרָה
Rogatchover, that in Torah and holiness, every detail — even one	וּבְקְדַשָּׁה כָּל דָּבָר – אַף שֶׁהוּא הָכְרַחִי לְכָאוֹרָה – הַכּּל
that is seemingly only necessary or preparatory — is intentional	בָּרָנָנָה מְכֵנָנֶת וּמִצְוָה עַל־פִּי ה'.
and a mitzvah according to the will of Hashem.	

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מְשִׁיחוֹת שֵׁבֶּת־פֶּרָשֵׁת פִּינְחָס, מְבָרְכִים־הַחֹדֵשׁ מְנַחֶם־אַ ם־אַב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א

	ن بن الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل
Just as this applies to the journeys of the Children of Israel in the desert: even though they were a preparation and means to arrive in the Land of Israel, the command included the travel itself and the places along the way, which themselves were mitzvos (as it is written: "And Moshe wrote their goings-out according to their journeys by the word of Hashem").	ּיּכְפִּי שֶׁהוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְמַסְעוֹת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּמִּדְבֶּר – שֶׁאַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁזָּה הָיָה הַכָנָה וְאֶמְצָעי לְהַגִּיעַ לְאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל – הַוָה הַמִּצְוָה גַּם עֶצֶם הַהַלִיכָה, וְכֵן הַמְּקוֹמוֹת שֶׁבֶּאֶמְצַע הַדֶּרֶךְ – הָוָה גַּם־כֵּן מִצְוָה (כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: (''''וַיִּכְתֹּב מֹשֶׁה אֶת מוֹצָאֵיהֶם לְמַסְעֵיהֶם עַל־פִּי ה.
And similarly in various sacred matters (in the Temple service), something that is merely a preparation or necessary prerequisite for another act, still receives importance and sanctified status.	עַל־דֶּרֶךְ זֶה בְּכַמָּה עִנְיָנֵי קְדֵשָּׁה (בַּעֲבוֹדַת הַמִּקְדָּשׁ) – הַרִי עִנְיָן שֶׁהוּא רַק הַכָּנָה וְהַקְדָּמָה (מֵכְרַחַת) לְעִנְיָן אַחֵר הַ מְקַבֵּל גַּם־בֵּן חֲשִׁיבוּת וְגֶדֶר דְּקְדֵשָׁה.
For example, regarding the carrying of the blood to the altar—even though the carrying is only for the sake of the sprinkling service (and naturally would be viewed as mere preparation), the halachah is that the carrying itself is considered a sacred service, to the point that improper intention invalidates it.	ּכָפִי שֶׁהוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְהוֹלָכַת הַדָּם לַמִּזְבֵּחַ – שֶׁאֲפָלוּ שֶּהַהוֹלָכָה הִיא רַק בִּשְׁבִיל הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּזְרִיקֵת הַדָּם גַל־הַמִּזְבֵּחַ (שֶׁעַל־פִּי טֶבַע צָרִיךְ לְהִיוֹת הוֹלָכָה בִּשְׁבִיל הַ) – הַרֵי הַדִּין הוּא שֶׁבַּהוֹלָכָה גוּפָה יֵשְׁנָה חֲשִׁיבוּת וְגֶדָר דַּעֲבוֹדָה, וְעַד שֶׁמַּחֲשֶׁבָה פּוֹסֶלֶת בָּה
And one can say that similarly — and even more so — regarding the lottery through which the Land was divided: even though the lottery is a preparation for the division of the Land, since it is the designated method for dividing the Land, and especially since the division by lottery is a Divine command (as mentioned several times), the lottery gains significance and status of its own — not only as a means to an end, but also in and of itself.	יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר שֶׁעַל־דֶּרֶך זֶה – וִיתַּרָה מִזֶּה – הוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ גוֹרֶל שֶׁעַל־יָדוֹ "יַחֲלֵק אֶת הָאָרֶץ": אַף־עַל־כִּּי שֶׁהַגוֹרֶל זוֹא הַקְדֶּמָה לַחֲלֻקת הָאָרֶץ – אֲבָל כִּיוָן שֶׁזֶּהוּ הָאֹכֶּן חַלֵּק אֶת הָאָרֶץ, וִיתַּרָה מִזֶּה – חֲלָקַת הָאָרֶץ עַל־כִּּי זְגוֹרֶל הוּא צִוּוּי ה' (וְכַמָּה כְּּעָמִים) – הֲרֵי זָה (הַגּוֹרֶל) זִקבֵּל חֲשִׁיבוּת וְגָדֶר לְעַצְמוֹ (נוֹסֶף עַל כָּךְ שֶׁדָּהוּ אֶמְצָעִי חֲלֵקת הָאָרֶץ), וְגַם הַפְּרָטִים הַצְּדָדִיִּים שֶׁבָּזָה – הַבֵּרוּר שְׁהַגוֹרֶל הוּא עַל־כִּי ה', וּפִּרְסוּם הַגּוֹרֶל – בִּהְיוֹתָם פְּרָטִים דְּדָבָר שֶׁבִּקְדָשָׁה – נוֹגְעִים לְעֶצֶם הָעִנְיָן
And therefore, it was essential for the completeness of the matter of the lottery — in fulfilling Hashem's command that the division of the land be "by lottery" — that the lottery itself cried out and said: "I am the lottery, I have come up for the border of such-and-such for such-and-such tribe."	'לָכֵן הָיָה נוֹגֵעַ לִשְׁלֵמוּת עִנְיַן הַגּוֹרָל בִּקְיּוּם צִוּוּי ה' שֶׁחַלֵּקת הָאָרֶץ תִּהְיָה "עַל־פִּי גוֹרָל" – שֶׁהַגּוֹרָל עַצְמוֹ הָיָה צוֹוַחַ וְאוֹמֵר: "אֲנִי הַגּוֹרָל – עָלִיתִי לִגְבוּל פְּלוֹנִי "לְשֵׁבֶט פְּלוֹנִי
This indicates that the lottery itself (which has significance of its own) possesses the power to effect the division of the land (without any doubt), as was explained above.	שָּדָבָר זֶה מוֹרֶה שֶׁהַגוֹרֶל עַצְמוֹ (שֶׁיֵשׁ לוֹ חֲשִׁיבוּת שָצְמוֹ) יֵשׁ בְּכֹחוֹ לִפְעֹל אֶת חֲלֻקַת הָאָרֶץ (בְּלִי סָפֵק), כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל

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And the inner explanation of all this:	וְהַבֵּאוּר בָּזֶה בִּפְנִימִיוּת הָעִנְיָנִים:
The ideas of conquest, division, and settlement of the Land allude to the spiritual mission of the Jewish people — to conquer the Land of Canaan, the lands of the seven nations, and to transform them into the Land of Israel, the Holy Land — in other words, to make it a Jewish and sanctified land, a land in which its connection to Judaism, G-dliness, and holiness is visibly apparent. This is accomplished when the Jewish people utilize the Land to fulfill in it (and through it) the mitzvos dependent on the Land, and to build there the Beis HaMikdash, regarding which G-d says: "And they shall make for Me a Sanctuary, and I shall dwell among them."	פָבּוּשׁ, חֲלֶקָה וִישׁוּב הָאֶרֶץ מְרַמְזִים עַל עֲבוֹדַת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לִכְבּשׁ אֶת אֶרֶץ כְּנַעַן, אַרְצוֹת שִׁבְעָה גוֹיִם, וְלַצְשׁוֹת מֵהֶם אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל, אֶרֶץ הַקּדֶשׁ, דְּהַיְנוּ, אֶרֶץ יְהוּדִית וּקְדוֹשָׁה, אֶרֶץ שֶׁבָּה נִכָּר בִּגְלוּי שַׁיָּכוּתָה לְיַהְדוּת, אֱלֹקוּת וּקְדֵשָׁה, עַל־יְדֵי זָה שֶׁבְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מְנַצְּלִים אֶת הָאָרֶץ לְקֹיֵם בָּה (וְעַל־יָדָה) אֶת הַמִּצְווֹת הַמְלוּיוֹת בָּאָרֶץ, וְלִבְנוֹת שָׁם אֶת בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ, שֶׁעָלָיו הֹמְלוּיוֹת בָּאָרֶץ, וְלִבְנוֹת שָׁם אֶת בֵּית הַמִּקְדָשׁ וְשָׁכַנְתִּי אוֹמֵר הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא: "וְעָשׁוּ לִי מִקְדָּשׁ וְשָׁכַנְתִּי
This reflects the inner purpose and intention of the entire creation—to conquer the physical world (as it is written: "Be fruitful and multiply, fill the earth and subdue it") and to transform it into a dwelling place for Him in the lower realms, a place where the Holy One, blessed be He, is revealed—as if a person is revealed in his own private home.	שֶׁזוֹ הִיא הַכַּנָּנָה וְהַתַּכְלִית שֶׁל כָּל הַבְּּרִיאָה: לִכְבּשׁ אֶת הָעוֹלָם הַגַּשְׁמִי (כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמִלְאוּ אֶת הָאֶרֶץ וְכִבְשֵׁהָ"), וְלַצֲשׁוֹת מִמֶּנוּ דִּירָה לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ בַּתַּחְתוֹנִים – מָקוֹם שֶׁבּוֹ נִמְצֵא הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא בִּגְלוּי, כְּבִיָּכוֹל כְּאָדֶם בְּדִירָתוֹ הַפְּּרָטִית.
In order for this conquest to be complete, it must take place in all aspects — both from the side of what is being conquered and from the side of the one doing the conquering: (a) The conquest of the land is complete only when the entire land is conquered (as it was with the conquest of the Land of Israel). If even a part remains unconquered, then the conquest as a whole is incomplete — even the parts that were already conquered. Simply put, there remains danger from those dwelling in the unconquered portion.	בּכְדֵי שֶׁעֲבוֹדַת הַכִּבּוּשׁ תִּהְיֶה בִּשְׁלֵמוּת – צְרִיכָה הִיא לְהְיוֹת בְּכָל הַכְּּרָטִים, הֵן דְּהַנִּכְבָּשׁ וְהֵן דְּהַכּוֹבֵשׁ: (א) כִּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ בִּשְׁלֵמוּת – הוּא כַּאֲשֶׁר כּוֹבְשִׁים אֶת כָּל הָאָרֶץ (כְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה בִּכְבּוּשׁ אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל); אָם נִשְׁאָר חַלֶּק מֵהָאָרֶץ שֶׁלֹּא נִכְבַּשׁ – הֲרֵי הַכְּבּוּשׁ כֻּלוֹ אֵינוֹ בִּשְׁלֵמוּת (גַּם בְּחַלְקֵי הָאָרֶץ שֶׁכְּבָר נִכְבְּשׁוּ), כְּפַשְׁטוּת הָעָנָין – שֶׁאָז נִשְׁאָרֶת סַכָּנָה מֵהָאֲנָשִׁים הַנִּמְצָאִים בְּחֵלֶק הָאָרֶץ שֶׁלֹּא נִכְבַּשׁ

Sichas Nun Alef **Parshas Pinchas**

מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־פָּרָשַׁת פִּינְחָס, מְבָּרְכִים־הַחֹדֶשׁ מְנַחֵם־אָ ם־אָב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א

(b) From the side of the conqueror: the conquest is complete and clearly recognizable in the conquered — only when the conqueror invests all his energy and the totality of his faculties into לְגַמָרִי עַל־יָדֵי הַכּוֹבַשׁ – כַּאַשֶׁר הַכּוֹבַשׁ מַשָּקִיעַ בַּפָּעַלָּת the conquest. The sum of human activity occurs through the "three הַכָּבוּשׁ בָּכָל פָּהוֹתָיו, בָּכַל פָּרָטֵי הַמְּצִיאוּת שֵׁלוֹ, וּכָלָלוּת garments": thought, speech, and action. If the person does not conquer with all three garments (for instance, with only action, but without planning in thought or direction in speech to commanders and troops — or only with thought and action, etc.) — then the conquest is lacking, and consequently the conquest is also lacking in the full expression of what is being conquered.

ועל־דַּרַךְ זָה (ב) מצד הכּוֹבשׁ: מתי הכּבּוּשׁ הוּא בשַׁלמוּת – וּבָאפָן שֵׁנּכּר בּגַלוּי בּנּכְבּשׁ שֵׁהוּא נכְבּשׁ 'פָּעַלַת הָאָדָם (הַכּוֹבֵשׁ) בָּעוֹלָם – הִיא עַל־יִדֵי ג' הַלְבוּשִׁים שֵׁלוֹ: מַחֲשַׁבָה, דְבּוּר וּמַעֵשֵׂה. אָם אֵין הוּא כּוֹבֵשׁ אֶת הַאַרֵץ עָם כַּל ג' הַלְּבוּשִׁים (אֵלַא בִּמַעֵשֵׂה בָּלְבַד – לָלֹא תַּכָנוּן בִּמַחֲשַׁבַה, וּלָלֹא הַהוֹרַאוֹת בִּדְבּוּר לְפָקִידִי הַחַיָל וְלַנְּכְבַּשִׁים, אוֹ רַק בְּמַחֲשֵׁבָה וּמֵעֲשֵׂה ּוְכַיּוֹצֵא בָּזֵה) – חָסֵר בִּשָׁלֵמוּת הַכִּבּוּשׁ, וּבְדֵרֶךְ מִמֵּילָא – גַם בַּכְבוּשׁ דְכֵל פָּרַטֵי מְצִיאוּת הַנְּכְבֵּשׁ.

And similarly is the case regarding conquering the world through spiritual work — to make a dwelling for Him, may He be blessed, in the lower realms: the completeness of the dwelling is only when (a) it penetrates all the details of the dwelling itself (parallel to that שַּבָּכֶל פָּרָט דְּהַדִּירָה | a) אַבָּכָל פָּרָט דְהַדִּירָה which is conquered) — that in every detail of the dwelling it is recognizable that it belongs to the Owner of the dwelling, and (b) it is fully inhabited by the one who dwells in it — that He is present openly and thoroughly within every detail of His presence (through thought, speech, and action) in that dwelling, since it is His established place.

וְעַל־דָּרֶךְ זֶה הוּא גַם בִּנוֹגַעַ לְכְבּוּשׁ הַעוֹלַם בַּעֲבוֹדָה רוּחַנִית לַעֲשׁוֹת דִּירָה לוֹ יִתְבַּרֶךְ בַּתַּחָתוֹנִים – שֲשִׁלֵמוּת הַדִּירָה הִיא דַּוְקָא כַּאֲשֶׁר: (א) זָה חוֹדֵר בְּכַל פָּרָטִי ָנָכֶר שֶׁהוּא שַׁיָּךְ לְבַעַל הַדִּירָה; וְ(ב) שֶׁל הָאַדָם הַדָּר בַדִּירָה – שָׁנִּמְצָא בִּגְלוּי וּבְהָתְפַּשְׁטוּת גְמוּרָה בְּכָל פְּרָטֵי מְצִיאוּתוֹ (בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה דְבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה) בְּדִירָתוֹ, כִּיוָן שֶׁזֶּהוּ (מַקוֹם קביעוּתוֹ (דירתוֹ).

And so too, this applies — so to speak — regarding the Divine dwelling in the lower realms: the completeness of the dwelling is expressed in the fact that all aspects of the lower realms (in plural form) become an open and revealed dwelling for the Holy One, blessed be He — such that His very essence and being is present there in a revealed manner, along with all His "powers" and "garments," the revelations as they descend through the chain-like progression (the ten sefiros), which are generally divided into thought, speech, and action — i.e., Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah.

וּכִמוֹ־כֵן הוּא – כִּבַיַכוֹל – בִּנוֹגֵעַ לַ"דִּירָה לוֹ יָתְבַּרֶךְ בַּתַּחָתּוֹנִים'': שֵׁשָּׁלֵמוּת הַדִּירַה מִתְבַּטֵאת בַּזֵה – שֶׁכַּל פָּרָטֵי הַ"תַּחָתּוֹנִים" (לַשׁוֹן רַבִּים) – הֶם "דִּירַה" בָּגְלוּי שֶׁל הַקַּדוֹשׁ־בַּרוּדְ־הוּא, וְשֶׁעַצְמוּתוֹ וּמַהוּתוֹ יְתְבַּרֶדְ נָמָצֵאת שַׁם בָּגָלוּי, בָּיַחָד עָם כַּל הַ״כֹּחוֹת״ וְהַלְּבוּשִׁים" שֶׁלוֹ – הַגָּלּוּיִים בָּסֶדֶר הָשְׁתַּלְשָׁלוּת (עֲשֶׂר סְפִירוֹת), שֶׁמָתְחַלְּקִים בָּכָלַלוּת לְמַחֲשֶׁבָה, דְבּוּר וּמֵעֵשֶׁה – בָּרִיאַה, יִצִירָה וַעֲשִׂיַה

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Pinchas

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּּרָשַׁת בִּּינְחָס, מְבָרְכִים־הַחֹדֶשׁ מְנַחֵם־אָ ם־אָב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א	
(1)	
And since the dwelling for Him, blessed be He, in the lower realms is made through the divine service of the Jewish people, it is understood that also within the Jew (who is conquering the land) there must be completeness in his service — in all the details of his faculties and garments: thought, speech, and action. Beyond the fact that he is making himself into a "dwelling" for the Holy One, blessed be He — by serving Him with his own thought, speech, and action — his divine service in the world (both in fulfilling mitzvos, and in mundane matters done for the sake of Heaven) must also engage the totality of his being: his thought, speech, and action.	אֲבוֹדַת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, הָרֵי מוּבָן שֶׁגַּם בַּיְהוּדִי (הַכּּוֹבֵשׁ אֶת הָאָרֶץ) צְרִיכָה לָהְיוֹת שְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּכָל פְּרָטֵי הַכּּחוֹת וְהַלְבוּשִׁים שֶׁלוֹ – בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה, דְּבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה.
It is known that the completeness of mitzvah observance comes when they are fulfilled with thought, speech, and action — both in general categories of mitzvos (those linked to thought, speech, or action — for example: Torah, which is primarily in speech; prayer, primarily in the heart — i.e., thought; and deeds of kindness, which are in action), and in each individual mitzvah: the intention of the mitzvah (thought), the blessing over the mitzvah (speech), and the action itself.	פַיָּדוּעַ – שֶׁשְׁלֵמוּת קִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹוֹת הִיא עַל־יְדֵי קִיּוּמָם בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה, דְּבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה – הֵן בִּכְלָלוּת הַמִּצְוֹת, שָׁמִּתְחַלְּקוֹת לְמִצְוֹוֹת הַתְּלוּיוֹת בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה, הַתְּלוּיוֹת בְּדְבּוּר, וְהַתְּלוּיוֹת בְּמַעֲשֶׂה [וּבִכְלֶלוּת: תּוֹרָה – שֶׁהִיא בְּעָקֶר בְּדְבּוּר; עֲבוֹדָה (תְּפִלֶה) – שֶׁהִיא בְּעָקֶר בַלֵּב (מַחֲשָׁבָה); וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים (מִצְוֹת) – שֶׁהֵם בְּעָקֶר לְקֵיֵם בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה, וְבּוּר וִמַעֲשֶׂה: כַּוְנַת הַמִּצְוָה (מַחֲשָׁבָה), (בִּרְכַּת הַמִּצְוָה (דְּבּוּר), וּמַעֲשֵׂה הַמִּצְוָה (מַעֲשֶׂה
Although there are halachic distinctions among mitzvos — whether their fulfillment is primarily through action, speech, thought, or two of these, or all three — the <i>completeness</i> of fulfilling the mitzvos, especially in relation to one's divine mission in this world (not merely regarding reward and punishment or after-the-fact performance), is achieved only when the person fulfills the mitzvah with utmost completeness — with his full	דַּאָגַם שֶׁמָּן הַדִּין יֵשׁ חָלּוּקִים בְּמָצְוֹוֹת – מָצְוֹוֹת הַתְּלּוּיוֹת בְּעָקֶר בְּמַצְשֶׂה, אוֹ בְּדִבּוּר, אוֹ בְמַחֲשֶׁבָה (אוֹ בִּשְׁנִים מֵהֶם אוֹ בְּכָל הַשָּׁלשָׁה) – אַךְּ שְׁלֵמוּת קִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹוֹת, וּבִפָּרָט בַּאֲשֶׁר מְדֻבָּר בְּיַחַס לְמִילּוּי שְׁלִיחוּת הָאָדָם לְמַטָּה (וְלֹא רַק בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְשָׁכָר וְעֹנֶשׁ וַעֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּדִיעֲבַד) – הִיא דַּוְקָא כַּאֲשֶׁר הָאָדָם מְקַיֵּם אֶת הַמִּצְוָה בִּתְכֵלֶת הַשָּׁלֵמוּת, בְּכָל מַהוּתוֹ וּמְצִיאוּתוֹ

essence and being.

בְּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁלֵמוּת, בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה דְּבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה.

The Rebbe

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Pinchas

מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרָשַׁת פִּינְחָס, מְבָּרְכִים־הַחֹדֶשׁ מְנַחֵם־אָ ם־אָב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א

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– וּכְפִי שֶׁהוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְמִצְוַת אַהָבַת ה' בִּקְרִיאַת שְׁמַע
שֶׁהִיא כְּלָלוּת הָצֵבוֹדָה (וְכוֹלֶלֶת אֶת כָּל הַמִּצְווֹת): "לֵית
פָּלְחָנָא כְּפָלְחָנָא דִּרְחִימוּתָא" [=אֵין עֲבוֹדָה כַּעֲבוֹדַת
הָאַהַבָּה] – שֶׁצְּרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת "בְּכָל לְבָבְדְּ, וּבְכָל נַפְשְׁדְ,
וּבְכָל מְאֹדֶךִּ". וּמִמֶּנָּה לוֹמְדִים וְנִמְשָׁךְ בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְכָל עִנְיְנֵי
הָעֲבוֹדָה ("פָּלְחָנָא") – שֶׁצְּרִיכִים לִהְיוֹת בִּשְׁלֵמוּת בְּכָל
פֹחוֹ – בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה, דְּבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה.
אָפָלוּ בָּצַדִּיק (וּבֵינוֹנִי) שֶׁמֵּרָחִין בְּהַחָלוּק בֵּין מִצְווֹת]
יטֶבְמַחָשָׁבָה, שֶׁבִּדִּבּוּר, וְשֶׁבְּמִצְשֶׁה – וְעַל אַחַת כַּמָּה
וְכַמָּה בַּאֲנָשִׁים פְּשׁוּטִים – שֶׁאֵינָם מַבְחִינִים כָּל כָּך
– בַּחִלּוּק הַזֶּה – בְּמֵילָא מְקַיְּמִים הֵם כָּל מִצְוָה בְּפַשְׁטוּת
בַּמַחְשָׁבָה, דִּבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה שֶׁלָהֶם.]
וְעַל־יִדִי זָה – שֶׁיְהוּדִי עוֹשֶׂה אֶת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ בִּשְׁלֵמוּת בְּכָל
הַפְּרָטִים, עַל־יְדֵי הַמַּחֲשֶׁבָה, דִּבּוּר וּמֵעֲשֶׂה שֶׁלוֹ – הוֹפֵךְ
הוא אֶת כָּל הָעוֹלָם – שֶׁמִּתְחַלֵּק גַם הוּא לִשְׁלוֹשׁ דְּרָגוֹת
רְבַּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׁה – לְ״דִירָה לוֹ יִתְבָּבֵךְ - בְּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה - לְ״דִירָה לוֹ
וּכְפִי שֶׁהוּא גַּם בְּפַשְׁטוּת – שֶׁבְּרֹב הָעִנְיָנִים נִכָּר בַּנִּפְעָל
– בָּעוֹלָם פְּעֻלַת הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה, דִּבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה דְ(כֹּחַ) הַפּוֹעֵל
וּבְמֵילָא, כַּאֲשֶׁר הָאָדָם הַפּוֹעֵל בָּעוֹלָם עוֹשֶׂה דָּבָר בְּכָל
הַלְבוּשִׁים שֶׁלּוֹ (מַחֲשָׁבָה, דְּבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה) – הַרֵי זֶה נָכָּר
גַם בִּשְׁלֵמוּת הַדָּבָר שָׁפּוֹעֵל בָּעוֹלָם.
עַל־פִּי־זֶה יוּבֶן הָעִנְיָן שֶׁהַגוֹרָל הָיָה מְדַבֵּר": כְּשֵׁם שֶׁעֶצֶם
הָאֲבוֹדָה דְכִּבּוּשׁ וְיִשׁוּב הָאָרֶץ צְרִיכָה לְהְיוֹת בְּתַכְלִית
הַשְׁלֵמוּת, בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה דִּבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה, כְּמוֹ־כֵן הוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ
לְכָל הַפְּרָטִים בְּהָעֲבוֹדָה, וְגַם הָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁהֵם רַק הֲכָנָה
וָהַקְדָּמָה לָעֲבוֹדָה – שֶׁהָגַם שֶׁאֵין הֵם תַּכְלִית לְעַצְמָם, אוֹ
שֶׁהֶם רַק פְּרָט בְּהָעֲבוֹדָה, צְרִיכִים גַּם הֶם לְהֵעָשׁוֹת

speech, and action.

themselves, or are merely individual details within the broader

service, they too must be done with utmost perfection—in thought,

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אָבּיָ בִי בּיִבוּ הַיִּתְיוֹ שׁ הְבַּיָּב בּי בָּיִב בּי בִּיבוּ הִי ווּנִים בּי בּי בִּיבוּ הִי ווּנִים בּי	30 Ú Í. S. TIÁ. 11 Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú Ú
It is known the saying of the holy Rebbe (the Rebbe Rashab, of	וְכַיָּדוּעַ פִּתְגַּם כְּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת אַדְמוֹ"ר (מְהוֹרַשַׁ"ב)
blessed memory)—which was passed down by his only son and	ָנִשְׁמָתוֹ־עֵדֶן (שֶׁנִּמְסַר עַל־יְדֵי בְּנוֹ יְחִידוֹ מְמֵלֵא מְקוֹמוֹ,
successor, my revered teacher and father-in-law, the Rebbe, leader	– (בַּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ
of our generation—that the penimi (inner-focused person),	שֶׁפְנִימִיי, כָּל דָבָר שֶׁהוּא עוֹשֶׂה, הַרֵי־הוּא מְנָּח בָּזָה
whatever he does, he places himself entirely into it.	ן לְגַמְרֵי:
Once, during a farbrengen, the Rebbe Rashab felt that the bachurim were singing a niggun hastily, as a rushed prelude to what would follow (like a chassidic discourse or similar). He dedicated a full talk to this, saying that in the service of a Jew, even something that is only a prelude to something else must be done with full presence—because at that moment, this is where the person truly is. When you are in something, you must be there completely. Only after this moment ends should one move on to the next step—and that next step, too, must be done with full perfection.	פַּעַם אַחַת בְּהָתְוִעֲדוּת הַרְגִישׁ כְּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת אַדְמוֹ"ר נִשְׁמָתוֹ־עֵדְן שֶׁהַבַּחוּרִים מְנְגְּנִים נִגוּן בְּחָכְּזוֹן, כְּהַקְדָּמָה לְמַה שֶׁיָבוֹא לְאַחֲרִי הַנִּגוּוּ (אֲמִירַת חָסִידוּת וְכִיּוֹצֵא־בָּזָה). וְהִקְדִּישׁ לָזָה שִׁיחָה שְׁלֵמָה, שֶׁתְּכְנָה הוּא, שְׁבַּעֲבוֹדְתוֹ שֶׁל יְהוּדִי צָרִיךְ הוּא לַעֲשׁוֹת כָּל דְּבָר בְּשְׁלֵמוּת אֲפִלּוּ כַּצְשְׁשֶׁר מִדְבָּר אוֹדוֹת עִנְין שֶׁהוּא הַקְדָּמָה לְענְיָן אֲחֵר – הֲרֵי כַּאֲשֶׁר נִמְצָאִים עֲדַיִן בְּמַצָּב זֶה, לְענְיָן אֲחֵר – הֲרִי־ בַּאֲשֶׁר נִמְצָאִים עַּדִין בְּמַצָּב זֶה לְנִינִים לִהְיוֹת מְנָּחִים בָּזֶה לְגַמְרֵי. בִּכְלֶל הַרֵי־־ָה עִקֶּר גְּדוֹל, שֶׁהַיכָן שֶׁנִּמְצָאִים שֶׁיִּהְיוֹ בָּשֶׁמֶת", הֵיכָן שֶׁנִמְצָאִים שְׁם צְרִיכִים לְהְיוֹת כוּ', כָּל וְמֵן שֶׁעוֹסֵק אֲנִי בָּזָה צָּרִיךְ שְׁם צְרִיכִים לִהְיוֹת כּוּ', וְלָּתְ חֲרֵי־זֶה יָבוֹאוֹ לְעִנְיָן הַשְׁנִי
And one can say that the foundation of this in the revealed	_ אָהַיְסוֹד לָזֶה בְּנִגְלָה דְּתוֹרָה (כַּכַּיָדוּעַ שֶׁבָּל
dimension of Torah (as is known that all ideas in the inner Torah	ָרָיִינִים בִּפְנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה מִשְׁתַּקְפִים בְּנִגְלָה) הוּא
are reflected in the revealed) is in the above-cited explanation	מָהָבָּאוּר הַנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל (סְעִיף־ד) מֵהֶרָגַצ'וֹבִי בְּנוֹגֵעַ מַהַבַּאוּר הַנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל (סְעִיף־ד)
(section 4) from Herachov (regarding matters of holiness), that	ָרָיָנִי קְדָשָׁה, שָׁגִם בְּהַקְּדְּמָה יֵשׁ חֲשִׁיבוּת לְעַצְמָהּ קעניָנֵי קְדָשָׁה, שָׁגַם בְּהַקְדְּמָה יֵשׁ חֲשִׁיבוּת לְעַצְמָה
even a preparatory stage has significance of its own.	
(π)	
And based on this, one can say the reason for the miracle that the lot would speak:	ןעַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר הַטַעַם לַנֵּס שֶׁהַגּוֹרָל הָיָה מְדַבֵּר":
Just as the actual labor of conquering the Land needed to be done	רְשֵׁם שֶׁעָצֶם הָעֲבוֹדָה דְכִּבּוּשׁ הָאָרֶץ צְרִיכָה לְהֵעָשׁוֹת
with completeness—in thought, speech, and action—so too	בְּשָׁלֵמוּת, בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה דִּבּוּר וּמַצְשָׂה, כְּמוֹ־כֵן הוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ
regarding the preparation and introduction to this, through the division of the Land by lot.	לָהַכָנָה וְהַהַקְדָּמָה לָזֶה עַל־
Even though the lot was merely a preparatory stage and means to	יְדֵי חֲלְקַת הָאָרֶץ עַל פִּי הַגּוֹרָל – שֶׁהָגַם שֶׁהַגּוֹרָל הוּא
the division, conquest, and settlement of the Land, it nevertheless	הַקְּדָמָה וְאָמְצָעִי לַחֲלְקַת, כַּבּוּשׁ וְיִשׁוּב הָאָרֶץ,
possessed importance in its own right (as explained above in section 2).	אַף־עַל־פִּי־כֵן יֵשׁ לוֹ גַּם חֲשִׁיבוּת לְעַצְמוֹ

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Therefore, the lot itself was with complete perfection. The lot itself enacted the entire division as well as the clarification of the truth and the public announcement of the matter—"The lot itself would proclaim…"	בַּנִּזְכֶּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ב), וְלָכֵן הָיָה גַּם הַגּוֹרֶל עַצְמוֹ) בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת, הַגּוֹרֶל עַצְמוֹ פָּעַל אֶת כָּל הַחֲלָקָה וְגַם אֶת בֵּרוּר הָאֶמֶת וּפְּרְסוּם הַדָּבָר (הַגּוֹרָל עַצְמוֹ הָיָה ,(ייצוֹוֵחַ כוּ
This completeness is expressed in that the lot included all three aspects—thought, speech, and action: In addition to the act of casting the lot and drawing the slips (and before that—writing the twelve slips with the names of the tribes and writing the names of the borders of the Land), and the thought and intent required for it (aside from the fact that it was done "with Divine inspiration," the matter of thought)—the lot spoke.	ְהַשְּׁלֵמוּת מִתְבַּטַאת בָּזֶה, שֶׁבַּגוֹרָל הָיוּ כָּל ג' הָעִנְיָנִים דְמַחֲשָׁבָה דְּבּוּר וּמַעֲשָׁה: נוֹסֶף עַל מַעֲשֶׂה הַשְּׁלָכַת הַגּוֹרָל וּנְטִילַת הַפְּתָקִין (וְלִפְנֵי זֶה - כְּתִיבַת הַיִּ"ב פְּתָקִין דִּשְׁמוֹת הַשְּׁבָטִים וּכְתִיבַת שְׁמוֹת גְּבוּלוֹת הָאָרֶץ), וְהַמַּחֲשָׁבָה וְהַכַּוּנָה שָׁצְרִיכִים לָזֶה (נוֹסֶף עַל־זֶה שֶׁהָיָה זָה עַל כִּי רוּחַ הַקֹּדֶשׁ", עִנְיַן הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה) – הֲרֵי הַגּוֹרָל "הָיָה מְדַבֵּר
The division of the Land by lot was accomplished with perfection by the lot itself ("but by lot," with nothing else involved), for in addition to the lot's action and thought—which demonstrated how the division was to be—it actually cried out and declared in a clear and open manner (leaving no doubt at all): "I, the lot, have risen for the border of so-and-so for the tribe of so-and-so."	חַלְקַת הָאָרֶץ עַל פִּי הַגּוֹרֶל – נִפְעֵלֶה בִּשְׁלֵמוּת עַל־יְדֵי הַגּוֹרֶל עַצְמוֹ (אַהְ בְּגוֹרֶל", לְלֹא שׁוּם דְּבָר אַחֵר"), כִּיוָן שָׁנּוֹסֶף עַל עֶצֶם הַגּוֹרֶל (מַעֲשֶׂה וּמַחֲשָׁבָה שָׁבּוֹ) שֶׁהָרְאָה כֵּיצֵד צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת הַחֲלָקָה, הַגּוֹרֶל עַצְמוֹ הָיָה צוֹוָחַ וְאוֹמֵר - בְּאֹפֶן בָּרוּר וְגָלוּי (כָךְ שֶׁלֹא נִשְׁאַר שׁוּם סְפַק "בַּדָּבָר) - אֲנִי הַגּוֹרֶל עָלִיתִי לִגְבוּל פְּלוֹנִי לְשֵׁבֶט פְּלוֹנִי
One can say the reason that the perfection was expressed specifically through the miracle that the lot spoke (according to the lot), and not through thought and action—because in order for it to be a lot, action and thought are necessary (the act of the lot according to the thought and intent within it). The true measure of whether it was done with complete perfection is through the aspect of speech, which reveals the results of the lot with perfect clarity and revelation—and this shows that the lot itself was with ultimate perfection (in thought, speech, and action).	וּמַצְשֶׂה – כִּיוָן שָׁבִּכְדֵי שִׁיָּהָיֶה גּוֹרָל הַרֵי מִכְרָח שֶׁיִּהִיוּ מַצְשֶׂה וּמַחַשָּׁבָה (מַצְשֶׂה הַגּוֹרָל עַל־כִּי הַמַּחַשָּׁבָה וְהַכַּוּנָה שְׁבָּזָה). אָבֶן הַבַּחַן לְכָךְ שֶׁזָּה נַצֲשָׂה בְּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁלֵמוּת -
And just as it is in man's service: speech is the main test of how deeply the matter has penetrated the working person (the conqueror), and also how it influences the environment (that which is being conquered).	וּרְפִּי שֶׁהוּא בַּעֲבוֹדַת הָאָדָם, שֶׁדְּבּוּר הוּא עִקֵּר אָבֶן הַבּחַן אֵיךְ הַדְּבָר חָדוּר בָּאָדָם הָעוֹבֵד (הַכּוֹבֵשׁ), וְגַם אֵיךְ הוּא פוֹעַל בְּהַוּוּלַת (הַנִּכְבָשׁ).

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מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרָשַׁת פִּינְחָס, מְבָרְכִים־הַחֹדֶשׁ מְנַחֵם־אָ ם־אָב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א

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And regarding the reason why one should be completely present with inner intent ("penimi") in every act of service he performs—even one that is merely preparatory for something else—this is explained by the holy words of the Rebbe (of blessed memory, in the aforementioned talk) with two reasons: (a) It demonstrates truth and inner presence—that wherever a person is, he is truly and inwardly present. (b) It is specifically through carrying out the preparation with completeness that one can subsequently absorb the essence fully. Since this is a true preparation (according to Torah), therefore the more one invests in the preparation (without rushing), the more he will be able to later continue and grasp the essence more deeply.

וּבְטַעַם הַדָּבֶר מַדּוּעַ פְּנִימִי" מַנָּח לְגַמְרֵי בְּכֶל עֲבוֹדָה שָׁהוּא עוֹשָׁה, אֲפִלוּ עֲבוֹדָה שָׁהִיא הַקְדָּמָה לְדָבֶר אַחַר] מַסְבִּיר כְּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת אַדְמוֹ"ר נִשְׁמָתוֹ־עֵדֶן (בַּשִׂיחָה הַנְּזְכָּרֶת לְעֵיל) שְׁנֵי טְעָמִים: (א) זָה מוֹרָה עַל אֶמֶת וּפְנִימִיוּת - שֶׁהֵיכָן שֶׁנִּמְצָאִים הֲרֵי־זֶה בָּאֵמָת וּבִפְנִימִיוּת. (ב) דַּוְקָא עַל־יְדֵי עֲשִׂיַת הַהַקְדָּמֶה בִּשְׁלֵמוּת -יִקְלֵט אַחַר־כָּךְ גַּם הָעָצָם בִּשְׁלֵמוּת

And we may add: Since the Holy One, blessed be He, established the nature of things that before one reaches the essence of a matter, he must first go through preparation(s), so that the person and the world become accustomed to this (in Chassidic terms: "they make a vessel for the light that flows")—therefore the preparation itself also affects one's ability to absorb the essence inwardly, and so it takes on its own importance—resembling the importance of the essence itself (the intended goal), and must be done with complete wholeness, before reaching the essence.

וְיֵשׁ לְהּוֹסִיף, שֶׁפֵּיוָן שֶׁהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא קָבַע אֶת טֶבַע הַדְּבָרִים שָׁלִפְנִי שָׁמַגִּיעִים לְעָצֶם הַדָּבָר עוֹבְרִים לְדָם הַכָּנָה וְהַקְדָּמָה (אוֹ פַּמָּה הַכָּנוֹת), בִּכְדֵי שֶׁהָאָדָם וְהָעוֹלָם יִתְרַגְּלוּ לָזֶה (בִּלְשׁוֹן הַחֲסִידוּת: יַצְשׁוּ כְּלִי לָאוֹר הַמַּשְׁפִּיעַ) -לָכֵן גַּם הַהַכָנָה וְהַהַקְדָּמָה עַצְמָה נוֹגַעַת לְקְלִיטַת עָצֶם הָעִנְיָן בִּפְנִימִיוּת, וְלָכֵן מְקַבָּלֶת הִיא הַשְׁיבוּת לְעַצְם הַעָּנְין הַחֲשִׁיבוּת דְּעָצֶם הָעִנְיָן (תַּכְלִית הַמְּכֵוּן), וּצְרִיכִים לַעֲשׁוֹת זֹאת בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת, לִפְנֵי הַשְּׁמֵּגִיעִים לִעַצַם הַדָּבָר

Just as this applies to education in general, which is a necessary preparation for fulfilling the mitzvos—it therefore assumes importance in its own right [and even, to some extent, is loftier than an ordinary mitzvah, as explained elsewhere]—one must therefore devote themselves entirely to it with full effort and strength.

וּכְפִי שֶׁהוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְכְלֶלוּת עִנְיַן הַחִּנוּךּ, שֶׁכֵּיוָן שֶׁזוֹהִי הָכָנָה מִכְרַחַת לְקִיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת, לְכֵן הַרֵי־זָה מְקַבֵּל חֲשִׁיבוּת וְעִנְיָן לְעַצְמוֹ [וְאַדְרַבָּה: בְּמִדָּה מְסְיָמֶת הַרֵי־זֶה נַצְלָה" מִגָּדָר מִצְוָה, כַּמְדְבָּר פַּעַם], וּצְרִיכִים לְהִתְמֵפֵּר לָזֶה לְגַמְרֵי בְּכָל הַהִשְׁתַּדְלוּת וְהַכֹּחוֹת.

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מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבַּת־בָּרַשַׁת פִּינָחָס, מִבָּרְכִים־הַחֹדֵשׁ מְנַחֶם־אַ ם־אַב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א

And more deeply: Since the goal of making a dwelling in the lowest realms is a singular intention from the One G-d [in addition to the fact that everything in the world was created with the power of the Divine Essence, which alone has the ability to create something from nothing...]—and the full realization of that goal is carried out through all aspects of the lower realms, including those that are merely preparation for another matter—therefore, from the perspective of G-d's essence, in every detail of the world (even trivial details and preparations) there is the power of Ein Sof, the power of the Essence within the matter, which turns the matter itself into something meaningful, purposeful, and intended.

וּבְעֹמֶק יוֹתֵר: פִּיוָן שֶׁהַפַּוּנָה דְדִירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים הִיא כַּוּנָה אַחַת מֵה' אֶחָד [נוֹסֶף לָזֶה שֶׁכֶּל דָּבָר בְּעוֹלֶם נִבְּרָא בְּכֹחַ הָעֻצְמוּת, שֶׁהוּא לְבַדּוֹ בְּכֹחוֹ וִיכֶלְתּוֹ לִבְלֹא יֵשׁ מֵאַיִּן הָעֲצְמוּת, שֶׁהוּא לְבַדּוֹ בְּכֹחוֹ וִיכֶלְתּוֹ לִבְלֹא יֵשׁ מֵאַיִּן כוֹ"], וּמִלּוּי כַּוּנָה זוֹ בִּשְׁלֵמוּתָה מִתְּבַצַעַת עַל־יְדֵי כָּל פְּרָטִי הַתַּחְתּוֹנִים – כּוֹלֵל גַם הָעְנְיָנִים שֶׁהֵם רַק הְּכָנָה וְהַקְדָּמָה לְעִנְיָן אֲחַר – הֲרֵי מִצֵד כַּוּנָה זוֹ בְּעַצְמוּתוֹ וְהַבְּרָה, יִשְׁנוֹ בְּכָל דָּבָר בָּעוֹלָם (גַם בַּפְּרָטִים הַטְפַלִים, וְהַהַּכָנוֹת וְכוּ') כֹּחַ הָאֵין־סוֹף, כֹּחַ הָעַצְמוּת שָׁבַּדְּבָר, עַצְמוֹ לְעִנְיָן אֲמִתִּי, בַּעַל תַּכְלִית לְנִינָן אֲמִתֹּי, בַּעַל תַּכְלִית וְכוּנִוּה

And therefore, it too requires full avodah—thought, speech, and action. (And it is specifically through this that the matter fulfills its purpose as a preparation that brings one to the essence.) And more particularly, this applies even to thought, speech, and action themselves: thought and speech are preparations for the deed—the deed is primary. Yet, since they lead to action, and the action is founded upon thought and speech—they too attain their own value.

וְלָכֵן צְרִיכָה־ לִהְיוֹת בָּזֶה הָעֲבוֹדָה בִּשְׁלֵמוּתָהּ, בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה דְּבּוּר וּמַצְשֶׂה (וְדַוְקָא עַל־יְדֵי זֶה מַשְׁלִים הַדָּבָר אֶת תַּכְלִיתוֹ כַּהְּכָנָה שָׁמְבִיאָה לְעֶצֶם הָעִנְיָן) וּבִפְּרָטִיוּת יוֹתֵר הְּבֵי כְּמוֹ־כֵן הוּא בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה דְבּוּר וּמַצְשֶׁה עַצְמָם: מַחֲשָׁבָה וְדִבּוּר הֵם הַכָנָה וְהַקְדָּמָה לַמַּצְשֶׂה - שֶׁהַמַּצְשָׂה הוּא הָעִקָר". אֲבָל עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה שֶׁהֵם מְבִיאִים לִידֵי מַצְשָּׂה, וְהַמַּצְשָׂה מִיסֶד עַל הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה וְהַדְּבּוּר – נִפְּעֶלֶת גַּם בָּהֶם חֲשִׁיבוּת לְעַצְמָם

And similarly in the entirety of the chain of spiritual worlds: through avodah in creating a dwelling below (like the deed in relation to thought and speech), which draws from and is founded upon the revelations of the higher worlds—there is caused an elevation and revelation of the Infinite Light even within those higher worlds (even though in and of themselves, they are a descent from the radiance of His Face).

ְעַל־דָּרֶךְ כְּפִי שֶׁהוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְכְלָלוּת סֵדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, שְׁצֵל יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בַּעֲשִׁית דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתוֹנִים (עַל־דֶּרֶךְ עִנְיַן הַמַּעֲשֶׂה בְּעֵרֶךְ מַחֲשֶׁבָה וְדִבּוּר), שֶׁזֶּה בָּא בְּכֹחַ וְעַל יְסוֹד הַגִּלוּיִים בָּעוֹלָמוֹת הָעֶלְיוֹנִים -נִפְעֶלֶת עֲלִיָּה וְגִלוּי כֹּחַ הָאֵין סוֹף גַּם בָּעוֹלָמוֹת הָעֶלְיוֹנִים (אַף־עַל־פִי שֶׁמִצַד ("עַצְמַן הָם יִרִידָה מֵאוֹר בָּנַיו יִתִבַּרָהְ.

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According to this, we can understand the lesson from all the above in the service of a person in this time and place, in accordance with the teaching of the Tzemach Tzedek (as mentioned above, section 1, regarding the Jew who wanted to ascend to Eretz Yisrael and devote himself there to Torah and avodah): "Make here Eretz Yisrael."

עַל־פִּי־זֶה יוּבַן הַלְמוּד מִזֶּה בַּעֲבוֹדַת הָאָדָם בְּמָקוֹם וּזְמַן זֶה, בְּהֶתְאֵם לְהוֹרָאַת הַצֶּמַח־צֶדֶק (כַּנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־א, לְאוֹתוֹ יְהוּדִי שֶׁרָצָה לַעֲלוֹת לְאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל :וְלִשְׁקוֹד שָׁם בְּתוֹרָה וַעֲבוֹדָה) – עֲשֵׂה כָּאן אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל:

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Even though <i>here</i> (outside of Eretz Yisrael) is not the Holy Land, and the avodah in exile and outside the Land is merely a preparation for the complete avodah in the true and complete redemption in Eretz Yisrael (as Bnei Yisrael pray daily) – still, since our presence in exile is certainly not by accident, G-d forbid, but with Divine Providence, and "I ask only according to their capacity," there is a unique intent and purpose in this very place and time.	אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁכָּאן" (חוּץ לָאָרֶץ) אֵינוֹ אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְהָצְבוֹדָה בָּחוּץ לָאָרֶץ וּבִּוְמֵן הַגָּלוּת הִיא הַכָּנָה לִשְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה בַּגְאֵלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה בְּאָרֶץ יִשְׁרָאֵל (כְּפִי שֶׁבְּנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִתְפַּלְלִים בְּכָל יוֹם) – אֲבָל, כִּיוָן שֶׁהֵיוֹתֵנוּ בַּגָּלוּת בְּחוּץ לָאָרֶץ בְּוַדַּאי אֵינוֹ מִקְרֶה נִקְרִית חַס וְשָׁלוֹם, אֶלָּא בְּהַשְׁגָּחָה פְּרָטִית", וְאֵינִי מְבַקֵּשׁ כוּ' – "אֶלָּא לְפִי כֹחָן
Meaning: this very situation, time, and place is part of the Divine plan and is connected to the general purpose of exile and avodah in it. Therefore, a Jew must serve G-d right <i>here</i> in this time and place with utmost completeness – with all his powers and abilities, in thought, speech, and action – as one who is inwardly present and fully immersed in his current avodah (without thinking about another future service while engaged in this one).	יֵשְׁנָהּ כַּוּנָנָה וְתַכְלִּית בְּמֶקוֹם וּזְמֵן זֶה עַצְמוֹ, שְׁקְשׁוּרָה וְהִיא מֵצִין כְּלָלוּת הַכּוּנָנָה וְהָעִנְיָן (אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל) שֶׁלְשְׁמָהּ הָצְבוֹדָה בַּגָּלוּת הִיא הַכָנָה וְלָכֵן צָרִיף יְהוּדִי לַצְבֹד עֲבוֹדָתוֹ כָּאן" – בְּמֶקוֹם וּבִּזְמֵן זֶה – בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת (לְפִי כָּל הַכּחוֹת וְהָאֶפְשֶׁרוּיוֹת בְּמַצְמָדוֹ וּמַצָּבוֹ) בְּמֲחַשְׁבָה וְדִבּוּר וּמַצְשֶׁה, כִּפְנִימִי" שֶׁמָנוֹח וֹשֵׁב בִּשְׁעַת בָּעֲבוֹדָה בָּה הוּא מִתְעַסֵּק עַכְשָׁו (וְאֵינוֹ חוֹשֵׁב בִּשְׁעַת הָמְבוֹדָה אֲחֶרֶת שֶׁתָּבוֹא לְאַחֲרֵי זֶה;
And what is the intent of this avodah "here"? To make for Him, blessed be He, a dwelling place in the lower realms. In the words of the Tzemach Tzedek: "Make here Eretz Yisrael"—to transform this place (and time) into a land where Judaism (Yisrael) is revealed. Since the Jew is "Yisrael" wherever he is, he has the ability to make from wherever he is a form of Eretz Yisrael.	וּמַהִי הַפַּוָנָה דַעֲבוֹדָתוֹ כָּאן" – לַעֲשׁוֹת דִירָה לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵהְ בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים, וּבִלְשׁוֹן הַצֶּמַח־צֶדָק: עֲשֵׁה כָּאן אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל", לַעֲשׁוֹת מִמֶּקוֹם (וּזְמַן) זָה אָרֶץ שֶׁבָּה נִכָּר (יִשְׂרָאֵל:
Especially in synagogues and study halls in the diaspora (Bavel), which are destined to be reestablished in Eretz Yisrael.	הֵיוֹת שֶׁיָּהוּדִי הוּא יִשְׂרָאֵל" בְּכָל מָקוֹם שֶׁהוּא – יֵשׁ בְּכֹחוֹ לַצְשׁוֹת מֵהַמָּקוֹם בּוֹ הוּא נִמְצָא (דְּגָמַת) אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל", וּבִפְּרָט בְּבָתֵּי כְנֶסֶת וּבָתֵּי מִדְרָשׁוֹת בְּחוּץ לָאָרֶץ (בָּכֶל) שֶׁעֲתִידִין שֶׁיָּקְבָעוּ בְּאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Pinchas

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And even more: specifically through serving G-d completely <i>here</i> (in time and place of exile), while being fully immersed in this service with thought, speech, and action—this itself <i>accustoms</i> the person and brings him to the ultimate goal (for which he serves now): the actual avodah in Eretz Yisrael in the true and complete redemption. As our Sages said: the mitzvos nowadays are "signposts"—so that when you return, they will not be new to you.	וִיתֵרָה מִזֶּה: דַּוְקָא עַל־יְדֵי זֶה שֶׁעוֹשִׁים אֶת הָעֲבוֹדָה בִּשְׁלֵמוּת כָּאן" (בִּמְקוֹם וּזְמֵן הַגָּלוּת), מְנִיחִים לְגַמְרִי בָּעֲבוֹדָה בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה דִבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה שֶׁלוֹ – הֲרֵי זֶה גּוּפָא מֵרְגִיל אֶת הָאָדָם וּמִבִיא אוֹתוֹ לְהַתַּכְלִית (שֻׁלְשִׁמָה הוּא עוֹשֶׂה אֶת הָעֲבוֹדָה כָּאן") – הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל כִּפְשׁוּטָה בַּגְאֻלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה. עַל־דֶּרֶךְ מַאֲמַר חַכָּמִינוּ־זַ"ל שֶׁהַמִּצְוֹוֹת בִּזְמַן הַזֶּה הֵן צִיוּנִים", שֶׁבְּשֶׁאַתֶּם ה'חוֹזְרִים לֹא יִהִיוּ לָכֶם חַדָּשִׁים.
And especially when speaking about preparation for the true and complete Redemption, whose very name expresses its nature—truth and perfection in all matters, in every detail of the existence of man and the world.	וּבִפָּרָט שֶׁמִּדְבָּר אוֹדוֹת הָכָנָה לַגְּאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלַמָּה, שָׁצִנְיָנָה הוּא כִּשְׁמָה: אֱמֶת וּשְׁלֵמוּת בְּכָל הָעִנְיָנִים, בְּכָל פָּרָטֵי מְצִיאוּת הָאָדָם וְהָעוֹלֶם.
And from this, it is understood that the perfection of the Redemption (whose essence is the revelation of perfection in every detail—even in things that are only preparatory to something else) depends specifically on the fact that while we are here, the person's service is in the perfection of his thought, speech, and action: "Make here the Land of Israel" (and not in a way that it is apparent that he is merely preparing for something else).	וּמְזֶּה מוּבָן, שָׁשְׁלֵמוּת הַגְּאָלֶה (שָׁעִנְיָנָה הוּא גִּלּוּי הַשְׁלֵמוּת בְּכָל פְּרָט, גַּם בְּעִנְיָנִים שֶׁהֵם רַק הֲכָנָה לְדָבָר אַחַר) תְּלוּיָה בָּזֶה גּוּפָא שֶׁבִּהְיוֹתֵנוּ כָּאן" עֲבוֹדַת הָאָדָם הִיא בְּשְׁלֵמוּת הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה דִּבּוּר וּמַעֲשָׂה שָׁלוֹ, עֲשֵׂה כאן אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל" (וְלֹא בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁנִּכָּר שֶׁהוּא מִתְכּוֹנֵן לְדָבָר ;(אַחַר
And specifically by doing the service completely <i>here</i> (to the extent that it is possible to do the service there in completeness), this habituates the person (and brings him) to the perfection of service in the Land of Israel during the true and complete Redemption.	וְדַוְקָא הָעֲבוֹדָה בִּשְׁלֵמוּת כָּאן" (עַד כַּמָּה שֶׁרֵק יְכוֹלִים לַעֲשׂוֹת שָׁם אֶת הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּשָׁלֵמוּת), מַךְגִילָה אֶת הָאָדָם (וּמְבִיאָה אוֹתוֹ) לִשְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּגְּאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה.
And based on this, the directive "Make here the Land of Israel" is understood: Even though we are in exile, and in the next moment the Redemption will come and we will go to the Land of Israel— (a) The service at this moment, in this place—here—must be in	וְעַל־פִּי־זֶה מוּבָנֶת הַהוֹרָאָה עֲשֶׂה כָּאן אָרֶץ ישראל": הַגַם שֶׁנִּמְצְאִים בַּגְלוּת וּבָרָגַע לְאַחֲרֵי זָה בָּאָה הַגְּאָלָה וְהוֹלְכִים לְאָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל א) צְרִיכָה הָעֲבוֹדָה בָּרָגַע זֶה בְּמָקוֹם זֶה – כָּאן")
perfection according to the current situation and the present location;	ָּלְהְיוֹת בְּשָׁלֵמוּת עַל־פִי הַמַּצָּב הָעַכְשָׁוִי וְהַמֶּקוֹם , -לָהְיוֹת בְּשָׁלֵמוּת עַל־פִי הַמַּצָּב הָעַכְשָׁוִי וְהַמֶּקוֹם ה) צִּוֹיִרָּהִי הָצָבוֹן הּבְּוֹ צֵע וֶה בְּטְקוֹם וֶה – נָאן
(b) The service must express "Make here the Land of Israel"—to infuse <i>here</i> (this place and time) with the Land of Israel, with the completeness of the Redemption's condition, like an inward person who infuses perfection into every detail of his service (even in those things that are only preparation for other matters);	ב) הָצֵבוֹדָה צְרִיכָה לְהִתְבַּטָא בַּצְשֵׂה כָּאן אָרֶץ) יִשְׂרָאֵל", לְהַכְנִיס כָּאן" (בְּמָקוֹם וּזְמֵן זה) אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל", אֶת שָׁלֵמוּת מֵצֵב הַגְּאָלָה כְּמוֹ פְּנִימִי" שָׁמַכְנִיס שָׁלֵמוּת בְּכָל פְּרָט בַּצְבוֹדָתוֹ (גַם בְּהָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁהֵם רַק (הָכָנָה לִדְבָרִים אֲחָרִים

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and (c) this itself habituates the Jewish people to the Redemption, until this brings the complete Redemption—when all Jews return	ן(ג) זָה גּוּפָא מַרְגִיל אֶת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לַגְאָלָה, עַד שֶׁזָּה מַבִיא אֶת הַגְּאָלָה הַשְׁלֵמָה כְּשָׁכֵּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל חוֹזְרִים	
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to the Land of Israel in its literal sense, and the Land of Israel will	לְאָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל כְּפְשׁוּטָה, וַעֲתִידָה אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁתְּתְפַּשַׁט 	
expand to all the lands (through the service of "Make here the	בְּכָל הָאָרָצוֹת" (עַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דַּצְשֶׂה כָּאן אָרֶץ (עַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דַצְשֶׁה כָּאן	
Land of Israel" now).	יִשְׂרָאֵל" עַכְשָׁו.	
(יא)		
This idea is especially emphasized in the fact that this year,	עְנְיָן זֶה נִמְצָא בְּהַדְגָשָׁה יְתֵרָה בְּכָךְ שֶׁבְּשָׁנָה זוֹ שַׁבָּת	
Shabbos Parshas Pinchas (in which we read about the inheritance	פָּרְשֶׁת פִּינְחָס (שֶׁבָּהּ קוֹרְאִים אוֹדוֹת נַחֲלַת וַחֲלְקַת	
and portion of the Land) is also Shabbos Mevorchim of Rosh	ָּהָאֶרֶץ) הִיא גַּם שַׁבַּת מְבָרְכִים רֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ מְנַחֵם־אָב,	
Chodesh Menachem-Av, which in this year occurs on Friday of the	שָׁרָל בְּשֶׁנָה זוֹ בַּיוֹם הַשִּׁשִׁי בַּשָּׁבוּעַ:	
week:		
Even though in Torah the month is called by the name "Av," the	אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה נִקְרָא הַחֹדֶשׁ בְּשֵׁם אָב", הָרֵי מִנְהַג	
custom of Israel is to call it "Menachem Av," adding the word	יִשְׂרָאֵל לִקְרֹא לוֹ מְנַחֵם אָב", מוֹסִיפִים אֶת הַמִּלָּה	
"Menachem"—and more than that: beginning with "Menachem."	"מְנַחֵם", וִיתַרָה מִזֶּה: מַתְחִילִים עִם מְנַחֵם	
And one may say one of the reasons for this is: because	ן יֵשׁ לוֹמַר אַחַד הַטְעָמִים לָזֶה - כִּיוָן שָׁמְנַחַם", שֶׁמְרַמָּז	
"Menachem"—which alludes to the comfort of the redemption—is	עַל נֶחָמֵת הַגְּאָלָה – הוּא הַכַּוּנָה וְהַתַּכְלִית דְּהַיְרִידָה	
the intention and ultimate purpose of the descent in the month of	בְּחֹדֶשׁ אָב.	
Av.		
And more than this: "Menachem" (redemption) is the beginning	וִיתֵרָה מִנֶּה: מְנַחֵם" (גְּאֶלָה) הִיא הַהַתְחָלָה שֶׁבָּאָה לִפְנֵי	
that precedes all aspects of descent, as our Sages said (on the verse	בָּל עִנְיָנֵי יְרִידָה, כְּמַאֲמַר־ חֲכָמִינוּ־זַ"ל (עַל־הַפָּסוּק וְרוּחַ	
"and the spirit of G-d hovered over the face of the waters") that	אֱלֹקִים מְרַחֶּפֶת עַל פְּנֵי הַמָּיִם") שֶׁמִּיָּד בִּתְחַלַת הַבְּרִיאָה	
immediately at the beginning of creation was the spirit of		
Moshiach.		
Since Geulah is the foundation and inner purpose of all	בֵּיוָן שֶׁגְאָלֶה הִיא הַיְסוֹד וְהַכַּוּנָה הַפְּנִימִית שֶׁל כָּל	
things—even of "Av," from the word "Av" (father), which means	ָּבָּלְשׁוֹן הָעָנְיָנִים, גַּם שֶׁל אָב" מִלְשׁוֹן שׁרֶשׁ וּמֶקוֹר (בִּלְשׁוֹן	
source and root (as in the Talmudic expression "their father"), the	יַּיִּייָּיִּי יָּ יְּיִּיְיִּהְ יְּיִּבְיִּהְ יְּיִּבְיִּהְם שֶׁל כַּלָּם]"), הַמְּקוֹר הַשָּׁ"ס - אֲבוּהֶן דְּכַלְהוּ [אֲבִיהָם שֶׁל כַּלָּם]"), הַמְּקוֹר	
source of all things, even holy matters.	ַרָּבֶּטְ הַיְּהֶלֶינָים (גַם עִנְיָנֵי קְדָשֶׁה.). (לְכַל הָעִנְיָנִים (גַם עִנְיָנֵי קְדָשֶׁה.).	
And one may say that this gives the strength that when a descent	ןְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁנָּה נוֹתֵן אַחַר־כָּךְּ אֶת הַכֹּחַ, שֶׁכַּאֲשֶׁר בָּאָה	
comes (externally and momentarily), one can reveal within it that	יְרִידָה (בְּחִיצוֹנִיוּת וּלְפִי שָׁעָה) יוּכְלוּ לְגַלּוֹת בָּה שֶׁכָּל	
its entire essence (not just a preparation for something else, but its	עִנִינָה הוּא (לֹא רַק הַקְּדָּמָה לְדָבָר אַחֵר, אֶלָּא זָה גוּפָא	
very essence) is the ascent ("Menachem") within it.	הוּא עִנְיָנָה) – הָעֲלִיָּה (מְנַחַם") שֶׁבָּזֶה.	

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As is known, the word "Geulah" (redemption) is composed of the word "gola" (exile) with the addition of an aleph, since by revealing the Master (Alufo) of the world within the exile itself, the exile itself becomes redemption.	כַּיָדוּעַ שֶׁהָעִנְיָן דִּגְאָלָה" מַרְכָּב מִגּלָה בְּתוֹסֶפֶּת אַלָ"ף, כִּיוָן שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הַגִּלּוּי דְאַלּוּפוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלָם בַּגָּלוּת עַצְמָה - נַצְשֶׂה זָה גוּפָא גְאָלָה.
And as we stand on Shabbos Mevorchim Menachem-Av—the Shabbos in which we bless "Menachem-Av"—the inner intention of the state of exile here becomes revealed even more.	וּבְעָמְדֵנוּ בְּשַׁבַּת מְבָרְכִים מְנַחֵם־אָב – הַשַּׁבָּת שֶׁבָּה מְבָרְכִים אֶת מְנַחֵם־אָב" – נִמְצֵאת בְּגָלוּי עוֹד יוֹתֵר הַכַּוּנָה הַפְּנִימִית בְּמַצַב הַגָּלוּת כָּאן"
(As is known that on Shabbos in general, and especially on the Shabbosos of Bein HaMetzarim—the Three Weeks—the ascent present in this time of the year becomes revealed.)	כַּיָדוּעַ שֶּׁבְּשַׁבָּת בִּכְלָל, וּבִפְרָט בַּשַׁבָּתוֹת דְּבֵין] הַמְצָרִים", נִמְצֵאת בְּגָלוּי הָעַלִיָּה שֶׁיֵשְׁנָה בִּוְמַן זֶה בַּשָּׁנָה,
And this gives additional strength to fulfill "Make here the Land of Israel" and to bring the Geulah in actual deed in exile.	ֶן זֶה נוֹתֵן תּוֹסֶפֶת כֹּחַ לִפְעַל עֲשֵׂה כָּאן אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל", וּוּלְהָבִיא אֶת הַגְּאָלָה בְּפֹעַל בַּגּלָה.
And this is increased even more in our generation and our time—especially with the fixing of Rosh Chodesh Menachem-Av this year on Friday, when "everything is prepared for the meal" of Adam HaRishon.	וּבָזֶה מִתְוַסַף עוֹד יוֹתֵר בְּדוֹרֵנוּ זֶה וּבִזְמַנֵּנוּ זֶה — וּבְהַדְגָשָׁה בַּקְבִיעוּת דְּרֹאשׁ־חֹדֶשׁ מְנַחֵם־ אָב בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ, בַּיּוֹם הַשִּׁשִּׁי, שֶׁאָז הַכֹּל מוּכָן לַסְעוּדָה לְאָדָם הָרִאשׁוֹן:
We now stand in the sixth millennium (corresponding to Friday), and within it itself—Erev Shabbos after midday.	נִמְצָאִים אָנוּ עַכְשָׁו בָּאֶלֶף הַשִּׁשִׁי (שֶׁהוּא כְּנֶגֶד יוֹם הַשִּׁשִׁי), וּבוֹ גוּפָא – עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת לְאַחַר חֲצוֹת,
And according to all the signs of the redemption, we are already literally at the doorstep of the Geulah.	ַןעַל־פִּי כָּל סִימָנֵי הַגָּאָלָה נִמְצָאִים אָנוּ כְּבָר מַמֶּשׁ אַצֶּל הָגָאָלָה,
And as my father-in-law, the Rebbe, of saintly memory, has notified, publicized, and proclaimed, all has already been completed—including even polishing the buttons, and the preparation of "stand ready all of you."	וּכְפִי שֶׁהוֹדִיעַ, פִּרְסֵם וְהָכְרִיז כְּבוֹד־ קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר, שֶׁכְּבָר סִימוּ הַכֹּל, כּוֹלֵל גַּם לְצַחְצֵחַ "הַכַּפְתּוֹרִים", וְסִימוּ גַּם אֶת עִמְדוּ הָכֵן כַּלְכֶם,
That is: everything is already ready for the meal, and we are already prepared to come to the table and eat the meal of Leviathan and the Wild Ox, because "Behold—he is coming (Moshiach)"—immediately!	דְהַיְנוּ, שֶׁכְּבָר הַכּּל מוּכָן לַסְעוּדָה", וּכְבָר מוּכָנִים לָגָשֶׁת לַשֶּׁלְחָן, וְלֶאֱכֹל אֶת סְעוּדַת לְוְיָתָן וְשׁוֹר הַבָּר, כֵּיוָן שֶׁהַנֵּה וָזֶה (מְשִׁיחַ) בָּא", תַּבֶף וּמִיָּד מַמָּשׁ!
(יב)	
Since the Redemption has not yet arrived at this very moment, and by Divine Providence we still find ourselves here, in this place and time — it is certainly necessary to utilize this to fulfill the directive: "Make here the Land of Israel," as mentioned above.	· ·

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Pinchas

מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבַּת־בָּרַשַׁת פִּינָחָס, מִבָּרְכִים־הַחֹדֵשׁ מְנַחֶם־אַ ם־אַב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א

And practically speaking: since the directive "Make here the Land of Israel" is a directive that my father-in-law, the Rebbe — the Nasi of our generation — publicized, and before that it was not revealed (except to select individuals), it is understood that this is a directive for all people of the generation, who are all connected to the Nasi of the generation ("the Nasi is everything"), especially when we are in the weeks in which we read in the Torah about the inheritance and division of the Land, and during a time when everything is already prepared for the feast, and we stand at the threshold of the Redemption and the division of the Land of Israel in the most literal sense.

וּבְנוֹגֵעַ לִפְעַל: הֵיוֹת שֶׁ"עֲשֵׂה כָּאן אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל" הִיא
הוֹרָאָה שֶׁבְבוֹד־קְדֵשָׁתוֹ מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ
פִּרְסֵם, וּלְפָנֵי זֶה לֹא הָיָה זֶה בְּגָלוּי (פְּרָט לִיחִידֵי סְגוּלָה)
מוּבְן שֶׁזוֹהִי הוֹרָאָה לְכָל אַנְשֵׁי הַדּוֹר, שֶׁקְשׁוּרִים כַּלְּם עִם נְשִׂיא הַדּוֹר ("הַנְּשִׂיא הוּא הַכּּלֹ"), וּבִפְּרָט כַּאֲשֶׁר עִם נְשִׂיא הַדּוֹר ("הַנְּשִׂיא הוּא הַכּּלֹ"), וּבִפְּרָט כַּאֲשֶׁר נְמְלַקַת אָבֶי הַבְּלֹר מוּכָן לַסְעוּדָה", וְנִמְצָאִים עַל סַף הַגְּאֵלָה וְחֶלְקַת אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל בִּפְשְׁטוּת – צְרִיךְ כָּל אֶחָד לְהוֹסִיף עוֹד יוֹתֵר בַּעֲבוֹדְתוֹ דְּ"עֲשֵׂה בָּשְׁמוֹת וֹאת בִּתְבַלֶּת הַשְׁעָבׁה וְטַף – בְּמְקוֹמוֹ וּמַצְבוֹ הוּא, וְלַצְשׁוֹת זוֹאת בִּתְבַלֶּת הַשְׁבְּמֹר וְמַשְּׁה שֶׁלוֹ – וְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה לְהִתְרַגֵּל – בְּמְלַרְוֹתוֹ דְּמַבְּב הַגְּאֲלָה (כַּנְּזְכָּר לְעֵיל ...

(۲۲)

To every single Jew, there is their portion and mission in the world which the Holy One, blessed be He, gave them. One is a businessman ("Zevulun"), and after that his occupation is Torah study ("Yissachar"), and similarly with others—and within each type itself, each person has a unique portion and mission in the world.

לְכָל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל יֵשׁ אֶת חָלְקוֹ וּשְׁלִיחוּתוֹ בָּעוֹלָם שָׁנָּתַן לוֹ הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא. אֶחָד הוּא בַּעַל עַסֶק (מִזְבוּלוּן"), וְאַחַר עִנְיָנוֹ לִמּוּד הַתּוֹרָה (יִשְּׁשֹׁכָר"), וְכִיּוֹצֵא בָּזָה, וּבְכָל סוּג גּוּפָא – יֵשׁ לְכָל אֶחָד חֵלֶק וּשִׁלִיחוּת אֲחֶרֶת בָּעוֹלָם.

And each person is found in a specific portion of the world—where to him the Holy One, blessed be He, led him ("From Hashem the steps of a man are established")—since his mission is specifically in *that* place. And likewise regarding time—each moment, each hour, each day, each month, each year, and each period—has its specific work and mission.

ְּוְכָל אֶחָד נִמְצָא בְּחַלֶּק מִסְיָם בָּעוֹלֶם -שָׁאֵלֶיו הוֹלִיךְ אוֹתוֹ הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא (מֵה' מִצְעֲדֵי גֶבֶר כּוֹנְנוּ"), כִּיוָן שָׁשְׁלִיחוּתוֹ הִיא דַּוְקָא בְּמָקוֹם זֶה וְעַל־דָּרֶדְּ־זָה בְּנוֹגַעַ לִזְמַן - לְכָל רָגַע, כָּל שָׁעָה, כָּל יוֹם, כָּל חֹדֶשׁ, כָּל שָׁנָה, וַכָל תְּקוּפָה – יִשְׁנָה עֲבוֹדָה וּשְׁלִיחוּת מִסְיָמָת

And although each point in space and each moment in time, and each person's mission in the world—is only a small portion of the entire world, of all places and all times—and sometimes a person might think: how would it have been had he been found in a different place, at a different time—perhaps his work would have been different, maybe even better than how it is now, and so on.

וַהָגַם שֶׁכָּל נִקְדָּה בְּמָקוֹם וְכָל רָגַע בִּזְמֵן, וּשְׁלִּיחוּתוֹ שֶׁל כָּל אֶחָד בָּעוֹלָם - הִיא רַק חֵלֶק קָטָן מִכָּל הָעוֹלָם, כָּל הַמְּקוֹמוֹת וְכָל הַזְמַנִים, וְלִפְעָמִים יָכֹל אָדָם לַחְשׁב: כִּיצַד הָיָה אִלוּ הָיָה הוּא נִמְצָא בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר בִּזְמַן אַחַר, יִהָּכֵן שֶׁצֵבוֹדָתוֹ הָיְתָה בְּאֹכֶן אַחַר, וְאוּלֵי אֲפָלוּ בְּאֹכֶן טוֹב יוֹתֵר מָכָּפִי שֵׁהִיא עַתָּה, וְכֵיּוֹצֵא־ בַּזֵה;

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And along those lines, one could ask: since my service is only in a small corner of the world, and especially so—what difference does it make how I conduct myself here? How could it possibly matter on a global scale? And certainly—it seems to him—that it has no impact on the world at large!	ְוַעַל־דָּרֶדְ־זָה יְכוֹלֶה לְהִשָּׁאֵל הַשְּׁאֵלֶה: כִּיוָן שָׁעֲבוֹדָתִי הִיא רַק בְּפִנָּה קְטַנָּה בָּעוֹלֶם, וּבִפְּרָט שָׁבִּפְרָט - לְמַאי נַפְקָא־מִנָּה כָּל־כָּדְ כִּיצַד אֶתְנַהֵג בָּזָה, וְעַל־אַחַת־כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה שֶׁלְכָאוֹרָה אֵין לָזָה – לְדַעְתוֹ - שׁוּם הַשִּׁפְעָה עַל ?כָּל הָעוֹלָם
And even more than that—he asks: how can it be demanded of him to bring about the Geulah—the general redemption of the entire world—when his work is only in a tiny segment of the world (in a specific place and time)?! The answer given to each and every Jew is: you have a directive from the Rebbe of our generation—"Make here the Land of Israel." Your service must express itself not in thoughts about what is being done in another corner of the world, at another time, as if they were separate and for an isolated purpose—but to be	אָת הַגְּאָלָה – גְאֵלָה כְּלָלִית לְכָל הָעוֹלָם – בּוֹ בִּזְמֵן !?(שֶׁצְבוֹדָתוֹ הִיא רַק בְּחַלֶּק קָטָן בָּעוֹלָם (בְּמָקוֹם וּבִּזְמֵן אוֹמְרִים לְכָל־אָחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל, יֵשׁ לְדְּ הוֹרָאָה מִנְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ - צְשֶׂה כָּאן אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל": צְבוֹדָתְדְּ צְרִיכָה לְהָתְבַּטַא לֹא בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה אוֹדוֹת מַה שֶׁנַּצְשָׂה בְּקָצֶה אַחֵר שָׁלָ הָעוֹלָם וּבִזְמֵן אַחַר בִּפְנֵי עַצְמָם וּלְתוֹעֶלֶת נִפְּרָדָה – אֶלָּא לִהְיוֹת שָׁשִׁקוּעַ לְנַמְרֵי (בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה דִּבּוּר
completely immersed (in thought, speech, and action) in "making here the Land of Israel," in your own specific location and every moment of your specific time. And specifically through this you will affect the entire world.	וּמַצְשָׂה) בַּצְשִׂיַת כָּאן אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל" בִּמְקוֹמְךְּ הַפְּרָטִי וּרְכָל רָגַע מִזְמַנְדְּ הַפְּרָטִי.
And <i>specifically</i> through this, you will affect the entire world (everywhere and every time)—because in <i>your</i> portion of the world are included all parts of the world.	וְדַוְקָא עַל־יְדֵי זֶה תִּפְעַל גַּם בְּכָל הָעוֹלָם (בְּכָל מָקוֹם וּבָכָל זְמֵן) – כִּיוָן שָׁבְחָלְקְךְּ בָּעוֹלָם נִכְלָלִים כָּל חָלְמֵי הָעוֹלָם,
(As was the case with the division of the Land of Israel—even though each tribe (and each family in each tribe) received a specific portion of the land, within every portion were included all the qualities of all parts of Eretz Yisrael (about which it is said: "A land which the eyes of Hashem your G-d are upon it from the beginning of the year to the end of the year," and our Sages said: "There is nothing lacking in the Land of Israel," for it is written, "You shall lack nothing in it")—and as our Sages said: "There is no one in Israel who does not have mountain and lowland and Negev and valley.")	ְּוַעַל־דָּרֶךְ כְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה בְּנוֹגַעַ לַחֲלְקַת אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל -] שָׁאַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁבָּל שֵׁבֶט (וְכָל מִשְׁפָּחָה בְּכָל שֵׁבֶט) קַבֵּל חַלֶּק מְסְיִם בְּאָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל, הָיָה בְּכָל חַלֶּק אֶת כָּל הַמַּצְלוֹת דְּ(כָל חָלְקֵי) אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל (שֶׁעֶלִיהָ נָאֱמַר אָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר גּוֹ' עֵינֵי ה' אֱלֹקִיךּ בָּה מַרַשִׁית הַשֶּׁנָה וְעַד אַחַרִית שְׁנָה", וְאָמְרוּ חַכָּמִינוּ־זַ"ליי אֵין אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל חֲסַרָה בְּלוּם שֶׁנָּאֱמַר לֹא תָחָסַר כֹּל בָּה") -כְּמַאָמֵר־חַכָּמֵינוּ־זַ"ל אֵין לְךְּ מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁאֵין לוֹ בָּהָר וּבַשְׁפֵלָה וּבַנֶּגֶב ,["וּבָעַמָּק
And from this it is understood that each and every person is obligated to say: "For me was the world created," for since the entire world was created for him, it is understood that he has the power to impact the entire world, through this—that in his own individual portion—he includes within himself the entire world (as it is written, "And the world He placed in their hearts").	פַמּוּבָן מִזֶּה שֶׁפֶּל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד חַיָּב לוֹמַר בִּשְׁבִילִי נִבְרָא הָעוֹלָם"6, שֶׁבִּיוָן שֶׁבָּל הָעוֹלָם נִבְרָא בִּשְׁבִילוֹ, הֲרֵי מוּבֶן שָׁיֵשׁ בְּכֹחוֹ לִפְעַל בְּכָל הָעוֹלָם, עַל־יְדֵי זָה שֶׁהוּא – בְּחָלְקוֹ הַפְּרָטִי -כּוֹלֵל בְּתוֹכוֹ אֶת כָּל הָעוֹלָם כָּלוֹ ("(כְּמוֹ־שָׁכָּתוּב" וְאֶת הָעֹלָם נָתַן בְּלִבָּם

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Pinchas

מִשִּׂיחוֹת שַׁבַּת־בָּרָשַׁת פִּינָחָס, מִבָּרְכִים־הַחֹדֵשׁ מְנַחֶם־אָ ם־אַב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א

And although his service is only in one particular mode—and וָהָגַם שֵׁעַבוֹדַתוֹ הִיא רַק בָּקוּ אֱחָד וְכַיּוֹצֵא־ בַּזֶה כִּדְמוּכַח similarly with Jews and tzaddikim who have already completed גַם מִיהוּדִים וַצַדִּיקִים שֶׁכָּבַר סִימוּ אֵת שָׁלִיחוּתַם בִּעַלְמַא their mission in this world—since all of Israel are presumed to be דין, וְכֵיוַן שֶׁכֵּל יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּחַזָקת כַּשְׁרוּת צְרִיכִים לוֹמֵר of upright status, it must be said that they (at least in part) fulfilled שֶׁהֶם (חָלְקָם עַל־ כַּל־פַּנִים) קִימוּ בִּשְׁלֵמוּת אֶת their mission in this world completely, even if not in every aspect שָׁלִיחוּתָם בָּעוֹלָם, אַף־עַל־פִּי שָׁלֹא הָיָה זֶה בִּכָל קַבֵּי of service— הַעֲבוֹדַה in truth, each individual includes within himself all modes of הַרֵי בַּאֲמֶת כּוֹלֵל כַּל־אָחָד וְאָחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל בִּתוֹכוֹ אֶת כַּל service—as is understood from what we say in Krias Shema al קָנֵי הַעֲבוֹדָה - כַּמוּבָן מְזָה שַׁאוֹמְרִים בָּקְרִיאַת שָׁמֵע עַל Hamittah, "whether in this incarnation or another." And since this הַמְּטָה בֵּין בָּגָלְגוּל זָה בֵּין בָּגַלְגוּל אַחַר", וְהֵיּוֹת שׁזָהוּ is a fair accounting, it is understood that he has the power to חַשָּבוֹן צַדַק, הַרִי מוּבֶן שֵׁיֵשׁ בָּכֹחוֹ לְפַעֵל גַּם בְּנוֹגַעַ influence also with respect to a previous incarnation (and therefore לְגַלְגוּל אַחַר (וְלָכֵן יָכֹל הוּא לַעֲשׁוֹת חֶשְׁבּוֹן הַנָּפָשׁ can make a *cheshbon hanefesh* about it). And according to this, it עַל־זָה), וְעַל־פִי־זָה מוּבֶן שֶׁהָעֲבוֹדָה דְכָל הַגִּלְגוּלִים שָׁלוֹ is understood that the service of all his incarnations is joined to his מָצְטַרָפָת לַעֲבוֹדַתוֹ. present service. And from this it is understood that every single Jew—whatever his וּמְזֶה מוּבַן, שֶׁכַּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל מַה שַׁרַק תִּהִיָה mission in the world may be—has the power to "make here the שָׁלִיחוּתוֹ בָּעוֹלָם - יֵשׁ בִּכֹחוֹ לַעֲשׁוֹת כָּאן (כַּל) אֶרֶץ Land of Israel," and through this, bring about the same in the entire יִשְׂרָאֵל", וְעַל־יִדֵי־זָה לְפִעַל כַּךְ בְּכַל הָעוֹלָם כַּלוֹ. אֲפִלוּ world. Even someone involved in worldly matters and not a gabbai אָם אַדַם הוּא בַּעַל עַסָק בִּעְנִינֵי הַעוֹלַם, וַלֹא גַּבַּאִי בָּבֵית in the synagogue or the like, and who might therefore think he has הַכָּנֵסֶת וְכַיּוֹצֵא־בַּזֶה, וּבְמֵילָא יַכֹל הוּא לְכָאוֹרָה לַחִשׁב no connection to the sanctity of the Land of Israel (something אַיזוֹ שִׁיַכוּת יֵשׁ לוֹ עִם קְדַשַּׁת אַרֵץ יִשְׂרַאֵל" (זַה seemingly limited to the synagogue, study hall, and the like)— לְכָאוֹרָה שַׁיַּךְ דַּוְקָא בְּבֵית־הַכְּנֶסֶת וּבֵית־הַמְּדְרָשׁ (וְכַיּוֹצֵא־בַּזַה) nevertheless, he can participate in this through supporting the הָרֵי נוֹסֶף לָזָה שֶׁיָכֹל הוּא לְהִשְׁתַּתֵּף בַּזֶה עַל־יִדֵי building of synagogues and study halls with his money, and הָשָׁתַּתִפוּת בָּבִנְיַן בֵּית־הַכָּנֶסֶת וּבֵית־הַמִּדְרָשׁ בִּמָמוֹנוֹ likewise, his personal service (when done completely according to וְכַיּוֹצֵא־בַּזָה, הַרֵי גַם עַבוֹדָתוֹ הַפְּרָטִית (בַּאֲשֶׁר הוא עוֹשָׂה אוֹתָהּ בְּשְׁלֵמוּת לְפִי כחוֹ) כּוֹלְלֶת בְּתוֹכָה אֶת כָּל his capacity) contains within it all aspects of service and all parts of the Land of Israel. "עָנִינֵי הַעַבוֹדָה וְכַל חַלְקֵי אֲרֵץ יִשְׂרָאֵל And according to this it is also understood that every single Jew וְעַל־פִי־זֶה מוּבָן גַם, שַׁלְכַל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל יָשְׁנָה bears the responsibility to bring redemption to the entire הַאָחַרִיוּת לְהַבִּיא אֶת הַגָּאַלָה לְכַל הַעוֹלַם כַּלוֹ – כִּיוַן world—since through doing his personal service in completeness שַׁעַל־יִדִי זֶה שָׁהוּא עוֹשַׂה אֶת עַבוֹדַתוֹ הַפְרַטִית בִּשְׁלַמוּת

(in thought, speech, and action), even in the smallest particular—in בָּבָרָט שַׁבָּפָרָט - בָּרָגַע)

אֶחָד וּבְמָקוֹם אֶחָד (כָּאן"), יַיֵשׁ בְּכֹחוֹ לְהָפְכוֹ לְאָרֶץ

!בַּכַל הַעוֹלַם

יִשְׂרָאֵל", וְעַל־יְדֵי־זָה לִפְעַל וּלְהָבִיא אֶת הַגְּאָלָה הַשְׁלַמָּה

a single moment and single place ("here")—he has the power to

transform it into the Land of Israel, and through this to bring the

complete redemption to the whole world!

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Pinchas

מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרָשַׁת פִּינָחָס, מִבָּרְכִים־הַחֹדֵשׁ מְנַחֶם־אָ ם־אַב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א

In plain words: as we stand right on the threshold of the Redemption, every Jew must accustom himself to Redemption and place himself in a state and sensitivity of Redemption—by transforming his personal day into a day of personal redemption, and his individual place into the Land of Israel—through doing his service at this moment and in this place with utmost completeness, in thought, speech, and action.

וּבָאוֹתיּוֹת פַּשׁוּטוֹת: בַּעמָדנוּ קרוֹב ממשׁ לפַני הגָאלה צַרִיךְ כַּל־אָחַד וְאֶחַד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל לְהָתְרֵגֵל לַגָּאַלָה וּלְהַצִּיב אָת עַצְמוֹ בָּמַצָב וָרָגֵשׁ שֵׁל גָאַלָה, עַל־יִדִי הַפִּיכֶת יוֹמוֹ - הַפָּרָטִי ליוֹם גָאַלָה (פִּרָטִית)", וַהַפִּיכַת מִקוֹמוֹ הַפִּרָטִי ּלְאָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל", עַל־יְדֵי זֶה שָׁעוֹשֶׂה אֶת הָעֲבוֹדָה שָׁלוֹ בָּרָגַע זַה וּבָמַקוֹם זַה בִּתַכִלִית הַשָּׁלֵמוּת, בִּמַחַשַּׁבַה דְבּוּר וּמַעֲשַׂה

(77)

And as a result of the completeness of his individual service (in thought, speech, and action) — this must also be expressed in his speech, similar to how "the lottery would speak," since he is permeated inwardly with the directive and the mission of "Make here the Land of Israel," and from an inner vitality — he speaks about this with a living spirit also with others, and publicizes the instruction "Make here the Land of Israel" to his household members, to his close ones, and all the more so to his students, until he speaks about it with anyone he can reach.

וּכְתוֹצָאָה מִשְׁלֵמוּת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ הַפְּרָטִית (בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה דְּבּוּר וּמַעֲשָׂה) – הָרֵי־זֶה צָרִידְ לְהִתְּבַּטֵא גַם בְּדְבּוּרוֹ, עַל־דֶּרֶדְ "הַגוֹרָל הָיָה מְדַבֵּר", שֶׁכֵּיוָן שֶׁהוּא חָדוּר בִּפְנִימִיּוּת בַּהוֹרָאָה וְהָעֲבוֹדָה דְּ"עֲשֵׂה כָּאן אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל", מִתּוֹדְ חַיּוּת פָּנִימִית – מָדַבֵּר הוּא עַל זֵה מִתּוֹךְ חַיּוּת גַם עִם "אַחֶרִים, וּמְפַּרְסֵם אֶת הַהוֹרַאָה "עֲשֵׂה כַּאן אֵרֵץ יִשְׂרַאֵל אַצֵל בָּנֵי בֵיתוֹ, אַצֵל הַקּרוֹבִים אַלַיו, וְעַל אַחַת כַּמַה וְכַמָּה אַצֶל תַּלְמִידָיו, עַד שֶׁמְדַבֵּר עַל זֶה עָם כָּל מִי שַיַכוֹל לְהַגִּיעַ אֵלַיוּ.

And since this comes from his inwardness, he speaks words that come from the heart and enter the heart and accomplish their effect – and all the more so through the fact that he demonstrates a living example in his own service — until he influences others so that the listeners themselves become speakers — "the lottery would speak."

וְכֵיוַן שֶׁזֶּה בַּא מִפְּנִימִיוּתוֹ – מִדֶבֶּר הוּא דְּבַרִים הַיּוֹצָאִים מן הַלָּב שַׁנָּכְנַסִים אֵל הַלָּב וּפּוֹעֵלִים פָּעַלַתַם, וְעַל אַחַת כַּמַה וָכַמַה עַל יָדֵי זָה שַׁמַרָאָה דָּגָמַא חַיַּה מַעַבוֹדַת עַצְמוֹ - עַד שֶׁפּוֹעֵל שֶׁגַם הַשׁוֹמָעִים נַעֲשִׂים "מְדַכְּרִים – הַגּוֹרָל "הַיָה מִדַבֵּר

And regarding actual practice: immediately after the conclusion of וּבָנגַעַ לְפֹעַל: מָיַד בָּמוֹצַאֵי שַׁבַּת (אָם מַשִּׁיחָ לֹא יַבוֹא חָס| Shabbos (if, Heaven forbid, Moshiach has not come by then) they should ensure to publicize, in every place possible (in a manner permissible after Shabbos), the directive "Make here the Land of Israel."

וְשָׁלוֹם לְפָנֵי זֶה) – יִדְאֲגוּ לְפַרְסֵם בָּכָל מָקוֹם שֶׁהוּא נָבָאֹפֶן הַמָּתָּר לְאַחֲרֵי שַׁבָּת) אֶת הַהוֹרָאָה "עֲשֶׂה כָּאן" אָרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל".

And they should continue publicizing this directive in the days that follow, until Moshiach Tzidkeinu comes — and then they will continue in Eretz Yisrael in the literal sense, in addition to the future expansion of Eretz Yisrael throughout all the lands.

וְיַמְשִׁיכוּ בְּפָרְסוּם הַהוֹרָאָה בַּיָּמִים שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי זֶה, עַד שָׁיָבוֹא מְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ, וְאָז יַמְשִׁיכוּ בְּאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל כָּפָשׁוּטָה, נוֹסַף עַל עֲתִידָה אֶרֵץ יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁתִּתְפַּשֵּׁט בְּכָל ָהָאַרָצוֹת.

(טו)

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Pinchas

מִשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבָּת־בָּרָשַׁת פִּינְחָס, מְבָּרְכִים־הַחֹדֶשׁ מְנַחֵם־אָ ם־אָב, כ"ד תַּמוז ה'תנש"א

Among the special aspects of the service of "Make here the Land of Israel" that are particularly relevant to the Nine Days (which begin on Friday) — is the custom to hold siyumim (completion of Talmud tractates) each day of the Nine Days (even when a meat meal does not follow), from Rosh Chodesh until Tisha B'Av (including Erev Tisha B'Av and Tisha B'Av itself, i.e., the tenth of Av — in a manner permitted by Shulchan Aruch).	מָהָעְנְיָנִים הַמְיֻחָדִים בָּצְבוֹדָה דְּ"צְשֵׂה כָּאן אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל" הַשִּׁיָּכִים בִּמְיָחָד לְ"תִּשְׁעַת הַיָּמִים" (שֶׁמַּתְחִילִים בַּיּוֹם הַשִּׁיָּכִים בִּמְיָחָד לְ"תִּשְׁעַת הַיָּמִים" (שְׁמַּתְחִילִים בַּיּוֹם הַשִּׁ"ס בְּכָל יוֹם מִ"תִּשְׁעַת הַיָּמִים" (אֲפִלּוּ כְּשֶׁלֹּא אוֹכְלִים הָשַׁ"ס בְּכָל יוֹם מִ"תִּשְׁעַת הַיָּמִים" (אֲפִלּוּ כְּשֶׁלֹּא אוֹכְלִים סְעוּדַת בָּשָּׁר אַחַר־כָּךְ), מֵרֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ עַד תִּשְׁעָה בְּאָב – בָּאֹפֶן (גַם בְּעֶרֶב תִּשְׁעָה בָּאָב וּבְתִשְׁעָה (עֲשִׂירִי) בְּאָב – בָּאֹפֶן
And among the reasons for this: since in these days we search for all permitted avenues through which we can increase in matters of goodness and joy — and through this to reveal the inner good within the descent associated with these days, beginning with "The precepts of G-d are upright, rejoicing the heart" (Tehillim 19:9) — we generate joy through the completion of Torah.	וּמֵהַטְּעָמִים בַּדָּבָר – כֵּיוָן שֶׁבִּימִים אֵלוּ מְחַפְּשִׁים אֶת כָּל הָאֲפַנִּים הַמֵּתָּרִים כֵּיצֵד נִתָּן לְהוֹסִיף בְּעִנְיָנִים טוֹבִים וּשְׂמֵחִים, וְעַל־יְדֵי זָה לְגַלוֹת אֶת הַטּוֹב הַפְּנִימִי בַּיְרִידָה הַקְשׁוּרָה עִם יָמִים אֵלוּ – הָחֵל מִ"פִּקּוּדֵי ה' יְשָׁרִים מְשַׂמְחֵי לֵב" – עוֹשִׁים שִׁמְחָה לְנְמָרָה שֶׁל תּוֹרָה.
[And for this reason it is worthwhile to arrange a siyum even on the Shabbos during the Nine Days — and in this year, both on Shabbos 2 Av, and on Shabbos Tisha B'Av (which is postponed)].	וּמִפְנֵי טַעַם זֶה – כְּדַאי לַעֲרוֹךְ "סִיּוּם" גַּם בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת] דְ"תִּשְׁעַת הַיָּמִים", וּבְשָׁנָה זוֹ – הֵן שַׁבַּת ב' אָב, וְהֵן [(שַׁבַּת תִּשְׁעָה בָּאָב (נִדְחָה].
And may it be His will, that even before these days begin — the Geulah (Redemption) should already come, and the promise be fulfilled: "These days shall be transformed into joy and gladness and good festivals" (Zechariah 8:19).	וִיהִי רָצוֹן – שֶׁעוֹד קֹדֶם הַתְּחָלַת יָמִים אֵלוּ – תָּבוֹא כְּבָר הַגְּאוּלָה, וְיִתְקַיֵּים הַיָּעוּד: "יָהָפְּכוּ יָמִים אֵלוּ לְשָׁשוֹן הוּלְשִׂמְחָה וּלְמֹעֲדִים טוֹבִים.
And through this — that the Jewish people carry out the service of "Make here the Land of Israel" with completeness, becoming accustomed to the Geulah — we will immediately, literally, enter into the redemption dancing, and we will all go dancing to the Land of Israel, and take our portion in the inheritance of the Land of Israel in the time to come — for thirteen tribes — by the Holy One, blessed be He Himself, for "the Holy One, blessed be He, will apportion it to them Himself," and as mentioned above: "In the future the Land of Israel will expand over all the lands."	ְוְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה – שֶׁבְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל עוֹשִׁים אֶת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּ"עֲשֵׂה כָּאן אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל" בִּשְׁלֵמוּת – לְהָתְרַגֵּל לַגְּאֻלָּה – נִכָּנֵס תַּכֶף וּמִיֶּד מַמְּשׁ מִתּוֹדְּ רָקּוּד לַגְּאֵלָה, וְנֵלֵדְ כַּלְנוּ בְּרָקּוּד לְאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְנִטוֹל חֵלֶק בַּחֲלֵקֵת אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל לְעָתִיד לָבוֹא לִשְׁלשָׁה עֲשָׂר שְׁבָטִים – עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא בְּעַצְמוֹ – "הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא מְחַלֵּק לָהֶם בְּעַצְמוֹ", וְכַנִּוְכָּר לְעֵיל: עֲתִידָה אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל שֻׁתִּתְפַּשֵּׁט בְּכָל הָאֲרָצוֹת.

NOTE Summary:

The discourse begins by analyzing the Torah's unique insistence that Eretz Yisrael be divided among the tribes "al pi ha-goral"—by lot—rather than by rational planning. According to Rashi and the Ramban, this goral was not mere chance, but a Divinely guided mechanism through

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which the very land itself "cried out," declaring its destined owner. This process, says the Rebbe, reflects a deeper spiritual truth: that each tribe's share was not determined by human wisdom or merit, but by a suprarational bond ordained by Hashem Himself.

This goral was not passive; it actively announced its result, highlighting that it had power and identity. Through this, the Rebbe explains, we see that the division of the land involved not only the Jewish people but Hashem's own presence, paralleling the idea that in the future redemption, G-d Himself will once again divide the land—this time to thirteen tribes—in a process echoing this original goral.

The discourse then transitions to a practical call to *avodah*: in every location and moment—even in galus—Jews are tasked with "making here Eretz Yisrael," meaning to transform their environment into a place of holiness and Divine presence. Just as the goral reflected a higher Divine orchestration, so too, even seemingly mundane places and moments can become infused with transcendent purpose when lived with G-dly intention.

Finally, the Rebbe focuses on the Nine Days leading up to Tisha B'Av. Despite their mournful nature, these days can be infused with simchah through Torah celebration—specifically through holding daily *siyumim* (tractate completions). This practice, though seemingly at odds with mourning, reveals the Rebbe's central point: within darkness lies redemptive light, and within exile lies the seed of Geulah. The discourse concludes with a vision of dancing into the redemption, where the ultimate goral—Divine inheritance—will once again unfold directly from G-d.

Practical Takeaway

Even in times of spiritual exile or emotional darkness, each Jew can reveal Hashem's direct providence by transforming their corner of the world into "Eretz Yisrael." This means infusing daily life with holiness, Torah study, and mitzvos, even when the setting seems unworthy. By recognizing that our personal "lot"—our challenges, families, cities, and missions—are Divinely ordained, we stop trying to measure worth by logic and instead live with surrender and trust. Practically, this includes increasing in acts of joy and Torah celebration, especially during difficult times like the Nine Days, which paradoxically prepare us to *dance* into redemption.

Chassidic Story

In the summer of 1985, during the Nine Days, a group of Chabad yeshivah students in France asked the Rebbe whether they should cancel their nightly *siyumim* because the local crowd wasn't religious and the event might seem too festive. The Rebbe responded firmly: "Davka now

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you must celebrate—even if the audience does not yet understand! Through the joy of Torah, the darkness of the Nine Days is transformed!"

Inspired, the bochurim continued the *siyumim*, and one night, a quiet elderly man approached them in tears. He had lost most of his family in Auschwitz and hadn't entered a synagogue since. "But tonight," he said, "something opened in me. The joy of your Torah felt like a bridge to my past—and a promise for the future."

This story reflects the heart of the Rebbe's message: when we celebrate Torah even in sorrow, we awaken the eternal bond between Jews and Eretz Yisrael, between this world and the one that's coming.

Source: Heard from Rabbi Mendel Azimov z"l, Paris Shlichus Archives, 5745/1985.

TPX (Therapeutic-Psychological Integration)

This discourse by the Lubavitcher Rebbe offers profound psychological insight cloaked in mystical language. At its core, it presents a model of human identity and healing rooted not in striving or merit, but in *being chosen*—in having a core essence that is beyond rational explanation and rooted in a suprarational Divine will.

The idea that Eretz Yisrael was divided by **goral**—a lottery where the land itself "spoke" and declared its destined recipient—reveals a psychological truth: true belonging in this world does not come from effort or negotiation but from an inner worth that is inherently assigned. This counters a modern wound: the constant anxiety of needing to *earn* love, place, and worth. In many therapeutic frameworks, people struggle with feelings of not deserving, not measuring up, or not fitting into society's rational systems of value. The Rebbe's teaching undermines all of this: you were assigned your portion—your family, your body, your emotional configuration, your challenges—not randomly, but by Divine casting. And that "portion" itself calls out: *I belong to you*.

The Rebbe applies this to *avodah* (spiritual practice), teaching that wherever a Jew finds themselves—even in a place of darkness or exile—they are tasked with "making there Eretz Yisrael." This parallels trauma recovery: survivors often live in emotional lands that feel forsaken or unworthy. But healing begins when one stops trying to escape and instead brings light *into* that space. This isn't denial—it's redemptive transformation.

The emphasis on *speaking*—just as the goral "spoke"—adds another layer. When someone has internalized truth, they *must* speak. Silence is no longer an option. This reflects a therapeutic milestone: when the soul, previously silent from fear or shame, begins to speak its truth not only

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to itself but to others. And when it speaks from this place of inner alignment, its words enter hearts—"דברים מן הלב נכנסים אל הלב."

The climax of the discourse brings this into the Nine Days: a time of national grief. Rather than suppress joy, the Rebbe teaches us to hold *siyumim*—celebrations of Torah completion—every single day. In therapy, this is like celebrating micro-victories inside grief. Even when mourning, we can still choose joy—not as a contradiction, but as a layered truth. Healing is nonlinear, and sometimes the greatest joy emerges from the depths of pain.

Story

In 2017, a trauma therapist in Jerusalem recounted a powerful session with a woman who had survived childhood abuse. For years, she believed she was "defective," that her body and soul had no rightful place. One day, after months of inner work, she described a dream: she was standing in a darkened theater, and a golden spotlight appeared on an empty seat. A voice called out: "This is your place. It always was. No one else can sit here." She woke up crying.

That week, she began speaking publicly for the first time—sharing her story with grace and strength. Her therapist later remarked, "She had found her goral. Not the seat she fought for, but the one that was *always hers*. And that changed everything."

Source: Interview with Dr. Noga Weiss, Trauma Conference, Tel Aviv University, 2018.

END NOTE