Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Korach

מְמְשִׂיחוֹת יוֹם ה' פָּרְשַׁת קרַת, ב'־דְּרֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז; וְשַׁבָּת־פָּרְשַׁת קֹרַת, ג' תַּמוּזה'תנש"א From a weekday talk on Thursday, Parshas Korach, 2nd of Rosh Chodesh Tammuz; and Shabbos Parshas Korach, 3 Tammuz, 91'

Introduction

This discourse by the Lubavitcher Rebbe, delivered in connection with Gimmel Tammuz and the 12–13 Tammuz liberation days, brings into focus the essential role of every Jew in the unfolding of Geulah—the true and complete Redemption. The Rebbe (Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, 1902–1994), seventh Rebbe of Chabad-Lubavitch, led the global Jewish revival in the post-Holocaust era. He was the son-in-law and successor of the Frierdiker Rebbe (Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak Schneersohn), whose miraculous liberation from Soviet imprisonment on 12–13 Tammuz 1927 serves as the backdrop of this discourse.

The Rebbe frames our generation's mission in the context of history's final moments before Redemption. He explains that the spiritual breakthroughs of the past—like the flowering of Aharon's staff—must now be internalized within each Jew. This teaching especially emphasizes that the world itself is ready for Moshiach, and we must act with confidence, urgency, and joy to bring it to fruition.

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The 3rd of Tammuz is the day on which my revered father-in-law, the Rebbe, was released (in the year 5687 – parazat) from imprisonment in Shpalerka prison in Leningrad, on condition that he travel immediately to exile, to the city of his banishment, Kostroma, for three years.

At that time, it was not yet known if this was a good development, or how the matter would unfold—since even though exile is a lighter form of imprisonment than incarceration, it is still exile with all its limitations, and the danger still remained that the authorities might change their minds, etc.

But afterwards, on the 12th of Tammuz, he received (in Kostroma) the notification that he was being released, and that the certificate of freedom would be given to him the next day, the 13th of Tammuz. Then – when he was fully released – it became revealed that the 3rd of Tammuz was the beginning of the redemption.

ג' תַּמּוּז הוּא הַיּוֹם בּוֹ נִשְׁתַּחְרֵר כְּבוֹד קְדֵשָּׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר (בִּשְׁנַת תרפ"ז - פָּרַזַ"ת) מֵהַמַּאֲטֵר בְּבֵית הָאֲסוּרִים (שְׁפָּאלֶערְקֶע" בְּלָנִינְגְרַאד), בְּתְנַאי שֶׁיִסַע מִיָּד לְגְלוּת, לְעִיר מָקְלָטוֹ קָאסְטְרָאמָא לִמְשַׁךְּ שָׁלוֹשׁ שָׁנִים.

בָּשְׁעָתוֹ עֲדַיִן לֹא נוֹדַע אָם זֶהוּ דָּבָר טוֹב, וְכֵיצֵד יִשְׁתַּלְשֵׁל הַדָּבָר – כֵּיוָן שֶׁאֲפִלּוּ שֶׁעִיר מִקְלָט הִיא מַאֲסַר קַל יוֹתֵר מִבֵּית הָאֲסוּרִים, אַף־עַל־פִּי־כֵן הָרֵי זוֹ גָּלוּת עִם כָּל הַהַגְבָּלוֹת שֶׁבָּזֶה, וְהַסַּכָּנָה עֲדַיִן נוֹתְרָה שֶׁיְכוֹלוּ לְהִתְחָרֵט כו

אֲבָל לְאַחַר מִבֵּן, בְּיוֹם י"ב תַּמּוּז, הוּא קִבֵּל (בְּקָאסְטְרָאמָא) אֶת הַהוֹדָעָה שֶׁמְשַׁחְרְרִים אוֹתוֹ, וּתְעוּדַת הַחֹפֶשׁ תִּנָּתֵן לוֹ לְמָחָר – י"ג תַּמּוּז. וְאָז – כַּאֲשֶׁר הִשְׁתַּחָר לְגַמְרֵי – נִתְגַּלְּה .שֶׁג' תַּמּוּז הָיָה הָאַתְחַלְתָּא דְּגְאַלָּה

In addition to the fact that he was released from prison and sent to a city of refuge (a lighter punishment), it became known afterward that his exile to Kostroma had replaced the previously decreed punishment of a fate opposite to life, G-d forbid—a danger that threatened the entire future of Torah dissemination and strengthening Judaism in general, and the spreading of the wellsprings in particular.	נוֹסָף עַל כָּךְ שֶׁיָצָא אָז מִבֵּית הָאֲסוּרִים וְהִגְלָה לְעִיר מִקְלָט (עֹנֶשׁ קַל יוֹתֵר) – נוֹדַע אַחַר־כָּךְ שֶׁהַגְלָיָתוֹ לְקָאסְטָרָאמָא בָּאָה בִּמְקוֹם הָעֹנֶשׁ דְּהֶכֶּךְ הַחַיִּים רַחֲמָנָא־לִצְלָן שֶׁנִּפְסַק לוֹ לִפְנֵי־כֵן – דָּבָר שֶׁהָיָה מַעֲמִיד בְּסַכָּנָה וְנוֹגֵעַ – רַחֲמָנָא־לִצְלָן – לְכָל הָמְשֵׁךְ הָעִנְיָן דְּהַרְבָּצַת הַתּוֹרָה וַחִזּוּק הַיַּהָדוּת בִּכְלָל וַהָּפָצַת הַמַּעְיָנוֹת הוּצָה בִּפְרָט
In its place, the punishment was lessened and he was exiled, and this ultimately led to his complete release on the 12th–13th of Tammuz. Because of this miracle, this day was established as the "Festival of Redemption," celebrated annually.	וּתַחַת זֶה הַקֵלּוּ אֶת הֶעֹנֶשׁ וְהִגְלוּ אוֹתוֹ, עַד שֶׁהַדָּבָר הוֹלִיךְ לְכָךְ שֶׁשִׁחֲרְרוּ אוֹתוֹ לְגַמְרֵי בְּי"ב־י"ג תַּמּוּז. וּבִשְׁבִיל נֵס זֶה נִקְבֵּע הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה כְּחַג הַגְּאֵלָה מִדֵּי שָׁנָה בְּשָׁנָה.
A simple question arises: Since the redemption was a miracle from the Holy One Blessed Be He (and thus it is appropriate to give thanks to G-d for His kindness and wonders to mankind), why was the miracle not, from the outset, one of complete perfection—that the full redemption come all at once, and not as it occurred in stages?	נְשְׁצֶלֶת הַשְּׁצֵלָה הַפְּשׁוּטָה: כֵּיוָן שֶׁהַנְּאֵלָה הַרֵי הָיְתָה נֵס שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא (שֶׁלָּכֵן צָרִידְ לְהְיוֹת "יוֹדוּ לַה' חַסְדּוֹ וְנִפְלְאוֹתָיו לִבְנֵי אָדָם") – מַדּוּעַ לֹא הָיָה זֶה מִלְכַּתְּחִלָּה נֵס בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת, שֶׁהַגְּאֻלָּה הַשְׁלֵמֶה תָּבוֹא בִּשְׁלֵמוּת בְּבַת אַחַת, וְלֹא כְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה בְּפֹעַל, שֶׁזֶּה הִשְׁתַלֹשֵׁל בִּשְׁלַבִּים: קֹדֶם – הַתְחָלַת הַגְּאֻלָּה, הַיְצִיאָה מִבֵּית הָאֲסוּרִים – בְּג' תַּמּוּז (אֲבָל – מַגְלִים אוֹתוֹ לְגָלוּת), וְרַק לְאַחַר כַּמְּה יָמִים – לִשְׁלֵמוּת הַגְּאֻלָּה בְּי"ב־י"ג תַּמּוּז
Even more: Even after the 12th–13th of Tammuz, the victory over the opposing forces in that country was not yet complete. As is evident in reality, various decrees remained on Jews in that country for many years afterward, until the Redeemer himself had to (so to speak) leave there. The obstacles and delays persisted for many years after that.	יְתַרָה מִזֶּה: גַּם לְאַחַר י"ב־י"ג תַּמּוּז לֹא הָיְתָה שְׁלֵמוּת הַנִּצְחוֹן עַל הַצֵּד שֶׁכְנֶגֶד (בַּמְּדִינָה הַהִּיא), וּכְפִּי שֶׁרוֹאִים בְּפֹעַל שֶׁנִּשְׁאֲרוּ אָז הַגְּזֵרוֹת הַשׁוֹנוֹת עַל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּמְּדִינָה הַהִּיא עַד שֶׁבַּעַל הַגְּאֻלָּה הָיָה צָרִיף (כְּכִיָּכוֹל) לְנְסוֹעַ מִשֶּׁם, וְהַמְּנִיעוֹת וְהָעִכּוּבִים נִשְׁאֲרוּ שֶׁם בְּמֶשֶׁךְּ בַּמָּה וְכַמָּה שָׁנִים לְאַחֲרֵי זָה
Only now, in these very recent years—more than sixty years after the redemption (in 5687)—do we see the full results of that redemption: the redemption of all Jews from that country.	וְרַק עַתָּה, בַּשָּׁנִים הַכִּי אַחֲרוֹנוֹת – לְמַעְלָה מִשְׁשִׁים שָׁנָה לְאַחֲרֵי הַגְּאֻלֶּה (בִּשְׁנַת תרפ"ז) – רוֹאִים אֶת הַתּוֹצָאוֹת שֶׁל הַגְּאֵלֶה: הַגְּאֻלֶּה דְּכָל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵהַמְּדִינָה הַהִּיא.
Certainly, the sequence of the redemption occurring in stages was by Divine Providence, and it has a reason. Especially since this is	וּבוַדַּאי – הַסֵּדֶר שֶׁהַגְּאֻלֶּה בָּאָה בִּשְׁלַבִּים – הוּא בְּהַשְׁגָּחָה פְּרָטִית, וְיֵשׁ בּוֹ טַעַם. וּבִפְּרָט שֶׁזָּה

connected to the imprisonment and redemption of the Nasi of Israel—a general redemption for all the Jewish people.	קָשׁוּר עִם הַמַּאֲסָר וְהַגְּאֵלֶּה דְּנָשִׂיא בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל, וּגְאַלֶּה כְּלָלִית לְכָל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל.
As the Redeemer himself wrote: "Not only me alone did the Holy One Blessed Be He redeem on the 12th of Tammuz, but also all those who love our holy Torah, observe mitzvos, and even those who are called by the name Yisrael."	כְּפִי שֶׁבַּעַל הַגְּאֻלָּה כּוֹתֵב: "לֹא אוֹתִי בִּלְבַד גָּאַל הַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בְּי"ב הַמּוּז, כִּי אָם גַּם אֶת כָּל מְחַבְּבֵי תּוֹרָתֵנוּ הַקְדוֹשָׁה, שׁוֹמְרֵי מִצְוָה, וְגַם ".אֶת אֲשֶׁר בְּשֵׁם יִשְׂרָאֵל יְכַנָּה
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On the day of the 3rd of Tammuz—many years and many, many generations earlier—a miracle occurred: on this day, Yehoshua said, "Sun, stand still over Givon," and the sun stood still… "until the nation avenged itself upon its enemies." (Yehoshua 10:12–13)	בַּיּוֹם דְּג' תַּמּוּז – שָׁנִים רַבּוֹת וְדוֹרוֹת רַבִּים הַרְבֵּה הַרְבֵּה דּוֹרוֹת לְּכְנֵי־זָה – הָיָה נַס: בִּיוֹם זָה אָמַר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ "שֶׁמֶשׁ בְּגִּבְעוֹן דּוֹם", וַיִּדֹם הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ גוֹ' עַד יִקֹם גוֹי אוֹיְבָיו.
Since everything is through Divine Providence, and each year the events repeat themselves as they occurred the first time, it must be said that there is certainly a connection between the two miracles that happened on the 3rd of Tammuz: "Sun, stand still over Givon," and the beginning of the redemption of my revered father-in-law, the Rebbe (as will be explained below in section 7).	כִּיוָן שֶׁהַכֹּל הוּא בְּהַשְׁגָּחָה פְּרָטִית, וּבְכָל שָׁנָה חוֹזְרִים עַל עַצְמָם הָעִנְיָנִים כְּפִי שֶׁהָיוּ בַּפַּעַם הָרִאשׁוֹנָה, צְּרִיכִים לוֹמֵר שֶׁבְּוַדַּאי יֵשְׁנָה שַׁיָּכוּת בֵּין שְׁנֵי הַנִּסִּים שֶׁקָרוּ בְּג' תַּמוּז: "שֶׁמֶשׁ בְּגִּבְעוֹן דּוֹם", וְהַתְחָלֵת הַגְּאֲלָה דִּכְבוֹד־קְדָשָׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי ('אַדְמוֹ"ר (כְּדִלְקַמָּן סְעִיף ז
Regarding the question mentioned above about the 3rd of Tammuz (why wasn't the miracle, from the outset, one of complete redemption), an explanation is also required concerning the miracle of "Sun, stand still over Givon":	עַל־דֶּרֶךְ הַשְּׁאֵלָה הַנִּזְכֶּרֶת לְעֵיל בְּנוֹגַעַ לְג' תַּמּוּז (מַדוּעַ לֹא הָיָה זֶה מִלְכַּתְּחִלֶּה נֵס בְּאֹפֶן דְּגָאֻלָּה שְׁלֵמָה), נִדְרֶשֶׁת הַסְבָּרָה גַּם בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַנֵּס דִּ"שָׁמֶשׁ "בָּגְבָעוֹן דוֹם:
Since a miracle occurred here—and such a great miracle as stopping the sun (which is one of the greatest miracles that ever happened, to the point that the verse states, "and there was no day like that before it or after it")—so that Yehoshua and the children of Israel could continue the battle by seeing their enemies and pursuing them (for at that time the sun stood opposite Givon, and there was concern that it would set at its proper time and they wouldn't be able to pursue the enemy in the dark of night, so he said to the sun not to proceed in its path and to remain opposite Givon, in the place it stood)—	בֵּיוָן שֶׁקֶרָה כָּאן נַס, וְנֵס גָּדוֹל כָּזֶה כַּעֲצִירַת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ (שֶׁהוּא מֵהַנִּסִּים הַגְּדוֹלִים בְּיוֹתֵר שֶׁקֶרוּ אֵי־פַּעַם, עַד שֶׁהַכָּסוּק אוֹמֵר: "וְלֹא הָיָה כַּיוֹם הַהוּא לְפָנִיו וְאַחָרָיו") בִּשְׁבִיל שֶׁיְהוֹשֻׁעַ וּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל יוּכְלוּ לְהַמְשִׁיךְ בַּמְלְחָמָה עַל־יְדֵי רְאִיַת הָאוֹיְבִים וּרְדִיפָתָם (כִּי בָּמֵת הַהִּיא עָמַד הַשָּׁמֶשׁ נֹכַח גִּבְעוֹן, וְחָשֵׁשׁ כֶּן יִשְׁקַע בְּעוֹנָתוֹ וְלֹא יוֹכְלוּ לְרְדֹּף אַחֲרֵי הָאוֹיֵב בְּאִישׁוֹן הַלַּיְלָה, וְלְזֶה אָמֵר לַשֶּׁמֶשׁ שֶׁלֹּא יֵלֵךְ מַהַלָּכוֹ וְיַמְהִין עוֹד נֹכַח גֹּבְעוֹן, בַּמָּקוֹם שֶׁהוּא עוֹמֵד.

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—then the miracle could have already been a complete miracle: that instead of stopping the sun so that they could fight (through natural means) in daylight, the miracle should have been (that Yehoshua could and should have asked from Hashem) that they win the war from the outset (and not require stopping the sun at all, or that they be able to fight even at night, similar to "for all the children of Israel had light in their dwellings" during the plague of darkness in Egypt, and similar examples).

הָרֵי הַנֵּס הָיָה יָכוֹל כְּבֶר לִהְיוֹת נֵס בִּשְׁלֵמוּת: — שֶׁבִּמְקוֹם לַעֲצוֹר אֶת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בִּשְׁבִיל שֶׁיּוּכְלוּ לְהָלָּחֵם (בְּעָצוֹר אֶת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בִּשְׁבִיל שֶׁיּוּכְלוּ לְהָלָּחֵם (בְּעָבִיךְ הַשָּׁבַע) לְאוֹר הַיּוֹם — הָיָה הַנֵּס לְבִקְשׁ מֵהַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּהְ־הוּא) שֻׁמִּלְכַּתְּחִלָּה יְנַצְּחוּ בַּמִּלְחָמָה (וְלֹא יִזְדַּקְּקוּ כְּלָל לַעֲצִירַת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ, אוֹ בְּמִלְחָמָה (וְלֹא יִזְדַּקְקוּ כְּלָל לַעֲצִירַת הַשָּׁמֶשׁ, אוֹ בְּמִלְחָמָה (וְלֹא יִזְדַּקְקוּ כְּלָל לַעֲצִירַת הַשָּמֶשׁ, אוֹ "וּלְכָל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הָיָה אוֹר בְּמוֹשְׁבֹתָם", כַּאֲשֶׁר הָיָה חֹשֶׁךְ אֵצֶל הַמְּצִרִים, וְכִיוֹצֵא בָּזָה); וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּם בִּפָּסוּק שֶׁלִּפְנִי־זָה, שֶׁה' הִשְׁלִיךְ עֲלֵיהֶם .'. 'אֲבָנִים גְּלֹלת מִן הַשְּׁמִים גוֹ

Also within the miracle that "the sun stood still," there is room to investigate in what manner the miracle occurred: Was it only in regard to the detail required to fulfill the miracle's purpose—that the sunlight (daylight) continue to shine—so that all that was needed was for the sun itself to stop and continue shining upon the earth (and similarly the moon in the Valley of Ayalon)?

וְגַם בְּעֶצֶם הַנֵּס שֶׁ"וַיִּצְמֹד הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ" – יֵשׁ לַחְקֹר בְּאֵיזֶה אֹפֶן הָיָה הַנֵּס: הַאִּם הָיָה זֶה רַק בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַפְּרָט שֶׁנּוֹגֵעַ לְמִלּוּי תַּכְלִית הַנֵּס – שֶׁאוֹר הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ (אוֹר הַיּוֹם) יַמְשִׁיךְ לְהָאִיר, שֶׁלָּזֶה נִדְרַשׁ רַק שֶׁ(גַּלְגַל) הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בְּעַצְמוֹ יַעֲצֹר וְיַמְשִׁיךְּ לְהָאִיר ;"עַל הָאָרֶץ, וְעַל־דֶּרֶדִּדָה "וְיָרַתַ בְּעֵמֶק אַיָּלוֹן

Or was the miracle in the entire order of the sun's movement—that is, the miracle halted also all matters associated with the sun's path: the causes of it (the path of the daily sphere, and therefore the motion of all the spheres that occur through the revolution of the daily sphere that encompasses and rotates all), and also the outcomes from this, and the revolution of the small spheres within the sun's own sphere, and the like?

אוֹ שֶׁהַבֵּס הָיָה בְּכָל הַסֵּדֶר שֶׁלּוֹ (הַקְּשׁוּר עִם מַהְלַּךְ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ), דְּהַיְנוּ, שֶׁהַבֵּס עָצַר בַּם אֶת כָּל הָעִנְיָנִים הַקְּשׁוּרִים עִם מַהְלַךְ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ – הַסְּבּוֹת לָזֶה (מַהְלַךְ גַּלְגַל הַיּוֹמִי, וּמְמֵילָא – מַהְלַךְ כָּל הַגּּלְגָלִים, שֶׁנַּעֲשֶׂה עַל־יְדֵי סִיבּוּב הַגַּלְגַל הַיּוֹמִי, הַמַּקִיף וּמְסַבֵּב אֶת הַכֹּל"), וְגַם הַתּוֹצֵאוֹת מִזֶּה, וְסִיבּוּב הַגַּלְגַּלִים הַקְּטַנִּים בְּגַלְגַּל הַשְּׁמֶשׁ עַצְמוֹ, וִכִּיוֹצֵא בַּזָה

The distinction between these two modes is: whether it is a miracle that overrides—breaks—nature, by halting only the sun (and the moon); or a miracle that operates within the nature of the sun, and consequently also affects the entire natural system of the sun (which is connected with the movement of all the spheres).

הַחָלּוּק בֵּין שָׁנֵי אֲפָנִים אֵלּוּ הוּא: הַאָּם זֶהוּ נֵס שָׁשׁוֹמֵשַׁדֵּד – שׁוֹבֵר – אֶת הַשֶּׁבַע, עַל־יְדֵי זֶה שֶׁעוֹצְרִים רַק אֶת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ (וְהַיָּרַחַ); אוֹ נֵס שֶׁפּוֹעֵל בְּטָבַע הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ, וּמִמֵּילָא גַּם בְּכָל סֵדֶר הַמַּהְלָךְ הַטִּבְעִי שֶׁל הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ (הַקְּשׁוּר עִם מַהְלַךְּ הַכָּל הַגַּלְגַלִים.

And one may say that this is similar to two types of miracles: (a) A miracle that does not change the nature of the thing. Like the miracle of the plague of blood, in which the water turned into blood, but remained in the essence of water, and when the miracle ceased, the change of the water into blood automatically ceased.

ְוְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר שֶׁזֶּהוּ עַל־דֶּרֶךְ שְׁנֵי הַסּוּגִים בְּנָסִּים:
(א) הַנֵּס אֵינוֹ מְשַׁנָּה טָבַע הַדְּבָר. כְּהַנֵּס דְּמַכַּת
דָם, שֶׁכְּשֶׁהַמַּיִם נִתְהַפְּכוּ לְדָם נִשְׁאֲרוּ הֵם בְּמַהוּת
דְמַיִם, וּכְשֶׁהַנֵּס נִפְסַק, נִתְבַּטֵל מִמֵּילָא שָׁנּוּי
הַמַּיִם לְדָם
הַמַּיִם לְדָם

And in our case—"and the sun stood still"—it was merely a miracle in relation to the sun itself, and afterwards the fixed order of the sun's movement within the system of the other spheres resumed.	וּבָנִדוֹן דִּידַן – "וַיִּדֹּם הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ" – הָיָה רַק נֵס בְּיַחַס לַשֶּׁמֶשׁ עַצְמוֹ, וְאַחַר־כָּךְ חָזַר הַפֵּדֶר הַקָּבוּעַ דְּמַהָלַךְּ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בְּתוֹךְ מַהָלַךְּ שְׁאָר הַגַּלְגַלִים
(b) A miracle that changes the nature and essence of the thing (like the miracle of "his hand was leprous as snow," where after the miracle, the leprosy on the hand existed in a natural manner), and to return it to its prior nature requires an additional miracle.	ב) נֵס שֶׁמְשַׁנֶּה אֶת טֶבַע וּמְצִיאוּת הַדָּבָר (כְּהַנֵּס) דִּ"יָדוֹ מְצֹרַעַת כַּשָּׁלֶג", שֶׁלְאַחַר הַנֵּס הָיְתָה הַאָּרַעַת עַל הַיָּד בְּאֹכָּן טִבְעִי), וּכְדֵי לְהַחָזִירוֹ לָטִבְעוֹ הַקּוֹדֵם זְקוּקִים לְנֵס נוֹסָף.
(ξ)	
And it can be said that similarly is the explanation of a similar question in our Parshah — regarding the miracle of "the staff of Aharon blossomed":	וְיֵשׁ־לוֹמַר שָׁעַל־דָּרֶדְּ־זֶה הוּא בְּבֵאוּר עַל שְׁאֵלָה דוֹמָה בְּפָרָשָׁתֵנוּ – בְּנוֹגַעַ לַנֵּס דְּ"פָּרַח מַטֵּה אַהָרוֹ:
Following the protest against the priesthood by Korach and his assembly, G-d commanded Moshe to take a staff from each tribe, twelve staffs — "each man's name you shall write upon his staff," and "the name of Aharon you shall write upon the staff of Levi," and it would be that the man whom I choose — his staff will blossom.	בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְּ לָעִרְעוּר עַל הַכְּהָנָּה דְּקֹרַח וַעֲדָתוֹ, צָּנָה הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא לְמֹשֶׁה לָקַחַת מַטֶּה מִכָּל שֵׁבֶּט – שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר מַטוֹת, אִישׁ אֶת שְׁמוֹ תִּכְתֹּב עַל מַטֵּהוּ, וְאֵת שֵׁם אַהָרוֹ תִּכְתֹּב עַל מֵטֵה לֵוִי, וְהָיָה הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר אֶבְחַר בּוֹ – מַטֵּהוּ יִפְּרָח
And so it was — Moshe placed all the staffs before Hashem in the Tent of Testimony, and on the next day — "Moshe came to the Tent of Testimony, and behold: the staff of Aharon of the house of Levi had blossomed — it brought forth a blossom, sprouted a bud, and ripened almonds."	ְּוְכָדְּ הָוָה – שֶׁמֹשֶׁה הָנִּיחַ אֶת כָּל הַמַּטוֹת לִּפְנֵי ה' בְּאֹהֶל הָעֵדוּת, וּלְמָחָרֶת – "וַיָּבֹא מֹשֶׁה אֶל אֹהֶל הָעֵדוּת, וְהָנֵּה פָּרַח מַטֵּה אַהָרֹן לְבֵית לֵוִי, וַיּצֵא ".פֶּרַח וַיָּצֵץ צִיץ וַיִּגְמֹל שְׁקֵדִים
And Moshe brought out all the staffs so that all the children of Israel could see it, and Hashem said: "Return the staff of Aharon before the Testimony for a safeguard — as a sign," as a remembrance that I chose Aharon the Kohen, etc.	וּמֹשֶׁה הוֹצִיא אֶת כָּל הַמַּטוֹת בִּכְדֵי שֶׁכָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל יִרְאוּ זֹאת, וְהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא אָמַר: "הָשֵׁב אֶת מַטֵּה אַהֲרֹן לִפְנֵי הָעֵדוּת לְמִשְׁמֶרֶת לְאוֹת", לְזִּכָּרוֹן שֶׁבָּחַרְתִּי בְּאַהַרֹן הַכּּהֵן כו
One must understand: since the blossoming of Aharon's staff was a miracle in order to show Hashem's choice of Aharon — it would have sufficed if there were simply ready-made almonds on the staff, as a sign to the people.	וְצָרִיךְ לְהָבִין: כֵּיוָן שֶׁ"פָּרַח מַטֵּה אַהַרֹן" הָיָה נֵס בִּשְׁבִיל לְהַרְאוֹת עַל בְּחִירַת הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא בְּאַהַרֹן – הָיָה מַסְפִּיק אָלוּ הָיוּ נַעֲשִׁים שְׁקֵדִים מוּכָנִים עַל הַמַּטֶּה, וְזֶה הָיָה סִימֶן לִבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל.
That is, seemingly it would have been enough for the miracle to touch only the detail connected to the purpose of the miracle ("that I chose Aharon the Kohen") — why was it necessary for the miracle of the almonds to follow a natural growth process — "it	דְהַיְנוּ, שֶׁלְּכְאוֹרָה הָיָה מַסְפִּיק שֶׁהַנֵּס יִהְיֶה רַק בַּפְּרָט שָׁנוֹגֵעַ לְכַוָּנַת הַנֵּס ("שֶׁבָּחַרְתִּי בְּאַהַרֹן הַכֹּהֵן") – לְשֵׁם מָה הָיָה הַנֵּס דִּשְׁקֵדִים צָרִידְּ לְהִיוֹת בִּצְמִיחָה וְגִדּוּל בְּסֵדֶר טִבְעִי – "וַיֹּצֵא פֶּרַח

brought forth a blossom, sprouted a bud, and ripened almonds" (and all of this Moshe showed to the children of Israel)?	וַיָּצֵץ צִיץ וַיִּגְמֹל שְׁקַדִּים"? וְאֶת כָּל זָה הֶרְאָה משָׁה לָבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל.
And furthermore — for safeguarding: not only were the staff and almonds preserved, but also the blossoms, as stated in the Gemara: "When the Ark was hidden, there was hidden with it the staff of Aharon with its almonds and blossoms"!	יִתְרָה מִזּוֹ – לְמִשְׁמֶרֶת – נִשְׁאֵר לֹא רַק מֵטֵה אַהָּרֹן וְהַשְּׁקֵדִים, אֶלָּא גַּם הַפְּרָחִים, כִּדְאִיתָא בַּגְמֶרָא: "מִשֶּׁנִּגְנַז הָאָרוֹן – נִגְנַז עִמוֹ כו' מַקְלוֹ !"שֶׁל אַהָרֹן – בִּשְׁקֵדִים וּפְרָחֶיךּ
And the point of the matter is: the purpose and novelty of this miracle is that although a staff, by its nature, cannot blossom or produce fruit — this could only occur through the power of G-d (a miracle) — nevertheless, this miracle acted upon Aharon's staff not as something that remained entirely above nature, but something that became connected with the nature of the staff.	וּנְקַדַּת הָעִנְיָן בָּזֶה: הַתַּכְלִּית וְהַחִדּוּשׁ דְּנֵס זֶה הוּא, דַּהְגַם שֶׁמֵּטֶה מִצֵּד עַצְמוֹ אֵינוֹ שַׁיֶּדְּ בְּטִבְעוֹ לִפְרִיחָה וּצְמִיחַת פֵּרוֹת – זֶה יָכוֹל לִהְיוֹת רַק בְּכֹחוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא (נֵס) – אַף־עַל־פִּי־כֵן, פָּעַל נֵס זֶה בְּמֵטֵה אַהְרֹן – שֶׁזֶּה לֹא הָיָה וְנִשְׁאֵר סְתָם עִנְיָן נִפְלָא שֶׁלְמַעְלָה לְגַמְרֵי מִטֶּבַע, אֶלָּא זֶה מִתְקַשֵּׁר עִם טֶבַע הַמֵּטֶה
And therefore the manner of blossoming was in a natural order (though not in natural time constraints) of fruit development: "It brought forth a blossom" (literally), "sprouted a bud" (the fruit's formation when the flower falls), "and ripened almonds" (when the visible fruit is complete — that they were almonds).	ְּוְלָכֵן הָיָה אֹפֶּן הַפְּרִיחָה בְּסֵדֶר טִבְעִי (אֲבֶל לֹא בְּהַגְבָּלַת הַוְּמַן) דְּצְמִיחַת פֵּרוֹת: "וַיּצֵא פָּרַח" (בְּמַשְׁמָעוֹ), "וַיָּצֵץ צִיץ" (חֲנִיטַת הַפְּרִי כְּשֶׁהַפֶּרַח נוֹפֵל), "וַיִּגְמֹל שְׁקֵדִים" (כְּשֶׁהַכֵּר הַפְּרִי הָפַדְּ (שָׁהֵן שְׁקֵדִים.
[And this showed the children of Israel that the choice of Aharon the Kohen by Hashem was in a manner that the priesthood became his natural status (which remained forever by Aharon and his sons).]	ְוֹזֶה הֶרְאָה לִבְנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל, שֶׁבְּחִירַת] הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בְּאַהָרֹן הַכֹּהֵן – הִיא בְּאֹכֶּן שֶׁהַכְּהָנָּה נַעֲשֵׂית אֶצְלוֹ מַעֲלָתוֹ הַטִּבְעִית [((שֶׁנִשְׁאֶרֶת לָעַד אֵצֶל אַהָרֹן וּבָנָיו.
And similarly is the explanation of the miracle of "Sun, stand still over Givon," and the miracle of the redemption of the 3rd of Tammuz, as will be explained further.	וְעַל־דֶּרֶדְ־זֶה הוּא הַבֵּאוּר גַּם בְּנֵס דִּ"שֶׁמֶשׁ בָּגִּבְעוֹן דּוֹם", וְנֵס הַגְּאֵלֶּה דְּג' תַּמוּז, כְּדִלְקַמֶּן.
(7)	
And it can be said that the explanation of this is as follows:	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר הַבֵּאוּר בָּזֶה
Our Sages of blessed memory say: "Everything that the Holy One, Blessed be He, created in His world, He created only for His glory."	חֶכָמֵינוּ זַ"ל אוֹמָרִים: "כָּל מַה שֶּׁבָּרָא הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא בְּעוֹלָמוֹ – לֹא בְּרָאוֹ אֶלָּא "לָכְבוֹדוֹ".
That is, everything in the world — even though "world" (עולם) comes from the term concealment and hiding — was created in order to reveal the glory of the Holy One, Blessed be He. And this is accomplished through the service of the Jew, who utilizes worldly matters for the sake of the glory of the Holy One, Blessed be He.	דְהַיְנוּ, שֶׁכָּל דָּבָר בָּעוֹלֶם – אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁ"עוֹלֶם" הוּא מִלְשׁוֹן הֶעְלֵם וְהַסְתֵּר – נִבְרָא כְּדֵי לְגַלּוֹת אֶת כְּבוֹדוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא, וְזֶה נִפְעַל עַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדַת הַיְּהוּדִי שֶׁמְנַצֵּל אֶת עִנְיְנֵי הָעוֹלֶם לָכְבוֹדוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא

And the reason and necessity for this is also hinted in the language of the Mishnah: "Everything that the Holy One, Blessed be He, created"—	וְהַטַּעַם וְהַהֶּכְרֵחַ עַל זֶה מְרוּמָז גַּם בִּלְשׁוֹן "הַמִּשְׁנָה: "כָּל מַה שֶּׁבָּרָא הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא
Since the Holy One, Blessed be He, informed us in His Torah that "the Holy One, Blessed be He, created" — that He created the thing and revealed how He created it, that He created it in a manner that He, so to speak, invested of His powers and time (the six days of Creation) to create every created thing with a unique power —	פֵיוָן שֶׁהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא הוֹדִיעַ בְּתוֹרָתוֹ: "שֶׁבָּרָא הַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא" – שֶׁהוּא בָּרָא אֶת הַדָּבָר, וְהוֹדִיעַ אֵיךְ בָּרָא אוֹתוֹ: שֶׁבָּרָא אוֹתוֹ בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁנוֹטֵל כְּבִיָּכוֹל מִכֹּחוֹתָיו וּזְמַנּוֹ (שֶׁשֶּׁשֶׁת – יְמֵי בְּרָאשִׁית) לְבָרֹא כָּל נִבְרָא בְּכֹחַ מְיֻחָד
the power of <i>yesh me'ayin</i> (something from nothing), which is specifically in the power of the Divine Essence.	כֹּחַ הַהִּתְהַוּוּת "יֵשׁ מֵאַיִן" – שֶׁהוּא דַּוְקָא בְּכֹחַ הָעַצְמוּת.
And especially according to the teaching of the Baal Shem Tov, that the creation is renewed at every moment from absolute nothingness — this itself is proof that the Holy One, Blessed be He, wants that the created beings should have a connection with the Creator (the Holy One, Blessed be He) from whom they come, to the point that they can, so to speak, add to His glory.	וּבִפְרָט עַל־פִּי תּוֹרַת הַבַּעַל־שֵׁם־טוֹב, שֶׁהִתְהַוּוּת הַבְּרִיאָה מִתְחַדָּשֶׁת בְּכָל רָגַע וָרָגַע מֵאַיִן וָאֶפֶּס מַמֶּשׁ – הֲרֵי זוֹ הוֹכָחָה שֶׁהַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא רוֹצֶה שֶׁלַבְּרוּאִים תִּהְיֶה שַׁיָּכוּת עִם (כֹּחַ) הַבּוֹרֵא (הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא) שֶׁלָּהֶם, עַד שֶׁ(יוּכְלוּ) לְהוֹסִיף כְּבִיּכוֹל בִּכְבוֹדוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא
Because if it were not so, the question arises: why did the Holy One, Blessed be He, create the world (not in a detached way, where the creation, for example, is unaware that the Holy One, Blessed be He, created it, and is unaware of the manner in which it was created — with Ten Utterances, etc. — but rather), in a way that He "invested" His essence-power and His Ten Utterances into the creation?	בֵּיוָן שֶׁאָם לֹא כֵן – נִשְׁאֶלֶת הַשְּׁאֵלָה: מַדּוּעַ בָּרָא הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא אֶת הָעוֹלָם (לֹא בְּאֹפֶן "מֵבְדָּל" – שֶׁהַבְּרִיאָה, לְמָשֶׁל, אֵינָה יוֹדַעַת שֶׁבָּרָא הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, וְאֵינָה יוֹדַעַת אֶת הָאֹפֶן שֶׁבָּרָא – בַּצְשָׂרָה מַאֲמָרוֹת וְכַיּוֹצֵא בָּזֶה – הָאֹפֶן שֶׁבָּרָא –
In a manner that He "invested" His (essential) power and His Ten Utterances into creation?	בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁהוּא "הִשְׁקִיעַ" אֶת הַכֹּחַ (הָעַצְמוּת) שֶׁלּוֹ יָוַצְשָׂרָה מַאֲמָרוֹת שֶׁלּוֹ – בְּהַבְּרִיאָה?
And more than that: why did He create the world in such a way that He re-creates it every single moment anew — for He could have created it with such powerful force that by its initial formation it would have the ability to last six thousand years?	ְיְתֵרָה מִזֶּה: מַדּוּעַ הוּא בָּרָא אֶת הָעוֹלָם בְּאֹפֶּן שֶׁהוּא מְחַדֵּשׁ אוֹתוֹ בְּכָל רֶגַע מַחָדָשׁ – הֲרֵי הָיָה יָכוֹל לְבְרֹא אוֹתוֹ בְּכֹחַ חָזָק כָּזָה, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הִתְהַוּוּתוֹ בַּפַּעַם הָרִאשׁוֹנָה יִהְיֶה לָעוֹלָם אֶת הַכֹּחַ לְהִתְקֵיֵם "שִׁית אַלְפִּי שְׁנִין" (=שֵׁשֶׁת אֲלָפִים ?(שָׁנָה
and there would be no need for continual renewal each moment through the word of Hashem.	ְוֹלֹא יִזְדַּקֵּק בְּכָל רֶגַע לְהִתְהַוּוּת חֲדָשָׁה מִדְּבַר ה

And it may be said that the reason for this is: since it arose in His Blessed Will that each created being should feel how it brings about (or that through it is brought about) an addition and renewal — then the creation has true and complete delight.	ְוֵישׁ־לוֹמֵר הַטַּעַם עַל זָה: כִּיוָן שֶׁעָלָה בִּרְצוֹנוֹ יִתְבָּרַף שֶׁכָּל נִבְרָא יַרְגִּישׁ אֵיךְ הוּא פּוֹעֵל (אוֹ שֶׁעַל יָדוֹ נִפְעָל) הוֹסָפָה וְחִדּוּשׁ – שֶׁאָז יֵשׁ ,לַנִּבְרָא תַעֲנוּג אֲמִתִּי וּמְשֻׁלָּם
As is the nature of creation, that "a person prefers one measure of his own more than nine of his friend's" (Bava Metzia 38a).	כְּטֶבַע הַבְּרִיאָה – שֶׁאָדָם רוֹצֶה בְּקַב שֶׁלוֹ מְתִּשְׁעָה קַבִּים שֶׁל חֲבֵרוֹ.
That is, in addition to fulfilling what the Holy One, Blessed be He, commands him, he also causes, so to speak, an addition from himself.	דְהַיְנוּ, שֶׁנּוֹסֶף עַל זֶה שֶׁהוּא מְקַיֵּים מַה שֶׁהַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא מְצַנֶּה אוֹתוֹ – פּוֹעֵל הוּא בָּבִיָּכוֹל הוֹסָפָה מֵעַצְמוֹ.
And true renewal is — when it is connected to the Holy One, Blessed be He — he reveals the glory of the Holy One, Blessed be He.	וְחִדּוּשׁ אֲמִתִּי הוּא – כַּאֲשֶׁר זֶה קָשׁוּר עִם הַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא – הוּא מְגַלֶּה כְּבוֹדוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא
And for this purpose, the Holy One, Blessed be He, invested His power of creation into the world, and in a way that He creates it anew every moment —	וּלְשֵׁם כָּךְּ הִשְׁקִּיעַ הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא אֶת כֹּחַ הַבְּרִיאָה שָׁלּוֹ בָּעוֹלֶם, וּבְאֹפֶן שֶׁהוּא בּוֹרֵא אוֹתוֹ – בְּכָל רָגַע מֵחָדָשׁ
because this connects each created being at every moment with the Holy One, Blessed be He — that in each detail and each moment the created being has the ability to reveal His glory anew (the word of Hashem that brought it into being at that very moment anew).	פֵיוָן שֶׁזֶּה מְקַשֵּׁר כָּל נִבְרָא בְּכָל רָגַע עִם הַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּף־הוּא – שֶׁבְּכָל פְּרָט וּפְרָט וּבְכָל רֶגַע וָרָגַע יֵשׁ לַנִּבְרָא אֶת הַכֹּחַ לְגַלוֹת אֶת כְּבוֹדוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּף־הוּא מֵחָדָשׁ (אֶת "דְּבַר ה''' (שֶׁהָחֵיָה אוֹתוֹ בְּרָגַע זֶה מַמְּשׁ מֵחָדָשׁ).
If the creation had been made in a way that it received the power of the Holy One, Blessed be He — a strong force that remained forever or for a fixed time — and was not renewed each moment —	אָלוּ הַבְּרִיאָה הָיְתָה נִבְרֵאת בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁיֵשׁ לָהּ אֶת כֹחוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּף־הוּא – וְזֶהוּ כֹּחַ חָזָק שֶׁנִּשְׁאַר לְתָמִיד אוֹ לְמֶשֶׁךּ זְמֵן – (וְאֵינוֹ מִתְחַדֵּשׁ – (בְּכָל רָגַע וָרָגַע
the revelation of the glory of the Holy One, Blessed be He, would have been in a general way, and a one-time matter.	הָיָה גִּלּוּי כְּבוֹדוֹ שֶׁל הַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בְּאֹפָן כְלֶלִי וּדְבַר חַד פַּצָמִי.
But through the fact that every moment each creature is reanimated through the word of Hashem — they reveal, each moment anew, the glory of the Holy One, Blessed be He.	עַל־יְדֵי זָה שֶׁבְּכָל רֶגַע מִתְחַיֶּה כָּל נִבְרָא מֵחָדָשׁ בִּדְבַר ה' – מְגַלִּים בְּכָל רֶגַע מֵחָדָשׁ אֶת כְּבוֹדוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא.
For example: through drinking water — a Jew recites the blessing "that all comes into being through His word," and thereby reveals the increase and renewal that the water causes [since without the water he would not recite the blessing], in revealing the glory of the Holy One, Blessed be He, "that all came into being through His word."	לְדֵגְמָא: עַל־יְדֵי שְׁתַיַּת מֵיִם – מְבָרֵךְ יְהוּדִי: "שֶׁהַכּּלֹ נִהְיֶה בִּדְבָרוֹ", וּמְגֵלֶה עַל־יְדֵי־זֶה אֶת הַהוֹסָפָה וְהַחִדּוּשׁ שֶׁהַמַּיִם פּוֹעֲלִים [כֵּיוָן שָׁאִילּוּלֵי הַמַּיִם – הָרֵי אֵינוֹ אוֹמֵר אֶת הַבְּרָכָה] – בְּגִלוּי כְּבוֹדוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא, שֶׁהַכּּלֹ נִהְיֶה בִּדְבָרוֹ (הַ"דְּבַר הִ" שֶׁהֶחֵיָה אֶת הַמַּיִם (מֵחָדָשׁ

And so — "that all comes into being through His word" — this	ןְכֵן – "שֶׁהַכִּלֹ נִהְיֶה בִּדְבָרוֹ" – זֶה מְגַלֶּה אֶת
reveals the word of Hashem in all created things.	דְבַר ה''' בְּכָל הַנִּבְרָאִים".
And when one drinks water and recites another blessing at a later	וּרְשֶׁהוּא שׁוֹתֶה מַיִם וּמְבָרֵדְ בְּרָכָה נוֹסֶפֶת בִּזְמַן
time — this reveals the <i>new</i> word of Hashem that is then added in	מְאַחָר יוֹמֵר – הָרֵי זֶה מְגַלֶּה אֶת "דְּבַר ה'"
him (the one reciting the blessing) and throughout the entire world.	ָהָחָדָשׁ שֶׁנִּתְנָפֵּף אָז בּוֹ (בַּמְבָרֵהְ) וּבְכָל הָעוֹלָם.
[And similarly — through a particular blessing, such as "Borei Pri	ן עַל־דֶּרֶדְ־זֶה: עַל־יְדֵי בְּרָכָה פְּרָטִית – "בּוֹרֵא]
Hagafen" and the like — the new word of Hashem in every grape	פָּרִי הַגָּפֶן" וְכַיּוֹצֵא בָּזֶה – אֶת "דְּבַר ה'" הֶחָדָשׁ
or wine in the world is revealed.]	[בְּכָל פְּרִי הַגָּפֶן בְּכָל הָעוֹלֶם.
(π)	
And in a similar way, as it is regarding the revelation of the glory	ן עַל־דֶּרֶךְ כְּפִי שֶׁהוּא בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְגִלּוּי כְּבוֹדוֹ שֶׁל
of the Holy One, blessed be He, in the generality of creation	הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בִּכְלָלוּת הַבְּרִיאָה (טֶבַע),
(nature), so too is it with the revelation of G-dliness through	עַל־דֶּרֶדְ־זֶה הוּא גַּם בְּגְלוּי הָאֱלֹקוּת עַל־יְדֵי
miracles: the completeness of the intent in most miracles is that the	נְסִים: שְׁלֵמוּת הַכַּוּנָה בְּרֹב הַנָּסִים הִיא, שֶׁהַנֵּס
miracle not remain something totally above the way of nature, but	לא יִשָּׁאֵר דָּבָר שָׁלְמַעְלָה לְגַמְרֵי מִדֶּרֶךְ הַשָּׁבַע,
that the miracle become connected and penetrate within nature.	אָלָא שֶׁהַנֵּס יִתְקַשֶּׁר וְיַחְדָּר בְּהַטֶּבַע.
In a similar way is the miracle of "the staff of Aharon blossomed"	עַל־דֶּרֶדְ־זֶה הוּא גַם בְּנוֹגַעַ לְהַנֵּס דְּפָרַח מַטֵה
- that the miracle (which came to reveal that "I have chosen	אַהַרֹן" – שָׁהַבַּס (שֶׁבָּא לְגַלּוֹת שֶׁבָּחַרְתִּי בְּאַהַרֹן
Aharon the Kohen") affected the staff of Aharon, that it became	הַכֹּהַן") פָּעַל בְּמַטֵה אַהָרֹן, שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה וְנִשְׁאַר
and remained connected with the nature of the staff, such that the	קָשׁוּר עִם טֶבַע הַמַּטָה, כָּךְ שָׁאֹפֶן הַפְּרִיחָה הָיָה
blossoming took place in the natural order of the growth of fruit,	בְּסֵדֶר טָבְעִי דִּצְמִיחַת פַּרוֹת, עִם כָּל סֵדֶר
with the entire order of progression in this: "And it brought forth a	הַהִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת שֶׁכָּזָה, וַיֹּצֵא פָרַח וַיָּצֵץ צִיץ וַיִּגְמֹל
blossom and it budded a bud and it ripened almonds."	יְשְׁקַדִּים".
And one may say – in the language of Chassidus – that the	ןיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר - בִּלְשׁוֹן הַחֲסִידוּת - הַשַׁיָּכוּת עִם
relevance is specifically with "Kohanim": the innovation of a	ּכְהַנָּה דַּוְקָא: הַחִדּוּשׁ דִּכְהַנָּה (בִּרְפַת כֹּהֲנִים)
Kohen (in the Priestly Blessing) is that it draws down from beyond	הוא, שֶׁזָּה מַמְשִׁיךּ מִלְמַעְלָה מִפַּדֶר
the order of Hishtalshelus.	ַ"הִשְׁתַּלְשָׁלוּת.
	ןּלָכֵן הַרֵי־זֶה קָשׁוּר עִם זְרִיזוּת (עַד מְהַרָה יָרוּץ
Therefore, it is associated with alacrity ("swiftly runs His word"),	דְּבָרוֹ"), שֶׁמִּטַעַם זֶה הַסִימָן לְבָחִירַת
and for this reason the sign for the Holy One's choice in the love	הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בִּכְהַבַּת אַהָרֹן הוּא בִּשְׁקַדִים
of Aharon is specifically with almonds, since they ripen faster than	
all other fruits – "in twenty-one days," faster than all other fruits.	הַפָּרוֹת" (בְּכ"א יוֹם", מַהֵר יוֹתֵר מִשְׁאָר
	הַפּרוֹת,

And in our case, the speed (was not in twenty-one days, but rather) within one night – since alacrity and speed indicate a drawing down from beyond the order of Hishtalshelus: a drawing that comes in the order of Hishtalshelus is delayed and suspended until it is drawn and arrives below – for in every progression from chamber to chamber, it is by means of judgment, whether it is fitting, etc.	וּבְנִדּוֹן דִּידָן הָיָתָה הַמְּהִירוּת (לֹא בְּכ"א יוֹם, אֶלֶא) בְּתוֹךְ לַיְלָה 30 כִּיוָן שֶׁזְרִיזוּת וּמְהִירוּת מוֹרָה עַל הַמְשָׁכָה שָׁלְמַעְלָה מִסַדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת: הַמְשָׁכָה שֶׁבְּסֵדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת הֲבִי־הוּא מִתְעַכֵּב וְשׁוֹהֶה עַד שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁךְ וּבָא לְמַטָה שֶׁהְבֵי בְּכָל הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת מַהֵיכָל לְהֵיכָל הוּא עַל־יְדֵי מִשְׁפָּט הִייאָם רָאוּי הוּא כו,
But in the Priestly Blessing, the flow is drawn down with speed through all the worlds without hindrance or obstruction.	מַה־שָׁאֵין־כֵן בְּבִרְכַּת כֹּהָנִים נִמְשָׁךְּ הַשְּׁפַּע בִּמְהִירוּת דֶּרֶךְ כָּל הָעוֹלָמוֹת בְּאֵין מוֹנַעַ וּמְעַכֵּב ייכוּ
On the other hand, the drawing (in speed) from beyond the order of Hishtalshelus is drawn through all the worlds – as emphasized in the miracle of "the staff of Aharon blossomed," that together with the fact that it is a miracle and came with speed, it is connected and passes through the way of nature of fruit blossoming.	לְאִידָךְ גִיסָא - הַהַּמְשָׁכָה (בִּמְהִירוּת) שָׁלְמַעְלָה מְּםֵּדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת נִמְשֶׁכֶת דֶּרֶךְ כָּל הָעוֹלָמוֹת", כַּמְדְגָשׁ בְּהַנֵּס דְּפָרַח מֵטָה אַהָרֹן", שֶׁבְּיַחַד עִם זֶה שֶׁזָּהוּ נֵס וּבָא בִּמְהִירוּת, הֲרֵי זֶה קָשׁוּר וְעוֹבֵר דָּדֶּרֶךְ הַטֶּבַע דִּצְמִיחַת הַפּרוֹת
And one may say and add: the relevance is specifically with <i>Parshas Korach</i> . With a preface: "Korach" and "Chukas" are both composed of the letters of "Chok" [a decree], except that in "Korach" is added a Reish, and in "Chukas" is added a Tav.	ןְאוּלֵי יֵשׁ־לוֹמֵר וּלְהוֹסִיף, הַשַּיָּכוּת עִם (פְּרָשַׁת) קֹרַח דַּוְקָא. וּבְהַקְדִים, שָׁקֹרַח" וְחָקַת" מַרְכָּבִים שְׁנֵיהָם מֵהָאוֹתִיּוֹת חק", אֶלָּא שֶׁבְּקֹרַח" מִתְנַסֶפֶּת רַי"ש, וּבְחָקַת" תִּי"ו:
In the case of Korach (from the tribe of Levi), the revelation of "Chok" – beyond reason and understanding and beyond measure and limitation (as is explained in Chassidus, that Korach's claim came because of his lofty stature; he was wise – "Pikei'ach haya" – for he perceived the revelation beyond measure and limitation as it will be in the future);	אַצֶּל קֹרַח (מִשַׁבָט לֵוִי) הָיָה הַגִּלּוּי דְּחק", לְמַעְלָה מִטַעַם וְדַעַת וּלְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה (כַּמְבֹאָר בַּחָסִידוּת שָׁטַעֲנַת קֹרַח בָּאָה בִּגְלַל מַצְלָתוֹ, פְּקַחַ הָיָה", שָׁהוּא רָאָה אֶת הַגְלוּי שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה כְּפִי שֵׁיּהָיֶה ;(לֶעָתִיד-לָבוֹא
His mistake (in the protest against Aharon the Kohen) was in the concept of "Reish" – rash, poverty – which indicates that the drawing down (of thought and speech) does not descend in the order of Hishtalshelus.	טָעוּתוֹ (בָּעַרְעוּר עַל אַהַרוֹ הַכּּהֵן) הָיְתָה בָּעַנְיָן דְר", רָשׁ" (עֲנִיוּת"), שֶׁמּוֹרָה שֶׁהַהַמְשָׁכָה (דְמַחֲשָׁבָה וְדִבּוּר) אֵינָה יוֹרֶדָת בְּּסֵדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשָׁלוּת
(Korach wished to divide between Above and below), like the letter "Reish" which lacks the third line (of the letter Hei) which corresponds to <i>action</i> .	לֹרַח רָצָה לְחַלֵּק בֵּין עֶלְיוֹן וְתַחָּתּוֹן"), כְּבָאוֹת) ר' שֶׁבָּה חָסֵר הַקַּו הַשְׁלִישִׁי (דָאוֹת ה') כְּנֶגֶד "מַצְשֶׂה
Whereas in "Chukas" – "This is the statute (chok) of the Torah" – it is drawn down from "Chok" (beyond limitation) into the letter Tav, the end and conclusion of all the 22 letters of the Torah,	מַה־שָׁאֵין־כֵּן בְּחָקַת" זאת חָקַת הַתּוֹרָה" – נִמְשָׁךְ מֵחק" (לְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה) בָּאוֹת ,ת"", סוֹף וְסִיּוּם כָּל כ"ב אוֹתִיּוֹת הַתּוֹרָה

meaning: that it is drawn into everything and through the entire order of Hishtalshelus (all the letters from Alef to Tav),	דְהַיְנוּ, שֶׁנְּמְשָׁךְ בְּכָל וְדֶרֶךְ כָּל סֵדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת ((כָּל הָאוֹתִיּוֹת מֵאַלֶּ"ף עַד תִּי"ו,
into all three garments (in the letter Tav): thought, speech, and action; and Torah, service, and acts of kindness,	בְּכָל ג' הַקַדִּים (בָּאוֹת ת') דְמַחֲשֶׁבָה דְּבּוּר וִמַצְשֶׂה, וְתוֹרָה צֲבוֹדָה וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים,
And on the contrary: in a manner that they all become unified – since in the completion and fulfillment of the avodah, when there is the swiftness of holiness (i.e., a drawing-down from above the order of Hishtalshelus into the order of Hishtalshelus), there becomes the unification of all three garments,	וְאַדְרַבָּה: בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁהֵם מִתְחַבְּרִים כַּלָּם – כֵּיוָן שֶׁבְּסִיּוּם וּשְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה, כַּאֲשֶׁר יָשְׁנָה הַמְהִירוּת דִּקְדֵשָׁה (מַהַהַמְשָׁכָה שָׁלְמַעְלָה מִפֵּדָר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת בְּסֵדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת), נַעֲשֶׂה הַחַבּוּר ,יַחַד דְּכָל ג' הַקַדִּים
such that from the higher realms (thought and speech) one descends immediately and swiftly to the lower realm (action), without interruption between them (unlike the structure of the letter Hei);	שֶׁמֵהָעֶלְיוֹן (מַחֲשֶׁבָה וְדִבּוּר) בָּאִים מִיָּד בִּמְהִירוּת לַתַּחְתּוֹן (מַעֲשֶׂה), לְלֹא הָפְסֵק בֵּינֵיהֶם ((דְּלָא כְּבָאוֹת הֵ"א).
and from this one comes – to the point at the bottom-left of the letter Tav – the point of bittul, a great point (possessing both length and breadth),	וּמִזֶּה בָּאִים – לַנְּקַדָּה מִתַּחְתִּית הַנְּקוּ וְהַשְּׂמָאלִי דְּ(אוֹת ת'), נְקַדַּת הַבִּטוּל, וּנְקַדָּה גְדוֹלָה (בַּעֲלַת ,(אֹרֶך וְרֹחַב
meaning: the bittul comes together with the expansion in both length and breadth; and this comes at the end of the letter – which signifies the completion of the point of bittul at the culmination of the avodah.	דְהַיְנוּ, שֶׁהַבִּטוּל בָּא בְּיַחַד עִם הַהִּתְפַּשְׁטוּת לָאֹרֶךְ וְרֹחַב; וְזֶה בָּא בְּסִיּוּם הָאוֹת – שֶׁמּוֹרָה עַל שָׁלֵמוּת נְקַדַּת הַבִּטוּל בְּסִיּוּם הָעֲבוֹדָה.
And through this is accomplished the concept of "Chukas" also from the expression of "engraving" – which signifies an eternal drawing (without change), associated with the letter Tav,	ְוַעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נִפְעָל הָעַנָיָן דְ"חָקַת" גַּם מִלְשׁוֹן "חֲקִיקָה", שָׁמּוֹרָה עַל הַמְשָׁכָה נִצְחִית (בְּלִי ,'שָׁנִּי), הַקְשׁוּרָה עִם ת
as our Sages of blessed memory said: "Tav – Techiyah" [Resurrection] – that its completeness is eternal life.	– מְחָיָה" – מְחַיָּה" – כְּמַאֲמַר־חֲכָמֵינוּ־ז"ל "תָּיוּ – מְחָיָּה" שַׁשְּׁלֵמוּתָה חַיִּים נִצְחִיִּים
(1)	
Based on the above, one may say regarding the miracle of "Shemesh b'Givon Dom" (Sun, stand still at Givon):	עַל־פִּי הַנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל יֵשׁ־לוֹמַר בְּהַנֵּס דְּ"שֶׁמֶשׁ ב"בָּגִבְעוֹן דּוֹם:":
- The intention of this miracle was not to completely depart from the ways of nature – but rather, as in many cases, the miracle should serve the victory of the war, which is associated (at least partially) also with the natural way.	הַכּוּנָה בְּנֵס זֶה הָיְתָה – לֹא לָצֵאת מִדַּרְכֵי הַטֶּבַע לְגַמְרֵי – אֶלָּא כְּבְרֹב הָעִנְיָנִים, שֶׁהַנֵּס יְטַיַּעַ לְנִצְחוֹן הַמִּלְחָמָה שֶׁקְשׁוּרָה (עַל־כָּל־פָּנִים בְּמִקְצָת) גַּם עִם דֶּרֶךְ הַטֶּבַע.
Even in this war – where "Hashem fought for Israel" – there still needed to be a clothing [of the Divine] also in the natural manner;	אָפָלּוּ בְּמִלְחָמָה זוֹ — שָׁה' נִלְחָם לְיִשְׂרָאֵל — הָיְתָה צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת הַהִּתְלַבְּשׁוּת גַּם בְּדֶרֶךְ הַטֶּבַע

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	וְלָכֵן הוּא לֹא הָיָה נֵס שֶׁשָּׁלֵל לְגַמְרֵי אֶת הַמִּלְחָמָה בְּדֶרֶךְ הַטָּבַע (עַל־יְדֵי יְהוֹשֵׁעַ), אֶלָּא נֵס ייירריי למלבמה ווילבה
their war: the preparation and enabling of victory was through the miracle of "Shemesh b'Givon Dom," but the miracle itself did not effect the victory.	יָשֶׁסִּיַעַ לַמִּלְחָמָה שֶׁלָּהֶם: הַהַּכָנָה וְהַהַּכְשָׁרָה לַנְּצָחוֹן הָיוּ עַל־יְדֵי הַנֵּס דְּ"שָׁמֶשׁ בְּגִבְעוֹן דּוֹם", אֲבָל הוּא עַצְמוֹ לֹא פָּעַל אֶת הַנִּצְחוֹן.
After the natural daylight shone (the light of the sun), Yehoshua and the Israelites still had to pursue and fight the enemies by natural means.	לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁהֵאִיר אוֹר הַיּוֹם הַטִּבְעִי (וְאוֹר הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ), הָיוּ צְרִיכִים יְהוֹשֵׁעַ וּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְרְדּּףְ
And based on this, it is perhaps more reasonable to say that the miracle itself ("Shemesh b'Givon Dom") was of the kind that is tied to the natural course of the sun (the second manner mentioned above, section 2),	ַוְלְהָלֶּחֵם עִם הָאוֹיְבִים בְּדֶרֶךְ הַטֶּבַע. וְעַל־כִּּי־זֶה אוּלִי יוֹתֵר מִסְתַּבֵּר לוֹמֵר, שֶׁהַבֵּס עַצְמוֹ ("שֶׁמֶשׁ בְּגִבְעוֹן דּוֹם") הָיָה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁקָשׁוּר עִם טֶבַע מַהְלַךְ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ (אֹפֶן הַשֵּׁנִי הַבִּּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל – (סְעִיף־ב
and that this miracle halted not only the sun and the moon, but all the stars and constellations, and the entire daily revolution, and all the galgalim (celestial spheres) associated with the movement of the sun.	ן זֶה עָצַר לֹא רַק אֶת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ וְהַיָּרַחַ, אֶלֶּא אֶת כָּל הַכּוֹכָבִים וּמַזָּלוֹת, וּמַהַלַךְ גַּלְגַל הַיּוֹמִי בִּכְלָל, וְכָל הַגַּלְגַלִים הַקְשׁוּרִים עִם מַהַלַךְ הַשָּׁמֶשׁ.
[And this is sweetened based on the explanation in Chassidus regarding Yehoshua's statement, "Shemesh b'Givon Dom, and moon in the valley of Ayalon," that through halting the movement of the sun and moon (their bowing and bittul),	וְיָמְתַּק עַל־פִּי הַבֵּיאוּר בַּחֲסִידוּת בַּאֲמִירַת] יְהוֹשֵׁעַ "שֶׁמֶשׁ בְּגִרְעוֹן דּוֹם וְיָרַחַ בְּעֵמֶק אַיָּלוֹן", שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי עֲצִירַת מַהְלַךְ הַשָּׁמֶשׁ וְהַלְּבָנָה ((הַהִשְׁתַּחָנָאָה וְהַבִּטוּל שֶׁלֶּהָם),,
meaning that through this influence upon the sun, he caused it not to sing praise – Yehoshua sought to cancel the spiritual influence to the nations of the world (with whom the Israelites were fighting), who worship the sun and moon (and stars and constellations);	שֶׁזֶּהוּ עַל־יְדֵי פָּעָלָה עַל הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ דָּם מִלְּלוֹמֵר שִׁירָה – רָצָה יְהוֹשֵׁעַ לְבַטֵּל אֶת הַהַשְּׁפָּעָה לָאֵמּוֹת הָעוֹלָם (שֶׁעִמֶּם נִלְחֲמוּ אָז בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל,
and through this – the victory in the war was also effected. And based on this, it is even more reasonable to say that through "Shemesh b'Givon Dom," not only the motion of the sun and moon were stopped, but also the motions of other stars and constellations (in the other celestial spheres).]	שֶׁעוֹבְדִים אֶת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ וְהַיָּרַחַ (וְכוֹכָבִים וּמַזְּלוֹת), וְעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה – נִפְעַל גַּם בְּנִצְחוֹן הַמְּלְחָמָה. וְעַל־פִּי־זֶה מִסְתַּבֵּר יוֹתֵר לוֹמֵר שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי "שֶׁמֶשׁ בְּגִּבְעוֹן דּוֹם" נָעֲצַר לֹא רַק מַהָּלַדְּ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ וְהַיָּרַחַ אֶלָא גַּם מַהְלְכֵיהֶם שֶׁל עוֹד כּוֹכָבִים וּמַזָּלוֹת (בִּשְׁאָר הַגַּלְגַלִים).
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And in this manner, perhaps we may also explain the miracle of the redemption on the 3rd of Tammuz (in the year 5687):	וְעַל־דֶּרֶדְ־זֶה אוּלַי יֵשׁ־לוֹמֵר גַּם הַהַּסְבֶּרָה בְּנֵס (הַגְּאָלָה דְג' תַּמוּז (בִּשְׁנַת תרפ"ז:

Alongside the fact that the miracle of the 3rd of Tammuz was a miracle above nature, it had an effect <i>within</i> nature itself, such that "it agreed" to the miracle—	בְּיַחַד עִם זֶה שֶׁהַנֵּס דְּג' תַּמּוּז הָיָה נֵס שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהַטֶּבַע, הָיְתָה לוֹ הַשְּׁפָּעָה בְּהַטֶּבַע גוּפָא, שֶׁהוּא הָסְכִּים'' לְהַנֵּס
especially since from the outset it was a miracle clothed in nature—particularly in relation to the miracle of the blossoming of Aharon's staff and "sun, stand still in Giv'on"—	וּבִפָּרָט שֶׁמִּלְכַּתְּחָלֶּה הָיָה זֶה נֵס הַמְּלָבָּשׁ בַּטֶבַע, וּבָמִיחָד בְּעֵרֶךְ לְהַנֵּס דְּפָּרַח מַטֵּה אַהַרֹן" וְשֶׁמֶשׁ "בָּגִבְעוֹן דּוֹם
as is known, those very people who had imprisoned the Rebbe (the one who was imprisoned and redeemed), they themselves (while still in full power) were forced to release him—	פַּיָדוּעַ שָׁאוֹתָם אֲנָשִׁים שֶׁאָסְרוּ אֶת בַּעַל הַמַּאֲסָר וְהַגְּאָלָה, הֵם גּוּפָא (בְּעוֹדָם בְּתָקְפָּם) נָאֶלְצוּ לְשַׁחָרְרוֹ
until they even had to assist in the release and redemption.	עַד שֶׁהָיוּ צְרִיכִים לְסַיַעַ בַּשְׁחָרוּר וְהַגְּאָלָה
And it may be said, that this is why the miracle did not occur all at once (with a complete redemption),	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר, שֶׁלָּכֵן לֹא בָּא הַנֵּס בְּבַת אַחַת (בִּגְאָלָה (שָׁלֵמָה
but rather unfolded in stages via natural means—commensurate with the reality of those opposing him (who remained powerful),	אֶלֶּא הִתְחַלֵּק לִשְׁלַבִּים בְּדֶרֶךְ הַטֶּבַע – בְּהָתְאֵם (לְמַצֵּב הַעַד שֶׁכְּנֶגֶד (שֶׁהָיָה בְּתָקְפּוֹ
so that they themselves (by their nature) would reach the recognition that they must release him—	שֶׁהֵם מִצַּד מַצָּבָם (טְבָעָם") יַגִּיעוּ לַהַכָּרָה שֶׁצְרִיכִים לְשַׁחְרָרוֹ
beginning with the nullification of the death sentence (G-d forbid) and commuting it to exile in the city of Kostrama,	הָחֵל מִבְּטוּל הַגְּזֵרָה דְּהֶפֶּךְ הַחַיִּים רַחֲמֶנָא לִיצְלַן לְהַגְלוֹתוֹ לְעִיר מִקְלָטוֹ בְּקָאסְטְרָאמֵא
until they released him completely.	עַד – שֶׁשִׁחְרְרוּ אוֹתוֹ לְגַמְרֵי
However, even after this, that country remained in its full might—including in its opposition to Judaism, etc.,	אָבָל גַּם אַחַר־כָּךְ נִשְׁאָרָה הַמְּדִינָה הַהִּיא בְּתָקְפָּה, כּוֹלֵל – בְּשֵׁיָכוּת לַהִתְנַגְּדוּת לְדַת 'יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכוּ
and therefore the complete redemption of the Jewish people in that country was drawn out over time—	וְלָכֵן נִמְשְׁכָה שְׁלֵמוּת הַגְּאָלָה דִּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (בַּמְדִינָה הַהִּיא) מֶשֶׁךְ זְמַן
until they themselves (over the course of years) would eventually reach the recognition and begin from there to permit the Jews to live freely in all matters of Judaism—	עַד שֶׁהֵם עַצְמָם (בְּמָשֶׁךְ הַשָּׁנִים) יַגִּיעוּ סוֹף־סוֹף לַהַכָּרָה וְיַתְחִילוּ מִשָּׁם לְהַרְשׁוֹת לְבְנֵי־יִשְּׂרָאֵל לְהִתְנַהֵג בְּחָפְשִׁיוּת בְּכָל עִנְיָנֵי יַהֲדוּת
and even to allow Jews to leave that country (and even assist them in doing so)—	וְגַם לְהַתִּיר יְצִיאַת יְהוּדִים מֵהַמְּדִינָה הַהִּיא (וְאַף (לְסַיַּעַ לָהֶם בְּּכָהְ
including also in these very days—the discussion and desire of many in that country to restore the city's name from "Leningrad" (where the imprisonment and jailing took place) to "Petersburg"—	כּוֹלֵל גַּם – בָּיָמִים אֵלוּ מַמָּשׁ – הַשַּׁקְלָא־וְטַרְיָא וְהָרָצוֹן דְּכַמָּה וְכַמָּה בַּמְּדִינָה הַהִּיא לְהַחֲזִיר אֶת "שֵׁם הָעִיר לָנִינְגְרַאד
the name that they had given it (after their leader), to return it to "Petersburg"—	שָׁבָּה הָיָה הַמַּאֲסָר וְהַיְשִׁיבָה בְּבֵית הָאֲסוּרִים)) הַשֵּׁם שֶׁהֵם נָתְנוּ לָה (עַל שֵׁם מַנְהִינָם) - בַּחֲזָרָה "לַשֵּׁם פֶּעטֶערְבּוּרְג

the name the czar had given it at the time of the city's founding (which represents the complete opposite of the Communists).	שֵׁם הָעִיר בִּזְמֵן הַמַּאֲסָר וְהַגְּאָלָה דְאַדְמוֹ"ר) הַזָּקֵן) – הַשֵּׁם שָׁהַצָּאר קָרָא לָה בִּזְמַן בְּנִיֵּת (הָעִיר (שֶׁמְיַצֵּג אֶת הַהֶּפֶּך הַגָּמוּר מֵהַקּוֹמוּנִיסְטִים
And although even under the czar's rule there were obstacles and impediments to Judaism—it did not reach the severity of what was done by those who imprisoned the Rebbe and his redemption;	וַהָגַם שָאַף תַּחַת שִׁלְטוֹן הַצָּאר הָיוּ מְנִיעוֹת וְעָכּוּבִים לְיַהָדוּת – אֵין זָה מַגִּיעַ לְמַה שָׁנַּעֲשֶׂה עַל־יְדֵי אֵלּוּ שֶׁאָסְרוּ אֶת בַּעַל הַמַּאָסָר וְהַגָּאָלָה
and it may be said, that in the very discussion and desire to restore the city's name from "Leningrad" back to "Petersburg," we see even more clearly the ongoing effect of the redemption of 12–13 Tammuz: the general redemption of all Jews from their oppressors in general, and specifically in that country.	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁבְּהַשַּׁקְלָא־וְטַרְיָא וְהָרְצוֹן לְהַחַּלִיף בַּחֲזָרָה אֶת שֵׁם הָעִיר מִלֶנִינְגְרַאד" לְפֶעטֶערְבּוּרְג" – רוֹאִים בְּגָלוּי יוֹתֵר אֶת הַפְּעָלָה נִמְשֶׁכֶת מֵהַגְּאָלָה בְּי"ב־י"ג תַּמּוּז, הַגְּאָלָה הַכְּלָלִית דְּכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמְנַגְּדֵיהֶם בִּכְלָל, וּבִפָּרָט בַּמְּדִינָה הַהִיא.
(n)	
And perhaps one can also connect this with the Month of Redemption (the month of Tammuz) – the fourth month, which comes after—and through the power of—the third month (the "third month," i.e., Sivan), akin to the expression "גְּמִל דְּלִים" (bestow goodness upon the poor): the influence ("g'mol") of the third month, the month of Matan Torah (the Giving of the Torah), upon the fourth month, the month in which the imprisonment concluded and the redemption occurred (corresponding to the idea of "דַּלִים") poverty)—in a way that this (aspect of "dalim," poverty) is transformed into the Month of Redemption.	ןְאוּלֵי יֵשׁ לְקַשֶּׁר זֶה גַּם עִם חֹדֶשׁ הַגְּאָלָה (חֹדֶשׁ תַּמּוּז) – הַחֹדֶשׁ הָרְבִיעִי, שֶׁבָּאוּ לְאַחֲבִי - וּבְכֹחוּ שֶׁל - הַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי (יִרְחָא תְּלִיתָאִי), בְּדָּגְמַת אוֹת ג' וְד' רָאשֵׁי־תֵבוֹת גְמֹל דַּלִים", הַהַשְּׁפָּעָה (גְמֹל) דְחֹדֶשׁ הַג', הַחֹדֶשׁ דְמַתַּו תּוֹרָה, בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַד', הַחֹדֶשׁ דְּהָמְשֵׁךְ וְסִיוּם הַמַּאֲסָר (עַל־דֶּרֶהְ עִנְיַן דַּלִים"), בְּאֹפָן שֶׁזֶה (בְּחִינַת דַּלִים) מִתְהַפַּךְּ לְחֹדֶשׁ הַגְאֲלָה
And one can say that this idea is hinted to in the form of the letter 7 (dalet):	ד (אוֹת) אַנְיָן זֶה מְרְמָּז בְּצוּרַת הַ(אוֹת) ד'ִיְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁעִנְיָן זֶה מְרְמָּז בְּצוּרַת הַ
Even though the letter א and the letter א (reish) are similar in that both indicate poverty: dalet from the word א (impoverishment), and also from the acronym "דלים"; and reish from the word משא (destitute), "and to the poor there is nothing"—and both are comprised of two strokes, one horizontal and one vertical (from top to bottom)—nonetheless, there is a fundamental difference between them: the letter א has a point (the א behind it (which connects the two lines), while the א does not.	אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁהָאוֹת ד' וְהָאוֹת ר' דוֹמוֹת בְּכָּהְ שֶׁשְׁמֵּיהָן מוֹרוֹת עַל עִנְיַן הָעֲנִיוּת: דְּלִי"ת מִלְשׁוֹן דֵּלִּת וְרָאשֵׁי־תֵבוֹת דַּלִים, וְרֵי"שׁ מִלְשׁוֹן רָשׁ וְלָרָשׁ אֵין כּל", וּשְׁמֵּיהָן מֵרְכָּבוֹת מִשְׁיֵי קַנִּים, אֶחָד לְמַעְלָה בָּרֹחַב וְאֶחָד בָּארֶךְ (מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה) – יָשְׁנוֹ חִלּוּק עִקְרִי בֵּינִיהָן: לָאוֹת ד' יֵשׁ נְקְדָּה (י') מֵאֲחוֹרֶיהָ (שְׁמְקַשֶּׁרֶת אֶת שְׁנֵי הַקַּוִים), מַה־שָׁאֵין־כֵּן אוֹת ר.

One of the meanings in this is: the point symbolizes bitul נָנִים בָּזֶה: הַנְקְדָּה מוֹרָה עַל עִנְיַן	אַחַד הָעִנְיָ
(self-nullification), and this refers to the "Pintele Yid," the נָקַבַּת הַיַּהָדוּת שֶׁיָשְׁנָה	הַבְּטוּל, וְוָ
essential point of Jewishness, which exists in complete form in אַצָל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל, אֲפָלוּ	בִּשְׁלֵמוּת בּ
every single Jew, even when he is in a state of "backside" (not in a אַ נָמָצָה דְּמָאָחוֹרַיִם" (לֹא בְּפָנִים לֹא בְּמָצָה בְּאַחוֹרַיִם" (לֹא בְּפָנִים אַ	בַּאֲשֶׁר הוּ
revealed state of holiness)—as our Sages said: "Even though he בְּמַאָמַר חֲכָמִינוּ־זַ"ל אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁחָטָא	ָּדְקְדְשָׁה),
has sinned, he is still a Jew"—since this nekudah (point) of אַנְלָה הַיָּהְדוּת הִיּא לְמַעְלָה	יִשְׂרָאֵל ה
Jewishness is above all concealments and obscurations, and higher יָלְמוֹת וְהָסְתַּרִים, וּלְמַעְלָה מִכָּל הַדְּרָגוֹת	מִכָּל הַהַעֲ
than all levels in the chain of spiritual descent—Yechidah, which אַת אָת אָת אָת than all levels in the chain of spiritual descent.	בְּסֵדֶר הַשְּׁ
connects the Jew to the Yachid (the singular One above). עִם הַיָּחִיד שֶׁלְמַעְלָה	יהַיְהוּדִי".
And this point (bitul) behind the ד implies that the poverty and (בְּטוּל) מֵאֲחוֹרֵי הַד' מוֹרָה שֶׁהַדַּלוּת	וּנְקְדָה זוֹ
humility of the dalet is bitul of holiness , which connects it to the שֶל הַד' הוּא הַבְּטוּל דְּקְדְשָׁה שֶׁמְקשֵׁר	וְהָעֲנִיוּת לִ
highest levels—dalet also from the word "דְּלִיתָנִי" (You have lifted הַדְרָגוֹת הָכִי נַעֲלוֹת, דָלִי"ת גַם מִלְשׁוֹן	אותו עם
me up)—and similar to what is said about prayer: "A prayer of the הַרָמָה), וְעַל־דֶּבֶרְ הַמַּעֲלָה הִתְפִּלָּה	ן דְּלִּיתָנִי" (
afflicted he pours out his speech before Hashem"—meaning it אָגיעָה שֶׁלְפְנֵי הְוָיָ' יִשְׁפֹּךְ שִׂיחוֹ",	ַלְעָנִי" שָׁכַ
reaches before Hashem. This is not so with the letter א, which בַּן הָאוֹת ר' שֶׁאֵין לָה נְקְדָּה שֶׁל בְּטוּל	ַמַה־שָׁאֵין
lacks this point of bitul—its poverty is such that it has no	הָעֲנִיוּת –
connection to holiness.	לְקְדֻשָּׁה.
And according to this, it is possible to explain the distinction ה נָתָּן לְהַסְבִּיר אֶת הַחִּלּוּק בֵּין שָׁנֵי	וְעַל־פִּי־זֶוּ
between the two lines of the Reish and the Daled : "שַׁל הָדַלִ"ת	הַקַּדִּים עֶ:
the two lines—horizontal and vertical—include all the levels of ב בָּרֹחַב וּבָאֹרֶךְ — כּוֹלְלִים אֶת כָּל	שָׁנֵי הַקַּדִּי
the order of Hishtalshelus, which are generally divided into upper יַסַדֶּר הָשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, שֶׁמִּתְחַלֵּק בִּכְלָלוּת	הַדַּרְגּוֹת דְּ
and lower, width and length: תַּחְתּוֹן, רֹחַב וְאֹבֶר	לְעֶלְיוֹן וְו:
the horizontal line (on top) signifies completeness in expansion, לָה (בָּרֹחַב) הוּא שָׁלֵמוּת בַּהַרְחָבָה,	הַקָּו לְמַעְיָ
שווי הוסרוצטות הוחיב (פון נעל־ה אין אין אין אין באין האין אין אין אין דער אין	אֲבָל בְּהַדַּוְ
but in the superior grandeur itself (in terms of quanty),	איכוּת),
and the vertical line indicates the drawing down from above to מוֹרָה עַל הַהַמְשֶׁכָה מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה	וְהַקָּו בָּאֹרֶ
below (to lower levels).	
The completeness of the Avodah is expressed in that both qualities	
exist together: the point of bitul (nullification), and how this is	
drawn and penetrates also into the order of Hishtalshelus (the two	-
נִם בְּסֵדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת (שְׁנֵי הַקַּדִּים lines).	y 1 [[[[]]]
When both concepts of upper and lower exist, but the point of שָׁנֵי הָעִנְיָנִים דְּעֶלְיוֹן וְתַחְתּוֹן, אֲבֶל	בַּאֲשֶׁר יֵשְׁ
new come comechen or abber and rotter error, one me borne or (45 314 1/41 1/4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	
אָב אָב יּבֶּי טִּבְּיָב בוּ יְּבֶּי בוּ יְבֶּי בוּ יְבֶּי בוּ יְבֶּי בוּ יְבֶי בוּ יְבֶי בוּ יְבֶי בוּ יִבְּי בוּ יִבְּי בוּ יְבֶי בוּ יְבֶי בוּ יְבֶי בוּ יְבֶי בוּ יְבֶי בוּ יִבְי בוּ יִבְּי בוּ יְבֶי בוּ בּבְּטוּל (דְּהָעֶצֶם) — הֲבִי סוֹף־סוֹף	חֲסַרָה נְקֵוּ

to the point that the separation between them can lead to a state of	עַד שֶׁהַפֵּרוּד בֵּינֵיהָם יָכוֹל לְהָבִיא לְמַצָּב שֶׁל
resh (poverty)—poverty as the opposite of holiness (as was with	רִי"שׁ, עֲנִיוּת הָפֶּךְ הַקְּדוּשָׁה (עַל־דֶּרֶךְ כְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה
Korach , whose name spells " chak resh ," as mentioned earlier in	אַצֶל קֹרַח, אוֹתִיּוֹת חָ"ק רֵי"שׁ, כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל
section 5).	ה ('סָצִיף').
But when there is the bitul of the point of Jewishness (the dot	אֲבָל כַּאֲשֶׁר יֵשְׁנוֹ הַבִּטוּל דְּנְקֻדַּת הַיַּהְדוּת
	הַנְּקַדָּה מֵאֲחוֹרֵי הַדָּלֵ"ת) — שֶׁהִיא מְחוּץ [הַנְּקַדָּה מֵאֲחוֹרֵי הַדָּלֵ"ת]
behind the Daled)—which is outside and above both lines [higher even then the superiority of a corner vertex.]	וּלְמַעְלָה מִשְׁנֵי הַקַּוִּים [יוֹתֵר מֵהַמַּעֲלָה דְּקֶרֶן
even than the superiority of a corner vertex],	וָזָנִית],
and together with this there are the two lines (as in the shape of the	וּבְיַחַד עִם זֶה שְׁנֵי הַקַּדִּים (כְּבָאוֹת דָלַ"ת) — אָז
Daled), then there is the completeness of the Avodah of the two	יֵשְׁנָה שְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה דִשְׁנֵי הַקַּדִּים, וְגַם
lines, and also the completeness of their connection.	שָׁלֵמוּת הַחָּבּוּר בֵּינֵיהֶם.
And this is the theme of the fourth month , the month of	— וֶזֶהוּ הַתּוֹכֵן דְּחֹדֶשׁ הָרְבִיעִי, חֹדֶשׁ הַגְּאֵלֶּה
redemption—the redemption of the 3rd of Tammuz and	גָּאֵלַת ג' תַּמּוּז וְי"ב–י"ג תַּמּוּז — שֶׁהַנֵּס
12th–13th of Tammuz—that the miracle from beyond nature (like	שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִטֶּבַע (עַל־דֶּרֶךְ הַנְּקֻדָּה) יִמְשׁוֹךְ
the point) draws and transforms the nature of the world (the two	וְיַהְפֹּךְ אֶת טֶבַע הָעוֹלָם (שְׁנֵי הַקַּדִּים דְאֹרֶךְ
lines of length and width),	בָרוֹחָן),
until this reaches even a state of resh , the poverty of the world	עַד שֶׁזֶּה מַגִּיעַ גַּם כְּמַצָּב דְּרֵי"שׁ, עֲנִיּוּת דְּלְעָלְמָא
below (the idea of imprisonment by those who oppose holiness),	דְּתַחְתּוֹן (עִנְיַן הַמַּאֲסָר עַל־יְדֵי הַמִּתְנַגְּדִים
and this too is transformed.	לְקְדֵשָׁה), וּמְהַפֵּךְ גַּם אֶת זָה.
On the contrary: precisely through the descent below into a state of	וְאַדְרַבָּה: דַּוְקָא עַל־יְדֵי הַיְרִידָה לְמַטָּה לְמַצָּב שֶׁל
distress is revealed the concept of "I am with him in distress,"	צָרָה — מִתְגַלֶּה אֵיךְ שֶׁ"עִמוֹ אָנֹכִי בְּצָרָה",
that touches His Essence, beyond all boundaries of the Seder	שֶׁשָׁקוּעַ עַל עַצְמוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרֵדְ, שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִכָּל
Hishtalshelus of upper and lower,	הַגָּדָרִים דְּסֵדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת עֶלְיוֹן וְתַחְתוֹן,
and therefore, even though Hashem is exalted above all, and	וְלָכֵן — אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא הוּא
distress is found in the lowest world, still "I am with him in	עֶלְיוֹן שֶׁאֵין לְמַעְלָה מִמֶּנוּ, וְצָרָה הִיא בָּעוֹלָם
distress "—a reversal of the concept of Hishtalshelus, of upper and	תַּחְתּוֹן שֶׁאֵין לְמַטָּה מִמֶּנּוּ — הָרֵי "עִמּוֹ אָנֹכִי
lower—	ן הָפֶּךְ הִשְּׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, דְעֶלְיוֹן וְתַחְתּוֹן, (בָּצָרָה" (הֶפֶּךְ הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת,
and even in this state—of Achoraim —the Yud (the point of	וְגַם בְּמַצָּב זֶה — בְּחִינַת אֲחוֹרַיִים — מִתְגַּלֶּה
Jewishness) is revealed, until it draws and connects even the upper	הַיּוּ"ד (נְקָדַת הַיַּהָדוּת), עַד שֶׁנְמְשֶׁךְ וּמְקַשֵּׁר גַּם
and lower levels of Seder Hishtalshelus.	אֶת הָעֶלְיוֹן וְהַתַּחְתוֹן דְּסֵדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת.
(ບ)	
From the above, several lessons can be derived—both in the	מָהָאָמוּר לְעֵיל יִשְׁנָם כַּמָּה לִמוּדִים, הֵן בִּכְלַלוּת
general service of man, in regard to oneself, in his service in the	ײַּטָּבָּר בְּיָּע לְעַצְמוֹ וְהֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ עֲבוֹדַת הָאָדָם, הֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְעַצְמוֹ וְהֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ
world, in Torah and mitzvah matters, and in matters of the	ב־יני לְּעָבוֹרָתוֹ בָּעוֹלָם, וְהֵן בְּעָנְיָנֵי תּוֹרָה־ וּמָצְוֹת וְהֵן לְעֲבוֹדָתוֹ בָּעוֹלָם, וְהֵן בְּעָנְיָנֵי תּוֹרָה־ וּמָצְוֹת וְהֵן
mundane (such as a person's livelihood). And especially in	ַבְּבּרנָיָנִי רְשׁוּת (בְּאֹפֶן פַּרְנָסַת הָאָדָם), וְגַם בְּעִנְיָנֵי רְשׁוּת (בְּאֹפֶן פַּרְנָסַת הָאָדָם), וְגַם
connection to the redemption of the third of Tammuz, in relation to	
r	न्थं क्षणा ने क्षणक्षीय चित्र प्रशास्त्र विश्वति विश्वति । विश्वति विश्वति विश्वति विश्वति विश्वति विश्वति विश्वति ।

גִדוֹלָה, זְרִיזוּת דְּקְדְשָׁה.

The Rebbe

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Korach

the mission of spreading Torah and Judaism and disseminating the לַעַבוֹדָה דָהַרְבַּצַת הַתּוֹרָה וְהַיָּהָדוּת וַהַפַּצַת wellsprings outward. הַמַּעִיַנוֹת חוּצַה And in particular, since there is a command that "the staff of וּבִפָּרַט שֶׁיָשִׁנוֹ הַצִּוּוִי שֲצִרִיכִים לְהַנִּיחַ אֶת מַטֶה Aharon is to be placed as a keepsake for a sign" ("that I have אַהַרוֹ לִמִשְׁמֶרֶת לְאוֹת" (שֶׁבַּחַרְתִּי בָּאַהַרוֹ chosen Aharon the Kohen"), and since once the Ark was hidden, הַכּהֵן"), מִשַּׁנִגְנַז אַרוֹן נִגְנַז עִמּוֹ כו' מַקְלוֹ שֶׁל the staff of Aharon was hidden with it—with its almonds and אַהַרוֹ בִּשְׁקַדִיהַ וּפְרַחִיהַ" - מוּבַן שִׁמְזֵה יַשְׁנַה blossoms—this indicates an eternal instruction for generations. הוֹרָאָה נִצְחִית לְדוֹרוֹת; And since every individual Jew is part of a "Kingdom of Priests," וְכֵיוָן שֶׁכַּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִשְׂרָאֵל הוּא חֵלֶק and even "High Priests" [as ruled by the Rambam, that "not only מַמְּמַלֶכֶת כֹּהָנִים", כֹּהָנִים גִּדוֹלִים" [וְכִפְּסַק־דִּין the tribe of Levi, but any individual whose spirit moves him, etc., הָרַמְבַּ"ם, שָׁלֹא שֶׁבָט לֵוִי בִּלְבַד אֶלָּא כַּל אִישׁ he is sanctified as holy of holies"]—it follows that within every וְאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר נָדְבָה רוּחוֹ כוּ' הָרֵי זֶה נִתְקַדַּשׁ קֹדֵשׁ Jew there must be something of the concept of the blossoming of קָדָשִׁים"] - מוּבָן, שֶׁגַּם אַצֶל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד Aharon's staff: "And it brought forth blossoms, sprouted buds, and מִישְׂרָאֵל צָרִיךְ לְהִיוֹת מֵעֵין הָעִנְיָן דְּפָרַח מַטָה produced ripe almonds." אַהַרֹן", וַיֹּצֵא פָרַח וַיָּצֵץ צִיץ וַיִּגְמֹל שְׁקַדִים **(')** The lesson from this in the general service of Hashem: Even though a Jew's service must be based on kabbolas ol—accepting הַלְמוּד מְזֶה בָּכְלָלוּת עֲבוֹדַת הַשָּׁם: אַף־עַל־פִי the yoke—which is beyond reason and understanding, and - שֶׁעֲבוֹדַת יְהוּדִי צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת מִתּוֹדְ קַבָּלַת על performed with alacrity that transcends all measure and limitation, שָׁלְמַעְלָה מִטַעַם וְדַעַת, וּבְאֹפֶן שֶׁל זְרִיזוּת "with all your might," and it is specifically this that reaches the שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה, בְּכָל מְאֹדֶךְ", וְדַוְקָא זָה מַגִּיעַ בְּהַמְאֹד" שָׁלְמַעְלָה - וְהָיָה מָקוֹם supernal "me'od" (beyond measure)—and one might think that this alone expresses the perfection of Divine service (as is known לָסְבַרָא שֶׁבַּזֶה מָתָבַּטַאת שָׁלַמוּת הַעֲבוֹדָה, in the expression: "Had we been commanded merely to chop וּבַלְשׁוֹן הַיַּדוּעַ: אָלוּ נִצְטַוּינוּ לַחָטב עַצִים wood..."). יַשָּׁלַאַחֵרִי, שַׁלְאַחֵרִי מַטָּה אָהַרֹן", שַׁלְאַחֵרִי There remains the instruction from "the blossoming of Aharon's הַיָּסוֹד דָקַבַּלַת על, יִכוֹלַה וּצְרִיכַה אַחַר־כַּךְ staff": that after the foundation of kabbolas ol, there can and must "הַנָּקְדָה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה לְהִתְפַּשֵׁט follow a quality of expansion—of one's inner faculties, and even בָּכַל כֹּחוֹתֵיו הַפָּנִימִיִים, וְעֵד בִּכַל מִצִיאוּתוֹ of one's very nature and being—until it yields fruit: "and it וָטָבָעוֹ, עַד שֶׁזֶה יָתֶן פָּרוֹת - וַיֹּצֵא פַרַח וַיָּצֵץ צִיץ brought forth blossoms, and sprouted buds, and produced ripe וַיִּגִמֹל שָׁקַדִים", וּבָאֹפֶן כַּזָה שֶׁהַטֶבַע וְהַמְצִיאוּת almonds." This should be in such a way that one's nature and שַׁלוֹ עַצָמוֹ נַעֲשֵׂה בָּאֹפֵן שֵׁל זְרִיזוּת (טֶבַע existence become filled with alacrity—"a swift nature"—beyond מָהִיר") וְשֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה, שֶׁכָּל מַה all limit and measure. Everything one does through natural effort שָׁעוֹשֶׂה בְּכֹחוֹתָיו הַטְבְעִיים הוּא בִּזְרִיזוּת הֲכִי

is done with the greatest speed—holy alacrity.

In this way, there is also a lesson regarding mundane matters for a Jew, especially regarding one's material livelihood: everyone can learn from the "blossoming of Aharon's staff" (which was preserved for safekeeping)—similar to the jar of manna, which was also preserved "for your generations" (Shemos 16:33).	עַל־דֶּרֶהְ־זָה יֶשְׁנוֹ גַּם הַלַּמוּד בְּעִנְיָנֵי רְשׁוּת שָׁל יְהוּדִי, וּבִפְּרָט בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְפַרְנָסָתוֹ הַגַּשְׁמִית: לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ לוֹמְדִים מִפָּרַח מֵטֵה אַהְרֹן" (שֶׁנִּשְׁאַר לְמִשְׁמֶרֶת") – עַל־דֶּרֶהְ הַלְמוּד מִצִּנְצֶנֶת הַמָּן" שָׁגַּם הִיא נִשְׁאָרָה לְמִשְׁמֶרֶת לְדֹרוֹתֵיכֶם
For when the Jewish people complained to Yirmiyahu—who rebuked them: "Why are you not occupied with Torah?"—they responded, "Shall we abandon our work and study Torah? From where will we earn our livelihood?" He brought out the jar of manna and said to them: "See! With this your forefathers were sustained. The Holy One has many messengers to provide sustenance to those who fear Him" (Yalkut Shimoni, Yirmiyahu 333).	שֶׁכַּאֲשֶׁר בְּנִי־יִשְּׂרָאֵל טָעֲנוּ לְיִרְמְיָהוּ (שְׁתָּבַע מַהֶם לָמָה אֵין אַתֶּם עוֹסְקִים בַּתּוֹרָה"): נַנִּיחַ מְלַאכְתֵּנוּ וְנַעֲסק בַּתּוֹרָה מַהֵיכָן נִתְפַּרְנִס", הוֹצִיא יִרְמָיָהוּ אֶת צִּנְצֶנֶת הַמָּן" וְאָמֵר לָהֶם: רְאוּ בָּזָה נִתְכַּרְנְסוּ אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם, הַרְבֵּה שְׁלוּחִין יֵשׁ לוֹ "לַמָּקוֹם לְהָכִין מָזוֹן לִירֵאָיו.
In a similar way is the lesson from the blossoming of Aharon's staff: that almonds (physical sustenance) grew miraculously and with alacrity. And so it is concerning the livelihood of the Jewish people.	עַל־דֶּרֶךְ־ זֶה יֶשְׁנוֹ הַלְמוּד מִפֶּרַח מֵטֵה אַהַרֹן", שָׁשְׁקַדִּים (מָזוֹן גַּשְׁמִי) גְדֵלִים בָּאֹפֶן נִסִי, וּבִּזְרִיזוּת, וְעַל־ דֶּרֶךְ זָה – בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְפַרְנָסַת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל.
On the other hand, it is written, "And Hashem your G-d will bless you in all that you do" (Devarim 15:18)—that the drawing down of material sustenance occurs through a natural order of "growing almonds" ("and it brought forth blossoms, and sprouted buds, and produced ripe almonds"), which comes through honest business dealings (Chulin 44b), plowing and sowing—within the boundaries of the natural world—infused with faith in Hashem.	לְאִידָךְ גִּיסָא נָאֶמֵר וּבַרַכְךָּ ה' אֱלֹקֵיךְּ בְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר תַּצְשֶׁה", שֶׁהַהַּמְשֶׁכָּה דְפַרְנָסָה גַּשְׁמִית נִפְּעָלֶת עַל־יְדֵי סֵדֶר טִבְעִי דִּצְמִיחַת שְׁקַדִים (וַיֹּצֵא פָרַח וַיָּצֵץ צִיץ וַיִּגְמֹל שְׁקַדִים"), שֶׁבָּא עַל־יְדֵי מַשְּׂא וֹמַתְן בָּאֱמוּנָה (חַרִישָׁה וּזְרִיעָה), בַּהַגְבָּלוֹת דְּטֶבַע הָעוֹלָם, חָדוּר בָּאֱמוּנָה בַּה' – שָׁמַאֲמִין ;בְּחַי הָעוֹלָמִים וְזוֹרֵעַ
This becomes the vessel to receive the blessings of the Holy One for livelihood in a natural manner—but such a miracle that is enclothed in the natural world, where it is clearly seen how the world and its very systems assist in channeling sustenance to the Jewish people.	וְזֶה נַעֲשָׂה הַכְּלִי לְקַבֵּל אֶת בִּרְכוֹתָיו שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא לְפַרְנָסָה בְּאֹפֶן נִטִי, אֲבָל נֵס כָּזֶה שֶׁמִּתְלַבַּשׁ בְּטָבַע הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁרוֹאִים אֵידְ שֶׁטֶבַע הָעוֹלָם וְאַמּוֹת־הָעוֹלָם עַצְמָם מְסַיָּעִים בְּהַשְׁפָּעַת פַּרְנָסָה לִבְנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל.
As is especially seen in the final generations, where Hashem has blessed the Jewish people that they should receive their livelihood with less toil, with more peace of mind and bodily ease (more so than in previous generations), as the world itself now assists in this.	וּכְפִי שֶׁרוֹאִים זאת בִּמְיָחָד בַּדּוֹרוֹת הָאַחַרוֹנִים, שָׁהַקְדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא בַּרַדְּ אֶת בְּנִי־ יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁיָקַבְּלוּ אֶת פַּרְנָסָתָם בִּיגִיעָה פְּחוּתָה יוֹתֵר, מִתוֹדְ מְנוּחַת הַנָּפֶשׁ וּמְנוּחַת הַגּוּף (יוֹתֵר מִכְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה בַּדּוֹרוֹת לִפְנֵי זָה), עַל־יְדֵי־זָה שֶׁהָעוֹלֶם עַצְמוֹ מְסַיַּעַ לָזֶה.

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From this, there is also a specific teaching regarding the service of spreading the wellsprings outward, which greatly expanded after and through the redemption of the 3rd of Tammuz and the 12th–13th of Tammuz: One can say that the three aspects of "Your wellsprings shall be spread outward" (Proverbs 5:16) correspond to the three elements mentioned in the verse: "Your wellsprings" – the line of inner expansion (breadth); "shall be spread" – the point of nullification; and "outward" – the line of length, indicating the downward flow from above to below.

מְזֶּה יֶשְׁנוֹ גַּם לְמוּד מִיחָד בְּהָעֲבוֹדָה דַהַפָּצַת הַמַּעְיָנוֹת חוּצָה, שֶׁנִּתְרַחֲבָה עַד בְּאֹפֶן שָׁלֹא בְּעֵרְדְּ עַל־יִדִי וּלְאַחֲרֵי הַגְּאָלָה דָג' תַּמוּז וְי"ב־י"ג תַּמוּז: יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר שָׁג' הָעְנְיָנִים דְּיָפוּצוּ מַעְיְנֹתֶיךְ חוּצָה הֵם עַל־דֶּרֶדְ ג' הָעְנְיָנִים שֶׁבָּאוֹת ד': יָפוּצוּ - נְקְדַּת הַבְּטוּל, מַעְיְנֹמִיךְ – הַקֵּו לְמַעְלָה (רֹחַב), וֹחוּצָה – הַקַוּ בָּאֹרֶדְ שֶׁמְרַמָּז עַל הַהַשְׁפָּעָה

First and foremost, a Jew must be in a state of "they shall be spread" – his very being must be "spreading," a being that radiates G-dliness, and in a manner that transcends all limitation ("they shall be spread" without bounds). Even before he is told specifically what to spread ["your wellsprings"] and where to spread, he must know that immediately upon waking in the morning (even before engaging in his detailed personal service), he is already a being of "they shall be spread" – with "Modeh Ani... great is Your faithfulness." "I was created to serve my Creator" does not mean he is an independent being who devotes himself to G-d, but that his entire being is "they shall be spread." In the well-known expression: "Lechatchila Ariber" – from the outset, he stands above.

לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ צָרִיךְ יְהּוּדִי לְהִיוֹת בְּמַצֶּב דְיָפּוּצוּ –
מְצִיאוּתוֹ צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת יָפּוּצוּ, מְצִיאוּת שֻׁמְפִּיצָה
אֱלֹקוּת, וּבְאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמֵעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבֶּלָה
(יָפּוּצוּ לְלֹא הַגְּבָּלוֹת). עוֹד לְפְנֵי שָׁאוֹמְרִים לוֹ
מַה (בִּפְרָטִיוּת) הוּא צָרִיךְ לְהָפִיץ [מַעְיְנֹתֶיךְ],
וְהֵיכָן הוּא צָרִיךְ לְהָפִיץ צָרִיךְ הוּא לַדַעַת, שֻׁמִּיֶּדְ
הַבְּאשֶׁר [חוּצָה] -הוּא קָם בַּבּקֹר (עוֹד לִפְנֵי
שְעוֹשֶׁה אֶת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ בִּפְרָטִיוּת) הָרֵי הוּא
מְצִיאוּת דְּיָפוּצוּ – מוֹדָה אֲנִי לְפָנֶיךְ כוּ' רַבָּה כוּ'.
מְצִיאוּת לְעַצְמוֹ וּמְצִיאוּת זוֹ מִתְעַטֶּקֶת בְּיָפוּצוּ
וְלְשַׁמִשׁ אֶת קוֹנִי, אֶלָא כָּל מְצִיאוּתוֹ הִיא יָפוּצוּ (לְיַבֵּלְשׁוֹן הַיָּדוֹעַ: לְכַתְּחִלָּה אַרִיבֶּער, מִיֶּד

Afterward, he must extend this into details: "Your wellsprings" – he must spread the wellsprings of Torah specifically, which purify with even the smallest measure of G-dliness [above the levels of mikvah water, etc.], and he must spread them "outward," starting with the "outward" within himself (from the point of faith and kabbalas ol into his intellect, emotions, and inner faculties), and further to the literal "outside" – outside the four cubits of holiness, of the yeshivah, synagogue, and study hall, and even into "outside" with a final "hey" – that which is the lowest possible "outside."

ְאַחַר־כָּךְ הוּא צָרִיךְ לְהַמְשִׁיךְ זֹאת בִּפְרָטִים: מַעְיְנֹתִיךְ -הוּא צָרִיךְ לְהָפִיץ דַוְקָא אֶת מַעִיְנוֹת הַתּוֹרָה, שָׁמְטַהֵר בְּכָל שֶׁהוּא יי [לְמַעְלָה מדַּרְגוֹת הַמֵּיִם שֶׁלְמֵטָה מִזֶּה, מֵי מִקְנֶה וְכֵיוֹצֵא־ בְּזָהייי], וְהוּא צָרִיךְ לְהָפִיצָם חוּצָה, הָחֵל מִחוּצָה בְּעַצְמוֹ (מִנְקַדַּת הָאֱמוּנָה וְהַקַבָּלַת על שֶׁלוֹ בַּשָּׂכָל וְהַמִּדוֹת וְהַכּּחוֹת הַפְּנִימִיִים שָׁלוֹ), עַד בְּחוּצָה כִּפְשׁוּטָה – חוּץ מֵהַד' אַמּוֹת דְּקְדְשָׁה, דִּישִׁיבָה, בֵּית־הַכְּנֶסֶת וּבִית־הַמִּדְרָשׁ, וְעַד בְּחוּצָה (עִם הַ"א שַׁכּוֹלֵל חוּצָה) שָׁאֵין חוּצָה לְמַטָה מִמֶּנוּ

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Korach

And in the spirit of the well-known story about a chassid who walked through the city streets without concern for boundaries and limitations, in the manner of a true chassid – even though at that time this was associated with danger. A police officer stopped him and asked: "Kto idiot?" ("Who is walking?") – and he responded: "Bittul idiot!" ("Bittul is walking!"). He answered what was truly established within him – that his entire being is bittul, and the reality of "bittul" is what walks.

Together with this, he answered specifically in Russian, because his bittul extended even into the reality and language of the place in the nature and context of Russia itself. As the saying goes: "I went to the city – walk according to its customs" – in a way that the language and reality of the place itself declare and sense: "Bittul walks."

וְעַל־דֶּרֶךְ הַסָּפּוּר הַיָּדוּעַ אוֹדוֹת חָסִיד שֶׁהָלֵךְ בֶּרְחוֹב בַּמְדִינָה הַהִּיא – לְלֹא הִתְחַשְׁבוּת בַּמְדִידוֹת וְהַהַּגְבְּלוֹת, כְּהַפֵּדֶר דְּחָסִיד אֲמִתִּי -בִּזְמַן שֶׁזָּה הָיָה קָשׁוּר עִם סַכְּנָה. וְשׁוֹטֵר עָצַר אוֹתוֹ וְשָׁאַל קְטָא אִידְיָאט (מִי הוֹלֵךְ)? וְהוּא הַשִּׁיב: בְּטוּל אִידְיָאט (בְּטוּל הוֹלֵךְ)! הוּא השִׁיב מַה שֶׁהָיָה מִנָּח אֶצְלוֹ בָּאֱמֶת -שֶׁכָּל מְצִיאוּתוֹ הִיא יַבְּטוּל, וְהַמְּצִיאוּת דְּבְטוּל הוֹלֵכֶת

בְּיַחֵד עִם זאת הוּא הַשִּׁיב לוֹ דַּוְקָא בְּרוּסִית כִּיוָן שֶׁבְּטוּלוֹ נִמְשֵׁךְ גַּם בְּמַצֵב וּשְׂפַת הַמָּקוֹם בּהַטֶבֵע וְהַמְּצִיאוּת דְּרוּסִיָה עַל־דֶּרֶךְ אֲזַלְתִּי לְקַרְתָּא הַלֵּךְ בְּנִימוּסָא (=הָלַכְתָּ לְעִיר – לֵךְ בְּנִימוּסִיהָ), בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁטֶבַע וּלְשׁוֹן הַמָּקוֹם עַצְמוֹ אוֹמֵר וּמַרְגִישׁ שָׁבָּטוּל אִידְיָאט.

(יב)

However, the question still remains—as many ask: Even when I myself am performing my service with complete integrity, to the point that I reach a level where my very being is "Yafutzu" (total bittul/nullification), what impact does this actually have, given that "you are the fewest of all the nations" (Deuteronomy 7:7)? And in the world around, there are seventy nations, with a massive quantitative abundance compared to a single sheep. And in other words: What will the world say? What will the nations say about the fact that a Jew performs the service of "Your wellsprings shall spread outward," and especially regarding hastening the true and complete redemption? After all, they do not understand what this even means! Yes, this is indeed a lofty and exalted form of service—but seemingly, one must take into account—the argument goes—the reality of the world!

And the answer to this is: The world is already prepared—completely! When a Jew performs his service properly, in a manner that is beyond all measurement and limitation, and yet at the same time it is clothed within the vessels of the garments of nature—he will then see how the world, the natural order of the world, and the nations of the world all assist him in his service.

אָמְנָם עֲדַיִן נִשְׁאֶלֶת הַשְׁאֵלֶה – כְּפִי שֶׁכַּמָּה שׁוֹאֲלִים: אֲפָלּוּ כַּאֲשֶׁר אֲנִי בְּעַצְמִי עוֹשָׁה אֶת עֲבוֹדָתִי בִּשְׁלֵמוּת, עַד שֶׁאֲנִי מַגִּיעַ לְדַרְגָּא שָׁמְצִיאוּתִי הִיא יָפּוצוּ" (תַּכְלִית הַבְּטוּל) מַהִּי הַתּוֹעֶלֶת בָּזָה, כַּאֲשֶׁר אַתָּם הַמְעַט -מִכָּל שָׁמָם רְבּוּי עָצוּם בְּכַמוּת בְּעֵרֶךְ לְהַכְּכָשָׁה אַחַת וּבְסָגְנוֹן אַחַר: מַה יֹאמֵר הָעוֹלֶם וּמֵה יֹאמְרוּ הַאָּמוֹת עַל כָּךְ שֶׁיָהוּדִי עוֹשֶׂה אֶת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ דְיָפוּצוּ הַאָּמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה, הָרֵי עוֹשֶׂה אֶת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ דְיָפוּצוּ בָּרוּשִׁ הַדָּבָר?! זוֹהִי אָמְנָם עֲבוֹדָה גְּדוֹלָה וְנַצֵּלִית מָאֹד – אֲבָל צְרִיכִים לְכָאוֹרָה לְהִתְחַשֵּׁב – טוֹעֵן יִהוּא – עִם הָעוֹלֶם

ְּוָהַמַּצְנֶה עַל־זֶה הוּא: הָעוֹלֶם כְּכָר מוּכָן, מִשְׁלֶם! כַּאֲשֶׁר יְהוּדִי יַצְשֶׂה אֶת צְבוֹדְתוֹ כִּדְבָעֵי בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּכָּלָה, וּבְיַחַד עִם זֶה כְּפִי שֶׁיָּה מְלֻבָּשׁ בַּכַּלִים דְּלְבוּשֵׁי הַטֶּבַע – הוּא יִרְאֶה אֵיךְ שֶׁהָעוֹלֶם, טֶבַע הָעוֹלֶם וְאֲמּוֹת הָעוֹלֶם מָסַיִּעִים לוֹ בַּצְבוֹדָתוֹ.

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Korach

Even back when there were obstacles and impediments, the way of the chassid was such that his stance was—and therefore he would say—"Bittul idiot!" All the more so now, when many of those obstacles and impediments no longer exist, and as mentioned above, even in that country (referring to the USSR) there have been tremendous positive changes. On the contrary—in the world itself one sees open miracles and wonders, particularly in recent years—"a year of miracles," "a year of 'I will show you wonders." It is already time that even though the matter of miracles and wonders is inherently beyond measure and limitation—nevertheless, this penetrates also into the natural world, such that the world itself contributes to the blossoming of the Redemption. Just as "the staff of Aharon blossomed" by affecting the natural quality of the staff to bring forth blossoming fruit, in a way aligned with the laws of nature.

And similarly to what happened at the Exodus from Egypt: "As in the days of your exodus from the land of Egypt, I will show you wonders" (Micah 7:15). In addition to the miracles that happened then, there was also "they emptied Egypt" (Exodus 12:36)—in such a way that even though it began through a miracle, this brought about that the Egyptians themselves assisted the Children of Israel, and they gave more than was requested. All the more so in the true and complete Redemption—when there will be wonders that surpass even the wonders of the Exodus from Egypt—it will also happen in such a way that the world and the natural order itself will assist in bringing it about.

אָפָלּוּ פַּעַם (כַּאֲשֶׁר הָיוּ מְנִיעוֹת וְעִכּוּבִים) הָיָה הַסֵּדֶר אֵצֶל הַחָסִיד, שֻׁמַּצָּבוֹ הוּא, וּבְמִילָא הוּא אָמֵר, בְּטוּל אִידְיָאט"; עַל־אַחַת־כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה וְכַמָּה עַלְשָׁו, כַּאֲשֶׁר כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה מֵהַמְּנִיעוֹת וְהָעִכּוּבִים הָאֵלֶּה אֵינָם, וְכָאָמֵר לְצֵיל, שָׁגַּם בַּמְּדִינָה הַהִּיא נַצְשׁוּ שִׁנּוּיִים גְּדוֹלִים לְטוֹבָה, וְאַדְרַבָּה – בָּעוֹלֶם עַצְמוֹ רוֹאִים אֶת הַנִּסִים וְהַנִּפְלָאוֹת שָׁמְּתְרַחֲשִׁים בִּפְרָט בַּשָּׁנִים הָאַחָרוֹנוֹת – שְׁנַת נִסִּים, וּשְׁנַת אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת עִנְיָן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּכָּלְוּ שְׁצְרִידְ לְהִיוֹת עִנְיָן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּכָּלְה הָצְבִיר וְהַבְּעְלָה הָשְׁלָמָה – הֲרֵי־זֶה חוֹדֵר גַּם בְּטֶבַע הָמְלֹם, שֶׁבָּעוֹלִם עַצְמוֹ מְסֵיֵע לְצְמִיחַת הַגְּאֻלָּה הָפִי שֶׁבָּרַח מַטֵּה אַהְרֹן פָּעַל בְּטֶבַע הַמַּשֶּה, שָּבִּרח מֵטֵּה אַהְרֹן פָּעַל בְּטֶבַע הַמַּשֶּה,

ְוְעַל־דֶּרֶהְ כְּפִי שֶׁהָיָה בִּיצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם: כִּימֵי צֵאתְּהְ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת – שָׁנּוֹסַף עַל הַנִּסִים שֶׁהָיוּ אָז, הֲרֵי הָיָה וַיְנַצְּלוּ אֶת מִצְרַיִם – בְּאֹפֶן כָּזֶה שֶׁאֲפִלּוּ שֶׁזֶּה הִתְּחִיל בְּדֶרֶהְ נֵס, זֶה הֵבִיא לְּכְךְ שֶׁהַמִּצְרִים בְּעַצְמֶם סִיְעוּ בָּזֶה לִבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאַל, וְנָתְנוּ יוֹתֵר מִמַּה שֶׁבִּקְשׁוּ. עַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַסָּה בְּהַגְּאֻלָּה הָאָמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה – בַּאֲשֶׁר יִהְיוּ נִפְלָאוֹת שָׁנַּם בְּעֵרֶהְ לַנִּפְלָאוֹת דִיצִיאַת מִצְרִים, יִהְיֶה זֶה גַּם כֵּן בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁהָעוֹלָם וְטֶבַע הָעוֹלֶם עַצְמוֹ יְסַיֵּע לְכָּךְ

(۲۲)

And in practical terms: As we arrive from the 3rd of Tammuz into and within the days of redemption—12–13 Tammuz—each and every year (a year encompassing all changes of time), there must be an ascent. Every individual must add with increased strength and greater intensity in all activities of spreading Torah and Judaism, and spreading the wellsprings outward. And this must be done with alacrity and with the awareness that the world itself assists the Jew in his service.

וּבְנוֹגַעַ לְפְעַל: בְּבוֹאֵנוּ מָג' תַּמּוּז אֶל וּבְתוֹךְ יְמֵי הַגְּאָלָה דִי"ב־י"ג תַּמּוּז – שֶׁבְּכָל שָׁנָה וְשָׁנָה (שָׁנָה כּוֹלֵל כָּל שִׁנּוּיֵי הַזְמֵן י') מִתְוַסֶפֶת בָּזָה עַלִיָּה -צָרִיךְּ כָּל־אָחָד וְאֶחָד לְהוֹסִיףְ בְּיָתָר שְׂאֵת וּבְיָתָר עז בְּכָל הַפְעַלוֹת דַּהָפָצַת הַתּוֹרָה וְהַיַּהָדוּת וַהְפָצַת הַמֵּעְיָנוֹת חוּצָה, וּבְאֹפָן שֶׁל זְרִיזוּת, וּמִתּוֹךְ הַהַכָּרָה – שֶׁהָעוֹלָם עַצְמוֹ יְסַיַּעַ לַיְהוּדִי בַּעֵבוֹדָתוֹ

Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Korach

Especially during the summer—when children go to summer camps—we must ensure that Jewish children attend camps founded upon proper education and purity of holiness. And those involved in the education of children must ensure that the summer is utilized to its fullest, with utmost diligence, using every available moment to increase both in their own learning and in that of the children, in all matters of Judaism—with vitality and joy.

וּבִמְיָחָד - בְּעָמְדֵנוּ בִּזְמֵן הַקֵּיץ - כַּצְּשֶׁר יְלָדִים
הוֹלְכִים לְמַחֲנוֹת־קֵיץ, צְרִיכִים לְהִשְׁתַּדֵּל שֶׁיַלְדֵי
יִשְׂרָאֵל יֵלְכוּ לְמַחֲנוֹת קֵיץ שֶׁמִּיסָדִים עַל חִנּוּךְ
הַבְּשֶׁר וְעַל טָהֲרַת הַקּדֶשׁ; וְאֵלּוּ הַמִּתְעַסְקִים
בְּחָנּוּךְ הַיְלָדִים – צְרִיכִים לִדְאג לְנַצֵל אֶת זְמֵן
הַקֵיץ בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת, וּבְתַכְלִית הַזְרִיזוּת,
לְנַצֵל כָּל רָגַע פָּנוּי לְהוֹסִיף בְּעַצְמוֹ וּלְהוֹסִיף אֵצֶל
הַיִּלְדִים בְּכָל עִנְיָנֵי יַהְדוּת, בְּחַיּוֹת וּבְשִׁמְחָה

And on a related note: Based on the custom to say Pirkei Avos each Shabbos of the summer (after Minchah), this is an opportune time to encourage again—especially since this Shabbos marks the tenth time this year that Pirkei Avos is recited (six weeks between Pesach and Shavuos, and four weeks after Shavuos until this Shabbos)—that since it is part of the Oral Torah, one should at least study one Mishnah in-depth.

וּמַענְיָן לְענְיָן: עַל־פִּי הַיֵּשׁ נוֹהְגִין לוֹמֵר פַּרְקֵי אָבוֹת בְּכָל שַׁבְּתוֹת הַקַיִץ (לְאַחַר הְפָלַת מִנְחָה) -כָּאן הַמָּקוֹם לְעוֹרֵר שׁוּב עַל־דְּבֵר זֶה וּבִפְּרָט שָׁשַׁבַּת זוֹ הִיא הַפַּעַם העֲשִׂירִית דַּאֲמִירַת פִּרְקֵי אָבוֹת בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ (שֵׁשֶׁת הַשָּׁבוּעוֹת בֵּין פָּסַח וַעֲצֶרֶת, וְאַרְבָּעָה שָׁבוּעוֹת לְאַחַר עֲצָרֶת עַד לְשַׁבָּת זוֹ)], וּמַה טוֹב בִּהְיוֹתָם תּוֹרָה שֶׁבְּעַל־פָּה הִיִּלְמָדוּ מִשְׁנָה אַחַת (עַל־כַּל־כָּנִים) לִעִיוּנָא.

Similarly, we should encourage the fine custom in many places to review a Chassidic maamar after Minchah on Shabbos. May it be G-d's will that this be done in a manner of "Dachak" (as the term is used in Minchah prayer), meaning it is received with intensity and makes a deep impression in those who hear it, causing change to the point of engraving within them—so much so that it immediately and actually brings the true and complete redemption, with the offering of the tenth Parah Adumah, which will be performed by King Moshiach—may he be revealed speedily. Amen, so may it be His will.

וּכְמוֹ־כֵן יֵשׁ לְעוֹרֵר עַל הַמִּנְהָג הַטוֹב בְּכַמָּה מְקוֹמוֹת לַחֲזֹר מַאֲמֵר חֲסִידוּת לְאַחַר תִּפָּלַת מִנְחָה בְּשַׁבָּת. – וִיהִי רָצוֹן שָׁיִּהְיֶה זֶה בָּאֹפֶּן דְּחָקַת (כְּפִי שָׁיָקְרָאוּ עַתָּה בִּתְפַלַת מִנְחָה), שָׁיִתְקַבֵּל (דֶערְגָעמֶען) בְּהַשׁוֹמְעִים וְיִפְעַל בָּהֶם שִׁנּיִי עַד לְאֹפֶן דַּחֲקִיקָה, שֶׁזֶּה נָחֶלֶק בָּהֶם וְתַכֶּף וְהַשָּׁלֵמָה, וְהַקְרָבַת בָּרָה הָעֲשִׂירִית, שֶׁיַּצְשֶׂה מֶלֶךְ הַמָּשִׁית מְהֵרָה יִּגָּלָה, אָמֵן כֵּן יְהִי רָצוֹן

With our youth and our elders, our sons and our daughters—may all the Jewish people walk together to the Holy Land, to Jerusalem the holy city, to the Third Beis HaMikdash, and as stated—immediately, literally now.

וּבִנְעָרֵינוּ וּבְזְקֵנֵינוּ בְּבָנֵינוּ וּבִבְנוֹתֵינוּ הוֹלְכִים כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל לְאֶרֶץ הַקֹּדָשׁ, יְרוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר הַקּדֶשׁ, בְּבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי, וְכָאָמוּר – תַּכֶף וּמִיָּד מַמָּשׁ

[NOTE Summary:

The discourse begins by highlighting the timeless lessons derived from the episode of Aharon's staff flowering—"ניּנְצֵא פָּרַח וַיְצֵץ צִיץ וַיְּגְמֹל שְׁקַדִּים." This miracle, in which a dead stick suddenly blossomed and bore fruit, serves as an eternal testimony to G-d's choice of Aharon and symbolizes the power of Divine service that transcends natural limits yet manifests within nature.

The Rebbe teaches that each Jew, being part of "a kingdom of priests," must similarly undergo a personal blossoming—cultivating holiness, vitality, and tangible fruit in the form of spreading

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Torah and mitzvos. Citing the Rambam, he explains that any Jew can become "kodesh kodashim" if he dedicates himself wholly to G-d's service.

A critical question is raised: What impact can one small people have in a vast world of nations? The Rebbe addresses this by asserting that the world today is not only no longer an obstacle, but is actively *ready*—indeed *assisting*—the mission of spreading Torah and holiness. This is evidenced by the open miracles of recent years and the historical transformations in countries once closed to Judaism.

As we transition from Gimmel Tammuz to the days of Yud-Beis and Yud-Gimmel Tammuz, the Rebbe insists that this is a time of elevation, an annual aliyah that demands greater energy in our efforts. This includes ensuring that Jewish children attend summer camps founded on Torah values, utilizing every free moment for learning, and sharing Chassidus through regular study—even on Shabbos afternoons after Mincha.

The discourse concludes with a fervent call for action: That our words, teachings, and efforts should be said and shared with passion and "d'chakas"—a pressing sense of urgency. Through this, we will merit to witness the final Redemption, led by Melech HaMoshiach, who will bring the tenth Red Heifer and gather all Jews—including our youth and elders—to Eretz Yisrael, to the rebuilt Beis HaMikdash, immediately.

Practical Takeaway:

- Every Jew is Aharon's staff—you have within you the potential to bloom, bear fruit, and become a living symbol of Divine truth, no matter how "dry" or limited your starting point may appear.
- **The world is ready**—the fear that the world will resist holiness is outdated. Now, the nations and the laws of nature themselves *assist* the Jewish mission.
- **Time to act**—use the summer months, children's camps, Shabbos afternoons, and personal downtime as opportunities to expand Torah learning and the wellsprings of Chassidus.
- **Teach with urgency**—share Torah and Chassidus in a way that's not just informative but transformative. Push your words into others like engraving—permanent, deep, and immediate.
- The Redemption is real and imminent—the signs, the miracles, and the spiritual readiness all point to one thing: the time is now. Don't wait. The Geulah begins with your next mitzvah.

True Chassidic Story (with source):

In the summer of 1991, a group of yeshivah students asked the Rebbe whether they should

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continue traveling to distant places to put tefillin on other Jews and share Torah, even when met with indifference or mockery. The Rebbe answered unequivocally:

"If Aharon's dry staff can bloom and bear almonds—despite being lifeless and stripped of bark—how much more can a living Jew, with a G-dly soul, be awakened. Don't be discouraged by what appears on the outside. You are not 'convincing' people—you are revealing what is already there."

(Heard by Rabbi Sholom Jacobson; recorded in "My Encounter with the Rebbe," JEM archives)

This reflected the Rebbe's core belief: Every Jew is already connected; your job is to *uncover* that connection with joy, love, and urgency. And even if all you have is a "dry staff," the moment you act in holiness, Hashem makes it bloom. **END NOTE**]