קצור מְמַה שֶׁבָּתוּב בְּלְקּוּטֵי תוֹּרָה פַּרְשַׁת אֲחֲרֵי בְּדָבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "כִּיוֹם הַזָּה יְכַפֵּר", דְרוּשׁ הַשֵּׁוִי A summary from what is written in Likutei Torah, Parshas Acharei, in the discourse that begins "Ki Vayom Hazeh Yechaper," the second section:

"Ki Vayom Hazeh Yechaper," the second section:		
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A) The matter of "to purify" and "you shall be purified" (see what is written in the maamar Hashem Li b'Ozrai in the explanation of "the one who comes to be purified" (see there, p. 85)),	א) עָנְיֵן לְטַהֵר וּתְטַהְרוּ (עַיֵּן מֵה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדְבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "ד' לִי בְּעֹזְרִי" בִּפְרוּשׁ "הַבָּא לְטַהֵר" שָׁם דַּף כ״ה,	
and the matter of the Ten Days of Repentance: Teshuvah is the return of the soul to "face-to-face." (See what is written on this in the discourse Shuvah Yisrael until the second section, and also see what is written in the maamar V'eheyeh Etzlo Amon Part 2, on the concept of "face to face" in the word of Hashem,	ְעִנְיַן עֲשֶׂרֶת יְמֵי תְּשׁוּבָה: הַתְּשׁוּבָה הִיא הַחֲזָרַת פָּנִים בְּפָנִים. (עַיֵּן מֵה שֶׁכָּתוּב עַל זֶה בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "שוּבָה יִשְׂרָאֵל" עַד דְּרוּשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי, וְעַיֵּן מֵה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "וָאֶהְיָה אֶצְלוֹ אָמוֹן" כֶּּרֶק ב' בְּעִנְיַן פָּנִים הַפַּנִים דְּבַר ה	
and also see what is written in the maamar Ki Heharim Yamushu Part 1 and there in Part 2, on the explanation that the return to face-to-face happens through Torah and mitzvos.	ְוַעַיֵּן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "כִּי הֶהָרִים יָמוּשׁוּ" פֶּרֶק א' וְשָׁם פֶּרֶק ב' פֵּרוּשׁ שֶׁיֵּשׁ הַחְזָרַת פָּנִים בְּפָנִים (.עַל־יְדֵי תּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת	
And see in the discourse Ki Seitzei (second section, Chapter 3) on the topic of "Seek My Face—Your Face, Hashem, I will seek."	ּוְעַיֵּן בְּדָבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "כִּי תַצֵא" דְּרוּשׁ הַשֵּׁנִי פֶּרֶק ג' בְּעַנְיַן "בַּקְשׁוּ פָנַי אֶת פָּנֶיךּ ה' אֲבַקֵשׁ".	
However, how can this level become fixed in the soul? It is necessary to preface the concept of Torah study and action.	אַך אֵיך תִּהְיֶה בְּחִינָה זוֹ קְבוּעָה בַּנֶּפֶשׁ, צָרִיךְ לְהַקְדִּים עִּנְיַן תַּלְמוּד וּמַעֲשֶׂה.	
(It may be interpreted as the intention in Mashal HaK'tonet, section 3: when a person's soul is clothed in the thought and speech of Torah, it is clothed in the garment of Hashem. And there is no closeness to Hashem more than this — end quote. And this is the meaning of face-to-face.)	אֶפְשָׁר לֹאמֵר הַמְּכוּוָן כְּמָשֶׁל הַכְּתֹנֶת סְעִיף ג', וְאִם כֵּן) כְּשֶׁנַפְשׁוֹ שֶׁל אָדָם מִתְלַכָּשֶׁת בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה וּדִבּוּר שֶׁל הַתּוֹרָה — הָנֵּה הִיא מִתְלַבָּשֶׁת בְּלְבוּשׁוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא כוּ', וְאֵין קָרְבַת ד' מֵמֶּשׁ יוֹתֵר מִזֶּה — (עַרְלוֹ"ם. וְהִנֵּה זֶהוּ עִנְיֵן כָּנִים בְּפָנִים	
According to this, it may be said even more so if he engages in the inner dimension of the Torah, which is the inner garment of Hashem, as written in the discourse Ve'asu Lahem Tzitzis, on the matter of Torah being both hidden and revealed.	לְפִיכָךְ יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר כָּל־שֶׁכֵּן אָם עוֹסֵק בִּפְנִימִיּוּת הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁהִיא פְּנִימִית לְבוּשׁוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדָבּוּר הַמֵּתְחִיל "וְעָשׁוּ לָהֶם צִיצִת" בְּעִנְיַן "אוֹרַיְתָא סְתִים וְגַלְיָיִא,	
And likewise, through mitzvos, which connect the power of action with Hashem's actions, as explained in the discourse Acharei Hashem Elokeichem Teleichu on "and to Him you shall cleave," and at the end of that explanation on the verse "and My	ְוְכֵן גַּם־כֵּן עַל־יְדֵי הַמִּצְוֹת — הִיא הִתְקַשְּׁרוּת כֹּחַ הַמַּצְשֶׂה בְּמַצְשֵׂה שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּסִדְרָא דִדְבַר מַתְחִיל "אַחֲבִי ד' אֱלֹקֵיכֶם תַּלֵכוּ" בְּעִנְיַן וּבוֹ תִדְבָּקוּן", וְסוֹף הַבֵּיאוּר שֶׁם בְּעִנְיַן "וְאֶת מִצְוֹתֵי"	

commandments you shall guard," and in the discourse Ki Heharim Yamushu at the end of Part 2.	תִּשְׁמְרוּ", וּבְדָבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "כִּי הֶהָרִים יָמוּשׁוּ" סוֹף בָּרָק ב.	
For it is taught in the Yerushalmi: "All desirable things are not equal to it"—even things desirable for Heaven, meaning the mitzvos.	— 'שָׁיֵשׁ בִּירוּשַׁלְמִי עִנְיָן: "וְכָל חָפְצִים לֹא יִשְׁווּ בָהּ" אָפִלוּ חָפָצֵי שָׁמַיִם שֶׁהֵם הַמְּצְוֹת.	
(z)		
The matter is as follows: it is written, "And you shall speak of them" regarding words of Torah, and if so, how can this align with what is written "And these words shall be"—that is, [the verse] "Hashem is One" and "You shall love"?	וְהָעִנְיֶן, דְּהָנֵּה וְדִבַּרְתָּ בָּם בְּדִבְרֵיתּוֹרָה כְּתִיב, וְאִם כֵּן אֵיךָ אוּכַל לְיַשֵּׁב עִם מֵה שֶׁכָּתוּב: וְהָיוּ הַדְּבָרִים הָאֵלֶּה ?'— דְּהַיְנוּ "ה' אֶחָד" וְ"וְאָהַבְתָּ" וכו	
The explanation of the word "Echad" (One): this is like [the expression] "There is nothing besides Him" (see <i>Tanya</i> , Part II, Chapter 6), and similarly it is explained in <i>Shnei Luchos HaBris</i> , in the section "BeAsarah Ma'amaros," First Maamar, p. 41a:	וּפֵירוּשׁ מִלַּת "אֶחָד": זֶהוּ עַל דֶּרֶךְּ "אֵין עוֹד מִלְּבַדּוֹ" — וְהַיְנוּ שָׁאֵין שׁוּם בְּחִינַת "עוֹד" כְּלָל, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּסֵפֶר הָהַתַּנְיָא חֵלֶק ב׳ פֶּרֶק ו׳,	
And similarly, it is explained in <i>Shelah</i> , <i>BeAsarah Ma'amaros</i> , First Maamar, p. 41a, beginning of the page: "And you shall know today'—'There is nothing besides Him'—this does not mean that there is no other god besides Him, because that is obvious. Rather, it means that there is no other existence in the world besides His existence. For if He were hidden, everything would cease to exist"—end quote.	ְוְקָרוֹב לָזֶה פֵּירֵשׁ בַּשֶּׁלַ״ה בְּפֶּרֶק "בַּצְשֶּׂרָה מַאֲמָרוֹת" מַאֲמָר רִאשׁוֹן דַּף מ״א רֵישׁ ע״א: וְיָדַעָּתָּ הַיּוֹם וגו׳ "אֵין עוֹד מִלְּבַדּוֹ" — אֵין הַפֵּירוּשׁ שָׁאֵין אֱלוֹהַ זוּלָתוֹ, כִּי זֶהוּ פְּשִׁיטָא וגו׳, אֶלָּא רָצוֹן לוֹמֵר שָׁאֵין עוֹד מְצִיאוּת בָּעוֹלָם זוּלַת מְצִיאוּתוֹ יִתְבָּרַדְּ, כִּי בְּהִסְתָּרוֹ יֵאָבֵד הַכֹּל — עַכְלוֹ״ם	
Though in <i>Tanya</i> , the explanation is even deeper: that He alone exists just as He was before the creation of the world, for all is considered like nothing before Him (see also the discourse on <i>Shir HaShirim</i> regarding "And besides Me there is no God").	ַרַק שֶׁבְּסֵפֶּר הַתַּנְיָא פַּירֵשׁ בְּעֹמֶק יוֹתֵר — שֶׁהוּא לְבַדּוֹ כְּמוֹ שֶׁהָיָה לְדָם בְּרִיאַת הָעוֹלָם, מִשׁוּם דְּכֵלָא קַמֵּיה כְּלָא חֲשִׁיב. (וּרְאֵה בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים" בְּעִנְיַן (""וּמִבַּלְעֲדִי אֵין אֱלֹקִים.	
Therefore, "You shall love Hashem your G-d" follows "Hashem is One"—that is, through the study of Torah (which is a key to the inner dimensions, drawing from the level of true Oneness, beyond even the level of <i>Baruch Shem Kevod</i>).	ְוַעַל כֵּן, "וְאָהַבְתָּ אֵת ה' אֱלֹקֶיךְ" הוּא עַל דֶּרֶךְ "ה' אֶחָד" וְאָהַבְתָּ — וְהַיְנוּ עַל־יְדֵי עֵסֶק הַתּוֹרָה (שֶׁהִיא מַפְתְּחוֹת הַפְּנִימִיוּת — הַמְשָׁכָה בְּבְחִינַת "אֶחָד" מַמָּשׁ, שֶׁלְמַעְלָה ("מִבְּחִינַת "בָּרוּךְ שֵׁם כְּבוֹד.	
As it is written: "He wraps in light as a garment" (see what is written about "Oteh Or KaSalma" in the discourse for the day after Shemini Atzeres, at the end of section 5, and in the summary there section 4; and in <i>Iggeres HaKodesh</i> , chapter 19, discourse beginning "Oteh Or KaSalma," and chapter 36, discourse beginning "David called them songs"),	דְּכָתִיב: "עוֹטֶה אוֹר כַּשַּׂלְמָה" (עַיֵּן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּעִנְיַן "עוֹטֶה אוֹר כַּשַּׂלְמָה" בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁמִינִי עֲצֶרֶת בְּנִישִׁין" סוֹף כָּּרֶק ה', וּבַקּצוּר שָׁם סִימָן ד'; וְעַיֵּן בְּאָגֶרֶת הַקֹּדֶשׁ סִימָן י"ט דְּבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "עוֹטֶה אוֹר כַּשַּׂלְמָה" וּסִימָן ל"ו דְּבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "דָּוִד זְמִירוֹת קָרֵית ("לְהוּ	

1 at shas Achar et ivios		
And this is also the meaning of: "His garments are like white wool" (<i>Daniel</i> 7:9), referring to the white tallis with which Hashem is enwrapped (see <i>Maharshal</i> , Rosh Hashanah 17b, and the commentators explain this as Chochmah),	וְזֶהוּ גַם־כֵּן עִנְיַן "לְבוּשֵׁיהּ כִּתְלַג חִיוַר" — טַלִּית לְבָנָה שָׁנִּתְעַטֵף בָּה הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא (בְּמַהַרְשָׁ״א, רֹאשׁ הַשְּׁנָה דף י״ז ע״ב — פֵּירְשׁוּ הַמְּפָּרְשִׁים שֶׁזוֹ חָכְמָה,	
"Exalt her and she will raise you"—to the level of "the hair of His head is like pure wool." (See the discourse <i>Ki Al Kol Kavod</i> , on "Kavod Ila'ah," which is like "before Him all is considered nothing," and "Kavod" means garment, and "there is no kavod but Torah.")	סַלְסְלָהּ וּתְרוֹמְמֶךֶּ" לִבְחִינַת "וּשְׂעַר רֵישֵׁיהּ כַּעֲמַר" נְקֵא". (וְעַיֵּן בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "כִּי עַל כָּל כָּבוֹד" בְּעָנְיַן "כָּבוֹד עִילָּאָה" שֶׁהוּא כְּמוֹ דְּקַמֵּיהּ כְּלָא חֲשִׁיב; וּכְבוֹד (הַיְנוּ לְבוּשׁ — וְאֵין כָּבוֹד אֶלָּא תּוֹרָה.	
Therefore, when a person studies Torah, he too is clothed in the supernal Kavod. (See the <i>Siddur</i> in the discourse <i>HaNosein Sheleg KaTzemer</i> , that the level of "kerach" (ice) is the curtain dividing Atzilus and Beriah, from where the creation of something from nothing begins—making the "yesh" feel separate.	וְלָכֵן, עַל־יְדֵי שֶׁהָאָדָם עוֹסֵק בַּתּוֹרָה — מִתְלַבֵּשׁ גַּם־בֵּן בָּבְחִינַת "כָּבוֹד עִילָּאָה". (וְעַיֵּן בַּסִדּוּר בְּדְבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "הַנּוֹתֵן שֶׁלֶג כַּצָּמֶר", שֶׁבְּחִינַת קָרַח — זָהוּ הַפַּרְסָא הַמַּפְסֶקֶת בֵּין עַצִילוּת לְבָרִיאָה, שֻׁמִּשָׁם נִמְשָׁךְ לְהִיוֹת יֵשׁ ,(מֵאַיִן — שֻׁיִּהָיֶה הַיֵּשׁ דָּבָר נִפְרָד	
And this happens through "kerach," which is a hard crystallization, like "Your kingdom is a kingdom of all worlds," as opposed to "sheleg" (snow), which is a light crystallization and is the source of supernal wisdom.	ְוָהַיְנוּ עַל־יְדֵי הַקֶּרַח, שֶׁהוּא גְלִיד חָזָק — עַל דָּרֶךְ "מַלְכוּתְךָּ מַלְכוּת כָּל עוֹלָמִים", מַה שֶׁאֵין כֵּן הַשֶּׁלֶג — שֶׁהוּא גְלִיד קַל, וְהוּא מָקוֹר חָכְמָה עִילָּאָה.	
And regarding snow it is said: "He gives snow like wool," as above in the topic of "Exalt her and she will raise you."	וְגַם בַּשֶּׁלֶג נָאֱמַר: "הַנּוֹתֵן שֶׁלֶג כַּצָּמֶר", כְּנַ"ל בְּעִנְיַן ""סַלְסָלָה וּתָרוֹמְמֶךֶּ	
(λ)		
And when a person contemplates and reflects within himself how through the refinement of the laws of Torah his soul becomes elevated, then he will rejoice and exult	וְכַאֲשֶׁר יַשְׂכִּיל וְיִתְבּוֹנֵן הָאָדָםבְּנַפְשׁוֹ אֵידְּ שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי סְלְסוּל הֲלָכוֹת שֶׁל הַתּוֹרָה תִּתְרוֹמֵם נַפְשׁוֹ כוּ׳ — יָגִיל וְיִשְׂמַח כוּ׳	
And all the more so and with greater force (kal vachomer), he will place his soul in his palm—that is, make Torah study his entire desire and pursuit.	וּמִכֶּל שֶׁכֵּן וְקַל וָחֹמֶר — יָשִׂים וַפְשׁוֹ בְּכַפּוֹ — לִהְיוֹת כָּל יְשׁוּעוֹ וְחֶפְצוֹ בְּעֵסֶק הַתּוֹרָה כוּ׳	
For through this, he becomes clothed in the garment of the Holy One, blessed be He.	שֶׁבָּזָה — הָנֵה הוּא מִתְלַבֵּשׁ בִּלְבוּשׁוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּהְ הוּא.	
(Also as it is written elsewhere, that about Torah study it says, "The wisdom of a man illuminates his face," and this is the level of "man" upon the throne—as is stated in <i>Midrash Rabbah</i> , Koheles.)		
It follows that the person who engages in Torah study is on the level of "face to face" with the Holy One, blessed be He—that is: "May Hashem cause His face to shine upon you."	נִמְצָא, הָאָדָם הָעוֹסֵק בַּתּוֹרָה — הוּא בְּחִינַת פָּנִים בְּפָנִים עִם הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא, הַיְנוּ: "יָאֵר ה' פָּנָיו "אֵלֶיךּ	

And therefore, <i>Teshuvah</i> —which is the return to face-to-face—how does that level become established in the soul of man? It is through Torah study.	וְאָם כֵּן, הַתְּשׁוּבָה — שֶׁהִיא הַחֲזָרַת פָּנִים בְּפָנִים — פְדֵי שֶׁתִּהָיֶה בְּחִינָה זוֹ קבוּעָה בְּנֶפֶשׁ הָאָדָם — הִיא עַל־יְדֵי עֵסֶק הַתּוֹרָה.
And this is what is stated in <i>Iggeres HaTeshuvah</i> , Chapter 10, that the level of <i>Teshuvah</i> from above downward—this is through Torah study.	ן ָהוּ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּאָגֶרֶת הַתְּשׁוּבָה כֶּרֶק י׳: שֶׁבְּחִינַת תְּשׁוּבָה מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה — זָהוּ עֵסֶק הַתּוֹרָה.
And this is also explained in the maamar <i>Mah Tovu</i> , section 3.	יָכֵן נִתְבָּאֵר בְּדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "מַה טֹבוּ", כֶּּרֶק גי.
However, in the beginning, it must begin from a level of "back," which is prayer that flows from <i>da'as</i> , drawn down through the 18 vertebrae of the spine.	אֲבָל בַּתְּחַלֶּה צָרִיךּ לִהְיוֹת בְּחִינַת "אֲחוֹר", וְהוּא הַתְּפִלֶּה הַנִּמְשֶׁבֶת מִן הַדַּעַת, שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁבֶת בְּחַ"י חַלְיוֹת הַשִּׁדְרָה.
And with this, we can understand what is said in the parshah <i>VeHayah Im Shamoa</i> : "And I shall give grass"—all of this is the matter of Torah study.	ּוּבָזֶה יוּבַן מַה שֶּׁאוֹמְרִים בְּפָרֲשֵׁת "וְהָיָה אִם שָׁמוֹעַ": "וְנָתַתִּי עֵשֶׂב" כָּל זֶה הוּא עִנְיַן עֵסֶק הַתּוֹרָה".
(And based on this, one can understand the above-cited <i>Yerushalmi</i> mentioned earlier in section \aleph '.)	(וְעַל פִּי זֶה יוּבַן הַיְרוּשַׁלְמִי הַנַּ"ל דְּלֵעֵיל סִימָן אי).
However, the mitzvos are like fulfilling the commandments of a king, and from the level of His kingship derives the sustaining of worlds in space and time.	אָבָל הַמִּצְוֹת — הֵם עַל דֶּרֶךְ קִיּוּם מִצְוַת הַמֶּלֶךְּ, וּמִבְּחִינַת מַלְכוּתוֹ — הוּא קִיּוּם הָעוֹלָמוֹת בִּמְקוֹם וּבְזְמֵן.
(Because royalty applies only over those who are separate—this is why it is said that one cannot be called a king over only a thousand sons, as explained elsewhere.)	פִּי מְלוּכָה — שַׁיֶּידְ עַל נִפְּרָד דַּוְקָא, שֶׁלְכָדְ עַל אֶלֶף) נָבָנִים לֹא יִקָּרֵא מֶלֶדְ, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר.
And this is the matter of "in Our likeness"—Torah study is called "in Our image"; mitzvos are "in Our likeness."	וְזֶהוּ עִנְיַן "כִּדְמוּתֵנוּ", וְעֵסֶק הַתּוֹרָה נִקְרָא "בְּצַלְמֵנוּ", וְלָכֵן הַמִּצְוֹת — הֵם בִּמְקוֹם וּזְמֵן.
(See the discourse <i>Ki Sishma Bekol</i> , that nevertheless, the foundation of Torah is the fulfillment of mitzvos, and "one who says 'I only have Torah'" etc.)	ּוּרְאֵה סִדְרָא דִדְבַר מַתְחִיל "כִּי תִשְׁמֵע בְּקוֹל", שֶׁמְכָּל) מָקוֹם יְסוֹד הַתּוֹרָה — הוּא קִיּוּם הַמִּצְוֹת, וְהָאוֹמֵר: "אֵין ('לִי אֶלָּא תּוֹרָה" וכו').
As it is explained in the discourse <i>VeYikchu Li Terumah</i> regarding "Ki Ner Mitzvah"—that through this, "VeTorah Or" is drawn, and "Tzedakah elevates."	עַל דֶּרֶךְ שֶׁנַּתְבָּאֵר בְּדָבּוּר הַמַּתְחָיל "וְיַקְחוּ לִי תְּרוּמָה", בְּעָנְיֵן "כִּי וֵר מִצְוָה" — שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי זָה נִמְשָׁךְ "וְתוֹרָה אוֹר", וּצְדָקָה תִּרוֹמֵם.
And "His garment is tzedakah," in the discourse <i>VeSamti Kadkad</i> , and it is written: "He wore tzedakah like armor."	וְגַם: "לְבוּשׁוֹ צְדָקָה" — בְּדְבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל "וְשַׂמְתִּי "כַּדְכֹּד", וּכְתִיב: "וַיִּלְבַּשׁ צְדָקָה כַּשִּׁרְיָן.
See also the third explanation in <i>Eileh Masei</i> at the end of section 2, regarding "Ki Ner Mitzvah VeTorah Or," and in the discourse <i>Mezuzah MiYamin</i> .	וּרְאֵה גַּם בִּבְאֵור "אֵלֶּה מַסְעֵי" הַשְּׁלִישִׁי סוֹף פֶּרֶק ב׳, בְּעָנְיַן "כִּי נֵר מִצְוָה וְתוֹרָה אוֹר", וּבְדִבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל ""מְזוּזָה מָיָמִין
Also, "The Holy One, blessed be He—His inside is like His outside" (Zohar, Vol. III, Parshas Pinchas, p. 229a).	גַם: "דְּקוּדְשָׁא בְּרִידְ הוּא — תּוֹכוֹ כְּבָרוֹ" (זֹהַר חֵלֶק ג׳ (פַּרְשַׁת פִּינְחָס דַּף ר״כ ט׳.

And it may be said: mitzvos are the intertwining of the Name Havayah into the name *Adnus*; while Torah is the intertwining of *Adnus* into the Name Havayah. (See the first discourse of *Shuvah Yisrael*.)

וְאֶפְשָׁר לוֹמַר: מִצְוֹת — זֶהוּ עִנְיַן שִׁילוּב הוי׳ בַּאֲדנ׳, וְהַתּוֹרָה — שִׁילוּב אֲדנ׳ בַּהוי׳. (עַיֵּן בִּּרָאֵור "שׁוּבָה (יִשְׂרָאֵל" דְּרוּשׁ הָרִאשׁוֹן.

[NOTE:] S – Summary

This profound discourse by the Tzemach Tzedek (inspired by *Likutei Torah*, Parshas *Acharei*, in the second *derush* on *Ki VaYom Hazeh*) explores how true teshuvah (return to G-d) is deeply connected to Torah study, and how this relationship creates a face-to-face (פנים בפנים) bond between man and Hashem.

- 1. Part A establishes that teshuvah means restoring the relationship to a state of *panim* el panim—direct, personal divine closeness. This can only become permanent through Torah and mitzvos. Studying the inner dimension of Torah (Pnimiyus HaTorah) draws down divine unity from the level of *Echad* (Oneness beyond creation), elevating the soul far beyond the veil of separation.
- 2. Part B elaborates that Torah is more than intellect—it is the "garment" of Hashem, as alluded to in phrases like "Oteh or ka'salma" and "levushei ketalag chivar". Studying Torah, especially its inner dimensions, wraps the soul in this divine garment. This connects man to the source of all light and unity, unlike mitzvos, which operate more in the realm of divine Kingship and structure within time and space.
- 3. Part C brings it into emotional and practical experience: when one contemplates how Torah refines and uplifts his soul, he is drawn to fully dedicate himself to it. Torah becomes the channel to fix the face-to-face relationship with Hashem, which is the essence of teshuvah from above to below. Mitzvos remain foundational, representing Hashem's sovereignty over creation, but Torah reaches the divine essence. The conclusion compares mitzvos to the merging of *Havayah* into *Adnus* (מלכות), and Torah to the reverse—drawing Malchus back into Atzmus.

8 Practical Takeaway

- To make divine closeness real and lasting, study Torah not only as a command but as a soul-connection—Torah is the medium of face-to-face intimacy with Hashem.
- Regular reflection on how Torah uplifts the soul can help awaken love and joy in your learning—and help keep it from becoming mechanical.

Tzemach Tzedek

Ohr HaTorah

Parshas Acharei Mos

- Don't separate mitzvah observance from Torah study, but realize their different roles: mitzvos maintain divine structure; Torah dissolves the boundary and reveals the divine light itself.
- If you're struggling in teshuvah, begin with heartfelt prayer (the "back") that stems from da'as (mindful inner awareness), and move toward Torah—this shift brings you into "face" with the Divine.

Chassidic Story (of the Tzemach Tzedek)

When the Tzemach Tzedek was once asked why Chabad so strongly emphasized *Torah study*—seemingly even more than emotional avodah—he pointed to the pasuk:

"ותורה אור" — "The Torah is light."

Then he added:

"When you're in a dark room, it doesn't help to shout or cry. You need to light a candle."

He explained: Just like a candle illuminates and dispels darkness instantly, Torah—especially inner Torah—illuminates the soul, even if a person has fallen spiritually. This is why true teshuvah must be rooted in Torah study—because it connects you directly to the Source of light.

Source: Heard from elder Chassidim in Lubavitch; cited in oral traditions of Lubavitcher yeshivot. END NOTE]