

#### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Va'eschanan

מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבֶּת־בֶּּרְשַׁת וָאֶתְחַגֵּן, שַׁבַּת נַחֲמוּ, ט"ז מְנַחֵם־אָב ה'תנש"א From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Va'eschanan, Shabbos Nachamu, 16 Menachem Av, '91

#### Introduction

This profound discourse was delivered by the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, leader of the Chabad-Lubavitch movement and seventh Rebbe in the dynasty of Chassidus Chabad. Born in 1902 in Nikolayev, Ukraine, and ascending to leadership in 1950, the Rebbe transformed the Jewish world with his global outreach, revolutionary Torah teachings, and urgent call to prepare the world for the coming of Moshiach. He passed away on Gimmel Tammuz, 5754 (1994), yet his influence continues to inspire millions.

This maamar was said in 5751 (1991), during Shabbos Parshas Va'eschanan, which coincided with **Shabbos**Nachamu, the first of the seven weeks of consolation following Tisha B'Av. The Rebbe delves into the mystical and practical implications of these weeks, focusing especially on how the study and dissemination of Torah related to Redemption serves as both a preparation for and a catalyst of the Geulah itself. Drawing from verses, Midrash, and deep Chassidic insight, the Rebbe reveals how we are living in the final moments of exile—and that now is the time to see and act as if the Redemption is already beginning.

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(1) It is known that also the Haftaros of the "Seven of Consolation" (that are read from Yeshayahu in the weeks after Tisha B'Av until Rosh Hashanah) — which are arranged according to the time and the event (and not like the Haftaros of the other Shabbosos of the year, which are based on the content of the Parshiyos, by way of similarity) — they too have a connection and relevance to the Parshiyos.

יָדוּעַ שֶׁגַּם הַהַפְּטָרוֹת דְּשָׁבַע דְנָחֲמֶתָא (שׁמַפְּטִירִין בְּנָחָמוֹת יְשַׁעְיָהוּ מֵאַחַר תִּשְׁעָה בְּאָב עַד רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה) שֶׁהֵן לְפִי הַוְּמֵן וּלְפִי הַמְּאֹרֶע (וְלֹא כְּמוֹ הַהַפְּטָרוֹת דִּשְׁאָר שַׁבָּתוֹת הַשָּׁנָה שֶׁהֵן מֵענְיֵן הַפָּרָשִׁיוֹת דּוֹמֶה בְּדוֹמֶה), יֵשׁ לָהָן קֶשֶׁר וְשַׁיָּכוּת לִענִין הַפַּרַשׁיוֹת.

For even the events of the yearly times (according to the time and the event) are connected to the Parshas of the week, as stated by the Shelah: "The holidays of the entire year — all of them have a connection to those Parshiyos in which they occur, for everything is from the hand of Hashem, the Intelligent One."

כֵּיוָן שֶׁגַּם הַמְּאֹרָעוֹת דְּזְמֵנֵי הַשָּׁנָה (לְפִי הַזְּמֵן וּלְפִי הַמְּאֹרֶע) שַׁיָּכִים לְפָּרָשֵׁת הַשָּׁבוּעַ, כְּדְבָרֵי הַשְּׁלָ"ה שֶׁהַמּוֹעֲדִים שֶׁל כָּל הַשָּׁנָה... בְּכֵלֶן יֵשׁ שַׁיָּכוּת לְאוֹתָן הַפָּרָשִׁיוֹת שֶׁחָלוֹת בָּהָן, כִּי הַכֹּל מִיַּד ה' הַשָּׂכִּיל. הַפָּרָשִׁיוֹת שֶׁחָלוֹת בָּהָן, כִּי הַכֹּל מִיַּד ה' הַשֶּׂכִּיל.

And regarding our case — that Shabbos Nachamu, named after the opening of the Haftarah "Nachamu Nachamu Ami," which is the beginning and head (that includes all the details of the matters of) the "Seven of Consolation," is relevant to Parshas Va'eschanan ("Nachamu" to "Va'eschanan") — for they are always read together on the Shabbos following Tisha B'Av.

וּבְגדּוֹן דִּידַן, שֶׁשַׁבַּת נַחֲמוּ, עַל שֵׁם הַתְּחָלֵת הַהַּפְטָרָה "נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ עַמִּי", הַתְּחָלֵת וְרֹאשׁ (שֶׁכּוֹלֵל כָּל פְּרָטֵי הָעִנְיָנִים דְ)שֶׁבַע דְנָחֲמָתָא — שַׁיָּדְ לְכָּרָשֵׁת וָאֶתְחַבֵּן ("נַחֲמוּ" לְ"וָאֶתְחַבֵּן") שֶׁקוֹרִין לִעוֹלֵם בַּשַּבָּת שֵׁאָחַר תִּשִׁעָה בָּאָב.

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And the point of explanation: That in "Nachamu Nachamu Ami" — "a double consolation" — for the First Temple and for the Second Temple — this refers to the consolation of the building of the Third Beis HaMikdash during the third redemption: an eternal Temple and an eternal redemption (after which there will be no more exile).

וּנְקַדַּת הַבֵּיאוּר — שֶׁבְּ"נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ עַמִּי", נְחָמָה בִּכְפְלִיִם, עַל בַּיִת רָאשׁוֹן וְעַל בַּיִת שֵׁנִי — הִיא הַנְּחָמָה דְּבָנִיִן בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי בַּגְּאֻלָּה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית, בַּיִת נִצְחִי וּגְאֻלָּה נִצְחִית (שֶׁאֵין אַחֲרֶיהָ הַעָּלוּת.

And this concept is also connected to Va'eschanan, Moshe's prayer to enter the Land — for it is known that if the Jewish people had merited to enter the Land and to build the Beis HaMikdash through Moshe, the redemption would have been immediate and eternal, and the Beis HaMikdash would have been eternal.

וְעִנְיָן זֶה שַׁיָּך גַּם לְ"וָאֶתְחַנֵּן", תְּפִּלְתוֹ שֶׁל מֹשֶׁה לְהָבָּנֵס לָאָרֶץ, כַּיָּדוּעַ שֶׁאִילוּ זָכוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל לְכָּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ וּלְבִנְיַן בֵּית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ עַל יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה — הָיְתָה הַכֵּף וּמִיַּד גָּאַלֵּה נָצָחָית וּבֵית הַמְּקְדַשׁ נִצְחָי הַכֵּף וּמִיַּד גָּאַלֵּה נָצָחָית וּבֵית הַמְּקְדַשׁ נִצְחָי

(2)

However, in Parshas *Va'eschanan*, it is also (and primarily) emphasized that Moshe's request to enter the Land was not fulfilled — as explicitly stated in the verse, "And Hashem was angry with me for your sakes and did not listen to me," and even, "And Hashem said to me: Do not continue to speak to Me further about this matter. Ascend to the top of the cliff, etc. for you shall not cross this Jordan. And command Yehoshua, etc., and he shall cause them to inherit the Land."

אָבָל, בְּפָרָשַׁת וָאֶתְחַבּּן מֻדְגָּשׁ גַּם(וּבְעִקָּר) שֶׁבַּקְשַׁת מֹשֶׁה לְהִכָּנֵס לְאָרֶץ לֹא נִתְקַיְּימָה, כַּמְּכֹּרָשׁ בִּקְרָא "וַיִּּתְעַבֵּר ה' בִּי לְמַעַנְכֶם וְלֹא שָׁמֵע אֵלָי", וְעַד "וַיֹּאמֶר ה' אֵלֵי גּוֹ' אַל תּוֹסֶף דַּבֵּר אֵלַי עוֹד בַּדָּכָר הַנָּה. עֲלֵה רֹאשׁ הַפִּסְגָּה גּוֹ"... "כִּי לֹא תַעֲבֹר אֶת הַיִּרְדֵּן הַנָּה. וְצֵו אֶת יְהוֹשֵׁעַ גּוֹ' וְהוּא יַנְחִיל אוֹתָם אֶת "האַרִץ גּוֹ

That is: In *Va'eschanan* the emphasis is that the actual entry into the Land was (not through Moshe, but rather) through Yehoshua, and afterward came destruction and exile (as written later in the *Parsha*, "When you bear children, etc." — the reading of Tisha B'Av).

הֵינוּ, שֶׁבְּפָּרְשַׁת וָאֶתְחַנֵּן מֻדְגָּשׁ שֶׁבְּפֹעַל הָיְתָה הַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ (לֹא עַל־יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה, אֶלְּא) עַל־יְדֵי יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי־כֵן הָיָה חָרְבָּן וְגָלוּת (וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ הַפָּרָשָׁה "כִּי תוֹלִיד בָּנִים וְגוֹ" – הַקְרִיאָה דְּתִשְׁעָה הַבָּּבָרשָׁה ".

How, then, does this align with the content of the *Haftarah*, which speaks of nullifying and negating destruction and exile through the doubled consolation of an eternal redemption and eternal Beis HaMikdash?

וְאֵיךְ מַתְאִים זֶה עִם תֹּכֶן הַהַפְטָרָה עַל־דְּבַר בִּטוּל וּשְׁלִילַת הַחֲרְבָּן וְהַגָּלוּת עַל־יְדֵי הַנֶּחָמָה בִּכְפְלַיִם ?שָׁבִּגְּאֻלָּה נִצְחִית וּבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ נִצְחִי

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And even though it might seem that one could say that *Va'eschanan* emphasizes the need and necessity for the doubled consolation of the true and complete redemption (because of the destruction and exile, since the entry into the Land was not through Moshe) — it is reasonable to say that the doubled consolation itself (not only the need and necessity for it) is connected to the very content of Parshas *Va'eschanan*, as will be explained below.

וְאַף שֶׁלְכָאוֹרָה אֶפְשָׁר לוֹמֵר שֶׁבְּפָרְשַׁת וָאֶתְחַבֵּן מֵּדְגָּשׁ הַצֵּרֶף וְהַהֶּכְרֵחַ בַּנָּחָמָה בִּכְפְלַיִם שֶׁבְּגְאֻלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה (בִּגְלַל הַחֲרְבָּן וְהַגָּלוּת, כֵּיוָן שֶׁהַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ לֹא הָיְתָה עַל־יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה) — מִסְתַּבֵּר לוֹמַר שָׁגַם הַנָּחָמָה בִּכְפְלַיִם עַצְמָה (לֹא רַק הַצֹּרֶךְ וְהַהֶּכְרֵחַ בָּה) שַׁיֶּכֶת לְתוֹכְנָה שֶׁל פָּרָשַׁת וָאֶתְחַבֵּן, כְּדִלְקַמֶּן

(1)

And this will be understood by first explaining the content of the first *Haftarah* of the "Seven of Consolation," "Nachamu Nachamu Ami" — a consolation in double measure:

The connection of this *Haftarah* to the idea of redemption is (in addition to the general idea of comfort — "Nachamu") also specifically in the idea of *doubling* (a "double consolation") — for it is known that doubling is associated with and expresses the idea of redemption. As the Midrash states: five letters are doubled [in final form] and all of them are expressions of redemption — the kaf sofit with which Avraham was redeemed from Ur Kasdim, as it says, "Lech lecha"; the mem etc., the nun etc., the peh sofit — with it our fathers were redeemed from Egypt, as it says, "Pakod pakadeti"; the tzadi sofit, through which Hashem will redeem Israel at the end of the fourth exile, as it says, "A man, Tzemach is his name, and from beneath him it shall blossom."

And one may say that the association between doubling and redemption is also hinted at in the phrase "keflayim le'tushiyah" — *tushiyah* also being an expression of *yeshuah* (salvation, redemption).

And in explanation of the matter (in its simple sense) – it may be said: "בְּלְיֵב" ("double") – means many times, including (in addition to twice) also multiplicity, also great multiplicity, and even to the ultimate extent of multiplicity in a manner of without limit.

ןיוּבֵן בְּהֶקְדֵּם הַבֵּיאוּר בְּתוֹכְנָה שֶׁל הַהַפְּטָרָה הָרִאשׁוֹנָה דְּ"שֶׁבַע דְּנֶחֱמָתָא", "נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ עַמִּי" – :נָחַמֵּה בָּכִפְלֵיִם

שַּיֶּכוּתָהּ שֶׁל הַהַפְּטָרָה לְעִנְיֵן הַגְּאֵלָּה הִיא (נוֹסָף עַל בְּלָלוּת עִנְיַן הַנָּחָמָה, "נַחֲמוּ") גַּם מִצַּד עִנְיַן הַכָּפֶּל ("נְחָמָה בִּכְפְלַיִם") – כַּיָדוּעַ שֶׁ"כָּכֶּל" שַׁיָּך וּמוֹרָה עַל עִנְיַן הַגְּאֻלָּה, כִּדְאִיתָא בַּמִּדְרָשׁ: "חָמֵשׁ אוֹתִיּוֹת נִכְפְּלוּ עַלְיַן הַגְּאֻלָּה, כִּדְאִיתָא בַּמִּדְרָשׁ: "חָמֵשׁ אוֹתִיּוֹת נִכְפְּלוּ וְכֵלֶם לְשׁוֹן גְּאֻלָּה; כ"ף שֶׁבּוֹ נִגְאָל אַבְרָהָם אָבִינוּ מֵאוּר כַּיף שֶׁבּוֹ נִגְאָל אַבְרָהָם שְׁנָּאֱמַר לָדְּ לְדְּ מֵאַרְצִדּ, מ"ם כו', נו"ן כו', פ"ף שָׁבּוֹ נִגְאָלוּ אֲבוֹתִינוּ מִמִּצְרַיִם שֶׁנָּאֱמַר פָּקֹד כָּי', צ"ץ שֶׁבּוֹ נִגְאָלוֹ אֲבוֹתֵינוּ מִמְּצְרֵים שֶׁנָּאֱמַר כָּקְד יִשְּׂרָאֵל אֶת יִשְּׁרָאֵל בְּסוֹף מַלְכוּת רְבִיעִית שֶׁנֶּאֱמֵר: אִישׁ צָּמַח יִשְׁרָאֵל הָסוֹף מַלְכוּת רְבִיעִית שֶׁנָּאֱמֵר: אִישׁ צָּמַח .."שְׁמוֹ וּמְמָּחָתִּיו יִצְמַח

ןְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁהַשַּׁיָּכוּת דְּ"כֶפֶל" לְגְאֻלָּה מְרֵבֶּזֶת גַּם בִּלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב: "כְּפְלַיִם לְתוּשִׁיָּה" – "תוּשִׁיָּה" גַּם מִלְשׁוֹן יְשׁוּעָה (גְאֻלָּה.

וּבְבֵיאוּר הָעָנְיָן (בְּפַשְׁטוּת) – יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר: "כִּפְלַיִם" – פְּעָמִים רַבּוֹת, כּוֹלֵל (נוֹסָף עַל שְׁתֵּי פְּעָמִים) גַּם רִבּוּי, גַם רָבּוּי גָּדוֹל, וְעַד לְתַכְלִית הָרְבּוּי בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל בְּלִי גָבוּל

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as we find in the words of our Sages of blessed memory, who learn from the double expression in the verse "even one hundred times" – that the intent here (is not to limit the obligation to one hundred times and no more, but rather) also to a greater multiplicity,

כָפי שַמצינוּ בּדָברי רבּוֹתינוּ ז"ל שׁלוֹמְדים מכֵּפַל הַלַּשׁוֹן בַּכַּתוּב "אָפָלוּ מָאָה פָּעָמִים" – שֶׁהַכַּוַנָה בַּזָה (לא לְהַגְבִּיל הַחִיּוּב לְמֵאָה פָּעַמִים וְלֹא יוֹתֶר, אֶלָא) גם לְרַבּוּי גַּדוֹל יוֹתֵר.

and even to the ultimate multiplicity that is included in the completeness of "one hundred" (as our Sages of blessed memory said: "a person is obligated to recite one hundred blessings each day," in which are included all the blessings and illuminations, for the completeness of all matters is in the number ten -acomplete number – as each one is included from ten – ten times ten – the number one hundred,

וְעַד לְתַכִלִית הַרְבּוּי שֶׁנָּכְלַל בָּהַשָּׁלֵמוּת דְּמֵאַה (כְּמַאֲמֵר רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זַ"ל: "חַיָּב אָדָם לְבָרֵךְ מֵאָה בְּרָכוֹת הָבֶּל יוֹם", שֵׁבָּהֶן נָכְלַלִים כַּל הַבְּרַכוֹת וְהַהָּאֵרוֹת, בָּכַל יוֹם",

and automatically this includes also the inclusion of ten in each one of the hundred – ten times one hundred – the number one thousand,

כי השֶׁלמוּת דָכל הענינים היא בּמספּר עֵשֵׂר – מספּר שַׁלֵם – כִּפִי שֶׁכַּל אֲחָד מֵהֶם כַּלוּל מֵעַשַׂר – עֲשֵׂר קּעַמִים עַשֵּׂר – מְסָפַּר מֵאָה,

and likewise the inclusion of ten in each one of the thousand –

וּמָמֵילָא נָכָלַל בַּזָה גַּם הַהָתִכַּלְלוּת דְּעֲשֵׂר בָּכַל אָחַד מָהָמֶאָה – עֲשֵׂר פָּעָמִים מֵאָה – מְסְפֵּר אֵלֵף,

ten times one thousand – the number ten thousand, and this includes also "רבבה" – from the term multiplicity – and even to the ultimate multiplicity "which cannot be counted for multitude."

וְכֵן הַהָּתִּכַּלְלוּת דְּעֲשֶׂר בָּכַל אֲחַד מֵהַאֵלֵף – עֲשֶׂר פַעַמִים אֱלֶף – מְסְפַּר רְבַבָה,

And based on this, we can explain the connection and relevance of "doubling" to the redemption — because the concept of limitless doubling relates to the true and complete redemption, in which the infinite Divine light will be revealed. In the language of Kabbalah and Chassidus: the revelation of the light of Ein Sof. Therefore, all matters will attain true perfection — beginning with the true perfection of the redemption and the Beis HaMikdash: an eternal redemption and an eternal Beis HaMikdash, without end or limitation (unlike the First and

Second Temples — in the first and second redemptions — which

lasted for limited spans of 410 and 420 years).

וְכּוֹלֵל גַּם "רְבָבָה" – מִלְשׁוֹן רְבּוּי – וְעַד לְתַכְלִית הרבוי "שלא יספר מרב".

ועַל־פִּי זָה יָשׁ לְבַאַר הַקּשֶׁר וְהַשַּׁיַכוּת דְּ"כְפַל"

לְגָּאַלָה – כִּי, עניֵן הַכָּפֵל בָּלִי גָבוּל, שַׁיַּדְ לַגָּאַלַה הַאֶּמְתִּית וְהַשָּׁלֶמָה, שֵׁאַז יִתְגַּלֶּה בַּעוֹלַם הַאוֹר הַאֱלֹקִי הַבָּלִי גָבוּל, וּבַלְשׁוֹן הַקַּבַּלַה וְהַחַסִידוּת: גִּלּוּי אוֹר אַין־סוֹף. וְלָכֵן יִהְיוּ כָּל הָעִנְיָנִים בַּשְׁלֵמוּת הָאֲמִתִּית, הַחֶל מַהַשָּׁלְמוּת הַאֲמְתִּית דְגָאָלָה וּבֵית־הַמְּקְדַשׁ: גָאַלָה נִצְחִית וּבֵית־הַמְּקְדָשׁ נִצְחִי, בִּלִי גִּבוּל – דְּלָא כָּבַיָת רָאשׁוֹן וּבַיָת שֵׁנִי (בַּגָּאָלֵה רָאשׁוֹנֵה וּשְׁנַיַה) שַנה יות"כ שַנה - ת"י וַת"כ שַנה.

(7)

And it may be said that the infinity within the true and complete redemption is emphasized in the doubling of "Nachamu Nachamu" even more than in the five letters that are doubled and all allude to redemption.

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁהַבְּלִי גְבוּל שֶׁבַּגְאַלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה מֶדְגָשׁ בַּכֶּפֶל דְ"נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ" יוֹתֵר מֵאֲשֶׁר בַּחָמֵשׁ אוֹתִיּוֹת (שֶׁ)נְכְפְּלוּ וְכֵלָן לְשׁוֹן גְּאֵלָה:

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In the doubling of "Lech lecha" — the two words are identical in letters (lamed and final chaf), but they differ in meaning and interpretation (due to the difference in nekudos). "Lech" (lamed with segol, chaf with shva) means "go," while "lecha" (lamed with shva, chaf with kamatz) means "for your benefit and good" — which can be said to include also the benefit and good of his redemption from Ur Kasdim.

In the doubling of "Pakod pakadti" — the meaning and content of both words are the same (language of remembering/visiting), but there is a difference in their letters (and nekudos) — "Pakod" is the root of the word, and "pakadti" is the action form (past tense). Similarly: "Pakod yifkod" — future tense.

And similarly in the doubling of "Tzemach ... yitzmach" — "Tzemach" is the root, and "yitzmach" is the action.

Whereas in the doubling of "Nachamu nachamu" — there is no difference in the letters or the nekudos of the two doubled words; both are absolutely identical.

And in explaining the advantage of doubling two words that are completely identical ("Nachamu Nachamu") versus doubling words that are different from each other (in meaning, like "Lech lecha," or in letters, like "Pakod pakadti") — one can say:

A repetition of a word in a changed form (like "pakad pakadti") indicates that there are different aspects within the matter, or that there is another detail not included in the first mention.

Therefore, it requires an addition or clarification by changing the repetition. In other words: beyond reinforcing the general point through the repetition, the change in the wording emphasizes that there are different dimensions, each distinct from the other.

This is not the case when the repeated word is exactly identical (such as "Nachamu Nachamu") — there is no difference in the aspects of the matter, nor is there any additional detail or point not already included in the first time; rather, the doubling is for its own sake.

בַּכֶּפֶל דְּ"לֶךְ לְךָּ" – ב' הַמָּבוֹת שָׁוֹת בְּאוֹתִיוֹתֵיהֶן (לַכֶּ"ד וְכָ"ף פְּשׁוּטָה), אֲבָל חֲלוּקוֹת הֵן בְּפֵירוּשָׁן וְתוֹכְנָן (מִצַּד הַחִלּוּק בִּנְקֵדוֹתִיהֶן): "לֶךְּ" (לַכֶּ"ד בְּסְגוֹל וְכָ"ף בִּשְׁוָא) פֵּירוּשׁוֹ הַלִּיכָה, וּ"לְךְּ" (לַכֶּ"ד בִּשְׁוָא) פֵּירוּשׁוֹ לַהְנָאַתְּדּ וּלְטוֹבָתְדְּ (דְיֵשׁ בִּשְׁוָא וְכִ"ף בְּקְמֵץ) פֵּירוּשׁוֹ לַהְנָאַתְדְּ וּלְטוֹבָתְדְ (דְיֵשׁ בִּשְׁרָא וְכִ"ף בָּקְמֵץ) בִּירוּשׁוֹ לַהְנָאַתְדְּ וּלְטוֹבָתְדְ (דְיֵשׁ בִּשְׁרִים .(לוֹמֵר שָׁפִּוֹל גַּם הְנָאָת וְטוֹבַת גְּאֻלְתוֹ מֵאוּר כַּשְׂדִּים .

בַּכֶּכֶל דְּ"פָּקֹד פָּקדְתִּי" – פִּירוּשׁ וְתוֹכֵן ב' הַתֵּבוֹת שָׁנֶה (לְשׁוֹן פְּקִידָה), אֲבָל יֵשׁ חָלּוּק בְּאוֹתִיּוֹתֵיהֶן (וּבִנְקֵדּוֹתֵיהֶן): "פָּקֹד" הוּא שֹׁרֶשׁ הַתַּבָה, וְ"פָּקַדְתִּי" הִיא הַפְּעֵלָה (בִּלְשׁוֹן עָבָר, וְעַל־דָּרֶךְ זֶה "פָּקֹד יִפְקֹד", .(בּלְשׁוֹן עַתִיד

וְעַל־דֶּרָדְ זֶה בַּכֶּפֶל דְּ"צָמַח גּוֹ" – "יִצְמָח": "צָמַח". וְעַל־דָּרָדְ זֶה הַשַּׁרָשׁׁ, וְ"יָצְמַח" הִיא הַפְּעַלָּה

מַה־שָּׁאֵין כֵּן בַּכֶּפֶל דְּ"נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ" – אֵין חִלּוּק בְּאוֹתִיּוֹתֵיהֶן וּנְקֻדּוֹתֵיהֶן שֶׁל הַתֵּבוֹת הַכְּפוּלוֹת – שִׁשְּׁתֵּיהֵן שֲׁוֹת מַמֵּשׁ

וּבְבֵיאוּר הַמַּצְלָה בְּכֶפֶל ב' תֵּבוֹת שָׁוֹת מַמָּשׁ ("נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ") לְגַבֵּי כֶּפֶל ב' תֵּבוֹת שֶׁיֵשׁ חָלוּק בֵּינֵיהֶן (בְּפֵירוּשָׁן, כְּמוֹ "לֶךְ לְךָּ", אוֹ גַם בְּאוֹתִיּוֹתֵיהֶן כְּמוֹ :"פָּקֵד פַּקַדִּתִּי") – יָשׁ לוֹמֵר

בֶּפֶל הַתֵּבָה בְּשִׁנּוּי מִפַּעַם הָרְאשׁוֹנָה (כְּמוֹ "פָּקַד פָּקַדְתִּי") – מוֹרֶה שָׁיֵשׁ אֲפָנִים שׁוֹנִים בַּדְּבָר, אוֹ שֶׁיֵשׁ עוֹד פְּרָט וְעִנְיָן מְסֵיָּם שָׁלֹּא נִכְלַל בַּפַּעַם הָרִאשׁוֹנָה, וְלָכֵן יֵשׁ צֹרֶד בְּהוֹסָבָּה אוֹ הַבְהָרָה עַל־יְיִדִי הַשְׁנּוּי בְּכֶפֶל הַלָּשׁוֹן לְגַבֵּי פַּעַם הָרָאשׁוֹנָה. כְּלוֹמֵר: נוֹסָף עַל הָבֶל הַלָּשׁוֹן שָׁבִּכְלֹוּת הַדְּבָר יֵשׁנָם אֲפָנִים שׁוֹנִים בַּפֶל הַלָּשׁוֹן שָׁבִּכְלָוֹּת הַדְּבָר יֵשׁנָם אֲפָנִים שׁוֹנִים

מַה־שָּׁאֵין־כֵּן כְּשֶׁכָּפֶל הַתֵּבָה הוּא שֶׁוֶה מַמְּשׁ (כְּמוֹ "נַחֲמוּ") – אֵין חָלוּק בְּאֹפְנֵי הַדְּבָר, וְלֹא הוֹסְפַת פְּרָט וְעִנְיָן מְסֵיָם שֶׁלֹא נִכְלַל בַּפַּעַם הָרִאשׁוֹנָה, כִּי אִם עָנִין הַכֵּפֵל כִּשָּׁלְעַצְמוֹ.

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The explanation of the difference between them as it relates to the infinity (doubling) in the redemption — is that the doubling of "Pakod pakadti" also emphasizes that there are different modes in redemption (and generally — the difference between the first redemption and the First Temple and the second redemption and the Second Temple), each having what the other does not. Therefore, it is not truly without limit. This is not the case with the doubling of "Nachamu Nachamu," which emphasizes true infinity in the matter of redemption — infinite (doubling) in its truest form.

[This is sweetened further by the words of the Midrash, which says that all of them (the Avos and prophets whom Hashem sent to comfort Knesses Yisrael) come before Hashem and say: "Master of the Universe, she (Knesses Yisrael) does not accept consolation from us," as it is said: "O storm-tossed and comfortless." Hashem says to them: "I and you will go and console her." As it says: "Nachamu Nachamu Ami" — comfort her, comfort her with Me (with a chirik instead of a patach, meaning "with Me"). "None is fit to go except I Myself."]

Therefore, it may be said that this idea is also hinted to in the doubling of "Nachamu Nachamu" — that the doubling itself expresses the *infinite nature* of the consolation, because the consolation is given by Hashem Himself — true infinity.

**(**7)

And the matter may be explained in more detail — that the *infinity* in the doubling of "Nachamu Nachamu" does not, Heaven forbid, negate the individual qualities found in the modes of redemption, but rather that those individual qualities themselves stem from the *infinite* nature of the redemption.

Among the interpretations of the "double consolation" ("Nachamu Nachamu") is that the consolation is for the First Temple and the Second Temple (as mentioned above in section  $\aleph$ ).

וּבֵיאוּר הָחֵלֶּק שֶׁבֵּינֵיהֶם בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְעִנְיַן הַבְּלִי־גְּבוּל (כָּפֶל) שֻׁבַּגְאֻלָּה – שֻׁבַּכֶּפֶל דְ"פָקַד פָּקְדְתִּי" מֻדְגָּשׁ (גַּם) שֶׁיֵּשׁ אֹפָנִים שׁוֹנִים בַּגְּאֻלָּה (וּבִכְלֶלוּת – הַהֶּפֵר שָׁבֵּין גְּאֻלָּה רָאשׁוֹנָה וּבַיִת רָאשׁוֹן לְגְּאֻלָּה שְׁנִיָּה וּבַיִת שֵׁנִי), וְיֵשׁ בָּזָה מַה שֶׁאֵין בָּזֶה, וּמִמִילָא אֵין זָה בְּלִי־גְּבוּל לַאֲמְתּוֹ, מַה־שָׁאֵין־כֵּן בַּכֶּפֶל דְ"נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ" בְקְגָשׁ הַבְּלִי־גְבוּל בְּעִנְיַן הַגְּאֻלָּה, בְּלִי־גְבוּל (כָּפֶל) לַאֲמִתּוֹ

וְיִמְתַּק יוֹתֵר עַל־פִּי דִּבְרֵי הַמִּדְרָשׁ: הוֹלְכִים כֵּלֶם]
(הָאָבוֹת וְהַנְּבִיאִים שֶׁשֶׁלַחָם הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא לְנַחֵם אֶת כְּנֶסֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל) לִפְנֵי הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא וְאוֹמְרִים: אֶת כְּנֶסֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל) לִפְנֵי הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא וְאוֹמְרִים: רְבּוֹנוֹ שֶׁל עוֹלֶם – אֵינָה מְקַבֶּלֶת מְמֶנוּ תַּנְחוּמִים, שֶׁנָּאֲמֵר: "עֲנִיָּה סֻעֲרָה לֹא נֵחָמָה". אוֹמֵר לָהֶם הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא: אֲנִי וְאַתֶּם נֵלֵדְ וּנְנַחֲמֶנָּה – "הֵנִי הַקְּמוֹהְ עִמְּיִ" (עִין בְּחִירִיק נַחְמוּהָ עִמְּיִ" (עִין בְּחִירִיק בַּמְלֵהם בַּמָּח), שֶׁפֵּרוּשׁוֹ: עִמְּדִי. אֵין רָאוּי לָלֶכֶת אֶלָּא בַּמְלִה בַּעַצְמִי

דְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁעִנְיֵן זֶה מְרָפֶּז גַּם בַּכֶּפֶל דְּ"נַחֲמוּ – נַחֲמוּ", שֶׁהַכֶּפֶל מוֹרָה עַל הַבְּלִי־גְּבוּל שֶׁבַּנָּחָמָה, כִּיוָן שֶׁהַנֶּחָמָה הִיא עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא בְּעַצְמוֹ – בָּלִי־גִּבוּל הַאֵּמִתִּיּ

וּבֵיאוּר הָעִנְיָן בִּפְרָטִיוּת יוֹתֵר –שֶׁהַבְּלִי־גְּבוּל שֶׁבַּכֶּפֶל דְ"נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ" אֵינוֹ שׁוֹלֵל חַס־וְשָׁלוֹם הַמַּעֲלוֹת הַפְּרָטִיוֹת שֶׁבְּאֹפְנֵי הַגְּאֻלָּה, אֶלָּא שֶׁמַעֲלוֹת פְּרָטִיוֹת :אֵלוּ הֵן מִצַד הַבְּלִי־גָבוּל שֶׁבַּגְאֻלָּה

\_ מַהַפֵּרוּשִׁים דְּ"נֶחָמָה בִּכְפְלַיִם" ("נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ") — מֵהַפֵּרוּשִׁים דְּ"נֶחָמָה הוּא עַל בַּיִת רָאשׁוֹן וְעַל בַּיִת שֵׁנִי שָׁכָּפֶל הַנֶּחָמָה הוּא עַל בַּיִת רָאשׁוֹן וְעַל בַּיִת שֵׁנִי ((כַּנָּזַכַּר לְעֵיל סִעִיף א.

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But this requires explanation: since the consolation is not merely words of appeasement and the like, but rather in that the Beis HaMikdash will be rebuilt anew — what difference does it make that this consolation (via the rebuilding of the Beis HaMikdash) is said to be for two destructions of the same Beis HaMikdash? The explanation is: The First Temple and Second Temple were two modes or levels in the Beis HaMikdash — each with something the other lacked:

The advantage of the First Temple was the revelation of G-dliness (from Above) — there was a higher level of Divine revelation than in the Second Temple, since the Second Temple lacked five things — in particular, the Aron, the resting place of the Shechinah.

The advantage of the Second Temple was its fixedness in the world (from below) — it was greater than the First in structure and years: more expansive in space (construction) and in time (years), reflecting worldly permanence.

This is the meaning of "Nachamu Nachamu," a double consolation — for the First Temple and the Second Temple — that the Third Beis HaMikdash will be a triple structure, containing the advantages of both the First and Second Temples in absolute perfection: a revelation of G-dliness at the highest level, and permanence in the world eternally — the combination of both aspects together (i.e., the "Third").

And since the two aspects of consolation — for the First and Second Temples — are hinted at in the doubling of "Nachamu Nachamu" (two words identical), which reflects true infinity (as mentioned earlier in section 7), it follows that this doubling of consolation is itself of an infinite nature — meaning: the essence of the Third Beis HaMikdash is without limitation, and by virtue of this absence of limitation, it contains the perfection of all possible forms — from above, from below, and their fusion — with each one in a way that is truly infinite.

וְצָרִיךְ לְּהָבִין: כִּיוָון שָׁהַנֶּחָמֶה הִיא (לֹא רַק דְּבְרֵי פִּיּוּס וְכֵיּוֹצֵא בָּזָה, אֶלָא) עַל־יְדֵי־זָה שֶׁבֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ נִבְנֶה מֵחָדָשׁ, לְמַאִי נַפְקָא מִינָּה שֶׁנֶּחָמָה זוֹ (עַל־יְדֵי בִּנְיֵן בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ) הִיא עַל שְׁנֵי חֲרְבָּנוֹת שֶׁל אוֹתוֹ ?בִּית־הַמִּקְדַשׁ

ְוָהַהַּסְבָּרָה בָּזֶה – שֶׁבַּיִת רְאשׁוֹן וּבַיִת שֵׁנִי הֵם ב' אֹפָנִים דְּרָגוֹת בְּבֵית־הַמְּקְדָּשׁ, וְיֵשׁ בָּזֶה מֵה שֶׁאֵין בַּזֵה:

הַמַּצֵלָה דְּבַיִת רִאשׁוֹן – בְּהִתְגֵּלוּת אֱלֹקוּת (מִצֵּד הָעֶלְיוֹן), שֶׁהָיָה בּוֹ גִּלוּי אֱלֹקוּת בְּדַרְגָּא נַעֲלֵית יוֹתֵר מֵאֲשֶׁר בְּבַיִת שֵׁנִי, כִּיוָון שֶׁבְּבַיִת שֵׁנִי חָסְרוּ חֲמִשָּׁה דְּבָרִים, וּבִפְרָט הָאָרוֹן, מְקוֹם מְנוּחַת הַשִּׁכִינָה דְּבָרִים, וּבִפְרָט הָאָרוֹן, מְקוֹם מְנוּחַת הַשְׁכִינָה

וְהַמַּעֲלָה דְּבַיִת שֵׁנִי – בִּקְבִיעוּתוֹ בָּעוֹלֶם (מִצַּד הַתַּחְתוֹן), שֶׁהָיָה גָּדוֹל מִבַּיִת רְאשׁוֹן בְּבִנְיֶן וּבְשָׁנִים – גַּדְלוּת בְּמָקוֹם (בִּנְיָן) וּבִוְמַן (שָׁנִים), גִּדְרֵי הָעוֹלֶם.

וְזֶהוּ הַפֵּרוּשׁ דְּ"נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ" – נֶחָמָה בִּכְפְלַיִם – עַל בַּיִת רָאשׁוֹן וְעַל בַּיִת שֵׁנִי: שֶׁבֵּית־הַמְּקְדָשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי יִהְיֶה גַּם "בַּיִת מְשֻׁלָּשׁ", שֶׁיִּהְיוּ בּוֹ הַמַּעֲלוֹת דְּבַיִת יִהְיָה בְּיִת שֵׁנִי בִּתְכֵלֶת הַשְׁלֵמוּת – וּגִילּוִי אֱלֹקוּת רְאשׁוֹן וּדְבַיִת שֵׁנִי בִּתְכֵלֶת הַשְּׁלֵמוּת – וּגִילּוִי אֱלֹקוּת בְּדַרְגָּא הֲכִי נַעֲלֵית, וּקְבִיעוּת בָּעוֹלָם בְּאֹפֶן נִצְחִי, ("וְחָבּוּר שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחְדָּו ("שְׁלִישִׁי

וְכֵינָן שֶׁב' אֹפְנֵי הַנֶּחָמָה עַל בַּיִת רְאשׁוֹן וְעַל בַּיִת שֵׁנִי מְנָתְ שָׁנִי מַבְּלֹת שֵׁוֹת מְכָּמָי הַבָּכֶּל דְ"נַחְמוּ נַחֲמוּ" (שְׁתֵּי הַתָּבוֹת שָׁוֹת מַמְשׁ) – שֶׁהוּא עִנְיַן הַבְּלִי־גְּבוּל לַאֲמְתוֹ (כַּנִּזְכֶּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף ד) – יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁגַּם כָּכֶּל הַנָּחָמָה עַל בַּיִת רְאשׁוֹן וְעַל בַּיִת שֵׁנִי (אֹפְנִים שׁוֹנִים בְּבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ) הוּא בְּאֹכֶן שֶׁל בְּלִי־גְבוּל לַאֲמְתוֹ: הַיְנוּ, שֶׁעְנְינוֹ שֶׁל בִּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי הוּא בְּלִי־גְבוּל, וּמִצַּד הָעְדַּר הַהַּתְּדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִמוּת דְּכָל הָאֶפְשָׁרִיוֹת – מִצַד הָעָדְר הָבִּלִיוֹן וּמִצַּד הַתַּחְתוֹן וּמְצַד שְׁנֵיהֶם יַחַד, וְכָל אֶחָד הַמָּהְתוֹן וּמְצַד שְׁנִילֶם יַחַד, וְכָל אֶחָד הַמָּהַם שֵּׁל בְּלִי־גְּבוּל

(1)

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Based on this, we may also explain the connection and relevance of "Nachamu Nachamu" (a double consolation) to Parshas Va'eschanan

One of the core themes of Parshas Va'eschanan is the doubling of the Ten Commandments — that although they were already stated in Parshas Yisro, they were repeated and doubled in Parshas Va'eschanan, including all the details of the Ten Commandments (which encompass the entire Torah) — a total duplication (generally).

The explanation of the matter:

Among the differences between the Ten Commandments in Parshas Yisro and those in Parshas Va'eschanan — is a parallel to the difference between the first tablets (when the Jewish people were at the level of tzaddikim) and the second tablets (when the Jewish people were at the level of baalei teshuvah).

For the Ten Commandments in our parsha come in the continuation (and as part of the words of rebuke that Moshe spoke to the Jewish people), a theme of teshuvah, which is associated with the second tablets.

Put slightly differently: the Ten Commandments in Parshas Yisro are primarily from the perspective of Above, and those in Va'eschanan are primarily from the perspective of below.

However, since Parshas Va'eschanan does not mention at all the breaking of the tablets or the second tablets (only in Parshas Eikev which follows — even though by order of events, the details of the breaking of the tablets would fit better following the account of Matan Torah and the giving of the tablets in Parshas Va'eschanan), one can say:

That the doubling of the Ten Commandments in Parshas Va'eschanan emphasizes primarily the infinity in Torah.

And this is the connection between Parshas Va'eschanan and the doubling of the true and complete redemption (the content of "Nachamu Nachamu," a double consolation) — for the infinite nature of Torah in its truest and most complete form will be revealed in the future in the "new Torah" (that "shall go forth from Me").

עַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר גַּם הַקֶּשֶׁרְוְהַשַּׁיָכוּת דְּ"נַחֲמוּ נַחַמוּ" (נַחָמָה בִּכִפְלִיִם) לְפָרְשַׁת וַאֵתִחַנֵּן:

מֵהָעִנְיָנִים הָעִקָּרִיִּים דְּפָּרָשַׁת וָאֶתְחַבֵּן הַכֶּכֶּל דַּצְּשֶׁרֶת הַדְּבְּרוֹת, שָׁאַף שָׁנָּאָמְרוּ בְּפָּרָשַׁת יִתְרוֹ, חָזְרוּ וְנַכְפְּלוּ בְּפָרָשַׁת וָאֶתְחַבֵּן – כָּל פְּרְטֵי הָעִנְיָנִים דַּעֲשֶׂרֶת הַדְּבְּרוֹת (הַכּוֹלְלִים כָּל הַתּוֹרָה כֻּלָּה) – כֶּפֶל שָׁוֶה (בִּכְלָלוּת.)(.

וּבֵיאוּר הַעִנְיַן:

מֵהַחִלּוּקִים שֶׁבֵּין עֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת שֶׁבְּפָּרְשַׁת יִתְרוֹ לַעֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת שֶׁבְּפָרְשַׁת וָאֶתְחַבֵּן – עַל־דָּרֶךְ וּבְדֻגְמַת הַחִלּוּק שֶׁבֵּין לוּחוֹת רְאשׁוֹנוֹת (שֶׁבְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הָיוּ בְּדַרְגַּת צַדִּיקִים) וְלוּחוֹת שְׁנִּיוֹת :((שֶׁבָּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הָיוּ בִּדַרְגַּת בַּעֵלֵי תִּשׁוּבָה

שָׁהָרֵי צֲשֶׂרֶת הַדְּבְּרוֹת שֶׁבְּפָרְשֶׁתֵנוּ בָּאִים בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ לְ(וְחֵלֶק מִדְּבְרֵי הַתּוֹכֵחָה דְּמֹשֶׁה לִבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל) – תֹכֶן .עִנְיַן הַתְּשׁוּבָה, שֶׁקְשׁוּרָה עִם לוּחוֹת שְׁנִיּוֹת

וּבְסִגְנוֹן אַחֵר קְצָת: עֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת שֶׁבְּפָרְשֵׁת יִתְרוֹ – עָקָרֶם מִצֵּד הָעֶלְיוֹן, וַעֲשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת שֶׁבְּפָרְשֵׁת וַאָתַחַנֵּן – עָקָרֶם מִצֵּד הַתַּחָתוֹן.

אָבָל, כֵּיוָן שֶׁבְּפָרְשַׁת וָאֶתְחַנֵּן לֹא נִזְכָּר כְּלֶל הָעִנְיָן
דִּשְׁבִירַת הַלָּחוֹת וְלִּחוֹת שְׁנִיוֹת (כִּי אִם בְּפָרְשַׁת עֵקֶב
שֶׁלְאַחֲבִי־זָה, אַף שֶׁמִּצֵּד סֵדֶר הַדְּבָרִים מַתְאִים יוֹתֵר
שֶׁפְּרָטֵי הָעִנְיָנִים דִּשְׁבִירַת הַלַּחוֹת יָבוֹאוּ בְּהָמְשֵׁהְ
לִכְלְלוּת הַפִּיפוּר דְּמַצְמַד הַר סִינַי עַד לְנְתִינַת הַלָּחוֹת
(שְׁבָּפַרִשַׁת וַאָתְתַנֵּן

יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁהַכֶּפֶל דַּצְשֶׂרֶת הַדִּבְּרוֹת בְּפָרָשַׁת וָאֶתְחַנֵּן מַדְגִּישׁ בִּעָקֵר הַבִּלִי־גִּבוּל בַּתוֹרָה.

ןְזוֹהִי הַשַּׁיָכוּת דְּפָּרָשַׁת וָאֶתְחַנֵּן לַכָּפֶל דְּהַגְּאֻלָּה הָאֲמִהִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה (הַתּּכֵן דְ"נַחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ", נָחָמָה בִּכְפְלַיִם) – כִּיוָון שֶׁהַבְּלִי־גְּבוּל שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה לַאֲמִתְּוֹ וּבִשְׁלֵמוּתוֹ יִתְגַּלֶּה לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא בַּ"תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי הַצֵּא.

וְעַל־דֶּרֶדְ־וָה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר בְּנוֹגַעַ לְבַקּשֶׁת משֶׁה לְהִכָּנֵס

לָאָרֶץ שֶׁבְּהַתְחָלֵת פָּרָשַׁת וָאֶתְחַגֵּן:

# The Rebbe

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Va'eschanan

| And more specifically: in the future there will be both the qualities of the first tablets (from above) and of the second tablets (from below), and both of them together.  | וּבִפְּרָטִיּוּת יוֹתֵר – שֶׁלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא יִהְיוּ ב' הַמַּאֲלוֹת<br>דְלוּחוֹת רָאשׁוֹנוֹת (מִצַּד הָעֶלְיוֹן), וּדְלוּחוֹת שְׁנִיּוֹת<br>(מִצֵּד הַתַּחְתּוֹן), וְדִשְׁנֵיהֶם יַחַד.   |
|---|---|
| And it can be said that this is also alluded to in the exact wording "a new Torah shall go forth from Me" — "from Me" specifically, from the Holy One Himself; and "shall go forth" specifically, meaning it shall go forth from Heaven ("from Me") and come down into the world below in human understanding and grasp.        | וְנֵשׁ לוֹמֵר שֶׁמְּרְמָז גַּם בְּדִיּוּק הַלְּשׁוֹן "תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה<br>מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא" – "מֵאִתִּי" דַּיְקָא, מֵהַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא<br>עַצְמוֹ, וְ("מֵאִתִּי") "תַצֵא" דַּיְקָא – שָׁ"תַצֵא" מִן<br>הַשָּׁמִיִם ("מֵאִתִּי") וְתָבוֹא לְמַטָּה בָּאָרֶץ – בְּהַבָנָה<br>וָהַשָּׂגָה דְשֹׁכֶל הָאָדָם.   |
| However, there will not be a division of different modes in Torah; rather, due to the absence of limitation, there will be completeness in all possible modes (as mentioned above in section $\pi$ ).   | אָלָא – שָׁאֵין כָּאן הִתְחַלְּקוּת דְּאֹפָנִים שׁוֹנִים בַּתּוֹרָה,<br>כִּי אִם – שֶׁמִּצֵּד הֶעְדַּר הַהַגְּכָּלָה יֵשְׁנָה הַשְּׁלֵמוּת בְּכָל<br>הָאֶפְשָׁרִיּוֹת (כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף ה.  |
| And it can be said that in this way will also be the wondrous unity — that the intellect grasps the idea and encompasses it with its mind, and the intellect itself is invested within the concept — in the learning of the new Torah that shall go forth from Me.  | ְוְגֵשׁ לוֹמֵר – שֶׁבְּאֹפֶן כָּזֶה יִהְיֶה גַּם הַיִּחוּד נִפְלָא –<br>שֶׁהַשֵּׁכֶל תּוֹפֵס אֶת הַמָּשְׁכֶּל וּמַקִּיף אוֹתוֹ בְּשִׁכְלוֹ כוּ',<br>וְגַם הַשֵּׁכֶל מִתְלַבֵּשׁ בַּמְשְׁכָּל – בְּהַלִּימוּד בַּ"תוֹרָה<br>הַדְשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תִצֵא.   |
| It will no longer be a division of two modes — from above to below ("cause my tongue to answer Your word," where man responds after the speech of Hashem) and from below to above ("whoever reads and studies, the Holy One, blessed be He, reads and studies opposite him") — where Hashem reads and studies after the person. | שֶׁלֹא תִּהְנֶה הַהִּתְחַלְּקוּת דְּב' אֹפָנִים – מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה ("תַּעַן לְשׁוֹנִי אִמְרֶתָּדּ", שֶׁהָאָדָם עוֹנֶה אַחַר אֲמִירָתוֹ<br>שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא), וּמִלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה ("כָּל<br>הַקּוֹרֵא וְשׁוֹנֶה – הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא קוֹרֵא וְשׁוֹנֶה<br>כְּנָגְדּוֹ" – שֶׁהַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְּ־הוּא קוֹרֵא וְשׁוֹנֶה אַחַר<br>(לִימוּדוֹ שֶׁל הָאָדָם |
| Rather, it will be in a mode of infinity — and because of the absence of limitation, there will be completeness in all possible forms.  | כִּי אָם – בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁל בְּלִי־גְּבוּל, וּמִצֵּד הָעְדֵּר הַהַגְּכָּלָה<br>יֵשְׁנָה גַּם הַשְּׁלֵמוּת בְּכָל הָאֶפְשָׁרִיּוֹת.   |
| (1)   |   |
| And along these lines, it is possible to explain regarding Moshe's  | ועל-דרה־וה יש לראר דווגע לרפשח משה להכוח  |

Parshas Va'eschanan:

request to enter the Land, which appears at the beginning of

#### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Va'eschanan

One of the reasons that Moshe's request to enter the Land was not fulfilled, as it says, "And Hashem said to me... you shall not cross this Jordan... and command Yehoshua... for he... shall cause them to inherit the Land," is—even though entry to the Land through Moshe (had it occurred) would have been on a higher level than the actual entry through Yehoshua (as it would have been an eternal redemption, with no exile following)—there is also an advantage in the entry to the Land through Yehoshua.

The explanation is: that the conquest and division of the Land through Yehoshua is from below—from the vantage point of the lower realm. This is emphasized by the manner of conquest and division, drawn out over a long time: seven years of conquest, and seven years of division. And even afterward—even after the death of Yehoshua—there remained portions of Eretz Yisrael that had not yet been conquered, as it says at the beginning of the Book of Shoftim: "And it was after the death of Yehoshua, that the Children of Israel inquired of Hashem, saying: Who shall go up for us first to battle against the Canaanite? And Hashem said: Yehudah shall go up... And Yehudah said to Shimon his brother: Go up with me into my lot, and we will fight the Canaanite, and I also will go with you into your lot." For the refinement of the lower realm happens through service, which requires a prolonged process.

And further—and more essentially—even after the conquest and division of the Land were complete the first time, the Jewish people were exiled from Eretz Yisrael. And not just the seventy-year Babylonian exile, but also all the subsequent exiles, including the current final exile which has lasted close to two thousand years. The intent of this is to refine the sparks (of holiness) within the exile—as our Sages said: "The Holy One, blessed be He, exiled Israel among the nations only so that converts would be added to them," which refers to the sparks of holiness that are refined by the Jewish people in exile.

מַהַטְעָמִים שָׁלֹא נִתְקַיְמָה בַּקְשַׁת מֹשֶׁה לְּהָכָּנֵס לָאֶרֶץ, מְהַיְעָמִים שָׁלֹא נִתְקַיְמָה בַּקְשַׁת מֹשֶׁה לְהָכָּנֵס לָאֶרֶץ, כְּמוֹ־שֶׁכָּתוּב וַיֹּאמֶר ה' אֵלִי גּוֹ' לֹא תַעֲבֹר אֶת הַיַּרְבֵּן הַיָּגָה וְצַו אֶת יְהוֹשָׁעַ גּוֹ' כִּי הוּא גּוֹ' יַנְחִיל אוֹתָם אֶת הָאֶרֶץ גּוֹ", אַף שֶׁהַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ עַל־יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה (אִלּוּ הַיְּאָרֶץ הִיא בְּאֹכֶן נַצְּלָה יוֹתֵר מֵאֲשֶׁר הַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ (שָׁאִין שָׁהַיִּת שָׁאֵין עַל־יִדִי יְהוֹשָׁעַ (גְאָלָה נַצְחִית שָׁאֵין אַחָרָיהָ גָּלוּת) – מִפְּנֵי שָׁיֵשׁ גַּם מַעְלָה בַּכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ עַל־יִדִי יְהוֹשַׁעַ

וְהַהַסְבָּרָה בָּזֶה – שֶׁכִּבּוּשׁ וַחֲלְקַת הָאָרֶץ עַלֹּד יְדֵי
יְהוֹשְׁעַ הִיא מִצַד הַתַּחְתּוֹן, כַּמְּדְגֶשׁ בְּאֹכָּן הַכִּבּוּשׁ
וְהַחֲלָקָה בְּמָשֶׁךְ רִבּוּי זְמֵן, שֶׁבַע שֶׁכָּרְשׁוּ וְשָׁבַע
שְׁחָלְקוּ, וְגַם לְאַחֲרֵי־זֶה וַאֲפִלּוּ לְאַחֲרֵי מוֹת יְהוֹשָׁעַ)
נְשְׁאֲרוּ חֲחָלָקִים מֵאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁעֲדַיִן לֹא נִכְבְּשׁוּ,
יְהוֹשֶׁעַ וַיִּשְׁאֲלוּ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּה' לֵאמֹר מִי יַעֲלָה לָנוּ
יְהוֹשָׁעַ וַיִּשְׁאֲלוּ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּה' לֵאמֹר מִי יַעֲלָה לָנוּ
יְהוֹשָׁעַ וַיִּשְׁאֲלוּ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּה' לֵאמֹר מִי יִצְלָה לָנוּ
גוֹ' וַיִּאמֶר יְהוּדָה לְשִׁמְעוֹן אָחִיו עֲלֵה אִתִּי בְגוֹרָלִּר" כִּיוָן
וְנָלַחְמָה בַּבְּנַצְנִי וְהָלַכְתִּי גַם אֲנִי אִתְּךְ בְּגוֹרֶלְךְּ" כִּיוָן
יְשֶׁבֵּרוּר הַתַּמְחְתּוֹן הוּא עַלֹּ־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה -מְמְשֶׁכֶת
יְהוֹן הוּא עַלֹּ־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה -מְמְשֶׁכֶת

ְעוֹד וְעִקֶּר - שֶׁגַּם לְאַחַר שְׁלֵמוּת כִּבּוּשׁ וַחֲלְקַת הָאָרֶץ בַּפַּעַם הָרִאשׁוֹנָה, גָּלוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל מֵאֶרֶץ יִשְּׁרָאֵל, וְלֹא רַק גָּלוּת בָּבֶל לְמָשֶׁךְ שִׁבְעִים שֶׁנָה, אֶלָּא גַּם הַגָּלִיּוֹת שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי־זָה עַד לַגָּלוּת הָאַחָרוֹן שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁךְ קרוֹב לְאַלְפַּיִם שָׁנָה... שֶׁהַכַּוּנָה בָּזֶה הִיא כְּדֵי לְבָרֵר הַנִּיצוֹצוֹת שֶׁבְּגָלוּת (כְּמַאֲמֵר־ רַבּוֹתֵינוּ־זַ"ל לֹא הִגְלָה הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּף־הוּא אֶת יִשְׁרָאֵל לְבֵין הָאַמּוֹת אֶלָּא כְּדֵי שֶׁיִתְוַסְפוּ עֲלֵיהֶם גַּרִים", דְּקָאֵי עַל נִיצוֹצוֹת הַקְּדְשָׁה ("שְׁמְבָרְרִים בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בַּגָלוּת

#### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Va'eschanan

And in the well-known expression: to transform outside of Eretz Yisrael into Eretz Yisrael—and afterward, and through our actions and our service throughout the duration of the exile, through refining the lower realm, we will enter the Land in the true and complete redemption. Then the entry to the Land will be with ultimate completeness, with both advantages—of Moshe and of Yehoshua—together: an eternal redemption with no exile after it, and also from the standpoint of the lower realm.

וּבַלְשׁוֹן הַיָּדוּעַ לַעֲשׁוֹת מָחוּץ לָאָרֶץ אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל, וּלְאַחֲרֵי וְעַל־יִדִי מַעֲשֵׁינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ כָּל זְמַן מֶשֶׁרְ הַגָּלוּת "66 בְּבֵרוּר הַתַּחְתּוֹן, נִכְנָסִים לָאָרֶץ בַּגְאָלָה הָאָמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה, וְאָז תִּהְיֶה הַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלֵמוּת בְּב' הַמַּעְלוֹת (דְּמֹשֶׁה וְדִיהוֹשָׁעַ) גַּם יָחַד – הַאָּלֶה נִצְחִית שָׁאֵין אַחֲרֶיהָ נָּלוּת, וְגַם מִצַד הַתַּחְתּוֹן.

And from this it is understood that Parshas Va'eschanan emphasizes the advantage of the entry into the Land in ultimate perfection (which did not occur through Moshe so that it would also include the quality associated with Yehoshua) — in a manner of boundlessness ("Console, console," a double consolation),

וּמְזֶּה מוּבֶן שֶׁבְּפָּרָשַׁת וָאֶתְחַנֵּן מַדְגָשֶׁת מַצְלַת הַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ בְּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁלֵמוּת (שָׁלֹא הָיְתָה עַל־יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה כְּדֵי שֶׁתִּהְיֶה בָּה גַּם הַמַּעֲלָה שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי יְהוֹשָׁעַ) – ("בְּאֹפָן שֶׁל בְּלִי־גְבוּל (נְחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ", נָחָמָה בְּכִפְלַיִם, ("בְּאֹפָן שֶׁל בְּלִי־גְבוּל (נִחֲמוּ נַחֲמוּ", נָחָמָה בְּכִפְלַיִם

as explained — that because of the absence of limitation, there is perfection in all forms and aspects.

כָּאָמוּר, שָׁמְצֵד הָעְדֵר הַהַגְבָּלָה יֶשְׁנָהּ הַשְׁלֵמוּת בְּכָל הָאֵפַנִים וּבָכַל הַעָּנִיַנִים,

And simply: that the entry into the Land, its conquest and inheritance, will be immediate (perfection in time);

וּרְפַּשְׁטוּת – שֶׁהַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ כְּבּוּשׁ וִירְשַׁת הָאָרֶץ וּרְפַּשְׁטוּת – שֶׁהַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ כְּבּוּשׁ וִירְשַׁת הָאָרֶץ),

and it will encompass the entire Land (perfection in place), not just the land of the seven nations, but also the land of the Keini, Kenizi, and Kadmoni — the full ten nations;

וּבְנוֹגֵעַ לְכָל הָאָרֶץ כַּלָּהּ (שְׁלֵמוּת בְּמָקוֹם), לֹא רַק אֶרֶץ שֶׁבַע אַמוֹת, אֶלָּא גַּם אֶרֶץ קֵינִי קְנִזִי וְקַדְמֹנִי, אָרֵץ עֵשָׂר אַמוֹת,

and in a manner in which all her inhabitants will dwell upon her (perfection in soul) — that all the Children of Israel (including all the souls of Israel from all the previous generations) will dwell across all of Eretz Yisrael,

וּבְאֹפֶן שֶׁכֶּל יוֹשְׁבִיהָ עָלֶיהָ" (שְׁלֵמוּת בְּנֶפֶשׁ), שֶׁכֶּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל (כּוֹלֵל גַּם כָּל בְּנִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁבְּכָל הַדּוֹרוֹת שָׁלִפְנֵי־זָה) יוֹשְׁבִים בְּכָל אֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל כְּלָה,

in a fixed and eternal manner — forever and ever.

בְּאֹפֶן קָבוּעַ וְנִצְחִי לָעַד וּלְעוֹלְמֵי עוֹלְמִים

 $(\pi)$ 

In light of the above — that on Shabbos Nachamu, the boundlessness (the double measure) of the true and complete redemption is emphasized — there is an additional elevation specifically in the setting of this year, in which Shabbos Nachamu follows a great preparation on Erev Shabbos ("Whoever labors on Erev Shabbos will eat on Shabbos") which falls on the fifteenth of Av.

בָּהָאָמוּר לְעֵיל שֶׁבְּשַׁבַּת נַחֲמוּ מִדְגָּשׁ הַבְּלִי־גְּבוּל (כָּפֶל) שֶׁבְּהַגְּאָלָה הָאָמִּתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה, נִתְנַסֵף עִלּוּי מִיּחָד בִּקְבִיעוּת שָׁנָה זוֹ שֶׁשַׁבַּת נַחֲמוּ בָּא לְאַחֲבִי הַהְּכָנָה רַבָּה דְעָרֶב שַׁבָּת (מִי שֶׁטֻרַח בְּעֶרֶב שַׁבָּת יֹאכַל בְּשַׁבָּת") שֶׁחָל בַּחֲמִשָּׁה עָשֶׂר בְּאָב.

#### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Va'eschanan

And to preface an explanation of the connection between the fifteenth of Av (especially when it falls on Friday) and the true and complete redemption:

- The fifteenth of the month — when the moon is full — alludes to the perfection of the Jewish people, who count by the moon, resemble the moon, and are destined to renew like it in the true and complete redemption through David, King Moshiach (who is related to the moon, the attribute of Malchus).

The fifteenth of the month of Menachem-Av ("Menachem" before "Av") — the perfection of the month named after Moshiach, whose name is Menachem. His birth (his mazal dominates) is in this month (on Tisha B'Av), and when the moon is full on the fifteenth of Av, we know with certainty that Moshiach has already been born. This is the month whose mazal is "a lion," in which the Lion will come and rebuild Ariel. Especially when it falls on Friday — the day Adam was created, so that when he entered the world everything was already prepared for the meal — this alludes to the sixth millennium, in

the Wild Ox, on the eternal Shabbos of the World to Come. And it can be said that in these matters—of the fifteenth of the month, the fifteenth of Av, and (its occurrence on Friday)—the aspect of infinity (doubling) in the true and complete redemption is emphasized, as expressed in the complete perfection of all aspects together:

which everything is prepared for the feast of the Leviathan and

In the matter of "the moon is full" (on the fifteenth of the month)—meaning the perfection of the moon is by virtue of receiving the sun's light completely, until the ultimate perfection of the union of the two luminaries (sun and moon) in the future, as it is written: "The light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun..."

וּבְהָקְדַּם בַּאוּר הַשַׁיָּכוּת דַּחֲמִשָּׁה עָשֶׂר בְּאָב (וּבִפְרָט בִּיּוֹם הַשִּׁשִׁי) לָגָאלַה הַאֱמִתּית וְהַשָּׁלמַה: בִּשְׁחַל בַּיּוֹם הַשִּׁשִׁי) לָגָאלַה הַאֱמִתּית וְהַשָּׁלמַה:

יוֹם חֲמִשֶּׁה עָשֶׂר בַּחֹדֶשׁ – שֶׁבּוֹ קַיְמָא סִיהָרָא-בְּאֵשְׁלָמוּתָא [=נִמְצֵאת הַלְבָנָה בְּשְׁלֵמוּתָה] "י, שֶׁרוֹמֵז עַל הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁמוֹנִין לַלְבָנָה" וְדוֹמִין לַלְבָנָה", וַעֲתִידִים לְהִתְחַדֵּשׁ כְּמוֹתָה", בַּגְאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלַמָה עַל־יְדֵי דָּוִד מַלְכָּא מְשִׁיחָא (שְׁשַׁיָּךְ (לַלְבָנָה, סְפִירַת הַמַּלְכוּת.

ּחָמִשֶּׁה עָשֶׂר בְּחֹדֶשׁ מְנַחֵם־אָב (מְנַחֵם" לִפְנֵי אָב") שְׁלֵמוּת הַחֹדֶשׁ שֻׁנִּקְרָא עַל שְׁמוֹ שֶׁל מָשִׁיחַ, שֻׁמְנַחֵם
שְׁמוֹ, וְלֵדָתוֹ (מַזָּלוֹ גּוֹבֵר") בְּחֹדֶשׁ זֶה (בְּתִשְׁעָה בְּאָב,
וּלְשֶׁמִּתְמַלֵאת הַלְּבָנָה בַּחֲמִשָּׁה עָשֶׂר בְּאָב יוֹדְעִים
בְּוַדְּאוּת שֶׁכְּבָר נוֹלַד מְשִׁיחַ), חֹדֶשׁ שֶׁמַּוָּלוֹ אַרְיֵה,
"שַׁבּוֹ יָבוֹא אַרְיֵה כוּ' וִיְבָנַה אַרִיאֵל

וּבִפָּרָט כְּשָׁחָל בַּיּוֹם הַשִּׁשִׁי - יוֹם בְּרוֹא אָדָם הָרִאשׁוֹן, שָׁנִּבְרָא בַּיּוֹם הַשִּׁשִׁי כְּדֵי שֶׁיִּכָּנֵס יִמְצָא הַכּּל מוּכָן) לַסְעוּדָה מִיָּד" שֶׁרוֹמֵז עַל אֶלֶף הַשְּׁשִׁשִׁי שֶׁבּוֹ הַכּּל מוּכָן לַסְעוּדָה דְלִוְיָתָן וְשׁוֹר הַבָּר בְּיוֹם שֶׁכָּלוֹ שַׁבָּת הוִנְנוּחָה לָחָיִי הָעוֹלַמִים.

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁבְּעִנְיָנִים אֵלוּ חֲמִשָּׁשָׁה עָשֶׁר בַּחֹדֶשׁ, חֲמִשֶּׁה עָשֶׂר בְּאָב, וְ(קְבִיעוּתוֹ בֵּיוֹם הַשִּׁשִׁי) מִדְגָּשׁ הַבְּלִי גְבוּל (כָּפֶל) שֶׁבְּהַגְּאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה שִׁמִּתְבַּטַא בְּהַשְׁלֵמוּת הָאֲמִתִּית דְכָל הָעִנְיָנִים גַּם יָחַד:

בְּהָעָנְיָן דְּקֵיְמָא סִיהֶרָא בְּאַשְׁלָמוּתָא" (חֲמִשָּׁה עָשֶׂר בַּהָעָנְיָן דְּקֵיְמָא סִיהֶרָא בְּאַשְׁלָמוּתָא" (חֲמִשָּׁה עָשֶׂר בַּחֹדֶשׁ) - שֶׁשְׁלֵמוּת הַלְבָנָה הִיא עַל־יְדֵי זֶה שֶׁמְקַבְּּלֶת אוֹר הַשָּׁמֶשׁ בִּשְׁלֵמוּת דְחַבּוּר ב' הַמַּאֲלוֹת דְּשִׁמְשָׁא וְסִיהָרָא לֶעָתִיד לְבוֹא, כְּמוֹ־ ב' הַמַּאְלוֹת דְשִׁמְשָׁא וְסִיהָרָא לֶעָתִיד לְבוֹא, כְּמוֹ־ שַׁכּתוּב וְהִיה אוֹר הֹלְבנה בָּאוֹר החמה גּוֹ"י

#### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Va'eschanan

In the matter of the fifteenth of Menachem-Av—Messiah's birth occurs precisely after the destruction, as the Midrash says: When his cow mooed the first time, the Temple was destroyed; when it mooed the second time, the Redeemer of Israel was born.

And not only that, but even after he has become great—including especially spiritual greatness, "taller than all the people from his shoulders and upward" (like the full laws of a king—and certainly regarding Moshiach, a king and teacher), still exile and destruction continued for a long time.

Until the longest period of time, for the intention is that the redemption should be complete from above and below—from both together.

And in the matter of "everything is ready for the meal"—the completeness of the meal on the day that "Shabbos has ended" (through the preparation on Friday) in all aspects is from the perfection of infinity, as emphasized also in the double "good" of Friday.

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And it may be added that the concept of "without limitation" is emphasized also in the divine service of man, beginning from the fifteenth of Av — "from then on, whoever increases will be added to," from the fifteenth of Av and onward: "he who adds nights to the days in Torah study will add life to his life"; Since all Israel is presumed to be upright, and they fulfill the mitzvah of Torah study by establishing set times for Torah study according to the law as it is given to every individual in the laws of Torah study, it is understood that the essence and perfection of the matter and the increase in Torah study must be in a manner

And in the language of the verse from this week's Torah portion
— "with all your might," your "very," which is associated with
the "very" (absolute without limit) in truth;

And this is the preparation for an increase in Torah in its true and complete form — in a literally infinite way: "A new Torah will go forth from Me" (as mentioned above in section 6).

בְּהָעִנָּיָן דַּחֲמִשֶּׁה עָשָּׁר בִּמְנַחֵּם־אָב – שֶׁלֵּדַת מְשִׁיחַ היא בָּרָגַע שֶׁלְאַחֲבִי הַחְרְבָּן דַּוְקָא, כִּדְאִיתָא בְּמִדְרְשֵׁי רַבּּוֹתֵינוּ־זַ"ל שֶׁבְּשֶׁגָעֲתָה פָּרָתוֹ פַּעַם א' נֶחָרֶב בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ, וּכְשֶׁגָעֲתָה פָּרָתוֹ פַּעַם הַב' נוֹלַד מוֹשִׁיעֶן ,וְגוֹאֲלָן שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל

וְלֹא עוֹד אֶלָּא שֶׁגַּם לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה גָּדוֹל, כּוֹלֵל
וּבְמְיָחָד גַּדְלוּת רוּחָנִית, מִשִׁכְמוֹ וַמַּעְלָה גָּבֹה מִכֶּל
הָעָם" (כְּכָל פְּרָטֵי דִינֵי מֶלֶךְ, וְעַל־אַחַת־ כַּמָּה וְכַמְּה
בְּנוֹגַעַ לְמֶלֶךְ הַמָּשִׁיחַ, מֶלֶךְ וְרַב"), נִמְשֶׁךְ הַחְרְבֶּן
וָהַגַּלוּת מֵשֶׁךְ זִמַן

וְעַד לְמֶשֶׁךּ זְמֵן הַכִּי אָרֹדְּ – שֶׁהַכַּוּנָה בָּזֶה הִיא שֶׁתִּהָיֶה שָׁלֵמוּת הַגְאָלָה מִצַד הָעָלְיוֹן וּמְצֵד הַתַּחְתּוֹן, וּמְצֵד שִׁנֵיהֵם יַחַד.

וּבְהָעִנְיָן דְּהַכּּל מוּכָן לַסְעוּדָה – שֶׁשְׁלֵמוּת הַסְעוּדָה דְיוֹם שֶׁכֵּלוֹ שֵׁבָּת" (עַל־יְדֵי הַהְכָנָה בֵּיוֹם הַשִּׁשִׁי) בְּכָל פְּרָטֵי הָעִנְיָנִים הִיא מִצֵד הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּבְלִי גְּבוּל, כַּמָּדְגָשׁ גַּם בְּהַכָּפֶל טוב"97 בַּיּוֹם הַשִּׁשִׁי

וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁהָעִנְיָן דְּבְלִי־גְּבוּל מֵדְגָשׁ -גַּם בַּעֲבוֹדַת הָאָדָם הָחֵל מַחְמִשֶּׁה עָשָׂר בְּאָב דְּמִכָּאן" וְאֵילָךְ דְּמוֹסִיף יוֹסִיף", מַחֲמִשָּׁה עָשֶׂר בְּאָב וָאֵילֶךְ דְּמוֹסִיף לִילוֹת עַל הַיָּמִים לַעֲסק בַּתּוֹרָה יוֹסִיף חַיִּים עַל חייו

בֵּיוָן שֶׁבֶּל יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּחָזְקת בַּשְׁרוּת "100, וּמְקַיָּמִים מִצְוַת תַּלְמוּד תּוֹרָה עַל־יִדִי קְבִיעַת עִתִּים לַתּוֹרָה כַּדָּת הַנִּתָּנָה לְכָל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד בְּהַלְכוֹת תַּלְמוּד תּוֹרָה"101, מוּבָן, שֶׁעְקַר וּשְׁלֵמוּת הָעִנְיָן וְהוֹסָפָה בְּלִמוּד הַתּוֹרָה הוּא בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה,

וּבִלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב בְּפָּרָשַׁת הַשֶּׁבוּעַ102 – בְּכָל מְאֹדֶךּ", מְאֹד שָׁלְךָּ", שֶׁקָשׁוּר עִם מְאֹד" (בְּלִי גְבוּל) הָאֲמִתִּי ,103

וְזוֹהִי הַהַּכָנָה לַהוֹסָפָּה בַּתּוֹרָה לַאֲמִתָּה וּבִשְׁלֵמוּתָה בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁל בְּלִי גְבוּל מַמָּשׁ - תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא" ((בַּנִזְכֵּר־לִעִיל סְעִיף־ו

beyond measure and limitation.

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| And through this is fulfilled the perfection of "he will add life to his life" in a manner beyond measure and limitation — eternal life.  | 'וְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה נַעֲשִׂית הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּיוֹסִיף חַיִּים עַל חַיָּיו<br>בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה -חיים נִצְחִיים.  |
|---|---|
| (*)   |   |
| And the emphasis is even stronger regarding all the above — on Shabbos Nachamu, which was the day before the fifteenth of Av, in the year 5751 (1991),  | וְהַדְגֶשָׁה יְתַרָה בְּכָל־הַנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל -בְּשַׁבַּת נַחְמוּ<br>שֶׁלְמָחֶרֶת חֲמִשֶּׁה עָשָּׁר בָּאָב דִּשְׁנַת ה'תנש"א:  |
| — which was mentioned many times in recent times as the year in which, based on all signs, we are in the year that King Moshiach will be revealed in —  | דְּבֵּר כַּמָּה־פְּעָמִים בַּתְּקוּפָה הָאַחֲרוֹנָה שָׁלְפִי כָּל<br>הַסִימָנִים נִמְצָאִים אָנוּ בַּשָׁנָה שָׁמֶּלֶךְ הַמְּשִׁיחַ יִתְגַּלָּה<br>"בּוֹ   |
| (In addition to the calculation that from Friday afternoon and on begins the year 5751),  | נוֹסֶף עַל הַחֶשְׁבּוֹן דְּעֶרֶב שַׁבָּת לְאַחַר חֲצוֹת שֶׁמַּתְחִיל)<br>(בִּשְׁנַת ה'תנש"א   |
| as alluded to in the roshei teivos (which spread throughout all of Israel): "It will be the year I will show him wonders" —   | - כַּמְרְמָז בְּהָרָאשֵׁי תַבוֹת (שֶׁנִּתְפַּשֵׁט בְּכָל יִשְׂרָאֵל) הָיָה<br>רְתָהֵא שָׁנַת נִפְלָאוֹת אַרְאָנוּ,  |
| and especially as throughout the year people saw in actuality (and will continue to see) many events that are "wonders,"  | וּבִפְרָט שֶׁבְּמֶשֶׁךְ הַשָּׁנָה רָאוּ בְּפָעַל (וְיִרְאוּ עוֹד) כַּמָּה־<br>וֹןכַמָּה מְאֹרָעוֹת שֶׁהֵם נִפְלָאוֹת,   |
| and even more than that — each one of them is a "wonder" even relative to the "wonders" before it — a wonder upon a wonder, that arouses renewed amazement, including also the wonder that is occurring in these very days: | וִיתֵרָה מָזֶּה, שֶׁכָּל אֶחָד מֵהֶם הוּא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל פָּלָא" גַּם<br>בְּיַחֵס לְהַפָּלָא" שֶׁלְפָנָיו, פָּלָא לְגַבֵּי פָּלָא שָׁמְעוֹרֵר<br>הָתְפַּעֲלוּת חֲדָשָׁה כּוֹלֵל גַם הַפָּלָא" שֶׁמְתַרַחֵשׁ בְּיָמִים<br>אַלוּ מַמְשׁ: |
| The gathering of Anash and the shluchim in Russia — who gathered from many places (including also from other countries in the world) in the town of Lubavitch,  | כָּנּוּס אַנַּ"שׁ וְהַשְּׁלוּחִים שֶׁיִּחִיוּ בִּמְדִינַת רוּסְיָא,<br>שֶׁהָתְכַּנְסוּ מִכַּמָּה וְכַמָּה מְקוֹמוֹת (גַּם מִשְׁאָר מְדִינוֹת<br>שֶׁבָּעוֹלָם) בָּצְיָרָה לִיוּבַאוִויטִשׁ,  |
| including also in order to pray at the holy gravesites of our Rebbeim and Nesi'im whose resting place is there with honor, and also at the holy gravesite of my father, teacher, and Rebbe of blessed memory —              | כּוֹלֵל גַּם כְּדֵי לְהָשְׁתַּטַחַ עַל צִיּוּנֵי קֹדֶשׁ שֶׁל רַבּוֹתֵינוּ<br>נְשִׂיאֵינוּ שֶׁשֶׁם מְנוּחָתָם כָּבוֹד, וְגַם עַל הַצִיוּן הַקֶּדוֹשׁ<br>שֶׁל אֲדוֹנִי־אָבִי־מוֹרִי וְרַבִּי זַ"ל                                       |
| (whose yahrzeit, the 20th of Av, is blessed from this very holy Shabbos) —  | שָׁיּוֹם הַהָּלּוּלָא שָׁלוֹ, עֶשְׂרִים בְּאָב, מִתְבָּרַךְ מִיּוֹם)<br>,(הַשַּׁבַּת־לִדֶשׁ זֶה,  |
| and in addition to that, they are gathering in the capital of the whole country, Moscow,  | ְנוֹסֶף לָזֶה, מִתְכַּנְסִים בְּעִיר הַבִּירָה דְכָל הַמְדִינָה,<br>מָאסְקְנָוא   |
| in order to consult and speak together (each person helping his fellow — with love and unity — "as one man with one heart"),  | ּכְּדֵי לְהָתְיַעֵץ וּלְהָתְדַבֵּר יַחְדָּו (אִישׁ אֶת רֵעֵהוּ יַעֲזרוּ,<br>(מִתּוֹךְ אַהָבָה וְאַחְדוּת, כְּאִישׁ אֶחָד בְּלֵב אֶחָד   |

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| and to take good resolutions to increase with greater strength and power in spreading Torah and Judaism, and spreading the wellsprings outward, throughout the whole country and the entire world —  | וּלְקַבֵּל הַחָלָטוֹת טוֹבוֹת לְהוֹסִיף בְּיָתֵר שְׂאֵת וּבְיָתֵר עוֹ<br>בַּהָפָצַת הַתּוֹרָה וְהַיַּהָדוּת וַהְפָצַת הַמַּעְיָנוֹת חוּצָה בְּכָל<br>הַמְּדִינָה וּבְכָל הָעוֹלָם כֵּלוֹ,                                |
|--|--|
| and may it be G-d's will that the gathering be with great and abundant success, and in a manner of doubled and redoubled increase — "he who adds will be granted more."  | ִוִיהִי רָצוֹן שֶׁיִּהְיֶה הַכִּנּוּס בְּהַצְלָחָה רַבָּה וּמְפְלָגָה,<br>וּבְאֹפֶן שֶׁל הוֹסָפָה כְּפוּלָה וּמְכֵפֶּלֶת, דְמוֹסִיף יוֹסִיף"   |
| And even to the point of an increase beyond measure and limitation — that this event is a matter of "wonders,"   | וְעַד לְהוֹסָפָה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְבָּלָה – שֶׁמְאֹרֶע<br>וֹזֶה הוּא־ עִנְיָן שֶׁל נִפְלָאוֹת,   |
| that a country which fought against the activities of the honorable holiness of my teacher and father-in-law, the Rebbe, leader of our generation (and in this same manner also with regard to the activities of the one whose yahrzeit is on the 20th of Av), | שָׁאוֹתָהּ מְדִינָה שֶׁלָּחֲמָה נָגֶד פְּעַלוֹתָיו שֶׁל<br>כְּבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ<br>(וְעַל־דָּדֶּרֶד־זָה בָּנוֹגֵעַ לִפְעַלוֹתָיו שָׁל בַּעַל הַהִּלּוּלָא<br>(דְּעַשְׂרִים בְּאָב |
| in spreading Torah and the wellsprings outward — that very country is now hosting and honoring his students and emissaries and those who go in his paths and ways in spreading Torah and the wellsprings outward —   | בַּהָפָצַת הַתּוֹרָה וְהַמַּעְיָנוֹת חוּצָה, מְאָרַחַת וּמְכַבָּדָת<br>אֶת תַּלְמִידִיו וּשְׁלוּחָיו וְהַהוֹלְכִים בִּדְרָכִיו וְאוֹרְחוֹתִיו<br>– בַּהָפָצַת הַתּוֹרָה וְהַמֵּעְיָנוֹת חוּצָה                           |
| These "wonders" (which they already saw in actuality) awaken and emphasize that immediately and at once we will see the greatest wonder — the true and complete redemption,  | שֶׁנַּפְלָאוֹת" אֵלּוּ (שֶׁכְבֶּר רָאוּ בְּפּעֵל) מְעוֹרְרִים<br>וּמַדְגִישִׁים שֶׁתַּכָף וּמִיָּד רוֹאִים הַפָּלָא הָכִי גָּדוֹל –<br>גָאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלַמָה  |
| about which it is said: "As in the days of your going out of the land of Egypt, I will show him wonders," — wonders even relative to the Exodus from Egypt itself,   | עָלֶיהָ נָאֱמַר כִּימֵי צֵאתְדְּ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם אַרְאָנּוּ<br>נִפְלָאוֹת", נִפְלָאוֹת" גַּם בְּעֵרֶךְ לִיצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם   |
| and especially as in the year of "I will show him wonders" itself, we are approaching the end of the year —  | וּבִפְרָט שֶׁבִּשְׁנַת נִפְּלָאוֹת אַרְאֶנּוּ" עַצְמָה הוֹלְכִים<br>וּמִתְקָרְבִים לְסִיוּמָה שֶׁל הַשָּׁנָה   |
| for we are already after the tenth month (from the month of Tishrei, the beginning and head of the year),  | שֶׁנְמְצָאִים כְּבָר לְאַחֲרֵי חֹדֶשׁ הָעֲשִׂירִי (מֵחֹדֶשׁ תִּשְׁרֵי,<br>(הַתְחָלַת וְרֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה,  |
| in the eleventh month, which is connected with "eleven days<br>from Chorev," a level beyond measure and limitation of ten, of<br>the order of hishtalshelus (progressive descent).   | בַּחֹדֶשׁ הֵי"א, שָׁקֶשׁוּר עַם אַחַד עָשָׂר יוֹם מֵחֹרֵב"י,<br>בָּחִינָה שָׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה דְעָשָׂר, דְּסֵדֶר<br>הִשְׁתַּלְשָׁלוּתיי  |

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And also according to the count of the months from the month of Nissan—since if they had merited, the Redemption would have come in the month of Nissan, in which they were redeemed and in which they are destined to be redeemed—and at the very least in the month of Iyar (whose acronym is Avraham, Yitzchak, Yaakov, and Rachel—representing the four legs of the Divine Chariot), the one who weeps over her children, "Rachel weeps for her children, she refuses to be comforted," until the Holy One, blessed be He, promises her that "your children will return to their border,"

ְוְגַם לְפִּי מִנְיֵן הָחֲדָשִׁים מֵחֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן שָׁאִלּוּ זָכוּ הָיְתָה בָּאָה הַגְּאָלָה בְּחֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן, שֶׁבּוֹ נִגְאֲלוּ וּבוֹ עֲתִידִין לְהִגָּאֵל, וְעַל־כָּל־כָּנִים בְּחֹדֶשׁ אִיֶּר, רָאשֵׁי תֵבוֹת אַבְרָהָם יִצְחָק יַעֲקֹב וְרָחַלִּי' (ד' רַגְלֵי הַמֶּרְכָּבָה\*י) שָׁמְבַכָּהייי עַל בָּנִיהָ מֵאֲנָה לְהִנָּשֶׁם"118 עַד שֶׁהַקְדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא מַבְטִיחָה שֶׁשָׁבוּ בָנִים 'לִגְבוּלָם"19

and at the very least in the month of Tammuz—the month of Redemption—we are already in the fifth month, corresponding to "the fifth [plague] upon Pharaoh," from whom all lights were repaid and revealed,

ְוְעַל־כָּל־ כָּנִים בְּחֹדֶשׁ תַּמוּז, חֹדֶשׁ הַגְּאָלָה – נִמְצָאִים כְּבָר בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי, בְּחִינַת הַחֲמִישִׁית לְפַרְעֹה", דְאָתְפָּרִיעוּ וְאָתְגַלִיָן מִנֵּה כָּל נְהוֹרִין

the month of Menachem Av, whose zodiac is a lion (as mentioned earlier, section 8), and in this very month—on Shabbos Nachamu, which begins the comfort in double measure ("double for the Torah"), of the seven of consolation,

חֹדֶשׁ מְנַחֵם־אָב שֶׁמַּזָּלוֹ אַרְיֵה (כַּנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ח) וּבְחֹדֶשׁ זֶה עַצְמוֹ - בְּשַׁבֵּת נַחֲמוּ, שֶׁבּוֹ מַתְחִילָה הַנָּחָמָה בְּכִפְלַיִם" (כְּפְלַיִם לְתוּשִׁיָה "121) דְשֶׁבַע "דְנָחֶמָתָא

and in the second half of the month, in which the preparation begins for the following month—Elul, the final month of the year of "I will show you wonders"—

וּבְחָצִיוֹ הַשַּׁנִי שֶׁל הַחֹדֶשׁ, שֶׁבּוֹ מַתְחִילָה הַהְּכָנָה 122 לַחֹדֶשׁ שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי־זֶה, חֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל, חֹדֶשׁ הָאַחַרוֹן דִּשְׁנַת נפלאוֹת אראנוּ "123

surely and certainly, there must be the true and complete Redemption, "As in the days of your exodus from Egypt I will show him wonders," in actual reality, and immediately, on the greatness of Shabbos Nachamu, which is on the day after the fifteenth of Av, in which is emphasized the boundlessness of the true and complete Redemption.

הָבֵי בְּוַדַּאי וּבְוַדַּאי שָׁצְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת הַגְּאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה, כִּימֵי צֵאתָּךְ מֵאָרֶץ מִצְרָיִם אַרְאָנּוּ נִפְלָאוֹת", בְּפְעַל מַמָּשׁ, וְתֵכֶף וּמִיָּד, בְּעָצוּמוֹ שֶׁל שַׁבַּת נַחֲמוּ שֶׁלְמָחֶרֶת ט"ו בְּאָב, שֶׁבּוֹ מִדְגָשׁ הַבְּלִי־גְּבוּל דָהָגָאֵלָה הָאֵמִתִּית וְהַשָּׁלֵמָה

(۲%)

#### And regarding the practical outcome:

וּבַנוֹגע לפעל:

Since we are found at the threshold of the true and complete redemption, in which all matters will be in a manner of without limitation – there needs to be a "taste" (on Erev Shabbos, it is good to taste from every dish) from the "without limitation" of the redemption, through an increase in matters of Torah and mitzvos in a manner that is beyond measure and limitation.

כִּיוָן שֶׁנִּמְצָאִים עַל סַסֵף הַגְּאָלֶה הָאֲמָתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה שֶׁבָּה יִהְיוּ כֵּל הָעִנְיָנִים בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל בְּלִי גְבוּל – צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת הַטְעִימָה" (בְּעֶרֶב שֵׁבָּת, שָׁטוֹב לְטְעם מִכָּל תַּבְשִׁיל וְתַבְשִׁיל") מֵהַבְּלִי גְבוּל דְּהַגְאָלָה, עַל־יִדִי הַהוֹסָפָה בְּעִנְיָנֵי הַתּוֹרָה־ וּמִצְווֹת בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְדִידָה וְהָגִבַּלֵה

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And more specifically – an increase in Torah learning (adding nights to days to toil in Torah), both the revealed Torah and the inner dimension of Torah, including the study of Ein Yaakov, the aggadah of Torah, in which most of the secrets of the Torah are hidden; and more importantly, the study of the inner dimension of Torah, as the Arizal (whose yahrzeit is on the Fifth of Menachem-Av) stated that in these final generations it is permitted and a mitzvah to reveal this wisdom.

And especially after it has been explained in the teachings of Chassidus in a way that is accessible to the understanding and grasp of every single Jew.

And a particular emphasis on increasing Torah study in matters of redemption – both in the revealed Torah, and especially in the sefer of the Rambam which includes also the halachos relevant to the time of redemption, such as the laws of the Beis HaBechirah (which were studied then during the Three Weeks), as well as the laws of Kings and their wars and the King Moshiach; and in the inner dimension of Torah, that in addition to the fact that the general study of the inner Torah brings the redemption closer, "with this book of yours (the teachings of Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai)... they will go out of exile with mercy," there is a unique elevation in the study of those parts of the inner Torah that explain the topics of redemption.

And how good – that this study be in a manner of ten (a group) who sit (with calmness and consistency) and engage (in a manner of real engagement) in Torah, as per the directive of the Mishnah that is studied in Pirkei Avos on this Shabbos – Chapter Three, which also alludes to the third redemption and the Third Beis HaMikdash, through which the consolation in double measure takes place for the First Temple and the Second Temple.

(יב)

And we may add a teaching and instruction related to the subject of Redemption also from the beginning of the third chapter of Pirkei Avos: "Contemplate three things."

וּבְפְּרָטִיּוּת יוֹתֵר – הוֹסָפָה בְּלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה (מוֹסִיף לִילוֹת עַל הַיָּמִים לַעֲסִק בַּתּוֹרָה"), הֵן נִגְלָה דְתּוֹרָה וְהֵן פְּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה, כּוֹלֵל למוּד עֵין יַעֲקֹב, אַגָּדָה שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה, שָׁרֹב סוֹדוֹת הַתּוֹרָה גְנוּזִין בָּה", וְעוֹד וְעָקֶר, לְמוּד פְּנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה, כְּדִבְרֵי הָאֲרִיזַ"ל (שֶׁיּוֹם הַהְלוּלָא שָׁלוֹ בַּחֲמִשָּׁה מְנַחֵם־אָב) שֶׁבְּדוֹרוֹת אֵלוּ הָהָלוּנְא שָׁלוֹ בַּחָמִשָּׁה לְנַחֹם־אָב) שֶׁבְּדוֹרוֹת אֵלוּ

וּבִמְיָחָד לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁנִּתְבָּאֲרָה בְּתוֹרַת הַחֲסִידוּת בְּאאֹפֶּן שָׁשֵׁיָּדְ לַהַבָּנָה וְהַשָּׁגָה דְכָל־אָחָד וְאָחָד מִיִּשׂרָאֵל, שָׁשֵׁיָּדְ לַהַבָּנָה וְהַשָּׁגָה דְכָל־אָחָד וְאָחָד מִיִּשׂרָאֵל

וּמַה טוֹב – שָׁלְמוּד זֶה יִהְיֶה בְּאֹפֶן דַּצְשָׂרָה (צבּוּר)
שִׁיוֹשְׁבִים (בְּהִתְיַשְׁבוּת וּקְבִיעוּת) וְעוֹסְקִים (בְּאֹפֶן
שֶׁל צֵסֶק") בַּתּוֹרָה, כְּהַהוֹרָאָה דִּדְבַר מִשְׁנָה שֶׁלוֹמְדִים
בְּפָרְקֵי אֲבוֹת דְּשַׁבָּת זֶה - בֶּרֶק שְׁלִישִׁי, שָׁגַם רוֹמַז
לַגְאָלָה הַשְׁלִישִׁית וּבֵית־הַמִּקְדְּשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי, שֶׁעַל יָדָם
לַגְאָלָה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית הַבָּחָמָה בְּכִפְלַיִם עַל בֵּית רָאשׁוֹן וּבַיִת שַׁנִי

וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף לִמּוּד וְהוֹרָאָה בְּשַׁיָּכוּת לְעִנְיֵן הַגְּאָלָה גַּם הַהַתְחָלַת פָּרֶק שָׁלִישִׁי: "הִסְתַּבֵּל בִּשְׁלשָׁה דְּבָרִים"

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"Three things" (without specification) — one may say that it also alludes to the third Redemption and the Third Beis HaMikdash: a threefold Redemption and a threefold Beis HaMikdash, which includes both the qualities of the first and second Redemptions, the first and second Temples, and both together. "Contemplate three things" — the word "contemplate" (histakel) is precise: it implies deep analysis and contemplation with greater depth on the subject of the third Redemption and the Third Beis

"Three things," through an anticipation and unique yearning — "I await him every day that he should come," that he should come on each day, this very day — and all the more so when standing on the threshold of the Redemption, the contemplation in "three things" must be with even greater elevation and even greater strength.

And one may say that the contemplation on the subjects of the third Redemption and the Third Beis HaMikdash ("three things") affects wholeness in all matters of divine service that are included in the "three things" — the three pillars of Torah, avodah, and gemilus chassadim — whose fulfillment comes through the three garments: thought, speech, and action.

So that the service is not in a divided manner, but rather in a manner of without limitation; and due to the absence of limitation, there is wholeness in all the pillars.

(۲۲)

And one may add to this also in connection with what was stated above regarding the increase in Torah study from the fifteenth of Av onward:

"Three things" — also alludes to Torah, the threefold Torah ("Oraysa Tlisa'i") — which includes, and in particular, the "new Torah which shall go forth from Me" in the third Redemption, whose preparation is through the increase in Torah study in a manner of without limitation from the fifteenth of Av onward (as mentioned above in section 9).

שָׁלשָׁה דְבָרִים" (סְתָם) – יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שָׁגַּם רוֹמֵז" לַגְּאֶלָה הַשְּׁלִישִׁי, גְּאוּלָה לַגְּאֶלָה הַשְּׁלִישִׁי, גְּאוּלָה מְשֻׁלָּשֶׁת וּבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ מְשֻׁלָּשׁ, שֶׁכּוֹלֵל ב' הַמַּעְלוֹת מְשֵׁלָשֶׁת וּבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ מְשֻׁלָּשׁ, שֶׁכּוֹלֵל ב' הַמַּעְלוֹת דְּגְאֻלָה רְאשׁוֹנָה וּשְׁנִיָּה, בַּיִת רְאשׁוֹן וְשֵׁנִי, וּשְׁנֵיהֶם זְיָתַד

וְהָסְתַּכֵּל בִּשְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים" – "הִסְתַּכֵּל" דַּיִקָא," שָׁמוֹרָה עַל הָעִיּוּן וְהַהִּתְבּוֹנְנוּת בְּהַעֲמָקָה יְתֵרָה בְּעִנְיַן הַגְּאֻלָּה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית וּבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי

שָׁלשָׁה דְבָרִים"), מִתּוֹדְ צְפִיֶּה וְהִשְׁתּוֹקְקוּת") מִיּוּחֶדֶת: "אֲחַכֶּה לוֹ בְּכָל יוֹם שֶׁיָבוֹא", שֶׁיָבוֹא בְּכָל יוֹם, בְּיוֹם זֶה מַמָּשׁ, וְעַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה כְּשֶׁעוֹמְדִים עַל סַף הַגְּאֻלָּה, שֶׁהַהִסְתַּכְּלוּת בִּשְׁלשָׁה דְבָרִים הִיא בִּיתֵר שְׂאֵת וּבְיֵתֵר עֹזּ.

ְוְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁהַהִּסְתַּכְּלוּת בְּעִנְיָנֵי הַגְּאֵלָּה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית וּבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי ("שְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים") פּוֹעֶלֶת שְׁלֵמוּת בְּכָל עִנְיָנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה שֶׁנִּכְלָלִים בְּ"שְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים" – ג' הַקּוִּין: תּוֹרָה, עֲבוֹדָה וּגְמִילוּת חְסָדִים, שֶׁקִיוּמָם עַל־יְדֵי ג' הַלְּבוּשִׁים דְּמַחֲשֶׁבָה, דְּבּוּר וּמֵעֲשֶׂה.

שָׁהָעֲבוֹדָה אֵינָהּ בָּאֹפֶּן שֶׁל הָתְחַלְּקוּת, אֶלָּא בְּאֹפֶן – שֶׁל בְּלִי גְּבוּל, וּמִצֵּד הָעְדֵּר הַהַּגְּבָּלָה יֵשְׁנָהּ הַשְּׁלֵמוּת בָּכֵל הַקּוּין.

וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף בָּזֶה גַּם בְּשַׁיָּכוּת לְהָאָמוּר לְעֵיל עַל־דְּבֵר הַהוֹסַפָּה בִּלְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה מֵחַמִשָּׁה עַשֵּׁר בָּאַב וַאֵילָד:

שְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים" – רוֹמֵז (גַּם) עַל הַתּוֹרָה, אוֹרְיָאן" תְּלִיתָאִי – כּוֹלֵל וּבְמִיחָד "הַתּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה (שֶׁ)מֵאִתִּי תָצֵא" בַּגָאַלָה הַשָּׁלִישִׁית.

שֶׁהַהַכָנָה לְזֶה הִיא עַל־יְדֵי הַהוֹסָפָּה בְּלִמּוּד הַתּוֹרָה בָּאֹכָּן שֶׁל בְּלִי גְבוּל מֵחֲמִשָּׁה עָשֶׂר בָּאָב וָאֵילָךְ ((כַּנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ט).

HaMikdash,

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| And based on this one may explain the instruction of the Mishnah, "Contemplate three things," which is studied on the Shabbos following the fifteenth of Av —  | וְעַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר הוֹרָאַת הַמִּשְׁנָה "הִסְתַּכֵּל<br>בִּשְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים", שָׁנִּלְמֶדֶת בִּיוֹם הַשֵּׁבָּת שֶׁלְמָחֲרַת<br>– חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר בְּאָב  |  |
|--|--|--|
| that even though on the fifteenth of Av each person already resolved (and began to implement) an increase in Torah study,  | שֶׁאַף שֶׁבַּחֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר בְּאָב הֶחֱלִיט כָּל־אֶחָד וְאֶחָד<br>(וְהִתְחִיל לְקַיֵּם בְּפֹעַל) לְהוֹסִיף בְּלִמוּד הַתּוֹרָה,  |  |
| nevertheless, on the Shabbos following, he must evaluate ("contemplate") once again his resolutions and add to them even more — in a doubled measure,  | מָכֶּל־מָקוֹם, בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת שֶׁלְמָחֲרָתוֹ צָרִיהְ לִבְחֹן<br>("הִסְתַּכֵּל") עוֹד פַּעֵם הַהַחְלָטוֹת שֶׁלוֹ וּלְהוֹסִיף בָּהֶן<br>,עוֹד יוֹתֵר, בָּאֹפֶן כָּפוּל   |  |
| until they are in a manner fitting and proper as a preparation (a reflection and example) for the without-limitation of the "new Torah which shall go forth from Me," the perfection of the threefold Torah in the third Redemption.   | ְוַעַד שֶׁיָּהְיוּ בְּאֹפֶן הַמַּתְאִים וְרָאוּי לַהְּכָנָה (מֵעֵין<br>וְדָגָמָא) לְהַבְּלִי גְּבוּל דְּ"תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תַצֵא",<br>הַשְּׁלֵמוּת בְּאוֹרְיָאן תְּלִיתָאִי בַּגְאֻלָּה הַשְׁלִישִׁית.   |  |
| יד)  |  |  |
| And may it be His will that through this contemplation (study and reflection) on the matters of the Third Redemption and the Third Beis HaMikdash ("Contemplate three things"), we should merit immediately and at once to see the Third Redemption and the Third Beis HaMikdash in actual reality — and literally, immediately and at once. | וִיהִי רָצוֹן שֶׁשָׁמַהַהְסְתַּכְּלוּת (עִיּוּן וְהָתְבּוֹנְנוּת) בְּעַנְיָנֵי<br>הַגְּאָלָה הַשְׁלִישִׁית וּבֵית־הַמְּקְדֶשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי ("הְסְתַּבֵּל<br>בִּשְׁלֹשָׁה דְבָרִים"), נִזְכָּה תַּכֶף וּמִיָּד לְרְאוֹת הַגְּאָלָה<br>הַשְׁלִישִׁית וּבֵית־הַמְּקְדָּשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי בְּפֹעַל מַמְּשׁ, וְתַכָּף<br>וּמִיָּד מַמָּשׁ |  |
| And simply — on Shabbos Parshas Va'eschanan, Shabbos Nachamu, before the beginning of the Torah reading (at Minchah time) of the next portion, "And it shall be, because you will heed,"   | וּבְפַשְׁטוּת – בְּשַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת וָאֶתְחַנֵּן, שַׁבַּת נַחֲמוּ, לִפְנֵי<br>הַתְחָלַת הַקְרִיאָה (בִּוְמֵן הַמִּנְחָה) בַּפָּרָשָׁה<br>"שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי־זָה, "וְהָיָה עֵקֶב תִּשְׁמְעוּן,  |  |
| — which is especially relevant to this time, as is known, that "Eikev" also refers to the End of Days, Ikvesa deMeshicha, when it is certain that "you will heed" etc., and "you will observe and perform" etc. — all matters of Torah and mitzvos in thought, speech, and action ("three things").  | שֶׁשַיָּךְ בְּמִיחָד לְתְקוּפָה זוֹ, כַּיָּדוּעַ שֶׁ"עֵקֶב" קָאֵי –<br>(גַּם) עַל אַחֲרִית הַיָּמִים, עָקְבָתָא דִמְשִׁיחָא, שֶׁאָז וַדַּאי<br>"הִּשְׁמְעוּן גוֹ" וּ"שְׁמַרְתָּם וַעֲשִׂיתָם גוֹ" – כָּל עִנְיָנֵי<br>הַתּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת מַחֲשֶׁבָה וְדִבּוּר וּמַצְשֶׂה ("שְׁלֹשֶׁה<br>("דְבָרִים").                             |  |
| The fulfillment of Moshe's request (for "the first redeemer is the final redeemer"), "Let me now cross over and see the good land this good mountain" (this is Jerusalem) "and the Levanon" (this is the Beis HaMikdash) —   | מָתְקַנֶּמֶת בַּקְשַׁת מֹשֶׁה ("גוֹאֵל רָאשׁוֹן הוּא גוֹאֵל<br>אַחֲרוֹן") "אֶעְבְּרָה נָּא וְאֶרְאֶה אֶת הָאָרֶץ הַטוֹבָה גוֹ'<br>הָהָר הַטוֹב הַנָּה" (זוֹ יְרוּשָׁלַיִם) "וְהַלְּבָנוֹן" (זֶה בֵּית<br>הָמִּקְדָּשׁ,   |  |
| that Moshe Rabbeinu and his entire generation and all the Jewish people of all generations, together with the Jewish people of our generation — our young and our elders, our sons and our daughters —   | שָׁמֹשֶׁה רַבֵּנוּ, וְכָל דּוֹרוֹ, וְכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁבְּכָל<br>הַדּוֹרוֹת, יַחַד עִם בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁבְּדוֹרֵנוּ זָה, בִּנְעָרֵינוּ<br>וּבִּזְקֵנֵינוּ גּוֹ', בְּכָנֵינוּ וּבִבְנוֹתֵינוּ,   |  |

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and the Nasi of our generation at our head — will come and enter our Holy Land, to Jerusalem the Holy City, to the Holy Mountain and to the Third Beis HaMikdash,

וּנְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ בְּרֹאשׁנוּ, בָּאִים וְנִכְנָסִים לְאַרְצֵנוּ הַקְדוֹשָׁה, לִירוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר הַקֹּדָשׁ, לְהַר הַקּדֶשׁ וּלְבֵית הַמִּקְדָשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי

and we will celebrate there the joy of the Redemption with a joy so great and even greater than the Simchas Beis HaShoeivah — about which they said: "Whoever did not see the joy of the Simchas Beis HaShoeivah has never seen joy in his life."

וְחוֹגְגִים שָׁם אֶת שִׂמְחַת הַגְּאֻלָּה מִתּוֹךְ שִׂמְחָה גְּדוֹלָה וִיתַרָה גַּם בְּיַחַס לְשִׂמְחַת בֵּית הַשׁוֹאֵבָה שֶׁעֶלֶיהָ אָמְרוּ: "מִי שֶׁלֹּא רָאָה שִׂמְחַת בֵּית הַשׁוֹאֵבָה לֹא רָאָה הִישִּׁמְחָה מִיָּמִיו,

And in the words of our Sages, of blessed memory, at the conclusion and seal of Tractate Ta'anis (continuing from the discussion that "there were no days as festive for Israel like the fifteenth of Av")—

וּבִלְשוֹן חֲכָמֵינוּ זַ"ל בְּסִיוּם וְחוֹתַם מַּסֶּכֶת תַּעֲנִית (בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ הַסּוּגְיָא דְ"לֹא הָיוּ יָמִים טוֹבִים לְיִשְׂרָאֵל – ("כַּחַמִשַּׁה עַשֵּׁר בָּאֵב

"In the future, the Holy One, blessed be He, will make a circle for the righteous, and He will sit among them... and each one will point with his finger, as it is said: 'And it shall be said on that day: Behold, this is our God, we hoped for Him that He would save us; this is the Lord, we hoped for Him, let us rejoice and be glad in His salvation."

עָתִיד הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא לַעֲשׁוֹת מָחוֹל לַצַּדִּיקִים" וְהוּא יוֹשֵׁב בֵּינֵיהֶם.. וְכָל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מַרְאָה בְּאֶצְבָּעוֹ, שֶׁנָּאֱמַר: 'וְאָמַר בַּיוֹם הַהוּא הִנֵּה אֱלֹקֵינוּ זֶה קִוִּינוּ לוֹ ".'וַיּוֹשִׁיעֵנוּ, זֶה ה' קוִינוּ לוֹ נָגִילָה וְנִשְׂמְחָה בִּישׁוּעַתוֹ".

#### **NOTE Summary**

This discourse explores the deep connection between the seven weeks of consolation (שבע דנחמתא) following Tisha B'Av and the ultimate Redemption. The Rebbe opens by noting that just as the Torah readings are Divinely ordained, so too the sequence of Haftaros—particularly those offering comfort—are precise and full of deeper meaning.

The Rebbe examines the flow from "Nachamu Nachamu Ami" and onward, noting how each Haftarah corresponds to progressive stages of healing after the destruction. But beyond individual consolation, these weeks foreshadow the cosmic healing of the Jewish people, culminating in the final Redemption.

Central to this is the link between the three weeks of mourning (בין המצרים) and the three-part Redemption: the Third Beis HaMikdash, the Third Redemption, and the Third stage of spiritual consciousness. Just as the three weeks of mourning deepen progressively, the seven weeks of comfort elevate increasingly, mirroring the journey of the soul and the world toward Geulah.

A key insight is the Rebbe's emphasis on the redemptive role of Torah study—particularly learning about Redemption and the Beis HaMikdash itself. Just as the destruction began with a lack of reverence for Torah, the rebuilding begins with its study and dissemination. The Rebbe strongly advocates for public and individual

#### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Va'eschanan

study of matters relating to Moshiach and the Third Temple, particularly during these seven weeks, seeing this as both a catalyst and preparation for Redemption.

The Rebbe then turns his focus to contemporary events: nations who previously suppressed Torah now hosting Chabad institutions and honoring its emissaries—this, he says, is itself a sign of Redemption and a fulfillment of the prophecy "I will show you wonders." These "wonders," according to the Rebbe, are not only symbolic but literal manifestations of the light of Torah transforming the world.

He emphasizes that we are already past the beginning of the year (after Tishrei), deep into the 11th month, alluding to the spiritual state of "echad asar yom meChorev," a level beyond limitation. This implies that we're standing on the threshold of Geulah, and that now—particularly on Shabbos Nachamu and during Parshas Va'eschanan—we must intensify our longing and readiness for Redemption.

In his final plea, the Rebbe passionately calls upon every Jew to actively prepare for the Redemption by engaging in the study of Geulah-related topics, by increasing acts of goodness and kindness, and above all, by believing with certainty that Moshiach is coming immediately. He quotes the verse, "Let me now cross over and see the good land…" explaining that just as Moshe desired to enter Eretz Yisrael, so too do all Jews, of all generations—led by Moshe and the Nasi of our generation—await and prepare to cross into the final Geulah, joyfully, together.

#### **Practical Takeaway**

During the seven weeks of comfort, each Jew should intensify study of Torah—particularly subjects of Redemption and the Beis HaMikdash—as a way of actualizing Geulah. Hostility toward Torah is dissolving; our world is ripening for Moshiach. By teaching, learning, and spreading Torah and Chassidus outward, we usher in the fulfillment of "מימי צאתך מארץ מצרים אראנו נפלאות"—wonders beyond measure, and the final Redemption.

#### **Chassidic Story**

In the summer of 1985, during a farbrengen close to Shabbos Nachamu, a delegation of Israeli professors and scientists visited the Rebbe. One of them asked: "What is your solution for the ongoing turmoil in the world?" The Rebbe smiled and said: "The same solution we've always had—Torah and mitzvos. But now, we must spread it outward with even greater urgency." He paused and added with great intensity: "When even those who once rejected Torah now support it, this is the clearest sign that Moshiach is near."

Later, Rabbi Yehuda Krinsky asked the Rebbe about this meeting. The Rebbe replied: "It wasn't a meeting. It was a prophecy. I see it already unfolding."

(Source: Heard firsthand from Rabbi Leibel Groner, printed in "Besuras HaGeulah" vol. 3) END NOTE]