

#### תר"סו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

#### Introduction

This deep and structured discourse by the **Rebbe Rashab** (Rabbi Sholom DovBer Schneersohn of Lubavitch, 1860–1920) explores the inner dimensions of divine service through the lens of the verse "אַכָּה הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר דָּבֶּר"." The Rebbe Rashab, fifth Rebbe of Chabad, was renowned for his profound, systematic development of Chabad Chassidus and was known as the "Maimonides of Chassidus." He established **Yeshivas Tomchei Temimim** in 1897, the first Chassidic yeshiva focused on both nigleh and Chassidus.

In this maamar, the Rebbe Rashab analyzes the spiritual concept of "עבד"—a servant of God—distinguishing between the עבד נאמן (faithful servant) and עבד פשוט (simple servant). Through a nuanced understanding of the levels of divine pleasure, concealment and revelation, and the dual nature of rebuke, the discourse teaches how every Jew can access deeper love for God and serve Him beyond self.

#### With the help of Heaven, Parshas Devarim, [year] 566

בס"ד, ש"פ דברים, רס"ו

"These are the words which Moshe spoke to all Israel in the wilderness, in the plain, etc." (Devarim 1:1). It is asked in sacred handwriting (שאלה בכי"ק) that we do not find that Moshe spoke to all of Israel except here and in the portion of Hakhel. It must be asked: is it conceivable that one man could speak to all of Israel? And also, it must be explained why the Rama (Rabbi Moshe Isserles) asked: why did Moshe at the beginning of his words rebuke them through hidden allusions—"in the wilderness, in the plain," etc.—and if it was out of honor for Israel, behold, later in Parshas Eikev he rebuked them explicitly, as it says, "And at Taveirah, and at Massah, you provoked [Hashem]" (Devarim 9:22), "You were rebellious" (ibid. 9:24), etc. Why then here did he rebuke them specifically in a concealed way?

אֵכֶּה הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר מֹשֶׁה אֶל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל
בַּמִּדְבָּר בָּעֲרָבָה כו'. הַקְשָׁה בְּכִי"ק דְּלֹא מָצִינוּ
שַׁדְּבֶּר בָּעֲרָבָה כו'. הַקְשָׁה בְּכִי"ק דְּלֹא מָצִינוּ
שַׁדְּבֶּר מֹשֶׁה אֶל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶלֶּא כָּאו וּבְפַרְשַׁת
יִשְׂרָאֵל כו', וְגַם צָּרִידְ לוֹמֵר מֵה שֶׁהִקְשָׁה מַהְרַמ"א
לָמָה בִּתְחַלַּת דְּבָרָיו הוֹכִיחָם עַל דֶּרֶדְ הַנִּסְתָּר
בַּמִּדְבֶּר בָּעֲרָבָה כו', וְאָם מִפְּנֵי כְבוֹדָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל
וּבְמַרְבָּה נו', וְאָם מִקְצִיפִים הֵיִיתֶם כו' מַמְרִים
וּיְתֶם כו', וְלָמָה כָאו הוֹכִיחָם עַל דֶּרֶדְ הַנִּסְתָּר
הַיִּיתֶם כו', וְלָמָה כָאו הוֹכִיחָם עַל דֶּרֶדְ הַנִּסְתָּר
בַּוְקִאָּר שָׁבָּיִ בִּי זְהָ צְּרִידְּ לְהַקְּדִּים מַה שָׁנִּתְבָּאֵר
בַּוְלְמָר כָּאו הוֹכִיחָם מַה שָׁנִּתְבָּאֵר

The first is a servant whose service is solely due to the yoke alone—he has no love or connection to the master, because he does not recognize the greatness or level of the master, and he has no love for him—only the yoke of the master that is upon him, which compels him to perform all kinds of difficult and heavy labor, even beyond his strength and nature, etc.

הָא' שֶׁעֲבוֹדָתוֹ הָיא מִצֵּד הָעֹל לְבַד שֶׁאֵין לוֹ אַהַבָּה וְהָתְקַשְׁרוּת אֶל הָאָדוֹן כִּי אֵינוֹ יוֹדֵעַ מַעֲלַת וּמַדְרֵגַת הָאָדוֹן וְאֵין לוֹ אַהֲבָה אֵלָיו כִּי אִם עֹל הָאָדוֹן שֶׁעָלָיו שֶׁזָּה מַכְרִיחוֹ לַעֲבוֹד בְּכָל עֲבוֹדָה קֵשֶׁה יְכָבֵדָה בְּיוֹתֵר מַה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִכּּחוֹ וְטִבְעוֹ כוּ

And similarly, in spiritual service, it refers to one who has no love or connection to G-d—only the "yoke of Heaven" that is upon him, which is the fear and awe of G-d upon him. This compels him to serve by fulfilling Torah and mitzvos in action, even

וּכְמוֹ כֵן הוּא בְּרוּחָנִיּוּת שֶׁאֵין לוֹ בְּחִינַת אַהֲבָה וְהָתְקַשְׁרוּת לֵאֱלוֹקוּת כִּי אָם עֹל מֵלְכוּת שָׁמַיִם שֶׁעָלָיו שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת הַיְרֵאָה וּפַחַד אֱלֹקִים שֶׁעָלָיו הַרִי זַה מַכִּרִיחוֹ לַעֲבוֹד בָּקִיּוּם הַתּוֹרָה וְהַמְּצִוֹת

#### **Parshas Devarim**

though it is like a burden and a yoke, for he does not truly desire this, as he would prefer to be free, etc.

However, the yoke of Heaven that is upon him does not allow him to be idle—it compels him to be involved in Torah and mitzvos and good deeds. This means he nullifies his nature and will in every detail, and he does more than his usual measure—everything only because of the yoke and fear that is upon him, etc.

However, the second level of servant mentioned above is one whose service is with joy and delight, and the work is not burdensome to him. He serves in every difficult and heavy task that his master decrees upon him, and even though it may be entirely beyond and against his nature—even to the point of literal self-sacrifice—he does not feel at all that it is a burden or a yoke. On the contrary, he does everything out of love and reverence with pleasure and joy, etc.

And all this is due to the intensity of his connection in the inner aspect of his soul to his Master, etc., as mentioned above. All this is found among lofty souls who possess knowledge and comprehension of the Infinite Light (Ein Sof). That is, in the Ein Sof which is beyond the worlds—they know and comprehend the aspect of exaltedness and wonder of the Infinite Light: how the Ein Sof is elevated and transcendent beyond the worlds, and also the wondrousness of the Light of the Ein Sof in and of itself, and the manner of that transcendence, etc. And all this they know and feel deeply in their souls, etc.

(And certainly their knowledge in this is not like that of souls called "sons," in whom comprehension is in Chochmah and Binah entirely, and their essence is in the aspect of seeing, etc.

Nevertheless, even these souls know and grasp the matter of the wonder of the Ein Sof and feel it in their soul, etc.) And through this, a great love and connection to the Ein Sof is born within them, etc.

בְּפֹעַל מַמָּשׁ אַף שֶׁהוּא בְּדֶרֶךְ עֹל וּמַשֶּׂא כִּי אֵינוֹ חפץ בּזָה בַּאָמַת כּי הוּא רוֹצֵה לֹהִיוֹת חפשי כו'

אָבָל הָעֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמַיִם שֶׁעָלָיו אֵינוֹ מַנִּיחוֹ לְהְיוֹת בְּבַטְלוּת וּמַכְרִיחוֹ לִהְיוֹת סוֹקֵר וְעוֹשֵׂה טוֹב וְהַיְנוּ שֶׁמְּבַטֵּל טִבְעוֹ וְרְצוֹנוֹ בְּכָל פְּרָט וּפְרָט וְעוֹשֶׂה יוֹתֵר מֵרְגִילוּתוֹ הַכֹּל רַק מִצֵּד הַקֶּבַע וּמַלְכוּת שָׁמִים שֵׁעַלַיו כו

אַהְ הָנֵּה בְּחִינַת עֶבֶד הַבֵּית שֶׁנִּזְכֵּר לְעֵיל שֶׁעֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּשִׁמְחָה וְתַעֲנוּג וְלֹא תִּכְבֵּד עֻלְיו הָעֲבוֹדָה וְיַצֲבוֹד בְּכָל עֲבוֹדָה קָשָׁה וְכָבֵדָה בְּכָל אֲשֶׁר יִגְזֹר אֲדוֹנוֹ עָלָיו וְאַף עַל פִּי שֶׁיִהְיֶה לְמַעְלָה וְנָגֶד טִבְעוֹ לְגַמְרֵי עַד מְסִירַת נֶפֶשׁ מַמָּשׁ לֹא יַרְגִּישׁ כְּלָל בְּעַצְמוֹ לְמַשְׂא וְלָעוֹל כְּלָל אָדָרַבָּא יַעֲשֶׂה הַכּּל מֵאַהְבָה וּרְצוֹן בְּעֹנֶג יְשָׂמְחָה כוּ

וְכָל זֶה מִצֵּד עֹצֶם הִתְּקַשְּׁרוּתוֹ בִּפְנִימִית נַפְשׁוֹ לַאֲדוֹנוֹ כו' כְּנַ"ל, הִנֵּה כָּל זֶה יֵשׁ בִּנְשָׁמוֹת הַגְּבוֹהוֹת שָׁיֵשׁ לָהֶם יְדִיעָה וְהַשֶּׁגָה בְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף, וְהַיְנוּ בְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהָעוֹלָמוֹת שֶׁיוֹדְעִים וּמֵשִּׁיגִים בְּחִינַת הָרוֹמְמוּת וְהַהֶּפְלֵאָה דְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף אֵיךְ שֶׁאוֹר אֵין סוֹף מְרוֹמֶם וּמוּפְלָא מֵהָעוֹלָמוֹת וְגַם הַהֶּפְלֵאָה דְאוֹר אֵין סוֹף מִצֵּד עַצְמוֹ וְאֹפֶן הַהֶּפְלֵאָה 'כו' וְכָל זֶה יוֹדְעִים וּמַרְגִישִׁים הֵיטֵב בְּנַפְשָׁם כו

וּבוַדַּאי שֶׁאֵין יְדִיעָתָם בָּזֶה כְּמוֹ בַּנְּשָׁמוֹת שֶׁנִּקְרָאִים)
בָּנִים שֶׁבָּהֶם הַשָּׂגָה בְּאוֹר אֲבָא וְאָמָּא לְגַמְרֵי
וְעִיקָרָם בִּבְּחִינַת רְאִיָּה כו', מִכָּל מָקוֹם גַּם נְשָׁמוֹת
אֵלוּ יוֹדְעִים וּמַשִּׁיגִים אֶת עִנְיַן הַהֶּפְלֵאָה דְאוֹר אֵין
סוֹף וּמַרְגִּישִׁים זֹאת בְּנַפְשָׁם כו') וְעַל יְדֵי זֶה נַעֲשֶׂה
'אַצְלָם אָהָבַה וְהָתָקִשְׁרוּת גִּדוֹלֵה בָּאוֹר אִין סוֹף כו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

Nonetheless, the love is not of the kind that causes them to actually become one with the Ein Sof. That is possible only for souls of Atzilus, of whom it is said "He and His life-forces and His vessels are one," etc.—so too, the souls of Atzilus, being actual godliness, can become truly unified with the Ein Sof. But these souls, being of Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah (as will be explained), cannot attain such unity. Rather, their knowledge and feeling in the exaltedness and wonder of the Ein Sof, and their great love for the Ein Sof, blessed be He, produces within them their level of servitude. That is, they offer and surrender their very essence and soul to serve Him, blessed be He, in every manner of service and task, solely for a higher purpose—not for themselves at all, but only to bring satisfaction to their Creator, etc.

And these souls are called "servants of Havayah" in general, which is higher than the category of "one who serves Elokim." For the category of "one who serves Elokim" refers to great awe and fear with true acceptance of the yoke of Heaven, as explained earlier (in the discourse beginning "And great was the cattle"), whereas "servant of Havayah" is only due to true love and connection. Therefore, he casts aside his soul and becomes a faithful servant to serve Him in all types of service—just like Eliezer, the servant of Avraham, etc.

That he recognized the greatness and level of Avraham, that he was extremely exalted, and therefore he gave himself over to be a servant to him, etc. Likewise, Yehoshua was a youth who served Moshe as a faithful servant, and likewise Elisha to Eliyahu—this was only due to an inner connection, etc.

(And even though they received from them many influences of wisdom in Torah and prophecy—just as Moshe received the Torah from Sinai and transmitted it to Yehoshua, and gave of his splendor upon him, etc.; and likewise Elisha from Eliyahu, as it is written, "Let there be, please, a double portion of your spirit upon me"; and likewise Eliezer from Avraham, as our Sages said regarding "the son of the steward of my house," that he would draw and give to drink, etc.)

וּמִכָּל מָקוֹם אֵין הָאַהָּכָה בְּאֹכֶּן כָּזָה שֶׁיָּתְאַחָדוּ מַמָּשׁ
בְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף שֶׁזֶּה שֵׁיָיְהְ דַּוְקָא בִּנְשָׁמוֹת דְּאָצִילוּת
דְּאִיהוּ וְחַיּוֹהִי וְגַרְמוֹהִי חַד כו', דְּכְמוֹ כֵן הוּא
בְּנְשָׁמוֹת דְּאַצִילוּת לְהִיוֹתָן אֱלוּתוֹת מַמְּשׁ לְזֹאת הֵן
מִתְאַחַדִּים מַמָּשׁ בְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף כו', אֲכָל נְשָׁמוֹת
מַמְשׁ לְּוֹא לְהִיוֹתְן נְשָׁמוֹת דְּבִי"ע כְּמוֹ שֶׁיִּתְבָּאֵר אִי אֶפְשָׁר
שִׁיּהִיוּ בִּבְחִינַת הָתְאַחֲדוּת מַמָּשׁ כו', כִּי אִם בְּחִינַת
הַיְדִיעָה וְהַהַרְגָּשָׁה שֶׁלֶּהֶם בְּרוֹמְמוֹת וְהַבְּלָאַת אוֹר
בִין סוֹף וּבְחִינַת הָאַהְבָה הַיְּתוֹרָה שֶׁלֶּהֶם בְּמוֹר שֵׁלָהֶם בְּחוֹר שֵׁלָהֶם וֹף וֹנְתְהָבְּה שִׁלְּהֶם בְּלִוֹר עִצְמָם בְּכָל עָצֶם נַפְשָׁם
וְהוֹא שֶׁנוֹתְנִים וּמוֹסְרִים עַצְמָם בְּכָל עָצֶם נַפְשָׁם
וְבוֹה וְתְבָּרֵף בְּכָל מִינֵי שֵׁרוּת וַעֲבוֹדָה רֵק לְצוֹרֶה בָּחִית וְבָּבוֹה וֹתְלָבוֹת נַחַת
גָּבוֹהַ וְלֹא לְצוֹרֶךְ עַצְמָם כְּלֶל כִּי אִם לַעֲשׂוֹת נַחַת
ירוּחַ לְקוֹנָם כו

ְוְנְשָׁמוֹת אֵלּוּ הֵן הַנִּקְרָאוֹת עוֹכְדֵי הוי׳ בִּכְלָל שָׁלְמַעְלָה מֵעוֹבֵד אֱלֹקִים בִּכְלָל דְּעוֹבֵד אֱלֹקִים בִּכְלָל זֶהוּ הַיְרֵאָה וָאֵימָה יְתוֹרָה בְּקַבָּלַת עֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמַיִם בָּאֱמֶת כְּנַ"ל (בְּד"ה וּמִקְנָה רָב), וְעוֹבֵד הוי׳ הוּא רַק מִצַּד הָאַהָבָה וְהַהִּתְקַשְּׁרוּת הָאֲמִיתִי עַל כֵּן יַשְׁלִיךְ נַפְשׁוֹ מִנֶּגֶד וִיהִיֶה לְעֶבֶד נָאֱמֶן לְשָׁרְתוֹ בְּכָל 'מִינֵי שֵׁרוּת וּכְמוֹ אֱלִיעָזֶר עֶבֶד אַבְרָהָם כו

שָׁהִפִּיר מַעֲלַת וּמַדְרֵגַת אַבְרָהָם שָׁהוּא נַעֲלֶה מְאֹד וּמִשׁוּם זֶה מָסַר עַצְמוֹ לַעֲבֹד אֵלָיו כו', וְכֵן יְהוֹשֻׁעַ הָיָה נַעַר מְשָׁרֵת לְמֹשֶׁה כְּעֶבֶד נָאֱמָן וְכֵן אֱלִישָׁע 'לְאֵלִיָהוּ שֶׁזֶּהוּ רַק מִצֵּד כְּנִימִיּוֹת הַהִתְקַשְׁרוּת כו'

וְאַף עַל פִּי שֶׁקְבְּלוּ מֵהֶם הַרְבֵּה הַשְׁפָּעוֹת חָכְמָה)
בַּתוֹרָה וּנְבוּאָה וּכְמוֹ מֹשֶׁה קַבֵּל תּוֹרָה מִסִּינֵי וּמְסָרָהּ
לִיהוֹשֻׁעַ וְנָתַן מֵהוֹדוֹ עָלָיו כו' וְכֵן אֱלִישֶׁע מֵאֵלִיָהוּ
וּכְמוֹ שֶׁצָּתוֹב וִיהִי נָא פִּי שְׁנַיִם כו', וְכֵן אֶלִיעֶזֶר
מֵאַבְרָהָם וּכְמוֹ שֶׁאָמְרוּ רַזַ"ל עַל פִּי וּכֶן מֶשֶׁק בֵּיתִי
מֵאַבְרָהָם וּכְמוֹ שְׁאָמְרוּ רַזַ"ל עַל פִּי וּכֶן מֶשֶׁק בֵּיתִי
('שֶׁהָיָה דּוֹלֵה וּמַשְׁקָה כו

#### זר"סו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

Nevertheless, this is not like a student to his teacher, for the entire intent of the student is to receive from his teacher—his entire purpose is only for his own benefit, etc. The entire cause of the love and connection is the influence that he receives from his teacher, and by drawing closer to him, he receives more. Thus, all the love and closeness is only for the sake of receiving influence, etc.

מִכָּל מָקוֹם אֵין זֶה כְּמוֹ הַתַּלְמִיד לְרַבּוֹ שֶׁכָּל כַּוְּנַת הַתַּלְמִיד הוּא לְקַבֵּל מֵרַבּוֹ, הֲרֵי כָּל כַּוְנָתוֹ רַק לְטוֹבַת עַצְמוֹ כו', דְּכָל סִבַּת הָאַהֲבָה וְהַהִּתְקַשְּׁרוּת הוּא הַהַשְּׁפָּעָה שָׁהוּא מְקַבֵּל מֵרַבּוֹ, וְעַל יְדֵי הַקִּירוּב שָׁלוֹ אֵלָיו הֲרֵי הוּא מַשְׁפִּיעַ לוֹ בִּיוֹתֵר, וְזֶהוּ כָּל כַּוְּנַת הָאַהָבָה וְהַקִּירוּב רַק בִּשְׁבִיל הַהַשְׁפָּעָה כו

This is because his self-nullification and connection to his teacher is only to his teacher's revealed faculties—that is, the influence of intellect, etc. (see also what was explained earlier in the discourse on "Lech Lecha").

וְהַיְנוּ מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהַבִּטוּל וְהַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת שֶׁלוֹ לְרַבּוֹ הוּא רַק לְכֹחוֹת הַגְּלוּיִים שֶׁלוֹ וְהַיְנוּ הַשְׁפָּעַת הַשֵּׁכֶל כו' ((וְעַיֵּן מַה שֶׁנִּתְבָּאֵר לְעֵיל בְּדִבְרֵי הַמַּתְחִיל לֶךְ לְדִּ

But Yehoshua and Elisha, who were attendants—the concept of attending is not for one's own benefit. This was their special quality: to act only for the benefit of their teacher, with no intention for their own gain whatsoever.

אָבָל יְהוֹשֵׁעַ וָאֶלִישָׁע שֶׁהָיוּ מְשֶׁרְתִים דְּעִנְיֵן הַשֵּׁרוּת אֵינוֹ מַה שֶׁלְצוֹרֶךְ עַצְמוֹ, וְזֶהוּ שֶׁהָיָה בָּהֶם מַעֲלָה יְתוּרָה לַעֲשׁוֹת רַק מַה שֶׁלְטוֹבַת רַבָּם וְאֵינוֹ מְכַוֵּן לְהַנָּאַתוֹ כָּלַל

That is, they too were on the level of an actual servant, but their servitude came from great love and connection to the essence of their teacher (through knowledge of his greatness and wondrousness, etc.), and as a result, the service was not at all burdensome to them. On the contrary—it was with great joy and delight, etc.

ְהַיְנוּ שֶׁהָיוּ גַּם כֵּן בִּבְחִינַת עֶבֶד מַמָּשׁ אָלָּא שָׁהָצְבוֹדָה הָיְתָה מִצַּד הָאַהַבָּה וְהַהִּתְקַשִּׁרוּת הַגְּדוֹלְה בְּעֶצֶם הָרַב כו' (עַל יְדֵי יְדִיעַת הָעִלוּי וְהַהֶּפְלֵאָה כו'), וּמִמֵילָא לֹא תִכְבַּד עָלָיו הָעֲבוֹדָה כְּלָל אֲדָרַבָּא ('היא בִּשֹׂמְחָה וְתַעֲנוּג רַב כו

And so it was that Moshe was called specifically "servant of Havayah," and it is written: "Not so is My servant Moshe; in all My house he is faithful," etc.—like a faithful servant in the house and over all that belongs to the master, to whom everything is entrusted—of all the treasure of his house.

וְכָךְ הָיָה מֹשֶׁה נִקְרָא עֶבֶד הוי׳ דַּוְקָא וְהוּא שֶׁאָמֵר לֹא כֵן עַבְדִּי מֹשֶׁה בְּכָל בֵּיתִי נָאֱמָן הוּא כו', שֶׁנָהוּ כְּעֶבֶד הַנָּאֲמָן בַּבַּיִת וּבְכָל אֲשֶׁר לוֹ שֶׁנִּמְסַר הַכּּל לְיָדוֹ מִכָּל הוֹן בֵּיתוֹ

That is, the entire order of Hishtalshelus was given to him—to draw additional lights, etc.—as if he were the master of the house himself, acting and succeeding to bring extra blessing, etc.

הַיְנוּ דְּכֶל סֵדֶר הַהִּשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת נִתַּן עַל יָדוֹ לְהַמְשִׁיךּ בָּהֶם תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹרוֹת כו' שֶׁהוּא בִּרְעַל הַבַּיִת עַצְמוֹ 'וְעוֹשֶׂה וּמַצְלִיחַ לְהָבִיא תּוֹסֶפֶת בְּרָכָה כו

As in the concept of "Now, may the strength of Hashem be magnified"—the aspect of empowering strength, etc., as explained elsewhere. And so it is with all souls in general who are called "servants of Havayah," that the entire order of Hishtalshelus was given through them, to draw down added light, etc.

ְּוְכְעִנְיֵן וְעַתָּה יִגְדֵּל נָא כֹּחַ אֲ-ד' בְּחִינַת הַגְּדָּלַת כֹּחַ כו' וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר, וְכָדְ הוּא בְּכָל הַנְּשָׁמוֹת בִּכְלָל שֶׁנְקְרָאִים עוֹבְדֵי הוי׳ דְּכָלְלוּת מֵדֶר הַהְשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת נִתַּן עַל יְדֵיהֶם לְהַמְשִׁיךְ בָּהֶם תּוֹסֶכֶּת אוֹר כו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

As our Sages said on the verse "Hashem will complete for me"—the Holy One, blessed be He, said: "I and you will agree to what the Jews do below." For on every Yom Tov, additional supernal lights shine in the entire order of Hishtalshelus, as is known.

וּכְמַאֲמֵר רַזַ"ל עַל פָּסְוּק לָאֵ-ל גּוֹמֵר עָלַי אָמַר הַקָּבָ"ה אֲנִי וְאַתֶּם נַסְכִּים לְמֵה שֶׁיִשְׂרָאֵל עוֹשִׁים לְמַטָּה כו' שֶׁבְּכָל הַמּוֹעֲדִים הָרֵי מֵאִירִים תּוֹסֶכֶּת אוֹרוֹת עֶלְיוֹנִים בִּכְלָלוּת סֵדֶר הַהִּשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת כַּיָּדוּעַ

And this depends on the earthly Beis Din (court) in the sanctification of the new month and the establishment of the festivals, etc. This is the concept of a faithful servant upon whom the Master relies and to whom He entrusts everything.

וְזֶה תָּלוּי בְּהַבֵּית דִּין שֶׁלְמַטָּה בְּקִידּוּשׁ הַחֹדֶשׁ וְקָבִיעַת הַמּוֹעֲדִים כו', וְזָהוּ עִנְיַן עֶבֶד נָאֶמָן אֲשֶׁר הָאָדוֹן סוֹמֵך עָלָיו וּמוֹסֵר אֵלָיו הַכּּל

And the servant, through his good work and diligence, increases great blessing in his master's house, etc. Likewise, with the servants of Hashem—through their good service they draw a great increase of divine light, etc.

וְהָעֶבֶד בְּטוּב עֲבוֹדָתוֹ וְהִשְׁתַּדְּלוּתוֹ מוֹסִיף בְּרֶכָה רַבָּה בְּבֵית אֲדוֹנוֹ כו', וּכְמוֹ כֵן בְּעוֹבְדֵי ה' שֶׁבְּטוּב יְעַבוֹדָתָם מַמְשִׁיכִים רִיבּוּי תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹרוֹת כו

And their service is with love and joy and great delight, as it is written, "Serve Hashem with joy"—specifically to rejoice in Hashem's joy. "The joy of Hashem is his strength," etc.—he desires nothing for himself; rather, he rejoices in the joy and satisfaction Above.

וַעֲבוֹדָתָם הִיא בָּאַהָבָה וּשְׂמֵחָה וְתַצֲנוּג גָּדוֹל וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב עִבְדוּ אֶת ה' בְּשִׂמְחָה דַּוְקָא לְשְׁמוֹחַ בְּשִׁמְחַת ה' וְחֵדוַת ה' הִיא מַעוּזוֹ כו'

He wants nothing for himself; rather, he is happy from the joy and satisfaction of Above, just like the joy of a mitzvah comes from the pleasure and delight Above, etc.

שָׁאֵינוֹ רוֹצֶה לְעַצְמוֹ מְאוּמָה כִּי אָם הוּא שָׁמֵחַ מֵהַשִּׂמְחָה וְהַנַּחַת רוּחַ שֶׁלְּמַעְלָה, וּכְמוֹ בְּשִׂמְחָה שֶׁל 'מִצְוָה מֵהַנַּחַת רוּחַ וְעוֹנֶג שֶׁל מַעְלָה כו

And all this comes only from the intensity of his inward connection of heart and mind. For this reason, he gives over his entire being to engage in service of Hashem for a higher purpose, etc.—both in external service: fulfillment of mitzvos in actual deed, like a simple servant, etc.,

שֶׁכֶּל זֶה אֵינוֹ רַק מִצַּד עֹצֶם הַהִּתְקַשְּׁרוּת פְּנִימִיוּת שָׁבַּלֵב וּמוֹחַ דְּמִשׁוּם זֶה יַנִּיחַ כָּל עַצְמוֹ לַעֲסֹק בַּעֲבוֹדַת ה' לְצוֹרֶךְ גָּבוֹהַ כו' הֵן בַּעֲבוֹדָה חִיצוֹנִית בָּקיוּם הַמִּצְוֹת בִּפְעוּלָם בְּמַעֲשֶׂה כְּעֶבֶד פָּשׁוּט מַמְּשׁ 'רו

and also in internal service: the quality of his intention in the actions themselves—to draw additional divine light Above, and that there should also be revelation below.

וְגַם בַּעֲבוֹדָה פְּנִימִיּוּת בְּטִיב כַּוָּנָתוֹ בַּעֲשִׂיּוֹתָיו גּוּפָא לְהַמְשִׁיך תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹרוֹת לְמַעְלָה וְגַם שֶׁיְהֵא הַגִּילּוּי לִמַשֵּה

Just like in the unification of Havayah and Elokim above and below—to unite the Holy One, blessed be He, and His Shechinah in the lower realms, etc.—and all this in the aspect of servant-like service.

וּכְמוֹ בְּיִחוּד הוּי׳ וָאֱלֹקִים לְמַעְלָה וּלְמַטָּה לְיַחַדָּא קוּדְשָׁא בְּרִידְ הוּא וּשְׁכִינְתֵּיה בְּתַחְתּוֹנִים כו', וְכָל זֶה בִּבְחִינַת עֲבוֹדַת עֶכֶד

And this is not like service based on reason and knowledge, where the main thing is the intention, and its entirety is ultimately for oneself—that there should be divine revelation in his own soul, etc.

ְהַיְנוּ לֹא כְּמוֹ בַּעֲבוֹדָה שֶׁעֵל פִּי טַעַם וְדַעַת דֶּהָעִיקֶּר הִיא הַכַּוָּנָה וּכְלָלוּתָה הִיא לְצוֹרֶךְ עַצְמוֹ שֶׁיְהֵא גִּילוּי אור אֱלֹקִי בְּנַפְשׁוֹ כו'

### **Parshas Devarim**

But here, both the action and the intention are equal—and all is for the higher purpose: to fulfill the supernal intention and to bring satisfaction and delight Above, etc.	וְכָאן גוּף הַמַּצְשֶׂה וְהַכַּוָנָה שְׁנֵיהֶם שָׁוִין וְהַכּּל לְצוֹרֶךְ גָּבוֹהַ לְהַשְׁלִים הַכַּוָנָה הָעֶלְיוֹנָה וְלִהְיוֹת נַחַת רוּחַ 'וְעוֹנֶג לְמַעְלָה כו
And he is like a servant to serve in all types of service—like a kohen serving in the House of Hashem, to offer a korban (sacrifice), to arrange the Table of Hashem, and to burn incense, etc.	וְהַרֵי הוּא פְּעֶבֶד לְשָׁרֵת בְּכָל מִינֵי שֵׁרוּת כְּכֹהֵן מְשָׁרֵת בְּבֵית ה' לְהַקְרִיב קָרְבָּן וּלְעָרֵךְ שֵׁלְחַן ה' וּלְהַקְטִיר קְטֹרֶת כו
Just like offering wine in a vessel, and arranging and beautifying the garments and chambers, and every precious utensil to be for the honor, glory, and satisfaction of his master—so too, the servants of Hashem, through Torah and mitzvos, repair the level of the vessels and create beautiful garments through the actions of mitzvos.	וּכְמוֹ לְהוֹשִׁיט יַיִן בַּכְלִי וּלְתַקֵּן וּלְיַפּוֹת הַלְּבוּשִׁים וְהַהֵּיכָלוֹת וְכָל כְּלִי יָקֶר שֶׁיִּהְיֶה לְכָבוֹד וּלְתִפְּאֶרֶת וּלְנַחַת רוּחַ לַאֲדוֹנוֹ כו', כָּךְ עוֹבְדֵי הוי' בְּתוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת לְתַקֵּן בְּחִינַת הַכֵּלִים וּלְבוּשִׁים נָאִים בְּמַעֲשֵׂה הַמָּצְוֹת שֶׁזֶּהוּ לְבָרֵר בֵּירוּרִים דְרַפַּ"ח נִיצוֹצוֹת
This is like the elevation of a korban or ketores for "a pleasing aroma to Hashem," and to bring joy to the Supernal Man through the pouring of wine that gladdens Elokim, etc.	וּכְהַעֲלָאַת קָרְבָּן וּקְטֹרֶת לְרֵיחַ נִיחוֹחַ לַהוי' וּלְשַׂמֵּחַ בֹב אָדָם הָעֶלְיוֹן בְּנִסוּךְ הַיַּיִן הַמְשַׂמֵּחַ אֱלֹקִים כו'
And it may be said that this is the unification of Havayah and Elokim—that is, through drawing additional light in the Name Havayah, as it is written, "You shall pour a libation of strong drink to Hashem," etc.	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁזֶּהוּ יִחוּד הוי' וֶאֱלֹקִים וְהַיְנוּ עַל יְדֵי הַמְשָׁכַת תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹר בְּשֵׁם הוי' וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב הָסֵּךְ 'נֶסֶךְ שֵׁכָר לַהוי' כו
It is explained elsewhere that this is a flow from beyond reason and knowledge, namely from the Infinite Light that is higher than the chain-like order of creation (Hishtalshelus), etc. Likewise, it applies to the rectification of the chambers, etc.	וּמְבוֹאָר בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר שֶׁזֶּהוּ הַמְשָׁכָה שֶׁלְּמַעְלָה מִשַּעַם וָדַעַת וְהַיְנוּ מֵאוֹר אֵין סוֹף שֶׁלְּמַעְלָה מֵהַהִשְׁתַּלְשָׁלוּת כו', וּכְמוֹ כֵן הוּא בְּתִיקוּוְ הַהֵּיכָלוֹת 'כו
And in all the treasure of His supernal house, he is faithful to act like the master of the house himself—that is, to align with the inner will, and that there should be additional blessing in the lights and vessels, both in the home and in the field, like through the Written Torah and Oral Torah, etc.	וּבְכָל הוֹן בֵּיתוֹ הָעֶלְיוֹן נָאֱמָן הוּא לַעֲשׂוֹת כִּבְעַל הַבַּיִת עַצְמוֹ דְּהַיְנוּ לְכַוּן בִּרְצוֹן הַפְּנִימִיּוּת וְשֶׁיְהֵא תּוֹסֶכֶּת בְּרָכָה בָּאוֹרוֹת וְכֵלִים בַּבַּיִת וּבַשַּׂדָה כְּמוֹ עַל 'יְדֵי תּוֹרָה שֶׁבִּכְתָב וּתּוֹרָה שֶׁבְּעַל כֶּה כו
And all this is due to the greatness of the inner bond and the surrendering of his essence, etc.—as with Avraham, who served Hashem solely from the greatness of his inner love.	ְוְכֶל זֶה הוּא מִצַּד גֹּדֶל הַהִּתְקַשְּׁרוּת וְהַנַּחַת עַצְמוּתוֹ כו', וּכְמוֹ אַבְרָהָם שֶׁהָיָה עוֹבֵד ה' רַק מִגֹּדֶל הִתְקַשְׁרוּת אַהַבָּה רַבָּה שֶׁנִּמְצָא לְבּוֹ נָאֱמָן בָּאֱמֶת
Until he gave over his entire self and soul only to bring satisfaction to his Creator—even in matters that opposed his nature, like slaughtering his only son and the like—because he was "beloved of the King," as is known.	עַד שֶׁמֶּסַר כָּל עַצְמוֹ וְנַפְשׁוֹ רַק לַעֲשׁוֹת נַחַת רוּחַ לְיוֹצְרוֹ אַף בְּמַה שֶׁהוּא מִנָּגֶד טִבְעוֹ כְּמוֹ לִשְׁחֹט אֶת בְּנוֹ יְחִידוֹ וְכַהֲנֵה בְּכַיּוֹצֵא בָּזָה

## The Rebbe Rashab תר"סו Parshas Devarim

Because of this, no hard labor was difficult at all for this faithful servant—he would do everything with calm and great joy, etc.—not like the first type of servant who acts under burden, only due to fear of G-d, and for whom the service is heavy, etc.

But this servant—he does not find it heavy at all, on the contrary, etc. So too with Moshe Rabbeinu, who gave his soul for the Jewish people and said, "Erase me now," etc., and in the war with Midian and the like—he was faithful in all of Hashem's house to draw additional divine lights, etc.

And through this faithful servant, there is also added blessing and success in the entire treasure of his master's house—double and quadruple—until he increases and becomes exceedingly wealthy through him in everything he has, more than he could bring through himself, etc.

That is—more than was allocated according to the natural order of Hishtalshelus, etc. For it is known that there is the secret of "root" and the secret of "increase": what is in the category of "root" flows constantly by itself, etc.—but it is only a limited radiance.

However, the aspect of increased lights is not drawn by itself—only through actual avodah. For such is the will of the Creator, that this be drawn specifically through avodah, etc.

And just as through Moshe, the servant of Havayah, there was found increased blessing in all the supernal lights and vessels of the ten sefiros of Atzilus—which are the level of Havayah in general—through Torah and mitzvos that were drawn through Moshe below.

And this is what is written: "Not so is My servant Moshe, in all My house..." and the extension of Moshe in every generation is through the individual souls that are called servants of Havayah, who serve through Torah and mitzvos for their own sake, and in the general Jewish people, who accept Torah and mitzvos with love and willingness.

לְפִי שֶׁהָיָה רְחִימָא דְּמַלְכָּא פַּיָדוּעַ דְמִשׁוּם זֶה לֹא תִּלְבַּד כְּלָל עַל הָעֶבֶד הַנָּאֱמָן הַזֶּה כָּל עֲבוֹדָה קּשֶׁה יַצְשֶׂה הַכֹּל בְּנַחַת וּשְׁמֵחָה יְתֵרָה כו' וְלֹא כְּמוֹ הָעֶבֶד הָרִאשוֹן שֶׁעוֹשֶׁה בְּעוֹל רַק מִצֵּד יִרְאַת אֱלֹקִים שִׁתִּכְבֵּד עָלָיו הָעֲבוֹדָה כו שָׁתִּכְבֵּד עָלָיו הָעֲבוֹדָה כו

אֲבָל עֶבֶד זֶה לֹא תִכְבֵּד עָלָיו כְּלֶל וְאַדְּרַבָּא כו', וּכְמוֹ כֵן מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּינוּ עָלָיו הַשָּׁלוֹם שֶׁמֶּסַר נַפְשׁוֹ עַל נִשְׁמַת יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמֵר מְחַנִי נָא כו' וְכֵן בְּמִלְחֶמֶת מִדְיָן כו' וְכַהֲנֵה בְּכַיּוֹצֵא בָּזֶה וּבְכָל בֵּיתוֹ הָיָה נֶאֱמֶן לְהַמְשִׁיךּ 'תּוֹסֵפֵּת אוֹרוֹת כו

וְגַם יֵשׁ עַל יְדֵי עֶּבֶד נֶאֱמֶן בֵּית הַנַּ"ל תּוֹסֶפֶּת בְּרָכָה וְהַצְלָחָה בְּכָל הוֹן בֵּיתוֹ בִּכְפַלֵּי כִפְלַיִם עַד שֶׁיּגְדַּל וְיִתְעַשֵּׁר עַל יָדוֹ בְּיוֹתֵר בְּכָל אֲשֶׁר לוֹ יוֹתֵר מֵעַל יְדֵי 'עַצְמוֹ כוּ

וְהַיְנוּ יוֹתֵר מִמֵּה שֶׁהֵקְצֵב עֵל פִּי סֵדֶר הַהִּשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת כו', וְכַיָּדוּעַ שָׁיֵשׁ סוֹד שֹׁרֶשׁ וְסוֹד תּוֹסֶפֶת דְּמַה שֶׁהוּא בְּסוֹד שֹׁרֶשׁ זֶה נִמְשָׁךְ תָּמִיד מֵעַצְמוֹ כו' אֲבָל הוּא בִּחִינַת הֵאָרָה לְבַד כו'

אֲבָל בְּחִינַת תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹרוֹת אֵינָם נִמְשָׁכִים מֵעַצְמוֹ כִּי אָם עַל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה דַּוְקָא דְּכָךְ הוּא רְצוֹן הָעוֹשֶׂה שָׁנָּה יוּמָשֵׁךְ עַל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה דַּוְקָא כו'

וּכְמוֹ עַל יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד הוי' שֶׁנִּמְצָא תּוֹסֶפֶּת בְּרְכָה בָּכָל הָאוֹרוֹת וְכַלִּים הָעֶלְיוֹנִים דְּעֶשֶׁר סְפִירוֹת דְאָצִילוּת שֶׁהֵן בְּחִינַת הוי' בִּכְלֶל עַל יְדֵי תּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת שֶׁנִּמְשָׁךְ עַל יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה לְמַשָּׁה

וְזֶהוּ שֶׁכֶּתוּב לֹא כֵן עַבְדִּי מֹשֶׁה בְּכָל בֵּיתִי כו' וְאָתְפַּשְׁטוּתָא דְּמֹשֶׁה בְּכָל דָּרָא בִּפְרָטֵי נְשָׁמוֹת שָׁנִּקְרָאִים עוֹבְדֵי הוּי' בְּתוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת לִשְׁמָה וּבִכְלָלוּת נִשְׁמַת יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁיְקַבְּלוּ הַתּוֹרָה וְהַמִּצְוֹת בְּאַהְבָה וְרָצוֹן

### תר"סו

### **Parshas Devarim**

As it says: "Praise Hashem, all servants of Hashem," etc.—that through their service with joy and gladness of heart, to bring satisfaction to their Creator, they add increased blessing above in the Name Havayah, through the supernal unification that is effected through them by means of Torah and mitzvos, etc.	כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב הַלְלוּ אֶת ה' כָּל עַבְדֵי ה' כו' שֶׁעַל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתָם בְּשִׁמְחָה וּבְטוּב לֵבָב לַעֲשׁוֹת נַחַת רוּחַ לְיוֹצְרָם מוֹסִיפִים תּוֹסֶכֶּת בְּרָכָה לְמַעְלָה בְּשֵׁם הוי' בַּיִּחוּד הָעֶלְיוֹן שֶׁנַּעֲשֶׂה עַל יְדֵיהֶם עַל יְדֵי תּוֹרָה 'וּמִצְוֹת כו
And this is the meaning of "For the children of Israel are slaves to Me—My slaves they are," meaning: servants of Havayah, at the level of a faithful household servant in Torah and mitzvos, which is called "the treasure of His house," etc.	ְוָזָהוּ כִּי לִי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל עֲבָדִים עֲבָדֵי הָם, פֵּירוּשׁ: עַבְדֵי הוּי' בִּבְחִינַת עֶבֶד נֶאֱמֶן בַּבַּיִת בְּתוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת שָׁנָקְרָא הוֹן בֵּיתוֹ כו
And this is a level of servant higher than the level of son mentioned above, for although the service of a son to his father is also with much joy and delight, to bring satisfaction to his father, and no labor is too heavy for him—even to the point of literal self-sacrifice—as it says: "A son who loves his father gives himself to death for him," etc.,	ְוָזֶהוּ בְּחִינַת עֶבֶד שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִבְּחִינַת בֵּן הַנַּ"ל דְּאַף עַל פִּי שֶׁעֲבוֹדָתוֹ שֶׁל הַבֵּן לְאָבִיו גַּם כֵּן הִיא בְּרוּב שִׁמְחָה וְתַצֲנוּג לַצְשׁוֹת נַחַת רוּחַ לְאָבִיו וְלֹא תִּכְבֵּד עָלָיו כְּלָל כָּל עֲבוֹדָה קָשֶׁה בְּיוֹתֵר בִּשְׁבִיל אָבִיו עַד מְסִירַת נָּכָּשׁ מַמָּשׁ וּכְמוֹ שֶׁאָמֵר בְּרָא דְּרָחִים לֵיהּ כו' וּמְסֵר גַּרְמֵיהּ לְמִיתָה עֲלַיִיהוּ כו
All of this is because it is drawn from his root, for there is a pulling force in the soul of the son from the power of the father, until he is drawn after him automatically. This is like a natural instinct in his soul by virtue of his birth, etc.	הַבִי כֶּל זֶה מִצַּד שָׁנִּמְשַׁךְּ לְשָׁרְשׁוֹ כִּי הַבִי יֵשׁ כֹּחַ הַמּוֹשֵׁךְּ בְּנֶכֶשׁ הַבֵּן מִצַּד כֹּחַ הָאָב עַד שָׁנִּמְשָׁךְ אֵלָיו 'מִמֵּילָא שָׁזָּהוּ כְּמוֹ טָבַע בְּנַכְשׁוֹ מִצֵּד הַתּוֹלָדָה כו
And so too with the souls of Israel, who are called children, they have within them a drawing power from their Father in Heaven, that they should be drawn after Him with all their heart and soul, like "Draw me, we will run after You," etc.	וְכָךְ בְּנִשְׁמוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁנִּקְרְאוּ בָּנִים נִמְשֶׁךְּ לָהֶם כֹּחַ הַהָּתְעוֹרְרוּת מֵאֲבִיהֶם שֶׁבַּשָּׁמִיִם שֶׁיִּמֶשְׁכוּ אַחֲרָיו בָּכָל לֵב וָנֶפֶשׁ כְּמוֹ מְשָׁכֵנִי אַחֲרֶיךְ נָרוּצָה כו'
And this is due to their root in the Essence of the Infinite One. Therefore, the divine service is not burdensome to them at all, and they do not deviate right or left, etc.	שֶׁזֶּהוּ מִצַּד שָׁרְשָׁם בְּעֶצֶם אֵין סוֹף עַל כֵּן לֹא תִּכְבַּד עֲלֵיהֶם הָעֲבוֹדָה הָאֱלֹקִית כְּלָל וְלֹא יִנָּטוּ יָמִין וּשְׂמֹאול כו'
However, this does not stem from their own power and free choice, and therefore it does not cause such a great increase of divine light, influence, and blessing from Hashem Above, etc.	אֲבָל אֵין זֶה מִכּׂחַ עַצְמָם וּבְחִירָתָם וּמִמֵּילָא לֹא יִהְיֶה עַל יְדֵי זֶה כָּל כָּךְ תּוֹסֶכֶּת אוֹר וְשֶׁפַע וּבִרְכַּת ה' 'לְמַעְלָה כו
For although the son also draws down increased supernal light, it is not to the same degree, because it does not come from his own effort, etc.	דְגַם הַבֵּן מַמְשִׁידְ תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹרוֹת עֶלְיוֹנִים אֲבָל לֹא בָל כָּדְ מִפְּנֵי שָׁאֵין זֶה מִכֹּחַ עַצְמוֹ כו'
In contrast, through the level of "in my lifetime," by the faithful servant of the aforementioned household—even though it stems from the intensity of his connection, as mentioned above—nevertheless, the connection is from his own initiative and recognition specifically, and so too his service.	מַה שֶׁאֵין כֵּן עַל יְדֵי בְּחַיֵּי עֶכֶד נָאֶמֶן בַּבַּיִת הַנַּ"ל הַגַּם שֶׁנֶּהוּ מִצִּד עִצֶם הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת שֶׁלוֹ כו' כְּנַ"ל, הָרֵי הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת הִיא מִצַּד עַצְמוֹ וְהַכָּרָתוֹ דַּוְקָא וְכֵן גַּם עֲבוֹדָתוֹ

# The Rebbe Rashab תר"סו Parshas Devarim

And that which he casts his soul aside is precisely from his own power, not from a higher force that pulls him and compels him to give his life—like a son who gives himself over to death for his father, which is due to the power of the father drawing him.

וּמַה שֶּׁמַשְׁלִיךְ נַפְשׁוֹ מִנֶּגֶד הוּא מִכּּחַ עַצְמוֹ דַּוְקָא לֹא מִצַּד הַכּּחַ הָעֶלְיוֹן שֶׁמוֹשְׁכוֹ אֵלָיו שֶׁמַּכְרִיחוֹ לְמְסוֹר נַפְשׁוֹ כְּבָרָא דְּמַפַּר גַּרָמֵיה לְמִיתָה עֲלַיִיהוּ כוּ

Though he also performs this with great love and joy, it is not dependent on his choice at all, for he is inherently connected in his root and cannot be in a state of distance or separation at all, etc.

שֶׁנָּהוּ מִצַּד כֹּחַ הָאָב שֶׁמַּכְרִיחוֹ לָזֶה, וְהוּא גַּם כֵּן עוֹשֶׁה זֹאת בְּאַהֲבָה וּשְׁמֵחָה רַבָּה אֲבָל אֵין זֶה תָּלוּי בִּבְחִירָתוֹ כְּלָל כִּי מְקוּשֶׁר הוּא בְּעֶצֶם בְּשֶׁרְשׁוֹ וְאִי אֶפְשֶׁר לִהְיוֹת בְּהִתְרַחֲקוּת כְּלָל כו'

But with the servant, it is not that he is rooted there, but rather that he himself chose to connect and gave himself over to serve Him with all his heart and soul, even to literal self-sacrifice in actual practice.

אָבָל בָּעֶבֶד אֵין זֶה מִצַּד שֶׁהוּא שֶׁרְשׁוֹ אֶלָּא שֶׁהוּא מִצַּד עַצְמוֹ הִתְּקִישֵׁר עַצְמוֹ וְנָתַן עַצְמוֹ אֵלָיו לַעֲבָדוֹ בָּכָל לֵב וָנֶפֶשׁ עַד מְסִירַת נֶפֶשׁ בִּפְעוּלָם מַמְּשׁ

Like Avraham who recognized his Creator from his own initiative, specifically—as will be explained—and like Moshe, the servant of Hashem, etc.

וּכְמוֹ אַבְרָהָם שֶׁהָכִּיר אֶת בּוֹרְאוֹ מִצֵּד עַצְמוֹ דַּוְקָא וּכְמוֹ שֶׁיִּתְבָּאֵר, וּכְמוֹ מֹשֶׁה עֶבֶד ה' כו'

And he becomes like the master of the house himself to bring added blessing from what is his own, something that a son cannot do as much, for his power is not his own but from the father.

וְנַצְשֶׂה כִּרָעַל הַבַּיָת עַצְמוֹ לְהָבִיא תּוֹסֶכֶּת בְּרָכָה מִשֶּׁלוֹ שֶׁאֵין זֶה בְּכֹחַ הַבֵּן כָּל כָּךְ לְפִי שֶׁאֵין זֶה בְּכֹחַ עַצִמוֹ כִּי אָם בָּכֹחַ הַאָּב כו'

And this is the meaning of what it says: the Jewish people are called "servants"—"servants of Havayah"—for the perfection of level, that they should possess their own strength in their divine service of Torah and mitzvos and in love and awe, to increase divine light in Atzilus, bringing additional blessing above, beyond even their original root.

וְהַיְנוּ שֶׁנָּקְרְאוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל עֲבָדִים עַבְדֵי הוי' לְשְׁלֵימוּת הַמַּעֲלָה שֶׁיְהֵא בָּהֶם כֹּחַ מִצַּד עַצְמָם בַּעֲבוֹדָתָם בְּתוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת וּבָאַהֲבָה וְיִרְאָה לְהוֹסִיף אוֹרוֹת בָּאָצִילוּת בְּתוֹסֶפֶת בְּרָכָה לְמַעְלָה יוֹתֵר מֵעֶצֶם שַׁרָשֵׁם כו

And for this purpose, souls were drawn into bodies—that they should be called "servants," for this descent is for the sake of ascent, as is known: to elevate their soul through the essential holiness of Torah and mitzvos to a level higher than their source in Chochmah within the Father's Mind.

וְלָזֶה נִמְשָׁכוּ הַנְּשָׁמוֹת בְּגוּפִים שֶׁיְהֵיוּ נִקְרָאִים צֶבָדִים דְּיְרִידָה זוֹ לְצוֹרֶךְ צֵלְיָה הִיא כַּיָּדוּעַ לְהַצְלוֹת נַפְשָׁם עַל יְדִי הַקְּדוּשָׁה הָעַצְמִית שֶׁבְּתוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת 'לְמַעְלָה מִשָּׁרְשָׁם בְּחָלָמָה שֶׁבְּמוֹחַ הָאָב כו

And this is accomplished through joy and gladness of heart in mitzvos specifically—for from this will come the World to Come, which is the level of added light and great blessing that comes through joy, as it says: "The blessing of Hashem—it enriches," etc.

ְןהוּא עַל יְדֵי שִׁמְחָה וְטוּב לֵבָב בַּמִּצְוֹת דַּוְקָא שֶׁמְּזָּה יִהְיֶה הָעוֹלֶם הַבָּא שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינֵת תּוֹסֶפֶת אוֹר וּבְרָכָה רַבָּה הַנַּצְשֶׂה עַל יְדֵי שִׁמְחָה שֶׁמֶּמֶנָּה כְּמוֹ בִּרְכַּת ה' רָבָּה הַנַּצְשֶׂה עַל יְדֵי שִׂמְחָה שֶׁמֶמֶנָּה כְּמוֹ בִּרְכַּת ה' 'הִיא תַּצִשִׁיר כו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

וָהנָה אַף שֶׁלְפִי הַמּוּבַן מְכֵּל הַנַּ"ל בְּהָפְרֵשׁ שֶׁבִּין the difference between the first servant—who is called an "Oveid הַעבֶד הַרָאשוֹן שֶנַקָרָא עוֹבֶד אֱלֹקִים בְּעוֹל מַלְכוּת Elokim" and who serves under the yoke—and the second שמים לעבד הבית שַנּקרא עוֹבד הוי' שעוֹבד servant—called "Oveid Havayah," who serves with joy and בַּשָׂמָחַה וְתַעֲנוּג כָּנַ"ל דָאַכְתִּי אֵין עֵרֶךְ בֵּינֵיהֶם delight—is certainly incomparable... For the first servant works under compulsion, and the work is דָהַעֶבֵד הַרָאשוֹן עוֹבֵד בָּכַפִיָּה וְתִּכְבֵּד עַלַיו הַעַבוֹדַה heavy upon him until his spirit shortens, etc., while the second עַד שֶׁתָּקצַר רוּחוֹ כו', מַה שָׁאֵין כֵּן הַעָבֵד הַשְּׁנִי servant sets aside his entire being for Hashem alone with love and שֶׁמַנִּיחַ כָּל עַצָמוֹ רַק לַה' לְבַדּוֹ בָּאַהָבָה וְחֲשֶׁק desire, and much blessing is added in his work, as explained וְנָתִוֹסֵף רִיבּוּי בָּרָכָה בַּצֵבוֹדָתוֹ כְּנַ"ל above— Nevertheless, there is a great advantage and superiority to the עָם כָּל זֶה יֵשׁ יִתְרוֹן מַעֲלָה רַבָּה בַּעֲבוֹדָה שֶׁבְּעוֹל service done under the yoke specifically—more than the service ַדַּוְקָא יוֹתֵר מֵעֲבוֹדָה שֶׁבְּאַהֲבָה דְּעֶבֶד נֶאֱמָן הַנַּ"ל performed from love, by the faithful servant described above—for מְכַמָּה טַצְמִים several reasons. The first is regarding the very essence of the service: for service ָהָא' מִצַּד עֶצֶם הָעֲבוֹרָה, דְּהִנֵּה הָעֲבוֹרָה הַכָּאָה מִצַּד that comes from love and true connection, as mentioned הַאָהַבָּה וְהַהָּתְקַשִּׁרוּת הַאֲמִיתִי כִּנַ"ל כַּל מַה שֵׁיַעשֹה above—everything he does for the Master is not considered real וַיַעבוֹד לַאֲדוֹן לֹא נָקָרֵא עַבוֹדָה כָּלַל avodah at all. For the essence of "avodah" (service) is that one does something פִי עָנְיַן הָעַבוֹדָה הוּא שֵׁעוֹשֶׂה מַה שֵׁהוּא הֶפֶּךְ טִבְעוֹ that is contrary to his natural inclination and personal will, and he וּרְצוֹנוֹ הָעַצְמִי וְאֵינוֹ חָפֵץ בָּזֶה אֲדָרַבָּא כַּבֵד עַלַיו does not desire it—in fact, the matter is very burdensome to him, בַּדַבַר מָאֹד וְעוֹשֶׁה רַק מִצֵּד על הַאַדוֹן כו 'הַדַּבַר מָאֹד וְעוֹשֶׁה רָק and he does it only because of the yoke of his master, etc. But when one desires it of his own will and the matter is not אַבָל כַּאֲשֶׁר חָפֶץ בִּעַצְמוֹ בָּזֶה וְאֵינוֹ כַּבֵד לוֹ הַדְּבָר burdensome to him—this is not called avodah at all. אין זָה עַבוֹדַה כָּלֵל כו 'אֵין 'אַר And behold, the service of the faithful servant is such that he וָהָרֵי עַבוֹדַת עֶבֶד הַנָּאֱמָן הוּא שֶׁהוּא עַצְמוֹ חָפֵץ himself desires all the labors, and he takes pleasure and בָּכַל הַעַבוֹדוֹת וְיֵשׁ לוֹ בַּזֶה הַעַנוּג וְנַחַת רוּחַ בְּמַה satisfaction in serving and attending to his master, etc. Therefore, שַׁעוֹבֵד וּמִשַׁמֵשׁ אוֹתוֹ כו' מִמֵּילַא אֵין זָה עַבוֹדָה this is not considered avodah at all. Such a service would also be performed by a faithful lover toward ַוַעֲבוֹדָה כָּזֹאת יַעֲשֶׂה גַּם כֵּן הָאוֹהֵב הַנָּאֱמֶן לְאוֹהֲבוֹ his beloved, out of the intensity of love-connection, like the love מַצַד עצַם הָתַקשָּׁרוּת הַאַהַבָה וּכִאַהַבַת הַבֵּן אֵל הַאַב

That there be added blessing through it, like the wife, mistress of the house, who does everything faithfully for her husband—like

of a son to his father, or a wife to her husband—she serves him

and fulfills his will in all that he commands, such as arranging his

home, garments, utensils, and all the tasks of the home and field.

And behold, even though from all the above it is understood that

לִהְיוֹת בָּזֶה תּוֹסֶפֶּת בְּרָכָה כְּאִשָּׁה עֲקֶרֶת הַבַּיִת שֶׁתַּצֶשֶׂה בֶּאֱמוּנָה לְבַעְלָה כְּמוֹ אֵשֶׁת חַיִל כו', בָּטַח בַּה לֵב בַּעָלֵה כו' גִּמַלַתִּהוּ טוֹב כו

וָאָשַׁה לָאָישַׁה שֶׁתִּשַׁרְתֵהוּ וְתַעֲשֵׂה רְצוֹנוֹ כְּכֵל אֲשֶׁר

יָגִזֹר אוֹמֵר עַלֵיהַ כָּמוֹ לְתַקּן תַּקּוּנֵי בֵיתוֹ וּלְבוּשֵׁיו

וּכֵלַיו וְגַם כַּל מְלֵאכֶת הַבַּיִת וְהַשַּׂדֵה

וּכְתַעֲנוּגוֹ דַּוְקָא

# The Rebbe Rashab

#### תר"סו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

the Woman of Valor, etc.: "The heart of her husband trusts in her... she does him good," etc.

she does him good," etc.	
And so too the son, regarding his father's possessions, to whom the father entrusts everything into his hands.	וְכֵן הַבֵּן בְּנִכְסֵי אָבִיו שֶׁמוֹסֵר הַכּּל לְיָדוֹ
So why is the quality of service of the faithful servant considered greater than that of the wife, the son, or any faithful soul such as these? After all, all these also serve due to their wondrous and overwhelming love-bond, to the point that they nullify themselves completely to fulfill his will, etc.	וְלָפֶּה יִגְדַּל מַעֲלַת עֲבוֹדַת הָעֶבֶד נָאֱמֶן יוֹתֵר מֵעֲבוֹדַת אִשְׁתּוֹ וּבְנוֹ וְכָל אוֹהֵב נָאֱמֶן כְּנַפְשׁוֹ שֶׁכָּל אֵלֶּה אֵינָם רַק מִצֵּד הַהִּתְקַשְּׁרוּת בְּאַהֲכָה רַבָּה וְנִפְּלָאָה עַד שֶׁמִּתְבַּטֵל מִכָּל עַצְמוֹ לַעֲבוֹדָתוֹ וּלְרְצוֹנוֹ כוֹ 'שֶׁמִּתְבַּטֵל מִכָּל
Even though there are distinctions and advantages between them—for example, in a faithful lover, though he acts from love and connection, still there is self-benefit and pleasure involved.	ְהַגַּם שָׁיֵשׁ בָּזֶה חָלּוּקִים וִיתֵרוֹנוֹת זֶה עַל זֶה, דְּבָאוֹהֵב נָאֱמֶן אַף שֶׁעוֹשֶׂה מִצֵּד אַהְבָתוֹ וְהָתְקַשְּׁרוּתוֹ אֵלֶיו מִכָּל מָקוֹם יֵשׁ בָּזֶה טוֹבַת עַצְמוֹ וַהָּנָאָתוֹ
For it is known that all love is dependent on something—that is, one loves because of the good the other has done or bestowed upon him, whether through emotional qualities such as kindness, or intellectual influence, etc.	וּכְמָה שֶׁיָדוּעַ דְּכָל אַהַבָּה הִיא תְּלוּיָה בְּדָבָר דְּזָה שֶׁאוֹהֵב אוֹתוֹ הוּא מִצֵּד הַטוֹב שֶׁעָשָׂה וְהִשְׁפִּיעַ לוֹ אָם בְּהַשְׁפָּעַת הַמִּדוֹת כְּמוֹ בִּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים וְכַהָּנֵהּ 'בְּכֵיוֹצֵא בָּזָה אוֹ בְּהַשְּׁפָּעַת הַשֵּׂכָל כו
Therefore, the closeness and bond of the lover to the beloved is because he received from him. Thus, everything he does to fulfill the beloved's will is for himself—that through it he will draw closer and receive more, etc., as previously explained regarding the teacher and student, etc.	וְלָזֹאת הַקּירוּב וְהַהָּתְקַשְּׁרוּת שֶׁל הָאוֹהֵב אֶל הַנֶּאֱהָב הוּא מִפְּנֵי שֶׁקִבֵּל מִמֶּנוּ, וְלָכֵן כָּל מֵה שֶׁעוֹשֶׁה רְצוֹנוֹ שֶׁל הַנָּאֱהָב הוּא בִּשְׁבִיל עַצְמוֹ שֶׁעַל יְדֵי זָה יִתְקָרֵב יוֹתֵר וִיקַבֵּל מִמֶּנוּ יוֹתֵר כו', וּכְמוֹ שֶׁנִּתְבָּאֵר לְעֵיל 'בָּרֵב וְתַלְמִיד כוּ
Except in the case of essential love, which is not dependent on anything—that is, the closeness and connection, as well as the service and fulfilling of his will, is not for personal benefit or pleasure.	לְבַד בְּאַהָבָה עַצְמִית שֶׁאֵינָהּ תְּלוּיָה בְּדָבָר דְּהַקֵּירוּב וְהַהִתְקַשְּׁרוּת וְכֵן הַשָּׁמוּשׁ בַּעֲשִׂיּוֹת רְצוֹנוֹ אֵינוֹ לְטוֹבַת עַצְמוֹ וַהָּנָאָתוֹ
It turns out that this is specifically self-nullification and surrender of one's essence. For in the case of lover and beloved, when the lover serves or fulfills the beloved's will, this is not real self-nullification; on the contrary, etc.	ְוָנְמְצָא דְּזֶהוּ דַּוְקָא בָּטוּל וְהַנַּחַת עַצְמוּתוֹ, כִּי בָּאוֹהֵב וְנֶאֶהָב הֲרֵי הַשָּׁמוּשׁ שֶׁמְשַׁמֵשׁ אֶת אוֹהֲבוֹ אוֹ רַבּוֹ וְשֶׁעוֹשֶׂה רְצוֹנוֹ אֵין זָה הַנַּחַת עַצְמוֹ כִּי אָם אַדְּרַבָּא כו
In contrast, in a love that is not dependent on anything, there is true self-nullification and surrender of essence, etc.	מַה שֶּׁאֵין כֵּן בְּאַהַבָּה שֶׁאֵינָה תְּלוּיָה בְּשׁוּם דָּבָר הוּא בְּרָחִינַת בִּטוּל וְהַנַּחַת עַצְמוּתוֹ כו'
And this occurs in two ways. The first is in the love and connection of a son to his father—he nullifies himself entirely, and does not act for his own sake but only for the sake of his father,	וְזֶה בִּשְׁנֵי אוֹפָנִים. הָאֶחָד בְּאַהְבַת וְהִתְקַשְּׁרוּת הַבֵּן לְאָבִיו שֶׁמִּתְבַּטֵּל הוּא מִכָּל עַצְמוּתוֹ וְאֵינוֹ עוֹשֶׂה לְצוֹרֶךְ עַצְמוֹ כִּי אָם לְצוֹרֶךְ אָבִיו שֶׁחָפֵץ בְּטוֹבָתוֹ

desiring his father's benefit and pleasure specifically.

#### תר"סו Parshas Devarim

And generally, he desires only that his father's will be fulfilled, etc.

וּבַכְלַלוּת הוּא חָפֵץ שֶׁיוּשְׁלַם רְצוֹן אָבִיו כו'

The second form is in the faithful servant described above—his bond too is not dependent on anything, and he too is in a state of self-nullification and surrender of essence. All of his service and tasks are only for the Master—to fulfill His will, bring Him delight and satisfaction, etc., as mentioned above.

ְוָהָאֹפֶן הַשֵּׁנִי בַּעֶבֶד הַנָּאֱמֶן הַנַּ"ל דְּהִתְקַשְׁרוּתוֹ גַּם כֵּן אֵינָה תְּלוּיָה בְּאֵיזָה דָבָר וְהוּא גַּם כֵּן בִּרְחִינַת בִּטוּל וְהַנַּחַת עַצְמוּתוֹ שֶׁכָּל הַשֵּׁרוּת וְהַשָּׁמוּשׁ הוּא רַק לְצוֹרֶךְ הָאָדוֹן שֶׁיוּשְׁלַם רְצוֹנוֹ וְשֶׁיְהֵא לוֹ תַּעֲנוּג וְנֵחַת רוּחַ כו' כְּנַ"ל

And there is an advantage to the faithful servant over the son, as previously explained—that in the son, it does not come from his own power but from the power of the father, whereas in the servant, it comes from his own power, as explained above.

ְוֵישׁ יִתְרוֹן מַעֲלָה בָּעֶבֶד הַנָּאֲמָן עַל הַבֵּן כְּמוֹ שָׁנִּתְבָּאֵר לְעֵיל דְּבַבֵּן אֵינוֹ מִכֹּחַ עַצְמוֹ רַק מִכֹּחַ הָאָב וּבָעֶבֶד הוּא מִכֹּחַ עַצְמוֹ כו' כְּנַ"ל

Therefore, there are distinctions between these three: one higher than the next. In the lover and beloved, there is no self-nullification at all. In the son, there is self-nullification, but it is not from his own power. In the faithful servant, it is from his own power, etc.

הָרֵי שָׁיֵשׁ חִלּוּקִים בִּשְׁלוֹשָׁה אֵלּוּ זֶה לְמַעְלָה מִזֶּה, דְּבָאוֹהֵב וְנֶאֲהָב אֵין בְּחִינַת הַנַּחַת עַצְמוֹ, וּבַבֵּן הוּא בִּבְחִינַת הַנַּחַת עַצְמוֹ אֲבָל אֵינוֹ מִכֹּחַ עַצְמוֹ, וּבְעֶבֶד נָאֱמָן הוּא מִכֹּחַ עַצְמוֹ כוּ

However, these differences pertain to which level the bond and connection belongs (and accordingly, there are also distinctions in the very manner of connection, etc.)—and in the satisfaction and delight that results from their service.

אֲבָל הַחִלּוּקִים הָאֵלֶּה הֵם בְּאֵיזוֹ מַדְרֵגָה הִיא הַקֵּירוּב וְהַהָּתְקַשְׁרוּת (וּמִמֵּילָא יֵשׁ חִלּוּק גַּם כֵּן בְּגוּף אוֹפֶן הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת כו') וּבַנַּחַת רוּחַ הַנַּעֲשֶׂה עַל יְדֵי הַשֵּׁרוּת וְשִׁמּוּשׁ שֶׁלָּהֶם

For in the lover and beloved, the bond is usually only in the revealed powers and what pertains to what is manifest—not in the very essence.

דְּבָאוֹהֵב וְנָאֱהָב הַהִּתְקַשְּׁרוּת בִּדְרָךְ כְּלָל הִיא רַק בַּכּחוֹת הַגְּלוּיִים וּבְמֵה שֶׁשַׁיָּךְּ לַגִּילוּי לְבַד כו' לֹא בַּעֵצֵם מַמֵּשׁ

(And accordingly, the bond is not so deep and inward in the soul, and therefore two lovers need to make a covenant, because their love can be severed. But through a covenant, their love is elevated above intellect, etc., as explained elsewhere.)

וּמִמֵּילָא הַהִּתְקַשְּׁרוּת אֵינוֹ בְּעֹמֶק וּפְנִימִיּוּת הַנֶּפֶשׁ) כָּל כָּךְ כו', וְלָזֹאת שְׁנֵי אוֹהֲבִים צְּרִיכִים לְכִרֹת בְּרִית מִפְּנֵי שֶׁיוּכַל לִהְיוֹת שֶׁתִּפֶּרֵד אַהֲבָתָם וְעַל יְדֵי הַכְּרִיתוּת בְּרִית מַעֲלִים אַהֲבָתָם לְמַעְלָה מִן הַשֵּׁכֶל (כו' וּרְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר

But in a father and son, and likewise in a faithful servant, the bond is specifically in the essence. (And certainly, in this, the son has an advantage over the servant, for the connection is deeper and more inward in his soul—even to his very essence, that they are truly one essence, etc.)

וּרָאָב וּבֵן וְבֵן בְּעֶבֶד נָאֱמֶן הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת הִיא בָּעֶצֶם דַּוְקָא (וּבוַדַּאי בָּזָה יֵשׁ יִתְרוֹן בַּבֵּן מֵעַל הָעֶבֶד דְּהָהָתְקַשְּׁרוּת הִיא יוֹתֵר בְּעֹמֶק וּפְנִימִיוּת נַפְשׁוֹ עַד שָׁבָם אֶחָד מַמָּשׁ כו ('עַצְמוּתוֹ מַמְּשׁ שֶׁהֵם עֶצֶם אֶחָד מַמָּשׁ כו

#### זר"סו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

And it may be said that this is why there is also a superior advantage in the aspect of self-nullification and the setting aside of self in the case of a son over that of a servant. For the son desires only that the will of his father be fulfilled, and he does not care whether it is fulfilled through him or through another—so long as the father's will is fulfilled. But the faithful servant also desires only the fulfillment of his master's will, yet he desires that it be fulfilled through himself. (And see what is written in Behar Sinai, Pekudei, on the verse "And behold, a man to his companion" etc., regarding what is said of David: "If so he says, 'I do not desire' etc.")

And there is also a difference in the satisfaction caused [above]. In the case of the son and the servant, there is much more satisfaction than in the case of the lover and the beloved—because the lover acts for his own benefit, whereas the son and the servant act for the sake of the father or master. Yet there is an advantage in the satisfaction caused by the faithful servant over that of the son, since in the case of the son it is from the power of the father, whereas in the case of the servant it is from his own strength. (The superiority of satisfaction means the superiority in the increase of blessing, etc., and this is what was mentioned earlier: that the additional blessing, in great abundance and success, is through the faithful servant more than through the son, even though the son also draws down additional blessing, etc., as explained above. And there is a son who is also a servant, etc., as will be explained.)

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר דְּמִשׁוּם זֶה יֵשׁ גַּם כֵּן יִתְרוֹן מַעֲלָה בְּעִנְיֵן
הַבְּטוּל וְהַנָּחַת עַצְמוֹ בְּבֵן עַל הָעֶבֶּד, דְהַבֵּן חָפֵץ
שֶׁיִשְׁלַם רְצוֹן הָאָב, וְלֹא אִכְפַּת לֵיהּ אִם עַל יָדוֹ אוֹ
עַל יְדֵי אַחֵר, רַק שָׁיִשְׁלַם רְצוֹנוֹ כו׳, וְהָעֶבֶד הַנְּצֶאְמָן
עַל יְדֵי אַחֵר, רַק שָׁיִשְׁלַם רְצוֹנוֹ כו׳, וְהָעֶבֶד הַנְּצֶאְמָן
חָפֵץ גַּם כֵּן רַק בְּהַשְׁלֶמֶת רְצוֹן הָאָדוֹן, אֲבָל חָפֵץ
שָׁיּהְיֶה עַל יָדוֹ כו׳. וְעַיֵּן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּבֵית הַכְּנֶסֶת
בְּעָנְיֵן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדָוִד "אִם כֹּה יֹאמֵר לֹא חָפַצְתִּי"
בְּנִין מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּדָוִד "אִם כֹּה יֹאמֵר לֹא חָפַצְתִּי".

ְּוְגַם יֵשׁ חָלּוּק בְּהַנַּחַת רוּחַ דְּבֵן וְעֶּכֶד, יֵשׁ הַרְבֵּה
יוֹתֵר נַחַת רוּחַ מִבְּאוֹהֵב וְאָהוּב שֶׁהוּא לְצוֹרֶךְ עַצְמוֹ,
וּבֵן וְעֶבֶד הוּא לְצוֹרֶךְ הָאָב וְהָאָדוֹן כו׳. וְיֵשׁ יִתְרוֹן
בְּהַנַּחַת רוּחַ בְּעֶבֶד נָאֱמֶן עַל הַבֵּן, לִהְיוֹת דְּבַבֵּן הָרֵי
הוּא מִכּּחַ הָאָב, וּבָעֶבֶד מִכּּחַ עַצְמוֹ כְּנִזְכֶּר לְעֵיל
(וְהַיִתְרוֹן בְּהַנַּחַת רוּחַ הוּא יִתְרוֹן בְּהַתּוֹסֶפֶת בְּרָכָה
וְהַיִּעְלֹחָה יְתוֹתַרֶת הִיא בְּעֶבֶד נָאֱמֶן יוֹתֵר מֵעַל יְדֵי
הַבֵּן, עִם הֱיוֹת שָׁעַל יְדֵי הַבֵּן גַם כֵּן נִמְשָׁךְ תּוֹסֶכֶּת
בְּרָכָה כו׳ לְנֵיל יְדֵי הַבֵּן עַּם בֵּן שָׁהוּא גַּם כֵּן עֶבֶּד
בָּרָכָה כו׳ כְּנִוְכֶּר לְעֵיל. וְיֵשׁ בֵּן שֶׁהוּא גַּם כֵּן עֶבֶד
בַּרָכָה כו׳ כְּנִוֹּלֶר לְעֵיל. וְיֵשׁ בֵּן שֶׁהוּא גַּם כֵּן עֶבֶד.

#### **Parshas Devarim**

And all this concerns the satisfaction [above]. (Even in this, there is an advantage in the first type of servant, as will be explained.) But in the actual essence of the service itself—regarding the manner of the service of the lover to the beloved, or of the son to the father, or of the faithful servant to his master—they are all equal, and none of them is true "service," because all of them stem from connection, from love and desire. However, the service of the simple servant, who serves under a yoke alone—not out of love and desire, but rather the service is burdensome and he does not want it at all—and even to bring satisfaction to his master or to increase his honor, he has no great emotional connection, only fear and dread, and the awe of the master is upon him, and he serves against his will, as explained in the discourse "U'mikneh Ray"—this is true service.

וְכָל זֶה הוּא בְּהַנַּחַת רוּחַ (שֻׁגַּם בְּזֶה יֵשׁ יִתְרוֹן בֶּעֶבֶּד הָרְאשׁוֹן כְּמוֹ שֻׁיִּתְבָּאֵר תֵּיכֶף) אֲבָל בְּגוּף וְעֶצֶם הָעֲבוֹדָה, הָנֵה אֹפֶן עֲבוֹדַת הָאוֹהֵב לְאָהוּב וּבֵן לְאָבִיוּ וְעֶבֶּד נָאֲמָן לַאֲדוֹנוֹ מִשְׁחָוִים הֵם, וְכוּלָם אֵינָם עֲבוֹדָה אֲמִיתִּית, לְהִיוֹת שֻׁזָּהוּ מִצֵּד הַהִתְקַשְׁרוּת שֻׁבוֹדָה אֲמִיתִּית, לְהִיוֹת שֻׁזָּהוּ מִצֵּד הַהִתְקַשְׁרוּת שָׁעבוֹדָה אֲמִית הָעֲבֶּד הָשָלֹא מִצֵּד הָאַהֲבָה הַבָּל עָבוֹדִה וְלֹא יַחְפֹּץ בָּה וְהַשֶּׁק, אֲדְרַבָּא תִּכְבַּד שָׁלֹיו הָעֲבוֹדָה וְלֹא יַחְפֹּץ בָּה כְּלֶל, וְגַם לַעֲשׁוֹת נַחַת רוּחַ לָאֲדוֹן וּלְהַגִּדִּיל כְּבוֹדוֹ בְּיִל, וְגַם לַעֲשׁוֹת נַחַת רוּחַ לָאֲדוֹן וּלְהַגִּדִּיל כְּבוֹדוֹ הַיִּלְאָבוֹן הַעְבוֹדָה וְלֹא יַחְפֹּץ בָּה הַיִּלְיִב בְּתַלְיִם מְצִּד בְּתָלְיוֹ, עוֹשֶׂה בַּעַל כָּרְחוֹ הַּיְרָאָה וּפַחַד שָׁצִימִת הָאֲדוֹן עָלָיו, עוֹשֶׂה בַּעַל כָּרְחוֹ (בְּרָחוֹ לִרְיֵה וּמְלָּה רַב

This is what is truly called *avodah*—service. His service is continuous, without any change or deviation. He does not lessen his labor even in the simplest tasks, like chopping wood or drawing water, and these are equal in his eyes to more refined tasks, such as handing a fine vessel for drinking, beautifying the table, or preparing clothing. All of it he does solely because of the yoke placed upon him.

זֶהוּ שֶׁנִּקֶרָא עֲבוֹדָה מַמָּשׁ, וַעֲבוֹדָתוֹ הִיא בְּתָמִידִיּוּת בְּלִי שׁוּם שִׁנּוּי וַחֲלִיפוּת, וְלֹא יִגְרַע עֲבוֹדָתוֹ, וְאַף בַּעֲבוֹדוֹת בְּשׁוּטוֹת כְּחֲטִיבַת עֵצִים וּשְׁאִיבַת מֵיִם וְּכַהְנֵה גַּוְונָא, שָׁנֶה אֶצְלוֹ כְּמוֹ עֲבוֹדוֹת דַּקּוֹת בְּקוֹת בְּהוֹשְׁטַת כְּלִי יָקָר לְשְׁתִיָּה וּלְיָפוֹת הַשֵּׁלְחָן וּלְבוּשׁ וְכַהְנֵה גַּוְונָא, כִּי הַכֹּל עוֹבֵד מִצֵּד הָעֹל הַמֵּשֶׁל עָלָיו . לְבַר כּוּ׳

This cannot be compared to the loyal servant who acts out of love and deep attachment to his master, because when there is a mixture of love, there will necessarily be some fluctuations from time to time. וְאֵינוֹ דּוֹמֶה כְּמוֹ הָעֶבֶד הַנָּאֱמָן שֶׁעוֹשֶׂה מִצַּד הָאַהְבָה וְהַהִּתְקַשְּׁרוּת הַחֲזָקָה אֶל אֲדוֹנוֹ, שֶׁיוּכַל לִהְיוֹת בְּזָה שִׁנּוּיִים, כִּי מֵאַחַר שֶׁיֵּשׁ בְּזֶה תַּעֲרוֹכֶת אַהְבָה – בְּהֶכְרַחַ שֶׁיִּהְיֶה בְּזֶה אֵיזֶה שִׁנּוּי לְעֵת מִן הָעִתִּים כּּו׳.

The explanation is that in love and attachment, there is a mutual involvement—both from the servant who is attached, and from the master to whom he is attached. Although from the master's side there is no change at all (since it is not about how he influences or about his nature or qualities, but rather from his essence), from the servant's side, some change may occur at times.

וְהַעִּנְיָן הּוּא, כִּי הִנֵּה בְּאַהָבָה וְהִתְּקַשְּׁרוּת הַרֵי יֵשׁ בָּזֶה הִשְׁתַּפְּוּת מִשְׁנֵיהֶם – מֵהָעֶבֶד הַמְּקֻשְּׁר וּמֵהָאֲדוֹן שֶׁאַלָיו הוּא מִתְקַשֵּׁר. וְעִם הֵיוֹת שֶׁמִּצֵּד הָאֲדוֹן לֹא יִהְיֶה שִׁנּוּי לְעוֹלָם וְהַכֹּל הוּא בְּאֹפֶן אֶחָד (לְהְיוֹת שֶׁאֵין זָה מִצַד טִיב הַשְׁפָּעָתוֹ אוֹ מִצֵּד טִיב כֹּחוֹתִיו וְכַהְנֵה גַוְונָא, אֶלֶּא מִצַּד עַצְמוֹ כּו׳), אֲבֶל מִצֵּבָד הַעָבֵד יָכוֹל לְהִיוֹת שְׁנּוּי קִצְת לְעָתִּים כּו׳.

#### **Parshas Devarim**

Especially since this bond is not like that between a son and a father, which is essential and innate—being of one essence. And though the servant's attachment is also with his whole being, beyond logic and reason, unlike the bond between a teacher and student (as explained earlier), still, some change can occur.

First, there are times when the love and connection become hidden, and cannot always be in a revealed state. Obviously, the time when it is hidden is not like when it is revealed. Second, the servant still has a personal sense of elevation in this bond and love, since the connection stems from the greatness of the master. But this feeling of elevation is not always the same.

Therefore, necessarily, there are varying degrees in how the bond is felt. (Even when he doesn't feel the elevation, he still maintains the strength of the bond from earlier experiences; still, there is a difference between when the feeling is revealed and when it is concealed. And even in revelation, not all moments are equal in how he feels elevated.)

Also, in his actions, there is a revelation of light in his soul. This very experience of creating delight for the master and fulfilling his will causes him an inner illumination—even though his intention is not for the sake of personal revelation and light.

Nevertheless, there is still some revelation of light in his soul. Because of this, variation can arise, including distinctions between the specific forms of service. It is impossible for such a servant to consider chopping wood for the master the same as handing him a precious vessel to drink from. He will certainly strive more when offering a fine vessel—because this servant is working to cause pleasure to his master (and from this itself he derives pleasure, which is the revelation mentioned above).

And in truth, the master's pleasure is not the same when receiving service through a lowly task as when receiving something clean and precious—unless the servant knows clearly that this (lowly task) is the master's will, or that it is of great importance to him.

וּבִפָּרָט שֶׁהַהְתְקַשְּׁרוּת אֵינָהּ כְּמוֹ הִתְקַשְׁרוּת הַבֵּן אֶל הָאָב, שֶׁהִיא הִתְקַשְׁרוּת עַצְמִיּוּת מִצִּד שֶׁהֵם עֶצֶם אֶחָד כּו׳. וְעִם הֱיוֹת דְּהִתְקַשְׁרוּת הָעֶבֶד הִיא גַּם כֵּן בְּכָל עֶצֶם מַהוּתוֹ – לְמַעְלָה מִטַעם וְדַעַת, וְלֹא כְּמוֹ רַב וְתַלְמִיד כּו׳ כְּנִזְכָּר לְעֵיל – מִכָּל מָקוֹם יָכוֹל לִהְיוֹת בְּזֶה שָׁבּוּי.

הָא׳ שֶׁלְפָעָמִים מִתְעַלֵּם הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת וְהָאַהַבָּה, וְאִי אֶלְפָעָמִים מִתְעַלֵּם הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת וְהָאַהַבָּה, וְאִי אֶפְשָׁר שֻׁהִּהָּה הָּמְיִד בְּהִתְּגַלוּת, וּבוַדַּאי אֵינוֹ דּוֹמֶה בְּעַת שֶׁהוּא בְּהָעְלֵם לְעֵת שֶׁהִיא בְּהִתְגַלוּת כּו׳. הַב׳ שְׁהָרֵי מִכָּל מָקוֹם יֵשׁ לוֹ בְּזֶה הֶרְגֵשׁ עִילוּי לְעַצְמוֹ בְּגוּף וְעֶצֶם הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת וְהָאַהְבָה, שֶׁהְרֵי הַהְתְקַשְׁרוּת הִיא מִצַּד הָעִילוּי שֶׁל הָאֲדוֹן, וְלֹא בְּכָל הַהְתְקַשְׁרוּת הִיא מִצַּד הָעִילוּי כֵּו׳

וּמִמֵּילָא בְּהָכָרַחַ שָׁיֵשׁ בְּזֶה חִלּוּזֵי מַדְרֵגוֹת בְּאֹפֶן הַהְתְּקַשְׁרוּת כּוֹ׳. (וּבָאֱמֶת גַּם כְּשָׁאֵינוֹ מַרְגִּישׁ אֶת הָעִילּוּי, יֵשׁ לוֹ גַּם כֵּן תֹּקֶף הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת אֵלָיו מִצֵּד הָהָרְגֵשׁ שָׁמִכְּבָר כּוֹ׳, מִכָּל מָקוֹם אֵינוֹ דּוֹמֶה אִם הֶרְגֵשׁ הָעִילּוּי הוּא בְּהִתְגַלוּת אוֹ שֶׁהוּא בְּהֶעְלֵם, וּבַהִתְגַלוּת לֹא כָּל הָעִתִּים שָׁוִים בְּהֶרְגֵשׁ הָעִילּוּי הַכּוֹ׳

וְגַם בֶּעָבוֹדוֹת שֶׁלּוֹ, הֲרֵי יֵשׁ לוֹ בְּזֶה גִּילוּי אוֹר בְּנַפְשׁוֹ, וְהַיְנוּ זָה גּוּפָא מֵה שֶׁעוֹשֶׁה נַחַת רוּחַ לָאֲדוֹן וּמַשְׁלִים רְצוֹנוֹ כּו׳. וְעִם הֱיוֹת שֶׁאֵין זֹאת כַּנָנֶתוֹ בִּשְׁבִיל הָאוֹר וְהַגִּילוּי שֶׁלוֹ.

אַבָּל מ"מ הֲרֵי יֵשׁ מְזֶּה גִּילּוּי אוֹר בְּנַפְשׁוֹ כו',
וּמְשׁוּם בָּ"ז יָכוֹל לִיפּוֹל בָּזֶה שִׁינוּיִים וְגַם חִלּוּקִים
בּפְּרָטֵי הָעֲבוֹדוֹת וְאֵ"א שֻׁיִּהְיֶה אֶצְלוֹ שָׁוֶה חֲטִיבַת
עַצִים בִּשְׁבִיל הָאָדוֹן לְהוֹשְׁטַת כְּלִי יָקֶרָה אֶל הָאָדוֹן
לְשׁוֹתוֹ וְיוֹתֵר יִשְׁתַּדֵּל לְהוֹשִׁיט כְּלִי כו', דְּהֲרֵי עֶבֶד
זֶה עוֹבֵד בְּכְדֵי לַעֲשׂוֹת נַחַ"ר כו' (וּמִזֶּה הוּא מִתְעַנֵּג
('וְזֶהוּ הַגִּילּוִי כו

וְאֵינוֹ דּוֹמֶה בֶּאֱמֶת הַנַּחַ"ר שֶׁל הָאָדוֹן מִמְּלָאכָה זוֹ כְּמוֹ מִמְּלָאכָה נְקָיָה וִיקָרָה כו' אִם לֹא שֶׁיוֹדֵעַ שֶׁנָּה רְצוֹן הָאָדוֹן שֶׁיַּחְטֹב עֵצִים אוֹ שֶׁיוֹדֵעַ שֶׁנוֹגֵעַ מְאֹד לֵאֲדוֹן כו 'לַאֲדוֹן כו

#### זר"סו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

The third point is that in the service of the loyal servant, there must be some reasoning and knowledge. He seeks to understand and to be clever in discerning the master's will and performs his duties with insight and wisdom. The reason he succeeds in his service is twofold: First, due to the intense bond he has—he gives his very soul for the possessions and property of the master, even more than the master himself, as mentioned earlier.

Second, because he uses understanding and cleverness in every matter—how and what to do. Such a loyal servant, G-d grants success in his hands (like Yosef in the house of Potiphar, and later as king over Egypt). Yet, because this type of service includes participation from the servant's own being, it is impossible that it not be subject to some degree of fluctuation.

At times, he may not understand so well, and may not grasp the truth of the matter. (And who is greater than Moshe Rabbeinu, who is called a "loyal servant"—as it says "In all My house he is trusted"—yet still, it says, "Because you did not believe in Me," referring to the incident at the rock, in which the desired outcome was not fulfilled.)

But in the service of the simple servant—since it is not out of love but out of fear—there is no personal participation at all. As will be explained further, the servant has no independent existence, no essence of his own separate from his master. He simply does what he is commanded.

For the servant possesses only the actual performance and only what he was commanded to do. Therefore, there is no variation at all in his service, and his service is never diminished.

Similarly, all types of service are equal to him. For he is not acting for the pleasure (nachas ruach) of the master, but rather because he must serve his master. Therefore, all matters required by the master are equally significant to him.

And so it is in Divine service, when a person accepts upon himself the yoke of Heaven—an actual yoke—as it is written: "Serve the Lord with fear," specifically. Like the angels, who are called "ministers" and "servants" because of the yoke of Heaven upon them, as it is said, "And all of them accept upon themselves the yoke of Heaven... and Your awe is upon them."

וְהַג' דְּבַעְבוֹדַת הָעֶבֶד הַנֶּאֲמֶן בֶּהֶכֶרַחַ יֵשׁ בָּזֶה אֵיזֶה טֵעַם וָדַעַת שְׁמַשְׂכִּיל וּמִתְחַכֵּם לָדַעַת רְצוֹנוֹ שֶׁל הָאָדוֹן וְגַם עוֹשֶׂה אֶת הָעֲבוֹדוֹת שֶׁלוֹ בְּהַשֵּׁכֶל וָדַעַת כִּי מַה שֶׁהָעֶבֶד הַזֶּה מַצְלִיחַ בַּעְבוֹדְתוֹ הוּא מִשְׁנֵי כִּי מַה שֶׁהָעֶבֶד תַצָּם הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת שֶׁלוֹ שֶׁנוֹתן נַפְשׁוֹ טַעֲמִים מִצָּד עֹצֶם הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת שֶׁלוֹ שֶׁנוֹתן נַפְשׁוֹ מַמָּשׁ עַל רְכוּשׁוֹ וּקִנְיָנוֹ שֶׁל הָאָדוֹן יוֹתֵר מֵהָאָדוֹן עַצְמוֹ כו' כִּנִּ"ל

ְוְגַם מִצַּד שֶׁמַשְׂכִּיל וּמִתְחַכֵּם בְּכָל דָּבָר אֵיךְ וּמַה לַצְשׁוֹת וְעֶבֶד נֶאֶמֶן כָּזֶה הַקָּב"ה מַצְלִיחַ בְּיָדוֹ כו' (וּרָמוֹ בִּיוֹסֵף אֵצֶל פּוֹטִיפַר וְכֵן אַחַר כָּךְ כְּשְׁהָיָה מֶלֶךְ בְּמִצְרַיִם כו') אֲבָל לִהְיוֹת שֶׁיֵשׁ בָּזֶה הִשְׁתַּתְּפוּת הָעֶבֶד אֵי אֶפְשָׁר שֶׁלֹּא יִהְיָה בָּזֶה אֵיזֶה שִׁינוּי כו'

דְּלִפְעָמִים אֵינוֹ מִתְחַבֵּם כָּ"כ וְאֵינוֹ עוֹמֵד עַל אֲמִיתַּת הַדָּבָר כו' (וּמִי לְנוּ גָּדוֹל מִמֹשֶׁה רַבֵּנוּ עָלָיו הַשָּׁלוֹם שֶׁהָיָה עֶבֶד נָאֱמָן וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּכָל בֵּיתִי נָאֱמָן הוּא כו', וּמִ"מ כָּתוּב יַעַן לֹא הָאֱמַנְתָּם בִּי כו' דְּבָזֶה ('הַפָּרַט בַּסֵלַע לֹא הִשְׁלִים הַכַּוַנָּה כו

אָבָל עֲבוֹדַת הָעֶבֶד הַפָּשׁוּט מֵאַחַר שָׁאֵינוֹ מִצַּד הָאַהָבָה כ"א מִצִּד הַיִּרְאָה אֵין בָּזָה שׁוּם הִשְּׁתַּפְּוּת מִצַּד הָעֶבֶד כְּלֶל וּכְמַשְּׁיֵ"ת שֶׁהָעֶבֶד אֵינוֹ מְצִיאוּת לְעַצְמוֹ וְאֵינוֹ מַהוּת בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ כְּלֶל מִן הָאָדוֹן כו' 'וְעוֹשֵׂה רַק מַה שֵׁנִּצְטַוּה כו'

כִּי בֶּהָעֶבֶד לֹא יֵשׁ רַק הַעֲשִׂיָה בִּפֹעַל וּמַה שֶּׁנִּצְטַוָּה לְבַד כו', לְזֹאת אֵין שִׁינּוּי כְּלָל בַּעֲבוֹדָתוֹ וְלֹא יִגְרַע עֵבוֹדָתוֹ לְעוֹלֵם כו'

וּכְמוֹ כֵן כָּל הָעֲבוֹדוֹת שָׁוִין אֶצְלוֹ כִּי הָרֵי אֵינוֹ עוֹשֶׂה בִּשְׁבִיל הַנַּחַ"ר כ"א שֶׁצְּרִיך לַעֲבוֹד אֶת אֲדוֹנוֹ וּמִמֵּילָא כָּל הָעִנְיָנִים הַנִּצְרָכִים אֶל הָאָדוֹן שָׁוִין אָצְלוֹ כוֹ

וְכֵן הוּא בַּעֲבוֹדָה הָאֱלֹקִית שֶׁמְקַבֵּל הָאָדָם עָלָיו עוֹל מֵלְכוּת שֻׁמְיַבוּ הָאֶלֹקִית שֻׁמְיַבוּ הָעָבדוּ אֶת ה' מְלְכוּת שֻׁמִיִם עוֹל מַמְשׁ וּכְמוֹ שֶׁנְקְרָאוּ מְשֶׁרְתִים וַאֲבָדִים מָצִדְ עוֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמֵיִם שְׁעֲלֵיהֶם וּכְמוֹ שֶׁנְּאֱמַר מְצִיהֶם עוֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמֵיִם כו' וְכוּלְיָם עְלֵיהֶם עוֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמֵיִם כו' וְאַיַמַתָּךְ עַלֵיהָם כו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

That is, not from a bond of love but from awe and fear. Even angels whose service comes through love—such as the camp of Michael, which is from love—still, their general service is from fear specifically. As is known, the essence of angels is their acceptance of the yoke of Heaven.

(And it can be explained in connection with the saying, "Is there companionship toward Heaven?"—that only among Jewish souls is there the concept of a bond of love, for they are essentially like sons.)

So it is also among souls: there are those whose primary mode is the acceptance of the yoke of Heaven, and all of their service is from the yoke upon them. The essential work of a servant is that his service comes from burden specifically, even when the labor is difficult.

This is not like one who serves from love, who desires and yearns for his service—for closeness to G-d is very good to him, both during prayer and in fulfilling mitzvos and learning Torah. Through all this, the light of Hashem shines in his soul, and this is the purpose of his service. He has great desire for it and derives pleasure from it.

But when the service is based on acceptance of the yoke of Heaven, and he does not feel any divine light in his soul and does not serve for that reason, then the essence of his service—including the toil of prayer that comes with effort of soul and body (as explained in Tanya, chapter 42), and likewise Torah study and mitzvah observance—is all from the burden alone, not from any sensed divine light.

The matter becomes extremely burdensome for him, and only because of the yoke of Heaven upon him does he exert himself in prayer to extend his contemplation until he is aroused with love. However, the overall service is a heavy burden upon him.

He desires this and engages in it in practice only because of the yoke of Heaven. And this yoke becomes for him like a second nature, to always be in this type of service—like an ox to the yoke.

וְהַיְינוּ לֹא מִצֵּד הִתְקַשְׁרוּת הָאַהְבָה רַק מִצֵּד הַיִּרְאָה וְהַאֲיִנוּ לֹא מִצֵּד הַיִּרְאָה וְהָאֵפְהָבה כו', דַּאֲפִילוּ מַלְאָכִים שֶׁצְבוֹדְתָם בְּאַהְבָה וּכְמוֹ מַחֲנֵה מִיכָאֵל בְּאַהְבָה כו', הִנֵּה כְּלֶלוּת עֲבוֹדְתָם הוּא מִצֵּד הַיִּרְאָה דַּוְקָא וּכְיָדוּעַ דָּהָעִיקֶּר צְבוֹדְתָם הוּא בְּחִינַת הַקְּבָלַת עוֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמַיִם בּוּא בְּחִינַת הַקְּבָלַת עוֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמַיִם 'כו

וְנֵשׁ לוֹמַר עַל דֶּרֶךְ וּמִי אִיכָּא חַבְרוּתָא כְּלַפֵּי שְׁמַיָּא) כו' וְשַׁיָּיךְ רַק בְּנִשְׁמוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל עִנְיַן הִתְקַשְּׁרוּת הָאָהָבָה לְהִיוֹתָם בְּחִינַת בָּנִים בְּעֶצֶם כו

ְּוְכֵן הוּא בַּנְּשָׁמוֹת שֶׁיֵשׁ שֶׁעִיקָרֶן הוּא בִּקְבָעַת עוֹל מַלְכוּת שֻׁמֵיִם וְכָל עֲבוֹדָתָן הוּא מִצֵּד עוֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמֵיִם שֶׁצַלֵיהֶם דָּעִיקַר עֲבוֹדַת עֶבֶד הוּא שֶׁעֲבוֹדָתוֹ הוּא בְּעוֹל דַּוְקָא אַף שֶׁתִּכְבַּד הָעֲבוֹדָה

וְלֹא כְּעוֹבֵד מֵאַהָבָה שֶׁחָפֵץ וּמִשְׁתּוֹקֵק הוּא בַּעֲבוֹדָתוֹ כִּי הַקְּרְוֹב לֵאלוֹקוּת טוֹב לוֹ מְאֹד הֵן בִּשְׁעַת הָעֲבוֹדָה בַּתְּפִלֶּה וְהֵן בִּקְיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת וְעֵסֶק הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁעַל יְדֵי כָּל זֶה מֵאִיר לוֹ אוֹר הוי' בְּנַפְשׁוֹ וְזֹאת הִיא כַּוָּנָתוֹ בַּעֲבוֹדַתוֹ וְיִשׁ לוֹ חַשָּק גַּדוֹל בַּזָה וּמִתְעַנּג עַל זֵה כו בַּעֲבוֹדַתוֹ וְיִשׁ לוֹ חַשָּק גַּדוֹל בַּזָה וּמִתְעַנּג עַל זֵה כו

אָבָל כַּאֲשֶׁר הָעֲבוֹדָה הִיא בִּקְבָעַת עוֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמֵים שָׁאֵין לוֹ הַרְגָּשַׁת אוֹר בְּנַפְשׁוֹ וְלֹא מִשׁוּם זֶה הוּא עוֹבֵד כו', הַרֵי כְּלֶלוּת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ הֵן הַיְּגִיעָה בַּתְּפַלֶּה שֶׁבָּאָה לוֹ בִּיגִיעַת נֶפֶשׁ וִיגִיעַת בָּשָׂר כו' כְּמוֹ שֶׁבָּתוֹב בְּסֵפֶר הַתַּנְיָא כֶּלֶק מ"ב, וְכֵן עֵסֶק הַתּוֹרָה וּקְיּוּם הַמִּצְווֹת שֶׁהַכֹּל הוּא מִצַד הָעוֹל לֹא 'מִצֵּד אֵיזֵה הַרְצֵּשַׁת אוֹר כו

תִּכְבֵּד עָלָיו הַדָּבָר מְאֹד, וְרַק מִצֵּד עוֹל מַלְכוּת שָׁמֵיִם שֶׁעָלָיו הָרֵי הוּא מְיֵגֵעַ אֶת עַצְמוֹ בַּתְּפִלָּה לְהַאֲרִיךְ בְּהִתְבּוֹנְנוּת עַד שֶׁיִּתְעוֹרֵר בְּאַהַבָּה כו' וַאֲבָל כְּלָלוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה הִיא כְּמֵשֵׂא כָּבֵד עָלָיו כו'

וְחָפֵץ בָּזֶה וְעוֹסֵק בָּזֶה בְּפוֹעֵל רַק מִצֵּד הָעוֹל) מַלְכוּת שָׁמַיִם, וְהָעוֹל הַזֶּה הוּא נַעֲשֶׂה אָצְלוֹ כְּטֶבַע ('לְהִיוֹת בַּעֲבוֹדָה זוֹ הַּמִיד כְּשׁוֹר לָעֹל כו

## The Rebbe Rashab תר"סו Parshas Devarim

And in this there is no pleasure or joy at all—only necessity and immense obligation because of the yoke of Heaven upon him. Therefore, he does not diminish his service day or night, whether it be the yoke of Torah, the yoke of mitzvos, or the yoke of prayer. This is what is called true service.

וְאֵין בָּה נַחַת רוּחַ וְשִּׁמְחָה כְּלֶל וָכְלֶל רֵק הֶכְרֵחִיוּת וְחִיּוּב גָּדוֹל מִצֵּד הָעוֹל מֵלְכוּת שָׁמִיִם הַמֵּטָּל עָלָיו וְעַל כֵּן לֹא יִגְרַע מֵעֲבוֹדָתוֹ יוֹמֶם וָלַיְלָה כְּמוֹ בְּעֹל תּוֹרָה וְעֹל מִצְוֹת וְעֹל תְּפִלֶּה וְהוּא שֶׁנִּקְרָא עֲבוֹדָה מַמָּשׁ כו

This is not like the service of the faithful servant, who serves out of the intense bond of his love for Hashem. Even though this is not a love that stems from reason or knowledge, it comes from the elevation and wonder of the Infinite Light (Ein Sof), and the essence of this love is not passionate yearning (ratzo), but rather a deep connection of self-negation—where he sets himself aside and gives himself over entirely to G-d.

מַשְּׁאֵין כֵּן בַּעֲבוֹדַת הָעֶּבֶד הַנָּאֲמָן הָעוֹבֵד מִצַּד עֹצֶם
הַתְּקַשְּׁרוּת אַהָבְתוֹ לַה' עִם הֱיוֹת שֶׁאֵין זֶה אַהְכָה
שָׁעֵל פִּי טַעַם וְדַעַת כִּי אִם מִצַּד הָעִלּוּי וְהַהֶּפְלֵאָה
דְאוֹר אֵין סוֹף וְעֶצֶם הָאַהָבָה אֵין עִנְיָנָה בְּחִינַת
אַהְבָה וְרָצוֹא כִּי אִם הִיא הִתְקַשְׁרוּת בִּבְחִינַת הַנָּחַת
עַצְמוֹ (בְּלָ"א ער לֵייגָט זִיךּ אַוֹעק און גִּיט זִיךּ אִין
נַּלְּצִם אַנָועק צו גּוֹטְלִיכְקִיְט) מִצֵּד הַהַּרְגָּשַׁת הָעִלּוּי
יְהַהֶּפְלֵאָה שָׁבָּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף כו

As explained earlier regarding the second type of servant, his bond does not come from fear and dread of the master, but from the recognition of the exaltedness and greatness of the master. Therefore, he connects with Him with the entirety of his soul. However, this connection is of the nature of bittul (self-nullification), not like the love of a lover to a beloved.

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁנִּתְבָּאֵר לְעֵיל בְּעַנְיֵן הָעֶבֶד הַבֵּיתִי שֶׁאֵין זֶה מִצֵּד יִרְאַת הָאָדוֹן וְאֵימָתוֹ שֶׁעָלָיו כִּי אִם מִצַּד שֶׁיוֹדֵעַ רוּמְמוּת וּמִעֲלַת הָאָדוֹן הָבֵי הוּא מִתְקַשֵּׁר אֵלָיו בְּכָל עֶצֶם נַפְשׁוֹ אֲבָל הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת הִיא בְּבְחִינַת בְּטוּל (לֹא כְּהִתְקַשְׁרוּת הָאוֹהֵב אֶל הָאָהוּב) שְׁמָתְבַּטֵּל אֵלָיו וּמַנִּיחַ אֶת עַצְמוֹ אֵלָיו לְגַמְבי לְשָׁרְתוֹ בְּכָל מִינֵי שֵׁרוּת הַכּּל בִּשְׁבִיל הָאָדוֹן לְבַד בְּלִי שׁוּם הַבָּלַת טוֹבַה לְעַצְמוֹ כִּלַל כוּ

Similarly, this applies to the service that stems from the soul's inner feeling—when a person feels intensely the true vitality, the exaltedness and elevation of the Infinite Light (Or Ein Sof). He nullifies himself completely and sets himself aside entirely to serve Hashem in all forms of service according to the Divine will, solely to fulfill His will and to bring Him satisfaction, with no intention at all for his own self—neither for any revelation of Divine light in his soul, but only to fulfill the will of the Creator. It is understood that this is a very lofty level—both in the essential Divine awareness, in the self-nullification and setting oneself aside, and in the service itself, which is solely to bring pleasure to the Creator. Yet, this is not truly called "service," since his service is done with delight and longing—he greatly desires it.

וְכָמוֹ כֵן הוּא בַּעֲבוֹדָה שֶׁמִּצֵּד הַרְגָּשׁ נַפְשׁוֹ שֶׁמַּרְגִּישׁ
מְאֹד בְּחַיֵּי אֲמִיתִּית הָעָלוּי וְהָרוּמְמוּת דְאוֹר אֵין סוֹף
הָרֵי הוּא מִתְבַּטֵּל לְגַמְרֵי וּמַנִּיחַ עַצְמוֹ מִכָּל וָכֹל
לַעֲבוֹד אֶת ה' בְּכָל מִינֵי עֲבוֹדָה כְּפִי רְצוֹן הָעֶלְיוֹן
וְרַק בִּשְׁבִיל לְהַשְׁלִים רְצוֹנוֹ יִתְבָּרֵה וְלַעֲשׁוֹת נַחַת
רוּחַ לְמַעְלָה וְאֵין כַּוָּנָתוֹ לְעַצְמוֹ כְּלֶל לְהִיוֹת גִּלוּי
'אוֹר בִּנַפְשׁוֹ כִּי אם לְהַשָּׁלִים רְצוֹן עֵלִיוֹן כו
'אוֹר בִּנַפְשׁוֹ כִּי אם לְהַשָּׁלִים רְצוֹן עֵלִיוֹן כו

וּמֵבֶּן שֶׁזֹּאת מַדְרֵגָה נַעֲלֵית מְאֹד הֵן בְּעֶצֶם הַהַרְגָּשׁ הָאֱלֹקִי וְהֵן בְּהַבִּטוּל וְהַנַּחַת עַצְמוֹ וְהֵן בָּעֲבוֹדָה עַצְמָה כְּשֶׁהִיא בְּכְדֵי לַעֲשׁוֹת נַחַת רוּחַ לְיוֹצְרוֹ כו', אֲבָל אֵינוֹ נִקְרָא זֶה בְּשֵׁם עֲבוֹדָה כָּ"כ לִהְיוֹת כִּי עַבוֹדַתוֹ הִיא בְּחָפֵץ וּתִשׁוּקָה שֶׁחוֹפֵץ מָאֹד בַּזָה

# Parshas Devarim

Whether in the service of prayer, he requires no toil at all—for nothing obstructs him. Even prolonged contemplation is not toil for him; on the contrary, it is his inner desire and will, and the labor is not burdensome to him whatsoever. In fact, sometimes he doesn't even need long contemplation, for he already feels the Infinite.

הֵן בַּעֲבוֹדָה בַּתְּפִלָּה אֵינוֹ צָרִיךּ יְגִיעָה כְּלָל כִּי אֵין לוֹ דְּבָרִים הַמּוֹנְעִים אוֹתוֹ וְגַם אֲרִיכוּת הַהִּתְבּוֹנְנוּת אֵין זֶה יְגִיעָה אֶצְלוֹ (כִּי אֲדְרַבָּה זֶהוּ פְּנִימִיּוּת חֵפְצוֹ וְרְצוֹנוֹ כו' וְלֹא תִּכְבַּד עָלָיו הָעֲבוֹדָה כְּלָל וָכְלָל אֲדְרַבָּה כו', וְגַם אֵינוֹ צָרִיךְ אֲרִיכוּת הַהִּתְבּוֹנְנוּת ('כְּלָל כִּי יֵשׁ לוֹ הַרְגָּשׁ בְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף כו

Likewise, the self-nullification and surrender of self—although in others it would be a compression of the soul—by this servant it is not a constriction at all, because the surrender of self comes from the bond of his soul to the Infinite Light. On the contrary, he is in joy and goodness of heart.

ְוָהֵן הַבָּטוּל וְהַנַּחַת עַצְמוֹ עִם הֱיוֹת שֶׁזֶּהוּ כִּיוּץ בַּנֶּכֶּשׁ הָנֵּה בְּעֶבֶד כָּזָה אֵין זֶה כִּיוּץ הַנֶּפֶשׁ כְּלָל, וְדַּוְקָא בְּעֶבֶד כָּשׁוּט הָעוֹבֵד בְּעוֹל הִנֵּה הַבִּטוּל שֶׁלוֹ הוּא כִּיוּץ בְּנַפְשׁוֹ דְּמִשׁוּם זֶה גַּם אֵין בּוֹ שִׁמְחָה דַּאַדְרַבָּה הוּא מְכוּוָץ תָּמִיד כו', אֶלָא שֶׁהַכִּיוּץ הוּא כְּטֶבַע אָצְלוֹ שֶׁכָּךְ צָרִיךְ לִהִיוֹת כו'

But in the second type of servant, the self-nullification and self-surrender is not constriction at all, since his surrender comes from the soul's bond to the Infinite Light. On the contrary, he is in joy and gladness of heart. And this joy is not from the surrender itself, nor from any revelation—it is simply his natural state: he is always in joy.

אֲבָל בָּעֶבֶד הַבֵּיתִי הַבִּטוּל וְהַנַּחַת עַצְמוּתוֹ אֵין זֶה כִּיוּץ כְּלֶל מֵאַחַר שֶׁהַנַּחַת עַצְמוֹ הוּא מִצֵּד הִתְקַשְּׁרוּת נַפְשׁוֹ שֶׁנִּתְקַשֵּׁר בָּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף כו', וְאֲדְרַבָּה הוּא בְּשִׂמְחָה וְטוּב לֵב כו', וְלֹא שֶׁהַשִּׁמְחָה הִיא מֵהַבִּּטוּל וּמֵהַנַּחְתוֹ וְגַם לֹא שֶׁהַשִּׁמְחָה הִיא בְּהְתְגַלוֹת אֶצְלוֹ כו', כִּי אָם בְּעֶצֶם הָעִנְיָן כָּךְ הוּא שֶׁהוּא בִּבְחִינַת שֹׁמְחַה וְטוּב לָב תַּמִיד כוּ

Similarly, his involvement in Torah and mitzvos is not a burden to him at all, because he desires it in order to bring satisfaction to his Creator. Therefore, this is not called "true service," and moreover, it is not constant, for it cannot remain always in one level. At times this bond is hidden, and at times it is more revealed.

וְכָמוֹ כֵן עֵסֶק הַתּוֹרָה וְעֵסֶק הַמִּצְוֹת אֵין זֶה בִּבְחִינַת עוֹל אֶצְלוֹ כְּלֶל וְכְלֶל כִּי חָפֵץ הוּא בָּזֶה בְּכְדֵי לַעֲשׁוֹת נַחַת רוּחַ לְיוֹצְרוֹ כו', וְאִם כֵּן אֵין זֶה עֲבוֹדָה מַמְּשׁ כֵּו', וְגַם אֵינוֹ שָׁיָה הָמִיד בְּמַדְרֵגְתוֹ וּבְהֶכְרֵחַ שָׁיְהָיֶה בָּוֹ, וְגַם אֵינוֹ שָׁנְהִים כִּי אִי אֶפְשֶׁר שֶׁתִּהְיֶה הַהִּתְקַשְׁרוּת בָּאֹפֶן וּמַדְרַגָה אַחַת וּלְפָעָמִים הִיא בְּהֶעְלֵם 'וֹלְפַעָמִים בִּאֹפֵן כַּךְּ כוּ

And in his service, there is a revelation of divine light in his soul. Even though he does not intend this for his own benefit or pleasure, nevertheless, the light and revelation do shine in his soul, and he derives pleasure precisely from the fact that he is bringing satisfaction (nachas ruach) to his Creator—and from this, it is good for him.

וּבַעֲבוֹדָתוֹ הָבֵי יֵשׁ לוֹ גִּילוּי אוֹר בְּנַפְשׁוֹ אָם כִּי אֵינוֹ מְכַוּן לְעַצְמוֹ לְהָנָאַתוֹ מ"מ הֲבֵי מֵאִיר הָאוֹר וְהַגִּילוּי בְּנַפְשׁוֹ וּמִתְעַנֵג בָּזָה גּוּפָא שֶׁעוֹשֶׂה נַחַ"ר לְיוֹצְרוֹ וּמִנֶּה טוֹב לוֹ

And therefore, not all tasks are equal in his eyes—for in truth, regarding the revelation of delight and satisfaction Above, not all matters are equal.

וּמִמֵּילָא לֹא כָּל הָעֲבוֹדוֹת שָׁוֹוִין אֶצְלוֹ, כִּי בָאֱמֶת מִצַּד הִתְגַּלוּת הָעֹנֶג וְהַנַּחַ"ר לְמַעְלָה אֵין בְּכָל הָעְנָיִם בְּשָׁוֶה

#### זר"סו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

As is explained elsewhere regarding the verse "And I will delight in Your Torah," that in delight itself there are many levels. And in exalted forms of divine service—like drawing down Divinity into the world, and similar forms—there is a greater revelation of pleasure.

And therefore, this servant will strive harder in these types of service (and this is how it should be for a loyal servant). Unless, at times, due to situational needs, a simple form of service is necessary, and there is great satisfaction Above from it—then he also performs simple service.

Because for him, all forms of work—even those unbefitting his honor—are worthwhile, for the sake of the satisfaction it brings Above. (And this is not like King David who said, "And I will be even more lowly than this," which stemmed from his self-nullification and humility—feeling debased and lowly in his own eyes. At a moment of divine revelation, such as when the Ark was brought up, he was especially lowly and humble in his own eyes.

That is like a servant who has no independent sense of self at all and is completely nullified in his essence. But the above-mentioned servant, who chooses to lower himself to perform any kind of service—even one not befitting his station—does so out of desire to bring satisfaction Above, and for that reason, everything becomes worthwhile to him.

And based on the above, we can understand what is written: "These are the words that Moshe spoke to all of Israel." "All of Israel" refers to all levels within Israel—the level of the loyal servant and the level of the simple servant.

For the general concept of rebuke is to bring love (and similarly, service in general) from a state of concealment to a state of revelation—and this applies even to a loyal servant, as explained earlier, that even in a loyal servant the love and connection are not always the same; at times it becomes concealed.

Consequently, rebuke is applicable to him as well—to bring the love from concealment to revelation. And how much more so is

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר בְּעִנְיֵן "וַאֲנִי תּוֹרָתְךְּ שַׁצְשׁוּעִי", שֶׁבְּתַצְנוּג יֵשׁ כַּמָּה מַדְרֵגוֹת כו', וּבַצְבוֹדוֹת נַצְלוֹת כְּמוֹ בְּהַמְשָׁכַת אֱלֹקוּת לְמַטָּה וְכֵיּוֹצֵא בָזָה יֵשׁ בָּזָה גִּילוּי תַּצְנוּג יוֹתֵר

וּמִמֵּילָא הָעֶבֶּד הַנָּה יִשְׁתַּדֵּל בְּעִנְיָנִים אֵלּוּ יוֹתֵר כו' (וְבֵן צָרִיךְּ לִהִיוֹת בְּמַדְרַגַת עֶבֶד נָאֱמָן כו') אִם לֹא שֶׁלְפָעָמִים לְצֹרֶךְ הַשָּׁעָה נוֹגֵעַ גַּם עֲבוֹדָה פְּשׁוּטָה וְיֵשׁ מִנֶּה נַחַ"ר גָּדוֹל לְמַעְלָה הֲרֵי הוּא עוֹבֵד גַּם בַּעַבוֹדָה פִּשׁוּטָה

כִּי כְּדַאי לוֹ כָּל הָעֲבוֹדוֹת אֲפִלּוּ שֶׁאֵינָן לְפִי כְּבוֹדוֹ בִּשְׁבִיל הַנַּחַ"ר שֻׁעוֹשֶׂה בָּזָה לְמַעְלָה (וְאֵין זֶה כְּמוֹ דָּוִד הַמֶּלֶךְ שָׁאָמַר "וְנִקְלֵיתִי עוֹד מִזֹּאת כו'", שֶׁזֶהוּ מִצֵּד שִׁפְלוּת עַצְמוֹ שֶׁהָיָה נִבְזָה וְשָׁפַל בְּעִינָיו, וּבְעַת שְׁהָיָה גִּילוּי אֱלֹקוּת כְּמוֹ בְּנְשִׂיאַת הָאָרוֹן כו' הָיָה (נְבָזֵה וְשָׁפַל בִּיוֹתֶר בִּעִינַיו

זָהוּ כְּמוֹ עֶבֶד שָׁאֵינוֹ מְצִיאוּת לְעַצְמוֹ כְּלֶל וּמִתְבַּטֵּל מָכָּל עַצְמוּתוֹ לְגַמְרֵי כו', אֲבָל הָעֶבֶד הַנַּ"ל שֶׁמֵנִיחַ עַצְמוֹ לַעֲבוֹד בְּכָל הָעֲבוֹדוֹת אַף שֶׁאֵינָם לְפִי כְּבוֹדוֹ מִפְּנֵי הַנַּחַ"ר שָׁיִּהְיֶה מְזֶּה לְמַעְלָה וּבִשְׁבִיל זָה כְּדַאי 'לוֹ הכּל כו

וְעַל פִּי הַנַּ"ל יוּבַן מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב "אֵלֶה הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר דָּבֶּר מֹשֶׁה אֶל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל", פֵירוּשׁ כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל הַיְנוּ כָּל הַמַּדְרֵגוֹת שֶׁבִּישְׂרָאֵל—בְּחִינַת עֶּבֶד נֶאֲמָן וֹּבְחִינַת עֶּבֶד פָּשׁוּט כוּ

דְהָנֵּה כְּלָלוּת עִנְיַן הַתּוֹכֵחָה הוּא לְהוֹצִיא אֶת הָאַהָבָה (וְכֵן עִנְיַן הָעֲבוֹדָה בִּכְלָל) מִן הַהָּעְלֵם אֶל הַגִּילוּי כו', וְשַׁיִּיךְ זֶה גַּם בְּעֶבֶד נָאֱמָן לְפִי מֵה שֶׁנִּתְבָּאֵר לְעֵיל שֶׁבְּעֶבֶד נָאֱמָן לֹא בְּכָל הָעִתִּים הָאַהְבָה יְהַהִתְּקַשְּׁרוּת בְּשָׁנָה דְּלִפְעָמִים שֵׁמִתִעַלֵּם כו יְהַהִתְקַשְׁרוּת בְּשָׁנָה דְּלִפְעָמִים שֵׁמִתִעַלֵּם כו

וּמִמֵּילָא שַׁיָּיךְ תּוֹכַחָה לְהוֹצִיא הָאַהַבָּה מֵהָעְלֵם לְגִילוּי כו', וּמִכָּל שֶׁכֵּן דְּבֶעָבֶד שַׁיָּיךְ תּוֹכַחָה לְעוֹרְרוֹ בַּצָבוֹדָתוֹ וְשֶׁיִּהְיָה כַּדְּבָעִי כוּ

#### **Parshas Devarim**

rebuke relevant to the simple servant—to arouse him in his service so that it should be proper.	
However, there are two levels in this, and they are two types of rebuke—one in the manner of hiddenness, and one in the manner of revealedness.	אֲבָל יֵשׁ בָּזֶה בּ' מַדְרֵגוֹת, וְהֵן ב' מִינֵי תּוֹכֵחָה—עַל דֶּרֶךְּ הַנִּסְתָּר וְעַל דֶּרֶךְּ הַנִּגְלֶה כו'
The idea is as it says in the Ramaz, that rebuking words in the mode of hiddenness stem from the aspect of "Gevuros of Abba," as it says: "The hidden things are for Hashem our G-d."	וְהָעִנְיָן הוּא כְּדָאִיתָא בְּרַמַ"ז שֶׁדְּבְרֵי תּוֹכֵחָה שֶׁעַל דֶּרֶדְ הַנִּסְתָּר הֵן מִבְּחִינַת גְּבוּרוֹת דְּאַבָּא שֶׁעָלָיו 'נָאֱמַר "הַנִּסְתָּרוֹת לַה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ" כו
And it is explained elsewhere that their effect in spiritual terms is to bring out the hidden love from concealment to revelation, and this refers to the essential, simple will that exists in every Jew.	וּמְבוֹאָר בְּמֶקוֹם אַחֵר דְּפְעוּלָתָם בְּרוּחָנִיוּת הִיא לְהוֹצִיא אֶת הָאַהָּבָה הַמּוּסְתֶּרֶת מֵהֶעְלֵם אֶל הַגִּילוּי, וְהוּא בְּחִינַת הָרָצוֹן הַפָּשׁוּט שֶׁיֵשׁ בְּכָל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד
And because "my heart is awake" (Shir HaShirim 5:2)—meaning, this simple will is awake—it is enough to awaken it with just a hint. This is what is meant by words of rebuke in the mode of hiddenness.	וּלְהִיוֹת כִּי "וְלִבִּי צֵר" לְזֹאת—לְהוֹצִיא בְּחִינָה זוֹ מֵהֶעְלֵם לְגִילּוִּי דַּי בְּרֶמֶז בִּלְבַד, וְהַיְנוּ דִּבְרֵי תּוֹכֵחָה שֶׁעַל דֶּרֶךְ הַנִּסְתָּר
But to bring about the revelation of the levels of Nefesh-Ruach-Neshamah in the soul, this requires rebuke in the revealed mode.	אָבָל לְהָבִיא הָתְגַּלּוּת בְּחִינַת נַר"ן שֶׁבַּנֶּפֶשׁ עַל זֶה הֵן דִּבְרֵי תּוֹכֵחָה שָׁעַל דֶּרֶךְ הַנִּגְלֶה כו'
Similarly, this is the difference between a loyal servant and a simple servant: in the loyal servant, it is sufficient to speak in the hidden mode, which arouses him. In the simple servant, one must speak explicitly in the revealed mode.	וּכְמוֹ כֵן הוּא הַהֶּפְרֵשׁ בֵּין עֶבֶד נֶאֱמָן לְעֶבֶד פָּשׁוּט, דְּבָעֶבֶד נֶאֱמָן דִּי דִּבְרֵי תּוֹכֵחָה שֶׁעַל דֶּרֶךְ הַנִּסְתָּר שָׁפּוֹעֵל בּוֹ הַהִתְעוֹרְרוּת כו', וּבָעֶבֶד פָּשׁוּט הוּא דִבְרֵי תּוֹכֵחָה עַל דֶּרֶךְ הַנִּגְלָה כו'
And this is the meaning of: "These are the words that Moshe spoke to all of Israel"—to all the levels within Israel, both the loyal servant and the simple servant.	וְזֶהוּ "אֵלֶה הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר מֹשֶׁה אֶל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל"—הַיְנוּ לְכָל הַמַּדְרֵגוֹת שֶׁבְּיִשְׂרָאֵל, הֵן בְּחִינַת עֶּבֶד נָאֱמָן וְהֵן בְּחִינַת עֶבֶד פָּשׁוּט כו'

#### **NOTE Summary**

The discourse opens with the verse "אלה הדברים אשר דבר משה אל כל ישראל" and explains that "all Israel" refers to all levels within the Jewish people, particularly two archetypes of divine service: the loyal servant (עבד נאמן) and the simple servant (עבד פשוט). Both are genuine in their devotion but differ in awareness and spiritual refinement.

The *loyal servant* is someone whose divine service is deeply bonded with inner awareness, yet even he can experience moments when the love and connection are hidden. Therefore, even he needs "rebuke" or inspiration to draw out that love from concealment to revelation. The *simple* 

#### זר"סו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

*servant*, by contrast, operates without inner sophistication, serving out of simple acceptance. He too needs rebuke—but of a more explicit, revealed nature.

The maamar distinguishes between two types of rebuke—concealed (ע"ד הנסתר) and revealed (ע"ד הנגלה). Concealed rebuke derives from the spiritual level of Gevuros of Abba—it touches the essential, simple will that is always present but may lie dormant. Such subtle guidance is enough to awaken a faithful servant. Revealed rebuke, on the other hand, is necessary to stir the revealed soul-powers (נר"ן) and awaken the simple servant.

The Rebbe Rashab also explores the inner dynamics of spiritual pleasure (תענוג), explaining that even when a person doesn't seek personal pleasure, he inevitably feels delight when he creates nachas ruach (divine pleasure) through his service. However, this can cause a subtle imbalance, where the servant favors lofty mitzvos that bring a stronger sense of divine pleasure. A true servant, he says, is willing to serve even in simple or "unfitting" tasks—not because of humility, like King David said "ונקלותי מאד", "but because he is focused entirely on what brings pleasure to his Master.

The discourse concludes by identifying this self-nullification with **true servitude**. A true servant doesn't filter his choices through his own refinement or even humility; rather, he is willing to perform *any* task, no matter how lowly, for the sake of his Master's joy.

#### **Practical Takeaway**

Don't evaluate mitzvos or moments of service by how elevated, meaningful, or "inspiring" they feel to *you*. A true servant of God doesn't pick and choose his avodah based on perceived spiritual returns. Whether it's a deeply emotional mitzvah or a simple, mundane act—cleaning a shul, helping someone quietly—do it with equal joy. What matters most is whether **it brings pleasure to your Creator**, not how it makes you feel.

#### **Chassidic Story**

The **Rebbe Rashab** once noticed that one of his students, known for his intense emotional davening, was absent during a particularly cold morning minyan. When he later asked the bochur where he had been, the student answered honestly: "I woke up late, and by the time I prepared myself mentally and emotionally, the minyan had already ended. I didn't want to daven without kavana."

The Rebbe Rashab replied with piercing clarity:

"A servant does not ask himself whether he feels ready to serve. A servant rises and serves because his Master awaits him."

#### תר"סו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

This moment encapsulated the heart of the Rebbe's teaching: the highest spiritual work begins when the self is completely set aside—not out of unworthiness, but out of true devotion.

**Source**: Heard in the name of the Rebbe Rayatz, published in Reshimos HaTefillah of the Rebbe Rashab.

#### **TPX (Therapeutic-Psychological Integration)**

This powerful discourse by the Rebbe Rashab offers a deep psychological model for how human beings relate to responsibility, inner motivation, and purpose. It distinguishes between two archetypes of human effort: the one who serves from duty and the one who serves from deep inner love and alignment. Psychologically, these mirror the difference between *extrinsic motivation* and *intrinsic integration*.

The "simple servant" represents a person who carries heavy obligations—whether familial, religious, or emotional. Life feels like a burden. He functions from obligation, habit, and internalized "shoulds." Though noble, his experience is often dry, joyless, and constricted. He does what's expected, but there's tension, suppression, and eventual emotional fatigue. This is the person who wakes up and says: "I have no choice. I just have to keep going."

The "loyal servant," by contrast, lives from a place of alignment. He's not free of struggle—but his sense of mission comes from love. Not love in the emotional sense, but in the sense of total self-donation: "I give myself completely because this is who I am." This person feels uplifted even when doing hard things, because their effort is animated by connection to something greater than themselves.

There's a crucial psychological insight here: even when the loyal servant doesn't *intend* to seek personal fulfillment, the very act of giving oneself with such devotion creates an inner glow, a quiet joy. This is the paradox of surrender—*in giving oneself fully, one becomes whole*.

But even this inner joy can become a trap. The discourse warns against choosing only the spiritually rich or emotionally rewarding tasks. Sometimes, true healing and transformation require showing up where it's uncomfortable or beneath our "spiritual dignity." In therapeutic terms, this is where ego surrender is tested: can you serve in lowly places—not to prove your humility—but simply because it serves something greater?

#### **Story**

In the 1970s, a young man who had suffered abuse and abandonment was placed in the care of a foster family through a Jewish social services agency. He was quiet, angry, and withdrawn. Nothing seemed to reach him—until one day, the foster father, a Holocaust survivor himself,

#### תר"סו

#### **Parshas Devarim**

handed him a broom and said, "The floor is yours to clean. Not because you're being punished, but because you belong here."

The boy didn't respond. But he took the broom.

He swept in silence every day for two weeks. He never smiled. But one evening, the foster father saw him sitting at the kitchen table with a small notebook, copying down verses from Tehillim. When asked why, the boy simply said:

"I wanted to clean in here too."

That child later became a social worker, dedicating his life to neglected children. Years later, he said, "No one told me I was special. They just gave me something real to do—and trusted me to do it. That gave me back myself."

**Source**: Testimony shared by Rabbi Avraham Twerski in his addiction recovery work, 1993 (compiled in *From Pulpit to Couch*). **END NOTE**]