Siman #118	
In the name of the revered Rabbi, of blessed memory, who longed to reach the Four Parshiyos. And he said:	
	איך וואלט שוין געהרין עס זאל שוין קומין דיא ארבע פרשיות, איך זאל מיך זעהן מיט דעם אייברשטין

[NOTE: I am eagerly awaiting the arrival of the Four Parshiyos so that I may appear before Hashem. And in *BeChakal Yitzchak* (Spinka, Parshas Ki Sisa, Maamar *Vayomer Hashem*), it explains: Behold, Hashem gave us the Four Parshiyos every year, and it is written in the holy book (*Kedushas Levi* Parshas Ki Sisa, second section) that they correspond to the four letters of Hashem's Name, blessed be He and blessed be His Name.

The following is <i>Kedushas Levi</i> Parshas Ki Sisa, second section:	
In Ki Tisa: "When you take the census of Bnei Yisrael according to their numbers, each man shall give an atonement for his soul to Hashem when you count them, so that there will be no plague among them" (Shemos 30:12).	בָּכִּי תָשָּׁא: "כִּי תִּשָּׂא אֶת רֹאשׁ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לִפְקָדֵיהֶם, וְנָתְנוּ אִישׁ כֹּפֶר נַפְשׁוֹ לַה' בִּפְקֹד אֹתָם וֹןלֹא יִהְיֶה בָהֶם נֶגֶף" (שמות ל, י"ב).
One may ask: What is the meaning of giving the Shekel HaKodesh, and how does it atone for the plague?	אוֹ יְבוֹאָר, הַנָּתָן עַל הַמִּית שֶׁקֶל הַקֹּדֶשׁ, וּמָה עִנְיָנוּ לְהִתְכַּפֵּר בּוֹ מִפְנֵי הַנָּגֶף?
First, I will explain to you the secret of the Four Parshiyos—Shekalim, Zachor, Parah, and HaChodesh.	וְקֹדֶם אֲבָאֵר לְרָ סוֹד שֶׁל אַרְבַּע פָּרָשִׁיּוֹת—שְׁקָלִים, זָכוֹר, פָּרָה, חֹדֶשׁ.
Behold, they correspond to the four letters of Hashem's Name (Havayah), in the arrangement הוה", according to the secret of the four Partzufim (spiritual configurations)—Nukva, Ima, Abba.	ָהְנֵּה, הֵם מְרַמְּזִים בְּנֶגֶד אַרְבַּע אוֹתִיּוֹת הוי״ה, בְּצֵרוּף כָּזֶה הוה״י, בְּסוֹד אַרְבַּע פַּרְצוּפִים—נַקְבָּא, אִמָּא, אַבָּא.
Shekalim corresponds to the final ה' of the Name, as the Shekalim were for the Adnei Kesef *(silver sockets), since Adon-ai is the secret of the final ה'.	שְׁקָלִים הוּא נֶגֶד הַ״ה׳ אַחֲרוֹנָה*, לְבָךְ הָיוּ הַשְּׁקָלִים לְאַדְנֵי כֶּסֶף, כִּי אֲדֹנָי הוּא סוֹד ה׳ אַחֲרוֹנָה.
Zachor corresponds to the 'ı, which represents the masculine (Zachor), as is known.	ָזָכוֹר הוּא נֶגֶד הַוָּ׳, שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת זָכוֹר, כַּנּוֹדָע.

Parah corresponds to Binah, which is Ima Ila'ah (the supernal mother), meaning the first ה.	ּפֶּרָה הוּא נֶגֶד בִּינָה, שֶׁהִיא אִמָּא עִילָּאָה, הַיְנוּ ה׳ רִאשׁוֹנָה.
HaChodesh corresponds to the '', which is Chochmah, as the world was renewed through it.	חֹדָשׁ הוּא נָגֶד הַיּוֹ״ד, שֶׁהוּא חָכְמָה, שֶׁבָּזֶה נִתְחַדֵּשׁ הָעוֹלָם.
And therefore, Chochmah is called Abba (father), for it is the source that gives birth to the worlds, as "with Chochmah, He created everything."	וּלְכָךְ, חָכְמָה נִקְרָא בְּחִינַת אַבָּא, שֶׁהוּא הַמּוֹלִיד הָעוֹלָמוֹת, כִּי בְּחָכְמָה בָּרָא אֶת הַכּּל.
And between the third and fourth, one should not make a break, for the third and fourth correspond to Abba and Ima, who are two inseparable companions forever.	וּלְכָךְ, בֵּין שְׁלִישִּׁי לִרְבִיעִי לֹא יַפְּסִיקּ, כִּי שְׁלִישִׁי וּרְבִיעִי מְרַמְּזִים עַל אַבָּא וְאִמָּא, שֶׁהֵם תְּרֵין רֵעִין דְּלָא מִתְפָּרְשִׁין לְעוֹלָמִין.
And the four cups of Pesach also correspond to these Four Parshiyos.	וְהָאַרְבַּע כּוֹסוֹת שֶׁל פֶּסַח, הֵם גַּם כֵּן כְּנֶגֶד הָאַרְבַּע פָּרָשִׁיּוֹת הַלָּלוּ.
And therefore, between the third and fourth cup, one should not drink, for they are in the secret of Eat, O companions (Shir HaShirim 5:1), and they are called Yayin HaMeshumar (guarded wine), into which no external forces can enter.	וּלְכָךְ, בֵּין כּוֹס שְׁלִישִׁי לְרְבִיעִי לֹא יִשְׁתָּה, כִּי הֵם בְּסוֹד אָכְלוּ רֵעִים (שִׁיר הַשִּׁירִים ה, א), וְנִקְרָאִים יִין הַמְשֻׁמָּר, דְּלֵית בֵּיהּ מַגַּע לַחִיצוֹנִים.
And through these four Partzufim, Hashem governs the world each year, as it is through them that He oversees all matters.	וְעַל יְדֵי אַרְבַּע פַּרְצוּפִין הַלָּלוּ, הוּא יִתְבָּרַרְ מַנְהִיג עוֹלָמוֹ בְּכָל שָׁנָה, כִּי בָּהֶם הוּא מֵשְׁגִּיחַ בְּפְקֹד אֹתָם.
"This shall they give, everyone who passes through the counting: half a shekel, in the Shekel HaKodesh" (Shemos 30:13).	זֶה יִתְּנוּ כָּל הָעֹבֵר עַל הַפְּקֻדִים: מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל—בְּשֶׁקֶל הַקֹּדֶשׁ (שְׁמוֹת ל, י"ג).
And through these four <i>Partzufim</i> , we have them this year, for through them, He, may He be blessed, governs His world.	וְעַל יְדֵי אַרְבָּעָה פַּרְצוּפִין הַלֶּלוּ, יֵשׁ לָנוּ הַשָּׁנָה, כִּי בָּהֶם הוּא יִתְבָּרַךְ מַנְהִיג עוֹלָמוֹ.
But there is a fifth <i>Partzuf</i> , which is called <i>Arich Anpin</i> , in the secret of the "tip of the Yud."	אֶבָל יֵשׁ פַּרְצוּף חֲמִישִׁי, שֶׁהוּא נִקְרָא אַרִיךְ אַנְפִּין, בָּסוֹד קוֹצוֹ שֶׁל יו״ד.
And it is hinted at in the <i>Aleph</i> of <i>Echad</i> , for this they said: "As long as one does not extend the <i>Aleph</i> too much."	וְהוּא מְרַמֵּז בָּאָלֶף דִּ*"אֶחָד"*, לָזֹאת אָמְרוּ: הַבְלְבַד שָׁלֹא יַאֲרִיךְ בָּאָלֶף"."
For it is the secret of absolute <i>Efes</i> (nothingness), in which no thought can grasp at all.	פִי הוּא סוֹד אֶפֶס הַמַּחְלָט, אֲשֶׁר לֵית מַחֲשָׁבָה תְּפִיסָה בָּךְ כְּלָל

However, the thought is what wanders there, in the secret of <i>Mati v'lo Mati</i> (reaching and not reaching), above to below without rest, so that one does not extend there.	אַךְ הַמַּחֲשָּׁבָּה הִיא הַמְּשׁוֹטֶטֶת שָׁם, בְּסוֹד מָטֵי וְלֹא מָטֵי, מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה בְּלִי מְנוּחָה, בִּכְדֵי שָׁלֹא יַאֲרִיךְ שָׁם.
And this concept is the aspect of Shakla V'Tarya (Talmudic dialectic).	וְהָעִנְיָן הַזֶּה הוּא בְּחִינַת שַׁקְלָא וְטַרְיָא.
When thought reaches above, it is called <i>Shakla</i> , which is <i>Tarya</i> , because <i>Tarya</i> (numerical value 611) in Aramaic means healing.	הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה כְּשֶׁהִיא מַגִּיעָה לְמַעְלָה, נִקְרֵאת שַׁקְלָא, שֶׁהִיא טַרְיָא, כִּי טַרְיָא הִיא לְשׁוֹן רְפּוּאָה בִּלְשׁוֹן אֲרָמִי.
And Yishakla, which refers to Arich Anpin, also means healing, like Maaleh Arubah (a healing salve).	וְיִשַּקְלָא, שֶׁהוּא אַרִיךְ אַנְפִּין, הוּא גַּם כֵּן לְשׁוֹן רָפוּאָה, לְשׁוֹן "מַעֵלֶה אֲרוּבָּה".
And this is the meaning of Shekel HaKodesh, which is called the Maayan HaChochmah (the spring of wisdom),	וֶזֶהוּ שֶׁקֶל הַקֹּדֶשׁ, וְהוּא נִקְרָא מַעְיָן הַחָּכְמָה,
from which flows life below to the lower half of thought, which wanders downward.	שָׁמִשָּׁם נוֹבֵעַ חַיִּים לְמַטָּה לַמַּחֲצִית הַשֵּׁנִי שֶׁל הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה הַמְּשׁוֹטֶטֶת לְמַטָּה.
This is the aspect of <i>Gufa</i> (the body), corresponding to the upper half of thought.	שָׁהוּא בְּחִינַת גּוּפָא, נֶגֶד הַחֲצִי מַחֲשָׁבָה דִּלְעֵילָא.
And on this, Eliyahu, of blessed memory, said: "This flowing [of wisdom] is the soul within the body, for it is life to the body."	וְעַל זֶה אָמַר אֵלְיָּהוּ זָכוּר לַטוֹב: "הַאי נְבִיעוּ אִיהוּ בְּנִשְּׁמָתָא לְגוּפָא, דְּאִיהוּ חַיִּים לְגוּפָא."
Thus, we conclude from this that the thought that wanders above is called <i>Machatzis HaShekel</i> (half a shekel),	נִמְצָא, הַיּוֹצֵא לָנוּ מִזֶּה שֶׁהַמַּחֲשָׁבָה הַמְּשׁוֹטֶטֶת לְמַעְלָה נִקְרֵאת מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל.
because it is in the aspect of <i>Mati V'lo Mati</i> (reaching and not reaching).	כִּי הִיא שָׁם בְּחִינַת מָטֵי וְלֹא מָטֵי.
And that <i>Machatzis HaShekel</i> protects the lower thought,	וְאוֹתוֹ מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל הוּא מֵגון עַל הַמַּחֲשָׁבָה דְּלְמַטָּה,
so that sustenance and life should flow from there.	לָהְיוֹת נוֹבֵעַ מִשָּׁם שֶׁפַע וְחַיִּים.
And this is the secret of: "This shall they give, everyone who passes through the counting: half a shekel, in the Shekel HaKodesh."	וְזֶהוּ סוֹד: "זֶה יִתְּנוּ כָּל הָעֹבֵר עַל הַפְּקָדִים: מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל—בְּשֶׁקֶל הַקֹּדֶשׁ".
And all of this is so that there should be no plague among them.	וְכָל זָה, שֶׁלֹא יִהְיֶה בָּהֶם נֶגֶף.

And this is the secret of "twenty gerah is the shekel"—that <i>Shekel</i> is the secret of <i>Kesser</i> (Crown), which has the numerical value of 20.	וְזֶהוּ סוֹד "עֶשְׂרִים גַּרָה הַשֶּׁקֶל"—הַיְנוּ, שֶּׁשֶׁקֶל הוּא סוֹד כָּתֶר, שֶׁהוּא כּ׳.
And from there, the flow descends, in the aspect of <i>Gerah</i> , which means "dripping,"	וּמִשָּׁם בָּא הַשֶּׁפַע, בִּבְחִינַת גֵּרָה, לְשׁוֹן זִיבָה,
as the sustenance is drawn downward from there—think deeply on this.	ָשֶׁמִשָּׁם נִמְשֶׁךְ הַשֶּׁפַע לְמַטָּה—וְדוֹ״ק.

And our master in *Imrei Yosef* (Parshas Shekalim) elaborates on this.

And in the simple understanding of the matter, if a person sins, he, Heaven forbid, causes a defect and separation in the letters of Hashem's Name. Therefore, on Sukkos, after we have repented on Yom Kippur, Hashem commanded us to take the Four Species, which also correspond to the letters of Hashem's Name, as we say in the *Yehi Ratzon* before the blessing on the Lulav. Similarly, after the *Yemei HaShovavim*, when Israel repents, we read the Four Parshiyos to unify the letters of Hashem's Name, blessed be He and blessed be His Name.

And thus, the holy Rabbi Pinchas of Koretz, of blessed memory, said that he awaited the Four Parshiyos in order to appear before Hashem, because the Four Parshiyos are the four letters of Hashem's Name, blessed be He.

And in *Knesses Yisrael* on the Four Parshiyos: It was said [by the holy Rebbe of Ruzhin] in the name of righteous ones, that through the Four Parshiyos, every person can see himself with Hashem. The matter is that the Four Parshiyos correspond to the four letters of Hashem's Name, blessed be He, and in each Parsha, one letter shines forth. When a person sanctifies and purifies himself, he becomes a vessel for the Divine Presence to rest upon him. See there. **END NOTE**]

Siman #119	
In the name of the revered Rabbi, of blessed memory: From the Four Parshiyos, Rosh Hashanah begins, and therefore, "Ata Gibor" is sung with the Rosh Hashanah melody.	בְּשֵׁם הָרַב ז״ל: מֵהָאַרְבַּע פֶּרָשִׁיּוֹת מַתְחִיל רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה, לָכֵן מְנַגְּנִים ״אַתָּה גִּבּוֹר״ בְּנִגוּן רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה.
And there is also a rhyme (like the piyut of Sacharit for Parshas Shekalim): "Ad b'moznei tzedek yachri'eini," alluding to Rosh Hashanah, since then the zodiac sign is Libra (Moznayim).	וְגַם יֵשׁ חָרוּז (כְּפִיּוּט שַׁחֲרִית לְפָּרָשַׁת שְׁקָלִים) ״עַד בְּמֹאזְנֵי צֶדֶק יַכְרִיעֵנִי״, הַמְּרַמֵּז עַל רֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה, שֶׁאָז מַזָּל מֹאזְנַיִם.
And he, of blessed memory, added: "B'mispar b'mishkal kol lecha l'haal" (like the piyut Sachtachiles Mazalos for the Siman Shamarit).	וְהוּא ז״ל הוֹסִיף: ״בְּמִסְפֶּר בְּמִשְׁקֶל כּּל לְךְ לְהַעַל״ (כְּפִיּוּט ״סַכְתַּחִילֵס מַזָּלוֹת״ לְסִימַן הַשְׁמָרִית״).

And Pesach is closer; in the Shacharit piyut, there is also a melody from the Yamim Nora'im.	וּפֶּסַח הוּא יוֹתֵר קָרוֹב, יֵשׁ גַּם כֵּן בְּפִיּוּט שֶׁל שַׁחֲרִית נִגּוּן יָמִים נוֹרָאִים.
And on Shavuos, there is also at the conclusion of Musaf "B'kabbalas yom zeh," which is sung in the tune of "Yoshev" that begins on Rosh Hashanah.	וּבְשָׁבוּעוֹת יֵשׁ גַּם כֵּן בְּמוּסָף בְּסִיּוּם ״בְּקַבָּלַת יוֹם זֶה״, וּמְנַגְּנִים בְּנִגוּן שֶׁל ״יוֹשֵׁב״ שֶׁמַתְחִילִין בְּרֹאשׁ הַשָּׁנָה.
Siman #120	
The concept of the Four Parshiyos that are observed before Pesach.	עִנְיַן אַרְבַּע פָּרָשִׁיּוֹת שֶׁעוֹשִׂין קֹדֶם פֶּסַח.
"Peh Sach" (<i>Pesach</i>), meaning that the mouth (<i>Peh</i>) should be able to speak before Hashem. For in Egypt, the concept of Pesach was that speech was in exile (see <i>Perach S Shaar Chasmal</i> ch. 30), and they were unable to cry out.	פֶּה סַח, שֶׁיּוּכַל הַפֶּה לְדַבֵּר לִפְנֵי הַשַּׁי״ת. כִּי בְּמִצְרַיִם הָיָה כִּי עִנְיַן פֶּסַח - הַדִּיבּוּר בַּגָּלוּת (עַיֵּן פְּרַע״ס שַׁעַר חַסְמַ״ל פ״ל) וְלֹא יָכְלוּ לִצְעֹק.
Even Moshe Rabbeinu, peace be upon him, had a speech impediment (<i>k'vad peh</i>), until finally, "And they groaned" (Shemos 2:23), which was close to the redemption.	וְאַפָּלוּ מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּינוּ עָלָיו הַשָּׁלוֹם הָיָה כְּבַד פֶּה, עַד לְבַסּוֹף ״וַיִּאָנְחוּ״ (שְׁמוֹת ב, כ״ג), שֶׁהָיָה קָרוֹב לַגְאֻלָּה.
And afterward, "And they cried out," but still, they did not yet have the aspect of speech, for a cry (<i>Za'akah</i>) is in the heart. Until they left [Egypt], then [Moshe] spoke to Bnei Yisrael, as it is written in the <i>Kavanos</i> (<i>Perach S Sass</i>).	וְאַחַר כָּךְ ״וַיִּץְעָקוּ״, וְעֲדַיִן לֹא הָיָה לָהֶם בְּחִינַת דִּיבּוּר, כִּי זְעָקָה הִיא בַּלֵב, עַד שֶׁיָּצְאוּ, אָז דִּבֵּר אֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בַּכַּוָּנוֹת (פְּרַע״ס o״o).
And when the mouth needs to speak before Hashem, a person must be humble and as nothing before himself, as it is written in the <i>Shulchan Aruch</i> (<i>Orach Chaim</i> sec. 93:6): "Before prayer, one must contemplate the greatness of Hashem and the lowliness of man—'Who am I'" etc.	וּלְשֶׁהַפֶּה צָרִיךְ לְדַבֵּר לִפְנֵי הַשַּׁי״ת, צָרִיךְ הָאָדָם לִהְיוֹת אֵצֶל עַצְמוֹ שָׁפֶל וְאַיִן, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּשֵׁלְחָן עָרוּךְ (אוֹרַח חַיִּים סִימָן צ״ג, ו׳): ״קוֹדֶם הַתְּפִּלָּה צָרִיךְ לַחֲשֹׁב בִּגְדוּלַת הַשַּׁי״ת וּבִשְׁפֵלוּת הָאָדָם - 'מִי אָנֹכִי'״ וְגוֹ׳.
And Rabbi Shlomo [of Heisin] said that even within the structure of prayer itself, this was established: First, <i>Adon Olam</i> , and afterward, <i>L'Olam Yehei Adam</i> —"What are we" etc.	וְרַבִּי שָׁלֹמֹה [מֵהֵיסִין] אָמַר, שֶׁבְּסֵדֶר הַתְּפִּלָּה עַצְמָהּ תִּקְנוּ כָּךְ, תְּחִלָּה ״אֲדוֹן עוֹלָם״, וְאַחַר כָּךְ ״לְעוֹלָם יְהֵא אָדָם מַה אֲנַחְנוּ״ וְגוֹ
And as it is stated in the <i>Zohar</i> (Part 3, 136:6): "The prayer of the poor surpasses all others" And when David saw [this], he removed his royal garments and sat on the ground like a pauper.	וּכְדֵיְתָא בַּזּהַר (חלק ג׳ קל״ו, ו׳): "צְלוֹתָא דַּעֲנִי הוּא מַעֲלִיָּא מִכּּלִ" וּכְדֵּי חֲזָא דָּוִד פָּשַׁט בִּגְדֵי מַלְכוּתוֹ וְיָתֵיב בְּאַרְעָא כְּמִסְכֵּנָא.

And he said: "Answer me, for I am poor and destitute" Hashem said to him: "David, are you not a king?"	וְאָמַר: "עֲנֵנִי כִּי עָנִי וְאֶבְיוֹן אָנִי" אָמַר לֵיהּ קוּבּ״ה: "דָּוִד, וְלָאו מַלְכָּא אַתְּ?"
Then he responded: "I am pious," and ultimately, all of these attributes were found in David.	הַדַר אָמַר: "חָסִיד אֲנִי," וְעַכַּדֵּי כּוּלָּא הֲוָה בֵּיהּ בְּדָוִד.
And to understand how he truly made himself poor despite being a king	וּלְהָבִין אֵיךְ בָּאֱמֶת עָשָׂה עַצְמוֹ עָנִי, כֵּיוָן שֶׁהוּא מֶלֶךְ
However, this can be understood according to what Rabbi Shlomo [of Heisin], of blessed memory, said in the name of the Baal Shem Tov:	אֲבָל יִתְבָּאֵר עַל פִּי מַה שֶּׁאָמַר רַבִּי שְׁלֹמֹה [מֵהֵיסִין] ז״ל בְּשֵׁם הַבַּעַל שֵׁם טוֹב:
Even if the table stands with the food set upon it, if Hashem does not command one to eat, it is impossible to eat.	ֶשֶׁאֲפָלוּ הַקְּעָרָה עִם הַמַּאֲכָל עוֹמְדִים עַל הַשָּׁלְחָן, אָם אֵין הַשַּׁי״ת מְצַוָּה לֶאֱכוֹל, אִי אֶפְשָׁר לֶאֱכוֹל.
Thus, even if a person is extremely wealthy, since everything is in Hashem's hands, the person himself is considered poor. Understand this well.	נִמְצָא, אַף שֶׁהָאָדָם עָשִׁיר גָּדוֹל, כֵּיוָן שֶׁהַכּּל בְּיָדוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ, הָאָדָם בְּעַצְמוֹ נָחְשָׁב עָנִי, וְהָבֵן.
And this is what he later said: "For I am pious," and since I am pious and believe that everything is in Hashem's hands, therefore, I am poor.	וְזֶה שֶׁאָמַר אַחַר כָּךְ: "כִּי חָסִיד אֲנִי," וּכֵיוָן שֶׁאֲנִי חָסִיד וּמַאֲמִין שֶׁהַכֹּל בְּיָדוֹ יִתְבָּרַךְ, הֲרֵי אֲנִי עָנִי.
And therefore, we first read Parshas Shekalim, because the <i>Machatzis HaShekel</i> (half-shekel) symbolizes the unity of Israel.	וּלְכָךְ קוֹרְאִים תְּחִלָּה פָּרָשַׁת שְׁקָלִים, כִּי מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל רוֹמֵז לְאַחְדוּת שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל.
Each person is only half and is not complete except when joined with his fellow, as is written in the holy books (<i>Lilot Molados Yaakov Yosef</i> Parshas Ki Sisa).	שָׁכָּל אֶחָד הוּא רַק חֵצִי, וְאֵינוֹ שָׁלֵם כִּי אִם בְּהִתְחַבְּרוּת חֲבֵירוֹ, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בַּסְפָרִים (לִילוֹת מוֹלָדוֹת יַעֲקֹב יוֹסֵף פ׳ כִּי תִשָּׂא).
And unity between one person and another is only possible through humility, as is written elsewhere in the writings (<i>Shaar Taslas S'malos Malmal Lo</i>), in the name of Rabbi Shmuel [of Warkiwiker], of blessed memory.	וְאַחְדוּת בֵּין אֶחָד לַחֲבֵירוֹ אִי אֶפְשָׁר לִהְיוֹת, כִּי אָם עַל יְדֵי שֶׁפֶּלוּת, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכֶּתוּב בַּכְּתָבִים בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר (שַׁעַר טַסְלַס סְמָלוֹת מַלְמַל לוֹ), בְּשֵׁם רַבִּי שְׁמֵעְרִיל [וַוארְכִיוִוקֶער] ז״ל.
In his explanation of the phrase <i>A vessel that holds</i> blessing, he stated that a vessel must have all its walls equal. If not, the liquid will spill	בְּפֵרוּשׁוֹ עַל ״כָּלִי מַחֲזִיק בְּרָכָה״, אָמַר שֶׁצָּרִיךְ הַכְּלִי לִהְיוֹת כָּל הַדְּפָנִים שָׁוִין, וְאִם לָאו יִשְּׁפֵךְ הַמִּשְׁקָה
And he related in the name of Rabbi Ze'ev of Zhitomir, who said:	וְסִיפֵּר בְּשֵׁם רַבִּי זְאֵב מִזִ״יטוֹמִיר שֶּׁאָמַר:

When we became Chassidim, we made a group and a partnership to serve Hashem. And partners must contribute something to the partnership.	כְּשֶׁנַּעֲשִׂינוּ חֲסִידִים, עָשִׂינוּ כְּנוּפְיֶא וּשֵׁתָּפוּת לַעֲבוֹד אֶת הַשַּׁי״ת, וּשֶׁתָּפִין צְרִיכִין לְהַנִּיחַ אֵיזֶה דָּבָר בַּשֶּׁתָּפוּת.
One who was a scholar set aside his scholarly prestige, so that he would not hold importance because of it.	מִי שֶׁהָיָה לַמְדָּן, הִנִּיחַ מַעֲלַת הַלַּמְדָּן, שֶׁלֹא יִהְיֶה לוֹ חֲשִׁיבוּת בָּזֶה.
And one who was wise, or of distinguished lineage, [set aside his prestige] as well.	וּמִי שֶׁהוּא חָכָם אוֹ מְיֻחָס וְכוּ׳.
But later, when we saw that one of us was becoming arrogant over his virtue, we said to him:	ָוְאַחַר כָּךְ, כְּשֶׁרָאִינוּ שֶׁאֶחָד מִתְגָּאָה בְּמַעֲלָתוֹ, אָמַרְנוּ לוֹ:
"If so, since you are claiming your share, I will also take my share"—and the partnership was dissolved.	"אָם כֵּן, שֶׁאַתָּה מְקַבֵּל חֶלְקְךָ, גַּם אֲנִי אֶטֹל חֶלְקִי," וּבֵטְלָה הַשֵּׁתָּפוּת.
And afterward, [comes] Parshas Zachor—the obliteration of Amalek.	וְאַחַר כָּךְ, פָּרָשַׁת זָכוֹר—מְחִיַּת עֲמָלֵק.
This refers to the trait of anger, which is a branch of arrogance, as it is written elsewhere in the writings (Lekaman Malmal 432).	הוּא מִדַּת הַכַּעַס, שֶׁהוּא עֲנָף מִגַּאֲוָה, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכֶּתוּב הַכְּתָבִים בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר (לְקַמָּן מַלְמַל תְּל״ב).
In the name of Rabbi Shmuel, of blessed memory, who said in the name of Rabbi Nachman—but he, of blessed memory, did not know which Rabbi Nachman.	ּבְשֵׁם רַבִּי שְׁמַעְרִיל ז״ל, שֶׁאָמַר בְּשֵׁם רַבִּי נַחְמָן, אֲבָל לֹא יָדַע הוּא ז״ל אֵיזֶה רַבִּי נַחְמָן.
And Rabbi Gershon Kitover, of blessed memory, cried out to him: "From where do you know this?"	וְשָׁאַל לוֹ רַבִּי גַּרְשׁוֹן קִיטוֹבֶר ז״ל בִּצְוָחָה: "מְנָא רֵיִהּ הָא?"
He replied: "'For but a moment is His anger' (Tehillim 30:6)—the initials of these words spell 'Reishis Goyim Amalek' (Bamidbar 24:20)."	וְהֵשִּׁיב: "כִּי 'כָגַע' בְּאַפּוֹ" (תְּהִלִּים ל, ו)—רָאשֵׁי תֵבוֹת: ר׳אשִׁית ג׳וֹיִם עַ׳מָלֵק (בְּמִדְבָּר כ״ד, כ׳).
And he, of blessed memory, said that this can also be found explicitly regarding Esav:	וְהוּא ז״ל אָמַר, שֶׁיֵּשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁזֶּה כָּתוּב בּּפֵרוּשׁ נִּבֵּי עֵשָׂו:
"And his wrath kept forever" (Amos 1:11)—this refers to anger, etc.	"וְעֶבְרָתוֹ שָׁמְרָה נֶצַח" (עָמוֹס א, י״א)—הַיְנוּ כַּעַס וְכוּ
And afterward, Parshas Parah alludes to the trait of arrogance, as it is written in the book of the Rabbi of Polonnoye (<i>Toldos Yaakov Yosef</i> , Parshas Vayakhel, and see there in <i>Kol HaMenachas</i> and <i>Likutei Amarim</i>).	ְאַחַר כָּךְ, פָּרָשַׁת פָּרָה מְרַמֶּזֶת עַל מִדַּת הַגַּאֲוָה, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּסֵפֶר הָרַב דְּפוֹלוֹנָאָה (תוֹלְדוֹת יַעֲקֹב יוֹסֵף פּ׳ וַיַּקְהֵל, מְלוֹס כָּל הַמְנַחֵס; וּלְ״ס (לִקּוּטֵי אָמָרִים).

Regarding the concept of purifying the impure, see there.	בְּעִנְיַן מְטַהֵר טְמֵאִים וְכוּ׳, עַיֵּ״שׁ.
And similarly, it is written in the piyut (<i>Lin L'Sukkos</i> in the <i>Seder S'p Parash</i>): "If one becomes arrogant like a cedar, he should humble himself like hyssop and a worm."	וְכֵן כָּתוּב בַּפִּיוּט (לִין לְסֵכּוֹת בְּסֵדֶר ס״פ פָּרָשׁ): אָם נִתְגָּאָה כַּאֲרָז, יַשְׁפִּיל עַצְמוֹ כְּאֵזוֹב וְתוֹלֶעַת"."
And afterward, Parshas HaChodesh—"a perfect lamb" (Seh Tamim). The lamb (Seh) represents the attribute of unity, as the Midrash states (Vayikra Rabbah 4:6):	וְאַחַר כָּךְ, פָּרָשַׁת הַחֹדֶשׁ—"שֶׂה תָּמִים". הַשֶּׂה הוּא מִדַּת הָאַחְדוּת, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בַּמִּדְרָשׁ (וַיִּקְרָא רַבָּה ד, ו:
"When a lamb is struck on one limb, all of its limbs feel it," referring to the phrase "Tamim" (<i>perfect</i>).	""כּוּלָּם מַרְגִּישִׁים,"" וְגוֹ׳—תָּמִים וְגוֹ׳.
And "if it be too little," this represents the trait of humility—minimizing oneself.	וְ*"אָם יִפָּעֵט"* וְגוֹ׳, הִיא מִדַּת הָעֲנָוָה—לְמְעֹט אֶת עַצְמוֹ וְכוּ׳.
And afterward, one can reach the level of "Peh Sach" (Pesach)—the ability to speak.	וְאַחַר כָּךְ, יָכוֹל לִהְיוֹת "פֶּה סַח"—שֶׁהַפֶּה יוּכַל לְדַבֵּר.
Siman #121	
He, of blessed memory, said the reason why the world calls the Four Parshiyos "Good Shabbosos" (in Yiddish: Gute Shabbosim).	אָמַר הוּא ז״ל, טַעַם שֶׁהָעוֹלָם קוֹרְאִין לְאַרְבַּע פָּרָשִׁיּוֹת ״שַׁבָּתוֹת טוֹבִים״ (בִּלְאַ״ז: ״גוּטֶע שַׁבָּתִים״).
This follows what is written (<i>Koheles Rabbah</i> 18:3) that the hidden primeval light (<i>Ohr HaRishon HaGanuz</i>) only served Adam HaRishon for thirty-six hours, from Friday until after Shabbos.	עַל דֶּרֶךְ מַה שֶּׁכָּתוּב (קֹהֶלֶת רַבָּה י״ח, ג׳) שֶׁיֵשׁ אוֹר הָרָאשׁוֹן הַגָּנוּז, שֶׁלֹּא שִׁמֵשׁ לְאָדָם הָרָאשׁוֹן רַק ל״ו שָׁעוֹת, מִיּוֹם ו׳ עַד אַחַר הַשַּׁבָּת.
And similarly, on every Shabbos, the hidden light shines, for Shabbos itself is the hidden light, as it is stated (<i>Shabbos 10b</i>): "I have a precious gift in My treasury."	וְכֵן בְּכָל שַׁבָּת מֵאִיר אוֹר הַגָּנוּז, כִּי שַׁבָּת הוּא מְאוֹר הַגָּנוּז, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב (שַׁבָּת י׳ ב׳): ״מַתָּנָה טוֹבָה יֵשׁ לִי בְּבֵית גְּנָזַי.״
And therefore, the wicked cannot tolerate Shabbos, for "the wicked shall be silenced in darkness" (Shmuel-2 20:9).	וּלְכָךְ הָרְשָׁעִים אֵינָם יְכוֹלִים לִסְבּּל אֶת הַשַּׁבָּת, כִּי רְשָׁעִים בַּחֹשֶׁךְ יִדָּמוּ״ (שְׁמוּאֵל ב׳ כ, ט׳).
As it is written elsewhere (<i>Likutei Amarim</i> , above 63), in the name of the Rabbi, of blessed memory, that when light comes, the <i>kelipos</i> (husks of impurity) cannot endure it, and they become blinded and fall.	כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר (לִקּוּטֵי אָמָרִים, לְעֵיל מַלְמַל ס״ג), בְּשֵׁם הָרַב ז״ל, שֶׁכְּשֶׁבָּא הָאוֹר, אֵין הַקְלִיפּוֹת יְכוֹלוֹת לִסְבּל, וּמִסְתַּמְאִין וְנוֹפְלִין.

Therefore, completely wicked individuals desecrate Shabbos outright.	לְכָךְ רְשָׁעִים גְּמוּרִים מְחַלְּלִים שַׁבָּת מַמָּשׁ.
And those who are not completely wicked still find it burdensome, like a heavy load, and wish to rid themselves of it, because they cannot bear the light.	וְאוֹתָם רְשָׁעִים שָׁאֵינָם גְּמוּרִים, עַל כָּל פָּנִים קָשֶׁה עֲלֵיהֶם כְּמַשָּׂא וּרוֹצִים לְהִפָּטֵר מִמֶּנּוּ, שֶׁאֵינָם יְכוֹלִים לְסְבּל הָאוֹר.
Therefore, a non-Jew who observes Shabbos is liable for death (<i>Sanhedrin</i> 58b), because the very light of Shabbos itself kills him, as he cannot endure it.	
But with Yisrael, the opposite is true—if one desecrates Shabbos, G-d forbid, he is liable for death.	וּבְיִשְׂרָאֵל הוּא לְהֵיפוּךְ—אָם מְחַלֵּל שַׁבָּת ח״ו חַיָּיב מִיתָה.
Because the 39 categories of labor are drawn from the 39 curses (see <i>Midrash Koheles Rabbah</i> 10), which represent aspects of death.	כִּי ל״ט מְלָאכוֹת נִמְשְׁכוּ מִל״ט קְלָלוֹת (עַיֵּן כְּמִדְרָ״כּ רַבָּה י׳), שֶׁהֵם בְּחִינַת הַמִּיתָה.
And this causes his death, for <i>kelipah</i> represents death, while holiness represents life.	וְדָבָר זֶה גּוֹרֵם לוֹ מִיתָה, כִּי הַקְּלִיפָּה הִיא בְּחִינַת מִיתָה, וְהַקְּדוּשָּׁה הִיא בְּחִינַת חַיִּים.
And the Torah is also from the hidden light, as it is stated (<i>Pesachim</i> 88b): "You have a hidden treasure."	וְהַתּוֹרָה הִיא גַּם כֵּן מֵאוֹר הַגָּנוּז, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב (פְּסָחִים פ״ח, ב׳): ״חֶמְדָּה גְּנוּזָה יֵשׁ לְרָ.״
And Moshe Rabbeinu, too, was from the hidden light, as it is written (<i>Shemos</i> 2:2): "And she saw that he was good, and she hid him for three months."	וּמֹשֶׁה רַבֵּינוּ גַּם כֵּן מֵאוֹר הַגָּנוּז, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב (שְׁמוֹת ב, ב): ״וַתֵּרֶא אֹתוֹ כִּי טוֹב הוּא, וַתִּצְפְּנֵהוּ שְׁלֹשָׁה יְרָחִים.״
And it is written (<i>Bereishis</i> 1:4): "And Hashem saw the light, that it was good."	וּכְתוּב (בְּרֵאשִׁית א, ד): ״וַיַּרְא אֶת הָאוֹר כִּי טוֹב.״
And it is written (<i>Devarim</i> 34:6): "And no man knew his burial place," which is an aspect of being hidden.	וּכְתוּב (דְּבָרִים ל״ד, ו): ״וְלֹא יָדַע אִישׁ אֶת קבֵרָתוֹ,״ שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת גְּנִיזָה.
And the <i>manna</i> was also from the hidden light (<i>Ohr HaGanuz</i>), and therefore, it was as if placed in a box—that is, in a hidden state.	וְהַמָּן הָיָה גַּם כֵּן מֵאוֹר הַגָּנוּז, לָכֵן הָיָה כְּמוֹנוּחַ בְּקוּפְסָא, דְּהַיְנוּ בְּגְנִיזָה.
And it is written (<i>Shemos</i> 16:33): "Take a jar for a keepsake for preservation," referring to its concealment.	וּכְתוּב (שְׁמוֹת ט"ז, ל"ג): "קַח צִנְצֶנֶת לְמִשְׁמֶרֶת" לְגִנִיזָה.
And likewise, it is stated (above, Parshas Beshalach) in the name of Rabbi Nachum [of Chernobyl], of blessed memory, that even now, Yisrael eats manna, only that it is clothed within business dealings—see there.	וְכֵן אִיתָא (לְעֵיל פֶּרָשַׁת בְּשַׁלַּח) בְּשֵׁם רַבִּי נָחוּם [מִּטְשֶׁרְנָבִיל] ז״ל, שָׁגַּם עַתָּה אוֹכְלִין יִשְׂרָאֵל מָן, רַק שֶׁהוּא מְלוּבָּשׁ בְּמַשָּׂא וּמַתָּן, עַיֵּ״שׁ.

A 141 A 1	1
And this follows the above concept, that now it is even more hidden.	וְהוּא עַל דֶּרֶךְ הַנַּ"ל, שֶׁעַתָּה הוּא יוֹתֵר בְּגְנִיזָה.
And therefore, before the Flood descended, it is written (<i>Bereishis</i> 7:10): "And it was after seven days," and Rashi explains: "These were the days of mourning for the righteous Methuselah."	וְלָכֵן, קֹדֶם יְרִידַת הַמַּבּוּל כְּתוּב (בְּרֵאשִׁית ז, י׳): וּוְיָהִי לְשִׁבְעַת הַּיָּמִים," וּפֵרֵשׁ רַשִּׁ"י: "יְמֵי אֵבֶל שֶׁל" מְתוּשָׁלַח הַצַּדִּיק".
And it is stated in the Midrash (see Sanhedrin 108b) that during these seven days, the hidden light (Ohr HaGanuz) shone.	וְאִיתָא בַּמִּדְרָשׁ (עַיֵּן סַנְהֶדְרִין ק״ח, ב׳) שֶׁבְּז׳ יָמִים אֵלּוּ שָׁמֵשׁ הָאוֹר הַגָּנוּזי.
And this follows the above concept—that through the descent of this hidden light, the wicked were brought to downfall.	ְוְהוּא עַל דֶּרֶךְ הַנַּ"ל, שֶׁעַל יְדֵי יְרִידַת הָאוֹר הַנַּ"ל, הָיְתָה מַפֶּּלָה לָרְשָׁעִים.
And therefore, the Torah was given specifically on Shabbos, through Moshe Rabbeinu, peace be upon him.	וּלְכָךְ נִתְּנָה הַתּוֹרָה דַּוְקָא בְּשַׁבָּת, עַל יְדֵי מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּינוּ עָלָיו הַשָּׁלוֹם.
Therefore, it is forbidden to leave a book open and walk away, and this is a very serious matter (see Yoreh De'ah La'az and Kesalonis Shas).	וְלָכֵן אָסוּר לְהַנִּיחַ סֵפֶּר פָּתוּחַ וְלָצֵאת, וְהוּא חָמוּר מְאֹד (עַיֵּן יוֹרֶה דֵּעָה לָעַז וּכָּסָּלוֹנִיס שׁ״ס).
For the letters of the Torah must be kept hidden, as they are from the hidden light (<i>Ohr HaGanuz</i>).	כָּי צְרִיכִין הָאוֹתִיּוֹת שֶׁל הַתּוֹרָה לִהְיוֹת גְּנוּזִין, כִּי הֵם מֵאוֹר הַגָּנוּז.
Only at the time of learning from them does the hidden light shine forth, and then it may be open.	ַרַק בְּשָּׁעָה שֶׁלוֹמְדִים מֵהֶם, אָז מֵאִיר אוֹר הַגָּנוּז, וְיָכוֹל לְהְיוֹת פָּתוּחַ.
And a Sefer Torah, whose holiness is even greater, must be kept in an even more hidden state—meaning that the letters are concealed, wrapped in parchment sheets, and above, wrapped in a covering, and modestly stored in the <i>Aron HaKodesh</i> (holy ark).	וְסֵפֶּר תּוֹרָה שֶׁקְדוּשָּׁתוֹ גְּדוֹלָה יוֹתֵר, צָרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת בְּגְנִיזָה יוֹתֵר, דְּהַיְנוּ שֶׁהָאוֹתִיּוֹת גְּנוּזִים וּכְרוּכִים בִּירִיעוֹת, וּלְמַעְלָה כָּרוּךְ בְּמַפָּה, וְצָנוּעַ בְּאָרוֹן הַקֹּדֶשׁ.
The light remains hidden within the letters, and the Sefer Torah is not taken out of the <i>Aron HaKodesh</i> at all, except on Shabbos, when the hidden light is revealed—therefore, we read from the Torah.	וְהָאוֹר גָּנוּז בְּתוֹךְ הָאוֹתִיּוֹת, וְאֵין מוֹצִיאִין אֶת הַסֵּפֶר תּוֹרָה מֵהָאָרוֹן הַקֹּדֶשׁ כְּלָל, רַק בְּשַׁבָּת, שָׁאָז אוֹר הַגָּנוּז מִתְגַּלֶּה, וְעַל כֵּן קוֹרִין בַּתּוֹרָה.
And at any time that the Torah is read, the Rabbi, of blessed memory, said that through the reading, we bring about an <i>Eis Ratzon</i> (a time of Divine favor), as it is written elsewhere (<i>Shaar Seder HaYom</i> , <i>Malmal</i>	וְכֵן בְּכָל עֵת שֶׁקוֹרִין בַּתּוֹרָה, אָמַר הָרַב ז״ל שֶׁעַל יְדֵי הַקְּרִיאָה גּוֹרְמִין עֵת רָצוֹן, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר (שַׁעַר סֵדֶר הַיּוֹם, מַלְמַל קס), פֵּרוּשׁ הַמִּדְרָשׁ: "וַיִּרְא וְהִנֵּה בְאֵר בַּשָּׂדֶה" עַיֵּ״שׁ.

160), in the explanation of the Midrash: "And he saw,
and behold, a well in the field"—see there.