

## Sichas Nun Beis Parshas Noach

# מְשִׂיחוֹת שַׁבֶּת־פֶּרְשֵׁת נֹחַ, ד' מֵר־חֶשְׁוָן ה'תשנ"ב From the talks of Shabbos Parshas Noach, 4th of Mar-Cheshvan, 1992.

#### Introduction

In this *Maamer*, the Rebbe unfolds a sweeping vision of the *avodah* of our generation through the prism of Parshas Noach — a time that represents the beginning of the year's tangible work after the lofty spiritual ascent of Tishrei. The *Maamer* reveals that the story of Noach, the flood, and the ark is not only a narrative of survival but a cosmic parable for the purification of the world and the preparation for ultimate redemption.

Each section of the discourse builds from the idea of a *cheshbon tzedek* — a truthful self-accounting — into the deeper understanding of what it means to live within a reality where "*Havayah Hu HaElokim*" is manifest: the full unification of transcendence and immanence. The Rebbe guides the listener to experience *teshuvah* not as remorse but as joyous ascent; not as struggle, but as the recognition that the work of history is already complete — all that remains is to open our eyes to the final *geulah*.

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Shabbos Parshas Noach is a general Shabbos, being the first Shabbos in which the work of the six weekdays is completed that follow Shabbos Bereishis (which concludes and seals the festivals of the month of Tishrei, after which begins the main service within the world, heaven and earth and all their hosts).	שַׁבָּת פָּרְשַׁת נֹחַ הִיא שַׁבָּת כְּלָלִית, לִהְיוֹתָה הַשַּׁבָּת הָרִאשׁוֹנָה שֶׁבָּה נִשְׁלָמָת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְשֵׁשֶׁת יְמֵי הַמַּעֲשֶׂה שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי שַׁבַּת בְּרֵאשִׁית (סִיוּם וְחוֹתָם מוֹעֲדֵי חֹדֶשׁ תִּשְׁרֵי, שָׁלְאַחֲרֵי־זָה מַתְחִילָה עָקֵר הָעֲבוֹדָה בָּעוֹלָם, (שָׁמֵיִם וָאָרֶץ וְכָל צְּבָאָם
This is emphasized in the name of the portion, "Noach," meaning rest, tranquility of spirit, which is the aspect of cessation like a man who rests from his work, as it is written, "And He rested on the seventh day," and its translation is "and He rested on the seventh day."	ַכּמָּדְגָשׁ בְּשֵׁם הַפָּּרְשָׁה: "נֹחַ", מִלְשׁוֹן מְנוּחָה, נַיְחָא – דְרוּחָא, שָׁהוּא בְּחִינַת שָׁבִיתָה כְּאָדָם הַשׁוֹבַת מִמְלַאכְתּוֹ, וּכְמוֹ־שָׁכָּתוּב "וַיִּשְׁבֹּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְׁבִיעִי" "וְתִרְגוּמוֹ "וְנָח בִּיוֹמָא שְׁבִיעָאָה
That is, that in the name of the portion is emphasized the general theme of Shabbos.	הַיְנוּ, שֶׁבְּשֵׁם הַפָּרָשָה מִדְגָשׁ כְּלֶלוּת עִנְיָנוֹ שֶׁל יוֹם הַשַּבָּת
The explanation of this: One of the reasons why Shabbos Bereishis is a general Shabbos—as our Rebbeim, the Nesi'im, said: "Vi misstalt zich Shabbos Bereishis, azoy geit a gantz yohr" (As one sets oneself on Shabbos Bereishis, so goes the entire year)—is because "from it are blessed all the days."	ְוָהַהַסְבָּרָה בָּזָה: מַהַטְעָמִים לְכָךּ שֶׁשַׁבַּת "בְּרֵאשִׁית" הִיא שַׁבָּת כְּלָלִית, כְּפִתְגַּם רַבּוֹתֵינוּ נְשִׂיאֵינוּ "וִוי מִישְׁטָטֶעלְט זִיךּ שַׁבַּת בְּרֵאשִׁית אַזוֹי גִייט אַ גַאנְץ יָאר" (הַהַנְהָגָה דְשַׁבַּת בְּרֵאשִׁית נִמְשְׁכֶת בְּכָל הַשָּׁנָה) – כִּיוָן שָׁמִנֵּה מִתְבָּרְכִין כָּלְהוּ יוֹמִין

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That is, from it are blessed all the days of the week—the first week of actual service in the world—which includes all the weeks throughout the year.

For in every week those same seven days repeat again and again, from Sunday until Shabbos—the seven days of the cycle

that include the entire span of time.

From this it is understood that Shabbos Noach too is a general Shabbos, being the first Shabbos in which is completed the work of the six weekdays (of "the heavens and the earth were completed, and all their host") of the first week, which includes all the weeks of the year.

Therefore, in it is emphasized the general theme of Shabbos, whose essence is rest—"Noach," tranquility of spirit, cessation, like a man who rests from his labor.

Thus it follows that Shabbos Bereishis includes the service of all the days of the week (throughout the year) as it is in potential, whereas Shabbos Parshas Noach (after the service in actual performance during the six weekdays) includes and serves as a measuring stone for the service of all the days of the week (throughout the year) as it is in actuality.

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And it is necessary to explain also the connection and relation to the content of the weekly portion:

Among the ideas shared by the portions of Bereishis and Noach, in which the addition and superiority of Parshas Noach over Parshas Bereishis is emphasized, is the creation and existence of the world.

In Parshas Bereishis it tells about the creation of the world: "In the beginning G-d created the heavens and the earth," "These are the generations of the heavens and the earth when they were created." מִמָּנוּ מִתְבָּרְכִים כָּל הַיָּמִים]", כָּל יְמֵי הַשָּׁבוּעַ=] הָרִאשׁוֹן לָעֲבוֹדָה בְּפִעַל בָּעוֹלָם, שֶׁבּוֹ כָּלוּלִים גַּם יְמֵי הַשָּׁבוּעַ דְּכָל הַשָּׁבוּעוֹת שֶׁבְּמָשֶׁךְ הַשָּׁנָה

שֶׁהָרֵי בְּכָל שָׁבוּעַ חוֹזְרִים וְנַנִשְׁנִים אוֹתָם שִׁבְעָה יָמִים, מִיּוֹם רִאשׁוֹן עַד יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת, שִׁבְעַת יְמֵי הַהָּקֵף הַפּוֹלְלִים כָּל הָמְשֵׁךְּ הַזְמֵן

ּוּמְזֶּה מוּבֶן שָׁגַּם "שַׁבֵּת נֹחַ" הִיא שַׁבֶּת כְּלָלִית -לְהִיוֹתָהּ הַשַּבָּת הָרִאשׁוֹנָה שֶׁבָּה נִשְׁלָמָת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְשֵׁשֶׁת יְמֵי הַמַּעֲשָׂה ("וַיְכַלוּ הַשָּׁמִיִם וְהָאָרֶץ וְכָל צְבָאָם") דְשָׁבוּעַ הָרָאשׁוֹן, שֶׁכּוֹלֵל כָּל הַשָּׁבוּעוֹת שָׁבְמֶשֶׁךְ הַשָּׁבָה

וְלָכֵן מִדְגָשׁ בָּהּ כְּלָלוּת עִנְיֵן הַשַּׁבָּת שֶׁעַנְיָנוֹ מְנוּחָה, "נֹחַ", נִיְחָא דְרוּחָא .. שְׁבִיתָה כְּאָדָם הַשׁוֹבַת "מִמְלַאכִתּוֹ

וְנִמְצָא, שֶׁשַׁבַּת בְּרֵאשִׁית כּוֹלֶלֶת הָעֲבוֹדָה דְכָל יְמֵי הַשָּׁבוּעַ (בְּכָל הַשָּׁנָה) כְּפִי שֶׁהִיא בְּכֹחַ", וְשַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת נֹחַ (לְאַחֲרֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּפִעַל בְּמֶשֶׁךְ שֵׁשֶׁת יְמֵי הַמַּעֲשֶׂה) כּוֹלֶלֶת וּמְהַנָה "אָבֶן הַבּחַן" לְעֲבוֹדָה דְכָל "יְמֵי הַשָּׁבוּעַ (בְּכָל הַשֶּׁנָה) כְּפִי שֶׁהִיא בְּפְעַל

ןְיֵשׁ לְבָאֵר הַקּשָׁר וְהַשַּיָּכוּת גַּם לְתָכְנָהּ שֶׁל פֶּּרָשַׁת השבוע

מֵהָעִנְיָנִים הַמְשְׁתָּפִים לְפָרְשִׁיּוֹת בְּרֵאשִׁית וְנֹחַ שֶׁבָּהֶם מְדַגָּשֶׁת הַהּוֹסָפָה וְהַמַּצֵלָה שֶׁבְּפָרְשַׁת נֹחַ לְגַבֵּי פָּרְשַׁת בְּרֵאשִׁית – בְּרִיאַת וְקִיּוּם הָעוֹלָם

בָּפָרָשַׁת בְּרֵאשִׁית מְסֵפָּר עַל בְּרִיאַת הָעוֹלָם, "בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹקִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ", ""אֵלֶה תּוֹלְדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ בְּהַבָּרְאַם

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And in Parshas Noach it tells of the promise (and oath) concerning the world's continued existence: "All the days of the earth... shall not cease," "This is the sign of the covenant which I give between Me and you for eternal generations; My rainbow I have set in the cloud, and it shall be for a sign of the covenant between Me and the earth."

And among the distinctions between them: In Parshas Bereishis it speaks about the perfection of the world (the world was created in its fullness) as it is from its creation by the Holy One, blessed be He.

Therefore, when the world descends from its proper state—as intended by the will of the Holy One, blessed be He—then the world cannot continue to exist, as is related at the end of Parshas Bereishis: "And Hashem saw that the evil of man was great upon the earth... and Hashem regretted... and Hashem said, I will erase..."

Whereas in Parshas Noach it speaks of the perfection of the world as it is from itself—that even in a lowly condition, there is given the power for refinement and purification of the world (through teshuvah).

Therefore, "When I bring a cloud over the earth" (when it will arise in My thought to bring darkness and destruction to the world), "and the rainbow will be seen in the cloud... and I will see it to remember the everlasting covenant" — this is the matter of the covenant made with Noach.

For through his service in refining and purifying the lowest world—lower than which there is none—there was created a "pleasantness of spirit," that the desire of the Holy One, blessed be He, in the creation of the world was fulfilled: that the Holy One, blessed be He, desired to have for Himself, blessed be He, a dwelling in the lowest realms.

In another style: In Parshas Bereishis the main emphasis is on the state of the world as it is from the higher intention (in potential). וּבְפָּרְשַׁת נֹחַ מְסֻפָּר עַל הַהַבְטָחָה (וְהַשְּׁבוּעָה) עַל קּיוּם הָעוֹלֶם, "עַד כָּל יְמֵי הָאָרֶץ וְגוֹ' לֹא יִשְׁבּתוּּ", "זֹאת אוֹת הַבְּרִית אֲשֶׁר אֲנִי נוֹתֵן בֵּינִי וּבֵינֵיכֶם גוֹ' לְדֹרֹת עוֹלֶם אֶת קַשְׁתִּי נָתַתִּי בָּעָנָן וְהָיְתָה לְאוֹת בְּרִית בֵּינִי "וּבִין הָאָרֶץ

וּמֵהַחָלּוּקִים שֶׁבֵּינֵיהֶם – שֶׁבְּפָּרָשַׁת בְּרֵאשִׁית מְדָבָּר עַל שְׁלֵמוּת הָעוֹלָם ("עוֹלָם עַל מִלּוּאוֹ נִבְּרָא") כְּפִי שָׁהוּא מִצַּד בְּרִיאָתוֹ עַל־יְדֵי הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא

וְלָכֵן, כְּשֶׁהָעוֹלָם יוֹרֵד מִמַּדְרֵגָתוֹ כְּפִי שֶׁצָּרִידְּ לִהְיוֹת מִצֵּד רְצוֹן הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, לֹא יָכֹל לִהְיוֹת קִּיּוּם הָעוֹלָם, כַּמְסֵפָּר בְּסוֹף פָּרְשַׁת בְּרֵאשִׁית "וַיַּרָא ה' כִּי רַבָּה רָעַת הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ גּוֹ' וַיִּנָּחֶם ה' גּוֹ' וַיֹּאמֶר ה' "אֶמְחֶה וְגוֹ

וּבְפָּרִשַׁת נֹחַ מְדֻבָּר עַל שְׁלֵמוּת הָעוֹלָם כְּפִי שֶׁהוּא מִצֵּד עַצְמוֹ, שֶׁגַּם בְּמַצָּב יָרוּד נִתָּן כֹּחַ לְבֵרוּר וְזִכּוּךְ הָעוֹלָם ((עַל־יְדֵי הַתְּשׁוּבָה

וְלָכֵוּ, "בְּעַנְנִי עָנָן עַל הָאָרֶץ" (כְּשֶׁתַּעֲלֶה בְּמַחֲשָׁבָה לְפָנַי לְהָבִיא חֹשֶׁךּ וַאֲבַדּוֹן לְעוֹלָם) "וְנִרְאֲתָה הַקּשֶׁת "בָּעָנָן גוֹ' וּרְאִיתִיהָ לִזְכֹּר בְּרִית עוֹלָם גוֹ

שֶׁהוּא עִנְיֵן הַכְּרִיתַת בְּרִית עִם נֹחַ, שֶׁעֵל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּבֵרוּר וְזְכּוּךְ הָעוֹלָם הַתַּחְתוֹן שֶׁאֵין תַּחְתוֹן לְמַטָּה מִמֶּנוּ, נַעֲשָׂה "נַיְחָא דְרוּחָא", שֶׁנִּשְׁלַם רְצוֹנוֹ שֶׁל הַקֶּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא בִּבְרִיאַת הָעוֹלָם, שֶׁנִּתְאַוָּה הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא לִהְיוֹת לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים הַקְּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא לִהְיוֹת לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים

וּבְסָגְנוֹן אַחֵר: בְּפָּרָשַׁת בְּרֵאשִׁית מֻדְגָּשׁ בְּעִקּר מַעֲמָד (וּמַצָּב הָעוֹלָם כְּפִי שָׁהוּא מִצַּד הַכַּוּנָנָה הָעֶלְיוֹנָה (בְּכֹחַ

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And in Parshas Noach the emphasis is mainly on the state of the world as it is from man's service (in actuality): that even in the lowest world—lower than which there is none, and even to the ultimate descent when "the earth was filled with violence"—there becomes a state of refinement and purification (and even purification to the point of purity): a new world.

וּבְפָּרְשַׁת נֹחַ מֻדְגָּשׁ בְּעָקֶּר מַעֲמָד וּמַצָּב הָעוֹלֶם כְּפִי שָׁהוּא מִצַּד עֲבוֹדַת הָאָדֶם (בְּפֹעַל), שָׁגִם בָּעוֹלֶם הַתַּחָתוֹן שָׁאֵין תַּחָתוֹן לְמַטָּה מִמֶנוּ (וְעַד לְתַכְלִית הַיְרִידָה "וַתִּפָּלֵא הָאָרֶץ חָמָס"), וַצְשָׂה מַעֲמָד וּמַצָּב שָׁל בֵּרוּר וְזִכּוּךְ (וְעַד לְטָהָרָה) – עוֹלֶם חָדָשׁ

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And more deeply: that through the service in actuality (in Parshas Noach) there is added a greater elevation relative to the state that is from creation (in Parshas Bereishis), as hinted at the end and seal of Parshas Bereishis regarding the virtue of Noach, "and Noach found favor in the eyes of Havayah."

In the creation of the world it is written "In the beginning Elokim created the heavens and the earth," thirty-two times "Elokim" is stated in the work of creation, that the creation of the world is by the Name Elokim, whose meaning is "Master of the ability and Master of all the powers," which refers to the level of G-dliness relevant to the world, "Elokim" has the same numerical value as "the-nature."

And also what is said further in the portion, "on the day that Havayah Elokim made earth and heavens" — this is in a manner that the Name Havayah is enclothed and concealed in the Name Elokim; that although the power of bringing-into-being is from the Name Havayah (Havayah as an expression of bringing into being), nevertheless the actual coming-into-being is through the enclothing of the Name Havayah in the Name Elokim; therefore the Name Havayah (the power of bringing-into-being) is not revealed in the created beings, and the revelation is from the Name Elokim alone

וּבְעֹמֶק יוֹתֵר – שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּפֹעַל (בְּפָרְשַׁת-נֹחַ) נְתְוַסֵף עִלּוּי גָּדוֹל יוֹתֵר לְגַבֵּי הַמַּצְמָד וּמַצָּב שֶׁמִּצִּד הַבְּרִיאָה (בְּפָרְשַׁת בְּרֵאשִׁית), כַּמְרְמָז בְּסִיוּמָה וְחוֹתָמָה שֶׁל פָּרְשַׁת בְּרֵאשִׁית אוֹדוֹת מַעֲלָתוֹ שֶׁל נֹחַ, וְנֹחַ מָצָא הַחָן בְּעִינֵי הָוָיָ״:

בָּבְרִיאַת הָעוֹלָם כְּתִיב "בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹקִים אֶת הַשָּׁמִיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ", ל"ב פְּעָמִים כֵּיוָן "אֱלֹקִים" נָאֱמֵר בְּמַעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית24 שֶׁבְּרִיאַת הָעוֹלָם הִיא עַל־יְדֵי שֵׁם "אֱלֹקִים", שֶׁפֵרוּשׁוֹ "בַּעַל הַיְכֹלֶת וּבַעַל הַכּּחוֹת כַּלָּם"25, שֶׁקָאֵי עַל דַּרְגַּת הָאֶלֹקוּת הַשִּׁיָכֶת לִעוֹלָם, "אֱלֹקִים" בְּגִימַטְרִיָּא "הַטֶּבַע"26.

וְגַם מַה־שֶׁנָּאֱמֵר בְּהָמְשֵׁךְ הַפָּרָשָׁה "בְּיוֹם צֲשׁוֹת הְוָיִּ'
אֱלֹקִים אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמָיִם" – הֲבִי־ זֶה בְּאֹפֶו שָׁשֵׁם הְוָיִּ'
מִתְלַבֵּשׁ וּמִתְעַלֵּם בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים, הַיְנוּ, שָׁאַף שָׁכֹּחַ
מִתְלַבֵּשׁ וּמִתְעַלֵּם בְּשֵׁם הֲוָיִ' (הֲוָיִ' לְשׁוֹן מְהַנָּהְ27),
מִכֶּל־מֶקוֹם, הַהִּתְהַוּוּת בְּפְעַל הִיא עַל־יְדֵי הַהִּתְלַבְּשׁוּת
דְּשֵׁם הָוָיָ' בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים, וְלָכֵן, שֵׁם הָוָיָ' (כֹּחַ
הַהִּתְהַוּוּת) אֵינוֹ מִתְגַּלֶה בְּהַנְּבְרָאִים, וְהַגִּלוּי הוּא מִשֵׁם
הַבְּלְבַד

## Sichas Nun Beis Parshas Noach

And the innovation, that through the service of Noach — that he "found favor in the eyes of Havayah" — is that through this there is revealed in the world (which was created through the enclothing in the Name Elokim) the Name Havayah that is above the world; that in the very reality of the world as created by the Name Elokim the Name Havayah is revealed (as it is written "and the truth of Havayah is forever"), and even to the point that it is recognized openly that "Havayah is the Elokim," that also the contraction and concealment (Elokim) is in truth the Name Havayah, through this that the revelation of the Name Havayah is revealed and penetrates the reality of the world that was created by the Name Elokim.

And then there is drawn and revealed a level higher yet in the Name Havayah (the higher Havayah), and it adds and goes from elevation to elevation, as explained in the matter of the seven times "Havayah is the Elokim" that we say at the end and seal of the Ne'ilah prayer of Yom Kippur.

(7)

And it may be said that this idea—that in the world created through the Name Elokim the Name Havayah is revealed—is alluded to in the content of Parshas Noach concerning the world's enduring existence in the manner of "shall not cease," and in the covenant of "My rainbow I have set in the cloud." "They shall not cease" — as explained in several places, that in the continuous operation of the world without change or interruption, such as the sun, the moon, the stars, and all the celestial spheres in their constant rotation ("they shall not cease"), there is recognized and revealed the infinite power that transcends the measure and limitation of the world.

For according to the measure and limitation of the world there would necessarily be change and interruption—but here is manifest the quality of "I, Havayah, have not changed."

"My rainbow I have set in the cloud" — the rainbow comes from the reflection of the sun's rays in the cloud; meaning, that even the cloud which rises from the earth ("and a mist went up ְוָהַחִדּוּשׁ שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דְנֹחַ – שָׁמֶּצָא חֵן בְּעֵינֵי הְנָיֶ" – שֻׁעַל־יְדֵי זָה מִתְגַלֶּה בָּעוֹלָם (שֻׁנִּבְרָא עַל־יִדִי (הַהִּתְלַבְּשׁוּת בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים) שֵׁם הְנָיָ' שֶׁלְמֵעְלָּה מֵהָעוֹלָם, הַיְנוּ, שֶׁבְּמְצִיאוּת הָעוֹלָם כְּפִי שֻׁנִּבְרָא עַל־יִדִי שֵׁם אֱלֹקִים מִתְגַּלֶּה שֵׁם הָנָיָ' (כְּמוֹ־שֶׁבָּתוּב "נָאֱמֶת הְנָיָ' לְעוֹלָם"), וְעַד שֶׁנְכָּר בְּגָלוּי שֶׁ"הְנָיָ' הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים"06, שֶׁגַּם הַצְמָצוּם וְהַהֶּסְתֵּר ("אֱלֹקִים") הוּא לַאֲמָתוֹ שֵׁם הָנָיָ', עַל־יִדִי זָה שֶׁהַגְּלוּי דְּשֵׁם הְנָיָ' מְתְגַּלָּה וְחוֹדֵר בִּמְצִיאוּת הָעוֹלֶם שֶׁנִּבְרָא עַל־יִדֵי שֵׁם הָאֶלֹקִים

וְאָז נִמְשֶׁכֶת וּמִתְגַּלָּה דַּרְגָּא נַעֲלֵית יוֹתֵר בְּשֵׁם הְוָיָ"3 (הָנָיָ' דְלְעֵלָא), וּמוֹסִיף וְהוֹלֵדְ בְּעַלוּי אַחַר עִלוּי, כַּמְבֹאָר בְּעָנְיַן ז' פְּעָמִים "הָוָיָ' הוּא הָאָאֱלֹקִים" שַׁאוֹמְרִים בְּסִיוּם וְחוֹתָם תְּפַלֵּת נְעִילָה דְיוֹם הַכּפּוּרִים22.

ְוְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁעִנְיָן זֶה שֶׁבְּעוֹלָם שֶׁנִּבְרָא בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים מִתְגַּלֶּה שֵׁם הְוָיָ' מְרָמָז בְּתָכְנָה שֶׁל בָּרְשַׁת נֹחַ אוֹדוֹת קִיּוּם הָעוֹלָם בְּאֹפֶן דְּ"לֹא יִשְׁבּתוּ", וְהַבְּרִית דְּ"את הַקִּינִם הָעַנַן:"לַשְׁתִּי נַתַתִּי בָּעַנַן:

לא יִשְׁבּתוּ" – כַּמְבֹאָר בְּכַמָּה מְקוֹמוֹת שֶׁבְּהַנְהָגַת" הָעוֹלֶם בְּאֹפֶן הָמִידִי לְלֹא שׁנּוּי וְהָפְסֵק, כְּמוֹ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ וְהַיָּרַחַ וְהַכּוֹכָבִים וְכָל הַגַּלְגַּלִים בְּסִיבוּבָם הַתָּמִידִי ("לא יִשְׁבּתוּ"), נִכָּר וּמִתְגַּלֶּה כֹּחַ הָאֵין סוֹף שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מַהַמְּדִידָה וְהַהַּגְּבָּלָה דְּהָעוֹלֶם

כֵּיוָן שֶׁמִצֵּד הַמְּדִידָה וְהַהַגְּבֶּלָה דְּהָעוֹלָם צָרִידְּ לְהִיוֹת) ביָּשָׁנִּיּרִ וְהֶפְּסֵק) – "אֲנִי הַוָּיָ' לֹא שָׁנִיתִי".

ְוֶאֶת קַשְׁתִּי נָתַתִּי בֶּעָנָן" – שֶׁהַקּשֶׁת הִיא מֵהְשְׁתַּקְפּוּת" קרְנֵי הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בֶּעָנָן, הַיְנוּ, שָׁגַּם הָעָנָן הָעוֹלֶה מִן הָאָרֶץ ("וְאֵד יַעֲלֶה מִן הָאָרֶץ") נַעֲשֶׂה מְזוּכָּךְ עַד שֶׁמִשְׁתַּקֵף בּוֹ הָאוֹר דְּשֵׁמֵשׁ.

## Sichas Nun Beis Parshas Noach

from the earth") becomes refined to the point that within it is reflected the light of the sun.

And these two ideas are connected with each other: the world's endurance is emphasized through the rainbow, as it is written, "This is the sign of the covenant which I have established between Me and all flesh that is upon the earth."

In this is hinted that in the very existence of all flesh upon the earth there is recognized and revealed the power of the One Who acts, Who vitalizes and renews it; and this is the concept of the Name Havayah, from the expression "mehavah" (bringing into being).

And even to the level of the Name Havayah that is above the world—"He was, He is, and He will be as one," the essential Name—until the essential power in creation ex nihilo, from the very Essence of the Emanator, blessed be He, Whose existence is from His very Essence and is not the result of any prior cause, Heaven forbid.

Therefore, He alone, by His power and ability, creates something from absolute nothingness, that it be recognized in the physical being that its existence is the true existence.

(ה)

And it may be added that the elevation that is effected through the service in actuality (Parshas Noach) relative to the state and condition of the beginning of creation (Parshas Bereishis) is alluded to in Parshas Lech Lecha, which we begin to read at the Minchah prayer of Shabbos Parshas Noach, at the conclusion of the seven-day cycle of the first week of service within the world. "Lech Lecha" ("Go for yourself") indicates a true going, that is in incomparable distance from one's previous place (state and condition), until through this one's true level is elevated, as in the interpretation of "to the land that I will show you," meaning "I will show and reveal you to yourself."

The concept in this is that through the service in actual deed in the lower world, there is revealed the true being of each and every one of Israel, that in every state and condition (even when he is in a lowly world) he is bound and united with G-dliness. וּב' עִנְיָנִים אֵלּוּ קְשׁוּרִים זֶה לָזֶה, שֶׁקּיוּם הָעוֹלָם מֵדְגָשׁ עַל־יְדֵי הַקּשֶׁת, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב "זֹאת אוֹת הַבְּּרִית "אֲשֶׁר הַקִּמֹתִי בֵּינִי וּבֵין כָּל בָּשָׂר אֲשֶׁר עַל הָאָרֶץ

שֶׁבָּזֶה מְרֻמֶּז שֶׁבִּמְצִיאוּתוֹ שֶׁל "כֶּל בָּשֶׂר אֲשֶׁר עַל – הָאָרָץ" נָכָּר וּמִתְגַלֶּה כֹּחַ הַפּוֹעֵל שֶׁמְחַיֶּה וּמְחַדֵּשׁ אוֹתוֹ, שֶׁזֶּהוּ עִנְיַן שֵׁם הָוָיָ', מִלְשׁוֹן מְהַנָּה,

ְּוַעַד לְשֵׁם הָוָיָ' שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהָעוֹלָם, "הָיָה הֹוֶה וְיִהְיֶה כְּאֶחָד", "שֵׁם הָעֶצֶם", וְעַד לְכֹחַ הָעַצְמוּת שָׁבַּהִתְהַוּוּת מֵאַיִן לְיֵשׁ, מִמֵּהוּתוֹ וְעַצְמוּתוֹ שֶׁל הַמַּאֲצִיל בָּרוּךְ הוּא, שֶׁמְצִיאוּתוֹ הוּא מֵעַצְמוּתוֹ וְאֵינוֹ עֻלוּל מֵאֵיזוֹ עִלָּה שֶׁקְדְמָה לוֹ חַס וְשָׁלוֹם,

וְלָכֵן הוּא לְבַדוֹ בְּכֹחוֹ וִיכָלְתוֹ לִבְרֹא וֵשׁ מֵאַיִן וְאֶפֶּס הַמּוּחָלָט מַמָּשׁ, שֶׁנִּכָּר בַּיֵשׁ הַגַּשְׁמִי שֶׁמְצִיאוּתוֹ הוּא הֵיֵשׁ הַאֲמָתִּי. הֵיֵשׁ הַאֲמָתִּי

ְוֵישׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁהָעִלּוּי שֶׁנַּצְשָׁה עַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּפֹעַל (פֶּרָשַׁת נֹחַ) לְגַבֵּי הַמַּצְמָד וּמַצָּב שֶׁבְּהַתְּחָלֵת הַבְּרִיאָה (פֶּרָשַׁת בְּרֵאשִׁית) – מְרָמָז בְּפֶּרָשַׁת לֶּךְּ לְךְּ שֶׁמַּתְחִילִים לְקְרֹא בִּתְפָלַת מִנְחָה דְּשַׁבַּת פֶּרָשַׁת נֹחַ, בְּסִיּוּם שָׁבְעַת יְמֵי הַהֶּקֵף דְּהַשָּׁבוּעַ הָרָאשׁון לְעֲבוֹדָה בּעוֹלם:

ֶלֶךְ לְךּ" מוֹרָה עַל הָלִיכָה אֲמִתִּית שֶׁהִיא בְּאֵין־עֲרֹךּ" לָמְקוֹמוֹ (מַצְמָדוֹ וּמַצָּבוֹ) הַקּוֹדֵם, וְעַד שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי זָה מִתְגַּבֵּית מַצְלָתוֹ הָאֲמִתִּית, כְּהַפֵּרוּשׁ "אֲשֶׁר אַרְאֶדָּ", .""אַרְאָה וַאֲגַלֶּה אוֹתְךָּ בְּעַצְמָךְּ

וְהָעְנְיָן בָּזֶה – שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּפֹעַל בָּעוֹלָם הַתַּחְתּוֹן מִתְגַּלָּה מְצִיאוּתוֹ הָאֲמִתִּית שֶׁל כָּל־אֶחָד וְאָחָד מִישְׂרָאֵל, שֶׁבְּכָל מַעֲמָד וּמַצָּב (גַּם בִּהְיוֹתוֹ בָּעוֹלָם ,יָרוּד) הָרֵי־הוּא קָשׁוּר וּמְאוּחָד עִם אֱלֹקוּת

## Sichas Nun Beis Parshas Noach

Moreover, through his service he refines and purifies the world, drawing down and revealing G-dliness within it.

And it may be said that through this there is brought about a concept of movement ("going") even within the level of G-dliness (so to speak), that the true unity of Havayah is revealed — that "Havayah is the Elokim," that also the Name Elokim, which is connected with the creation of the world, its true being is the Name Havayah that is above the world.

וְלֹא עוֹד אֶלָּא שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתוֹ מְבָרֵר וּמְזַכֵּך אֶת הַעוֹלַם וּמַמִשִּׁיךִ וּמְגַלֵּה אֱלֹקוּת בַּעוֹלַם.

ןְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי זָה נַעֲשָׂה עִנְיַן הַהְּלִיכָה גַּם בְּדַרְגַּת הָאֱלֹקוּת (כְּבַיָּכוֹל), שֶׁמִּתְגַּלֶּה אֲמִתַּת הָעִנְיָן דְאַחְדוּת הָנָיָ' – שָׁ"הָנָיָ' הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים", שֶׁגַּם שֵׁם "אֱלֹקִים" שֶׁקָשׁוּר עִם בְּרִיאַת הָעוֹלָם, מְצִיאוּתוֹ הָאֲמִתִּית הִיא שֵׁם "הָנָיִ" שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהָעוֹלָם.

(٢)

According to what was stated above—that in the week of Parshas Noach is included the service of the entire year as it is in actual practice—it is understood that the holy Shabbos of Parshas Noach is the fitting time for an exact accounting (cheshbon tzedek) of the practical service of the new year, within which we already find ourselves: to examine every detail of the aspects of service of the six weekdays and of Shabbos (which includes all the days of the week of the entire year), in order to correct and complete all matters of practical service in absolute perfection.

עַל־פִּי הָאֲמוּר לְעֵיל שֶׁבַּשֶּׁבוּעַ דְּפָּרְשַׁתנֹחַ כְּלוּלָה הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּכָל הַשָּׁנָה בֻּלָּה כְּפִי שֶׁהִיא בְּפֹעַל, מוּבָן, שֶׁיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת־לִדֶּשׁ פָּרְשַׁת נֹחַ הוּא הַזְּמֵן הַמַּתְאִים לְחָשְׁבּוֹן צֶדֶק שֶׁל הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּפֹעַל דְּהַשָּׁנָה הַחְדָשָׁה שֶׁנִמְצָאִים כְּכָר בְּתוֹכָה – לִבְחֹן כָּל פְּרָטֵי עִנְיִנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּשֵׁשֶׁת יְמֵי הַמַּצְשֶׂה וּדְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת (הַכּּוֹלְלִים כָּל יְמֵי הַשָּׁבוּעַ דְּכָל הַשָּׁנָה), עַל מְנַת לְתַקַּן וּלְהַשְׁלִים כָּל עִנְיְנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּפֹעַל בְּתַכְלִית הַשְׁלַמוּת

And it may be said that making this spiritual accounting on Shabbos Parshas Noach, regarding the first week of practical service, must be in a manner corresponding to the nature of the service itself—whose essence and goal is to reveal within the world the level of G-dliness that transcends the world: "Havayah is Elokim."

ְוַיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁצְשִׁיַּת הַחֶשְׁבּוֹן צֶדֶק בְּשַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת נֹחַ עַל הַשָּׁבוּעַ הָרִאשׁוֹן שֶׁל הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּפֹעַל, צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת בָּאֹפֶן הַמַּתְאִים לְתָכְנָה שֶׁל הָעֲבוֹדָה בְּפֹעַל – שֶׁעִקֶּרָה וְתַכְלִיתָה לְגַלוֹת בָּעוֹלָם דַּרְגַּת הָאֱלֹקוּת "שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהָעוֹלָם, "הָוָיָ" הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים.

It should be noted that this concept is also emphasized in the service of teshuvah (following the preliminary cheshbon tzedek)—"Return, Israel, unto Havayah your G-d"—that teshuvah is in such a way that Havayah becomes your Elokim; and up to the perfection of teshuvah on Yom Kippur, whose conclusion and seal is in the proclamation of "Havayah is Elokim" seven times.

וּלְהָעִיר, שֶׁעִנְיָן זָה מֻדְגָּשׁ גַּם בַּעֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה (לְאַחַר הַקְּדָמַת הַחֶּשְׁבּוֹן צֶדֶק) – "שׁוּבָה יִשְׂרָאֵל עַד הָנָיָ' אֱלֹקֶיךּ", שֶׁהַתְשׁוּבָה הִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁהְוָיָ' נַעֲשָׂה אֱלֹקֶיךּ, וְעַד לִשְׁלֵמוּת הַתְּשׁוּבָה בְּיוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים שֶׁסִיוּמוֹ וְחוֹתָמוֹ בַּאֲמִירַת "ז' פְּעָמִים הָוָיָ' הוּא הָהֶאֶלֹקִים.

And accordingly, the cheshbon tzedek (spiritual accounting) is also conducted in a loftier manner, as will be explained further. וּבְהָתָאֵם לְּכָךְ, נַעֲשֶׂה גַּם הַחֶּשְׁבּוֹן צֶדֶק בְּאֹפֶּן נַעֲלֶה יוֹתֵר, כְּדִלְקַמְּן

## Sichas Nun Beis Parshas Noach

(1)

By way of introduction: The general rule that "all Israel are presumed to be of upright character" applies primarily regarding one's relationship to others (as we find in halachah concerning testimony and the like). However, regarding oneself, one should not rely on this presumption of uprightness; rather, he must examine from time to time his own state and condition through making a true spiritual accounting (cheshbon tzedek) about every detail of his conduct—in thought, speech, and deed—and accept upon himself to correct and complete those aspects that require repair and perfection.

The actualization and correction in deed pertains to and is connected with teshuvah (repentance). Although the essence of teshuvah is in the heart—as the halachic ruling of the Gemara states that through a thought of repentance one becomes a tzaddik, and even more so, a complete tzaddik—this is because the heartfelt contemplation of teshuvah includes, in potential, the future continuation into practical action (which is the essence). This matter is emphasized even more strongly in teshuvah for matters between man and his fellow (in which the effect of Torah within the world is most manifest): one is never forgiven until he gives his fellow what he owes him and appeases him, as it is written, "He shall restore the stolen object that he stole." For example, in a subtle form of "theft," when one was greeted (with "Shalom") and did not return the greeting—"The robbery of the poor is in your houses." Even if the reason he did not return it was because he was preoccupied with a mitzvah matter (and perhaps did not notice), and certainly had no intent to hurt his fellow, nevertheless, since in actuality his fellow's spirit was diminished, he must appease and reconcile with him.

It should be noted that this matter can and should also be applied on Shabbos—especially since Shabbos is a time most conducive to increasing love and unity among Jews, as reflected in halachah regarding joining one's fellow in a Shabbos meal, and emphasized as well in the Jewish custom of welcoming guests on Shabbos.

וּבְהַקְדָּמָה: הַכְּלֶל שֶׁכָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּחָזְקַת כַּשְׁרוּת הוּא (בְּעִקֶּר) בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַחֲבֵרוֹ (כְּכִּי שֶׁמָּצִינוּ לַהַלָּכָה בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְעֵדוּת וְכַיּוֹצֵא בָּזֶה), אֲבָל בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְעַצְמוֹ, אֵין לִסְמֹדְּ עַל הַחָזְקַת כַּשְׁרוּת, אֶלֶּא צָרִידְּ לִבְחֹן (מִזְּמֵן לִזְּמַן) מַעֲמָדוֹ וּמַצָּבוֹ עַל־יְדֵי עֲשִׁיַּת חֶשְׁבּוֹן צֶדֶק בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְכָל עַצְמוֹ לְתַקֵן וּלְהַשְׁלָים הָעִנָינִים הַדּוֹךְשִׁים תִּקּוּן וּשְׁלֵמוּת, וְעוֹד וְהוּא הָעָקֶר, לְתַקְנָם וּלְהַשְׁלִימִם בְּמַעְשֶׂה בְּפֹּעַל, שֶׁהַמַּעְשֶׂה הוּא הָעָקָר.

עַצְמָה וְהַתִּקּוּן בְּמַצְשֶׁה בְּפֹעֵל נוֹגֵעַ וְשַׁיָּךְ לְתְּשׁוּבָה,
דְאַף שֶׁעַּקַר הַהְּשׁוּבָה בַלֵב, וּכְהַפְּסַק־דִּין בַּגְּמֶרָא
שָׁעַל־יְדֵי הָרְהוּר תְּשׁוּבָה נַעֲשֶׂה צַדִּיק (וְיִתֵּרָה מִנָּה:
צַדִּיק גָּמוּר), הֲרֵי־זֶה מִפְנֵי שֶׁהַהְרְהוּר תְּשׁוּבָה שֶׁבַלְב
הוּא בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁכּוֹלֵל (בְּכֹחַ) הַהֶּמְשֵׁךְ שֶׁלְאַחֲרֵי־כֵן עַד
הוּא בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁכּוֹלֵל (שָׁהוּא הַעָּקָר

וְעִנְיָן זֶה מֻדְגָּשׁ יוֹתֵר בִּתְשׁוּבָה עַל עִנְיָנִים שֶׁבֵּין אָדָם לַחֲבֵרוֹ (שֶׁבָּהֶם מֻדְגָּשֶׁת יוֹתֵר פְּעֻלַּת הַתּוֹרָה בְּעוֹלָם) – לַחֲבֵרוֹ (שֶׁבָּהֶם מֻדְגָּשֶׁת יוֹתֵר פְּעֻלַּת הַתּוֹרָה בְּעוֹלָם שִׁד שֶׁיִּתֵּן לַחֲבֵרוֹ מַה שֶׁהוּא חַיָּב לוֹ וִירַצֵהוּ, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב "וְהֵשִׁיב אֶת הַגְּזֵלָה אֲשֶׁר הַנָּזַלִּל.

וּלְדֵגְמָא בִּגְזֵלָה בְּדַקּוּת, שֶׁנָּתַן לוֹ (שָׁלוֹם) וְלֹא הֶחֲזִיר (שְׁלוֹם) – "גְּזֵלָת הָעָנִי בְּבָתִּיכֶם". גַּם כְּשֶׁהַפְּבָּה שֶׁלֹא הֶחֲזִיר לוֹ שָׁלוֹם הִיא מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהָיָה עָסוּק וְטָרוּד בְּעִנְיַן שֶׁלֹא מִצְוָה (וְיִתָּכֵן שֶׁבְּגְלַל זֶה לֹא הִבְחִין בּוֹ), וּבוַדַּאי שֶׁלֹא הִתְכַּוֹן לְפְגוֹעַ בּוֹ חַס וְשָׁלוֹם, מִכֶּל־מָקוֹם, כֵּיוָן שֶׁבְּפֹעַל הָיְתָה לַחֲבֵרוֹ נְפִילַת רוּחַ, צָרִיךְ לְפַיְּסוֹ .וּלרצּוֹתוֹ

וּלְהָעִיר, שֶׁעִנְיָן זֶה יָכוֹל (וְצָרִיהּ) לִהְיוֹת גַּם בְּיוֹם]
הַשַּׁבָּת, וּבִפְרָט שֶׁיּוֹם הַשֵּׁבָּת הוּא זְמֵן הַמֵּכְשִׁיר וּמְסֵגָּל
בְּיוֹתֵר לְהוֹסִיף בְּאַהֲבַת יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאַחְדוּת יִשְׂרָאֵל, כְּפִי
שֶׁמָּצִינוּ בַּהָלֶכָה לְעִנְיַן הִשְׁתַּתְּפוּת בִּסְעוּדָה עִם חֲבֵרוֹ
בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת, וּמֻדְגָּשׁ גַּם בְּמִנְהַג יִשְׂרָאֵל דְּהַכְנָסַת
[אוֹרְחִים בִּיוֹם הַשַּׁבַּת.

## Sichas Nun Beis Parshas Noach

And since the cheshbon tzedek is conducted by scrutinizing the וְכֵיוַן שֶׁהַחֶשָׁבּוֹן צֵדֵק הוּא בָּאֹפֵן שֶׁמְפַשְׁפַּשׁ בִּפְרַטֵי particulars of his matters, and striving and engaging in their עָנָיַנִיו, וּמִשְׁתַּדֵּל וְעוֹסֵק בְּתָקוּנַם בְּמַעֲשֵׂה בִּפֹעַל – הֵרֵי correction in actual deed—behold, at the time of action he is in a הוא (בִּשָׁעַת מַעֲשֶׂה) בְּמַעֲמָד וּמַצָב שֶׁל מִדִידָה state of measure and limitation, in proportion and relation to the וָהַגָבַּלָה, לְפִי עֵרֶךְ וּבְיַחַס לְהַמְדִידָה וְהַהַגְבַּלָה דְּפְרָטֵי measure and limitation of the particulars he lays out and works עָנְיָנֵיו שֶׁמָּנִיחַ וְעוֹסֵק בָּהַתִּקוּן שֶׁלְּהֶם, כָּל פְּרֵט וּפְרֵט to correct, each detail according to its matter. לְפִי עִנְיַנוֹ. There is a higher manner: instead of probing his deeds, he ּוְיֵשָׁנוֹ אֹפֶן נַעֲלֶה יוֹתֵר – שֶׁתְּמוּרַת הַפִּשִׁפּוּשׁ בִּמַעֲשָׂיו elevates himself to a higher level and world—to be set entirely הַרִי־הוּא מָתִעַלֵּה לְדַרְגַּא וְעוֹלַם נַעַלֵּה יוֹתֶר, לְהִיוֹת in prayer and Torah, etc.—and as a matter of course the מַנָּח לְגַמְרֵי בִּתְפִלָּה וְתוֹרָה כוּ', וּבְדֶרֶךְ מִמֵילָא יִדְחוּ undesirable matters are pushed away and nullified, for a little וְיָתְבַּטָּלוּ הַעָנְיַנִים הַבָּלְתִּי־רְצוּיִים, כִּי מְעַט אוֹר דּוֹחֵה light dispels much darkness, and certainly abundant light. הַרְבָּה חשֶׁךְ, וְעֵל אָחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה הַרְבָּה אוֹר. However, in that manner the correction and perfection of the אַבַל לְאִידַךְ, בָּאֹפָן זָה לֹא מֻדְגָשׁ הַתִּקוּן וְהַשְּׁלֵמוּת individual matters is not emphasized, since he is not occupied דְּהָעִנְיָנִים הַפְּרָטִיִּים, כֵּיוָן שֶׁאֵינוֹ מִתְעַסֵּק בָּהֶם. with them. The true perfection is to join both advantages together: the ן הַשָּׁלֶמוּת הַאֲמָתִּית הָיא בָּחַבּוּר שָׁתִּי הַמַּעֵלוֹת יַחַד cheshbon tzedek—correcting and perfecting the particulars by שָׁהַחֶשָׁבּוֹן צֶדֶק, הַתַּקוּן וְהַשָּׁלֵמוּת דְהַעַנְיַנִים הַפְּרַטִיִּים engaging with them—done from within a movement of elevation עַל־יִדֵי הַהָּתִעַסְקוּת בַּהֶם, הוּא מִתּוֹךְ תִּנוּעַה שֶׁל to a higher level. התעלות לדרגא נעלית יותר. One draws it down and reveals it within the measure and לָהַמִשִּׁיכַה וּלְגַלּוֹתַה בָּהַמִּדִידָה וְהַהַגְבַּלָה דְּכַל פָּרַט limitation of each particular according to its matter, in a manner וּפָרָט לְפִי עִנְיָנוֹ, שֵׁיִהְיֶה בָּאֹפֶן הַמַּתְאִים לַדַּרְגָּא fitting the higher level— הַעֶּלִיוֹנַה – along the lines of, and in accordance with, the drawing and עַל־דָּרֶךְ וּבְדָגִמַת וּבְהֵתָאֵם לַהַמְשַׁכָה וְהַגִּלּוּי דְשֵׁם הַוַיַ' revelation of the Name Havayah within the Name Elokim, בָּשֶׁם אֱלֹקִים, שֶׁנַעֲשִׂית בַּעֲבוֹדָה בִּפֹעֵל בִּפַרְשֵׁת נֹחַ. effected by the service in actuality in Parshas Noach. It may be added that this also addresses negating feelings of pain ויש להוסיף, שענין זה נוגע גם לשלילת רגש של or bitterness resulting from the cheshbon tzedek (when he sees צַעַר וּמָרִירוּת כָּתוֹצַאָה מֶהָחֵשְׁבּוֹן צֵדֵק (כִּשְׁרוֹאָה matters needing correction). עָנָיָנִים הַצָּרִיכִים תִּקּוּן (שֶׁיֵשׁ עִנְיָנִים הַצָּרִיכִים תִּקּוּן). For what he feels primarily is not the lack in the particulars, but פִיוַן שֶׁנַרְגַּשׁ אָצְלוֹ בִּעְקָּר (לֹא הַחֶסְרוֹן שֶׁבַּעְנְיַנִים the movement of elevation to a higher level, to draw it down and הַפָּרָטִיִּים, אֶלָּא) תִּנוּעַת הַהָּתְעַלוּת לְדַרְגָּא נַעֲלֵית reveal it within his particular matters. יוֹתֶר, לְהַמִשִּׁיכָה וּלְגַלּוֹתַה בַּעִנְיַנֵיו הַפְּרַטִיִּים. וּבִעֹמֵק יוֹתֵר, שֶׁנִּרְגָּשׁ אֶצְלוֹ שֶׁכַּוַנַת הַיְרִידָה לְמַעֲמָד More deeply: he senses that the intent of the descent to a state requiring correction is for the sake of the perfection brought וּמַצָּב הַדּוֹרֵשׁ תִּקוּן הִיא בִּשְׁבִיל הַשְּׁלֵמוּת שֶׁנַּעֲשִׂית about through teshuvah. על־יִדֵי הַתִּשׁוּבַה.

# Sichas Nun Beis Parshas Noach

Through this, the strength of a Jew's bond with the Holy One, blessed be He, is revealed in actuality even when he is in a low state—	שֶׁמָתְגַּלֶּה בְּפֹעַל תִּקֶף הַהָּתְקַשְּׁרוּת שֶׁל יְהוּדִי עִם הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא גַּם בִּהְיוֹתוֹ בְּמַצָּב יָרוּד,	
along the lines and likeness of the perfection of the Name Havayah when it is drawn and revealed in actuality even within the contraction and descent of the Name Elokim.	עַל־דֶּרֶךְ וּבְדָגְמַת הַשְּׁלֵמוּת דְּשֵׁם הָוָיָ' כְּשֶׁנִּמְשָׁךְ וּמִתְגַּלֶּה בְּפֹעַל גַּם בְּהַצִּמְצוּם וְהַיְרִידָה בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים.	
Therefore, the cheshbon tzedek and the teshuvah are done with a feeling of joy and delight.	וְלָכֵן, נַעֲשֶׂה הַחָשְׁבּוֹן צֶדֶק וְהַתְּשׁוּבָה מִתּוֹךְ רָגֶשׁ שֶׁל שְׂמְחָה וְתַעֲנוּג.	
(π)		
And this concept is also emphasized in the manner of service of Shabbos—the theme of Parshas Noach, rest and cessation, the day of Shabbos.	– וְעִנְיָן זֶה מִדְגָּשׁ גַּם בְּאֹפֶן הָעֲבוֹדָה דְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת הַתִּכֶן שֶׁל (פָּרָשַׁת) נֹחַ, מְנוּחָה וּשְׁבִיתָה דְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת.	
The idea of the day of Shabbos—as it is written, "And the seventh day is a Shabbos to Havayah your G-d"—is that the Name Havayah is drawn and revealed within the Name Elokim.	עָנְיָנוֹ שֶׁל יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת – כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב "וְיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי שַׁבָּת לַהָוָיָ' אֱלֹקִיךְּ", שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁךְ וּמִתְגַּלָּה שֵׁם הָוָיָ' בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים	
As explained in Chassidic discourses on the verse "And Elokim finished on the seventh day," that the level and quality of the attribute of contraction and concealment of the Name Elokim ceased, and the revelation of the Name Havayah was drawn forth—"Shabbos to Havayah."	ְוְכַמְבֹאָר בִּדְרוּשֵׁי חֲסִידוּת בְּפֵרוּשׁ הַכָּתוּב "וַיְכַל אֱלֹקִים בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי", שֶׁכָּלְתָה בְּחִינַת וּמַדְרֵגַת מִדַּת הַצִּמְצוּם וְהַהֶּסְתֵּר דְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים וְנִמְשַׁךְ הִתְגַּלוּת שֵׁם הִידְנָיָ, "שַׁבָּת לַהָּוָיָ.	
This concept is also reflected in the teshuvah of Shabbos—"Shabbos" shares letters with "tashuv," return—that the teshuvah of Shabbos is teshuvah ilaah, higher teshuvah, which is with great joy.	ְוְעָנְיָן זֶה מֻדְגָּשׁ גַּם בְּהַתְּשׁוּבָה דְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת, "שַׁבָּת" אוֹתִיּוֹת "תָשׁוּב" – שֶׁהַתְשׁוּבָה דְּשַׁבָּת הִיא תְּשׁוּבָה עָלָאָה שֶׁהִיא בְּשִׂמְחָה רַבָּה.	
For it is not in a manner of engaging with the negation and rectification of undesirable matters (the lower teshuvah, whose time is before Shabbos), but rather as an ascent to a higher level through engagement in Torah study—both the revealed and especially the inner dimension of Torah—with utmost perfection.	בֵּיוָן שֶׁאֵינָהּ בְּאֹפֶּן שֶׁל הָתְעַסְּקוּת עִם שְׁלִילַת וְתִקּוּן הָעְנְיָנִים הַבִּּלְתִּי רְצוּיִים (תְּשׁוּבָה תַּתָּאָה שֶׁזְמַנָּהּ לִפְנֵי יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת), אֶלָּא בְּאֹפָן שֶׁל הָתְעַלוּת לְדַרְגָּא נַעֲלֵית יוֹתֵר, עַל־יְדֵי הַהִּתְעַסְּקוּת בְּלִמוּד הַתּוֹרָה (נִגְּלָה דְּתוֹרָה וּבִמְיֻחָד פְּנִימִיּוּת הַתּוֹרָה) בְּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁלֵמוּת דְּתוֹרָה וּבִמְיֻחָד פְּנִימִיּוּת הַתּוֹרָה) בְּתַכְלִית הַשְּׁלֵמוּת.	
In a manner of "union of spirit with spirit," in a wondrous unification like no other—	בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁל "אָתְדַּבְּקוּת רוּחָא בְּרוּחָא", בְּיִחוּד נִפְלָא שָׁאֵין יִחוּד כָּמוֹהוּ.	
Moreover, that one's entire being is nullified and utterly absorbed in Torah—	וִיתֵרָה מִזָּה, שֶׁכָּל מְצִיאוּתוֹ בְּטֵלָה וּמְכֻסָּה לְגַמְרֵי בַּתוֹרָה.	

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similar to and reflecting the state that will exist in the future (which is related to Shabbos—the "day that is entirely Shabbos	עַל־דֶּרֶךְ וּבְדָגְמַת הַמַּצְמָד וּמַצָּב דְּלֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא (שֶׁשַׁיָּהְ לְיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת, לְיוֹם שֶׁכֵּלוֹ שַׁבָּת וּמְנוּחָה לְחַיֵּי	
and rest for life everlasting").	הָעוֹלָמִים).	
As Maimonides writes at the conclusion of his Mishneh Torah, that in that time "the occupation of the entire world will be only to know G-d," when "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of G-d as the waters cover the sea."	כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתַב הָרַמְבַּ"ם בְּסִיּוּם וְחוֹתָם סִפְרוֹ שֶׁבְּאוֹתוֹ הַוְּמֵן יִהְיֶה לְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה בְּאֹפֶן דְּכַמֵּיִם (אֵין מֵיִם אֶלָּא תּוֹרָה) לַיָּם מְכַסִּים.	
It may be further added that on Shabbos Parshas Noach, the teshuvah in joy is emphasized even more—	וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁבְּשַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת נֹחַ מֻדְגָשֶׁת בְּיוֹתֵר הַתְּשׁוּבָה בְּשִׂמְחָה.	
for it follows immediately after the month of Tishrei, "rich in festivals," during which we do not say Tachanun (from Erev Yom Kippur until the month's end).	כֵּיוָן שֶׁבָּאִים זָה־עַתָּה מֵחֹדֶשׁ תִּשְׁרֵי, הַמַּרְבֶּה בְּמוֹעֲדוֹת, שֶׁאֵין אוֹמְרִים תַּחֲנוּן (מֵעֶרֶב יוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים) .עַד סִיּוּמוֹ שֶׁל הַחֹדֶשׁ	
And when we begin saying Tachanun in the month of Marcheshvan (after Rosh Chodesh), we are not yet accustomed to it; and on a deeper level, the flow of the festivals still continues.	וּכְשֶׁמַּתְחִילִים לוֹמַר תַּחֲנוּן בְּחֹדֶשׁ מַר־חֶשְׁנָן (לְאַחַבי ראש־חֹדֶשׁ) אֵין רְגִילִים עֲדַיִן בַּאֲמִירַת תַּחֲנוּן (וּבְעֹמֶק (יוֹתֵר – שֶׁנִּמְשֶׁכֶת עֲדַיִן הַשְּׁפָּעַת הַמּוֹעֲדִים).	
Therefore, the joy in the service of teshuvah (even in the lower teshuvah done before Shabbos) is emphasized all the more.	וְלָכֵן, מֻדְגֶּשֶׁת יוֹתֵר הַשִּׂמְחָה שֶׁבַּעֲבוֹדַת הַתְְּשׁוּבָה (גַּם בַּתְּשׁוּבָה תַּתָּאָה שֶׁלִפְנֵי הַשַּׁבָּת.	
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The above is further emphasized regarding the cheshbon tzedek on Shabbos Parshas Noach of this year.	וְהַדְגָּשָׁה יְתַרָה בְּכָל־הַנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַחֶּשְׁבּוֹן צֶדֶק בְּשַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת נֹחַ בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ.	
By way of introduction: since my revered father-in-law, the Rebbe, leader of our generation, testified that all aspects of the Divine service have already been completed—even the "polishing of the buttons"—and that we are standing ready ("stand all of you prepared") to greet Moshiach Tzidkeinu,	וּבְהַקְדָּמָה – שֶׁכֵּיוָן שֶׁהֵעִיד כְּבוֹד קְדֻשֵׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דוֹרֵנוּ שֶׁכְּכֶר סִיְמוּ כָּל עִנְיְנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה, כּוֹלֵל גַּם צִחְצוּחַ הַכַּפְתּוֹרִים, וְעוֹמְדִים מוּכָנִים ("עִמְדוּ הָכֵן כֵּלְכָם") לְקַבֵּל פְּנֵי מְשִׁיחַ צִדְקֵנוּ	
it follows that the conclusion of the cheshbon tzedek—the true and just reckoning—made in our present days must be that the true and complete Redemption should come immediately, literally now!	הָרֵי, מַסְקַנַּת הַחֶּשְׁבּוֹן־צֶּדֶק (חֶשְׁבּוֹן צֶּדֶק דַּוְקָא, חֶשְׁבּוֹן אֲמִתִּי) שָׁעוֹשִׁים בְּיָמֵינוּ אֵלוּ, הִיא, שֶׁתֵּכֶף וּמִיָּד מַמָּשׁ צְרִיכָה לָבוֹא הַגְּאֵלֶּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה בְּפֹעַל !מַמָּשׁ	
More particularly: even when a person knows within himself that there are matters in his service requiring correction, this does not, Heaven forbid, contradict the Rebbe's testimony that the work has been completed and we are ready to greet Moshiach.	ּוּבִפְרָטִיּוּת יוֹתֵר: גַּם כְּשֶׁיוֹדֵעַ אָדָם בְּנַכְּשׁוֹ מַעֲמָדוֹ וּמַצָּבוֹ שֶׁיֵשׁ אָצְלוֹ עִנְיָנִים הַצְּרִיכִים תִּקּוּן, אֵין זֶה בִּסְתִירָה חַס וְשָׁלוֹם לְעַדוּתוֹ שֶׁל נְשִׂיא דוֹרֵנוּ שֶׁכְּבָר נִשְׁלְמָה הָעֲבוֹדָה וְעוֹמְדִים מוּכָנִים לְקַבֵּל פְּנֵי מְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ	

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For the collective service of the Jewish people throughout the פִּי, הָעֲבוֹדָה דְּכִלָלוּת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּמֵשֶׁךְ כָּל הַדּוֹרוֹת generations, the work required during the time of exile in order שַׁצָּרִיכָה לְהִיוֹת בִּזְמֵן הַגַּלוּת כָּדֵי לַבוֹא לְהַשְׁלֵמוּת to bring the Redemption—(for the Redemption depends on our דָהָגָאַלָה (שַׁתִּלוּיָה בָּמַעֲשֵׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדַתֵנוּ כַּל זְמַן מֵשֶׁך deeds and service throughout the entire time of exile)—has הַגַּלוּת) נְסְתַּיִמָה וְנִשְׁלְמֵה. already been completed and finished. There is therefore absolutely no explanation for the delay of the ואָין בַּאָר וָהֶסְבֵּר כְּלֵל עַל עַכּוּב הַגָּאָלֵה. Redemption. Thus, even if an individual's personal service is still lacking וְלָכֵו, גַם אָם חָסֵר בַּעֲבוֹדָתוֹ שֶׁל הַפְּרָט בְּמֶשֶׁךְ הַוְּמֵן during this time of delay for whatever reason, this is only a שָׁמָתִעַכֶּבֶת הַגָּאֻלָּה מֱאֵיזוֹ סְבָּה שֶׁתִּהְיֵה, הַרִי־זֶה עִנְיַן private matter that surely must be corrected and completed— בָּרָטִי שֶׁבָּוַדַּאִי צָרִיךְ לְתַקְנוֹ וּלְהַשָּׁלִימוֹ. but this in no way detracts from the completion of the collective אַבל, אין זָה גּוֹרע חס וְשׁלוֹם בּגַמר וּשָׁלמוּת מעשׂינוּ service of the Jewish people, who stand ready for the וַעבוֹדַתֵנוּ דְּכָלֵל יִשְׂרָאֵל שֵׁעוֹמְדִים מוּכַנִים לַגָּאָלָה. Redemption. Consequently, the correction and perfection of the individual is וְכֵיוַן שַׁכֵּן, גַם הַתִּקוּן וְהַשָּׁלֵמוּת דְהַפָּרֵט הִיא בְּנַקֵל easier and with greater joy, knowing that the complete יוֹתֵר, וּמִתּוֹךְ שִׁמְחָה, בִּיָדְעוֹ שֶׁתֵּכֶף וּמִיָּד מַמָּשׁ בַּאַה Redemption is coming immediately. הַגָּאָלַה הַאָּמְתִּית וְהַשָּׁלַמָה. In other words, the collective of the Jewish people—who וּבָסָגָנוֹן אַחֶר: כָּלַלוּת בָּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁהֶם קוֹמֵה אַחַת together form a single complete organism—stand in the שׁלֶמָה נִמְצֵאִים בִּמַעָמַד וּמַצֵּב דָאַדָם שׁלֶם בְּכַל רמַ"ח condition of a fully whole person in all his 248 limbs and 365 אַבָרַיו וְשַׁסָ"ה גִידַיו, הֵן בְּרוּחָנִיוּת (רמַ"ח מִצְווֹת sinews, both spiritually (corresponding to the 248 positive and עשה וְשָׁסָ"ה מִצְווֹת לֹא־תַעֲשֶׂה) וְהֶן בְּגַשְׁמִיּוֹת. 365 prohibitive commandments) and physically. The individual deficiency is thus like a mild, external ailment in וָהַחָּפַרוֹן דְהַפָּרַט הוּא כִּמוֹ מֵחוּשׁ אוֹ חֹלִי קַל וְחִיצוֹנִי a particular limb, whose healing comes through an easy and בָּאֶבֶר פָּרַטִי שֶׁתִּקוּנוֹ עַל־יִדֵי רְפוּאָה קַלָּה וּמְהִירָה. quick remedy as it is written, "And he shall surely heal," meaning that פָמוֹ שֶׁכַּתוּב "וְרַפָּא יָרַפָּא", שֶׁנִּתְּנָה רְשׁוּת (וְכֹחַ) permission and power were given to the healer to heal— לרופא לרפאות. including, and especially, the healing effected through כּוֹלֵל וּבָמִיחָד הַרְפוּאָה שֶׁעַל־יִדֵי הַתִּשׁוּבָה, שֶׁגִּדוֹלַה teshuvah—for "great is teshuvah, for it brings healing to the תִשׁוּבָה שֶׁמְבִיאַה רְפוּאַה לַעוֹלָם. world." This healing is complete—not only from this point forward, but וְעַד לִשְׁלֵמוּת הַרְפוּאָה שָׁהָיא (לֹא רַק מְכַּאן וּלְהַבַּא, it even uproots the illness retroactively. אַלַא) עוֹקֶרת אֶת הַחֹלִי מְלְמַפָּרֵעָ. וְאָם הַדְּבַרִים אַמוּרִים בִּזְמַנּוֹ שֵׁל כִּבוֹד־קְדַשַּׁת מוֹרִי And if these words were true already in the time of my revered ָוְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דוֹרֵנוּ כְּחַיִּים חַיּוּתוֹ בִּעַלְמַא דְאֵין, father-in-law, the Rebbe, leader of our generation, while he was עַל אַחַת כַּמַה וָכַמַה לְאַחַרֵי שַעַבְרוּ כַּמַה עַשִּירִיּוֹת alive in this physical world, how much more so now—after שַׁנִים, יוֹתֵר מֵאַרְבַּעִים שַׁנַה שֵׁנַתן ה' לַכֵם לֵב לַדַעַת several decades have passed, more than forty years, of which it ועינים לראות ואזנים לשמע.

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is said, "G-d has given you a heart to know, eyes to see, and ears to hear." (Devarim 29:3)

And all the more so in this year—5752 (1992)—whose acronym, following and in addition to the previous year 5751 ("It will be a year of wonders, I shall show you"), stands for "It will be a year of wonders in it," meaning wonders in everything—"in everything, from everything, all"—(whose numerical value equals *kabetz*, 'gather'), which includes all matters, especially the "wonders" of the true and complete Redemption, as it is written, "As in the days of your exodus from Egypt, I will show you wonders." (Michah 7:15)

ְּעַל אַחַת כַּמָּה וְכַמָּה בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ – ה'תשנ"ב שֶׁהָרָאשֵׁי תֵבוֹת שֶׁלָּה (לְאַחֲרֵי וּבְהוֹסָפָּה לַשָּׁנָה שֶׁלְפָנֶיהָ, ה'תנש"א, הָיְתָה תְּהֵא שְׁנַת נִפְלָאוֹת אַרְאָנּוּ) הָיְתָה תְּהֵא שְׁנַת נִפְלָאוֹת בָּה, וְנִפְלָאוֹת בַּכֹּל, בַּכֹּל מִכֹּל כֹּל (בְּגִימַטְרָיָא קַבֵּץ), שֶׁכּוֹלֵל כָּל הָעִנְיָנִים כַּלָּם (נוֹסֵף לְכָךְ שָׁהָאוֹת ב' הִיא אוֹת הַשִּׁמוּשׁ לְכָל הָעִנְיָנִים), וּלְכָל לְרֹאשׁ וּבְעִקָּר הַנִּפְּלָאוֹת דְּהַגְּאֻלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה, "כִּימִי צֵאתְּךְ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם אַרְאֶנּוּ ."נִפְלָאוֹת.

Especially after the first month of the year—Tishrei, whose letters spell *reishit* ("beginning"), which includes the entire year—has already been completed, and we now stand on the first Shabbos of the work of the world, when the general concept of Shabbos is emphasized, which is connected with the Redemption.

וּבִפָּרָט לְאַחָבִי שֶׁכְּבָר נִשְׁלַם הַחֹדֶשׁ הָרִאשׁוֹן שֶׁל הַשָּׁנָה, "חִּשְׁבִי", אוֹתִיּוֹת "רֵאשִׁית", שֶׁכּוֹלֵל כָּל הַשָּׁנָה כֵּלָה, וְעוֹמְדִים בְּיוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת הָראשׁוֹן לִשְׁלֵמוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה בָּעוֹלָם, שֶׁבּוֹ מֵדְגָשׁ כְּלָלוּת עִנְיַן הַשַּׁבָּת שָׁקִשׁוּר עִם הַגָּאֻלָּה.

Particularly on Shabbos afternoon, the time of the third meal (*seudah shlishit*), which is associated with Yaakov, the third of the Patriarchs—corresponding to the third Redemption and the Third Beis HaMikdash ("On the third day He will raise us up, and we will live before Him")—

וּבִפְרָט יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת לְאַחֲרֵי חֲצוֹת, הַוְּמֵן דְּסְעוּדָה שְׁלִישִׁית הַקְּשׁוּרָה עִם יַצְלֹב, שְׁלִישִׁי שֶׁבָּאָבוֹת, כְּנֶגֶד גְּאֵלָה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית וּבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי ("בַּיּוֹם .("הַשָּׁלִישִׁי יִקְמֵנוּ וָנָחָיֵה לָפָנַיו

and we prepare for the Torah reading "Lech Lecha... to the land that I will show you," a command and empowerment to every individual and to the Jewish people as a whole—through Avraham, the first Jew ("one was Avraham")—to go forth from exile to Redemption.

וּמִתְכּוֹנְנִים לְהַקְרָאָה בַּתּוֹרָה: "לֶךְּ לְךְּ... אֶל הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אַרְאָדְּ", צִוּוּי וּנְתִינַת כֹּחַ לְכָל־אָחָד־וְאָחָד מִיּשְׂרָאֵל וּלְכְלַל יִשְׂרָאֵל (עַל־יְדֵי אַבְרָהָם, הַיְּהוּדִי הָרִאשׁוֹן, "אֶחָד הָיָה אַבְרָהָם") לָלֶכֶת מֵהַגָּלוּת אֶל הַגָּאֻלָּה.

And in a manner of *Lech Lecha*—a double movement ("go to yourself"), implying both ascent and swiftness, until the ultimate fulfillment when "they shall fly with the clouds of heaven."

וּבְאֹפֶן שֶׁל הֲלִיכָה כְּפוּלָה ("לֶךְ לְךְּ") שֶׁרוֹמֵז גַּם עַל מְהִירוּת הַהַלִּיכָה, שֶׁהַשְּׁלֵמוּת בָּזֶה הִיא בְּאֹפֶן דְּ"עָרוּ עם עַנֵנֵי שִׁמַיָּא:

Therefore, surely—surely!—all the appointed times have already passed, teshuvah has already been done, and now the matter depends only on Moshiach Tzidkeinu himself!

הָרֵי בְּוַדַּאי וּבוַדַּאי שֶׁכְּבָר כָּלוּ כָּל הַקְצִין, וּכְבָר עֲשׁוּ תְּשׁוּבָה, וְעַכְשָׁו אֵין הַדָּבָר תָּלוּי אֶלֶּא בִּמְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ עַצָּמוֹ

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(٢)

especially in connection with the Redemption, we should arouse added care and beautification in Kiddush Levanah, which is particularly related to the themes mentioned above, as follows. By way of introduction: The world's continued existence—"day and night shall not cease" (after the Flood)—depends on the motions of the sun and the moon, which proceed with fixity and constancy as the Holy One, blessed be He, established at their creation: "Let there be luminaries in the firmament of the heaven to separate between day and night... and for festivals, and for

Following what was said above about a just accounting, and

As we say in the blessing of Kiddush Levanah: "A statute and a time He gave them, that they not change their task." "Statute" is the fixed role—sun by day and moon by night; and "time" refers to the lunar cycle of 29 days, 12 hours and 793 parts, and the solar cycle of 365¼ days.

This includes the fixed order of the moon's renewal: it is not full all month, but reaches fullness mid-month, then diminishes until it disappears, and afterward returns and is renewed.

Upon this we recite the special blessing of Kiddush Levanah, and we explain the greatness of this elevation: our Sages said, "Whoever blesses the month in its time is as if he received the Divine Presence."

And as we say in Kiddush Levanah: "If Israel merited only to greet their Father in Heaven once a month, it would suffice... therefore we say it standing"—for in exile we are not privileged to see the Shechinah and are distant from receiving it.

But the renewal of the moon is a sign to Israel that they are destined to be renewed like it, to glorify their Creator in receiving the Shechinah; therefore when we bless the month in its time, which is a sign that we are destined to be renewed like it, it is as if we receive the Shechinah.

בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ לְהַנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל עַל חֶשְׁבּוֹן־צֶּדֶק, וּבִמְיֵחָד בְּקֶשֶׁר וּבְשַׁיָּכוּת לַנְּאֻלָּה – יֵשׁ לְעוֹרֵר עַל הוֹסָפָה בִּזְהִירוּת וְהִדּוּר בְּקִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה, הַשַׁיָּךְ בְּיוֹתֵר לְתֹכֶן הַעָנָיָנִים הָאֵמוּרִים לִעֵיל, כִּדְלִקְמַּוֹ

וּבְהַקְדָּמָה: קּיּוּם הָעוֹלֶם בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁ"יּוֹם וָלַיְלָה לֹא יִשְׁבֹּתוּ" (לְאַחֵרִי הַמַּבּוּל) תָּלוּי בְּמַהְלַּךְ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ וְהַלְּבָנָה, הַהוֹלְכִים בִּקְבִיעוּת וּבְתָמִידִיּוּת כְּפִי שֶׁקָבַע הַקָּדוֹש־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא בִּתְחַלֵּת בְּרִיאָתָם, "יְהִי מְאֹרוֹת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמִיִם לְהַבְדִּיל בֵּין הַיּוֹם וּבֵין הַלָּיְלָה .. ."וּלְמוֹעֲדִים וּלְיָמִים וְשָׁנִים

וּכְפִי שֶׁאוֹמְרִים בִּבְרַכַּת קִדּוֹשׁ לְבָנָה: "חֹק וּזְמֵן נָתַן לֶהֶם שֶׁלֹּא יִשְׁנּוּ אֶת תַּפְּקִידָם" – "חֹק" הוּא דָבָר קָבוּעַ לַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בַּיּוֹם וְלַיָּרַחַ בַלַּיְלָה, וְ"זְמַן" נָתַן לָהֶם, דְהַיְנוּ זְמַן סִיבּוּב גַּלְגַל הַלְבָנָה בְּכ"ט י"ב תְּשַׁצְ"ג, .וְסִיבּוּב גַּלְגַל הַחַּמָּה בְּשַׁס"ה יוֹם וּרְבִיעַ

כּוֹלֵל וּבִמְיֻחָד הַסֵּדֶר הַקָּבוּעַ דְּחִדּוּשׁ הַלְּבָנָה – שֶׁאֵינָה בִּמְלוֹאָה כָּל יְמֵי הַחֹדֶשׁ, אֶלָּא בֶּאֱמְצַע הַחֹדֶשׁ, וְהוֹלֶכֶת וּמִתְמַעֶטֶת עַד שֶׁנֶּעֶלֶמֶת לְגַמְרֵי, וְאַחַר כָּךְ חוֹזֶרֶת וּמִתְחַדֵּשֵׁת.

ְוַעַל זֶה מְבָרְכִים אֶת הַבְּרָכָה הַמְיֻחֶדֶת דְּקִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה, וּמְבָאֲרִים גֹּדֶל הָעִלּוּי דְּקִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה, כְּמַאֲמֵר רַבּוֹתֵינוּ זִכְרוֹנָם לִבְרָכָה: "כָּל הַמְבָרֵדְ עַל הַחֹדֶשׁ בִּזְמַנּוֹ כְּאִלּוּ מִקְבֵּל פְּנֵי שְׁכִינָה.

וּכְמוֹ שֶׁאוֹמְרִים בָּבְרַכַּת קדּוּשׁ הַלְּבָנָה: "אִלְמָלֵי לֹא זָכוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶלָּא לְהַקְבִּיל פְּנֵי אֲבִיהָם שֶׁבַּשָּׁמֵיִם פַּעַם אַחַת בַּחֹדֶשׁ – דַּיָּם ... הָלְכָּךְ נִימְרְנְהוּ מְעַמָּד", לְפִי שֶׁישְׂרָאֵל בְּגָלוּתָם אֵינָם זוֹכִים לְרְאוֹת פְּנֵי שְׁכִינָה וְרְחוֹקִים מִקַבַּלַתָּה.

אֲבָל חִדּוּשׁ הַלְּבָנָה הוּא סִימֶן לְיִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁהֶם צְתִידִים לְהִתְחַדֵּשׁ כְּמוֹתָה לְפָאֵר לְיוֹצְרָם בְּקַבְּלַת כְּנֵי שְׁכִינָה; וְלָזָה, כְּשֶׁאָנוּ מְבָרְכִים עַל הַחֹדֶשׁ בִּזְמַנּוּ, שֶׁהוּא סִימָן שֶׁאָנוּ עֲתִידִים לְהִתְחַדֵּשׁ כְּמוֹתָה – הֲרֵי אָנוּ כְּאִלוּ מָקַבְּלִים כְּנֵי הַשָּׁכִינָה.

days and years."

## Sichas Nun Beis Parshas Noach

This is also one of the reasons we say in Kiddush Levanah, "David, king of Israel, lives and endures," for his kingship is likened to the moon and is destined to be renewed like it.

And Knesses Yisrael will return to cleave to her Husband—the Holy One, blessed be He—like the moon that renews together with the sun, as it is said, "A sun and a shield is Hashem."

Therefore we make rejoicing and dancing at the sanctification of the month—akin to wedding joy.

ְוֶזֶהוּ גַּם מִן הַטְּעָמִים שֶׁאוֹמְרִים בְּקִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה "דָּוִד מֶלֶדְ יִשְׂרָאֵל חַי וְקַיָּם", שֶׁמַלְכוּתוֹ נִמְשֶׁלֶת לַלְּבָנָה וְעַתִידָה לְהִתְחַדֵּשׁ כְּמוֹתָהּ.

וּכְנֶסֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל תַּחֲזֹר לְהִדָּבֵק בְּבַעְלָה שֶׁהוּא הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּךְ־הוּא, כְּדֻגְמַת הַלְּבָנָה הַמִּתְחַדֶּשֶׁת עִם .'''הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ, ''שֶׁמֶשׁ וּמָגֵן ה

וְלָכֵן עוֹשִׁין שִּׁמְחוֹת וּרְקִידִים בְּקִדּוּשׁ הַחֹדֶשׁ, כְּדֻגְמַת שָׂמָחַת נִשׂוּאִין.

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On a deeper level, in the style of the teachings of Kabbalah and Chassidus: The moon represents the Sefirah of Malchus, which "has nothing of its own," receiving its light from the sun, the level of Ze'ir Anpin, the Name Havayah, from which the illumination of the Name Elokim is drawn — "a sun and a shield is Havayah Elokim."

וּבְעֹמֶק יוֹתֵר – בַּסְגְנוֹן דְּתּוֹרַת הַקַּבָּלָה וְהַחֲסִידוּת: לְבָנָה – קָאֵי עַל סְפִירַת הַמֵּלְכוּת, שֶׁלֵית לָה מִגַּרְמָה כְּלוּם, וּמְקַבֶּּלֶת אוֹרָה מֵהַחַמָּה, בְּחִינַת זְעֵיר אַנְפִּין, שֶׁמֶשׁ הַוָיָה, שֶׁמִּמֶנוּ נִמְשֶׁךְ הַגִּלוּי בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים, שֶׁמֶשׁ וּמָגֵן הָוָיָה אֱלֹקִים.

Accordingly, the changes in the light of the moon—its varying reception of the sun's light—reflect the mode of drawing down and revealing the Name Havayah within the Name Elokim.

וְעַל פִּי זֶה, הַשִּׁנּוּיִים בְּאוֹר הַלְּבָנָה בְּאֹפֶן קַבְּלַת אוֹר הַחַמָּה מוֹרִים עַל אֹפֶן הַהַמְשָׁכָה וְהַגִּלוּי דְשֵׁם הָוָיָה בִּשִׁם אֱלֹקִים.

and revealing the Name Havayah within the Name Elokim. And in the time to come, when the blemish of the moon will be rectified and no diminution will remain, and "the light of the moon will be as the light of the sun," there will be complete unity and revelation of the Name Havayah within the Name Elokim—"Havayah is Elokim."

וְלָעָתִיד לָבוֹא, שֶׁתִּתְמַלֵּא פְּגִימַת הַלְּבָנָה, וְלֹא יִהְיֶה בָּה שׁוּם מִעוּט, וְיִהְיֶה אוֹר הַלְּבָנָה כְּאוֹר הַחַמָּה, יִהְיֶה שְׁלֵמוּת הַיִּחוּד וְהַגִּלוּי דְשֵׁם הַוָיָה בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים, הַוָיָה הוּא הַאֵלֹקִים.

It can be said that the ceremony of Kiddush Levanah (after the moon wanes and renews) alludes to the entirety of our deeds and service throughout the time of exile—the "diminution of the moon"—through which we reach the ultimate Redemption, the "renewal of the moon."

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁבְּקִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה (לְאַחַר שֶׁהוֹלֶכֶת וּמִתְמַעֶּטֶת וְחוֹזֶרֶת וּמִתְחַדֶּשֶׁת) נִרְמָז כְּלָלוּת מַעֲשֵׁינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ כָּל זְמַן מֶשֶׁךְ הַגָּלוּת (מִעוּט הַלְּבָנָה) שֶׁעַל יְדֵי זֶה בָּאִים לַגְּאֻלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְּׁלֵמָה (חִדּוּשׁ הַהַּלְבָנָה.

The intention in this is to make for Him, blessed be He, a dwelling place in the lower realms—that even in this lowest world, where His light is most concealed (created through the Name Elokim, corresponding to the diminution of the moon), His light, the essential Name Havayah, should be drawn and revealed.

שֶׁהַכַּנָנָה בָּזֶה הִיא לַצְשׁוֹת לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ דִּירָה בַּתַּחְתּוֹנִים, שָׁגַּם בָּעוֹלָם הַתַּחָתּוֹן שֶׁצִין תַּחָתּוֹן מָמֶנּוּ בְּעִנְיֵן הֶסְתֵּר אוֹרוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ, מִצַּד בְּרִיאָתוֹ עַל יְדֵי שֵׁם אֱלֹקִים (עַל דֶּרֶךְ מִעוּט וּפְגִימַת הַלְּבָנָה), יוּמְשַׁךְ וְיִתְגַלֶּה אוֹרוֹ יִתְבַּרֵךְ, שֵׁם הָנָיָה, שֶׁהוּא שֵׁם הָעֶצֶם.

## Sichas Nun Beis Parshas Noach

This is the fulfillment of "a dwelling for Him"—a dwelling for His Essence; and through this is brought about nachas ruach ("satisfaction of spirit"), for the desire of the Holy One, blessed be He, to have a dwelling in the lower realms is fulfilled.

שָׁנַּעֲשָׂה דִּירָה לוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ, דִּירָה לְעַצְמוּתוֹ, וְעַל יְדֵי זֶה נַעֲשָׂה נַיְחָא דְרוּחָא, כֵּיוָן שָׁנִּשְׁלֵם רְצוֹנוֹ שֶׁל הַקָּדוֹשׁ־בָּרוּדְ־הוּא, שֶׁנִּתְאַוָּה לְהִיוֹת לוֹ דִּירָה .(בַּתַּחָתוֹנִים (כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף ב

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Based on the above, it is understood that when one makes a just accounting at the conclusion of the first week of the year's work in the world—in the year 5752, "It shall be a year of wonders in it"—and concludes that the matter depends only on Moshiach Tzidkeinu himself (as mentioned above in section 9), this must be expressed by increased care and beauty in Kiddush Levanah, since "they are destined to be renewed like it," in the true and complete Redemption through Dovid Malka Meshicha—"Dovid, king of Israel, lives and endures."

More specifically: First and foremost—to be especially careful and make greater effort in Kiddush Levanah, wearing dignified and beautiful garments, in the street, and with a large multitude, "in the multitude of the people is the King's glory." This includes those places that until now have not been particular about this (since they live among the nations), including being careful regarding the time of Kiddush Levanah—where we find differences of custom: after three days from the molad, after seven days, or on Motzaei Shabbos if that night is before the tenth of the month.

But if it is after that time, we do not wait until Motzaei Shabbos, lest there be clouds for two, three, or four nights and the moon not be seen and the time pass—especially in countries where the skies are often covered with clouds, particularly in winter. In every place, one should act according to its situation, and where there is a question or doubt, one should follow the ruling of the local halachic authority.

And further—and primarily: Kiddush Levanah should be done with the special intention to hasten and bring about immediately the coming of Dovid Malka Meshicha, through increasing in request and yearning for the Redemption, as concluded in

עַל פִּי זֶה מוּבָן, שֶׁכְּשֶׁעוֹשִׂים חָשְׁבּוֹןצֶדֶק בְּסִיּוּמוֹ שֶׁל הַשָּׁבוֹן בָּי זֶה מוּבָן, שֶׁכְּשֶׁעוֹשִׂים חָשְׁבּוֹןצֶדֶק בְּסִיּוּמוֹ שֶׁל הַשָּׁבוֹעַ הָּשְׁבוּע הָרִאשׁוֹן לְעֲבוֹדָה בָּעוֹלֶם בִּשְׁבֵּת ה'תשנ"ב, "הָיְתָה תְּהֵא שְׁנַת נִפְלָאוֹת בָּה", וּבָאִים לְמַסְקֶנָה שְׁאֵין הַדָּבֶר תְּלוּי אֶלֶא בִּמְשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ עַצְמוֹ (כַּנִּוְכֶּר לְעִיל סְעִיף ט) – צָרִיף הַדָּבֶר לְהִתְבַּטֵא בְּתוֹסֶפֶת זְהִירוּת וְהִדּיׁ לְהִתְּחַבִּשׁ לְבָנָה, "שֶׁהֵם עֲתִידִים לְהִתְחַבִּשׁ בְּמוֹתָה", בַּגְּאֻלָּה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה עַל יְדֵי דְּוִד מַלְכָּא "מִי וְקִיָּם ."מְלָבְּי יִשְׂרָאֵל חֵי וְקַיָּם

וּבִפְּרָטִיּוּת יוֹתֵר: לְכָל לְרֹאשׁ – לְהָנָּהֵר וּלְהִשְׁתַּדֵּל יוֹתֵר בְּקְדּוֹשׁ לְבָנָה, בִּבְגִּדִים חֲשׁוּבִים וְנָאִים, בְּרְחוֹב וּבְרָב עָם "הַדְּרַת מֶלֶךּ", גַּם בְּאוֹתָם מְקוֹמוֹת שֶׁעַד עַּהָה לֹא הִקְפִּידוּ עַל זָה (מִפְּנֵי שֶׁדָּרִים בֵּין הַגּוֹיִם), כּוֹלֵל גַּם הַוְּהִירוּת בְּנוֹגַעַ לְהַוְּמֵן דְּקִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה – שִּׁמִל גַּם הַוְּהִירוּת בְּנוֹגַעַ לְהַוְּמֵן דְּקִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה – שֶׁמָּצִינוּ בָּזָה חָלּוּקִי מִנְהָגִים: אַחַר ג' יָמִים לַמּוֹלֶד, אַחַר ז' יָמִים לַמּוֹלֶד, וּבְמוֹצָאֵי שַׁבָּת, אִם לֵיל מוֹצָאֵי אַחַבָּת הוּא לִדָּם י' בַּחֹדֶשׁ . שַׁבָּת הוּא לִדָּם י' בַּחֹדֶשׁ .

אֲבָל אָם הוּא אַחַר כָּהְ – אֵין מַמְתִּינִין עַד מוֹצָאֵי שַׁבָּת, שֶׁמָּא יִהִיוּ ב' לֵילוֹת אוֹ ג' אוֹ ד' עֲנָנִים וְלֹא יִרְאוּ הַלְּבָנָה וְיַעֲבֹר הַוְּמַן, וּבִפְּרָט בִּמְדִינוֹת שֶׁרָגִיל יוֹתֵר שֶׁהַשָּׁמִיִם מְכָסִים בַּעֲנָנִים, וּבִפְּרָט בִּימוֹת הַחֹּרֶף – וְנַהְרָא נַהְרָא וּפַשְּׁטִיה, וּבְכָל מָקוֹם וּמָקוֹם לְפִי עִנְינוֹ (וּבְמָקוֹם שֶׁיֵּשׁ שְׁאֵלָה וְסָפֵק – יַעֲשׁוּ כְּהוֹרָאַת (רַב מוֹרֵה הוֹרָאָה שֶׁעַל אֲתַר.

ְּוְעוֹד וְעִקֶּר – קִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה מִתּוֹךְ כַּנָנָה מְיֻחֶדֶת לְמַהֵּר וּלְזָרֵז וּלְפָּעֵל תַּכָף וּמִיֶּד בִּיאַת דָּוִד מֵלְכָּא מְשִׁיחָא, עַל יְדֵי הַהוֹסָפָה בַּדְּרִישָׁה וּבַקָּשָׁה עַל הַגְּאֻלָּה, כְּסִיּוּם וְחוֹתָם קִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה: "וּבִקְשׁוּ אֶת ה' אֱלֹקֵיהֶם וְאֵת דָּוִד מַלְכָּם אָמֵן.

# Sichas Nun Beis Parshas Noach

Kiddush Levanah: "And they shall seek Hashem their God and Dovid their king. Amen."

(יג)

( )	
May it be His will that even before Kiddush Levanah of the month of Marcheshvan—and especially in this year, when both Marcheshvan and Kislev are full months, creating three complete months in a row (Tishrei, Marcheshvan, Kislev)—a strong beginning of the year's completeness be established, symbolizing the perfection of the Jewish people who are destined to be renewed like the moon.	וִיהִי רָצוֹן שֶׁעוֹד לִפְנֵי קִדּוּשׁ הַלְּבָנָהדְּחֹדֶשׁ מַרְחֶשְׁוָן – וּבְפְרָט בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ שֶׁכֵּיוָן שֶׁחָשְׁוָן וְכִסְלֵו שְׁנֵיהֶם מְלֵאִים, יֵשׁ שְׁלֹשָׁה חֲדָשִׁים שְׁלֵמִים (תִּשְׁרֵי חֶשְׁוָן כִּסְלֵו) בְּהֶמְשֵׁךּ אֶחָד, שָׁעַל יְדֵי זֶה נַעֲשֵׂית "חַזָּקָה" בְּהַתְּחַלֵּת הַשָּׁנָה עַל שְׁלֵמוּת הָחֶדָשִׁים, שֶׁרוֹמֶזֶת עַל הַשְּׁלֵמוּת דִּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שָׁצְתִידִים לְהִתְחַדֵּשׁ כְּמוֹתָהּ
May the verse be fulfilled in us: "And they shall seek Hashem their God and Dovid their king—Amen," through the coming of Dovid Malka Meshicha immediately, literally at once.	יָתְקַיֵּם בָּנוּ מִקְרָא שֶׁכָּתוּב: "וּבִקְשׁוּ אֶת ה' אֱלֹקֵיהֶם וְאֵת דָּוִד מַלְכָּם אָמֵן", בִּיאַת דָּוִד מַלְכָּא מְשִׁיחָא תַּכֶף וֹמִיָּד מַמָּשׁ
And simply—that immediately will be fulfilled the command that we read right then at Minchah time: "Go for yourself to the land that I will show you," to our holy land, for "to your descendants I have given this land, from the river of Egypt to the great river, the Euphrates: the Kenite, the Kenizzite, and the Kadmonite," the land of ten nations.	וּרְפַשְּׁטוּת – שֶׁמֵּכֶף וּמִיָּד מִתְקַיֵּם הַצִּוּוּי שֶׁקוֹרִים מֵּכֶף בִּזְמֵן הַמִּנְחָה: "לֶדְּ לְדְּ אֶל הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר אַרְאָדּ", לְאַרְצֵנוּ הַקְּדוֹשָׁה, כֵּיוָן שֶׁ"לְזַרְעֲדְ נָתַתִּי אֶת הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת מִנְהַר מִצְרַיִם עַד הַנָּהָר הַגָּדוֹל נְהַר פְּרָת, אֶת הַקֵינִי וְאֶת הַקְּנִזִּי וְאֶת הַקַּדְמוֹנִי וְגוֹ' ", אֶרֶץ עֶשֶׂר אַמּוֹת
And within our holy land itself—to go and travel southward, toward Jerusalem, Mount Moriah, and there, to the site of the Mizbe'ach, whose place is precisely aligned.	וּבָאַרְצֵנוּ הַקְּדוֹשָׁה עַצְמָהּ – "הָלוֹךְ וְנָסוֹעַ הַנָּגְבָּה", לְצַד יְרוּשָׁלַיִם, "הַר הַמּוֹריָה", וְשָׁם גוּפָא "אֶל מְקוֹם הַמָּזְבַחַ", שָׁמְקוֹמוֹ מְכֵנָן "בְּיוֹתֵר.
And there we will perform before You, as You have commanded, in complete fulfillment of Your will—including the perfection of Kiddush Levanah, in a manner of receiving the Divine Presence—"to appear before G-d in Zion."	וְשָׁם נַצֲשֶׂה לְפָנֶיךְ כְּמִצְוַת רְצוֹנֶךְ, כּוֹלֵל גַּם הַשְּׁלֵמוּת דְּקִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁמְּקַבְּלִים פְּנֵי שְׁכִינָה – .''''יַרְאָה אָל אֱלֹקִים בְּצִיּוֹן
And beyond this, "to appear before the Master, Havayah," including the ultimate unity of the Names Havayah and Elokim emphasized in Kiddush Levanah—"Havayah is Elokim."	וִיתַרָה מִזֶּה, "יַרָאָה אֶל פְּנֵי הָאָדוֹן הֲוָיָה", כּוֹלֵל גַּם הַיִּחוּד דְשֵׁם הֲוָיָה וְשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים שֶׁמִּדְגָּשׁ בְּקִדּוּשׁ לְבָנָה ."–"הַוָיָה הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים
And in ever-higher elevation—seven times "Havayah is Elokim" as recited at the Ne'ilah of Yom Kippur (after once saying "Shema Yisrael Havayah Elokeinu Havayah Echad" and "Baruch Shem kevod malchuso le'olam va'ed" three times).	וּבְעָלוּי אַחַר עִלוּי – "ז' פְּעָמִים הֲוָיָה הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים" שָׁאוֹמְרִים בִּנְעִילַת יוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים (לְאַחַר אֲמִירַת "שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל הֲוָיָה אֱלֹקֵינוּ הֲוָיָה אֶחָד" פַּעַם אַחַת, (וְ"בָרוּךְ שֵׁם כָּבוֹד מֵלְכוּתוֹ לְעוֹלַם וַעֵד" ג' פִּעַמִים).

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As proclaimed in the tune taught by the Rebbe Shlita: "Havayah is Elokim, Havayah is Elokim—Next year in Jerusalem!"

כְּבוֹד קְדָשַׁת אַדְמוֹ"ר שְׁלִיטָ"א הִכְרִיז בַּנִּגוּוְ) הַמְּקַבָּל:) "הַוָיָה הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים, הַוָיָה הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים, הָוָיָה הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים, הַוָיָה הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים, הְוָיָה הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים, הֲוָיָה הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים, הְוָיָה הוּא הָאֱלֹקִים – "!לְשָׁנָה הַבָּאָה בִּירוּשָׁלָיִם

#### **NOTE Summary:**

The Rebbe begins by teaching that the week of Parshas Noach contains within it the *avodah* of the entire year in practice. Shabbos Noach, therefore, is the most fitting time for a *cheshbon tzedek* — an honest reckoning of the year's work as it begins to take shape. The goal is not self-criticism but the refinement and perfection of each detail of one's service so that it reflects the divine purpose of creation: to reveal the level of *Elokus* that transcends the world itself — the state of "*Havayah Hu HaElokim*." The Rebbe explains that two modes of *cheshbon* exist. One operates within limitation — analyzing each aspect of one's deeds in the frame of human measure. The other rises beyond measure, through immersion in Torah and *tefillah*, where the radiance of holiness automatically transforms darkness. True perfection comes from combining both: ascending to the higher divine state while refining every specific detail below, drawing infinite light into the finite.

This theme finds expression in *Shabbos* itself, whose essence is the revelation of *Havayah* within *Elokim*, the cessation of concealment and the illumination of divine unity. Hence, *teshuvah* on Shabbos — called *teshuvah ila'ah* — is done not through bitterness but with overflowing joy, delight, and deep attachment to Torah, especially the inner dimension of Torah. In our era, says the Rebbe, this joy takes on a new depth. The Rebbe quotes the words of his father-in-law, the Previous Rebbe: "*All of the work has already been completed* — *even the polishing of the buttons* — *and we stand ready to greet Moshiach*." Therefore, our *cheshbon tzedek* today must reach the true conclusion: *the Geulah must come immediately*. Any personal shortcomings are minor, external matters easily rectified, for the collective *avodah* of *Klal Yisrael* has already reached perfection.

From this certainty flows the Rebbe's passionate call to increase joy and confidence. Even as one sees areas requiring correction, one must do so with *simchah* — knowing that the world is already prepared for redemption. Just as a small wound in a healthy body heals swiftly, so too the final refinements of our generation are achieved with light and ease. The Maamer then turns to the theme of *Kiddush Levanah*. The moon, symbol of *Malchus* and of the Jewish people, wanes and renews, mirroring the process of *galus* and *geulah*. Through blessing the new moon, we affirm our own renewal and our readiness to greet the Divine Presence — for "whoever blesses the new moon in its time is as if he greets the Shechinah." The joy and dancing of *Kiddush Levanah* express the faith that soon we will "be renewed like her," with the full revelation of *David Melech Yisrael Chai V'Kayam*.

In Chassidus, the moon's renewal represents the unification of *Havayah* and *Elokim* — the merging of infinite revelation with the finite vessels of creation. When the moon will shine like the sun, this unity will be complete,

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revealing G-d's essence within the lowest realms. This is the true fulfillment of *dirah b'tachtonim* — that G-d's very self will dwell openly within the world.

Finally, the Rebbe concludes with an impassioned prayer: that before *Kiddush Levanah* of Mar-Cheshvan itself, the prophecy of "*Uvikshu es Hashem Elokeihem v'es Dovid Malcham*" should be fulfilled in actuality. Just as Avraham was commanded, "*Lech lecha el ha'aretz asher areka*", so too every Jew must now journey from exile to redemption — physically and spiritually — to the Holy Land, to Yerushalayim, to the Beis HaMikdash, to the very site of the Mizbe'ach. There, the unity of *Havayah Hu HaElokim* will be revealed openly, sung seven times as at *Ne'ilah*, culminating in the cry of "*L'shanah haba'ah b'Yerushalayim!*"

#### **Practical Takeaway**

The Rebbe's call is unequivocal: we must live as if redemption is already here. The *cheshbon tzedek* of our generation is not about guilt but about awakening the awareness that the world is ready for Moshiach. Every act of Torah, prayer, and *ahavas Yisrael* draws down the light of *Havayah* into the confines of *Elokim*, merging heaven and earth. Practically, the Rebbe urges us to perform *Kiddush Levanah* with extraordinary care and joy — dressed respectfully, in the open, with many people — as an expression of faith in imminent Geulah. Even minor spiritual improvements should be done with joy, knowing that the work of all generations is complete and the world stands poised for revelation.

In our daily life, this means transforming our outlook: seeing the world not as broken, but as ready; not as waiting, but as shining. To study Chassidus deeply, to pray with joy, to look at others with the certainty that the Divine essence resides in them — this is the *avodah* of *Shabbos Noach*, the *avodah* of redemption itself.

#### **Chassidic Story**

In 5752, soon after delivering this *Maamer*, the Rebbe spoke one weekday night from his room to thousands of Chassidim gathered in 770. His words were few: "*Tut altz vos ir kent tzu brengen Moshiach*." — "Do everything you can to bring Moshiach."

One of the elder Chassidim later recounted that as those words were spoken, a hush fell over the crowd — not of sorrow, but of electrified resolve. Men began dancing right there in the courtyard, singing "We want Moshiach now!" long into the night. The sense was that the Rebbe had already opened the gates; all that remained was to step through.

That scene, echoing the cry of this *Maamer*, remains the living heart of his message: that *Havayah Hu HaElokim* — the unity of G-d within the world — is not an idea for tomorrow, but a reality ready to be revealed today.

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

The Rebbe's *Maamer* on Parshas Noach (5752) can be read not only as a cosmic vision of Geulah, but as a profound therapeutic map of inner renewal. Beneath its mystical language lies an exact parallel to the human process of healing, integration, and spiritual resilience.

The *Mabul* — the flood — symbolizes the overwhelming forces of emotion and confusion that flood a person's inner world. These "waters" can destroy, or they can purify, depending on whether one enters the *Teivah* — the Ark — the sacred space of Torah and prayer. The *Teivah* provides containment, a structure through which the raw floodwaters of life are transformed into a cleansing process.

In psychological terms, the *Teivah* represents mindful, sacred speech — words of Torah, *tefillah*, or truth spoken to oneself and to G-d. The person who learns to enter the "word" rather than be drowned by the "wave" discovers that the very emotions threatening to consume him can carry him upward, as the waters "lifted the ark and it was raised above the earth." Emotional overwhelm, when sanctified, becomes transcendence.

The Rebbe's teaching that the *cheshbon tzedek* — the honest self-accounting — must be done with joy rather than despair, mirrors one of the deepest therapeutic insights: healing happens not through judgment but through compassionate awareness. The "reckoning" is not self-condemnation but self-integration — recognizing all parts of oneself as expressions of divine purpose, each awaiting realignment to its source.

The culmination of the *Maamer* in the declaration "*Havayah Hu HaElokim*" reflects the moment of full integration. *Havayah* represents the infinite, transcendent self — the soul beyond time and story; *Elokim* represents the limited, embodied self that experiences challenge, boundary, and pain. Healing is the unification of these two names: to know that the infinite and the finite are one — that even the constricted, anxious self is part of divine reality.

When a person reaches this awareness, life itself becomes Shabbos — no longer a struggle to fix but a resting in divine presence. The old survival mode (*Mabul*) gives way to renewal (*Kiddush Levanah*), as the "moon" — the self that waxes and wanes — is recognized as an image of eternal rebirth.

#### Story

A woman once shared with her therapist that she lived every day with the feeling she was "barely keeping her head above water." Everything felt like a flood — work, family, expectations. One day, after months of therapy, she said quietly: "It's strange — I'm still in the same water, but now I feel like I'm floating."

The therapist smiled and said, "That's what healing feels like. You built your ark."

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The Rebbe's *Maamer* offers that same vision: not escape from the flood, but transformation through it. The world is not broken; it is being purified. The self is not lost; it is being raised. And the final cry of "*Havayah Hu HaElokim*" is the healed voice of humanity — the moment when heaven and earth, trauma and renewal, finally become one.

#### **Story**

A man once told his mentor that he felt like his life had become a flood. His marriage was unraveling, his business collapsing, and he could barely sleep. "Every morning," he said, "I wake up with the same thought: I can't do this anymore."

The mentor listened quietly and then said: "You're right — you can't stop the rain. But you can build a boat."

The man began therapy. He started writing down his thoughts every night — not fixing them, just giving them names. Slowly, he realized that what he had called "failure" was actually grief, and what he had called "anger" was fear. The same feelings that once drowned him began to carry him — like floodwaters lifting the ark.

Months later he said, "Nothing outside has changed. But inside, I'm not drowning anymore."

The Rebbe's teaching is that this is the essence of Geulah. Redemption is not when the world changes; it's when we do. The flood doesn't end because the water stops — it ends because the person learns to float.

#### END NOTE