Preparing for Pesach

Rabbi Shimon Hellinger, Editor

Removing the Chometz

After saying the Yehi ratzon following tekias shofar, the tzaddik Reb Levi Yitzchok of Berditchev once cried out to HaShem, "Sweet and compassionate Father! If the malochim that were created from my קיעה, שברים, תרועה (the תקיעה, שברים, תרועה and תקיעה, are weak, then let them be replaced by the holy and healthy malochim created by the hard work of Yidden before Pesach – by their hard work of Yidden before Pesach – by their crapping, scrubbing and kashering."

(לקוטי דיבורים ע' 260)

In the home of the tzaddik Reb Osher of Stolin, so much effort was expended on properly cleaning out the *chometz* from the cracks in the tabletops that the *chassidim* suggested to their Rebbe that it would be easier to get new tables.

The tzaddik responded, "If I buy new tables, with what will Reb Levi Yitzchok of Berditchev defend the Yidden?"

(דברי אהרן ע' לו)

A Spiritual Preparation

Chometz symbolizes kelipa. That is why we keep our distance from even the tiniest amount of chometz, just as a person takes every possible precaution to protect himself from robbers who wish to take his life.

While getting rid of all the *chometz*, we should have in mind our desire that just as we are scrubbing and scouring away even the minutest amount of *chometz*, HaShem should destroy every last bit of the *yetzer hora* from the world. We are certain that HaShem, Who sees all the work the *Yidden* invest in cleaning for *Pesach*, will do away with the *kelipa* and the *golus* we are in.

All the work we do for Pesach must be carried out with love and *simcha*, with no room for anger and arguments. And the money which which we buy the Yom-Tov necessities should be honestly earned. Otherwise, one would be feeding the *kelipa* with *kedusha*.

(קב הישר פרק פ"ט)

The main focus of Pesach is each individual's personal exodus from bondage to freedom. The preparation for this is biur chometz – investing

every effort in checking all holes or cracks, and taking every precaution when baking matza. All this is done out of vigilant concern for one's neshama, so that even the minutest amount of chometz should not be seen or found, and so that the matza will be properly prepared.

(סה"מ אעת"ר ע' סח)

One year, before bedikas chometz, the Rayatz of Lubavitch said, "One must check for chometz in ruchniyus, too, although the physical checking is much easier."

He added, "In the year 5525 (1765) the **Baal HaTanya** came home from Mezritch before Pesach. On the day of *bedikas chometz* he did not eat, as he was completely occupied with his preparations for the *bedika*, making sure to implement all the *kavanos* he had learned in Mezritch. That year, *bedikas chometz* took him the entire night, and he only owned one room!"

(265 'סה"ש תרח"צ ע'

The Sweat of a Mitzva

The effort and energy one expends while preparing for Pesach can destroy evil malochim and provide a person with tikkun. One should therefore make that effort, and HaShem, in His great mercy, will accept the good intentions of the Yidden and bring the geula. This is part of the purification one must undertake before Yom-Tov in order to be able to receive its kedusha.

(ספר קב הישר פרק צ')

At the beginning of each year, the **Rayatz** of **Lubavitch**, then the *menahe*l of the Tomchei Temimim *yeshiva*, would present a list – with comments – of all the new students to his father, the Rashab. One year, upon receiving the list, the Rebbe took note of the name of a *bochur* about whom it was written that although he was learned, a veritable *lamdan*, he had coarse *middos* and his features lacked a certain refinement. After some thought, the Rebbe agreed to accept him, and added that he would have to be worked on.

As soon as the list was approved, the Rayatz set up a particularly demanding seder for this bochur. Soon after Rosh Chodesh Adar he received a letter from his father, the Rashab, who was then abroad, instructing him to entrust this bochur

with all the hard work needed for preparing the *shemura matza*, and asking for a report as to how he performed his tasks.

For two weeks, the student was kept busy with the physically taxing work of sorting the wheat, setting up the hand-mill, and grinding the wheat into flour. When the time came for baking, he was again assigned the heaviest work. On erev Pesach, he was awake most of the night, having been entrusted with doing bedikas chometz in the shul and the yeshiva building. The next morning he was up early to kasher the oven for the last batch of matzos.

When the preparations for Pesach were finally completed, and the hardworking bochurim went to toivel in the mikve and dress for Yom-Tov, the Rayatz instructed this bochur to learn a certain maamar of the Baal HaTanya. The bochur was to come to the Rayatz the next morning at seven o'clock, to review the maamar. On Pesach night he still had no rest, for he had to help serve the students who conducted their Seder together in the large beis medrash.

Nevertheless, the following morning he came to the Rayatz, having mastered the maamar thoroughly. It was now perfectly clear just how much the study of Chassidus mattered to him. The Rayatz reported all that had happened to his father, the Rashab, and on Acharon shel Pesach, when the Rashab joined the bochurim at their seuda, he commented to his son, "Just look how powerful is the sweat of a mitzva! Look how he has acquired different features; instead of grobkeit (coarseness), he now has the face of a mensch."

(244 ע' איבורים 'א ע')

Consider This

Is the elimination of *chometz* primarily a physical activity, or a spiritual one?

How can the physical exertion of a mitzvah change a person spiritually?

Sparks of Greatness

The Alshich - י"ג ניסן

Reb Moshe Alshich lived in Tzefas and was a talmid of Reb Yosef Karo and Reb Chaim Vital. He was a shadar (traveled around to collect money for the chachomim of Eretz Yisroel) and a dayan. He is most famous for his sefer "Toras Moshe", where his unprecedented ability in derush comes to light. He also wrote many other seforim on various parts of Tanach. He was a great tzadik and many people add the word "hakadosh" to his name. He passed away on the 13th of Nissan, 1600 (ה' ש"ס)

The Chidah, in his sefer "Shem Hegedolim", writes in his entry on the Alshich: There was a Rov in Poland who would always quote the Alshich when he spoke. During the pogroms of gezairos tach v'tat (1648-1649), the Alshich revealed himself to the Rov while he was awake, and saved him from the pogroms.

library for men.

There are certain neshamos which have a connection to a specific part of Torah that defines their mission in life in their current gilgul. When the Alshich would sit in front of the Arizal and hear the secrets of the Torah being expounded, he always would fall asleep. He felt very bad about this, until the Arizal told him that his neshama was connected to the world of derush and not to the world of sod (the secrets of Torah).

The Lubavitcher Rebbe explained that while sleeping, the neshama of the Alshich would ascend on high and learn parts of derush in Torah. Had he been awake when the Arizal was speaking, he would have lost out on both areas of Torah.

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Halacha Sparks

Checking Sta"m by Computer

Rabbi Chaim Chazan

Is one obligated to have one's Sefer Torah, teffillin and mezuzos checked for their *kashrus* by a computer?

All contemporary poskim concur that a computer cannot replace the obligation of checking sta"m by a person. However, since even after the sta"m has been checked by a person, the computer often finds missing words, letters and incorrectly formed letters, there are poskim who include a computer check in the general halachic principle "kol ma de'efshar livrurv mevarerinon" - when the concern for psul is common we ought not to rely on a chazaka for anything that can be investigated. Hence, they hold that with the technological advances a computer check is obligatory.

Checking sta"m with a computer cannot be compared to checking vegetables for bugs with a microscope, or checking if tefillin are square with a modern mechanical device, which are both not required by halacha. Halacha is only concerned with phenomena observable to the naked eye; therefore anything not observable would not be included in the prohibition or obligation. However a mistake in a Sefer Torah is readily observable and hence renders the Sefer Torah posul. All the computer is doing is exposing the location of a

Other poskim however, are of the opinion that although it is commendable to check sta"m with a computer, there is no obligation to do so, and there are surely no grounds to disqualify sta"m which was not checked by a computer.

Another possible issue may be the prohibition to erase Hashem's name on the computer screen in the process of scanning the sta"m. However poskim are not concerned with erasing Hashem's name on an electronic screen.

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