# Heartfelt Pleading (I)

Rabbi Shimon Hellinger, Editor

#### Simple Tehillim

One Shabbos, several unlearned farmers and merchants joined the <code>seuda</code> of the <code>Baal Shem Tov</code>, who showered them with much attention. The <code>tzaddik</code> gave the wine remaining in his <code>becher</code> to one, another was given slices of <code>challa</code>, and some had the <code>zechus</code> of receiving fish and meat from his plate. Watching the Baal Shem Tov's conduct and seeing the attention he was giving to these simple folk, perplexed his <code>talmidim</code>.

Shabbos day, the Baal Shem Tov as usual, had the seuda alone with his talmidim. The unlettered guests had their own hurried seuda and then returned to shul to read Tehillim. At the seuda of the Baal Shem Tov by contrast, he delivered a profound maamar steeped in his unique blend of erudition and mysticism. Inspired by the profound teachings of their Rebbe, the talmidim began singing a deep contemplative niggun. During this profound time of deveikus, while feeling so greatly uplifted, some of them were also struck with thoughts of relief that this time they did not have to share their seuda with the previous nights ignorant guests, still in wonderment as to the affection shown to them by the Baal Shem Tov.

Hardly had the thought crossed their minds when the tzaddik became deeply serious, and began to describe the uniqueness of the avoda of a simple, sincere Yid. The talmidim resumed the niggun while the Baal Shem Tov sat deep in thought. Suddenly he opened his eyes, and told his talmidim that each of them should place his right hand on his neighbor's shoulder. He then told them to close their eyes, and he closed the circle by placing his holy hands on the shoulders of those near him. The talmidim suddenly felt themselves transported to the highest worlds by sweet music. This was the music of familiar pesukim of Tehillim, interspersed with requests in informal Yiddish that sprang spontaneously from warm and humble hearts. The talmidim, overcome by the devout sincerity of these tefilos, sat entranced and trembling, their eyes closed, tears coursing down their faces. They wished that they too could attain such heights.

When the Baal Shem Tov removed his hands, breaking the circle, the music was no longer to be heard. The *talmidim* were instructed to open their eyes and continue singing. Soon after, the *tzaddik* explained that the spiritual bliss that they had experienced had been aroused by the *Tehillim* being recited in the next room by the simple *Yidden*. Their

words, springing from the deep faith that is their very essence, were bringing *HaShem* indescribable pleasure.

(קובץ מכתבים אודות אמירת תהלים ע' 194)

The Rayatz of Lubavitch related: Reb Ber, the father of Reb Mendel the *gabbai*, was a simple *Yid* who constantly recited *Tehillim* while delivering milk. At his *bar-mitzva* he had been by the *Tzemach Tzedek*, who instructed him to say the entire *Tehillim* daily, as well as while he traveled. Years later, before his *chassuna*, the Rebbe reminded him, "Remember to say *Tehillim* at all times."

He once told the **Tzemach Tzedek**: "I wake up every day at a quarter to 12 a.m. and read *Tikkun Chatzos, Tehillim* and *Zohar*. I don't understand what I'm reading, but saying it all gives me such pleasure! I'm a wagon-driver, so I know that a man can travel only when the horses are harnessed..."

When I related the above to my father, the Rashab, he remarked: "The world stands on the Tehillim of these simple Yidden. The pleasure it brings HaShem is beyond description."

(86 'סה"ש תש"ז ע' 142, סה"ש תש"א ע' (86)

#### Reading with Emotion

The reading of *Tehillim* has tremendous power, repelling evil decrees from a person, his family and even his entire generation, and generously drawing down *beracha* and *hatzlacha*. There is a tradition that a person in need of a *yeshua* should recite the entire *Tehillim* every day, humbly and without interruption, and he will be saved. Also, nothing protects a person from evil more than the *Kaddish* recited after the *tzibbur* says *Tehillim*.

However, these qualities apply to those who read *Tehillim* as it ought to be read, word by word, with a *niggun* of gratitude and of request to HaShem. We should put our heart into understanding those *tefilos*, even though we are unable to perceive their true depth, for they were revealed to *Dovid HaMelech* by *Ruach HaKodesh* to ward off trouble. Nevertheless, a person who does not understand them can also merit their positive effect, provided that they are recited slowly and carefully.

(פלא יועץ ערך תהלים)

The **Rayatz of Lubavitch** writes: Whoever says Tehillim every day, pleasantly and deliberately, brings protection and salvation to his door. His words are precious in the eyes of *HaShem*. The *malochim* embrace and kiss the letters of his words

and carry them before His throne with joy and awe, where they intercede on his behalf, on behalf of his family, and on behalf of his entire community.

(אגרות קודש מוהריי"צ ח"ח ע' רמב)

In the days of czarist Russia, Yiddishe children were often snatched and taken off to be trained in the militia. Many such six- and seven-year-olds from various cities were once conscripted as a group, and their parents, wailing fathers and mothers, followed them until the officers drove them away.

At some point during their lengthy trek, the children were temporarily confined in a fortified house. They began to talk about their unfortunate circumstances, how they were being forcibly taken with the intention of eventual conversion, with no opportunity for escape. They knew that if they were to fake illness, they would be abandoned or poisoned. The tearful parting of their parents pained them as well. Then they reminded each other: "At home, whenever there was a tzara, people always said tehillim. There's no greater calamity than what is happening to us, so let us taven."

However, they had no seforim and didn't know any kapitlach of Tehillim by heart – but from their days in cheder they remembered the tune to which they used to sing their way through the pesukim of Tehillim. Their cries pierced the heavens, and through a quick turn of salvation, they were all returned to their homes.

(שער יששכר תקע בשופר אות טו)

In the past, even ordinary chassidim had a pnimiyus to them. Even those who did not understand the meaning of the words said *Tehillim* with an inner sincerity that was superior even to the *Tehillim* with tears that is said today.

(סה"ש קיץ ת"ש ע' 101)

## Consider This

What new understanding did the talmidim of the Baal Shem Tov learn about the simple Yidden? Had they never before heard them recite Tehillim?

## **Sparks of Greatness**

### Reb Nosson Adler - כ"ז אלול

of Teves, תקי"ב (1752). He was an outstanding gaon with a phenomenal memory, who taught and spread Torah throughout his entire life. He was also a great tzaddik, known for his righteousness and piety. He learned from the Pnei Yehoshua and Reb Avraham Abush of Frankfurt, and was the primary teacher of the Chasam Sofer, who bore witness that the "paths of heaven" were more clear to his teacher that to the malachim. He passed away on the 27th of Elul תק"ס (1800).

When Reb Nosson was on his way to Boskovitz, where he would be taking the position as Rov, the wagon in which he was traveling got stuck in the snow and mud. The goyishe wagon-driver went to get reinforcement from the next village, to help

Reb Nosson Adler was born on the 10th pull the wagon out, and he returned with a pair of sturdy oxen. When Reb Nosson saw that he was going to harness the oxen together with the horses, he jumped out of the wagon so as not to transgress the prohibition of kilei beheima (using a combination of animals). Reb Nosson was so excited that he started dancing in the snow, full of joy that he merited fulfilling such a rare mitzvah.

> The hospitality and generosity of Reb Nosson new no bounds, to the extent that he wrote on his house that everything is ownerless, ensuring that no one would ever transgress the aveira of theft because of him. All week long, his house was always bustling with people coming to learn and take advice

## **Library Sparks**

This week's Torah portion, Ki Savo, opens with the mitzva of bikurim -- first fruits. "You shall put it in a basket...and the priest will take the basket out of your hand."

Closer study of the Torah's laws of bikurim reveals that the presentation of the basket (usually made out of wicker) to the kohen was an integral part of the mitzva itself.

Interestingly, while the fruits that were brought were only the choicest (and only selected from the seven varieties with which the land of Israel is praised), the basket that was used for them was made of a common

This seeming contradiction in the mitzva of bikurim contains an allusion to the descent of the soul from the higher spheres and its incarnation in a physical body down below.

The fruits of the bikurim are symbolic of the soul; the basket is the corporeal body. Handing the basket to the priest represents the purpose for which the soul made this drastic descent.

In general, the first fruits are symbolic of the Jewish people; more specifically, of the G-dly soul as it exists Above, completely transcendent of the physical world.

G-d's plan, however, is for this rarefied soul to become enclothed in a body, a coarse and lowly "vessel" which contains it, as it

This vessel makes it difficult for the soul

to express its connection with G-d, even to the point of obscuring its true mission in the world. Again, just as in the mitzva of bikurim, the holy and superior "fruit" is contained and even constrained within the confines of a simple and unpretentious "basket."

Chasidus provides the reason for this, explaining that the descent of the soul into a physical body is a "descent for the purpose of ascent": It is precisely through its sojourn on the physical plane, having to confront the difficulties of this world and overcome them, that the essence of the soul is revealed and a higher level of spirituality attained -- much higher than could ever be reached without experiencing this descent in the first place.

In principle, "fruits" alone are not enough; the objective of the soul's descent is "fruits within a basket."

The soul's ascent is accomplished through the performance of practical mitzvos, which can only be done with the help of the "vessel" -- the physical body. For in truth, the soul was already filled with love and awe of G-d before it came down into the material world; the only change it experiences upon finding itself in a body is that it can now do physical mitzvot, something that was previously impossible. Thus the soul is rendered capable of elevating the physical world and turning it into holiness -- the very intent of all of

## Halacha Sparks

#### Kayana for Shema

Rabbi Chaim Chazan

What intention is one supposed to have while reciting Shema?

Before one recites Shema one should have the intention that he is about to fulfill the mitzvas asei of Krias Shema¹.

One should ideally concentrate while reciting all three passages of Krias Shema. However, the minimum requirement is to concentrate during the recital of the first possuk of Shema and Boruch Shem, because they express one's acceptance of Hashem's Kingship. If a person recited Shema and did not concentrate for the first possuk or Boruch Shem, he must go back and recite them again<sup>2</sup>.

The minimum intention required in order to fulfill the obligation is to understand the meaning of what he is saying, i.e. for Shema that he accepts that Hashem is our G-d and is One without any 'partners', and for Boruch Shem that His Sovereignty is forever<sup>3</sup>.

As with the rest of davening, one should4 have in mind the specific kavanos for Hashem's names: For Adnai that He is master of the world that was, is and will be, and for Elokeinu that He is strong and mighty and that He is omnipotent in both the Heavenly and the terrestrial realms<sup>5</sup>.

Chazal say6: Whoever prolongs his enunciation of the Daled in the word echod will have his days and years prolonged. The Ches should also be prolonged somewhat, so that one can mentally affirm the sovereignty of Hashem over the heaven and earth (the gematria of Ches alludes to the seven heavens and the earth). The Daled should be prolonged more, so that one can contemplate on how Hashem is alone in His world and rules over all four directions of the world.

It should be noted that the actual enunciation of the Daled should not be drawn out, for whenever the final letter of a word is not vocalized by a vowel mark below it, its enunciation should be cut short. Rather, one should think at length about affirming Hashem's sovereignty in the four directions while enunciating the Daled and afterwards, before proceeding with Boruch Shem.7

Reb Elimelch of Lizhensk writes8 that one should think of how he is prepared to sacrifice his life for Hashem's unity and he should imagine in his mind a scenario of a goy actually torturing him for his refusal to deny Hashem's unity.

- .ו. שו"ע הרב סי' ס ס"ה.
- שו"ע הרב סי' סג ס"ה.
- 3. שם. וראה אג"מ בהע' הבא.
- 4. לכאו' כוונות אלו אינם לעיכובא אפי' בפסוק ראשון דק"ש, וכ"פ ובאג"מ או"ח ח"ה סי' ה. אבל בעל הא"א מבוטשאטש בסידור תפילה לדוד ניסח תנאי שיאמר לפני התפילה שכל פעם שמזכיר השמות כוונתו לפי הכוונות, וכותב שתנאי זה אינו מועיל לפסוק ראשון דק"ש
  - .5. שו"ע הרב סי' ה ס"א וג'.
    - .6 ברכות יג ע"ב.
  - 7. שו"ע הרב סי' סא ס"ו וז'.
    - 8. צעטל קטן אות ב.

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