

# Likkutei Sichos

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# Adding to the Count

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A note on the translation: Rounded parentheses and square brackets reflect their use in the original *sichah*; squiggly parentheses are interpolations of the translator or editor. The footnotes in squiggly parentheses in this translation are those of the translators or editors, and do not correspond to the footnotes in the original. Great effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the translation, while at the same time striving for readability. However, the translation carries no official authority. As in all translations, the possibility of inadvertent errors exists. **Your feedback is needed — please send all comments to:** info@projectlikkuteisichos.org

לִקּוּטֵי שִׂיחוֹת חלק טז, תצוה א׳ הַרְגוּם חוֹפְשִׁי לְלָשׁוֹן הַקּוֹדֶשׁ \* כָּל הַזְכוּיוֹת שְׁמוּרוֹת לקה״ת

# TWO OPPOSITE INTERPRETATIONS

Regarding the command,<sup>1</sup> "Make the robe of the *ephod*...,"<sup>2</sup> the Torah says,<sup>3</sup> "Its neck opening shall have a woven hem all around it, like the neck opening of a coat of armor; it shall not be torn." Rashi quotes the words, "it shall not be torn," and explains: "So that it will not tear, and whoever tears it violates a prohibition..." (as will be discussed in section 2).

We must clarify: Rashi (first) explains that "it shall not be torn" means, "**So that** it will not tear." Thus, Rashi clearly maintains that "it shall not be torn" is not a separate point (and command). Rather, this clause serves to explain why the Torah instructs that "its neck opening shall have a hem... like the neck opening of a coat of armor, (**so that**) it shall not tear."

Why then does Rashi go on to add (using the letter '*vav*' {'and'} indicating an addition), "And whoever tears it violates a prohibition," indicating that the clause, "it shall not be torn" is (**not** meant as a rationale, but as) a command, a separate prohibition?

An even greater conundrum: The *Talmud*<sup>4</sup> records, "Rachava said in the name of Rabbi Yehuda: One who tears one of the priestly garments incurs lashes, as it says, 'It shall not be torn.' Rav Acha Bar Yaakov challenged: Perhaps the Torah means, 'make a hem for it so that it will not tear?' {The *Talmud* responds} Is it written 'so that it will not tear?" Meaning, if we explain the clause, "it shall not be torn," as, "**so that** it will not tear," this **cannot** be construed as a prohibition.

[However, to address this issue, the Torah commentators<sup>5</sup> follow one of two paths. Some

א. בּצִיוּוּי ״וְעָשִׂיתָ אֶת מְעִיל הָאֵפוֹד וגו׳״ כְּתִיב: ״שָׂפָה יִהְיֶ׳ לְפִיו סָבִיב מַעֲשֵׂה אֹרֵג כְּפִי תַחְרָא יִהְיֶ׳ לּוֹ לֹא יִקְרַעַ״. וּפֵירֵשׁ רַשִׁ״י ״לֹא יִקְרַעַ – כְּדֵי שָׁלֹא יִקָּרַע וְהַקּוֹרְעוֹ עוֹבֵר בְּלָאו וכו׳״ (וּכִדְלְקַמָּן ס״ב).

ןְאִינוֹ מוּכָן: מִמַּה שֶׁפָּתַב רַשִׁ״ִי (בּתְחִילַת פֵּירוּשׁוֹ) שָׁ״לֹא יִקָרַעַ״ הַיְינוּ ״רְדֵי שֶׁלֹא יִקָרַע״, מוּכָן שֶׁנָּקַט שָׁ״לֹא יִקָּרַעַ״ אֵינוֹ עִנְיָן (וְצִיוּוּי) בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ, אֶלָּא נְתִינַת טַעַם עַל הַכָּתוּב לְעֵיל מִינֵי׳ אֶלָּא נְתִינַת טַעַם עַל הַכָּתוּב לְעֵיל מִינֵי׳ – ״ שָׂפָה יִהְיֶ׳ לְפִיו גו׳ כְּפִי תַחְרָא גו׳ (כָּדֵי שָׁ) לֹא יִקָרַעַ״ –

וא״כ מַהוּ שָׁהוֹסִיף רַשָּׁ״י בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ לְזֶה (וּבְוָא״ו הַמּוֹסִיף) ״וְהַקּוֹרְעוֹ עוֹבֵר בְּלָאו״, אֲשֶׁר עפ״ז תֵּיבוֹת ״לֹא יִקָּרַעַ״ הֵן (לֹא נְתִינַת טַעַם, אֶלָא) צִיוּוּי, לָאו בפ״ע?

וְהַתְּמִיהָה אַף גְּדוֹלָה מִזּוֹ: בַּגְּמָרָא אִיתָא – ״אָמַר רַחֲבָא אר״י הַמְקָרֵע בּגְדֵי כְּהוּנָה לוֹקֶה שֶׁנָּאֲמַר לֹא יִקָּרַעַ. מַתְקִיף לָה ראב״י וְדִלְמָא הָכִי קָאָמַר רַחֲמָנָא נַעֲבִיד לֵי׳ שָׁפָה כִּי הֵיכִי דְּלָא נִיקַרַע, מִי כְּתִיב שֶׁלֹא יִקָּרַע״. וְהַיְינוּ שֶׁהַפֵּירוּשׁ בִּ״לֹא יִקָּרַעַ״ – ״כֵי הֵיכָי דְּלָא נִיקַרַע״ הוּא בִּחַתִירָה לַפֵּירוּשׁ שָׁהוּא לַאו.

ַןוּאָמְנָם מִטַּעַם זֶה מָצִינוּ ב׳ שִׁיטוֹת בִּמְפָרְשֵׁי הַתּוֹרָה: יֵשׁ מְפָרְשִׁים שֶׁ״לֹא explain that "it shall not be torn" only provides a rationale for that which was stated previously {i.e., the instruction to make a hem}, and some explain that this clause serves as a separate prohibition.]

As such, it is puzzling: How can Rashi combine two contradictory explanations in the same interpretation?<sup>6</sup>

2.

#### WHERE DOES PSHAT CONNOTE A MITZVAH COUNT?

# Rashi continues:

This is enumerated among the Torah's prohibitions. Likewise, {the commands} "and the breastplate shall not move,"<sup>7</sup> and likewise, "they shall not be removed from it,"<sup>8</sup> said regarding the Ark's poles {are enumerated among the Torah's prohibitions}.

At first glance, it appears that Rashi adds the point, "This is enumerated<sup>9</sup> among the יַקָּרַעַ״ הוּא רַק נְתִינַת טַעַם אַדְּלְעֵיל יַקָּרַעַ״ הוּא רַק נְתִינַת טַעַם אַדְלָעֵיל מִינֵי, וְיֵשׁ מְפָרְשִׁים שֶׁהוּא לָאו בפ״ע].

וא״כ תָּמוּהַ: אֵיךְ צֵירֵף רַשִׁ״י שְׁנֵי פֵּירוּשִׁים הָפְכִיִים לְכְדֵי פֵּירוּשׁ אֶחָד?

ב. בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ דִּכְרֵי רַשִׁ״׳ שָׁם: ״שֶׁזָה מִמְנְיֵן לָאוִין שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה וְכֵן וְלֹא יַזַּח הַחוֹשֶׁן וְכֵן וְלֹא יָסוּרוּ מִמֶּנוּ הַנָּאֲמָר בְּבַדֵּי הַאַרוֹן״.

בְּפַּשְׁטוּת נְרְאֶה, שֶׁכַּוְונַת רַשִׁ״י בְּהוֹסָפַת ״שֶׁזֶה מִמִּנְיַן לָאוִין שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה״ הִיא

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Shemos 28:31.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> {The *Kohen Gadol*, during his service in the *Mishkan* and Temple wore eight garments. Our *parshah* contains detailed instructions as to how these garments were to be made and how they were to appear. The *ephod*, or apron, was made from blue, red, and purple wool, white linen, and gold strands. The apron was tied by a belt around the waist and covered the lower half of the body in the back and partially in the front. Two straps protruded from the back, angled over the High Priest's shoulders, where a gold chain connected them to the breastplate. At the end of the straps were two stones on which the names of the twelve tribes were inscribed.}

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Shemos 28:32.

<sup>4</sup> *Yoma* 72a.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Rasag, Avrohom ben HaRambam commenting on this verse.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> *Tzeidah Laderech*, explains that Rashi offers two alternative explanations of this verse. However, this answer is unsatisfactory, for Rashi would have indicated as such.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> *Shemos* 28:28. {The context is as follows: "They must link the bottom of the breastplate by its rings to the rings of the *ephod*... The breastplate shall not move (come loose) from the *ephod*."}

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> *Shemos* 25:15. {The context is as follows: "The poles must remain in the Ark's rings, they shall not be removed from it."}

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> {In the Hebrew original, "*minyan hamitzvos*, literally, the enumeration of the *mitzvos*. The *Talmud* (*Makos* 23b) writes that Moshe was given 613 *mitzvos* at Sinai, 365 prohibitions corresponding to the days of the year; and 248 positive commandments corresponding to the limbs of the human body. Neither the *Chumash* nor the *Talmud* offer an exact list. Therefore, many of the great Sages of the early second millennium sought to write and compile exact lists of the *mitzvos* and their definitions, such as Rambam, Rav Saadia Gaon, and *Sefer HaChinuch*. }

Torah's prohibitions" to prove that "it shall not be torn" is a prohibition, despite the verse's implication (as Rashi first explains) that {"it shall not be torn" is not a command, but an explanation as to why a hem is to be woven, i.e.,} "**so that** it will not tear."

This is difficult to understand. Rashi's interpretations are always based on *peshuto shel mikra*.<sup>10</sup> What is Rashi's basis in *pshat* that "it shall not be torn" is counted as a prohibition?

[Indeed, Rashi previously mentions the concept of *minyan hamitzvos*,<sup>11</sup> and so this concept obviously plays a role in an explanation based on **pshat**. But we see no compelling evidence, based on the simple sense of these verses, that "it shall not be torn" is enumerated among the prohibitions.]

# 3.

#### IS IT A PROBLEM OR NOT?

Rashi's closing words are even more difficult: "Likewise, 'the breastplate shall not move,' and likewise, 'they shall not be removed from it,' mentioned regarding the Ark poles." Commentators<sup>12</sup> suggest that Rashi's intention in bringing these two examples is to present parallel texts to the clause "it shall not be torn," which serves both as a prohibition and as a rationale for that which was stated previously ("so that it will not tear"). This is because in both examples, the simple meaning of, "it shall not move," and, "they shall not be removed," is, "**so that** it shall not move," and, "**so that** they will לְהָבִיא רְאָיָ׳ שֶׁ״לֹא יִקָּרַעַ״ הוּא לָאו – אַף שֶׁמַּשְׁמָעוּת הַפָּתוּב הִיא (כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתַב רַשִׁ״י בִּתְחִילַת פֵּירוּשׁוֹ) ״רְדֵי שֶׁלֹא יִקָּרַע״.

וְאֵינוֹ מוּכָן: הֲלֹא פֵּירוּשׁ רַשָּׁ״י מְיוּסָּד עַל פְּשׁוּטוֹ שֶׁל מִקְרָא – וּמִנַּין לְרַשָּׁ״י מִפַּשׁוּטוֹת הַכְּתוּבִים שֶׁ״לֹא יִקָּרַעַ״ הוּא ״מִמְנְיַן לָאוִין שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה״?

ַאָּמְנָם עָּצָם עִנְיַן מִנְיַן הַמְצִוּוֹת כְּכָר הוּבָא בְּפֵירוּשׁ רַשִּׁ״י עה״ת – וּמִמֵילָא, יַשׁ לְזֶה מָקוֹם בַּפְּשׁוּטוֹ שֶׁל מִקְרָא, אֲבָל לְכְאוֹרָה אֵין כֹּל הֶכְרֵחַ בְּפַשִׁטוּת הַכְּתוּבִים שֶׁהַלָּאו ״לֹא יִקֶּרַעַ״ וָכְנָס בְּמִנְיָן זֶה].

ג. וְיוֹתֵר מִזֶה אֵינוֹ מוּכָן סִיּוּם פּירוּשׁ רַשִּׁ״׳ ״וְכֵן וְלֹא יִזַּח הַחוֹשֶׁן וְכֵן לֹא יַסוּרוּ מִמֶּנוּ הַנָּאָמָר וכו׳״. הַמְפָרְשִׁים יָסוּרוּ מִמֶּנוּ הַנָּאָמָר וכו׳״. הַמְפָרְשִׁים פָּתְבוּ, שֶׁכּוּוֹתַת רַשִׁ״׳ בַּהַבִיאוֹ פּסוּקִים אֵלֶה הִיא לְהָבִיא דּוּגְמָא לְפֵירוּשׁוֹ אֵלֶה הִיא לְהָבִיא דּוּגְמָא לְפֵירוּשׁוֹ הַקַּצִי שָׁאַר בִּפְסוּקִים אֵלֶה הַפֵּירוּשׁ הַפְּשׁוּט בִּ״וְלֹא יִזַּח״ וּבְ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ״ – הוּא ״כְּדֵי שֶׁלֹא יַזַּח״ וּבִ״לָא יָסוּרוּ״. הוּא ״כְדֵי שֶׁלֹא יַזַח״ וּבִ״וֹם גמ״מ אֵלוּ הֵן לָאוִין בפ״ע הַנִּמְנִים בְּמַנְיַן הַלָּאוִין.

<sup>11</sup> Bereishis 32:5; Shemos 24:12; see also Bamidbar 15:39.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> {In the Hebrew original, "*peshuto shel mikra*," often referred to as "*pshat*." Rashi states in his commentary to *Bereishis* 3:8: "I have come only to explain the plain meaning of the Torah." Though there are many levels and depths of interpretation on the Torah, Rashi adopts a straightforward approach.}

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Sifsei Chachamim's gloss on Rashi (in the name of Gur Aryeh).

not remove them." Nonetheless, both are independent prohibitions that are enumerated among the Torah's prohibitions.

What remains unclear [in addition to the difficulty (similar to that raised in section 2) regarding each of these examples: What is Rashi's basis in **pshat** that they are to be counted as Torah prohibitions?]:

In his remarks on the verses, "it shall not move," and, "they shall not be removed," Rashi does not explain that these clauses serve as both a rationale and an independent prohibition. Thus, however we look at this issue, we face an enigma: If explaining "it shall not be torn" as both a prohibition and a rationale is difficult, Rashi should have addressed this issue in his remarks on the earlier verses, "it shall not move," and, "they shall not be removed from it." And if Rashi maintains that this explanation does not pose a difficulty [on the contrary — it is so simple that Rashi does not need to write it because the novice student of Scripture<sup>13</sup> will reach this conclusion by himself], what compelled Rashi to offer this explanation here (and even support it with proofs)?

וְאִינוֹ מוּכָן [נוֹסָף עַל זֶה שֶׁגַּם עַל דּוּגְמָאוֹת אֵלֶה יֵשׁ לִשְׁאוֹל (ע״ד הנ״ל ס״ב): מִנַּיָן לְרַשִׁ״י מִפַּשְׁטוּת הַכְּתוּבִים שֵׁהֵם ״מִמְנִיַן לַאוִין שֵׁבַּתוֹרָה״?]:

בְּכְּסוּקִים ״וְלֹא יִזַּח״ וְ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ״ לֹא בִּרָשׁ רַשִׁ״י עַל אֲתַר שֶׁיֵשׁ בָּהֶם נְתִינַת טַעַם וְגַם לָאו בפ״ע – וּמִמַה נַפְשָׁד: אָם יֶשְׁנוֹ קוֹשִׁי לְפָרָשׁ ״לֹא יִקָרַעַ״ הֵן קָטַעַם וְהֵן כְּלָאו, הָיָ׳ עַל רַשִׁ״י לְבָאַר זֹאת עַל אַתַר בַּפְּסוּקִים ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ״ וֹי׳וְלֹא יִזַּח״ הָאֲמוּרִים קוֹדֶם לְכֵן; וְאָם וֹי׳וְלֹא יִזַּח״ הָאֲמוּרִים קוֹדֶם לְכֵן; וְאָם וֹיִרְלֹא יִזַּח״ הָאֲמוּרִים קוֹדֶם לְכֵן; וְאָם וֹי׳וְלֹא יַזַּח״ הָאֲמוּרִים קוֹדֶם לְכֵן; וְאָם וֹיִלָלָא יִזַּח״ הָאֲמוּרִים קוֹדֶם לְכֵן; וְאָם וֹיִלָלָשִייי שָׁאֵין קוֹשִׁי בְּפִירוּש זֶה סִיל לְרַשִׁ״י שָׁאַין קוֹשִׁי בְּפַירוּש כָּרוּים זָה וֹיִאַרְיַהָי לְהַשָּׁמִיעֵנוּ זֹאַת בַּפָּסוּק הוּצְרַךְ רַשִׁ״י לְהַשְׁמִיעֵנוּ זֹאַת בַּפָּסוּק הוּצְרַךְ רַשִׁ״י לְהַבָּיָא רְאָיוֹת לְפֵירוּשׁוֹ)?

# 4.

#### STRANGE TERMINOLOGY

Some commentators<sup>14</sup> resolve the first question (above in section 1) as follows: *Peshuto shel mikra* implies that "it shall not be torn" ("it shall not move," and, "they shall not be removed") are not commandments. Rather,

ד. עַל הַשְׁאָלָה הָרָאשׁוֹנָה (דְּלְעֵיל ס״א) תִּירְצוּ הַמְּפָרְשִׁים: לְפִי פְּשׁוּטוֹ שֶׁל מִקְרָא עוֹלֶה לְכְאוֹרָה, שֶׁ״לֹא יִקְרַעַ״ (וְכֵן ״וְלֹא יִזַּח״ וְ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ״) אָינוֹ צִיוּוּי, אֶלָּא נְתִינַת טַעַם עַל הָאָמוּר לְעֵיל

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> {*"Ben chamesh lemikra,"* in the Hebrew original, meaning, *"a five-year-old beginning to study Scripture."* This is a term borrowed from *Pirkei Avos*, which teaches that the appropriate age for a child to begin studying Scripture is at the age of five. Rashi wrote his commentary on *Tanach* to solve problems that a 5-year-old student would encounter in understanding the simple meaning of a verse. Additionally, Rashi never expects the student to know more than the plain meaning of the earlier verses in the Torah.}

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Sifsei Chachamim (in the name of Gur Aryeh) gloss on Rashi.

each of these verses provides a rationale for what was stated previously. However, had the Torah **only** intended to provide a rationale, it should have written, "**so that** it will not tear" (as the *Gemara* asks). By writing, "**it shall not be torn**" ("**it shall not** move," and, "**they shall not** be removed"), the Torah hints that these clauses have a **double** meaning: (a) Understood simply, they provide a rationale for an earlier directive; and, (b) a **commandment**, "It shall not be torn."

However, a difficulty remains (as mentioned above in section 3): Why does Rashi not offer this explanation **earlier** in his remarks on, "it shall not move," and, "they shall not be removed"?

# 5.

#### EXTREME PASSIVE

The explanation: According to *pshat*, "it shall not move," and, "they shall not be removed" are **not** rationales but commandments. For, as mentioned, if they were rationales, the Torah would have written, "**so that** they will not be removed," and, "**so that** it will not move" (as the *Gemara* asks).

Although the Torah does not write {in the imperative form}, "you shall not remove them," or ("you shall not move"), a command directed toward a **person**, written in second person, you shall not do so. But, "they shall not be removed" {in passive form} means that **the poles** should not be removed from the rings (and likewise, "it shall not move").

Nonetheless, we can still interpret these verses as commandments. The onus is upon a **person** to ensure that the poles are not מִינִי׳; אֶלָּא שָׁאִילּוּ הָיְתָה זוֹ נְתִינַת טַעַם בִּלְרַד, הָיָ׳ הַכָּתוּב צָרִיךְ לוֹמַר ״שָׁלֹא יִקָרַע״ (וּכְקוּשְׁיֵית הַגְּמָרָא). וּמָזֶה שָׁגָּאֲמַר ״לֹא יִקָרַעַ״ (וְכֵן ״וְלֹא יִזַח״ שֶׁגָּאֲמַר ״לֹא יִקָרַעַ״ (וְכֵן ״וְלֹא יִזַח״ וְיֵילֹא יָסוּרוּ״) מוּכָח, שֶׁהַתוֹרָה מְרַמֶּזֶת בָּזָה מַשְׁמָעוּת כְּפּוּלָה: א) פַּשְׁטוּת מַשְׁמָעוּת הַכָּתוּב – נְתִינַת טַעַם עַל הָאָמוּר לְעֵיל; ב) צִיוּוּי – ״לֹא יִקָּרַעַ״.

אֶלָּא שֶׁעַדִיין קַשָּׁה (כְּדְלְעֵיל ס״ג): מַדּוּעַ לא פִּירֵשׁ רַשִּׁ״י כָּל זאת לְעֵיל עַל ״לא יָסוּרוּ״ וּ״וְלא יִזַּח״?

ה. וְהַבֵּיאוּר בָּזֶה: עַל דֶּרֶךְ הַפְּשָׁט יֵשׁ לְפָרֵשׁ, שֶׁ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ״ וּ״וְלֹא יוַזח״ אֵינָם נְתִינַת טַעַם, אֶלָא רַק צִיוּוּי וְלָאו בפ״ע – מֵאַחַר שֶׁכַּמְבוֹאָר לְעֵיל, אִילוּ הָיְתָה זוֹ נְתִינַת טַעַם הול״ל ״שֶׁלֹא יָסוּרוּ״, ״שָׁלֹא יָזַח״ (וּכָקוּשֵׁיַית הַגַּמַרָא);

וְאַף שֶׁהַדָּכָר לֹא נָאֲמַר בּּלָשׁוֹן ״לֹא הְּסִירֵם״ (אוֹ ״וְלֹא תִּזִיחַ״) – שָׁהוּרְאֲתָה צִיוּוּי עַל הָאָדָם, בּּלְשׁוֹן שָׁהוּרְאֲתָה צִיוּוּי עַל הָאָדָם, בּּלְשׁוֹן נוֹכַחַ, שֶׁהוּא לֹא יַצֵּשֶׂה זֹאת, אֶלָא – ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ״, הַיִינוּ שֶׁהַבַּדִים לֹא יָסוּרוּ מַהַטַּבָּעוֹת (וְכַן ״וְלֹא יִחַח״) –

אַדַיִין אָפְשָׁר לְפָרֵשׁ זֹאת בְּדֶרֶךְ צִיוּוּי, שָׁהָאָדָם צָרִיךְ לְהִשְׁתַּדֵּל שֶׁלֹא יָסוּרוּ הַבַּדִּים מִן הַטַּבָּעוֹת (ועד״ז בַּפָּסוּק removed from the rings (and likewise, that "it shall not move"). This is similar to the command earlier in the verse, "**The poles shall be** in the Ark's rings," which is certainly a **commandment** despite the Torah not speaking of a **person's** action, but rather speaking of the **poles** ("**The poles shall be** in the Ark's rings").

However, our verse is unlike the other verses. Our verse states, "lo yikarei'ah {it shall not be torn}" (with the vowel kamatz under the letter kuf, and the vowel tzeirei under the letter *reish*), in the *nif*'al<sup>15</sup> verb construct. Thus, **if** the phrase, "lo yikarei'ah" is a commandment, it must come to modify and add to the prohibition. As **Rashi** clarifies (regarding the verse,<sup>16</sup> "No work *yei'aseh* {may be done} on these days"), "even through others."<sup>1718</sup> This implies that the commands, "it shall not move," and "they shall not be removed" (and many other warnings given regarding the *Mishkan* and its furnishings) do not apply to others who do so {whereas, "it shall not be torn," is forbidden even for others}. However, pshat doesn't support making such a distinction.

Therefore, Rashi explains this clause to mean, "so that it will not tear." That is, this verse's unusual construct indicates this clause is offering a rationale, unlike, "it shall not move," and, "they shall not be removed." אַיָּלָא יִזַּח״); וע״ד הַצִּיוּוּי בְּתָחִילַת הַפָּסוּק ״בְּטַבְעוֹת הָאָרוֹן יִהְיוּ הַבַּדִּים״ שָּׁהוּא צִיוּוּי, אַף שֶׁהַכָּתוּב אֵינוֹ מְדַבֵּר שָׁהוּא צִיוּוּי, אַף שֶׁהַכָּתוּב אֵינוֹ מְדַבֵּר שׁהוּא פַּעוּלַת הָאָדָם, אָלָא אוֹדוֹת הַבַּדִּים (״בְּטַבְּעוֹת הָאָרוֹן יִהְיוּ הַבַּדִּים״).

אָלָא שֶׁיָּשְׁנוּ שִׁינוּי בַּכָּתוּב דִּידַן, שָׁבּוֹ נָאֶמַר ״לֹא יִקָרַעַ״ (קוּ״ף קְמוּצָה וְרֵי״שׁ צְרוּ״) – בִּנְיָן נִפְעַל, וְלָכֵן – אַם אָמְנָם זָהוּ צִיוּוּי כְּמוֹ ״וְלֹא יִזַּח וְ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ״ – צָרִיךְ לְהִיוֹת בַּצִיוּוּי ״לֹא יִקָרַעַ״ שִׁינּוּי וְהוֹסָפָה יוֹתַר מַאֲשֶׁר בַּאָיוּוּיִים מְקָאַמָרִים, וּכְמוֹ שֶׁפֵּירֵשׁ רַשִׁ״' (עַל כָּל מְאָחֵרִים, וּלְפִי זָה נִמְצָא שֶׁבַּצִיוּוּיִים מְלָאכָה לֹא יֵעָשָׁה בָהֶם): אֲפִילוּ ע״י אָחָרִים. וּלְפִי זָה נִמְצָא שֶׁבַּצִיוּוּיִים אַזְדָרוֹת בַּמִשְׁכָן וְכַלָיו) – אִין אִיסוּר אַזְקָרוֹת בַּמִשְׁכָן וְכַלָיו) – אָין אִיסוּר מָתַקַבֵּל ע״ד הַפִּשַׁט.

וְלָכֵן פֵּיֵרֵשׁ רַשִּׁ״י ״פְּדֵי שֶׁלֹא יִקָּרַע״: שִׁינּוּי הַלָּשׁוֹן בַּפָּסוּק מוֹרֶה שֶׁיִּשׁ כָּאן נְתִינַת טַעַם, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁאֵין הַדָּבָר דּוֹמֶה לְ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ״ וּ״וִלֹא יִזַּח״.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> {In the Hebrew language, root-verbs are generally two or three letters, that are then plugged in to many different forms depending on the vowels, prefixes, and suffixes, in order to change the tense, person and subject. The *nifal* construct takes the verb, places a *nun* as the prefix and adjusts the vowels as such turning the verb into passive form.}

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> *Shemos* 12:16. {This verse discusses the obligation to refrain from working on festivals.}

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> {That is to say that a Jew cannot have another person perform work on his behalf on the festivals.}

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> The difference between *yikarei'ah*, *yei'aseh* and *yei'achel*, (where the first letter word's root has the vowel *kamatz*, in comparison with *yizach* {it shall not move} and *yasuru* {they shall not be removed}) is that these words in the *nif'al* construct include any way of performing the activity. As Rashi writes, "even through others." Similarly, "*lo yei'achel*" which Rashi (*Pesachim* 21b s.v. *Lo*) explains to mean "any type of eating." Whereas *yizach and yasuru* do not give this connotation.

Nonetheless, the verse does not explicitly state, "**so that** it will not tear," but rather, "it shall not be torn." This indicates that it is **both** a command and an independent prohibition (as in section 4, above).

6.

#### THE CONTSTRUCT'S DOUBLE FUNCTION

We still need to clarify, however: If this clause is intended as a **command**, why does the Torah only allude to this command (by not writing directly, "**so that** it will not tear)? A command should be written clearly and explicitly!

To address this question Rashi continues, "This is enumerated among the Torah's prohibitions...." Although "*Lo yikarei'ah*" also connotes a prohibition, this clause is not to be construed as the source of prohibition against tearing the robe, for we already know this from elsewhere, as we will explain. Rather, the Torah's intention here "to **enumerate** it among the prohibitions." In other words, the verse intends to enumerate this **previously known** prohibition among the 365 prohibitions. **Therefore**, this clause must connote a prohibition, but **this** prohibition can only be written as a hint.

What is the source of the prohibition against tearing the robe? It is clearly **understood** based on a **previous** verse:<sup>19</sup> "Make sacred garments... that are **for dignity** and **beauty**," and a torn garment is neither dignified nor beautiful. אָבָל מֵאַחַר שֶׁלֹּא נָאֲמַר ״שֶׁלֹא יִקָּרַע״, אָבָל מֵאַחַר שֶׁלֹא יָקָרַע״, אָבָל מֵאַחַר שֶׁלָא יִקָרַע״, אֶבָא ״לֹא יִקָרַע״ – הְרֵי מוּכָח, שֶׁכָּאן יֶשָׁנוֹ גַּם צִיוּוּי וְלָאו בפ״ע (וכנ״ל ס״ר).

ו. אַבָל עֲדַיִין אִינוֹ מוּבָן: אָם אָמְנָם פַּוּוֹנַת הַפָּתוּב לַצִיוּוּי, מַדּוּעַ נָאָמַר הַצִּיוּוּי רַק בְּרֶמֶז (עי״ז שֶׁלֹא נְכְתַּב שׁעֹלא יִקָּרַע״)? הַלֹא צִיוּוּי צָרִיןּ לָהַכַּתַב בָּאוֹפֵן בַרוּר וּבַפִירוּשׁ!

וְעַל כֵּן מַמְשִׁיף רַשִׁ״׳ ״שָׁזָה מִמְנְיַן לָאוִין שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה״: זָה שָׁיֵשׁ בְּמַשְׁמָעוּת תֵּיבוֹת ״לֹא יִקָרַעַ״ גַּם לָאו, אֵינוֹ כְּדֵי לְהַשְׁמִיעֵנוּ כָּאן אֶת עֶצֶם הָאִיסוּר לְקְרוֹעַ אֶת הַמְעִיל – זאת יוֹדְעִים אָנוּ כְּכָר מִמָּקוֹם אַחֵר, כְּדִלְקַמָּן – אֶלָא כְּדֵי שֶׁהָאִיסוּר יִהְיָ׳ ״מִמְנְיַן לָאוִין״: כַּוַוּנַת הַכָּתוּב כָּאן הִיא לְכְלוֹל אֶת הָאִיסוּר הַכָּתוּב כָּאן הִיא לְכְלוֹל אֶת הָאָיסוּר הַיָּדוּעַ בְּחֶשְׁבוֹן שּס״ה לֹא תַעֲשָׁה, וְלָכֵן מוּכְרַחַת לְהִיוֹת כָּאן מַשְׁמַעוּת שָׁל לָאו. וְעָנְיָן זֶה – יָכוֹל לְהִכָּתֵב גַּם בְּרֶמֶז

וּמִנּיִן יָדְעִינַן אָת עָצֶם הָאִיסּוּר עַל קְרִיעַת הַמְעִיל? – הַרֵי זֶה מוּכָן הְפַשְׁטוּת מִן הַכָּתוּב לְעֵיל: ״וְעָשִׁיתָ בּגָדי קוֹדָש גו׳ לְכָבוֹד וּלְתִפְאָרֶת״ – בֶּגֶד קָרוּעַ אֵינוֹ ״לְכָבוֹד וּלְתִפְאָרֶת״.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> *Shemos* 28:2. Volume 16 | Tetzaveh | Sichah 1

#### THE FORBIDDEN COUNT

Seemingly, this explanation might raise a question: In many places,<sup>20</sup> the Torah adds a second prohibition so that a person "violates two prohibitions," or the like. Nonetheless, both prohibitions are written as commandments. Accordingly, why here does the Torah not write explicitly that tearing the robe is prohibited (even though the Torah's intent is only to point out that this prohibition is to be enumerated among the prohibitions.)

Rashi addresses this issue by writing, "Whoever tears it violates a prohibition, **because this** is enumerated among the Torah's prohibitions" (and not, "**and this** is enumerated..."). Meaning, the **reason** a person who tears the robe violates a prohibition is because "this is enumerated among the Torah's prohibitions." In other words, the reason why a person who tears the robe violates a prohibition is **only** because "this is enumerated among the Torah's prohibitions."

In other instances, the Torah adds prohibitions in order to impress upon a person the severity of these prohibitions, so he will more easily avoid transgressing.

In contrast, by teaching that "whoever tears the robe violates a prohibition," the Torah does not intend for a person to feel that this prohibition is more severe. Rather, the Torah's intent is to **enumerate** *tearing the robe* among the prohibitions as an **outcome** of the teaching that "whoever tears the robe violates a prohibition." Since this prohibition is not meant to make people view this sin more severely, it can be hinted at {and does not need to be spelled out explicitly}. ז. לְכָאוֹרָה נִיתַּן לִשְׁאוֹל עַל בֵּיאוּר זֶה: הַלֹא מַצִינוּ בְּכַמָּה מְקוֹמוֹת, שֶׁהוֹסִיפָּה הַתּוֹרָה לָאו ״לַעֲבוֹר עָלָיו בִּשְׁנֵי לָאוִיזן״ וכיו״ב, ואעפ״כ כְּתוּבִים כֹּל הַלָּאוִיזן בְּסִגְנוֹן שֶׁל צִיוּוּי – וא״כ אַף כָּאן לְכְאוֹרָה הָיָ׳ צָרִיוּ לְהַכָּתֵב צִיוּוּי מְפוֹרָש שָׁאָסוּר לְקְרוֹעַ אֶת הַמְעִיל (אַף שֶׁלֹא בָּא הַכָּתוּב אֶלָא לְהַשְׁמִיעֵנוּ שָׁאִיסוּר זֶה הוּא גַּם לָאו)?

וְזֹאַת מְיַישֵׁב רַשָּׁ״י בּּלְשׁוֹנוֹ ״וְהַקּוֹרְעוֹ עוֹבֵר בְּלָאו שֶׁוֶּה מִמִנְיַן לָאוין שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה״ (וְלֹא ״וְזֶה מִמִנְיַן לָאוין כו׳״), הַיִינוּ, ״שֶׁזֶה מִמִנְיַן לָאוין שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה״ הוּא טַעַם עַל זֶה שֶׁ״הַקּוֹרְעוֹ שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה״ הוּא טַעַם עַל זֶה שֶׁ״הַקוֹרְעוֹ עוֹבַר בְּלָאו״ – הַסִיבָּה שֶׁהַקּוֹרֵעַ עוֹבַר עַל לָאו הִיא רַק מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהוּא ״מִמִנְיַן לָאוִין שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה״:

בּמְקוֹמוֹת אַחַרִים שֶׁבָּהֶם הַתּוֹרָה מוֹסִיפָה לָאוִין, הַרֵי זָה כְּדֵי שֶׁיְהָא הָאִיסּוּר חָמוּר יוֹתֵר בְּהֶרְגֵּש הָאָדָם, מִתּוֹךְ כַּוָּוּנָה שֶׁיֵיקַל עָלָיו לְהִמָּנַע מִעְּשִׁיַית אִיסּוּר זָה;

משא״כ זָה שֶׁ״הַקּוֹרְעוֹ עוֹבֵר בְּלָאו״ אַינוֹ כְּדֵי לְהַגְדִּיל אֶת חוּמְרַת הָאִיסוּר אַצָּל הָאָדָם, אֶלָא כַּוָּוּנַת הַתּוֹרָה כָּאן הִיא לְכְלוֹל אֶת אִיסוּר קְרִיעַת הַמְּעִיל בְּ״מִנְיַן הַלָּאוִין״ – וְרַק כְּתּוֹצָאָה מִכָּך ״הַקוֹרְעוֹ עוֹבֵר בְּלָאו״; וּמֵאַחַר שֶׁהַלָּאו לא כָּא לְהַגְדִיל אֶת חוּמְרַת הָאִיסוּר אֵצֶל הָאָדָם, דַי בִּכְתִיבָתוֹ בְּאוֹפֶן שֶׁל On this basis we can also understand why Rashi **deviates** from the *Gemara's* wording. The *Gemara* writes, "One who tears one of the priestly garments **incurs lashes**," while Rashi writes, "Whoever tears the robe **violates a prohibition**." Rashi's wording does not emphasize the **severity** of the prohibition of tearing the robe (to the extent that by doing so, a person incurs lashes). On the contrary, "*Lo yikarei'ah*" only implies a prohibition as a consequence of (this prohibition) being "enumerated among the Torah's prohibitions."

8.

#### ADDING MITZVOS TO MISHKAN CONSTRUCTION

Still, this explanation is still not altogether cogent. Why specifically here does Torah add a prohibition solely in order to enumerate it among the prohibitions? To address this question, Rashi continues: "Likewise, 'and the breastplate shall not move'; and likewise, 'they shall not be removed from it,' mentioned {regarding the Ark's poles}." Neither of these verses are the first in which these prohibitions are taught. Accordingly, we can conclude that regarding the construction of the Mishkan, the Torah's increase the number of intent is to prohibitions.

When discussing the breastplate the Torah says,<sup>21</sup> "They shall attach the breastplate... with a *techeles*<sup>22</sup> cord so that it will **remain** above the *ephod's* belt." Rashi

וּכָזֶה יוּבַן גַּם מָה שֶׁשִׁינָה רַשָּׁ״י מִלְשוֹן הַגְּמָרָא – ״הַמְקָרַע (בִּגְדִי פְּהוּנָּה) לוֹקֶה״ – וְכָתַב ״וְהַקוֹרְעוֹ עוֹבֵר הַלָּאו״: הַהַדְגָשָׁה בִּלְשוֹן רַשִׁ״י אֵינָה עַל חוֹמֶר הַהַזְטָא שֶׁל קְרִיעַת הַמְּעִיל (עַד שֶׁחַיָּיבִים הַחַטָא שֶׁל קְרִיעַת הַמְּעִיל (עַד שֶׁחַיָּיבִים יַקַרַעֵ״ הוּא גַם בְּמַשְׁמָעוּת לָאו, הַבֵי זו יַקַרַעַ״ הוּא גַם בְּמַשְׁמָעוּת לָאו, הַבִי זו מִמְנָזַן לָאוִין שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה״.

ח. וַעֲדַיִין אֵינוֹ מְחוּוָר לְגַמְרֵי: מִפְּנֵי מֶה דַּוְקָא בְּאִיסּוּר זֶה הוֹסִיפָּה הַתּוֹרָה לָאו אַדְּ וְרַק כְּדֵי שֶׁיִמֶּנָה בְּמִנְיַן הַלָּאוין ? עַל כֵּן הִמְשִׁידְ רַשִׁ״ִי וְהַבִיא בְּפֵירוּשׁוֹ ״וְכֵן לֹא יִזַח וְכֵן לֹא יָסוּרוּ מִמֶּנוּ הַנָּאָמָר וכו׳״ – שֶׁבְּלָאוין אֵלוּ אֵין חִידּוּשׁ וכו׳״ בִּעֶצֶם הָאִיסּוּר, וּמָזֶה רוֹאִים אַנוּ שֶׁבְּמֶלֶאכֶת הַמִּשְׁכָּן כו׳ מְגַמַת הַכָּתוּב הִיא לְהוֹסִיף בְּמִנְיַן הַלָּאוין:

בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַחוֹשֶׁן כְּתִיב ״וְיִרְכְּסוּ אֶת הַחוֹשֶׁן גו׳ בִּכְּתִיל תְּכֵלֶת לְהִיוֹת עַל חֵשֶׁב הָאֵפּוֹד״, וּכְפֵירוּשׁ רַשִׁ״י: ״לְהִיוֹת הַחוּשֵׁן דָבוּק אֵל חֵשֵׁב הַאָפּוֹד״ – וּמָזֵה

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> See Rashi's commentary on *Shemos* 34:23 ("**Many commandments**... {in the Torah are stated and repeated, many of them three or four times, in order to increase a person's liability and to mete out punishment according to the number of prohibitions...")}; *Vayikra* 6:6, 11:44, 23:31.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Shemos 28:28.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> {A color identified as turquoise or light blue.}

explains, "So that the breastplate will be **attached** to the *ephod's* belt." We already know, though, that the breastplate must be **attached** to the *ephod*. Similarly, regarding the Ark's poles, the Torah says,<sup>23</sup> "The poles shall remain in the Ark's rings." That the poles must remain in the Ark's rings was already clearly commanded.

Nevertheless, Torah adds the **prohibitions**, "it shall not move," and, "they shall not be removed." This proves that generally, regarding constructing the *Mishkan* and the priestly garments, the Torah's intent is to increase the number of prohibitions. Consequently, we have a better understanding of why the Torah writes, "it shall not be torn" (and not, "**so that** it will not tear,") **solely** to add a prohibition.

# 9.

#### HOW TO TEAR

Rashi's commentary contains wondrous *halachic* novallae {which we will appreciate by prefacing with a ruling of Rambam}. Rambam rules as follows:<sup>24</sup>

One who tears the robe's neck opening incurs lashes, as it says, "It shall not be torn." This applies to all the priestly garments. One who tears them in a destructive manner incurs lashes.

At first glance, Rambam's implies a distinction between the laws of the robe and the other garments. One who tears the other garments only incurs lashes if he does so "with

יוֹדְעִים אָנוּ כְּכָר שֶׁעַל הַחוֹשֶׁן לְהִיוֹת דָּבוּק אָל הָאֵפּוֹד; וְכֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְבַדֵּי הָאָרוֹן כְּתִיב ״בְּטַבְּעוֹת הָאָרוֹן יִהְיוּ הַבַּדִּים״ – וּמָזֶה צִיוּוּי בָרוּר שֶׁעַל הַבַּדִּים לְהִיוֹת בְּטַבְּעוֹת הָאָרוֹן;

וּמָזֶה שָׁהוֹסִיפָּה הַתּוֹרָה אֶת הַלָּאוִין ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ מִמֶּנוּ״ וּ״וְלֹא יִזַּח״, מוּכַח, שֶׁבָּעִנְיָן הַמִּשְׁכָּן וּבִאְדֵי כְּהוּנָּה מְגַמַת הַכָּתוּב הַכְּלָלִית הִיא לְהוֹסִיף לָאוּין; וּמִמֵּילָא בְּנָקֵל יוֹתֵר לְהָבִין בנדו״ד אֶת מָה שֶׁנָקַט הַכָּתוּב הַלָּשוֹן ״לֹא יִקָּרַעַ״ (וְלֹא ״שֶׁלֹא יִקָּרַע״) רַק כְּדֵי לְהוֹסִיף לָאו.

ש. מֵ״עִנְיָנִים מוּפְלָאִים״ ע״ד הַהַלָכָה בְּפֵירוּשׁ רַשִּׁ״י זֶה:

פָּסַק הָרַמְבַ״ם

״הַקּוֹרַעַ פּּי הַמְּעִיל לוֹקֶה שֶׁנָּאֲמַר לֹא יִקָרַעַ וְהוּא הַדִּין לְכֹל בְּגְדֵי כְּהוּנָה שֵׁהַקּוֹרַעַן דֵרֵדְ הַשְׁחַתַה לוֹקֵה״.

מִפּשְׁטוּת לְשׁוֹן הָרַמְבַּ״ם נִמְצָא, שֶׁיֵּשׁ חִילּוּק בֵּין הַמְעִיל לִשְׁאָר בִּגְדֵי כְּהוּנָה: בִּשְׁאָר בִּגְדֵי כְּהוּנָה לוֹיֶה רַק ״הַקוֹרְעָן דֶּרֶךְ הַשְׁחָתָה״, אֲבָל ״הַקוֹרֵעַ פִּי הַמְעִיל לוֹקֵה״ – בְּכַל אוֹפֵן.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Shemos 25:15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Mishneh Torah, "Hilchos Klei Hamikdash," ch. 9, par. 3.

destructive intent," but one who tears the robe's neck opening incurs lashes in any case.

The later rabbinical scholars<sup>25</sup> explain the Rambam's position: A person who tears any of the priestly garments incurs lashes based on the proof-text, "You shall not do so...."<sup>26</sup> (**This** prohibition only applies to destroying with destructive intent.) In contrast, the source of the prohibition of tearing the robe is, "it shall not be torn," for which a person is liable to receive lashes in any event.

However, Rashi maintains that according to *pshat*, the Torah repeats, "it shall not be torn," **not** in order to add another **prohibition**, but rather to enumerate this prohibition "among the Torah's prohibitions."

What thus emerges is that Rashi maintains (in his Torah commentary) that no distinction is to be made between the robe and other priestly garments regarding the method of tearing.

# 10.

THE WINE OF TORAH

From the "wine of Torah"<sup>27</sup> in Rashi's commentary:

Seemingly, we must clarify (in light of the deeper teachings of Torah): Why does Rashi quote the prooftext, "it shall not move," from ַּנְכְתְבוּ אַחֲרוֹנִים בְּבֵיאוּר דַּעַת הָרַמְבַּ״ם, שֶׁחִיּוּב הַמַּלְקוּת לַקוֹרֵעַ ״כּּל בִּגְדֵי כְּהוּנָּה״ הוּא מִצַּר הַלָּאו ״לֹא תַעֲשוּוּן בֵּן גו׳״ (וְלָאו זֶה הוּא רַק בְּ״דֶרֶך הַשְׁחָתָה״); משא״כ בַּמְעִיל, חִיּוּב הַמַּלְקוּת הוּא מִצַּר הַלָּאו דְ״לֹא יִקָּרַעַ״ – וּבְלָאו זֶה חַיָּיבִים מַלְקוּת בְּכָל עִנְיָן.

אֲבָל לְשִׁיטַת רַשָּׁ״י בְּפַשְׁטוּת הַכְּתוּבִים, הוֹסִיף הַכְּתוּב אֶת הַלָּאו דְ״לֹא יִקָּרַעַ״ לֹא ע״מ לְהוֹסִיף אִיסוּר חָדָשׁ, אֶלָּא כְּדֵי לְכוֹלְלוֹ בִּ״מִנְיַן הַלָּאוִין שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה״,

ולפ״ז נִמְצָא, שֶׁלְשִׁיטַת רַשִׁ״י (בְּפֵירוּשׁוֹ עַל הַתּוֹרָה) אֵין חִילּוּק בְּאוֹפֶן הַקְרִיעָה בֵּין הַמְעִיל לִשְׁאָר בִּגְדֵי כְּהוּנָּה.

י. מִיֵּינָה שֶׁל תּוֹרָה בְּפֵירוּשׁ רַשִּׁ״י:

לְכְאוֹרָה אֵינוֹ מוּכָן (בִּפְּנִימִיּוּת הָעִנְיָנִים): מַדּוּעַ הַבִיא רַשִׁ״י רְאָיָ׳ מָן הַפָּסוּק ״וְלֹא יִזַּח״ הָאָמוּר בְּפָרָשָׁתֵנוּ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> {In the Hebrew original, "*Achronim*"; literally, "the later ones." The term *Achronim* refers to the Rabbis of the late 15th century, and on.} *Minchas Chinuch*; *Tzafnas Paneach al Harambam*; *Hafla'ah*, "Addenda" (54b); reproduced in *Tzafnas Paneach's* commentary on Torah, loc. cit.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> *Devarim* 12:4. {The context is as follows: The previous verses discuss what is required of the Jewish nation upon entering the Land of Israel: "Do away with all the places where the nations whom you are driving out worship their deities.... You must tear down their altars, break up their sacred pillars, burn their *Asherah* trees, and chop down the statues of their deities, obliterating their names from that place." The following verse, "You shall not do so to Hashem...," as indicated above, forbids destroying holy objects or garments.}

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> {"Yeiyno shel Torah" in the original Hebrew, i.e, the deeper teachings of Torah.}

our *parshah*, **before** quoting the prooftext, "they shall not be removed," found in the **previous** *parshah*?

Also, why does Rashi repeat the word, "*vechein* {and likewise}, 'they shall not be removed'"?

These questions point to the following: The prohibition that "they {the ark's poles} shall not be removed" provides additional proof beyond the prohibition that "it {the breastplate} shall not move," and is a greater novelty. Therefore, Rashi mentions "they shall not be removed" after writing, "it shall not move." For this reason, Rashi repeats "*vechein*."

The explanation: The prohibition, "it shall not be torn" is not unexpected. It is well understood that damaging the priestly garments is prohibited.

Rashi then continues, "**and likewise**, 'the breastplate shall not move," teaching us that removing the breastplate from the *ephod* is also prohibited, even though doing so is not **destructive**. However, this prohibition, too, is understandable, as the Torah says,<sup>28</sup> "Aharon will bear the names of the children of Israel on the breastplate of judgment **on his heart**... as a constant **remembrance** before Hashem."

In contrast, the rationale for the command that "the poles shall remain in the Ark's rings, they may not be removed from it"<sup>29</sup> is not at all understood. The Ark's poles were made to carry the Ark from place to place. Why, then, must they **always** remain in the rings? On the contrary! Simply understood, it would have been more sensible for the poles to have been לִפְוֵי הָרְאָיָ׳ מֵהַפָּסוּק ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ״ שֶׁנָאֲמַר בַּפָּרָשָׁה הַקּוֹדֶמֶת ?

וְעוֹד קַשֶׁה : מִפְּנֵי מָה הוֹסִיף רַשָּׁ״י שֵׁנִית הֵּיבַת ״וְכֵן לֹא יָסוּרוּ כו׳״?

וּמָזֶה מוּכָן, שֶׁהַלָּאו דְ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ״ הוּא חִידּוּשׁ נוֹסָף וְגָדוֹל יוֹתֵר מֵהַלָּאו דְ״וְלֹא יִזֵּח״, וְלָכֵן הֵבִיאוֹ רַשִּׁ״י לְאַחַר ״וְלֹא יִזַּח״, וּמִטַּעַם זֶה הוֹסִיף שֵׁנִית תֵּיבַת ״וְכֵן״.

וְהַבֵּיאוּר בָּזֶה: הַלָּאו דְ״לֹא יִקָרַעַ״ אֵינוֹ חִידּוּשׁ גָּדוֹל, שֶׁהְרֵי דָּבָר מוּכָן הוּא שֵׁאָסוּר לְקַלְקֵל אֵת בִּגְדֵי הַכָּהוּנָה.

לְאַחֲרָיו מוֹסִיף רַשִׁ״י ״וְכֵן וְלֹא יִזַּח הַחוֹשֶׁן״: אַף הַזָזַת הַחוֹשֶׁן מֵעַל הָאָפוֹד – אַף שָׁאֵין בְּכָךְ קַלְקוּל – יֵשׁ בָּה לָאו; אָלָא שֶׁגַּם אִיפּוּר זֶה נִיתַן לַהַבָנָה, וּכְהֶמְשֵׁך הַכָּתוּב שָׁם: ״וְנָשָׂא אַהַרֹן אֶת שְׁמוֹת בְּנֵי יִשְׁרָאֵל בְּחוֹשֵׁן הַמִּשְׁפָּט עַל לְבוֹ גו׳ לִזַכִרוֹן לְפַנֵי ה׳ תַּמִיד״.

משא״כ הַטַּעַם לַצִיוּוּי ״בְּטַבְּעוֹת הָאָרוֹן יִהְיוּ הַבַּדִּים לֹא יָסוּרוּ מִמֶּנוּ״ אֵינוֹ מוּבָן כְּלָל לִכְאוֹרָה: בַּדֵּי הָאָרוֹן נַעֲשׂוּ ע״מ שֶׁאֶפְשָׁר יִהְיֶ׳ לְשֵׁאת אֶת הָאָרוֹן מִמָּקוֹם שֶׁאֶפְשָׁר יִהְיֶ׳ לְשֵׁאת אֶת הָאָרוֹן מִמָּקוֹם לְמָקוֹם – וא״כ לְשֵׁם מָה צְרִיכִים הַבַּדִּים לְהִיוֹת בְּטַבְּעוֹת הָאָרוֹן וּתַוּדי אַדְּרַבָּא, בְּפַּשְׁטוּת רָאוּי הָיֶ׳ שֶׁהַכְנָסַת

<sup>28</sup> Shemos 28:29.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> {Ibid 25:15}

inserted in the rings when a need arose to transport the Ark.

To address this issue, Rashi writes (offering a second prooftext), "**likewise**, 'they shall not be removed from it,' said about the Ark's **poles**," indicating that to remove the poles from the rings is also prohibited, **equal** to the prohibition of tearing and destroying the priestly garments.

#### 11.

#### TORAH MUST TRAVEL

Why, in fact, was it forbidden to remove the poles from the Ark's rings? *Sefer Hachinuch*<sup>30</sup> explains:

> We were instructed not to remove the Ark's poles from the Ark in case the need arose to travel somewhere with the Ark quickly. Perhaps due to the travail and haste we would neglect to ensure that the poles were tightly inserted.... But if the poles remained ready at all times and were never removed from the Ark, they would remain firm.

From this we can glean a wondrous directive relevant to every person's *avodah*:

The Ark held the tablets, exemplifying Torah. As the *Chinuch* writes:<sup>31</sup> "The Ark housed the Torah."

Even a Jew who studies Torah is considered analogous to "an Ark," for he becomes a place where the Torah resides. He

<sup>30</sup> Mitzvah 96.

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הַבּדִּים בַּטַּבָּעוֹת מֵיעָשָׂה רַק כַּאֲשֶׁר יֵשׁ צוֹרֶךְ לְשֵׂאת אֶת הָאָרוֹן.

ןְזֶהוּ שֶׁפָּתַב רַשִּׁ״ִי (שֵׁנִית) ״וְכֵן לֹא יָסוּרוּ מִמֶּנּוּ הַנֶּאֲמָר הְבַדֵּי הָאָרוֹן״: אַף הוֹצָאַת הַבַּדִּים מִן הַשַּׁבָּעוֹת הִיא לָאו, הוֹצָאַת הַמַּשׁ לְלָאו דְּקְרִיצַת וְקְלְקוּל בִּגְדֵי כִּהוּנַּה.

יא. מַהוּ אָכֵן הַטַּעַם שֶׁ״לֹא יָסוּרוּ מִמֵּנוּ״? עַל כַּךְ מִבוֹאַר בְּסֵפֵר הַחִינּוּךְ:

״נִצְטַוּינוּ לְבַל נָסִיר בַּדֵּי הָאָרוֹן מִמֶּנּוּ פָּן נִהְיֶ׳ צְרִיכִים לָצֵאת עִם הָאָרוֹן לְשׁוּם מָקוֹם בִּמְהִירוּת וְאוּלֵי מִתּוֹדְ הַטִּרְדָּא וְהַחִפָּזוֹן לֹא נִבְדּוֹק יָפֶה לְהִיוֹת בַּדִּים חְזַקִים כָּל הַצּוֹרֶדְ כו׳ אֲבָל בִּהְיוֹתָם בּוֹ מוּכָנִים לְעוֹלָם וְלֹא יָסוּרוּ מִמֶּנוּ יַעֲשׂוּ אוֹתֵן חֵזַקוֹת כו׳״.

וּמָזֶּה הוֹרָאָה נִפְלָאָה בַּעֲבוֹדַת כאו״א:

בָּאָרוֹן הָיוּ מוּנָּחִים הַלּוּחוֹת, שֶׁזֶּהוּ עִנְיַן הַתּוֹרָה, וּבִלְשׁוֹן הַחִינּוּךְ: הָאָרוֹן מִשְׁכַּן הַתּוֹרָה.

אַף יְהוּדִי הַלּוֹמֵד תּוֹרָה הוּא בְּדוּגְמַת ״הָאָרוֹן״ – הוּא מָקוֹם וְ״מִשְׁכַּן הַתּוֹרָה״; יָכוֹל הוּא לוֹמַר בְּלִבּוֹ: בִּזְמַן may entertain the following thought, especially if Torah is his occupation: "At the times when I must devote myself to Torah study, I must be entirely invested in study and detached from everything around me. **At that time**, what sense would it make for me to think about another Jew?"

This then is the lesson from the Ark poles: Even when the Ark was in the Holy of Holies, the holiest place in the world (thus, only the *kohen gadol* entered that chamber on Yom Kippur) the poles had to be "**prepared at all times**" in order to **quickly** bring the Ark to wherever it was needed. Moreover, removing the poles from the rings would have been **just as** severe as tearing and damaging the priestly garments!

So, too, regarding the Torah: No matter how invested a Jew is in studying Torah, he must **always** be ready to bring the Torah whenever and wherever it is needed. He should do this "quickly," bringing Torah to more and more Jewish people.

# -From a talk delivered Shabbos parshas Tetzaveh, 5732 (1972)

שָׁצָרִיהְ לְהַקְּדִּישׁ לְלִימוּד הַתּוֹרָה, וּבִפְרָט אָם ״תּוֹרָתוֹ אַמָּנוּתוֹ״, הֲרֵי עָלָיו לְהִיוֹת נָתוּן לְגַמְרֵי לְלִימוּד וּמוּבְדָּל מִכּל הַסּוֹבֵב אוֹתוֹ – וּמָה מָקוֹם יֵשׁ מְכּל הַסּוֹבֵב אוֹתוֹ – וּמָה מָקוֹם יֵשׁ אַחֶר? אַחֶר?

וְעַל זֶה בָּאָה הַהוֹרָאָה מִבַּדִּי הָאָרוֹן: אָפִילוּ בּזְמַן שֶׁהָאָרוֹן נִמְצָא בְּקַדְשִׁי הַקַּדְשִׁים – הַמָּקוֹם הַמְּקוּדָשׁ בְּיוֹתֵר בָּעוֹלָם (וְלָכֵן יָכוֹל לְהַכְּנֵס לְשָׁם רַק הַכֹּהֵן הַגָּדוֹל וְרַק בְּיוֹם הַכִּיפּוּרִים) – גַּם הַכֹּהֵן הַגָּדוֹל וְרַק בְּיוֹם הַכִּיפּוּרִים) – גַּם אָז צְרִיכִים הַבַּדִּים לְהִיוֹת ״מוּכָנִים אָז צְרִיכִים הַבַּדִּים לְהִיוֹת ״מוּכָנִים אָת הָאָרוֹן ״בִמְהִירוּת״ אָל הַמָּקוֹם שָׁבּוֹ הוּא נִצְרָך. וִיתֵירָה מִזּוֹ: הוֹצָאַת הַבַּדִים מִז הַשַּׁבְּעוֹת שָׁוָה בְּחוּמְרָתָה לְקָרִיצַת וְקַלְקוּל בְּגָדֵי כָּהוּנַה יַ

וְכֵזְ הוּא בְּעַנְיַן הַתּוֹרָה: עֲמוּקָה כְּכָל שֶׁתִּהְיֶ׳ שְׁקִיעוּתוֹ שֶׁל יְהוּדִי בְּלִימוּד הַתּוֹרָה, לְעוֹלָם צָרִיךְ הוּא לְהְיוֹת ״מוּכָן״ לְהָבִיא אֶת הַתּוֹרָה לְכָל מָקוֹם וּבְכָל עֵת שֶׁהַדָּבָר נִצְרְךְ, וְדַוְקָא בְּאוֹפֶן שֶׁל ״מְהִירוּת״, לְעוֹד וְעוֹד מִבְּנֵי יִשְׁרָאֵל.

(משיחת ש״פ תצוה תשל״ב. לקוטי שיחות חלק טז, הְרוּמָה א הַרְגּוּם לְלָשׁוֹן הַקּוֹדֶשׁ)