

SICHA POEM

PROJECT LIKKUTEI SICHOS | 5783 - YEAR OF HAKHEL



Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 22

Tazria, Sicha 1

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At a Bris celebration,
There is a custom that includes a man and a woman.
The man is the Kvatter and the woman is the Kvatterin,
They bring the baby to where the Bris will be given.

This custom is alluded to in our Parsha,
Because the Mitzvah of Bris is part of the laws of women in the Torah.
The custom is that the Bris requires the assistance of a Kvatterin,
But it can't be a pregnant woman.

Not only does a custom have the Torah's force,
A custom serves as an instruction and lesson of course.
Once we understand what is accomplished by the Kvatter and Kvatterin,
We will understand why it can't be a pregnant woman.

There is a similar custom,
Which requires a couple known as "Shushvinim".
They accompany the groom and the bride at the Chuppah ceremony,
In this case too, a pregnant woman, it shouldn't be.

They are one and the same custom,
And share the same reason.
The customs were made with precision,
It needs to be 2 individuals, and there can't be an addition.

With regards to the custom of Kapores a woman who is pregnant,
Takes more than one chicken so that also for her fetus she will get atonement.
Since the fetus is its own being a pregnant woman can't be chosen,
Another problem is that the fetus makes the number of men and women uneven.

The fetus is a different situation we understand,
Then other people who under the Chuppah stand,
Because to be a Shushvin no one else has an intention in their heart,
But with its mother, the fetus is automatically a part.

(After deeper consideration, the fetus is not considered to be a third person,
But rather, the pregnant woman herself is considered to be more than one woman.
All the fetal body parts are considered to be her limb,
Since a sin affects every organ and limb, atonement is required for her fetus within.)

We are particular about selecting a man and woman specifically,
Because they have the experience and ability,
To support the groom and bride so that a close relationship they could start,
Since earlier the groom and bride were so far apart.

The concept of male and female Shushvinin stem,
From the marriage between Yidden and Hashem.
Our wedding is the day of the Torah's giving,
Aharon was the Shushvin of the Queen and Moshe was the Shushvin of the King.

To Hashem, Aharon brought the Yidden near,
Because they felt bashfulness and fear.
The Shushvin on behalf of Hashem was Moshe Rabeinu,
To bring down G-dliness to every Jew.

The day of the giving of the Torah is called the day of the joy of His heart,
Heaven and earth were no longer apart.
Joy is brought about when something new is created,
The union between two parts of a soul that were separated.

Now we can understand what is in common,
Between the Kvatters at a Bris and the Shushvinin.
The Kvatters and Shushvinin are both comprised of a man and a woman,
And their purpose is to facilitate closeness and union.

The innermost union of the Yidden and Hakadosh Baruch Hu,
Is at a Bris, when a covenant is sealed on the physical flesh of a Jew.
Our relationship that was introduced at the giving of the Torah,
Is actualized at a Bris Milah.

The goal of the wedding which is procreation,
Is actualized by women,
When they help with the circumcision,
These Mitzvos will bring the Redemption!
