BEHAALOS'CHA II | בהעלותך ב

LIKKUTEI SICHOS, VOLUME 18, P. 117FF.

Adapted from a sichah delivered on Shabbos Parshas Acharei-Kedoshim 5724 (1964)

Introduction

here are many who regard the Talmudic and *halachic* dimension of Torah study and the inner, mystic component of the Torah as two distinct disciplines. The *Zohar*,¹ by contrast, sees them as inextricably bound, the body and the soul of a single entity.

This concept is illustrated in the following *sichah* in which the Rebbe presents an analysis of three *halachic* perspectives regarding the offering of *Pesach Sheni* ("the Second Pesach"):²

- a) It is an independent festival in its own right.
- b) It is a means of compensation granted to someone who did not bring the first Pesach offering; however, it does not rectify the failure to bring the first Pesach offering.
 - c) It is a means of rectification for the failure to bring first Pesach offering.

Afterwards, the Rebbe highlights the inner, mystic conception of the message of *Pesach Sheni* as encapsulated in a well-known adage of the Rebbe Rayatz.³

"Nothing is ever lost;" one can always correct the situation and make amends. Even one who was impure or was on a distant path – and even if he brought himself to such a state willingly – he can, nevertheless, make amends.

Thus, *Pesach Sheni* gives expression to the Divine service of *teshuvah*. The first Pesach offering was originally – and is for all time – brought in response to G-d's command. The second Pesach was brought on man's imitative. Jews who were impure came to Moshe with a soul-felt request, 5"Why should we be excluded from offering G-d's sacrifice at its appointed time." Similarly, in later generations, the *Pesach Sheni* offering was brought out of feelings of *teshuvah*. Jews who were "impure" or "on a distant path" felt the inspiration to draw close to G-d.

Clarifying the correspondence between the *halachic* conception of the *Pesach Sheni* offering and *teshuvah*, the Rebbe outlines spiritual parallels within the service of *teshuvah* and the three perspectives mentioned above. In doing so, he accentuates the uniqueness of *teshuvah* – that people can set out on a spiritual path which even the wisdom of the Torah cannot chart for them and, through it, reach an even a higher level than that attained by those completely righteous who have never sinned.

^{1.} Zohar, Vol. III, p. 152a, et al.

^{2.} See *Birchas Avraham*, responsum 4, cited with some variation in the wording by *Kessef Mishneh*, *Hilchos*

Korban Pesach 5:2.

^{3.} *Hayom Yom*, Entry 14 Iyar; *Sefer HaSichos 5701*, p. 115. See the elaborate explanations in *Likkutei*

Sichos, Vol. 18, p. 126ff.

^{4.} In the oft-quoted Yiddish original, *Nitto kein farfaln!*"

^{5.} Bamidbar 9:7.

When It's Never Too Late

Three Conceptions of the Pesach Sheni Offering

- 1. *Parshas Behaaloscha*¹ relates that the Torah gives a Jew who, because of special circumstances, did not bring the Pesach sacrifice on the fourteenth of Nissan the opportunity to bring that sacrifice a month later, on the fourteenth of Iyar. Our Sages² conceived of three ways to categorize *Pesach Sheni*, the name given to that sacrifice and the day on which it was brought:
 - a) It is an independent festival in its own right.
- b) It is a means of compensation granted to someone who did not bring the first Pesach offering; however, it does not rectify the failure to bring the first Pesach offering.
- c) It is a means of rectification for the first Pesach offering when it was not brought.

The theoretical difference and the ramifications in practice between these three positions are explained³ at length in a responsum authored by Rav Avraham, Rambam's son:⁴

Classifying *Pesach Sheni* as an independent festival means that its observance is not dependent on the obligation of the first Pesach. Instead, it is "an obligation in its own right, like other festivals." For that reason, if a person converts between the first Pesach and the second Pesach, or a minor comes of age during that time, he is obligated to bring the *Pesach Sheni* offering. By contrast, according to the Sages who maintain that it is either a means of compensation or rectification for the first Pesach offering that was not brought,

א) "רָגֶל בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ הוּא", ב) תַּשְׁלוּמִין דְּרָאשׁוֹן הוּא (תִּקוּנֵי לֹא מְתַקְנִין לֵיה)", ג) "תַּקַנְּתָא דְרָאשׁוֹן הוּא".

דֶער חִילּוּק אוּן נַפְּקָא־מִינָּהּ לְדִינָא צְווִישְׁן דִי דְרֵיי דֵיעוֹת (אוּן ווִי עֶס ווָערְט מְבוּאָר בַּאֲרוּכָה אִין תִּשׁוּבַת ר׳ אַבְרָהַם בֶּן הָרַמִבַּ״םיּ):

"רָגֶל בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ" מֵיינְט, אַז פֶּסָח שֵׁנִי אִיז נִיט אָפְּהַיינְגִיק אִין בָּטְם חִינִּגִיק אִין דָעם חִיּוּב פּוּן פֶּסַח רְאשׁוֹן - עֶס אִיז אַ "חִיּוּב בְּעַצְמוֹ כְּמוֹ שְׁאָר אָיז אַ "חִיּוּב בְּעַצְמוֹ כְּמוֹ שְׁאָר "גַר שָׁנִּתְצֵיֵר בֵּין שְׁנֵי פְּסָחִים וְכֵן קַטְן שָׁנְּתְּצֵיֵר בֵּין שְׁנֵי פְּסָחִים וְכֵן קָטָן שָׁנְּתְצִיֵּר בִין שְׁנֵי פְּסָחִים וְכֵן קָטָן שָׁנְּתְצִיֵּר כו׳ חִיָּב לַעֲשׁוֹת פָּסַח שֵׁנִי״ה. (מַה שָׁצִין כֵּן לוֹיט דִי בִּיעוֹת אַז עֶס אִיז אַ "תַּשְּׁלוּמִין" בַּיעוֹת אָז עֶס אִיז אַ "תַּשָּׁלוּמִין" אָדֶער "תַּקַנְתָּא" פוּן פֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן

א. אִין דָעם גֶדֶר פּוּן פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי זַיְינֶען פַארָאן דְרַיי דִיעוֹת וְאוֹפַנִּים":

^{1.} See Bamidbar, ch. 9.

^{2.} Pesachim 93a.

^{3.} See *Pesachim*, *loc. cit.*, ff., where the matter is discussed.

^{4.} Birchas Avraham, responsum 4, cited with some variation in the wording by Kessef Mishneh, Hilchos Korban Pesach 5:2.

^{5.} Birchas Avraham, loc. cit. Rashi makes similar statements in his commentary on Pesachim, loc. cit., s.v. chayavin. See subsection 2 in the main text.

the obligation to bring a *Pesach Sheni* offering is dependent on the obligation of the first Pesach offering. If someone was not obligated to bring the first Pesach offering, e.g., he was then a minor, he is not obligated to bring the *Pesach Sheni* offering.

Classifying *Pesach Sheni* merely as a means of compensation granted to someone who did not bring the first Pesach offering implies that when a person intentionally failed to bring the first Pesach offering, even though, by failing to bring the offering, he committed a transgression punishable by *kareis*, 6 the Torah grants him the opportunity to compensate for that by bringing the *Pesach Sheni* offering. In this way, the punishment of *kareis* is obviated. 7 However, if he also did not bring the *Pesach Sheni* offering, even if his failure to do so was inadvertent, he remains liable for *kareis*. Since compensation was not made for his failure to bring the first Pesach offering, the punishment that he incurred by willfully not bringing the first Pesach offering is not obviated. 8

Classifying *Pesach Sheni* as a means of rectification for the first Pesach offering that was not brought implies that, initially, the Torah gives the option for someone who intentionally did not bring the first Pesach offering to offer the *Pesach Sheni* offering at a later date.

אִיז דֶער חִיּוֹב פּוֹן פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי תָּלוּי
 אִין דֶעם חִיּוֹב פּוֹן פֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן אוֹן
 אוֹיבַּ אֵיינֶער אִיז נִיט גֶעוֹנֶען מְחוּיָב
 אִין פֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן אִיז אוֹיף אִים אוֹיךְ
 נִיטָא דֶער חִיּוֹב פּוֹן פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי).

״תַּשְׁלוּמִין דְּרָאשׁוֹן הוּא״ מֵיינְט:
וֹעָן אֵיינֶער הָאט פַארְפֶּעלְט צוּ
מַקְרִיב זַיִּין דֶעם פֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן
בְּמֵזִיד, אִיז הֲגַם אַז דֶערְמִיט הָאט
בָּמִזִיד, אִיז הֲגַם אַז דֶערְמִיט הָאט
בָּרֵת, גִיט אִים דִי תּוֹרָה ״תַּשְׁלוּמִין״
אוֹיף דֶעם, אַז דוּרְךְ מַקְרִיב זַיִּין אוֹיף דָעם, אַז דוּרְךְ מַקְרִיב זַיִּין אַנער חִיּוּב כָּרַת'. אוֹיב אָבֶער עָר
דָער חִיּוּב כָּרַת'. אוֹיב אָבֶער עֶר
הָאט אוֹיךְ נִיט מַקְרִיב גָעוֹנֶען פָּסַח שָׁנִי, אֲפִילוּ אִין אַן אוֹפֶן פוּן שוֹגֵג, הָאט אוֹיךְ נִיט מַקְרִיב גָעוֹנֶען פָּסַח אַיִּין הְיִשְׁלוּמִין דְּרָאשׁוֹן״ בְּלַיִיבְּט נָתְתַלְא אִיבָּער דֶער חִיּוּב כָּרַת עַל (בְּמֵילָא) אִיבָּער דֶער חִיּוּב כָּרַת עַל שָׁהַזִיִּד בָּרְאשׁוֹן״.

יוָען היא": ווָען אַרָּאשׁוֹן הוּא": ווָען עֶּר אִיז נִיט מַקְרִיב דָעם פָּסַח ראשׁוֹן בְּמֵזִיד, גִיט אִים דִי תּוֹרָה בַּאלְד מִלְּכַתְּחַלָּה דִי תַּקְנָה מַקְרִיב צוּ זַיִין פָּסַח שֵׁנִי בִּזְמַן אָחֶר, מַקְרִיב צוּ זַיִין פָּסַח שֵׁנִי בִּזְמַן אָחֶר,

^{6.} *Kareis*_refers to the cutting off of the soul, resulting in the person's premature death and the denial of his soul receiving a share in the Afterlife.

^{7.} This is the approach of Rav Avraham, Rambam's son. However, Rashi, Pesachim, loc. cit., s.v. tashlumin, maintains that he is liable for kareis even if he brought the second Pesach offering.*

See Rambam, Hilchos Korban Pesach, loc. cit., where he rules that even according to the opinion of Rabbi Yehudah HaNasi, who maintains that Pesach Sheni is an independent festival, a person who failed to bring the first Pesach offering is liable for kareis only if

he did not bring the second Pesach offering. This ruling is a change from Rambam's position in his Sefer HaMitzvos, positive commandment 57, where he writes, "If one intentionally [failed to bring] the first [Pesach offering], but brought the second, he is liable [for kareis] according to Rabbi [Yehudah HaNasi,] because his position is that there is no compensation for [failing to bring] the first Pesach offering." See a responsum from Rav Avraham Rambam's son printed in Maaseh Nissim, sec. 7, where he states that Rambam changed his mind when ruling in the Mishneh Torah. See the explanation of Rav Yehudah Yerucham Fishel Perlow in his commentary to Sefer HaMitzvos

of Rav Saadia Gaon, positive commandment 57 (pp. 240c, 243d), and the notes of Rav Chayim Heller to Rambam's Sefer HaMitzvos loc. cit.

^{*} Or Chadash, Pesachim, loc. cit., states that Rashi's statement applies only according to the approach of Rabbi Nasan, but not according to the approach of Rabbi Yehudah HaNasi. However, Tziyon LeNefesh Chayah on Pesachim, loc. cit., – (see the explanation of Rav Yehudah Yerucham Fishel Perlow, loc. cit., p. 240a) – states that Rashi follows this conception even according to the approach of Rabbi Yehudah HaNasi.

^{8.} Pesachim 93b.

Accordingly, as long as the time for rectification has not passed, the liability of *kareis* does not fall upon him.⁹ Therefore, even if he did not bring the *Pesach Sheni* offering, but his failure was inadvertent, he had not incurred the punishment of *kareis*. The rationale is that, according to this approach, the person does not become liable for *kareis* unless he fails to bring a *Pesach Sheni* offering. Since then – the time when rectification was possible – his violation was inadvertent, he is absolved from punishment.¹⁰

אַזוֹי אַז כָּל זְמַן סְ'אִיז נִיט דוּרְכָגֶעגַאנָגען דָעם זְמַן פּוּן דָער תַּקְנְתָּא אִיז נָאךְ נִיט חַל דָער חִיּוּב כָּרֵת און דָערִיכָּער, אֲפִילוּ אוֹיב עָר הָאט דָעם כָּסַח שֵׁנִי נִיט מַקְרִיב גָעווָען, עֶר אִיז אָבָּער גָעווָען אַ שוֹגג גַעווָען, עֶר אִיז אָבָּער גָעווָען אַ שוֹגג בַּשֵׁנִי, אִיז עֶר פָּטוּר פוּן כָּרַת - ווַיִיל ״בְּעַת הַתַּקְנָה (ווָען עֶס לִייגָט זִיךְ דָער חִיּוּב כָּרַת) שׁוֹגֵג הָיָה״״.

Dependence and Independence

2. In his Sefer HaMitzvos,¹¹ Rambam counts the mitzvah of bringing the Pesach Sheni offering as an independent mitzvah. He explains that the rationale for this conception is that halachah follows the perspective of Rabbi Yehudah HaNasi who maintains that Pesach Sheni is a festival in its own right.

This requires clarification. ¹² Even according to Rabbi Yehudah *HaNasi*, who maintains that *Pesach Sheni* is an independent festival, the obligation to bring a *Pesach Sheni* offering is relevant only to one who did not bring the first Pesach offering. One who did bring the offering at its appointed time may not bring the *Pesach Sheni* offering. Thus, even Rabbi Yehudah *HaNasi* understands the *Pesach Sheni* offering as a *mitzvah* that comes in the place of the first Pesach offering. According to this logic, *Pesach Sheni* appears to be a continuation of the same *mitzvah* as the first Pesach. Why then does *Rambam* consider it as a *mitzvah* in its own right?

ב. דער רַמְבַּ״ם אִין סֵפֶּר הַמִּצְוֹת שָׁנִי שָׁלוֹ', רֶעְכְנָט דִי מִצְוָה פּוּן פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי אִין מִנְיַן הַמִּצְוֹת אַלְס אַ מִצְוָה בִּפְנֵי עַצְמָה, אוּן אִיז מַסְבִּיר דֶעם טַעַם, ווַיִיל דִי הֲלָכָה אִיז (ווי רַבִּי) אַז כָּסַח שָׁנִי איז אַ ״רָגַל בְּפָנֵי עַצְמוֹ״.

אָיז נִיט מוּבָן": אוֹיךְ לְדַעַת רַבִּי אַז פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי אִיז אַ "רָגֶל בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ", אִיז דָאךְ זַיִין חִיּוּב שַיִּיךְ נָאר בַּיי דֶעם ווָאס הָאט נִיט מַקְרִיב גָעווָען דֶעם פֶּסַח רָאשׁוֹן (- אֵיינֶער ווָאס הָאט מַקְרִיב גָעווָען פָּסַח רָאשׁוֹן קֶען דָאךְ נִיט בְּרֵיינְגָען דֶעם פָּסַח שֵׁנִי), קוּמְט דָאךְ אוֹיס אַז אוֹיךְ לְדַעַת רַבִּי אִיז פֶּסַח שׁנִי סוֹף־סוֹף אַ מִצְוָה ווָאס קוּמְט דִי זָעלְבֶּע מִצְוָה (ווִי פֶּסַח רָאשׁוֹן, וּבְמֵילָא די זֶעין אַ קּרְבַן פֶּסַח רַאשׁוֹן): צוּ מַקְרִיב זַיִין אַ קַרְבַן פֶּסַח - הַיִינְט פַּארְווָאס דְעַכְנְט עֶס דֶער רַמְבַּ"ם פַּאַרְווָאס דָערְנְיַט עֶס דֶער רַמְבַּ"ם אַלְס אַ מַצְוָה בִּפְנֵי עַצְמָהּ?

^{9.} See the commentary of Rabbeinu Chananel to *Pesachim* 93a, which states, "He is not liable for *kareis* unless [he fails to bring] the second [Pesach offering]."

^{10.} This is the wording of Rav Avra-

ham, Bircas Avraham, loc. cit.

^{11.} *Sefer HaMitzvos*, positive *mitzvah* 57.

^{12.} A similar question is raised by Rav Daniel of Babylon in *Maaseh Nissim*, *loc. cit*. See also the com-

mentary of Rav Yehudah Yerucham Fishel Perlow on *Sefer HaMitzvos*, specifically his introduction to the seventh general principle and to positive commandment 57, pp. 239d, 243a ff.

We are forced to say that although the first Pesach offering and the second are interrelated – for the obligation to bring the *Pesach Sheni* applies only when one failed to bring the first – nevertheless, they represent two different categories of offerings, each connoting a separate matter. Therefore, they are included in the reckoning of the *mitzvos* as two *mitzvos*.¹³

מוּז מֶען זָאגְן, אַז הַגַם פֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן אוּן שֵׁנִי זַיְינָען גָעבּוּנְדְן (דֶערְמִיט ווָאס דֶער חִיּוּב פּוּן שֵׁנִי אִיז נָאר אִין פַאל ווָען סְ׳פֶעלְט דִי הַקְרָבָה פּוּן רִאשׁוֹן), פּוּנְדָעסְטְווֶעגְן זַיִינֶען זַיִי בְּגִדְרָם צְווֵיי בַּאזוּנְדֶערֶע עִנְיָנִים, אוּן דֶערְפַאר זַיִינָען זֵיי גָערֶעכְנְט אִין מִנְיַן הַמָּצִוֹת אַלְס צִווַיי מָצִוֹתי.

Distinctive Differences

- 3. The above question can be resolved by first explaining the general distinction between the first Pesach offering and *Pesach Sheni*. Among the fundamental differences between the first Pesach offering and *Pesach Sheni* are:
- a) On the first Pesach, the possession of *chametz* is forbidden; it may not be seen or found in a Jew's domain. On *Pesach Sheni*, by contrast, "[A person may have] *chametz* and *matzah* with him at home."¹⁴
- b) The first Pesach is observed for seven days. The implication is not only that the prohibition against *chametz* is observed for seven days, ¹⁵ but that the first Pesach offering is to use the wording of the Talmud ¹⁶ "eaten for six [additional days]," ¹⁷ i.e., "*matzah* is eaten in connection with it, i.e., the Pesach offering, for six days." ¹⁸ By contrast, *Pesach Sheni* is only one day. ¹⁹

The differences between the first Pesach and *Pesach Sheni* stem from the core definition of each of these days.

ג. ווֶעט מֶען דָאס פַּארְשְׁטֵיין בְּהַקְדִּים לְבַאֵר דָעם הָפְּרֵשׁ כְּלָלִי צְווִישָׁן פֶּסַח רָאשׁוֹן אוּן פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי:

מִיר גֶעפִינֶען אִין דִי חִילּוּקִים צְּוֹוִישָׁן פֶּסַח רָאשׁוֹן אוּן פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי: (א) ״הָרְאשׁוֹן אָסוּר בְּבַל יַרְאָה וּבַל יִמְּצֵא וְהַשֵּׁנִי חָמֵץ וּמַצָּה עֵמוֹ בַּבַּיִת״ג. (ב) ״הָרְאשׁוֹן נוֹהֵג עָמוֹ בַּבַּיִת״ג. (ב) ״הָרְאשׁוֹן נוֹהֵג אָז (אִיסוּר) ״חְמוּצוֹ . . נוֹהֵג כָּל שִׁבְעָה״זֹ, נָאר אַז דֶער קַרְבַּן פֶּסַח יַמְיִמְין אָיז אַזָא ווָאס אִיז (בִּלְשׁוֹן הַגְּמֶרָאִיּן) ״נָאֶכָל לְשִׁשָּׁה״יי -״שֶׁאוֹכְלִין עָלָיו מַצוֹת שִׁשָּׁה יַמִים״זֹ וְהַשָּׁנִי יוֹם אֶחָד״יי.

דִי חִילּוּקִים צְווִישְׁן כֶּּסַח רִאשׁוֹן אוּן שֵׁנִי קוּמֶען אַלְּס תּוֹצָאָה וּמְסוּבָּב פוּן דֵעם גָדַר פוּן יֵעדַערָן פוּן זֵיי.

15. Ibid. 96b.

16. *Ibid.* 95b. See the wording of the Talmud (*Pesachim* 96b, cited in the main text): "The prohibition [against] *chametz* is observed... for all seven [days]." Similarly, the Mishnah (*ibid.* 96a) states, "For [all] generations, the Pesach offering is observed for all seven [days]," although the intent is that the prohibition against *chametz* is observed for this number of days.

17. *Rashi, Pesachim*, 95b, s.v. *hane'achal*, explains that the Talmud

mentions six days because it is borrowing the wording of the verse (*Devarim* 16:8), "Partake of *matzos* for six days."

18. Rashi, Pesachim, loc. cit. The Pesach offering itself may only be eaten on the night of the fifteenth of Nissan. However, it must be eaten together with matzah. Since matzah is eaten throughout the Pesach holiday, the Pesach offering is considered as if it was "eaten for six [additional days]."

19. Tosefta, Pesachim 8:3.

^{13.} See the explanations of Rav Yehudah Yerucham Fishel Perlow, *loc. cit.*, in particular the introduction to general principle 7 and p. 243c, regarding the resolution of this question. He clarifies that since our Sages stated that *Pesach Sheni* is in independent festival, it can be concluded that it is also an independent *mitzvah*. This explanation is enhanced by the concepts that follow in the main text which clarify that the first Pesach and *Pesach Sheni* are fundamentally different in nature.

^{14.} The Mishnah, Pesachim 95a.

On Our Own Initiative

4. To explain the above: Simply put, the difference between the first Pesach and *Pesach Sheni* is that the obligation to bring the first Pesach offering follows the established order of the Torah, conforming to a prescribed time. By contrast, the obligation to bring the *Pesach Sheni* offering does not follow the established order; it is not a scheduled offering. Although those bringing the *Pesach Sheni* offering did not bring the *Pesach offering* at the prescribed time, we do not follow the rule that ordinarily applies:²⁰ "Once its day passed, the sacrifice is invalid." Instead, the Torah grants an opportunity to bring the sacrifice later. As the adage of my revered father-in-law, the Rebbe Rayatz,²¹ goes:

The message of *Pesach Sheni* is that "nothing is ever lost;"²² one can always correct the situation and make amends. Even one who was impure or was on a distant path²³ – and even if he brought himself to such a state willingly²⁴ – he can, nevertheless, make amends.

This resembles the difference between the Divine service of a *tzadik*, "a righteous man," and a *baal teshuvah*, "a penitent." A *tzadik* serves G-d via a straight path, i.e., according to the guidelines of the Torah, for "G-d made man upright." Although a *baal teshuvah* violated the guidelines of the Torah, G-d gives him the opportunity to correct his past and make up for any lack.

We find a similar divergence between the first Pesach and *Pesach Sheni* with regard to the spiritual state of the Jewish people the first time these sacrifices were brought. When the first Pesach sacrifice

דער חילוק, אין פשטות, צווישן פסח ראשון און פסח שני איז: פסח ראשון אָיז דֵער אוֹפֵן הַחִיוֹב פוּן הַקְרַבַת הַפֵּסַח ווִי סִ׳אִיז אויסָגֵעשְטֵעלִט און דַארְף זַיִין על פּי חֻדֵר פון תורה (בַּזְמַנוֹ); פֵּסח שֵני איז אופן החיוב שלא על פי סדר (שלא בִּזְמַנוֹ): דִי ווַאס הַאבָּן נִיט גֵעבָּרַאכִט דעם פַּסַח בִּזְמַנוֹ - אַף עַל פִּי כֵן זַאגָט מען ניט עבר יומו בטל קרבנויט נאר תורה גיט די געלעגנהייט צו ברענגען דעם קָרְבָּן שְׁכֶּעטֶער. וּכִפִּתגָם כִּבוֹד קַדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמו״רי״: פֶּסַח שַׁנִי עַנִיַנוֹ אִיז - עַס אִיז נִיטַא קֵיין ״פַארְפַאלֶען״, מֶען קֶען אַלֶע מָאל פאריכטען. אַפִּילוּ מִי שֶׁהַיָה טַמֵא, מִי שֶׁהָיָה בְּדֶרֶךְ רְחוֹקָה. אוּן אַפִּילוּ "לַכֶם"כֹּא, אַז דָאס אִיז גֶעווֶען בִּרְצוֹנוֹיכּג פוּנָדֶעסִטְווֶעגָן קֶען מֶען מִתַקֵן זַיִין".

ס'אִיז בְּדוּגְתָּא צוּם אוּנְטֶערְשַׁייד צְּוִיִישְׁן דֶער עֲבוֹדָה פּוּן אַ צַדִּיק אָדֶער פּוּן אַ בַּעַל הְשׁוּבָה: אַ צַדִּיק דִינְט דָעם אוֹיבֶּערְשָׁטְן לוֹיטְן דֶּרֶדְ הַיָּשֶׁר - "אֲשֶׁר עַשְׂה הָאֱלֹקִים אֶת הָאָדָם יָשָׁר"יי -עַל פִּי סֵדֶר דְּתוֹרָה; אַ בַּעַל הְשׁוּבָה ווָאס הָאט עוֹבֵר גָעווָען אוֹיף סֵדֶר ווָאס הָאט עוֹבֵר גָעווָען אוֹיף סֵדֶר הַתּוֹרָה, גִיט אִים דֶער אוֹיבֶּערְשְׁטֶער דִי מַשְׁלִים זָיִין הַחַסֵר;

און ווִי מִיר גָעפִינֶען דֶעם חִילּוּק אִין מַצַב בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל (בְּפֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן וּפֶּסַח שַׁנִי) בַּיִים עַרשָטן מַאל:

בַּיי דֵער הַקְרַבָּה פוּן פֵּסַח זַיִינַען

ד. דער ביאור אין דעם:

^{20.} Berachos 26a; Sifri, cited by Rashi, Bamidbar 28:10, 14; et al.

^{21.} Hayom Yom, Entry 14 Iyar, Sefer HaSichos 5701, p. 115. See the elabo-

rate explanations in *Likkutei Sichos*, Vol. 18, p. 126ff.

^{22.} In the oft-quoted Yiddish original, *Nitto kein farfaln!*"

^{23.} Bamidbar 9:10.

^{24.} See *Likkutei Sichos*, Vol. 8, p. 74, footnote 60, Vol. 12, pp. 216-217.

^{25.} Koheles 7:29.

was originally brought, it was as if the Jews were newborn children, as implied by the imagery the Prophet Yechezkel uses. ²⁶ Thus, like newborns, the Jews had no sins. Moreover, they had fulfilled the *mitzvos* of circumcision and the Pesach sacrifice, concerning which it is written, ²⁷ "Through your blood, you will live.... Through your blood you will live." Thus, their spiritual standing was that of *tzadikim*. To express this in *halachic* terms: At that time, the Jews had completed ²⁸ – or at least were in the initial stage – of their conversion. ²⁹ "One who converts is like a newborn baby"; ³⁰ he has no sins, and he is told, ³¹ "May G-d reward your deeds. May you receive full recompense... (for) ³² com[ing] to seek refuge under His wings." ³³

By contrast, *Pesach Sheni* was instituted on behalf of those who were "impure because of contact with a corpse." (Death is a result of the sin of the Tree of

אִידְן גָעוֹעֶן אִין אַ מַצָּב פּוּן עֶרְשְׁט "גָעבָּארְן" גָעוֹאַרְן, כִּנְבוּאַת יָחָיִּקאל^{כד}, נִיטָא קִיין עֲבֵירוֹת אוּן דָא מִצְּוֹת מִילָה אוּן פֶּסַח - בְּדָמַיִּהְ חַיִי בְּדָמִיְהְ חֲיִי^{כַה}, אַ מַצָּב פּוּן צַּדִּיקִים - אוּן ווִי עַל פִּי הַהְּלֶכָה - (הַתְחָלַת?יֹ) "גִירוּת" - "וְגַר שִׁנְתְגַיֵּר כְּקָטָן שָׁנּוֹלֵד דָּמִי" ֹ, נִיטָא יַשְׁלֵּם ה' פָּעֵלֵך וּתְהִי מַשְּׂכָּרְתַּהְ יְשַׁלֵם ה' פָּעֵלֵך וּתְהִי מַשְׂכָּרְתַּהְ לַחֲסוֹת תַּחַת כְּנָפִיוֹל.

דַאקֶעגְן פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי אִיז גָעווָען פַאר דִי ווָאס ״הָיוּ טְמֵאִים (אוּן אִין טוּמְאָה גוּפָא - טְמֵא מֵת^לּ:) לְנֶפָשׁ אָדָם״לּא ווַאָס מִיתָה אָיז עַל יָדֵי חֵטָא עַץ

- 29. See Yevamos 46a-b; Kerisos 9a.
- 30. *Yevamos* 22a; note the sources mentioned there.
- 31. Rus 2:12.
- 32. This added word in the main text is sourced in Rus Rabbah (on the above verse), which states, "May G-d reward your deeds and may you receive full recompense from G-d.' Rabbi Chassa said, '(for) you came to seek refuge under His wings." There are commentators who have questioned Rabbi Chassa's intent since he does not seem to be adding

- 33. See the *Targum* to that verse, "Through this merit, you will be saved from the judgment of *Gehinom* and your portion will be together with that of Sarah, Rivkah, Rachel, and Leah." It is difficult to say that all of this was granted because of the kindness that Rus performed for Naomi. Instead, it was due to the merit of "coming to seek refuge under His wings," as mentioned above.
- 34. *Bamidbar* 9:6. In many contexts, the impurity stemming from contact with a human corpse is considered the most severe form of impurity (*Keilim* 1:4).

^{26.} Yechezkel 16. The entire chapter describes birth of the Jewish people in metaphoric terms. For example (16:4): "As for your birth, when you were born your navel cord was not cut, and you were not bathed in water... nor were you swaddled..."

^{27.} Yechezkel 16:6; cited in connection with the blood of the circumcision and the Paschal sacrifice by Mechilta, Shmos 12:6 (cited by Rashi on that verse); Shmos Rabbah 17:3, 19:5, et al.

^{28.} Even though the Jews were the descendants of Yaakov and his sons, nevertheless, the Sages speak about conversion because - until the Exodus and the Giving of the Torah - the status of the Jewish people was the same as that of the Noachides. To attain their new status, they had to undergo a metamorphosis comparable to conversion. It would appear that, even though the Jews had merely circumcised themselves and brought a sacrifice, without immersing themselves in a mikveh, their conversion was complete because this constituted the entire conversion process at that time.

The conceptual difference whether or not their conversion was considered complete also leads to a difference in practice. Is a convert who had been circumcised but had not yet immersed in a mikveh obligated to bring a Pesach sacrifice? Or to cite another example: a person who underwent circumcision but not perivah (the removal of the membrane below the foreskin) before the commandment for periyah was given. See Tosafos, s.v. ki piligei, and Tosafos Yeshanim, Yevamos **46b.** This is not the place for further discussion of the matter.

anything more than the continuation of the verse itself. However, it can be said that, as stated in the main text, Rabbi Chassa is explaining why Rus was to be rewarded – because she came to seek refuge under G-d's wings. I recently found this explanation in the commentary Ein Chanoch. (Note: It appears that a printing error crept into the text and the intent is a commentary by that same author, entitled Etz Yosef, on Ein Yaakov, Bava Metzia 58b.)

Knowledge,³⁵ the source of all sins.³⁶) After acknowledging their state, saying, "We are impure because of [contact with] a corpse," they approached Moshe with a soul-felt request,³⁷ "Why should we be excluded from offering G-d's sacrifice at its appointed time together with the Children of Israel?" Their words and actions followed the steps prescribed for *teshuvah*: confession³⁸ and then a request that their lack be corrected – and indeed corrected in a complete manner. Not only did they desire to bring the offering, but they also desired the virtues of offering it at "its appointed time" and "together with the Children of Israel."³⁹

On this basis, we can understand the inner reason why G-d did not issue the command to the Jewish people to bring the *Pesach Sheni* offering initially, like almost all the other *mitzvos* of the Torah, but only after they were aroused and protested, "Why should we be excluded?"

As mentioned, the *Pesach Sheni* offering is associated with *teshuvah* and, by and large, the motif of *teshuvah* is initiated through an inner arousal on the part of the person returning to G-d. Even though he is, in a figurative sense, "impure because of [contact with] a corpse" – not in a state of purity and, certainly, not in a state of holiness – something inside prompts him to seek to draw close to G-d. In that state, he is not able to appreciate a revelation of G-dly light from Above. Instead, he is aroused to *teshuvah* on his own and endeavors to raise himself from his lowly state.⁴⁰

Hence, the initiative for the *Pesach Sheni* offering – like that of *teshuvah* – came from the people themselves.

דערמיט איז מובן דער טעם (פַּנִימִי) ווַאס דִי מִצְוַה פוּן פַּסַח שַׁנִי אַיז נִיט גַעווַען אַין אַן אוֹפֵן אַז דַער אוֹיבֵערְשָׁטַער הַאט דַערוֹיף אַנגעזַאגט פון פָרִיעֵר ווִי כִּמעַט אלע ציוויי התורה, נאר דוקא נאכדעם ווי די אידן זיינען נתעורר געווַארָן אוּן געבּעטָן ״לַמַּה נְגַרַע גו"' - וויִיל די תנועה פון תשובה קומט (בַּדֵרֶהְ כַּלַל) דוּרְדְּ דַער התעוררות פון דעם בעל תשובה: כאטש ער איז אין א מצב פון "טַמֵא לְנָפֵשׁ אַדַם" - הֵיפֵּךְ דְּטַהַרָה וְעַל אַחַת כַּמַה וְכַמַה נִיט קדוּשָה, ער איז ניט שַיִיך צו דערהערן אַ גילוי אור מלמעלה, דאר ווערט ער נתעורר מצד עצמו - מלמטה לְמֵעְלָה - בָּתְשׁוּבֵה יֹי.

הַדַּעַתִ^{ינ}, שׁוֹרֶשׁ פוּן אַלֶּע חַטְאִים ^ל), אוּן זִיי זַיִינֶען גֶעקוּמֶען מִיט אַ בַּקְשָׁה נַפְשִׁית - נָאכְן מוֹדֶה אוּן מִתְוַדֶּה זַיִין זִיךְ ״אֲנַחְנוּ טְמֵאִים לְנֶפֶשׁ אָדָם - לָמָה נִגְּרַע לְבִלְתִּי הַקְרִיב אֶת קְרְבַּן ה׳ בְּמוֹעֲדוֹ בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאַל ״לֹי - בְּדוּגְמַת תְשׁוּבָה הַחָּמַר, תִּיקוּן בִּשְׁלֵימוּת (נִיט נָאר הַחָמַר, תִּיקוּן בִּשְׁלֵימוּת (נִיט נָאר מוֹן ״בְּמוֹעֲדוֹ״ אוּן פון ״בְּתוֹךְ בְּנֵי ישַׂרָאַל ״לֹי).

^{35.} *Shabbos* 55b. See *Likkutei Sichos*, Vol. 7, p. 169, footnote 55.

^{36.} See *Torah Or*, p. 79d; the *maamar* entitled *Basi LeGani*, 5711, ch. 2.

^{37.} Bamidbar 9:7.

^{38.} The concept that their initial words – "We are impure because of [contact with] a corpse" represent a confession – clarifies why this was stated before their request, "Why should we be excluded?" Otherwise,

that initial statement is problematic as has been noted by the commen-

^{39.} It is possible to say that an allusion to this aspect of their request is found in G-d's response to their appeal (*Bamidbar* 9:12) – that they should, "Offer [the *Pesach Sheni* sacrifice] according to *all* the statutes of the [first] *Pesach* [sacrifice]." Thus, it would be considered as if they brought it at "its appointed time" and "together with

the Children of Israel." Otherwise, the response to this aspect of their request would appear to be lacking.

According to this understanding, the "compensation" and "rectification" (see sec. 1) brought about by the *Pesach Sheni* offering was entirely complete.

^{40.} See the elaborate explanation in *Likkutei Sichos*, Vol. 9, pp. 63-64 and, in particular, footnote 26 there. In that source, the Rebbe explains

A Reason for the Delay

5. Based on the above, it is possible to clarify another perplexing dimension of the narrative regarding the institution of the Pesach Sheni offering. Our Sages⁴¹ explain that the impure persons who requested to bring the Pesach sacrifice had contracted impurity because of contact with a corpse. Pesach eve was seven days after they contracted impurity. Although they were impure, they could have completed the purification process on that day. Accordingly, it would seem that the compensation for not bringing the Pesach sacrifice on its appointed day did not have to involve an entirely new motif. As Or HaChayim notes,42 the law regarding other sacrifices required to be brought on festivals is that if they were not brought on the first day of the festival, they could be brought for up to seven days afterwards.⁴³ On the surface, the same should have applied regarding the Pesach offering. Theoretically, the impure people could have brought the Pesach sacrifice during the subsequent seven days of the holiday. Why was it necessary for them to wait an entire month?

The inner rationale for the delay can be understood based on the above explanations: Not only does *teshuvah* make up for and compensate for any lack, it also represents an independent and distinct path in Divine service, "a festival in its own right." Accordingly, it receives its focus in a separate month, which alludes to a new development in Divine service.⁴⁴

ה. עַל פִּי הָאָמוּר ווֶעְרְט פַארְעָנְטְפֶּערְט אַ דְבָר תָּמוּהַ עַל פִּי נִגְלֶה: חַזַ״ל זָאגְן^{ליי} אַז דִי טְמֵאִים לְנֶפֶשׁ אָדָם אִיז חָל שְׁבִיעִי שֶׁלֶּהֶם בְּעֶרֶב פֶּסַח - עַל פִּי זֶה הָאט דָאךְ לִכְאוֹרָה גָעדַארְפְט זַיִין דֶער תַּשְׁלוּמִין זַייעֶרֶע נִיט אַ חִידּוּש דָבָר, אִין אַ חוֹדֶשׁ אַרוּם, נָאר -כָּל שִׁבְעָה, ווִי בַּיִי שְאָר קָרְבְּנוֹת דַערְמַאנָט עַס. דַערְמַאנָט עַס.

וְעַל פִּי הַנַּ״ל מוּבָן דֶער טַעַם הַפְּנִימִי): תְּשׁוּבָה אִיז נִיט נָאר מְמַלֵּא אוּן מַשְׁלִים הָחָסֵר, נָאר דָאס אִיז (אוֹיךְ) אַ דֶרֶךְ אִין עֲבוֹדַת הַשֵּׁם, אַ ״רֶגֶל בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ״, אִין אַ בָּעזוּנָדֶער חֹדֶשׁ (וְחִידוּשׁ בַּעַבוֹדָה).

A Path that Human Logic Could Not Chart

6. The Divine service of a *tzadik* is a straight path, charted by the Torah's guidelines. Nevertheless, there

וא"ו. הֲגַם אַז דִי עֲבוֹדָה פוּן אַ צַדִּיק אִיז אִין אַן אוֹפֶן ״יָשֶׁר״ עַל

that although there may be a Divine initiative prompting a person towards *teshuvah*, that initiative operates in a hidden fashion; it is not consciously perceived by that person. He feels that he must seek G-d on his

own. What then is motivating him? Since his inner core is "an actual part of G-d from Above" (*Tanya*, ch. 2), it innately seeks to return to its source.

^{41.} Pesachim 90b; Sukkah 25b.

^{42.} Or HaChayim, Bamidbar 9:7.

^{43.} Chagigah 9a, 17a.

^{44.} חודש, the Hebrew term for "month," shares its root with the word הידוש, "something new."

is an advantage in the Divine service of a baal teshuvah. ⁴⁵ A tzadik's Divine service involves, and has an effect on, holy matters, i.e., his Torah study and observance of mitzvos, and even on matters that are permitted, i.e., his mundane activities that are carried out "for the sake of Heaven." ⁴⁶ However, forbidden matters are beyond his sphere and must be avoided. There cannot be "a mitzvah that is made possible through a sin," ⁴⁷ because forbidden matters deriving from the three utterly impure kelipos cannot be refined. ⁴⁸ Therefore, they must be shunned and rejected – this is the manner in which the Torah prescribes dealing with them. ⁴⁹ However, the Divine service of a baal teshuvah that is motivated by a love of G-d transforms even his intentional sins that derive from these kelipos into merits. ⁵⁰

The power possessed by *teshuvah* to bring about such a transformation stems from a level of G-dliness that transcends the *Seder Hahistalshelus*, the chain-like progression of existence that brings into being, and defines the structure of, the natural order. From the standpoint of Torah – the source for the structure of this chainlike progression of existence – it is impossible to transform an intentional sin into a merit, as our Sages said,⁵¹ "They asked Wisdom..., Prophecy...]and[the Torah: What is the punishment for a sinner?" All – including even the Torah⁵² – did not allow for the possibility of *teshuvah*. It was only when the question was posed to "the Holy One, blessed be He,"⁵³ that He answered, "[The sinner] should repent and atonement would be granted him." It is specifically

פִּי סֵדֶר הַתּוֹרָה, פּוּנְדֶעְסְטְוֹעֶגְן אִיז דָא אַ מַעֲלָה אִין דָער עֲבוֹדָה פּוּן אַ בַּעַל תְּשׁוּבָה^{ליי}: דִי עֲבוֹדָה פּוּן אַ צַּדִּיק טוּט אוֹיף אִין דְּבָרִים שָׁבְּקְדוּשָׁה, אָדֶער עַל כָּל פָּנִים אִין דְבָרִים הַמּוּתָרִים. אָבָּער נִיט "מִצְוָה הַבָּאָה בַּעֲבִירָה"לי", עְנְיָנִים פוּן רַע מִשְׁלשׁ קְלִיפּוֹת הַטְּמָאוֹת לְגַמְרֵי קֶען מֶען נִיט מְבָרַר זַיִיןְ", דֶער סֵדֶר ווִי עֶס דַאִרְף זַיִין עַל בָּי תוֹרָה"; אָבֶער דִי עֲבוֹדָה פּוּן אִיז מְהַפֵּךְ אוֹיךְ זַיִינֶע זְדוֹנוֹת אִיז מְהַפֵּךְ אוֹיךְ זַיִינֶע זְדוֹנוֹת

און דֶער כּתַ ווָאס תְּשׁוּכָה הָאט אוֹיף דֶעם נֶעמְט זִיךְ פּוּן אַ בְּחִינָה וֹיָאס אִיז הָעכער פּוּן הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, מִצֵּד חֵדֶר דְּתוֹרָה, הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, מִצֵּד חֵדֶר דְתוֹרָה, הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, מִצֵּד חֵדֶר דְתוֹרָה, וֹיְשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, זִיטְא דִי זַאך פּוּן מְהַפֵּך זַיְיִין זְשְׁאֲלוּ לְחָכְמָה . . לְנְבוּאָה . . 'שְׁאֲלוּ לְחָכְמָה . . לְנְבוּאָה . . לְנְבוּאָה . . זְיִי אַלֶע, אוֹיךְ תוֹרָה״, הָאבְּן נִיטּ זֵיי אַלֶע, אוֹיךְ תוֹרָה״, הָאבְן נִיטּ זֵיי אַלֶע, אוֹיךְ תוֹרָה״, הָאבְן נִיטּ דֶּיִקְא ווָען "שְׁאֲלוּ לְהַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ בְּשׁוּבְה; הִעְּעֶער פּוּן הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוֹת בּרוּךְ אִיז גָעוֹנְען דָער עִנְטְפָער "יִעֲשֶׂה הִּיֹּא זִי זְיִעְשָׁה תִּבְּבָּה לִוֹ", וויִיל מִצֵּד הְשׁוּבִּה וְיִתְכַּבֶּר לוֹ", וויִיל מִצֵּד

^{45.} Regarding all the above, see Derech Mitzvosecha, p. 191a, et al.

^{46.} See Avos 2:12.

^{47.} *Berachos* 47b; note the sources cited there.

^{48.} *Tanya*, the beginning of ch. 37, *et al.* The term *kelipah* (plural *kelipos*) literally means "shell" or "peel." It refers to the spiritual forces that conceal G-dliness and make possible the existence of evil.

^{49.} See also Likkutei Torah, Shir

HaShirim, p. 6d.

^{50.} Yoma 86b.

^{51.} Yalkut Shimoni, Tehillim, sec. 702. See also Talmud Yerushalmi, Makkos 2:6.

^{52.} True, the answer the Midrash ascribes to the Torah – that the sinner should bring a guilt-offering – also involves teshuvah, because such an offering brings atonement only when accompanied by teshuvah. Nevertheless, teshuvah of this nature only transforms the willful trans-

gressions into inadvertent ones. See Or HaTorah, Devarim, Vol. 3, p. 1557ff.; Derech Mitzvosecha, the references to mitzvas eglah arufah in the indices, p. 209a, et al. See also the elaborate explanations in Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 4, p. 1152, footnote 12, and Vol. 13, pp. 76-77, sec. 6.

^{53.} The term *HaKadosh Baruch Hu*, "the Holy One, blessed be He," refers to a level of G-dliness that is *kadosh*, "holy," i.e., set apart and distinct, above the structure of the natural order.

the level of G-dliness that transcends the natural order, a level on which "darkness is like light,"⁵⁴ that allows for the possibility of transforming evil into good.⁵⁵

Based on the above, we can also understand the wording of the demand of the Jews who complained to Moshe, "Why should we be excluded?" On the surface, why would someone even think that they would be excluded? Similarly, with regard to the adage of my revered father-in-law, the Rebbe, that "the message of *Pesach Sheni* is that 'nothing is ever lost," why would one think that it is possible that something could be lost forever?

However, based on the above, we can understand. Our world – and even the Torah – has a structure and, according to that structure, *teshuvah* alone is insufficient⁵⁶ to transform intentional sins into merits. "It is already lost," because the undesirable act was already carried out and cannot be corrected. However, when Jews are aroused with a desire for *teshuvah* and demand, "Why should we be excluded?" their claim reaches a level above the natural order (as indicated by the statement, "They asked the Holy One, blessed be He"). From that level comes the answer, "Nothing is ever lost." This is the theme of *Pesach Sheni*.

Nevertheless, it is the Torah itself that relates and reveals these concepts to us. True, the Torah is structured according to the natural order. However, it is only enclothed within the natural order.⁵⁷ In essence, the Torah transcends the natural order entirely, as it is taught:⁵⁸ "The Torah and the Holy One, blessed

הֶעכֶער פּוּן הִשְׁתֵּלְשְׁלוּת, ווָאס דָארְטְן אִיז ״כַּחֲשֵׁיכָה כָּאוֹרָה״^{כּד}, קֶען אוידְ רַע נִתְהַפֵּדְּ ווֶערָן לְטוֹב^{כּד}.

על פּי זָה ווֶעט מֶען אוּיְהְ
פַּארְשָׁטִיין ווָאס זַייעֶר טַעֲנָה אִיז גֶעוּוֶען ״לָמָּה נָגָרַע גו״

- דְּלִכְאוֹרָה: פַּארְווָאס זָאל
מִלְכַתְּחַלָּה זַיִין דֶער קָסַלְקָא־דַעְתָּהְ
מּוֹרְי וְנָגָרַע״? וְעַל דֶּרָךְ זֶה אִין פִּתְגָם
הַנַּ״ל פּוּן כְּבוֹד קְדָשָׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי
אַדְמוּ״ר אַז דִי הוֹרָאָה פוּן פַּסַח שֵׁנִי
אַדְמוּ״ר אַז דִי הוֹרָאָה פוּן פַּסַח שֵׁנִי
אִיז אָז עָס אִיז נִיטָא קֵיין פַארְפַאלְן
בּפַארְווָאס זָאל מֶען טְרַאכְטְן אַז
עָס אִיז יָא פַארְפַּאלְן?

נָאר, כַּנַּ״ל: מִצַּד תּוֹרָה אַלֵּיין

הָעלְפְט טַאקֶע נִיט קֵיין תְּשׁוּבָה^{מּה}
צוּ מְהַפֵּךְ זַיִין דִי זְדוֹנוֹת לְזְכִיּוֹת כַּנַּ״ל,
סְ׳אִיז פַארְפַאלְן; נָאר דוּרְכָדֶעם
ווָאס אִידְן זַיִינֶען נִתְעוֹבר גְעווָארְן
מִיט אַ תְּנוּעָה פּוּן תְּשׁוּבָה: ״לָמָּה
נְגָּרַע גוֹ״, דָאס הָאט דֶערְלַאנְגָט
בִּיז צו ״(שְׁצֵּלוּ לְ)הַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ
בִּיז צו ״(שְׁצֵלוּ לְ)הַקְדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ
הוּא״ שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוֹת,
ווָאס פּוּן דָארְט אִיז דֶער עֶנְטְפֶּער,
אַז סְ׳אִיז נִיט פַארְפַאלְן - סְ׳אִיז דָא
דַער עָנְיַן פּוּן פַּסַח שֵׁנִי.

נָאר דָאס גוּפָּא ווָערְט דָערְצִיילְט אוּן נִתְגַלֶּה אִין אוּן דוּרְךְּ תּוֹרָה, ווַיִִיל הְגַם תּוֹרָה מִצַּד עַצְמָה אִיז בִּבְחִינַת הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, אָבֶּער אוֹרַיִתָא וִקוּדְשַׁא בִּרִיךְ הוּא כּוּלֵא

^{54.} Cf. Tehillim 139:12.

^{55.} See also *Likkutei Sichos*, Vol. 7, p. 23, and the sources cited there. G-d is entirely undefined and unlimited. Since, through *teshuvah*, a person connects to this transcendent level of G-dliness, his past conduct is not weighed according to the Torah's ordinary scales of judgment and his sins can be considered merits. See *Likkutei Sichos*, Vol. 27, p. 113,

⁽translated in *Selections from Likkutei Sichos*, *Vayikra*, p. 222ff.).

^{56.} Note that teshuvah is not effective in changing or nullifying a ruling or a punishment dictated by a Jewish court. This is recorded by Nodah B'Yehudah in a well-known responsum (Orach Chayim, Mahadura Kama, responsum 35).

^{57.} See the maamar entitled Vichol

Adam lo Yihiyeh, 5723 (Toras Menachem, Sefer HaMaamarim Melukat, Vol. 1, p. 74ff.)

^{58.} *Tanya*, beginning of ch. 23, quotes this concept in the name of the *Zohar*. This exact wording however is not found in the standard texts of the *Zohar*. Similar wording can be found in *Zohar*, Vol. I, p. 24a, Vol. II, p. 60a; *Tikkunei Zohar*, *Tikkun* 6 and *Tikkun* 22.

be He, are entirely one." Accordingly, everything – even those concepts that transcend the natural order – is revealed through the Torah.⁵⁹

חַדּמּי, אַלֶּע עִנְיָנִים, אוֹיךְּ דִי ווָאס זַיִינֶען לְחַעְלָה מֵהִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, ווֶעְרְן נִתְגַּלֵּה דוּרְךָ תּוֹרָהִיּי].

Rising Above Time

7. The above also explains the distinctions between the first Pesach and *Pesach Sheni* mentioned above (sec. 3).⁶⁰

On the first Pesach – identified with the Divine service of *tzadikim* – a Jew has nothing to do with evil; it must be rejected entirely. For this reason, not only may *chametz* not be eaten, we may not possess any trace of it.⁶¹ Following the same motif, on the first Pesach, the festival lasts seven days – for the Divine service of *tzadikim* is ordered and structured. Accordingly, like the natural order, it consists of seven days, corresponding to the seven Divine emotive attributes.⁶²

ז. דָאס אִיז אוֹיךְ דֶער בִּיאוּר אִין דִי אוֹיבֶּענְדֶערְמָאנְטֶע (סְעִיףְ ג) חִילּוּקִים צווישׁן פּסח ראשׁון אוּן פּסח שׁנִימּיּ:

פַּסַח רִאשׁוֹן - עֲבוֹדַת הַצִּדִּיקִים - הָאט מֶען נִיט צוּ טָאן מִיט רַע, דֶעם רַע אָיז מָען וֹיט צוּ טָאן מִיט רַע, דֶעם רַע אִיז חָמֵץ אָסוּר בְּבַל יֵרֶאֶה וּבַל יִמְצֵא^{מט}; אוּן דְערְבָּאר אִיז דָער יוֹם טוֹב שְׁבְעַת דְעַרְפַּאר אִיז דָער יוֹם טוֹב שְׁבְעַת יָמִים - ווָארוּם עֲבוֹדַת הַצַּדִּיקִים אִיז אַן עֲבוֹדָה בְּסֵדֶר וְהַדְרָגָה, סְ׳אִיז הִשְׁׁלְשְׁלוּת, עֶס אִיז אוֹיסְגֶעשְׁטֶעלְט הִשְׁלְשׁלוּת, עֶס אִיז אוֹיסְגֶעשְׁטֶעלְט הִיֹץ זְי יָמִים, ז' מִדּוֹת וכו".

59. See the series of maamarim entitled BeShaah Shehikdimu, 5672, Vol 3, p. 1408; Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 1, p. 75, Vol. 4, pp. 1345, 1350, et al. 60. See similar explanations in Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 7, p. 327.

61. See the maamar entitled Lehavin Inyan Pesach Sheni (Or HaTorah, Bamidbar, Vol. 2, pp. 367-368), which explains that the first Pesach and Pesach Sheni are identified with the Divine services of iscafia (subjugating evil) and ishapcha (transforming it) respectively.

The first Pesach involves departing from evil, subjugating one's desire for it. Therefore, *chametz* is forbidden. On *Pesach Sheni*, after one has already departed from evil, it is possible to transform it. Therefore, on that day, one may possess both *chametz* and *matzah*.

See Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 4, p. 1301, where the Rebbe explains that the above distinction parallels the distinction between baalei teshuvah and tzadikim in an opposite manner than in the main text here. There, he explains that the first Pesach resembles the Divine service of

baalei teshuvah who must reject evil, saying – to borrow the wording of Yalkut Shimoni, Vayikra, sec. 626 – "I cannot bear to eat pork... I cannot bear to engage in forbidden intimate relations."* (Likkutei Torah, Devarim 9d); consult that source.

Pesach Sheni, by contrast, parallels the Divine service of tzadikim who must say, "I could bear [the violation of these prohibitions] but what can I do, my Father in Heaven has prohibited my [violating them."]

Nevertheless,** those statements do not contradict those in the main text. The explanation in Likkutei Sichos, loc. cit., refers to the refinement achieved within the person himself. By contrast, here the emphasis is on: a) the fundamental motifs of the Divine service performed on the first Pesach and on Pesach Sheni; the motif of the first Pesach is one characteristic of tzadikim, while that of Pesach Sheni is one characteristic of baalei teshuvah; b) the refinement of one's intentional sins which, on the first Pesach, sins are merely rejected, while on Pesach Sheni, they can be transformed.

Nevertheless, further analysis is still necessary.

- * The concept mentioned in the footnote above can be connected to those previously explained in the main text (sec. 4) that the Jews were considered as converts after the Exodus from Egypt. The reason a baal teshuvah must say, "I cannot bear...," is because he must be very careful that he will not revert to his previous mode of conduct (Likkutei Torah, loc. cit.). Our Sages (Kiddushin 17b) voice this same concern regarding a convert.
- ** Also, Likkutei Sichos, loc. cit., is speaking about a lower level of teshuvah were there is still concern that the baal teshuvah_might revert to his previous mode of conduct as explained in the previous marginal note. By contrast, the main text here is speaking about teshuvah motivated by great love, which, as stated in Tanya, ch. 7, transforms intentional sins into merits.
- **62.** The seven *middos*, Divine emotive attributes, are reflected in the Seven Days of Creation and are the

By contrast, *Pesach Sheni* is identified with the Divine service of *teshuvah*, which transforms intentional sins into merits. As such, there is a potential to refine even *chametz*. Therefore, it is permitted to possess both *chametz* and *matzah* on that day.⁶¹

Similarly, since *teshuvah* transcends the order and structure of the natural order, as explained above, *Pesach Sheni* is celebrated for only *one* day. In this instance, the number one does not represent a minimal amount, the lowest number, but rather points to a rung above all numbers, where there is no place for limitation or division. To cite a parallel: *Torah Or*⁶³ explains that Shavuos is only one day because, "Shavuos is the time of the acceptance of the Torah that embodies the attribute of *kesser* that is identified with the quality of *yechidah*, the loftiest level of the soul, that transcends [all] division."

This also relates to the narrative in the Talmud⁶⁴ regarding the *teshuvah* of Rabbi Elazar ben Durdaya,⁶⁵ which motivated Rabbi Yehudah *HaNasi* to "cry and say, 'There are those who acquire their [share in the] World [to Come] over the course of years and there are those who acquire their [share in the] World [to Come] in one moment."

The Divine service of the *tzadikim* is carried out in a structured manner. Since their service involves a level of G-dliness associated with the distinctions of the natural order, it takes several years for them to achieve their goal.⁶⁶

By contrast, Rabbi Elazar ben Durdaya exemplified the Divine service of *teshuvah*. More specifically, within the realm of *teshuvah* itself, his *teshuvah* was of a unique nature. He "lowered his head between his

מה שאין כן פסח שני -עבודת התשובה, וואס איז מהפך אויך זדונות לזכיות - קען מען דַערְפַאר מָבַרֵר זַיִין אוֹיךְ דַעם חמץ מט "חמץ". און דעריבער איז ומצה עמו בבית"; און וויבאלד עבודת התשובה איז למעלה מהגבלה והשתלשלות כנ"ל, דעריבער איז עס יום אַחָד ווַאס ווַיִיזָט (נִיט אוֹיף אַן עִנִיַן שֵׁל מיעוט, נאר, אדרבה) אויף העכער פון הַגִבַּלַה און הִתְחַלְּקוֹת. און ווִי עס איז מבואר אין תורה אור^{מא} דעם טעם פארוואס שבועות איז יום אחד, ווייל שבועות איז "זמן קבלת התורה שהוא בבחינת הַכֶּתֵר שָהוא בַּחִינַת יְחִידַה שַלְמַעַלָה מֵהָתְחַלְקות כו״.

און דָאס אִיז אוֹיך ווָאס דִי גְּמָרָא^{ינ} דָערְצִיילְט בַּנּוֹגֵעַ דָער גְּמָרָא^{ינ} דָערְצִיילְט בַּנּוֹגֵעַ דָער בְּיָיָא רְשִׁיּבָּה פוּן ר' אֶלְעָזָר בֶּן דּוּרְדַיָּא - "בָּכָה רַבִּי וְאָמֵר יֵשׁ קוֹנֶה עוֹלְמוֹ בְּּכָמָה שָׁנִים וְיֵשׁ קוֹנֶה עוֹלְמוֹ בְּּטְּעָה אַחַת": עֲבוֹדַת הַצִּדִּיקִים אִיז בְּסֵדֶר וְהַדְּרָגָה אוּן דֶערִיבֶּער אִיז בְּסֵדֶר וְהַדְרָגָה אוּן דֶערִיבֶּער הָתְחַלְּקוֹת"; מַה שָׁצִין כֵּן בַּיי ר' בְּתְחַלְקוֹת"; מַה שָׁצִין כֵּן בַּיי ר' אֶלְעָזָר בָּן דּוּרְדַיָּא, ווָאס בַּיי אִים אִיז גָעוֹנֶען עֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה, אוּן אִיז גָעוֹנֶען עֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה, אוּן אִין תְּשׁוּבָה גוּפָא, אִין אַן אוֹכָן פוּן אִין בְּנִשׁ בָּיִן בִּרְכִּיו - הָעַבֶער פּוּן "רִאשׁוֹ בֵּין בִּרְכִּיו - הָעַבֶער פוּן הִירִאשׁוֹ בֵּין בִּרְכִיוֹ - הָעַבֶער פוּן

source for the creative energy that brings our world into being. Each day of creation expressed a different *middah*, setting the pattern of nature for all time. See *Torah Or*, p. 109d ff.

^{63.} *Ibid.* See also the maamar entitled *Lehavin mah SheShavuos Yom*

Echad (Or HaTorah, Bamidbar, Vol. 5, p. 1573).

^{64.} Avodah Zara 17a. See Maamarei Admur HaZakein, 5562, p. 13; Derech Chayim, as cited in the indices entry "Elazar ben Durdaya."

^{65.} See also p. ??? below, which men-

tions the *teshuvah* of Rabbi Elazar ben Durdaya. **REFERENCE IS TO NASO 3**

^{66.} Note that *shanim*, Hebrew for "years," shares its root letters with *shinui*, Hebrew for "change." See *Or HaTorah*, *Bereishis*, Vol. 2, p. 338b.

knees" – reflecting a level loftier then the distinctions between his head and feet⁶⁷ – "and wept exceedingly, until his soul expired."⁶⁴ Accordingly, he "acquire[d] his [share in] the World [to Come] in one moment," because, as the *Zohar* states,⁶⁸ *teshuvah* – which can transpire in a single moment – taps into a dimension of G-dliness that transcends the distinctions of the natural order and the structure of time.

הְתְחַלְּקוּת דְּרֹאשׁוֹ וּבִרְכָּיוּ - וְגָעָה בִּבְכִיָּה״נּ, אִיז גָעווֶען ״קוֹנָה עוֹלָמוֹ בְּשָׁעָה אַחִת״. וּבִלְשׁוֹן הַזּהַר^{נה}, אַז תִּשׁוּבָה אִיז ״בִּשְׁעָתַא חַדָא״.

How the Months Differ

8. The difference between the first Pesach and *Pesach Sheni* is also reflected in the months in which they are celebrated: The first Pesach is celebrated in the month of Nissan and *Pesach Sheni* in the month of Iyar.⁶⁹

There is a well-known⁷⁰ difference between the month of Nissan (the first month) and the month of Iyar (the second month): Nissan is characterized by eliciting and revealing G-dly light from Above downward. The revelation of light from Above does not bring about a lasting refinement of the created beings in the lower realm. At the immediate time of the revelation, it merely rejects evil; it does not refine it.⁷¹ This resembles the Divine service of *tzadikim*⁷² which involves only matters associated with G-dly light, e.g., the Torah and its *mitzvos* but not matters associated with evil. They are rejected and avoided entirely.

The month of Iyar is characterized by elevating the material plane. Through this mode of Divine service, the material plane is refined and improved in a lasting manner.⁷¹ Therefore, the *mitzvah* of counting the *Omer* is primarily associated with the month of Iyar,⁷³ for counting the *Omer* brings about the refine-

ח. דער חִילּוּק הַנַּ״ל צְּווִישְׁן פֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן אוּן פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי דְרִיקְט זִיךְ אוֹיס אוֹיך אִין דֶעם ווָאס פֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן אִיז אִין חוֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן, אוּן פֵּסַח שֵׁנִי אִין חוֹדֵשׁ אִיַּיריי:

סְ׳אִיז יָדוּעַ" דֶער חִילוּק צְּווִישְׁן חוֹדֶשׁ נִיסָן (חוֹדֶשׁ הָרִאשׁוֹן) אוּן חוֹדֶשׁ אִיִּיר (חוֹדֶשׁ הַשָּנִי): נִיסָן אִיז הַמְשָׁכָה וְגִילוּי מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַשָּה, וּנְאס דֶער גִילוּי מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַשָּה, וּנְאס דֶער גִילוּי אוֹר מִלְמַעְלָה לְּמַשָּה, פּוֹעַל׳ט נִיט קֵיין זִפּוּךְ בַּר קַיָּמָא, לְתָמִיד, אִין דֶעם ״מַשָּה״, עֶר אִיז לְתָמִיד, אִין דֶעם ״מַשָּה״, עֶר אִיז בְּאוֹתָה שָׁעָה, בְּלוֹיז דוֹחֶה דֶעם רַעִּים. דָאס אִיז עַל דֶּרֶךְ עֲבוֹדָה אִיז רַעַבּיִקיםים וּוְאס זִייעֶר עֲבוֹדָה אִיז הַיִּצְר עְבוֹדָה אִיז עִל יָנִים פוּן בוּן רַע אִין עִנְיָנִים פוּן אוֹר, עִנְיָנִים פוּן רַע זַיִּינֶעוּן זֵיי דוֹחֶה.

דֶער עְנְיֶן פּוּן אַיָּיר אִיז הַעְלְאָה מִלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה, ווָאס מְ׳אִיז מְבָּרֵר לְתָמִיד וּמְזַבֵּךְ אוּן מַעֲלָה דֶעם מַטָּה. דֶערְפַאר אִיז דִי מִצְוָה פּוּן סְפִירַת הָעוֹמֶר שַׁיֶכֶת בְּעִיקְרָה צוּ חוֹדֵשׁ אִיַּיר , ווַיִּיל סְפִירַת הַעוֹמֵר

^{67.} See also *Torah Or*, the beginning of *Parshas VaEira*.

^{68.} Zohar, Vol. I, p. 129a.

^{69.} See Or HaTorah, Bamidbar, loc. cit.; Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 4., loc. cit.

^{70.} See Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 1,

Parshas Emor, Vol. 4, loc. cit., Vol. 8, pp. 6, 235ff., et al.

^{71.} See Or HaTorah, Bamidbar, loc. cit.; Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 4., loc. cit., where it is explained that the first Pesach and Pesach Sheni are identified with the Divine services of isca-

fia (subjugating evil) and ishapcha (transforming it) respectively, as mentioned in footnote 61 above.

^{72.} See footnote 61 above.

^{73.} See *Likkutei Sichos*, Vol. 1, *loc. cit.*

ment and improvement of our emotional attributes. This resembles the Divine service of *teshuvah*⁷² through which the lowest dimension of material existence is elevated to the extent that even evil is transformed into good.

In general, the distinction between these two months resembles the distinction between the months of Nissan and Tishrei. As is well known,⁷⁴ the month of Nissan is identified with the Divine service of *tzadikim*, while Tishrei is identified with the Divine service of *baalei teshuvah*.

טוּט אוֹיף דֶעם בִּירוּר וְזִיכּוּךְ הַמִּדּוֹת. דָאס אִיז עַל דֶּרֶךְ עֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה^{ני} ווָאס דוּרְךְ אִיר אִיז מֶען מְבָּרֵר דֶעם מַטָּה מַּטָּה בְּיוֹתֵר, בִּיז אַז אוֹיךְ עָנִינִים פּוּן רַע ווַערָן נַתְהַפֶּךְ לְטוֹב.

[יבַכְלֶלוּת אִיז דָאס דוּגְמַת הַחִילּוּק פּוּן חוֹדָשׁ נִיסָן אוּן תִּשְׁרֵי, כְּיָדוּעַסֹּא אַז חוֹדָשׁ נִיסָן אִיז עֲבוֹדַת הַצַּדִּיקִים, אוּן תִּשְׁרֵי - עֲבוֹדַת הַתִּשׁוּבָה].

Three Modes of Teshuvah

9. Based on the above – that *Pesach Sheni* is identified with the Divine service of *teshuvah* – it is possible to understand the inner reasons for the three opinions regarding *Pesach Sheni* mentioned in sec. 1 above, concerning which can be applied the adage, ⁷⁵ "These and these are the words of the living G-d."

In general, *teshuvah* is expressed through three different motifs:

- a) There is a conception of *teshuvah* as rectification. Initially, at the time the sin was committed, the person had the potential to immediately rectify it through *teshuvah*. To cite a parallel: When a person did not offer the Pesach sacrifice at its proper time, the potential to rectify this lack was available for him; he knew that he could offer the *Pesach Sheni* sacrifice a month later. A similar conception of *teshuvah* applies regarding ordinary sins; at the time one sins, he already has the possibility to correct his conduct through *teshuvah*.
- b) There is a conception of *teshuvah* as compensation. This refers to *teshuvah* for a sin carried out with the thought that "I will sin and then I will repent." Our Sages state⁷⁶ that in such an instance, the person "is not given the opportunity to do *teshuvah*."

ט. עַל פִּי הַנַּ״ל, אַז פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי אִיז דִי עֲבוֹדָה פּוּן הְשׁוּבָה, ווֶעט מֶען פַּארְשְׁטִיין דָעם טַעַם, בִּפְנִימִיּוּת הָענְיָנִים, ווָאס אִין פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי זַיִינֶען פַאראן דְרַיי (דִיעוֹת וְ)אוֹפַנִּים (דְּאֵלוּ וְאֵלוּ דְּבְרֵי אֱלֹקִים חַיִּים בַּנַ״ל סְעִיף א - ווַיִיל בִּכְלָלוּת זַיִינֶען פַארַאן (אָט דִי) דְרַיי אוֹפַנִּים אִין תְּשׁוּבָה:

א) ״תַּקַנְתָּא״ דִתְשׁוּבָה: דָאס ווָאס גְּלַיִיךְ בַּיי מַעֲשֵׁה הַחֵטְא הָאט עֶר דִי תַּלְיִךְ בַּיי מַעֲשֵׁה הַחֵטְא הָאט עֶר דִי תַּקְנָה פוּן תְשׁוּבָה - אַזוֹי ווִי בַּיִים פַארְפָעלְן דֶעם פֶּסַח רִאשׁוֹן אִיז פַאר אִים תֵּיכָף גְרֵייט דִי תַקְנָה פוּן פָסַח שֵׁנִי - דֶער אוֹפֶן אִין תְשׁוּבָה ווִי בַּחֲטָאִים סְתַּם, שׁוֹין בְּשַׁעַת הַחֵטְא אִיז פַארַאן דִי אָפְשָׁרִיּוּת הַתִּיקוּן דוּרָךְ תִּשׁוּבַה.

ב) ״תַּשְׁלוּמִין״ דְּתְשׁוּבָה: דִי תְּשׁוּבָה אוֹיף אַ חֵטְא ווָאס אִיז גֶעטָאן גֶעווָארְן אִין אַן אוֹפֶן פּוּן ״אָחְטָא וְאָשׁוּב״, ווָאס דַאן אִיז ״אֵין מַסְפִּיקִין בְּיָדוֹ לַעֲשׁוֹת תְשׁוּבָה״סֹּ

^{74.} See the *maamar* entitled *Ha-Chodesh* (*Or HaTorah*, *Shmos*, Vol.

^{1,} p. 257ff).

At the time he sinned, the potential to rectify his conduct through *teshuvah* was denied him since it was the potential to do *teshuvah* that caused him to sin in the first place.⁷⁷ (This resembles the concept that "an accuser cannot become a defender.")⁷⁸ Nevertheless, a person can rectify the sin through his efforts. If he "presses forcefully... and does *teshuvah*, his *teshuvah* is accepted."⁷⁹

c) There is a conception of *teshuvah* as "a festival in its own right." This refers to *teshuvah* carried out by *tzadikim*. As is well known, ⁸⁰ unlike the mistaken but popular opinion, *teshuvah* is not necessarily limited to atoning for sin. Instead, it is a path of Divine service that is open even to those who are pure of sin, as it is said, ⁸¹ "Mashiach will come to motivate *tzadikim* to do *teshuvah*."

True, as reflected by the adage of my revered father-in-law, the Rebbe, "the message of *Pesach Sheni* is that 'nothing is ever lost...,' even one who was impure ... and even if he brought himself to such a state willingly can, nevertheless, make amends," i.e., it relates to *teshuvah* following a transgression. Nevertheless, in a general sense, all the different modes of *teshuvah* – including the *teshuvah* of *tzadikim* – are present in *Pesach Sheni*. This parallels the month of Tishrei, for, as explained in sec. 8, Tishrei is identified with *teshuvah*, including all modes of *teshuvah* including the *teshuvah* of *tzadikim*.82

בְּשַׁעַת מַצְשֵׂה הַחֵטְא הָאט עֶר נִיט דִי תַּקְנָה פּוּן תְּשׁוּבָה, ״הוֹאִיל וְהַתְּשׁוּבָה גוֹרְמֶת לוֹ לַחֲטוֹא״סֹ [עַל דֶּרֶךְ ווִי ״אֵין קַטֵּגוֹר נַעֲשֶׂה סַנֵּגוֹר״סֹן; אָבָּער שְׁפָּעטָער אוֹיבּ ״דָּחַק וְנִתְחַזַּק כו׳ וְעָשָׂה תְשׁוּבָה מְקַבְּלִין תְשׁוּבָתוֹ״סֹּ.

ג) "רֶגֶל בִּפְנֵי עַצְמוֹ": דֶער עִנְיָן פּוּן
תְּשׁוּבַת הַצַּדִּיקִים, וּכְיָדוּעַ^ס אַז עִנְיַן
הַתְּשׁוּבָה אִיז נִיט - כְּטָעוּת הָעוֹלֶם אוֹיף חֲטָאִים דַוְקָא, נָאר סְ'אִיז אַ דֶרֶךְ
אִין עֲבוֹדַת ה', ווָאס אִיז שַׁיִּיךְ אוֹיךְ
בִּיי דִי ווָאס זַיִינֶען רֵיין פּוּן חֲטָאִים,
וְכַפַּאֲמָרִסּה: מְשִׁיחַ אָתָא לַאֲתָבָא
וְכַפַּאֲמָרְסּה: מְשִׁיחַ אָתָא לַאֲתָבָא

און הָגַם אַז דֶער עִנְיָן פון פֶּסָח שֵׁנִי אִיז (כְּפִתְגָם הַנַּ״ל דִּכְבוֹד קְדָשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוּ״ר, אַז ״עָס אִיז נִיטָא קֵיין ״פַארְפַאלֶען״.. אֲפִילוּ מִי שֶׁהָיָה טָמֵא.. אֲפִילוּ ״לָכֶם״, אַז דָאס אִיז געווָען בַּרְצוֹנוֹ כו׳״) תְּשׁוּכָה עַל חֵטְא - פוּנְדָעסְטְווֹעְגְן, זַיִינָען בִּכְלָלוֹת, פַּארַאן, אַלֶע אוֹפַנִּים פוּן תְשׁוּכָה אִין פָּסָח שֵׁנִי, אוֹיךְ תְשׁוּכַת הַצַּדִּיקִים. [בְּדוּגְמַת חוֹדֶשׁ תִשְׁרֵי - ווָאס פָּסַח שַׁנִי אִיז דוּגְמַת חוֹדֶשׁ תִשְׁרֵי, כַּנַּ״ל סְעִיף ח - ווָאס אִיז אִין זִיךְ כּוֹלֵל אַלֶּע אוֹפַנֵּי הַתְּשׁוּבָה, אוֹיךְ תְּשׁוּבַת

^{77.} Tanya, Iggeres HaTeshuvah, Ch. 11; where the Alter Rebbe explains that the reason such a person did not hold himself back from sinning was because he knew that he would have the opportunity to do teshuvah afterwards.

^{78.} Cf. Berachos 59a, et al. See the end of the commentary of *Tzafnas Panei'ach*, *Hilchos Yibbum* 4:20, with regard to one who says, (*Yoma*

⁸⁵b), "I will sin and Yom Kippur will atone for me." In both instances, since the factor that will lead to atonement in fact led to sin, under ordinary circumstances, it cannot bring about atonement afterwards.

^{79.} Iggeres HaTeshuvah, loc. cit. Similar concepts are explained in Tanya, ch. 25.

^{80.} Likkutei Torah, Devarim, pp.

²⁴d, 71c, Shir HaShirim, p. 66c, et al.

^{81.} Cited in *Likkutei Torah*, *Devarim*, p. 92b, *Shir HaShirim*, p. 50b. See *Zohar*, Vol. III, p. 153b, explained in *Likkutei Dibburim*, Vol. 1, p. 146a ff.

^{82.} This can be understood from explanations in the sources from *Likkutei Torah* cited in footnote 80.

A Divine Promise to the Estranged

10. The above statements regarding the conception of teshuvah as rectification lead to an additional explanation regarding the law83 that even a wicked person whose study and observance of the Torah and its mitzvos "adds power to kelipah" 48 must, nevertheless, study the Torah, even if it is without the proper intent because "later when he will do teshuvah... he will remove all the Torah [he studied] and the mitzvos [that he observed] from [the realm of] kelipah."83 Thus, it could be said that the reason he should study Torah while wicked is because from the outset it can be assumed that later he will do teshuvah. This is the unique dimension of the conception of teshuvah as rectification - that, initially, at the time a person sins, the Torah allows for the possibility of rectification through teshuvah.

True, the law that a person must study Torah even when he is characterized as wicked applies to all people so characterized, including one who says, "I will sin and I will repent," and who is not given the opportunity to rectify his conduct through teshuvah, as explained above. Nevertheless, that pronouncement is not relevant to the ultimate elevation of that person's Torah study, for his study is not a sin, and therefore not included in that pronouncement. He will certainly do teshuvah eventually, for we are promised: "Even one estranged will not be banished [in perpetuity]."84 Moreover, even the extreme minority of people who study Torah for the explicit intent of adding power to kelipah, relying on the fact that, ultimately, they will do teshuvah - in which case, their pronouncement "I will sin" refers to their Torah study as well - must also engage in Torah study.

Nevertheless, since a person who says "I will sin and do *teshuvah*" is not given the opportunity to do *teshuvah*, there is a difference between him and

יו"ד. עַל פִּי הַנַ״ל (בִּעְנַיַן תַקְנְתַא דתשובה) וועט צוקומען אַ תוספת בִּיאוּר אָין דֵעם דִין אַ אֲפִילוּ אַ רָשָׁע, ווָאס זַיִין תוֹרָה ומִצְווֹת איז "מוסיף כח בקליפות", דארף לערנען תורה אַפילו שלא לשמה, ווַיִיל ״כִּשֶׁיַחִזוֹר אַחַר כָּךְ בִּתִשׁוּבָה ... אַזַי מוֹצִיא מֵהַקּלִיפָּה כָּל הַתּוֹרָה וְהַמַּצְוֹת כו". דַאס הֵייסָט דַאס ווַאס ער לֵערָנִט תּוֹרָה ״בִּעוֹדוֹ רַשַע" אִיז מִלְכַתִּחִלָּה אוֹיפִן סִמַך פון דֵעם, ווַאס עֵר ווֵעט שִׁפֵּעטֵער תשובה טאן, ווייל דאס איז דער אויפטו פון "תַקַנְתָא" דתשובָה: אַז תורה גִיט מַלְכַתְּחַלָּה בִּשַעת מַעשה הַחָטָא דִי אָפְשַׁרִיות וְתַקַנַה פון תשובה.

אוּן הַגַם אַז אַט דֵער דִין - אַז אוֹיך ״בָּעוֹדוֹ רַשַּׁע״ דַארָף מֵען לערנען תורה - איז חל אויף אַלֶע סוגים פון רְשַעִים, אויך אַזַא ווַאס זאגט "אַחטא ואַשוב", וואס האט נִיט תַקַנָתַא דְתָשׁוּבָה כַּנַ"ל - אִיז - צום עלית הלימוד האט עס בּכַלל קַיין שיִיכות ניט, וויִיל דַער "אַחִטַא" אִיז דַאך נִיט דֵער לִימוּד - און עָס אִיז בַּוַדַאי אַז ״יַחִזור אַחַר כַּךְ בַּתְשוֹבַה" און נַאכִמֵער , אַז אַפִּילוּ, בִּמִיעוּטָא דְמִיעוּטָא -אַז ער לערנט, רַחַמַנא לצָלַן, כָּדֵי לָהוֹסִיף כֹחַ כו' און פַארלַאוָט זִיך ער - דַארָף ער אָקֿטָא וָאָשׁוּב" אויך לערנען,

נָאר עֶס אִיז דָא אַ חִילּוּק אִין דֶעם װִיבַּאלְד אַז ״אֵין מַסְפִּיקִין רני״י others. Since the opportunity for *teshuvah* is not granted him, he must rely on the Divine promise that even one who is "estranged" will "certainly ultimately do *teshuvah*" be it "in one incarnation or another, for 'even one estranged will not be banished in perpetuity." By contrast, one who has committed other sins, does not need the support of this Divine promise. From the outset, he is not "estranged," but merely distant, because even at the time of the transgression, the possibility of rectification through *teshuvah* is immediately granted him. This resembles the conception of *Pesach Sheni* as rectification.

בַּיִים לֶעצְטְן סוּג, דַארְף מֶען (מִצַד ״אֵין מַסְפִּיקִין כו״) אָנְקוּמֶען צוּם טַעַם אַז אוֹיךְ אַ ״נְדָּח״ אִיז מוּבְטָח אַז סוֹף־ סוֹף אִיז אוֹיךְ עֶר ״וַדַּאִי סוֹפּוֹ לַעֲשׁוֹת קשׁוּבָה״ע״, ״בְּגִלְּגוּל זֶה אוֹ בְּגִלְגוּל אַחֵר בְּמוֹ שֶׁכָתוּבע״ כִּי לֹא יִדַּח מִמֶּנוּ נִדְּח״״י; מַען נִיט אָנְקוּמֶען צוּם טַעַם פּוּן ״לֹא יִדַּח מִמֶּנוּ נִדָּח״ע״ - עֶר אִיז מִלְכַתְּחִלְּה (נִיט קֵיין ״נִדְח״, נָאר) בְּלוֹיז אַ ״רְחוֹק״, נוֹיִיל עֶר הָאט דָאךְ גְּלִייְךְ בְּשַׁעַת הַחַטְא דִי תַּקַנְתָּא דִּתְשׁוּבָה, בְּדוּגְמַת תַּקַנְתָא דָפֶסַח שֵׁנִי״.

Teshuvah and Redemption

11. Just as *Pesach Sheni* includes all types of *teshuvah*, even the *teshuvah* of *tzadikim*, so too, as a whole, the first Pesach includes all the

יא. כְּשֵׁם ווִי פֶּסָח שֵׁנִי אִיז כּוֹלֵל אַלֶע אוֹפַנֵּי תְשׁוּבָה, אוֹיך תְשׁוּבַת הַצַּדִּיקִים אַזוֹי אִיז עֵס בַּנּוֹגֵע צוּ פֵּסָח רְאשׁוֹן, -

When a person who studies Torah without any specific intent – "The matter is not dependent upon teshuvah" – his study has no obstacles preventing the Torah he studied from ascending. By contrast, a wicked person must do teshuvah to remove the Torah he studied and the mitzvos he observed from the realm of kelipah.

In *Tanya*, *loc. cit.*, the Alter Rebbe also mentions the Divine promise that the estranged will not be

banished for perpetuity but will do teshuvah and elevate the Torah that they studied. From the straightforward reading of Tanya, that statement also applies regarding a person who did not at all study the Torah for G-d's desired intent, but for an ulterior motive. In the main text above, we explained that this promise is only needed for someone who says, "I will sin and I will repent". Seemingly, this is not relevant to someone who is studying Torah for an ulterior motive. He does not have to do teshuvah to elevate his Torah study.

The seeming contradiction can be explained based on the premise that, in *Tanya*, the Alter Rebbe includes all those who study without proper intent. To use slightly different wording: The Alter Rebbe mentions the extremes on both ends of the spectrum – from the extreme of one who is "estranged" (which includes someone who studies Torah, saying "I will sin and I will repent") and the other extreme, someone who studies without any intent whatsoever – in which instance, his study is not even

enclothed in *kelipas noga*, a force, which though unholy, allows for the possibility that the G-dly spark[s] it contains ascend to holiness. The Alter Rebbe includes several levels in between these extremes (as evident from *Hilchos Talmud Torah*, *loc. cit.*, and the *Kuntreis Acharon* there). On all these levels, one should follow the general guideline, "A person should always occupy himself in the Torah and its *mitzvos* even when it is not for the [desired] intent, for study that is not for the [desired] intent will lead to study for the [desired] intent."

88. There are other examples of prohibitions that from their very outset can be rectified, for example, negative commandments that can be rectified through performing a positive commandment. Among the *mitzvos* in this category are burning sacrificial meat that was not eaten during the time allotted for its consumption, and sending away a mother bird from its nest, according to several opinions. See *Chulin* 141a-b, and the sources cited there.

^{85.} Tanya, ch. 39.

^{86.} The Alter Rebbe's Shulchan Aruch, loc. cit., Tanya, loc. cit.

^{87.} This resembles the statements in *Tanya, loc. cit.*, that a person who studies Torah without any specific intent should always study because later – when he studies with the proper intent – the Torah that he studied beforehand without any intent ascends upward. In such an instance, the advice is relevant even without the explanation that ultimately "even one who is estranged will not be banished [in perpetuity]."

expressions of the Divine service of *tzadikim*, even the *teshuvah* of the *tzadikim*. Therefore, although the Future Redemption will take place in the month of Nissan,⁸⁹ which is identified with the Divine service of the righteous and the redemption, it will also be associated with the Divine service of *teshuvah*. As mentioned above, *Mashiach* will motivate the *tzadikim* to do *teshuvah*.⁹⁰

We see a similar concept regarding the Pesach sacrifice offered in Egypt. At that time, G-d commanded the Jewish people,⁹¹ "Draw forth and/or acquire for yourselves [a lamb]," which our Sages⁹² interpreted as meaning, "Draw away your hands from false deities," i.e., it was a command to do *teshuvah*.

True, the Jews who had been circumcised before the Exodus from Egypt were considered as converts in the initial stage of conversion and thus were free from the taint of sin.93 Furthermore - and this is of primary importance - the command "draw forth" was issued to everyone to whom the additional command "and acquire" (u'kechu, וקחו) was issued. Indeed, the letter vav (meaning "and") implies that the second command is an addition that is joined to the first command. Thus, it applied to all Jews, even those who never had any connection to the worship of false deities. They did not have to do teshuvah for sins. Nevertheless, Divine service resembling the teshuvah of tzadikim was required of them. Since they were found in a world where false deities existed, it was necessary to command them, "Draw away your hands from false deities." Even a tzadik must realize that he lives in a world where false deities exist and, thus, he is distant from G-d. This realization should motivate him to teshuvah and restore his original closeness to G-d.

און כָעֵין זָה גַעפִינִט מֵען בַּיי פַּסַח מִצְרֵיִם, אַז עָס אִיז דַעמַאלָט געווען דער ציווי^{עה} "משכו וקחו לַכָם" ופַירשו חַזַ"לש "מִשׁכוּ יִדֵיכֶם מֵעֲבוֹדָה זַרָה", ווָאס דָאס איז אן ענין פון תשובה; חאטש די ווַאס הַאבָּן זִיךְ מַל גַעווַען קוֹדֶם יִצִיאַת מִצְרַיִם זַיִינֵען דַאך גֵעווַען ּכָּגֵר (בָּהַתִּחָלֶתוֹ) ּ וִעוֹד וִעִיקָר ןארןן געווארן - דאס איז געווארן צו יַעדַערָן ווַעמַען מֵען הָאט געזַאגָט "וּקָחוּ" (וּכָהַדִּיּוּק - בָּוַא"ו המוסיף ומחבר) - כולל די וואס הַאבָן קֵיין שַׁיִיכוּת נִיט גֵעהַאט צו עבודה זרה - ביי זיי איז עס ניט גַעווַען תִשובַה עַל חֵטָא, נַאר בָּדוֹגְמַת תִשובַת הַצַּדִיקִים, ווַאס זַיי גַעפִּינַען זִיך אִין אַן עולַם וואו ס'אִיז שַיִיך דִי מִצִיאות פון עבודַה זַרָה און מִ׳דַארף אַנִזאגן ״משכו יַדִיכֶם מֵעֲבוֹדַה זַרַה״.

אַז עֶס אִיז כּוֹלֵל אִין זִיךְ,
בְּכְלָלוּת, אַכֶּע אוֹפַנִּים אִין
עֲבוֹדַת הַצַּדִּיקִים, אוֹיךְ הְּשוּבַּת
הַצַּדִּיקִים; ווָאס דֶערְפַאר, כָאטשׁ
דִי גְאוּלָה הָעַתִידָה ווָעט זַיִין אִין
חוֹדֶשׁ נִיסָןְשִׁי - עֲבוֹדַת הַצַּדִּיקִים
ווֹעט זִי דָאךְ זַיִין פַארְבּוּנְדְן
יועט זִי דָאךְ זַיִין פַארְבּוּנְדְן
מִיט עֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה, וְכַנַּ״ל אַז
מְשִׁיחַ אָתָא לַאֲתָבָא צַדִּיקַיָּא
מָשִׁיחַ אָתָא לַבְאַתָּבָא

^{89.} This follows the opinion of Rabbi Yehoshua (*Rosh HaShanah* 11a). *Shmos Rabbah* 15:11 mentions only that view.

^{90.} Furthermore, the redemption itself is dependent on *teshuvah* (*Sanhedrin* 97b; *Rambam*, *Hilchos Teshuvah* 7:5). However, according

to Rabbi Yehoshua, if the Jewish people do not do teshuvah on their own initiative, "The Holy One, blessed be He will subject them to a king* ... and the Jewish people will repent and return to a good [path]" (Sanhedrin, loc. cit).

^{*} Characteristically, the Rebbe

omits the Talmud's description of this king – "whose decrees are as harsh as those issued by Haman."

^{91.} Shmos 12:21.

^{92.} Mechilta to that verse.

^{93.} See Tosafos, Kerisos 9a, s.v. dichtiv.

When One Includes Two

12. On this basis, it is understood why Rambam considers Pesach Sheni as a mitzvah in its own right, although one who offered the first Pesach sacrifice may not offer the Pesach Sheni sacrifice. These are considered two distinct mitzvos because the first Pesach and Pesach Sheni represent two different dimensions of Divine service. The first Pesach is identified with the Divine service of tzadikim and Pesach Sheni with the Divine service of baalei teshuvah. 94 Nevertheless, one is not required to bring the Pesach Sheni offering if he brought the first Pesach offering, because the first Pesach includes also the teshuvah of tzadikim. Consequently, it also includes the dimensions of Pesach Sheni that are an independent festival and mode of Divine service.

יב. על פי כל הנ"ל איז מובן דאס ווַאס דֵער רַמִבַּ״ם רַעכִנט פַּסַח שֵׁנִי אַלָס אַ מִצְוַה בִּפְנֵי עַצְמַהּ, כַאטשׁ אַז אַיינער ווַאס הַאט מַקרִיב גַעווַען פַּסַח רָאשׁוֹן קֵען דֵעם פַּסַח שָׁנִי נִיט מַקְרִיב זַיִין: פֶּסַח רָאשון און פֶּסַח שַנִי זַיִינַען טַאקע צווֵיי בַאזונדַערַע עבודות - פסח ראשון איז עבודת הַצַּדִיקִים, און פֶּסָח שֵׁנִי - עֲבוֹדַת ַהַתְשוּבַה בּא; אַבַער פוּנְדֵעסִטְווַעגָן, מַאנט זִיך נִיט הַקרַבַה פון פֵּסַח שֵנִי אויב ס'אִיז געווֵען דִי הַקְרַבָּה פון פַּסַח רָאשוֹן, ווַיִיל פַּסַח רָאשוֹן אִיז כולל אויך תשובת הַצַּדִיקִים, ובְּמֵילַא אָיז דָא אויך נִכְלַל דֵער עִניַן פון ״רָגֵל (ועבודה) בפני עצמו" שבפסח שני.

The Virtue of Baalei Teshuvah

13. Although teshuvah is also included in the first Pesach, i.e., the Divine service of tzadikim, since it involves the teshuvah of tzadikim, it does not possess the positive virtue of Pesach Sheni, which is fundamentally identified with teshuvah for sin,⁹⁴ i.e., rectification and compensation for one's previous failings. It is only that since Pesach Sheni includes all forms of teshuvah, it also includes the teshuvah of tzadikim.

The advantage of *teshuvah* for sin over the *teshuvah* of *tzadikim* **is twofold:**

a) The thirst and desire of a *baal teshuvah* to come close to G-d stems from his distance and sense "that until now his soul was in 'a parched land,'95 in 'the shadow of death,'96 [i.e.,] the *sitra*

יג. אַף עַל פִּי אַז אוֹיךְ אִין פֶּסַח רָאשׁוֹן - צַדִּיקִים - אִיז דָא תְּשׁוּבָה, װִיבַּאלְד אָבֶּער עֶס אִיז תְשׁוּבַת הַצַּדִּיקִים, הָאט זִי נִיט אִין זִיךְ דִי מַעֲלָה פון תְשׁוּבָה דְּפָסַח שֵׁנִי, ווָאס עִיקַר עַנְיָנו אִיז תְשׁוּבָה עַל חֵטְא^{פּא} - ״תַקַנְתָא״ וְ״תַשְׁלוּמִין״ [סְ׳אִיז נָאר אַז פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי אִיז כּוֹלֵל אַלֶע אוֹפַנֵּי תְשׁוּבָה, וּבְמֵילָא אִיז אִין אִים דָא אוֹיךְ תִשׁוּבַת הַצַּדִיקִים].

און דָאס אִיז אִין צְווַיִי עִנְיָנִים: (א) דָער צִמָּאוֹן פוּן אַ בַּעַל תְשׁוּבָה נָעמָט זִיךְ דַוְקָא דֶערְפוּן ווָאס ״עַד הַנָּה הַיִּתָה נַפִּשׁוֹ בָאָרֵץ צִיָּה וְצַלְמֵוֶת

^{94.} This is particularly true according to the ruling of *Rambam* (see footnote 7 above), that even according to the approach of Rabbi Yehudah *HaNasi*. *Pesach Sheni* also

failed to offer the first Pesach sacrifice is exempted from *kareis*.

^{95.} Cf. Tehillim 63:2.

^{96.} Cf. ibid. 23:4.

achra."⁹⁷ Therefore, a baal teshuvah's thirst for G-d is more intense than that of tzadikim,⁹⁷ since the experience of distance from G-d and the yearning and desire for connection with Him it arouses is not relevant to them.⁹⁸

b) Teshuvah for a transgression reaches a source that transcends the structure of Seder Hahishtalshelus, the chainlike progression of the Spiritual Cosmos. Therefore, it has the potential to transform intentional sins into merits (as stated in sec. 6). By contrast, even when tzadikim carry out the Divine service of teshuvah, they do not have the potential to transform intentional sins into merits.

This is the reason why *Pesach Sheni* is only one day and the first Pesach is seven days. Although the first Pesach also involves *teshuvah*, since it is identified with the *teshuvah* of *tzadikim*, it is still defined by measure and limits. As explained in another source, ⁹⁹ even though a *tzadik* loves G-d "with all [his] might," ¹⁰⁰ his love is still defined by a structure and pattern.

To refer back to the story of Rabbi Elazar ben Durdaya (cited above, sec. 7): Even after his *teshuvah* motivated Rabbi Yehudah *HaNasi* to "cry," and crying reflects feelings of an unlimited nature,¹⁰¹ Rabbi Yehudah *HaNasi* did not "acquire a [share in] the World [to Come] in one moment," i.e., he did not reach a level that transcended all distinctions.

Specifically, *Pesach Sheni*, which is identified with *teshuvah* for a transgression and the transformation of intentional sins into merits – as in the adage of my revered father-in-law, the Rebbe, "Even one who was impure or was on a distant path, and even if he brought himself to such a state willingly, he

הִיא הַסִּטְרָא אָחֵרָא כוּ״פּּ, אוּן דָערִיבֶּער אִיז זַיִין צִּמָּאוֹן ״בְּיֶתֶּר עוֹ״ ווִי בַּיי צַדִּיקִים פּנּ ווָאס בַּיי זַיי אִיז דָאס נִיט שַׁיִּיךְכּּנּ. (ב) תְּשׁוּבָה עַל חֵטְא דָערְלַאנְגְט הָעכֶער פּוּן הִשְּׁתַלְשְׁלוּת, ווָאס דָערְפַאר הָאט לֶט בְּכֹחַ צוּ מְהַפֵּךְ זַיִין זְדוֹנוֹת לְיָכִיוֹת (וְכַנַּ״ל סְעִיף וֹ); מַה שֶׁאֵין כֵּן בָיי צַדִּיקִים, אֲפִילוּ ווָען בַּיי זַיי אִיז דָא עֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה, הָאט זִי אָבֶּער נִיט דָעם כֹּחַ צוּ מְהַפֵּךְ זַיִין זְדוֹנוֹת לוֹכִיוֹת.

און דאס איז דער טעם וואס דַוָקָא פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי אִיז יוֹם אֵחַד אוּן פֶּסַח רָאשׁוֹן שָׁבָעַת יָמִים, ווַיִּיל כַאטשׁ אַז אויך פַּסָח רָאשׁוֹן הַאט דעם עִנְיַן הַתִּשׁוּכַה, ווִיבַּאלִד אַבּער עס איז תשובת הצדיקים, איז דאס אַלְץ בִּמְדִידָה וְהַגְבָּלָה - אַפִּילוּ דֵער ״בָכַל מִאדֶךְ״ פון אַ צַדִיק אִיז אויך בָּסֵבֵר וְהַדְרַגַה פּדּ; אוּן עַל דֵּרֵךְ ווִי מען געפינט אז אפילו נאכדעם ווי תשובת ר' אֵלעוַר בֵּן דוּרְדַיַא הַאט אַרויסגערופּן דֶעם ״בָּכָה רַבִּי״, ווַאס בָּכַיַה ווַיִיזָט אוֹיף אַן עניַן שׁלְמַעַלָה מָהַגְבַּלַה כּה, אִיז בַּיי אִים ניט געווֶען דֶער עניָן פון "קונֶה עוֹלמוֹ בִּשַּׁעַה אַחַת", הָעכֶער פוּן התחלקות:

דַוְקָּא פֶּסַח שֵׁנִי - תְּשׁוּכָה עַל חַטְא, מְהַפֵּךְ זַיְין וְדוֹנוֹת לְזָכִיּוֹת [כְּפִתְגָם הַנַּ״ל דְּכְבוֹד קְדָשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוּ״ר: אֲפִילוּ ״לָכֶם״, אַז דַאס אִיז גַעווַען בִּרְצוֹנוֹ,

^{97.} *Tanya*, ch. 7. The term *sitra achra*, literally, "the other side," is identified with *kelipah*, and refers to the forces that oppose holiness.

^{98.} See the elaborate explanation in the Mitteler Rebbe's *Shaarei Teshuvah*, part 2, *Chinuch*, ch. 48.

^{99.} See *Shaarei Teshuvah*, *loc. cit.*, p. 55d ff.

^{100.} Devarim 6:5. After commanding that one love G-d "with all your heart" and "with all your soul," the verse adds that one's love should be bichol me'odecha, translated as "with

all your might." *Meòd* means "very much." The addition of this phrase implies that one should love G-d with a love that knows no boundaries or limits.

^{101.} Torah Or, p. 26a.

פונדעסטוועגן קען מען מתקן זיין] -דערלאנגט אין אן ארט וואס איז העכער פון התחלקות, יום אחד; על דרך די מעלה פון ר' אֵלְעַזַר בֶּן דוּרְדַיַּא, אַז דַוִקא בַּיי אִים - תָשׁוּבָה עַל חֵטָא - הַאט זִיךְ אוּיפָגַעטַאן דער "קונה עולמו בשעה אחת"^{פו}.

(משיחת ש"פ אחו"ק תשכ"ד)

the advantage of the self-sacrifice of Rabbi Elazar ben Durdaya over the

can, nevertheless, make amends" - reaches a

level that transcends all distinctions, and is ob-

served for one day. This resembles the teshuvah

of Rabbi Elazar ben Durdaya. Specifically, his

teshuvah, teshuvah for sin, enabled him to "ac-

quire a [share in] the World [to Come] in one

self-sacrifice of tzadikim. Consult that source.

102. Note Maamarei Admur HaZakein, 5562, p. 13, which explains

moment."102

- יבמות מו, ב. ואין כאן מקומו.
- כז) ראה יבמות (שם, א־ב) וכריתות ט, א, כז*) יבמות כב, א. ושם נסמן.
 - כח) רות ב, יב.
- כט) שזהו פירוש המדרש רבה (שם) שיש שנתקשו בפירושו: ישלם ה' פעלך גו' מעם ה' אמר ר' חסא אשר באת לחסות תחת כנפיו. - עתה מצאתי כן בפירוש עין חנוך.
- ל) ראה תרגום שם: ובההוא זכותא תשיזיבי מדין גיהנם למיהוי חולקך עם שרה רבקה רחל ולאה - דקשה לומר שכל זה בא בזכות ד"עשית את חמותך", כי אם הוא הזכות "אשר באת גו"". כנ"ל.
 - ל*) החמור מכולם (כלים פ"א, מ"ד).
 - לא) פרשתנו שם, ו.
- לב) שבת נה, ריש ע"ב. וראה לקו"ש ח"ז ע' 169 הערה 55.
- לג) ראה תורה אור עט, רע"ד. ד"ה באתי לגני ה'תשי"א פ"ב.
 - לד) פרשתנו שם, ז.
- לה) על פי זה יומתק הסגנון "אנחנו - "טמאים לנפש אדם למה נגרע דצריך עיון וכקושיית המפרשים.
- לו) ויש לומר דזהו הרמז ב"ככל חקת הפסח יעשו אותו", דנחשב להם כ"במועדו" ו"בתוך בני ישראל" - ועל פי זה יתורץ דלכאורה חסרה התשובה לטענתם "למה נגרע גו' במועדו בתוך בני ישראל". - ועל פי זה הלשון "תשלומין" "ותקנתא" הנאמר בפסח שני - הכוונה בשלימות.
- לז) ראה בארוכה לקו"ש ח"ט ע' 63-4 ובהערה 26 שם.
 - לח) פסחים צ, ב. סוכה כה, ב.
- לט) ראה בכל זה דרך מצותיך קצא, א. ובכמה מקומות.

- מצות עשה נז (רלט, סע"ד. רמג, א
- יב) וראה ביאור הרי"פ פערלא שם (במבוא. וראה שם רמג, ג) בתירוץ קושיא הנ"ל, דמאחר שמצינו לרז"ל שאמרו דפסח שני רגל בפני עצמו הוא אם כן נשמע מזה דסבירא להו דמצוה בפני עצמו הוא. ויומתק על פי המבואר בפנים, שפסח ראשון ופסח
 - שני מובדלים בעצם מהותם. יג) פסחים צה, רע"א (במשנה).
 - פסחים צו, ריש ע"ב. יד)
- פסחים צה, ב. וראה לשון הגמרא . . (הנ"ל בפנים): "וחימוצו (דפסח) כל שבעה". וכן במשנה (שם צו, א) "ופסח דורות נוהג כל שבעה" - אף שהכוונה היא לחימוצו, כנ"ל.
- טז) ראה פירוש רש"י פסחים שם (ד"ה הנאכל) "ולישנא דקרא נקט כו".
 - פירוש רש"י שם. (1)
 - יח) תוספתא פסחים פ"ח סוף ה"ג.
- ברכות כו, סע"א. ספרי (הובא ברש"י) פינחס כח, י. יד. ועוד.
- היום יום י"ד אייר. וראה בארוכה לקו"ש חי"ח ע' 126 ואילך.
 - כא) פרשתנו ט, י.
- כב) ראה לקו"ש ח"ח ע' 74 הערה 60. .216-7 מי"ב ע'
 - כג) קהלת ז, כט.
 - כד) טז.
- יחזקאל שם, ו. מכילתא (הובא ברש"י) בא יב, ו. שמות רבה פי"ז, ג. פי"ט, ה. ועוד.
- כו) לכאורה פשוט דאז היה זה כל הגירות - ונפקא מינה בגר שמל ולא טבל האם מחוייב בפסח. ודוגמתו - מל ולא פרע, קודם שנצטוו על הפריעה. וראה תוספות ד"ה כי פליגי ותוספות ישנים

- א) פסחים צג, א.
- ראה בכל זה פסחים שם ואילך.
- בספר ברכת אברהם ס"ד. ונעתק (בשינוי לשון) בכסף משנה הלכות קרבן פסח פ"ה ה"ב.
- לשון ר' אברהם בן הרמב"ם שם. ועל דרך זה בפירוש רש"י פסחים שם ד"ה חייבין. וראה לקמן בפנים ס"ב.
 - פסחים שם.
- כן היא שיטת ר' אברהם בן הרמב"ם, אבל בפירוש רש"י פסחים שם ד"ה תשלומין: הלכך חייב כרת על הראשון ואפילו עשה את השני*.
- וראה רמב"ם הלכות קרבו פסח (שם) דגם לדעת רבי (דפסק כותיה) חייב כרת רק אם לא הקריב בשני (ואף דבספר המצוות מצות עשה נז כתב: "אם הזיד בראשון והקריב בשני הוא חייב לרבי לפי שאין לדעתו תשלומין מן הראשון" - ראה בתשובת ר' אברהם בן הרמב"ם (בספר מעשה נסים ס"ז) דהרמב"ם חזר בו. וראה ביאור הרי"פ פערלא לספר המצוות רס"ג מצות עשה נז (רמ, ג. רמג, ד)). הגהות הרר"ח העליר בספר המצוות שם.
- "ובאור חדש לפסחים שם כתב דרש"י (* כתב כן רק לדעת ר' נתן **ולא** לדעת רבי. אבל בצל״ח שם (וראה ביאור הרי"פ פערלא (שם רמ, א)) שרש"י סבירא ליה כן גם אליבא דרבי.
 - פסחים שם, ב. (7
- ראה רבינו חננאל פסחים שם, א: ולעולם אינו חייב אלא על השני.
 - ט) לשון ר' אברהם בן הרמב"ם.
 - מצות עשה נז. ('
- יא) על דרך קושיית ר"ד הבבלי בספר מעשה נסים שם. וראה גם כן ביאור הרי"פ פערלא במבוא שורש השביעי.

- לט*)ברכות מז, ב. ושם נסמן.
- מ) תניא ריש פל"ז, ובכמה מקומות.
- מ*) ראה גם לקוטי תורה שיר השירים ו, ד. מא) יומא פו, ב.
- מב) ילקוט שמעוני תהלים רמז תשב. וראה ירושלמי מכות פ"ב ה"ו.
- מג) כי אף שמענה דתורה "יביא אשם" צריכה להיות גם תשובה, דאז דוקא מכפר הקרבן -
- ראה אור התורה יום כפור ס"ע א'תקנז ואילך, ציונים לספר המצוות להצמח: צדק מצות עגלה ערופה, ועוד (וראה בארוכה לקו"ש ח"ד ע' 1152 הערה 115. חי"ג ע' 76-7 ס"ו) דתשובה זו עושה הזדונות כשגגות.
- מד) לשון הכתוב תהלים קלט, יב. מד*)ראה גם לקו"ש ח"ז ע' 23. ושם נסמן. מה) ולהעיר דאין תשובה מועלת לשנות (ולבטל) דין ועונש בית דין, וכשאלות ותשובות נודע ביהודה (מהדורא קמא אורח חיים סי' ל"ה) הידועה.
- מו) תניא ריש פכ"ג בשם הזוהר. וראה סה"מ ה'ש"ת ע' 66 בהערה.
- מו) ראה גם המשך תער"ב ח"ג ע' א'תח. לקו"ש ח"א ע' 75. ח"ד ע' 1345. 1350. ועוד.
- מח) ראה על דרך זה לקו"ש ח"ז ע' 327. מט) ראה אור התורה פרשתנו ד"ה להבין ענין פסח שני (ע' שסז־ח) דפסח ראשון ופסח שני הם אתכפיא ואתהפכא, דבפסח ראשון הוא היציאה מן הרע - אתכפיא (ולכן אסור בחמץ), ובפסח שני "שכבר יצא מהרע" (ואפשר להיות) - אתהפכא (ולכן חמץ ומצה עמו בבית). וראה לקו"ש ח"ד (ע' 1301 ואילך) דהוא דוגמת החילוק דבעלי תשובה וצדיקים: פסח ראשון - על דרך בעלי "תשובה שצריכים לומר "אי אפשי" (לקוטי תורה ואתחנן ט, ד), ופסח שני - על דרך צדיקים שצריכים לומר אפשי.
- אבל** הביאור שם הוא בנוגע הבירור שנעשה בהאדם, וכאן מבואר: א) עצם העבודות דפסח ראשון ופסח שני (פסח ראשון - תנועה דצדיקים, ופסח שני - תנועה דתשובה). ב) הבירור שנעשה בהזדונות (בפסח ראשון - דוחה אותם, בפסח שני - גם מהפכם). ועדיין צריך עיון.
- (ס"ד) ויש לקשר זה עם המבואר לעיל (*

- שבני ישראל בצאתם ממצרים היו גרים – כי הטעם שבעל תשובה צריך לומר אי אפשי כי צריך זהירות "שלא יחזור לסורו" (לקוטי תורה שם), דחשש זה הוא בגר (קידושין יז, סע"ב).
- **) וגם: שם המדובר בדרגא נמוכה בתשובה שעדיין צריך זהירות שלא יפול כו' (כבהערה הקודמת), וכאן – בתשובה (מאהבה **רבה** – תניא פ"ז) שזדונות נעשים כזכיות.
- נ) ראה תורה אור שהובא לקמן בפנים.
- נא) קט, סע"ד ואילך. וראה גם כן אור התורה ד"ה להבין מה ששבועות יום א' (במדבר ע' א'תקעג).
- ב) עבודה זרה יז, א. וראה סה"מ -לאדמו"ר הזקן - תקס"ב (ע' יג). דרך חיים (כמצויין במפתחות).
- נג) להעיר ד"שנים" לשון שינוי (ראה אור התורה מקץ שלח, סע"ב).
- נד) עיין גם כן תורה אור ריש פרשת וארא.
 - .נה) זח"א קכט, סע"א.
- נו) ראה אור התורה הנסמן בהערה מט. לקו"ש ח"ד שם.
- נז) ראה לקו"ש ח"א פ' אמור. ח"ד שם. ח"ח ע' 6. ס"ע 235 ואילך. ועוד.
- נח) ראה אור התורה ולקו"ש (ח"ד) שם, דפסח ראשון ופסח שני הם אתכפיא ואתהפכא, כנ"ל הערה מט.
 - נט) ראה לעיל הערה מט.
 - ס) ראה לקו"ש ח"א שם.
- 'סא) ראה אור התורה בא ד"ה החודש (ע' רנז ואילך).
 - סב) עירובין יג, ב. גיטין ו, ב.
 - סג) משנה סוף יומא (פה, ב).
 - סד) אגרת התשובה פי"א.
- סה) ראה צפנת פענח הלכות יבום פ"ד ה"כ (בסופה) - לעניין אחטא ויום הכפורים מכפר.
- סו) אגרת התשובה שם. ועל דרך זה בתניא פכ״ה.
- סז) לקוטי תורה ראה כד, ד. שבת שובה סו, ג. ריש פרשת האזינו. ועוד.
- סח) הובא בלקוטי תורה שמיני עצרת צב, ב. שיר השירים נ, סע"ב (וראה זח"ג קנג, ב). ונתבאר בלקוטי דיבורים ח"א קמו א, ואילך.
- סט) כמובן מהמבואר בדרושי לקוטי תורה שנסמנו בהערה סז.
- ע) הלכות תלמוד תורה לאדמו"ר הזקן

- .פ״ד ס״ג
- עא) תניא סוף פל"ט.

שלו מהקליפה).

- עב) שמואל־ב יד, יד (בשינוי לשון).
- עג) הלכות תלמוד תורה שם. תניא שם.
- עד) ועל דרך מה שכתוב בתניא שם, דבלומד סתם לעולם יעסוק כו' גם שלא מצד הטעם דלא ידח כו' (אלא שבלומד סתם "אין הדבר תלוי בחשובה אלא מיד שחוזר ולומד דבר זה לשמה כו'", מה שאין כן ברשע שצריך לתשובה להוציא תורה ומצוות
- והא דמביא בתניא שם גם הטעם דלא ידח כו' (אלומד "שלא לשמה ממש לשום איזו פניה") כי בתניא שם כולל הכל. בסגנון אחר נקט הקצוות: מקצה ד"נידח" (אחטא ואשוב), עד לומד סתם שאפילו קליפת נוגה לא נתלבשה בו; וכמה דרגות בינתיים (וכדמוכח גם בהלכות תלמוד תורה שם ובקונטרס אחרון), ובכל הדרגות ה"ל "לעולם יעסוק כו".
- עה) ועוד דוגמאות: לאו שניתק לעשה, שריפת נותר, שילוח הקן - לכמה מאן־דאמר (חולין קמא, איב. ושם נסמן).
- עו) כדעת ר' יהושע ראש השנה יא, א. ובשמות רבה (פט"ו. יא) סתם כמותו.
- עז) וגם הגאולה עצמה תלויה בתשובה (סנהדרין צז, ב. רמב"ם הלכות תשובה פ"ז ה"ה), אלא שלדעת ר' יהושע אם לא יעשו תשובה מעצמם "הקב"ה מעמיד להן כו' ומחזירן למוטב" (סנהדרין שם).
 - עח) בא יב, כא.
 - עט) מכילתא על הפסוק.
- פ) ראה תוספות ד"ה דכתיב כריתות ט,א.
- פא) ובפרט לפי פסק הרמב"ם (ראה לעיל הערה ו), שגם לדעת רבי יש בפסח שני הענין דתשלומין ותיקון לראשון, שהרי על ידו פטורים מכרת.
 - פב) תניא פ"ז.
- פג) ראה בארוכה שערי תשובה ח"ב חינוך פמ"ח.
- פד) ראה שערי תשובה שם (נה, רע"ד ואילך).
 - פה) תורה אור כו, א. ובכמה מקומות.
- פו) להעיר מסה"מ תקס"ב (ע' יג) במעלת המסירת נפש דר' אלעזר בן דורדייא על המסירת נפש דצדיקים, עיין שם.