פרשת בלק



THE BEAUTY OF MODESTY (4

The Final Test

The Alter Rebbe once interrupted himself in the middle of a maamar (with an unrelated remark) and said with his typical dveikus and

"Rivka took Esav's clothing and dressed Yaakov," how does it happen that Yaakov wears goyishe clothing? How does it happen that Yaakov wears goyishe clothing? The answer is that Yaakov foresaw that a time would come when Yidden would have to wear goyishe clothing, and he feared it would affect them (so Yaakov wanted to correct that by wearing that clothing) ... but it didn't help and it affected them."

(קונ' 'מפי חסידים' אות קעד)

One day the Rebbe Maharash summoned a number of yungeleit to his room and delivered a maamar. It was not a special date, so no one understood why this had happened.

Some time later it all became clear. The Rebbe had heard that in Paris a new - and very immodest - fashion was about to be launched, and due to his delivery of the maamar, that plan had been aborted.

(299 'ליקוטי סיפורי התוועדויות ע'

Overcoming the Challenge

Reb Mordechai (Mottel) Levin was the educational director of the Beis Rivkah Seminary in Kfar Chabad. Once, at *yechidus*, the Rebbe urged him to impress upon the students the particular importance of modest dress.

The Rebbe explained that since in the world at large this virtue is so widely neglected, when a girl "conquers herself" and dresses in a modest manner, this is evidence of her level of yiras Shamayim. The Rebbe directed Reb Mottel to consult with a famous educational authority in Bnei Brak in order to receive advice on how to cope with this educational challenge.

(ס' הצנע לכת)

Reb Uriel Tzimmer and his wife belonged to a Hungarian Jewish community when he was drawn to the Rebbe. The women in the shul where Mrs. Tzimmer davened all wore sheitlach, and would tease her for wearing a tichel, as is the Hungarian custom. This was happening to the extent that she felt unpleasant in shul on Yom Kippur, despite the holiness of the day. When Yom Kippur was over she told her husband that she wanted to switch to a sheitl, because both Lubavitchers and the members of her shul wear it, and she can't stand their mockery. Reb Uriel couldn't resist her, and they concluded they'd consult the Rebbe and follow his recommendation.

They immediately traveled to 770 and submitted their question through the secretariat. They received a call the next day from Rabbi Chadakov and he informed them that the Rebbe wished to respond orally, not in writing. When they entered, the Rebbe explained to them that he was answering directly in order to minimize aggravation, since he intended to recommend that Mrs. Tzimmer keep to her good custom, since they could use more brachos of children, health, and livelihood, and the Zohar in Naso teaches us how much brachos depend on the care taken with a woman's hair. It is therefore worth keeping to the chumra for the extra brachos. Hearing this directly from the Rebbe helped Mrs. Tzimmer deal with the pressure.

On their way out, the Rebbe told Reb Uriel: "I see it's hard for her, so I ask that you constantly encourage and support her in standing up to this challenge."

(משבחי רבי ע' 61)

Reb Yaakov Yehudah ("JJ") Hecht was once with his family at yechidus and one of his daughters had loose hair. The Rebbe commented on this, "A Yiddishe girl does not have loose hair. The hair should be gathered in a refined manner."

(הצנע לכת ע' קמז)

The Underlying Message

In a letter to a school principal in Eretz Yisroel,

the Rebbe writes: The manner in which a teacher dresses is extremely important, even in the lower grades - especially in light of the story that occurred in the times of the Tzemach Tzedek, when a shochet was removed from his post because he wore galoshes. Surely, there is no prohibition against wearing galoshes; however, since at the time they were worn only by goyim, they served as an external manifestation of what was transpiring inside.

(216 'ט ע' ח"ט ע')

And in the same vein: The Chasam Sofer was once visited by a Yid who had begun dressing more modernly, but insisted that nothing had changed and that he was still the same good Yid. The Chasam Sofer pointed to the clock on the wall and said, "If the hands of the clock would stop working, surely everyone would know that there is something wrong inside as well..."

(מפי השמועה)

The Frierdiker Rebbe once related: Frankfurt, although it had previously been inhabited by freethinking maskilim, was later populated by frum Yidden whose yiras Shamayim was legendary throughout Germany. All this came about in the zechus of three women who were firm in their resolve to wear a sheitl. to observe the halachos of the home, and to provide their children with a proper chinuch. This had an effect on the menfolk, and on other women as well, that it eventually changed the entire community of Frankfurt for the better.

(תו"מ חי"ב ע' 188)

CONSIDER THIS

- Why did the Rebbe encourage Mrs. Tzimmer to keep her tradition of
- Is dressing in modern fashion an inherent problem or is it a sign of something deeper?

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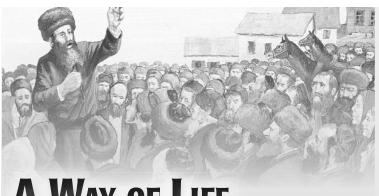


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A WAY OF LIFE Rabbi Chaim Hillel Raskin Moreh Hora'ah - Beis Horaa Rechovot

Shabbos Car Rental

May I rent or lend my car to a goy for the weekend?

Several issues are involved in this question:

(1) Shvisas Keilim

There is a discussion in the Mishnayos, as to whether one is obligated to ensure that his vessels rest on Shabbos, and the halacha follows Beis Hillel, that there is no obligation to do so.1 On that note, some Poskim2 record a chumrah to ensure that vessels rest. Others³ limit the chumrah to vessels which require a human input (i.e. a mill, unlike an air conditioner which functions on its own). By contrast, the Alter Rebbe⁴ does not mention this chumrah at all.

(2) Schar Shabbos

Chazal⁵ forbade earnings from a Shabbos rental (whether an object or a room) since it is equivalent to doing business on Shabbos (schar Shabbos). It is, however, permitted to rent for a larger unit of time in which Shabbos is not explicitly counted (i.e. week, month etc.), since the rent money of Shabbos is not specified in the total (havla'ah). Alternatively, the rental can be for a number of days and explicitly not charge him for Shabbos.

(3) Shlichus

An object with which *melacha* is done may not be **rented** to a goy on Erev Shabbos, since it appears as if he is acting as the *yid*'s messenger.⁶ However, he may **lend** him the tool on Erev Shabbos since the *yid* won't benefit from the melacha (he must however leave the yid's property before Shabbos).

(4) Maris Ayin

Even in a situation where lending or renting is permissible. all items that might distinguish the car as belonging to a Jew should be removed (e.g. seforim), in order to avoid maris ayın (a mistaken assumption that car is being driven for the yid).7

.5. שוע"ר או"ח סי' רמ"ו ס"א.

.1 שבת י"ח ע"א, שוע"ר סי' רמ"ו ס"א.

6. שוע"ר סי' רמ"ו ס"ב. ויש להסתפק האם איסור זה חל ליהודי שאינו ש"ש.

2. ב"ח סי' רמ"ו מיוסד על שיטת הרוקח.

7. ראה שש"כ פ"ל סמ"א, שו"ת קנין תורה

.3 שו"ת חת"ס או"ח סי' ס"ג.

4. בסי' רמ"ו. וכנראה שזהו ע"פ דברי הב"י שהרוקח יסודו משיטת ב"ש.

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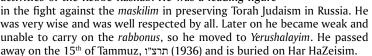


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OUR HEROES

Reb Yitzchak Yoel Refoelovitz

Reb Yitzchak Yoel Refoelovitz was the Rov of Kremenchug and a chossid of the Rebbe Maharash, Rebbe Rashab, and Frierdiker Rebbe. He was also a successful business man and supported many of the activities of the Rebbe Rashab. He was a leading figure



The Frierdiker Rebbe related:

Reb Yitzchak Yoel once spent Rosh Hashana with the Rebbe Maharash and noticed that the teruah blown by the Rebbe had 24 blasts. He was surprised at this, but did not share his thoughts with anybody. When he went into yechidus, the Rebbe said, "What do you think? Machshovos zoros (improper thoughts) are only when one thinks about nonsense?! Thinking about those things that one need not think about, even in matters of holiness, is also machshovos zoros."

Reb Yitzchak Yoel related:

Once, I was invited to the Shabbos meal of the Rebbe Rashab. The table was filled with various foods, many of which I could not partake of as I had a strict diet because of ulcers. The Rebbe noticed this and asked why I was not eating. I answered, "The Rebbe knows that I am on a diet". The Rebbe said, "Shabbos food does not harm." I ate and felt fine and had no pain afterwords.

Next Shabbos, I was back home. I told my wife that I could eat everything because the Rebbe told me that Shabbos food does not harm, and that she need not prepare special food for me. The food gave me terrible pains; I had put my life in danger. Evidently, the Rebbe assurance was for that time only...

לזכות הילד נחמן יוסף שי' צפתמאן לרגל יום האפשערניש שלו

A MOMENT WITH THE REBBE

Likkutei Torah

The year 5725 (1965) will always be remembered as the year of the Likkutei Torah. At the beginning of the year that the Rebbe demanded from chassidim to finish the entire part of Torah Or and Likkutei Torah on the weekly parsha. Though it was not an easy task, Anash lived up to the Rebbe's expectations, and the Rebbe expressed much nachas from the learning.



When the *Likkutei Torah* was published, later in the year, the Rebbe dedicated part of the farbrengen of Parshas Pekudei to thank the sponsors and made a *l'chaim* with them.

A diary from that Shabbos, describes what happened next:

"As the Rebbe was saying the *l'chaim*, a *niggun* was begun. Suddenly, the Rebbe burst into exuberant singing. The Rebbe began swinging his hands rapidly in the air, all the while shaking his body in all directions.

לזכות ר' שלום מרדכי הלוי שי' בן רבקה