WEEKLY EMUNOH DIGEST FOR TEENAGE BOYS

Zmanim קבלת שבת London 5:25

מוצאי שבת London 6:31 (6:52 ר״ת) פ'נח כ"ד חשון תשפ״ג



CHIZUK IN THE PARSHA



והנה עלה זית טרף בפיה (בראשית ח:יא)

This פסוק describes the יונה returning to the תיבה with an olive branch in its mouth. The ה' davened to יונה tells us that the יונה saying: I would rather be fed with bitter (olives) by the Hand of ה' than be fed with things as sweet as honey but by the hand of man.... What do these words mean?

One understanding based on the **דברי מנחם** is that the olive is a rare and unique fruit. True it can be eaten raw, in its original and bitter state. But to enjoy its true value, one needs to work very hard pressing the olive and grinding it until its oil can be extracted. Only then can it be used for cooking, kindling and its various other wonderful benefits. Other fruits can also be pressed for their juice but it is an easy and simple process and ultimately, if anything, it reduces their value.

The אונה, who איראל ישראל is compared to in was therefore saying: I would rather a fruit that is initially bitter but that I have worked hard to extract its sweetness and quality from than something that arrives already sweet and does not need much intervention. Because the sweetness of that which has been achieved through toil and effort is ultimately so much sweeter than that which is served on a plate.

This is the יגעתי's message for life itself: יגעתי, I have toiled so I have found. I have found genuine "*geshmack*" and deliciousness because I have had to work so hard to attain it...



יהי כבוד (Part 7)

ישמחו השמים ותגל הארץ ויאמרו בגויים ה' מלך The Heavens will be glad and the Earth will rejoice, they will proclaim among the nations, 'Hashem has reigned.'

The **רבינו בחיי** in his הקמח ספר כד הקמח explains that since is above time, the past, present and future all happen at once. This is why, when we are asking for we put three פסוקים together with the famous phrase עולם ועד way of internalising הקב"ה s greatness.

The **עב"ץ** however explains this from our human perspective, where we are limited by time. We start with in the present tense because this is where we are now. We then say ה' מלך in the past, confirming our belief that הקב"ה is the Creator of all and is unchanging. We conclude by expressing our אמונה His eternity, declaring ועד ה.

Through focusing on these important words we can really be an anit our own אמונה, realising that whatever we are going through are only temporary and will pass with time and that the only thing that lasts forever is $-\pi r^{2}$.

Q. WHY ARE THERE SO MANY STORIES IN ספר בראשית WHICH DON'T SEEM TO HAVE ANY RELEVANCE TO ME?

ALL THE פרשיות שוד דאב AND TRY AND EMULATE THE DITID OF THE AND MAKE AND MAKE THEM RELEVANT TO US. IT SHOULD ALSO GIVE US TREMENDOUS N'IN WHEN WE REALISE WHAT GREAT PEOPLE WE ARE DESCENDED FROM. FOR THE DNA OF THE NEL ARE PART OF EACH AND EVERY YIED AND WE HAVE A RNED RESPONSIBILITY TO LIVE UP TO BEING THEIR DESCENDANTS.



בס"ד

חזו בני





This Tuesday, ז' חשון, marks the *Yohrzeit* of **Rav Yehuda** Meir Shapira זצ"ל.

After his בר מצוה, Meir learned with his grandfather Rav Shmuel Yitzchok Schorr, author of the מנחת שי and at age 19 he married Malka Toiba Breitman of Tarnipol. 4 years later he was appointed as TI in Galina where he set up his first ישיבה. He was a fearless leader and when a שוחט who had been found by Rav Meir to not be keeping הלכה properly, threateningly wielded a knife in front of him, Rav Meir opened his shirt and told him 'you can stab me but I won't have an improper שוחט in my town'. He was a leader of אגודת ישראל and at the 1923 ה commencement כנסייה גדולה he publicly announced the commencement of his brainchild the דף יומי, through which thousands of Yieden from all over the world would learn the same דף each and every day. He was also a gifted orator and at the behest of the אמרי אמת, he became a member of the Polish parliament.

After stints as רב in Sanok and Pietrikov, Rav Meir was appointed as רב in Lublin in 1930. Having seen how so many of his friends left *Yiddishkeit* due to the hardships and rampant poverty amongst ישיבה בחורים amidst all the new ideological movements of the day, he had always had a dream to build a magnificent ישיבה, complete with a dining room and a dormitory, a total novelty back then. In 1930 ישיבת חכמי לובלין doors and only the most studious boys in Poland would be accepted into the prestigious in Poland would be accepted into the prestigious in building the impute the tremendous financial hardships in building the impute took a toll on his health and he was in 1933 at the young age of 46. 200,000 people attended his indiv

יהי זכרו ברוך





Reb Moshe was a fabulously wealthy lumber merchant who lived in Volozhin and gave most of his money away to גצדקה. One day, the wheel of fortune turned and he lost all of his wealth. He couldn't understand why it had happened so he approached Rav Chaim Volozhin זצ"ל to ask him why he deserved to lose his entire fortune.

Rav Chaim responded that he couldn't understand why it had happened either and he even convened a special rightarrow rightarrow to try and figure out why this calamity had befallen Reb Moshe. The and rightarrow rindex rightarrow rightarrow rightarrow rightarrow

Reb Moshe decided that seeing as he had no business left he may as well spend his days learning תורה. He learned and learned and became such a *choshuve* בית חכם that he was hired to be a דיין for the Kovno אוי למיד חכם! His sons who were destined to go into the lumber business all became tremendous סי הלמידי חכמים. One of his sons married the daughter of Rav Chaim Volozhin himself and his grandson was none other than the גית הלוי זצ"ל the patriarch of the famous Soloveitchik dynasty. Rav Chaim Soloveitchik לי would say that his great grandfather had to lose his wealth in order for him to be זוכה to such prestigious grandchildren...

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