Zmanim קבלת שבת London 5:28

מוצאי שבת London 6:35 (6:59 ר״ת)







תמחה את זכר עמלק... לא תשכח (פרשת זכור, דברים כה:יט)

Many מפרשים ask the same question: We are commanded on the one hand to wipe out the memory of עמלק but on the other hand, זכור, we are told to remember, and in fact לא תשכח, not to forget. Furthermore, having already been instructed to remember, why was it necessary to add "do not forget"?

The בת עין זיע"א explains in the following beautiful way. The יוצר אור ובורא חושך says: יוצר אור ובורא, Hashem fashioned light and created darkness. This פסוק refers to the idea that originally the world was created with great light but then that light was removed and replaced by darkness, a reference to הסתר, where Hashem's presence would be somewhat hidden. He points out that the letters of the word for darkness, חשך, rearranged, spell the words, שכח, forgotten, because it is this darkness that allows for a person to forget about the purpose of the world which is תורה, the source of true light. As the רמב"ם writes, even when a person engages in material exercises such as eating and sleeping, he should never forget that the ultimate purpose is simply to sustain oneself so that they have the energy to serve 'ה.

עמלק sought to bring darkness to the world by creating great confusion as to its very purpose. עמלק גימטריא fell into his descendant אידן fell into his descendant המן's trap and became lost in the allure of אחשוורוש's material decadence.

But מרדכי stood firm and would not let them forget their purpose – לא תשכח! Do not allow עמלק and his ilk to distract you from the תכלית!

Therefore, the מגילה sultimate exclamation of triumph begins with the words: היתה אורה... the light once again descended upon the אידן... We're שושן our purpose is the תורה, not frolicking around at fancy parties! The dawning of this realisation then gave way to the greatest celebration of all, the משתה ושמחה of the Yom Toy of Purim.

A freilichen Purim!



אשרי יושבי ביתך עוד יהללוך סלה

The ברכות in ברכות talks about a very special group of people known as the חסידים הראשונים who used to prepare for an hour focussing their minds until they were ready to daven. The later on reveals that the source for this practice is actually our very פסוק.

פא"י explains that these חסידים recognised that before starting to daven people simply need to be יושבי ביתך, a dweller in הקב"ה house, and only then יהללוך, can they praise Him.

Of course, we are not on the מדרגה to sit for a whole hour before davening, however, **Rav Shimon Schwab** זצ"ל explains that even saying it self fulfils that function. Saying it properly gives us a chance to stop and think, even for a few moments about Whom and to Whom we are speaking to when we daven.

This is especially true for מנחה where all we have is אשרי to 'get us into the zone'. One practical tip is to actually sit down for אשרי so that we can give it our full focus before standing up for עמידה.

After all, it does say אשרי יושבי!

Q. WHY IS THERE A DIT TO GET DRUNK ON DIT ? IT DOESN'T SEEM LIKE A VERY YIDDISHER THING TO DO.

A. THERE ARE MANY
OPINIONS AS TO WHETHER
THERE IS A DIT TO GET
DRUNK AND WHAT THE
REASON IS. ONE SHOULD
ONLY DRINK IF IT LEADS HIM
TO HAVING A GREATER
TO HAVING A GREATER
IT AND IT
ENDS UP BEING A REAL
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IS THE GREATEST GIFT THAT

'IT GIVES US. ONE REASON

WHY WE DRINK ON DITID AND

SACRIFICE OUR TO IS TO

SIGNIFY, THAT ALTHOUGH WE

MAY THINK WE UNDERSTAND

WHY CERTAIN THINGS HAPPEN,

WE LEARN FROM THE DITID

STORY THAT NOTHING IS

REALLY AS IT SEEMS, AND 'IT

KNOWS WHAT IS BEST

WHETHER WE

UNDERSTAND IT OR

ORNER

NOT.

חזו בני



CHIZUK FROM OUR CHACHOMIM

This שבת marks the *Yohrzeit* of **Rav ¹Chaim Yosef Dovid Azulai** זצ"ל, commonly known by the ראשי תיבות of his name, the חיד"א.

He was born in ירושלים in 1724 to Rav Yitzchok Zecharia, a great-grandson of Rav Avrohom, the TOח מברהם (see חזו בני, volume 72). As a young boy he showed unusual proficiency in קבלה, גמרא, ממרא, and Jewish history, and was a noted public speaker. He wrote his first מליחה on the complicated subject of מליחה at the tender age of 12! He learned by many great אוד being Rav Yonah Navon. When the אור moved to ירושלים in 1742, the מקובל מדושל המיום מדובה המקובלים בית becoming his close ישיבת המקובלים בית, where he formed a close relationship with the great , the מקובל the great המקובל.

In 1752 he was appointed as a שלוחא דרבנן. His travels took him to multiple countries over his lifetime, from Northern Africa to Western Europe, including England. He documented his travels in a personal diary, מעגל טוב, where amongst the many anecdotes, he writes about visiting the Tower of London, where he describes the wondrous animals that he saw from all over the world. He met many of his contemporary עני יהושע, and would also try to find manuscripts and חבי יהושע הגדולים. אם הגדולים של האונים האונים לוחלים של האונים האוני

He was a big פורש, not sleeping on a bed during his years of travel, and only eating fleishigs on שבת and יום טוב and יום טוב. In 1764 he moved to Egypt to serve as אום היום לום five years later. In 1778 he went on his final חברון to the town of Livorno, Italy. The קהילה successfully convinced him to settle there, and he agreed on the condition that he could be left in relative peace to write his ספרים.

He wrote an amazing 122 חיבורים and חיבורים, many of which were published in his lifetime. His famous ספרים ספרים on the ברכי יוסף אומץ אומץ on the ברכי יוסף אומץ and his פירוש on the Torah, נחל קדומים. He was and buried in Livorno in 1806 and was reinterred in ירושלים in 1956. Rav Mordechai Eliyahu testified that the מחיד"א body was as whole as the day that he died, 150 years earlier.

Wishing all of our readers

4 Freilichen Purim!



There was a man named Reb Shmuel who lived in פתח תקווה who had learned in Radin by the חפץ חיים, and he recounted the following story: During the last year of the חפץ חיים s life he was very weak, and there was a rota of בחורים who had the זכות to care for him, but very few people were given access to see the ageing גדול.

One day, it was Shmuel's turn to look after the חפץ חיים. There was a knock at the door and a harried couple stood at the entrance demanding to see the גדול הדור. Shmuel gently explained that the חיים couldn't be disturbed, but the couple weren't taking no for an answer, and burst through the door. The woman was holding a baby, whom she lay down on the floor and cried, " Γ gave me a baby who is blind and a deaf-mute. What should I do with him?!"

The חיים sat silently for a few moments whilst the people in the room waited with bated breath for his response. He gazed at the desperate couple and said, "When I was young, I had a מגיד שיעור בידיק called Reb Shlomo who was an incredible צדיק, and after he was נפטר, they gave him a special spot in גן עדן א. As he got to the entrance, a מלאך refused him entry for a specific reason, and told him that he had to go back down to this world to achieve his תיקון. Reb Shlomo was scared about what would happen in his new life and said that he had no wish to come back down again. Eventually, he agreed on the condition that he wouldn't have any שלום עליכם". The elderly גדול stood up, went over to the baby and said, "בחירה Reb Shlomo".



יהי זכרו ברוך