

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
Horav **Schneur Zalman Halevi** ע"ה
ben Horav **Yitzchok Elchonon Halevi** ה"י
Shagalov

Passed away on 21 Tamuz, 5766

Reb **Dovid Asniel** ben Reb **Eliyahu** ע"ה
Ekman

Passed away on 5 Sivan - Erev Shavuot, 5765

Mrs. **Devora Rivka** bas Reb **Yosef Eliezer** ע"ה
Marenburg

Passed away on the second day
of Rosh Chodesh Adar, 5766

Reb **Yitzchok Moshe** (Ian)
ben Reb **Dovid Asniel** ע"ה
Ekman (Santiago, Chile)

Passed away on the 24th day of Shevat, 5769

ת. נ. צ. ב. ה.

AND IN HONOR OF
Mrs. **Esther Shaindel** bas **Fraidel Chedva** שתח"ל
Shagalov

DEDICATED BY
Rabbi & Mrs. **Yosef Y.** and **Gittel Rochel** שיחיו
Shagalov

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Reflections of Redemption

Essays on the Weekly Torah Reading and Moshiach,
Based on the talks of the
Lubavitcher Rebbe,
Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson

Reprinted for Parshat Chukat-Balak, 5769
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Bamidbar

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Naso

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REFLECTIONS OF REDEMPTION

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by
Dovid Yisroel Ber Kaufmann

Chukas

THE RED HEIFER-PRELUDE TO MOSHIACH

There have been nine Red Heifers so far. The tenth, according to Maimonides, will be prepared by Moshiach. By recounting the history of the Red Heifer, Maimonides emphasizes its eternal relevance, even in the times of exile. Including a prayer for Moshiach in the laws of the Red Heifer reminds us to be “Moshiach-conscious” at all times, aware that until the Redemption we are incomplete and imperfect. The ashes of the Red Heifer, used to remove the spiritual impurity resulting from death, alludes to Redemption, the final and complete purification, the removal of any separation between G-d and the Jewish people.

This week’s Torah reading begins with the ritual of the *Parah Adumah* – the Red Heifer. One who had become *tameh* – ritually impure – through contact with a dead body could not enter the Temple. The ashes of the Red Heifer were used to purify those who had become *tameh*, enabling them to re-enter the *Beis HaMikdash* – the Temple.

Historically, there have been nine Red Heifers. The tenth will be prepared by Moshiach. Since everything happens by Divine Providence, the connection between the tenth *Parah Adumah* and Moshiach must be more than coincidental. Indeed, on an inner level, the mitzvah of the Red Heifer must teach us something about how to bring Moshiach.

Maimonides alludes to this when concluding the laws regarding the Red Heifer. He says that “Nine Red Heifers were prepared from the time this mitzvah was first commanded until the destruction of the Temple. The first was prepared by Moses, the second by

to King David, and “his enemy Seir will be destroyed,” referring to Moshiach. That is, the nations will cease to exist as such, for their sense of sovereignty and self-rule leads to a denial and defiance of G-d. Rather, the nations will recognize they were bequeathed falsehood and their leaders and prophets deceived them. Thus, the world itself will be perfected, and all humanity will serve G-d together.

Our belief in, longing for and study of the laws of Moshiach will lead to the day when all people, pure of speech, will call on the Name of G-d and serve Him with one purpose.

(Based on Likkutei Sichos 18, pp. 271-284)

Moshiach removes the servitude of the Jewish people, freeing them from slavery to other peoples and to foreign ideologies. Thus liberated, the Jewish people become totally absorbed and involved in Torah. Hence, denial of Moshiach is denial of Torah. And denial of Torah is denial of Moshiach. In this sense, the coming of Moshiach and the complete observance of all mitzvos are interdependent and synonymous. Observance of mitzvos are the result and purpose of Moshiach.

We can now explain the four parts of the prophecy. The Torah itself testifies to the identity and achievements of Moshiach. The test of Moshiach is Torah and mitzvos: does this leader, this prophet, lead the Jewish people to Torah and mitzvos? The four parts are the four requirements.

First, who is the person? “I see him, but not now” – refers to King David. “I perceive him, but not in the near future” – refers to Moshiach. The verbs “see” and “perceive” indicate that the leader must be recognized and identified as such. Thus, as Maimonides states, “Moshiach must be a king, from the house of David, expert in all aspects of Torah and mitzvos, like his ancestor.”

Second, how does he lead the Jewish people? “A star shall go forth from Jacob” – this is King David. “And a staff shall arise in Israel” – this is Moshiach. The star guides and the staff compels; both are forms of leadership. Therefore, again quoting Maimonides, Moshiach will compel all Israel to go in the way of Torah and heal the breaches in its observance.

Third, how will he affect the nations of the world? Obviously, all opposition to Torah or subjugation of the Jewish people must end. Thus: “Crushing all of Moab’s princes” – This is King David. “And dominating all of Seth’s descendants” – this is Moshiach. Moshiach will fight the wars of G-d, successfully overcoming those who oppose the Jewish people or the Torah and its commandments.

The prophecy concludes, “Edom shall be demolished,” referring

Ezra and seven from Ezra until the destruction of the Temple. The tenth will be prepared by the King Moshiach, speedily may he be revealed, Amen, so may it be G-d’s Will.”

If Maimonides is simply telling us about the mitzvah, why conclude with a prayer? We need to know the details of the Red Heifer’s preparation and use, not its history. But not only does Maimonides tell us how many there were and who prepared them, he also offers a prayer for the restoration of the ritual. Maimonides might have to mention that Moshiach will prepare the tenth Red Heifer, since elsewhere he presents basic laws concerning Moshiach. But that still doesn’t explain why Maimonides himself offers a prayer in the middle of a law code. Also, at the very least, this prayer – “speedily may he be revealed, Amen, so may it be G-d’s Will” – belongs with the laws of Moshiach, not the laws of the Red Heifer.

We thus have three questions to answer: First, why does Maimonides recount a history of the Red Heifer? Second, why does Maimonides offer a prayer for the coming of Moshiach when discussing the laws of the Red Heifer? And finally, what is the lesson for us about Moshiach?

To answer the first question, we must understand what was done with the ashes of the Red Heifer. After the animal was burned, the ashes were divided into three sections. One section was used to purify kohanim who had become ritually impure – *tameh*. A second section was used to purify the rest of the Jewish people. Although they were not involved in the daily sacrifices, there were still times when an individual needed to enter the Temple. If he’d had contact with a dead body, he would need to be purified first.

The third section was set aside not to be used, but preserved, guarded and passed on. By giving us the history of the Red Heifer, Maimonides indicates that preserving the ashes is an eternal

obligation, applicable throughout all the generations. In addition to having the ashes available to be used when they were needed, there's a separate mitzvah that the ashes be preserved, that they simply be there. The "history lesson" tells us that the Red Heifer is not simply part of the past, interesting but irrelevant. Maimonides tells us that Moshiach will prepare the tenth Red Heifer to show that throughout history there was always an attempt to preserve and maintain the ashes. The Red Heifer is a continuous mitzvah, its relevance eternal and not limited to just one time.

Maintenance and preservation of the ashes of the Red Heifer is an eternal obligation. But this mitzvah cannot be observed until the coming of Moshiach. Therefore, the mitzvah of the Red Heifer "demands," so to speak, Moshiach. The mitzvah itself declares, "speedily may Moshiach be revealed," so that the ashes can be prepared. Only thus can the mitzvah of preserving the ashes be properly and completely observed.

We still need to answer the second question, why Maimonides offers a prayer in a book of laws. As part of the same question, why does Maimonides offer the prayer out of place, in the laws of the Red Heifer instead of in the laws of Moshiach?

Now, there is an obligation to believe in the coming of Moshiach. But the commandment is not to have just a generalized belief. Rather, we are commanded to hope and long for, to anticipate the coming of Moshiach. Anything less, Maimonides explains, is tantamount to denial of the Torah and the prophecy of Moses. The mitzvah to believe in, expect and prepare for the coming of Moshiach is thus eternally relevant and applicable throughout the generations.

What does it mean to expect, prepare and hope for the coming of Moshiach? This means one has to engender a feeling of incompleteness without Moshiach. One must feel he is missing something vital every moment Moshiach is not visibly, physically

for Moshiach to perform wonders and miracles. He may do so, of course, but that is not one of the tests. The ultimate test of Moshiach is his mastery of Torah, his absolute adherence to Torah, his ability to bring the Jewish people close to Torah and his ability to provide the security and the means by which **all** the mitzvos can be fulfilled. In short, the test of Moshiach is if he empowers Torah.

This was the accomplishment of King David. He was king over all the Jewish people; he completed the conquest of the land of Israel; he laid the groundwork for the building of the Temple; he therefore created the conditions for complete observance. The Jewish people could, for a while, observe **all** the mitzvos, fulfill the entire Torah. This will also be the accomplishment of Moshiach, but on a permanent basis.

Moses gave the Torah to the Jewish people. In that, he was unique; the Torah can be given only once. On the other hand, King David and Moshiach both enable the Jewish people to truly observe the Torah; King David did so only temporarily, and Moshiach will do so permanently and forever. Furthermore, in a real sense, Moshiach will not accomplish anything new. Rather, he will simply re-establish the kingship of David, as it was at first, rebuilding the Temple, gathering in the exiles, and restoring sacrifices and observance of all the mitzvos.

We now understand why the verses of Bilaam's prophecy are references to and a comparison of King David and Moshiach. We can also answer the second question. Torah must tell us who Moshiach is and what he will accomplish, because proper observance of Torah depends on Moshiach. In other words, Torah says, these are the mitzvos; this is how they should be observed; in order to observe them properly, you will need a king; you will know who this king is when he does the following; when the king creates these conditions, you will be able to completely, perfectly and truly observe the mitzvos.

verses references to King David and Moshiach, and not to Moses and Moshiach? Second, why must there be an allusion to or source for Moshiach in the Torah itself? Third, why are there four parts to the prophecy?

At first glance, it seems better to compare Moses with Moshiach. Moses redeemed the Jewish people from exile, as will Moshiach; this King David did not accomplish. Indeed, Moses is called the First Redeemer and Moshiach the Final Redeemer. Also, the level of prophecy attained by Moses and Moshiach will be similar; while Moses is the greatest of the prophets, Moshiach will also be a great prophet, approaching the status of Moses. King David, on the other hand, had a much more limited level of prophecy.

However, making such a comparison misunderstands the role and function of Moshiach. It is true that Moshiach, like Moses, will redeem the Jewish people from exile; it is also true that Moshiach will be a great prophet, close to, but not as great as, Moses. Still, in his essential task, Moshiach most resembles King David. Therefore, the prophecy that tells us who Moshiach must be and what he will accomplish also speaks about King David. In this way, we get a foretaste of Moshiach, so to speak. King David is the progenitor of Moshiach.

The critical difference between Moses and Moshiach, and the crucial similarity between Moshiach and King David is – complete implementation of Torah. When Moses gave the Jews the Torah, they could not perform many of the commandments, such as the agricultural laws of the land of Israel. King David enabled close to full implementation and practice of the mitzvos. Moshiach will enable a full and total implementation. It is axiomatic, it is absolutely fundamental, that the Torah, its laws and statutes, are eternal. Torah cannot be changed; laws cannot be added or subtracted.

Because the accomplishment of Moshiach is the full and total implementation of the laws of the Torah, there is no requirement

present. We must have a continual hope and anticipation for Moshiach, because every moment Moshiach isn't here we experience a deficiency, sensing we lack something essential.

Therefore, when we encounter an idea, an event or even a law that relates to Moshiach, we immediately and automatically offer a prayer that Moshiach should be physically and immediately revealed. Because we feel incomplete and inadequate without the Redemption, whenever Moshiach is mentioned, even incidentally, we instantly – almost impulsively – pray for the reality of that for which we hope. When we want something, when we perceive we need something, when we feel this lack or insufficiency urgently, strongly and internally, we pray for it. We respond with anticipation and desire whenever it is mentioned, because our thoughts, emotions – our very essence – is connected with it.

This explains why the prayer for the coming of Moshiach, “speedily may he be revealed, Amen, so may it be G-d’s Will,” is included in a book of laws in general. This also explains why it is “out of place,” so to speak, put specifically with the laws of the Red Heifer. In this way Maimonides explains and emphasizes **how** to anticipate, hope and long for Moshiach. Even when the concept of Moshiach arises in a secondary, indirect or insignificant manner, we respond primarily and forcefully to the mention of Moshiach. We should be so focused on Moshiach, so aware that we are insufficient and incomplete without the Redemption, that even an offhand comment elicits a prayer, that “speedily may he be revealed, Amen, so may it be G-d’s Will.”

But why specifically here, in connection with the Red Heifer? This answers our third question, what is the practical lesson for today?

In general, exile – our current situation prior to Redemption – is an aspect of *tumas meis* – the spiritual impurity resulting from death.

Spiritually, we are exiled for our sins. These sins result from a lack of feeling, an insensitivity to the truth that, “You are attached to the L-rd your G-d.” Without that attachment – or awareness of that attachment – life itself is incomplete. We cannot be truly, “living, all of you, today,” unless and until all our inadequacies, our sins, our spiritual impurities are removed and purified.

Thus, the ashes of the Red Heifer, used to remove the spiritual impurity resulting from death, alludes to Redemption, the final and complete purification, the removal of any separation between G-d and the Jewish people. When we feel the need for Redemption so keenly that we respond to even the off-hand mention of Moshiach with the prayer, “speedily may he be revealed, Amen, so may it be G-d’s Will,” we reveal our innate longing for and inner attachment to G-dliness.

(Based on Likkutei Sichos 28:131-137)

Balak

COMPARING AND QUALIFYING MOSHIACH

Traditionally, the prophecy of Bilaam is seen as a comparison between King David and Moshiach. At first glance, it would seem more appropriate to compare Moses and Moshiach, since both are redeemers of the Jewish people. However, in one way Moses is unique, while King David and Moshiach are comparable. Further, the prophecy of Bilaam contains four parts. Each part alludes to a different qualification shared by King David and Moshiach.

This week’s Torah reading contains the prophecies of Bilaam, the non-Jewish prophet. Bilaam was hired by the enemies of the Jewish people to curse them; G-d forced him to utter blessings instead. These blessings have become part of the lexicon and prayers of Judaism. Traditionally, one set of these blessings has been seen as a reference to King David and Moshiach. Bilaam prophesied as follows:

*I see him, but not now; I perceive him, but not in the near future.
A star shall go forth from Jacob, and a staff shall arise in Israel,
Crushing all of Moab’s princes, and dominating all of Seth’s descendants.
Edom shall be demolished, and his enemy Seir destroyed.*

There are four parts to this prophecy; each part makes reference to both King David, the ancestor of Moshiach, and to Moshiach himself. Thus, the first part states: “I see him, but not now; I perceive him, but not in the near future.” The phrase, “I see him, but not now,” refers to King David; the phrase, “I perceive him, but not in the near future,” refers to Moshiach.

We may immediately ask three questions: First, why are the