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שבת קוודש פרשת עקב חיי אב תשיפ SHABBOS PARSHAS EIKEV AUGUST 8. 2020

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והיה עקב תשמעון את המשפמים האלה ושמרתם ועשיתם אתם ... (ז-יב) – הוי זהיר במצווה קלה כחמורה

רש״י: אם המצות הקלות שאדם דש בעקביו תשמעון, אזי 'זשמר ה' אלקיך לך את־הברית ואת־החסד אשר נשבע לאבתיך׳. בדרך רמז ניתן לומר, כי התורה באה לאלפינו בינה לדעת את הדרר נלר בה. ללמדנו כיצד נקיים את הפרטים הקטנים קרוקי המצוות. המכונים 'מצוות שאדם דש בעקביו', היינו - אלו המצוות אשר אינם באים רק מפעם לפעם ומתקופה לתקופה. אלא אדם רגיל בהם בקביעות יום יום – שעה שעה. שעל כז נוטים בני אדם לזלזל בהם וח״ו לא מקלות ראש או זילות בערכם. אלא מתוך הרגילות בעשייתן אשר גורם לזלזל בהם. כאדם הדורך על חפץ בתמידות הרי שוב אינו מכבדו כראוי. ע״כ בא הכתוב לומר, כי לאחר שיתחזק האדם במצוות אלו דווקא. ושוב לא יעשם כמצוות אנשים מלומדה. אלא ישתדל בעשייתם בשלימות אופנים ובתכלית המעשה הנרצה והכוונה הנכונה. אז יגרום לשמחה רבה בפמליא של זעלה. ואף האדם עצמו יזכה לשמחה של מצוה בכך שמקיים את התורה בשלימות.

וזהו הנרמז: 'והיה', כידוע והיה הוא לשוז שמחה, אימתי תהיה שמחה שלימה, בזמן אשר ׳עקב׳, אלו המצוות שאדם דש בעקביו, ׳תשמעוז׳, אם תשמעוז ותעשו אותם כדבעי. אזי יזכו לשמחה של מצוה, ולא זו בלבד אלא אף אם תהיו לקויים בזה אר תחזקו את ידיכם לתשובה. אף אז יוטב לכם כמרומז 'עקב תשמעוז'. כלומר אם בעקב ובסוף תעשו תשובה ותשובו מדרך הרע, תזכו לכל הברכות. כי כך הוא מנהגם של ראי ה' – להיזהר ולהישמר בקיום מצוות הקלות כבחמורות. מדקדקים היטיב בעשיית כל מצוה כיצד תהיה כהוגן וכיצד תתקיים באופן שתעשה נחת רוח לבורא כל

ערותיד אתבוא את חרב אברחם דניאל אבשטיין שליש"א בעניש שרח אברחם ואמרת בלבבד כחי ועצם ידי עשה לי את החיל הזה (ה-יו) - בענין אמונה בעסק הפרנסה

נה **החובת הלבבות** (שער הבטחוז פ״ג) האריך לבאר דאחר מז הטעמים שאדם. זייב לעסק לצורך פרנסתו, הוא לנסתו בעסק בהשתדלות. ובכלל הנסיון של עסק בהשתרלות לצורר פרנסה. להאמיז שהגם שבדרר הטבע כל מה שעוסק בו. עולה לו מכח הסיבות אשר עוסק בהז, מ״מ חייב כ״א להאמיז באמונה שלימה. שכל מה שעולה ו הוא כולו בהשגחת הקב״ה, ואינו מכח דרכי הטבע, ואינו משום ״כחי ועוצם ידי עשה י את החיל הזה". רק על כל דבר יש גבול מסויים אשר כבר נגזר מאת הבורא ית'. אפילו על כל מחשבה שחשב בעסק הפרנסה, כולו הוא מגזירת השי״ת, ואינו בכלל משום שהוא בכח לעשות כלום. כדאיתא בתרגם על הפסוק (יח) ״וזכרת את ה׳ אלהיך כי הוא הנתו לד כח לעשות חיל״. ״ותהווז דכיריז ית ה׳ אלהכוז ארום הוא דיהב לכוז מלכא למקני ניכסיז". עכ"ל. הרי שגם על העצות בעסק הפרנסה הוא ג"כ מאת השי"ת. וכתב עוד (שם פ"ד): "וכמו שאמרנו בחיים ובמות. כז נאמר בחיוב תביעת סבות ובריאות והמזון והמלבוש והדירה, והמדות הטובות, ולהרחיק שכנגדם. עם ברור אמונתו הסבות איז מועילות אותו בזה כלום. אלא בגזרת הבורא ית", עכ"ל. ר"ל, הגם ראיכא

A SERIES IN HALACHA LIVING A "TORAH" DAY

Coronavirus: Relevant Halachos in These Trying Times (19) Tightening a Mask Nose Piece on Shabbos. Last week we mentioned that metal nose pieces on masks made to tighten and loosen each time one puts them on and off, are permitted to be adjusted on *Shabbos*. However, there are some masks which the nose piece is not made to fit tightly and after the wearer bends them the first time to fit, that is the way it stays. Afterwards, it just slides on and off. Squeezing it the first time on Shabbos is a real "Mesakan Mana/Maka B'patish" and is prohibited.

Using Seforim as a Weight: Ouestion: When I learn outdoors - both in or out of a tent - the wind sometimes picks up and starts to blow away the Torah papers I'm writing. It also starts blowing the pages of my open seforim, and it makes it difficult to hold the right place. Am I permitted to use other *seforim* to weigh down the papers or hold open the other *seforim* to the right place, so that the wind will not blow them away?

Answer: Yes. This is permitted in *halacha*. To explain this shaila, we must introduce a relevant Machlokes, a difference of opinion between the Taz and Magen Avraham, which is quoted in Mishna Berura (154:31 and 315:31). If a sefer is already on a table where one wants to learn, according to all opinions he can place another *sefer* on top of it to help him use the top *sefer* at his desired height. However, if one wishes to bring a *sefer* from elsewhere and put it down to place another sefer on top of it at his desired height, the Taz prohibits it. The our case of weighing down the notes and pages with a sefer.

מאת מוה"ר ברוך הירשפלד שליט"א ראש כולל עטרת וויים ברוך קליבלנד הייטס

Magen Avraham permits this. Our case is similar because here he is using one *sefer* to help him learn properly in another *sefer* by weighing down the pages of the open sefer. From both the Mishna Berura and the Kitzur Shulchan Aruch (28:9) it seems that one can rely on the Magen Avraham.

One might argue that this only permits the use of a *sefer* to help use another sefer which clearly has a similar level of kedusha as the one assisting it. However, how is this a justification to permit holding down pages of hand-written notes, or blank paper to be used for writing? Maybe one cannot use a *sefer* to service notes or blank sheets? This is not a justified argument because if one looks at the Magen Avraham mentioned in Mishna Berura (154), he will see that the Magen Avraham's logic is not because one sefer can serve another sefer. Rather, his logic is that when a sefer is not being actively moved and used at the same time, but rather being used passively by just sitting there, it is not called "using" a *sefer* because what is the difference if it sits here or there?

He proves this from the Gemara (Megillah 26b) which says that one may move a *bimah* on which the *Torah* is read to block an opening between two rooms, so that Tumas Meis (impurity of a dead body) will not travel into the next room and prevent Kohanim from entering. He explains the heter of the Gemara because what is the difference if the *bimah* sits here or there? That is not called using the *bimah* in a degrading way. This also permits

בין הריחים - תבלין מדף היומי - שבת דף קנה:

או"ח שכד או שוועל בני מיוו לפני בלב ואין נתניו לפני מיור paskens based on our *Gemara*, that since feeding animals is a טרחא. one is only permitted to feed his domesticated animals/pets that rely on him for food. However, any animal that can fend for itself, feeding it would be considered a אסור & טרחא יתירה to do on אסור אבת ארערבד זצ"ל נשולחן שלמה). Accordingly שבת says one may feed fish on Shabbos at home in a fish tank, since they are dependent on him for their food. The שפולא מגו אברהם brings from the מגו אברהם that one may even feed a dog that doesn't belong to him on Shabbos, because it's a "קצת מצוה". This can be understood from our Gemara that says Hashem has pity on the dog because people don't usually feed it. so Hashem made it take 3 days for their food to digest so they stay full longer. So too, we should follow in Hashem's ways (ההלכת בדרכיו) & feed dogs. The שכו מגן אברהם savs there are those who are מנהג b feed birds on שבת to feed birds on שבת

He says this is wrong since they are not dependent on us for their sustenance and it is אסור to feed them on Shabbos. The שירה על הים defends this *minhag* & savs that we are really feeding the birds for our own sake. Since the birds sang שירה על הים we are "מחזיקין להם טובה". Accordingly, our intention is to remember the זכות of the מחזיקין להם טובה". אמחזיקין להם אובה says on ראש השנה we go to a body of water to say the posuk "יותשליד במצולות ים". No mention of throwing bread into the water. The M"B says that he noticed that when Rosh Hashana falls out on Shabbos, people go on the second day. Maybe, this is because they carry their siddurim with them Again, no mention of carrying bread. The תקפגיה] says that throwing bread to the fish by שועליע (on שועליע) is a מנהג גרוע ואסור). He quotes our halacha above, & says it is obvious that throwing bread & feeding the fish that are in a lake or river would be assur to do.

הוא היה אומר

The Rav of Biksad, R' Eliezer Fisch zt"l would say:

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"The Mishna (Avos 3-1) states: 'הסתכל בשלשה דברים ואין אתה בא לידי עברה' - Consider three things and you will not come into the grip of sin. 'בשלשה דברים' can also mean the third thing, which refers to the third parsha in Sefer Devarim, Parshas Eikev. Study (הסתכל) this parsha and you will not come into the grip of sin since this parsha contains within it the parsha of Yiras Shamavim. Let us take advantage of the bounty of Yirah so that we truly do not find ourselves in sin."

A Wise Man once said: "Remember: We don't meet people by accident. They are meant to cross our path for a reason.



זלות לבני אדם׳. נדרש: אלו דברים שעומדים ברומו של עולם ובני אדם מזלזליז בהז. אף בשעה שמברכים ברכת המצוות או ברכת השבח והנהניז, הרי הם מדקדקים לברכה מתוך הכתב כראוי. ובוודאי כמה שמקפידים ונזהרים לברך את ברכת המזוז באותיותיה ובכוונה מעליא מתור הסידור. כז גם מקריאת שמע שעל המיטה עושים עבודה שלימה, ואיז מדלגים אותו דילוג אחר דילוג התיבות. וזאת למרות שגם הם יודעים את תוכנם היטב בעל פה הרי נזהרים בהז בתכלית השלימות. כפי אשר עולה תמיד נגד עיני - דמותו של אבי מורי ממעמקי מרומי שנותיו. כשהוא מקפיד לקרוא ולברר מתור הסידור כמונה מעות ואבני חז. אכז בקיום אלו הדברים מתחדד לעיז כל את חביבותם למצוות ואל הבורא המצווה אותם. ו״כ אינם מחפשים לצאת י״ח בכדי להיפטר מחובת המצווה. אדרבה מחפשים להוסיף עליהם ככל שידם משגת. וההיפר הוא במי שמזלזל במצוות אלו

עולמים, ובפרט בעניינים אשר בני אדם מזלזלין בהם, כפי אשר על הפסוק 'כרם

נענש על כך, כדאיתא בגמרא (עבודה זרה יה.) מאי דכתיב: עוון עקבי יסובני? אלו עוונות שאדם דש בעקביו בעולם הזה, הרי הן מסובין לו ליום הדין, וכפי אשר צווח הנביא ישעיהו שסיבת העונשים הבאים על האדם הוא בעבור 'ותהי יראתם אתי מצות אנשים מלמדה', כלומר כי המצוות נעשים כבדרר אגב וברפיוז ידיים. בלא

מחשבת המה ואימוץ הלב, לפיכך השגחת הבורא אליהם הוא בהסתר פנים. ברם מידה טובה מרובה הימנה. ואכן אם שומרים כראוי על המצוות הנראים כקלות. זוכים לכל הברכות האמורות בתורה כדמסיים ואזיל: 'ושמר ה' אלקיר לר את הברית ואת החסד אשר נשבע לאבתיך, ואהבך וברכך והרבך, וברך פרי בטנך ופרי אדמתך דגנך ותירשך ויצהרך שגר אלפיך ועשתרת צאנר. על האדמה אשר נשבע לאבתיר לתת לר׳.

דאיכא חובה לעסק בהשתדלות. מ״מ איז שום כח לעצם ההשתדלות. רק כל מה שמגיע לו. הוא רק בגזירת הבורא, וא״א בשום אופו לשנות גזירת השי״ת [ברבוי השתדלות. רק ע״י זכותים. כגוז ע״י בטחוז, תפילה ותשובה ומעש״ט]. ומ״מ הגם שכל דבר נגזר מאת הבורא ית'. מ״מ הגזירה דוקא אם יעשה האדם ההשתרלות המוטלת עליו לעשות. ואין לומר, דאילו כבר נגזר מאת הבורא אמאי יעסק בסיבות להשיג פרנסתו. דהא הוא רצוז של השי״ת ואם לא יצסק בהשתדלות. לא ישיג פרנסתו.

ומי שמאמיז באמונה בהשגחת השי״ת הרי הוא ״בן עולם הבא״. דאיתא בברכות (ד. ע״ב): כל האומר פותח את ידיך ג׳ פעמים ביום הרי זה בן עולם הבא. ע״כ. ודברי הגמ׳ תמוהים מאוד. דמי שאומר ״פותח את ידיר״ ג״פ בכל יום מצד זה הוא בז עולם הבא. מהו מעלה המיוחדת באמירת ״פותח את ידיר״?

וביאר **ר׳ יחזקאל לעוינשטייז זצ״ל (אור יחזקאל** אמונה עמ׳ ק״ג) וז״ל. ״ונראה ביאור הדברים שכל האומר פותח את ידיך ומשביע לכל חי רצוז, דהיינו שאומר ומכיון יסוד זה של אמונה בהשגחתו יתברך, שהקב״ה הוא המשביע לכל חי. וזז ומפרנס מקרני ראמים עד ביצי כנים, ממילא זוכה להיות בז העולם הבא. כי עוה״ב ניתן לאדם המאמין בהשגחתו הפרטית. ולפי״ז כמה פשוט שאין כוונת דברי חז״ל לאומר ג' פעמים ביום ללא כוונה ותומת לב. כי ללא כוונה והבנה איז משתנה לבו ומחשבתו ונשאר במחשבות המינות והאפיקורסות". עכ"ל.

מעשה אבות סיפן

ואכלת ושבעת וברכת את ה' אלקיך על הארץ המובה אשר נתן לך ... (ה-י)

The Aruch Hashulchan (הל ברהמ"ז קפניד) writes that when one recites Birchas Hamazon after a meal, he should wear a head covering that covers most of his head (Magen Avraham) like a hat. He quotes from other sources that one should wear a "Beged Elyon" (outer garment) although he says that he is unsure of the source of this minhag.

There was once a religious businessman who was close to the family of **R' Chaim Kanievsky** *shlit'a*. This man would speak to R' Chaim on many occasions involving his business dealings and always followed the advice of Daas Torah that was given to him by the Tzaddik. He once came to R' Chaim to inquire about the need to wear a hat and jacket by bentching. Is this a minhag or an actual requirement, he wanted to know.

The businessman phrased his question as follows: "*Rebbi*, the problem is that often I am required to attend 'working dinners' where I sit with high-powered businessman to discuss and hammer out the details of large deals and transactions. Many times, this is conducted in restaurants and even though of course they are Glatt Kosher establishments, in such a setting it might look strange if I'm the only person at the table wearing a hat and jacket."

R' Chaim shook his head. Not only must you not tread leniently on this *mitzvah*, you must always make sure to wear an extra covering on your head (to cover the entire head) and an outer garment on your body when you bentch. This is the halacha (See Gemara Berachos 51a, Kitzur Shulchan Aruch 44:6). "Not only that," said R' Chaim, "doing so is a segulah for riches. Believe me, you will surely not lose out if you are careful to properly keep this fine practice."

The man was scrupulous from that day forward. A number of weeks went by and the businessman found himself involved in a huge real estate deal, worth tens of millions of shekel. Many days were devoted to the deal and one final meeting with the lead broker was necessary to close it. They agreed to talk over dinner in a fancy kosher restaurant, even though the broker was not religious. The restaurant was good enough even for his standards and he agreed to meet there.

During the meal, the two men discussed various aspects of the deal and were close to finalizing. They were just 5 million shekel apart - a small sum in the total scheme of this large and heavily involved real estate transaction. But neither man would budge. Each insisted that the money was coming to him and the back and forth exchange was at first congenial. After some time, it began to become heated. No amount of logical argumentation could sway the other. Each brought facts and figures to the table proving why the money really should go to him and they seemed to be at a real impasse.

The religious businessman thought the matter over and realized that this deal was too big to lose over a few million shekel. He waited until they had finished eating and he told himself that right after *bentching*, he would give in to the other man's demands and take the deal as is. He excused himself and stood up to wash mayim acharonim and get his hat and jacket for *bentching*, just as he was told to do by R' Chaim. It was clear that giving in was the only way to rescue the deal from falling apart and as he walked back to the table with his hat and jacket on, he told himself that it was all for the best.

He approached his table and before he could even sit down, the other man suddenly jumped out of his seat, stuck out his hand and announced, "Okay, you win! We will do it your way. I will yield to your demands and let you keep the five million *shekel*. The most important thing is that we finalize this now and get the deal done!"

The surprised businessman shock the other's hand and sat down to *bentch*. When he was finished, he turned to his competitor and asked inquisitively, "So tell me, what caused you to change your mind. You were so adamant all throughout the meal that you were right, and then all of a sudden, you changed your mind. What happened?"

"What do you mean?" said the non-religious man. "When you got up and put on your hat and jacket, I realized that as a man of principle, you were prepared to allow the deal to blow up and walk away if you didn't get what you want. I said to myself, for the five million *shekel*, it's not worth losing out on such a big deal - so I gave in!"

תורת הצבי על הפטרות ותאמר ציון עזבני ה' ... (ישעי' ממ-יד)

In this week's Haftorah, Yeshava HaNavi described the hopelessness felt by the Jews in exile even though he had delivered Hashem's consolation already. Yeshaya tried to explain that it was their rebellious behavior that brought about their suffering and not unwarranted abandonment, yet the people still felt abandoned by Hashem. How could the Jewish people "turn it around" and be upset at *Hashem* when they were guilty of abandoning Him in the first place?

The Chasam Sofer *zt*"*l* explains that due to their many sins, Hashem felt He had no choice but to harshly punish Bnei Yisroel. Still, just as children always feel a sense of

safety and security by their parents no matter what they do in life. Klal Yisroel believed that their Father in Heaven would always be there for them, come what may. Although it's true that parents always want to give their children whatever they ask for, however, a good parent knows when it's time to give in and when its proper to put a foot down. The Jewish people erroneously mistook Hashem's silence as forgiveness until they went too far and the destruction of the Bais Hamikdash and subsequent exile suddenly hit them. Confused, they childishly began to doubt Hashem's love and commitment to them, although he never abandoned His children. Rather, when He could no longer answer away their sins, Hashem punished them so they can reset themselves and return to Him.

CONCEPTS IN AVODAS HALEV FROM THE FAMILY OF R' CHAIM YOSEF KOFMAN ZT"L והיה עקב תשמעון את המשפמים האלה ושמרתם ריבי) אלקוך לך את הברית (ו-ב) שער אתם ושמר ה' אלקוך לך את הברית (ו-ב) האלקוך לך את הברית (ו-ב) דאר *Rishonim* offer a number of *peirushim* to explain the word "עקב". In truth, it would have sufficed to say "והיה תשמעון".

if you will adhere to the *Torah*. The word "עקב" seems to be superfluous and also an unusual choice of a word. (see **Ramban**) **Rashi** explains that the *Torah* is promising us that if *Klal Yisroel* will be scrupulous in performing *mitzvos* and keeping the ways of the Torah, even those mitzvos which are commonly "stepped on with the heel" (because we mistakenly perceive them to be of lesser importance), then we will indeed be worthy of receiving this abundance of goodness.

Perhaps we can offer another two machshavos to understand this concept. Chazal say that the word "המיה" reflects simcha, happiness. A prerequisite to our entire avodas Hashem is to be b'simcha - in true bliss and tranquility, with a recognition that we, Am Yisroel, is privileged to serve Him day in and day out. So much so, that we will display a bounce in our step, in our "eikev". Then, Hashem will shower us with beracha. Additionally, when we find ourselves in the confines of a *shul* or *Beis Medrash*, it is easier to serve *Hashem* correctly. The test is when we leave the *heilige*, protective environment of those mekomos hakedoshim. Says the posuk, "If, when you leave the sanctuaries and walk on your eikev, your heels, you are still a *shomer Torah* and *mitzvos*, then you are deserving of all the good *Hashem* has promised."

I saw an additional *pshat* which is truly a timely lesson for us all. "רהיה" - Hashem will be happy, "עקב" - even in the zman of "Ikvisa D'Moshicha" (the fearsome days before Moshiach), if we are "תשמעון" - still vigilant and withstanding the incredible nisyonos we are faced with. May we fulfill all these pshatim and be zoche that this zman of Ikvisa D'Moshicha be the time that we all see the kiyum of the Navi, כי נחם ה' ציון נחם כל חרבתיה ששון ושמחה ימצא בה תודה וקול זמרה - Amen!

משל למה הרבר דומה ארץ אשר לא במסכנת תאכל בה לחם לא תחסר כל בה ... (ח-מ) אססל: A speaker once got up at an international forum and said the following: I know a woman who is in desperate need of help. She is a victim of domestic violence, in an abusive relationship. She is regularly attacked and her life threatened. Any time she tries to fight back, community leaders tell her that she is wrong to do so and urge her not to fight back. They say she must deserve it for some reason. Go home and keep quiet and try to appease the other side by giving in.

She listens. She gives up sentimental gifts that were given to her by her parents. All in the name of peace. She listens to what the leaders say, for all she wants is to live in peace. Enjoy her home. Enjoy her family. After each domestic explosion, things calm for a short period of time until she's attacked again. She asks why. The answer? Stop complaining.

is treated well and given assistance when he complains. No one is helping her. Everyone is blaming her. How can they be so ignorant? How can they blame a woman who is being attacked for the sole reason of just being alive?

Always blamed. Always her fault. For what? For providing him with a home that she literally built from nothing? For feeding him? For taking care of him? But no, his anger is her fault. That's what everyone is telling her. But she knows the truth. She's stopped trying to convince people otherwise. She's tired of the attacks. She's ready to live without fear, to fight back despite everyone telling her not to. She asks her friends to pray to *Hashem* for her. Provide her with merits because she knows the fight may be ugly, but that *Hashem* and her ability to be close to Him, is her only weapon. And with that, she will prevail. She will survive. She will prosper. נמשל: Her name: The LAND OF ISRAEL. But, as is true for Stop causing the violence. She is totally confused. Her attacker many women, the world severely underestimates her strength.

EDITORIAL AND INSIGHTS ON THE MIDDAH OF TIJY

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FROM THE WELLSPRINGS OF R' GUTTMAN - RAMAT SHLOMO

It is interesting that the word "*Eikev*" is the basis of our people. We are *Bnei Yaakov*, the children of *Yaakov Avinu* who was named Yaakov because of the fact that he was holding onto the heel (*Eikev*) of his brother Esav at birth. We normally name our children after a great person or a name that has great significance to us. Why was Yaakov named after a heel?

A heel connotes lowliness. After all it is the lowest part of the body. And that is the point. Yaakov was holding onto the heel as he entered this world to remind himself and teach his children for all future generations what being a *Yid* is all about. It is true that the heel is the lowest part of the body, but it is also what is holding the entire body up!

Being humble does not mean feeling low about oneself. It is the knowledge that I am a little person with a great soul. It means making my materialistic desires small, so that I may focus on the bigger and truly important aspects of life. A humble person is someone who is not caught up with himself. He sees himself primarily as a *neshama* who is here to serve *Hashem*, rather than a body who is here to serve himself. A humble person makes room for other people's ideas and opinions, not full of himself. He thinks about how he can use everything he has to serve Hashem. His money, his time, his talents, his good ideas were all given to Him by Hashem. They are meant to be utilized and enjoyed, not to serve himself, but rather to be elevated in true Avodas Hashem.

Thus, the the Torah says, "V'Hava Eikev" - if you will make yourself humble, "Tishmiyun" - only then will you be able to hear. If one is not humble, he does not hear anyone else. He may appear to be a nice frum Jew by wearing a yarmulka and tzitzis, going to shul 3 times a day and even being a big Talmid Chacham - he might even be a Rosh Yeshiva! But the truth is that if he is not an *Eikev*, a truly humble person, than he is not serving *Hashem*, he is serving himself! The most important and necessary *middah* to acquire, in fact what is holding up the entire Jew is the heel, the beautiful *middah* of humility.

דרגה יתירה והיה עקב תשמעון את המשפטים האלה ... (ז-יב)