מאת הגאון מו״ר הרב ברוך הירשפלד שליט״א, שה ראש כולל עטרת חיים ברוך, קליבלנד הייטס

Hashatz. The Sh"A Harav adds that the nine don't need to be from those who davened. If they can get some others, not from the *minvan*, who will answer properly, it suffices. Therefore, we should always try and wait for nine who will answer. If things are tight and it is hard to wait, we can rely on the opinion of the **Chavei Adam** (3) and use one of those still *davening Shemona* Esrei and combine him with eight others who will answer. According to many Poskim this is the most one can be lenient.

In a time of great need or if waiting might cause the minyan to cease or fall apart, there is room to rely on one explanation in the Maharil (4) that even if there are six listeners, it suffices. This is not a simple leniency because some say we can only rely on this for Kaddish by Maariv and not for Chazaras Hashatz. However, some are lenient even for Chazaraz Hashatz (5). This leniency is controversial, so the *Shatz* should have in mind that in case his Chazaras Hashatz is invalid, it should be a Tefilas Nedava - a voluntary prayer. This cannot be done on Shabbos or Yom Tov when we don't say a Tefillas Nedava. However, on Shabbos and Yom Tov we hope that there is more time to wait and do it properly. Summary: We should try hard to have 9 listeners, even if it means getting people who didn't daven with the minyan. If that's too hard, 8 listeners will suffice and we can use one of those still *davening* to be the 9th. In extreme cases, there is room to rely on six to answer.

LIVING A "TORAH" DAY Coronavirus: Relevant Halachos in These Trying Times (29) Davening in a Small Minvan. Ouestion: Due to social distancing, our 24 to 28-man minvan has been split into two minvanim of 12 to 14 people. This has caused a hardship because some people *daven* longer than others and we get delayed in starting Chazaras Hashatz while waiting for 9 people to finish. What are the basic requirements for the amount of people needed to finish Shemona Esrei in order to start Chazaras Hashatz by Shacharis and Mincha, and to begin Kaddish Tisksbel by Maariv? (This is of course relevant by any small *minvan*.)

Answer: There is a level of speed called "Milah B'milah" - an average speed of those who daven each word clearly, not rushing and not lengthening it. Ideally, one should not start Chazaras Hashatz or Kaddish Tiskabel after Maariv until all those who daven Milah B'milah have finished Shemona Esrei and are ready to answer. This is in order that they should merit to answer Kedusha, etc. properly. (1) According to basic halacha the Shatz (Shaliach Tzibbur) should only start when there are nine others who have finished, as the Shulchan Aruch rules (2). If there is one person who, because of coming late or *davening* slow, is going to start his *Shemona Esrei* with the the *Shatz* and *daven* along with him, many *Poskim* rule that he can be counted as one of the nine. According to the opinion of the Sh'A Harav (55:7) and **Kitzur Sh''A** (20:2), nothing less is acceptable for *Chazaras* For the *Kaddish* after *Maariv* we can rely on 6 who will answer.

בין הריחים – תבלין מדף היומי – עירובין דף פז. האמת המים שהיא עוברת בחצר אין ממלאין הימנה בשבת״ - This *halacha* states that since the water in the canal (4 wide x 10 deep) originates from

a larger body of water that is considered a ברמלית, the canal is considered the same & water may not be drawn from it even though the canal is in a אים that is a רשות היחיד. The אוייע שסגיבט states that if one side of a מבוי & its a מבוי & its a that is a נוגע אוייע שסגיבט אוייע wall, it may be used as a מריצה for that side. The קכא משנ"ב] discusses if a frozen lake may be used as a מריצה. He brings a few opinions.

The אנן אברהם holds that in the winter, a frozen lake may not be used as a מחיצה. The מחיצה is more מחמיר and he holds if this is in a climate where in the winter this body of water will freeze, then it may not be considered a מריצה even in the summer! [ע) שער הציון שם.

A man once came to R' Chaim Volozhiner zt" and told him that he had a business trip planned & in his travels he will need to cross a frozen river. However, he dreamt that as he is crossing the frozen river, it collapses & he falls in and drowns. Should he still go on the trip? R' Chaim told him that the gemara says [גיטין נב] in a few places, "דברי חלומות לא מעלין ולא מורידץ", which means that we do not listen to dreams, so you may go on the trip. The dream kept repeating itself and the man came back to R' Chaim, but he remained firm in his position. Reassured, the man set off on his journey. However, while crossing the lake, it cracked & he fell in and drowned. The family complained to R' Chaim about his psak, but R' Chaim reiterated: "The Rambam [ספר קנין הל' זכיה יא] paskens that we don't follow dreams; I have no regrets on my psak. The cracking of the ice had nothing to do with his dream. Furthermore, if someone else would come to me with the same shaila today, I would pasken the same way!"

הוא היה או **((**), **(**

כל המקורות של הלכה זו נדפס בס' אשי ישראל כד מנ (2) או"ח קכדיד (3) כטיא (4) הובא במגן אברהם נהיח (5) עיין שו"ת מהר"י אסעד איכו, פסקי תשובות נהייא, קכדיט

R' Shamshon M'Ostropolier zt"l (Ouoted in Vedibarta Bam) would say:

"ירא וירץ לקראתם - Rashi explains that Avraham had to run because when the angels saw that he was sick, they began to walk away. Not wanting to lose the opportunity to fulfill the *mitzvah* of *hachnosas orchim*, he ran after them. When one leaves the presence of a prominent person, it is not proper to turn one's back. Instead, even when leaving, one faces the person and walks backwards. When the angels came to Avraham, they noticed that Hashem was also there. Realizing that Avraham was very sick, they decided to go away and not bother him. However, since it is improper to turn their backs to Hashem, they walked away backwards. Avraham, noticing this, ran towards (לקראתם) them to bring them into his home."

A Wise Man would say: "Courage is not the absence of fear, but the judgment that something is more important than fear."			
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שבת קודש פרשת וירא – כ׳ מרחשון תשפ״א Shabbos Parshas Vayera - November 7, 2020

הדלקת נרות שבת – 4:27 | זמן קריאת שמע / מ״א – 8:31 | זמן קריאת שמע / הגר״א – 9:07 | סוף זמן תפילה/הגר״א – 9:58 זמו לתפילת מנחה גדולה–12:10 | שקיעת החמה שבת קודש–4:44 | מוצש"ק צאת הכוכבים–5:34 | צאה"כ / לרבינו תם – 5:56

> מאת הגה"צ רבי גמליאל הכהן רבינוביץ JU שליט"א. ר"י שער השמים ירושלים עיה"ק

ויאמר שוב אשוב אליך כעת היה והנה בן לשרה אשתך וגו' (יה-י) דר שכבר הובטח לאברהם ולשרה זה פעמיים בפרשה הקודמת שיזכו לבנים.

זוצרר המלאר לבוא שוב ולבשרם ע״כ. ומה טמוז באותה בשורה. כי איז אנו רואים בה שום חידוש מלבד מה שגילה המלאר את היום המיועד לכר. ובהכרח שלא לכר נתכווז מלאר. ואם כז מז הראוי לעמוד על מהותה של אותה בשורה?

הנה בספה״ק האריכו לבאר ענין הטבע שהעולם נוהג בו. כי בראיה מוחשית אפשר ו לטעות ולומר שהטבעים המה יקבעו את דבר העתיד ח״ו. ולכר משנה לפעמים וקב״ה את סדרי בראשית ומחולל פלאות שאיז הטבע מחייבתם. ובכר מוכיה שהוא זה זשולט על הטבע. וגם הטבע תלוי בדבר השם, והנה כדי להוכיח שאיז הטבע שולט יש צורך שיהיו אנשים הנזקקים לדבר ישועה, אך הטבע מעכב בהם, וכשאלו אנשים יזכו ישועתם הבלתי טבעית יווכחו כולם שאין הטבע קובע כי אם זה המנהיגו, אך מאחר מהקב״ה מתנהג עם האדם מידה כנגד מידה. על כז יש צורר שאלו הנזקקים יכשירו את עצמם גם כז באיזה עבודה קשה שהיא בבחינת 'מעל הטבע' ובכך יעוררו את הנהגה העליונה להתנהג עמהם באותה מידה ולחוננם בישועה שאינה על פי כללי וטבע. ולזאת היו זקוקים אברהם ושרה. כי מה שלא זכו עד אותה שעה בבנים היה זה בסיבות הטבע. כמש״כ (לעיל טו. ה) ׳ויוצא אותו החוצה׳ וברש״י שם ׳צא מאיצטגנינות שלר' כי ע"י מזלם הטבעית לא היו ראויים לכר. והיתה הבטחת השי"ת שיוציאם מעל וטבע בכדי שתהיה ביכולתם להוליד. אמנם דבר זה באתערותא דלתתא תליא. כאמור. מצא שמעיקרא היתה ההבטחה תלויה ועומדת בתנאי זה. והיינו שלא הודיעם הקב״ה כי אם הדרך שע״י חפץ להמשיך ישועתם, אמנם כדי שתצא הדבר אל הפועל הוטל עליהם

ליסורים סאת הרב אברהם דניאל אתבונו לטודים כאית חרב אברחם דניאל אברחם אבטיין שליטיא, בעמיס שהוז אברחם הנה נא לי שתי בנות אשר לא ידעו איש אוציאה נא אתהז אליכם ועשו להן כמוב בעיניכם רק לאנשים האל אל תעשו דבר כי על כן

באו בצל קרתי (ימ-ח) - בענין מהותו ומבע של במחון

נה מרנא התפיז חיים (זכור למרים פ״כ) למד מקרא זה יסוד נפלא בענין בטחון 🕅 ל. ״עוד מצינו בתורה ראיה עד כמה גדולה מדת הבטחוז. ממעשה דלוט עם שני זמלאכים שבאו אליו. וכאשר נסבו על ביתו אנשי סדם וחפצו להרגם. יצא אליהם לוט בטענה. שלא יעשו להם רעה. כי על כז באו בצל קורתי. רוצה לומר. שהם בטחו בי שאנכי אוכל להצילם מידכם. על כז בבקשה מכם. שזה יהיה שכרם. שינצלו מכל רע. הנה נחזה אנו. הלוא ידעינו מעשיו של לוט. שלא היה אדם כשר כלל. כדכתיב ״ויסע וט מקדם". ואמרו חז"ל: מקדמונו של עולם. ואף על פי כן שפט בשכלו. שעבור ענין ראויים הם שינצלו [ונכתב זה בתורה]. על אחת כמה וכמה. קל וחומר בז בנו של קל זומר. הקדוש ברור הוא בעצמו. שהוא מקור הרחמים והחמלה. כאשר יבטח בו האדם אמת, בודאי יעזרנו הקדוש ברוך הוא להנצל מכל רע. על כן אחי ורעי, אף שבזמננו זקפו עלינו צרות רבות עד שנלאינו נשוא. מכל מקום אם אר נתחזק ונבטח בה' בכל בבנו. בודאי יעזרנו הקדוש ברוך הוא ונזכר לפניו לטובה. כדכתיב "ה' זכרנו יברך.

לזכות את עצמו בעשיית מצווה במסירות נפש. שזוהי ג״כ בגדר יציאה מז הטבע. ואכן רואים בפרשה הקודמת (בתחילת פרק טז) ששרה עשתה מעשה כעין זה, ויצתה מז השורה ומסרה נפשה כדי להטיב עם שפחתה, וכפי שמפרש שם רש״י את דבריה (פסוק ב) 'אולי אבנה ממנה' 'בזכות שאכניס את צרתי לתוך ביתי'. ומאז היה הקב״ה מצפה מתי יבוא גם אברהם לידי אותה מידה כדי שיהיה גם הוא ראוי לכר. עד בואו ליום השלישי למילתו בו קיים גם הוא מצוה הגובלת במסירות נפש. כי בזה היום הצטער ביותר מצער המילה, ובנוסף הוציא בו הקב״ה חמה מנרתיקה שלא להטריחו באורחים (רש״י לעיל פסוק א) ואעפ״כ לא חשב להתבטל מהרגילו והיה יושב ותר אחר אורחים. ואחר שכבר זכה באורחיו לא חס על כוחו והרבה לטרוח בעבורם. והיה כל זה בחינה של מסירות נפש. בחינה של התגברות בלתי טבעית. וכיוז

שכז היה ראוי גם הוא לאותה מידה. להטיב צמו בדברים שהינם מצל הטבצ. לאור האמור מובז שפיר כוונת המלאר בבשורתו. כיוז שעדייז לא ידעו אם אכז יזכו בקיומה של אותה הבטחה, מאחר שהיתה תלויה בדבר, ורק אחר שעברו על שניהם בחינות של מסירות נפש נתבשרו מפי המלאר שההבטחה בתוקפה כיוז שנתקיים התנאי. וזהו שנקב ואמר להם ׳כעת חיה׳ ופירש״י ׳לשנה הבאה׳ כי עד עכשיו לא היו יכולים לקבוע לזה זמז. כי לא היו יודעים מתי יכשירו עצמז לכר. אר כעת אחר מעשה זה כבר היו שניהם ראויים לכך והיו יכולים לקבוע לזה זמן, ולכך נקבע הדבר לשנה האחרת באותו יום שבו נעשה המעשה כדי לגלות שמעשיו של אותו יום גרם לכר. ועניו זה צריר להיות לימוד לדורות. שאם רואה אדם שזקוק הוא לאיזה ישועה שאיז תנאי החיים מזכים אותו בכר. עצתו לתור אחר איזה מצוה קשה שהיא עבורו בגדר יציאה מז השורה וההרגל. ותהיה זו בחינה של מסירות נפש עבורו, ואז יתנהגו גם עמו באותה מידה, ויזכה בזכותה לפרות ורווחה.

יברך את בית ישראל וגו״״. עכ״ל.

הרי מבואר מדבריו. דעצם עצמיות של הטבע של בטחוז. זהו המחייב שיצשה כל מה שבטח צליו. וכז הסברה נותנת דלמשל, מי שבוטח צל חבירו שיעשה לו איזה דבר. הדרגה שהוא בוטח עליו לעשות מה שרוצה ממנו. זהו מה שמחייבתו לעשותו. א״כ קו״ח בז בנו של קו״ח אצל קוב״ה שאוהב לנו מעל ומעבר להשגתנו. אם נהיה בטוחים בו שיעשה לנו צרכנו. בודאי הוא יעשה. שהרי סומכים עליו. אבל אם ח״ו יבטח בזולתו. וכאילו אינו צריר לו יתב״ש. אז מסיר הקב״ה את השגחתו מעליו. וכאשר נתבונן בזה, כמה נחוץ הוא לאדם לבטוח בה'. שכמו שהוא בוטח בה'. כז תהיה ה' מבטחו. ולא תלוי ככל בזכותיו אם הוא ראוי שיעזרהו. רק תלוי בדרגתו של בטחוז בהשי״ת. אם בוטח בה׳ באמת. זוכה שיעזרהו השי״ת. והכל תלוי כפי דרגתו בטחוז.

וכ״כ **ר׳ זונדל מסלנט זצ״ל** באיגרת לבנו: ״כידוע שהבורא יתברר שמו משגיח בכל רגע על כל אדם בפרטיות עניניו, וכמו שהאדם פונה את לבו לה' כז ה' פונה להשגיח עליו. כמו שכתוב"ה' צלך". ואם פונה יותר גם ה' ישגיח עליו יותר. כמ״ש במדרש: ״ה׳ צלר, מה הצל הזה כשאתה מראה אותו אצבע אחד, הוא מראה אותו אצבע אחת, ואם כל היד, מראה כנגדך כל היד, כן הקב״ה כדרר שבא האדם לראות כר בא ליראות". עכ"ל.

מעשה אבות סימן

וכמו השחר עלה ויאיצו המלאכים בלום לאמר קום קח את אשתך ואת שתי בנתיך הנמצאת פן תספה בעון העיר (ימ-מו) Menachem (Manfred) Margulies was only eleven years old when the ominous thunderclouds of Germany's hatred began raining their vitriolic rainstorm on Germany's Jews. Many years earlier, his family had moved from Poland to Berlin to live in the more cultured and tolerant Germany. But that was not to be. Germany had turned into a boiling pot of hatred. Like all Polish Jewish émigrés, his family was now considered Ostjuden. Germany wanted them out and Poland did not want them back. On October 28, 1938, the knock came. The Gestapo had come for Manfred's father, Wolf Margulies. He was to be deported back to Poland. But for some unknown reason one of the officers looked at his list and asked, "By the way, does a Manfred Margulies live here?" Mrs. Margulies had answered the door and she replied, "Yes, he does. Why?"

"Let me notify you that tomorrow the Gestapo will be having an *aktion* for the children. They will be coming for him." Then the officer shrugged slyly, "If he happens not to be here, I guess they won't take him." With that, he left. Immediately she sprung into action and arranged to hide Manfred along with his siblings and cousins until they would be able to escape Germany.

The infamous Kristallnacht, the night of broken glass, took place less than two weeks later, on November 9, 1938, and the Nazis used the opportunity to inflict collective punishment on its Jewish citizens. They riled up the German masses into burning and destroying nearly 300 synagogues, vandalizing and looting 7,500 Jewish businesses, as police and fire brigades stood aside. During Kristallnacht, virtually every shul in Berlin was torched with their windows smashed, seforim and ritual books ripped to shreds and sacred *Torah* scrolls desecrated. All except one *shul*. It was a tiny little synagogue located on 37 Munschestrasse. The reason why it was spared was because it was wedged between two apartment buildings where high ranking Nazi officers lived. A spreading blaze from that building would jeopardize their homes as well as their families, and as a result, the S.S. sent fire brigades and police specifically to that location to protect the Jewish sanctuary.

Mrs. Margulies worked feverishly to get her son Manfred out of Germany, but he would not leave with just the shirt on his back. He needed something more and he knew exactly where it was. The day after *Kristallnacht*, with the recklessness of an eleven-year old youth, he hurried back to the little synagogue on Munschestrasse, where he and his family would pray, in order to retrieve what was rightfully his. Although it wasn't burned and looted, the shul was boarded up and a young Nazi recruit, in a brand new uniform, was posted outside. Manfred did not care. He may have not realized that he could have been asking for a one way ticket to Buchenwald where 30,000 Jews would be sent on November 11th - or worse - but he just had to get in.

"Herr Officer," he announced breathlessly, running up to the *shul* entrance, "I must enter this building. I left something very important inside!" The boy spoke with such confidence and resolve that the young Nazi simply did not know what to say. It was his first day on the job and he wasn't sure how to respond. Miraculously, he decided to let the boy in - what harm could come from it anyway, he thought. Manfred dashed inside and in less then thirty seconds, came out holding a velvet bag tightly in his hands. Without waiting for the Nazi to comment or inspect his prize, he ran home as fast as his legs could carry him.

On December 6, 1938, together with his cousin Yanky Treff and some siblings and cousins, Manfred made his way on a kindertransport to Holland. He never saw his parents again and he never let that velvet bag out of his sight.

At the age of 83, Fred Margulies died. His son related this story at the *shiva* and concluded that the velvet bag that his dad had rescued from the *shul* that fateful day went with him wherever he went. He never forsook it and was scrupulously careful not to lose it. Suddenly, the *avel* picked up a small velvet bag from behind his chair and showed all the visitors what his father, Fred. had risked his life for. The bag had a Magen David embroidered on it. From the bag, he removed a small talis, worn in the tradition of German Jewish boys and an even smaller *siddur* with a name neatly printed in Hebrew letters on the inside cover, Menachem ben Zev Margulies. And through the tears, in joyous tribute, the avel smiled as he held them up and said, "He risked his life to retrieve these. And now they, and that moment, will be with us forever." (Adapted from Parsha Parables, R' Mordechai Kamenetzky)

Sarah's advanced age. Similarly, in the Haftorah, Elisha HaNavi assures the Isha HaShunamis, who was childless and elderly, that she too would bear a child. What is the correlation between these two special women and why did they merit to have such a wondrous miracle performed for them?

R' Shlomo Ephraim Luntschitz *zt"l* (Kli Yakar) makes a stunning connection between Sarah Imeinu and the woman from the city of Shunam. Rashi states that the Isha home for a guest, so that when one arrived at her doorstep, he or she would not have to wait long. Since the primary job of

א למוער הזה כעת היה את הכקת בן ... (מלכים ר-מי) א את הבקת בן ... (מלכים ר-מי) א למוער הזה כעת היה את הכקת בן ... (מלכים ר-מי) In a stunning revelation, *Hashem* promises *Avraham Avinu* a mother is to care for the welfare of her children, showing an and his wife Sarah that they would indeed have a child despite inordinate amount of concern and love to random travelers who showed up at her doorstep, demonstrated that she was more than deserving of a child, and so, Hashem blessed her with a son who grew up to be the great Chavakuk HaNavi.

This incredible manner of performing the *mitzvah* of Hachnosas Orchim in her home in Shunam, mirrored the way Avraham Avinu and Sarah Imeinu did chessed in their home. and thus, the similarity between them is picture-perfect. People tend to think that the greats of the generation "have HaShunamis would always have a prepared meal in her it all" and get whatever they want. However, this is not always true. Sometimes, just going about one's day and doing the

right thing can merit a person the very thing he is longing for.

כי עתה ידעתי כי ירא אלקים אתה ולא חשבת את בנך את יחידך' ממני (כב-יב)

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FAMILY OF R' CHAIM YOSEF KOFMAN ZT"L

At first glance the word "ממני" seems superfluous as the *malach* reiterates the same words as before, omitting one word. Additionally, how could the *malach* say "ממני" insinuating that Yitzchok was an offering to the angel and not to *Hashem*? I once ate a Shabbos seuda in the home of a tavera Yid in Yerushalavim by the name of R' Yehuda Zlotnick. He was niftar a few months ago and may this *vort* be an *alivah* for his *neshama*. He said the following *pshat* in the name of the **Vilna Gaon** zt''. When a person does a *mitzvah*, he creates a *malach tov* - a good angel. If he does that *mitzvah* with ulterior motives, the malach isn't complete; he's crippled. He may be missing a leg, or another limb, depending on how much sincerity was lacking. After Avraham Avinu performed the greatest act of mesiras nefesh, the malach told him, "עתה ידעתי" - I now know with full conviction. "כי ירא אלקים אתה" - You fear Hashem. How? "ממני" - look at me - the malach you created! I am complete. without any blemish, whatsoever. This is the greatest testimony to your level of *yiras shamavim* and *dveikus BaHashem*.

The Medrash says in Sefer Shemos that when Moshe Rabbeinu ascended to the heavens to receive the Torah, the malachim attempted to harm him. Hashem made Moshe appear to them as Avraham Avinu and told the malachim, "Didn't you eat by him as he performed hachnosas orchim?" R' Simcha Sheps zt? I (whose yahrtzeit was this past Tuesday) explains that the malachim maintained that humans are deemed unworthy to accept the Torah. They can't possibly live by the elevated standards that a Torah life mandates. So Hashem showed them Avraham Avinu, who, at the height of pain, on the third day after his milah, went beyond human comprehension to perform a *mitzvah* for some Arabs, seemingly unimportant guests. The *malachim*, seeing the lofty heights a Yid can attain, were forced to acquiesce and admit that, indeed, only a Yid can be worthy of Kabbolas HaTorah

משל למה הדבר דומה ויאמר אדני אם נא מצאתי הן בעיניך אל נא תעבר מעל עבדך (יה-ג) משל: Anyone who has ever visited **R' Yosef Shalom** Elyashiv zt" will recall that the visit was usually quite brief. A question was asked, a terse response was give, often followed by a *beracha*, and there was very little conversation after that. This was Rav Elyashiv's way; as soon as the shaila was asked, he quickly turned back to the sefer he was learning. During the Gulf War, as dozens of scud missiles were fired from Iraq into *Eretz Yisroel*, with the intention of causing death and damage to Jews, people hurriedly rushed into their "sealed rooms" with gas masks and other paraphernalia, unsure of how long they would have to hunker down in their makeshift bunkers. Rav Elyashiv, too, would rush out of his home and head down into the *miklat* together with numerous other people who had come to his home with *shailos*.

noticeable change came over him. He began to converse with people, asking about them and their families, and suddenly his short answers turned into long conversational paragraphs.

Later, a family member asked the Rav about it and he replied, "The people who come to ask me *shailos* generally come and go. But once the (air raid) siren came on, they could not leave and were forced to come into my shelter. They now became my 'guests' and thus, I have a chiyuv of hachnosas orchim. So, as their host, I spoke to them, asking how they were doing like a host would normally do with his guest."

נמשל: The manner in which Avraham Avinu performed the *mitzvah* of *Hachnosas Orchim* is held up as the symbol of greatness from which we all should learn. This *mitzvah* can manifest itself in all shapes and sizes, and it takes a great person to recognize that even in the midst of a panic and with people hunkering down in a shelter, it is a ripe opportunity to

However, the moment the *Rav* entered the shelter, a fulfill the *mitzvah* in the best way one knows possible.

למען אשר יצוה את בניו ואת ביתו אחריו ושמרו דרך ה' לעשות צדקה ומשפמ (יח-ימ)

EDITORIAL AND INSIGHTS ON MIDDOS TOVOS FROM

Chinuch is definitely a great challenge in our generation, when life is pulling our children in so many directions. It is difficult for us - and certainly for them - to stay focused on what is correct. There is no shita in chinuch that is foolproof because there is no set way to handle any given situation. Every child is different, and every situation is unique and what may work for one beautifully, may fail miserably for another. Rav Yechiel Yaakovson shlita says that the only way to truly mess up your children is by being so rigid in a certain *shita* that even when it doesn't work, you just keep doing it because you think that this is the RIGHT approach. Hashem gives Avraham the only shita in chinuch that will ALWAYS work. To be a true example of whatever it is you would like to teach your child. *Hashem* tells Avraham, "If you want to command your children in a way that it will be accepted by them, then it has to be "אררע" after you! **R' Avraham Pam** zt accepted by them, then it has to be "אררע" after you! **R' Avraham Pam** ztbehavior for your children because only then will it be engraved in their *neshamos* and they will continue in that *derech*. If one is constantly preaching and giving their children speeches about the right way to behave, the words will go in one ear and out the other. When a parent talks less and truly models the correct behavior, this makes the greatest impression on children.

I was once at a funeral where a son spoke about his deceased father and emphatically exclaimed, "My father really enjoyed a good steak!" I was taken aback and quite disturbed about what I thought was an inappropriate comment to be said at his levaya. But then I asked myself, "What will my children say about me after 120? What am I doing now to be 'Metzave es banei ves baisi' ... so that ACHARAV.... after 120, that is what they will remember and wish to emulate? What am I doing now that will make the greatest impression on my children to follow in my way after all is said and done? May we all be *zoche* to be true role models for our children and grandchildren so that they follow ACHAARAV - AFTER US....lishmor derech Hashem.