

ליון 289 • Zera Shimshon - the Limud that brings Yeshuos • 289 געפ״ר Kedoshim אין

אמרות שמשון

Proper Rebuke Is Intended to Bring Out Love between the Admonisher and the Admonished

לא תִשְׂנָא אֶת אָחִיךּ בִּלְכָכֶךּ הוֹכֵחַ תּוֹכִיחַ אֶת עֲמִיתֶךּ וְלֹא תִשַּׂא עַלַיו חֵטָא (י״ט, י״ז).

Rebuke, shall you rebuke your fellow Jew...

The Gemara in Bava Metziah (לא עיא) explains the repetitious wording of this Passuk as follows. א״ל ההוא מרבנן לרבא, ואימא הוכח. אי״ל, הוכח אפילו מאה פעמים משמע, תוכיח אין לי חדא זימנא תוכיח תרי זימני, א״ל, הוכח אפילו מאה פעמים משמע, תוכיח אין לי – One of the Rabbis asked Rava, "Let us say that the term 'Rebuke' denotes one time, and the latter term 'you shall rebuke' denotes a second time". The Passuk would thus be teaching us that there is no obligation to rebuke a transgressor more than two times. Rava replied to him, "The term 'Rebuke' connotes that one must admonish his fellow Jew even one hundred times, if necessary. As for the additional term of 'shall you rebuke', this teaches us that even a student must rebuke his teacher, albeit in a respectful manner, if it is the teacher that is transgressing".

According to Rava, the Torah commands us not to yield after we rebuke our friend and don't see him change his ways; rather we are to persist and keep on admonishing him until we see him change for the better. The reason for this, is because after behaving in a non-worthy manner for a while, one generally won't change after being admonished just one time, rather, all that can really be expected is that the first admonishment will at least stir his soul to make him realize that his behavior is improper and that he needs to repent, and only with continuous rebuke will he hopefully be brought step by step closer to bring his realization to fruition, until we help him reach full repentance.

In view of Rava's understanding, that when the Torah writes '*Rebuke*' it implies that, if necessary, one must rebuke his fellow Jew even one hundred times, we can offer an alternate explanation to the Torah's repetitious words when it writes '*shall* you rebuke your fellow Jew'.

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The Midrash (כ"ר נ"ד ג') tells us the following in regards to one

rebuking another Jew. א"ר יוסי בר חנינא, התוכחה מביאה לידי אהבה שנאמר. הוכח לחכם ויאהבך. היא דעתי' דר' ר יוסי בר חנינא דאמר כל אהבה שאין עמה הוכח לחכם ויאהבך. היא דעתי' דר' ר יוסי בר חנינא דאמר כל אהבה שאין עמה הוכח לחכם ויאהבך. היא דעתי' דר' ר יוסי בר חנינא דאמר כל אהבה שאין עמה הוכח לחכם ויאהבך. היא דעתי' דר' ר יוסי בר חנינא דאמר כל אהבה הוכח אינה אהבר. הוכח היוסי אינה ארי עמי הוכח היוסי אינה אהבר היוסי היוסי אינה הוכח היוסי היוסי היוסי היוסי היוסי היוסי היוסי הוכח היוסי הוכח היוסי הי

We find that this was indeed the way our great Sages conducted themselves when they were on the receiving end of rebuke, as is related in the Gemara in Arachin; אמר רבי יוחנן בן נורי מעיד אני עלי, עליי לפני רבי שמעון שמים וארץ שהרבה פעמים לקה עקיבא על ידי שהייתי קובל עליו לפני רבי שמעון שמים וארץ שהרבה פעמים לקה עקיבא על ידי שהייתי קובל עליו לפני רבי שמעון מים וארץ שהרבה פעמים לקה עקיבא על ידי שהייתי קובל עליו לפני שמים וארץ שהרבה פעמים לקה עקיבא על ידי שהייתי קובל עליו לפני שמים וארץ שהרבה פעמים לקה עקיבא על ידי שהייתי *R'Yochanan ben Nuri said*, *"I call on heaven and earth as my witness that many times Akiva was rebuked harshly on account of me, for I used to complain about him to R'Shimon BeRebbi, and it only caused him to love me all the more".*

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According to this we can explain why the Torah commands us to rebuke our fellow Jew in this repetitious manner; '*Rebuke*, *shall you rebuke your fellow Jew*'.

Initially, the Torah commands us to '*Rebuke*' our fellow Jew, which implies that one must admonish his fellow Jew, even up to one hundred times. This is all alluded to in the initial commandment of '*Rebuke*'. Subsequently, the Torah commands us a second time '*shall you rebuke*', to indicate that although one is indeed commanded to rebuke his fellow Jew a second and even a third time until he fully repents, nevertheless, only if the first admonishment was considered to be a valid '*Rebuke*', that it caused the admonished one to love his admonisher, can one go on to rebuke a second time. But if the first rebuke did not have the intended outcome of bringing about love, then it isn't considered to be valid, and even if needed, he may not give any additional admonishment. In other words, a second rebuke may only follow a properly given and perceived first rebuke.

Accordingly, the Passuk would be read and understood as follows. '*Rebuke*', and if the rebuke proceeds as intended, to bring out love and respect between the admonished and the admonisher and is thus considered a valid '*Rebuke*', then, if necessary proceed to rebuke successively until it causes the sinner to repent. (דוע שמשון' פרשת קדושים אות ד)

גבורת שמשון סיפורי יאוצה

הוצאת הגליוז והפצתו לזכות לזכר נשמת ٥ הנאוז הנודט מהרא רבי אריה ליב בן הרה"ק רבי משה זצוקלה"ה נלב"ע ג' אייר תקצ"ג רבינו הקדוש רבי ישעיה בז הרה"ק רבי משה זצוקלה"ה מקרעסטיר וכותם יגן עלינו ועל כל ישראל אמן לעילוי נשמת רבי ינון בן יעקב ד וקדש ע"י חתנו ובתו אוהד ואודיה חנה י אוהד ואודיה ח שיזכו לברכה ו לעילוי נשמת אברהם בז אסתר ז״ל לעילוי נשמת האשה החשובה גענענדי בת פסח ע״ה ת.נ.צ.ב.ה ברכה והצלו שאול בן רחל נלחה גדולה בכל העניינ וברכישת הדירות בנקל ברכה והצלחה רניאל אור בז רגי׳נה מלכה שיזכה לעשירות שפע ברכה והצלחה בכל הענייני זשלמת העסקאות בקרוב נ ברכה בשפע ברוך צבי ניסים בן שושנה לאה פרנסה טובה ועשירות זש״ק והצלחה רפאל בן סופיה וזוגתו נטלי בת אליסיה היפקד בזש"ק בקרוב הצל מרובה פרנסה טובה ועשירות וברכה בכל העני הצלחה וברכה יונתן שמואל בן רבקה דינה וברכה בכל משאלוח לבו רוב ברכות וישועות מרדכי בן רחל זיווג הגון פרנסה טובה וע גדולה ומציאת דירה לקניה ובריאות איתנה עשירות והצלחה אליאס בן איסתר

וזוגתו סופיה בת אסתר שיוכו להצלחה וברכה בכל עסקיהם מתוך מנוחת הגוף והנפש בלי שום טרדות ודאגות

זיווג הגון שרה שרון בת סופיה לויווג הגון בקרוב מעץ אושר ושמו והצלחה בכל העניינים

"Blessed is he who has sons"

The following is the anecdote of Rabbi S. N. L., from Bnei Brak:

Baruch Hashem, I have five daughters and I get a lot of satisfaction from them. However, the truth was that it had already been more than ten years since I had married, and I still had not the merit of having a boy. This bothered me a lot, to the point that it sometimes influenced my mood. Almost every day the desire that every Jew has for a male child was renewed. When was I going to deserve what the Guemara says: "Blessed is he who has sons" and to be counted among those who have sons? When would I have the merit of fulfilling the long-awaited mitzvah of "and you shall teach them to your son"?

I have the merit of being able to study two full sessions a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, in a respectable **kolel** in the city where I live, Bnei Brak. Then came an apparently normal day, that I did not think that it was the decisive day that was going to change my fortune. In a conversation between friends that I happened to hear, the topic that would affect me soon, and that would approach the day on which I would merit my personal salvation, was touched upon.

That day I arrived, as usual, at the **kolel** in the afternoon to study in the second session of the day and I sat down in my regular place. Nearby there were two **avrechim** debating a few Torah words from the **Zera Shimshon**, and I could hear their heated friendly discussion.

As I saw that they were being very meticulous even with the smallest letter of these topics of Torah, I became interested in knowing who that great author was whose words they mentioned with such appreciation. They told me, with great emotion, that the **Zera Shimshon** they were studying was the work of a **Gaon** of old, a man whose work has been proven to be helpful, and his book has become known to all the world because of its powerful propitious faculty, and because of the promise of its author to bless with sons, and grandsons, wise and knowledgeable, among the other numerous and considerable salvations that he assured in the introduction of his book. Hearing what they said, I thought, "That is precisely what I need. That is what I hope so much: 'wise and knowledgeable sons'." This meeting had not been fortuitous, obviously, but rather, it had been the product of Divine providence. It was not by chance that I overheard them talking; that conversation was meant for me. Based on what I heard in that conversation, I decided to establish a fixed study of the auspicious book **Zera Shimshon**, to merit the fulfillment of the promise of its author, the **Tzaddik**. So, I took immediate action. I began to participate once a week in a **shiur** on the **Zera Shimshon** that was taking place close to where I lived. In addition, I dedicated other times to study his words of Torah.

Dear brothers and sisters, I shudder throughout my body for the fact that I have the merit of telling you the happy ending of the story. Around this time, last year, I had the merit of holding my son in my arms. And a great and uncontrollable emotion seized me when, reflecting, I realized that the week in which I entered my son into the pact of Avraham Avinu was the same week that the previous year I had decided to start studying the Zera Shimshon. I saw with my own eyes and experienced in my own flesh that there is no detail that escapes the blessing that the Tzaddik promised.

Ribí S. N. L. concludes his personal story with an affectionate appeal:

After I saw the great power of the author of the **Zera Shimshon**, I call upon the entire House of Israel to join with those who fulfill the will of this sacred **Tzaddik** of old: establish a fixed study of this book so auspicious and, without a doubt, you will also have the merit that all the fantastic blessings of the author are fulfilled in you, and you will deserve to have children, and children of children, wise and knowledgeable, with houses full of everything good, both wealth and honor; long life and sustenance in abundance. Each one with the salvation they need. **Amen. Ken yehi ratzon**!

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