LESSONS IN OTOTICE The second of the second

A TREATISE ON AHAVAS YISRAEL BY THE REBBE RASHAB

PUBLISHER'S FOREWORD

Our Sages state¹ that Yisro, Moshe's father-in-law, was so named "because he added a passage (*yiser parshah*) to the Torah, [i.e., the passage beginning] *Ve'atah sechezeh*, 'You shall appoint...'"

The question has been raised: Yisro started speaking to Moshe before offering the suggestion, "You shall appoint...." He asked him: "Why are you sitting alone?" and offered severe words of critique, "Both you and the people will wither." Why then is he credited only with the passage beginning *Veatah sechezeh*?

In resolution, it is explained that until he offered a positive suggestion, he had not added anything to the Torah. His recognition of the problem was important. However, had he only pointed out the difficulty and offered criticism, his contribution would have been sorely incomplete.

There is a common saying, "The knowledge of the disease is half the cure." That is true, because if you recognize a disease and understand it, you can treat it. But still, it is only half the cure. There has to be a positive therapeutic remedy to actually provide the cure.

Similar concepts apply concerning *Kuntreis Heichaltzu*. The first seventeen chapters focus primarily on *yeshus* and baseless hatred, identifying these faults with the *kelipah* of Midian and explaining how harmful these qualities can be both to a person and to a community. In doing so, the Rebbe Rashab identified the disease. However, he does not end the *kuntreis* on this note, but rather continues for another fifteen+ chapters, providing the cure by explaining the oneness inherent to G-d's name *Havayah* and how identifying with that oneness can produce all-inclusive harmony.

To put it bluntly: It is not enough to point out the existence of *yeshus* and disunity. And calling for *achdus* and *ahavas Yisrael* is only a starting point. It is necessary to understand and apply the inner dynamics that lead to unity.

^{1.} Rashi, Shmos 18:1, based on the Mechilta to this verse; Shmos Rabbah 27:8; Midrash Tanchuma, Parshas Yisro, sec. 4; Sifri and Rashi to Bamidbar 10:29, et al.

In this vein, it is significant to note that close to 40 years ago, when Sichos in English originally thought of translating and publishing *Heichaltzu*, we intended to translate only the first 17 chapters. It was our feeling that the concepts explained in these chapters would resonate within our readers and motivate a desire for change. The Rebbe received the suggestion to translate and publish the text very positively. However, he instructed us to produce a *davar shalaim*, "a complete entity," by including the last chapters.

Our hope is that the following chapters in *Heichaltzu* will contribute to the purpose of spreading unity in our community, and, furthermore, produce ripple effects that lead to change throughout the world at large, including the ultimate change, the coming of *Mashiach* and the peace and harmony that he will introduce.

Sichos In English

Rosh Chodesh Elul, 5780

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יח) **ולהבין** ביאור הדברים הנ"ל איך שקליפת מדין הוא ההיפך והמנגד לשם ה", צ"ל תחלה ענין האחדות דשם הוי". דהנה ידוע ההפרש בין שם הוי" לשם אלקים 4. דשם אלקים הוא מקור ההתחלקות, ולכן נאמר בשם אלקים

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This chapter begins the second portion of *Kuntreis Heichaltzu*. In the first portion, the Rebbe Rashab explained the negative qualities associated with *yeshus* that lead to baseless hatred. In this portion, the Rebbe focuses on G-d's oneness. He begins the discussion of this subject by explaining the contrast between G-d's names *Havayah* and *Elokim*.

וּלְהָבִין בֵּאוּר הַדְּבְרִים In order to better understand the above discussion הָנְזְבֵּרִים לְעֵיל

איף שֶׁקְלְפַּת מְדְיָן הוּא of how the *kelipah* of Midian is the antithesis and הָהַפֶּר וְהַמְנַגֵּד לְשֵׁם ה', opponent of G-d's name *Havayah*,

ינְין הְּחָלֶּה עִּנְיַן one must first understand the concept of unity ... הַאַחִדּוּת דְּשֵׁם הויי. inherent in that Divine name.

The difference between the name *Havayah* and ... שֵׁם הוי׳ לְשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים the name *Elokim* is well known.

When speaking of the different names of G-d, our Sages² quote G-d as saying, "I am called according to My actions," i.e., each of the different names reflect the manner in which a given Divine attribute manifests and expresses itself.

In a more general sense, *Chassidus* differentiates between G-d's name *Havayah*, which it identifies with G-dliness of an utterly transcendent nature, and His name *Elokim*, which it identifies with the G-dliness that permeates the world, bringing it into being, and granting it life.

אָלקים אָלקים הוּא The name Elokim is the source of differentiation in creation, $\begin{center} \phi \in \mathcal{C} \\ \phi \in \mathcal{C} \\$

וְלָכֵן נֶאֲמֵר בְּשֵׁם for which reason it appears in the plural form, אֱלֹקִים לְשׁוֹן רַבִּים

^{1.} With regard to the concepts mentioned below, see Torah Or, p. 56b.

^{2.} Shmos Rabbah 3:6.

לשון רבים, כמו אלקים קדושים הוא⁵⁰, אשר נגלו אליו האלקים⁶⁰, ולכאורה מה שייך באלקות רבים ח"ו. אך הענין הוא, דאלקים הוא בחי' הכח והחיות האלקי שנמשך בנבראים להוותם ולהחיותם כו', ויש ריבוי כחות אלקי' המהווה ומחי'

The singular form for this name of G-d is אלקה, *Elokah*. However, far more frequently, the *Tanach* and our prayers use the term אֱלֹקִים, Elokim.

קרוֹשִׁים הוּא for example, Elokim kedoshim hu ("He is a Holy קמוֹ אֱלֹקִים קרוֹשִׁים הוּא G-d"), and niglu eilav HaElokim ("G-d was revealed to him").

In these verses, the adjectives and the verbs used in connection with G-d's name *Elokim* employ a plural form.

The question, however, arises: **How is it possible** to בָּאלְקוּת מַה שַּיָּף בָּאלֹקוּת ascribe, **Heaven forbid, plurality to G-d?**

When listing his fundamental principles of faith, *Rambam* mentions G-d's oneness as the second principle. The oneness of G-d is so fundamental to faith because the very definition of G-d is that He is True Existence. Now, there cannot be two entities that are True Existence. As such, the concept of plurality is antithetical to the very definition of G-d.

Moreover, as *Rambam* explains there, that oneness cannot be compounded, because a union of two entities is not true oneness. Since the entities are fundamentally distinct, even when they are combined, their differences are apparent.

אָךְּ הָעִנְיָן הוּא The concept can be explained as follows:

דָאלֹקִים הוּא בְּחִינַת The name *Elokim* refers to the Divine power and יבּלקים הוּא הַלְּקִי יוֹת הָאֶלֹקִי vitality

שָּׁנְמְשֶׁךְ בַּנְבְרָאִים that is drawn down to created beings to bring לְהַלְּחָיוֹתֶם כּוֹי, them into existence and give them life.

^{3.} Yehoshua 24:19.

^{4.} Bereishis 35:7. Note Rashi's commentary to that verse, which states that only G-d's names Elokim and A-donai use plural forms.

^{5.} Rambam's commentary to the Mishnah, introduction to Sanhedrin, ch. 10.

ריבוי הנבראים כו'. וכמו שאנו רואים 64 למטה בנבראים שיש בהם ריבוי ההתחלקות מאד, וכמ"ש 75 מה רבו מעשיך הוי', שיש ריבוי מיני נבראים, ובד"כ נחלק לד' מינים דצח"מ, ובד"פ יש בכל אחד ריבוי פרטים, שיש כמה מיני דומם, מן אבנים פשוטים עד אבנים טובים המאירים, וכן יש ריבוי מיני צומח, עשבים ודשאים ותבואות

וְיֵשׁ רְבּוּי כּׁחוֹת אֱלֹקיִים הַמְהַנֶּה וּמְחַנֶּה רְבּוּי הַנְּבְרָאִים כוּ׳.	There are many expressions of Divine power that bring into existence and give life to the multitude of created beings.
וּכְמוֹ שֶׁאָנוּ רוֹאִים לְמַטָּה בַּנִּבְרָאִים	As we see, the created beings in the physical world here below ⁶
שֶׁיֵשׁ בָּהֶם רְבּוּי הַהִתְחַלְקוּת מְאֹד	are characterized by extensive particularization.
וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב מָה רַבּוּ מַצֲשֶׂיךּ הוי׳	Thus, King David exclaimed,7 "How manifold are Your works, O G-d,"
שֶׁיֵשׁ רִבּוּי מִינֵי נִבְרָאִים,	marveling in wonderment at the multitude of types of created beings.
וּבְדֶרֶךְ כְּלָל נֶחְלָק לְד׳ מִינִים דּוֹמֵם צוֹמֵחַ חַי מְדַבֵּר	Generally speaking, the created beings are divided into four broad categories: inanimate matter, plants, animals, and humans.
וּבְדֶרֶךְ פְּרָט יֵשׁ בְּכָל אֶחָד רִבּוּי פְּרָטִים,	More particularly, each of these categories contains many individual elements.
שֶׁיֵשׁ כַּמָּה מִינֵי דוֹמֵם	For example, there are many different types of inan- imate objects,
מָן אֲבָנִים פְּשׁוּטִים עַד אֲבָנִים טוֹבִים הַמְּאִירִים,	ranging from simple stones to glittering precious gems.
וְכֵן זֵשׁ רְבּוּי מִינֵי צוֹמֵחַ עֲשָׂבִים וּדְשָׁאִים וּתְבוּאוֹת וּפֵּרוֹת	So too, there is broad diversity within the plant kingdom — herbs, grasses, grains and fruits.

^{6.} The explanations to follow are based on *Torah Or*, p. 56b.

^{7.} Tehillim 104:24.

ופירות, וריבוי מינים במין הבע״ח, וכן במין המדבר יש ריבוי פרטים מאד, שכל אחד ואחד חלוק זה מזה, וכמא׳²? אין דעותיהם שוות כו׳, וכ״ז בנבראים שלמטה. ולמעלה יש עוד ריבוי יותר, כמו במלאכים עליונים שהן בבחי׳ ריבוי עד אין שיעור כו׳, וחלוקים זה מזה במעלת ומדרי׳ הרוחניות שלהם, דבמלאכים, בלתיל החילוק

וְרִבּוּי מִינִים בְּמִין הַבַּעֲלֵי חַיִּים,	Likewise, there are numerous species in the animal kingdom.
וְכֵן בְּמִין הַמְדַבֵּר יֵשׁ רִבּוּי פְּרָטִים מְאֹד	
שֶׁכֶּל אֶחָר וְאֶחָר חָלוּק זֶה מִזֶּה	for every person is different from another,
וְכַמַּאֲמֶר אֵין דֵּעוֹתֵיהֶם שָׁוֹת כוּ׳,	as our Sages said,8 "Their minds are not the same."
ָוְכָל זֶה בַּנִּבְרָאִים שֶׁלְמַשָּה.	All this manifold variation exists among the created beings of this world.9
וּלְמַעְלָה יֵשׁ עוֹד רְבּוּי יוֹתֵר,	In the spiritual worlds above , there is even greater multiplicity.
כְּמוֹ בְּמַלְאָכִים עֶלְיוֹנִים שָׁהָן בִּכְחִינַת רְבּוּי עַד אֵין שָׁעוּר כוּ׳	The heavenly angels, for example, are numerous beyond measure,
ַוַחֲלוּקִים זֶה מִזֶּה בְּמַצְלַת וּמַדְרֵגַת הָרוּחָנִיוּת שֶׁלָּהֶם.	each distinguished from another by their individual spiritual qualities and levels.
דְּבְמַלְאָכִים בִּלְתִּי הַחִלּוּק בְּמַדְרֵגָּתָן	For regarding angels, if not for their differences in level, ¹⁰
אֵינוֹ שַׁיָּךְ בָּהֶם הִתְחַלְּקוּת כוּ׳.	there would be nothing to distinguish one from another. ¹¹

^{8.} Berachos 58a.

^{9. &}quot;This world" and later "the physical world" are being used as translations of the Hebrew, לְּמַשֶּׁה, lematah, that literally means. "below."

^{10.} See Rambam, Hilchos Yesodei HaTorah 1:7, 2:5; Moreh Nevuchim 2:4; Sefer HaIkkarim, Discourse 2, ch. 12.

^{11.} See *Rambam, Hilchos Yesodei HaTorah* 2:3, who speaks of "Creations which have form, but no matter at all; [for example,] the angels, for the angels do not possess bodies or corporeal being, but rather are forms which are separate from

במדריגתן, אינו שייך בהם התחלקות כו׳. דבנבראים שלמטה, הגוף שלהם שנתפס בגדר מקום, הוא המחלקם, אבל במלאכים שהגוף שלהם אינו בגדר מקום ממש, וא״כ מי הוא המחלקם להיות שנים כו׳, אלא שההתחלקות במדרי׳ הרוחניות שלהם זהו המחלקם כו'. (וי"ל דבחי' מקום יש גם בעולמות עליונים הרוחניים, וכידוע

דְּבַנְּבֶרָאִים שֵׁלְמֵטָה With regard to the created beings in the physical world.

it is their bodies, which are measurable in terms ,מַקּוֹם הוּא הַמְחַלְּקֵם, of space, that separate and distinguish them one from the other, because no two entities can exist in the same space.

בָּגֶדֵר מָקוֹם מַמַּשׁ

אבל בְּמֵלְאַכִים However, the bodies of angels bear no relation to שַׁהָבּוּף שֵׁלָּהֵם אֵינוֹ the dimension of space as we know it.

לְהִיוֹת שְׁנַיִם כוּ׳.

ואם כן מי הוא המחלקם If so, what separates them one from the other?

אַלָּא שֶׁהַהְתְחַלְּקְנּת In resolution, it is the variations in their spiritual levels that distinguishes them, i.e., the distinctions .'שַׁלְהֶם זֶהוּ הַמְחַלְּקֵם כוּי between the angels are entirely abstract and spiritual.

After making that statement, the Rebbe Rashab proceeds to explain that it can be said that there is also an abstract spatial frame of reference in which the angels are distinguished from each other.

צַלְיונִים הַרוּחַנִיִּים

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמֵר דְּבְחִינֵת [It is possible to say that there is a form of "space" in the lofty spiritual worlds as well.

each other." (The term "form" Rambam uses has a meaning similar to "spiritual level," as used by the Rebbe Rashab here, i.e., the spiritual attribute with which they are identified.)

Although there are several verses (e.g., Tehillim 104:4) that appear to indicate that the angels have bodies, Rambam explains that the verses are merely analogies. Nevertheless, others (Emunah VeTorah commenting on Rambam, loc. cit.; Emek HaMelech, Shaar 17, ch. 7, et al.) explain that the angels do have bodies. However, their bodies are of an entirely different nature than matter as we know it. The Alter Rebbe follows this approach in Likkutei Torah, Devarim, p. 98d. This is the understanding on which the Rebbe Rashab develops the concept included in the bracketed paragraphs that follow.

דשרשלא ומקור המקום הוא בחי׳ מל׳ דאצי׳, וא״כ יש בחי׳ מקום בעולמות בי״ע. וכשם שהמקום דלמטה נתפס בגדר הגבול לפי אופן הגבול דעשי׳ הגשמיות שהוא גבול ממש, כמו״כ המקום שלמעלה, כמו בעולם היצירה לב, נתפס ג״כ בגדר גבול לפי אופן הגבול דיצירה כו׳. וא״כ גופותלג המלאכים, הגם שהם מהיסודות הדקים שהן

מַלְכוּת דַּאֲצִילוּת,

וכַיָּדוּעַ דְּשֹׁרֵשׁ וּמְקוֹר As is well-known, 12 the spiritual root and source סf space is Malchus of Atzilus.

וְאָם כֵּן יֵשׁ בַּחִינַת Hence, there is also a form of space in the lower worlds of Beriah, Yetzirah and Asiyah that derive יִצִירָה עֲשִׂיָה. from Malchus of Atzilus.

דּלְמֵשָׁה שָׁהַמֶּקוֹם דִּלְמֵשָּה Just as "space" in this physical world is defined in terms of an object's boundaries or limitations,

שהוא גבול ממש, limitation,

לפִי אֹפֵן הַגּבוּל according to the limitations that exist in the דְּעֲשִׂיָה הַגַּשְׁמִיּוּת physical world of Asiyah, i.e., actual, physical

so too, "space" in the spiritual worlds, יש לְמַעְלַה so too, "space" in the spiritual worlds, יו

as, for example, in the world of Yetzirah, יפמוֹ בְּעוֹלַם הַיִּצִירָה

יה בּגַדר גָּבוּל לְפִי is also determined by the nature of "limitation" יאפן הַגְּבוּל דִּיצִירָה כוּ׳. in the world of Yetzirah.

By definition, a spiritual conception of space is beyond our comprehension. We know things as they exist in our material world. We cannot grasp the nature of a realm of being above that. Nevertheless, to offer somewhat of an analogy, try to picture the "space" of an intellectual concept. And try to picture the spatial differences that separate one intellectual concept from another.

וֹאָם כֵּן As a result,

^{12.} See Tanya, Shaar HaYichud VehaEmunah, ch. 7, p. 163.

^{13. &}quot;The spiritual worlds" is being used as a translation for the Hebrew לְּמֵעֶלָה, lemaalah, that literally means, "above."

^{14.} This is the world of angels; see the footnote at the end of the mamaar entitled Ki BeChipazon, 5708, Sefer HaMaamarim 5708, p. 158.

אש ורוח, ומה גם בחי׳ אש ורוח דיצי׳, מ״מ ה״ה נתפס בגדר מקום דשם כו׳ (כי גם אש ורוח נתפס למטה בגדר מקום, כי הרוח יש לו שטח. וכמו״כ האש נתפס במקום, וכמו הברק שנראה האש בשטח מקום כו׳, וכן גם האש היסודי היינו גלגל האש® הוא בגדר מקום כו׳פי), וא״כ י״ל דגופם מחלקם כו׳. ומ״מ זאת ודאי שהם מחולקים הוא בגדר מקום כו׳פי), וא״כ י״ל דגופם מחלקם כו׳. ומ״מ זאת ודאי שהם מחולקים

גוּפוֹת הַמַּלְאָכִים the bodies of the angels,15

בּגַם שֶׁהֵם מֵהַיְסוֹדוֹת although they are composed of the more subtle הַבָּקִים שֶׁהֵן אֲשׁ וְרוּחַ, elements of Fire and Air,

וֹמַה גַּם בְּחִינַת אֵשׁ moreover, of the rarefied and abstract Fire and Air of Yetzirah,

I.e., we are not speaking about fire and air as they exist in our physical world, but the existence of these elements in a spiritual state.

מְכָּל מָקוֹם הְבֵי הוּא נְתְפָּס are nevertheless bound by the limitations of . בְּלֵבְר מָקוֹם דְּשָׁם כוּי space insofar as it exists in those realms.

קפָּס (Fire and air in this world fall within the definition קֹמַטָּה בְּגֶדֶר מָקוֹם, tion of "space."

. פִּי הָרוּחַ יֵשׁ לוֹ שֶׁטַח. Air occupies space.

,וּכְמוֹ כֵן הָאֵשׁ נִתְפָּס בְּמָקוֹם Similarly, fire is bound by space,

וּכְמוֹ הַבְּרָק for example, a lightning flash,

יש הָאָשׁ הְאָשׁ היאָשׁ in which the fire is seen within the confines of a specific area.

יְכֵן גַּם הָאֵשׁ הַיְסוֹדִי Similarly, elemental fire, i.e., the sphere of fire, is bound by space. True, this elemental fire is of a totally different nature than fire as we know it. Nevertheless, it does occupy space.)

וְאָם כֵּן יֵשׁ לוֹמַר Hence, it is possible to say that the very "bodies" ,'יִּגם מְחֵלְּקָם כְּוֹי, of the angels differentiate one from another.

^{15.} See Likkutei Torah, Parshas Berachah, the first maamar entitled Mizmor Shir Chanukas, Devarim, p. 98a.

^{16.} See Rambam, Hilchos Yesodei HaTorah 3:10; Moreh Nevuchim, Vol. 2, ch. 30; Ramban, Bereishis 1:2; et al., which explain the difference between fire as we know it, and the sphere of fire, i.e. fire as it exists in elemental state.

מצד מעלת ומדרי׳ רוחניותם כו׳). וכמו״כ בנבראים שלמטה, דלבד זאת שהן מחולקים בגופים מחולקים, ה״ה מחולקים מצד החיות שבהם, שבכאו״א יש חיות מיוחד מזולתו. וז״ע חילוקי הקריאות שמות שיש לכאו״א שם מיוחד (וגם בבע״ח, אף גם במין אחד בפרטי הנמצאים שבו, כמו במין הארי׳ או השור כו׳, ודאי יש

וּמִכֶּל מָקוֹם זֹאת וַדַּאי שֶׁהֵם מְחֻלָּקִים מִצֵּד מַעֲלַת וּמַדְרֵגַת רוּחָנִיוּתָם כוּ׳).	Nevertheless, i.e., regardless of the distinctions resulting from their "bodies," angels are surely distinguished from each other by their varying spiritual qualities.] ¹⁷
וּכְמוֹ כֵן בַּנִּבְרָאִים שֶׁלְמַטָּה	Similarly, the created beings of this world are distinguished from one another.
דּלְבַד זֹאת שֶׁהֵן מְחֻלָּקִים בְּגוּפִים מְחֻלָּקִים	Not only are they differentiated by their bodies being distinct,
,	they are also differentiated by the nature of the life- force within them.
שֶׁבְּכָל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד יֵשׁ חַיּוּת מְיַחָד מִזּוּלָתוֹ.	Each and every created being has a unique life- force, distinct from any other being.
וְזֶהוּ עִנְיַן חִלּוּקֵי הַקְרִיאוֹת שֵׁמוֹת	This accounts for the different names with which they are called,
שָׁיֵשׁ לְכָל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד שֵׁם מְיֻחָד.	for each created being possesses its own individual name. ¹⁸
(וְגַם בְּבַעֲלֵי חַיִּים	(Even among animals,
אַף גַּם בְּמִין אֶחָד בִּפְרָטֵי הַנִּמְצָאִים שֶׁבּוֹ	each individual species has different types,
כְּמוֹ בְּמִין הָאַרְיֵה אוֹ הַשׁוֹר כוּ׳,	for example, there are many types of lions in the lion species and oxen in the ox species.

 $^{17. \} See \textit{Likkutei Sichos}, \ Vol. \ 6, p. \ 11, \ that \ clarifies \ the \ distinctions \ that \ exist \ between \ one \ spiritual \ entity \ and \ another.$

^{18.} As explained in Tanya, Shaar HaYichud VehaEmunah, ch. 1, every entity's name reflects its inner life force.

לכאו״א צירוף מיוחד המחי׳ אותו כו׳), וידוע 100 דהשם הוא החיות, והיינו שהצירופי אותיות השם הם המחיים את הנברא ההוא כו׳. ומשום זה ידע אדם הראשון לקרוא שמות לכל הבהמה והחי׳ כו׳101, שזהו מפני שידע שרש ומקור חיותם, שהם הצירופי

בּבאי יֵשׁ לְכָל אֶחָד Each and every one of them certainly has its own וְאֶחָד צֵרוּף מְיָחָד individual combination of letters which endow it הַמְחֵיֶה אוֹתוֹ כוּי).

G-d created the world through speech, via the Ten Utterances of Creation, beginning, 19 "Let there be light." In the human realm, through speech, we relate to entities outside of ourselves. There is nothing outside of G-d. However, speech is used as an analogy for creation because it is through such speech that He brings into being a world that feels separate and distinct from Him.²⁰

The letters of these utterances convey the life-force for every entity they bring into being. Although every particular entity is not mentioned in these Ten Utterances, through a unique mystic pattern, the letters of these utterances go through permutations until the letters are configured into the name of a given entity in the Holy Tongue. The name of any created being is the means through which it is brought into being and granted vitality.

,וְיָדוּעַ דְּהַשֵּׁם הוּא הַחֵיּוּת, It is known that the name of an entity constitutes its life-force,

i.e., the combination of the letters of its name אוֹתיוֹת השׁם

הֵם הַמְחַיִּים אֶת endow that created being with life. אַ פֿוּרָנא הַהוּא כוּ׳. הַנְּבָרָא הַהוּא כוּ׳.

וּמְשׁוּם זֶה יָדַע אָדָם It is for this reason that Adam, the first man, הָרְאשׁוֹן לְקְרוֹא שֵׁמוֹת knew how to name all of the domestic and wild אָכָל הַבְּהֵמֶה וְהַחַיָּה כוּי, לְכָל הַבְּהֵמֶה וְהַחַיָּה כוּי

^{19.} Bereishis 1:3.

^{20.} This constitutes the difference between speech and thought. Thought also represents a connection between a person and entities outside of himself. However, while thinking, the person conceives of those entities in his own mind. Through speech, he addresses them as they exist outside of his being.

Similarly, in the spiritual parallel, there are "worlds of thought," i.e., lofty realms that exist in "the mind of G-d." In those realms, there is no conception of existence apart from Him. By contrast, through Divine speech, entities that feel separate are brought into being.

^{21.} Bereishis 2:20. See Bereishis Rabbah 17:4, and the sources mentioned in the following footnote. See also Likkutei Sichos,

אותיות המחיים אותו כו', וכמ"ש במ"אלד. והצירופים האלה הם הנמשכים משם אלקים, וכידוע דאלקים הוא בחי' עולם הדיבור, ולכן נקרא עיר אלקינו כו'¹⁰², כידוע ומבואר במ"א⁹. וריבוי הצירופים דאותיות הדיבור דשם אלקים, הם המה ריבוי הכחות האלקי' המהווים ומחיים ריבוי הנבראים, שהם מחולקים זה מזה, מצד

שֶׁיָהוּ מִפְּנֵי שֶׁיָרַע He was able to name them **because he knew the root** and source of their life-force,

i.e., the combination of letters that endow them שָׁהֵם הַצֵּרוּפֵי אוֹתִיּוֹת with life,

מוֹב בְּמָקוֹם אַחֵר. as discussed elsewhere.22

וְהַצֵּרוּפִים הָאֵלֶּה הֵם These different combinations are derived from G-d's name Elokim,

יְבַיָּדוּעַ הַאלקִים הוּא for, as is well known, that name of G-d represents the "world of speech."

G-d's name *Elokim* is identified with the *sefirah* of *Malchus*, that in turn is identified with the letters of G-d's speech. These letters serve as the lifeforce of all the created beings of this world.

וְלָכֵן נִקְרָא עִיר אֱלֹקִינוּ כּוּ׳, Accordingly, the source for the manifold and diversified created universe is called "the city of *Elokeinu*,"²³

as is well known, and discussed elsewhere. ²⁴

It is referred to in this manner because **the many** בְּרַבּּנִים בְּאוֹתִיּוֹת combinations of the letters of speech stemming from the name *Elokim*

מם הַמָּה רְבּוּי הַכּּחוֹת are the multitude of G-dly powers which bring into being and vitalize the many created beings. וּמְחַיִּים רְבּוּי הַנְּבְרַאִים

Vol. 15, p. 13ff., translated in Selections from Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 1.

^{22.} Shelah in his introduction, at end of the section entitled Bayis Acharon, p. 14a, in Amsterdam edition; see Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 15, p. 13, fn. 2; the series of maamarim entitled Mayim Rabim 5636, ch. 22; and other sources.

23. Tabillim 48:2

^{24.} See Torah Or, p. 29a; Likkutei Torah, Bamidbar, p. 12d; Likkutei Sichos, Vol. 9, p. 157; et al.

התחלקות החיות, שהם הצירופים, שכל אחד מתהווה מצירוף וחיות מיוחד כו׳. והנה כ״ז בשם אלקים, אבל בשם הוי׳ כתיב 103 הוי׳ אחד, שלמעלה מבחי׳ התחלקות. דדוקא בשם אלקים שהוא המקור המהווה את הנבראים בפועל, וכמ״ש 104 בראשית ברא אלקים, שהוא בחי׳ כח הפועל בנפעל, שייך שם בחי׳ התחלקות הצירופים

שֶׁהֵם מְחֻלָּקִים זֶה מִזֶּה מִצֵּד הִתְחַלְּקוּת הַחַיוּת	Each created being differs from another because the life-force that endows each one with vitality is distinct
שֶׁהֵם הַצֵּרוּפִּים	i.e., each one's name has a different combination of letters,
שֶׁכָּל אֶחָד מִתְהַנֶּה מִצֵּרוּף וְחֵיּוּת מְיֻחָד כוּ׳.	for every created being is brought into existence by a unique combination of letters of Divine speech; each one representing a different life-force.
וְהָנֵה כָּל זֶה בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹקִים,	Now, all of these variations have their source in G-d's name <i>Elokim</i> .
אֲבָל בְּשֵׁם הוי׳ כְּתִיב הוי׳ אֶחָד,	By contrast, concerning the name <i>Havayah</i> , it is written, ²⁵ " <i>Havayah</i> is One,"
שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִבְּחִינַת הִתְחַלְקוּת.	reflecting a unity which transcends the concept of division.
דְּדַוְקָא בְּשֵׁם אֶלֹקִים שֶׁהוּא הַמָּקוֹר הַמְהַנֶּה אֶת הַנִּבְרָאִים בְּפֹעַל	The distinction into different expressions of Divine energy is relevant only regarding G-d's name <i>Elokim</i> , for it is the source which actually brings the created beings into existence.
וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכֶּתוּב בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹקִים	Thus, the verse describing creation, ²⁶ "In the beginning G-d created," refers to G-d using the name <i>Elokim</i> .
שֶׁהוּא בְּחִינַת כֹּחַ הַפּוֹעֵל בַּנִּפְעָל	That name of G-d is the activating force present within the world that is brought into being.
שַׁיָּךְ שֵׁם בְּחִינַת הָתְחַלְקוּת הַצֵּרוּפִים	With regard to this Divine source, it is relevant to speak of different combinations of letters to bring

להַוֹּת וּלְהַחֲיוֹת כוּ׳. the created beings into existence and endow them

with vitality.

^{25.} Devarim 6:4.

^{26.} Bereishis 1:1.

להוות ולהחיות כו'. אבל שם הוי' שאינו בגדר מקור לעולמות, וכידוע דמשם הוי' לא הי' אפ"ל התהוות הנבראים בפועל, כ"א ע"י שם אלקים דוקא, ולזאת השם הוי' הוא למעלה מבחי' התחלקות, והוא בחי' הוי' אחד כו'.

קיצור. בנבראים דלמטה וכש״כ דלמעלה, ריבוי ההתחלקות, מצד מקומם ומצד מדריגתם, נמשך משם אלקים. שם הוי׳ למעלה מהתחלקות.

אָבֶל שֵׁם הוי׳ שֶׁאֵינוֹ The name *Havayah*, however, is above serving as בְּנֵדֶר מָקוֹר לָעוֹלְמוֹת, a direct source of the worlds' existence.

That name reflects G-dliness as it exists above any other conception of existence. There is nothing else but Him. For this reason,

יְכַיָדוּעַ דְּמִשֵּׁם הויי as is well known, ז the actual creation could not לא הָיָה אֶפְשָׁר לִהְיוֹת take place directly from the name *Havayah*, הַתְּהַוּת הַנְּבַרְאִים בַּפֿעַל

פי אָם עַל יְדֵי שֵׁם but only by means of the name *Elokim*. אַלקים דַּוְקא,

וְלָזֹאת הַשֵּׁם הוי׳ הוא Therefore, the name *Havayah* is beyond לְמַעְלָה מְבָּחִינַת הָתְחֵלְּקוֹת לְמַעְלָה מְבָּחִינַת הָתְחַלְּקוֹת differentiation,

. 'וְהוּא בְּחִינַת הוי׳ אֶחֶד כוּי as in the declaration,²8 "Havayah is one...."

קצור. Summary:

There is great differentiation among the created, דְּלְמֵעְלָה רְבּוּי הַהְתְחַלְּקוּת, ed beings of this world, and even more so in the worlds above,

מַצַּד מְקּוֹמֶם וּמְצַּד based on the created beings' boundaries brought about by the limitations of space and also their spiritual level.

. נְמְשֶׁךְ מִשֵּׁם אֱלֹקִים. These differences **derive from** G-d's **name** *Elokim*.

שֵׁם הוי׳ לְמֵעְלָה By contrast, G-d's name Havayah transcends ...מָהָתְחַלְּקוּת differentiation.

^{27.} Shaar HaYichud VehaEmunah, ch. 4.

^{28.} Devarim 6:4.

- ל) ראה רמב״ם הלכות יסוה״ת פ״א ה״ז ופ״ב ה״ה. מו״נ ח״ב פ״ר. ס׳ העיקרים מ״ב פי״ב.
 - לא) ראה שער היחוד והאמונה פ״ז.
 - לב) שזהו עולם המלאכים (נסמן בהערה לסד״ה כי בחפזון תש״ח [סה״מ תש״ח ע' 158]).
 - לג) ראה לקו"ת פ׳ ברכה ד"ה מזמור שיר חנוכת (הראשון) [צח, א].
 - לד) של״ה בהקדמה סוף חלק בית אחרון [יד, א]. המשך מים רבים תרל״ו פכ״ב ועוד.
 - .ב לקמן ראה תו"א וארא נו, ב.
 - .95) יהושע כד, יט.
 - .96) וישלח לה, ז (ושם: כי שם). ראה פרש"י עה"פ.
 - 97) תהלים קד, כד.
- 98) ראה רמב״ם הל' יסוה״ת פ״ג ה״י. מורה נבוכים ח״ב פ״ל. רמב״ן בראשית א, ב. דרשת תורת ה׳ תמימה להרמב״ן.
 - .א בח הגיגה יב, א. מהרש"א חגיגה יב, א.
 - .אי פ״א. עהיוה״א פ״א. להרב המגיד סימן יד. תניא שעהיוה״א
- 101) ראה ב״ר פי״ז, ד. וש״נ. וראה אור תורה שם. אוה״ת בראשית ח״ג תקמא, ב ואילך. סה״מ תרצ״א ע׳ רסה ואילך. וש״נ. מקומות שבהערה ד״ה וכמ״ש במ״א״.
 - 102) תהלים מח, ב.
 - .ד. (103 ואתחנן ו, ד.
 - .א, א. בראשית א, א

POINTS TO PONDER •

♦ Angels and Space

Angels are fascinating. Where are they exactly? Do they take up space?

♦ What's in a Name

There are many names that describe G-d. How can they help me navigate my complicated relationship?

♦ What insight can you glean from Heichaltzu chapter 18?



