## Discourse 39

## "Nachamu Nachamu Ami... - Be consoled, be consoled, My people..."

Delivered on Shabbat Parshat Va'etchanan, Shabbat Nachamu, 16<sup>th</sup> of Menachem-Av, 5728 By the grace of *HaShem*, blessed is He,

1.

The verse states,<sup>2434</sup> "Be consoled, be consoled, My people, says your God." Now, we must understand the meaning of the repetitive language, "Be consoled, be consoled-*Nachamu Nachamu*-ונהמו בהמו בהמו "In his discourse entitled "*Nachamu*,"<sup>2435</sup> his honorable holiness, my father-in-law, the Rebbe, (whose day of joy and redemption we recently celebrated on the 12<sup>th</sup> of Tammuz) brings the statement in Midrash,<sup>2436</sup> "It is written, 'Be consoled, be consoled-*Nachamu Nachamu*-ונהמו בהמו בהמו בהמו Why is it written twice? Rebbi says: Because all the afflictions by which they were afflicted were doubled. We thus find that Yirmiyahu said,<sup>2437</sup> 'Disaster upon disaster (*Shever al shever*-שבר על שבר על שבר שבר, 'and<sup>2438</sup> 'She weeps and weeps-*Bacho Tivkeh*-ucc, 'and, and, 'My eye, o' my eye-*Einee Einee*-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2434</sup> Isaiah 40:1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2435</sup> 5703 – Sefer HaMaamarim Yiddish p. 126

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2436</sup> Yalkut Shimoni, Eichah, Remez 1.018

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2437</sup> Jeremiah 4:20

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2438</sup> Lamentations 1:2

<sup>2439</sup> Lamentations 1:16

[continuously runs with water],'[and<sup>2440</sup> 'Yerushalayim] has sinned and sinned-*Cheit Chatah*-הטא הטאה.' Why to such an extent? Because she sinned in double measure, as the verse states,<sup>2441</sup> 'For My people has committed two evils.' Thus, since she sinned in double measure, she therefore was afflicted in double measure, as the verse states,<sup>2442</sup> 'She has received double for all her sins.' However, because her *mitzvot* are in double measure, therefore her consolation is in double measure, as the verse states, 'Be consoled, be consoled, My people etc.'"

He explains that we must understand the matter of the double punishment ("they were doubly afflicted") and the consolation ("her consolation is in double measure"). For, at first glance, since the sin was doubled ("she sinned in double measure") we thus find that there only was a single punishment and a single consolation. That is, for each sin there only was a single punishment, and afterwards (through repentance, there came) one consolation. We also must understand the matter of "her *mitzvot* are in double measure."

We should add and point out that the double measure in the matter of the *mitzvot* was the cause for the double measure in the matter of sin, and therefore automatically also in the matter of the punishment. For, the general matter of sin and punishment only applies once there is a commandment. This is similar to the verse,<sup>2443</sup> "You alone did I know (did I love,<sup>2444</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2440</sup> Lamentations 1:8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2441</sup> Jeremiah 2:13

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2442</sup> Isaiah 40:2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2443</sup> Amos 3:2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2444</sup> See Metzudat David to Amos 3:2

as it states,<sup>2445</sup> 'I loved you, says *HaShem-ה*') from all the families of the earth; therefore I will hold you accountable for all your iniquities." Thus, it is because her *mitzvot* are doubled that there also is a matter of doubling in the sin and punishment, and subsequently, also in the consolation. From this it is understood that through explaining the matter of the doubling in the *mitzvot*, this will thereby also explain the matter of the doubling in the sin, punishment, and consolation.

The essential point of the explanation of the above-mentioned discourse,<sup>2446</sup> is that the meaning of "doubled *mitzvot*" is that there are two matters in every *mitzvah*. This is because through the *mitzvah* the refinement and purification of **the person** is caused, and also the refinement and purification of **the world** is caused. Therefore, the lack of serving *HaShem*-rich, blessed is He, in fulfilling the *mitzvot*, is a matter of doubled sin, in that there is deficiency in two matters - in the refinement of man and in the refinement of the world.

It follows automatically that they were doubly afflicted, since the lacking in the two above-mentioned matters is itself the punishment. From this it is understood that when we rectify this through repentance (*Teshuvah*) a double consolation is thereby automatically caused

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2445</sup> Malachi 1:2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2446</sup> Sefer HaMaamarim Yiddish p. 127

Now, we should add more specifically to the explanation of the "doubled *mitzvot*." For, it states in Tanya, <sup>2447</sup> citing Etz Chayim, <sup>2448</sup> that the soul itself requires no repair etc., and did not need to descend into this world and manifest in the body and vital soul except to repair them etc., to elevate his vital soul and its general portion in the world, and to bind and unify them with the limitless light of the Unlimited One, *HaShem*-יהנ״, blessed is He.

This matter (of refining the body, the animalistic soul, and one's portion in the world), is not a secondary matter, but is a primary matter in which there is ultimate purpose, in and of itself. For, through doing so, *HaShem's*-" Supernal intention is fulfilled, in that "the Holy One, blessed is He, desired a dwelling place for Himself in the lower worlds." <sup>2449</sup>

However, as known<sup>2450</sup> through its descent below there also is caused to be ascent in the soul itself. This does not contradict the statement above that the soul itself is not in need repair at all, for what is not needed by the soul is the matter of **repair**. That is, since it "literally is a part of God from on high,"<sup>2451</sup> it does not apply for there to be any deficiency in it

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2447</sup> Tanya, Likkutei Amarim, Ch. 37 (48b)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2448</sup> Etz Chayim, Shaar 26, Ch. 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2449</sup> See Midrash Tanchuma, Bechukotai 3; Naso 16; Midrash Bereishit Rabba 3; Bamidbar Rabba 13:6; Tanya, Ch. 36, and elsewhere.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2450</sup> See Likkutei Torah, Re'eh 29a; Also see Likkutei Sichot, Vol. 15 p. 247 and on.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2451</sup> See Job 31:2; Pardes Rimonim of Rabbi Moshe Cordovero, Shaar 32, Ch. 1; Ohr Ne'erav by the same author, Chelek 1, Ch. 3; Likkutei Torah of the Arizal, Bereishit; Etz Chayim, Shaar 42, Ch. 1; Etz HaDa'at Tov of Rabbi Chayim Vital, VaEtchanan; Asis Rimonim v'Pelach HaRimon, Shaar 32, Ch. 1; Hakdama Ben

whatsoever, Heaven forbid. It thus follows automatically that it does not require any repair at all. However, in regard to the matter of **ascent**, it specifically is through the soul descending below that a matter of ascent is caused in it, up to and including an ascent that is beyond all relativity.<sup>2452</sup>

The explanation is that as the soul is unto itself (before its descent to below) it relates to the aspect of the garments (*Levushin*), as in the teaching,<sup>2453</sup> "You have fixed garments (*Levushin*) for them, from which souls fly forth etc." However, through its descent to below, the elevation of "becoming subsumed in **the body** (*Gufa*) of the King,"<sup>2454</sup> is caused, and it is understood that the body of the King is immeasurably loftier than the garments of the King.

In addition, it is written,<sup>2455</sup> "As *HaShem-*הר"ה, God of Israel, lives – before Whom I stood," referring to the soul before to its descent to below. Its perfection was then in the matter of "standing" (*Amidah*) ("before Whom I stood") which is the matter of nullification (*Bittul*) to Him.<sup>2456</sup> Nevertheless, this only is a matter of "standing" (*Amidah-*הליכה), rather than "walking" (*Halichah-*הליכה). However, upon its descent to below, the soul comes to the aspect of "making strides"

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Me'ah Shanah to Shefa Tal; Chessed L'Avraham, Maayan 3, Nahar 25; Introduction to Siddur HaArizal of Rabbi Yaakov Kopel of Mezhritch; Da'at Tevunot of the Ramchal, Section 158; GR"A to Heichalot, Heichala Tinyana, Heichal 1; Nefesh HaChayim, Shaar 1, Ch 5, and elsewhere.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2452</sup> See Ginat Egoz of Rabbi Yosef Gikatilla, translated as HaShem Is One, Vol. 3 (The Letters of Creation, Part 2), The twelve letters ה"ו ז"ה ט"י ל"נ ס"ע צ"ק ב"ק כסייני ל"נ ס"ע צ"ק מייני ל"נ מייני ל"נ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2453</sup> Introduction to Tikkunei Zohar 17a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2454</sup> Zohar I 217b; See Likkutei Torah ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2455</sup> Kings I 17:1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2456</sup> See Torah Ohr, Vayeishev 29b

(*Mehalech*-מהלך),<sup>2457</sup> as the verse states,<sup>2458</sup> "I shall grant you to stride (*Mahalechim*-מהלכים) amongst these [angels] who stand here (*Omdeem*-עומדים)."

That is, it comes to the aspect of "those who walk" (Mehalech-מהלך) even relative to its state and standing when it was before Him ("before Whom I stood"), specifically "before Him-Lefanav-," meaning higher than the aspect of "HaShem-", God of Israel," up to the elevation that is beyond all relative comparison.

For, as known, the matter of "striding" (Heelooch-הילוך) is in a way of being completely uprooted from his previous level, this being a matter of "striding" (Halichah-הליכה) in a way that is beyond all relative comparison, or (in more familiar language), "striding" that is without limitation (Bli Gvul). That is, it reaches the aspect of "with all your soul," and [beyond that] to the aspect of "with all your more" (Bechol Me'odecha). 2459

With the above in mind, we can explain the matter of the doubling as it is in the *mitzvot*, that in addition to the doubling that there is in the refinement **of the person** and the refinement **of the world** (as mentioned before), there also is a doubling in the refinement of the person himself, in that there are two matters in this. There is the repair of the body and animalistic soul, and there is the ascent of the [Godly] soul.

The same is likewise so that there is a doubling in the refinement of the world itself, this being the matter of making

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2457</sup> See Torah Ohr ibid. 30a and on.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2458</sup> Zachariah 3:7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2459</sup> Deuteronomy 6:5; See Torah Ohr, Mikeitz 39c and on.

the dwelling place in the lower worlds. For, as known,<sup>2460</sup> to make the dwelling place for the Holy One, blessed is He, there first must be the purification of the dwelling place etc., this being the matter of "turn away from evil."<sup>2461</sup> Only after this is it possible for there to be the work of "do good."<sup>2462</sup>

It should be added that the matter of "doubling" in the *mitzvot* is also in regard to the deed of fulfilling the *mitzvot*, that it specifically must be done by the Godly soul and the animalistic soul together (as explained in Tanya). This is because, in and of itself, the Godly soul cannot act in the physical body, and in and of itself, the animalistic soul is incapable of fulfilling the *mitzvot*, being that "the spirit of the beast descends below."<sup>2464</sup>

Therefore, the fulfillment of the *mitzvot* must be by both souls together. This then, is the matter of "doubling" as it is in fulfilling the *mitzvot*, this being the deed of the animalistic soul (similar to the refinement and purification of the world), and the deed of the Godly soul (similar to the ascent of the soul).<sup>2465</sup>

3.

This also explains the "doubled sin," as it states, "My people have committed two evils," and as in the continuation of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2460</sup> Likkutei Torah, Balak 70c

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2461</sup> Psalms 34:15

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2462</sup> Psalms 34:15 ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2463</sup> Tanya, Likkutei Amarim, Ch. 37 (47a)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2464</sup> Ecclesiastes 3:21

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2465</sup> Also see the Sichah talk of Shabbat Parshat Va'etchanan, 13<sup>th</sup> of Menachem-Av 5750, Ch. 4 (Hitva'aduyot 5750 Vol. 4 p. 119).

the verse<sup>2466</sup> brought in the above-mentioned discourse, "They have forsaken Me, the Source of living waters, to dig cisterns for themselves, broken cisterns etc."

The explanation is that the verse states ,<sup>2467</sup> "See – I have placed before you today the life and the good and the death and the evil" (and there also are intermediaries between them). Therefore, through sin, in which one does not refine himself and the world and make it into a dwelling place for *HaShem-*הו"ה, blessed is He, not only is he deficient in the matter of life, this being the refinement of man and the refinement of the world, ("they have forsaken Me etc."), but in addition, the opposite is also caused ("to dig for themselves cisterns, broken cisterns etc.").

The same is so of the soul, in that not only does it lack the elevation it could have had through serving *HaShem-הַּו"ה*, blessed is He, in fulfilling Torah and *mitzvot* upon its descent to below, such that it remains in the state and standing it was in before its descent to below, but beyond this, the matter of descent is caused in it, in that it comes to relate to the "broken cisterns that cannot hold water." The same is the meaning of the continuing words of the Midrash, that "since they doubly sinned, they were doubly afflicted," in that the punishment is doubled in relation to each particular in the sin.

The explanation is that, as known, sin causes the matter of exile, this being the matter of the withdrawal of the Indwelling Presence of *HaShem-יהו"*, blessed is He, the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2466</sup> Jeremiah 2:13

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2467</sup> Deuteronomy 30:15

*Shechinah*. This is as stated in Zohar,<sup>2468</sup> that "during the time of exile, the Holy One, blessed is He, withdraws high above."

The Holy One, blessed is He (*Kudsha Breech Hoo*) refers to the aspect of *Zeir Anpin*, which is the aspect of the light of *HaShem-*הו"ה, blessed is He, that surrounds and transcends all worlds (*Sovev Kol Almin*). There also is another explanation<sup>2470</sup> of [the title] "the Holy One, blessed is He-*Kudsha Breech Hoo-*קדוש." The word "Holy-*Kadosh-*", which means "separate," refers to the aspect of the light of *HaShem-*הו"ה, blessed is He, that surrounds and transcends all worlds (*Sovev Kol Almin*), and the word "Blessed-*Baruch-*", which is a word that means "to draw down," refers to the aspect of the light of *HaShem-*הו"ה, blessed is He, that fills all worlds (*Memaleh Kol Almin*).

Thus, the meaning of "the Holy One, blessed is He withdraws high above," is that there is a withdrawal of [both] the aspect of the light of *HaShem-יהו"* that surrounds and transcends all worlds (*Sovev Kol Almin*), as well as the withdrawal of the aspect of the light of *HaShem-יהו"* that fills all worlds (*Memaleh Kol Almin*). This then, is the meaning of "they were doubly afflicted."

To explain in greater detail, about the time of the exile it is written,<sup>2471</sup> "We have not seen our signs etc." The word "our signs-*Ototeinu*-אותותינו" means wonders (*Otot-אותות-בוותות Mofteem-מופתים*). That is, this refers to the conduct that transcends the natural order stemming from the aspect of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2468</sup> Zohar I 210a: Zohar III 20b: 75a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2469</sup> See Torah Ohr, Lech Lecha 12d, and elsewhere.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2470</sup> See Sefer HaMaamarim 5627 p. 224

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2471</sup> Psalms 74:9

the light of *HaShem-*הרייה, blessed is He, that surrounds and transcends all worlds (*Sovev Kol Almin*). About this the verse states, "We have not seen," in that during the time of exile we do not see the conduct that transcends the natural order.

In addition, there also is a deficiency in the conduct that accords to the natural order stemming from the aspect of the light of *HaShem-הַּרוּיה*, blessed is He, that fills all worlds (*Memaleh Kol Almin*). This is as explained in Kuntres U'Maayon,<sup>2472</sup> that during the time of exile, the souls of the Jewish people cannot receive from the place where the nations of the world receive, even though that is the conduct that accords to the natural order.

This then, is the meaning of the "doubled affliction," in that there is a lacking both in the aspect of the light of *HaShem-יהר"* that surrounds and transcends all worlds (*Sovev Kol Almin*), as well as in the aspect of His light that fills all worlds (*Memaleh Kol Almin*).

4.

In the discourse he concludes that serving *HaShem*-הר"ה, blessed is He, with repentance (*Teshuvah*) brings about "Be consoled, be consoled." This is as in the conclusion of the words of the Midrash, that "her consolation is in double measure, as it states, 'Be consoled, be consoled, My people."

The explanation is that serving *HaShem-יה*ו"ה, blessed is He, with repentance (*Teshuvah*) is in a way of "double

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2472</sup> Kuntres U'Maayon, discourse 11, Ch. 2 and on.

sagacity."<sup>2473</sup> For, as known,<sup>2474</sup> at the giving of the Torah it says "I-*Anochi*-" once, whereas about repentance (*Teshuvah*) it states "I-*Anochi*-" twice, as the verse states,<sup>2475</sup> "I-*Anochi*-, אנכי, [only] I-*Anochi*-, am He who wipes away your willful sins."

As this is understood simply, since he sinned, blemished, and left the path, he therefore requires special stringencies and safeguards etc. This is as known from the teaching of the Rav, the Maggid of Mezhritch, <sup>2476</sup> that about the words of our sages, of blessed memory, <sup>2477</sup> "I desire it, but what shall I do, in that my Father in heaven has imposed these decrees upon me," this only applies to the conduct of the righteous (*Tzaddikim*). However, the repentant (*Baal Teshuvah*) must say, "I do not desire it etc."

This is as stated by Rambam in Hilchot De'ot,<sup>2478</sup> (and the Alter Rebbe brings what he says in his pure Shulchan Aruch, in Siman 156),<sup>2479</sup> that the straightforward path is the intermediate path, which is equidistant from the two extremes, but nevertheless, if a person has leaned to one (undesirable) extreme, he should distance himself [from it] to the opposite extreme etc.

Another matter that is doubled in service of *HaShem-*יהו"ה with repentance (*Teshuvah*), is that through serving Him in repentance (*Teshuvah*), stemming from the aspects of the

<sup>2476</sup> Cited in Likkutei Torah, Va'etchanan 9d

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2473</sup> See Job 11:6; Midrash Shemot Rabba 46:1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2474</sup> Exodus 20:2; Deuteronomy 5:6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2475</sup> Isaiah 43:25

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2477</sup> Torat Kohanim and Rashi to Leviticus 20:26

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2478</sup> Mishneh Torah, Hilchot De'ot 1:4; 2:2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2479</sup> Shulchan Aruch of the Alter Rebbe, Orach Chayim 156:3

Chayah and Yechidah [levels of the soul],<sup>2480</sup> [which are the aspects of] "with all your more," there also is caused to be an elevation in service of Him stemming from the aspects of the Nefesh, Ru'ach, and Neshamah [levels of the soul, which are the aspects of] "with all your heart and with all your soul."

Now, since serving *HaShem-יהו"ה* with repentance (*Teshuvah*) is in a way of "double sagacity," therefore, the drawing down brought about through serving Him with repentance (*Teshuvah*) is in a way that is doubled. It is for this reason those who return in repentance (*Baalei Teshuvah*) "are drawn to Him... with greater strength," this being the matter of "doubling."

This then, is why repentance (*Teshuvah*) brings about "Be consoled, be consoled-*Nachamu Nachamu-*"," a doubled consolation, the meaning of which is not only two times the thing, but rather in a way that is beyond comparison. Moreover, all this is in addition to the great elevation of the first "Be consoled-*Nachamu-*"." This is also understood from the explanation in the discourse. Namely, the first "Be consoled-*Nachamu-*" (which is regular consolation, and is unlike the second "Be consoled-*Nachamu-*" about which it states, "Be consoled My people-*Nachamu Ami-*"), refers to the consolation of the Holy One, blessed is He.

This is as stated in the Midrashic teachings of our sages, of blessed memory, <sup>2483</sup> "To what is this analogous? To a person whose children were taken into captivity. Who does one

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2480</sup> See Likkutei Torah, Balak 74a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2481</sup> Zohar I 129b; See Torah Ohr, Mikeitz 39d

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2482</sup> Ibid. p. 125

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2483</sup> Yalkut Shimoni to Isaiah, Remez 443

console? Is it not **their father**?" The same is so of one whose house has burned down. Who does one console? The house, or **the owner of the house**? In the words of the Talmud,<sup>2484</sup> "[Woe to Me... that] I destroyed My house and burned My sanctuary... How great is the pain of the father who exiled His children etc." Thus, since the consolation is the consolation of the Holy One, blessed is He, it is understood that the consolation is in a way that is beyond comparison.

5.

Now, as known, the root of all matters is in Torah, as it states,<sup>2485</sup> "He gazed into the Torah and created the world." Therefore, there also a matter of doubling in the Torah, this being the doubling of the Tablets (*Luchot*), in that there were the first set of Tablets and the second set of Tablets.

The explanation is that the first Tablets (*Luchot*) were given before the sin of the golden calf, and the second Tablets (*Luchot*) were given after the sin of the golden calf. That is, the second Tablets came through serving *HaShem-הוויה*, blessed is He, with repentance (*Teshuvah*), after the great descent caused by the sin of the golden calf, which is the root and source of all the sins.<sup>2486</sup> Therefore, the greatness of the second Tablets over and above the first Tablets, is greatness that is beyond comparison, "double sagacity."<sup>2487</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2484</sup> Talmud Bayli, Brachot 3a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2485</sup> Zohar II 161a and on

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2486</sup> See Talmud Bavli, Sanhedrin 102a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2487</sup> Midrash Shemot Rabba 46:1

It should be added that the matter of the doubling of the Tablets (*Luchot*) is also expressed in the fact that through the second Tablets there was an even greater addition in elevation over the first Tablets (similar to the explanation before, that through serving *HaShem-הו"ה* with repentance (*Teshuvah*), stemming from the *Chayah* and *Yechidah* [levels of the soul] there also is caused to be addition in service of Him stemming from the *Nefesh*, *Ru'ach*, and *Neshamah* [levels of the soul]).

This is also why the Torah portion of Va'etchanan, which was said after the sin of the golden calf, relates the general matter of the giving of the Torah, and the giving of the first Tablets as they were before the sin (as in the Torah portion of Yitro),<sup>2488</sup> hints at the greater elevation that was added to the first Tablets (*Luchot*) through the second Tablets (*Luchot*).

6.

The same is so of the first and the second Holy Temples. For, it states in Midrash<sup>2489</sup> (about the reason for the doubled language, "Be consoled, be consoled") that this is because the verse states that there are two weepings,<sup>2490</sup> "She weeps and weeps-*Bacho Tivkeh*-בכה חבכה," that is, for the first Holy Temple and for the second Holy Temple. The verse therefore states, "Be consoled, be consoled, My people."

However, in the discourse entitled "*Nachamu*" of the year 5670,<sup>2491</sup> a question is asked on this. That is, since it states

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2488</sup> Also see Likkutei Sichot Vol. 9, p. 69

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2489</sup> Yalkut Shimoni to Isaiah, Remez 445

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2490</sup> Lamentations 1:2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2491</sup> Sefer HaMaamarim 5670 p. 218; p. 221

"Be consoled-*Nachamu*-" about the first Holy Temple, and as known, at that time there was a much loftier revelation of light than in the second Holy Temple, therefore there was no need to state the additional "Be consoled-*Nachamu*-" about the second Holy Temple, being that "one-hundred is included in two-hundred."

He explains that to understand this, we first must preface with the teaching of our sages, of blessed memory, <sup>2492</sup> "Never were there more joyous festivals in Israel than the fifteenth of Av and Yom HaKippurim." The reasonm as stated in Pri Etz Chayim, 2493 is because the moon is then full. However, this must be understood. For, is it not so that the moon is full on the 15<sup>th</sup> of every month? Why then do we not find that holidays were established then? For, except for Pesach and Sukkot, which are on the 15th of the month, the other months of the year do not have a holiday on their 15th day. Why then, is it specifically a holiday on the 15th of Av? Moreover, from the fact that it states, "Never were there more joyous festivals for Israel than the fifteenth of Av," this seems to indicate that it is an even greater holiday than the other holidays, meaning even more than Pesach and Sukkot. Therefore this must be understood.

He [continues and] explains, <sup>2494</sup> that even though the moon is full on the 15<sup>th</sup> of every month, nevertheless, at those times, the descent is not so low, and therefore the ascent is also not so great. In contrast, this is not so of the 15<sup>th</sup> of Av, in which

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2492</sup> Mishnah Taanit 4:8; Talmud Bavli, Taanit 30b

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2493</sup> Pri Etz Chayim, end of Shaar Chag HaShavuot – Drush L'Tu b'Av

 $<sup>^{2494}</sup>$  Sefer HaMaamarim 5670 ibid. p. 229s (copied in short in the HaYom Yom for the  $15^{th}$  of Menachem-Av).

the descent (of the 9<sup>th</sup> of Av) is to a greater degree, and therefore the ascent is also to a greater degree.

It therefore is specifically the 15<sup>th</sup> of Av that it is a holiday, and it also is greater than the other holidays, including even Pesach and Sukkot. [It can be said that the ascent of the 15<sup>th</sup> of Av is even higher than [the ascent of] Yom HaKippurim. For, as known, the Schach covering of the Sukkah is drawn from the cloud of incense (*Ketoret*) of Yom HaKippurim.<sup>2495</sup> Now, since the 15<sup>th</sup> of Av is even higher than Sukkot, it thus is also higher than Yom HaKippurim.]<sup>2496</sup>

With the above in mind, he also explains this relation to the first Holy Temple and the second Holy Temple. That is, the [first] "Be consoled-*Nachamu*-יבחמו" for the first Holy Temple is not sufficient, for even though it was on a loftier level than the second Holy Temple and "two-hundred includes one-hundred," nevertheless, (upon the destruction of the first Holy Temple) the descent was not so low etc. Therefore, the [first] "Be consoled-*Nachamu*-יבחמו" for the first Holy Temple is not sufficient in and of itself. The verse therefore states, "Be consoled, be consoled-*Nachamu Nachamu*-יבחמו "נחמו נחמו twice, once for the first Holy Temple and once for the second Holy Temple.

However, based on this, the matter is not understood from a different angle. That is, since it was specifically with the second Holy Temple that the descent was so great, which is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2495</sup> See Ateret Rosh, beginning of Shaar Yom HaKippurim 29a and on; 36a and on; Ohr HaTorah, Sukkot p. 1,722 and on; *Hemshech* "*v'Kachah*" 5637, Ch. 84; Sefer HaMaamarim 5657 p. 162 and on.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2496</sup> For a more complete elucidation, also see the Sichah talk that followed the discourse (Torat Menachem, Vol. 53 p. 343 and on).

why the ascent is also greater, this being so, it should have been sufficient to say "Be consoled-*Nachamu*-ינהמ" once about the second Holy Temple. This being so, what need is there to also say "Be consoled-*Nachamu*-י" about the first Holy Temple? However, the explanation is that through the consolation over the second Holy Temple, elevation is also added to the first Holy Temple. This is as explained before (in chapter five), that through the second Tablets (*Luchot*) added elevation was also caused in the first Tablets (*Luchot*).

7.

This then, is the meaning of [the verse], "Be consoled, be consoled, My people." In his discourse, his honorable holiness, my father-in-law, the Rebbe, brings the explanation of the Radak, that all these consolations are destined for the times of Moshiach, and as he concludes in the discourse, 2497 "The true consolation will be with the coming of Moshiach in the near future."

Now, since all the revelations of the coming future depend on our deeds and service of *HaShem-הו"ה*, blessed is He, right now,<sup>2498</sup> the preparation for this is through serving Him with repentance (*Teshuvah*). This is the meaning of [the teaching],<sup>2499</sup> "Moshiach is destined to bring the righteous (*Tzaddikim*) to repentance." The explanation is that upon the coming of Moshiach there will be the fulfillment of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2497</sup> On p. 127 ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2498</sup> See Tanya, Likkutei Amarim, beginning of Ch. 37

 $<sup>^{2499}</sup>$  See Likkutei Torah, Shemini Atzeret 92b; Shir Ha<br/>Shirim 50b; See Zohar III 153b

prophecy,<sup>2500</sup> "I shall transform their mourning into joy," therefore the preparation for this is also specifically by way of transformation (*It'hapcha*), this being the element of superiority in the service of *HaShem-הוחה* of the repentant (*Baalei Teshuvah*) compared to the service of Him of the Righteous (*Tzaddikim*).

This is because the work of the Righteous (*Tzaddikim*) does not cause transformation (*It'hapcha*) in matters that are bound in the hands of the external forces, but rather, their mode of service in relation to them is solely and specifically by way of repulsion. In contrast, through repentance (*Teshuvah*) even "willful transgressions become like merits for him,"<sup>2501</sup> (to the point of being actual merits),<sup>2502</sup> as explained in Tanya.<sup>2503</sup> Therefore, through serving *HaShem-*ה", blessed is He, with repentance (*Teshuvah*), which causes a transformation of willful sins into merits, there is caused to be the fulfillment of "I shall transform their mourning into joy."

This likewise is the matter of the 15<sup>th</sup> of Av,<sup>2504</sup> in which there specifically is the emphasis of the descent to further below, through which the ascent above is even greater, as explained before from the discourse entitled "*Nachamu*" of the year 5670.

Now, it should be pointed out that this discourse has a novelty in comparison to other places that explain that every

<sup>2500</sup> Jeremiah 31:12, cited in Tur Orach Chayim 580

<sup>2502</sup> See Likkutei Sichot, Vol. 17, p. 184 and on; Vol. 27 p. 110 and on.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2501</sup> Talmud Bayli, Yoma 86b

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2503</sup> Tanva, Likkutei Amarim, Ch. 7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2504</sup> To point out, this year, 5728, the 15<sup>th</sup> of Av fell out on the eve before Shabbat, and it therefore also relates to Shabbat Nachamu, at which time there is the ascent and completion of the 15<sup>th</sup> of Av.

descent is for the purpose of ascent, and that the greater the descent, so likewise the greater ascent.

To explain, this matter that because of the greatness of the descent therefore the ascent must be even higher, can also be in a way of **order and gradation**. At first glance, this is what is indicated in Pesikta,<sup>2505</sup> that after the Holy One, blessed is He, told the prophets, "My prophets, console My people," the prophets answered and said before the Holy One, blessed is He, "The congregation of Israel do not accept our consolations, as the verse states,<sup>2506</sup> 'O' afflicted, storm-tossed one, who has not been consoled.""

It is then that the Holy One, blessed is He, returned and said, "I, only I, am He who comforts you," as explained about the reason for the order of Haftorahs during the seven weeks of consolation (that follow the three weeks of affliction), until we come to the Haftorah of "Shuvah Yisroel – Return, O' Israel," which relates to the repentance of Yom HaKippurim.

However, according to the explanation in this discourse, that the superiority of the 15<sup>th</sup> of Av is because the great descent of the 9<sup>th</sup> of Av, it is understood that the ascent is in a way that is beyond comparison, **without** order and gradation, so that after the descent of the 9<sup>th</sup> of Av we **immediately** come to the elevation of the 15<sup>th</sup> of Av, which is an even greater holiday than Pesach and Sukkot.

Now, all this comes about through serving *HaShem*-יהו״ה, blessed is He, with repentance (*Teshuvah*). This is as in

<sup>2506</sup> Isaiah 54:11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2505</sup> Cited in Avudraham, Seder HaParshiyot v'HaHaftarot (p. 73).

the Halachic ruling of Rambam,<sup>2507</sup> "Israel will be redeemed only through repentance, and the Torah has already promised that, ultimately, toward the end of their exile Israel will repent, and immediately they will be redeemed," specifying, "immediately," meaning without any obstacles or obstructions due to the limitations of the chaining down of the worlds (*Seder Hishtalshelut*), just as the general matter of repentance (*Teshuvah*) transcends limitations. Thus, through thinking thoughts of repentance in one's heart, he immediately becomes a righteous *Tzaddik*,<sup>2508</sup> up to and including a perfectly righteous *Tzaddik Gamur*,<sup>2509</sup> (as in the version of the Alter Rebbe in Tanya),<sup>2510</sup> this being the most elevated title.

As stated before, through repentance (*Teshuvah*) the prophecy, "I shall transform their mourning into joy," and, "those days will be transformed to rejoicing and celebration," is fulfilled.<sup>2511</sup> This is as stated in the Midrashic teachings of our sages, of blessed memory,<sup>2512</sup> that these days (about which it states "I shall transform their mourning into joy") shall be transformed into the greatest holidays, and there then will be the true consolation, the inner and full consolation, with the coming of our righteous Moshiach, speedily and in the most literal sense!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2507</sup> Mishneh Torah, Hilchot Teshuvah 7:5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2508</sup> Talmud Bayli, Kiddushin 49b

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2509</sup> See Ohr Zaru'ah, Section 112

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2510</sup> Tanya, Likkutei Amarim, Ch. 1; Also see Likkutei Torah, Devarim 1b

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2511</sup> See Zachariah 8:19; Mishneh Torah, Hilchot Taaniyot 5:19

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2512</sup> See Pesikta Rabbati, end of "Al Naharot Bavel"; Likkutei Sichot, Vol. 24, p. 11.