



"From the time the Chiddushei HaRashba was printed, no *sefer* was as great as the Pnei Yehoshua." This was quoted by the Avnei Tzedek in the name of the Chasam Sofer, whose every word was measured and precise without exaggeration.

The Pnei Yehoshua is authored by R' Yaakov Yehoshua Falk. The *sefer* came to be when there was a terrible catastrophe in R' Yaakov Yehoshua's town when he was 22 years old. A fire ignited a barrel of gun powder which caused a tremendous explosion and subsequent large fire. R' Yaakov Yehoshua was caught in the wreckage and his life was in extreme danger. At that moment he made a promise to learn the depths of Torah day and night if he managed to survive. He survived. Rav Menachem Mendel from Kotzk testified that R' Yaakov finished Shas 36 times before he began writing Pnei Yehoshua.

Biographical note: R' Yaakov Yehoshua Falk was born in the year 1681 in the town of Reisha, Poland. He was named after his illustrious grandfather who authored the classic Maginei Shlomo which defended Rashi from the arguments of Tosfos against Rashi. The Pnei Yehoshua served as Rav in a number of cities including Lvov, Berlin, Metz, and Frankfurt. He lived in the same era as the Vilna Gaon, Noda BiYehuda, the Chacham Tzvi, Rav Yaakov Emden, and the Pri Megadim.

His word was regarded as law by his peers. He was made famous by the Chacham Tzvi who eventually suggested him as the Rabbinic successor in Lvov. He was visited by the Chid"i during his travels, and in his *sefer* Shem HaGedolim, the Chid"i writes about his visit, "I merited to be *mekabel pnei hashechina* for a number of days (referring to the Pnei Yehoshua). His appearance is like that of a *Malach Elokim*."

Hints & Answers* HALACHA CHALLENGE: Out of the fruits that David mentioned, pomegranates have the most connection to Shabbos. We eat certain foods on Shabbos as a remembrance that these foods will be eaten at the eternal Shabbos (*Yom SheKulo Shabbos*). For example, we eat fish on Shabbos as a *zecher* for the Livyasan fish that will be served at the *seuda* of that future Shabbos (*Be'ur Halacha* to *siman* 242 "*zecher l'mann*"). Targum Yonasan to Shir HaShirim (8:2) reveals to us that the fruits which we will eat at the *seuda* of *Yom SheKulo Shabbos* will be pomegranates. **RHYME:** "appreciate". **PARSHA RIDDLE:** רב לכם שבת (Devorim 1:6) Although with the vowels, the words mean, "It's enough for you to be settled," without the vowels, the words can be read as "Shabbos is a great [gift] for you". | *Menucha answers are not to be taken as final decisions in halacha.

The Ness Center
Mental Health and Substance Abuse
Telehealth and Residential Services
318-616-0645

nerdio

HAN CAPITAL

Menucha - a project of Lev Le'Avot | Writer: R' Shlomo Epshteyn | No copyright restrictions | Walder Educational Pavilion clipart | Donations, which support all projects of Lev Le'Avot, can be made at www.levleavot.org. Contact info: info@levleavot.org

Menucha

A Shabbos table companion
for the whole family

לע"נ ר' ברוך חיים בן שלמון ז"ל

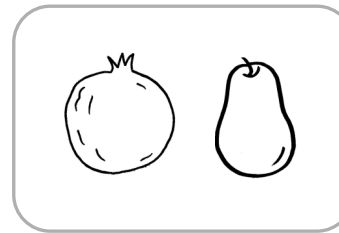
Volume 15, Issue 35

Devorim

5786

Halacha Challenge

The Preferred Fruit to Honor Shabbos



David and his brother Shimon were shopping in the supermarket on a Friday morning. When they reached the fruit department, David said: "Shimon—take a look at the amazing variety of these summer fruits: peaches, kiwi, star fruit,

watermelons, cherries, pomegranates!"

"Wow," replied Shimon. "So let's buy some of them l'kavod Shabbos!"

"Great idea, Shimon!" agreed David. "But I've been counting our bill as I was putting things in the shopping cart, and we only have 10 shekels left from our budget. So we should choose only one fruit and buy just enough for everyone in the family."

"So which fruit should we buy?" asked Shimon.

"Since we're buying it l'kavod Shabbos, let's buy a fruit that has a connection to Shabbos," suggested David.

"Hmm...interesting idea, David. So which fruit would that be?"

Question: Which fruit would you suggest they buy?

(The "Hints & Answers" section is on page 4)

Dedicated anonymously for yeshuos and refuos to all Klal Yisroel

Special thanks to the
kehilla of Heritage
HERITAGE
The place where Knesset meets
www.heritage.org.il

THIS PUBLICATION REQUIRES GENIZA



Parsha Pearls

Sefer Devorim opens with the verse:

...אלה הדברים אשר דבר משה אל כל ישראל... במדבר בערבקה מול סוף...

Rashi tells us that due to the fact that the words of the first verse are words of rebuke, Moshe Rabbeinu did not elaborate on them, but merely said them in a hinting way. The question arises why is there a need to mention these words of rebuke only in a hinting manner now? *Sifsei Chachomim* explains that since the first verse mentions a long list of wrong things that Bnei Yisroel did, it's not proper to elaborate upon them, as that could cause great embarrassment to them.

Sometimes it happens that someone close to us wrongs us and we have a strong temptation to not only complain about the present mistake but to also mention all other issues that we have with that person. As we see from the lesson above, the Torah teaches that rebuking a person in such a way is wrong. One should rebuke (if necessary) another person with one and only one rebuke - and even that should be thought out well and delivered in a gentle way, without anger, as Shlomo HaMelech taught us: דברי חכמים בנחת - *The words of the wise are accepted when they are spoken softly...* (Koheles 9:17).



Ask Around Your Shabbos Table

Ask Around Your Table: Why is this month called “Av”?

Answer: “Av” means “a father”. HaRav Avraham Schorr in his sefer *HaLekach v'Halivuv* teaches that *HaKadosh Boruch Hu* wanted this month to be called Av in order that we should know that it's our Father who sent us into *galus*.

Three times each and every night of this *galus* our Father cries out, אוי לבני - “Woe to My children!” and laments our exile and destruction of the Beis Hamikdash (Brachos 3a). Yes! Three times each and every night! Because we are always His children and He is always our Father.* *HaShem* wanted to remind us of this specifically in the month where Tisha B'Av occurs. That's why this month is called Av (father).



Rhymes for Kids



“These are the words that Moshe spoke to all of Yisroel...and between Tofel and white...” [Devorim 1:1] Rashi tells us that the first verse of this week's parsha lists the rebuking words that Moshe Rabbeinu told (through hints) to Klal Yisroel. Regarding the words “between Tofel and white” Rashi (quoting the words of Chazal) writes: הוכיחן על הדברים שתפלו על המן שהוא לבן - *He rebuked them for complaining about the mann that was white.*

What lesson for life does the Torah teach us here? It's so simple: Don't complain about your food! The food that's on your plate, although it is not “the mann”, it is “a mann” - food that *HaKadosh Baruch Hu* gave you in His kindness. Appreciate it! And appreciate Hashem's love for you that is manifested in your food's color, texture, taste and nutritional value.

The food that's on my plate
I enjoy and _____!



Parsha Riddle



Gemora Shabbos (10b) tells us that Hashem told to Moshe:

מתנה טובה יש לי בבית גנזי ושבתי שמה - “I have a good present in My treasure house, and its name is Shabbos”.

If you read this week's parsha from a sefer Torah, you will see three words next to each other that can be read as “Shabbos is great for you.” Where are those three words?