

Adapted from the sefer חמין במוצאי שבת and חדוותא דזעיר אנפין collections of maamarim

given by the Tolner Rebbe shlita at Seuda Shlishis and Melave Malka

## Melave Malka Parshas Ki Seitzei 5763

We find a machlokes in both the Rishonim and Acharonim as to whether the mitzva of chalitza, which appears in our parsha, can be performed by a shaliach. In other words, if a man marries a woman, and then dies without having children, his brother must either marry the widow through the process of yibum, or, if he refuses, she can free herself to marry someone else through the process of chalitza. Can the widow empower a shaliach to perform the chalitza on her behalf?

The Avnei Nezer (שו"ת אבני נזר אהע"ז סימן רכ"ב:ל"ו) addresses this question with a chidush based on the words of the pesukim.

ּוְנִגְּשָׁה יְבִמְתּוֹ אֵלָיו לְ**עֵינֵי** הַזְּקֵנִים וְחָלְצָה נַעֲלוֹ מֵעַל רַגְלוֹ וְיָרְקָה בְּפָנָיו

"And his *yevama* will approach him, (the brother) <u>before the eyes</u> of the elders, and she will remove his shoe from his foot and spit before him"

From this pasuk, we learn that the Beis Din must see the widow remove the shoe. The Gemara (צבמות ק"א) adds that the dayanim must also see the saliva that the woman spat on the ground. If a shaliach were to perform chalitza on the widow's behalf, the Beis Din wouldn't actually see the woman removing the shoe or spitting. They would only see her shaliach. They would simply have the knowledge (based on the testimony of two witnesses), that the woman appointed a shaliach to perform chalitza on her behalf. This is "knowing" as opposed to the "seeing" required by the Torah. (לעיני הזקנים). Therefore, concludes the Avnei



Nezer, the mitzva of chalitza cannot be performed by means of a shaliach.

This is amazing chidush. Even though the general rule is that שלוחו של אדם - a person's shaliach is like the person himself, in this case, the word לעיני teaches us that the dayanim must see the widow herself perform the chalitza.

We can now apply the *Avnei Nezer's chidush* to other areas in the Torah that explicitly mention "seeing".

When describing Matan Torah, in Parshas Yisro, the Torah tells us, וְכָל הַקּוֹלת בְּקּוֹלת – and all of the nation saw the sounds, and in Parshas Va'eschanan, פָּנִים דְּבֶּר ה' עִמְכֶם - Face to face Hashem spoke with you.

With those descriptions, the Torah tells us that teaching and learning Torah requires the *rav* and *talmid* to see each other. Just by seeing his *rav*, the *talmid* learns better. As Chazal teach us in *Maseches Eiruvin*, (:\(\chi^\*\))

"Rebbe said, the reason that I am sharper than my colleagues, is because I saw R. Meir from behind. Had I seen him from the front, I would have been even sharper, for the *pasuk* says (ישעי ל:כ) בּוְהָיוּ עֵינֶיךּ רֹאוֹת אֶת מוֹרֶיךּ (ישעי ל:כ).—And your eyes should see your teacher."

In Vayikra Rabba (כ,א) R. Yitzchak says about David Hamelech, נזכר תלמודו - whoever sees him, remembers his learning. The Igra D'pirka (פ"י) wrote that one should apply the lesson of the Midrash by visualizing the image of a tzadik, each time he learns, especially the image of his Rav Muvhak (The rav from whom he learned most of his chochma). By doing so, your learning will be established in your heart and you won't forget it.



In Maseches Sofrim, (ט״זֹּגֵּר R. Chanina Bar Papa explains that from the pasuk , פָּנִים דְּבֶּר הֹי עִמְּכֶם - Hashem spoke with you face to face, we learn פנים שוחקות לתלמוד - a "laughing" joyful face is necessary for learning Torah. If a rebbe wants to awaken the desire to learn Torah in the hearts of his talmidim, they must see laughter and joy when they look at his face. No educator is exempt from this requirement, and no "teacher's assistant" can perform this task on behalf of the teacher.

If the joyful expression on our faces lets our children and talmidim know that we rejoice in them, and in learning with them, Hakadosh Baruch will, midah k'neged midah, show us פנים מאירות, פנים שוחקות אכי"ר.

