בּוֹרֵא נִיב שְׂפָתִיִם שָׁלוֹם שָׁלוֹם לָרָחוֹק וְלַקָּרוֹב אָמַר הֲוָיֵ' וּרְפָאתִיו, וּמְדַיֵּק כְּבוֹד קְדֻשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוּ"ר בְּמַאֲמָרוֹ דִּבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל זֶה שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בְּי"ג תִּשְׁרֵי לִפְנֵי חֲמִשִּׁים שָׁנָה, דְנִיב שְׂפָתַיִם הוּא דְבּוּר הַבָּא ָמְמֵילָא [דְּמַשְׁמָעוּת הַלָּשׁוֹן נִיב שְׂפָתַיִם הוּא שֶׁהַנִּיב (דְּבּוּר) בָּא מַהַשְּׂפָתַיִם עַצְמָם, הַיְנוּ שֶׁהַדְּבּוּר הוּא לֹא עַל יְדֵי מַחֲשָׁבָה וְכַוָּנָה אֶלָּא שָׁבָּא מֵעַצְמוֹ], וּמַהִי הַמַּעֲלָה בְּדִבּוּר הַבָּא מִמֵילָא. וּלְהוֹסִיף, דִּלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב הוּא בּוֹרֵא נִיב שְׂפָתָיִם, דְּפֵרוּשׁ בְּרִיאָה הוּא חִדּוּשׁ, שֶׁנַּעֲשֶׂה דָּבָר חָדָשׁ שֶׁלֹּא הָיָה מִקֹּדֶם, בְּדֻגְמַת הַחִדוּשׁ דְיֵשׁ מֵאַיִן. [דַּהְגַם שֶׁלְשׁוֹן בְּרִיאָה שַׁיָּךְ גַּם בְּהִתְהַוּוּת יֵשׁ מִיֵשׁ, וְכַמּוּבָן גַּם מְזֶּה שֶׁכָּל מַה שֶׁנִּתְהַוָּה בְּשֵׁשֶת יְמֵי בְרֵאשִׁית (גַּם נִבְרָאִים הַפְּרָטִים שֶׁנִּתְהַוּוּ לְאַחֲרֵי יוֹם ָהָראשׁוֹן דְּמַעֲשֵׂה בְּרֵאשִׁית, הֲגַם שֶׁנִּתְהַוּוּ מֵהַשָּׁמַיִם וְהָאָרֶץ שֶׁנִּבְרְאוּ בְּיוֹם הָרָאשׁוֹן דְּמַעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית) נִקְרָא בְּשֵׁם בְּרִיאָה, וּכְמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב וַיִּבָרָא אֱלֹקִים אֱת הָאָדָם גו', אַף שֵׁגוּף הָאָדָם נוֹצַר מֵעָפָר, וִגַם בִּנִשְׁמַת ָהָאָדָם כְּתִיב וַיִּפַּח בְּאַפָּיו נִשְׁמַת חַיִּים, דְּנְפִיחָה הִיא לֹא בְּרִיאָה יֵשׁ מַאַיִן אֶלָא הַמְשָׁכַת הַהֶּבֶל שֶׁהָיָה גַּם מִקֹדֶם, יֵשׁ מִיֵשׁ, [וּלְהָעִיר, דְּהַיֵשׁ שַׁמִּמֵנוּ נִתְהַוָּה הַנִּשָּׁמָה הוּא אֲמִתִּית הַיֵּשׁ, שֶׁהֲרֵי מַאן דְּנָפַח מִתּוֹכֵיה נָפַח, וְתוֹכֵיהּ (תּוֹכִיּוּתוֹ וּפְנִימִיּוּתוֹ) הוּא אֲמִתִּית הַיֵּשׁ], הֲבִי זֶה שֶׁלְשׁוֹן בְּרִיאָה הוּא בְּהִתְהַוּוּת יֵשׁ מִיֵּשׁ הוּא דַוְקָא בְּהִתְהַוּוּת שֶׁהִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל חָדוּשׁ וְעַד לְהַחִדוּשׁ שֶׁבְּדֻגְמַת הַחִדוּשׁ דְיֵשׁ מֵאַיִן]. וּמְזֶה שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בּוֹרֵא ָנִיב שְׂפָתָיִם, שֶׁנִּיב שְׂפָתַיִם הוּא חִדּוּשׁ, מוּכָח, שֶׁהָעִלּוּי דְנִיב שְׂפָתַיִם, דְּבּוּר הַבָּא מִמֵילָא, לְגַבֵּי דִּבּוּר שֶׁעַל יְדֵי מַחֲשָׁבָה וְכַוָּנָה, הוּא עִלּוּי שֶׁבְּאֵין עֲרוֹךְ (חִדּוּשׁ). וְצָרִיךְ לְהָבִין, הֲרֵי דִּבּוּר שֶׁעַל יְדֵי מַחֲשָׁבָה וְכַוָּנָה הוּא (בְּפַשְׁטוּת) נַעֲלֶה יוֹתֵר מִדִּבּוּר שֶׁבָּא מְמֵילָא, וּמְמַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בּוֹרֵא נִיב שְׂפָתָיִם מוּכָח שֶׁדְּבּוּר שֶׁבָּא מִמֵּילָא הוּא נַעֲלֶה יוֹתֵר וְעַד לְעִלּוּי שֶׁבְּאֵין עֲרוֹךְ.

## By the Grace of G-d

## 13 Tishrei, 5748

"'I will create fruit of the lips. Peace, peace, to the far and to the near,' says G-d. 'I will heal him.'"1

When analyzing this verse in a maamar with this title that was recited on the thirteenth of Tishrei fifty years ago,2 the Previous Rebbe explains that "the fruit of the lips" refers to the spontaneous expression of speech.3 (The implications of the allusion "the fruit of the lips" is that "the fruit," i.e., the speech, comes from the lips themselves. The speech is not motivated by thought or a [specific] purpose, but rather comes as a spontaneous expression.) [This provokes a question:] What is the advantage of such spontaneous speech?

Also [worthy of attention is the verb] employed by the verse, "I will create the fruit of the lips." The word "create" refers to a new development, bringing into being a new entity which previously did not exist, similar to creation ex nihilo (yesh meiayin).4 {The word "create" is also used in reference to entities which are created from other [previously] existing entities (yesh meiyesh). Thus we find that the term "creation," beriah, is used in reference to all the entities brought into being during the six days of creation.

(This includes even those particular created beings that were brought into existence after the first day of creation, despite the fact that they [were not created ex nihilo, but rather] were created from the heavens and the earth which were created on the first day5 of creation.6) For example, it is written,7 "And G-d created man," although [the source for] man's body [existed previously, for he] was formed from the earth.8 Similarly, in regard to man's soul, it is written,9 "And He blew into his nostrils a living soul."

Blowing does not represent the creation of a new entity ex nihilo. Instead, blowing refers to extending the breath [of life] which existed beforehand, a transition from one entity to another (yesh meiyesh).

([In the latter context, the term yesh meiyesh, an entity from an entity, is particularly significant.] For the entity, yesh, from which the soul was brought into being is the true Yesh, the truth of all being. For it is explained10 that when one blows, one blows from one's very depths. The "very depths" [of G-d's being], ("His inner dimension and His depths"11), represents the truth of existence.)

[This concept may be summarized as follows: Even when] the term beriah is used to describe the creation of an entity from a previously existing entity, it is used to refer to a new phase of existence which is comparable to creation ex nihilo.}

Accordingly, [to refer again to the verse] "I will create the fruit of the lips." [The use of the term borei ("I will create")] implies that "the fruit of the lips" is a new entity.12

This indicates that "the fruit of the lips," i.e., the spontaneous speech [emerging from the lips themselves] possesses an advantage — and indeed, an incomparable advantage ([for it represents] a new entity) — over speech which results from thought and is purpose-oriented. This requires explanation, for (from an obvious perspective), it would appear that speech which results from thought and which is purpose-oriented has an advantage over the spontaneous expression of speech.

Nevertheless, the phrase "I will create the fruit of the lips" indicates that the spontaneous expression of speech possesses an advantage, and indeed, an incomparable advantage.

ב) וּמַמְשִׁיךְ בְּהַמַּאֲמָר, דִּבְפֵרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק עַל הַפֶּסוּק יֶשְׁנָם שְׁנֵי פֵרוּשִׁים בְּלָרָחוֹק וְלַקָּרוֹב. הָרְדַ"ק עַצְמוֹ מְפָרֵשׁ לָרָחוֹק מִירוּשָׁלַיִם וְלַקָּרוֹב לָהּ, וּלְאַחֲרֵי זֶה מֵבִיא שֶׁרַזַ"ל פֵּרְשׁוּ דְּלָרָחוֹק הֵם בַּעֲלֵי תְשׁוּבָה וְלַקָּרוֹב הֵם צִּדִיקִים. וְכִדְאִיתָא בִּגְמָרָא, מָקוֹם שֶׁבַּעֲלֵי תְשׁוּבָה עוֹמְדִין צַדִּיקִים גְּמוּרִים צֵּדִיקִים. וְכִדְאִיתָא בִּגְמָרָא, מָקוֹם שָׁבַּעֲלֵי תְשׁוּבָה עוֹמְדִין צַדִּיקִים גְּמוּרִים אֵין עוֹמְדִין, שֶׁנָּאֱמַר שָׁלוֹם שָׁלוֹם לָרָחוֹק וְלַקָּרוֹב, לָרָחוֹק בְּרִישָׁא וַהְדַר לַקְּרוֹב. וְצָרִיךְ לְהָבִין, דְּמִזֶּה שֶׁמַּקְדִּים בְּהַמַּאֲמָר פוֹגֵע יוֹתֵר פֵּרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק, הַגְּמְרִא מֵשְׁמַע שֶׁלְּהָענְיָן הַמְבֹּאָר בְּהַמַּאֲמָר נּוֹגֵע יוֹתֵר פֵּרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק, וְצָרִיךְ בֵּאוּר, דִּבְהַמַּאֲמָר מְדַבֵּר בְּעִנְיַן מַעֲלַת הַבַּעֲלֵי תְשׁוּבָה עַל צַדִּיקִים (כְּדְלָקַמָּן), וְלָמָה מַקְדִּים פֵּרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק שֶׁלָּרְחוֹק הוּא רָחוֹק מִירוּשָׁלַיִם (כְּדְלַקַמָּן), וְלָמָה מַקְדִּים פֵּרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק שֶׁלָּרְחוֹק הוּא רָחוֹק מִירוּשְׁלַיִם לִּנִים לִּבְּיִם בּּרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק הוֹץ הוּא בַּעֵלֵי תְשׁוּבָּה.

וְהָנֵּה הַטַּעַם עַל זֶה שֶׁנָּדְלָה מַעֲלָתָם שֶׁל הַבַּעֲלֵי תְשׁוּבָה עַל מַעֲלַת הַצַּדִּיקִים הוּא (כְּמוּבָא בְּהַמַּאֲמָר, מְפְנֵי שֶׁעֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל בַּעֲלֵי תְשׁוּבָה הִיא בְּחֵילָא יַתִּיר. וּמְדַיֵּק בְּהַמַּאֲמָר, הֲרֵי זֶה שֶׁעֲבוֹדָתָם שֶׁל הַבַּעֲלֵי תְשׁוּבָה הִיא בְּחֵילָא יַתִּיר הוּא בְּסִבַּת הָרְחוּק, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁתְחִלָּה הָיוּ מְרֻחָקִים מֵאֱלֹקוּת, וְלָמָה תִּהְיֶה מַעֲלָתָם גְּדוֹלָה יוֹתֵר מִמַּעֲלַת הַצַּדִּיקִים שֶׁהָיוּ תָּמִיד מְקֹּרָבִים לֵאלֹקוּת. גַּם צָרִיךְ לְהָבִין (כְּמוֹ שֶׁמְדַיֵּק בְּהַמַּאֲמָר) זֶה שֶׁלְּאַחֲרֵי שָׁאוֹמֵר שָׁלוֹם שָׁלוֹם לָרָחוֹק וְלַקָּרוֹב מַמְשִׁיךְ הַכָּתוּב אָמַר הֲוָיִי וּרְפָּאתִיו, דְּלִכְאוֹרָה, כֵּיוָן שֶׁגַּם הָרָחוֹק נַעֲשָׂה קָרוֹב וְנַעֲשָׂה שָׁלוֹם לָּרָחוֹק,

[The Previous Rebbe's] maamar continues, citing the commentary of the Radak to the above verse. That commentary mentions two interpretations of the phrase "to the far and to the near." The Radak himself interprets ["to the far"] as referring to one who is far removed from Jerusalem, and ["to the near,"] to one who is close to [that city]. Afterwards, he cites our Sages' interpretation that "the far" refers to baalei teshuvah ("those who turn to G-d in teshuvah"), and "the close" to tzaddikim ("the righteous"). Thus the Talmud states,1 "The perfectly righteous cannot stand in the place of baalei teshuvah" as implied by the verse "Peace, peace, to the far and to the near," i.e., [the greetings of peace] are addressed to those who were originally far removed, and then came close.

Here also, there is a point which requires explanation: The fact that the maamar cites the interpretation of the Radak before the interpretation of the Talmud appears to indicate that the former interpretation is more closely related to the theme of the maamar than the interpretation of the Talmud. Here, clarification is necessary: For the maamar dwells on the advantage baalei teshuvah possess over the righteous (as will be explained), [a theme which seemingly relates to the interpretation of the Talmud]. Why then does the maamar mention the interpretation of the Radak — that "the far" refers to one far removed from Jerusalem — before mentioning the interpretation of the Talmud, that "the far" refers to baalei teshuvah.

The reason that the level of baalei teshuvah surpasses the level of the righteous (as explained in [the Previous Rebbe's] maamar) is because the divine service of baalei teshuvah is [charged] with greater intensity.2 The maamar explains that the reason for this greater intensity is the distance, i.e., that originally they were far removed from G-dliness. [This requires explanation:] Why should this factor give them an advantage over the righteous who were always close to G-d?"

Similarly, it is necessary to explain (as is highlighted in [the Previous Rebbe's] maamar) why after the verse states, "'Peace, peace, to the far and to the near," the verse continues "says G-d. 'I will heal him." Seemingly, once those who are far removed have come close, and they have been granted peace, why is there a need for healing?

ג) וּלְבָאֵר זֶה מַקְדִּים בְּהַמַּאֲמָר מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב כֹּל הַנִּקְרָא בִשְׁמִי וְלִכְבוֹדִי בְּרָאתִיו יְצַרְתִּיו אַף עֲשִׂיתִיו, דִּבְרָאתִיו יְצַרְתִּיו אַף עֲשִׂיתִיו הֵם ג' עוֹלָמוֹת בְּרִיאָה יְצִירָה עֲשִׂיָּה, שֶׁבָּהֶם נִכְלָלִים כָּל הָעוֹלָמוֹת. וּמְבָאֵר, שֶׁהִתְחַבְּרוּת ָּהָעוֹלָמוֹת בְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף (מִלְּמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה) וְהַמְשָׁכַת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף בָּעוֹלָמוֹת (מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה) הוּא עַל יְדֵי הַתּוֹרָה. וְזֶהוּ וְלִכְבוֹדִי בְּרָאתִיו ּיְצַרְתִּיו אַף עֲשִׂיתִיו, שֶׁחִבּוּר הָעוֹלָמוֹת בְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף וְהַמְשָׁכַת אוֹר אֵין ָסוֹף בְּהָעוֹלָמוֹת הוּא עַל יְדֵי כְּבוֹדִי, דְּאֵין כָּבוֹד אֶלָּא תּוֹרָה. וּמַמְשִׁיךְ בְּהַמַּאֲמָר, דְּהִתְחַבְּרוּת הָעוֹלָמוֹת בְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף וְהַמְשָׁכַת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף בְּהָעוֹלָמוֹת הוּא עַל יְדֵי ג' עִנְיָנִים, תּוֹרָה עֲבוֹדָה וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים. וְהַטַּעַם ָלְזֶה הוּא, כִּי ג' הָעוֹלָמוֹת בְּרִיאָה יְצִירָה עֲשִׂיָּה הֵם מַחֲשָׁבָה דִּבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה, ּ וְלָכֵן, הַהִּתְחַבְּרוּת דְּג' הָעוֹלָמוֹת בְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף וְכֵן הַמְשָׁכַת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף ּבְג' הָעוֹלָמוֹת, הוּא עַל יְדֵי תּוֹרָה עֲבוֹדָה וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים, כִּי ג' עִנְיָנִים ָאֵלֶּה הֵם מַחֲשָׁבָה דִּבּוּר וּמַעֲשֶׂה [עֲבוֹדָה - מַחֲשָׁבָה, תּוֹרָה - דִּבּוּר, וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים - מַעֲשֶׂה]. וּמַה שֶּׁכָּתוּב וְלִכְבוֹדִי בְּרָאתִיו יְצַרְתִּיו אַף ּעֲשִׂיתִיו, דַּכְבוֹדִי הוּא תּוֹרָה, הוּא, מִפְּנֵי שֶׁגַּם שְׁנֵי הָעִנְיָנִים דַּעֲבוֹדָה וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים צְרִיכִים לִהְיוֹת עַל פִּי תּוֹרָה.

ְּוְעֵל דֶּרֶךְ זֶה הוּא בַּנּוֹגֵעַ לְבְרִיאַת הָאָדָם וִירִידַת נִשְׁמָתוֹ לְמַטָּה, שֶׁהַּיְרִידָה הִיא דֶרֶךְ ג' הָעוֹלָמוֹת בְּרִיאָה יְצִירָה עֲשִׂיָּה, אַתָּה בְּרָאתָהּ (בְּרִיאָה) אַתָּה יְצִירָה) אַתָּה נְפַחְתָּהּ בִּי (עֲשִׂיָּה), שֶׁהִתְחַבְּּרוּת הָאָדָם בְּאוֹר אֵין סוֹף בְּהָאָדָם הֵם עַל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּג' הָעְנְיָנִים סְוֹף וְהַמְשָׁכַת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף בְּהָאָדָם הֵם עַל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָתוֹ בְּג' הָעְנְיָנִים דְּתוֹרָה עֲבוֹדָה וּגְמִילוּת חֲסָדִים. וְעַל יְדֵי זֶה נַעֲשָׂה הֲשָׁבַת וְהַחְזָרַת הַבְּשָׁבָת וְהַחְזָרַת הַבְּשָׁבָת וְהַחְזָרֵת הַבְּשָׁבָת וְהַחְזָרֵת לְשָׁרְשָׁהּ בְּעַצְמוּת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף. דְּנוֹסָף לְזֶה שֶׁהִיא מִתְעַלֵּית לְשָׁרְשָׁהּ הָרִאשׁוֹן בְּעַצְמוּת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף, וְהָרוּחַ בְּלָבְתִיה לְשָׁרְשָׁהּ הָרִאשׁוֹן בְּעַצְמוּת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף, וְהָרוּחַ בְּלִּבְּתְהֹי, הִיא מְתְעַלֵּית לְשָׁרְשָׁהּ הָרִאשׁוֹן בְּעַצְמוּת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף, וְהָרוּחַ בְּלִּבָּשְׁת בְּלֹית הָיִחוּד בְּמֹל הָאֱלֹקִים אֲשֶׁר נְתָנָהּ. הַיְנוּ, דְּגַם כְּמוֹ שֶׁהִיא לְמַטָּה, מְלֻבָּשָׁת בְּוֹ יִתְבָּבֵרךְ בְּתַכְלִית הַיִּחוּד כְּמוֹ שֶׁהָיִתָה כְּלוּלָה בְּעִבְּמוּת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף (לִפְנֵי הַיְרִידָה דְּוַיִּהַח בְּוֹה מִוֹל אוֹר אֵין סוֹף (לִפְנֵי הַיְרִידָה דְּוַיִּפַח).

To explain [the above concepts]: the [Previous Rebbe's] maamar focuses first on the verse,1 "All that is called by My name, indeed, it is for My glory that I have created it, formed it, and made it." The phrase "I have created it, formed it, and made it," berasiv, yetzartiv, af asitiv, refers to the three spiritual worlds Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah, which include all the [spiritual] realms.2

[The maamar explains that the connection of the worlds to Or Ein Sof ("G-d's infinite light") (in [their striving] to ascend) and the influence of Or Ein Sof within the worlds (as [diffused] from above) comes about through the Torah. This is the implication of the phrase "for My glory that I have created it, formed it, and made it." It is through "My glory" — and "the sole meaning of glory is Torah"3 — that the connection between the worlds and Or Ein Sof [is established] and [through this same medium,] Or Ein Sof is drawn down into the worlds.

The maamar continues, explaining that [more particularly,] the connection of the worlds to Or Ein Sof and the influence of Or Ein Sof within the worlds comes about through three modes of observance, Torah study, divine service, and deeds of kindness. The reason [why these three modes of observance are necessary] is 4 because the three worlds Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah [parallel our three means of expression,] thought, speech, and action.

Therefore, the connection of these three worlds to Or Ein Sof and the influence of Or Ein Sof within these three worlds comes about through Torah study, divine service [prayer], and deeds of kindness. For these three [modes of observance parallel] thought, speech, and action: {Divine service parallels thought,5 Torah study — speech,6 and deeds of kindness — deed}.

[Although] the verse states "it is for My glory that I have created it, formed it, and made it" — and "My glory" refers to the Torah — [this is not to the exclusion of the other two modes of observance. They are also channels through which man establishes a bond with G-d and through which G-d diffuses influence to the worlds. The verse mentions the Torah alone explicitly,] because the other two [modes of observance], divine service and deeds of kindness must be governed by the Torah.

Similar concepts apply in regard to the creation of man, and the descent of his soul to [this material plane]. [In this process of] descent, [the soul] passes through the three worlds Beriah, Yetzirah, and Asiyah [as reflected in our morning blessings] "You created it (Beriah), You formed it (Yetzirah), and You blew it into my nostrils (Asiyah)." For the connection of man to Or Ein Sof and the influence of Or Ein Sof to man comes about through his endeavors in these three [modes of observance]: Torah, divine service, and deeds of kindness. And it is through these modes of service that the soul returns to its source in the essence of Or Ein Sof. [Not only do these endeavors elevate the soul to the level of] "it is pure" (i.e., the level of Atzilus, the level of the soul before its descent [which is alluded to by the phrase] of "And You created it"), the soul ascends to its original source in the essence of Or Ein Sof.

[This spiritual attainment is reflected in the verse] "And the spirit shall return to G-d who granted it." [The intent in this verse is not the departure of the soul from the body, death,] but rather even as the soul exists on this earthly plane, enclothed in a material body, it will be united with G-d in complete oneness, just as it was included in the essence of Or Ein Sof (before the descent that began with G-d's breathing [the soul into man's nostrils]).

ד) וְהִנֵּה עִנְיָן זֶה דִּוְהָרוּחַ תָּשׁוּב אֶל הָאֱלֹקִים אֲשֶׁר נְתָנָה [שֻׁגַּם כְּשֶׁהַנְּשָׁמָה הִיא לְמַטָּה תִּהְיֶה מְיִחֶדֶת בּּוֹ יִתְבָּרֵךְ כְּמוֹ שֶׁהָיְתָה כְּלוּלָה בְּעַצְמוּת אוֹר אֵין סוֹף] הוּא בְּעִקָּר עַל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה. וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁזֶּה מְרָמָז גַּם בִּלְשׁוֹן הַשׁוּב וְהָרוּחַ תָּשׁוּב גו', תָּשׁוּב מִלְשׁוֹן תְּשׁוּבָה, כִּי עִקַּר הֲשָׁבַת הַנְּשָׁמָה לְשָׁרְשָׁהּ (אֶל הָאֱלֹקִים אֲשֶׁר נְתָנָהּ) הוּא עַל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה. וְהָעְנְיָן הוּא נְּמְלְשָׁה (אֶל הָאֱלֹקִים אֲשֶׁר נְתָנָהְ הוּא עַל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָת הַתְּשׁוּבָה. וְהָעְנְיָן הוּא בְּמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה, וַעֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה הִיא לְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה. דְּזֶהוּ שְׁמִּלִים וְהָשְׁבָת הַנְּשְׁבְּלָה בְּעָבִירִה וְהַגְּבָּלָה. דְּזֶהוּ שְׁמִלִיךְ יְדִי הְּשַבוֹדָת הַבְּשְׁעְתָּא חֲדָא וּבְרִגְעָא חֲדָא. וְלָכֵן הֲשָׁבַת הַנְּשָׁמָה לְשְׁרְשָׁה שְׁמִיל יְדֵי הַתְּשׁוּבָה הִיא בְּשָׁבְה וֹנְתְלִים וֹנְתְלִים שָׁלוֹם לָנְחוֹק וְלַקְּרוֹב, לָרְחוֹק שְׁנִילִם (נְחִוֹלָת חֲסָדִים (עֲבוֹדַת הַצְּדִיקִים). וְזֶהוּ שָׁלוֹם שָׁלוֹם לָרָחוֹק וְלַקְּרוֹב, לָרְחוֹק בְּבִּלְרוֹב הְנְבְלָהוֹ חְבָּבְיִת יוֹתֵר מֵהַשָׁלוֹם שָׁלוֹם לָרָחוֹק וְלַקְּרוֹב, (רְחוֹק הָבָּוֹ הִשְׁלִים (הְחִבּית הַצְּלָהוֹב (הָחוֹק וֹבָלְהוֹב שְׁלוֹם שָׁלוֹם לָּבְחוֹק וֹבָת הַבְּבְיִתוֹם (הָחוֹב). הוּא נַעֲלֶה וֹת מִהַשָּלוֹם שָׁנִל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדַת הַצִּדִּיקִים (קְרוֹב).

ּ וְזֶהוּ גַּם מַה שֶׁמַּמְשִׁיךְ בַּכָּתוּב אָמַר הֲוָיָ' וּרְפָאתִיו, כִּי הַמַּעֲלָה דַּעֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה (שָׁלוֹם לָרָחוֹק) הוּא שֶׁתְּשׁוּבָה הִיא כְּמוֹ רְפוּאָה (וּרְפָּאתִיו). וְהָעְנְיָן הוּא (כִּמְבֹאָר בְּהַמַּאֲמָר), דְּבַאֲכִילָה וּשְׁתִיָּה צָרִיךְ לְכַמוּת גְּדוֹלָה שֶׁל מָזוֹן בּּכְדֵי לִפְעוֹל חִזּוּק הִתְקַשְׁרוּת הַנֶּפֶשׁ בְּאֵבְרֵי הַגּוּף, מַה שֶׁאֵין כֵּן בִּרְפוּאָה, גַּם ָטִפָּה אַחַת מִסַּמְמָנֵי רְפוּאָה יֵשׁ בָּהּ כֹּחַ לְחַזֵּק הִתְקַשְׁרוּת הַנֶּפֶשׁ בְּהַגּוּף. ּ וְהַטַּעַם לְזֶה הוּא, כִּי הַכֹּחַ שֶּבְּסַמְמָנֵי רְפוּאָה אֵינוֹ מֻגְבָּל כָּל כָּךְ כְּהַכֹּחַ שֶׁבְּמָזוֹן, וְלָכֵן אֵינוֹ תָּלוּי כָּל כָּךְ בְּהַכַּמוּת. וְעַל דֶּרֶךְ זֶה הוּא בִּתְשׁוּבָה שָׁנִמְשְׁלָה לִרְפוּאָה, דְהַטַעַם עַל זֶה שֶׁתְשׁוּבָה הִיא בְּשַׁעְתָּא חֲדָא וּבְרִגְעָא ּחֲדָא, וְעַד שֶׁעַל יְדֵי הִרְהוּר תְּשׁוּבָה אֶחָד הוּא מִתְהַפֵּּךְ מֵרָשָׁע גָּמוּר לְצַדִּיק ּגָמוּר, הוּא, כִּי תְּשׁוּבָה הִיא לְמַעְלָה מֵהַגְבָּלָה. וְעַל פִּי זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר מַה שֶׁכָּתוּב אָמַר הֲוָיֶ' וּרְפָאתִיו, דְּזֶה שֶׁבִּרְפוּאָה וּתְשׁוּבָה נֶאֱמַר אָמַר הֲוָיָ' (אַף ָשֶׁפְּעֻלַּת כָּל הַדְּבָרִים הִיא לֹא בְּכֹחַ עַצְמָם אֶלָּא בְּכֹחַ הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא), הוּא, כִּי בִּרְפוּאָה וּבִתְשׁוּבָה יֶשְׁנוֹ עִנְיָן שֶׁלְּמַעְלָה מֵהַגְבָּלָה [שֶׁלָּכֵן, תְּשׁוּבָה ָהִיא בְּשַׁעְתָּא חֲדָא וּבְרִגְעָא חֲדָא, וְעַל דֶּרֶךְ זֶה רְפוּאָה כִּפְשׁוּטָהּ שֶׁיְכוֹלָה לִהְיוֹת גַּם עַל יְדֵי טָפָּה אַחַת], וְעִנְיָן זֶה הוּא עַל יְדֵי נְתִינַת כֹּחַ מְיֻחָד ָמִלְמַעְלָה, אָמַר הֲוָיֶ'.

This concept, that "And the spirit shall return to G-d who granted it," {i.e., even as the soul exists on this earthly plane, it will be united with G-d in complete unity, just as it was included in the essence of Or Ein Sof}, is achieved primarily through the service of teshuvah. [Although previously, it was explained that through the three endeavors of Torah study, divine service, and deeds of kindness, the soul is reconnected with its source, a more complete dimension of this connection is established through the service of teshuvah.] It is possible to explain that this is alluded to in the above verse, "And the soul shall return," for "return" tashuv, shares the same root as teshuvah. The essence of the soul's return to its source ("to G-d which granted it") comes about through teshuvah.

To explain: The service of the righteous ([as expressed in the three modes of observance]: Torah study, divine service, and deeds of kindness) is limited. The service of teshuvah, [by contrast,] reflects an unbounded potential. [In the realm of time,] this is indicated by the fact that teshuvah is accomplished "with one turn, in one moment."

Therefore, the soul's return to its source which is accomplished through teshuvah reflects a higher level of return than through [the three modes of observance:] Torah study, divine service, and deeds of kindness (the service of the righteous). On this basis, we can understand [the Talmud's interpretation of the phrase,] "Peace, peace, to the far and to the near," as referring to "those who were originally far removed, and then came close." For the peace that results from the service of teshuvah (one who comes close after being far removed) surpasses the peace achieved by the service of the righteous (those who were [always] close).

On this basis, [we can also comprehend] the continuation of the verse, "says G-d, 'I will heal him.'" For the advantage of the service of teshuvah (peace to those far removed) resembles healing ("I will heal him").

[To explain] this concept ([based on the Previous Rebbe's] maamar): In regard to [the ordinary intake of] food and drink, it is necessary [to ingest] a [relatively] large quantity of food to bring about the strengthening of the connection between the soul and the limbs of the body.

In regard to healing, by contrast, even one drop of medication has the power to strengthen the connection between the soul and the body. The rationale for this is that the power of medication is not bound by the same limitations as the power of food. Therefore, [its influence] is not as dependent on quantity.

Similar concepts apply to teshuvah which has been described with the simile of healing. The reason why teshuvah is accomplished "with one turn, in one moment," and why with one thought of teshuvah, a person can be transformed from an utterly wicked person to a completely righteous person, is because teshuvah is unlimited in nature.

In this context, we can understand the continuation of the verse, "says G-d. 'I will heal him.'" (Although every activity performed is a result, not of [man's] own power, but rather of power granted by G-d, [in teshuvah and healing, the Divine potential is revealed more openly].) For in regard to healing and teshuvah, an infinite potential [is revealed]. (And therefore, teshuvah is accomplished "with one turn, in one moment," and actual healing can be brought about by a single drop [of medicine].) In these matters, there is a specific [divine] potential granted from above. [This is indicated by the words] "says G-d."

ה) וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף [וּבִפְּרָט שֶׁעְנְיָן זֶה (דְּלְקַמָּן) הוּא דָּבָר שֶׁהַדּוֹר צָרִיךְ לוֹ וְכַמָּה צְרִיכִים לוֹ], דְּפֵרוּשׁ וּרְפָּאתִיו הוּא שֶׁאֲנִי (הֲוָיֵ') אֶרְפָּא. הַיְנוּ, דְּנּוֹסָף לְזֶה שֶׁרְפוּאָה בִּכְלָל (גַּם כְּשֶׁהָרְפוּאָה הִיא עַל יְדֵי שָׁלִיחַ, בָּשָׂר וָדָם) הִיא עַל יְדִי שָׁרְפוּאָה בִּּכְלָל (גַּם כְּשֶׁהָרְפוּאָה זוֹ נִמְשֶׁכֶת מֵהַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא עַצְמוֹ, אֲנִי הֲוָיִ' רֹפְאֶרְ. וְלָהוֹסִיף, דְּגַם וְלָכֵן הִיא בְּאֹפֶן דְּכָל הַמַּחֲלָה גו' לֹא אָשִׂים עָלֶיךְ (מִלְּכַתְּחִלָּה). וּלְהוֹסִיף, דְּגַם וְלָכֵן הִיא בְּאֹפֶן דְּכָל הַמַּחֲלָה גו' לֹא אָשִׂים עְלֶיךְ (מִלְּכַתְּחִלָּה). וּלְהוֹסִיף, דְּגַם כְּשֶׁהָרְפוּאָה דַּאֲנִי הְנָוֹי לְפָאֶךְ לְּמָה לְאַחֲרֵי שׁׁנִּבְּר לְמַהְרָפוּאָה דְּצְנִי הְנִי בָּשָּׁר לְתָּב לְמִי מְכָּאן וּלְהַבְּר. בְּבְּר. בְּלְתִי רָצוּי, הָרְפוּאָה הִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלֹּא נִשְׁאָר שׁוּם רֹשֶׁם, וְעַד שֶׁנֶּעְקָר לְמַפְּרֵע. בְּלְתִי רָצוּי, הָרְפוּאָה הִיא בְּאֹפֶן שְׁלֹא נִשְׁאָר שׁוּם רֹשֶׁם, וְעַד שֶׁנֶּלְקר לְתַּבְּאָר לְבָּשָּר, וְדָם, נוֹסְף לְזֶה שֶׁאֵינָה מְרֵבּאָר הְנָיִי רְפוּאָר מִתְּחָלְר מִתְּחָלָר מִבְּתִלְתְי. בְצוּיִר זָה נִשְׁאָר רְשֵׁם. וְעַל יְדֵי הָרְפוּאָה דְּעָלְ יְדֵי בָּשָּׁר וְעָל יְדֵי הָרְפוּאָה דְּאָר בְּוֹיִי הָנִיל יְדֵי הָרְפוּאָה בְּשָׁב, וְעָלְיך מִתְּלִים מְנִיל יְדֵי הָּרְבּוּאָה רְשָׁם. וְעַל יְדֵי הָרְפוּאָה דְּעָרְ הַנְיִי הְבּוּיִי הָרִי בְּעָלְיך מִנְיִר הָוֹים.

The recitation of the maamar beginning "I will create the fruit of the lips," by the Previous Rebbe, the leader of our generation, and particularly, the publication of the maamar, has granted a [unique] potential to every Jew — and in particular, to those who follow the Previous Rebbe's paths. [This has generated the possibility for] their study of the Torah, and similarly, their involvement in all matters that concern the Previous Rebbe, the leader of our generation, to be in a manner of "the fruit of the lips," i.e., that the people be so immersed in the activities of the leader of the generation that all their endeavors (even those performed spontaneously, without premeditation) will relate to the activities of the leader of the generation.

[And this will lead to a process of continual growth, constantly] "advancing further in holy matters." Every day, our involvement in the matters of the leader [of the generation] will be with new energy, and with a new approach, indeed, a change of perspective so radical that it will resemble creation ex nihilo, as reflected in the phrase "I will create the fruit of the lips."

In particular, this applies to the study of the Torah, for the "fruit of the lips" refers to Torah study (as explained above). [With this new approach,] our increase in the study of the Torah will be matchless.

This is especially true, because fifty years have passed since [the Previous Rebbe's] recitation of this maamar. [Our Sages explain that a period of] fifty years represents a world [order]. It is noteworthy that a fifty year cycle also shares a connection to [progress in regard to] wisdom and intellect as reflected in our Sages' statement "At fifty, [the potential to give] counsel."

Accordingly, we can comprehend that now, fifty years after the recitation of the maamar, a new world [order] will begin in regard to the comprehension and grasp of the study of the Torah. This will bring about a matchless increase and an ascent to a totally new plane of understanding of the Torah, comparable to Rabbi Zeira's ascent to the study of the Jerusalem Talmud, after studying the Babylonian Talmud.

In order for all matters to reflect this new world [order], strenuous labor and effort is necessary. Nevertheless, there are some who believe and imagine that they do not desire to expend the effort to become a new entity, and [that they desire that] the future should continue to resemble the past. They must know that their attempts to convince themselves (that they will remain in their previous circumstances) will be of no value, for "the word of our L-rd will stand forever." [The impetus towards change has been invested by G-d into the very fabric of our existence, and this impetus will prevail.]

Moreover, [even their self-image,] what they perceive to be their desire, (i.e., their unwillingness to labor to become a new entity), is merely an illusion. For the true desire of every Jewish person is to fulfill G-d's will, as reflected in the Rambam's renown ruling.6 [Moreover,] when these people will explain to themselves what their genuine desire is, this desire will flourish into revelation, and their endeavors in the matters mentioned above will be carried out ambitiously and with pleasure.

And through laboring in the above-mentioned matters, we will discover [new plateaus of] success, [as our Sages said "I labored and I discovered." And indeed, this will lead to the ultimate discovery, "I discovered David, My servant."

The latter verse refers to Mashiach, who will come "when our attention is diverted." The Previous Rebbe has explained that [the concept of Mashiach coming when "our attention is diverted" does not represent a contradiction to the need [to cry out to G-d, and] to demand the coming of Mashiach, to talk [continually] about Mashiach's coming, to write about this, and to raise a clamor concerning this issue. On the contrary, the true interpretation of "a diversion of attention" [is a commitment beyond the limits of intellect]. And [this is the approach that] will bring Mashiach's coming in our material world. And "He will not delay them for even the blinking of an eyelash" may this take place in the immediate future

ו) וּמַמְשִׁיךְ בְּהַמַּאֲמָר, דְּמַה שֶּׁכָּתוּב אָמַר הֲוָיֵ' וּרְפָּאתִיו לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁאוֹמֵר שָׁלוֹם לָרָחוֹק, הוּא, דְּכֵיוָן שֶׁבִּתְחִלָּה הָיָה מְרָחָק מֵאֱלֹקוּת, לָכֵן, גַּם לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה שָׁלוֹם קָרוֹב לֵאלֹקוּת (עַל יְדִי הַתְּשׁוּבָה, עֲבוֹדַת הָאָדָם), וְגַם לְאַחֲרֵי שֶׁנַּעֲשָׂה שָׁלוֹם לָרָחוֹק (עַל יְדִי הַמְשָׁכָה מִלְמַעְלָה), צָרִיךְ עֲדַיִן לִרְפוּאָה. וְהָרְפוּאָה הִיא עַל יְדִי הַמְשָׁכָה מִלְמַעְלָה), צָרִיךְ עֲדַיִן לִרְפוּאָה. וְהָרְפוּאָה הִיא עַל יְדִי הַמְּשָׁכָה מְלְמַעְלָה), דְּהָרְפוּאָה הִיא אָמַר הֲוָיֶ, שֶׁחוֹקֵק יְדִי לִמּוּד הַתּוֹרָה. וְזֶהוּ אָמֵר הֲוָיֵ, וֹן אוֹתִיּוֹת שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה.

וּלְהָעִיר, דְּמַה שֶׁכָּתוּב בְּהַמַּאֲמָר שֶׁרְפָאתִיו הוּא עַל יְדֵי לְמוּד הַתּוֹרָה, הוּא גַם בּנוֹגעַ לִרְפוּאָה בְּגַשְׁמִיּוּת, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב וּלְכָל בְּשָׂרוֹ מַרְפֵּא. וְעַל פִּי זֶה יֵשׁ לוֹמַר, דְּמַה שֶׁכָּתוּב לְעֵיל (סְעִיף ה) שֶׁהָרְפוּאָה דְּאָמַר הֲוָיֶ' וּרְפָאתִיו הִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלֹּא נְשְׁאָר שׁוּם רֹשֶׁם וְעַד שֶׁנֶּעְקָר מִתְּחָלָּתוֹ, הוּא גַם כְּשֶׁהָרְפוּאָה מֵהַקְּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא נִמְשֶׁכֶת עַל יְדֵי רוֹפֵא בָּשָׂר וָדָם וְעַל יְדִי סַמְמָנֵי רְפוּאָה הְרְפוּאָה (חָכְמַת הִיא בַּעַל הַבַּיִת עַל כָּל הַמְּצִיאוּת, כּוֹלֵל גַּם מְצִיאוּת הָרְפוּאָה (חָכְמַת הִיא בַּעַל הַבַּיִת עַל כָּל הַמְּצִיאוּת הָרְפוּאָה), הֲרֵי מוּבָן, שֶׁבְּכֹחַ הַתּוֹרָה, שֶׁגַם הְרְפוּאָה שֶׁעַל יְדֵי בָּשְׂר וְדָם וְעַל יְדֵי סַמְמָנִים וְכֵיּוֹצֵא בָזֶה תִּהְיֶה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלֹּא הָרְפוּאָה שֶׁעַל יְדֵי בָּשְׂר וְדָם וְעַל יְדִי סַמְמָנִים וְכֵיּוֹצֵא בָזֶה תִּהְיֶה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁלֹּא יִשְׁל פִּי יְשָׁב רְשִׁה וְעַד שָׁיִּהְיָה נֶעְקָר מִתְּחִלָּתוֹ. וּלְהָעִיר, שֶׁגַם בְּרְפוּאָה שֶׁעַל פְּי יְבוּ בִּבְּיוֹת הֵם בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁנְּל שְׁבִל יְדֵי רְפוּאוֹת הַמְצוּוֹת תִּהְכָּן עוֹד יוֹתֵר זָה בְּאֹבּן עוֹד יוֹתֵר זָה בְּאֹבָ שְׁבְּבוֹ הָבְּלִים הַתְּוֹרָה לִפְעוֹל שָׁגַם הָרְפוּאָה שָׁעַל יְדֵי רְפוּאוֹת הַמְצוּוֹן שָׁנִל יְדֵי רְפוּאוֹת הַמְּצוּוֹוֹת תִּהְלָּכ בָּעוֹל שָׁבָּם הְרְפוּאָה שָׁעַל יְדֵי רְפוּאוֹת הַמְצוּוֹן הָב בְּעוֹלְם. שִׁלּיל יְבִי בְּעוֹלְם.

The [Previous Rebbe's] maamar continues, [focusing on] the fact that the verse states, "says G-d. 'I will heal him," after it states "peace, peace to those who are far." This indicates that since originally, the person was far removed from G-d, even when he comes close to G-d (through teshuvah, a service [initiated by] the person himself), and even after he has been granted peace (through [Divine] influence diffused from above), he must still be healed.

This healing comes about through Torah study, and this is the allusion in the phrase "says G-d. 'I will heal him.'" Healing comes about through "says G-d," having [G-d's speech, i.e.,] the letters of the Torah engraved in one's memory.

Also noteworthy is that the maamar's statement that Torah study brings about healing applies also to actual physical healing as it is written,1 "It [the Torah] is balm to one's entire flesh." Accordingly, it is possible to explain that the concept explained above (sec. 5) that the healing which comes about because, "says G-d. 'I will heal him," and which leaves no trace of infirmity, wiping away the disability as if it never took place, applies also when the healing [granted by] G-d comes through the medium of a mortal doctor who heals using medication. The Torah controls all existence, including the existence of healing (medical knowledge, and also the very phenomenon of healing itself).

Accordingly, we can understand that it is within the power of the Torah, for even healing that is administered by a mortal using medications and the like, to leave no trace of infirmity and to wipe away the disability as if it never took place.

Even in regard to healing through ordinary means, there are times when treatment removes the infirmity entirely. This, however, is unusual, and the medical treatments that are generally available leave a trace [of the infirmity]. Nevertheless, the fact that such treatment does exist makes it easier to comprehend how the power of the Torah can cause the medical treatment that is commonly available [to be effective] to the extent that it does not leave any trace [of the infirmity].

ז) וּמַמְשִׁיךְ בְּהַמַּאֲמָר בְּפֵרוּשׁ הַכָּתוּב בּוֹרֵא נִיב שְׂפָתָיִם שָׁלוֹם גו' לָרָחוֹק, ָשֶׁהָעֵצָה וְהַתִּקּוּן לְהָרָחוֹק, בַּעַל תְּשׁוּבָה, הוּא נִיב שְׂפָתַיִם, וִדּוּי דְּבָרִים. ּ וְנִקְרָא נִיב שְׂפָתַיִם, דִּבּוּר הַבָּא מִמֵּילָא, כִּי הַוִּדוּי דְּהַבַּעַל תְּשׁוּבָה בָּא בְּדֶרֶךְ ָמְמֵילָא, מִצַעַר עֹמֶק לְבָבוֹ. וְהִנֵּה פֵּרוּשׁ זֶה שֶׁנִּיב שְׂפָתַיִם הוּא וִדּוּי, הוּא עַל פִּי פֵּרוּשׁ הַגְּמָרָא דְּשָׁלוֹם לָרָחוֹק קָאֵי עַל בַּעַל תְּשׁוּבָה. וּלְפֵרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק דְשָׁלוֹם לָרָחוֹק קָאֵי עַל הָרְחוֹקִים מִירוּשָׁלַיִם, מְבָאֵר בְּהַמַּאֲמָר, דִּירוּשָׁלַיִם ָהוּא עִנְיַן יִרְאַת שָׁמַיִם, וְרָחוֹק מִירוּשָׁלַיִם הוּא זֶה שֶׁבְּטֶבַע אֵינוֹ יְרֵא שָׁמַיִם, ּ וְהָעֵצָה לְזֶה הוּא נִיב שְׂפָתַיִם, דִּבּוּר בְּדִבְרֵי תוֹרָה. וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, דְּזֶה שֶׁהַדְּבּוּר בַּתּוֹרָה נִקְרָא בְּכָתוּב זֶה בְּשֵׁם נִיב שְׂפָתַיִם, דִּבּוּר הַבָּא מִמֵּילָא, הוּא, לְרַמֵּז ָשֶׁהָאָדָם צָרִיךְ לִהְיוֹת שָׁקוּעַ כָּל כָּךְ בַּתּוֹרָה, עַד שֶׁהַדִּבּוּר בַּתּוֹרָה יִהְיֶה בְּאֹפֶן דְּמִמֵּילָא (עַל דֶּרֶךְ מַאֲמַר רַזַ"ל מִנַּפְשֵׁיהּ כָּרַע). וְיֵשׁ לְקַשֵּׁר זֶה עם הַמּוּבָא לְעֵיל מֵהַמַּאֲמָר דְּעִנְיַן אָמַר הֲוָיָ' וּרְפָאתִיו הוּא שֶׁדִּבְרֵי תוֹרָה יִהְיוּ חֲקוּקִים בְּכֹחַ זִכְרוֹנוֹ, דְעִנְיַן הַחֲקִיקָה הוּא שֶׁהַדָּבָר הַנֶּחְקָק הוּא חַד עם הַדָּבָר ָשֶׁחוֹקְקִים בּוֹ, וְעַל יְדֵי שֶׁנַּעֲשֶׂה חַד עִם הַתּוֹרָה, שֶׁמְּצִיאוּתוֹ הִיא תּוֹרָה, כָּל ּהַדִּבּוּרִים שֶׁלוֹ, גַּם כְּשֶׁאֵינוֹ מְכַוּן לְדַבֵּר דִּבְרֵי תוֹרָה, הֵם דִּבְרֵי תוֹרָה. וְזֶהוּ בּוֹרֵא נִיב שְׂפָתַיִם, דְּזֶה שֶׁנִּיב שְׂפָתַיִם שֶׁל הָאָדָם (הַדִּבּוּר שֶׁבָּא מֵעַצְמוֹ, בְּלִי ּכַּוָנָה) הוּא דִּבְרֵי תוֹרָה, הוּא עַל יְדֵי שֶׁנַּעֲשֶׂה מְצִיאוּת חֲדָשָׁה, מְצִיאוּת ַדְתוֹרָה.

וְעַל פִּי זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר מַה שֶׁמּוּבָא בְּהַמַּאֲמָר פֵּרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק לִפְנֵי פֵּרוּשׁ הַגְּמָרָא, כִּי בְּהַמַּעֲלָה דְּנִיב שְׂפָתַיִם (דִּיּוּק הָרְאשׁוֹן שֶׁבְּהַמַּאֲמָר) נוֹגֵעַ יוֹתֵר פֵּרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק. דִּלְפֵרוּשׁ הַגְּמָרָא שֶׁלָּרָחוֹק הוּא בַּעֲלֵי תְשׁוּבָה, נִיב שְׂפָתַיִם הוּא הַדִּבּוּר דְּתוֹרָה הוּא לְפֵרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק הוּא וְדוּי דְּבָרִים. וְזֶה שֶׁנִּיב שְׂפָתַיִם הוּא הַדִּבּוּר דְּתוֹרָה הוּא לְפֵרוּשׁ הָרְדַ"ק שֶׁלָּרָחוֹק הוּא רָחוֹק מִירוּשָׁלַיִם. וְעִקַּר הַמַּעֲלָה דְּנִיב שְׂפָתַיִם (דְּבּוּר הַבָּא שְׁלָּרָחוֹק הוּא כְּשֶׁהַדְּבוּר דְּתוֹרָה הוּא בְּדֶרֶךְ מִמֵּילָא, שֶׁזֶה מוֹרֶה עַל זֶה שֶׁהָאִדָם נַעֲשֶׂה מְצִיאוּת חֲדָשָׁה, מְצִיאוּת דְּתוֹרָה.

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Also noteworthy is that the maamar's statement that Torah study brings about healing applies also to actual physical healing as it is written,1 "It [the Torah] is balm to one's entire flesh." Accordingly, it is possible to explain that the concept explained above (sec. 5) that the healing which comes about because, "says G-d. 'I will heal him," and which leaves no trace of infirmity, wiping away the disability as if it never took place, applies also when the healing [granted by] G-d comes through the medium of a mortal doctor who heals using medication. The Torah controls all existence, including the existence of healing (medical knowledge, and also the very phenomenon of healing itself). Accordingly, we can understand that it is within the power of the Torah, for even healing that is administered by a mortal using medications and the like, to leave no trace of infirmity and to wipe away the disability as if it never took place.

Even in regard to healing through ordinary means, there are times when treatment removes the infirmity entirely. This, however, is unusual, and the medical treatments that are generally available leave a trace [of the infirmity]. Nevertheless, the fact that such treatment does exist makes it easier to comprehend how the power of the Torah can cause the medical treatment that is commonly available [to be effective] to the extent that it does not leave any trace [of the infirmity].

ח) וּלְהוֹסִיף, דְעַל יְדֵי שֶׁכְּבוֹד קְדֻשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוּ"ר נְשִׂיא דוֹרֵנוּ אָמַר אֶת הַמַּאֲמָר דּבּוּר הַמַּתְחִיל בּוֹבֵא נִיב שְׂפָתָיִם, וּבִפְרָט שֶׁלְאַחֲבִי זֶה פִּרְסֵם אֶת ָהַמַּאֲמָר, נִתַּן הַכֹּחַ לְכָל אֶחָד וְאֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל, וּבִפְרָט לְהַהוֹלְכִים בְּעִקְבוֹתָיו, ָשֶׁעֶסֶק הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁלָּהֶם, וְעַל דֶּרֶךְ זֶה הַהִּתְעַסְקוּת בְּכָל עִנְיְנֵי כְּבוֹד קְדֻשַּׁת מוֹרִי ּוְחָמִי אַדְמוּ"ר נְשִׂיא דוֹרֵנוּ, תִּהְיֶה בְּאֹפֶן דְּנִיב שְׂפָתַיִם. הַיְנוּ שֶׁיִּהְיֶה שָׁקוּעַ לְגַמְרֵי ּבָּעִנְיָנִים דִּנְשִׂיא דוֹרֵנוּ, עַד שֶׁכָּל פְּעֻלּוֹתָיו (גַּם הַבָּאִים מִמֵּילָא בְּלִי כַּוָּנָה) יִהְיוּ בְּהָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁל נְשִׂיא דוֹרֵנוּ. וּבְאֹפֶן דְּמַעֲלִין בַּקֹדֶשׁ, שֶׁבְּכָל יוֹם תִּהְיֶה הַהִּתְעַסְּקוּת בְּהָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁל הַנָּשִׂיא בְּחַיּוּת חָדָשׁ וּבְאֹפֶן מְחֻדָּשׁ, וְעַד לְחִדּוּשׁ נָּמוּר בְּדֻגְמַת הַחִדּוּשׁ דְּיֵשׁ מֵאַיִן, בּוֹרֵא נִיב שְׂפָתָיִם. וּבִפְּרָט בַּנּוֹגֵעַ לְלִמוּד הַתּוֹרָה, דְּנִיב שְׂפָתַיִם קָאֵי עַל הַדִּבּוּר דְּתוֹרָה (כַּנַּ"ל), שֶׁהַהוֹסָפָה בְּלִמּוּד הַתּוֹרָה תִּהְיֶה בְּאֵין עֲרוֹךְ. וּבִפְרָט לְאַחֲרֵי ָשֶׁעָבְרוּ חֲמִשִּׁים שָׁנָה מֵאֲמִירַת מַאֲמָר הַנַּ"ל, דְּאֵין עוֹלָם אֶלָּא חֲמִשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּלְאַחֲרִי ָזֶה מַתְחִיל עוֹלָם חָדָשׁ. וּלְהָעִיר, שֶׁהָעִלּוּי דַּחֲמִשִּׁים שָׁנָה הוּא בַּנּוֹגֵעַ לְעִנְיְנֵי חָכְמָה ּ וְשֵׂכֶל כְּמַאֲמַר רַזַ"ל בֶּן חֲמִשִּׁים לְעֵצָה, וּמִזֶּה מוּבָן, דְּזֶה שֶׁלְּאַחֲרֵי חֲמִשִּׁים שָׁנָה ָמֵאֲמִירַת מַאֲמָר הַנַּ"ל מַתְחִיל עוֹלָם חָדָשׁ הוּא בְּעָקָּר בַּנּוֹגֵעַ לְלִמּוּד הַתּוֹרָה בַּהֲבָנָה ּוְהַשָּׂגָה. שֶׁהַהוֹסָפָה וְהָעֲלִיָּה בַּהֲבָנַת וְהַשָּׂגַת הַתּוֹרָה תִּהְיֶה בְּאֹפֶן דְּאֵין עֲרוֹךְ. וְעַל ָדֶרֶךְ הָעֲלִיָּה דְּרַבִּי זֵירָא מִתַּלְמוּד בַּבְלִי לְתַלְמוּד יְרוּשַׁלְמִי.

וּלְהוֹסִיף, דַּהֲגַם שֶׁבּּכְדֵי שֶׁכָּל הָעְנְיָנִים יִהְיוּ בְּאֹפֶן דְּעוֹלָם חָדָשׁ הוּא עַל יְדֵי עֲבוֹדָה ויגִיעָה, וְיֶשְׁנָם כָּאֵלֶה שֶׁחוֹשְׁבִים וּמְדַמִּים שֶׁאֵינָם רוֹצִים לְהִתְיַגַּעַ לִּהְיוֹת מְצִיאוּת חֲדָשָׁה וְהַנְהָגָתָם מִכַּאן וּלְהַבָּא תִּהְיֶה כְּמוֹ שֶׁהָיְתָה מִקֹּדֶם, צְרִיכִים הֵם לָדַעַת, שֶׁהָאַיְינְרֶעדֶענִישׁ שֶׁלָּהֶם (שֶׁיִּשָׁאֲרוּ בְּמַצָב הַקּוֹדֵם) לֹא יוֹעִיל מְאוּמָה, כִּי דְבַר אֱלֹקִינוּ יָקוּם לְעוֹלָם. וְגַם מַה שֶׁחוֹשְׁבִים בַּנּוֹגֵע לְהָרָצוֹן שֶׁלָּהֶם (שֶׁאֵינָם רוֹצִים לְהִתְיַגַּע לִהְיוֹת מְצִיאוּת חֲדָשָׁה) הוּא רַק דִּמְיוֹן, כִּי רְצוֹנוֹ הָאֲמִתִּי שֶׁל כָּל אֶחָד מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל הוּא לְקַיֵּם רְצוֹן ה', כִּפְּסַק דִּין הַיָּדוּע דְּהָרַמְבַּ"ם. וּכְשֶׁיַסְבִּירוּ לְעַצְמָם מַהוּ רְצוֹנָם הָאֲמִתִּי, יָבוֹא הָרָצוֹן בְּגִלּוּי וְתִהְיֶה עֲבוֹדָתָם בְּהַנַּ"ל מִתּוֹךְ רָצוֹן וְתַעֲנוּג.

ְּוְעַל יְדֵי הַיְגִיעָה בְּכָל הַנַּ"ל, תִּהְיֶה הַהַּצְלָחָה בְּזֶה בְּאֹפֶן דִּמְצִיאָה, יָגַעְתִּי וּמָצָאתִי,
עַד שֶׁיָּבוֹאוּ לִמְצִיאָה הָעִקָּרִית, מָצָאתִי דָּוִד עַבְדִּי, שֶׁקָּאֵי עַל מָשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ הַבָּא
בְּהֶפַּח הַדַּעַת. וּבֵאֵר כְּבוֹד קְדֻשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוּ"ר נְשִׂיא דוֹרֵנוּ, שֶׁאֵין זֶה סְתִירָה
לְזֶה שֶׁצְרִיךְ לִתְבּוֹעַ אֶת בִּיאַת מָשִׁיחַ צִּדְקֵנוּ, לְדַבֵּר בְּעִנְיַן בִּיאַת הַמָּשִׁיחַ לִכְתּוֹב
בְּענְיָן זֶה וּלְהַרְעִישׁ בְּזֶה, וְאַדְּרַבָּה, זֶהוּ הֶסַּח הַדַּעַת הָאֲמִתִּי שֶׁמְקָרֵב אֶת בִּיאַת
הַמָּשִׁיחַ לְמַטָּה מִעֲשָׂרָה טְפָּחִים, וּבְאֹפֶן דְּלֹא עִכְּבָן אֲפִלּוּ כְּהֶרֶף עַיִן, תֵּכֶף וּמִיָּד
הַמָּשִׁיחַ לְמַטָּה מֵעֲשָׂרָה טְפָּחִים, וּבְאֹפֶן דְּלֹא עִכְּבָן אֲפִלּוּ כְּהֶרֶף עַיִן, תֵּכֶף וּמִיָּד

The recitation of the maamar beginning "I will create the fruit of the lips," by the Previous Rebbe, the leader of our generation, and particularly, the publication of the maamar, has granted a [unique] potential to every Jew — and in particular, to those who follow the Previous Rebbe's paths. [This has generated the possibility for] their study of the Torah, and similarly, their involvement in all matters that concern the Previous Rebbe, the leader of our generation, to be in a manner of "the fruit of the lips," i.e., that the people be so immersed in the activities of the leader of the generation that all their endeavors (even those performed spontaneously, without premeditation) will relate to the activities of the leader of the generation.

[And this will lead to a process of continual growth, constantly] "advancing further in holy matters."1 Every day, our involvement in the matters of the leader [of the generation] will be with new energy, and with a new approach, indeed, a change of perspective so radical that it will resemble creation ex nihilo, as reflected in the phrase "I will create the fruit of the lips."

In particular, this applies to the study of the Torah, for the "fruit of the lips" refers to Torah study (as explained above). [With this new approach,] our increase in the study of the Torah will be matchless. This is especially true, because fifty years have passed since [the Previous Rebbe's] recitation of this maamar. [Our Sages explain2 that a period of] fifty years represents a world [order]. It is noteworthy that a fifty year cycle also shares a connection to [progress in regard to] wisdom and intellect as reflected in our Sages' statement,3 "At fifty, [the potential to give] counsel."

Accordingly, we can comprehend that now, fifty years after the recitation of the maamar, a new world [order] will begin in regard to the comprehension and grasp of the study of the Torah. This will bring about a matchless increase and an ascent to a totally new plane of understanding of the Torah, comparable to Rabbi Zeira's ascent to the study of the Jerusalem Talmud, after studying the Babylonian Talmud.4

In order for all matters to reflect this new world [order], strenuous labor and effort is necessary. Nevertheless, there are some who believe and imagine that they do not desire to expend the effort to become a new entity, and [that they desire that] the future should continue to resemble the past. They must know that their attempts to convince themselves (that they will remain in their previous circumstances) will be of no value, for "the word of our L-rd will stand forever." [The impetus towards change has been invested by G-d into the very fabric of our existence, and this impetus will prevail.]

Moreover, [even their self-image,] what they perceive to be their desire, (i.e., their unwillingness to labor to become a new entity), is merely an illusion. For the true desire of every Jewish person is to fulfill G-d's will, as reflected in the Rambam's renown ruling.6 [Moreover,] when these people will explain to themselves what their genuine desire is, this desire will flourish into revelation, and their endeavors in the matters mentioned above will be carried out ambitiously and with pleasure.

And through laboring in the above-mentioned matters, we will discover [new plateaus of] success, [as our Sages said,7] "I labored and I discovered." And indeed, this will lead to the ultimate discovery, "I discovered David, My servant."8

The latter verse refers to Mashiach, who will come "when our attention is diverted." The Previous Rebbe has explained that [the concept of Mashiach coming when "our attention is diverted" does not represent a contradiction to the need [to cry out to G-d, and] to demand the coming of Mashiach, to talk [continually] about Mashiach's coming, to write about this, and to raise a clamor concerning this issue. On the contrary, the true interpretation of "a diversion of attention" [is a commitment beyond the limits of intellect].10 And [this is the approach that] will bring Mashiach's coming in our material world. And "He will not delay them for even the blinking of an eyelash";11 may this take place in the immediate future.