

THE VAST GULF OF SEPARATION

feel totally inadequate to define or adequately describe the greatness of Mori VeRabbi Hagaon Reb Dovid Lifshitz. זייל. I can only give some impressions of a talmid and relate some personal experiences.

I learned in his *shiur* for one year, yet I gained from him a *derech* (approach) in learning for my whole life, and I remained, as did many, a *talmid* my entire life.

One very strong feeling! have with the Rebbe's passing is the quite palpable manifestation of manner—"the descent of the generations"—as each successive generation falls short of the Torah greatness of the previous generation.

The Chachamim tell us: "If the previous generations were angels, then we are men. If the previous generations were men, then we are like donkeys, and not like the donkey of Reb Chanina ben Dosa or Reb Pinchos ben Yair, but like ordinary donkeys" (Shabbos 112b).

The Chachamim were referring to the generations immediately preceding them. They felt that the gulf in the breadth and depth of the grasp of To-

Rabbi Keller. Rosh Hayeshiva of Telshe-Chicago. is a frequent contributor to The Jewish Observer. most recently with "Family Values: A Torah Perspective." May '93. The hesped (eulogy) on which this tribute is based was delivered at Rabbi Lifshitz's funeral at Yeshivas Rabbi Yitzchak Elchanan, where Rabbi Keller was his talmid.

rah between the generations was like the one that separates angels and men, or men and donkeys. This is not just a quantum leap, but the difference between two worlds. inhabitants of one unable to understand the other. A man cannot understand a malach: a donkey cannot understand a man. They are in different worlds. It is as if a tiny ant comes into contact with a man. He thinks to himself in his ant mind, "What a great creature is this I have come upon!" He's looking at what to him seems to be a huge black object—the man's shoe. He knows nothing of the foot, which fits into the shoe, nothing of the man's knee, and surely nothing of what goes on within his heart or his brain. For the ant, the shoe is the

This is as much as we comprehend of the Torah greatness of the previous generations. They lived in different worlds, even though we may have coexisted with them in this world.

The Rebbe's command of Torah was really beyond the comprehension of his talmidim. No matter where in Shas one spoke to him. he could discuss the sugya in depth. directly quoting the language of the Gemora, and with full command of the shitos of the Rishonim and Gedolei Acharonim (views of the earlier and later commentaries). And he himself was aware of the gulf between himself and his Rabbei'im, and spoke of it to his talmidim.

The Chachamim felt that the gulf in the breadth and depth of the grasp of Torah between the generations was like the one that separates angels and men, or men and donkeys. This is not just a quantum leap, but the difference between two worlds

As long as he lived, his Rebbe, Reb Shimon Shkop, lived. He always referred to him as "Mori VeRabbi, Reb Shimon." I remember once asking him to explain a s'vora (reasoning) of Reb Shimon in a difficult sugya in Nedorim. (He was not learning Nedorim at the time.) He said, "This is what Mori VeRabbi Reb Shimon said," and then proceeded to repeat in Yiddish the words he had heard from Reb Shimon several decades before. When I continued to probe, he repeated the exact same words.

HIS APPROACH TO THE TALMUD

is derech in learning was to infer the precise meaning of the Rishonim's intent from their words, specifically pointing out differences in halacha between various Rishonim which could be understood from seemingly slight differences in nuance in their words.

At times he would build an entire shiur on a diyuk (inference) in the language of a Rashba or a Ritva. It was not his way to approach a sugua with a s'vorg that pleased him and then try to demonstrate how this or that Rishon held the s'vora. He began with the goal of understanding what the Rishonim said.

His hasmoda (diligence) and "ligen in lernen" (total immersion in his studies) as a bachur in Grodna and in Mir were legendary. Even in his later years, he would never lie down during the day. Once when he was sick and was forced to rest, he told the Rebbetzin not to say that he was in bed... "Es iz a bizayon. It's something to be ashamed of."

He would tell us of winter Friday nights in Mir, when it would get dark very early. After davening, the bachurim would eat a quick seuda and then return to the beis midrash to remain studying until the early hours of the morning. In the middle of the night. they would take a break to eat kugel. His purpose in telling us this was to give us the flavor of the European yeshivos and an idea of how bachurim developed into the Gedolei Torah that those veshivos produced.

His world was the world of ד' אמתו "the four cubits of halacha." His mind was always engrossed in Torah. Yet that did not isolate him from the world. His love for Torah did not conflict with his love and concern for Klal Yisroel, and for each individual Jew. His manifold chessed and Klal activities never took him out of the daled amos of halacha. He took the daled amos of halacha with him wherever he went. And he tried to influence his talmidim to do the same.

In a shmuess he said once at the end of a year, he spoke of those four amos and in a characteristic insight. bridging the worlds of halacha and aggada, applied to them the halacha:

that a person acquires as his possession that which is within his four amos. He told his talmidim, "A ben Torah never leaves the yeshiva. If he does, it is a sign that he never was in the yeshiva. For wherever he goes, his four amos should take possessionshould be medakesh (sanctify)—that which surrounds him, and transform it into a yeshiva."

HIS GREAT LOVE FOR HIS TALMIDIM

e had a great love and affection for his talmidim. I'll never forget the day I went to take leave of the Rebbe, before I left New York to go to Telshe Yeshiva in Cleveland. We were standing in the beis midrash. He took me by the arm and drew me out into the hall. I didn't understand at the moment why he was taking me out of the beis midrash. But then he gave me a kiss on the cheek (one is not permitted to kiss one's child in the beis midrash and

"See R'MA, ORACH CHAIM 98:1

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told me to make sure that I write down any chiddushim in Torah that I might come up with in the course of my learning. Unfortunately, I cannot say that I followed the Rebbe's admonition, but I can still feel that kiss on my cheek.

Once, when he was in Chicago on a mission, he came to my home for a visit. unannounced. We were in the midst of preparations for a daughter's wedding, and invitations were all over the dining room table. He went to the table and took one, saying, "I now have my invitation. You don't have to send me one." Then he really caught me off guard: "I'm on my way to New York. Maybe I can take a package for you?"

I was taken aback and protested that I would never think of bothering the Rebbe. But he insisted, and if I remember correctly, ended up taking a package to New York!

Just as he would share in his talmidim's simchas as if they were his own, he would share in their grief and misfortune. He would shed tears. And he would shed real tears, if he heard that a talmid had not acted as he should have. He would try to be melamed zechus (find some justification) for the person.

Yet he was far from naive. His great love for Torah and his love for his talmidim did not blind him to the dangers and temptations of the society in which he and they lived. He spoke out continuously against those dangers and temptations, and against the falsification of Torah by movements far removed from the daled amos of halacha. and philosophies purporting to be part of the daled amos of halacha.

HIS PASSING

e passed away the week of Parshas Chukas. That . Parsha (Bamidbar 21:17,18) tells us of the שידת הבאר—the song that the people of Israel sang over the miraculous source of water, which had originally come to them in the zechus of Miriam. The Ohr HaChayim explains that this song was actually the song of Torah, which is also referred to as "a well of water."

--באר הפרוה שרים כרוה נדיבי העם במחקק במשעודם — "This is the well that was dug by the princes, The nobles of our people hollowed it out, Carved out with their staffs."

This is the well that was dug by the princes"—these were the Avos. Avrohom, Yitzchok and Yaakov, who prepared this heavenly source of water, the Torah, to be given to Yisroel However, the well was not yet ready to be drunk from until סזה מיבי העם, "The nobles of our people hollowed it out." This refers to Moshe, who brought the Torah down into this world, those who received it from him, the Zekeinim and Neviim (elders and prophets), and the Anshei Knesses Hagedola who explained it and revealed its hidden parts, for Torah Sheb'Ksav-the Written Torah-cannot be imbibed without Torah Sheb'al Peh

Says the Ohr Hachayim, this refers to that which the sages of later generations would be mechadeish (reveal new meanings in Torah).

ואין זה אלא כחוקק בה חקיקה ואינה כמדת הראשונים שחפרו וכרו וגם זה אינו אלא במשענותם של ראשונים שכל דקדוק ודקדוק שידקדק בתורה צריך לפרשו עיפ דבריהם וכל דבר שלא היה מיוסד ע"פ דברי הקדמונים איז לסמוד עליו

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His love for Torah did not conflict with his love and concern for *Klal Yisroel* as a whole, and for each individual Jew. His manifold *chessed* and *Klal* activities never took him out of the *daled amos of halacha*. He took the *daled amos of halacha* with him wherever he went. And he tried to influence his *talmidim* to do the same.

this well of Torah, can only be undertaken with the staffs of the Rishonim—the earlier sages.

"For each inference exacted from Torah must be explained according to their (the earlier sages') words, and anything not founded on the words of the *Kadmonim* (earlier authorities) cannot be relied upon."

I believe that the words of the Ohr HaChayim perfectly characterize the Rebbe's approach to Torah. He did not seek to create a new mesora—a new "Tradition." All of his learning and his shiurim reflected an awesome respect for the words of the Rishonim, and this is what he tried to imbue in his talmidim.

This is what he taught us. He did not approach the Rashba with a chiddush of his own—a preconceived notion of what he wanted the Rashba to say. He wanted to

know: What does the Rashba say?

HIS FLIGHT TO FREEDOM

Although this is not a biography, I feel that I must include a story that he personally related to me in great detail—the story of his flight from Suvalk.

After the German occupation forces entered Swalk, he remained behind because he felt that as Rav he should stay until the very end to guide his Kehilla. But word reached him that the Germans were about to arrest him, and he should leave immediately. He, the Rebbetzin and other family members took a wagon at night to flee for the border. In the middle of the night, they reached a crossroad, not knowing which way to turn. A Polish peasant came by and called out, "Swalker Rav! Don't go that way! Go the other way!" They followed these direc-

tions and escaped to safety. They later found out that had they gone the other way, they would have fallen right into the hands of the waiting Germans.

In relating this incident, he stressed the total improbability of a Polish peasant riding down a country road in the middle of the night during wartime. Then, lowering his eyes, he said, "Ich shem zich tzu zogen, az dos iz geven Eliyahu HaNavi—I'm ashamed to say that I believe that it was Eliyahu HaNavi."

TAKING LEAVE, FROM WITHIN THE DALED AMOS.

henever one visited him, the talk was always in Torah—not in a superficial manner, but in depth. Even in his last months, when his sickness precluded his "talking in learning," he would speak words of beracha and chizuk in learning.

The last time I visited him, he was very weak. He spoke to me as if I were still one of the young talmidim learning in his shiur. "Ir zolt zehn tzu ligen in lernen un shteigen in lernen un veren a gadol baTorah."

This was his life and this was his legacy: Be immersed in learning, grow in learning, become Gedolei Torah.

When all else of the world was out of his sight, even when his prodigious memory had failed him, he never left the daled amos shel halacha.

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