

## Texts for S1 E1 – Moving Along, Muckily

Compiled by Rabbi Sharon Brous Translations from www.sefaria.org

Leviticus 19	ויקרא יט
(17) You shall not hate your kinsfolk in your heart. Reprove	(יז) לְאֹ־תִשְׂנָא אֶת־אָחָיף בִּלְבָבֶף הוֹבֶחַ
your kinsman but incur no guilt because of him. (18)You	תּוֹכִיחַ אֶת־עֲמִיתֶׁף וְלֹא־תִשָּׂא עָלָיו
shall not take vengeance or bear a grudge against your	חֵטְא: (יח) לְאֹ־תִקְּם וְלְאֹ־תִטׂר אֶת־בְּנֵי
countrymen. Love your fellow as yourself: I am the LORD.	עַמֶּׁף וְאֵהַבְתֵּ לְרֵעֵךָ כָּמֵוֹף אֲנֵי ה׳.

Maimonides, Mishneh Torah, Laws of Opinions, Chapter 6, 6-9	רמב״ם, משנה תורה, הלכות דעות,
	ו ו-ט
6: If one man commit a sin against another man, the one sinned	
against shall not remain in silent hate against the sinner, as it is	ַבְּשֶׁיֶחְטָא אִישׁ לְאִישׁ לאֹ יִשְׂטְמֶנּוּ
said of the wicked: "And Absalom spoke unto Amnon neither	וִישְׁתֹּק בְּמוֹ שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בְּרְשָׁעִים ) <u>שמואל</u>
good nor bad; for Absalom hated Amnon" ( <u>Second Samuel.</u>	<u>ב יג כב</u> " (וְלֹא דִבֶּר אַבְשָׁלוֹם אֶת
<u>13.22</u> ); but, on the contrary, it is obligatory upon him to make	אַמְנוֹן מְאוּמָה לְמֵרָע וְעַד טוֹב כִּי שָׂנֵא
known to him and say unto him: "Why have you done to me	אַבְשָׁלוֹם אֶת אַמְנוֹן". אֶלָא מִצְוָה עָלָיו
thus and such, and wherefore have you sinned against me in	לְהוֹדִיעוֹ וְלוֹמַר לוֹ לָמָָה עָשִׂיתָ לִי כָּףְ
that particular matter?"; for, it is said: "And thou shalt indeed	וְכָרְ וְלָמָה חָטָאתָ לִי בְּדָבָר פְּלוֹנִי.
rebuke thy neighbor" ( <u>Lev. 19.17</u> ). And, if the sinner did repent	שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר ) <u>ויקרא יט יז</u> " (הוֹבֵחַ תּוֹבִיחַ
and begged to be forgiven by him, he must forgive him; and in	אֶת עֲמִיתֶףּ". וְאִם חָזַר וּבִקֵּשׁ מִמֶּנּוּ
doing so he should not be cruel, for it is said: "And Abraham	לִמְחֹל לוֹ צָרִיךְּ לִמְחֹל. וְלֹא יְהֵא הַמּוֹחֵל
prayed unto God" ( <u>Gen. 20.17</u> ). <sup>6</sup> For Abimelech, who sinned	אַכְזָרִי שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר <u>)בראשית ב</u>
against him. G.	" <u>יז</u> " (וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל אַבְרָהָם אֶל הָאֱלֹהִים "וַיַ") "וַי
7: He who beholds his fellow stooping to sin or following an	ָּהָרוֹאֶה חֵבֵרוֹ שֶׁחָטָא אוֹ שֶׁהָלַף בְּדֶרֶף
unrighteous path, is obliged to return him toward the good, and	לא טוֹבָה מִצְוָה לִהַחֵזִירוֹ לַמוּטָב
to let him know that he is actually sinning against himself in	וּלְהוֹדִיעוֹ שֵׁהוּא חוֹטֵא עַל עַצְמוֹ
pursuing wicked deeds for, it is said: "And thou shalt indeed	בְּמַעַשָׂיו הָרָעִים שֶׁנֶּאֵמַר ) <mark>ויקרא יט</mark>
rebuke thy neighbor" (Lev. 19.17). He who rebukes his fellow,	<u>יז</u> " (הוֹבֵחַ תּוֹבִיחַ אֶת עֲמִיתֶךּ".
whether it be regarding a sin committed between man and	הַמּוֹכִיחַ אֶת חֲבֵרוֹ. בֵּין בִּדְבָרִים שֶׁבֵּינוֹ
man, or whether it be regarding matters between man and	לְבֵינוֹ. בֵּין בִּדְבָרִים שֶׁבֵּינוֹ לְבֵין

God, it is essential that the rebuke be administered only between them both; and he shall speak to him calmly, employing soft language, telling him that he does not speak of it to him, save for his own good, to bring him to a life in the world to come. If he receive it attentively from him, it is well; if not, he should rebuke him a second, even a third time. So is the constant duty of a man to continue to rebuke his fellow, even until the sinner strike him, and say unto him: "I will not listen". He in whose power it is to prevent sin and does not take the means to prevent it, he himself is ultimately overtaken by their sin, since it was possible for him to prevent them.<sup>7</sup>Shabbat, 54a; Ibid. 119b; Baba Mezi'a 31a. C. G.

8: He who rebukes a friend, at the beginning, no hard words should be used against him to shame him, for it is said: "And thou shalt bear no sin upon him" (Lev. 19.17). Thus did the wise men say: "Understand it not by rebuking him thou mayest cause his countenance to change expression; for, it is said: 'And thou shalt bear no sin upon him'" (Ibid.; Arakin, 16b); herefrom we learn that it is forbidden to put an Israelite to shame, needless to say publicly. Although he who does put his fellow to shame is not flogged, it is a grievous sin. Even so did the wise men say: "He who publicly puts his fellow's countenance to shame has no share in the world to come" (Pirke Abot, 3.15). A man is, therefore obliged to guard himself against putting his fellow to shame publicly, regardless of whether he be young or old; not to call him by a name of which he feels ashamed, nor tell aught in his presence of which he is ashamed. However, all these refer to matters touching the relationship between man and man; but if it concern heavenly matters, if the sinner does not repent after being rebuked privately, he should be shamed publicly, and his sin should be proclaimed, and harsh words should be used in his presence, and he should be shamed and cursed till he repent and take up the good path, even as all of the prophets in Israel did with the wicked.<sup>8</sup>Baba Mezi'a 59a; <u>Yoma, 86b</u>. C. G.

9: He against whom a fellow sinned, who did not want to rebuke him, nor to speak aught to him, because the sinner is extremely common, or possessed of a distorted mind, but within his heart forgave him, and lodged no hatred against him, though he rebuked him not, behold, such is a pious conduct for, the Torah did not concern itself with aught save against hatred.<sup>9</sup>

הַמָּקוֹם. צְרִיהְּ לְהוֹכִיחוֹ בֵּינוֹ לְבֵין עַצְמוֹ. וִידַבֵּר לוֹ בְּנַחַת וּבְלָשׁוֹן רַכָּה וְיוֹדִיעוֹ שָׁאֵינוֹ אוֹמֵר לוֹ אֶלָּא לְטוּבָתוּ לַהַבִּיאוֹ לְחַיֵּי הָעוֹלָם הַבָּא. אִם הַבֵּל מִמֶּנּוּ מוּטָב וְאִם לָאו יוֹכִיחֶנּוּ פַּעַם שְׁנִיָּה וּשְׁלִישִׁית. וְבֵן תָּמִיד חַיָּב אָדָם לְהוֹכִיחוֹ עַד שֶׁיַּבֵּהוּ הַחוֹטֵא וְיֹאמַר לוֹ אֵינִי שׁוֹמֵע. וְכָל שֶׁאֶפְשָׁר בְּיָדוֹ לְמְחוֹת וְאֵינוֹ מוֹחֶה הוּא נִתְפָּשַׁ בַּעֲוֹן אֵלּוּ בֵּיוָן שֶׁאֶפְשָׁר לוֹ לְמְחוֹת בָּהֶם :

הַמּוֹכִיחַ אֶת חֲבַרּוֹ תְּחַלֶּה לֹא יְדַבֵּר לוֹ קָשׁוֹת עַד שָׁיַכְלִימֶנּוּ שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר )<u>ויקרא</u> יַט יַזַ" (וְלֹא תִשָּׁא עָלָיו חֵטָא". כָּך אָמְרוּ חֵכָמִים יָכוֹל אַתָּה מוֹכִיחוֹ וּפָנָיו מִשְׁתַּנּוֹת תַלְמוּד לוֹמַר וְלֹא תִשָּׂא עָלָיו חֵטָא. מִכָּאן שָׁאָסוּר לָאָדָם לְהַכְלִים אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכָל שֶׁבֵּן בָּרַבִּים. אַף עַל פִּי שֶׁוּן גָּדוֹל הוּא. כָּךְּ אָמְרוּ מְנַמִים )גמרא <u>סנהדריו קַז</u> אַ" (הַמַּלְבִּין פְּנֵי חֵבֵרוֹ בָּרַבִּים אֵין לוֹ אַ" (הַמַּלְבִּין פְּנֵי חֵבֵרוֹ בָּרַבָּים אֵין לוֹ

אַ (הַנַּיְרָיו פְּנֵי וְזְבֵח בָּוַ בִּים אֵין לו חֵלֶק לָעוֹלָם הַבָּא". לְפִיכָךְ צָרִיףְ אָדָם לְהָזֶהֵר שֶׁלֹּא לְבַיֵּשׁ חֲבֵרוֹ בָּרַבִּים בֵּין הֶטֶן בֵּין גָּדוֹל. וְלֹא יִקְרָא לוֹ בְּשֵׁם שֶׁהוּא בּוֹשׁ מִמֶּנּוּ. וְלֹא יְסַבֵּר לְפָנָיו אָבָר שֶׁהוּא בּוֹשׁ מִמֶּנּוּ. בַּמֶּה דְּבָרִים אֲבָר בְּדָבְרִי שָׁבַּיום אָם לֹא חָזַר בּוֹ הַמְּבָרְסְמִים חֶטְאוֹ וּמְחַרְפִים אוֹתוֹ בְּפַנֶיו וּמְבַזִּין וּמְמַלְלִין אוֹתוֹ עַּד שֶׁיַחֵזֹר לַמּוּטָב כְּמוֹ שֶׁעָשוּ כָּל הַנְּבִיאִים בְּשַּׁרָאַל :

מִי שֶׁחָטָא עָלָיו חֲבֵרוֹ וְלוּא רָצָה לְהוֹכִיחוֹ וְלוֹא לְדַבֵּר לוֹ כְּלוּם מִפְּנֵי שֶׁהָיָה הַחוֹטֵא הֶדְיוֹט בְּיוֹתֵר. או שֶׁהָיְתָה דַּעְתּוֹ מְשֵׁבֶּשֶׁת. וּמָחַל לוֹ בְּלְבּוֹ וְלוֹא שְׂטָמוֹ וְלוּא הוֹכִיחוֹ הֲרֵי זוֹ מִדַּת חֲסִידוּת. לוֹא הִקְפִּידָה תּוֹרָה אֶלָּא עַל הַמַּשְׂטֵמָה: