

Beshalach

RIGHT NOW YOU'RE HERE— AND NOWHERE ELSE

Investing Everything into the Task at Hand, and Then Moving On to the Next

PARSHAH OVERVIEW

Beshalach

Soon after allowing the Children of Israel to depart from Egypt, Pharaoh chases after them to force their return, and the Israelites find themselves trapped between Pharaoh's armies and the sea. G d tells Moses to raise his staff over the water; the sea splits to allow the Israelites to pass through and then closes over the pursuing Egyptians. Moses and the Children of Israel sing a song of praise and gratitude to G d.

In the desert, the people suffer thirst and hunger. They repeatedly complain to Moses and Aaron. G d miraculously sweetens the bitter waters of Marah and later has Moses

bring forth water from a rock by striking it with his staff. He causes manna to rain down from the heavens before dawn each morning, and quails to appear in the Israelite camp each evening.

The Children of Israel are instructed to gather a double portion of manna on Friday, as none will descend on Shabbat, the Divinely decreed day of rest. Some disobey and go to gather manna on the seventh day but find nothing. Aaron preserves a small quantity of manna in a jar as a testimony for future generations.

In Rephidim, the people are attacked by the Amalekites,

who are defeated by Moses's prayers and an army raised by Joshua.

TEXT 1A

Exodus 15:22

וַיַסַע מֹשֶׁה אֶת יִשְּׂרָאֵל מִיַם סוּף וַיֵּצְאוּ אֶל מִדְבַּר שׁוּר, וַיֵלְכוּ שְׁלֹשֶׁת יָמִים בַּמִּדְבָּר וְלֹא מָצְאוּ מִיִם: Moses made Israel journey away from the Reed Sea, and they went out into the desert of Shur; they walked for three days in the desert, but they did not find water.

QUESTION

What does it mean that Moshe "made Israel journey away," implying that Moshe had to actively lead them away from the sea?

TEXT 1B

Rashi, ad loc.

"וַיַסע מֹשֶׁה". הָסִיעָן בְּעַל כָּרְחָם, שֻׁעִטְרוּ מִצְרַיִם אֶת סוּסֵיהֶם בְּתַּלְשִׁיטֵי זָהָב וָכֶסֶף וַאֲבָנִים טוֹבוֹת, וְהִיוּ יִשְׂרָאֵל מוֹצְאִין אוֹתָן בַּיָם. וּגְדוֹלָה הָיְתָה בִזַת הַיָם מִבּזַת מִצְרַיִם . . . לְפִיכָךְ הָצְרַךְ לְהַסִיעָן בְּעַל כַּרְחָם. "Moses made Israel journey." Moses led the Jews away against their will, for the Egyptians had adorned their horses with ornaments of gold, silver, and precious stones, and the Israelites were finding them in the sea. The plunder at the sea was greater than the plunder in Egypt. . . . Therefore, Moses had to lead them against their will.

TEXT 2A

Exodus 12:36

וַה' נָתַן אֶת חֵן הָעָם בְּעֵינֵי מִצְרַיִם, וַיַּשְׁאִלוּם וַיְנַצְלוּ אֶת מִצְרַיִם: G-d gave the people favor in the eyes of the Egyptians, and they lent them, and they emptied out Egypt.

TEXT 2B

Rashi, ad loc.

"וַיַשְׁאִלוּם". אַף מַה שֶׁלֹא הָיוּ שׁוֹאֲלִים מֵהֶם הָיוּ נוֹתְנִים לָהֶם, ״אַתָּה אוֹמֵר אֶחָד? טֹל שְׁנַיִם וָלֵךְ!״. "And they lent them." Even what the Israelites did not request, the Egyptians gave them. The Jew would say, "Lend me one," and the Egyptian would respond, "Take two and go!"

Exodus 11:2

דַּבֶּר נָא בְּאָזְנֵי הָעָם, וְיִשְׁאַלוּ אִישׁ מֵאֵת רֵעֵהוּ וְאִשָּׁה מֵאֵת רְעוּתָהּ כְּלֵי כֶּסֶף וּכְלֵי זָהָב: Please, speak into the ears of the people, and let them borrow, each man from his friend and each woman from her friend, silver vessels and golden vessels.

The commentaries explain that the people thought they were doing the right thing, and that's why it was hard to drag them away. After all, they were fulfilling a direct instruction from G-d given just before leaving Egypt.



TEXT 4A

Rabbi Bachya ben Asher ibn Halawa, ad loc.

"זַבֶּר נָא בְּאָזְנֵי הָעָם וְגוֹ". אַמְרִי דְבֵי רַבִּי יַנַאי: אֵין "נָא" אֶלָא לְשׁוֹן בַּקְשָׁה. אָמַר לֵיה הַקְדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא לְמֹשֶׁה: בְּבַקְשָׁה מִמְךּ, לַךְּ וָאֶמוֹר לָהֶם לְיִשְׂרָאֵל: לְמֹשֶׁה: בְּבַקְשָׁה מִמְךּ, לַךְּ וָאֶמוֹר לָהֶם לְיִשְׂרָאֵל: בְּבַקְשָׁה מִכֶּם, שַׁאֲלוּ מִמִצְרַיִם כְּלֵי כֶּסֶף וּכְלֵי זָהָב. שֶׁלֹא בְּבַקְשָׁה מִכֶּם, שַׁאֲלוּ מִמְצְרַיִם וְעִנוּ אֹתָם" — קִייֵם בָּהֶם, יֹאמֵר אוֹתוֹ צַדִיק: "וַעֲבָדוּם וְעִנוּ אֹתָם" — לְאֹ קִייֵם בָּהֶם, "וְאַחְרֵי כֵן יֵצְאוּ בִּרְכֵשׁ גָדוֹל" — לֹא קִייֵם בָּהֶם.

"Please, speak into the ears of the people." The students of the school of Rabbi Yanai said, "'Please' is nothing more than an expression of supplication." G-d said to Moses, "I beg you, go and tell Israel: I beg you; borrow vessels of silver and vessels of gold from the Egyptians in order to fulfill the promise I made to Abraham in the Covenant between the Pieces, so that that righteous person, Abraham, will not say: G-d fulfilled His pronouncement, 'And they will be enslaved and afflicted,' but G-d did not fulfill His pronouncement, 'And afterward, they will leave with great possessions" (Genesis 15:13–14).

TEXT 4B

Talmud, Ibid.

אָמְרוּ לוֹ: וּלְוַאי שֶׁנֵצֵא בְּעַצְמֵנוּ! מָשֶׁל לְאָדָם שֶׁהָיָה חָבוּשׁ בְּבֵית הָאֲסוּרִים, וְהָיוּ אוֹמְרִים לוֹ בְּנֵי אָדָם: מוֹצִיאִין אוֹתְדּ לְמָחָר מִבֵּית הָאֲסוּרִין, וְנוֹתְנִין לְדְּ מָמוֹן הַרְבֵּה. וְאוֹמֵר לָהֶם: בְּבַקְשָׁה מִכֶּם, הוֹצִיאוּנִי הֵיוֹם וְאֵינִי מְבַקֵשׁ כְּלוּם. The school of Rabbi Yanai continued, "Israel said to Moses: 'If only we could get out ourselves." This is analogous to someone in prison, and people say to him, "We promise we will release you tomorrow and give you much money." He says to them, "I beg you, release me today and I ask for nothing."

QUESTION

The fact that the Jewish people chose one of G-d's instructions (to collect gold) over another (to travel forward) leads us into an interesting Halachic discussions of when two *mitzvot* collide: In a situation where there are two *mitzvot* to do but doing them both is impossible, which one should we prioritize?

Rabbi Shneur Zalman of Liadi, Shulchan Aruch HaRav, Laws of Torah Study 4:3 היה לפניו עשיית מצוה ותלמוד תורה.

אם אפשר למצוה להעשות על ידי אחרים, לא יפסיק תלמודו, ואפילו עוסק בקדשים וטהרות שאין נוהגים עכשיו במעשה...

ואם אי אפשר למצוה להעשות על ידי אחרים, כגון להיות מעשה לצדקה במקום שדבריו נשמעים יותר מדברי אחרים, או שאין עשיית אחרים מספקת למצוה זו, כגון להוצאת המת שאין לו מלווים לפי כבודו כשיעור שיתבאר במקומו - יפסיק תלמודו ויעשה המצוה ויחזור לתלמודו. ואין צריך לומר למצות שהן חובה מדברי סופרים, כמו תפילה וכיוצא בה, שחייב להפסיק תלמודו כדי לקיימן כהלכתן בכל תנאיהן ודקדוקי סופרים בתכלית השלימות, כי זה כל האדם, כמו שאמרו חכמים: תכלית חכמה - תשובה ומעשים טובים.

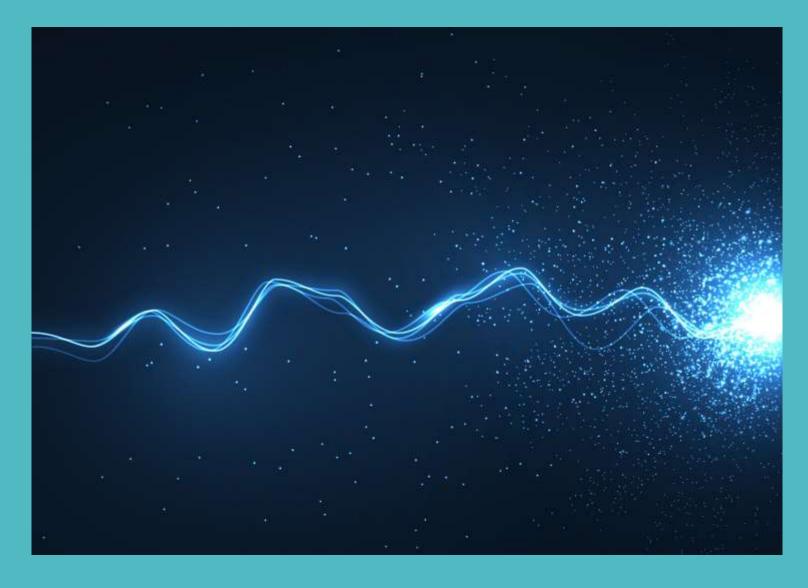
ואם אינו עושה כן, נמצא שלמד שלא לעשות, ונוח לו שנהפכה שלייתו על פניו ולא יצא לאויר העולם. What should one do if the opportunity presents itself to perform a mitzvah and study Torah at the same time?

If the mitzvah can be performed by someone else, do not interrupt your studies, even if [you are] studying something like the laws pertaining to the Temple that are no longer practically relevant today....

But if the mitzvah cannot be performed by anyone else, you should interrupt your studies and perform the mitzvah, and then return to your studies. Examples include such cases as when giving charity, and you are a better candidate to give, as your words will be more comforting to the recipient. Another example includes such cases as when another person's performance will be inadequate—for example, when there aren't enough people to escort the deceased. It goes without saying that this rule extends to *mitzvot* that are of rabbinic origin, such as prayer; for such *mitzvot*, you must interrupt your studies to perform them with all of their details and intricacies. After all, this is the entire purpose of humanity, as our sages stated, "The purpose of wisdom is for *teshuvah* and good deeds" (Talmud, Berachot 17a).

If one does not do so, it turns out that they have studied but have not practiced—and for such people, it would be preferable if their embryo would have overturned and they had never seen the light of this world.

Collecting all that gold and silver was to redeem the G-dly sparks contained within, transferring from the dark Egyptian ownership to Jewish possession:



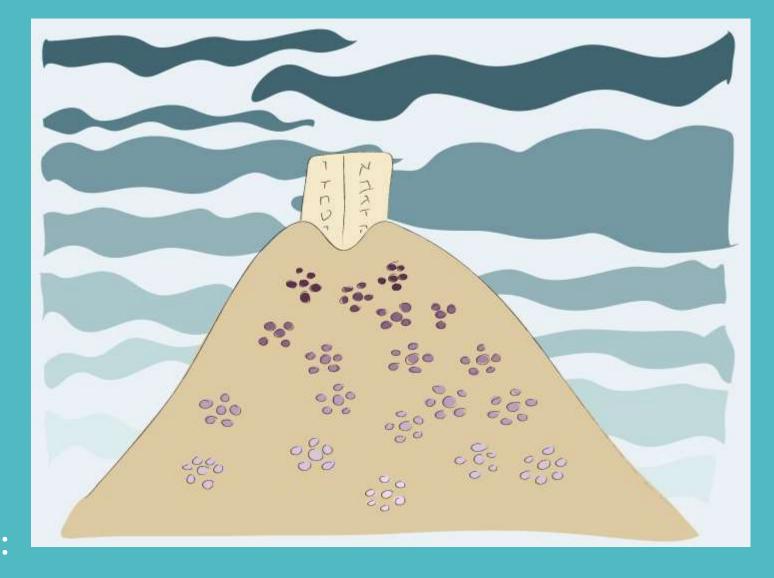
Rabbi Shneur Zalman of Liadi, Torah Or, Bo, p. 60c מזה נתברר בגלות מצרים ר"ב נצוצים. ועל זה נאמר: "וינצלו את מצרים".

Collecting Egyptian wealth redeemed the Gdly sparks trapped in the Egyptian exile. It is about this effort that the verse states, "And they emptied out Egypt."

Exodus 3:12

וַיֹאמֶר כִּי אֶהְיֶה עִמֶּךְ, וְזֶה לְךְּ הָאוֹת כִּי אָנֹכִי שְׁלַחְתִּיךּ, בְּהוֹצִיאֲךְ אֶת הָעָם מִמִצְרַיִם תַּעַבְדוּן אֶת הָאֱלוֹקִים עַל הָהָר הַזֶה: And G-d said, "For I will be with you, and this is the sign for you that it was I who sent you. When you take the people out of Egypt, you will worship G-d on this mountain."

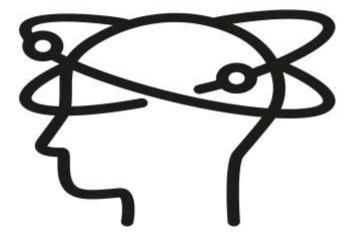
There was significance and purpose in collecting the Egyptian wealth. But it was far less important than receiving the Torah. After all, the Talmud tells us that the entire creation was dependent on this day:



Talmud, Shabbat 88a

הָתְנָה הַקָּדוֹשׁ בָּרוּךְ הוּא עִם מַעֲשֵׂה בְרֵאשִׁית וְאָמַר לָהֶם: אִם יִשְׂרָאֵל מְקַבְּלִים הַתּוֹרָה — אַתָּם מִתְקַיְימִין, וְאִם לָאוֹ — אֲנִי מַחֲזִיר אֶתְכֶם לְתוֹהוּ וָבוֹהוּ. G-d established a condition with the act of Creation, and said to the world, "If Israel accepts the Torah, you will exist; and if they do not accept it, I will return you to the primordial state of chaos and disorder."

Though it was G-d Himself instructing them to move on toward Sinai to receive the Torah, they were so fully invested in the moment that it proved difficult to do.



The Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Likutei Sichot 21, pp. 80–81 און דאס איז אויך דער פירוש הפנימי אין "הסיען בעל כרחם":

ניט חס ושלום אז אידן נאך קריעת ים סוף האבן ניט געוואלט פאלגן משה רבינו — זיכער האבן זיי מקיים געווען דעם ציווי משה (וואס איז ציווי ה') אוועקגיין פון ים סוף — בשמחה וטוב לבב.

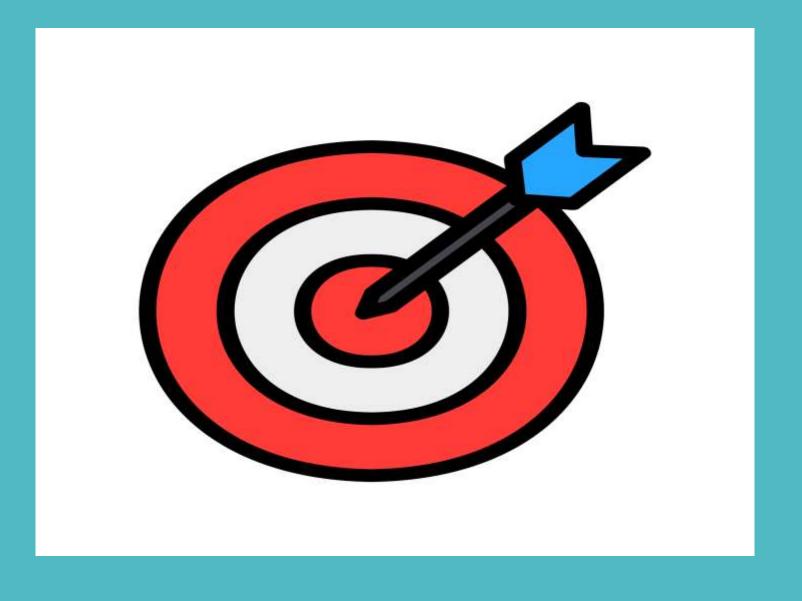
נאר דער פירוש (פנימי) אין "בעל כרחם" איז, אז
דאס איז "בעל כרחם" פון זייער שכל והבנה בתורה
(בענין ונצלתם את מצרים) זייענדיק אינגאנצן
אריינגעטאן אין דער עבודת הבירורים פון "ביזת הים"
בכל לבבם נפשם ומאודם, איז זייער אפרייסן זיך
דערפון געווען אין אן אופן פון "בעל כרחם", און זיי
טוען דאס מצד קבלת עול, פאלגן רצון ה', אבער
כמובן — בשמחה וטוב לבב.

The spiritual explanation for the notion that Moses "dragged them by force":

It doesn't mean, G-d forbid, that the Jewish people, after the miracle of the Splitting of the Sea, didn't want to follow Moses's instruction. Certainly they would carry out Moses's command (which is really G-d's command) to travel away from the Red Sea with full devotion and joy.

What, then, does it mean that Moses "dragged them by force?" It means that it was contrary to their understanding in Torah (with regard to the instruction to "empty Egypt"). The Jewish people were completely invested in the job of redeeming the captive sparks in Egypt with their entire being, such that tearing themselves away from that job was "forced." They only followed suit out of their acceptance of G-d's will; but of course, it was with a full-throated commitment.

The smallest instruction from G-d remains G-dly, and that becomes the focal point of the universe. The Jews who left Egypt recognized that. And that's why they were so emotionally invested in the job.



Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak Schneersohn, Igrot Kodesh 10, pp. 369–370 הנה מצוה היא לשון צוותא וחיבור, והעושה מצוה מתחבר עם העצמות ברוך הוא שהוא המצוה הציווי ההוא. וזהו שכר מצוה מצוה, דזה מה שנתחבר עם עצמות אור אין סוף - מצוה הציווי - זהו שכרו.

וההבנה בזה יובן במשל גשמי: איש פשוט ביותר, הגם כי אין בינות לו כלל במעלת החכמה ושכל, ואינו יודע גם אופן ההפלאה של ריחוק הערך שלו ממעלת החכמה . . . כי כל ידיעותיו וגם השערותיו הם רק בענינים חומריים וגסים, כמו בטעמי המאכלים ערבים שהוא תאב להם, או בשארי ענינים שהוא מורגל בהם . . . ובמילא מובן עד כמה שיש לו הבנה והשערה במעלת החכם שהוא בעל החכמה, שאינו תופס גדרי החכמה והחכם כלל

והיה כאשר החכם יצוה להאיש הפשוט לעשות איזה דבר בשבילו, הנה בציווי זה, הרי נולד מציאותו של האיש הפשוט — הן לעצמו, שמרגיש מציאותו אשר הוא יכול לקיים מצות החכם, ולו צוה החכם לעשות דבר, והן בעיני החכם נחשב למציאות דבר אשר אליו ידבר ויצוה, שבציווי זה הרי יצא אצלו מכלל אפיסה ובא לכלל מציאות.

הנה לבד זאת, הרי ציווי זה מאחד החכם הרב ונעלה עם האיש הפשוט ביותר, דאיש זה הפשוט ממלא רצונו של הרב ונישא, אם כן מובן אשר בעילוי זה שנעשה על ידי הציווי, היינו: (א) מציאותו של המצווה, (ב) התחברות המצוה והמצווה - אין הבדל כלל מה שיהיה הציווי, אם דבר גדול ונעלה או דבר קטן ופשוט — כי העיקר הוא הציווי וקיומה. The word "mitzvah" means to "connect." One who does a mitzvah connects with G-d, Who commands that mitzvah. This, then, is what the Talmud means when it says, "The reward for a mitzvah is the mitzvah itself" (Mishnah, Avot 4:2), namely, the fact that a Jew is able to connect with G-d Himself: that itself is the reward.

To illustrate the matter: Imagine a very simple person who has no concept of greater intellectual ideas; a person who doesn't even understand how distant they are from the world of rationale. . . . This person's entire universe is of material matters alone—for example, the taste of food, or other such matters common among folks. . . . It's obvious just how little this person is able to grasp the greatness of a wise person for, after all, they don't have any perception of that world at all.

One day, the wise sage instructs the simple person to do something for him. Now, with this instruction, the simple person's existence is born. All of a sudden, he feels his own existence in the sense that he is able to carry out the sage's wish; the sage has communicated it to him! The sage, too, suddenly considers the simple person as a viable entity, as with this communication, the simple person goes from being a nonentity to something.

Besides this, the very communication unites the lofty sage and the simple person, for the latter is carrying out the wish of the former. What emerges from this communication is two things: (a) The simple person's very identity is born, and (b) a connection is forged between the instructor and the audience—regardless of what it is, whether it is a great or trivial matter. The main thing is the very communication and its execution.

From the greatest mitzvah to the tiniest detail: Whatever it is—be it Yom Kippur, your wedding day, or a simple blessing on a food—it's a cosmic, earth-shattering opportunity to connect with G-d. And it's happening right now.



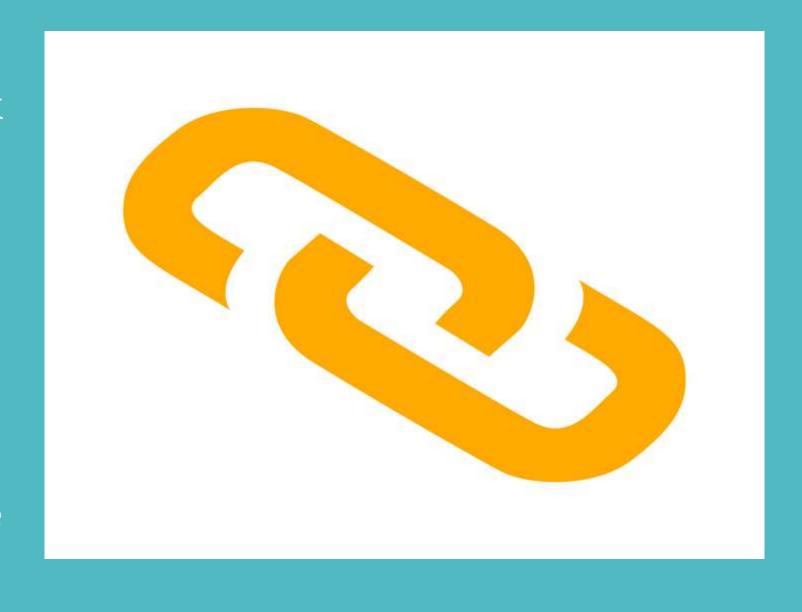
TEXT 11A

The Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Likutei Sichot 21, p. 81 דערפון קען מען אוין ארויסנעמען א הוראה יסודית אין עבודת ה':

בשעת א איד איז פארנומען מיט אן ענין פון עבודת ה', דארף ער אין דעם זיין אריינגעטאן מיט זיין גאנצן חיות און מיט אלע זיינע כוחות, ביז "בכל מאדך" — למעלה ממדידה והגבלה, וואס גיט ניט קיין ארט פאר א צווייטער עבודה (אזוי אז דער איבערגיין פון דער עבודה צו א צווייטער איז אן ענין פון "בעל כרחו"). There's a powerful message we can learn for our daily religious life:

When a Jew is invested in a certain element of religious life, he or she must be invested in that role 100 percent, with every fiber of their being: so much so that it's impossible to entertain the prospect of another task (such that pivoting away from it would be considered "forced").

The same G-d who wants you to do Task A now wants you to do Task B, so it's really all the same thing. There's no contradiction between the two because they're all manifestations of the same G-d.



If you're really that devoted to what G-d wants and not to yourself, then whatever task He throws at you, you'll embrace it with passion.



TEXT 11B

The Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, Ibid., pp. 81– 82 בשעת אבער מען באקומט א ציווי פון שולחן ערוך, פון אתפשטותא דמשה בכל דרא ודרא — אז איצט דארף מען מפסיק זיין פון דער עבודה און טאן אין א צווייטער עבודה, מאנט זיך דאן פון א אידן א דבר והיפוכו:

פון איין זייט איז ביי אים לכתחילה דער הרגש אז די צווייטע עבודה איז אן ענין פון "בעל כרחו", כנזכר לעיל, זייענדיק בכל נפשו ומאודו איבערגעגעבן צו דער פריערדיקער עבודה.

לאידך אבער דארף אט די תנועה גופא (פון "בעל כרחו") אים ברענגען צו "(על כרחך) אתה חי" — ער זאל אנהויבן לעבן אין דער נייער עבודה, ביז צו א חיות אמיתית שלמעלה ממדידה והגבלה.

וויבאלד ער איז געווען מסור ונתון צום רצון ה' בתכלית אין דער דער פריערדיקער עבודה, ווי דאס קומט לידי ביטוי אין דעם הרגש פון "על כרחך", כנזכר לעיל — באקומט ער אן אמת'ן חיות אין דער נייער עבודה.

When a Jew receives an instruction from the Code of Jewish Law, or from the leader of the generation, then he or she must interrupt their current task and do a new task. At that point, a Jew is required to pull off something paradoxical: On the one hand, a Jew must feel that the second, new task is something forced, for they are totally invested in the previous task at hand.

Yet, on the other hand, this very attitude ought to compel them to feel that they must inject life and passion into the new task—and a real energy that is entirely unlimited. Inasmuch as a Jew is completely committed and devoted to whatever G-d wants while performing the previous task, as was demonstrated by the fact that he or she was "forced" to be pulled away from it, they, therefore, receive new energy and passion for the new task.

Rabbi Shalom Dovber Schneersohn, Torat Shalom, p. 39 הבחורים ניגנו את הניגון הנקרא "של גוראריה", וניגנו אותו ב' וג' פעמים, אך נבוכים היו אם לנגן או לא, ומעבר זה התחילו לנגן ומעבר השני התחילו לשתקם, וציוה לנגן וניגנו, אבל היו מצומצמים בניגונים כו'. פנה אלי והתחיל בזה הלשון:

"זיי זינגען מיט קבלת עול".

וחשבתי כי כוונתו שאני אומר להם כי ינגנו אותו בכי טוב יותר, אך עכבני והתחיל:

עפעס היינט זינגט מען מיט א מאדנעם קבלת עול שטארק פארקוועצט, מ'מיינט א אנדער זאך, מ'וואלט שוין וועלען פון דאנען שוין אוועקגיין. ניט דאס מיינט א אנדער זאך, נאר דאס וואלט מען שוין וועלען אריבערגיין, הגם מיטוט, נאר מ'וואלט שוין וועלען דאס אפטאן, מ'מיינט א אנדער זאך.

און באמת דארף ניט זיין אזוי, וואו מ'איז דארף מען דארטן זיין און נאכדעם וועל איך זיין דארטען, און אז איך וועל זיין דארטען וועל איך דארטען זיין, אבער כל זמן איך טוא דאס דארף איך דא זיין, איז במילא אז איך וועל דארטען זיין וועל איך זיין, ווארום דאס איז א הוראה אויף דער אמת'קייט פון דער זאך, אז וואו איך בין - איז בין איך מיט א אמת, אזוי איז דער אמת ממילא בין איך דארטען מיט א אמת, דער עיקר איז אז וואו מ'איז זאל מען דארטען זיין, ניט וועלען שוין אנטלויפען.

איז במילא אז איך וועל צוקומען צו דער אנדער זאך וועל איך דארטען זיין מיט א אמת, און דאס איז זייער נוגע, אז וואו מ׳איז זאל מען זיין, און דאס הייסט "אמת" — אז וואו מ׳איז זאל מען זיין מ'דארף ניט וועלען אנטלויפען, עס זאל זיין ניט געאיילט כו'.

[From a transcript of the Previous Rebbe:] The yeshiva students sang a song called "Gurari's song" two or three times, but they were undecided whether or not they should continue singing it. So, one side of the room was singing it while the other side started to shush them up. The Rebbe instructed them to sing, but the crowd sang in a tepid manner. My father turned to me and said:

"They're singing with simple resolve, without passion." I figured I should tell them to sing with more gusto, but my father the Rebbe held me back and said:

For whatever reason, the crowd is singing with a strange resignation today, very tepid. It's as if they really mean to do something else, as if they would rather be gone from here. They're really doing it, but they're doing it in a way as if they wished it was already over with, and their eyes are elsewhere. This is not how it should be; rather, wherever we are, we must be there entirely. Later you may be elsewhere, and you will show up there 100 percent, but as long as you're here, you must be here. Of course, when you get to the next thing, you'll be entirely present, as this demonstrates the truth of whatever it is you're engaged with. If it's true, you engage with it in a true, invested manner. The main thing is that wherever you are, you should be there all the way, not looking to run to the next thing.

So of course, when you get to the next thing, you'll be present all the way. This is a very important point: Wherever you are, be there all the way. This is the hallmark of something that is true. Wherever you are, you don't ever want to run away, rather, you do it deliberately and intentionally.

So wherever you are, be there all the way. Don't look for the next thing, and certainly don't worry about the next thing. The most important thing is right now. What will happen in five minutes will be infinitely important . . . in five minutes. For now, the world stops and you're here, so throw yourself into it.



KEY POINTS

- 1. Moses had to drag the Jewish people away from the sea as they were busy collecting the spoils that had washed ashore.
- 2. When two *mitzvot* collide, these are the guidelines: If the passing mitzvah can be performed just as well by others, you let it go and keep at the current one. If not, you pivot to the passing mitzvah.
- 3. Collecting Egyptian wealth was a critical part of the Exodus story, a mitzvah from G-d.
- 4. From a spiritual perspective, this is because there were many holy, G-dly sparks in Egypt that needed to be redeemed. Bringing them into Jewish ownership accomplished that.
- 5. When we're given a task or mission from G-d, we ought to be fully invested in it, such that being pulled away from it seems unfathomable.

KEY POINTS

- 6. Yet, when G-d signals to us that it's time to move on to something else, we must pivot to that new task with equal passion and gusto.
- 7. In short: wherever you are, be there all the way—without looking to the next thing.
- 8. This is possible when we're mindful of, and dedicated to, the One G-d Who commanded it all.
- 9. This is true in our religious lives, and our overall lives: be present, and fully so.

