פרשת קדושים: NIGHT AND LIGHT

You shall therefore distinguish between clean beasts and unclean, and between unclean birds and clean: and you shall not make your souls abominable by beast, or by bird, or by any manner of living thing that creeps on the ground, which I have separated from you as unclean.

And you shall be holy to me: for I the Lord am holy, and have separated you from the peoples, that you should be mine.

A man also or woman that is a medium or a wizard, shall surely be put to death: they shall stone them with stones: their blood shall be upon them.

ספר ויקרא כ :כה-כז וְהִבְּדְּלְתֶּט בִּין־הַבְּהֵמֶה הַשְּחֹרָה לַטְמֵאָה וּבֵין־הָעִוֹף הַשָּׁמֵא לַשָּׁתָר וְלָא־ תְשַׁקְצוּ אֶת־נִפְשְׁתֵיכֶם בַּבְּהֵמֶה וּבָעוֹף הָבְדַּלְתִּי לָכֵם לִטַמֵּא : הִבְדַּלְתִּי לָכֵם לִטַמֵּא :

וָהְיֻיתֶם לִּלֹ קְדֹשִּׁים כִּי קָדְוֹשׁ אֲנֵי הִי וַאַבְדֵּל אֵתְכֵם מִן־הַעַמִּים לָהִיוֹת לֵי:

וְאֵישׁ אִרֹאשָּׁה כֵּייִהְנֶּה בָהֶם אֶוֹב אִוֹ יִדְעֹנֵי מִוֹת יוּמֶתוּ בָּאֶבֶן יִרְגְּמִוּ אֹתָם דִּמֵיהֵם בַּם:

2. מסילת ישרים פרק ג

ְּהִוּא מָה שָׁאָמְרוּ זְכְרוֹנָם לְבְרָכָּה (בבא מציעא פּג): תָּשֶׁת חֹשֶׁךְּ וִיהִי לְיְלָה (תהלים קד), זֶה הָעוֹלָם הַזֶּה, שָּׁדּוֹמֶה לַלַּיְלָה. וְהָבֵּן כַּמָּה נִפְּלָא הַמַּאֲמָר הָאֲמִתִּי הַזֶּה לְמִי שָׁמַּצְמִיק לְהָבִין בּוֹ. כִּי הָנֵּה חֹשֶׁךְ הַלַּיְלָה שְׁנֵי מִינֵי טָעוּיוֹת אֶפְשָׁר לוֹ שָׁיּגְרם לְצִין הָאָדָם: אוֹ יְכַפֶּה אֶת הָעַיִן עַד שֶׁלֹּא יִרְאֶה מַה שֶּׁלְּנָיִו כְּלָל, אוֹ שָׁיַּיְעֶה אוֹתוֹ עַד שֶׁיֹּרְאֶה עַמוּד כְּאִלּוּ הוּא אָדָם, וָאֵדֶם כָּאִלּוּ הוּא עַמוּד.

בֵן חָמְרִיּוּת וְגַשְּׁמִיּוּת הָעוֹלְם הַזֶּה, הַנֵּה הוּא חֹשֶׁךְּ הַלֵּיִלְה לְעִין הַשֵּׁכֶל, וְגוֹרֵם לוֹ שְׁתֵּי טָעוּיוֹת : הָאַחַת אֵינוֹ מַנִּיחַ לוֹ שָׁיּרְאֶה הַמִּכְשׁוֹלוֹת שֶׁבְּדַרְכֵי הָעוֹלֶם וְנִמְצָאִים הַפְּתָאִים הוֹלְכִים לָבֶטַח וְנוֹפְלִים וְאוֹבְדִים מִבְּלִי שֶׁהִנִּיעָם פַּחַד תְּחָלֶה...

ְּהַטְּעוּת הַשְּׁנִיָּה וְהִיא קָשָׁה מִן הָרְאשׁוֹנָה הִיא שֶׁמֵּטְעֶה רְאִיָּתָם עַד שֶׁרוֹאִים הָרַע כְּאָלוּ הוּא מַמְּשׁ טוֹב, וְהַטוֹב כְּאָלוּ הוּא רַע, וּמִתּוֹךְ כָּךְ מִתְחַזְּקִים וּמַחַזִּיקִים מַצְשֵׁיהֶם הָרָעִים. כִּי אֵין דַּי שֶׁחְסְרָה מֵהֶם רְאַיַּת הָאֱמֶת לְרְאוֹת הָרָעָה אֲשֶׁר נֶגֶד פְּנֵיהֶם, אֶלֶא שָׁנְרָאֶה לָהֶם לִמְצוֹא רְאָיוֹת גְּדוֹלוֹת וְנִסְיוֹנוֹת מוֹכִיחִים לָסִבַּרוֹתֵיהֵם הַרְעוֹת וּלְדַעוֹתֵיהֵם הַכּוֹזָבוֹת...

הָא לְמָה זֶה דּוֹמֶה: לְגַן הַמְּבוּכָה, הוּא הַגַּן
הַנָּטוּעַ לִּצְחוֹק, הַיָּדוּעַ אֵצֶל הַשָּׂרִים, שֶׁהַנְּטִיעוֹת
עֲשׁוּיוֹת כְּתָלִים כְּתָלִים, וּבֵינֵיהֶם שְׁבִילִים רַבִּים
נְבָכִים וּמְעֹרָבִים, כַּלָּם דּוֹמִים זֶה לָזֶה,
וְהַתַּכְלִית בָּם הוּא לְהַגִּיעַ אֶל אַכְסַדְרָה אַחַת
שְׁבְּּאֶעְצָעָם. וְאָמְנָם הַשְּׁבִילִים הָאֵלֶה מֵהֶם
מְשְׁנִים וּמִגִּיעִים בָּאֱמֶת אֶל הָאַכְּסַדְרָה, וּמֵהֶם
מַשְׁגִּים הַמֹּלֶדְ בֵּין הַשְּׁבִילִים הוּא לֹא יוּכַל
וְאָמְנָם הַחֹלֵדְ בֵּין הַשְּׁבִילִים הוּא לֹא יוּכַל
לְרְאוֹת וְלָדַעַת בְּלֶל אִם הוּא בַּשְּׁבִיל הָאֲמְתִּי אוֹ בַּכּוֹץ הָבְּל בְּיִבְּיְהוֹית מִיּנְ שָׁבְּיִלְהָ אוֹ הַבְּלְיִה בִּינִהֶם לְעֵין
הָּרוֹאֶה אוֹתָם. אִם לֹא שֶׁיֵדַע הַדְּרֶדְ בִּבְקִיאוּת
הָּטְבְּלִית עַיִּן שָׁבְּבָר נִכְנַס בָּם וְהִגִּיעַ אֶל הַתַּכְלִית
שׁחוּא הַאַכְסַדְרָה.

This is what our sages said: "You make darkness, and it is night (Ps. 104: 20) - this refers to this world which is analogous to night." (Bava Metzia 83b). How wondrous is this truthful statement to one who delves deeply to understand it. For behold the darkness of night causes man's eyes to err in two ways. (1) it covers the eye so that he cannot see at all what is before him. (2) Or it deceives him so that a pillar appears as if it is a man or a man as a pillar.

So too, the material and physicality of this world - behold it is darkness of night to the eye of the intellect, and causes him to err on two fronts: First, it prevents him from seeing the stumbling blocks standing in the ways of this world. Thus the simpletons walk confidently, fall and are lost without having felt any prior fear ...

The second error, and this is even worse than the first, is that [the darkness] distorts their sight until they literally see evil as if it were good and good as if it were evil. Thus they strengthen in clenching to their evil ways. For not only do they lack the [proper] vision to see the truth, to perceive the evil right in front of their eyes, but they also see fit to conjure up great proofs and convincing evidences to support their evil logic and false ideas

. . .

To what is this analogous? To a labyrinth. This is a garden planted for amusement, commonly known to the noblemen. The hedges of plants are arranged into many intricate walls, among them many confusing and interlacing pathways, all of which appear similar. The goal is to reach the lookout tower in the midst of the maze. But among these pathways some of them truly lead one to the tower while others deceive him, leading him to stray away from it. One who walks between the paths is not at all capable of seeing or knowing if he is walking along a correct path or a deceptive one. For each one appears similar, there is no noticeable difference whatsoever to the eye beholding them. He will not reach the tower unless he knows the correct path through prior experience and visual familiarity by having entered it before and successfully reached the goal, namely, the tower.



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One standing on the lookout tower, on the other hand, can see all of the pathways before him and discern between the true and false ones. He is in a position to warn those walking in them and tell them: "this is the path to take!". He that is willing to believe him will reach the designated place. But he who is not willing to believe him, but would rather follow his own eyes, will certainly remain lost and fail to reach it.

ְּהָנֵּה הָעוֹמֵד כְּבָר עַל הָאַכְסַדְרָה הוּא רוֹאֶה כָּל הַדְּרָכִים לְפָנָיו וּמַבְחִין בֵּין הָאֲמִתּיִים וְהַכּוֹזְבִים, וְהוּא יוּכַל לְהַזְּהִיר אֶת הַהוֹלְכִים בָּם, לוֹמֵר: זֶה הַדֶּרֶדְ לְכוּ בוֹ! וְהִנֵּה, מִי שֶׁיּרְצֶה לְהַאֲמִין לוֹ, יַנִּיע לַמְקוֹם הַמְיֹעָד. וּמִי שֶׁלֹא יִרְצֶה לְהַאֲמִין וְיִרְצֶה לָלֶכֶת אַחַר עִינָיו, וַדַּאי שֶׁיִּשְׁאֵר אוֹבֵד וְלֹא יַנִּיע אֶלֵיו.

3. **ספר ויקרא** יט:לא-לב

You shall not apply to mediums or wizards, nor seek to be defiled by them: I am the Lord your God.

Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honour the face of the old man, and fear thy God: I am the Lord.

על היקיעל על היקיקעלים אַל־ אַל־תִּפְנָוּ אֶל־הָאֹבת וְאֶל־הַיִּדְעֹלִים אַל־ תָּבַקְשִׁוּ לְטָמְאָה בָּהֶם אֲנֵי הִי אֱלֹקִיכֶם:

מִפְּגֵי שִׁיבָה תָּלִּוּם וְהָדַרְתָּ פְּגֵי זָקֵן וְיָרֵאתִּ מֵאֱלֹקֵידְּ אֲגִי הִ׳:

4. **ספורנו** שם

מפני שיבה תקום – אבל תהדרו קדושי עליון, ומהם השיבה ברוב, כאמרו ייעטרת תפארת שיבה, בדרך צדקה תמצאיי (משלי טייז :לייא).

5. Baumann, M. R., & Bonner, B. L. (2004). The effects of variability and expectations on utilization of member expertise and group performance. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, *93*, 89-101.

The first step in effectively using member expertise is recognizing member expertise. Much of the research to date on recognition and utilization of expertise has focused on unitary tasks (e.g., Bottger & Yetton, 1988; Libby, Trotman, & Zimmer, 1987; Littlepage & Mueller, 1997; Littlepage, Robison, & Reddington, 1997; Littlepage, Schmidt, Whisler, & Frost, 1995; Trotman, Yetton, & Zimmer, 1983; Yetton & Bottger, 1982). By definition, such tasks cannot be meaningfully divided amongst members (Steiner, 1966). Research focusing on tasks of this nature has shown that groups that are able to identify their best member typically outperform groups that are unable to do so (e.g., Bottger & Yetton, 1988; Libby et al., 1987; Littlepage & Silbiger, 1992).

Although research has shown that a group's ability to recognize expertise is related to group performance, few studies have examined whether this is due to recognition leading to more effective utilization of expertise. One such study found a positive relationship between recognition of expertise and how often groups relied on their best members (i.e., adopted the position advocated by the best member), as well as a positive relationship between reliance on the best member and group performance (Littlepage et al., 1997, study 3). However, another study using a different task found no significant relationship between reliance on the best member and group performance (Bonner, Baumann, & Dalal, 2002). It is certainly plausible that groups that are better able to recognize expertise rely more heavily on their best member, and that this is the reason that a group's ability to recognize member expertise is related to group performance. However, direct tests of these relationships are still needed.

The goal of the current study is to expand our un-

The reason that in this instance the Torah refers to the other nations as הגמים instead of as הגמים, [a term which at first glance seems to be complimentary to them, Ed.], is that the word means also בהה, i.e. ,ממיא, "darker," compare Onkelos on Leviticus 13,6 describing the white of the tzoraat becoming darker. The eyes of the nations have become blinded by being exposed to the brilliance of the light of the Torah. They suffer from the fact that they walk in darkness, having rejected the Torah. Moreover, they are destined for a sojourn in purgatory, a spiritually dark domain. The author quotes a few more verses describing the darkness enveloping the nations of the world.

6. רבינו בחיי ויקרא כ:כו
 ומה שהזכיר לשון העמים כאלו אמר
 חשכים, תרגום כהה (ויקרא יג) עמיא, כי
 האומות כהו עיניהם מראות אור התורה לפי
 שאין להם תורה והולכים בדרכי החשך,
 וכענין שכתוב (ישעיהו כייט :טייו) והיה
 במחשך מעשיהם ומזומנים הם לגיהנם
 שנקרא חשך, שנאמר (איוב כי :כייו) כל חשך
 טמון לצפוניו, וכתיב (שמואל א) ורשעים
 בחשך ידמו. אבל ישראל זוכים הם לאור
 הגנוז וצפון לצדיקים לעתיד לבא בזכות
 שקבלו התורה הנקראת אור, שנאמר
 (תהילים קיייט:קייה) נר לרגלי דברך ואור
 לנתיבתי.

