

Sept. 1968

I Am: p. 23) or 30:1-6

Theme of שְׁלֹח (= T). Visualizing. Now: if T means only turning from sin - what of Jesus' friends to whom who is אֶלְעָד ? B - does it mean he is no instrument? And further, is this greatest of all will to be denied to one who instruments enough to be a מַלְך ? Following analysis is mostly but not completely based on בְּרִית (esp. 4:8; 5:1-2; 6:1-17):

2 kinds T: 1) שְׁלֹח (= אֵל) - from sin, & this is a way: 8:18-20 and 2:16 fly, depending on temperament. If pessimistic, intropective - 8:18-20...; if optimistic, extraverted - activist - 2:16 fly. But both motivated by consciousness of failure.
 \rightarrow 1/18:2 (= 8:1) - nothing to do w. sin. Is the search for T what comes from human condition of being far from Him, & hence the SNL which 1/18:9-12 strives for T = return, i.e. genuine religious yearning.

Now, שְׁלֹח is rational return of spirit to source. The religious active makes sense. But שְׁלֹח is irrational, almost absurd: it seeks to undo past, do away past sins as punishment or glory: it seeks to undo past, do away past sins as punishment or glory: it seeks to undo past, do away past sins as punishment or glory: it seeks to undo past, do away past sins as punishment or glory: it seeks to undo past, do away past sins as punishment or glory: it is matter of heart or spirit - even transformed into 1/18:13. שְׁלֹח is matter of heart or spirit - it is matter of heart & personality (- others usually do not follow rules of logic or dictates of reason). שְׁלֹח seeks freedom - rational. It seeks 1A:10 - irrational. Thus: 1/18:18-19:10; 1/19:1-2 - when G-d creates Ap:10, human reaction is 1/18:1 - and, overwhelmingly, G-d's command of mere reason, of necessity, of consistency.

Analysis of 1/4:1-10 in 2:13 reveals that there really are \cong portions of T: from 30:1-6 (אֶלְעָד -17)

is שְׁלֹח , and a 30:7-10 ($\text{אֶל}-\text{לְנָה}$) is שְׁלֹח . In this part, G-d's reaction is 9:1-21 - & love is non-rational, ~~but~~ for שְׁלֹח , man's T is 11:1-21 - restore previous friendship that had been disturbed in 1/18:10 - but now with 1/18 - 11:1-21 4:8-10 - you never know "arrived" 30 - it's an asymptotic, indices striving to

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reach out to the infinite. γ_1 is theoretical; γ_2 is moral + has moral consequences: $\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_2 \rightarrow$ encourages imitation of deity man - to forgive (absurdly!) his fellow man. γ_1 is psychologically based - since guilt + personal responsibility. γ_1 is universal, ~~but~~ cognitive, existential.

According to R.M. (in Ap. 1A), γ_1 is striving for god as He is beyond personality: for γ_1 who is above γ_2 and γ_3 . This makes sense, & γ_1 is, in part of man, also beyond personality his psychobiological meanings. γ_1 is a rapprochement w. divine personality, w. γ_2 and γ_3 thru self-transcendence. Thus, acc. R.M., γ_1 is best achieved thru study of Torah ($\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_1$), whereas γ_2 - thru Mitzvot, specifying: $\gamma_2 \rightarrow \gamma_2 = \gamma_1$; $\gamma_3 \rightarrow \gamma_3$.

Nw, both forms of T are present in RH-YK person, but differing emphases. RH speaks not of sin per se, but of self - and, in male, it is God ($\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_1$).
 $\gamma_2 = \gamma_1 \cdot YK$ is sin-involvement, hence γ_1 .
 Thus = $\gamma_1 \cdot YK$ is sin-involvement, hence γ_1 .
 From γ_1 's point of view, $\gamma_2 > \gamma_1$; it is more selfless.
 hence progression in Torah is from γ_1 to γ_2 .
 But from man's p.v., γ_1 is harder, more demanding, tragic.
Because it involves personality + consciousness of failure. So,
 it's more difficult. \therefore progression holding is RH \rightarrow YK
 $\gamma_1 \rightarrow \gamma_2$.