

J.L.C. Connections

The Jewish Learning Connection's Weekly Newsletter



Parshas Beha'aloscha
June 5, 2026 / 20 Sivan 5786
Volume 31, Issue 32
Candlelighting: 8:39 pm

Waxman Torah Center · 2195 S. Green Road · University Heights, OH 44121 · (216) 691-3837 · www.clevelandjlc.com

Friday, June 5

7:05pm Early Mincha / Maariv
8:39pm Candlelighting
8:40pm Mincha / Maariv

Shabbos, June 6

8:45am Shacharis
Kiddush is available for sponsorship
7:30pm Pirke Avos
8:30pm Mincha / Shalosh Seudos
9:48pm Maariv

Sunday, June 7

9:15am *Parsha Class*
(R. Nisenbaum)
10:00am "The 613 Mitzvos"
(R. Stoll)

Monday, June 8

8:00pm A Taste of Mussar and
Chassidus – Novaradok
(R. Nisenbaum)

Tuesday, June 9

8:00pm Tanna d'vei Eliyahu
(R. Stoll)

Wednesday, June 10

8:00pm Nach Still Speaks –
MISHLEI (R. Stoll)

Thursday, June 11

8:00pm Sefer HaChinuch: R. Stoll
10:15pm Parsha Class
(R. Nisenbaum)

Torah Podcast

Listen to Rabbi Nisenbaum's
"Torah Podcast" at Spotify, Apple
Podcasts, iHeartRadio, and more,
or download at
www.maverickpodcasting.com

Weekday Minyanim

7:00am Shacharis (M-F)
8:00am Shacharis (Sun)
10:00pm Maariv (Sun-Th)

Class Connection

R. Nisenbaum:
425-436-6200 #352171

"The Torah Podcast" weekly
at all podcast locations

R. Stoll:
Zoom: 876-619-3551
Audio: 669-900-9128

Parsha: Beha'aloscha

Ahron felt remiss that he did not take part in the dedication ceremony of the Tabernacle. G-d reassured him that he would be given the mitzvah of kindling the menorah in the Tabernacle instead. This was considered to be a greater merit, since it was not merely a one-time mitzvah, but rather a mitzvah that was fulfilled each day.

Ramban adds that Ahron's merit was passed on to his descendants too. Many years later, when the Greeks desecrated the Second Temple, it was the descendants of Ahron, the Maccabees, who fought the war victoriously. There, too, they were rewarded with the merit of re-kindling the menorah. Commemorative of Ahron's desire, we continue to kindle the menorah each year during Chanukah.

Another incident is recorded about people who felt remiss about missing a mitzvah. There were some individuals who were unable to bring the Passover offering the year after the Exodus because they had come in contact with a human corpse. Some opinions say they were the ones who had carried Joseph's bones, and others say they were the ones who had buried Ahron's sons. They came to Moshe and Ahron and complained that they too wanted to have a part in the Passover offering. Although they knew that being impure, they could not have brought the Passover sacrifice, they wanted another chance. Moshe brought their complaint before G-d, and G-d responded with the mitzvah of *Pesach Sheni*.

If a person could not bring the offering on the fourteenth day of Nissan, the eve of Passover, he

would have a second opportunity to bring it on the fourteenth day of Iyar, the following month. This day is not considered a holiday, and the prohibition against having leavening in the house does not apply.

However, the sacrifice itself was eaten together with matzo and bitter herbs, like the regular Passover

offering. The other laws concerning the sacrifice, i.e. the obligation to finish it before the next morning, and the prohibition against breaking any of the animal's bones, were also applicable.

These occurrences teach us that if a person truly

wants to fulfill mitzvahs, he will be granted ample opportunities.

Another incident involves Miriam, Moshe's sister. Although celibacy is not condoned by Jewish law, Moshe was instructed to separate from his wife in order to be available to communicate with G-d at every moment. Miriam misunderstood Moshe's behavior and mentioned it somewhat disparagingly to Ahron. She assumed that since she and Ahron were also prophets, they did not have to separate from their spouses, Moshe did not have to either. G-d reprimanded her and explained that Moshe was different than all other prophets. Miriam was punished with leprosy and had to be isolated outside of the camp for a week. Righteous as she was, and though her intentions were not to hurt Moshe, she was punished severely because of the severity of *lashon hora*, evil speech.

Mazel Tov

Murry and Rus Chaya Richelson
upon the birth of a granddaughter

Moshe and Leah Kupfer upon the
bar mitzvah of their son.

Insights: Beha'aloscha

Moshe heard the nation crying to their families (Num 11:10) The Gemara explains that they were crying that they had now been prohibited from certain relationships. The Mesilas Chaim asks where do we see that they complained about relationships? The Torah says they complained about missing vegetables from Egypt! He relates a story of a man who was seen crying bitterly at a funeral. A man asked the person if he was a relative of the deceased. The man said he was not. He was then asked if he was a close friend, and again the man replied in the negative. adding that he did not even know the deceased at all. "Then why are you crying?" asked the neighbor. "Well, I just lost a large sum of money. I was embarrassed to cry in the street so I came in here to cry where he would not attract attention." The nation was embarrassed to admit why they were crying, so they cried instead about onions and leeks, but G-d understood the real reason for their crying.

Did You Know?

Eating red meat is considered to be a source of joy to a person, and thus it may not be eaten in times of sorrow. During the nine days before Tisha B'Av, no meat may be eaten. Likewise, after a close relative's death, during the period of aninus, one may not eat meat, until after the burial. This prohibition applies to fowl as well. During the shiva, however, meat may be eaten. On Shabbos, it is proper to eat meat to enjoy the Shabbos, although it is not required. On Yom Tov there is a mitzvah to eat meat, although the obligation to do so only applies to sacrificial meat in the time when the Temple stood in Jerusalem.

Thought for the Week: Always suspect a non-conformist who hasn't shown you that he knows what conformism is. (*A Candle By Day*)