

# J.L.C. Connections

The Jewish Learning Connection's Weekly Newsletter



Parshas Tzav

March 31, 2023 / 9 Nissan 5783

Volume 28, Issue 24

Candlelighting: 7:32 pm

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

## Friday, March 31

7:33pm Candlelighting  
7:35pm Mincha / Maariv

## Shabbos, April 1

8:45am Shacharis  
*Kiddush is sponsored by Murray Richelson on the occasion of his brother Shmuel's yahrzeit.*

6:25pm SHABBOS HAGADOL  
SPEECH

7:25pm Mincha / Shalosh Seudos /  
Maariv

## Sunday, April 2

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

## Monday, April 3

8:00pm Monday class will resume  
April 17<sup>th</sup>

## Tuesday, April 4 to Thursday, April 13

See the full  
Pesach schedule

## Torah Podcast

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

New episodes twice a week!

## 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: Tzav

One of the kohain's jobs in the Mishkan was to separate a heap of ashes each morning from the remains of the previous day's offerings. This was deposited on the floor near the altar. When the ashes would pile up, the kohain would don special clothes and remove the ashes outside of the camp. The removal of ashes did not have to be done every day.

Although this cleanup had to be done anyway, the Torah gives it the status of the actual service itself. The service was not considered to be complete until everything was cleaned up, and only the kohain was allowed to do this cleanup. The intention of this was to teach that one should never feel that a mitzvah is beneath his dignity, even if it does not seem very dignified.

The kohanim were also obligated to make sure the altar had enough wood to remain burning at all times. The fire represented the Torah and its indestructibility throughout time. Indeed, the altar's fire burned throughout the existence of the Mishkan.

The Torah also explains who was allowed to eat the different sacrifices. Parts of each sacrifice, most significantly the blood and certain fats, were burnt on the altar. It is interesting to note that these parts could not be eaten anyway, so no

part of the animal was being "wasted" by offering the sacrifice. Certain sacrifices, however, such as the *olah*, or burnt offering, were completely consumed on the altar (except for the skin, which was given to the kohain as payment).

Parts of other sacrifices, such as the sin offering, the guilt offering, and the meal offerings, could only be eaten by the kohanim and only in the Temple area. Aside from being payment to the kohain for his service in the Temple, this eating would also serve as atonement for the person bringing the sacrifice.

Other sacrifices, such as the peace offering, and the thanksgiving offering, which included forty loaves of bread, were also eaten by the family and friends of the person

bringing the sacrifice, although the kohain got his share from them, too. These could be eaten anywhere in Jerusalem, by people who were ritually pure.

The latter part of the portion discusses the ceremony of inaugurating the family of kohanim for their service. The ceremony, which involved special sacrifices, immersions in the mikveh, and the anointing of Ahron and his sons, would take place over the seven days prior to the dedication of the Tabernacle. The final inauguration of the Tabernacle took place on the first day of Nissan.

### Sell! Sell!

Chametz may be sold through  
R. Nisenbaum.

### Buy! Buy!

Or to purchase  
R. Nisenbaum's Haggadah

Call 216-659-1118

### Mazel Tov!

To the Firestone Family upon  
the marriage of Adina

## Insights: Tzav

### Ahron and his sons did whatever Hashem commanded him (Lev 8:36)

Rashi adds that the Torah praises Ahron that they did not turn to the left or the right. The Chasam Sofer once asked a person to lead the davening. The man shrugged his shoulders as if to say that he was not qualified to lead. The Chasam Sofer saw that the man's humility was not genuine, and he said, "Rashi says that Ahron and his sons did not turn to the left or to the right. This means that they did not shrug their shoulders any which way, but they immediately did what he was asked. Excessive humility may actually stem from arrogance."

## Did You Know?

The mitzvah of marror may be fulfilled with a few types of vegetables. The preferred vegetable is Romaine lettuce. Because it is often infested with insects, however, it must be washed, and each leaf checked carefully. If possible, it should first be soaked in warm water, but not in salt water, as that could be considered pickled, and would disqualify the vegetables from being used. Some suggest just discarding the leaves and using only the stalks, since these can be washed more easily. Grated horseradish may also be used, but again, it must be raw and not prepared horseradish. It is permissible to allow the grated horseradish to stand a while, thus softening the sharpness.

**Thought for the Week: We must remember to restore what we have torn down to build up our self-esteem.** (A Candle By Day)