

# J.L.C. Connections

The Jewish Learning Connection's Weekly Newsletter



Parsha Vayikra / Zachor  
March 22, 2024 / 12 Adar II 5784  
Volume 29, Issue 24  
Candlelighting: 7:23 pm

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

## Friday, March 22

7:23pm Candlelighting  
7:25pm Mincha / Maariv

## Shabbos, March 23

8:45am Shacharis  
*Kiddush is sponsored.*  
6:45pm Laws of Purim  
7:15pm Mincha / Shalosh Seudos  
8:33pm Maariv  
9:15pm Megilla

## Sunday, March 24 Purim

8:55am Megilla  
4:00pm Mincha  
6:00pm JLC Seudah  
@ YDT Boys Building  
1508 Warrensville

## Monday, March 25

8:00pm Developing a Jewish  
Personality – Humility

## Tuesday, March 26

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

## Wednesday, March 27

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

## Thursday, March 28

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

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: Vayikra

Sacrifice played an important role in the times of the Temple. Offering an animal to G-d—whether it is completely burnt, or only partially burnt and partially eaten—had a powerful impact on an individual, and it assisted in his developing a personal relationship with G-d. Some of the commentaries explain that when a person sacrifices an animal as atonement for a sin, he imagines that the animal is being put to death in his stead. This leads to remorse, which brings atonement. Not all sacrifices offered involved animals. Bird offerings were also brought, as well as meal offerings too.

Some of the animal sacrifices were brought to atone for different sins; i.e. the *asham*, or guilt offering, for certain sins such as stealing and then swearing falsely; the *olah*, which was totally burnt on the altar, atoned for the transgression of positive commandments; and the *chattas*, the sin offering, for accidentally transgressing sins which carried the penalty of *kares*, or spiritual death. The peace offering, the *shelamim*, an optional offering, brought out of a sense of good will towards G-d. The *tamid*, a

communal sacrifice, was brought twice each day, once in the morning and once in the evening. Other sacrifices such as the holiday sacrifices were brought on specific occasions.

Although the sacrifices were necessary for the atonement of sin, they were by no means central to atonement. We therefore find that even after the Temple was destroyed and sacrifices were no longer brought, atonement could still be achieved through *Teshuva*, or repentance, and prayer, since these also humble a person before G-d. The Talmud also says that one's dining room table also constitutes an altar. Hosting poor guests at one's meals, as well as behaving in a proper manner, can serve as atonement for one's sins.

However, after all the interpretations of sacrifice, Maimonides concludes that the real meaning behind sacrifice remains a *chok*, a statute beyond human comprehension. Whether the modern mind can appreciate it or not, the sacrificial order is the will of the Creator. For this reason we pray daily for the Messianic Age when the sacrificial order will again be restored as a part of the Temple service.

### Kiddush Sponsored

by the Simon Family in  
commemoration of the first  
Yahrtzeit of Tamar, Shevach  
and Teddy Boyer

### Matanos L'evyonim

Can be given through  
R. Nisenbaum.  
Call 216-659-1118

## Insights: Vayikra

.....it should be a sweet-smelling offering before G-d. The Torah requires salt on the sacrifices, but honey may not be added. What is the difference? The commentators explain that honey adds its own taste to the food, whereas salt brings out the flavor already in the food. That is the proper method in teaching children as well. The teacher must not strive to be a cookie-cutter, placing all his students in a single mold. Rather he must try to develop each student's own talents. The Alter of Slabodka was known to hone in on each of his students' strengths and help them develop their own uniqueness. He once lamented, "What is the greatness in producing Cossacks with no minds of their own?"

## Did You Know?

A person must give at least two types of food or drink to a friend on Purim to fulfill the mitzvah of *mishloch manos*. The food should be a respectable quantity, and according to the standards of the sender and recipient. One should send a nicer package to a wealthy person than to someone of modest means, and a wealthy person should send a nicer package than a person of more modest means. The recipient must know who is sending the food package, since its purpose is to strengthen friendship. If the recipient is not home, it may be given to another family member, but the recipient must receive it on Purim.

**Thought for the Week: We make-believe and believe it.** (A Candle By Day)