## Tefilla Notebook

11-12 Iyyar • Acharei-Mot Kedoshim

April 23-24, 2021

Steven Dorfman, President

Rabbi Pini Dunner, Senior Rabbi

Nati Bar-Am, Chazan

#### SHABBAT SCHEDULE

FRIDAY APRIL 23RD

**CANDLELIGHTING 7:12pm** 

FRIDAY NIGHT SERVICES 6:30pm

SATURDAY, APRIL 24TH

GEMARA SHIUR: 8:30AM

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SHACHARIT 9:15AM

**MORNING SERVICES 9:30AM** 

MINCHA 7:25pm

SHABBAT ENDS 8:17pm

#### WEEKDAY DAVENING TIMES

Sunday

8:00am & 7:25pm

Mon-Thu

7:00am & 7:25pm

Thank you to

## Mark & Amy Kestenbaum

for sponsoring the kiddush to-go in memory of Mark's father,

Emil Kestenbaum, Menachem Mendel ben Mordechai Gimpel

**z"I**, whose yahrtzeit is on 15 lyyar.

#### MAZEL TOV

Mazel Tov to

Harry Finkel and
Shirley Aizenstein on
a new great-grandson,
born to Talia and Eli
Weintrob.

Mazal Tov to
grandparents Bracha
Frieda & Nachum
Kurnick and Dovid &
Devorah Weintrob.

#### D'var Torah from Rabbi Lord Jonathan Sacks Z"L

The strangest element of the Temple service on Yom Kippur – set out in Acharei Mot (Lev. 16: 7-22) – was the ritual of the two goats, one offered as a sacrifice, the other sent away into the desert: "to Azazel." They were brought before the High Priest, to all intents and purposes indistinguishable from one another. Lots were drawn, one bearing the words "to God," the other

"to Azazel." The "to God" one was offered as a sacrifice. The "to Azazel" one was used for a confession by the high priest, for the sins of the entire nation, and it was then taken away into the desert outside Jerusalem, where it plunged to its death. Tradition tells us that a red thread would be attached to its horns, half of which was removed before the animal was sent away. If the rite had been effective, the red thread would turn to white.

Sin and guilt offerings were common in ancient Israel, but this ceremony was unique. Normally confession was made over the animal to be offered as a sacrifice. In this case confession was made over the goat not offered as a sacrifice. Why the division of the offering into two? Why two identical animals whose fate, so different, was decided by the drawing of a lot? And who or what was Azazel?

The word Azazel does not appear anywhere else in Scripture, and a number of theories emerged as to its meaning. According to the sages and Rashi it meant "a steep, rocky or hard place" – in other words a description of its destination. According to Ibn Ezra and Nahmanides, Azazel was the name of a spirit or demon – one of the fallen angels referred to in Genesis (6:2). The third interpretation is that the word simply means "the goat [ez] that was sent away [azal]."

But Maimonides offers the most compelling explanation. He says that the ritual was intended as a symbolic drama: "There is no doubt that sins cannot be carried like a burden, and taken off the shoulder of one being to be laid on that of another being. But these ceremonies are of a symbolic character, and serve to impress men with a certain idea, and to induce them to repent; as if to say, we have freed ourselves of our previous deeds, have cast them behind our backs, and removed them from us as far as possible" (Guide for the Perplexed, Ill:46). This makes sense, but the question remains. Why was this ritual different from all other sin or guilt offerings? Why two goats rather than one?

The simplest answer is that the High Priest's service on Yom Kippur was intended to achieve something other and more than ordinary sacrifices occasioned by sin. The Torah specifies two objectives, not one: "On this day atonement will be made for you, to cleanse you. Then, before God, you will be clean from all your sins" (Lev. 16: 30). Normally all that was aimed at was atonement – "kapparah". On Yom Kippur something else was aimed at: cleansing and purification – "taharah". Atonement is for acts. Purification is for people. Sins leave stains on the character of those who commit them, and these need to be cleansed before we can undergo catharsis and begin anew.

Clearly, the scapegoat ritual is psychological. A moral stain is not something physical. It exists in the mind, the emotions, the soul. It is hard to rid oneself of the feeling of defilement when you have committed a wrong, even when you know it has been forgiven. Some symbolic action seems necessary. The survival of such rites as Tashlich and Kapparot on Rosh Hashana and before Yom Kippur – the first involving crumbs, the second a live chicken – is evidence of this. Both practices were criticized by leading halakhic authorities, yet both survived for the reason Maimonides gives. It is easier to feel that defilement has gone if we have had some visible representation of its departure. We feel cleansed once we see it go somewhere, carried by something. This may not be rational, but then neither are we, much of the time.

That is the simplest explanation. The sacrificed goat represented kapparah, atonement. The goat sent away symbolized taharah, cleansing of the moral stain. But perhaps there is something more, and more fundamental, to the symbolism of the two goats.

The birth of monotheism changed the way people viewed the world. In polytheism, the elements, each of which is a different god with a different personality, clash. In monotheism, all tension – between justice and mercy, retribution and forgiveness – is located within the mind of the One God. The sages often dramatized this, in Midrash, as a dialogue between the Attribute of Justice [middat ha-din] and the Attribute of Compassion [middat rachamim]. With this single shift, external conflict between two separate forces is reconceptualized as internal, psychological conflict between two moral attributes.

This idea led to a reframing of the human situation. Monotheism relocates conflict from 'out there' to 'in here', transferring it from an objective fact about the world to an internal contest within the mind. This flows from our belief in God, but it changes our view of the soul, the self, the human personality.

In most cultures, the moral life is fraught with the danger of denial of responsibility. "It wasn't me. Or if it was, I didn't mean it. Or I had no choice." The supreme expression of the opposite, the ethic of responsibility, is the act of confession. "It was me, and I offer no excuses, merely admission, remorse, and a determination to change." That in essence is what the High Priest did on behalf of the whole nation, and what we now do as individuals and communities, on Yom Kippur.

Perhaps, then, the significance of the two goats, identical in appearance yet opposite in fate, is simply this: that they are both us. The Yom Kippur ritual dramatized the fact that we have within us two inclinations, one good, and one bad. The two goats are both us. One we offer to God. But the other we disown. We let it go into the wilderness where it belongs and where it will meet a violent death.

Monotheism created a new depth of human self-understanding. We have within us both good and evil. We can face our faults because God forgives, but God only forgives when we face our faults. The duality of our nature is symbolized by the two identical goats with opposite fates: a vivid visual display of the nature of the moral life.



We see cheesecake in your future!

Mark your calendar!

Shavuot Classes at YINBH

Sunday, May 16th classes beginning at 9:30am

A Dessert Bar will be available between classes!

Visit beverlyhillssynagogue.org for details & registration

Save the date!

Thursday, June 17th

6:00pm to 8:00pm

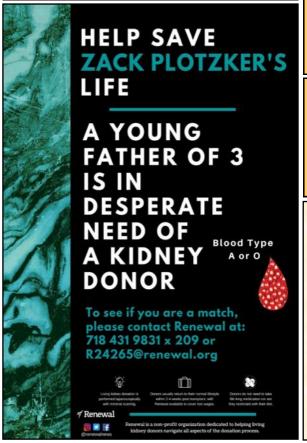
YINBH's Gala Banquet

This year's Gala will honor Rabbi Dunner & our Chazzan Nati

The Gala will be virtual & in person!

Additional details coming soon!

Shabbat Shalom,
Cecile & Ruthie
Sisterhood Co-Presidents



## YAHRTZEITS

#### Jacob Samuel

Yaakov ben Moshe z"l Father of **Joseph Samuel** 

Yahrtzeit - 13 Iyar

#### Alan Kaplan

Yechezkel Yosef ben Mordechai HaCohen z"l Grandfather of

**Madeline Kramer** 

Yahrtzeit - 13 Iyar

#### Kitty Elsie Finkelstein

Esther Rachael bat Avraham Yaakov a"h Mother of

**Sharon Weiner** 

Yahrtzeit - 13 Ivar

#### Jan Czuker

Yosef ben Menachem Mendel z"l Husband of

Susanne Czuker

Father of

Mark Zucker

Yahrtzeit - 14 Iyar

#### **Emil Kestenbaum**

Menachem Mendel ben Mordechai Gimpel z"l Father of

Mark Kestenbaum

Yahrtzeit - 15 Iyar

#### Laszlo Weiss

Shmuel ben Yosef Ha Levi z"l Father of

• E: 1

Suzi Fischmann

Yahrtzeit - 17 Iyar



Laurie Spencer Elana Zeligman Molly Boyer Noah Swartz Uri Dunner

#### PAUL FEDER Z"L GEMARA SHIUR

לע"נ פנחס אליהו בן שמשון הלוי Join Rabbi Dunner for his Gemara shiur on Shabbat mornings 45 minutes before Shacharit.



310-499-3407

A MESSAGE FROM THE HIRT FAMILY

Our many thanks to all who participated in sponsoring a meal for us during our shiva. We greatly appreciate the warm notes of sympathy and to those who came and offered us condolences. Sam loved all of you and had many wonderful memories of being an active participant in the formation of the shul.

The Hirt Family

That was one of his many accomplishments.







MIZRACHI PRESENTS

# Two Virtual Tours for Lag BaOmer with Nachliel Selavan

SCREENING EXCLUSIVELY ON ( mizrachi.tv



The Path of the Sword: **Bar Kochba and Modern Zionism** 

The Path of the Spirit: **Bar Yochai and Lag BaOmer** 

VIEW ON DEMAND AT MIZRACHI.TV FROM APRIL 29, 2021

YINBH BEVERLY HILLS SYNAGOGUE PRESENTS

# YINBH GALA BANQUET

A COMMUNITY CELEBRATION

marking the full re-opening of our synagogue and the resilience of our community over the past year

**THURSDAY, JUNE 17** 

# HONORING



### **IN PERSON & VIRTUAL**

PRIVATE HOME IN BEVERLY HILLS ADDRESS PROVIDED UPON RSVP

www.bhsbanquet.com