

TRADITIONAL CONGREGATION

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Affiliated with the Union for Traditional Judaism
Rabbi Seth D Gordon





April 11-12, 2025

יד ניסן תשפ"ה

Candle Lighting 7:16 PM

Shabbat Hagadol

שבת הגדול

Parashat Tzav צו – Leviticus 6:1-8:36

Stone - p 568 Hertz - p 429 Etz Hayim—p 613

Haftarah - Malachi 3:4-24

Stone - p 1220 Hertz - p 1005 Etz Hayim - p 1296

Kiddush following services is sponsored by the congregation

First **seder** after 8:06 PM

Sunday, April 13, **Pesach** Day 1: **Shacharit** 9:30 AM followed by **kiddush** Second **sede**r after 8:07 PM

Monday, April 14, **Pesach** Day 2: **Shacharit** 9:30 AM followed by **kiddush**

TRADITIONAL CONGREGATION

Rabbi Seth D Gordon - Rabbi.Gordon@yahoo.com Marian S. Gordon, Executive Director - traditionalcong@gmail.com

WEEKDAY AND SHABBAT SERVICES

Sunday - 8:30 AM Tuesday - 6:30 PM **Shabbat** - 9:30 AM

Board of Directors:

Governance Committee:
Florence Schachter, Chair
Marty Levy, Vice-Chair
Ken Bohm, Ellis Frohman, Ron Green, Dina Rinder

Ellis Frohman, Financial Vice President
Mark Weinstein, Ritual Vice President
Marty Levy/Mindy Strauss, Education Co-Vice Presidents
Dina Rinder, Membership Vice President
Steven Puro, Administration Vice President
Chris Brown/Justin Zeid, Building & Grounds Co-Vice Presidents
Ron Green, Fundraising Vice President
Barbara Levin, Treasurer
Mimi Levy, Secretary

Past Presidents: Kenneth H. Bohm, Phil Brick

Members at Large:
Maureen Brodsky
Stanley Estrin
Bill Gold
Gary Golden
Stan Greenberg
Jack Heller
Sid Levin
Ari Levy
Carol Max
Florence Schachter

We welcome new members!

If you or someone you know would like to receive membership information, please contact our office at 314-576-5230 or traditionalcong@gmail.com

On This Week's Torah Portion - Tzav

The idea of reading the haftarah – connecting a passage from the prophetic literature to read alongside the Torah portion of the week – is an ancient one, dating back at least 2000 years. Scholars are not sure when, where, and why it was instituted. Some say that it began when Antiochus IV's attempt to eliminate Jewish practice in the 2^{nd} century BCE sparked the revolt we celebrate on Chanukah. At that time, so the tradition goes, public reading from the Torah was forbidden. So the Sages ruled that we should read a prophetic passage whose theme would remind people of the subject of the weekly Torah portion.

Another view is that it began in protest of the Samaritans, and later the Sadducees, who denied the authority of all the prophetic books except the book of Joshua.

Often the connection between the parsha and the haftarah is straightforward and obvious. Sometimes, though, the choice of prophetic passage is instructive, teaching us something deeper about what the Sages understood as the key message of the parsha.

But there are some haftarot that are so strange that they deserve to be called paradoxical, since their message seems to challenge rather than reinforce that of the parsha. Our parsha is a good example of this. Tzav is focused on the various kinds of sacrifices. Then comes the haftarah, with Yirmiyahu's almost incomprehensible remark:

"For when I brought your ancestors out of Egypt and spoke to them, I did not give them commands about burnt offerings and sacrifices, but I gave them this command: Obey Me, and I will be your God and you will be My people. Walk in obedience to all I command you, that it may go well with you." Yirmiyahu 7:22-23

This seems to suggest that sacrifices were not part of God's original intention for the Israelites. In fact, it seems to minimise the importance of the very substance of the parsha. What does it mean?

The simplest interpretation is that it means "I did not only give them commands about burnt offerings and sacrifices." Perhaps God is saying, yes I commanded these, but they were not the whole of the law, nor were they even its primary purpose.

A second interpretation is the famously controversial view of Rambam that the sacrifices were not what God would have wanted in an ideal world. What He wanted was avodah: He wanted the Israelites to worship Him through tefillah. But they, accustomed to religious practices in the ancient world, could not yet conceive of avodah shebalev, the "service of the heart," namely prayer. They were accustomed to the way things were done in Egypt (and virtually everywhere else at that time), where worship meant sacrifice. On this reading, Yirmiyahu meant that from a Divine perspective sacrifices were bedi'avad not lechatchilah, meaning, an afterthe-fact concession, second-best, not ideal or something desired at the outset.

A third interpretation is that the entire sequence of events from <u>Shemot 25</u> to <u>Vayikra 25</u> was a response to the episode of the Golden Calf. This mistake, I believe, represented a passionate need on the part of the people to have God close not distant, in the camp not at the top of the mountain, accessible to everyone not just Moses, and on a daily basis not just at rare moments of miracle.

This is what the Mishkan, with all its service and its sacrifices, represented. It was the home of the Shechinah, the Divine Presence, from the same root as sh-ch-n, "neighbour." Every sacrifice – in Hebrew korban, meaning "that which is brought near" – was an act of coming close. So in the Mishkan, God came close to the people, and in bringing sacrifices, the people came close to God.

The Torah contains the details of how to do this, but only the haftarah tells us why – to help us stay connected to God and remind us to walk in His way.

Shabbat shalom, Rabbi Lord Jonathan Sacks zt"l

PESACH SAMEACH!

CELEBRATE PESACH WITH TRADITIONAL CONGREGATION

Fast of the First-Born

Thursday, April 10, 7:30 AM on Zoom Link to join: <u>bit.ly/4iILQ2w</u> Meeting ID: 875 6490 9491 Passcode: 936880

Opening Days:

Shabbat, April 12

Shacharit 9:30 AM

Kiddush following

services

Motzei Shabbat Candles 8:06 PM First Seder

Sunday, April 13 - Day 1

Shacharit 9:30 AM Kiddush following services

Candles 8:07 PM Second *seder* Monday, April 14 - Day 2

Shacharit 9:30 AM
Kiddush following services

Concluding Days:

Shabbat, April 19 - Day 7
Shacharit 9:30 AM
Chanting of Shir ha-Shirim
Kiddush following services

Candles 8:23 PM

Sunday, April 20 - Day 8

Shacharit 9:30 AM

Yizkor Memorial Service

Kiddush following services

Chametz may be eaten after 8:20 PM







PRAYER

Each day is a lifetime in miniature.
To awaken each morning is to be born again, to fall asleep at night is to die to the day.

In between waking and sleeping are the golden hours of the day.

What we cannot do for a lifetime we can do for a daytime.

"Anyone," wrote Robert Louis Stevenson, "can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly, purely, till the sun goes down."

Anyone can hold his/her temper for a day and guard the words s/he speaks.

Anyone can carry his/her burden heroically for one day.

Anyone can strive to be happy for a day and to spread happiness around.

Anyone can radiate love for a day.

Anyone can rise above fear for a day and meet each situation with courage.

Anyone can be kind and thoughtful and considerate for a day.

Anyone can endeavor to learn something new each day and mark some growth.

When we fail and fall short, let us forgive ourselves and consider the words of Emerson:

"Finish every day and be done with it. Tomorrow is a new day; you will begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be cumbered by your old nonsense."

Let us live a day at a time and remember that tomorrow is another day.

Wilfred A. Peterson

THOUGHT FOR THE MOMENT OF SILENCE

There are no menial jobs; anything that needs to be done is important. **Cheryl Jinx Haas**