ויקרא, ויקרא

ויקר:

and, when he והוא־יַרע 1) knoweth (of it), be guilty ואָשַם in one of these לאַחַת מַאַלֵּה: (things); 5. and it shall be 5 והיה when he shall be ראשם guilty in one of these לאַחָת מַאָּלֶה (things), then he shall confess that wherein he אַשר חָטָא עָלֶיהָ: hath sinned:

Chx 1

האשמות כך מפורש בספרי (נשא ב) ושם דרשו ואשמה הנפש ההיא והתודו בנין אב לכל המתים שיטענו וידוי:

4)

2)

 ρ^{ij} אלי הלכות תשובה א:א

כֶּל מִצְּוֹת שֶׁבָּתּוֹרָה בָּין עֲשֶׁה בִּין לֹא תַּעֲשֶׂה אָם עָבֶר אָדָם עַל אַסַת מֵכֶּן בָּין בְּזָדוֹן בֵּין בְּשְׁגֶגָה פְשָּיַעֲשֶׂה הְּשׁוּבָה וְיָשׁוּב מֵחֶטָאוֹ חַיָּב לְהָתְוֹדּוֹת לְפְנֵי הָאֵל בָּרוּךְ הוּא שָׁנֶּאֲמַר (במדבר ה ו) "אִישׁ אוֹ אָשָּה כִּי יַעֲשׂוּ" וְגוֹ' (במדבר ה ז) "וְהַתְּוֹדּוּ אֶת חַטָּאתָם אֲשֶׁר עָשׂוּ" זָה וֹדּוּי דְּבָרִים. וּדּוּי זָה מִצְוַת עְשָׂה. כִּיצֵד מִתְּוַדִּין. אוֹמֵר אָנֶּא הַשֵּׁם חָטָאתִי עָוִיתִי פָּשַׁעְתִּי לְפָנֶיךְ וְעָשִׁיתִי כָּךְ וְכָךְ וַהְרֵי נִחָמְתִּי וּבֹשְׁתִּי בְּמִעְשִׁי וּלְעוֹלָם אֵינִי חוֹזַר לְדָבָר זָה. וְזֶהוּ עָקְרוֹ שֶׁל וִדּוּי. וְכָל הַמַּרְבָּה לְהָתְוֹדּוֹת וּמִאָּרִיךְ בְּעָרָיִן זָה הָרִי זָה מְשָׁבָּח. וְכִן בַּעֲלִי חַטָּאוֹת וַאְשָׁמוֹת בְּעֵת שָׁמְּבִיאִין קַרְבְּנוֹתֵיהָן עַל שִׁגְנָתן אוֹ עַל 1.Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik zt"l drew a comparison to the area of halacha of property law where words that are in one's heart, that is ideas that remain unarticulated, are not words at all and are of no significance ('devarim she'balev ainan devarim', Kiddushin 49b). "Feelings, emotions, thoughts and ideas crystallize only after explicit verbal expression. Man knows and thinks many ideas which he cannot bring to his lips. Man can construct many psychological defenses within himself, refusing to acknowledge harsh reality. Vidui forces man to admit the facts as they really are, to express the painful truth." ('Chumash Mesoras HaRav', Sefer Yayikra, p.23)

Whoever states that Rebbe died shall be impaled with a sword (Ketubot 104a). The stark reality of his death was so painful that one could not bring himself to hear the truth expressed verbally. Man buries the truth as long as the truth is not verbalized. (Ibid. p. 24).

There is another aspect, the Rav suggested, that makes *vidui* so vital to *teshuva*. In a word, it is terribly painful to admit facts as they really are (*On Repentance*, p. 95). "To tear down the screen, to put into words what our hearts have already determined" is often agonizing. However it is precisely a "deep cleaning" that is needed in order to come to terms with our faults and transform ourselves. The Rambam in his formulation of the *vidui* adds the striking terms *boshti*, I am embarrassed (*Hilchot Teshuva* 1:1). Feeling that shame and in this context is cathartic and propels us to make lasting change. This is kind if pain is cleansing. There is a sacrifice on the altar; this is a sacrifice which involves breaking of the will "a torturous negation of human nature" (Ibid. 95).

31' 1HU1 G5:

תָּנוּ רַבָּנוְ עֲבִירוֹת שָׁהַתָּוּדָּה עֲלִיהָן יוֹם הֶכָּפּוּרִים זָהְ לֹא יְתָוּדָּה עֲלִיהָן יוֹם הַכְּפּוּרִים אַחָר וְאָם שְׁנָה בְּּהָן צְרִיךְּ לְהַתְּוֹדְוֹת יוֹם הַכִּפּוּרִים אַחַר וְאָם לֹא שָׁנָה בְּּהָן וְחָזֵר וְהַתְּוֹדָה עֲלִיהָן עָלִיהָן עָלִיהָן עָלִיהָן

§ The Sages taught in the *Tosefta*: With regard to transgressions that one confessed on this Yom Kippur, he should not confess them on another Yom Kippur, since he has already been forgiven. But if he repeated those same transgressions during the year, he must confess them again on another Yom Kippur. And if he did not repeat them but did confess them again, about him the verse states: "As a dog that returns to its vomit, so is a fool who repeats his folly" (Proverbs 26:11), since it is inappropriate to go back and mention one's earlier sins.

רבּי אֱליעֶזֶר בָּן יַעָּלְב אוֹמֵר כָּל שָׁכָּן שָׁהוּא מְשׁוּבָּח שָׁבָּאֱמֵר כִּי פְשָׁעִי אָנִי אַדְע וְסִפְּאתִי נְגָדִי תַמִּיד אָלָא מָה אָנִי מְקַיֵּים כְּכֶלֶב שָׁב עַל קִיאוֹ וְגוֹ׳ כָּדְרָב הוּנָא דְּאָמֵר רַב הוּנָא כֵּיוָן שָׁעָבָר אָדָם עֲבֵירָה וְשָׁנָה בָּהּ הוּתְּרָה לוֹ הוּתְּרָה לוֹ סְלְקְא דְּעִתָּךְ אָלָא אֵימָא נַעֲשֵׂית לוֹ כָּהִיתַּר

Rabbi Eliezer ben Ya'akov says: If one confesses in subsequent years, all the more so is he praiseworthy, as he remembers his earlier sins and is thereby humbled, as it is stated: "For I know my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me" (Psalms 51:5).

3)

Many times he

would admonish them for the evil they committed, for turning away from the path of righteousness, for not caring for the poor, the orphans, and the widows.

He was fearless, never afraid of the truth, but at the same time he would assure the town's Jews that God is merciful and gracious and never forsakes the sinner. "The Lord, the Lord, is a merciful and gracious God, slow to anger and abounding in kindness and truth, keeping mercy unto the thousandth generation, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin" (Exodus 34:6–7).

The Soloveithich Heritage! Shulamith Meirelman

EIN DORSHIN

CHAPTER TWO

CHAGIGAH

15a⁴

3)

A subsequent incident involving Acher and R' Meir; קָנוּ רַבְּנָן – The Rabbis taught in a Baraisa: AN – מעשה באחר INCIDENT occurred WITH ACHER, שְׁהָיָה רוֹכֵב עֵל הַסּוֹט בְּשַׁבָּת – WHO WAS RIDING ON A HORSE ON THE SABBATH, וחנה רבי מאיר אַחָרָיו לְלְמוֹד תּוֹרָה מְפִיו — AS R' MEIR WAS WALKING BEHIND HIM IN ORDER TO LEARN TORAH FROM HIS MOUTH. אמר לו - At a certain point, [ACHER] SAID TO HIM, – מֵאִיר חֲזוֹר לְאַחֶרֶיךְ "MEIR, GO BACK, ישָׁבֶּבֶר שִׁיעַרְתִּי בְּעַקְבֵי סוּסִי – FOR I HAVE ALREADY CALCULATED THROUGH THE FOOTSTEPS OF MY HORSE that ער כאן תְּחוּכ שָׁבָּת – THE SABBATH BOUNDARY extends UNTIL HERE."(43) אָמֶר לוֹ (R' MEIR) REPLIED TO HIM, אָמֶר לוֹ "YOU TOO, GO BACK TO YOUR earlier Torah observance." – יוור בָּרָ



ַנִּיְעֲבֹר יְהֹנְה וּ עַל־פָּנִיוֹ וַיִּקְרָאׁ יְהֹנְה וְיְהֹנְה אֵל רַחִים וְחַגִּיּן אֶרֶךְ אַפָּיִם וְרַב־חָטֶּר וָאֶמֶת: נֹצֵר חָטֶר לְאֲלָפִים נִשֵּׂא עְוֹן וָפֶשִׁע וחִפֵּאָה וָנַקָה: וְסַלְחָתַּ לַעַוֹנֵנוּ וּלְחַפָּאתֵנוּ

וּנְחַלְתֵּנוּ:

Deuteronomy

נָצָּכִים

4