

ADAR

In a leap year, the *Shulhan Arukh* prescribes, these anniversaries are observed in the month of Adar II. Rabbi Moshe Isserles says they are observed in Adar I (this is also the Habad custom), and *Mishna Brura* teaches that they are observed in both months of Adar.

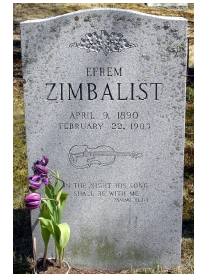
1 Adar

Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Me'ir of Zinkov, son of Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt (1 Adar 5615, 7 February 1855, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. concert violinist and composer Efrem Zimbalist, Sr., grave marker pictured at right. Born in Rostov-on-Don, in 1889, Zimbalist was the son of symphony conductor Aron Zimbalist. A child prodigy, he was first violin in his father's orchestra at the age of nine! At twelve, he entered the Saint Petersburg Conservatory to study under Leopold Auer. He graduated from the Conservatory at eighteen after winning a gold medal and the Rubinstein Prize; by the time he was twenty-one, he was considered one of the world's greatest violinists. Zimbalist settled in the United States in 1913. He retired as a violinist in 1949, but returned in 1952 to give the first performance of the Violin Concerto by Gian Carlo Menotti, which was dedicated to him. He was married to Romanian-born U.S. soprano Alma Gluck; their son, Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., and their granddaughter, Stephanie Zimbalist, both became popular actors. (1 Adar 5745, 22 February 1985)

*You have chosen a Cantor who knows how to pray before the community. I would have preferred a Cantor who knows how to pray before G*d.*

—Yitzhak Me'ir of Zinkov



2 Adar

Hillula of Rabbi Me'ir Paprish, the *Ohr Tzaddikim*, student of Rabbi Ya'akov Tzemah (2 Adar 5422, 21 February 1662)

Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Leib of Premislan. Rabbi Aaron Leib was the son of Rabbi Me'ir (the elder) of Premislan and the father of Rabbi Me'ir (the younger) of Premislan. His father, the elder Rabbi Me'ir, was a student of the Baal Shem Tov's. Rabbi Aaron Leib studied under Rebbe Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov and Rebbe Elimelekh of Lizensk. (2 Adar 5543, 1783; leap year; unsure which Adar)

Hillula of Rebbe Baruch of Gorlitz, whose father was Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Sanz and whose daughter Raizel was the second wife of Rebbe Yehudah Leib of Ger (2 Adar 5666, 27 February 1906; some sources say 1 Adar)

Hillula of Rebbe Israel Alter of Ger, the *Beit Yisrael*, third son and successor of Rebbe Avraham Mordecai, the *Imrei Emet* (2 Adar 5737, 20 February 1977)

Hillula of U.S. entertainer Danny Kaye, born David Daniel Kaminsky, pictured at right, husband of pianist, lyricist, and composer Sylvia Fine (2 Adar 5747, 3 March 1987)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. historian Nahum N. Glatzer, pictured at right. Glatzer was born in Lemberg, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, now Lviv (Lvov), Ukraine. He turned from rabbinic studies to academia under the influence of Franz Rosenzweig, whose disciple he became, earning his PhD from the University of Frankfurt-am-Main in 1931. (2 Adar 5750, 27 February 1990)

Who needs the protection of the Bill of Rights most? The weak, the most vulnerable in society.

—Danny Kaye



3 Adar

Construction of the Second Temple was completed (3 Adar 3413, 347/348 BCE, according to Ezra 6:15) Because of an anomaly in designating dates BCE, there are two possible year designations. Some systems (based on the work of the venerable Bede) do not use zero as a year designation and so number the year preceding 1 CE as 1 BCE. This is customary in retrojecting the Julian calendar. Gregorian calendar dates, influenced by mathematical and scientific convenience, typically include a year numbered zero. Thus, for example, 348 BCE Julian is 347 BCE Gregorian. Either is anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.

4 Adar

Hillula of Talmudic Sage Rav Achai bar Rav Huna (4 Adar 4265, 24 February 505, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Viennese-born Israeli photojournalist David Rubinger. Born in Vienna in 1924, Rubinger, with the help of Youth Aliyah, escaped to Mandatory Palestine via Italy and settled in a Jordan Valley kibbutz. His father had already fled to England, but his mother perished in the Holocaust. After the war, he visited his father in England and learned that he had other relatives in Germany. There, he met his cousin Anni and her mother, who had survived the Holocaust. He offered to marry her in order to secure her emigration to Palestine, but the "marriage of convenience" lasted more than fifty years, ending only with her passing from this life. Rubinger became a professional photojournalist in 1951, becoming the chief Middle East photographer for Time-Life magazines three years later, an association that lasted five decades, as he chronicled the history of Israel. His famous photo of three Israeli paratroopers after the

recapture of the Western Wall in the Six-Day War has become a defining image of the conflict. (4 Adar 5777, 2 March 2017)

5 Adar

Hillula of Rebbe Zev Wolf of Ostracha, grandson of Pinhas of Koretz (5 Adar 5583, 16 February 1823)

Hillula of Rabbi Abraham Landau of Chechanow (5 Adar 5625, 3 March 1865)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Rabbi Mordecai Shlomo Friedman. The youngest son of Rebbe Yitzhak Friedman of Boyan, grandson of Rebbe Avraham Ya'akov of Sadagora, great-grandson of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin, and, through his mother, great-grandson of Rebbe Mordecai of Chernobyl, he came to the United States in 1927, establishing his court on the Lower East Side of New York City to become the Boyaner Rebbe in New York, one of the first Hassidic rebbes in the United States. In 1917, at the beginning of World War I, the Russian army overran Ukraine, destroying, among other places, the Jewish neighborhood of Boiany (known in Yiddish as Boyan). Rebbe Yitzhak and his family fled to Vienna. When the rebbe passed from this world in March 1917, his three eldest sons each established a hassidic court – Menahem Nahum in Chernowitz, Yisrael in Leipzig (and, later, in Tel Aviv), and Avraham Ya'akov in Lemberg. Mordecai Shlomo remained with his mother in Vienna. She passed from this world in 1922, and Mordecai Shlomo, after visiting the United States for eleven months in 1925, accepted, with the encouragement of his brother, Rebbe Menahem Nahum, and his uncle, Rebbe Yisrael of Chortkov, the position of Boyaner Rebbe in New York, leading the Boyaner "colony" that had been established there. (5 Adar 5731, 2 March 1971)

Hillula of U.S. violinist and chemist Leopold Godowsky, Jr.; son of pianist Leopold Godowsky, Sr.; husband of George and Ira Gershwin's younger sister Frances; father of concert pianist Leopold Godowsky III; co-inventor, with Leopold Mannes, of Kodachrome film; recipient of the Edward Longstreth medal in 1940; posthumously inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 2005 (5 Adar 5743, 18 February 1983)

Hillula of U.S. Senator Edward Zorinsky, pictured at right. Zorinsky was elected to the U.S. Senate from Nebraska in 1975. He was the first Jew elected to state-wide office in Nebraska and was the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Nebraska since Edward R. Burke in 1935. (George W. Norris, elected three times as a Republican, was re-elected to a fourth term as an independent and then caucused with the Democrats until he left the Senate in 1943 after being defeated for re-election in 1942.) (5 Adar 5747, 6 March 1987)

Hillula of Gertrude Belle Elion, pictured at right, recipient of the 1988 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, the first woman inducted (1991) into the National Inventors Hall of Fame (5 Adar 5759, 21 February 1999)

Hillula of Tunisian-born Italian Rabbi Achille Shimon Viterbo. Rabbi Viterbo accepted the post of rabbi of the Jewish community of Padova, Italy, in 1955. He was then twenty-five years of age and a student at the Collegio Rabbinico Italiano di Roma, from which he received his rabbinic ordination in 1963. He continued as rabbi of the Padova community until 1999, when he retired and moved to Trieste. After the passing of his wife in 2014, Rabbi Viterbo moved to Jerusalem, where he remained for the balance of his life. (5 Adar 5777, 3 March 2017)

6 Adar

Hillula of Rabbi Zvi Hanoch Levin of Bendin, pictured at near right (6 Adar 5695, 1935; leap year; unsure which Adar)

Hillula of Austrian novelist, playwright, journalist and biographer Stefan Zweig, pictured at far right, who provided the libretto for Richard Strauss' *Die schweigsame Frau* (*The Silent Woman*). Strauss famously defied the Nazis by refusing to permit the removal of Zweig's name from the program for the opera's premiere on 24 June 1935 in Dresden. As a result, Joseph Goebbels refused to attend as planned, and the opera was banned after three performances. (6 Adar 5702, 23 February 1942)

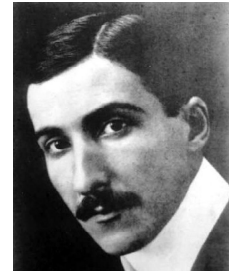
Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Seymour Siegel, pictured at right (6 Adar 5748, 24 February 1988)

Hillula of Austrian-born Chinese educator and journalist Ruth F. Weiss, known in Chinese as Wei Lushi. Weiss was the last surviving European eyewitness to the Chinese Communist Revolution and the beginnings of the People's Republic of China. She went to Shanghai in 1933, one among thousands of European émigrés, includ-



Don't be afraid of hard work. Nothing worthwhile comes easily. Don't let others discourage you or tell you that you can't do it. In my day, I was told women didn't go into chemistry. I saw no reason why we couldn't.
—Gertrude Belle Elion

Every wave, regardless of how high and forceful its crests, must eventually collapse within itself.
—Stefan Zweig



The historic struggle against prejudice faced by Jewish people led to a natural sympathy for any people confronting discrimination.
—Seymour Siegel



ing revolutionaries from the Spanish Civil War, Jews, and other refugees escaping the Nazis. Weiss initially worked as a freelance journalist in Shanghai. Later she became a teacher at the Jewish School in Shanghai, at the School of the Chinese Committee of Intellectual Coöperation, and at the West China Union University. In 1946, she accepted a position at the Radio Division of the United Nations in New York. Returning to China in 1952, she became a lecturer for the *Verlag für fremdsprachige Literatur* (Publishing House for Foreign Literature) in Beijing, a position which she held until 1965. Weiss was one of about one hundred foreign-born residents to receive Chinese citizenship in 1955. In 1983 she was named by the Communist Party of China as one of eleven “foreign experts” who were members of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference. (6 Adar 5766, 6 March 2006)

7 Adar

Traditional birth (7 Adar 2368, 1392/1393 BCE) and hillula (7 Adar 2488, 1272/1273 BCE) of Moses, commemorated by plaque in the U.S. House of Representatives pictured at right. (Talmud, *Sotah* 12b, *Kiddushin* 38a.) Because of an anomaly in designating dates BCE, there are two possible year designations. Some systems, based on the work of the venerable Bede, do not use zero as a year designation and so number the year preceding 1 CE as 1 BCE. This is customary in retrojecting the Julian calendar. Gregorian calendar dates, influenced by mathematical and scientific convenience, typically include a year numbered zero. Thus, for example, 1393 BCE Julian is 1392 BCE Gregorian. Either is anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.

Hillula of Polish-born Rabbi Shlomo Ephraim Lunshitz of Prague, author of *Kli Yakar* (7 Adar 5379, 21 April 1619)

Birth of Rabbi Yehudah Me’ir Shapiro of Lublin, the *Ba’al Daf Yomi* (7 Adar 5647, 3 March 1887)

Hillula of U.S. labor and civil rights lawyer Norman Leonard, pictured at near right (7 Adar 5766, 7 March 2006)



8 Adar

Hillula of Latvian-born Soviet biochemist and physiologist Lina Stern, pictured at far right. Educated in Geneva, she became, in 1918, the first woman awarded professional rank at the University of Geneva. In 1925, she moved to the Soviet Union; four years later, she was named Director of the Institute of Physiology of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1939 she became the first woman to be named a full member of the Academy. In 1943 she won the Stalin Prize; six years later, she was the only member of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee to survive Joseph Stalin’s eradication of the organization. One of her colleagues died in prison; the other thirteen were executed. After Stalin’s death in 1953, she was allowed to return to Moscow, and, from 1954 to 1968, she headed the Department of Physiology at the Biophysics Institute. (8 Adar 5728, 8 March 1968)

Hillula of U.S. actor Leonard Nimoy, pictured at right (8 Adar 5775, 27 February 2015)



9 Adar

Hillula of U.S. gangster Louis “Lepke” Buchalter. Buchalter was the only U.S. mob boss to receive the death penalty for murder. During the 1930s, he headed the Mafia hit squad Murder, Inc., and was the leading labor racketeer in the United States. Born and raised in the Lower East Side of New York City, Buchalter had three brothers. One became a dentist, one a rabbi and college professor, and one a pharmacist. At age twelve, Buchalter lost his father. Soon after, his mother moved to Arizona for health reasons, leaving Buchalter in the care of his sister Sarah. However, Buchalter was beyond her control. He was first arrested for burglary in 1915, at age eighteen; although the charges were dropped, his criminal activity only grew. Living sometimes in New York and sometimes with an uncle in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Buchalter amassed a total of three prison terms, serving a total of fifty-eight months in prison, between 1916 and 1922. He then joined with a childhood friend, Jacob Shapiro, developing a “protection bracket” in the garment industry. Forming an alliance with Tommy Lucchese, a leader of the Lucchese crime family, they controlled the garment district. In the early 1930s, Buchalter created an effective process for performing contract killings for Cosa Nostra mobsters; it had no name, but the press ten years later titled it Murder, Inc. The Cosa Nostra mobsters wanted to insulate themselves from any connection to these murders. Buchalter’s partner, Albert Anastasia, would relay a contract request from the Cosa Nostra to Buchalter. In turn, Buchalter would assign the job to Jewish and Italian street gang members from Brooklyn. In 1935, Buchalter arranged his most significant murder, that of the powerful New York gangster Dutch Schultz. Schultz had proposed to the newly created National Crime Syndicate, a confederation of mobsters, that New York District Attorney Thomas Dewey be murdered. The Syndicate members hated Dewey, but, feeling that his murder would endanger them even more than his prosecutions, they denied Schultz’s request. Enraged, Schultz declared that he would kill Dewey himself and walked out of the meeting. The remaining attendees decided to slay Schultz

instead and assigned the job to Buchalter. On 23 October 1935, Schultz was gunned down in a Newark, New Jersey, tavern. By then, Murder, Inc., had expanded nationwide, with some 250 gunmen in its employ. Buchalter and Shapiro made an estimated \$1,000,000 annually, equivalent to about \$17,000,000 in 2016. On 2 December 1941, Buchalter was convicted of the 1936 murder of Joseph Rosen, a Brooklyn candy store owner, and sentenced to death. Rosen was a former garment industry trucker whose union Buchalter took over in exchange for ownership of the candy store. Rosen had aroused Buchalter's ire by failing to heed warnings to leave town. Although no proof exists that Rosen was cooperating with District Attorney Thomas Dewey, Buchalter believed that he was. In October 1942, the New York State Court of Appeals upheld his conviction by a vote of four to three. Buchalter's attorneys appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which, in 1943, voted seven to zero to affirm his conviction and sentence, and he was eventually moved from Fort Leavenworth Federal Prison to Sing Sing Prison, where he was executed. (9 Adar 5704, 4 March 1944)

10 Adar

Hillula of U.S. Senator Richard L. Neuberger, pictured at right. Neuberger was a journalist (for *The New York Times*) and historian; he was the author of a biography of George W. Norris and histories of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1954, the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Oregon in forty years. A vigorous and outspoken liberal, he served in the Senate until he lost his life to a cerebral hemorrhage at age forty-seven. He was succeeded in the Senate by his wife Maureen. (10 Adar 5720, 9 March 1960)



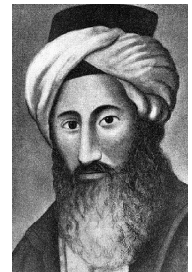
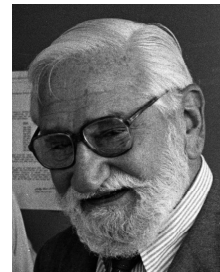
Hillula of U.S. abstract expressionist painter Adolph Gottlieb, self-portrait at right. Gottlieb studied at the Art Students League of New York in 1920 and 1921, and then, after a year and a half in Europe, he returned to New York to study at the Parsons School of Design, Cooper Union, and the Educational Alliance. One of the "first generation" of Abstract Expressionists, he radically changed his approach to painting when he lived in the Arizona desert, outside Tucson, from September 1937 to June 1938. He moved from an expressionist-realist style to an approach that combined elements of surrealism and formalist abstraction, using objects and scenes from the local environment as symbols to remove temporality from his work. In the early 1940s, Gottlieb moved into a style he called "Pictographs." A decade later, he developed a series of "Imaginary Landscapes," then, in the late 1950s, formulated the image that has become known as the "Burst." The "Burst" and "Imaginary Landscape" styles continue to inform his work for the remainder of his career. In 1963, Gottlieb became the first U.S. artist to be awarded the Gran Premio of the São Paulo Bienale. In 1968, the Guggenheim Museum and the Whitney Museum in New York collaborated on a retrospective exhibition of his art that filled both museums, the only time these two major institutions collaborated in a combined exhibition. (10 Adar 5734, 4 March 1974)

The role of artist has always been that of Image-maker. Different times require different images.
—Adolph Gottlieb



Hillula of Hungarian Rabbi Scheiber Sándor, known in the West as Alexander Scheiber. (In Hungarian, the family name precedes the individual name.) Born into a rabbinic family on both his maternal and paternal sides, Scheiber received his rabbinic ordination from the Rabbinic Seminary in Budapest (now the Országos Rabbiképző – Zsidó Egyetem, the Jewish Theological Seminary – University of Jewish Studies, the world's oldest rabbinic seminary still in existence) in 1938. After studies in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, he served as rabbi in Dunaföldvár from 1941 to 1944. In 1945, he accepted a position as a professor at the seminary; from 1950 until his death, he served as its director. In 1949, he also joined the faculty of the University of Szeged, teaching oriental folklore. (10 Adar 5745, 3 March 1985)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. physician Albert Sabin, pictured at near right. Born Albert Saperstein in Bialystok, in the portion of Poland then under Russian rule, he changed his surname when he became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1930. Sabin was the developer of the oral polio vaccine. (10 Adar 5753, 3 March 1993)



11 Adar

Hillula of Jerusalem-born Italian Rabbi Hayyim Yosef David Azulai, the *Hida*, pictured at far right. A student of Rabbis Hayyim ibn Attar and Shalom Sharabi, the *Hida* is often described as the Sephardic equivalent of the Vilna Gaon. He lived in Livorno, Italy, for the last twenty-eight years of his life (11 Adar 5566, 1 March 1806)

Hillula of Rabbi Mordecai Posner of Ursha, brother of Rebbe Schneur Zalman (the "Alter Rebbe") of Lyadi (11 Adar 5583, 10 February 1823, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Yosef Rosen of Rogatchov (11 Adar 5696, 5 March 1936)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. impresario Sol Hurok (born Solomon Israilevich Gurkov), pictured at right. Born in Pogor, near Kharkov, Russia, now Kharkiv, Ukraine, he came to the United States in 1906, at age eighteen, and became a citizen eight years later. He managed many outstanding musical artists, including Marian Anderson, Irina Arkhipova, Vladimir Ashkenazy, Feodor Chaliapin, Van Cliburn, Isadora Duncan, Michel Fokine, Emil Gilels, Horacio Guti rrez, Jerome Hines, Isa Kremer, Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli, David Oistrakh, Anna Pavlova, Jan Peerce, Andres Segovia, Svyatoslav Richter, Mstislav Rostropovich, Arthur Rubinstein, Isaac Stern, Galina Vishnevskaya, and Efrem Zimbalist, Sr. As Marian Anderson's manager, he worked with Walter White of the NAACP and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt to persuade U.S. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to arrange the now-legendary Easter Sunday open-air concert on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial on 9 April 1939. In 1959, after thirty-five years of effort, Hurok brought the Bolshoi Ballet to the United States for an eight week tour. In 1961, he brought Russia's Kirov Academy of Ballet and the Igor Moiseyev Ballet Company to the U.S. In 1962, at the height of the Cuban missile crisis, he once again brought the Bolshoi to the U.S. In 1972, a bomb planted in Hurok's Manhattan office by the Jewish Defense League exploded, killing Iris Kones and injuring several others, including Hurok. After Hurok's passing, a crowd of over 2,000 came to Carnegie Hall for his funeral, at which Marian Anderson delivered the final eulogy. (11 Adar 5734, 5 March 1974)

The sky's the limit if you have a roof over your head.
—Sol Hurok



12 Adar

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Yehudah Yehiel Eichenstein of Safrin, father of Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch of Zhidatchov (12 Adar 5560, 26 February 1800, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Pinhas Hager of Borsha. Rebbe Pinhas was the son of Rebbe Baruch of Seret-Vizhnitz and the grandson of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Vizhnitz. He became Rebbe of Borsha, in the north of Romania, near the Ukrainian border, in 1887, at the age of eighteen. In the chaos of World War I, he fled to Budapest and, after the end of the war, to Sziget. He and his two brothers perished in the Shoah. (12 Adar 5701, 11 March 1941)

Hillula of Moravian-born Israeli painter Anna Ticho, pictured at near right, recipient of the 1970 Yarik Yerushalayim award and the 1980 Israel Prize, known especially for her drawings of the Jerusalem hills (12 Adar 5740, 29 February 1980)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. pianist and composer Leo Ornstein, pictured at far right (12 Adar 5762, 24 February 2002)



13 Adar

Hillula of Yehudah the Hassid, a leader of the Hassidei Ashkenaz and author of *Sefer Hassidim* (13 Adar 4977, 22 February 1217, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources say 8 or 9 Adar, 17 or 18 February)

Hillula of Polish-born Israeli archaeologist Eliezer Sukenik, pictured at far right. It was he who identified the antiquity of the Dead Sea Scrolls. He had been a major advocate for the use of Hebrew in the "War of the Languages." In 1913, the German Jewish aid agency *Deutscher Juden* declared that the official language in the first technical high school established in Palestine would be German. This sparked a public outcry between those who supported the use of German and those (Sukenik among them) who believed that Hebrew should be the language spoken by the Jewish people in their homeland. The issue was not just ideological; until then, Hebrew was primarily a liturgical language and lacked modern technical terms. The decision to use Hebrew spurred the development of Hebrew as a modern language. Sukenik was the father of Israeli archaeologist Yigael Yadin. (13 Adar 5713, 28 February 1953)

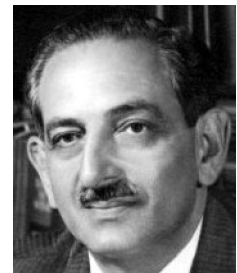


Trouble is part of your life; if you don't share it, you don't give the person who loves you a chance to love you enough.
—Dinah Shore

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Nathan Perilman, senior rabbi at Temple Emanuel, New York, for forty-one years (13 Adar 5751, 27 February 1991)

Hillula of U.S. singer and actress Dinah Shore (born Frances Rose Shore), pictured at near right (13 Adar 5754, 24 February 1994)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Jerome R. Malino, pictured at far right, chaplain at Danbury (Connecticut) Federal Prison, chairman of the Danbury Board of Education, executive board member of the Jewish Peace Fellowship (13 Adar 5762, 25 February 2002)



14 Adar

Hillula of Charles Moses Strauss, first Jewish mayor of Tucson, Arizona; member of the Board of Regents that established the University of Arizona; Arizona State Superintendent of Public Instruction (14 Adar 5652, 13 March 1892)

Hillula of Romanian-born British Sephardic Chief Rabbi Moses Gaster (14 Adar 5699, 5 March 1939)

15 Adar

16 Adar

Hillula of Polish pianist and composer Michel (or Michal) Bergson (or Bergsohn). Bergson, the grandson of Tamarl Bergson, was a promoter of the music of Frédéric Chopin. French philosopher Henri Bergson and Moina Mathers, wife of British occultist Samuel Liddell MacGregor Mathers, were among his children. (15 Adar 5658, 9 March 1898)

Raising children is a creative endeavor, an art rather than a science.

—Bruno Bettelheim



Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. psychologist Bruno Bettelheim, pictured at right. A prisoner in Buchenwald Concentration Camp, Bettelheim was freed from Buchenwald in an amnesty declared for Hitler's birthday on 20 April 1939 and came to New York six months later. (16 Adar 5750, 13 March 1990)

Hillula of Rebbe Pinhas Menahem Alter of Ger, the *P'nei Menahem*, pictured at right, son of Rebbe Avraham Mordecai Alter (the *Imrei Emet*) and brother of Rebbe Yisrael Alter (the *Beit Yisrael*) of Ger and Rebbe Simcha Bunam Alter (the *Lev Simcha*) of Ger (16 Adar 5756, 7 March 1996)



17 Adar

Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Friedman of Boyan. Rebbe Yitzhak was the eldest son of Rebbe Avraham Ya'akov of Sadagora and grandson of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin. He is known by the title of his major writing, the *Pahad Yitzhak*. Upon the death of his father in 1883, upon the passing of his father, Rebbe Yitzhak and his younger brother, Rebbe Yisrael, assumed joint leadership of their father's Hassidim. Although they were content with this arrangement, many of the Hassidim preferred to have one rebbe, and so, in 1887, the brothers agreed to draw lots to determine who would stay in Sadagora and who would move out. The lot fell to Rebbe Yisrael to remain as the second Sadagorer Rebbe, while Rebbe Yitzhak moved to the neighboring town of Boyan and established his court there, becoming the first Boyaner Rebbe. Upon his passing, his four sons and his son-in-law established Boyaner courts, each in a different nation – his eldest son, Menahem Nahum, in Chernowitz; his second son, Yisrael in Leipzig; his third son, Rabbi Avraham Ya'akov, in Lemberg; his fourth son, Mordecai Shlomo, in New York; and his son-in-law, Moshe, in Krakow. After the passing of Rebbe Mordecai Shlomo, the last of Rebbe Yitzhak's immediate successors, in 1971, the dynasty remained leaderless until 1984, when Rebbe Mordecai Shlomo's grandson, Rabbi Nahum Dov Brayer, then twenty-five years of age, became the Boyaner Rebbe and moved the court to Jerusalem. (17 Adar 5677, 11 March 1917)



Hillula of U.S. jazz trumpeter Lew Soloff, pictured at right (17 Adar 5775, 8 March 2015)

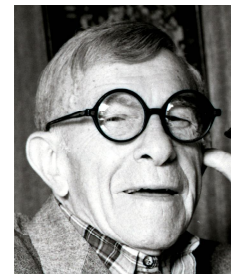
18 Adar

Hillula of U.S. comedian George Burns, born Nathan Birnbaum, pictured at right (18 Adar 5756, 9 March 1996)

I look to the future because that's where I'm going to spend the rest of my life.

—George Burns

Hillula of U.S. physicist and neurobiologist Donald A. Glaser. Glaser received the 1960 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work in inventing the "bubble chamber," a device that enabled scientists to observe what happens to high-energy beams from a subatomic particle accelerator, thus paving the way for many important discoveries. (18 Adar 5773, 28 February 2013)



19 Adar

Hillula of Rebbe David of Dinov, author of *Tzemach David* (19 Adar 5634, 8 March 1874)

Hillula of Hungarian-born British Rabbi Solomon Marcus Schiller-Szinessy. Rabbi Schiller-Szinessy fought in the 1848 Kossuth Revolution in Hungary; it was he who executed the order of General Torök to blow up the bridge at Szeged, by which act the advance of the Austrian army was checked. Wounded and taken prisoner, he was confined in a fortress, from which he managed to escape the night before he was to have been executed. Fleeing to Trieste, he took passage for Ireland and landed at Cork, proceeding thence to Dublin, and subsequently to London. He became the first Jewish Reader in Talmudic and Rabbinic Literature at the University of Cambridge and the first Jew in either Oxford or Cambridge to be placed on the Electoral Roll. (19 Adar 5650, 11 March 1890)

Hillula of Rebbe Me'ir Yehiel Halstock of Ostrovtze, scholar, ascetic, disciple of Rebbe Elimelekh of Grodzisk, and author of *Me'ir Eynei Hachamim* and *Or Torah* (19 Adar 5688, 11 March 1928; some sources say 20 Adar)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. symphony conductor Eugene Ormandy, born Blau Jenő, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, pictured at near right. He was the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra from 1938 to 1980 and recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1970. In 1976 he was named an honorary Knight of the British Empire. (19 Adar 5745, 12 March 1985)



Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Kalish, the Amshinover Rebbe in New York (19 Adar 5753, 12 March 1993)

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Yehoshua Hager, the Vizhnitzer Rebbe in Bnai Brak, pictured at far right, who forbade his followers' living in the West Bank. Rebbe Moshe cited a tale of his grandfather, who, asked whether he would prefer to worship in the small Vizhnitzer synagogue in the town he was visiting or in a much larger prayer hall that could accommodate many more people, opted for the smaller space, declaring, "*Klein und mein.*" Rebbe Moshe, following his grandfather's comment, said that it was better to have less territory under control than more under dispute. He was the father of four daughters and two sons. His sons-in-law were Rebbe David Twersky of Skvira, husband of his daughter Hannah Hayah; Rebbe Yissachar Dov Roke'ah, the Belzer Rebbe in Jerusalem, husband of his daughter Sarah; and Rebbe Aaron Teitelbaum, the Rebbe of the Satmar faction in Kiryas Yoel, husband of his daughter Sosha. His fourth daughter is Hinda Ernster; his sons, Yisrael and Menaḥem Mendel, have struggled over the succession to the Vizhnitz leadership. (19 Adar 5772, 13 March 2012)

It is not as difficult as I thought it was, but it is harder than it is.

—Eugene Ormandy

20 Adar

Hillula of Rabbi Yo'el Sirkes, the *Bach*, father-in-law of Rabbi David ben Shmuel haLevi Segal (the *Taz*), mentor of Rabbi Menahem Mendel Krochmal of Nikolsburg, and author of *Bayit Hadash*, a commentary on the *Tur* in which he traces the history of each Law to its origins in the *gemarah* (20 Adar 5400, 14 March 1640)

Hillula of U.S. Congressman Lewis Charles Levin. Levin was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania for three terms, 1845-1851. Although David Levy Yulee was Congressional Territorial Representative from Florida from 1842 to 1845, he was technically not a member of Congress, as Florida was not yet a state, and so Levin was the first Jewish member of Congress. (Yulee was the first Jewish Senator.) In his political career, Levin campaigned against alcohol and against Roman Catholicism. He organized rallies and demonstrations (some of which turned to violence) in 1842 against taverns and for local control of liquor licensing, and in 1843 and 1844 against permitting Catholic children to be excused from Bible-reading class (because the Protestant King James Version was being used). The latter resulted in the burning of two of Philadelphia's Catholic churches to the ground. Levin became the leader and chief spokesman for a start-up political movement calling itself the American Republican Party (later the Native American Party, commonly called the "Know-Nothings"). He was elected to Congress on the party's platform of extending the period of naturalization to twenty-one years; electing only native-born Americans to all offices; and rejecting foreign interference in all institutions, social, religious, and political. Levin's first wife, Ann Christian Hays, who died after only one year of their marriage, was the niece of President James K. Polk's brother-in-law John Hays. In the 1850s, Levin was at least twice committed to the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, where he passed from this life. (20 Adar 5620, 14 March 1860)

21 Adar

Hillula of Venetian poet and essayist Sara Copia Sullam. Sullam and her husband Jacob Sullam were patrons of the arts and conducted a salon in their home, inviting writers, poets, intellectuals, and artists, as well as both Christian and Jewish religious leaders. From 1618 to 1621, Sara Sullam maintained a correspondence with Ansaldo Cebà, an Italian author and former diplomat who had become a Catholic monk. Cebà's letters show a deep level of intimacy and even sexual and romantic attachment, although the two never met in person; Sullam's letters to him have not been preserved. He urged her to convert to Christianity. She rejected the suggestion, but apparently gave him permission to continue to pray for her conversion; in return, he permitted her to pray for his conversion to Judaism. In 1621, Sullam was accused by Baldassare Bonifacio, a Christian cleric who had been a guest in the Sullam home, of disbelieving in the immortality of the soul, a most serious offense in 17th-century Italy, even for a Jew. In response, she wrote a work titled *Manifesto di Sarra Copia Sullam hebrea*, and the issue never went further. When she sent a copy of the *Manifesto* to Cebà, however, he delayed responding for several months and then, in the last letter he wrote to her, he once again urged her to convert to Christianity. (21 Adar 5401, 3 March 1641)

Hillula of Rebbe Elimelech of Lizensk, gravesite pictured at right. He was the brother of Rebbe Zusya of Hanipol and, with his brother, a disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz. Rebbe Elimelech, familiarly known as "the Rebbe Reb Melech," was the author of *Noam Elimelekh*. He was the mentor of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak (the *Hozeh*) of Lublin, Rebbe Mena-



hem Mendel of Rimanov, Rebbe Yisrael (the Maggid) of Kozhnitz, Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt, Rebbe Kalynomus Kalman Epstein, Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz, and Rebbe David of Lelov. (21 Adar 5547, 11 March 1787)

22 Adar

Hillula of Israeli Orthodox Rabbi Menahem Froman, pictured at near right (22 Adar 5773, 4 March 2013)

Hullula of U.S. baseball star Al Rosen, pictured at far right (22 Adar 5775, 13 March 2015)

Hillula of U.S. psychotherapist George Weinberg. Earning a master's degree in English Literature from New York University, Weinberg remained an avid Shakespearean all his life. He found many psychological insights in the Bard, inspiring two of his books, *Shakespeare on Love* and *Will Power!* and *Using Shakespeare's Insights to Transform Your Life*. Weinberg studied mathematics and statistics at the Courant Institute of New York University, but found himself drawn more to people than to mathematics, and he transferred to Columbia University, where he earned his doctorate in clinical psychology. In 1965, Weinberg's colleagues invited him to a party. Learning that a friend he was planning to bring to the party was lesbian, they asked that he disinvite her. He sensed that they were not merely uncomfortable with her prospective presence, but extremely fearful, and, in an address before the East Coast Homophile Organization, he coined the word *homophobia*. "It was a fear of homosexuals," he explained later, "which seemed to be associated with a fear of contagion, a fear of reducing the things one fought for – home and family. It was a religious fear, and it had led to great brutality, as fear always does." In 1969, following a discussion with Weinberg, Jack Nichols and Lige Clarke used the new term in a column they wrote for *Screw* magazine. It was the word's first appearance in print. Weinberg was best known for *Society and the Healthy Homosexual*, one of the first books to reject the idea that homosexuality was a psychological disorder. (22 Adar 5777, 20 March 2017)

The power of the tzaddik comes from his capacity to rise through prayer to the upper worlds, where there is only compassion and no judgment at all, where decrees do not exist. –Elimelekh of Lizensk



23 Adar

Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim Heikal of Amdur. Amdur, now known as Indura, is in western Belarus, some twenty-five miles south of Grodno. Rebbe Hayyim was a student of the Vilna Gaon and, later, of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz, and he was the author of *Hayyim vaHesed*. His daughter married Moshe, the brother of Rebbe Aaron I of Karlin. Rebbe Hayyim was succeeded as Rebbe of Amdur by his son Shmuel. (23 Adar 5547, 1 March 1787, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Me'ir Alter of Ger, the *Hiddushei ha'Rim*, a descendant of Rashi and of the *Maharam* (Rabbi Me'ir ben Baruch) of Rothenberg. He was a disciple of Rebbe Simcha Bunam of Pshischa and then of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk. Rebbe Menahem Mendel, after his first wife passed from this life, married Hayyah Lipszyc, the sister of Rebbe Yitzhak Me'ir's wife Feigele. Rebbe Yitzhak Me'ir was the mentor of Rebbe Hanoach Henich of Alexander and the grandfather and mentor of Rebbe Yehudah Aryeh Leib (the *S'fat Emet*) of Ger. He returned his holy soul to its Maker immediately after reciting the blessing and eating the bread of the Third Meal on Shabbat afternoon. (23 Adar 5626, 10 March 1866)

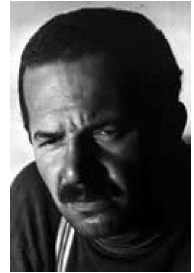
Rebbe Yitzhak Me'ir of Ger asked one of the younger students in his yeshiva, "Have you learned any Torah?" "Just a little," answered the lad. "That is all any of us have learned," replied the rebbe.

Hillula of London-born Abe (Abraham Michael) Saperstein, founder, owner, and earliest coach of the Harlem Globetrotters. Saperstein revolutionized the game of basketball and took the Globetrotters from an unknown team touring small farm towns in the Midwest during the height of the Depression to a powerhouse that went on to beat the best team in the then all-white National Basketball Association. He also introduced the three-point shot, which went on to become a mainstay of modern basketball. Saperstein was elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1971; at 5'3" (1.65 meters), he is the shortest man so honored. Saperstein is also enshrined in the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame and the National Jewish Sports Hall of Fame. In 1948, with North American major league sports still all-white (with the exceptions of baseball's Jackie Robinson and Larry Doby), the Globetrotters played a game against the Minneapolis Lakers, the NBA champions, led by 6'10" George Mikan. The Globetrotters won, 61-59, with a dramatic long shot at the closing buzzer by Globetrotter Ermer Robinson. Within two years, the NBA integrated; the first African-American player in the NBA was Globetrotter alumnus Chuck Cooper. Even after the NBA integrated, top African-American players continued to play for the Globetrotters. In 1958, Wilt Chamberlain was a Globetrotter for a year before going into the NBA and becoming its most dominant player. In a 1999 interview, Chamberlain said, "The fraternity of the Globetrotters was one of the most rewarding times of my life. I almost did not go into the NBA." Saperstein was also involved in baseball; his close friend Bill Veeck, who owned the Cleveland Indians in the 1940s, made him the chief scout for African-American players. At Saperstein's suggestion, Veeck eventually signed Doby, Luke Easter, Minnie Minoso, Suitcase Simpson, and Satchel Paige. (23 Adar 5726, 15 March 1966)

24 Adar

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. social realist painter and photographer Ben Shahn, pictured at right. Shahn was born in Kaunas, Lithuania, then part of the Russian Empire. In 1902, his father was exiled to Siberia for revolutionary activities. In 1906, Shahn, his mother, and his two younger siblings emigrated to the United States, where they rejoined his father, who had fled Siberia. In 1932, Shahn had an exhibition, *The Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti*, which included twenty-three gouache paintings of the Sacco and Vanzetti trial. The acclaim that the exhibit received from both the public and critics gave Shahn the confidence to cultivate his personal style, regardless of society's art standards. (24 Adar 5729, 14 March 1969)

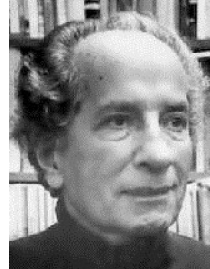
Photography is not the technical facility as much as it is the eye, and this decision that one makes for the moment at which you are going to snap. –Ben Shahn



Hillula of U.S. composer and musicologist Elie Siegmeister, pictured at near right. Born in New York, Siegmeister went to Europe

To play great music you must keep your eyes on a distant star.

–Yehudi Menuhin



after graduating from Columbia University to study under Arnold Schoenberg. Stopping over in Paris, he was persuaded to study instead under Nadia Boulanger. Returning to New York, he taught at Brooklyn College (recommended by Charles Seeger, father of Pete Seeger) until an unexcused absence for the purpose of marching in a May Day parade led to his dismissal. Reflecting his birth in Harlem, Siegmeister felt an affinity for Harlem Renaissance poet Langston Hughes; he set more of Hughes' texts to music than any other composer. He composed the music for *The Plough and the Stars*, a three-act opera based on the play of the same name by Sean O'Casey, with libretto by Edward Mabley. Siegmeister's cantata *I Have A Dream* was originally commissioned by Cantor Solomon Mendelson at Temple Beth Shalom in Long Beach, Long Island. The music reflects the influence of folk, jazz, and synagogue chant. Mabley – they collaborated many times – adapted and expanded Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech, with Dr. King's explicit authorization, for the cantata, also drawing upon the poetry of Langston Hughes as well as Biblical and other sources. (24 Adar 5751, 10 March 1991)

Hillula of U.S. violinist Yehudi Menuhin, pictured at far right. Concert pianist and human rights worker Hephzibah Menuhin and pianist, painter, and poet Yaltah Menuhin were his sisters. Menuhin went with Benjamin Britten to perform for the prisoners of Bergen-Belsen after its liberation. He was the first Jewish artist to perform with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra after World War II, doing so as an act of reconciliation. (24 Adar 5759, 12 March 1999)

25 Adar

Hillula of Rabbi Gershon of Kitov, brother-in-law of the Baal Shem Tov, who emigrated to the Land of Israel in 1747, the first of the Baal Shem Tov's direct disciples to do so, settling first in Hebron and then in Jerusalem (25 Adar 5525, 7 March 1765, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. legal scholar Lewis N. Dembitz, gravestone pictured at right. Dembitz, the uncle and mentor of Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, was a delegate to the 1860 Republican national convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President (25 Adar 5667, 11 March 1907)



Hillula of one hundred Jewish and forty-six gentile immigrant workers in the Triangle Shirtwaist fire (25 Adar 5671, 25 March 1911)

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Hager of Vizhnitz (25 Adar 5701, 24 March 1941)

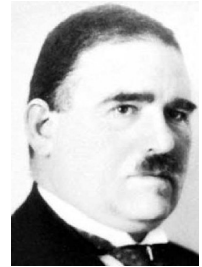
26 Adar

Hillula of U.S. Congressman Allard K. Lowenstein, pictured at right. Lowenstein was active all his adult life in the civil rights movement. In 1959, he made a clandestine tour of South-West Africa (now Namibia, then a United Nations Trust Territory administered by South Africa) to collect testimony against the apartheid system. He was a delegate to the 1960 Democratic National Convention. In 1964, he went to Mississippi as part of the Freedom Summer attempt to register African-American voters. Lowenstein assisted Senator Robert F. Kennedy in drafting the latter's "Ripple of Hope" speech delivered to National Union of South African Students members at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, on 6 June 1966. Elected to Congress in 1968, he lost his 1970 bid for re-election in a district redrawn explicitly to defeat him. In 1971, Lowenstein became head of the Americans for Democratic Action and spearheaded the "Dump Nixon" movement, earning himself the number 7 spot on Nixon's Enemies List. Lowenstein was murdered in his New York City office by his former student Dennis Sweeney. Two of Lowenstein's children, Thomas and Kate, were active in the death penalty abolition movement. Kate Lowenstein served as



Executive Director of "Murder Victims' Families for Reconciliation." (26 Adar 5740, 14 March 1980)

Hillula of Rabbi Eliyahu Chaim Carlebach, known as "Rabbi Eli-Chaim," pictured at near right. The twin brother of Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach, Rabbi Eli-Chaim was married to Hadassah, the first cousin of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Schneersohn of Lubavitch. (26 Adar 5750, 23 March 1990)

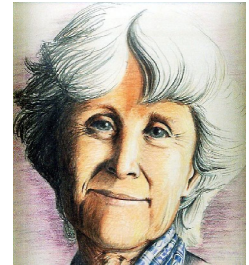


27 Adar

28 Adar

Hillula of Swiss-born Norwegian geochemist Victor Moritz Goldschmidt, pictured at far right above, nominated ten times between 1929 and 1936 for the Nobel Prize, including twice by Max Planck and twice by Fritz Haber (28 Adar 5707, 20 March 1947)

Hillula of Marjorie Guthrie, née Greenblatt, pictured at right, wife of Woody Guthrie (28 Adar 5743, 13 March 1983)



29 Adar

Hillula of British communal worker Hanane'el de Castro (29 Adar 5609, 23 March 1849)

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo ha'Cohen of Radomsk. Rebbe Shlomo, founder of the Radomsker dynasty, was married to a most holy woman, Gittele. She fasted every Monday and Thursday, and she lived to the age of ninety-two. Rebbe Shlomo heard on Thursday, 28 Adar 5626 of the passing five days earlier of Rebbe Yitzhak Me'ir Alter of Ger. "You see," he said to his disciples, "that my beard is also white." A few hours later, shortly after midnight, his disciples, who had left the room, returned to find Rebbe Shlomo sitting in his chair, his soul having departed. A copy of the Zohar, open to Parshat Aḥarei Mot, was on his lap. Rebbe Shlomo was the author of *Tiferet Shlomo*. (29 Adar 5626, 16 March 1866)

Hillula of Alice Davis Menken, pictured at right, member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, founder of New York's Jewish Board of Guardians, great-granddaughter of Hazzan Moses Levi Maduro Peixotto of New York's Sephardic Congregation Shearith Israel, appointed by Governor Alfred E. Smith to the Board of Managers of the New York State Reformatory for Women, where she served for ten years and became a major force in moving the orientation of penology from simple punishment to a broader conception of rehabilitation (29 Adar 5696, 23 March 1936)

