

ELUL

1 Elul

Education is mankind's most important enterprise. —Moses Hadas

Hillula of David ha'Naggid, grandson of Maimonides. David was the son of Avraham Maimuni, Maimonides' son. When Rabbi Avraham passed from this world in 1237, David was only fifteen years of age, but, within a few months, he was named *naggid* (leader of the Egyptian Jewish community). After a few years, he was deposed, but he was restored to the position of *naggid* in 1252. In 1285, he was slandered to the governor of Egypt and forced to flee to Acre. Restored to his position in 1290, he named his son Avraham to share his duties; they regularly signed documents together as, so to speak, co-negidim. His writings were not published until the twentieth century. (1 Elul 5060, 17 August 1300, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. classicist Moses Hadas, bookplate pictured at near right. (1 Elul 5726, 17 August 1966)

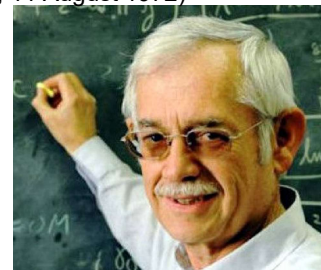
The worker must have bread, but she must have roses, too.
—Rose Schneiderman



Hillula of Polish-born (in Sawin, a village nine miles north of Chelm in Russian-ruled Poland) ILGWU organizer Rose Schneiderman, born Rachel Schneiderman, pictured at far right. Schneiderman was the Labor Party candidate for U.S. Senate from New York in 1920. She was a founder of the American Civil Liberties Union and was the only woman on the National Recovery Administration's Labor Advisory Board under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the latter capacity, she played a key role in the drafting of the National Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act, and the Fair Labor Standards Act. (1 Elul 5732, 11 August 1972)

Hillula of Mexican-born U.S./Israeli physicist Jacob Bekenstein, pictured at right. Bekenstein, recipient of the Wolf Prize (2012) and the Einstein Prize (2015), revolutionized the study of black holes by his discovery of Bekenstein-Hawking radiation. (1 Elul 5775, 16 August 2015)

I look at the world as a product of G*d. He set very specific laws, and we delight in discovering them through scientific work.
—Jacob Bekenstein



Hillula of Palestinian-born U.S. journalist Jack (born Ya'akov) Rosenthal. Rosenthal was born in Tel Aviv; his father, who had been a judge in Germany, became a book-keeper in Palestine. The family moved to the United States when Rosenthal was three years old, and his father became a judicial administrator in Multnomah County, Oregon. Rosenthal worked in the Department of Justice during the Kennedy Administration as a spokesman and strategist for Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and was known for his sense of humor. When James Bennett retired as director of the Bureau of Prisons, Rosenthal com-missioned a cake with a file in it for the celebration. When the Kerner Commission was created by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968 to investigate the causes of the racial uprisings the previous year, Rosenthal became the principal editor of the commission's 265-page report and the author of the chapter titled "The Future of the Cities." As deputy editorial page editor of *The New York Times*, Rosenthal was awarded the 1982 Pulitzer Prize for distinguished editorial writing. From 1986 to 1993, he was the editor of the editorial page. From 1993 to 2000, he edited *The New York Times Magazine*. (1 Elul 5777, 23 August 2017)



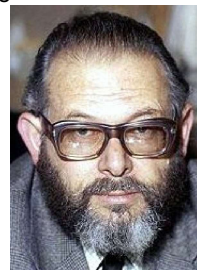
2 Elul

Hillula of Kun Béla, born Kohn Béla, pictured at right, leader of the 1919 Communist government in Hungary. He was known in the West as Bela Kun; in Hungarian, the family name precedes the individual name. Kun was executed in a 1938 Stalinist purge. In 1956, as part of the de-Stalinization process, the Soviet Communist Party reported that Kun's execution date was 30 November 1939 (18 Kislev 5700); the U.S.S.R. government issued a correction in 1989, revealing that he had been executed on the date reported here. A commemorative stamp, however, had been issued by Hungary in 1956 carrying the incorrect date. (2 Elul 5698, 29 August 1938)

Hillula of Holocaust martyr Rebbe Moshe Friedman of Boyan-Krakow (2 Elul 5703, 2 September 1943; some sources have the following day)

Hillula of Rabbi Eliezer Hager of Vizhnitz, son of Rebbe Yisrael Hager of Vizhnitz and author of *Damesek Eliezer* (2 Elul 5705, 11 August 1945)

Hillula of U.S.-born British journalist and biographer Andrew Roth, pictured at right. Roth moved to England (he became a British citizen in 1966) after a failed attempt by Richard Nixon, Joseph McCarthy, and J. Edgar Hoover to prosecute him for espionage in the "Amerasia Case." Roth won two substantial monetary damages from British publishers who had repeated the espionage charge in the 1950s. (2 Elul 5770, 12 August 2010)



Hillula of U.S. operatic soprano and mezzo-soprano Regina Resnik, pictured at right. (2 Elul 5773, 8 August 2013)



3 Elul

Hillula of Rebbe Yissachar Dov Ber (commonly called "Bert'che") of Nadvorna. The son of Rebbe Yitzhak of Kalisch and great-grandson of the Baal Shem Tov's disciple Me'ir of Premislan, Rebbe Bert'che was the author of *Sitrei Torah*. (3 Elul 5608, 1 September 1848)

Hillula of Rebbe Meshullam Zusya of Zinkov, grandson of Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt. (3 Elul 5624, 4 September 1864)

Hillula of Tunisian Rabbi Yitzhak Tzaddika of Djerba. (3 Elul 5640, 29 July 1880, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak ha'Cohen Kook, pictured at right. Rabbi Kook was a student of Rabbi Naftali Zvi Yehudah Berlin, the *Netziv*, at the Volozhiner Yeshiva. The *Netziv* declared that if the Volozhiner Yeshiva had been founded just to educate Rav Kook, it would have been enough. Rav Kook became the first Ashkenazi chief Rabbi of Palestine in 1916, a position he held for the remainder of his life. (3 Elul 5695, 1 September 1935)

Not everything is subject to freedom of choice. Free will itself is an integral part of life and is beyond our control. We are not free to decide whether or not to choose. We must make an ethical choice. We decide what to choose, where to go, which path to take, but the necessity to choose, like life itself, is forced upon us.

—Abraham Isaac Kook



Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Yeshaya Halberstam of Chechov, youngest son of Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Sanz. (3 Elul 5703, 3 September 1943)

Hillula of Prussian-born (in Sohrau, Prussia, now Żory, Poland) U.S. physicist and 1943 Nobel laureate Otto Stern, pictured at near right. (3 Elul 5729, 17 August 1969)

Hillula of U.S. actor Morris Carnovsky, pictured at far right, blacklisted during the McCarthy era for refusing to testify before the House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee. (3 Elul 5752, 1 September 1992)

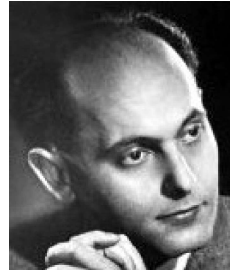


Hillula of Hungarian-born British conductor and pianist Georg Solti, pictured at right below. Solti's birth name (in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name) was Stern György. After World War I, the fascist regime

(1920-44) of Admiral Horthy Miklós (known in the West as Nicholas Horthy) enacted a series of "Magyarization" laws, including a requirement that state employees with foreign-sounding names must change them. György's father Stern Mor, a self-employed merchant, felt no need to change his own surname, but thought it prudent to change that of his children. He renamed them after Solt, a small town in central Hungary. His son's given name, György, was acceptably Hungarian and was not changed. (3 Elul 5757, 9 September 1997)

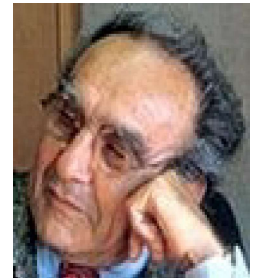
In my orchestra, I hate slackness, idle talk and lost time. I always hated this and still hate it. But I can achieve much more when I am quiet and not shouting.

—Georg Solti



Hillula of U.S. literary critic and biographer Joseph Leon Edel. (3 Elul 5757, 9 September 1997)

Hillula of U.S. psychologist Carolyn Goodman, pictured at near right, mother of civil rights martyr Andrew Goodman. (3 Elul 5767, 17 August 2007)



4 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Rivkas, great-great-grandfather of the Vilna Gaon. (4 Elul 5431, 31 July 1671, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Polish-born historian of Judaism Heinrich (born Zvi Hirsch) Graetz, pictured at middle right above. Graetz studied at Breslau University but received his doctorate from the University of Jena because Breslau at that time would not grant doctorates to Jews. (4 Elul 5651, 7 September 1891)

Hillula of Polish-born British mathematician and paleobiologist Jacob Bronowski, pictured at far right above. Bronowski was the writer and presenter of the 1973 BBC television documentary series *The Ascent of Man* and the book which accompanied it. He also composed many chess problems for the *British Chess Magazine*. (4 Elul 5734, 22 August 1974)

Science is . . . the search to discover unity in the wild variety of nature.

—Jacob Bronowski

Hillula of Anna Moskowitz Kross, first woman judge in the New York City magistrates' court. (4 Elul 5739, 27 August 1979)

Hillula of U.S. physicist Frederick Reines. Reines, with his colleague Martin Perl, received the 1958 Nobel Prize in Physics for their discovery, with Clyde Cowan, of the neutrino, a subatomic particle predicted by Enrico Fermi sixty-five years earlier. Although Cowan was part of the team, he did not share in the prize, as he had passed from this life in 1974, and the Nobel prizes are not awarded posthumously. (4 Elul 5758, 26 August 1998)

Hillula of U.S. popular singer Eydie Gorme, pictured at right. (4 Elul 5773, 10 August 2013)



5 Elul

Hillula of Rebbe David Zvi Shlomo Biederman of Lelov, a great-grandson of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak (the Hozeh) of Lublin and a grandson of the latter's disciple Rebbe David of Lelov. (5 Elul 5678, 13 August 1918)

Birth of Rebbe Avraham Ya'akov Friedman of Sadagora-Przemysl. (5 Elul 5688, 21 August 1928)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Groucho (Julius) Marx, pictured at near right. (5 Elul 5737, 19 August 1977)

Outside of a dog, a book is man's best friend. Inside a dog, it's too dark to read.
-Groucho Marx



Hillula of U.S. civil rights and civil liberties attorney Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., pictured at far right. Rauh was secretary, in turn, to U.S. Supreme Court Justices Benjamin Cardozo and Felix Frankfurter. He was a founder of Americans for Democratic Action and was a posthumous recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. (5 Elul 5752, 3 September 1992)

6 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Yom Tov Lippman Heller, student of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague (6 Elul 5414, 19 August 1654)

Hillula of Rebbe Yekutiel Yehudah Teitelbaum of Sziget. He was the author of *Yetev Lev* (by which title he is commonly known), *Yetev Panim*, *Avnei Tzedek*, and *Rav Tov l'Beit Yisrael*. His grandfather was Rebbe Moshe Teitelbaum, and his grandson was Rebbe Yoel Teitelbaum of Satmar (6 Elul 5643, 8 September 1883)

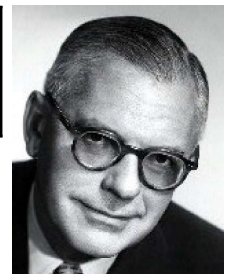
Hillula of U.S. corporate, constitutional and civil rights lawyer Louis Marshall, pictured at right. Marshall was president of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Theological Seminary. He was part of the legal team representing Leo Frank and was a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Conventions of 1894 and 1915. He was married to Rabbi Judah L. Magnes' sister-in-law Florence Lowenstein. Marshall served on the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was president of the American Jewish Committee and vice-president of the American Jewish Congress. It is said that he argued more cases before the Supreme Court than any other attorney in private practice. (6 Elul 5689, 11 September 1929)



Hillula of U.S. humorist, editor, and publisher Bennett Cerf, pictured at right. (6 Elul 5731, 27 August 1971)

The person who can bring the spirit of laughter into a room is indeed blessed.
-Bennett Cerf

Hillula of Swiss-born Bulgarian pianist, composer, and pedagogue Pancho Haralanov Vladigerov. Through his mother, Vladigerov was a cousin of Boris Pasternak's. Born in Zürich, he was raised in Shumen, a city in eastern Bulgaria. Vladigerov was very much influenced by his maternal grandfather, Leon Pasternak, a mathematician, champion chess player, musician, and composer, who often played the violin with Vladigerov and his twin brother Luben. In 1908, at age nine, he lost his father, and his mother moved the family to Sofia two years later. In Sofia, he studied under Dobri Hristov, the most distinguished Bulgarian composer of his generation. In 1912, the family moved to Berlin, where Vladigerov and his brother studied at the Staatliche Akademische Hochschule für Musik, graduating in 1920 and then going to work with Max Reinhardt at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin. Vladigerov twice won the Academy's Mendelssohn Prize. In 1932, he returned to Sofia, where he was appointed professor in Piano, Chamber Music, and Composition at the State Academy of Music, which now bears his name. His 1950 symphony, "Jewish Poem," based on a Jewish tune his grandfather taught him, received the 1952 Dimitrov Prize, the Bulgarian Government's highest artistic award. Upon hearing the symphony, Dmitri Shostakovich was heard to exclaim, "A work like this is written only once in a hundred years!" Vladigerov's house at 10 Yakubitsa in Sofia has been turned into a museum. An international music competition held annually in Shumen is named after Vladigerov, as is the National Academy of Music in Sofia. The Vladigerov Passage in Antarctica is named for him as well. (6 Elul 5738, 8 September 1978)



Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Gerson D. Cohen. As chancellor of Jewish Theological Seminary, Cohen ordained Amy Eilberg as the first woman rabbi in the Conservative movement. (6 Elul 5751, 16 August 1991)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Israeli artist Lea Nickel, born Lea Nikelsberg, pictured at near right, founder of Lyrical Expressionism. Born in Zhitomir, Ukraine, Nickel was brought to British Mandatory Palestine by her parents when she was two years of age. From 1950 to 1961, she lived and worked in Paris. In the 1960s, she moved to New York, then to Rome, and, in 1973, back to New York, finally returning to Israel in 1977. (6 Elul 5765, 10 September 2005)

If you're a really good young artist, art school won't ruin you. -Hyman Bloom



Hillula of Latvian-born U.S. painter Hyman Bloom, pictured at far right. He was born Hyman Melamed; his father changed the family surname when he brought the family (Hyman was seven years of age) to Boston in 1920. Bloom was a precursor of Abstract Impressionism; his teacher, Harold K. Zimmerman, taught him, through the works of William Blake, to paint the metaphysical, to depict spiritual truths visually. (6 Elul 5769, 26 August 2009)

7 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Eliyahu Hayyim of Baghdad, father of the Ben Ish Hai. (7 Elul 5619, 25 August 1859, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Italian mystical poet Rachel Luzzatto Morpurgo. Born in Trieste, Morpurgo was a cousin of Rabbi Samuel David Luzzatto. In 1819, she married Jacob Morpurgo. (Morpurgo is an Italianization of Marburger, originally Marburg or Marpurg, reflecting the family's origin, generations earlier, in Marburg an der Drau, Austria, now known as Maribor, Slovenia. The key ancestor was Petachia ben Moshe Ya'akov, 1355-1460, who passed from this life in Marburg. Branches of the family, emigrating to various parts of Europe, converted their surname to Maribor, Marburg, Marpurg, Morpurgo, Marlborough, or Murphy.) Despite having little time to herself – although her parents provided her a rich education, with private tutors and an extensive family library, she worked at a potter's wheel in the family business, and, once married, she found her life consumed with domestic duties – she composed her poetry throughout her life. She was the first Jewish woman to write poetry under her own name in post-Biblical times. Many of her poems reflect what can only be called a proto-feminist consciousness, as she laments how women experience being dismissed in their artistic and literary endeavors. (7 Elul 5631, 24 August 1871)

Hillula of Leo Frank, pictured at right, lynched by an anti-Semitic mob in Marietta, Georgia. (7 Elul 5675, 17 August 1915)

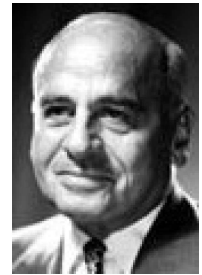
Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. composer Hanns (born Johannes)

Eisler, deported from the United States in 1948 during the McCarthy madness. Eisler's brother, Gerhart, was a journalist; his sister, Elfrieda, was a leader of the German Communist Party in the 1920s. After serving in the Austro-Hungarian army during World War I – he was wounded three times – he studied under Arnold Schoenberg in Vienna, becoming the first of Schoenberg's students to compose in the twelve-tone style. By the late 1920s, now living in Berlin, he turned his music to political themes, drawing, to Schoenberg's dismay, on jazz and cabaret styles. About the same time, he drew close to Bertolt Brecht – they had both been drawn toward Communism – and formed a collaborative partnership with him that was to last until Brecht's passing in 1956. Eisler wrote music for several Brecht plays, including *The Decision* (*Die Maßnahme*), *The Mother*, and *Schweik in the Second World War*. They also collaborated on protest songs that celebrated, and contributed to, the political turmoil of Weimar Germany in the early 1930s. Their *Solidarity Song* became a popular militant anthem sung in street protests and public meetings throughout Europe, and their *Ballad of Paragraph 218* was the world's first song protesting laws against abortion. The Nazis banned Eisler's music, and he went into exile, travelling widely until finally, in 1938, settling in the United States. Beginning in 1927, even before his emigration to the United States, Eisler wrote the music for more than forty films, gaining Oscar nominations in 1944 and 1945. Eisler was one of the first artists placed on the Hollywood blacklist by the film studio bosses. In two interrogations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, he was accused of being "the Karl Marx of music" and the chief Soviet agent in Hollywood. Among his accusers was his sister Elfriede (by then known as Ruth Fischer), who also testified before the Committee that her other brother, Gerhart, was a Communist agent. In 1948, Eisler was deported, despite the outpouring of support from the Hollywood and musical communities. His supporters included Charlie Chaplin, Igor Stravinsky, Leonard Bernstein, and Woody Guthrie. A melody of Eisler's was chosen as the National Anthem of the newly established German Democratic Republic in 1949. (7 Elul 5722, 6 September 1962)



A composer knows that music is written by human beings for human beings and that music is a continuation of life, not something separated from it. -Hanns Eisler

Hillula of U.S. inventor Joshua Lionel Cowen (born Cohen; he changed the spelling in 1910), pictured at right. Cowen was the founder of Lionel Corporation, manufacturer of model railroad trains. He built his first toy train in 1884 at age seven, attaching a small motor under a model of a railroad flatcar. He received his first patent in 1899, for a flash-lamp, a device that used an electric current to start flash powder burning, providing a brief sudden burst of bright light. It was principally used for flash photography. Previously, photographers' flash powder had to be ignited manually, exposing the user to greater risk. In 1901, Cowen sold his first electric train, to a store owner in Manhattan who intended to use the train to call attention to other merchandise. The store owner returned the next day to order six more trains, because customers wanted to buy the store display. In 2007, Cowen was posthumously inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. (7 Elul 5725, 8 September 1965)

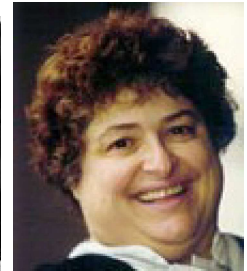


It doesn't matter how new an idea is. What matters is how new it becomes.
-Elias Canetti

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. cantor Moshe Koussevitzky, pictured at near right. (7 Elul 5726, 23 August 1966)

Hillula of Bulgarian-born British/Swiss author Elias Canetti, pictured at middle right. Although born in Bulgaria, Canetti wrote in German. He was the 1981 Nobel laureate in literature. (7 Elul 5754, 14 August 1994)

Hillula of U.S. Biblical scholar Tikva Frymer-Kensky, pictured at far right. Frymer-Kensky was the first woman to be included in the Jewish Publication Society's "Scholar of Distinction" series (7 Elul 5766, 31 August 2006)



8 Elul

Hillula of German-born Rabbi David Gans. Born in Lippstadt, in what is now North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, Gans was the son of Shlomo Gans, a money-lender. He studied rabbinical literature in Bonn and Frankfurt-am-Main, then went to Kraków to learn under Rabbi Moshe Isserles. Relocating to Prague, he attended the classes of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe, the Maharal, who introduced him to philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, disciplines to which he devoted himself. Rabbi Gans lived for a time in Nordheim, where he studied Euclid, passed several years in his native city of Lippstadt, and then, about 1564, returned to settle in Prague. There, he came into contact with Johannes Kepler and Tycho Brahe and participated in a three-day series of astronomical observations at the Prague observatory. Rabbi Gans carried on a scientific correspondence with Johannes Müller von Königsberg (1436-1476, known as Regiomontanus). Tycho engaged him to translate the Alfonsine Tables from Hebrew into German. Rabbi Gans' grave in the Old Jewish Cemetery in Prague, pictured at right, is marked with a Magen David and a goose – Gans is German for goose – believed to have been the first time the Magen David was officially used as a Jewish community emblem. (8 Elul 5373, 25 August 1613)



Hillula of Rabbi Hisdai ben Shmuel ha'Cohen Perachia, author of *Torat Hesed*. (8 Elul 5438, 26 August 1678)

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Shimshon ha'Cohen of Rashkov. Rabbi Avraham Shimshon was the son of Rebbe Ya'akov Yosef of Polnoy. He was among the members of the circle of the Ba'al Shem Tov who made aliyah. (8 Elul 5559, 28 August 1799, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbitzin Malka Roke'ah of Belz. Rebbitzin Malka was the wife of Rebbe Shalom of Belz, founder of the Belz Hassidic dynasty. When young Shalom, the future Rebbe, was orphaned, he came to live with Malka's family; he and Malka were second cousins. She quickly realized his greatness and his spiritual strength. Even after their marriage, however, he had doubts about his ability to be a rabbi and sought to devote himself to business. The Rebbitzin would have none of it, however. She would wake him every night at midnight, declaring, "Shalom, get up from your bed. It is time to serve G*d." She would then send him off to the House of Study. For one thousand nights, almost three years, this ritual continued. On the 1001st night, a night of thunder and lightning, Shalom, at Rebbitzin Malka's insistence, went to the House of Study. This time, he had a visitor – the Prophet Elijah – who initiated him into his role as a spiritual master. Rebbitzin Malka's intuition was fulfilled! The Rebbe consulted Rebbitzin Malka on every decision he made, rabbinic and personal alike; in his absence, she would counsel students and visitors in his stead. Her role as his consultant and as counselor was unprecedented in Hassidic circles. (8 Elul 5612, 23 August 1852)



Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. lyricist Ira Gershwin, born Israel Gershowitz. He was the elder brother of composer George Gershwin (pictured with him at right) and of singer Frances Gershwin Godowsky. Gershwin's father, Moïshe Gershowitz, changed his name to Morris Gershvin after immigrating to the United States from Odessa, Ukraine, in the late 1890s (after

Old age adds to the respect due to virtue, but it takes nothing from the contempt inspired by vice; it whitens only the hair. -Ira Gershwin

Ira's birth in 1896). Ira's U.S.-born younger brother George changed the spelling to Gershwin, and Ira, Arthur, and Frances followed his lead. Ira collaborated with George on more than a dozen Broadway shows. After George's passing, Ira continued writing for the Broadway stage, collaborating with such luminaries as Jerome Kern, Kurt Weill, and Harold Arlen. (8 Elul 5743, 17 August 1983)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. Renewal Rabbi David Wolfe-Blank, pictured at near right. (8 Elul 5758, 30 August 1998)

Hillula of Hungarian poet Faludy György (the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), pictured at far right, a major figure in the resistance against both Nazis and Communists in Hungary. (8 Elul 5766, 1 September 2006)



9 Elul

Traditional birth (9 Elul 2246, 1564/1565 BCE) and hillula (9 Elul 2321, 1439/1440 BCE, according to *Sefer haYashar*; some sources have both dates as 8 Elul) of Dan, son of the Patriarch Jacob. 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, 1439 BCE Julian is 1440 BCE Gregorian, respectively. Both are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.

Praise yourself. Criticism breaks down the spirit. Praise builds it up.
-David Wolfe-Blank

Hillula of Moravian-born Hungarian Rabbi Aaron Chorin, pictured at right. Chorin studied under Rabbi Ezekiel Landau in Prague, but, at first eschewing the rabbinate, he entered commerce. His business career being less than successful, he accepted the position of rabbi at Arad, Hungary, in 1789 and remained there until the end of his life, fifty-five years later. In his first written work, *Imre No'am*, written in 1798, he argued, following the opinion of his teacher, Rabbi Landau, that the sturgeon is a kosher fish. The Orthodox authorities, led by Hungarian-born Chief Rabbi Mordecai Benet of Moravia, insisted that the sturgeon, which is partially covered with scutes (bony plates similar to those found on crocodiles) rather than entirely covered with true scales, fails to satisfy the Torah criterion of having both fins and scales and is therefore not kosher. Chorin, presaging the Reform Movement, advocated the use of the organ and prayers in the vernacular. His followers – who today are thought to be the majority of religiously-affiliated Jews in Hungary today – called themselves *Neolog*. Neolog Judaism eventually merged with German Reform Judaism to give rise to the Reform Movement. (9 Elul 5604, 24 August 1844)

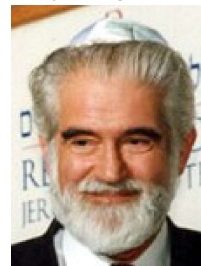


Hillula of Rabbi Tzadok ha'Cohen Rabinowicz II of Lublin. (9 Elul 5660, 3 September 1900)

Hillula of German pacifist philosopher Theodor Lessing, pictured at near right. (9 Elul 5693, 31 August 1933)

Hillula of Rabbi Naḥum Mordecai Perlow of Novominsk. (9 Elul 5736, 4 September 1976)

Hillula of Scottish-born South African Chief Rabbi Cyril K. Harris, pictured at far right. Rabbi Harris was an outspoken advocate against apartheid, and his influence helped ease a longstanding mistrust of the Jewish population among blacks, who had felt that South Africa's Jews were complicit in apartheid. Rabbi Harris was a close friend of Nelson Mandela's; he spoke at Mandela's inauguration as president of South Africa in 1994, and Mandela often referred to him as "my rabbi." In 1998, Mandela asked him to officiate at his second wedding. Since the wedding was on Shabbat, Harris was unable to oblige, but he went to the president's house the previous day to offer his blessings. Rabbi Harris served on the National Religious Leaders Forum, set up by President Mandela to promote interfaith understanding in South Africa and to act as a collective religious voice on human rights and other issues. He forged greater ties with Christian, Hindu, and Muslim South Africans while sounding the alarm about rising anti-Semitism in the world. (9 Elul 5765, 13 September 2005)



Hillula of German-born U.S. physicist Joseph Traub, pictured at right. From 1971 to 1979, Traub headed the Computer Science Department at Carnegie Mellon. In 1979, he was chosen to be the founding dean of the Computer Science Department at Columbia University, holding that position for ten years. Overlapping his position at Columbia, he served from 1986 to 1992 as the founding chair of the Computer Science and Telecommunications Board of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, a position which he held again from 2005 to 2009. From 1985 until his passing, he was the founding Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Complexity*. (9 Elul 5775, 24 August 2015)



10 Elul

Hillula of Rebbe Pinḥas of Koretz, grave marker pictured at right. Born in Shklov, Belarus, in 1726, Rabbi Pinḥas was the son of Rabbi Abba Avraham Shapiro, the scion of a distinguished line of Talmudic scholars. After a false accusation of theft, Rabbi Abba Avraham was forced to move the family from Shklov to Miropol, Volhynia. Although he had been a firm opponent of the Ḥassidic way, Rabbi Abba Avraham, when he met the Baal Shem Tov, became his devoted disciple and influenced Rabbi Pinḥas to join the Baal Shem Tov's circle as well. More a colleague than a student of the Baal Shem Tov's, Rebbe Pinḥas established himself in Koretz, Volhynia, where he developed a circle of disciples, the foremost of whom was Rebbe Rafael of Bershad. After a career of twenty years in Koretz, he moved his court to Ostrog, Volhynia (now Ostroh, Ukraine). The Baal Shem Tov, declaring that "a soul such as that of Rebbe Pinḥas comes down to this world only once in 500 years," entrusted him with the education of his grandson, Rebbe Baruch of Medzibozh. Rebbe Pinḥas was the author of *Nofet Tzufim* and *Imrei Pinḥas*. Married twice, he was the father of five sons, all of them renowned rabbis, and one daughter. He was an ancestor of Rabbi Yehudah Meir Shapiro, the *Baal Daf Yomi*; of Menaḥem Mendel Hager, the first Vizhnitzer Rebbe; and of Moshe Feldenkrais, the developer of the Feldenkrais method of physical therapy. (10 Elul 5551, 29 August 1791, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

*People think that they pray to G*d, but that is not the case. Prayer is itself the very essence of G*d! –Pinḥas of Koretz*



Hillula of Rebbe Yitzḥak Friedman of Bohush, the eldest grandchild of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin. Rebbe Yitzḥak was the founder of the Ḥassidic dynasty of Bohush (Buhuși, Romania). Bohush Ḥassidism was based in Bohush until Rebbe Yitzḥak's great-grandson and namesake moved to Tel Aviv in 1951. (10 Elul 5656, 7 August 1896)

There is some irony in the fact that children imagine that parents can do what they want, and parents imagine that children do. 'When I grow up...' parallels 'Oh, to be a child again...' –Shulamith Firestone



Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. "Second Wave" feminist writer Shulamith Firestone, born Shulamith Feuerstein, pictured at right. Firestone, elder sister of U.S. Renewal Rabbi Tirzah Firestone, was the author of *The Dialectic of Sex: The Case for Feminist Revolution*. She was a founder of the feminist organizations New York Radical Women, Redstockings, and New York Radical Feminists. (10 Elul 5772, 28 August 2012)

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. symphony conductor George Cleve, pictured at right. Cleve, a protégé of Pierre Monteux, was renowned as an interpreter of Mozart. Cleve was music director of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra from 1968 to 1970 and of the San Jose Symphony from 1972 to 1992. In 1974, Cleve co-founded the San Francisco Midsummer Mozart Festival, serving as its artistic leader until his passing. In New York City, Cleve first conducted at the Mostly Mozart Festival in 1975 and at New York City Ballet in 2000; he subsequently appeared regularly as guest conductor with both. (10 Elul 5775, 25 August 2015)

Everything in the world teaches us something. The railway train? For one minute, you can miss everything. The telegraph? That every word is counted and charged. The telephone? That what is spoken here [on earth] is heard there [in Heaven]. –Avraham Ya'akov of Sadagora



11 Elul

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Ya'akov Friedman of Sadagora, pictured at near right. He was the second son of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin. He and his wife, Miriam, the daughter of Rebbe Aaron II of Karlin, were three parents of Rebbes Yitzḥak of Boyan and Yisrael of Sadagora. (11 Elul 5643, 12 September 1883, after sundown)



Hillula of Ukrainian-born (in Ratne, known in Yiddish as Ratno) Canadian attorney and poet A. M. (Abraham Moses) Klein, pictured at far right. Brought to Montréal by his parents as an infant, Klein was multi-lingual. In addition to his award-winning poetry – he received the Governor General's Award for Poetry in 1948 – Klein also wrote one novel, *The Second Scroll*, written after his 1949 visit to Israel. *The Second Scroll* was influenced by James Joyce (a fascination of Klein's all his life), the Torah, and the Talmud. It speaks of the quest for meaning in the post-Holocaust world, narrated by an unnamed narrator (patterned after Klein himself), a Montréal journalist, editor, poet, and Zionist, who traveled to post-war Italy, Morocco, and, finally, Israel searching for his long-lost uncle, Melech Davidson, a Holocaust survivor. Written in English, although Klein was fluent in French, it was translated into French as *Le Second rouleau* by Charlotte and Robert Melancon, who won the Québec Governor General's Award for their translation. Klein was also an important member of the Montréal Jewish community. By profession he was a lawyer, and he spent many years as a consultant and speech writer for Samuel Bronfman. He was editor of the *Canadian Jewish Chronicle* from 1932 until 1955. He was also an ardent advocate for the francophone community.

Klein was hospitalized after a suicide attempt in 1952. In 1956, he was awarded the Lorne Pierce Medal by the Royal Society of Canada, but by then he had lapsed into the mysterious silence that saw him give up writing altogether and become a recluse in his home in Montréal's Outremont district. Leonard Cohen has cited Klein as a major influence on his work; his song "To a Teacher" was written as a tribute to Klein. Mordecai Richler used Klein as a model for the character L. B. Berger in *Solomon Gursky Was Here*. Klein was designated a Person of National Historic Significance by the Canadian government in 2007, and a plaque reflecting that status was unveiled in Montréal on 19 November 2017. His papers are preserved in the National Library and Archives in Ottawa. (11 Elul 5732, 21 August 1972)

12 Elul

Only one who has made peace within will be able to make peace in the whole world.
—Simḥa Bunam of Pshis'cha

Hillula of Rabbi Shim'on of Toledo, son of Rabbi Asher ben Yehiel (12 Elul 5102, 15 August 1342, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Simḥa Bunam of Pshis'cha. Rebbe Simḥa Bunam was introduced to Ḥassidism by his father-in-law. He soon became a disciple of Rebbe Yisrael of Kozhnitz, then of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzḥak of Lublin, and, finally, of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzḥak of Pshischa, whom he succeeded as Rebbe. He was the mentor of Rebbe Menaḥem Mendel of Kotzk and also mentored Rebbe Yisrael Yitzḥak of Vorki, Yitzḥak Me'ir Alter of Ger, Mordecai Yosef Leiner of Izhbitza, Ya'akov Aryeh of Radzmin, and Hanoch Henich of Alexander, all of whom gravitated to the Rebbe Menaḥem Mendel of Kotzk after Rebbe Simḥa Bunam returned his holy soul to its Creator. He was unwilling to take a rabbinic position, following the teaching of Hillel (*Pirkei Avot* 1:13) that "one who makes use of the crown [of Torah] will wither," so he worked as a pharmacist and, later, as an agent for the very wealthy patron of Ḥassidism Tamar'l Bergson. Rebbe Simḥa Bunam never published his teachings in his lifetime. Some of his teachings were collected in *Kol Simḥa*. (12 Elul 5587, 4 September 1827)

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Elyakim of Kozhnitz. Rebbe Moshe, the son of Rebbe Yisrael of Kozhnitz, was the author of *Be'er Moshe*. His students included Rebbe Yitzḥak Me'ir of Ger. (12 Elul 5588, 22 August 1828)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. artist Arthur Szyk, pictured at right. (12 Elul 5711, 13 September 1951)



Hillula of Polish-born adventurer Morris "Two-Gun" Cohen. Cohen claimed, in a 1954 biography written by Charles Drage with his assistance, to have been born in London. In fact, he was born in Radzanów, Poland, about 45 miles northwest of Warsaw; his family moved to London when he was an infant. When he was in his teens, Cohen, arrested as a pickpocket, was sent by a London magistrate to the Hayes Industrial School, an institution set up by Lord Rothschild to care for and train wayward Jewish lads. After his release, Cohen's parents sent him to western Canada with the hope that the fresh air and open plains of the New World would enable him to reform his ways. No such luck; he became a carnival barker, gambler, and grifter. Cohen also became friendly with some of the Chinese exiles who had come to work on the Canadian Pacific Railways. In Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, he came to the aid of a Chinese restaurant owner who was being robbed. His training in the alleyways of London came in handy, and he knocked out the thief and tossed him out into the street. Such an act was unheard of at the time, as few white men ever came to the aid of the Chinese. The Chinese welcomed Cohen into their fold and eventually invited him to join the *Tongmenghui*, Sun Yat-sen's anti-Manchu organization. Cohen fought with the Canadian Railway Troops in Europe during World War I; in 1922, he went to Shanghai, where he soon became a member of Sun Yat-sen's household, eventually becoming Sun's bodyguard. He remained in China after Sun's passing, allying himself with Sun's son and brother-in-law. He fought against the Japanese in the Sino-Japanese War of 1937, was captured, and languished in prison until he was freed in a prisoner exchange in 1945. He returned to Canada, but eventually moved to England, where he settled in with his widowed sister, Leah Cooper, in Salford, a suburb of Manchester. There he was surrounded by siblings, nephews and nieces and became a beloved family patriarch. His standing as a loyal aide to Sun Yat-sen helped him maintain good relations with both Kuomintang and Chinese Communist leaders. (12 Elul 5730, 19 September 1970)



Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Judah Nadich, pictured at right. A U.S. Army chaplain during World War II, he was the first Jewish chaplain in the European Theater of Operations. When the Allied forces marched into Paris in August 1944, Nadich was with them. He participated in the first Shabbat service held after the liberation at the Rue de la Victoire synagogue, presenting a *d'var Torah* to the assembled congregation of Jewish GIs and French survivors in both French and English. On Passover 1945, Nadich conducted Seders for 6,000 Jewish troops in the largest night club on the Champs Elysee. In 1957, he was chosen as the senior rabbi of the Park Avenue Synagogue, New York, a position which he held for three decades. He also served as president of the Rabbinical Assembly. (12 Elul 5767, 26 August 2007)

Freedom is color blind, and the yearning for it is G*d-implanted within the breast of every human being. To help those who seek it and who have the right to it is our sacred obligation. —Judah Nadich

Hillula of U.S. journalist and mystery novelist Dorothy Glassman Sucher, pictured at near right. Sucher was president of Sisters in Crime, an organization devoted to promoting the professional development and advancement of women crime writers. (12 Elul 5770, 22 August 2010)



13 Elul

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Yissachar Dov Rabinowicz of Radomsk. (13 Elul 5652, 5 September 1892)

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Hayyim of Baghdad, the Ben Ish Hai, pictured at far right.

He was the son of *Hakham Bashi* (the title given to the leading rabbinic authority of Baghdad) Eliyahu Hayyim and the husband of Hakham Ovadia

Somekh's daughter Rachel. Although only twenty-five years of age at his father's passing, the Ben Ish Hai was chosen by the community as his successor. Although he refused to accept the title, he was known as the leading authority of the community. Rabbi Yisrael Abuhatzaira, the Baba Sali, was his student. Rabbi Yosef Hayyim was the author of *Ben Ish Hai* (by which title he is generally known), *Od Yosef Hai*, *Rav Pe'alim*, *Ben Yehoyada*, *Aderet Eliyahu*, and *Imrei Bina*. (13 Elul 5664, 11 August 1904, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Yerahmiel Moshe Hopsztajn, the sixth Kozhnutzer Rebbe. (13 Elul 5669, 30 August 1909)

14 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Hayyim of Salonika (14 Elul 5445, 3 September 1685, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Azerbaijani-born (in Baku, then within the Russian Empire) British-American philosopher Max Black. Black made contributions to the philosophy of language, the philosophy of mathematics and science, and the philosophy of art. He was the co-translator of the classic English rendering of the works of German philosopher, logician, and mathematician Friedrich Ludwig Gottlob Frege. His younger brother was architect Sir Misha Black. (14 Elul 5748, 27 August 1988)

Understanding a metaphor is like deciphering a code or unraveling a riddle.
—Max Black

15 Elul

Hillula of Spanish-born Rabbi Moshe Alashkar. Rabbi Alashkar studied under Rabbi Shmu'el Valenci in Zamora, Spain. (Rabbi Yaakov ben Habib, the author of *Ein Ya'akov*, was among his fellow-students.) Rabbi Alashkar was twenty-six years of age when the Jews were expelled from Spain. He fled to Tunisia, where he was greatly honored by the Jewish community of Tunis and remained there for eighteen years. When Spain's authority grew to encompass much of North Africa, he fled again, this time to Patros, Greece, later to Cairo, and eventually to Jerusalem. A collection of his responsa was published in 1554, with his defense of Maimonides against the critique of Rabbi Shem Tov ibn Shem Tov Falaquera. He also composed a major commentary on *Pirkei Avot*, which is known only through citations in *Midrash Shmuel*. (15 Elul 5302, 27 August 1542, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Akiva Eiger I. He was the maternal grandfather of Rabbi Akiva Eiger II and the author of *Mishnat d'Rabbi Akiva*. (15 Elul 5518, 18 September 1758)

Hillula of Yaakov Koppel Hassid, reputed to have been a *tzaddik nistar*, one of thirty-six perfectly righteous individuals, unknown to all but each other, who are believed to live in each generation. He was a disciple of the Baal Shem Tov and the father of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kossov, ancestor of the Vizhnitz Hassidic dynasty. (15 Elul 5547, 29 August 1787)

Hillula of Rabbi Eliezer Rokeah of Amsterdam, father of Rabbi Shalom of Belz. (15 Elul 5575, 20 September 1815)

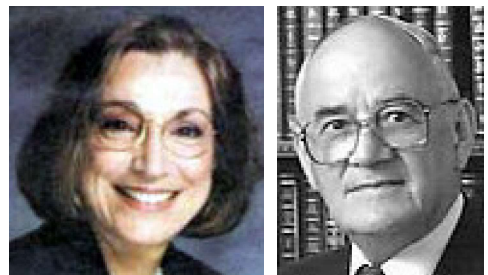
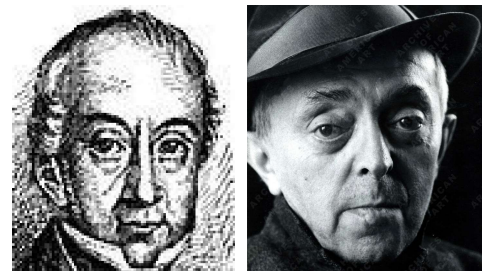
Hillula of Rebbe Baruch Mordecai of Bobruisk. (15 Elul 5612, 18 August 1852, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Italian Rabbi Yitzhak Shmuel Reggio, pictured at near right. (15 Elul 5615, 29 August 1855)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. social-realist painter Moses Soyer, pictured at far right. He was the identical twin of Raphael Soyer and elder brother of Isaac Soyer. (15 Elul 5734, 2 September 1974)

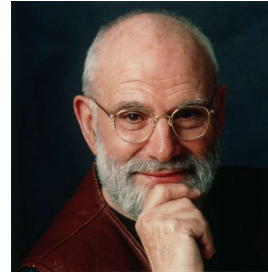
Hillula of U.S. civil rights and labor leader Sandra Abramowitz Feldman, pictured at near right. Feldman was mentored by Bayard Rustin. She chaired the Employment Committee of the Congress of Racial Equality, and travelled south as a Freedom Rider in 1961. (15 Elul 5765, 18 September 2005, after sunset)

Hillula of German-born British Liberal Rabbi John D. Rayner (born Hans Sigismund Rahmer), pictured at far right. Rabbi Rayner was a leader of the British Liberal Jewish community and a professor at Leo Baeck College. He had escaped from Berlin on one of the last *Kindertransporten*. (15 Elul 5765, 19 September 2005)



Hillula of English-born U.S. neurologist and author Oliver Sacks, pictured at near right. Sacks was of an illustrious family. His mother, Muriel Elsie Landau Sacks, was one of the first women surgeons in England, and Israeli statesman Abba Eban and U.S.-Israeli mathematician and 2005 Nobel laureate in economics Yisrael Aumann were his first cousins. (15 Elul 5775, 30 August 2015)

Above all, I have been a sentient being, a thinking animal, on this beautiful planet, and that in itself has been an enormous privilege and adventure.
—Oliver Sacks



Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Harold S. White, pictured at far right.

White was a student of Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel. He was a chaplain at Georgetown University, the first rabbi to serve as a chaplain at a Catholic university. (15 Elul 5775, 31 August 2015)

16 Elul

Birth of Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Kook, first Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Palestine, pictured at near right. (16 Elul 5625, 26 August 1865, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Congressman Theodore S. Weiss, pictured at middle right (16 Elul 5752, 14 September 1992)

Hillula of Simon Wiesenthal, pictured at far right (16 Elul 5765, 20 September 2005)

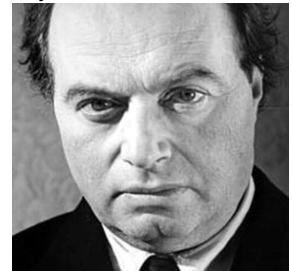


17 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim ben Yisrael Benveniste of Izmir, a disciple of Rabbi Yosef Trani. He was born in Constantinople (now Istanbul) in 1603 to a family of rabbis, physicians, and advisers to the Ottoman court. His ancestors had been exiled from Portugal in the expulsion of 1497. In 1662, Rabbi Benveniste succeeded Joseph Escapa as chief rabbi of Izmir. Three years later, in a dispute with Rabbi Aaron Lapapa, Rabbi Benveniste was supported by the followers of Shabbetai Zvi; although his attitude to the Sabbatean movement as a whole was entirely negative, he sought to avoid controversy in the interest of communal harmony, and did not openly oppose the majority of his community, who followed Shabbetai Zvi. Nevertheless, he was recognized as one of the outstanding halachic authorities of his day, accepted as authoritative by both Ashkenazic and Sephardic communities. He was the author of *Knesset HaG'dolah*, an eight-volume commentary (only three of which were published in his lifetime) on the Shulhan Arukh and the Arba'ah Turim. His work is characterized by extensive and methodical analysis of halakhic sources from the toime of Joseph Karo to his own day, and he also cites some earlier sources which Karo fails to mention. Rabbi Benveniste was succeeded as chief rabbi of Izmir by his son Israel. (17 Elul 5433, 19 August 1673, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

I must deliberate without any restraint, to pour onto paper without restraint all my heart's thought.
—Avraham Yitzhak Kook

False ideals cannot be shattered by criticism. Right ideals must take up the battle against them.
—Franz Werfel



Hillula of Bohemian-born U.S. Expressionist poet, playwright, and novelist Franz Werfel, pictured at right. (17 Elul 5705, 26 August 1945)

Hillula of Rebekkah Brilleslijper Rebling. She and her sister, Jannie Brandes- Brilleslijper, were the last two people known to have seen Anne Frank alive. (17 Elul 5748, 30 August 1988)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Allan M. Blustein, U.S. Army and hospital chaplain. (17 Elul 5732, 15 September 1992)

18 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Yehudah ben Betzalel Loewe, the Maharal of Prague, whose synagogue, the Altneushul, is pictured at right. Rabbi Loewe, it is said, created the Golem, a clay figure in the form of a man. Rabbi Loewe, with two of his disciples, inscribed the Hebrew word אמת (*emet, truth*) on its forehead, recited certain incantations, and brought the Golem to life. It acted to protect the Prague Jewish community from being attacked by anti-Semitic mobs. As Rabbi Loewe neared the end of his life, he brought his two disciples with him and erased the first letter of the Golem's forehead inscription, leaving the last two letters, מת (*met, death*), whereupon the Golem became inert. The clay body was placed in the attic

Because humanity has not yet grasped the Cosmic Purpose of diversity, nation declares war on what is different in the other.
—Yehudah Loewe of Prague

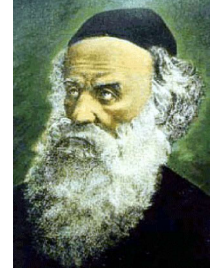


of the Altneshul. The room was locked and strict orders were given that it never be opened. Mary Shelley adapted the legend for her novel *Frankenstein*. Rabbi Loewe was the mentor of Rabbis Yom Tov Lipmann Heller and David Ganz and was the author of *Gur Aryeh*, an important commentary on Rashi. (18 Elul 5369, 17 September 1609)

*When serving G*d, think only about pleasing the blessed Creator, and not about reaching great heights.*

-The Baal Shem Tov

Birth of the Baal Shem Tov, founder of Hassidism, pictured at near right. (18 Elul 5458, 15 August 1698, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Birth of Rebbe Schneur Zalman of Lyadi, the Alter Rebbe, pictured at far right, founder of Lubavitch/Habad Hassidism. (18 Elul 5505, 4 September 1745, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Zev Naḥum Bornstein, a ḥassid of Rebbe Menaḥem Mendel of Kotzk and father of Rebbe Abraham of Sochachow. (18 Elul 5645, 29 August 1885)

Hillula of Rabbi Abdala ben Avraham Somech. Rabbi Somech, the Chief Rabbi of Iraq was the mentor and brother-in-law of the Ben Ish Hai. (18 Elul 5649, 14 September 1889)

Hillula of Rebbitzen Yoḥeved Rivka Alter, wife of Rebbe Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter of Ger. (18 Elul 5661, 2 September 1901)

*If one appreciated that the matter which provoked one's anger came from G*d, one would accept it without question. Why does someone become upset? Because s/he does not think about G*d and is preoccupied with one's own concerns.*

-Schneur Zalman of Lyadi

Hillula of Latvian-born U.S. labor leader Dorothy Jacobs Bellanca, founder of the American Labor Party (18 Elul 5706, 14 September 1946)

19 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov of Orleans, a student of Rabbenu Tam. He was slain in a pogrom in London after the coronation of King Richard the Lion-Hearted. (19 Elul 4949, 3 September 1189, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Shmuel Yafeh Ashkenazi of Constantinople. (19 Elul 5355, 14 August 1595, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

One who isolates oneself will be overtaken by melancholy, . . . to the point where he will fear demons and spirits and [Leviticus 26:36] "the sound of a shaken leaf will chase" him.

-Shmuel Yafeh Ashkenazi

Hillula of Danish Nobel laureate in physics Aage Bohr, pictured at near right, whose father, Niels Bohr, had also been a Nobel laureate in physics (19 Elul 5769, 8 September 2009)



Hillula of U.S. biochemist and cancer researcher Jerome P. Horwitz, pictured at far right. It was Horwitz who developed AZT, the first effective medicine against AIDS. (19 Elul 5772, 6 September 2012)

The constant questioning of our values and achievements is a challenge without which neither science nor society can remain healthy.

-Aage Bohr

20 Elul

Hillula of U.S. educator and philanthropist Rebecca Gratz, pictured at right. Gratz helped establish the Female Association for the Relief of Women and Children in Reduced Circumstances, an organization whose mission was to aid women whose families were suffering after the American Revolution. She was also among the founders of the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, serving as secretary of its Board for some forty years. She was instrumental in establishing the first Hebrew Sunday School in the United States, becoming both its superintendent and its president and assisting in developing its curriculum. Gratz was a founding member of the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society. In 1850, she advocated in *The Occident*, over the signature "A Daughter of Israel," the foundation of a Jewish foster home, a dream that was brought to fulfillment in 1855. Other organizations that arose under her influence were the Fuel Society and the Sewing Society. Gratz was the model for Sir Walter Scott's portrayal of Rebecca of York, daughter of the Jewish merchant Isaac of York, who was the heroine in his novel *Ivanhoe*, the first positive portrayal of a Jewish character in English literature. Scott's attention had been drawn to Gratz's character by Washington Irving, who was a close friend of the Gratz family. Gratz never married. Her portrait was painted twice by U.S. artist Thomas Sully. Both portraits are now the property of the Rosenbach Museum and Library in Philadelphia; one is on display at the National Museum of American Jewish History. After Gratz passed from this life, her brother Hyman founded and endowed Gratz College in Philadelphia in her memory. (20 Elul 5629, 27 August 1869)



Hillula of German physician Paul Ehrlich. His work in the fields of hematology, immunology, and antimicrobial chemotherapy led to his invention of the precursor technique to Gram staining bacteria. The methods he developed for staining tissue made it possible to distinguish between various types of blood cells, leading in turn to the capability to

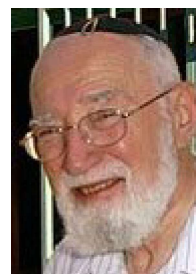
diagnose a wide range of blood diseases. In 1893 and 1894, Ehrlich worked with Emil von Behring to develop a treatment for diphtheria. They had originally agreed to share any profits after the share of the firm sponsoring their work had been subtracted. Their contract was changed several times and finally Ehrlich was pressured into accepting a profit share of only eight percent. Von Behring alone received the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology in 1901, but Ehrlich was the 1908 Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine. In 1909, his laboratory discovered arsphenamine, the first effective medicinal treatment for syphilis and the first drug to be targeted against a specific pathogen, thereby initiating and also naming the concept of chemotherapy. He also made a decisive contribution to the development of an antiserum to combat diphtheria and conceived a method for standardizing therapeutic serums. In 1914, Ehrlich was awarded the Cameron Prize of the University of Edinburgh. In 1910, a street was named after Ehrlich in Frankfurt-Sachsenhausen. The Third Reich, holding up von Behring as the ideal Aryan scientist, ignored Ehrlich's work and renamed the street. Shortly after the end of the war, however, the name Paul-Ehrlich-Strasse was reinstated, and today numerous German cities have streets named for Ehrlich. In 1954, West Germany issued a commemorative stamp on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the births of Ehrlich and von Behring; they were born one day apart, Ehrlich on 14 March 1854 and von Behring on 15 March 1854. (20 Elul 5675, 20 August 1915)



Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Sternhartz, pictured at right. Rabbi Sternhartz' great-grandfather was Nathan of Nemirov, Rebbe Naḥman of Breslov's chief disciple; his mother was the daughter of Rabbi Nathan's disciple Rabbi Naḥman Goldstein, the Tcheriner Rav. In his early years, Rabbi Sternhartz lost both his parents; he was raised by his grandfather, the Tcheriner Rav, becoming, under the latter's guidance, the leading Breslov elder of his generation. Rabbi Gedaliah Kenig was his chief disciple. (20 Elul 5715, 7 September 1955)

Hillula of Aline Frankau Bernstein, first major woman set designer for the U.S. stage. Despite the similarity in their names, there is no known relationship between Aline Frankau Bernstein and Aline (Bernstein) Saarinen. (20 Elul 5715, 7 September 1955)

Hillula of French Rabbi Max Warschawski, pictured at near right, a board member of Rabbis for Human Rights. (20 Elul 5766, 13 September 2006)



21 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Jonathan Eibeschütz, pictured at far right. Born in Krakow in 1690, Rabbi Eibeschütz became Rosh Yeshivah in Prague at the age of twenty-one. He became rabbi of Metz in 1741 and moved to the "triple community" of Altona, Hamburg, and Wandsbeck in 1750. He was accused by Rabbi Ya'akov Emden of holding Sabbatean beliefs; the details of the dispute are far too lengthy to recount here. In 1760, however, Rabbi Eibeschütz's son Wolf Jonas Eibeschütz, proclaimed himself a Sabbatean prophet. Rabbi Eibeschütz did have a collection of Sabbatean writings, which were eventually inherited by his grandson, Baron Thomas von Schoenfeld, an apostate. In 1791, the baron was offered the leadership of the Frankist movement, which he declined, but he did become the founder of a Masonic lodge in Vienna called the *Asiatische Brüder*, whose ideology, according to Gershom Scholem, combined Kabbalistic, Sabbatean, and Christian theosophical ideas. (21 Elul 5524, 18 September 1764)

Hillula of U.S. historian Oscar Handlin (21 Elul 5771, 20 September 2011)

22 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Mordecai Dov Baer Twerski of Hornostiepel.

Rabbi Twerski was a grandson of the "Mitteler Rebbe," Rebbe Dov Baer of Lubavitch, and of Rebbe Zusya of Hanipol. Raised by his maternal grandfather, the rebbe of Cherkassi, after his father's passing, he took his mother's family name, Twerski, as his own. (22 Elul 5463, 14 September 1903)

Once I thought to write a history of the immigrants in America. Then I discovered that the immigrants were American history.
-Oscar Handlin



Hillula of U.S. author and social activist Annie Nathan Meyer, pictured at right. Meyer, one of the founders of Barnard College, was the sister of social worker and labor activist Maud Nathan, a descendant of Rabbi Gershom Mendes Seixas, cousin of poet Emma Lazarus and Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo, and the aunt of novelist and poet Robert Nathan. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but she resigned from the organization over the issue of segregation, and she was instrumental in finding and organizing donors to support Zora Neale Hurston at Barnard, breaking the school's color barrier. (22 Elul 5711, 23 September 1951)

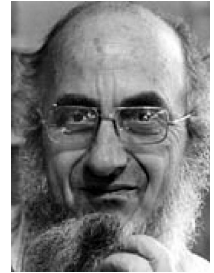
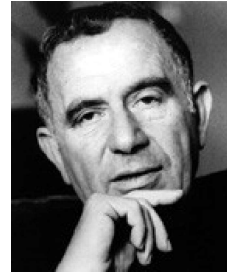


Hillula of Russian-born U.S. composer Irving Berlin, born Israel Baline, pictured at right. (22 Elul 5749, 22 September 1989)

Talent is only the starting point.
-Irving Berlin

Hillula of German-born Israeli poet Yehuda Amichai, born Ludwig Pfeuffer, pictured at near right. (22 Elul 5760, 22 September 2000)

Hillula of German-born Canadian philosopher Rabbi Emil Fackenheim, pictured at far right. Fackenheim was arrested on Kristallnacht and imprisoned at Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp. He escaped and fled to England, where, since he came from Germany, he was interned as an "enemy alien" and sent to an internment camp in Sherbrooke, Québec. (22 Elul 5763, 19 September 2003)



23 Elul

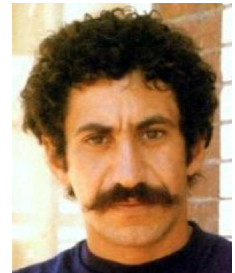
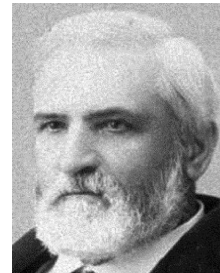
Hillula of Rabbi Yisrael of Pиков, son of Rebbe Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev (23 Elul 5578, 24 September 1818)

Hillula of Rebbe Uri of Strelisk, called the "Seraph" for his intense fiery style of prayer. It is said that he would bid farewell to his household each day before going to prayer, in case his prayer became so intense as to cause his soul to separate from his body. He was the closest disciple of Rebbe Shlomo of Karlin (whom he succeeded as leader of the Karliner Hassidim after Rebbe Shlomo was slain in 1792) and the mentor of Rebbes Yehudah Zvi of Strettin and Shalom Roke'ah of Belz. Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kossov was his brother-in-law. (23 Elul 5586, 25 September 1826)

Don't stop after beating the swords into ploughshares; don't stop! Go on beating and make musical instruments out of them. Whoever wants to make war again will have to turn them into ploughshares first.
-Yehuda Amichai

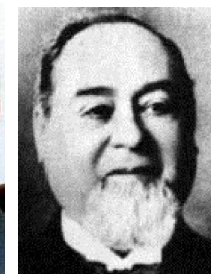
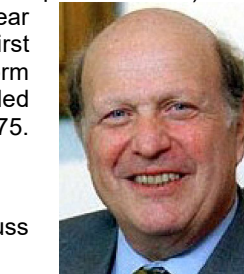
Hillula of Washington Montgomery Bartlett, pictured at near right, the first and, to date, the only Jewish governor of California. (23 Elul 5647, 12 September 1887)

Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Menahem Mendel Danziger of Alexander. Rebbe Yitzhak Menahem Mendel was the son and successor of Rebbe Shmuel Zvi Danziger of Alexander. The author of *Akeidat Yitzhak*, he perished at Treblinka. (23 Elul 5702, 5 September 1942)



Hilula of U.S. singer and songwriter Jim (James Joseph) Croce, pictured at far right. Born into an Italian Catholic family, Croce converted to Judaism when he married his wife, Ingrid Jacobson, in 1966. (23 Elul 5733, 20 September 1973)

Hillula of German-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Alfred Gottschalk, pictured at near right. Gottschalk, as president of Hebrew Union College, admitted the first gay and lesbian rabbinic students to the school. He ordained the Reform movement's first woman rabbi, Sally Priesand, in 1972, and he presided over the investiture of the first woman cantor, Barbara Herman, in 1975. (23 Elul 5769, 12 September 2009)



24 Elul

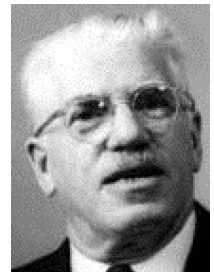
Hillula of German-born Levi Strauss, pictured at far right, founder of Levi Strauss & Co. (24 Elul 5662, 26 September 1902)

Hillula of Rabbi Yisrael Meir Kagan, the *Hafetz Hayyim*. (24 Elul 5693, 15 September 1933)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Conservative Rabbi Max Arzt, pictured at far right. (24 Elul 5735, 31 August 1975)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Julius Mark. (24 Elul 5737, 7 September 1977)

People worry that they won't have with what to live. They should rather worry that they won't have with what to die.
-The Hafetz Hayyim



25 Elul

Traditional hillula of Rabbi El'azar, son of Rabbi Shim'on bar Yoḥai. (25 Elul 3862, 27 August 102 CE, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Yehiel Michal, the Maggid of Zlotchov. The son of Rebbe Yisrael of Drohobitch, he was a student of the Baal Shem Tov and a disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz. His five sons all became rebbes – Yosef of Yampol, Mordecai of Kremnitz, Yitzhak of Radvil, Benjamin of Zbarazh, and Moshe of Zhvill. (25 Elul 5546, 7 September 1786, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

There are two things about which we are forbidden to worry – that which is possible to fix and that which is impossible to fix. If something is able to be fixed, fix it and there is no need to worry. If something is impossible to fix, then how will worrying help?
-Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov

Hillula of U.S. actor Zero Mostel, pictured at near right, blacklisted during the McCarthy era by the House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee. (25 Elul 5737, 8 September 1977)

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. orchestra conductor Erich Leinsdorf, pictured at middle right. (25 Elul 5753, 11 September 1993)

Hillula of British novelist, poet, and playwright Emanuel Litvinoff, pictured at far right. Litvinoff was an admirer of the poetry of T. S. Eliot. When Eliot wrote his unapologetically anti-Semitic "Burbank With a Baedeker: Bleistein With a Cigar" in 1920, Litvinoff dismissed it as simply another link in the venerable chain of British literary anti-Semitism.

When Eliot, the 1948 Nobel laureate in literature, included it in his anthology *Selected Poems* (published in 1948), however, Litvinoff responded by writing a poem addressed to Eliot and titled simply "To T. S. Eliot," which included references to Shakespeare, the Nazi newspaper *Der Stürmer*, and the Vistula River in Poland. Invited to participate in a poetry reading in 1951 at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London, he brought this poem with him. As he was about to begin reading it, Eliot walked in. When Litvinoff finished the reading, Stephen Spender rose to denounce him for insulting Eliot, and the crowd shouted in support of Spender. Eliot, standing in the back of the room, was heard to remark, "It's a good poem. It's a very good poem." (25 Elul 5771, 24 September 2011)

The freedom of any society varies proportionately with the volume of its laughter.
—Zero Mostel

Hillula of Polish-born Shimon Peres (born Szymon Persky), President and twice Prime Minister of Israel. Peres served as President from 2007 to 2014; when he retired, he was the world's oldest head of state. (25 Elul 5776, 28 September 2016)

26 Elul

Hillula of Moroccan Rabbi Ḥayyim Pinto of Mogador (now known as as-Sawira), known as a miracle worker. (26 Elul 5605, 16 September 1845, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Shmuel Abba Zikelinsky of Zichlin, disciple of Rebbe Simḥa Bunam of Pshis'chah. (26 Elul 5639, 14 September 1879)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Russian revolutionary Fanya Yefimovna Kaplan, pictured at right, who attempted to assassinate Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Kaplan spent eleven years of her short life (she was born 10 February 1880, according to the Julian calendar then in use) imprisoned in a Siberian labor camp after attempting to assassinate a Tsarist official in Kiev; she was released after the Kerensky revolution of 1917. A member of Russia's Socialist Revolutionary Party, she supported the Bolshevik Revolution but became disillusioned when her own party, after winning a majority in the Constituent Assembly, was banned by the Bolsheviks, and she fired two bullets into Lenin on 30 August 1918, after he had delivered a speech at a Moscow factory, nearly killing him. (26 Elul 5678, 3 September 1918)

Hillula of U.S. labor movement songwriter Joe Glazer, pictured at near right. (26 Elul 5756, 19 September 2006)

Hillula of U.S. child psychiatrist Leon Eisenberg, pictured at far right. Eisenberg was a pioneer in the study of infantile autism and of ADHD (attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder). Among Eisenberg's many awards, he was most proud of the Diversity Lifetime Achievement Award which he received in 2001 for his role in inaugurating affirmative action at Harvard Medical School in 1968 and sustaining it as Chairman of the Admissions Committee from 1969 to 1974. (26 Elul 5769, 15 September 2009)

27 Elul

Hillula of German rabbi and kabbalist Nathan Adler. As a child, Adler attracted the attention of Rabbi Ḥayyim David Azulai (the Hida). At the yeshivah in Frankfurt, he studied under Rabbi David Tevele Schiff, who later became Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom. Rabbi Adler established his own yeshivah, also in Frankfurt. His students included Rabbis Abraham Auerbach, Abraham Bing of Würzburg, Sekl Loeb Wormser, and Moses Sofer (the Ḥatam Sofer, of Pressburg). He was the author of *Mishna d'Rabbi Natan*. He adopted the Lurianic siddur, and he was one of the first among the Ashkenazim to adopt Sephardic pronunciation, even hosting a Sephardic rabbi for several months to ensure that he learned the pronunciation correctly. (27 Elul 5560, 17 September 1800)

Hillula of Rebbe Shalom Rokeah of Belz. Known as the *Sar Shalom*, he was a disciple, in turn, of Rebbes Ya'akov Yitzḥak (the *Hozeḥ*) of Lubin, Abraham Joshua Heschel of Apt, Shlomo of Lutzk, and Uri (the Seraph) of Strelisk. Rebbe Shalom was the founder of Belzer Ḥassidism, leading the movement for some thirty-eight years, and was a powerful defender of the Jewish community of his area against the government. The governor of the district, it is



told, said to him, "Do you not know that I am the second Haman?" The Rebbe replied, "Luck wasn't on the side of the first one either." The governor was so impressed with the Rebbe's *chutzpah* that he promised to end the persecution of the Jews in his district. (27 Elul 5615, 10 September 1855)

Hillula of Rabbi Naftali Tzvi of Skvira, great-grandson of the Baal Shem Tov. (27 Elul 5625, 7 September 1865, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. motion picture producer Irving G. Thalberg, pictured at right. Thalberg's last film was "A Day at the Races," starring Groucho, Chico, and Harpo Marx and directed by Sam Wood, who had worked with the Marx brothers on "A Night at the Opera." Thalberg had met Chico playing bridge and, over lunch, invited the Marx Brothers to join his studio. Just three weeks into the production of "A Day at the Races," Thalberg, only thirty-seven years old, lost his life to pneumonia. (27 Elul 5696, 14 September 1936)



Hillula of Russian-born U.S. pianist, conductor, and composer Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pictured at near right below. Gabrilowitsch, founding director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, was the husband of Mark Twain's daughter Clara Clemens. Their daughter Nina, who had no children, was the last known direct descendant of Mark Twain. (27 Elul 5696, 14 September 1936)



Hillula of Margarete Schiff, daughter of Viennese psychoanalyst Josef Breuer. (27 Elul 5702, 9 September 1942, at Theresienstadt)

Hillula of U.S.-born Israeli progressive and spiritual activist Yosef ben Shlomo ha'Cohen, born Jeff Oboler, pictured at far right. (27 Elul 5771, 25 September 2011, after sunset)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. folk singer, songwriter, and author Oscar Brand. Born in Winnipeg, Brand grew up in the United States, as his family lived in Minneapolis, Chicago, and New York. In his folk music career, Brand performed with such legends of folk music as Lead Belly, Woody Guthrie, Josh White, Jean Ritchie, The Weavers, and Pete Seeger. He was the host of a radio show, *Oscar Brand's Folksong Festival*, on New York's WNYC, for seventy years, making it the longest-running radio show with the same host, according to the Guinness Book of World Records. Among the performers he presented – some of them never before heard outside narrow folk music circles – were Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, Woody Guthrie, Arlo Guthrie, Huddie Ledbetter, Joni Mitchell, Peter Paul and Mary, Judy Collins, the Kingston Trio, Pete Seeger, and The Weavers. To ensure that his program could not be censored, he refused to be paid by WNYC for the entire seventy years of its run. In 1959, he was among the organizers of the Newport Folk Festival. Brand also wrote "mainstream" music. He collaborated on numerous Broadway musicals, including *The Education of H*Y*M*A*N K*A*P*L*A*N*, *How to Steal an Election*, and *A Joyful Noise*. Although Brand was anti-Stalinist and was never a member of the Communist party, the House Committee on Un-American Activities referred to his show as a "pipeline of communism" because of his belief in First Amendment right of blacklisted artists to have a platform to reach the public. In June 1950, Brand, along with Paul Robeson, Josh White, and Pete Seeger, was named in the first issue of *Red Channels* as a Communist sympathizer. Brand often travelled with Lead Belly, buying food for him when they were in segregated areas. He participated in the 1965 Selma-to-Montgomery marches. Brand was a board member of the Children's Television Workshop and participated in the development of *Sesame Street*. Because of some mild disagreements that had occurred between Brand and the board members regarding the appropriate setting for the show, it has been rumored that the character of Oscar the Grouch was named after him, although there are dueling tales as to the origin of the character. (27 Elul 5776, 30 September 1996)

28 Elul

Hillula of Trieste-born Italian novelist and playwright Italo Svevo, born Aron Ettore Schmitz, pictured at near right. When Svevo was born, Trieste was under Austro-Hungarian rule; he maintained Austro-Hungarian citizenship until the end of World War I. Svevo wrote in a Triestine-accented Italian. (28 Elul 5688, 13 September 1928)

*La vita non è né brutta né bella, ma è originale.
Life is neither ugly nor beautiful, but it is original. –Italo Svevo*



Hillula of U.S. philanthropist Frieda Schiff Warburg, pictured at far right (28 Elul 5718, 13 September 1958)

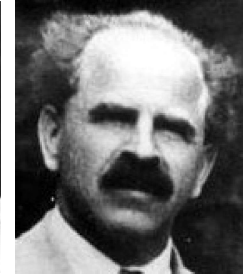
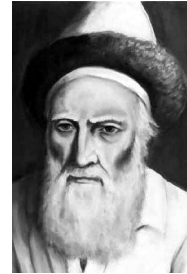
Hillula of Italian-born U.S. economist Franco Modigliani. As Benito Mussolini's government became more and more anti-Semitic, Modigliani fled with the family of his future wife Serena, first to France and then to the United States. He earned his doctorate from the New School for Social Research in 1944 and obtained United States citizenship in 1946. Modigliani was the 1985 Nobel laureate in economics. (28 Elul 5763, 25 September 2003)

Hillula of U.S. theoretical physicist Joseph L. Birman, pictured at right. Birman was widely known for his work with the Committee of Concerned Scientists; with the French-American theoretical physicist Pierre Hohenberg, he established the committee's Program for Refugee Scientists, which helped more than one hundred émigrés restart their scientific careers in the United States in the 1990s. In 2010, he was one of three recipients of the Andrei Sakharov Prize, given by the American Physical Society in recognition of outstanding leadership or achievements in upholding human rights. In 2006, he received the Heinz R. Pagels Human Rights Award from the New York Academy of Sciences, an award given for contributions toward advancing the human rights of scientists throughout the world. (28 Elul 5776, 1 October 2016)



29 Elul

Birth of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Lubavitch, the *Tzemaḥ Tzedek*, pictured at near right. Rebbe Menahem Mendel was the third Lubavitcher Rebbe, succeeding his grandfather and father. (29 Elul 5549, 9 September 1789, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. mathematician Otto Szász, pictured at middle right. Born Szász Otto (with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), he proved the Müntz–Szász theorem (an aspect of approximation theory, the mathematical system of approximating mathematical functions with simpler functions) and introduced the Szász–Mirakyan operator (a function of convergence theory). The Hungarian Mathematical and Physical Society awarded him the König Gyula Prize in 1939. (29 Elul 5712, 19 September 1952)

The bagel is a lonely roll to eat all by yourself, because, in order for the true taste to come out, you need your family. One to cut the bagels, one to toast them, one to put on the Cream Cheese and the lox, one to put them on the table, and one to supervise.
-Gertrude Berg

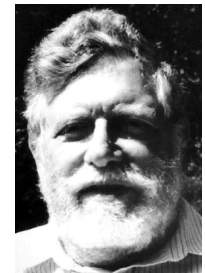


Hillula of U.S. actress, screenwriter, and producer Gertrude Berg, born Tillie Edelstein, pictured at right. A pioneer of classic radio, Berg was one of the first women to create, write, produce, and star in a long-running hit when she premiered her radio serial comedy-drama *The Rise of the Goldbergs*, later known as *The Goldbergs*, in 1929. After portraying Molly Goldberg for nineteen years on radio, Berg took the show to television; in its premiere television year, she won the first Emmy ever awarded for the best lead actress in a comedy series. In 1951, during the McCarthy madness, her co-star, Philip Loeb, was named in *Red Channels* and consequently blacklisted. Despite the demands of the network and sponsors, Berg refused to fire him, but Loeb resigned, receiving a settlement estimated at \$40,000. Loeb sank into depression and, in 1955, took his own life. In 1959, Berg received a Tony for her starring role in *A Majority of One*. Berg was also a song-writer. Her composition "That Wonderful Someone" was among the songs on country singer Patsy Cline's debut album in 1957. (29 Elul 5726, 14 September 1966)



Hillula of Belarusian-born U.S. labor leader David Dubinsky, pictured at right (29 Elul 5742, 17 September 1982)

Hillula of Italian painter Paola Levi-Montalcini, twin sister of neurologist and Nobel laureate in physiology or medicine Rita Levi-Montalcini and sister of architect Luigi (Gino) Levi-Montalcini. Paola Levi-Montalcini studied under Felice Casorati in the 1920s. Giorgio de Chirico wrote the first monograph on her work in 1939, commenting that her style favored solid construction and large surfaces and that she had a "tendency to draw attention to the fantastic aspect of reality." After World War II, she studied engraving with Stanley William Hayter. (29 Elul 5760, 29 September 2000)



Hillula of Israeli choreographer Sara Levi-Tanai, pictured at near right, founder of the Inbal Dance Theatre (29 Elul 5765, 2 October 2005)

Hillula of U.S. ecologist Lawrence B. Slobodkin, pictured at far right (29 Elul 5769, 18 September 2009)