

לוח הילולא

Hillula Calendar

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About This Calendar

It is customary to observe the anniversary of the passing of a loved one or a great soul by reciting the Kaddish. In the Ashkenazic tradition, this anniversary is called the *Yahrzeit*, literally, the “Year-time,” and it is often a day of sadness, a day of mourning, even a day of fasting. In Sephardic, Kabbalistic, and Hassidic circles, this anniversary is called the *Hillula*. *Hillula* (הילולא) is an Aramaic term meaning a *festivity*, especially a wedding celebration, and the mystics understood the anniversary of a righteous individual's passing as akin to a wedding, in which the soul rises, each year, to a new and higher spiritual level. If we understand the *hillula* as a day on which the soul takes another step toward its next incarnation (or toward transcending the cycle of *gilgul*¹), we can celebrate and rejoice rather than mourning.

Traditionally, the term *hillula* is applied only to the anniversary of the passing of a *tzaddik*.² We, rather, apply it to everyone, for two reasons. As the Prophet says, “וְעַמְּךָ כֻּלָּם צְדִיקִים” all Thy people are righteous.”³ Further, should a particular individual not quite measure up to the designation of *tzaddik*, s/he needs the celebration even more, to enable his or her soul to rise.

Rebbe Yisrael Alter of Ger,⁴ the “*Beit Yisrael*,” teaches, with regard to great sages and *tzaddikim*, that we can, by noting their *hillulas*, especially on the Shabbat preceding, we can touch and tap into their spiritual force and power.

We present here a comprehensive list of *hillulas* and other significant dates in the Jewish calendar, with their Hebrew and English dates. English dates marked with a superscripted *E* are evening dates and therefore correspond with the following Hebrew date.

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, 1499 BCE Julian is 1498 BCE Gregorian. Either is anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.

1. גִּלְגּוּל, literally, a *rolling*, in particular, the rolling from one incarnation to the next.
2. A saint, a wholly righteous individual.
3. Isaiah 60:21.
4. 1885-1977.

TISHRI

1 Tishri

G*d "remembered" Sarah, Rachel, and Hannah (1 Tishri, according to the Talmud, *Berachot* 29)

Traditional date of the *Akeidah Yitzhak* and of the hillula of the Matriarch Sarah (1 Tishri 2076, 1685/1686 BCE. 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, 1685 BCE Julian is 1686 BCE Gregorian. Both are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.)

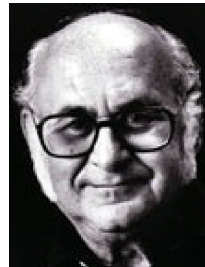
Hillula of Gedaliah ben Ahikam, Governor of Judea under the Babylonians. Gedaliah, whose father, Ahikam, saved the life of the Prophet Jeremiah (Jeremiah 26:24) and whose grandfather, Shaphan, is mentioned (2 Kings 22:8-10) in connection with the "discovery" of the scroll that formed the core of the book of Deuteronomy, was assassinated by militant Jews who viewed him as a collaborator with the Babylonian occupiers of Judea. Many of the remaining Jews then fled to Egypt, fearing Babylonian reprisals for the murder of the Babylonians' chosen governor. The assassination left Palestine without any Jewish rule and with hardly any Jews, and the rabbis eventually established a minor fast day to mourn the event. Although Gedaliah's assassination was on the first (some sources say the second) of Tishri, they chose the third of Tishri as the fast day, in order not to interfere with Rosh Hashanah. After Nebuchadnezzar II, the longest-reigning king (c. 605 to c. 563 BCE) of the Neo-Babylonian Empire, razed Jerusalem in 586 BCE, he installed Gedaliah ben Ahikam as governor of Yehud (Judah) province, encompassing most of the Kingdom of Judah. When Gedaliah was assassinated by a Jew, the Babylonians of the governor, the few Jews remaining in Jerusalem dispersed; the last vestiges of Jewish control over Jerusalem ended. Tsom Gedaliah commemorates these events. (1 Tishri 3180, 582/581 BCE)

Hillula of Rabbi Amnon of Mainz, composer of the prayer *Un'taneh Tokef*. The archbishop of Mainz numerous times tried to persuade Rabbi Amnon to convert to Christianity, to no avail. On one occasion, the rabbi tried to put the archbishop off by asking for three days to consider the matter. No sooner had he left the archbishop's presence than he was overwhelmed by guilt. When he did not return, the archbishop ordered him brought under guard. The rabbi then asked that his tongue be removed for having expressed the slightest doubt about Judaism. Rather than cutting out his tongue, the archbishop ordered that the rabbi's feet be cut off for having failed to bring him to convert and that his hands be cut off as well. It was Rosh Hashanah morning, and Rabbi Amnon had himself brought to the synagogue just as the *hazzan* was about to begin the *Kedushah*. The rabbi asked the *hazzan* to wait a moment and then recited the *Un'taneh Tokef* and died. Three days later, he appeared to Rabbi Kalonymus ben Meshulam and asked him to write the prayer down and to circulate it throughout the Jewish world. (1 Tishri 4773, 20 September 1012, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

When I come before the heavenly court, I will not be asked how much I learned, nor how religiously observant I was, nor who my teacher was, nor who my students were. I will be asked whom I have brought with me. ~Joseph H. Gelberman

Hillula of U.S. folk music impresario Harold Leventhal, pictured at near right. His clients included Peter, Paul, and Mary; the Weavers; Woody Guthrie; Joan Baez; and most of the leading folk music performers of the 1950s and '60s. At age sixteen, while a student at James Monroe High School, Bronx, New York, Leventhal was arrested for organizing an "Oxford Pledge" strike, aimed at persuading students to refuse to fight further wars. (1 Tishri 5766, 4 October 2005)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. "Modern Hassidic" Rabbi Joseph H. Gelberman, pictured at far right (1 Tishri 5772, 9 September 2010)



2 Tishri

Hillula of Hector (born Heitor) Nunes. Nunes, born in Evora, Portugal about 1520, was the son of crypto-Jews who had been forcibly converted. He came to England in 1546 and settled in London. Because he served the British crown as a spy, providing intelligence on Spanish activities in the Netherlands, Iberia, and the Indies, his Judaism was tolerated by the British authorities. He became a successful merchant, under the patronage of William Cecil, First Baron Burghley, the Lord High Treasurer under Queen Elizabeth I, and Francis Walsingham, Queen Elizabeth's principal secretary and spymaster. As he lay dying, he petitioned Lord Burghley "to protect and assist my poor wife in all needful and reasonable causes." Burghley did not heed Nunes' plea; after his passing, his widow, alone in a hostile land and not understanding English, found all her resources taken from her; her fate after his passing is not known. (2 Tishri 5352, 10 September 1591, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Yiddish memoirist Glückel of Hameln, born Gliki bas Yehudah Leib. Bertha Pappenheim, one of her descendants, is pictured at right in Glückel's persona. Glückel's writings have provided scholars with an intimate picture of German Jewish communal life in the Jewish ghetto of the late 17th and early 18th centuries. This was a time of transition from the authority and autonomy of the Medieval kehilla toward a more modern ethos in which membership in the community was voluntary and Jewish identity far more personal and existential. At age fourteen, she was married to Hayyim of Hameln. After one year living in his parents' home in Hameln, they moved to her parents' home in Hamburg. Her husband became a successful businessman, and they were the parents of fourteen children, twelve of whom survived to adulthood. Upon his passing in 1689, she took over the business, expanding its influence as far as Amsterdam, Leipzig, Berlin, Vienna, Metz and Paris. It was at that time that she began writing. Eleven years later, she married Cerf Levy, a banker from Metz, and ceased her writing. Within two years, he failed financially, losing not only his own fortune but hers as well. He passed from this life in 1712, and she soon resumed her writing. Because her family was so well documented, it has been possible to identify many of her descendants. Among these have been such notable figures as Heinrich Heine, Samson Raphael Hirsch, and Bertha Pappenheim. (2 Tishri 5485, 19 September 1724)

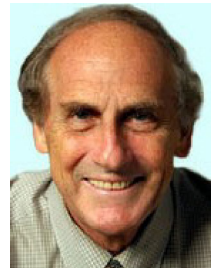


Hillula of Rebbe Israel Perlow, grave marker pictured at right, the *Yanuka* of Karlin-Stolin, and his mother, Rebbitzin D'vorah of Karlin, wife of Rebbe Asher II of Karlin, on the same day (2 Tishri 5682, 4 October 1921)



Hillula of Crimean-born Israeli poet Abba Kovner, whose cousin, Meir Vilner, was a signer of Israel's Declaration of Independence (2 Tishri 5748, 25 September 1987)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. immunologist and cell biologist Ralph M. Steinman, pictured at right. Steinman received numerous awards and recognitions for his life-long work on dendritic cells, including the Cancer Research Institute's William B. Coley Award (1998), the Gardner Foundation International Award (2003), and the Albert Lasker Award For Basic Medical Research (2007). He was elected to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in 2001 and to the U.S. Institute of Medicine in 2002. In 2011, he became the only posthumous recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. On 3 October 2011, the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine announced that Steinman had received one-half of the Nobel Prize for "his discovery of the dendritic cell and its role in adaptive immunity." The other half went to Bruce Beutler and Jules A. Hoffmann, for "their discoveries concerning the activation of innate immunity." The committee was not aware that Steinman had died three days earlier, on 30 September. The statutes of the Nobel Foundation stipulate that the prize may not be awarded posthumously, but, after deliberation, the committee decided that, inasmuch as the decision had been made in good faith, it would stand. (2 Tishri 5772, 30 September 2011)



Hillula of Terry Rosenbaum, pictured at right, dismissed from his position as a public high school teacher for asserting his Constitutional rights against the inquisitorial questioning of Senator Joseph McCarthy (2 Tishri 5776, 15 September 2015)

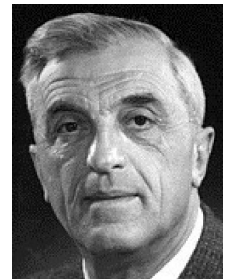


3 Tishri

Birth of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin, great-grandson of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz. Rebbe Yisrael was the son of Rebbe Shalom Shakhna; at his birth, his uncle, Rebbe Mordecai of Chernobyl, declared that he had the soul of the Baal Shem Tov. He was the ancestor of the Hassidic dynasties of Bohush, Boyan, Chortkov, Husyatin, Sadagora, Stepinesht, Vizhnitz, Skvir, and Vasloi. (3 Tishri 5557, 3 October 1796)

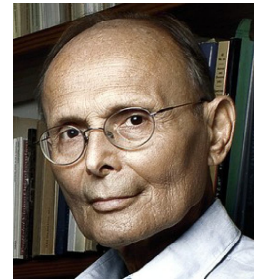
Hillula of Rebbe Aaron Yehiel Hopstajn of Kozhnitz (3 Tishri 5703, 14 September 1942)

Hillula of Swiss-born U.S. physicist Felix Bloch, pictured at right. Bloch studied under Erwin Schrödinger in Zürich (where John von Neumann was one of his classmates) and, after his graduation in 1927, under Werner Heisenberg in Leipzig, receiving his doctorate in 1928. As a post-doctoral student, he studied with Wolfgang Pauli in Zürich, Niels Bohr in Copenhagen, and Enrico Fermi in Rome before returning to Leipzig. In 1933, with Hitler's rise to power, he came to the United States, accepting a position at Stanford University; he was Stanford's first professor of theoretical physics. During World War II, he worked on nuclear power at Los Alamos National Laboratory, then joined the radar project at Harvard University. He and Edward Mills Purcell were awarded the 1952 Nobel Prize in Physics for "their development of new ways and methods for nuclear magnetic precision measurements," the underlying principles of magnetic resonance imaging. In 1954, Bloch became the first Director-General of the newly-established European Council for Nuclear Research (CERN, from its French name, Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire). In 1964, he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. (3 Tishri 5744, 10 September 1983)



Hillula of Romanian-born Israeli archaeologist and Hittitologist Itamar Singer, pictured at right (3 Tishri 5773, 19 September 2012)

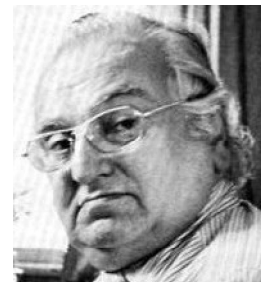
I am not embattled. I'm battling, and that makes life so much more interesting.
—Lenore Guinzberg Marshall



4 Tishri

Hillula of novelist and poet Lenore Guinzburg Marshall. Marshall's husband, James Marshall, son of U.S. corporate, constitutional, and civil rights attorney Louis Marshall, served for seventeen years on the Board of Education of New York City; during World War II, he was one of the major voices calling for the establishment of UNESCO. Lenore Marshall, as an editor at Cape and Smith from 1929 to 1932, was instrumental in publishing William Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury* and *As I Lay Dying*. In 1933, she was elected treasurer of the Writers' League Against Lynching. In 1956, with Norman Cousins, she helped found SANE, the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. She was active in the Committee for Nuclear Responsibility, whose board included Nobel laureates Linus Pauling, Harold Urey, George Wald, and James D. Watson. (4 Tishri 5732, 23 September 1971)

Recognize humanity in all human beings.
—Harry Golden



Hillula of Ukrainian-born (in Mikulintsy, Ukraine, then within the Austro-Hungarian Empire) U.S. writer and publisher Harry Golden, born Herschel Goldhirsch, pictured at right. His family moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba, when he was two years old and to New York City a year later. Moving to Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1941, he was a reporter for the *Charlotte Labor Journal* and *The Charlotte Observer*, writing and speaking against racial segregation and the Jim Crow laws of the time. From 1942 to 1968, he published the *Carolina Israelite*, a forum for his political views and for his reminiscences of growing up in New York. (4 Tishri 5743, 2 October 1981)

5 Tishri

Traditional hillula of Naftali, son of the patriarch Jacob (5 Tishri)
 Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. violinist Isaac Stern, pictured at right (5 Tishri 5762, 22 September 2001)

I have a responsibility to pass on to the next generation what I learned from my teachers. . . . It keeps me young and reminds me where I came from.
—Isaac Stern



6 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Wolf Eger, uncle and teacher of Rabbi Akiva Eger II (6 Tishri 5556, 19 September 1795)

Hillula of Rabbi Yehudah Aryeh Leib of Shpola, the Shpolar Zeide (6 Tishri 5572, 12 September 1811, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

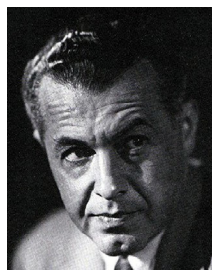
Hillula of English writer Grace Aguilar, pictured at near right. Aguilar Point, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia (highlighted on map of Vancouver Island at far right), is named for Aguilar's brother Henry, who was Second Master, Navigating Officer, on H.M. Gun-boat *Grappler*. (6 Tishri 5608, 16 September 1847)



Hillula of German-born U.S. physician and biochemist Otto Fritz Meyerhof. A professor at the University of Kiel, Meyerhof shared the 1922 Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology with Archibald Vivian Hill for their work (parallel to but independent of each other) on muscle metabolism, including glycolysis. In 1929, he became a director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Medical Research, a position he held until 1938, when he was forced to flee from the Nazis. He went to Paris and then, two years later, to the United States. (6 Tishri 5712, 6 October 1951)

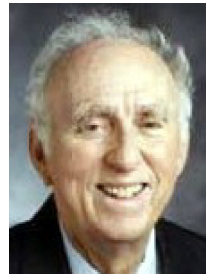
The Golden Calf to which the most devoted and mystic adoration of the masses goes in our days is Sovereignty. No symbol carrying the pretension of a deity caused so much misery, hatred, starvation and mass execution as the notion 'Sovereignty of the Nation.'
—Emery Reves

Hillula of German-born U.S. architect Erich Mendelsohn, pictured at near right (6 Tishri 5714, 15 September 1953)



Hillula of Hungarian-born British author and publisher Emery Reves, pictured at far right. His birth name, in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, was Révész Imre. Reves was an ardent advocate of World Federalism. In 1991, the Dallas Symphony Orchestra commissioned a piece in Reves' memory, composed by Marvin Hamlisch and orchestrated by Richard Danielpour, called *Anatomy of Peace*. (6 Tishri 5742, 4 October 1981)

Hillula of U.S. physicist Martin Perl, pictured at right. Born in New York City, Perl received his PhD from Columbia University in 1955, under the guidance of I. I. Rabi. He worked at the University of Michigan until 1963, when he moved to the still-under-construction Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. It was there that his experiments revealed the existence of the tau lepton, a discovery which earned him the 1995 Nobel Prize in Physics. (6 Tishri 5775, 30 September 2014)



Hillula of U.S. Biblical scholar Jacob Neusner. Neusner was one of the most published scholarly authors in history; he wrote, co-wrote, or edited more than 950 volumes. He was the only scholar to have served on both the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts. (6 Tishri 5777, 8 October 2016)

7 Tishri

Traditional hillula of Zebulun, son of the patriarch Jacob (7 Tishri)

Hillula of Rebbitzin Gittelle Brandeis, granddaughter of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe, the Maharal of Prague (7 Tishri 5396, 18 September 1635)

Hillula of U.S. poet Penina Moïse, pictured at right. Moïse was the first Jewish poet published in the United States; her poetry appeared not only in Jewish journals, such as *The Occident*, but also in general publications, including *The Charleston Courier*, *The Boston Daily Times*, *Heriot's Magazine*, and *The Godey's Lady's Book*. In 1842, Moïse published sixty of her religious poems in *Hymns Written for the Use of Hebrew Congregations*. The 1856 edition expanded the collection to more than 190. (7 Tishri 5641, 12 September 1880)

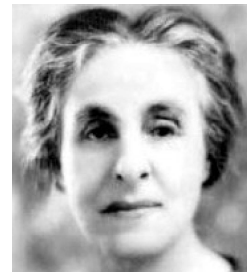


Hillula of Russian-born Arizona Jewish pioneer Dora Loon-Capin (7 Tishri 5700, 20 September 1939)

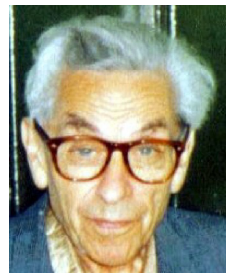
Hillula of Ray Frank Littman, pictured at right, the first woman known to have spoken from synagogue pulpits in the U.S. (7 Tishri 5709, 10 October 1948)

You cannot train a horse with shouts and expect it to obey a whisper. —Dagobert D. Runes

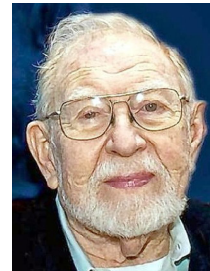
Hillula of Romanian-born U.S. writer and publisher Dagobert D. Runes. Runes was born in Zastavna, Bukovina, then a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The area was historically part of Moldavia (now Moldova). After World War I, Romania established control over Bukovina. In 1940, the northern half of Bukovina (including Zastavna) was annexed by the Soviet Union, and it is now part of Ukraine. (7 Tishri 5743, 24 September 1982)



Hillula of Hungarian mathematician Erdős Pál, pictured at right below. He is known in the West as Paul Erdős; in Hungarian, the family name precedes the individual name. His family name is properly spelled with a double acute accent over the o. The rarity of this letter often causes his name to be misspelled, with either a plain o or an o with an umlaut. He was a student of Fejér Lipót and was the author or co-author of more papers than any other mathematician in history. Only Leonhard Euler's (1707-1783) output was comparable to his. Erdős published more papers and articles (about 1,525, most of them jointly with one or more of his 511 collaborators); Euler published more pages. Erdős' parents were both high school mathematics teachers, and Pál received his PhD in mathematics in 1934, at age twenty-one. With the increase of anti-Semitism in Hungary, he moved to Manchester, England, in 1934. In 1938, he accepted his first U.S. position, at Princeton University. In 1952, during the McCarthy anti-communist madness, the U.S. government denied Erdős, who was still a Hungarian citizen, a re-entry visa. He could simply have remained in the United States, secure in his professorship at Notre Dame University, but, as a protest, he chose to leave. In 1963, the U.S. government reversed its decision, and he returned to the U.S. Meantime, Hungary, recognizing his mathematical ability as a valuable asset, granted him the singular privilege of unlimited entry and exit. In 1973, as a protest against Hungary's policy of denying entry to Israelis, he exiled himself from the land of his birth. He was the recipient of fifteen honorary degrees and a member of the scientific academies of eight nations, including the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society of the United Kingdom. (7 Tishri 5757, 20 September 1996)



Hillula of U.S. gerontologist Dr. Reubin Andres, pictured at near right, denied a bachelor's degree by Southern Methodist University in 1941 because he would not fulfill the school's religion requirement, but admitted nevertheless to Southwestern Medical School, from which he graduated at age twenty-one (7 Tishri 5773, 23 September 2012)



Hillula of Bohemian-born Czech harpsichordist Zuzana Růžicková, pictured at far right. Růžicková, a survivor of the Teresienstadt, Auschwitz, and Bergen-Belsen concentration camps. Forced to work in repairing oil pipelines, in cement manufacturing, and in digging tank traps, she suffered severe damage to her hands. At the liberation of Bergen-Belsen,



Růžicková weighed only 70 pounds. Taken to hospital, she was diagnosed with ulcers, typhus, malnutrition, and malaria. Since she spoke English – and several other languages as well – Růžicková became an indispensable translator for the medical staff while she was healing. Despite the damage to her hands, and despite the anti-Semitism of Communist Czechoslovakia – she and her husband refused to join the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and were continually harassed for their refusal – she became one of the world's most renowned harpsichordists and a leading interpreter of Johann Sebastian Bach. She was the first harpsichordist to record Bach's complete works for keyboard instruments, a project that took her a decade to accomplish. "Bach," she declared, "provides a sense of order in a world of disorder." Her husband, Bohemian-born Czech pianist and composer Viktor Kalabis, urged her to become "the Jew who brought Bach back to Germany" and to "play Bach to make them realize that there is another Germany, that Hitler didn't destroy all the great culture." Růžicková and Kalabis were active in the "Velvet Revolution" of November and December 1989, which overthrew the Communist régime. Although she had been teaching as a member of the music faculty of the Academy of Performing Arts of Prague since 1951, it was only after the "Velvet Revolution" that she was granted the title of Professor. (7 Tishri 5778, 27 September 2017)

It is not enough to be an extraordinary musician. . . . You have to have the feeling that you cannot live without music. –Zuzana Růžicková

8 Tishri

Hillula of Rebbe Noah of Lechovitz, pictured at near right. Rebbe Noah was the son and successor of Rebbe Mordecai, the first Rebbe of Lechovitz. After Rebbe Noah's passing, his followers divided. Some followed his disciple, Rebbe Moshe of Kobrin; some followed his son-in-law, Rebbe Mordecai II of Lechovitz; and some followed his nephew, Rebbe Shlomo Hayyim of Kaidanov. (8 Tishri 5593, 2 October 1832)

*One cannot fool G*d;
one may not fool others.*
–Noah of Lechovitz



Beginning of the slaughters at Babi Yar, commemorated by monument in Kiev pictured at far right (8 Tishri 5702, 29 September 1941)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. artist Saul Raskin, whose lithograph, *The Fisherman*, is pictured at near right (8 Tishri 5727, 22 September 1966)



9 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Abraham Abele Gombiner, pictured at far right, author of *Magen Avraham*. *Magen Avraham* was published posthumously by Rabbi Abraham's son. Rabbi Abraham had titled it *Ner Yisrael*, but his son changed the name of the work when he published it, in order to emphasize his father's name. (9 Tishri 5444, 20 September 1683)

Hillula of Belarussian-born (in Volozhin) Rabbi Yitzhak Zev Soloveitchik of Brisk. Commonly known as "Rav Velvel," he was the son and chief disciple of Rabbi Hayyim Soloveitchik. Fleeing the Holocaust, he re-established the Brisker Yeshivah in Jerusalem. Rabbi Soloveitchik was a leader of the Haredi community in Israel; he advocated complete withdrawal from participation in the Israeli government, for he felt that its secular ideals and values were antithetical to the principles of Orthodox Judaism. He even went as far as to oppose reliance on government funding in support of yeshivot and other Torah institutions. In his halachic rulings, he almost always ruled with the utmost strictness, even observing two days of Yom Tov, although he lived not just in Israel, but in Jerusalem itself. Rabbis Yosef Baer Soloveitchik and Aaron Soloveitchik, leaders in "Modern Orthodox" Judaism, and Moshe Feinstein were his nephews. (9 Tishri 5720, 11 October 1959)



Hillula of Czech-born U.S. pianist and conductor Kurt Adler, pictured at right. He was born in Neuhaus (now Jindřichův Hradec), Czech Republic, then within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Both his parents were slain at the Belzec extermination camp in Poland. Adler was chorus master and conductor of the New York Metropolitan Opera for thirty years. Fluent in ten languages, he was the first chorus master of the Metropolitan Opera to handle the entire repertory; previously, there had been one chorus master for each language sung at the Met. (9 Tishri 5738, 21 September 1977)

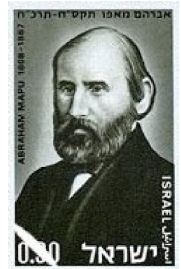


Hillula of U.S. religious scholar Maurice S. Friedman, pictured at near right, translator and biographer of Martin Buber (9 Tishri 5773, 25 September 2012)

10 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Akiva, depiction from the Mantua Haggadah (1568) at far right (10 Tishri 3896, 4 October 135 CE)

Hillula of Italian Rabbi Samuel David Luzzatto, commonly known by the acronym *Shadal*. Luzzatto, a great-grand-nephew of Rabbi Moshe Hayyim Luzzatto, was a composer of poetry; he published a collection of some thirty-seven poems when he was but fifteen years of age. In spite of his father's desire that he learn a trade, Luzzatto had no inclination for one; he earned his livelihood by giving private lessons, but his great timidity made it difficult for him to find students. In 1829, he was appointed a professor at the rabbinical college of Padova. Luzzatto, a member of the *Wissenschaft des Judentums* movement, was the first major Jewish scholar to study Syriac, feeling a knowledge of Syriac to be of significant importance for the understanding of the *Targumim*. He was also familiar with Samaritan Hebrew. (10 Tishri 5626, 30 September 1865)



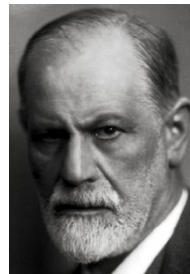
Hillula of Lithuanian-born Abraham Mapu, commemorated by Israel stamp pictured at right. Mapu was the author of *Ahavat Zion*, the first Hebrew novel; he began writing it in 1830 but did not complete it until 1853. (10 Tishri 5628, 27 September 1867, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Mendel of Wengrow, great-great-grandson of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk (10 Tishri 5700, 23 September 1939)

Hillula of Sigmund Freud, pictured at near right (10 Tishri 5700, 23 September 1939)

A belligerent state permits itself every such misdeed, every such act of violence, as would disgrace the individual. —Sigmund Freud

Hillula of Polish-born (in Łódź, then a part of the Russian Empire) Israeli Rabbi Yehuda Leib Ashlag, pictured at middle right, author of the *Sulam* (a commentary on the *Zohar*) and one of the first teachers of Kabbalah to distribute the Kabbalah's wisdom to the general public (10 Tishri 5715, 7 October 1954)

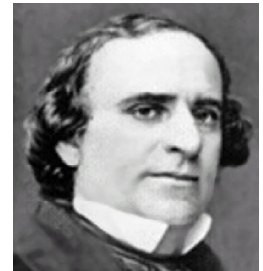


Hillula of Polish-born U.S. opera singer Rosa Raisa, born Raitza Burchstein, pictured at far right (10 Tishri 5724, 28 September 1963)

Hillula of French actor and mime Marcel Marceau (born Marcel Mangel), pictured at far right above (10 Tishri 5788, 22 September 2007)



Hillula of U.S. attorney Jack Greenberg. Greenberg, influenced by his service in the U.S. Navy, where he saw that all the officers were white and all the stewards who served them were black, became a prominent civil rights attorney. He was a member of the team assembled by Thurgood Marshall that was to become the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund, and he participated in more than forty Supreme Court cases, including *Brown v. Board of Education*. In the 1960s, Greenberg established a law project to help the poor fight for their rights under federal programs. He also campaigned against the death penalty as racially discriminatory. Under his leadership, the NAACP LDF supported civil rights efforts on behalf of women, Latin@s, Asian-Americans, and gay men and lesbians. He was one of the founders of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. After Thurgood Marshall was elevated to the Supreme Court, Greenberg became the head of the NAACP LDF, a position he held for some twenty-three years, until his retirement in 1984. His retirement from the Fund did not end his involvement in civil rights matters. In 1984, he was instrumental in drafting a New York City statute that denied tax exempt status to clubs that discriminate on the basis of race or sex. As dean of Columbia College from 1989 to 1993, he became involved in the plight of the Roma, a traditionally nomadic ethnic group often reviled in Europe as "gypsies." (10 Tishri 5777, 12 October 2016)



11 Tishri

Hillula of David Levy Yulee, pictured at right. Yulee, a cousin of Judah P. Benjamin, was a delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from Florida Territory. He was the first Jewish member of the U.S. Senate and was a member of the Confederate Congress. (11 Tishri 5647, 10 October 1886)

Hillula of U.S. violinist Lillian Fuchs, pictured at near right (11 Tishri 5756, 5 October 1995)

Hillula of U.S. rabbi and historian Isadore (Yitzhak) Twersky, the Tolner Rebbe in Boston, pictured at far right (11 Tishri 5758, 12 October 1997)



12 Tishri

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Malakh ("Abraham the Angel"), son of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz. Rebbe Avraham Malakh studied kabbalah under his father. He studied in hevruta with the Alter Rebbe, Schneuer Zalman of

Liadi. He was the author of *Hesed l'Avraham*. Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin was Rebbe Avraham Malakh's grandson. (12 Tishri 5537, 25 September 1776)
 Hillula of Rebbe Yehiel Mikhal of Zhvil, grandson of Yehiel Mikhal, the Maggid of Zlotchov (21 Tishri 5617, 20 October 1856)

13 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Akiva Eiger II of Posen, born Akiva Günz, pictured at right. He was a student of his maternal uncle, Rabbi Wolf Eiger, and, in the latter's honor, changed his surname. His maternal grandfather was also named Akiva Eiger, and so he is designated "the second." He was the father-in-law of Rabbi Moshe Sofer. (13 Tishri 5598, 12 October 1837)



Hillula of Rabbi Me'ir Leibush ben Yehiel Mikhal, the "*Malbim*" (13 Tishri 5640, 18 September 1879, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

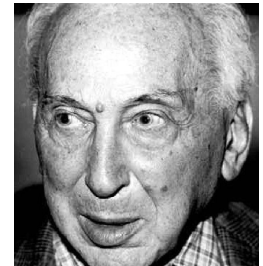
Hillula of Rebbe Shmuel of Lubavitch, the "Rebbe Maharash," the fourth Lubavitcher Rebbe, grave marker pictured at right above, seventh (and youngest) son of Rebbe Menahem Mendel (the *Tzemaḥ Tzedek*) of Lubavitch and Rebbitzin Hayyah Mushka (13 Tishri 5643, September 14 1882, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Every human being should pretend, for half an hour daily, that s/he is a perfect tzaddik.
—Shmuel of Lubavitch



Hillula of Rebbe Yisrael Friedman of Sadagora. Rebbe Yisrael was a grandson of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhyn. The Rebbe of Rizhyn had moved his court to Sadagora, Bukovina (now part of Ukraine) in 1842. Upon his passing eight years later, his son Shalom Yosef Friedman succeeded him. Rebbe Shalom Yosef left this world just ten months later, to be succeeded by Rebbe Avraham Ya'akov, another son of Rebbe Yisrael's, who became known as the first Rebbe of Sadagora. Rebbe Yisrael of Sadagora was the son and successor of Rebbe Avraham Ya'akov. Rebbe Yisrael was the father of five sons, all of whom became Hassidic leaders. Three – Aaron, Avraham Ya'akov II, and Shlomo Hayyim, in turn – succeeded him in Sadagora; the other two were Rebbes Shalom Yosef of Czernowitz and Yitzhak of Rimanov. (13 Tishri 5668, 21 September 1907; some sources say 13 Tishri 5667)

Hillula of Rabbi Chaim Berlin, pictured at near right. Rabbi Berlin was the son of Rabbi Naftali Zvi Yehudah Berlin (the *Netziv*, teacher of Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Kook). (13 Tishri 5673, 24 September 1912)



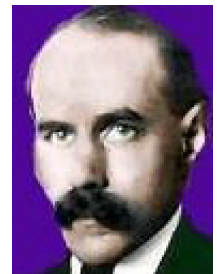
Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Meir Alter, son-in-law of Rebbe Avraham Mordecai Alter of Ger (13 Tishri 5701, 15 October 1940)

Hillula of Czech-born U.S. psychologist Max Wertheimer, pictured at far right, a founder of Gestalt psychology (13 Tishri 5704, 12 October 1943)

Hillula of U.S. major league baseball player Guy Zinn. Zinn played in the major leagues for five seasons, 1911-1915. An outfielder, he played his first game, for the New York Highlanders, on 11 September 1911. On 20 April 1912, still with the Highlanders, he was the first player to bat at Boston's newly inaugurated Fenway Park and scored the first run at the new stadium. He played in 1913 for the Boston Braves of the National League and in 1914 and 1915 for the Baltimore Terrapins of the Federal League. He compiled a career batting average of .269, with a total of 297 hits, fifteen home runs, and 139 runs batted in. He was one of only eleven major league players to steal home twice in a single game. (13 Tishri 5710, 6 October 1949)

Hillula of Hungarian mathematician Fejér Lipót (family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), grave marker pictured at near right, thesis advisor of mathematicians John von Neumann, Erdős Pál, George Pólya and Pál Turán (13 Tishri 5720, 15 October 1959)

Everything is a subject. Every subject has a rhythm. To feel it is the raison d'être. The photograph is a fixed moment of such a raison d'être, which lives on in itself.
—André Kertész



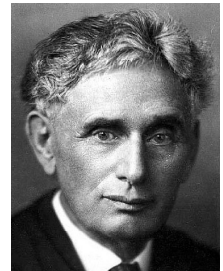
Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. photojournalist André Kertész, born Kertész Andor (family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), pictured at far right (13 Tishri 5746, 28 September 1985)

Hillula of Chinese-born Australian chess master Serge Rubenraut. Rubenraut won the Australian Chess Championship at Sydney in 1976 and represented Australia in the 22nd Chess Olympiad at Haifa in 1976. (13 Tishri 5769, 12 October 2008)

14 Tishri

Hillula of Rebbe Shalom Shakhna of Prohobitsch, son of Rebbe Avraham Malakh and father of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin (14 Tishri 5563, 10 October 1802)

Hillula of Rebbe Yisrael Hopsztajn (Hopstein) of Kozhnitz, town highlighted on map of Poland at near right. The son of a poor book-binder named Shabbetai, Rebbe Yisrael was a student of Rebbes Dov Baer of Mezeritz, Shmuel Shmelke of Nikolsburg, Elimelekh of Lizensk, and Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev. He was the author of *Avodat Yisrael*, *Beit Yisrael*, *Nezer Yisrael*, *Or Yisrael*, and *Tehillot Yisrael*. (14 Tishri 5574, 8 October 1813)



Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai of Zhvill, the third Zhviller Rebbe, great-grandson of Rebbe Avraham Malakh (14 Tishri 5661, 7 October 1900)

Hillula of Louis Dembitz Brandeis, born Louis David Brandeis, pictured at far right above, the first Jewish Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Brandeis graduated from Harvard Law School in 1876, at age twenty, with the highest grade point average in the school's history, a record not to be surpassed for eight decades. In an 1890 article in the *Harvard Law Review*, he laid the legal foundation for the right to privacy. He changed his middle name to honor his uncle and mentor Lewis N. Dembitz. His nomination to the Supreme Court was opposed partially in response to his radical populism but more because of open anti-Semitism; he was confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 47 to 22. (14 Tishri 5702, 5 October 1941)

Fear of serious injury cannot . . . justify suppression of free speech and assembly. Men feared witches and burned women. It is the function of speech to free [people] from the bondage of irrational fears.
—Louis D. Brandeis

Hillula of U.S. photographer Nat Finkelstein, pictured at right below, who made a specialty of chronicling subcultures in the United States, an interest that led him to Andy Warhol's "Factory" and later to cover anti-war rallies, civil rights marches, and the emerging counterculture (14 Tishri 5770, 2 October 2009)

For Louis D. Brandeis, Harvard Law School was not easy. Oh, he had no difficulty with his classes; he compiled the highest grade point average that Harvard Law had ever seen or, for more than eighty years after, would see. But his fellow-students kept telling him that he would be a cinch for the Supreme Court if only he weren't Jewish. "Why don't you convert?" they would ask him. "Then your path would be clear."

Brandeis never responded; he just concentrated on his classwork. Then, in his final year, he was invited to join the Honor Society, the first time that the society had accepted a Jew.

At his official induction into the Honor Society, Brandeis spoke. "I am sorry," he said, "that I was born a Jew."

The room erupted in applause; the audience thought that they had finally convinced Brandeis to convert. But then he continued, saying, "I am sorry that I was born a Jew, because I wish I had the privilege of choosing Judaism on my own."

Dead silence took the room. Then, one by one, the Honor Society members stood and gave Brandeis a standing ovation.

15 Tishri

Traditional hillula of the Patriarch Jacob (15 Tishri 2263, 1498/1499 BCE. 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, 1498 BCE Julian is 1499 BCE Gregorian. Both are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.)

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Shlomo del Medigo, pictured at right above. Rabbi del Medigo was known as the *Yashar* of Candia, Crete. *Yashar*, ישר, is an honorific meaning *upright* and also an acronym of יוסף שלמה רופא, Yosef Shlomo the healer. In addition to his rabbinic work, Rabbi del Medigo was a physician, mathematician, and music theorist. He was a student of Galileo at the University in Padova, Italy, and he was the personal physician of Candia, Crete. The author of *Beit Ya'ar ha'Levanon*, a massive, never-published, compendium of all the branches of knowledge studied in his day, he amassed a library of some 7,000 volumes. Rabbi del Medigo was the rabbi of Hamburg, then, in 1628, became the rabbi of the Sephardic community in Amsterdam. (15 Tishri 5416, 6 October 1655, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai of Nadvorna, great-grandson of Rebbe Me'ir the Great of Premislan and the nephew of Rebbe Meir'l of Pemislan. Orphaned at an early age, he was raised by his uncle Meir'l. (15 Tishri 5656, 21 September 1895, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Russian-born (in Mykhailivka, now in the Zaporizhia Oblast, Ukraine) Palestinian Hebrew poet and translator Shaul Tchernichovsky, pictured at near right. He translated into Hebrew such varied works as the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Sophocles, Horace, Shakespeare, Molière, Pushkin, Goethe, Heine, Byron, Shelley, the *Kalevala*, the *Gilgamesh Cycle*, and the Icelandic *Eddas*. He was awarded the Bialik Prize in 1940 and 1942. (15 Tishri 5704, 14 October 1943)

*G*d lives here on earth also, not in heaven alone.*
—Saul Tchernikowsky



Hillula of U.S. avant-garde poet and artist Mina Loy, pictured at far right (15 Tishri 5727, 25 September 1966)

Hillula of English-born U.S. song writer Jule Styne, pictured at right (15 Tishri 5755, 20 September 1994)

16 Tishri

Hillula of Netherlands-born Italian Kabbalist Rabbi Moshe ben Mordecai Zacuto. Rabbi Zacuto served as rabbi in Venice from 1645 to 1673 and then in Mantua. He studied Kabbalah under Hayyim Vital's pupil Benjamin ha'Levi and was a teacher of Rabbi Moshe Hayyim Luzzatto and Abraham Rovigo. Rabbi Zacuto was the author of *Kol ha'Ramaz*, a commentary on the Zohar, and of *Sefer ha'Shemot* on the Names of G*d. He also composed dozens of liturgical and penitential poems, including "Elef Alpin," a poem of 1,000 words, each beginning with the letter Aleph, and *Tofteh 'Aruk* (known in Italian as *L'Inferno Figurato*), said to be the oldest dramatic poem in the Hebrew language. (16 Tishri 5458, 1 October 1697)



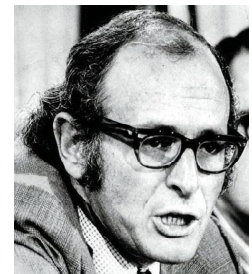
Hillula of Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Spira of Munkacs. Rabbi Spira was the great-grandson of Rebbe Eliezer of Dinov. He wrote *Darkhei T'shuva*, a commentary on the *Yoreh De'ah* of Rabbi Ya'akov ben Asher, the "Tur." (16 Tishri 5675, 6 October 1914)

Just because the letter J is less popular than the letter S, you don't take it out of the dictionary.
—Moses Asch

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. folk music impresario Moses Asch, son of Scholem Asch and founder of Folkways Records (16 Tishri 5747, 19 October 1986)

Hillula of German-born U.S. biochemist Konrad Emil Bloch. A chemistry student at the Technische Universität München from 1930 to 1934, Bloch fled to Switzerland in 1934 and to the United States in 1936. He received his PhD in chemistry from Columbia University in 1938. Bloch and Feodor Lynen shared the 1964 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discoveries concerning the mechanism and regulation of the cholesterol and fatty acid metabolism.

Hillula of U.S. psychiatrist Morris Chafetz, pictured at right, first director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, who took his own life the day after the passing of his wife of more than six decades (16 Tishri 5772, 14 October 2011)



17 Tishri

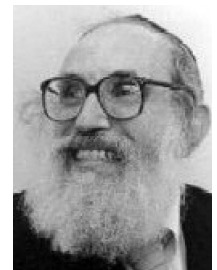
Hillula of Shoah martyr Rabbi Elimelech Benzion Shapira, son of Rabbi Kalonymus Kalman of Piasezna (17 Tishri 5701, 19 October 1940)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. Biblical scholar H. L. Ginsberg (17 Tishri 5751, 6 October 1990)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. mathematician Israel M. Gelfand, pictured at near right (17 Tishri 5770, 5 October 2009)

18 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Meshullam Igra. Rabbi Igra, an early teacher of Rebbe Naf-tali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz, preceded Moshe Sofer (the *Hatam Sofer*) as rabbi of Pressburg. Many of his halachic responsa and Talmudic insights were published posthumously in three volumes – *She'elot u'Teshuvot Ramah*, *Igra Ramah*, and *She'elot u'Teshuvot*. (18 Tishri 5562, 25 September 1801)



Hillula of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov, son of the Baal Shem Tov's granddaughter Feige and Nahman of Horodenko's son Simcha (18 Tishri 5571, 4 October 1810, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Aaron Soloveitchik, pictured at far right above, grandson of Rabbi Hayyim Soloveitchik of Brisk and brother of Rabbi Yosef Baer Soloveitchik (18 Tishri 5762, 5 October 2001)

All the books in the world won't help if you don't learn.
—Nahman of Breslov

Hillula of Parisian-born U.S. literary scholar, critic, and avant-garde novelist Raymond Federman, pictured at far right. In 1942, when Raymond was fourteen, the Gestapo came to his family's door. Telling him not to make a sound, his mother shoved him into a tiny closet on a stairway landing. He huddled there, listening, as his parents and his sisters, Jacqueline and Sarah, were marched down the stairs. Raymond spent the war in hiding on a farm in the South of France; his parents and sisters were slain at Auschwitz. He came to the United States in 1947, received his doctorate from UCLA in 1964, and joined the faculty of the State University of New York at Buffalo, after a sojourn at the University of California in Santa Barbara. A personal friend of Samuel Beckett's, he was known as a Beckett scholar. (18 Tishri 5770, 6 October 2009)



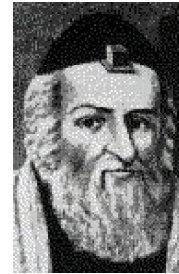
19 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Elijah, the Vilna Gaon, pictured at near right (19 Tishri 5558, 28 September 1797, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

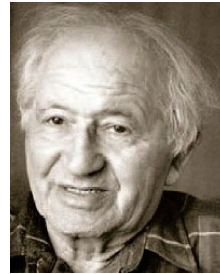
Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshischa, the "*Yehudi ha'Kodesh*" (19 Tishri 5575, 3 October 1814)

Hillula of Rebbe Aaron of Sadagora (19 Tishri 5674, 20 October 1913)

Hillula of German-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Joachim Prinz, pictured at far right. Rabbi Prinz helped organize the 1963 March in Washington at which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. Speaking just before Dr. King (following a spiritual sung by Odetta), he declared, citing his experience during the rise of the Nazis in Germany, "The most urgent, the most disgraceful, the most shameful, and the most tragic problem is silence." (19 Tishri 5749, 30 September 1988)



Hillula of Galician-born U.S. author Henry Roth, pictured at near right (19 Tishri 5756, 13 October 1995)

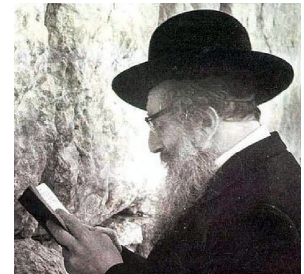


20 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel of Krakow (20 Tishri 5424, 21 October 1663)

Hillula of Rabbi Eliezer Papo, author of *Pele Yo'etz* and *Damesek Eliezer*, whose grave in Silistra, Bulgaria, highlighted in map of Bulgaria at far right above, is a place of pilgrimage (20 Tishri 5589, 16 September 1828, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. political cartoonist Herbert Block, "Herblock," pictured at near right. It was he who coined the term "McCarthyism." President Lyndon B. Johnson had planned to award him the Presidential Medal of Freedom, but dropped him from the list of awardees when Herblock opposed the Vietnam War. President Bill Clinton made the award in 1994. Herblock was also the recipient of three Pulitzer Prizes, two National Cartoonist Society Editorial Cartoon Awards, the Reuben Award, the Gold Key Award, and the Elijah Parish Lovejoy Award. (20 Tishri 5762, 7 October 2001)



Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Yissachar Englard of Radzin, pictured at far right, who rebuilt Izhbitza/Radzin Hassidism in Israel after the Shoah (20 Tishri 5766, 23 October 2005)

21 Tishri

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Premislan, disciple of the Baal Shem Tov (21 Tishri 5531, 10 October 1770)

Hillula of Rebbe Ya'akov Yosef of Polnoy, author of *Toldot Ya'akov Yosef*. Rebbe Ya'akov Yosef was an ascetic and a devotee of Lurianic Kabbalah until he met the Baal Shem Tov and became one of his two closest disciples. (21 Tishri 5554, 16 September 1793, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe of Dolina, a disciple of the Baal Shem Tov (21 Tishri 5580, 10 October 1819)

Hillula of Rebbe David Moshe Friedman I of Chortkov, pictured at right above. Rebbe David Moshe, the son of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin, was an ascetic, choosing a life of study and prayer. On the last day of his earthly life, Hoshanah Rabbah, he dressed all in white. As his body grew weaker, he began to recite *Nishmat Kol Hai*, his voice gradually growing fainter. As he reached *Barchi Nafshi et Hashem*, his soul was released in holiness. Rebbe David Moshe

Three things are fitting for us: upright kneeling, motionless dancing, and silent prayer.
—Menahem Mendel of Premislan

Every person is a world in miniature, containing Moses, Aaron, and Mitzrayim.
—Ya'akov Yosef of Polnoy



was the author of *Divrei David* (21 Tishri 5664, 12 October 1903)

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. singer Martha Schlamme, née Haftel, pictured at near right, who fled Nazi Germany and France to England in 1938, where she and her entire family were interned in a camp on the Isle of Man as “enemy aliens” (21 Tishri 5746, 6 October 1985)

Hillula of Italian labor leader and Senator Vittorio Foa, pictured at middle right (21 Tishri 5769, 20 October 2008)

Hillula of German-born Richard Sonnenfeldt, pictured at far right above, interrogator at the Nuremberg Trials (21 Tishri 5770, 9 October 2009)

Hillula of Polish-born French physicist Georges Charpak, born Jerzy Charpak. When he was seven years old, Charpak’s family moved from Dabrowica, Poland (now Dubrovysia, Ukraine) to Paris. A student of mathematics at the Lycée Saint Louis, Charpak became active in the World War II Resistance. He was imprisoned by the Vichy régime and deported to Dachau. After the liberation of Dachau, he enrolled at the Paris-based École des Mines, one of the most prestigious engineering schools in France. He became a French citizen in 1946 and graduated from the École des Mines in 1948. In 1954, he received his PhD in nuclear physics from the Collège de France. As a staff member of CERN, he invented the multiwire proportional chamber, which superseded the old bubble chambers, enabling better data processing. In 1985, he was elected to the French Academy of Sciences. Charpak was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1992 “for his invention and development of particle detectors, in particular the multiwire proportional chamber.” Through 2016, his was the last unshared Nobel Prize in Physics. (21 Tishri 5771, 29 September 2010)

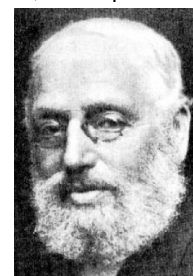


22 Tishri

Hillula of Rebbe Aaron Halevi Horowitz of Strosselye, closest, but later estranged, disciple of Rebbe Schneur Zalman of Lyadi (22 Tishri 5589, 18 September 1828, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

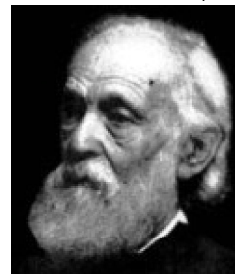
Hillula of Rebbe Shraga Feivel of Alexander (22 Tishri 5610, 8 October 1849)

Hillula of Polish-born (in Rogasen, then under Prussian rule) U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Marcus Jastrow, pictured at right. Jastrow was the compiler of the premier lexicon of Talmudic and Midrashic Aramaic. With Rabbis Henry Pereira Mendez and Sabato Morais, he founded the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York in 1886. Beginning as an Orthodox rabbinical seminary, JTS moved in the next generation to become the center of Conservative Judaism. (22 Tishri 5664, 13 October 1903)



Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. abolitionist August M. Bondi, born Anshl Mendel Bondi, pictured at far right above. A 16th-century ancestor of Bondi’s, Yom Tov Landschreiber of Prague, on a visit to Italy, adopted the surname Bondi, an Italian translation of his name Yom Tov, meaning *good day*. Bondi, at age fourteen, fought in the 1848 Kossuth Revolution in Hungary. He also joined the Academic Legion (Akademische Legion), a quasi-military organization of some 6,000 students in Vienna, that played a key role in toppling the government of Clemens Metternich and precipitating his retirement. The Legion dissolved after the Vienna Uprising of October 1848 was crushed. The Bondi family then set sail for the United States, landing in New Orleans on 10 November 1848 and settling in St. Louis on 23 November. Bondi became a U.S. citizen on 21 July 1854. He fought alongside John Brown in “bloody Kansas,” and his home in Louisville, Kentucky, was a stopping point on the “Underground Railway.” After the Civil War, Bondi settled in Leavenworth, Kansas, and later moved to Salina, Kansas. He eventually attended and graduated from law school and, about 1880, was elected to a judgeship. (22 Tishri 5668, 30 September 1907)

As a Jew, I am obliged to protect institutions that guarantee freedom for all faiths. —August Bondi



“
—Harpo Marx

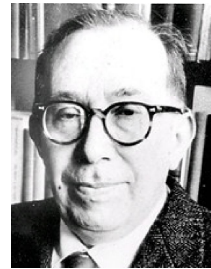
Hillula of U.S. comedian Harpo (Arthur) Marx, pictured at right (22 Tishri 5725, 28 September 1964)

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Ya’akov ha’Cohen Revikov, the “Sandler of Jerusalem,” reputed to have been a *tzaddik nistar*, one of the thirty-six perfectly righteous individuals, unknown to all but each other, who are believed to live in each generation. (22 Tishri 5727, 6 October 1966)



Hillula of German-born U.S. political philosopher Leo Strauss, pictured at near right, a student of Ernst Cassirer (22 Tishri 5734, 18 October 1973)

If some longing goes unmet, do not be astonished. We call that Life. —Anna Freud



Hillula of Austrian-born English psychoanalyst

Anna Freud, pictured at far right. She was the daughter of Sigmund Freud and was a founder, with Melanie Klein, of the discipline of psychoanalytic child psychology. After the Freuds, unable to remain in Austria following the Nazi *Anschluss*, moved to England, Anna Freud and Melanie Klein found themselves at loggerheads over certain theories of child development, resulting in what has come to be called the “controversial discussions,” a protracted series of meetings of the British Psychoanalytical Society between October 1942 and February 1944, leading to a tripartite division of training in the Society after the war, with the three schools known as the Kleinians, the Anna Freudians, and the Middle (or, later, Independent) Group. (22 Tishri 5743, 9 October 1982)

23 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Menahem Mendel of Linsk, father of Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz (23 Tishri 5565, 28 September 1804)

Hillula of Rebbe Abraham of Ulianov (23 Tishri 5575, 7 October 1814)

Hillula of Galician-born (in Złoczów, known in Yiddish as Zlotchov, then in Galicia, in the Austrian Empire, now known as Zolochiv, Ukraine) Hebrew poet Naftali Herz Imber, pictured at right, who wrote the poem that became Israel's national anthem, *Hatikvah* (23 Tishri 5670, 8 October 1909)



Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. author and translator Avrahm Yarmolinsky. Husband of poet and translator Babette Deutsch, he was head of the Slavonic Division of the New York Public Library from 1918 to 1955. He also taught at Columbia University and the City College of New York. He was the father of Adam Yarmolonsky. (23 Tishri 5736, 28 September 1975)

24 Tishri

Birth of Rebbe Israel Alter of Ger (24 Tishri 5646, 3 October 1885)

Hillula of Netherlands author and historian David Henriques de Castro, pictured at right, president of the Committee of the Portuguese Jews of The Netherlands, named a knight of the Order of the Immaculate Conception by the king of Portugal, member of the Royal Archeological Society at Amsterdam, of the Netherlands Literary Society at Leyden, and of the Zeeland Society of Arts and Science at Middelburg (24 Tishri 5659, 10 October 1898)



Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, pictured at right.

In his childhood, Magnes was a student of Ray Frank Littman's. He was married to Louis Marshall's sister-in-law Beatrice Lowenstein. Magnes was a founder of the American Jewish Committee and from 1912 to 1920 was president of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism. He was a founder and the first chancellor (later, the president) of Hebrew University of Jerusalem. (24 Tishri 5709, 27 October 1948)

No war whatsoever can be a righteous war. . . . Not even a war against the ghastly Hitler savagery can be called righteous. —Judah L. Magnes



Hillula of Doctor Florence Rena Sabin, pictured at near right below, first woman to graduate from Johns Hopkins Medical School and first woman member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences (24 Tishri 5714, 3 October 1953)

Hillula of U.S. biochemist Mildred Cohn, pictured at far right (24 Tishri 5770, 12 October 2009)

Hillula of U.S.-born Chinese lawyer, translator, actor, and author Sidney Shapiro. Born in Brooklyn, Shapiro enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1941. He applied for the army's French language school but was sent instead to its Chinese language school in San Francisco. In 1947, he settled in Shanghai, where he met his wife, Chinese actress Feng Fengzi, a supporter of the Communist Party of China prior to its ascent to power. Shapiro worked as a translator for China's state-run Foreign Languages Press, preparing English translations of Chinese literature. In December 2014, the China International Publishing Group established the Sidney Shapiro Research Center to develop criteria for translating Chinese writing into English. Shapiro was granted Chinese citizenship in 1963, one of only a handful of naturalized Chinese citizens in the Communist era. (24 Tishri 5775, 18 October 2014)



25 Tishri

Hillula of Rebbe Benjamin, the Maggid of Zelazitz. His commentary on the Torah, *Turei Zahav*, was published posthumously in Mohilev in 1816. (25 Tishri 5552, 23 October 1791)

*O G*d, I ask Thee not why it is that I suffer. I wish only to know that I suffer for Thy sake.*
—Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev



Hillula of Rebbe Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev, tomb pictured at right. Rebbe Levi Yitzhak was a disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz. His commentary on the Torah, *Kedushat Levi*, was published posthumously. Rebbe Levi Yitzhak's wife, Perl, was known as a most holy woman. When braiding the ḥallah for Shabbat, she would pray, "O *Ribbono shel Olam*, Master of the Universe, please grant that my husband, Levi Yitzhak, may have the same *kavvanot*, the same concentration and intention, when reciting the blessing of *ha'Motzi* over this ḥallah as I have now while braiding it." (25 Tishri 5570, 23 September 1809, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

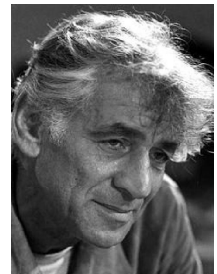
Hillula of German-born Slovakian Rabbi Moshe Sofer, the "*Hatam Sofer*," pictured at right. Born in 1762, Rabbi Sofer entered the yeshivah of Rabbi Nathan Adler at the age of nine. He was known for his assertion, in opposition to the newly-arising Reform movement of Judaism, "הדבר החדש אסור בן התורה"; anything new is forbidden by the Torah." (The expression is found in the Talmud, where it refers not to innovation, but to "new," grain that has been harvested but has not yet been tithed and which may therefore not be eaten.) He served from 1806 until his passing in 1839 as rabbi in Bratislava, Slovakia (known in German and Yiddish as Pressburg and in Hungarian as Pozsony). The city had been (as Pozsony) the capital of Hungary from 1536 until 1830; its population before World War I was about 42% German, 41% Hungarian, and 15% Slovak. It is now (as Bratislava) the capital of Slovakia, the world's only national capital that borders two other independent nations – Hungary and Austria. On 6 May 1787, the *Hatam Sofer* married Sarah Jerwitz, the daughter of the deceased rabbi of Prostějov, Rabbi Moshe Jerwitz. The *Hatam Sofer*'s family objected to the marriage, for Sarah was a widow who had not borne children in her first marriage. Rabbi Sofer wrote to his mentor, Rabbi Adler, for advice on the matter. When the wedding day came, with no response from Rabbi Adler, he took it as a sign that the wedding should take place, and he married Sarah. After she left this life, childless, in 1812, he married another Sarah, the widow of Rabbi Avraham Moshe Kalischer of Piła and daughter of Rabbi Akiva Eiger. They became the parents of three sons – Rabbi Avraham Shmuel Binyamin Sofer (the *K'tav Sofer*), Rabbi Shimon Sofer of Kraków (the *Michtav Sofer*), and Rabbi Joseph Yuzpa Sofer – and seven daughters. The *Hatam Sofer* influenced Satmar Hassidism. Rebbe Moshe Teitelbaum of Ujhely, founder of Satmar Hassidism, often expressed his admiration for the *Hatam Sofer* and drew on the teachings of his disciple Rabbi Hillel Lichtenstein. (25 Tishri 5600, 3 October 1839; some sources say 28 Tishri, 6 October)



Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. historian of Judaism Hayyim Schauss (25 Tishri 5714, 4 October 1953)

Hillula of U.S. composer Leonard Bernstein, pictured at right (25 Tishri 5751, 14 October 1990)

I'm no longer quite sure what the question is, but I do know that the answer is Yes.
—Leonard Bernstein



Hillula of French microbiologist André Michel Lwoff. Receiving grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, Lwoff attended the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Medical Research and the University of Cambridge. Then, in 1938, he was named department head at the Institut Pasteur, where he did groundbreaking research on bacteriophages, microbiota and the polio virus. Elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society in 1958, Lwoff received the Leeuwenhoek Medal of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1960, the Grand Prix Charles-Leopold Mayer in 1964, and the Keilin Medal of the British Biochemical Society in 1964. He was awarded the 1965 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his discovery of the mechanism that some viruses (which he named proviruses) use to infect bacteria. Throughout his career he partnered with his wife Marguerite Lwoff, although he gained considerably more recognition than she. (25 Tishri 5755, 30 September 1994)

Hillula of U.S. publisher, philanthropist, and diplomat Walter Annenberg (25 Tishri 5763, 1 October 2002)

You will not be satisfied unless you are contributing something to or for the benefit of others.
—Walter Annenberg

Hillula of U.S. mathematician Herbert A. Hauptman. Hauptman pioneered and developed a mathematical method that changed the entire field of chemistry and opened a new era in research in determination of molecular structures of crystallized materials. His methods are today routinely used to solve complicated chemical structures. It was the application of his mathematical method to a wide variety of chemical structures that led the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to name Hauptman and Jerome Karle recipients of the 1985 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. (25 Tishri 5772, 23 October 2011)

26 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Aaron of Zhitomir, a disciple of Rebbe Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev (26 Tishri 5577, 6 October 1816, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Asher I of Karlin-Stolin, son of Rebbe Aaron I of Karlin and disciple and successor of Rebbe Shlomo of Karlin (26 Tishri 5584, 19 September 1823, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of British cellist Jacqueline du Pré, pictured at right. In her teens, she went to Zermatt, Switzerland, for a master class with Pablo Casals. He gave her a photograph of the two of them, autographing it under his likeness and inscribing under her likeness, "Genius." In January 1966, she went to Moscow to study under Mstislav Rostropovich. Later that year, back in London, she met pianist Daniel Barenboim; the following year, they were married, and she converted to Judaism. In February 1973, she found herself unable to open her cello case, the first symptoms of the muscular sclerosis that was eventually to take her life. She never performed again, but took up teaching. (26 Tishri 5748, 19 October 1987)



27 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak ha'Zaken bar Shmuel, one of the *Ba'alei Tosafot* and an ascetic who observed two days of Yom Kippur, great-grandson of Rashi, grandson of Rabbi Simha of Vitry, nephew and student of Rabbenu Tam and of Rabbi Shmuel ben Me'ir (27 Tishri 4961, 7 October 1200, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Galician Rabbi Aryeh Leib Heller (27 Tishri 5573, 3 October 1812)

Hillula of U.S. mobster Dutch Schultz. Schultz, born Arthur Simon Flegenheimer, made a fortune in organized crimes, including bootlegging and the numbers racket. His father having abandoned he family, Flegenheimer dropped out of school in the eighth grade to help support his mother and sister. He worked for a number of businesses in the Bronx, including Schultz Trucking. In 1919, he began work at a nightclub owned by a minor mobster. He began robbing craps games and then turned to burglary. Sent to prison on Blackwell's Island (now Roosevelt Island), he proved to be unmanageable, and he was transferred to a work farm in Westhampton, New York. Paroled on 8 December 1920, he went back to work at Schultz Trucking and was soon associating with known criminals. When they asked his name, he told them he was "Dutch" Schultz. With the enactment of Prohibition, Schultz Trucking began smuggling liquor and beer into New York City from Canada. After an argument, Dutch left Schultz Trucking to work for Schultz's Italian competitors. Like many other organized crime figures, Schultz became wealthy during Prohibition. Schultz was implicated, but never convicted or even charged, in numerous mob murders, including an unsuccessful attempt on the life of "Legs" Diamond in October 1929. With the end of Prohibition, Schultz turned to the numbers racket, in which players picked three numbers. The winning numbers were based on the total "handle" at a certain racetrack. Schultz' accountant, Otto Berman, had an uncanny ability to calculate the amount of money Schultz needed to bet at the track at the last minute in order to maximize the number of losers in the numbers game. Schultz is reputed to have made \$1,000,000 a month; Berman's cut was \$10,000. U.S. Attorney Thomas Dewey made the conviction of Schultz on tax evasion charges a personal crusade. Schultz soon went before an emergency meeting of the Mafia Commission and asked permission to kill Dewey. While some Commission members, including Albert Anastasia and Jacob Shapiro, supported Schultz's proposal, the majority were against it on the basis that the full weight of the authorities would come down on them if they murdered Dewey, and they voted unanimously against the proposal. Schultz was furious at the vote, and he vowed to kill Dewey himself. The Commission decided to kill him to stop the Dewey hit. Albert Anastasia was ordered to eliminate Schultz, and he gave the job to Louis "Lepke" Buchalter. Schultz, with two of his bodyguards and his accountant, Otto Berman, were gunned down by Buchalter's organization, Murder, Inc. (27 Tishri 5696, 24 October 1935)

One of the lessons of history is that nothing is often a good thing to do and always a clever thing to say. —Ariel Durant



Hillula of Russian-born U.S. historian Ariel Durant, born Chaya Kaufman, pictured at right. Her family emigrated to the United States when she was three years old. She married historian Will Durant and was his wife and his scholarly and literary collaborator for over six decades. (27 Tishri 5742, 25 October 1981)

Hillula of U.S. screenwriter Paul Jarrico, pictured at near right, blacklisted during the McCarthy era for refusing to co-operate with the U.S. House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee (27 Tishri 5758, 28 October 1997)

Hillula of U.S. Congressman Howard E. Wolpe, pictured at far right, who played a crucial role in Congress' passing, over two vetoes by President Ronald Reagan, legislation that imposed economic sanctions on South



Africa in the 1980s, helping to bring an end to apartheid (27 Tishri 5772, 25 October 2011)

28 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Ephraim Zalman Shor (28 Tishri 5394, 2 October 1633)

Hillula of Netherlands painter Isaac Israëls, pictured at near right, son of painter and etcher Jozef Israëls, winner of a gold medal at the 1928 Olympics for his painting *Red Rider*, at that time, art was an Olympic event (28 Tishri 5695, 7 October 1934)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Judith Z. Abrams, pictured at far right, scholar and educator, a founder of MAQOM, associate of CLAL, faculty member of the Aleph (Jewish Renewal) Rabbinic Ordination Program (28 Tishri 5775, 22 October 2014)



29 Tishri

Traditional hillula of the Talmudic sage Rabbi Shim'on ha'Tzaddik (29 Tishri 3449, 313/312 BCE. 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, 1685 BCE Julian is 1686 BCE Gregorian. Both are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.)

Hillula of Rabbi El'azar Roke'aḥ of Amsterdam, author of *Ma'aseh Roke'aḥ* (29 Tishri 5503, 27 October 1742)

Hillula of Rabbi Menahem Mendel of Vizhnitz (29 Tishri 5645, 6 October 1884, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Belarus-born U.S. human rights attorney Louis (born Eliezer) Henkin, pictured at near right (29 Tishri 5771, 7 October 2010)

Almost all nations observe almost all principles of international law and almost all of their obligations almost all the time. —Louis Henkin



30 Tishri

Hillula of German-born French composer Jacques Offenbach, pictured at far right (30 Tishri 5641, 5 October 1880)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Lipman Emanuel ("Lip") Pike.

Pike was one of the first professional baseball players and the first Jewish major leaguer. His brother Israel played for the Hartford Dark Blues in 1877. Lip Pike joined the Philadelphia Athletics in 1866, three years before the Cincinnati Red Stockings became the first openly professional baseball team and ten years before the founding of the National League. His record of hitting six home runs in a single game with the Athletics in 1866 is consequently not officially recognized by Major League Baseball. When it became known that Pike and two of his teammates had received \$20.00 weekly for playing (equivalent to about \$325 in 2016), even though baseball at that time was officially amateur (although many players were paid "under the table"), a hearing was held. When nobody showed up at the hearing, the matter was dropped. From 1866 to 1869, Pike played for the Athletics, New Jersey Irvingtons, New York Mutuals, and Brooklyn Atlantics. When the National Association, the first professional baseball league, was formed in 1871, Pike joined the Troy Haymakers. He moved to the Baltimore Canaries in 1872, and, when the team went bankrupt after the 1873 season, he joined the Hartford Dark Blues in 1874 and the St. Louis Brown Stockings in 1875. He remained with St. Louis when, the National Association having folded, the team joined the newly-founded National League in 1876. He played for the Cincinnati Reds in 1877 and 1878 and for the Providence Grays in 1879, then went to minor league teams. He played five games for the Worcester Ruby Legs, but his performance was so poor that it aroused the suspicions of the league's officials, and he was banned from the league for two years. He never played again, with the exception of one game for the New York Metropolitans in 1887. Pike led the National Association in home runs in the first three of its five seasons, with four homers in 1871, six in 1872, and four in 1873. He hit more total home runs than any other National Association player, a total of fifteen, and more extra-base hits, 135. (30 Tishri 5654, 10 October 1893)

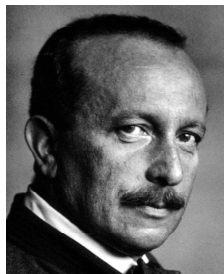
Hillula of Rabbi Nathan David Rabinowitz of Biala (30 Tishri 5708, 14 October 1947)

MARHESHVAN

1 Marheshvan

Birth of Rabbi Hayyim Vital. Born in Tz'fat, he was the son of Rabbi Joseph Calabrese, a highly respected rabbi and scribe, renowned for his work in making *t'fillin*. Rabbi Joseph had come from Calabria, in Italy; hence his surname, by which his son Hayyim was also known. As a boy, Hayyim was a student of Moshe Alsheikh, and, growing up in Tz'fat, he was also influenced by such luminaries as Joseph Karo, Shlomo Alkabetz, and Moshe Cordovero. When Isaac Luria arrived in Tz'fat in 1570, Vital became his devoted student and amanuensis, and all we know of Isaac Luria's teachings is due to Vital's notes. More information about Rabbi Hayyim Vital may be found at his hillula commemoration, 1 Iyar. (1 Marheshvan 5303, 11 October 1542, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Hungarian-born Austrian novelist Felix Salten, pictured at near right, born Siegmund Salzmann. Salten's books, the best-known of which was *Bambi*, were banned in Austria in 1936. After the *Anschluss*, Salten fled to Switzerland. (1 Marheshvan 5706, 8 October 1945)



Hillula of Austria-Hungarian-born U.S. biochemist Gerty Theresa Radnitz Cori, pictured on U.S. stamp at far right. Cori was the first U.S. woman to be awarded a Nobel Prize in the sciences and the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine, for her discovery of the Cori cycle, the mechanism by which glycogen in muscle tissue is broken down into lactic acid and then resynthesized in the body and stored as a source of energy. (1 Marheshvan 5718, 26 October 1957)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Chico (Leonard) Marx, pictured at near right (1 Marheshvan 5722, 11 October 1961)

Mustard's no good without roast beef.
—Chico Marx



Hillula of French Premier Pierre Mendès-France, pictured at far right, who, in 1928, became the youngest member of the Paris Bar Association and who, as Premier, brought an end to French colonialism, withdrawing from Vietnam and from Tunisia. (1 Marheshvan 5743, 18 October 1982)

One does not study for a goal. The goal is a mere accident.
—Alma Gluck

Hillula of Rabbi Israel Spira of Bluzhov, a descendant of the Dinov and Munkacs hassidic dynasties and survivor of Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp (1 Marheshvan 5750, 30 October 1989)

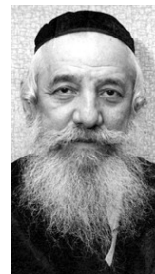
2 Marheshvan

Hillula of Romanian-born U.S. operatic and concert soprano Alma Gluck, born Reba Fiersohn, pictured at near right. Gluck was the wife of violinist Efrem Zimbalist, Sr., and mother of actor Efrem Zimbalist, Jr. Her recording of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" for the Victor Talking Machine Company was the first celebrity recording by a classical artist to sell one million copies. (2 Marheshvan 5699, 27 October 1938)



Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. theater director Max Reinhardt, born Maximilian Goldmann, pictured at far right, co-founder of the Salzburg Festival (2 Marheshvan 5704, 31 October 1943)

Hillula of Rebbe Baruch Hager of Seret-Vizhnitz, pictured at right. Rebbe Baruch's father was Rebbe Yisrael of Vizhnitz; his mother was the daughter of Rabbi Meir Horowitz of Dzikov, a descendant of Rebbe Naftali of Ropshitz. Rebbe Baruch was married to Henia, the daughter of Rebbe Yissachar Dov of Belz. After her passing, he married Tzyril, the daughter of Rabbi Eliezer Nisan of Dzikov/Tzfat. The author of *M'kor Baruch*, Rebbe Baruch succeeded his father as Rebbe of Vizhnitz upon the latter's passing. Exiled to Transnistria along with some 150,000 Romanian Jews, Rebbe Baruch was ransomed in 1944 and enabled to return to Romania. In 1946, he and his brother Hayyim (the author of *Imrei Hayyim*) emigrated to Belgium; in 1947, they came to Eretz Israel, where Rebbe Baruch set up his court in Haifa. (2 Marheshvan 5724, 20 October 1963)



3 Marheshvan

Hillula of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin, son of Rebbe Shalom Shakhna of Prohobitsch, grandson of Rebbe Avraham Malakh, and great-grandson of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz (3 Marheshvan 5611, 9 October 1850)

Hillula of Rebbe Eliezer of Dzikov, son and successor of Rebbe Naftali of Ropshitz (3 Marḥeshvan 5621, 19 October 1860)

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Zundel of Salant, a student of Rabbi Ḥayyim of Volozhin in the Volozhin Yeshivah and the teacher of Rabbi Israel Salanter (3 Marḥeshvan 5626, 23 October 1865)

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzḥak Selig Morgenstern of Sokolow, great-grandson of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk (3 Marḥeshvan 5701, 4 November 1940)

4 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Austrian-born August Brentano, founder of Brentano's Books (4 Marḥeshvan 5647, 2 November 1886)

Hillula of Hungarian Rabbi Yehuda Modern (4 Marḥeshvan 5654, 14 October 1893)

Hillula of Belarus-born U.S. motion picture executive Louis B. Mayer, pictured at near right (4 Marḥeshvan 5718, 29 October 1957)

Hillula of U.S. entertainer Eddie Cantor, born Edward Israel Iskowitz, pictured at far right. He was a participant in the strike (1927-1929) that led to the establishment of Actors' Equity as a national organization, and he was the second president (1933-1935) of the Screen Actors Guild. It was he who coined the name "March of Dimes" for what was originally a campaign of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, organized to combat polio. The name was a play on the "March of Time" newsreels popular at the time. Cantor began the first "March of Dimes" campaign on his radio show in January 1938, asking people to mail a dime to the nation's most famous polio patient, President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Other entertainers joined in the appeal through their own shows, and the White House mail room was deluged with 2,680,000 dimes. Cantor was also a ground-breaker in pushing the boundaries of allowable television material. In 1939, at the New York World's Fair, he publicly denounced the right-wing and anti-Semitic Father Charles Coughlin, and his television sponsor, Camel Cigarettes, dropped him. (Through the intervention of his close friend Jack Benny, Cantor returned to television a year and a half later.) As a host of the Colgate Comedy Hour in the 1950s, he showcased the young Sammy Davis, Jr., as a guest performer. After Davis' performance, Cantor embraced him and used his own handkerchief to wipe Davis' brow. The sponsors pressured NBC to threaten cancellation of the show. Cantor's response was to book Davis for two more shows! (4 Marḥeshvan 5725, 10 October 1964)

Slow down and enjoy life. It's not only the scenery you miss by going too fast; you also miss the sense of where you are going and why. —Eddie Cantor



Hillula of German-born British composer Berthold Goldschmidt, pictured at near right (4 Marḥeshvan 5757, 17 October 1996)

Hillula of U.S. novelist Belva Plain, née Offenbergs, pictured at far right above (4 Marḥeshvan 5771, 12 October 2010)

The greatest thing in the world is to do somebody else a favor.

—Rebbe Kalonymus Kalman of Piasezna



5 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Polish-born cantor and composer Louis Lewandowski, pictured at near right (5 Marḥeshvan 5655, 4 November 1894)

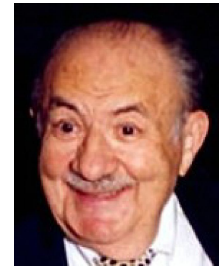
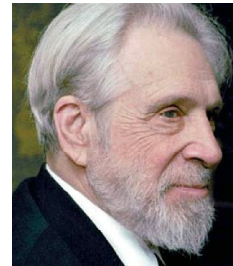
Hillula of Rebbe Kalonymus Kalman of Piasezna, pictured at far right. The Piaseznar Rebbe was a descendant of Rebbes Elimelech of Lizensk, Ya'akov Yitzḥak of Lublin, and Israel of Kozhnitz. His wife, Rachel Chaya Miriam, the daughter of Rabbi Yerachmiel Moshe of Kozhnitz, helped him prepare his lessons, his teachings, and his writings, often adding pertinent insights of her own. His books included *Chovot ha'Talmidim*, *Tzav v'Zeiruz*, and *Esh Kodesh*. The last is a collection of his talks to his students as rabbi of the Warsaw Ghetto from 1939 until its liquidation in 1943. After the Warsaw Ghetto uprising was crushed in Nissan 1943, Rebbe Kalonymus Kalman was taken to the Travniki work camp near Lublin, where he perished. Realizing that the Warsaw Ghetto was doomed, he had placed a collection of his talks in a canister. Found by a construction worker after the war, it was published in Israel in 1960 as *Esh Kodesh*. (5 Marḥeshvan 5704, 3 November 1943)

Hillula of Austrian-born Swedish nuclear physicist Lise Meitner, pictured at right (5 Marḥeshvan 5729, 27 October 1968)



Hillula of U.S. Poet Laureate (1982-1984) Anthony Hecht, pictured at near right (5 Marḥeshvan 5765, 20 October 2004)

Hillula of Canadian actor Lou Jacobi, pictured at far right (5 Marḥeshvan 5770, 23 October 2009)



6 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of U.S. basketball coach "Red" (Arnold Jacob) Auerbach. Auerbach was the coach of the Washington Capitols, the Tri-City Blackhawks, and, most famously, the Boston Celtics. He won a total of 938 games (then a record) and nine NBA championships in ten years (a number surpassed only by Phil Jackson, who won eleven in twenty years).

Auerbach was a pioneer of modern basketball, redefining basketball as a game dominated by team play and defense and introducing the fast break as a potent offensive weapon. He was vital in breaking down color barriers in the NBA. He made history by drafting the first African-American NBA player, Chuck Cooper, in 1950 and introduced the first African-American starting five in 1964. In 1966, as general manager and team president of the Celtics, Auerbach hired Bill Russell as the first African-American head coach in North American major league sports since Frederick Douglass ("Fritz") Pollard co-coached the Akron Pros of the National Football League from 1921 to 1925. (6 Marḥeshvan 5767, 28 October 2006)

Science would be ruined if, like sports, it were to put competition above everything else, and if it were to clarify the rules of competition by withdrawing entirely into narrowly defined specialties. The rare scholars who are nomads by choice are essential to the intellectual welfare of the subtle disciplines. –Benoît Mandelbrot



Hillula of Polish-born French and U.S. mathematician Benoît Mandelbrot, pictured at right. The Mandelbrot family moved to Paris in 1936, when Benoît was eleven. He moved to the

United States in 1958, and, obtaining U.S. citizenship, he retained his French citizenship as well. He was the developer of the theory of fractals and coiner of the word *fractal*. (6 Marḥeshvan, 14 October 2010)

Hillula of Canadian singer and songwriter Leonard Cohen. Cohen pursued a career as a poet and novelist during the 1950s and early 1960s. In 1967, he launched his career in music, releasing his first album, *Songs of Leonard Cohen*. Cohen's grandfather, Lyon Cohen, was a founding member of the Canadian Jewish Congress. As an undergraduate at McGill University, Cohen was president of the McGill Debating Union. Among Cohen's honors were his induction into the Canadian Music Hall of Fame, the Canadian Songwriters Hall of Fame, and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. He was a Companion of the Order of Canada, the nation's highest civilian honor, and he was a recipient of the Prince of Asturias Award for literature and the Glenn Gould Prize. In the mid-1990s, he moved to the Mount Baldy (California) Zen Buddhist monastery, where he was ordained a Buddhist monk and became the personal assistant of Joshu Sasaki, the Rinzaï Zen master who led the center. He took the name Jikan ("Silence"). Even in the monastery, he maintained his traditional Jewish practice, and he was frequently visited there by the Ḥabad Lubavitch rabbi in the vicinity. (6 Marḥeshvan 5777, 7 November 2016)

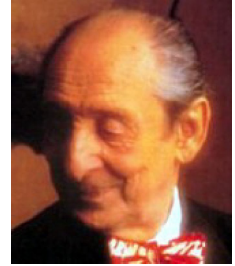
7 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Rebbe Yehuda Tzvi of Rozdol, son of Rebbe Moshe of Sambor and son-in-law and successor of Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch of Zhidatchov (7 Marḥeshvan 5608, 17 October 1847)

Hillula of Rabbi Nathan David of Shidlovitz (7 Marḥeshvan 5626, 27 October 1865)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. journalist Joseph Pulitzer, born Politzer József – in Hungarian, the family name precedes the given name – pictured at near right (7 Marḥeshvan 5672, 29 October 1911)

Hillula of Romanian-born Rabbi Yehudah Meir Shapiro of Lublin, pictured at middle right. Rabbi Shapiro was a descendant of the Baal Shem Tov's colleague Rebbe Pinḥas of Koretz and of Rabbi Bechor Shor of Orleans, one of the *Ba'alei ha'Tosafot*. He originated the *Daf Yomi* tradition, the study of one page of Talmud daily, beginning the first cycle on Rosh Hashanah in 1923 and completing it 2,702 days later, on Tu bi'Shevat in 1931. (7 Marḥeshvan 5694, 27 October 1933)



Let us never have a Government at Washington owing its retention to the power of the millionaires rather than to the will of millions. –Joseph Pulitzer

Perfection itself is imperfection. –Vladimir Horowitz

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. pianist Vladimir Horowitz, pictured at far right above (7 Marḥeshvan 5750, 5 November 1989)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Holocaust historian Yaffa Eliach, born Sonenfeld. As a four-year-old, she survived the Nazis' massacre of virtually the entire Jewish community of her home town, Eishyshok (known in Lithuanian as Eišiškes),

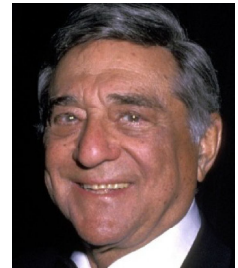
when her family fled, hiding in various places in the vicinity of Eishyshok. After the family returned to their home in the wake of the Soviet army, her mother and sister were slain by the Polish Home Army, which was fighting against the Soviets in an attempt to free Polish prisoners. In 1946, she and her family emigrated to Israel, and, in 1954, she came to the United States, where she eventually earned her doctorate in Russian history, studying under Saul Lieberman and Salo W. Baron. She centered her work on the documentation of the lives of the Jews who perished in the Holocaust and in Eishyshok in particular. It was Eliach who created the "Tower of Life," a permanent exhibit at the U.S. Holocaust Museum in Washington, containing some 1,500 photographs of the Jews of Eishyshok prior to the arrival of the Nazis. (7 Marḥeshvan 5777, 8 November 2016)

8 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Rabbi Me'ir ben Shim'on of Narbonne, author of *Sefer ha'Me'orot* (8 Marḥeshvan 5024, 13 October 1263, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. operatic baritone Robert Merrill, born Moishe Miller, pictured at right, who for many years sang the Star-Spangled Banner at Yankee Stadium on Opening Day and on various special occasions, wearing a specially designed New York Yankees uniform bearing the number 1½ (8 Marḥeshvan 5765, 23 October 2004)

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Yosef Tawil of Aleppo (8 Marḥeshvan 5738, 20 October 1977)

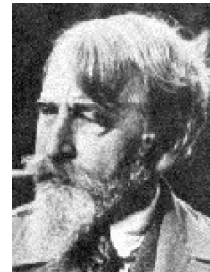


9 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of German-born Spanish Rabbi Asher ben Yehiel, the *Rosh*. He was the father of Rabbi Ya'akov ben Asher (the *Tur*) and of Rabbi Shim'on of Toledo. A disciple of Rabbi Me'ir of Rothenburg, he was the leader of the anti-Maimonidists in Spain (although he cites Maimonides in some of his halachic rulings). He opposed all secular knowledge and even boasted that he possessed no knowledge outside the Torah. When his mentor was imprisoned in Alsace, reportedly by Count Meinhard of Goitz, and held for ransom, it was Rabbi Asher whom the count compelled to attempt to raise the money (although Rabbi Me'ir forbade its payment, fearing that paying the ransom would only encourage the imprisonment of other rabbis for ransom) and negotiate with him for the terms of Rabbi Me'ir's release. When Rabbi Me'ir died after seven years in prison, the count still insisted that the ransom be paid, and Rabbi Asher had to flee to Spain. Rabbi Asher was one of the major sources upon whom Rabbi Joseph Karo relied in compiling the *Shulḥan Arukh*. (9 Marḥeshvan 5088, 24 October 1327, after sunset, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Israeli-born U.S. psychologist Haim G. Ginott, born Haim G. Ginzburg (9 Marḥeshvan 5764, 4 November 1973)

If you want your children to improve, let them overhear the nice things you say about them to others.
—Haim G. Ginott



10 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Rabbi Zalman Aaron, son of Rabbi Shmuel of Lubavitch (10 Marḥeshvan 5669, 22 October 1908, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Viennese physician, playwright, and novelist Arthur Schnitzler, pictured at near right (10 Marḥeshvan 5692, 21 October 1931)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. composer Sigmund Romberg, born Siegmund Rosenberg, pictured at far right above (10 Marḥeshvan 5712, 9 November 1951)

Hillula of U.S. attorney Felix S. Cohen. Cohen was a leading figure in the school known as Legal Realism, a legal movement that challenged the Formalist idea that legal principles could be discerned in the abstract, separate from their enforcement, judicial interpretation, or impact on society. His legal work laid the foundation for U.S. recognition of the sovereignty of Native American tribes (10 Marḥeshvan 5714, 19 October 1953)

Hillula of British pianist Harriet Cohen, pictured at right (10 Marḥeshvan 5728, 13 November 1967)

Hillula of Argentine-born U.S. psychotherapist Salvador Minuchin. Minuchin was inspired to help young delinquents after a high school teacher, citing Jean-Jacques Rousseau, described them as victims of society. He later became active in leftist protests opposing the military government's seizure of Argentine universities and was jailed for several months. After earning a medical degree from the National University of Córdoba, Argentina, he enlisted as a physician in the Israeli Army during the 1948 war for independence. Minuchin studied child psychiatry in the United States with Dr. Nathan Ackerman, then returned to Israel to treat Holocaust orphans and children displaced by wars. Returning to New York, he studied psychoanalysis at the William Alanson White Institute. Minuchin worked with teenagers, developing the theory that their psychological issues were not theirs alone, but



I describe family values as responsibility towards others, increase of tolerance, compromise, support, flexibility. And essentially the things I call the silent song of life – the continuous process of mutual accommodation without which life is impossible.
—Salvador Minuchin

required attention to their family dynamic and other environmental factors. Moving away from traditional methods, which focused on plumbing the individual psyche, he took a broader perspective, considering the role of the family and other social environments in shaping a patient's behavior. Rather than adhering to the therapist's traditional role as passive listener, he also became an inquisitive interventionist who challenged his patients' preconceptions. He is considered one of the founders of the discipline of family therapy. (10 Marḥeshvan 5778, 30 October 2017)

11 Marḥeshvan

Traditional Hillula of the Matriarch Rachel (11 Marḥeshvan)

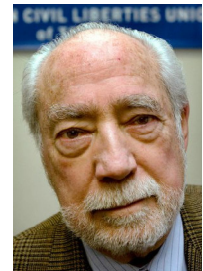
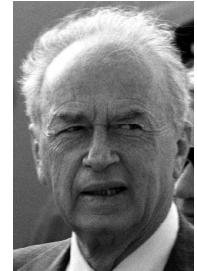
Hillula of Rebbe Menaḥem Naḥum of Chernobyl, disciple of the Baal Shem Tov and author of *Me'or Eynayim* (11 Marḥeshvan 5558, 20 October 1797, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Elimelech Weinberg, the first Slonimer Rebbe, disciple of Rebbe Noah of Lechovitz and Moshe of Kobrin, author of *Be'er Avraham*, *Yesod ha'Avodah*, and *Hesed l'Avraham* (11 Marḥeshvan 5644, 30 October 1883, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Israeli general, politician, and statesman Yitzḥak Rabin, pictured at right above. Rabin was the fifth Prime Minister of Israel, serving in that post twice, 1972-1975 and 1992-1995. He was the first native-born Prime Minister of Israel and the only one to be assassinated. He was slain after signing a peace treaty with Jordan by a Jewish Israeli religious extremist opposed to peace with the Palestinians. (11 Marḥeshvan 5756, 4 November 1995)

Hillula of U.S. attorney Alvin Bronstein, pictured at right, director for more than two decades of the American Civil Liberties Union's National Prison Project. A civil rights lawyer in the 1960s, Bronstein turned to prison work after the Attica riots of 1971. He was a founder of Penal Reform International, a non-profit advocacy group, and he worked through that organization in collaboration with progressive prison officials in the United States and abroad to carry out and monitor improvements in prison conditions and in advocating for alternatives to incarceration and for more vocational and educational programs for inmates. (11 Marḥeshvan 5776, 24 October 2015)

*What is the world? The world is G*d, wrapped in robes of G*d. And we are G*d wrapped in robes of G*d, whose task it is to unwrap the robes and discover that we and all the world are G*d. –Menaḥem Naḥum of Chernobyl*



12 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Rabbi Wolf Kitzes, who led a group of ḥasidim in Medzibozh that preceded the Baal Shem Tov. When the Baal Shem Tov arrived in Medzibozh, Rabbi Kitzes initially opposed him, but he and his group were eventually won over. He became the Baal Shem Tov's shofar-blower, and his grave, pictured at near right, is adjacent to that of the Baal Shem Tov, (12 Marḥeshvan 5549, 1 November 1788, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of German Rabbi Abraham Geiger, pictured at far right above, one of the founders of Reform Judaism (12 Marḥeshvan 5635, 23 October 1874)

Hillula of Hungarian scholar of Islam Ignác (Yitzḥak Yehuda) Goldziher, known in the West as Ignaz Goldziher. Born in Székesfehérvár, Goldziher was educated at the universities of Budapest, Berlin, Leipzig, and Leiden. In 1873, under the auspices of the Hungarian government, he began a journey through Syria, Palestine, and Egypt; during this journey, he studied at Cairo's al-Azhar University. Although he reports in his journals (published in German as *Tagebuch*) that Islam was "die einzige Religion sei . . . philosophische Köpfe befriedigen könne; the only religion that can satisfy philosophical minds," he remained an observant Jew all his life. With the German Theodor Nöldeke and the Dutch Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje, he is considered one of the founders of modern Islamic studies in Europe. In 1894, after having been denied for years, he was appointed to the faculty of Budapest University, the first Jewish member of the faculty. (12 Marḥeshvan 5682, 13 November 1921)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Rabbi Morris Lichtenstein, pictured at near right. Rabbi Lichtenstein was the founder of the Society of Jewish Science. After his passing from this life, his wife Tehilla, whose sister Tamar was the wife of Sephardic Rabbi David de Sola Pool, became the leader of the Jewish Science movement. (12 Marḥeshvan 5699, 6 November 1938)

Hillula of U.S. entertainer Al Jolson, pictured at far right (12 Marḥeshvan 5711, 23 October 1950)



Hillula of Russian-born U.S. social-realist painter Raphael Soyer, pictured at near right, identical twin of Moses Soyer and elder brother of Isaac Soyer (12 Mar- heshvan 5748, 4 November 1987)
Hillula of French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss, pictured at far right (12 Marheshvan 5770, 30 October 2009)



13 Marheshvan

Hillula of Yehudah he'Ḥassid, author of *Sefer ha'Ḥassidim* and a leader of the *Ḥassidei Ashkenaz* (13 Marheshvan 4978, 16 October 1217, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Baruch of Kossov, disciple of Rebbes Dov Baer of Mezeritz and Menaḥem Mendel of Vitebsk and author of *Yesod ha'Emunah* and *Amud ha'Avodah* (13 Marheshvan 5543, 10 October 1892, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of German-born U.S. inventor Charles Proteus Steinmetz, born Carl August Rudolph Steinmetz, pictured at right. When he Americanized his name, Steinmetz, who was hunch-backed and suffered from dwarfism, chose Proteus, reflecting a childhood taunt given to him by classmates, as a middle name. "Proteus of Egypt" (not to be confused with the sea-god Proteus, eldest son of Poseidon) was a wise and, in some versions, hunch-backed character in the *Odyssey* also called the "Old Man of the Sea." Steinmetz felt the name suited him. (13 Marheshvan 5684, 26 October 1923)

If the art of painting is to survive, it must describe and express people, their lives and times. It must communicate.
—Raphael Soyer

The scientific mind does not so much provide the right answers as ask the right questions.
—Claude Lévi-Strauss

Hillula of Turkish-born Rabbi Ḥayyim Naḥum Effendi, Chief Rabbi of the Ottoman Empire (1909-1923) and of Egypt (1925-1960) and member of the Egyptian Legislative Assembly (13 Marheshvan 5721, 3 November 1960)



14 Marheshvan

Hillula of Rabbi Azariah Yehoshua Ashkenazi of Smyrna (14 Marheshvan 5408, 2 November 1647, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Elimelech Perlow of Karlin-Stolin. Rebbe Avraham Elimelech was the son of Rebbe Yisrael of Karlin-Stolin and brother of Rebbe David of Zlatopol. When his father passed from this world in 1922, he succeeded him as rebbe. He perished in the Shoah. The actual date is not known; this is the date observed by his followers. (14 Marheshvan 5702, 25 October 1942.)

Hillula of Florence Prag Kahn, pictured at near right, first Jewish woman (1925-1937) in the U.S. Congress (14 Marheshvan 5709, 16 November 1948)

Hillula of U.S. archaeologist and Reform Rabbi Samuel Sandmel, provost of Hebrew Union College (1957-1966) and leading Jewish scholar of his time on early Christianity and the Christian Testament (14 Marheshvan 5740, 4 November 1979)



Hillula of U.S. physician and biochemist Arthur Kornberg, pictured at far right. Kornberg's parents emigrated to the United States from Austrian (now Polish) Galicia in 1900 and married in 1904. His paternal grandfather had changed the family name from Queller (also spelled Kweller), in order to avoid the draft by taking on the identity of someone who had already completed military service. Kornberg earned his MD from the University of Rochester in 1941; then, after serving as a ship's doctor in the Coast Guard, he joined the National Institutes of Health. In 1953, he became Professor and Head of the Department of Microbiology at Washington University in St. Louis, remaining there until 1959. His research centered on experimenting with the enzymes which create DNA. In 1956 he isolated the first DNA polymerizing enzyme, now known as DNA polymerase I. This earned him the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1959. Kornberg's eldest son, Roger, received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2006. (14 Marheshvan 5768, 26 October 2007)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. children's author Esther Hautzig, née Rudomin, who survived World War II in forced labor camps in Siberia and who, at the urging of U.S. Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson, wrote *The Endless Steppe*, describing the ordeal (14 Marheshvan 5770, 1 November 2009)

15 Marheshvan

Traditional hillula of the High Priest Mattathias ben Yohanan, father of the Maccabees (15 Marheshvan 3927, 28 October 166 CE, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Eliezer ben Yitzḥak ibn Archa of Hebron (15 Marheshvan 5412, 20 October 1651, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Leib "*Baal ha'Yissurim*," whose grave in Tzfat remains a site of pilgrimage (15 Marḥeshvan 5597, 14 October 1836, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Abraham Isaiah Karelitz, the *Hazon Ish*, pictured at near right (15 Marḥeshvan 5714, 24 October 1953)

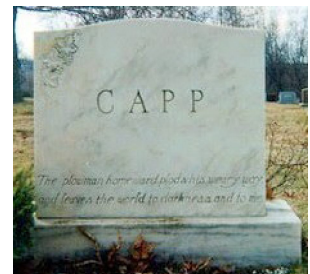
Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Talmudic scholar Rabbi Louis Ginsberg, pictured at middle right (15 Marḥeshvan 5714, 24 October 1953)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, pictured at far right above, interfaith and social justice activist (15 Marḥeshvan 5734, 9 November 1973, after sunset)

Hillula of U.S. cartoonist Al Capp, born Alfred Gerald Caplin, who lost a leg in a trolley accident at age nine, creator of "Li'l Abner," grave marker pictured at right (15 Marḥeshvan 5740, 5 November 1979)



Capital punishment is nothing short of ritual murder.
—Maurice N. Eisendrath



16 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Babylonian Amora Rabbi Amram the Pious, who maintained that women were obligated to wear tzitzit and who put tzitzit on the garments of the women of his household (16 Marḥeshvan 4061, 17 October 300 CE, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

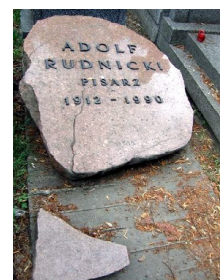
Hillula of Bavarian-born U.S. Reform Rabbi David Einhorn. Einhorn received a traditional Jewish education, including ordination as a rabbi at age seventeen, in Fürth, Bavaria, and then went on to study philosophy and the classics at the universities of Erlangen, Munich and Wuerzburg. He became a follower of Abraham Geiger, one of the founders of German Reform Judaism, joining Geiger in using German as a prayer language and in deleting from the prayer book prayers for Jewish nationhood and the restoration of the Temple. His radicalism aroused the suspicion of the government authorities, and, when a congregation in Wallhausen wanted to hire him as rabbi, the Bavarian government vetoed the appointment. Driven from Germany in 1851, he moved to Budapest, but the Austro-Hungarian government, fearing (probably not without reason) that his religious radicalism might be linked to the revolutionary movements of 1848, especially the Kossuth rebellion in Hungary, ordered his synagogue closed. In 1855, Einhorn was chosen as the first rabbi of Congregation Har Sinai in Baltimore, the oldest congregation in the United States that has been from its inception affiliated with the Reform movement. The siddur, *Olat Tamid*, that Einhorn developed for Har Sinai and published in 1858 would become one of the progenitors of the original (1894) *Union Prayer Book*. In response to a January 1861 sermon of Reform Rabbi Morris Jacob Raphall in New York justifying slavery, Einhorn, an outspoken anti-slavery activist, issued a passionate condemnation of slavery. Baltimore being sympathetic to the Southern cause, he was again driven out, decamping first to Philadelphia and, in 1866, to New York, where he became the founding rabbi of Congregation Adas Jeshurun; in 1873, the congregation merged with Congregation Anshei Chesed to become Congregation Beth-El. His position on slavery, as well as other, theological, issues – rejection of the Talmud as authoritative in interpreting Jewish law and of such traditions as kashrut, tefillin, and the prohibition of "work" on Shabbat – put him at odds with Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise and precipitated a division between Eastern and Western U.S. Reform Judaism. After Einhorn's passing, his son-in-law, Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler, shepherded his views to prominence in American Reform Judaism, effectively ending the Wise/Einhorn split. Einhorn believed that his native German was the best language for transmission of the message of Reform Judaism. Most of the prayers in his siddur, *Olat Tamid*, were in German; those few that were in Hebrew included German translation. He delivered his sermons in German as well, right up to the day of his final sermon on 12 July 1879 at Congregation Beth-El, which he had served for thirteen years. (16 Marḥeshvan 5640, 2 November 1879)

Hillula of Italian-born Rabbi Sabato Morais, one of the founders of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York (16 Marḥeshvan 5678, 11 November 1897)

Hillula of Polish novelist and essayist Adolf Rudnicki, born Aron Hirschhorn, grave marker pictured at right (16 Marḥeshvan 5751, 14 November 1990)

The secret of how to live without resentment or embarrassment in a world in which I was different from everyone else was to be indifferent to that difference. —Al Capp

It has ever been a strategy of the advocate of a bad cause to take refuge from the spirit of the Bible to its letter. —David Einhorn



Hillula of German-born U.S. Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach, pictured at near right (16 Marḥeshvan 5755, 21 October 1994)

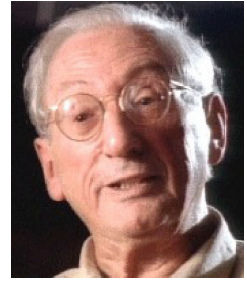
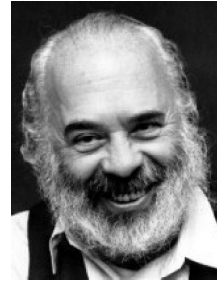
Hillula of U.S. film director and screen writer Abraham Polonsky, pictured at far right, blacklisted during the McCarthy era (16 Marḥeshvan 5760, 26 October 1999)

Hillula of U.S. photojournalist Ruth Gruber. Gruber was known for her photographic documentation of Stalin's gulags, life in Nazi Germany, and the plight of Jewish refugees intercepted by the British on the infamous passage of the *Exodus* to Palestine in 1947. She escorted 984 refugees from Nazi Germany on a perilous trans-Atlantic crossing through a gantlet of U-boats, the only large group of Jews allowed into the United States during World War II. (16 Marḥeshvan 5777, 17 November 2016)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. economist Vera Shlakman. Shlakman was born into a left-wing family of immigrants from Eastern Europe. She was named for Russian menshevik revolutionary Vera Zasulich. Her sister Eleanor was named for Eleanor Marx, the daughter of Karl Marx, and her brother Victor was named for Victor Hugo. Anarchist leader Emma Goldman was a frequent visitor to the Shlakman home. Shlakman's doctoral dissertation, a study of women factory workers in the 1800s in Chicopee, Massachusetts, was published as *Economic History of a Factory Town: A Study of Chicopee, Massachusetts*, in 1935. Shlakman taught at Queens College in New York from 1938 until 1952. Called before the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, she cited the first and fifth amendments to the Constitution in refusing to state whether she was a member of the Communist Party. When asked whether a member of the Communist Party could be a college teacher, she replied, "I think that any teacher must be judged on the basis of his performance in the classrooms; that if a teacher follows professional standards in the classroom, and is a scholar, he is entitled to teach as any citizen." Twelve days after the hearing, she was dismissed from her position at Queens College, on of more than a dozen teachers in the New York City system who were similarly fired in the McCarthy "Red Scare." Three decades later, she was among ten of those teachers who received pension settlements and apologies from the trustees of the City University of New York. Shlakman was the last survivor of those ten. After her firing, she never taught economics again; from 1960 until her retirement in 1978, she taught at the schools of social work, first at Adelphi University and then at Columbia University, her alma mater. (16 Marḥeshvan 5778, 5 November 2017)

*If your ears are not open to the crying of the poor, then you will not hear G*d calling either.*

—Shlomo Carlebach



He who dies after his principles have died, sir, has died too late.

—Abraham Polonsky

You should have dreams; you should have visions. Never let any obstacle stop you.

—Ruth Gruber

17 Marḥeshvan

Beginning of Noah's Flood (17 Marḥeshvan)

Hillula of Rabbi Shimon Zev Auerbach of Prague and Lublin (17 Marḥeshvan 5392, 12 November 1631)

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kossov, founder of the Kossov and Vizhnitz dynasties (17 Marḥeshvan 5586, 17 October 1826, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Yehoshua Rosenfeld of Kaminka (17 Marḥeshvan 5648, 4 November 1887)

Hillula of Ukranian-born Hebrew and Yiddish writer M. J. Berdiczewski, pictured at right. He was born in Medzibozh, the home of the Baal Shem Tov, to a Hassidic rabbinic family, and his surname is more commonly spelled Berdichevsky. Adopting the surname Bin-Gorion in 1914, he wrote under his adopted name and passed it on to his son. Although it is his adopted name that appears on his grave marker, he is far better known by the Westernized form of his birth name. (17 Marḥeshvan 5682, 18 November 1921)

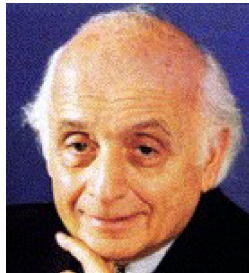
Hillula of Dutch writer Carry van Bruggen. Van Bruggen, born Caroline Lea de Haan, was one of eighteen children (some sources say sixteen) of an Orthodox family. Writer Jacob Israël de Haan was her brother. In 1904, she married socialist artist Kees van Bruggen and moved with him to the Dutch East Indies, where she began writing for newspapers. They returned to the Netherlands in 1907, and she continued her writing, as Carry van Bruggen and as Justine Abbing. The van Bruggens divorced in 1917, and, in 1920, she wed historian Aart Pit. From 1928, she suffered frequent depressions, including numerous hospitalizations; an overdose of sleeping pills ended her life. Although supportive of feminist issues, van Bruggen was skeptical of the feminist movements of her time. She also had an uneasy relationship with the literary establishment, developing her own writing style and stepping outside prevailing literary traditions. Her contribution to the development of Dutch literature was fully recognized only after her passing. (17 Marḥeshvan 5693, 16 November 1932)

Hillula of U.S. comedy actor Phil Silvers, pictured at right (17 Marḥeshvan 5764, 1 November 1985)



Hillula of German-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Alexander Schindler, pictured at near right (17 Marḥeshvan 5761, 15 November 2000)

Hillula of U.S. impresario Art D'Lugoff, pictured at middle right (17 Marḥeshvan 5770, 4 November 2009)



18 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Rabbi Abraham Menahem Rappo of Porto, Italy, coat-of-arms pictured at far right (18 Marḥeshvan 5357, 9 November 1596)

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. psychoanalyst Otto Rank, a student and, later, an opponent of Sigmund Freud (18 Marḥeshvan 5700, 31 October 1939)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Andy Cohen. While most written sources say that his birth name was Andrew Howard Cohen, he insisted it was Andrew Jackson Cohen. Indeed, a 1928 article in *The New York Times* refers to him as Andrew Jackson Cohen, citing his insistence on retaining his name despite pressure to change it and saying that "he had done pretty well up to then as Andrew Jackson Cohen and he would continue under that name," and adding that it would hurt his mother for him to play under an assumed name. Cohen played for the New York Giants in 1926 and from 1927 to 1929. He had attracted the attention of Giants' manager John J. McGraw, who had wanted to sign a Jewish player to help draw crowds to compete with the New York Yankees and Babe Ruth playing across the Harlem River. Cohen was billed as the "Tuscaloosa Terror," although his only connection with Alabama was three years at the University of Alabama. He was born in Baltimore, grew up in El Paso, and dropped out of college after three years to play baseball for the Waco Cubs of the Texas League. In his four major league seasons, he had a batting average of .281. His brother, Syd Cohen, was a major league pitcher. (18 Marḥeshvan 5749, 29 October 1988)

What we achieve inwardly will change outer reality.
—Otto Rank

Hillula of Rabbi Yisroel Ber Odesser, pictured at right. Mentored by Breslover Rabbi Israel Karduner, Rabbi Odesser received, in 1921, a letter from Rebbe Nahman of Breslov (who had passed from this life 112 years earlier) that gave him the mantra *נחמנו נחמנו נחמנו*, which became the basis of the *Na Nach* movement of Breslov Hassidism. (18 Marḥeshvan 5755, 23 October 1994)



Hillula of British-born U.S. Biblical scholar Savina J. Teubal. Born in Manchester, England, Teubal grew up in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Her parents would not allow her to attend college or pursue a career, and, in 1953, she married and moved with her husband back to England. She and her husband soon divorced, and her father cut her off from financial support. She supported herself as a chauffeur, eventually moving to Mexico and thence to the United States, settling in Los Angeles. She enrolled in a university-without-walls program and continued on to a doctorate, mentored by scholar Raphael Patai. (18 Marḥeshvan 5766, 20 November 2015)

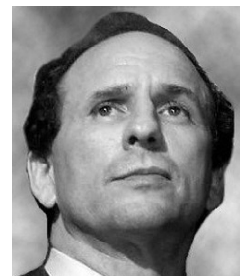
Hillula of U.S. optometrist Irving Fradkin, founder of Dollars for Scholars, now called Scholarship America. In 1957, Fradkin ran for his local school board on a platform calling for community-supported scholarships for local students. He lost the election, but, the following year, he founded the initial chapter of what he later called "Dollars for Scholars," challenging everyone in his community to give at least one dollar toward sending its youth to college. In 1961, the organization, which had expanded to eleven local chapters, was formally chartered under the name "Citizens' Scholarship Foundation of America." In 55 years, it distributed more than \$3.5 billion to 2.2 million students across the country. Fradkin's awards include the 1998 National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators' Allan W. Purdy Distinguished Service Award, the Isaiah Avila Award for "Uncommon Common Man," the Schow-Donnelly Service Before Self Award, and the 2010 National College Access Network's "Champion for College Access" Award. He also received honorary doctorates from his alma mater, the New England College of Optometry, and from Stonehill College. (18 Marḥeshvan 5777, 19 November 2016)

19 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Reform liturgist Rabbi Chaim Stern, editor of *Gates of Prayer*, who went to Mississippi as a Freedom Rider in 1961 (19 Marḥeshvan 5762, 5 November 2001)

Hillula of U.S. Senator Paul Wellstone, pictured at right (19 Marḥeshvan 5763, 25 October 2002)

Sometimes the only realists are the dreamers.
—Paul Wellstone



Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Ben Zion Shenker, pictured at right. Rabbi Shenker was a leading composer of melodies in the Moditz branch of Hassidism; he is credited with over 500 original melodies. (Some put the number at over 1000.) On a visit to Modtitzer Rebbe Shaul Yedidya Elazar Taub, himself a composer of more than 1000 *niggunim*, Rabbi Shenker picked up a piece of sheet music and began humming the melody. Upon learning that Rabbi Shenker could “read notes,” a rarity even among the very musical Modtitzer hassidim, the rebbe declared that he would be his “musical secretary.” He was a major influence in the music of Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach, and his influence extended far beyond the Hassidic world; his melodies were recorded by klezmer clarinetist and bluegrass mandolinist Andy Statman, classical violinist Yitzhak Perlman, and the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. (19 Marḥeshvan 5777, 23 November 2016)

When you sing it, you really understand it.
—Rabbi Ben Zion Shenker



20 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham ben David II, the Ra'avad II, father of Rabbi Yitzhak Sagi Nahor (20 Marḥeshvan 4959, 22 October 1198, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Birth of Rebbe Shalom Dov Baer of Lubavitch (20 Marḥeshvan 5621, 24 October 1860, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Holocaust martyr Hannah Szenes, pictured at right (20 Marḥeshvan 5705, 6 November 1944)

Hillula of Yemeni-born Rabbi Mordecai Sharabi. Rabbi Sharabi was born in Taiz, Yemen, the son of Rabbi Yehudah and Miriam Taizi, born after his father's passing. Losing his mother when he was but four years of age, he was raised by his grandfathers, Rabbi Yefet Avraham of Sharab and Rabbi Shalom Sharabi, the *Rashash*. In 1931, shortly after his marriage, he made aliyah, settling in Jerusalem, where he founded Yeshivat Nahar Shalom, a center primarily for the study of the works of his grandfather, Rabbi Shalom Sharabi. Rabbi Mordecai and his wife were childless for the fifty years of their marriage. After her passing, he married a much younger woman, who bore him one son. After Rabbi Mordecai's passing, however, nothing further was recorded about his son and second wife, and it is said that most of his followers today are unaware that he ever had a child. (20 Marḥeshvan 5745, 15 November 1984)



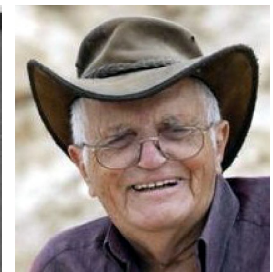
Through silence a person expresses that ultimate degree of self-nullification which characterizes the most elevated aspect of one's soul, called yehida.
—Shalom Dov Baer of Lubavitch

אֵלֵי אֵלֵי שְׁלֵא יִגְמַר לְעוֹלָם
הַחֹל וְהוֹם
רִשְׁרוּשׁ שֶׁל הַיָּם
בְּרַק הַשָּׁמַיִם
תְּפִילַת הָאָדָם
*My G*d, My G*d,
May these things never end:
The sand and the sea,
The rush of the waters,
The flash of the lightning,
The prayer of the soul.*
—Hannah Szenes

Hillula of U.S. composer and lyricist Sylvia Fine Kaye, pictured at near right (20 Marḥeshvan 5752, 28 October 1991)

Hillula of U.S. research physiologist Esther Lederberg, pictured at middle right (20 Marḥeshvan 5767, 11 November 2006)

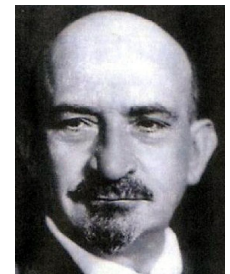
Hillula of Israeli archaeologist Ehud Netzer, pictured at far right (20 Marḥeshvan, 20 October 2010)



21 Marḥeshvan

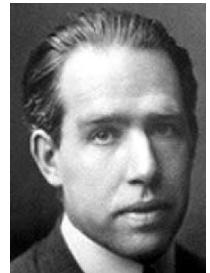
Hillula of Spanish-born Rabbi David ben Shlomo ibn Zimra, the “*Radbaz*.” After the expulsion from Spain, his parents brought him to Tzfat, where he studied under Rabbi Joseph Saragossi, also an exile from Spain. He emigrated to Fez and then to Cairo, where he served as *Hakham Bashi*, Chief Rabbi of Egypt, for more than thirty years. His students included Rabbis Betzael Ashkenazi and Isaac Luria. It was he who abolished the use of the Seleucid dating system in the Egyptian Jewish community and reintroduced the dating of years from Creation, bringing Egypt's Jews in line with the rest of the Jewish world. In 1553, he returned to the Land of Israel, settling in Tzfat, where, despite his great age, he served as a member of Rabbi Joseph Karo's rabbinic court. (21 Marḥeshvan 5334, 18 October 1573, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Chaim Weizmann, first president of Israel, pictured at right (21 Marḥeshvan 5713, 9 November 1952)



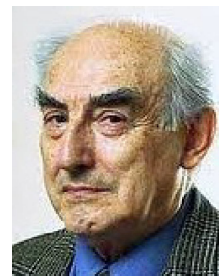
Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. composer of operettas Emmerich Kálmán, pictured at near right. He was born Koppstein Imre; in Hungarian, the family name precedes the individual name. He changed his surname to the more Hungarian-sounding Kálmán, and then, when he moved to Vienna about 1910, he changed his given name as well. After the *Anschluss*, Adolf Hitler was so fond of Kálmán's music that he offered him the status of "honorary Aryan," which Kálmán refused. When he fled, first to Paris and then to the United States, Hitler banned the performance of his music. (21 Marḥeshvan 5714, 30 October 1953)

There are some things so serious you have to laugh at them. —Niels Bohr



Hillula of Danish Nobel laureate in physics Niels Bohr, pictured at far right above. He was made a knight of the Order of the Elephant, the highest chivalric order in Denmark, in 1947, and he designed his own coat of arms, which included a *tajitu* (yin-yang symbol) and the motto "*Contraria sunt complementa*," opposites are complementary. The Order of the Elephant, established in 1693, while not restricted to Danes, only rarely admits individuals who are neither members of royal families nor heads of state; Bohr is believed to be the only Jewish member of the Order in its history. (21 Marḥeshvan 5723, 8 November 1962)

Hillula of Russian physicist Vitaly Ginzburg, pictured at right, 2003 Nobel laureate in physics (21 Marḥeshvan 5770, 8 November 2009)

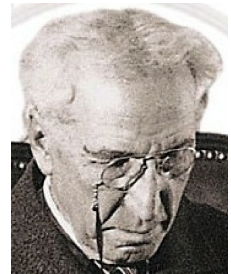


22 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Rabbi Azriel Horowitz of Lublin, the "*Eizener Kop*" (22 Marḥeshvan 5579, 21 November 1818)

When I begin to read, I forget I'm on this world. It lifts me on wings with high thoughts. —Anzia Yezierska

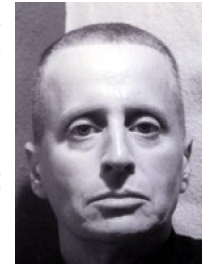
Hillula of Rebbe Yissachar Dov Rokeah, the third Belzer Rebbe, pictured at near right (22 Marḥeshvan 5687, 30 October 1926)



Hillula of Bohemian-born U.S. watchmaker Joseph Bulova, pictured at far right. His Bulova Watch Company in 1926 produced the first advertisement broadcast on radio, announcing, "At the tone, it's eight o'clock, Bulova Watch Time." On 1 July 1941, Bulova placed the world's first television commercial, on New York station WNBT, before a baseball game between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Philadelphia Phillies. (22 Marḥeshvan 5696, 18 November 1935)

Hillula of Polish-born Lower East Side novelist Anzia Yezierska, pictured at near right (22 Marḥeshvan 5731, 21 November 1970)

Hillula of U.S. transgender activist Leslie Feinberg, pictured at far right, advocate for sexual, ethnic, and racial minorities and author of the semi-autobiographical novel *Stone Butch Blues* (22 Marḥeshvan 5775, 15 November 2014)



Hillula of U.S. major league baseball player Ralph Branca. Branca was a pitcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers. He appeared in three consecutive All-Star games (1947-1949), but he is best remembered for having given up a home run to New York Giants' hitter Bobby Thomson on 3 October 1951, giving the National League Championship to the Giants. Although raised in his father's Roman Catholic faith, Branca learned, at age 85, that his mother had been Jewish. Born in Hungary, she came to the United States at age sixteen, but lost two siblings in the Holocaust. (22 Marḥeshvan 5777, 23 November 2016)

Hillula of German-born British actor Andrew Sachs, born Andreas Siegfried Sachs. Sachs' family fled to England from Germany in 1938, when Andrew was eight years of age. Sachs appeared in dozens of television shows and movies, but he was best known for his portrayal of Manuel, the bumbling but earnest English-challenged waiter on *Fawlty Towers*. Between the two seasons of *Fawlty Towers* (1975 and 1979), he appeared as Hercule Poirot in the 1978 film *The Revenge of the Pink Panther*. (22 Marḥeshvan 5777, 23 November 2016)

23 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Danish West Indies-born French Impressionist artist Camille Pissarro (23 Marḥeshvan 5664, 13 November 1903)

Blessed are they who see beautiful things in humble places where other people see nothing. —Camille Pissarro

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. escape artist Harry Houdini, born Erich Weisz, pictured at right (23 Marḥeshvan 5687, 31 October 1926)

What the eyes see and the ears hear, the mind believes.
—Harry Houdini



Hillula of U.S. gambler and racketeer Arnold Rothstein. Roth-

stein was an inveterate gambler, even as a child. Despite repeated scoldings from his father, he indulged in shooting dice. Asked in 1921 how he had become a gambler, Rothstein replied, "I always gambled. I can't remember when I didn't. . . . I think I gambled because I loved the excitement. When I gambled, nothing else mattered." Rothstein established a casino in the Tenderloin district of New York City and also owned a horse racing track in Maryland, where he was reputed to have fixed many races. He is thought to have been involved in Major League Baseball's 1919 "Black Sox" scandal, although prosecutors were unable to find enough evidence even to indict him. He is known to have made about \$350,000 betting on the outcome. In 1921, he made \$500,000 betting on the Travers Stakes. He persuaded another owner to enter an outstanding three-year-old, Grey Lag, on the morning of the race (pushing up the odds on his horse, Sporting Blood), then, having learned that the second favorite, Prudery, was "off her feed," bet \$150,000 on Sporting Blood. The owner of Grey Lag scratched his horse just before the race began, Prudery did poorly, and Rothstein won about \$500,000 when Sporting Blood took the race. With the advent of Prohibition, Rothstein saw a business opportunity and moved into bootlegging and narcotics. Crime writer Leo Katcher credits Rothstein with having "transformed organized crime from a tuggish activity by hoodlums into a big business, run like a corporation, with himself at the top." His organization included Meyer Lansky, Jack "Legs" Diamond, Charles "Lucky" Luciano, and Dutch Schultz. He regularly mediated disputes among the various gangs in New York, receiving substantial fees for his services. He is viewed by crime historians as the first successful modern drug dealer and as the "founding father" of U.S. organized crime. Rothstein's penchant for gambling eventually did him in. He lost some \$320,000 in a three-day-long high stakes poker game in October 1928. Claiming that the game was fixed, he refused to pay his losses. On 4 November, during a business meeting at Manhattan's Park Central Hotel, he was shot and mortally wounded; he died two days later at Stuyvesant Polyclinic Hospital. (23 Marḥeshvan 5689, 6 November 1928)

Hillula of U.S. theatrical producer Joseph Papp, pictured at right (23 Marḥeshvan 5752, 31 October 1991)



24 Marḥeshvan

Traditional Hillula of Benjamin, son of the Patriarch Jacob (24 Marḥeshvan)

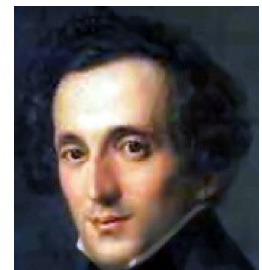
Hillula of Moroccan-born Palestinian kabbalist Rabbi Abraham Azulai. Born in Fez, Morocco, Rabbi Azulai emigrated to Palestine in 1599, settling in Hebron, where he composed *Kiryat Arba*, a commentary on the Zohar. A plague forced him to move to Gaza in 1619, where he wrote the work for which he is best known, *Hesed l'Avraham* (title page of the 1877 Vilna edition pictured at right). The latter work was first published posthumously in Amsterdam in 1685. Rabbi Azulai was also the author of a Kabbalistic commentary on the Tanach, *Ba'ale B'rit Avraham*, first published in Vilna in 1873. (24 Marḥeshvan 5404, 27 October 1643, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources have the date as 21 Marḥeshvan, 24 October)



Hillula of U.S. Broadway lyricist Lorenz Hart (24 Marḥeshvan 5704, 22 November 1943)

Hillula of U.S. National Basketball League and National Basketball Association player and coach William "Red" Holtzman. Holtzman was NBL rookie of the year in 1944-45, playing for the league champions Rochester Royals. He remained with the team through their 1951 move to the NBA. In 1953, he left the Royals and joined the Milwaukee Hawks as a player-coach, retiring as a player in 1954 but continuing as the team's head coach. In 1957, he became a scout for the New York Knicks, becoming the team's head coach in 1967, remaining at the helm until 1982, except for the 1976-77 season, when Willis Reed replaced him. (24 Marḥeshvan 5759, 13 November 1998)

Hillula of U.S. labor lawyer Eugene Cotton, pictured at near right (24 Marḥeshvan 5770, 11 November 2009)

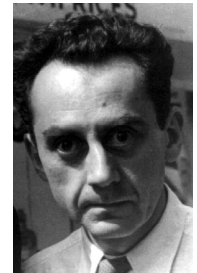


25 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of German romantic composer, pianist, organist, and conductor Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, pictured at far right, grandson of philosopher Moses Mendelssohn (25 Marḥeshvan 5608, 4 November 1847)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born (in Kiev, then within the Russian Empire) French existentialist philosopher Lev Shestov, born Yehuda Leyb Schwarzmann, pictured at near right (25 Marḥeshvan 5699, 19 November 1938)

Personally, I have always preferred inspiration to information. —Man Ray

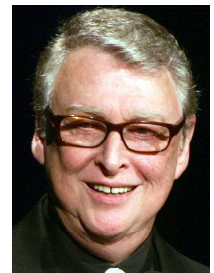


Hillula of U.S. musical parodist Allan Sherman, born Allan Copelon (25 Marḥeshvan 5734, 20 November 1973)

Hillula of U.S. surrealist photographer, painter, and filmmaker Man Ray, born Emmanuel Radnitzky, pictured at far right (25 Marḥeshvan 5737, 18 November 1976)

Hillula of German-born British physician and biochemist Hans Adolf Krebs. Krebs was the pioneer scientist in study of cellular respiration, a biochemical pathway in cells for production of energy. He is best known for his discoveries of two important chemical reactions in the body, the urea cycle and the citric acid cycle. The latter, the key sequence of metabolic reactions that produces energy in cells, often eponymously known as the “Krebs cycle,” earned him the 1953 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. In September 1918, Krebs was conscripted into the German Imperial Army. Given an “emergency” examination for completion of secondary school, he passed with such a high score that he suspected the examiners had been, in his words, “unduly lenient and sympathetic.” When World War I ended just two months later, his conscription was terminated, and he decided to enter into the study of medicine. He received his MD in 1925 and turned his attention to medical research. In 1933, of course, the rise of Nazism terminated his career in Germany. He was able to go to England and continue his work. His son John (Sir John Krebs, later Baron Krebs) became a renowned ornithologist, a professor at the University of Oxford, the principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and a Member of the British House of Lords. (25 Marḥeshvan 5742, 22 November 1981)

The only safe thing is to take a chance. —Mike Nichols

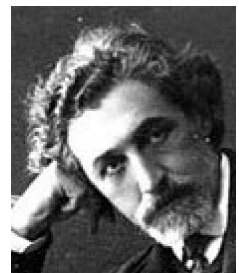


Hillula of U.S. economist Milton Friedman. Friedman received the 1976 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for his research on consumption analysis, monetary history and theory, and the complexity of stabilization policy. (25 Marḥeshvan 5767, 16 November 2006)

26 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of German-born U.S. film and theater director, producer, and actor Mike Nichols, pictured at right. Nichols, born Mikhail Igor Peschkowsky, was a recipient of the Emmy, Grammy, Oscar, and Tony awards. (26 Marḥeshvan 5775, 19 November 2014)

Every spot where one raises one's eyes to Heaven is the foot of Mount Sinai. Every day in a person's life is the day of revelation. —Sholem Ansky (paraphrased)



27 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Rabbi David Lida, nephew of Rabbi Moshe Rivkes, author of more than a dozen books, accused of Sabbateanism (27 Marḥeshvan 5455, 15 November 1694)

Hillula of Russian Yiddish-language folklorist and playwright Sholem Ansky, pictured at right below (27 Marḥeshvan 5681, 8 November 1920)

Hillula of French novelist, critic, and essayist Marcel Proust. Born Valentin Louis Georges Eugène Marcel Proust, he was the son of a Christian father and a Jewish mother. As a young man in Paris, Proust was a dilettante and a social climber whose aspirations as a writer were hampered by a lack of self-discipline. He attended the salons of Mme. Straus, widow of Georges Bizet and mother of Proust's childhood friend Jacques Bizet; of Madeleine Lemaire; and of Mme. Arman de Caillavet, mother of his friend Gaston Arman de Caillavet. Through Mme. Arman de Caillavet, he made the acquaintance of Anatole France, her lover. Proust's life and family circle changed markedly between 1900 and 1905. In February 1903, Proust's brother Robert married and left the family home. His father died in November of the same year. Finally, and most crushingly, Proust's beloved mother, with whom he had always been very close, died in September 1905. She left him a considerable inheritance, but his health, never robust, steadily deteriorated throughout this period. Proust spent the last three years of his life mostly confined to his bedroom, sleeping during the day and writing at night. (27 Marḥeshvan 5683, 18 November 1922)

Hope will never be silent. —Harvey Milk



Hillula of Polish-born (in Żaslai, Poland, then within the Russian Empire, now in Lithuania) U.S. pianist Leopold Godowsky, Sr. With Teresa Carreño, he was the first pianist to teach the principle of weight release as distinct from purely muscular momentum. Godowsky was the father-in-law of George and Ira Gershwin's younger sister Frances (27 Marḥeshvan 5699, 21 March 1938)

Hillula of murdered San Francisco Supervisor Harvey Milk, the first openly gay individual elected to public office in California, pictured at right (27 Marḥeshvan 5739, 27 November 1978)

Hillula of U.S. poet and novelist Babette Deutsch. In addition to writing poetry, she also translated Aleksander Pushkin's *Eugene Onegin*, many of Boris Pasternak's poems, and the works of Rainer Maria Rilke into English. In 1926, *The Nation* awarded her its Poetry Prize. This was followed by a Julia Ellsworth Ford Foundation Prize for her critical work on Walt Whitman. In 1946, Columbia University bestowed upon her an honorary doctorate in literature; in 1977, her alma mater, Barnard College, recognized her as a "distinguished alumna." She was the wife of Avraham Yarmolinsky and mother of Adam Yarmolinsky. (27 Marḥeshvan 5743, 13 November 1982)

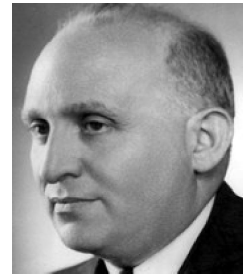
*How to sustain the miracle
Of being, that like a muted bell,
Or like some ocean-breathing shell,
Quivers, intense and still?*

–Babette Deutsch

Hillula of Galician-born U.S. historian of Judaism Salo W. Baron, pictured at right. Born in Tarnów, Galicia, then under the Austro-Hungarian Empire, now in Poland, Baron knew twenty languages and could lecture, without notes, in at least five of them. He received rabbinical ordination at the Jewish Theological Seminary in Vienna in 1920 and earned three doctorates from the University of Vienna – in philosophy in 1917, in political science in 1922, and in law in 1923. He began his teaching career at the Jewish Teachers College in Vienna in 1926, but was persuaded to move to New York to teach at the Jewish Institute of Religion by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise in New York. In 1929, Baron was named the Nathan L. Miller Professor of Jewish History, Literature, and Institutions at Columbia University, marking the beginning of the scholarly study of Jewish History in American universities. After World War II, Baron ran the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction, Inc., an organization established to collect and distribute heirless Jewish property in the American-occupied zones of Europe. The organization distributed hundreds of thousands of books, archives, and ceremonial objects to libraries and museums, primarily in Israel and the United States. In addition to his scholarly work, Baron was active in organizational efforts to maintain and strengthen the Jewish community, both before and after World War II. From 1950 to 1968, he directed the Center of Israel and Jewish Studies at Columbia University. He received more than a dozen honorary degrees from universities in the United States, Europe, and Israel, and he was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1964. The Salo Wittmayer Baron Chair of Jewish History, Culture, and Society at Columbia University was created in his honor. (27 Marḥeshvan 5750, 25 November 1989)

*Suffering is part of the
destiny [of the Jews], but
so is repeated joy as well
as ultimate redemption.*

–Salo W. Baron



Hillula of Nessim J. Dawood, Iraqi-born British journalist, translator of Shakespeare into Arabic and of the Qur'an into English. Dawood was the first translator to render the Qur'an into poetic and easily readable English. His version remains probably the best-selling English translation of the Qur'an and has never been out of print since its first publication in 1956; the most recent revision was published in May 2014. (27 Marḥeshvan 5775, 20 November 2014)

Hillula of South African-born U.S. architect Paul Katz, pictured at right (27 Marḥeshvan 5775, 20 November 2014)



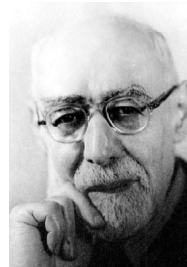
Hillula of Ukranian-born Soviet virtuoso pianist and chess Grandmaster Mark Taimanov. Taimanov and his wife, Lyubov Bruk, were one of the foremost piano duets in the Soviet Union, but they were not well-known outside; the Soviet Union at that time did not permit married couples to travel together to the West. When Philips Classics compiled its collection of "Great Pianists of the Twentieth Century," which included 200 compact discs, Taimanov and Bruk were the only duet included. At age eleven, Taimanov was cast as a boy violinist in the movie *Beethoven's Concerto*. For the movie, he had learned to hold and play the violin. Years later, Isaac Stern, the great violinist and conductor, said that he had seen only one Russian violinist ever hold the instrument truly elegantly, and it was in that movie. Taimanov replied, "That wasn't a violinist; it was I!" He had an illustrious chess career, rising to the rank of International Master in 1950 and Grandmaster in 1952. From 1946 to 1971 he was ranked as one of the world's twenty best chess players and from 1950 to 1956 among the top ten. He played in twenty-three USSR Chess Championships, a record equalled only by Efim Geller. During his career, he scored victories over six world champions – Mikhail Botvinnik, Vasily Smyslov, Mikhail Tal, Tigran Petrosian, Boris Spassky, and Anatoly Karpov. He is primarily remembered, however, for a match in the Candidates' Tournament of 1971, which he lost to Bobby Fischer by 6-0. Following that loss, the Soviet Union, finding it "unthinkable" that he could lose so badly to an American without a "political explanation," took away his salary (for chess masters were paid a salary by the USSR) and forbade him to travel overseas. After Fischer's power was revealed in his one-sided defeats later in 1971 of Bent Larsen (6-0) and Tigran Petrosian (6½-3½) and his taking the world championship from Boris Spassky in 1972, the Soviet Union relented, and Taimanov's salary and passport were restored in 1973. Taimanov was married four times, the last when he was over seventy. He was seventy-eight when he and his fourth wife, Nadezhda, had twins, a boy and a girl. The twins were fifty-seven years younger than his first child and twenty-seven years younger than his granddaughter, their niece. (27 Marḥeshvan 5777, 28 November 2016)

28 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of Catalán Rabbi Yonah of Girona, known as Rabbeinu Yonah, first cousin of Nahmanides. His father and Nahmanides' mother were siblings, and his daughter married Nahmanides' son Shlomo. (Some sources identify Shlomo as Rabbeinu Yonah's son and the bride as Nahmanides' daughter.) A disciple of Shlomo of Montpelier, he was the author of *Sha'arei T'shuvah* and a fierce opponent of Maimonides, whose works he banned. In 1233, in Paris, he had Maimonides' works burned. Nine years later, twenty-four wagon-loads of Talmudic volumes were burned by Church authorities at the very same spot, and Rabbeinu Yonah saw this as a Divine reproach. As related by his devoted disciple, Rabbi Hillel of Verona, Rabbeinu Yonah declared publicly that he had been wrong and set out for Maimonides' gravesite in Tiberias, where he would beg forgiveness. As he passed through Toledo on his pilgrimage, the townsfolk importuned him to remain there to head the yeshiva. Remaining in Toledo, he died suddenly of an unidentified illness; his disciples held his death to have been Divine retribution for his having opposed Maimonides. (28 Marḥeshvan 5024, 2 November 1263, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

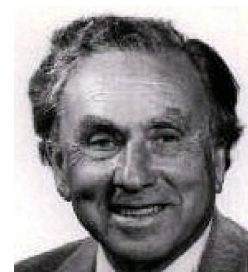
Hillula of German Reform Rabbi Leo Baeck, pictured at near right. He was the son of Rabbi Samuel Baeck of Posen. A survivor of Theresienstadt Concentration Camp, he became the chairman of the World Union for Progressive Judaism. The asteroid 100047 Leobaek is named for him. (28 Marḥeshvan 5717, 2 November 1956)

*When the hidden and unfathomable is experienced, one can react either with the devoutness of silence, that most intimate feeling of the living G*d, or with poetry and prayer which sings of the ineffable. —Leo Baeck*



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. symphony conductor Fritz Reiner, pictured at far right above (28 Marḥeshvan 5724, 15 November 1963)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. mezzo-soprano Jennie Tourel, pictured at near right (28 Marḥeshvan 5734, 23 November 1973)



29 Marḥeshvan

Hillula of U.S. physicist Robert Hofstadter, pictured at far right. Hofstadter received his BS *magna cum laude* from City College of New York at age twenty and his MS and PhD from Princeton University three years later. In 1948, he obtained a patent on the thallium-activated sodium iodide gamma ray detector, an instrument still essential to gamma ray detection. Hofstadter shared the 1961 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his pioneering studies of electron scattering in atomic nuclei and for his consequent discoveries concerning the structure of nucleons." The character Leonard Hofstadter on the television series *The Big Bang Theory* is named for him. Hofstadter's son Douglas is the author of *Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid*, for which he received both a Pulitzer Prize for general non-fiction and a National Book Award. (29 Marḥeshvan 5751, 17 November 1990)

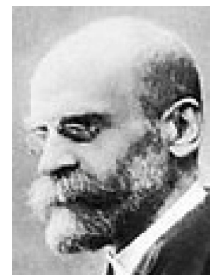
30 Marḥeshvan

In years in which Marḥeshvan has only twenty-nine days, there is a complex rule for observance of these anniversaries. If Marḥeshvan had thirty days in the year immediately following the event, then, in years in which Marḥeshvan has only twenty-nine days, the commemoration will move to 1 Kislev. If Marḥeshvan had only twenty-nine days in the year immediately following the event, then, in years in which Marḥeshvan has only twenty-nine days, the commemoration will move to 29 Marḥeshvan.

Hillula of Rebbe Zvi Hirsch ha'Cohen of Rimanov, known as Zvi Hirsch Meshares, that is, Zvi Hirsch the Attendant. Rebbe Zvi Hirsch was a life-long disciple of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Rimanov, visiting him regularly from the age of fifteen. He became Rebbe Menahem Mendel's personal attendant, hence his cognomen. When Rebbe Menahem Mendel passed from this world, Zvi Hirsch attached himself to Rebbe Naftali of Ropshitz; after the latter's passing, he returned to Rimanov and accepted the mantle of leadership of Rimanover ḥassidism. His teachings were collected and published by his grandson in several volumes known collectively as *Be'eirot haMayim*. (30 Marḥeshvan 5607, 19 November 1846, observed on 29 Marḥeshvan in years in which Marḥeshvan has only twenty-nine days)

*Some tzaddikim serve G*d in the old way; they walk on the state road. Others adopt a new way; they walk on the side road. Still others pursue a way of their own choosing; they walk on the path. The last reach their destination first. —Zvi Hirsch of Rimanov*

Hillula of French sociologist Émile Durkheim, pictured at right, who first applied the scientific method to sociology (30 Marḥeshvan 5678, 15 November 1917, observed on 29 Marḥeshvan in years in which Marḥeshvan has only twenty-nine days)



KISLEV

1 Kislev

Hillula of Spanish-born Rabbi Ephraim al-Nakawa of Tlemcen, Algeria (1 Kislev 5202, 15 November 1441, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Shalom Shakhna of Lublin, teacher and father-in-law of Rabbi Moshe Isserles (1 Kislev 5319, 11 November 1558, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Birth of Rabbi Shlomo Halberstam II of Bobov, pictured at near right (1 Kislev 5668, 7 November 1907)

Hillula of British classical pianist Myra Hess, born Julia Myra Hess, pictured at far right. During the London blitz of World War II, when the concert halls were closed at night due to blackout conditions, she organized daily noon-time concerts at the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square for a period of some six years. In 1941, she was awarded the title Dame Commander of the British Empire by King George VI. (1 Kislev 5726, 25 November 1965)

Hillula of U.S. author and literary critic Lionel Trilling, pictured at near right (1 Kislev 5736, 5 November 1975)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Yiddish poet Jacob Glatstein, pictured at far right (1 Kislev 5732, 19 November 1971)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. historian and collector of Yiddish folk songs Chana Mlotek, born Eleanor Chana Gordon, pictured at right, writer for forty-three years, with her husband Joseph, of a column, "Pearls of Yiddish Poetry," in the *Daily Forward* (1 Kislev 5774, 4 November 2013)



An absolute freedom from responsibility – that much of a child none of us can be. An absolute responsibility – that much of a divine or metaphysical essence none of us is. –Lionel Trilling



2 Kislev

Hillula of Portuguese-born Dutch physician, philosopher, and poet Isaac Orobio de Castro (2 Kislev 5448, 7 November 1687)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Bernard Revel, a founder and the first president of Yeshiva University (2 Kislev 5701, 2 December 1940)

Hillula of Rabbi Akiva Sofer of Pressburg, the *Da'at Sofer*, grandson of the *K'tav Sofer* and great-grandson of the *Hatam Sofer* (2 Kislev 5720, 3 December 1959)

Hillula of Belarus-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Aaron Kotler (2 Kislev 5723, 29 November 1962)

Hillula of U.S. actor Bert Lahr, pictured at near right (2 Kislev 5728, 4 December 1967)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, pictured at far right.

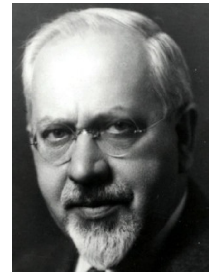
Kaplan was among the founders of Young Israel (an Orthodox denomination) and, later, the founder of Reconstructionism. After his founding of Reconstructionism, Kaplan was condemned as a heretic by virtually all of U.S. Orthodox Judaism and was placed under a *herem* (a ban, excommunication). Young Israel ceased to include his name in its history, and, on 12 June 1945, Agudat HaRabbanim (the Orthodox rabbinic association of North America) assembled in the Hotel McAlpin in New York and burned his *siddur*. (2 Kislev 5744, 8 November 1983)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Argentine journalist and author Jacobo Timerman, pictured at near right (2 Kislev 5760, 11 November 1999)

Hillula of U.S. playwright Betty Comden, pictured at far right (2 Kislev 5767, 23 November 2006)

An artist cannot be continually wielding his brush. He must stop at times in his painting to freshen his vision of the object, the meaning of which he wishes to express on his canvas.

–Mordecai M. Kaplan



3 Kislev

Hillula of U.S. poet, essayist, and translator Emma Lazarus, pictured at near right, cousin of novelist and poet Robert Nathan (3 Kislev 5648, 19 November 1887)

Hillula of Russian-born (in Zhitomir, now in Ukraine but then in the Russian Empire) French international chess grandmaster and financial lawyer Ossip Bernstein, pictured at far right. Bernstein was a successful businessman. He made three fortunes. The first was lost to the Bolshevik Revolution, the second in the Great Depression, and the third when France was invaded by Nazi Germany. He was saved from execution by the Soviet Cheka in 1918 by his chess prowess. During the Russian Civil War, Bernstein had fled to France. In 1918, while visiting Odessa, he was arrested by the Cheka (the Bolshevik secret police), and, as a legal advisor to bankers, he was ordered to be executed by a firing squad. As the riflemen lined up, a superior officer asked to see the list of prisoners' names. Discovering the name of Ossip Bernstein, the commandant asked him whether he was the famous chess master. Not satisfied with Bernstein's affirmative reply, the officer made Bernstein play a game of chess with him; if Bernstein failed to win, he would be shot. Bernstein, of course, won easily, and he was released. He later escaped on a British ship and settled in Paris. (3 Kislev 5723, 30 November 1962)



*Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to
breathe free. -Emma Lazarus*

Hillula of British-born U.S. Sephardic Rabbi David de Sola Pool, pictured at right. Although Sephardic, he received his rabbinic ordination from the Hildesheimer Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin. He was invited to lead Congregation She'arith Yisrael in New York, the most prestigious Sephardic synagogue in the United States, in 1907 and remained there for the rest of his life. He was married to Tamar (née Hirschensohn). Tamar's sister was Tehillah Lichtenstein, who, with her husband, Rabbi Morris Lichtenstein, founded "Jewish Science." (3 Kislev 5731, 1 December 1970)



Hillula of Austrian-born Chinese physician Richard Frey. Born in Vienna in 1920, Frey (born Richard Stein) interrupted his medical studies in 1938 to flee the *Anschluss*, arriving in China in 1939. As a youth, he had been a member of the Communist Youth of Austria and the Communist Party of Austria. In China, he was in the front lines of the Sino-Japanese War, serving as a doctor and training other doctors and paramedics. He adopted the surname of Frey (Fu Lai in Chinese), and, in 1944, he became a member of the Chinese Communist Party. In 1955, he became a Chinese citizen. (3 Kislev 5765, 16 November 2004)

4 Kislev

Traditional date of the last Prophecy of the last Prophet, Zechariah (4 Kislev 3415, 346/347 BCE) 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, 347 BCE Julian is 346 BCE Gregorian. Either is anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.

Hillula of Rebbe Ya'akov David Kalish, the first Rebbe of Amshinov, son of Rebbe Yitzhak of Vorki, brother of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Vorki, father of Rebbe Menahem Kalisch of Amshinov (4 Kislev 5639, 30 November 1878)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Rabbi Louis Ginzberg, a descendant of the Vilna Gaon, who taught for three years at Hebrew Union College and then for fifty years at Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, and who declared that he felt saddened that he had grieved his father by choosing to follow a more liberal form of Judaism than had his forefathers (4 Kislev 5714, 11 November 1953)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. pediatrician Dr. Béla Schick, pictured at near right below. His name was originally, in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, Schick Béla. It was he who devised the Schick Test for determining a person's susceptibility to diphtheria (4 Kislev 5728, 6 December 1967)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. symphony conductor Antal Doráti, originally, in the Hungarian style, Doráti Antal (4 Kislev 5749, 13 November 1988)

Hillula of U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, pictured at far right, denied security clearance by the U.S. Air Force because of his support for Paul Robeson and his opposition to the imposition of the death penalty upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (4 Kislev 5769, 1 December 2008)



5 Kislev

Hillula of Polish Rabbi Shmuel Eliezer Ha'Levi Edels, the *Maharsha*. He was a descendant of Rabbi Yehudah ha' Hassid and of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague. He married the daughter of Edel Lifschitz of Posen and the late

Moshe Lifschitz, rabbi of Brisk. He then moved to Posen and established a yeshiva there. For twenty years, his mother-in-law assumed all the expenses of the yeshiva, and, in appreciation of her support, he adopted her name as a surname. (5 Kislev 5392, 30 November 1631)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born (in Mir, in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, now in Belarus) German philosopher Salomon Maimon, pictured at right (5 Kislev 5561, 22 November 1800)



Hillula of Silesian-born (in Glogau, then, with most of Silesia, part of Germany, now, with its name spelled Głogów, part of Poland) German novelist Arnold Zweig, pictured on East German stamp at right. When the Nazis took power in Germany in 1933, Zweig was one of many Jews who immediately went into voluntary exile. He went first to Czechoslovakia, then Switzerland, and finally France. After spending some time with Thomas Mann, Lion Feuchtwanger, Anna Seghers, and Bertolt Brecht in France, he set out for Palestine, where he remained until 1948, when, following a formal invitation from the East German government, he returned to the Soviet Zone (later known as the German Democratic Republic). His experience in the German army during World War I changed him from an ardent Prussian nationalist to a committed pacifist. (5 Kislev 5729, 26 November 1968)

*G*d cannot be manipulated. . . . [G*d] can only be addressed. [G*d] may or may not grant a specific request, but there is no mechanism of [human] devising which would compel [G*d] to do so. In addressing G*d, [one] knows that a "No" can be as much of an answer as a "Yes."*
—Jakob J. Petuchowski

Hillula of German-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Jakob J. Petuchowski, pictured at near right (5 Kislev 5752, 12 November 1991)

Hillula of U.S. journalist Lester Bernstein, pictured at middle right, editor of *Newsweek* magazine (5 Kislev 5775, 27 November 2014)



6 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Schick of Karlin, disciple of Rabbi Hayyim of Volozhin and author of *Mishk'not Ya'akov* (6 Kislev 5605, 5 November 1844, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. popular music composer Jerome Kern, pictured at far right above (6 Kislev 5706, 11 November 1945)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Moshe Charlap, pictured at near right, disciple of Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook and Rosh Yeshiva of *Mercaz haRav* (6 Kislev 5722, 14 November 1961)

Hillula of David Ben-Gurion, pictured on Israel 50-shekel note at far right.



Ben-Gurion was the first signer of Israel's Declaration of Independence and the first Prime Minister of Israel. He was named one of the one hundred most important people of the twentieth century by *Time* magazine. (6 Kislev 5734, 1 December 1973)

Hillula of Rebbe Yehezkel Shraga Lipshitz-Halberstam of Stropkov, town highlighted on map of Slovakia at near right below, great-great-grandson of Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Tzanz and survivor of Auschwitz (6 Kislev 5755, 9 November 1994)



7 Kislev

Hillula of German-born French Rabbi Joseph David Sinzheim (also spelled Sintzheim), the son of Rabbi Isaac Sinzheim. Sinzheim, the Chief Rabbi of Strassbourg, was son of Rabbi Isaac Sinzheim of Treves. An outstanding Talmudist, Sinzheim was a prominent member of the Assembly of Notables convened by Napoleon I on 30 May 30 1806. The task of answering the questions laid before the assembly by the imperial commissioner was entrusted to Sinzheim. His

sermon, delivered in the synagogue of Paris in honor of the Napoleon's birthday, 15 August 1806 also strengthened Napoleon's favorable opinion of the Jews, who received the imperial promise that their rights as French citizens should not be withdrawn. On 9 February 1807, four days after the Assembly of Notables was dissolved, the Grand Sanhedrin was convened, with Sinzheim as Nasi. (It is thought likely that Sinzheim himself, who was frequently consulted by the imperial commissioner, may have been the one who suggested he Sanhedrin. A year later, a decree of 17 March 1808 established the Central Consistory, and Sinzheim was elected chairman. He was the author of *Yad David*. (7 Kislev 5573, 11 November 1812)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. character actor J. Edward Bromberg, born Josef Bromberger, pictured at near right, blacklisted during the McCarthy Era (7 Kislev 5712, 6 December 1951)

Hillula of London-born U.S. attorney Louis Nizer, pictured at far right. He is best known for having represented Quentin Reynolds in his successful libel suit against columnist Westbrook Pegler and broadcaster John Henry Faulk in his suit against AWARE, a right-wing organization that had falsely labeled him a communist. With Jack Valenti, he created the motion picture ratings system of the Motion Picture Association of America. He wrote the introduction to the Warren Commission's Report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (7 Kislev 5755, 10 November 1994)



*A pound of taffy when
you're alive is better
than a ton of epitaphs.*
—Louis Nizer

Hillula of U.S. microbiologist Daniel Nathans. Nathans shared the 1978 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1978 with Werner Arber and Hamilton Smith for their discovery of restriction enzymes. He was also awarded the National Medal of Science in 1993. (7 Kislev 5760, 16 November 1999)

Hillula of Austrian-born Israeli swimmer Judith Deutsch-Haspel, née Judith Deutsch. In 1935, still in her teens, Deutsch held every Austrian women's middle and long distance freestyle record. She was elected "Outstanding Austrian Female Athlete of 1935" by the Austrian Sports Authority. In 1936, she was awarded Austria's "Golden Badge of Honor" as one of the country's top three athletes, and she was selected to represent Austria in the 1936 Summer Olympics. With fellow swimmers Ruth Langer and Lucie Goldner, she refused to compete at the Berlin Games, stating, "I refuse to enter a contest in a land which so shamefully persecutes my people." The Austrian sports authorities then banned her from all competition. In response, she emigrated to Palestine, where she continued as a champion swimmer. The Austrian Sports Authority stripped her of her titles and expunged her name from the record books. (In 1995, the Austrian parliament apologized to her and reversed the sanctions imposed on her.) A street in Herzliya and a bridge in Vienna are named for her. (7 Kislev 5765, 20 November 2004)

8 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Eliyahu ben Yehudah Kovo of Salonika. Rabbi Kovo (also spelled Kovu) was the son-in law and successor of Chief Rabbi Moshe Hayyim of Salonika. (8 Kislev 5449, 21 November 1688, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Aaron of Chernobyl, son of Mordecai of Chernobyl and grandson and student of Rebbe Menahem Nahum of Chernobyl (8 Kislev 5632, 9 November 1871, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Nahum Dov Schneersohn of Ovruch, son of Rebbe Sholom Dov Baer of Lubavitch (8 Kislev 5656, 13 November 1895, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Mordecai of Komarno (8 Kislev 5702, 28 November 1941)

Hillula of Jerusalem-born Rebbe Pinhas David Horowitz, the first Bostoner Rebbe, a descendant of Rebbes Shmuel Shmelke of Nikolsburg and David of Lelov (8 Kislev 5702, 28 November 1941)

Hillula of Rebbe David Bornstein of Sochachow, son of Rebbe Shmuel of Sochachow and grandson of Rebbe Abraham of Sochachow (8 Kislev 5703, 17 November 1942, in the Warsaw Ghetto)

Hillula of Golda Meir, pictured at right, Prime Minister of Israel, the world's third woman Prime Minister, after Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka and Indira Gandhi of India (8 Kislev 5739, 8 November 1978)



Hillula of U.S. Major League pitcher Robert ("Bo") Belinsky. Belinsky, the child of a Jewish mother and Catholic father, was known for having won the first four games he pitched as a rookie in 1962 with the Los Angeles Angels, the fourth of which was a no-hitter. He finished the season with a won-lost record of 10-11 and an earned run average of 3.56. In addition to pitching the first no-hitter for the new "expansion team" Angels (and the first no-hitter at the equally new Chavez Ravine Stadium), he also lost the first no-hitter suffered by the Angels, Earl Wilson's 2-0 gem at Fenway Park in June of the same season. (Wilson hit a home run in that game, one of only four no-hit pitchers ever to do so.) In his rookie season, he allowed 122 walks, leading the league, the only time in his career that he led the league in anything. He was known more for his off-the-field life style than for his pitching. He was linked romantically, at one time or another, to such women as Ann-Margret, Connie Stevens, Tina Louise, and Mamie Van Doren, the last his fiancée for a year. Another player described him as having "had more fun off the field than he did on the field." Belinsky married and divorced Playboy Playmate of the Year Jo Collins, then heiress Janie

Weyerhaeuser. He eventually overcame alcoholism to become a counselor and spokesman for the alcohol abuse program he entered in Hawaii. (8 Kislev 5762, 23 November 2001)

Hillula of U.S. photo-journalist Leonard Freed, pictured at right (8 Kislev 5767, 29 November 2006)

9 Kislev

Birth (9 Kislev 5534, 13 November 1773) and hillula (9

Kislev 5588, 16 November 1827, both dates according to the Julian calendar then in use) of Rabbi Dov Baer of Lubavitch, the *Mitteler Rebbe*, son and successor of the *Alter Rebbe*, Schneur Zalman of Lyadi.

Hillula of German Existentialist philosopher Franz Rosenzweig, pictured at right. Rosenzweig was born in Kassel, Germany to a middle-class, minimally observant, Jewish family. He

studied history and philosophy at the universities of Göttingen, Munich, and Freiburg. Under the influence of his close friend Eugen Rosenstock-Huussy, Rosenzweig considered converting to Christianity. Determined to embrace the faith as the early Christians did, he resolved to live as an observant Jew first, before becoming a Christian. After attending Yom Kippur services at a small Orthodox synagogue in Berlin, he underwent a mystical experience (which he reports but never describes) and became a *baal teshuva*. His correspondence with Rosenstock-Huussy were published under the title *Judaism Despite Christianity*. A student of Hermann Cohen, Rosenzweig wrote his doctoral dissertation on Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. Rosenzweig's major work is *The Star of Redemption*, first published in 1921. In *The Star*, he describes the relationships between God, humanity, and the world, as they are connected by creation, revelation and redemption, generating a diagram of the Magen David. Rosenzweig was critical of any attempt to replace actual human existence with an ideal. In his scheme, revelation arises not in metaphysics but in the here and now. We are called to love God, and to do so is to return to the world, and that is redemption. Although Rosenzweig was critical of the early work of Martin Buber, the two eventually became close friends and collaborated on a translation of the Torah into German. Rosenzweig suffered from the muscular degenerative disease Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (commonly called Lou Gehrig's Disease). In his last years, he had to write with the help of his wife, Edith, who would recite letters of the alphabet until he indicated for her to stop, continuing until she could guess the word or phrase he intended; at other times, Rosenzweig would point to the letter on the plate of his typewriter. They also developed a communication system based on his blinking his eyes. Rosenzweig's final attempt to communicate his thought, via this laborious typewriter-alphabet method, consisted in the partial sentence, "And now it comes, the point of all points, which the L*r'd has truly revealed to me in my sleep, the point of all points for which there. . . ." The writing was interrupted by his doctor, with whom he had a short discussion using the same method. When the doctor left, Rosenzweig did not wish to continue with the writing, and he died that night, the sentence left unfinished. (9 Kislev 5690, 10 December 1929, after sunset)

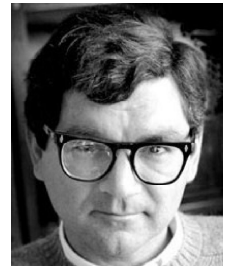
Hillula of U.S. cartoonist Rube Goldberg, pictured at near right, founder and first president of the National Cartoonists Society, 1948 Pulitzer laureate for cartooning, best known for a series of popular cartoons depicting complex gadgets that perform simple tasks in indirect, convoluted ways (9 Kislev 5731, 7 December 1970)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. Sumeriologist and Assyriologist Samuel Noah Kramer, pictured at far right (9 Kislev 5751, 26 November 1990)

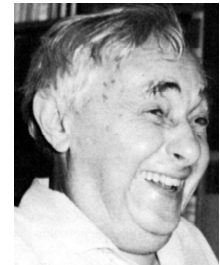
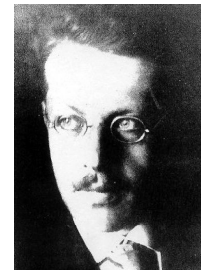
Hillula of Rabbi Irving Koslowe, chaplain at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, for forty-nine years, where he counselled, among others, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and arranged for the Rosenbergs' children to be adopted by lyricist, librettist, and musician Abel Meeropol and his wife Anne (9 Kislev 5761, 6 December 2000)

Hillula of German-born U.S. dramatic and comedic actor Werner Klemperer, pictured at right. Klemperer, the son of classical conductor Otto Klemperer, was best known for his portrayal of Colonel Wilhelm Klink, commandant of the prisoner-of-war camp in the television series *Hogan's Heroes*. Klemperer was nominated for a prime-time Emmy in each of the show's six seasons, winning the award in 1968 and 1969. Klemperer was also an accomplished violinist and pianist and an operatic baritone. He appeared in dozens of films and television shows, both before and after *Hogan's Heroes*, and he also sang in several Broadway musicals. He accepted the role of Colonel Klink only on condition that the character be portrayed as a bumbling fool who never succeeded. Klink was

A good photograph must have the element of good design. Everything within the photograph has to be essential. It's never like a painting, where you can have it perfect. It shouldn't be absolutely perfect. That would kill it. -Leonard Freed



There is no act of love toward one's neighbor that falls into the void. Even if the act was realized blindly, it must appear somewhere as effect. Somewhere. -Franz Rosenzweig



also remembered for his excruciating violin playing, spoofing Klemperer's talent for the violin. (9 Kislev 5761, 6 December 2000)

Hillula of British scholar David Patterson, pictured at right, founder of the Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies at Oxford University (9 Kislev 5756, 10 December 2005)

There are three basic rules [in Checkers]. You may only go forward, never backward. You may not take two steps at a time. When you reach the top, you may go where you will. These are also the rules for life.

—Menaḥem Naḥum of Stepinesht



10 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Mordecai Margolies of Krakow (10 Kislev 5377, 19 November 1616)

Hillula of Rabbi Menaḥem Naḥum of Stepinesht, son of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin (10 Kislev 5629, 12 November 1868, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources say 14 Kislev, 16 November)

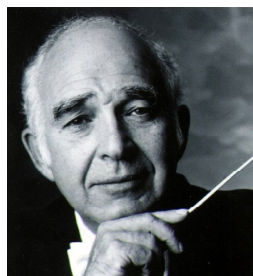
Hillula of Chinese businessman Edward Isaac Ezra. Ezra, although born in Shanghai was always considered a "foreigner" in his native city. He was known as one of the wealthiest foreigners in Shanghai, having made a fortune through the importation of opium and successful real estate investment. He was the first member of the Shanghai Municipal Council who was actually born in China. (14 Kislev 5682, 15 December 1921)

Hillula of Rabbi Rafael Dabush of Tripoli (10 Kislev 5687, 16 November 1926)

Hillula of Zeppo (Herbert) Marx, youngest of the Marx Brothers, pictured at right (10 Kislev 5740, 30 November 1979)



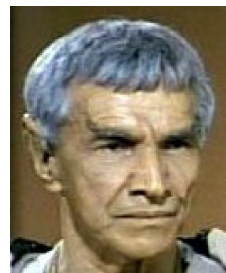
Hillula of U.S. violinist Joseph Silverstein, pictured at near right, who joined the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1955 as its youngest player and rose to become its concertmaster five years later, a position he held for twenty-two years (10 Kislev 5776, 22 November 2015)



11 Kislev

Hillula of Soviet physicist Leonid Mandelshtam, recipient of the 1942 Stalin Prize, honored by Belarusian postal card pictured at right (11 Kislev 5705, 27 November 1944)

Hillula of U.S. physiologist Joseph Erlanger. Erlanger's parents, immigrants from the Kingdom of Württemberg, a German state that existed from 1805 to 1918, located within the area that is now Baden-Württemberg, met during the California Gold Rush. Erlanger earned his BS in chemistry from the University of California, Berkeley, and his MD from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, finishing second in his class. With Herbert Spencer Gasser, he identified several varieties of nerve fiber and established the relationship between action potential velocity and fiber diameter. They shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1944 for these achievements. (11 Kislev 5726, 5 December 1965)



Hillula of U.S. actor Mark Lenard, born Leonard Rosenson, pictured at right. Lenard was best known for portraying Spock's father, Sarek, in *Star Trek: The Original Series*, *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, and three *Star Trek* motion pictures. In the *Star Trek* universe, he also portrayed the first Romulan seen in *Star Trek* and the first Klingon with a ridged forehead. He also portrayed Urko, the hostile gorilla in the television series *Planet of the Apes*. (11 Kislev 5757, 22 November 1996)



12 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Shlomo Luria, the Maharshal of Lublin, author of *Yam Shel Shlomo* and *Hochmat Shlomo* (12 Kislev 5334, 7 November 1573, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Italian physician and Rabbi Yitzḥak Lampronti, author of *Paḥad Yitzḥak* and a teacher of Rabbi Moshe Ḥayyim Luzzatto (12 Kislev 5517, 5 December 1756)

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Dov Auerbach of Avritch, a disciple of Rebbe Levi Yitzḥak of Berditchev who moved to Tzfat in 1830 (12 Kislev 5601, 25 November 1840, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Moldavian-born U.S. Rabbi Solomon Schechter, pictured at right, discoverer of the Cairo *genizah* and president of Jewish Theological Seminary of America (12 Kislev 5676, 19 November 1915)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, honored by Israel commemorative stamp pictured at middle right (12 Kislev 5724, 28 November 1963)

Hillula of Israeli statesman Abba Eban, pictured at far right (12 Kislev 5763, 17 November 2002)

Men and nations behave wisely once they have exhausted all other alternatives.
—Abba Eban



13 Kislev

Hillula of Netherlands-born U.S. Hazzan Isaac Touro, spiritual leader of Congregation Jeshuath Israel (later the Touro Synagogue) in Newport, Rhode Island, and a British loyalist who fled to Jamaica in 1782 (13 Kislev 5544, 8 December 1783)

Hillula of Rabbi Shlomo Zalman Yosef of Vilipoli (13 Kislev 5620, 27 November 1859, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

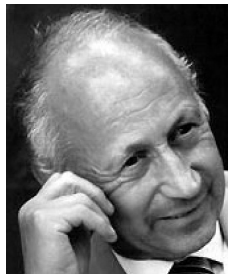
Hillula of Polish Rebbe Yisrael Taub, the first Rebbe of Modzitz, pictured at right. Rebbe Yisrael was the son of Rabbi Shmuel Eliyahu Taub of Zvolin and the grandson of Rabbi Yehezkel Taub of Kozmir. His grandfather was a student of Rebbe Yaakov Yitzhak, the Hozeh of Lublin. Rebbe Yisrael was the author of *Divrei Yisrael*. (13 Kislev 5681, 24 November 1920)

Hillula of Rebbe Yisrael of Chortkov, son and successor of Rebbe Moshe David Friedman I of Chortkov (13 Kislev 5694, 1 December 1933)

Hillula of U.S. lawyer and historian Arthur Spingarn, a founder of the NAACP (13 Kislev 5732, 1 December 1971)

Hillula of U.S. writer Norman Cousins, pictured at near right (13 Kislev 5751, 30 November 1990)

Hillula of U.S. photographer Arthur (born Isidore) Leipzig, pictured at middle right (13 Kislev 5775, 5 December 2014)



14 Kislev

Traditional hillula of Reuben, son of the Patriarch Jacob (14 Kislev)

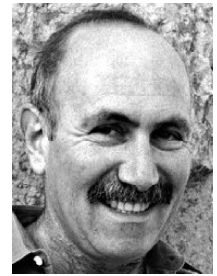
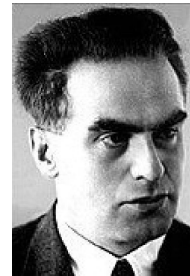
Hillula of Portuguese-born Netherlands Rabbi Manasseh ben Yisrael of Amsterdam, pictured at far right above. Born Manoel Dias Soeiro, he was a friend and portrait subject of Rembrandt van Rijn's, and Rembrandt provided illustrations for some of his books. The rabbi was, with Rabbi Ya'akov Sasportas, a major figure in persuading Oliver Cromwell to allow Jews to settle in England. He was a teacher of Baruch Spinoza and the founder (in Amsterdam in 1626) of the first Jewish printing house. (14 Kislev 5418, 20 November 1657)

Optimism doesn't wait on facts. It deals with prospects. Pessimism is a waste of time.
—Norman Cousins

Birth of Rabbi Hayyim Meir Yehiel of Vizhnitz (14 Kislev 5649, 18 November 1888)

Hillula of Chinese businessman Edward Isaac Ezra. Ezra, born in Shanghai, was the eldest child of Isaac Ezra, for whom Ezra Road in Shanghai is named. He and all his siblings carried their father's name, Isaac, as their middle names, including the second-youngest son, Isaac Isaac Ezra. Edward Isaac Ezra was married to Mozelle Robinson Sopher – although only seven years his junior, she outlived him by almost fifty-eight years – and they were the parents of two children, Cecil and Denzil. Ezra was the managing director of Shanghai Hotels Limited (which included the Central Hotel and the Astor House Hotel), chairman of the Far Eastern Insurance Company, chairman of the Shanghai Gas Company, and chairman of China Motors Ltd. Additionally, he held large proprietary interests in, and was president and chairman of, the *China Press* and the *Evening Star* newspapers. In 1913, Ezra was elected the first president of the Shanghai Opium Combine. Even as he was leading this legal cartel, he was organizing an illegal underground opium smuggling and distribution network involving his younger brothers, twins Isaac Isaac Ezra and Judah Isaac Ezra, and some Chinese associates. When it was exposed, Ezra gained immunity from prosecution by testifying against Paul Yip, his Chinese partner, who received an 18-month prison sentence. Ezra was extremely wealthy; the Ezra mansion had Louis XV furniture throughout, a ballroom spacious enough for 150 dancers, a music room that could seat an audience of eighty in comfort, and elegantly designed French windows giving out onto twenty-five acres of gardens. He was also a philanthropist, helping to organize and fund the Society for the Rescue of the Chinese Jews, whose purpose was to bring Kaifeng's Jews back to Orthodox Judaism. He was president of the Shanghai Zionist Association from its founding in 1903 and was vice-president of the Jewish Communal Organization of China, and vice-president of the Synagogue. From 1912 to 1918, Ezra served on the nine-member Shanghai Municipal Council – the first member of the Council who was actually born in China – despite an obvious conflict of interest in relation to the illegal side of his opium business. In 1919, Ezra retired from public life following a gambling scandal involving his brother Judah, who had paid the favorite team to lose in a 1918 baseball

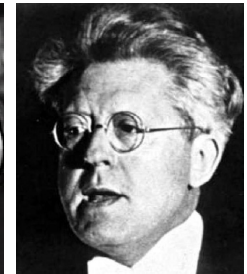
tournament. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage at age thirty-eight in abject poverty and isolation, abandoned by his former colleagues. Ezra's death accelerated the decline of the family's prestige and wealth. His brothers squandered the family fortune; by the mid-1920s, they had moved to trafficking in illicit drugs. After 1925, Ezra's younger twin brothers, Judah and Isaac, moved to San Francisco, where they were among the first to import narcotics from Asia to the United States. They formed a connection with Italian Mafiosi Charles "Lucky" Luciano and Frank Costello, Jewish gangster Meyer Lansky, and Ye Ching Ho, also known as Paul Yip. (Yip had been Edward's partner in his illegal opium enterprise and by this time had become an agent of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang, which relied on opium profits for its survival.) In May 1933, the Ezra twins were arrested in California for distributing narcotics on the West Coast. They pled guilty and co-operated fully with the authorities in testifying against their confederates (as Edward had done against Paul Yip almost two decades earlier), but they were fined \$12,000 each and were imprisoned for twelve years. After their release from prison, the Ezra brothers were deported. (14 Kislev 5682, 15 December 1921)



Hillula of Rudolf Slansky, pictured at near right above, Czech Communist leader killed in Stalinist purge (14 Kislev 5713, 2 December 1952)

Hillula of Rabbi Mordecai Ya'akov Breish of Zurich (14 Kislev 5737, 6 December 1976)

Hillula of Israeli-born U.S. mathematician, statistician, and author Amir Aczel, pictured at far right above, known especially for popularly accessible explanations of deep scientific and mathematical thematic subjects (14 Kislev 5776, 26 November 2015)



15 Kislev

Hillula of Bessarabian-born U.S. cantor and star of the Yiddish theater Moishe Oysher, pictured at near right above (15 Kislev 5719, 27 November 1958)

Hillula of Dalmatian-born U.S. opera and symphony conductor Artur Rodziński, pictured at far right above, mentored by Leopold Stokowski and Arturo Toscanini, conductor of the first U.S. performance of Dmitri Shostakovich's opera *Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District*, and the first naturalized American citizen to conduct the Vienna Philharmonic at the Salzburg Festival (15 Kislev 5719, 27 November 1958)

Hillula of U.S. composer Aaron Copland, pictured at near right below (15 Kislev 5751, 2 December 1990)

For me, the most important thing is the element of chance that is built into a live performance. The very great drawback of recorded sound is the fact that it is always the same. No matter how wonderful a recording is, I know that I couldn't live with it – even of my own music – with the same nuances forever. –Aaron Copland

16 Kislev

Birth of Rebbe Yisrael of Husyatín, pictured at middle right (16 Kislev 5618, 3 December 1857)

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Kalisch of Amshinov (16 Kislev 5678, 1 December 1917)

Hillula of British-born U.S. labor leader Samuel Gompers, pictured at far right (16 Kislev 5685, 13 December 1924)

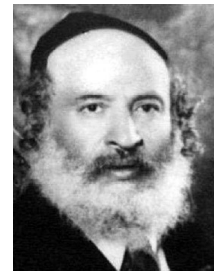
Hillula of Rebbe Saul Jedediah Yitzhak Taub of Modzitz, pictured at right below, son and successor of Rebbe Yisrael of Modzitz and composer of more than one thousand *niggunim* (16 Kislev 5708, 29 November 1947)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Harry Danning. Danning, a catcher for the New York Giants, played in the Major Leagues for ten seasons, from 1933 to 1942, and was a member of the National League All-Star team from 1938 to 1941. He was an excellent hitter and one of the best defensive catchers of his era. On 9 June 1939, playing against the pennant-winning Cincinnati Reds at the Polo Grounds, Danning was one of five Giants to hit home runs in the fourth inning, breaking the prior record of four home runs by a team in one inning. All five were hit with two outs. On 15 June 1940, he hit for the cycle, including an inside-the-park home run, in a game against Pittsburgh. No player since then has hit an inside-the-park home run while hitting for the cycle. (16 Kislev 5765, 29 November 2004)



Sometimes one achieves a more profound spiritual experience by withholding words than by uttering them. –Yisrael of Husyatín

No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. –Samuel Gompers



Hillula of U.S. children's author and editor Charlotte Zolotow, pictured at right (16 Kislev 5774, 19 November 2013)

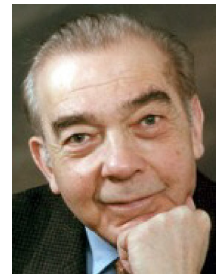


17 Kislev

Hillula of Luís de Carvajal the Younger, martyr of the Inquisition in Mexico. De Carvajal wrote a memoir and many poems, which were held in the archives of the Mexican Inquisition for some three centuries before being released; he is considered to have been the first Jewish writer in the New World. De Carvajal's youngest brother, Miguel, escaped from the Inquisition and fled to Salonika, where he became a well-respected rabbi, known as Jacob Lumbroso. His uncle, Luís de Carvajal the Elder, was governor of the New Kingdom of León, including all of what is now Mexico and part of the United States, until he was found out as a crypto-Jew. The de Carvajal family was involved in founding the Mexican city of Monterrey. (17 Kislev 5357, 8 December 1596)

Hillula of German-born U.S. film actor, screenwriter, director, and producer Ernst Lubitsch, known especially for urbane and elegant comedies (17 Kislev 5708, 30 November 1947)

Hillula of South African jurist Arthur Chaskalson, pictured at near right, member of the team of defense lawyers that saved Nelson Mandela and other activists from the death penalty at the Rivonia trial in 1963-64, consultant in the drafting of a Constitution for Namibia in 1989, first president of the South African Constitutional Court, first Chief Justice of South Africa's Supreme Court (17 Kislev 5773, 1 December 2012)



Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. literary scholar Sacvan Bercovitch, pictured at far right. Born to a left-wing Yiddish-speaking family in Montreal in 1933, he was named for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Italian-American anarchists executed on trumped-up charges of armed robbery and murder in 1927. (17 Kislev 5775, 9 December 2014)

Hillula of U.S. thoracic surgeon Henry J. Heimlich, inventor of the Heimlich maneuver and recipient of the 1984 Albert Lasker Public Service Award. Heimlich also invented the Micro Trach portable oxygen system for ambulatory patients and the Heimlich Chest Drain Valve, or "flutter valve," which drains blood and air out of the chest cavity, enabling the re-expansion of a collapsed lung. The flutter valve is credited for saving the lives of hundreds of soldiers in Vietnam. Heimlich's wife, Janet, was the daughter of Arthur Murray; actor Anson Williams was his nephew. (17 Kislev 5777, 17 December 2016)

If all your peers understand what you've done, it's not Creative.
—Henry J. Heimlich

Hillula of German-born Sri Lankan poet Anne Ranasinghe, born Annaliese Katz. Born in Essen, Germany, she was a teenager when she witnessed the burning of the Essen synagogue on *Kristallnacht*. Soon after, her parents sent her to live with an aunt in England whom she had never before met. She later learned that her parents had been slain at Auschwitz. A nursing sister at Charing Cross Hospital and Burden Neurological Institute, she married Dr. Don Abraham Ranasinghe and moved with him to his home in Colombo, Sri Lanka, where he became a professor at the Medical Faculty of the University of Colombo, then Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and eventually Chancellor of the University. After obtaining a Diploma in Journalism from Colombo Technical College in the 1960s, she embarked on a career as a poet and short-story writer, publishing her first collection of poems in 1971. Ranasinghe was the recipient of three Sri Lanka Arts Council Prizes – for poetry in 1985 and 1992 and for non-fiction in 1987. She won the Sri Lankan State Literary Award for best collection of short stories in 1994 and was awarded the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. Her poetry is part of the curriculum in English literature at the GCE Ordinary Level. (17 Kislev 5777, 17 December 2016)

18 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Maimuni, son of Maimonides. At age eighteen (he was born when his father was fifty-one), Rabbi Avraham succeeded his father as both personal physician to the sultan and *naggid* (leader) of the Egyptian Jewish community. In order to counter the lust for prestige and honor that permeated the leadership of the Egyptian Jewish community, he forbade sitting in the synagogue with one's back to the Ark, because doing so would show disrespect to the Torah. Consequently, the leaders of the community were compelled to sit with the congregation rather than on the *bimah*. In 1235, in response to the burning, in Montpellier, of his father's writings, he wrote *Milhamot Hashem*, a powerful defense of his father's works. His principal work, composed in Judeo-Arabic, was entitled *Kitāb Kifāyah al-ʿĀbidīn* (*A Comprehensive Guide for the Servants of G*d*); only part of it has survived. Based on the extant portion, it is believed that this treatise was triple the length of his father's *Guide for the Perplexed*. In it, Maimuni evinces a great appreciation of and affinity for Sufism. Followers of his path continued to foster a Jewish-Sufi form of pietism for at least a century. A similar movement, the Inayati-Maimuni Tariqat of Sufi-Hasidism was developed in the earliest years of the twenty-first century by Rebbe Zalman Schachter-Shalomi. (18 Kislev 4998, 7 December 1237, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of French-born Marrano Isaac de Castro Tartas, martyr of the Inquisition in Brazil. Although he was a Dutch citizen (his family moved to Amsterdam in 1640, when he was seventeen), he was taken by the Inquisition in Brazil and sent to Lisbon. Summoned before the tribunal of the Inquisition, he at once avowed his belief in Judaism and his determination to remain true to his faith. All the endeavors of the inquisitors to convert him to Christianity were in vain. On 15 December 1647, he was led to the stake. In the midst of the flames he called out in startling tones, "Sh'ma Yisrael! Ad*nai El*henu, Ad*nai ehad!" With the word *ehad*, he breathed his last. For several years, the people of Lisbon repeated his last words, so that the Inquisition was finally compelled to interdict this confession of the Jewish faith, under the threat of severe punishment. (18 Kislev 5408, 15 December 1647)

Hillula of Rebbe Baruch of Medzibozh, son of the Baal Shem Tov's daughter Adel. A student of Rebbe Pinhas of Koretz and of Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz, he served as the Rebbe in Tulchin. After his brother Rebbe Moshe Hayyim Ephraim of Sudilkov passed from this life, Rebbe Baruch settled in Medzibozh, the Baal Shem Tov's home city, by which location he is known. (18 Kislev 5571, 15 December 1810)

Hillula of Rebbe Shmelke of Sassov (18 Kislev 5622, 21 November 1861)

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Yitzhak of Ovritch, son of the Tzemaḥ Tzedek of Lubavitch and father of Rebbe Shalom Dov Baer of Lubavitch's wife Sarah Shterna (18 Kislev 5638, 24 November 1877)

Hillula of U.S. historian Lucy Dawidowicz, née Schildkret, pictured at right (18 Kislev 5751, 4 December 1990)



Hillula of U.S. biochemist and molecular endocrinologist Martin Rodbell. Rodbell shared the 1994 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Alfred G. Gilman for "their discovery of G-proteins and the role of these proteins in signal transduction in cells." G-proteins, more formally titled guanine nucleotide-binding proteins, are a family of proteins that act as molecular switches inside cells and are involved in transmitting signals from a variety of stimuli outside a cell to its interior. (18 Kislev 5759, 7 December 1998)

Hillula of Gerhart Riegner, leader of World Jewish Congress, pictured at near right below, who first alerted the world to the "Final Solution" developed at the Wannsee Conference (18 Kislev 5762, 3 December 2001)



Hillula of U.S. Renewal Rabbi Nomi Oren (18 Kislev 5766, 19 December 2005)

Hillula of Bostoner Rebbe Levi Yitzhak Horowitz, pictured at far right. He was the son and successor of the first Bostoner Rebbe and was the first U.S.-born Hassidic rebbe. His wife, Rachel Unger Leifer of Cleveland, was a descendant of Rabbi Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz. His three sons all succeeded him as rebbe – Pinchos Dovid as Bostoner Rebbe in New York, Mayer Alter as Bostoner Rebbe in Israel, and Naftali Yehuda as Bostoner Rebbe in Boston. (18 Kislev 5770, 5 December 2009)



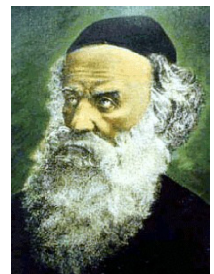
19 Kislev

Hillula of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz. Rebbe Dov Baer, a descendant of Hai Gaon and of the Talmudic sage Rabbi Yoḥanan ha'Sandler, was, although never ordained as a rabbi, the Baal Shem Tov's successor as the leader of Hassidism. In his early adulthood, Dov Baer, a devotee of Lurianic Kabbalah, was very much an ascetic. His asceticism, combined with his abject poverty and consequent lack of good nutrition, contributed to his becoming a cripple, and it was in that state that he first came to the Baal Shem Tov. He was the teacher of virtually the entire next generation of Hassidic masters, including Shmuel Shmelke of Nikolsburg, Pinhas of Frankfurt, Zusya of Hanipol, Elimelech of Lizensk, Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev, Naḥum of Chernobyl, Baruch of Medzibozh, Aaron of Karlin, Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk, and Shneur Zalman of Lyadi. He was the father of Rabbi Avraham the Angel and the author of *Magid Devarav L'Yaakov* (whose final letters spell the Maggid's Hebrew name, *יהי*), *Or Torah*, *Likutim Yekarim*, *Or Ha'emet*, *Kitvei Kodesh*, and *Shemu'ah Tovah*. His descendants founded numerous Hassidic dynasties, including Rizhin, Boyan, and Sadagora. (19 Kislev 5533, 15 December 1772)

Do not afflict yourself, for a small hole in the body can leave a large hole in the soul.
–Dov Baer of Mezeritch

*The purpose of creation is that there shall be an abode [for G*d] in the lower worlds.*
–Schneur Zalman of Lyadi

Rebbe Schneur Zalman of Lyadi, the Alter Rebbe, pictured at right, was released from prison (19 Kislev 5559, 16 November 1798, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Rabbi Hai Tayeb Lo-Met, chief Rabbi of Tunisia. After his passing, Rabbi Tayeb's marble tombstone was professionally engraved "Rabbi Hai Tayeb," but that night the engraver had a nightmare; he dreamed that the rabbi came to him to strangle him. Trembling, he asked the rabbi what his sin was, and the rabbi replied, "Why did you write only my name? Do you not know that *tzaddikim* never die, that their souls

remain eternally alive? Go tomorrow and add the words 'lo met' [not dead] to my gravestone." The engraver, as soon as he awoke in the morning, made sure to follow the rabbi's instructions, and the inscription on the tombstone is "Rabbi Hai Tayeb lo met." To this day, no-one speaks of him without including the expression "lo met," and the Tunisian synagogue in the Belleville Quarter of Paris is named the Rabbi Hai Tayeb Lo Met synagogue. (19 Kislev 5597, 16 November 1836, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

It is immigrants who brought this land the skills of their hands and brains to make of it a beacon of opportunity and hope for all.
—Herbert H. Lehman



Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Nahum of Tolna (19 Kislev 5676, 26 November 1915)

Hillula of U.S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman, pictured at right. Lehman, elected Lieutenant Governor of New York in 1928, after having retired for the night on Election Day thinking he had lost, won eight statewide elections in his career in New York politics, a record that has not been matched by any other New York politician. In 1932, he was elected governor by a then-record margin. As governor, Lehman began New York's "Little New Deal," was one of the earliest advocates pressing President Franklin D. Roosevelt to respond to Hitler's "final solution," battled red tape in Washington to relieve hunger and help refugees during and after World War II, publicly challenged Senator Joseph McCarthy's red baiters in the early 1950s, laid the groundwork for legislation in Congress that expanded civil rights and lifted immigration barriers, and, with Eleanor Roosevelt, helped topple the Democratic Party machine bosses in New York. (19 Kislev 5724, 5 December 1963)

Hillula of Eslanda Cardoza Goode Robeson, wife of Paul Robeson. Her grandfather, Francis Lewis Cardozo (the surname is spelled both ways) was South Carolina's secretary of state and secretary of the treasury and was instrumental in assuring education for freed blacks in post-Civil War South Carolina. (19 Kislev 5726, 13 December 1965)



Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. violinist Jascha Heifetz, pictured at right, student of Leopold Auer (19 Kislev 5748, 10 December 1987)

Hillula of U.S. historian of Judaism Paula Ellen Hyman, pictured at near right, president of the American Academy for Jewish Research and the first woman dean of the Seminary College of Jewish Studies at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America (19 Kislev 5772, 15 December 2011)

There is no top. There are always further heights to reach.
—Jascha Heifetz



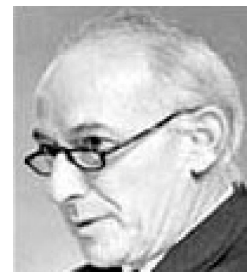
Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. cellist Laszlo Varga, pictured at far right, principal cellist of the Budapest Symphony Orchestra until all Jewish members were dismissed in 1944, principal cellist of the New York Philharmonic from 1951 to 1962 (19 Kislev 5775, 11 December 2014)

20 Kislev

Publication of the *Tanya* of Rebbe Schneur Zalman of Lyadi (20 Kislev 5557, 9 December 1796, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Baruch I of Vizhnitz (20 Kislev 5654, 29 November 1893)

Hillula of U.S. legal scholar Eugene Victor Debs Rostow, pictured at right (20 Kislev 5763, 25 November 2002)



21 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe of Lublin, great-great-grandson of Rabbi Moshe Isserles (21 Kislev 5429, 25 November 1668)

Hillula of German-born New Mexico pioneer Albert Grunsfeld. Grunsfeld emigrated to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the 1870s and worked at the Spiegelberg Brothers' merchandising firm in Santa Fe. By 1876, he was able to buy the firm's Albuquerque store, renaming it Grunsfeld and Sons. There being no synagogue in Albuquerque, Grunsfeld alternated with Henry Jaffa (who had been the first mayor of Albuquerque) in leading services in a room above the store. Grunsfeld was the father of six children – Alfred, Helen, Sallie, James, and Ivan. Alfred was Bar Mitzvah on 1 January 1876, the first Bar Mitzvah in New Mexico. In 1897, Albert Grunsfeld's children were, with Jaffa, the founders of a synagogue in Albuquerque; they paid \$250 for the privilege of naming it Congregation Albert in his honor. (21 Kislev 5654, 30 November 1893)

Hillula of Russian (born in Kamenetz-Podolsk, Ukraine, then part of the Russian Empire) Orientalist and Hebraist Baron David Günzburg, often spelled Gintzburg. His grandfather, Baron Joseph Günzburg, ennobled by the Grand

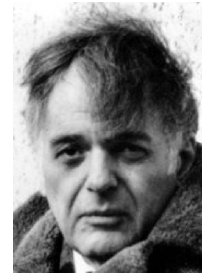
Duke of Hesse, was the founder of World ORT. (21 Kislev 5671, 9 December 1910, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Yohanan Perlow of Karlin-Stolin (21 Kislev 5716, 6 December 1955)

Hillula of U.S. newspaper publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger, pictured at near right, great-grand-nephew of Rabbi Gershom Mendes Seixas (21 Kislev 5729, 12 December 1968)

Hillula of U.S. operatic tenor Jan Peerce, born Jacob PinCUS Perelmuth, pictured at middle right (21 Kislev 5745, 15 December 1984)

Hillula of U.S. historian of Judaism and Conservative Rabbi Yosef H. Yerushalmi, pictured at far right, husband of concert pianist Ophrah Yerushalmi (21 Kislev 5770, 8 December 2009)



22 Kislev

Hillula of Rebbitzin Dulcie of Worms, great-granddaughter of Rashi and wife of Rabbi Eliezer of Worms, martyred in the Crusades (22 Kislev 4957, 15 November 1196, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Turkish-born Rabbi Eliezer Ashkenazi of Prague, Posen, and Krakow, a student of Rabbi Yosef Taitatzak (22 Kislev 5346, 13 December 1585)

Hillula of U.S. author Nathanael West, pictured at near right (22 Kislev 5701, 22 December 1940)

Hillula of U.S. social worker and labor activist Maud Nathan, pictured at far right, sister of author Annie Nathan Meyer, descendant of Rabbi Gershom Mendes Seixas, cousin of poet Emma Lazarus and Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo, aunt of novelist and poet Robert Nathan (22 Kislev 5707, 15 December 1946)

Hillula of German-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Hartwig Naftali Carlebach, the Badiner Rav, father of Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach (22 Kislev 5728, 24 December 1967)

Hillula of U.S. labor lawyer Bernard Kleiman (22 Kislev 5767, 13 December 2006)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Bernard King, pictured at near right (22 Kislev 5771, 29 November 2010)

Hillula of Bess Myerson, Miss America 1945, pictured at far right (22 Kislev 5775, 14 December 2014)

I believe in an open mind, but not so open that your brains fall out. —Arthur Hays Sulzberger

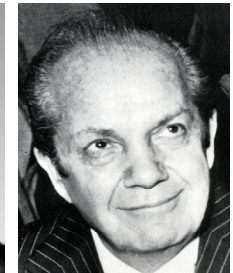
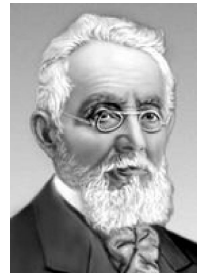


23 Kislev

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Mendele Mocher Seforim, born Sholem Jacob Abramovich, sometimes spelled Abramowitsch, Hebrew and Yiddish populist writer, pictured at near right (23 Kislev 5678, 25 November 1917, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Joey Adams, born Joseph Abramowitz, pictured at far right (23 Kislev 5760, 2 December 1999)

Hillula of Israeli singer and songwriter Arik Einstein (23 Kislev 5774, 26 November 2013)



24 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi David Zvi Chein of Chernigov (24 Kislev 5586, 4 December 1825)

Conviction of Alsatian-born French Cavalry Captain Alfred Dreyfus, pictured at right. At the time of Dreyfus' birth, Alsace-Lorraine was under French rule. In 1871, when Alsace-Lorraine fell under German rule – when Dreyfus was eleven years old – the family moved to Paris. Despite evidence to the contrary, Dreyfus was convicted of leaking artillery secrets to Germany and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island. A retrial in 1899 again ignored the exculpatory evidence and convicted him again, but he was pardoned by President Émile Loubet that year and released from prison. On 12 July 1906, Dreyfus was officially exonerated by a military commission. The day after his exoneration, he was readmitted into the army with a promotion to the rank of Major. A week later, he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and he was subsequently



assigned to command an artillery unit at Vincennes. On 15 October 15 1906, he was placed in command of another artillery unit at Saint-Denis. (24 Kislev 5655, 22 December 1894)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Hizkiyahu Medini of Hebron, pictured at near right. He was originally named Hizkiyahu; Hayyim was added to his name during a period of severe illness, making his initials spell

חיים, a homophone of חכם (wise). His *S'dei Hemed* is an eighteen-volume Talmudic and halachic encyclopedia. (24 Kislev 5665, 2 December 1904)

Hillula of Rebbitzin Sarah Tzinah, daughter of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk and wife of Rebbe Abraham of Sochachow (24 Kislev 5670, 7 December 1909)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. radio and television broadcast pioneer David Sarnoff, pictured at far right (24 Kislev 5732, 12 December 1971)

Hillula of U.S. photographer Saul Leiter, pioneer in the use of color in the photography of New York City, pictured at right (24 Kislev 5774, 26 November 2013, after sunset)

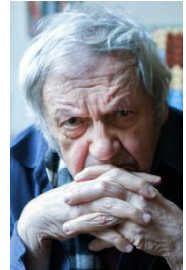
Competition brings out the best in products and the worst in people.

—David Sarnoff



I do not think that misery is more profound than happiness.

—Saul Leiter



25 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham ben Eliyahu, son the Vilna Gaon (25 Kislev 5569, 2 December 1808, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. astronomer Vera Rubin (née Cooper). It was her work that demonstrated that galaxies of the universe were not simply moving apart but were rather rotating around multiple centers and that the galaxies, rather than being evenly or randomly distributed, were actually grouped in clusters. In 1965, she became the first woman allowed to use the instruments at the Palomar Observatory. Her work demonstrated that galaxies rotate so rapidly that they would fly apart if the gravity of their constituent stars were all that was holding them together. This conclusion led to the realization that there must be ten times as much “dark matter” as observable matter in the universe. In 1996, Rubin received the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, only the second woman to be so honored, and the first since Caroline Herschel in 1828. She also received the 1993 Dickson Prize in Science from Carnegie Mellon University, the 1993 U.S. National Medal of Science, the 2002 Gruber Prize in Cosmology, the 2003 Bruce Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, the 2004 James Craig Watson Medal of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and the 2008 Richtmyer Memorial Award of the American Association of Physics Teachers. (25 Kislev 5777, 25 December 2016)

26 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham ben David III, the *Ra'avad* III of Posquières, Provence. The town of Posquières was established in 810; through its early history, it included separate Jewish and Christian communities, but, with the growth of the Christian community in the fourteenth century, the town was renamed Vauvert (for the Christian sanctuary of Notre Dame de Val-Vert, just outside the town's walls). The sanctuary was destroyed in 1540 and replaced with a Protestant church, Temple Vielh, which was, in turn, destroyed in 1685, with the Catholic church rebuilt and re-consecrated in 1689. Rabbi Avraham was a prolific commentator on the Talmud, on the *Rif*, and on Maimonides' *Mishneh Torah*. According to his family's oral history, his ancestor Baruch was sent by the Roman Emperor Titus to Hispania, settling in Mérida, where his family remained. Rabbi Avraham's maternal grandfather was Rabbi Yitzhak ben Ya'akov Ibn Baruch of Mérida (1035-1094), a compiler of astronomical tables for the son of Shmuel ha'Nagid. Rabbi Avraham's sons, Yitzhak Sagi Nahor (“Isaac the Blind”) and David were among the first kabbalists in Provence. His primary teachers were Moshe ben Yosef and Meshullam ben Ya'akov of Lunel, and his students included Yitzhak ha'Cohen of Narbonne, Avraham ben Nathan ha'Yarhi, Me'ir ben Yitzhak, and Asher ben Meshullam of Lunel. Although he followed an ascetic way of life, he was a man of great wealth and benevolence; he built and maintained a large school building, providing the needs of the students as well. (26 Kislev 4959, 27 November 1198, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe El'azar of Kozhnitz, son of Yisrael, the Maggid, of Kozhnitz (26 Kislev 5624, 7 December 1863)

Hillula of Belarus-born Eliezer ben-Yehuda, pictured at near right, reviver of Hebrew as a modern language (26 Kislev 5683, 16 December 1922)

Hillula of German Rabbi Regina Jonas, pictured at right. The first woman known to be ordained as a rabbi, Jonas was ordained in a private ceremony by Rabbi Max Dienemann, the president of the General Association of Rabbis in Germany, on 27 December 1935, after she was refused by Rabbi Leo Baeck. She was imprisoned at Theresienstadt, 1942-1944, where she worked with Viktor Frankl in seeing to the spiritual needs of their fellow-prisoners (26 Kislev 5705, 12 December 1944, at Auschwitz)



Hillula of Amy Loveman, founding editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*. Loveman was associate editor of the Book-of-the-Month Club from its inception in 1926 until her promotion to editor in 1951. She was the grand-daughter of Michael Loveman, who fought beside Kossuth Lajos in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. (26 Kislev 5716, 11 December 1955)



Hillula of Stella Adler, pictured at near right. The only U.S. student of Constantin Stanislavski, she was a leading U.S. teacher of "method acting." (26 Kislev 5753, 21 December 1992)



Hillula of Russian-born U.S. violinist Nathan Milstein, pictured at near right, a student of Leopold Auer. His birth city, Odessa, now in Ukraine, was then part of the Russian Empire. It is a major port on the northwestern shore of the Black Sea and is the largest city in Ukraine, with a population of just over 1,000,000. (26 Kislev 5753, 21 December 1992)

You have to get beyond your own precious inner experiences.
—Stella Adler

Hillula of Danish pianist/comedian Victor Borge, born Borge Rosenbaum, pictured at right (26 Kislev 5761, 23 December 2000)

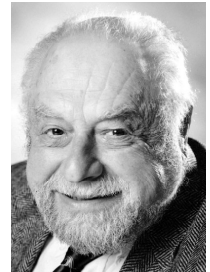
Love may make the world go 'round, but laughter keeps us from getting dizzy.
—Victor Borge



Hillula of U.S. major league baseball player Larry (Lawrence) Sherry. Sherry, a right-handed pitcher with the Los Angeles Dodgers (he later played for the Detroit Tigers, the Houston Astros, and the California Angels), was named the Most Valuable Player of the 1959 World Series. From 1959 to 1962, Sherry's brother Norm was a catcher, also with the Dodgers, making them the only all-Jewish battery in major league history. (26 Kislev 5767, 17 December 2006)

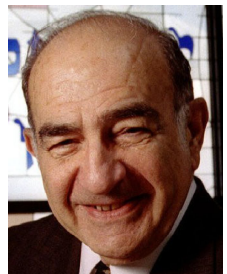
Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Arnold Jacob Wolf, pictured at right. Wolf marched with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Selma, Alabama, in 1965 and led a group of his congregants on a march opposing the Vietnam War in 1967. At least one of his sermons opposing the Vietnam War was known to have been recorded by the FBI. (26 Kislev 5769, 23 December 2008)

Knowing isn't everything; it is, profoundly, the only thing.
—Arnold Jacob Wolf



Hillula of U.S. economist Paul Samuelson. Samuelson received his PhD from Harvard University in 1941, where he was awarded the 1941 David A. Wells Prize for the best doctoral dissertation at Harvard University in economics. Samuelson's family included several renowned economists – his brother Robert Summers, sister-in-law Anita Summers, brother-in-law Kenneth Arrow, and nephew Larry Summers. He received the 1970 Nobel Prize in Economics, the first American so honored. With Franco Modigliani and John Hicks, he was among the founders of the neo-Keynesian school of economics and its derivative, the neo-classical synthesis. In 2003, Samuelson was one of ten Nobel Prize-winning economists signing the Economists' statement opposing George Bush's tax cuts. (26 Kislev 5770, 13 December 2009)

Good questions outrank easy answers
—Paul Samuelson



Hillula of U.S. Conservative and Reconstructionist Rabbi Harold M. Schulweis, pictured at right, student of Rabbis Mordecai Kaplan and Abraham Joshua Heschel; founder of Jewish World Watch, Jewish Foundation for the Righteous, and Mazon; instrumental in the founding of the *havurah* movement (26 Kislev 5775, 18 December 2014)

27 Kislev

Hillula of Galician-born Rebbe Hayyim Tirer of Czernowitz. Czernowitz, then Cernăuți, in the Romanian province of Moldavia, was later annexed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire as part of Bukovina, and is now known as Chernivtsi, in the Chernivtsi Oblast of Ukraine, shown on map at right. Rebbe Hayyim, a student of Rebbes Dov Baer of Mezeritz, Shmelke of Nikolsburg, and Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov, was the author of *Be'er Mayyim Hayyim*. After the Austro-Hungarian annexation, Rebbe Hayyim, fleeing the empire's anti-Semitic decrees, made his way to Eretz Yisrael and settled in Tz'fat. (27 Kislev 5577, 17 December 1816)

Hillula of Belarus-born U.S. labor leader Fania Cohn, first woman vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (27 Kislev 5723, 24 December 1962)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. inventor Peter Carl Goldmark, pictured at near right, instrumental in developing the long-playing microgroove 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm vinyl phonograph disc (27 Kislev 5738, 7 December 1977)

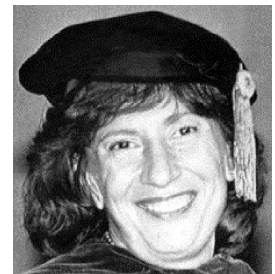
Hillula of U.S. lyric soprano Judith Raskin, pictured at far right, recipient of the Marian Anderson Award in 1952 and 1953 (27 Kislev 5745, 21 December 1984)

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Yitzhak Kahan. He was born in Tz'fat, but, when he was four years of age, his family emigrated to the Zibenbergen region of Romania. He studied in the yeshivah of Rebbe Yoel Teitelbaum of Satmar, where he met Rebbe Arele Roth. He became the latter's disciple and son-in-law, and, upon Rebbe Arele's passing from this world in 1947, his successor. (27 Kislev 5757, 8 December 1996)

Hillula of Rebbe Baruch Yehoshua Yerahmiel Rabinowicz of Munkacs, pictured at right, son-in-law and successor of Rebbe Hayyim Eliezer Spira of Munkacs (27 Kislev 5758, 26 December 1997)

Hillula of English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor Harold Pinter, recipient of the 2005 Nobel Prize in Literature. Pinter's best-known plays include *The Birthday Party* (1957), *The Homecoming* (1964), and *Betrayal* (1978), each of which he adapted for the screen. His screenplay adaptations of others' works include *The Servant* (1963), *The Go-Between* (1971), *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1981), *The Trial* (1993), and *Sleuth* (2007). He also directed and acted in radio, stage, television, and film productions of his own works and those of others. Believing an aunt's erroneous view that the family was Sephardic and had fled the Spanish Inquisition, he used the surname Pinta for his early poems, later also using such variations as da Pinto. Later research by Lady Antonia Fraser, Pinter's second wife, revealed the legend to be apocryphal; three of Pinter's grandparents came from Poland and the fourth from Odessa. (27 Kislev 5769, 24 December 2008)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. biologist Evelyn Handler, born Evelyn Erika Sass, pictured at right, dean of mathematics and sciences at Hunter College, first woman president of the University of New Hampshire, and first woman president of Brandeis University (27 Kislev 5772, 23 December 2011)



28 Kislev

Hillula of Italian-born Rabbi Abraham Ravigo. In 1702, he made *aliyah*; shortly after his arrival in Eretz Yisrael, he lost his wife, his daughter, and his closest disciple to a plague. Upon the passing of Rabbi Moshe ben Haviv, Rabbi Ravigo was chosen *Rishon le'Tzion*. (28 Kislev 5475, 24 November 1714, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim of Czernowitz, student of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz and Rebbe Shmuel Shmelke of Nikolsburg and author of *Be'er Mayim Hayyim* (28 Kislev 5577, 6 December 1816, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Moravian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Leo Jung, pictured at near right. His *divrei Torah* spoke out against segregation, against atomic energy, and in favor of the United Nations and of seeking world peace and racial and economic justice in the United States. Many of Jung's students were among the founders of "Modern Orthodoxy." (28 Kislev 5748, 19 December 1987)

*Religion as such is co-extensive with life, holding us close to G*d. It may be neither divorced from life nor divorced from G*d.*
—Leo Jung



Hillula of Czech author and translator Hedy Kovaly, pictured at far right, survivor of Auschwitz (28 Kislev 5771, 5 December 2010)

Hillula of French-born U.S. author and publisher André Schiffrin, pictured at far right (28 Kislev 5774, 1 December 2013)

Hillula of U.S. National Basketball League player and coach Adolph "Dolph" Schayes. Schayes played for the Syracuse Nationals and Philadelphia 76ers (actually the same team; they moved from Syracuse to Philadelphia in 1963) from 1948 to 1964. Early in Schayes' career, he broke his right arm and played almost an entire season in a cast. This injury became a seminal point in his development, for he learned to shoot with his left hand, making him especially difficult to guard. He was one of the best – and the last – to use a two-handed set-shot with feet planted on the floor, before the game changed to favor one-handed jump shots. In Schayes' last year as a player, he also coached the 76ers; after his playing days



were ended, he remained with the team as coach through the 1968 season. He also coached the Buffalo Braves from 1970 to 1972. He was an NBA All-Star twelve times. (28 Kislev 5776, 10 December 2015)

29 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham ben Nahman, son of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov (29 Kislev, year unknown)

Hillula of Rebbe Yisrael of Husyatín, grandson of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin (29 Kislev 5710, 20 December 1949)

Hillula of Czech-born Israeli author, composer, and journalist Max Brod, friend, biographer, and literary executor of Franz Kafka (29 Kislev 5729, 20 December 1968)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Brazilian journalist, novelist, and short story writer Clarice Lispector, born Hayyah Lispector. When the Lispector family emigrated to Brazil, they changed their names. Hayyah became Clarice, Leah became Elisa, and their parents, Pinhas and Mania, became Pedro and Marieta. Only the middle child, Tania, kept her original name. Lispector's novels are marked by an intense focus on interior emotional states. Her stream-of-consciousness style has been likened to the styles of Virginia Woolf and James Joyce, but Lispector stated, in her correspondence with Lucio Cardoso and with her sister Tania, that she read Woolf and Joyce only after writing her first novel, *Perto do coração selvagem* (*Near to the Wild Heart*). Her older sister Elisa was also a novelist. (29 Kislev 5738, 9 December 1977)

Hillula of Felicia Shpritzer, pictured at near right, one of the first two women sergeants (with Gertrude Schimmel) in the New York City Police Department. Initially rejected as a candidate to take the sergeant's qualification test, Shpritzer sued the city, won her suit, and passed the exam. (29 Kislev 5761, 26 December 2000)

Hillula of U.S. Yiddish singer Adrienne Cooper, pictured at far right, co-founder (with Henry Sapoznik) of the Yiddish Folk Arts Program ("Klezkamp") and a major figure in the late 20th-century revival of Yiddish music (29 Kislev 5772, 25 December 2011)

Hope sometimes consists only of a question without an answer.
—Clarice Lispector



30 Kislev

In years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days, there is a complex rule for observance of these anniversaries. If Kislev had thirty days in the year immediately following the event, then the commemoration will move to 1 Tevet in years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days. If Kislev had only twenty-nine days in the year immediately following the event, then the commemoration will move to 29 Kislev in years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days.

Hillula of Belarus-born French artist Leon Bakst, born Lev Samoylovich Rosenberg, pictured at right, an early teacher of Marc Chagall (30 Kislev 5685, 27 December 1924; observed on 1 Tevet in years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days)

Hillula of U.S. political analyst Walter Lippmann, pictured at near right, whose syndicated column "Today and Tomorrow" was the recipient of two Pulitzer Prizes (30 Kislev 5735, 14 December 1974; observed on 1 Tevet in years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days)

Hillula of German-born U.S. political theorist and historian Hannah Arendt, pictured at far right, student and long-time lover of Nazi philosopher Martin Heidegger and classmate of Hans Jonas (30 Kislev 5736, 4 December 1975, observed on 29 Kislev in years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days)

The best servants of the people, like the best valets, must whisper unpleasant truths in the master's ear. It is the court fool, not the foolish courtier, whom the king can least afford to lose.
—Walter Lippmann



Storytelling reveals meaning without committing the error of defining it.
—Hannah Arendt



TEVET

1 Tevet

Hillula of Portuguese statesman Manuel Fernando de Villareal, martyr of the Inquisition (1 Tevet 5413, 1 December 1652)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'ir Hayyim Bachrach of Worms, author of *Havot Ya'ir*, which he titled to honor his grandmother Havvah, who was a granddaughter of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe, the Maharal of Prague (1 Tevet 5463, 20 December 1702)

Hillula of Moroccan-born Rabbi Masoud Rafael Alfasi of Tunis (1 Tevet 5535, 23 November 1774, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Abraham Moshe of Pshischa, son of Rabbi Simha Bunam of Pshischa (1 Tevet 5590, 27 December 1829)

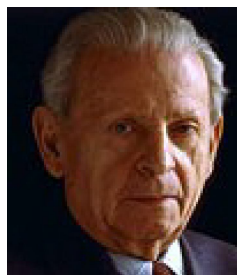
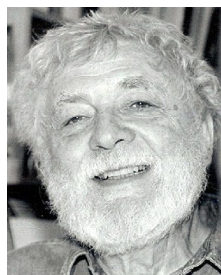
Hillula of U.S. political and humor cartoonist Harry Hershfield, pictured at right, creator of the comic strip "Abie the Agent," which debuted in the *New York Journal* on 2 February 1914 and featured the first Jewish protagonist of an American comic strip (1 Tevet 5735, 15 December 1974)

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Eizik Langner, the sixth Strettiner Rebbe (1 Tevet 5740, 21 December 1979)

Hillula of Polish-born Rabbi Nathan Katz of Atlanta, ha'Rav Nehemiah ben ha'Rav Yirmiyahu u'Malka haCohen (1 Tevet 5759, 20 December 1998)

Hillula of U.S. abstract expressionist painter Helen Frankenthaler, pictured at right. A "second-generation" Abstract Expressionist, she was married during the movement's heyday to painter Robert Motherwell, a leading first-generation member of the group. She developed the technique of "color field," a refinement of Jackson Pollock's method. Where Pollock poured enamel paint onto raw canvas, where it rested like skin, Frankenthaler used turpentine-thinned paint, pouring it in watery washes onto the raw canvas so that it soaked into the fabric weave, becoming one with it. (1 Tevet 5772, 27 December 2011)

Hillula of U.S. historian Donald Weinstein, pictured at near right, whose research was the first to show that the Italian Renaissance was as much a religious as a secular phenomenon (1 Tevet 5776, 13 December 2015)



2 Tevet

Hillula of Lithuanian-born French phenomenologist Emmanuel Lévinas, pictured at far right (2 Tevet 5756, 25 December 1995)

Hillula of Marion Silver, Holocaust survivor (2 Tevet 5759, 21 December 1998)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Leonard Beerman, founder of the Leo Baeck Temple in Los Angeles, ardent pacifist, and "rabbi in residence" at All Saints Episcopal Church in Pasadena, California (2 Tevet 5775, 24 December 2014)

Faith is not a question of the existence or non-existence of God. It is believing that love without reward is valuable. —Emmanuel Lévinas

3 Tevet

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Brandwein of Strettin. Rebbe Avraham was the second of four sons (and four daughters) of Rebbe Yehudah Tzvi I of Strettin. He succeeded his father as Rebbe of Strettin when the latter departed this life in 1854. Rebbe Avraham fathered four daughters and no sons. After he returned his holy soul to its Maker, most Strettiner hassidim chose to follow his son-in-law, Uri of Rohatyn. (3 Tevet 5624, 13 December 1863)

Hillula of Tunisian Rabbi Ya'akov ha'Cohen Gadisha of Djerba (3 Tevet 5670, 2 December 1909, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Josephine Sarah Marcus Earp, pictured at right. Born in New York, she was brought as a child to San Francisco by her family. In 1884, at age fourteen, she left her family and went to Prescott, Arizona; little is known of her life from that time until 1880, but she is known to have lived with Cochise County (Tombstone, Arizona) Sheriff Johnny Behan from 1877 to 1881. Behan was sympathetic to ranchers and to the outlaw gang known as the "Cochise County Cowboys," including the Clanton brothers, who were feuding with Deputy U.S. Marshal Virgil Earp and his brothers, Wyatt and Morgan. Josephine left Behan in 1881, before the Gunfight at the OK Corral, during which Wyatt and his brothers killed three of the Cowboys, and she moved in with Wyatt Earp. It was her relationship with Earp that caused a falling-out between him and Doc Holliday. During the "Earp Vendetta Ride," in which Wyatt, then a Deputy U.S. Marshal, and his posse rode through much of Arizona and New Mexico search-

I became a pacifist because of what I had seen [as a U.S. Marine and as a Haganah soldier]. People transformed to just hating, hating, hating. It is no way for humankind to live. —Leonard Beerman



ing for the remaining “Cowboys,” who, in the year following the OK Corral, had ambushed and maimed Virgil Earp and killed Morgan Earp. In Albuquerque, Wyatt Earp and Doc Holliday were eating at a restaurant when Holliday remarked, apparently referring to Earp’s relationship with Josephine, that Earp was “becoming a damn Jew-boy.” Earp walked out in anger. (They ultimately reconciled.) Josephine went to San Francisco in March 1882 and was joined that fall by Wyatt; they remained together, holding themselves out as married, until his death in January 1929. (3 Tevet 5705, 19 December 1944)

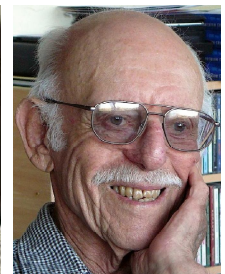
Hillula of U.S. art collector and patron Peggy Guggenheim, pictured at far right (3 Tevet 5740, 23 December 1979)



Hillula of U.S. actor Howard Caine (born Cohen). Cohen was born in Nashville, Tennessee; when he was thirteen, his family moved to New York City. Erasing his Tennessee accent, Caine became a master of dialect, learning some thirty-two accents. Best known for his portrayal of Gestapo Major Hochstetter on *Hogan’s Heroes* – he had previously portrayed two other characters in the series, Major Keitel in the episode “Happy Birthday, Adolf” and Colonel Feldkamp in the episode “The Battle of Stalag 13” – he also appeared in the film version of *1776* as Lewis Morris of New York, known for his catch phrase, “New York abstains, courteously.” Caine was also a master of the Appalachian five-string banjo. From the summer of 1970 until his passing in 1993, he took trophies at twenty-nine prominent banjo and fiddle contests in the southland for both Best Traditional Banjo and Traditional Singing. He was also a popular folk singer and appeared at a number of prominent folk clubs and folk festivals. (3 Tevet 5734, 28 December 1973)

People go to fight wars because they don't understand the seriousness of what they're doing. –Joseph Heller

Hillula of U.S. novelist Joseph Heller, pictured at near right (3 Tevet 5760, 12 December 1999)



Hillula of U.S. journalist Lester Rodney, pictured at far right, whose writing as a sports reporter for the *Daily Worker* set the stage for the racial integration of major league baseball (3 Tevet 5770, 20 December 2009)

4 Tevet

Hillula of Rebbe Gershon Hanoch Leiner of Radzin. Rebbe Gershon Hanoch was the grandson of Rebbe Mordecai Yosef Leiner of Izhbitza. It was he who rediscovered the *t'khelet*, the blue dye for *tzitzit* as being derived from the cuttlefish *Sepia officinalis*. (4 Tevet 5651, 15 December 1890)

At every concert I leave a lot to the moment. I must have the unexpected, the unforeseen. I want to risk, to dare. I want to be surprised by what comes out. I want to enjoy it more than the audience. That way the music can bloom anew. It's like making love. The act is always the same, but each time it's different. –Artur Rubinstein

Hillula of German feminist, writer, and peace activist Lina Morgenstern, pictured at right (4 Tevet 5670, 16 December 1909)

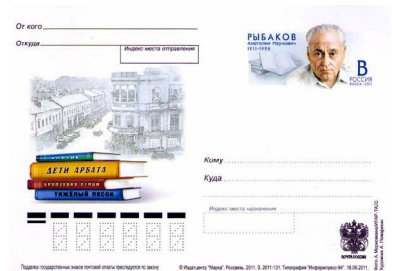


Hillula of Louella Parsons, the first U.S. movie columnist (4 Tevet 5733, 9 December 1973)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Samuel I. Korff, pictured at near right (4 Tevet 5735, 20 December 1974)



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. pianist Artur Rubinstein, pictured at middle right (4 Tevet 5743, 20 December 1982)



Hillula of Ukrainian *glasnost* novelist Anatoly Rybakov, honored by the 2011 Russian postal card pictured at far right above (4 Tevet 5759, 23 December 1998)

Hillula of U.S. economist Seymour Melman, pictured at near right, co-chairman of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (4 Tevet 5765, 16 December 2004)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. ceramicist Eva Striker Zeisel, born Éva Amália Striker, pictured at far right. Zeisel’s mother, Laura Polányi Striker (1882-1957) was the first woman to receive a PhD from the University of Budapest. Sociologist and economist Karl Polányi and physical chemist and philosopher of science Michael Polányi were Zeisel’s uncles. In 1923, at age seventeen, Zeisel entered Budapest’s Magyar



Képzőművészeti Akadémia (Hungarian Royal Academy of Fine Arts) as a painter. To support her painting, she decided to pursue a more practical profession, and she apprenticed herself to Jakob Karapancsik, the last pottery master in the medieval guild system. She was the first woman to qualify as a journeyman in the Hungarian Guild of Chimney Sweeps, Oven Makers, Roof Tilers, Well Diggers, and Potters. In 1932, after working in Germany for four years, she visited the Soviet Union, where she remained for five years, eventually becoming the artistic director of the Soviet china and glass industry. In May 1936, she was arrested on trumped-up charges of participating in an assassination plot against Joseph Stalin, and she was jailed for sixteen months, including twelve months of solitary confinement. Her childhood friend Arthur Koestler drew upon her experience in writing his celebrated 1941 novel *Darkness at Noon*. Upon her release from prison in September 1937, she was deported to Austria. Soon after, as the Anschluss loomed, Zeisel fled to England on the last train out of Austria. In England, she married Hans Zeisel, whom she had known from her time in Austria, and they emigrated to the United States. Eva Zeisel was the 2005 recipient of the Lifetime Achievement award from the Cooper-Hewett National Design Museum, and she was the recipient of numerous other awards and honorary degrees in the United States, Britain, and Hungary. Born 13 November 1906, she attained the age of 105. (4 Tevet 5772, 30 December 2011)

5 Tevet

Hillula of Portuguese-born Rabbi Shlomo Molcho. Molcho, the descendant of Marranos, was born Diogo Pires in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1500 or 1501. After he encountered David Reuveni in 1523, Molcho tried to convince Reuveni to take him on as a student, but Reuveni declined to accept him (although Reuveni did accept him in later years as an associate, preaching the imminent coming of Messiah). In a dream, Molcho (still named Pires) was commanded to circumcise himself, which, it is said, he did while alone that very night. He passed out and very nearly bled to death. Upon awakening, the story continues, he manifested a deep and broad knowledge of the Hebrew language and the Torah. Adopting the name Shlomo Molcho, he went to Salonika to study under Rabbi Yosef Taitatzak, also meeting Yosef Karo and Shlomo Alkabetz. Molcho was the author of *Sefer ha'Mefo'ar*, a collection of twenty-two kabbalistic essays on the concept of *t'shuvah*. Holy Roman Emperor Charles V had him and Reuveni arrested in Regensburg, Germany, charging them with "heresy" for their Messianic preaching. Reuveni was sent to prison in Spain. Molcho was offered his freedom if he would cease his preaching and return to Christianity; he refused, choosing a martyr's death. He proclaimed the *Sh'ma* as he was burned at the stake by the Inquisition in Mantova, Italy. His robe, exhibited at the Meisel synagogue in Prague, is pictured at right above. (5 Tevet 5292, 14 December 1531, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources give 15 Tevet 5283, 13 December 1532, as the date)



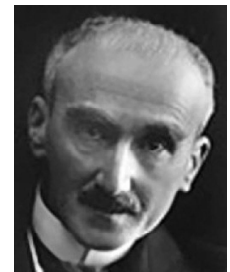
Hillula of Rebbe Aaron of Titiev, grandson of the Baal Shem Tov (5 Tevet 5589, 29 November 1828, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Birth of Rabbi Hayyim Eliezer Spira of Munkacs (5 Tevet 5632, 17 December 1871)

Hillula of German-born U.S. poet Minna Kleeberg (5 Tevet 5639, 31 December 1878)

Hillula of Rebbe Alter Yisrael Shimon Perlow I of Novominsk (5 Tevet 5693, 3 January 1933)

Hillula of Polish-born Soviet poet and literary critic Osip Mandelshtam, pictured at near right, killed in Stalinist purge (5 Tevet 5699, 27 December 1938)



Hillula of French philosopher Henri Bergson, pictured at far right. Bergson was the son of Polish pianist and composer Michal Bergson (originally Bereksohn), and the great-grandson of Tamar'l Bergson, the major financial contributor to the Hassidic movement in the early 19th century. Bergson's great-aunt, the daughter of Tamar'l, was married to a grandson of Rebbe Shmelke of Nikolsburg. Bergson's great-great-grandfather, Szmul Jakubowicz Sonnenberg, called Zbytkower, was a prominent banker and a protégé of Stanisław August Poniatowski, King of Poland from 1764 to 1795. Bergson is known for his arguments that processes of immediate experience and intuition are more significant than abstract rationalism and science for understanding reality. He is also known for having engaged in a debate with Albert Einstein about the nature of time, a debate which contributed to a partial diminution of Bergson's reputation until most of his fundamental contributions to French philosophy were vindicated by the discovery of Quantum Physics. He was awarded the 1927 Nobel Prize in Literature "in recognition of his rich and vitalizing ideas and the brilliant skill with which they have been presented." In 1930, he was awarded the Grand-Croix de la Legion d'honneur. Bergson was married to Louise Neuberger, a cousin of Marcel Proust; Proust was best man at their wedding. Bergson's sister Mina (known as Moina Mathers) was married to British occultist Samuel Liddell MacGregor Mathers, a founder of the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn. In his later years, Bergson was inclined to convert to

Some other faculty than the intellect is necessary for the apprehension of reality. —Henri Bergson

Catholicism; in his Will, dated 8 February 1937, he stated, "My thinking has always brought me nearer to Catholicism, in which I saw the perfect complement to Judaism." With the rise of Nazism and anti-Semitism in Europe in the 1930s, however, he chose not to convert; he did not want to appear to want to leave the persecuted. (5 Tevet 5701, 4 January 1941)

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Ya'akov II of Sadagora, author of *Abir Ya'akov* (5 Tevet 5722, 12 December 1961)

Hillula of U.S. film and television actress Joan Blondell, pictured at right (5 Tevet 5740, 25 December 1979)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Hershel J. Matt, student of Will Herberg and of Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel (5 Tevet 5748, 26 December 1987)

Hillula of Rebbe Yerahmiel Tzvi Rabinowitz of Biala (5 Tevet 5764, 30 December 2003)

Hillula of South African anti-apartheid campaigner Helen Suzman, pictured at right (5 Tevet 5769, 1 January 2009)



6 Tevet

Hillula of Rebbe Yehezkel Shraga of Shinyava. Rebbe Yehezkel was the eldest son of Rabbi Hayyim Halberstam of Sanz and a disciple of Rebbe Asher of Ropshitz; he also studied under Rebbes Tzvi Hirsch of Rymanov, Shalom of Belz, and Meir of Premislan. His first wife – he was married and widowed five times – was the granddaughter of Rebbe Moshe Teitelbaum of Ujhely. (6 Tevet 5660, 8 December 1899)

Hillula of Rabbi Alter Israel Shimon Perlow II of Novominsk. Rabbi Perlow, the author of *Tiferet Ish*, was a descendant of the Hassidic dynasties of Ostila, Kaidanov, Lechovitch, Karlin, Apt, Chernobyl, and Berditchev. (6 Tevet 5694, 24 December 1933)

7 Tevet

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe David Valli, leading disciple of Rabbi Moshe Hayyim Luzzatto (7 Tevet 5537, 17 December 1776)

Hillula of Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch of Medzibozh, son of the Baal Shem Tov (7 Tevet 5540, 16 December 1779)

Hillula of Rabbi Raphael Shlomo Laniado of Chaleb, Syria (7 Tevet 5554, 29 November 1793, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Polish-born Rebbe Mordecai Yosef Leiner of Izhbitza. Rebbe Mordecai Yosef was a descendant of Rabbi Saul Wahl and a disciple of Rebbe Simcha Bunam of Pshischa. Born in Tomashov (known in Polish as Tomaszów Lubelski) and a childhood friend of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk, he became the latter's disciple after the passing of Rebbe Simcha Bunam, but, becoming estranged from Rebbe Menahem Mendel after Simchat Torah 5600 (12 October 1839), he left Kotzk to become the founder of the Izhbitza/Radzin Hassidic dynasty. He was the author of *Mei haShilo'ah* and of *Tiferet Yosef*. His grandson, Rebbe Gershon Hanoach Leiner of Radzin, was the rediscoverer of the *t'helet* (blue dye for *tzitzit*). Rebbe Mordecai Yosef was the mentor of Rabbis Yehudah Leib Eiger and Tzadok haCohen of Lublin. (7 Tevet 5614, 7 January 1854)

Birth of Rebbe Avraham Mordecai Alter of Ger, pictured at right (7 Tevet 5626, 25 December 1865)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. labor leader Alex Rose, born Olesh Roys (7 Tevet 5737, 28 December 1976)

Hillula of London-born U.S. chemist Herbert Charles Brown. Born Herbert Brovarnik, Brown was brought to the United States by his parents when he was only two years old. During World War II, while working with Hermann Irving Schlesinger, Brown discovered a method for producing sodium borohydride (NaBH_4), which can be used to produce boranes, compounds of boron and hydrogen. He shared the 1979 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with George Wittig for their work with organoboranes, chemical compounds of boron and carbon that are organic derivatives of the borane BH_3 and that are important reagents in organic chemistry enabling many chemical transformations. His work led to the discovery of the first general method for producing asymmetric pure enantiomers, isomers that are mirror images of each other. Curiously, the elements with which he worked – Hydrogen, Carbon, and Boron – have as their atomic symbols the initials of his name, H, C, and B. (7 Tevet 5765, 19 December 2004)

Hillula of Israeli singer Yaffa Yarkoni, née Abramov, pictured at right (7 Tevet 5772, 1 January 2012)

*The essence of anger stems from the fact that a person fails to recognize that G*d has ownership of the world.*

–Mordecai Yosef Leiner of Izhbitza



8 Tevet

Birth of Rabbi Yehuda Modern of Sighet, student of the *Hatam Sofer* and disciple of Rebbe Moshe Teitelbaum of Ujhely. He was circum- cised by the *Hatam Sofer* and, a great prodigy, attended the *Hatam Sofer's* classes at the age of eight, sitting on the great master's lap as his beloved student. (8 Tevet 5580, 26 December 1819)

Hillula of U.S. poet and editor Louis M. Untermeyer, pictured at near right. Blacklisted during the anti-Communist madness of the early 1950s, he was named Poet Laureate of the United States (the title was then "Consultant in Poetry") in 1961 and served in that position until 1963. (8 Tevet 5738, 18 December 1977)

Hillula of German-born U.S. actress Luise Rainer, pictured at far right, recipient of the Oscar for best actress in 1936 and 1937, the first star to receive two successive Oscars (8 Tevet 5775, 30 December 2014)



9 Tevet

Traditional hillula of Ezra and Nehemiah (9 Tevet)

Hillula of Rabbeinu Yosef of Kairouan, Tunisia, city highlighted in map of Tunisia at right, son of Shmuel ha'Naggid and son-in-law of Rabbi Nissim Gaon (9 Tevet 4827, 30 December 1066, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Ezra of Gerona, mentor of Nahmanides (9 Tevet 4988, 20 December 1227, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Hayyim Shor, great-grandson of Rabbi Shalom Shakhna of Lublin (9 Tevet 5392, 3 January 1632)

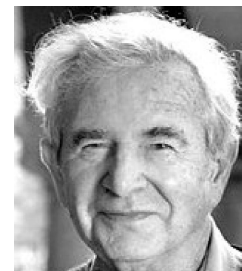
Hillula of Rabbi Fishel of Strikov, the *Olah T'mimah*, disciple in turn of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz, Rebbe Elimelekh of Lizensk, and Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak of Lublin (9 Tevet 5585, 30 December 1824)

Hillula of Rabbi Yehoshua Basis of Tunis, city highlighted in map of Tunisia at right (9 Tevet 5598, 6 January 1838)

Hillula of Rabbi Israel Dan Taub of Modzitz, pictured at near right (9 Tevet 5688, 2 January 1928)

Hillula of Doctor Alexandra Adler, pictured at middle right. Daughter of Alfred Adler, she was a pioneer in the study of post-traumatic stress disorder (9 Tevet 5761, 4 January 2001)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. mathematician Samuel Karlin, pictured at far right (9 Tevet 5768, 18 December 2007)

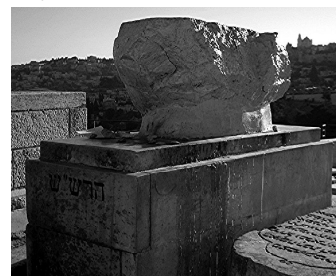


Hillula of U.S. journalist and social critic Nat Hentoff. Hentoff was a columnist for *The Village Voice* for more than fifty years, first writing about jazz but gradually moving into issues of civil liberties, capital punishment, education, and politics. He was the author of some three dozen books, including *The Jazz Life*, an examination of the social and psychological aspects of jazz, *Peace Agitator: The Story of A. J. Muste*, a biography of the pacifist leader, and *The New Equality*, a study of the role of white guilt in racial reforms. (9 Tevet 5777, 7 January 2017)

10 Tevet

Traditional hillula of the Prophets Zechariah and Malachi (10 Tevet 3449, 312/313 BCE)

Hillula of Yemeni-born (in Sana'a) Rabbi Shalom Sharabi of Jerusalem, gravesite pictured at right. He made *aliyah* in fulfillment of a vow, but his route was lengthy, as he went by way of Aden, Botzrah, Baghdad, Damascus, and, according to some sources, India. A self-effacing young man, he was "discovered" by the daughter of Rabbi Gedaliah Hayyun when some of his writings began to circulate clandestinely. She brought him to the attention of her father, and soon she and Rabbi Sharabi were married. Rabbi Sharabi was the teacher of Rabbi Hayyim Yosef David Azulai (the *Hida*) and of the Baal Shem Tov's brother-in-law Gershon Kitover. A devotee of the teachings of Rabbi Isaac Luria and a major innovator within Lurianic Kabbalah, he was said by some of his contemporaries to have been a *gilgul* (reincarnation) of Isaac Luria himself. Rabbi Yitzhak Kadouri declared, "One may have memorized all the written teachings of the Ari, and have studied them and the commentaries upon them in great depth, but without learning the works of Rabbi Shalom Sharabi, one cannot be said to have entered into the study of Kabbalah." (10 Tevet 5538, 29 December 1777, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Rabbi Nathan Sternhartz of Nemirov, closest disciple and amanuensis of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov (10 Tevet 5605, 8 December 1844, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

The essential life of Creation comes through unity, when all differences are united in one root. . . . Therefore the main principle of Torah is Love thy fellow as thyself, for that joins everything in love, unity, and peace. . . . This occurs when people of different opinions can come together in cooperation and harmony. –Nathan of Nemirov

Hillula of German-born Concentration Camp survivor and U.S. novelist Lion Feuchtwanger, honored by the East German commemorative stamp pictured at near right (10 Tevet 5719, 21 December 1958)

If you explain the world plausibly enough, you change it quietly by the operation of reason. Only those who can't explain it plausibly try to change it by force.

–Lion Feuchtwanger



Hillula of U.S. composer Richard Rodgers, pictured at far right, one of only two people (the other was Marvin Hamlisch) to have been awarded the Emmy, Grammy, Oscar, Tony, and Pulitzer Prizes (10 Tevet 5740, 30 December 1979)

Hillula of U.S. astronomer Carl Sagan, pictured at near right (10 Tevet 5757, 20 December 1996)

If you wish to make an apple pie truly from scratch, you must first invent the universe.

–Carl Sagan



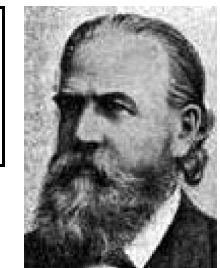
Hillula of U.S. Renewal Rabbi Aryeh Hirschfeld, pictured at far right (10 Tevet 5769, 6 January 2009)

11 Tevet

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Biderman of Lelov. Rebbe Moshe was the son and successor of Rebbe David of Lelov. A disciple and son-in-law of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshischa (the "Yehudi"), he followed his mentor's successor, Rebbe Simcha Bunam, after the Yehudi left this life. In his last year, Rebbe Moshe emigrated to the Land of Israel, moving the court of Lelov to Jerusalem. (11 Tevet 5611, 4 December 1850, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources give the date as either 7 Tevet or 13 Tevet)

I live my life in widening circles that reach out across the world. I may not complete this last one, but I give myself to it.

–Aryeh Hirschfeld

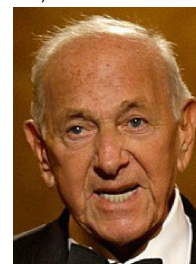


Hillula of Galician Talmudic scholar Solomon Buber, pictured at right, grandfather of Martin Buber (11 Tevet 5667, 28 December 1906)

Hillula of Rebbe David Twersky of Zlatopol. Rebbe David was the son of Rebbe Yohanan of Rachmistrevka and grandson of Rebbe Mordecai of Chernobyl. His wife, Bat-Tzion Tzipporah Feige, was the daughter of Rebbe Aaron I of Karlin. When Rebbe David's father departed this life, Rebbe David became the Rebbe and moved the court to Zlatopol. (11 Tevet 5675, 28 December 1914)

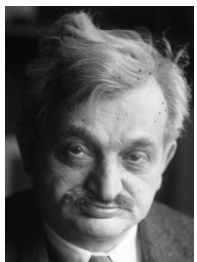
Hillula of Anna Moskowitz Kross, first woman graduate (in 1910) of NYU Law School (11 Tevet 5740, 31 December 1979)

Hillula of U.S. attorney Howard Squadron, president of the American Jewish Congress from 1978 to 1984 and chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations from 1980 to 1982 (11 Tevet 5762, 26 December 2001)



Hillula of U.S. actor Jack (Jacob Joachim) Klugman, pictured at near right (11 Tevet 5773, 24 December 2012)

Hillula of U.S. pharmacologist and biochemist Alfred G. Gilman, Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine, pictured at far right. Gilman, with his colleague Martin Rodbell, received the Nobel Prize in 1994 for their discovery and analysis of G-proteins, which are instrumental in the transmission of chemical signals from the outside to the inside of cells and whose absence is characteristic of leukemia cells. In addition to his Nobel Prize, Gilman received Canada's Gairdner Foundation International Award in 1984, and the Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research and the Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize in 1989. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Advisory Council of the National Center for Science Education, and he was a Fellow of the American Association for Cancer Research. (11 Tevet 5776, 23 December 2016)



12 Tevet

Hillula of German mathematician Emanuel Lasker, world chess champion 1894- 1920, pictured at right (12 Tevet 5701, 11 January 1941)

Hillula of Bella Weretnikow Rosenbaum, first woman to practice law in Washington State, pictured at near right (12 Tevet 5721, 31 December 1960)

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzchok Singer, rabbi of the Bialystoker Synagogue on the Lower East Side of Manhattan for over forty years (12 Tevet 5761, 7 January 2001)



13 Tevet

Birth of Rabbi Shimon Sofer, the *Michtav Sofer*, son of the *Hatam Sofer* (Rabbi Moshe Sofer), pictured at middle right above (13 Tevet 5581, 20 December 1820)

Hillula of U.S. businessman and philanthropist Judah Touro, pictured at far right above (13 Tevet 5614, 13 January 1854)

Hillula of U.S. playwright Moss Hart, pictured at near right (13 Tevet 5722, 20 December 1961)



Hillula of U.S. comedian Jack Benny, pictured at middle right (13 Tevet 5735, 27 December 1974)

Hillula of Bucovina-born U.S. and German poet Rose Ausländer, born Rosalie Beatrice Scherzer, pictured at far right (13 Tevet 5748, 3 January 1988)

Hillula of U.S. major league baseball player Dave (David Arthur) Roberts. Roberts, a left-handed pitcher, played thirteen seasons for nine major league teams. In 1971, pitching for the last-place San Diego Padres, he had the second-best Earned Run Average in the National League. On the final day of the 1976 season, Roberts, then pitching for the Detroit Tigers, gave up Hank Aaron's last hit and last run batted in. (13 Tevet 5769, 9 January 2009)

My successes have always been for different reasons, but my failures have always been for the same reason – I said yes when I meant no. –Moss Hart

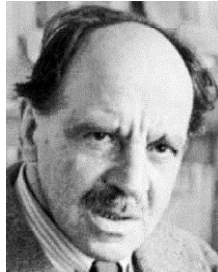
I don't care who gets the laughs on my show, as long as the show is funny. –Jack Benny

Hillula of U.S. labor leader Henry J. Foner. Foner was the youngest of four brothers, all of whom were active in the labor movement and all of whom lost their teaching licenses during the McCarthy madness of the 1940s. Henry had been a high school teacher; his brothers – twins Philip and Jack (the oldest) and Moe – taught at City College of New York. In the late 1940s, Foner was hired as education and welfare director of the Joint Board Fur Dressers' and Dryers' Unions, which was to become the Joint Board, Fur, Leather and Machine Workers Union. In 1961, he was elected president of the union, a position in which he served for twenty-seven years and from which he oversaw the union's labor arts program, advocated civil rights and universal health care, and opposed the Vietnam War. (13 Tevet 5777, 11 January 2017)

Behind my mirth there breathes the sorrow. Behind the sorrow there stands my amazement. Beyond mirth and sorrow and beyond all – what was, what is, and what will be. –Rose Ausländer

14 Tevet

Hillula of German novelist Jakob Wassermann, pictured at near right (14 Tevet 5694, 1 January 1934)



Hillula of British classical pianist Irene Scharer, pictured at middle right (14 Tevet 5731, 11 January 1971)



Hillula of U.S. anthropologist Barbara Myerhoff, née Siegel, pictured at far right. The first non-Huichol to participate in the sacred annual pilgrimage of the Huichol people, she wrote her doctoral dissertation, later published in 1974 as a book titled *Peyote Hunt: The Sacred Journey of the Huichol Indians*, on the Huichol religion. Her research demonstrated how rituals and symbols act to communicate the central meanings and memories of a people cut off from their homeland and forced to live within a dominant culture hostile to them. She subsequently explored these same themes in her innovative study of elderly Jews in Los Angeles. (14 Tevet 5745, 7 January 1985)



A story told aloud . . . is, of course, more than a text. It is an event. When it is done properly, the listener is more than a mere passive receiver or validator; [s/he] is changed. –Barbara Myerhoff

Hillula of Indian poet, actor, and playwright Nissim Ezekiel. Born in Mumbai (then known as Bombay), Ezekiel earned a bachelor's degree in literature from Wilson College of the University of Mumbai, where his father was a professor of

botany. He was a foundational figure in postcolonial India's literary history, and, in 1983, the Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters, awarded him the Sahitya Akademi Award for his poetry collection, *Latter-Day Psalms*. He was further honored in 1988, when he received the Padma Shri Award from the President of India. (14 Tevet 5764, 8 January 2004)

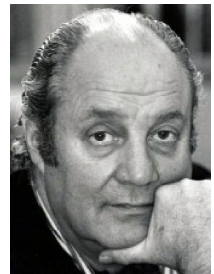
Hillula of U.S. choreographer Michael Kidd, born Milton Greenwald, pictured at right, winner of five Tony awards and an honorary Academy Award, inducted into the American Theatre Hall of Fame in 1981, best known for choreographing *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers* (14 Tevet 5768, 23 December 2007)



15 Tevet

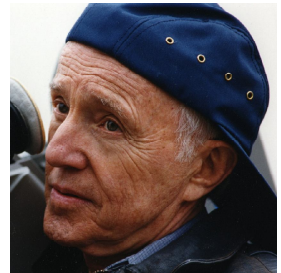
Hillula of Rebbe Rafael of Bershad, disciple of Rebbe Pinhas of Koretz. Rebbe Rafael, it is said, was so devoted to absolute truth that, when asked, "Are you Rabbi Rafael of Bershad," he replied, "I believe that I am." (15 Tevet 5588, 21 December 1827, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Marshall T. Meyer, pictured at right. Rabbi Meyer enrolled in the rabbinic program at Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, after meeting Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel. After his ordination in 1958, he accepted a position as assistant rabbi at the Congregación Israelita de la República Argentina in Buenos Aires. He founded the Seminario Rabínico Latinoamericano, a rabbinical school that became the center of Conservative Judaism in Latin America. Rabbi Meyer also founded and led Comunidad Bet El, a congregation that became a model for many other Conservative synagogues in Argentina and throughout Latin America. Rabbi Meyer was a strong critic of Argentina's military government of 1976-1982 and of its violations of human rights. He worked to save the lives of hundreds of people who were persecuted by the regime, and he visited prisoners in jails, among them journalist Jacobo Timerman, who dedicated his book, *Prisoner Without A Name, Cell Without A Number*, to the rabbi, for his having "brought solace to Jewish, Christian, and atheist prisoners." In 1983, when democracy returned to Argentina, the newly elected president, Raúl Alfonsín, awarded him the highest Argentine civilian decoration, the Medal of San Martín. He returned to the United States in 1984, accepting a position as rabbi of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in New York, where he became a major figure in interfaith work and in pursuing peace in the Middle East. (15 Tevet 5754, 29 December 1993)

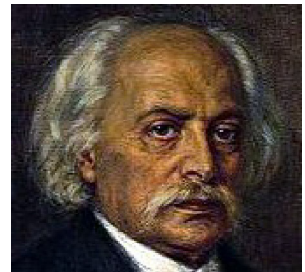


Hillula of U.S. cinematographer Haskell Wexler, pictured at right. Wexler received the last Oscar awarded for black-and-white cinematography, for *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* in 1966. He received a second Oscar in 1976 for *Bound for Glory*. Wexler was the cinematographer of *In the Heat of the Night* in 1967. He was the first Hollywood cinematographer to realize that standard film lighting tended to produce too much glare on dark-complected African-Americans, such as Sidney Poitier, and rendered their features indistinct. Accordingly, he toned down the lighting to feature Poitier, with far better photographic results. (15 Tevet 5776, 27 December 2015)

I envy paranoids; they actually feel people are paying attention to them.
—Susan Sontag



Hillula of U.S. anthropologist Sidney Mintz, pictured at near right. Known especially for his study of the anthropology of food, he was the author of *Sweetness and Power: The Place of Sugar in Modern History* and was known as the "father of food anthropology." (15 Tevet 5776, 27 December 2015)



16 Tevet

Hillula of Hungarian-born Viennese composer Karl Goldmark, originally, in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, Goldmark Károly, pictured at far right above (16 Tevet 5675, 2 January 1915)

Prayer is not a device to arouse G*d, to make G*d aware of us and our needs. The true purpose of prayer is to arouse us, to keep us aware of our obligations – toward our community, our people, our G*d, and even toward ourselves. Prayer is a means of keeping us spiritually alert and morally awake.
—Ya'akov Kranz of Dubno

Hillula of U.S. writer Susan Sontag, pictured at right (16 Tevet 5765, 28 December 2004)



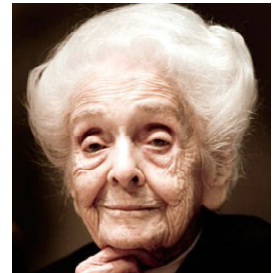
17 Tevet

Hillula of Ya'akov Kranz, the Maggid of Dubno (17 Tevet 5565, 19 December 1804)

Hillula of U.S. scientist Julius Axelrod, pictured at near right, 1970 Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine (17 Tevet 5765, 29 December 2004)



Hillula of Italian neurologist Rita Levi-Montalcini, pictured at far right. Levi-Montalcini shared the 1986 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine with Stanley Cohen for their discovery of Nerve Growth Factor. She was the first Nobel laureate to reach the age of one hundred. An Italian Senator for Life, she was also a member of the United States National Academy of Sciences. (17 Tevet 5773, 30 December 2012)



18 Tevet

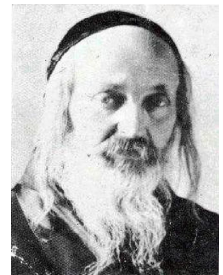
Hillula of the Talmudic sage Rav Huna bar Mar Zutra (18 Tevet 4230, 7 January 470, according to the Julian calendar then in use, according to Sherira Gaon)

Hillula of Rebbe Tzvi Elimelekh of Dinov, grand-nephew of Rebbe Elimelekh of Lizensk, student of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak of Lublin, and author of *B'nai Yissachar* (18 Tevet 5602, 31 December 1841)

Hillula of Swiss-born French tragedienne Eliza Rachel Félix (18 Tevet 5618, 4 January 1858)

Birth of Rebbe Yoel Teitelbaum of Satmar, pictured at near right (18 Tevet 5647, 14 January 1887)

Hillula of Henry N. Jaffa, first mayor of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Born in Germany in 1846, Jaffa emigrated to the United States as a youth, then moved west after the Civil War, establishing several stores in southern Colorado. He expanded his enterprise to Las Vegas, New Mexico, in 1879 and to Albuquerque in 1882. When Wyatt Earp and his posse passed through Albuquerque during the 1882 Earp Vendetta Ride, Jaffa hosted Earp. Jaffa was one of the organizers of the first synagogue in New Mexico, Congregation Albert, and served in 1897 as its first president. (18 Tevet 5661, 9 January 1901)



Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Chalfon of Djerba, city highlighted in map of Tunisia at right below, author of *Sho'el v'Nish'al* and *Brit K'huna* (18 Tevet 5710, 7 January 1950)

Hillula of German-born U.S. pharmacologist and psychobiologist Otto Loewi. Loewi received the 1936 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, sharing it with Sir Henry Dale, for their discovery of acetylcholine. Educated in Germany, Loewi accepted a position in Graz, Austria, in 1903, remaining there for more than three decades. With the Anschluss, on 12 March 1938, he and two of his sons were arrested. They were released, but only on condition that all their possessions, including their research, be "relinquished" to the Nazis. By 1940, Loewi had emigrated to the United States and accepted a position at New York University's College of Medicine. In 1946, he became a citizen of the United States. (18 Tevet 5722, 25 December 1961)



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. writer Nathan Asch, son of writer Sholem Asch and brother of folk music impresario Moses Asch. His father brought the family to the United States in 1912, when Nathan was ten years old. In 1923, Nathan moved to Paris, where he met, among others, Ernest Hemingway, who encouraged and mentored him. Three of Asch's stories were published in the *Transatlantic Review*, published by Ford Madox Ford with assistance from Ezra Pound and Hemingway. Most of his works, like those of his father, were included in the Nazi bookburning of 10 May 1933. His last novel, *The Road: In Search of America*, was published in New York in 1937. (18 Tevet 5725, 23 December 1964)

***If you don't have the dishes done,
don't bother coming to meetings.***

—Sam Lewis

***There is a polarity in everything
except G*d. For all tension ends in
G*d. [G*d] is beyond all dichotomies.***

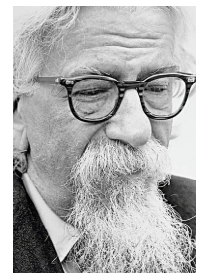
—Abraham Joshua Heschel

Hillula of U.S. Sufi teacher Murshid

Sam (Samuel L.) Lewis, pictured at near right (18 Tevet 5731, 15 January 1971)



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, pictured at far right (18 Tevet 5733, 23 December 1972)



Hillula of U.S. rabbi and educator Sylvan Schwartzman (18 Tevet 5754, 1 January 1994)

Hillula of U.S. clarinetist Artie Shaw, pictured at right (18 Tevet 5756, 30 December 2004)

The risk of a wrong decision is preferable to the terror of indecision.
—Maimonides



19 Tevet

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Shmuel Benjamin Sofer, the *K'tav Sofer*, son of Rabbi Moshe Sofer (the *Hatam Sofer*). He was born Shmuel Benjamin Sofer; "Avraham" was added to his name when he fell deathly ill at age six. The physicians gave up, and they told his father that nothing but his prayers could help. The *Hatam Sofer* went into the corner where his manuscripts were and uttered a short prayer. Moments later, the child was heard screaming the *Sh'ma*, and he recovered from his illness. He succeeded his father as rabbi of Pressburg and head of the yeshiva there, and he was succeeded in turn by his son, Rabbi Simcha Bunam Sofer, known as the *Shevet Sofer*. (19 Tevet 5632, 31 December 1871)

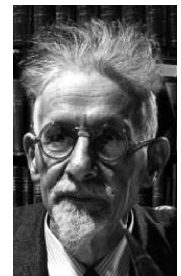
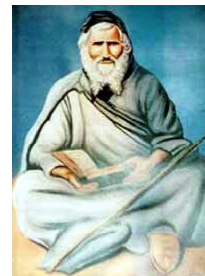
20 Tevet

Hillula of Maimonides, pictured on Israel 1-shekel note at right, author of the *Mishnah Torah* (the first systematic code of Jewish law) and the *Guide for the Perplexed*, personal physician to the Sultan of Egypt, and leader of the Egyptian Jewish community (20 Tevet 4965, 13 December 1204, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Moroccan kabbalist Rabbi Ya'akov Abuḥatzera, pictured at near right, grandfather of the Baba Sali (20 Tevet 5640, 23 December 1879, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of German-born U.S. historian Alexander Marx, pictured at far right (20 Tevet 5714, 26 December 1953)



Hillula of U.S. coloratura soprano Roberta Peters, born Roberta Peterman. When Peterman (she shortened her name later, at the suggestion of her voice teacher) was thirteen, her grandfather, the maitre d'hotel at Grossinger's, asked Jan Peerce, who was appearing there, to hear her sing. Peerce sent her to study under legendary voice teacher William Herman. Mentored by Sol Hurok, Peters auditioned for Rudolf Bing of the Metropolitan Opera when she was nineteen. Bing had her repeat her audition aria four times, bringing three of the top conductors of the Met (unknown to Peters) to hear her, and he signed her to a contract. Scheduled to make her debut in January 1951 as the Queen of the Night in Mozart's *Die Zauberflöte*, she was called two months earlier to fill in as Zerlina in Mozart's *Don Giovanni* when the soprano Nadine Conner, who had been scheduled to sing the part, fell ill. With no time for rehearsal, she performed to rave reviews. For years, her weekly regimen included not only voice and foreign language lessons – she sang in English, French, German, and Italian – but also instruction in ballet, acting, and fencing, as well as a strength and conditioning program under the direct supervision of Joseph Pilates, the originator of the Pilates exercise method. From her teens, Pilates helped to strengthen her abdominal muscles, vital to an opera singer, by standing on her stomach; he weighed 174 pounds, she 119. Peters married Robert Merrill in March 1952, only to divorce him three months later, explaining that she had fallen in love with the voice, not with the man; they remained life-long friends. (20 Tevet 5777, 18 January 2017)

21 Tevet

Traditional birth date and hillula of Simeon, son of the Patriarch Jacob (21 Tevet)

Hillula of Rabbi Yehudah Leib of Polnoy (21 Tevet 5530, 18 January 1770)

Hillula of Jack Leon Ruby. Ruby, born Jacob Leonard Rubenstein in Chicago, was a nightclub owner in Dallas. Two days after the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy, Ruby made his way into the police station where the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was in custody and shot Oswald at point-blank range. Ruby was convicted of the murder of Oswald and sentenced to death. On appeal, he was granted a new trial; while he was in jail awaiting the setting of a date for his new trial, he suffered a fatal pulmonary embolism.

Hillula of Russian-born Sonia Greene, wife of U.S. horror author H. P. Lovecraft. Greene was born in the Russian Empire, but the exact location is unclear; it was either Ichnia, Ukraine, or Konotop, in the Chernikov province. Her birth name was either Sonia Haft Shafirkin or Sonia Shafirkin Haft. In her childhood, she lost her father. Her mother then left Russia for the United States, leaving Sonia at the Baron Maurice de Hirsch School in London. Sonia, then nine years old, joined her mother in Saint Louis in 1892. At age sixteen, she married Samuel Greene, also a Russian émigré. He died, apparently by his own hand, in 1916, leaving Sonia with their fourteen-year-old daughter Florence Carol Greene, the journalist (as Carol Weld) who first proposed the theory that King Edward VIII of England abdicated his throne not because of his marriage to Wallis Warfield Simpson (a twice-divorced American) but primarily because the Conservative government of Winston Churchill objected to the king's pro-Nazi stance. Weld was also a

collaborator with Frank Buck on his book *Animals Are Like That*. (21 Tevet 5733, 26 December 1972)

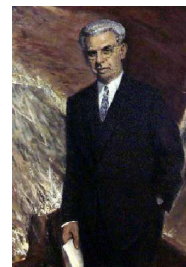
Hillula of Galician-born U.S. physicist Isidor Isaac Rabi (born Israel Isaac Rabi), pictured at right. Rabi was brought to the United States as a baby

and was raised on New York's Lower East Side. He entered Cornell University as an electrical engineering student, but soon switched to chemistry and later to physics. He received his doctorate from Columbia University; his dissertation explored the magnetic susceptibility of certain crystals. His techniques for using nuclear magnetic resonance to discern the magnetic moment and nuclear spin of atoms earned him the 1944 Nobel Prize for Physics. Nuclear magnetic resonance became an important tool for nuclear physics and chemistry. The subsequent development of magnetic resonance imaging from it has made it important to medicine as well. In addition to the Nobel Prize, Rabi received the Elliott Cresson Medal in 1942, the Medal for Merit and the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom in 1948, Columbia University's Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science in 1960, the Niels Bohr International Gold Medal and the Atoms for Peace Award in 1967, the Oersted Medal from the American Association of Physics Teachers in 1982, the Four Freedoms Award from the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and the Public Welfare Medal from the National Academy of Sciences in 1985, and the Vannevar Bush Award from the National Science Foundation in 1986. He was a Fellow of the American Physical Society, serving as its President in 1950, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was internationally recognized with membership in the Japan Academy and the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, and in 1959 he was appointed a member of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. (21 Tevet 5748, 11 January 1988)

Most new insights come only after a superabundant accumulation of facts has removed the blindness which prevented us from seeing what later comes to be regarded as obvious.
—Isidor Isaac Rabi



Neil Armstrong carried no sidearms when he landed on the moon.
—Arthur J. Goldberg



22 Tevet

Hillula of Rabbi Hillel ben Naftali Hertz (22 Tevet 5450, 3 January 1690)

Hillula of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, portrait at right (22 Tevet 5750, 19 January 1990)

23 Tevet

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. Rabbi Morris N. Kertzer (23 Tevet 5744, 29 December 1983)

Hillula of Belgian resistance fighter Régine Orfinger Karlin, pictured at near right (23 Tevet 5763, 28 December 2002)

24 Tevet

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. revolutionary Haym Salomon, pictured at far right.

Salomon's ancestors left Portugal in the Expulsion of 1497. Salomon was the principal financier of the American Revolution and a member of the Sons of Liberty. He was arrested by the British in September 1776 as a spy, then released after eighteen months of captivity and torture aboard a British warship. The British had used him as a translator for their Hessian mercenaries, and he used his position to help prisoners of the British escape and to encourage the Hessians to desert. Arrested again in 1778, he was sentenced to death, but he escaped and made his way to Philadelphia with his family. He was honored by a U.S. commemorative postage stamp in 1975 (24 Tevet 5545, 6 January 1785)

Hillula of Rebbe Schneur Zalman of Lyadi, the "Alter Rebbe." Rebbe Schneur Zalman, a student of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz, successor to the Baal Shem Tov as leader of the Hassidim, was the one who brought Hassidism to Lithuania. The founder of Habad/Lubavitch Hassidism, the Alter Rebbe was the author of the *Tanya* and the *Shulchan Aruch ha'Rav*. All subsequent rebbes of the Lubavitch tradition were his descendants. (24 Tevet 5573, 15 December 1812, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Shmuel Bornstein of Sochachow, author of *Shem mi'Shmuel*. Rebbe Shmuel was the son of the Sochachower Rebbe, Abraham Bornstein, and grandson of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk. He was a disciple of Rebbe Hanoah Henich of Alexander. When the Rebbe of Alexander returned his holy soul to its Creator, Rebbe Shmuel's father became the Rebbe, and Rebbe Shmuel followed him. After his father's passing, Rebbe Shmuel succeeded him. (24 Tevet 5686, 10 January 1926)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. orchestra conductor Andre Kostelanetz, pictured at right (24 Tevet 5740, 13 January 1980)



The purpose of creation is that there shall be an abode [for G*d] in the lower worlds.
—Schneur Zalman of Lyadi



Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Mordecai Biederman of Lelov. The son of Rabbi Shim'on Nathan Nota Biederman, Rebbe Moshe Mordecai was born in Jerusalem. After his mother's passing, his father moved to Poland, leaving the ten-year-old Moshe Mordecai in the care of his grandfather. When the latter passed from this life five years later, Moshe Mordecai made his way to Europe, becoming a student in the Radomsker community of Cracow. He remained in Poland virtually until the onset of World War II, settling in Tel Aviv in 1944. (24 Tevet 5747, 25 January 1987)

Hillula of U.S. cartoonist Will Eisner. Eisner was one of the earliest cartoonists to work in the American comic book industry, and his series *The Spirit* (1940–1952) was noted for its experiments in content and form. He was an early contributor to formal comics studies with his 1985 book *Comics and Sequential Art*. The Eisner Award, given to recognize achievements each year in the comics medium, was named in his honor. He was one of the three inaugural inductees to the Comic Book Hall of Fame. Eisner's mother was born aboard a ship bound for the United States. Eisner himself was born on his father's thirty-first birthday. (22 Tevet 5765, 3 January 2005)

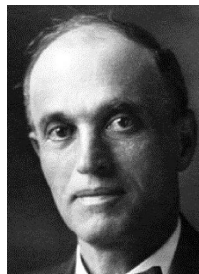
Hillula of Polish-born star of the U.S. Yiddish theater Mina Bern, pictured at near right (24 Tevet 5770, 10 January 2010)



25 Tevet

Hillula of Austrian cantor and composer Salomon Sulzer, pictured at far right (25 Tevet 5650, 17 January 1890)

Hillula of Bavarian-born Idaho Governor Moses Alexander, pictured at near right, the first elected Jewish governor of a U.S. state (25 Tevet 5692, 4 January 1932)

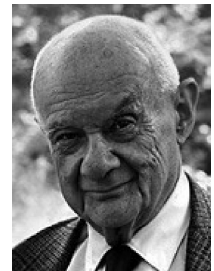


Hillula of U.S. cantor and operatic tenor Richard Tucker, honored by U.S. postage stamp pictured at middle right (25 Tevet 5735, 8 January 1975)



Hillula of U.S.-born Australian and British pianist Hephzibah Menuhin, pictured at far right above, sister of violinist Yehudi Menuhin and pianist, painter, and poet Yaltah Menuhin (25 Tevet 5741, 1 January 1981)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. photographer Roman Vishniac, pictured at right. Vishniac is best known for his photographic record of the pre-Holocaust culture of the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe. A major archive of his work is maintained at the International Center of Photography (New York). In addition to his photography, Vishniac was an accomplished biologist, an art collector, and a teacher of art history. He made significant scientific contributions to photomicroscopy and time-lapse photography. Born in his grandparents' dacha outside St. Petersburg, Vishniac, with his family, moved to Berlin in 1918 to avoid the anti-Bolshevik anti-Semitism that was spreading in Russia. Seventeen years later, with Nazi anti-Semitism growing in Germany, Vishniac was commissioned by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) to photograph Jewish communities in Eastern Europe, a project which continued for three years. In 1940, he was arrested by Marshall Petain's regime in Paris and held for some three months until the JDC arranged an exit visa that brought him through Lisbon to New York. (25 Tevet 5750, 22 January 1990)



Hillula of U.S. journalist Bernard Redmont, born Bernard Sidney Rothenberg. Redmont was accused of Communist sympathies during the era of the McCarthy madness and, as a result, was fired by his employer, *U.S. News* (the forerunner of *U.S. News and World Report*). He eventually became a correspondent for the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, and his coverage of the peace talks to end the Vietnam War won the 1968 Overseas Press Club award for best radio reporting from abroad. In 1981, he accepted a position as professor of journalism at Boston University; a year later, he was named dean of the university's College of Communications. (25 Tevet 5777, 23 January 2017)

26 Tevet

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef ben Shaul Escapa of Izmir. His surname, Escapa, may point to his having been born in Skopje, Macedonia (then within the Ottoman Empire as part of Turkey-in-Europe). He was a teacher of Shabbetai Zvi, but became his first declared opponent, and he was the rabbi who first excommunicated him. (26 Tevet 5422, 7 January 1662, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

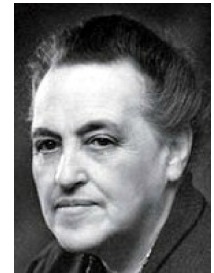
Hillula of Rebbe Hillel of Radoshitz (26 Tevet 5661, 17 January 1901)

Hillula of Martin Behrman, pictured at near right, longest-serving mayor in the history of New Orleans (26 Tevet 5686, 12 January 1926)

Hillula of Lily Montagu, pictured at far right. She was the daughter of Samuel Montagu, 1st Baron Swaythling; the sister of Edwin Samuel Montagu; and the cousin of Herbert Samuel, 1st Viscount Samuel. She was a founder of the World Union for Progressive

I would urge you to cast hatred out of your hearts, as hatred is destructive, and through hatred we lose our standards and aspirations.

—Lily Montagu



Judaism, and, after the retirement of Leo Baeck, Montagu, by then over eighty years of age, served from 1955 to 1959 as its president. She was succeeded as president by Solomon Freehof. (26 Tevet 5723, 22 January 1963)

Judaism, if properly understood, unites all living things with a bond of love and justice.

—Samson Raphael Hirsch

Hillula of U.S. labor leader Morris “Moe” Foner, pictured at near right (26 Tevet 5762, 10 January 2002)



27 Tevet

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Tzvi of Safran (27 Tevet 5598, 24 January 1838)

Hillula of German Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch, pictured at far right (27 Tevet 5649, 31 December 1888)

Hillula of German-born British physicist and mathematician Max Born. Born was born in Breslau, Germany (now Wrocław, Poland). Teaching at the university in Göttingen, he mentored such luminaries as Max Delbrück, Robert Oppenheimer, and Victor Weisskopf, and he counted Enrico Fermi, Werner Heisenberg, Wolfgang Pauli, Edward Teller, and Eugene Wigner among his lab assistants. Born was instrumental in the development of quantum mechanics and also made significant contributions to solid-state physics and optics. Suspended after the Nazis came to power in 1933, Born emigrated to Great Britain, where he taught, first at St. John's College, Cambridge, and then at the University of Edinburgh. He became a naturalized British subject in 1939. In 1952, he retired from Edinburgh and moved back to Germany. Born had worked with Werner Heisenberg and Pascual Jordan in developing quantum mechanics. Albert Einstein, despite his misgivings about quantum physics (“Quantum mechanics is certainly imposing. But an inner voice tells me that it is not yet the real thing. The theory says a lot, but does not really bring us any closer to the secret of the ‘Old One.’ I, at any rate, am convinced that He is not playing at dice.”), nominated them in 1928 for the Nobel Prize in Physics. The Nobel Committee chose to grant the prize (in 1932) only to Heisenberg. In 1933, Born received a letter from Heisenberg acknowledging that Born and Jordan had deserved to share in the prize. The Nobel Committee finally awarded Born the 1954 Nobel Prize in Physics for “fundamental research in Quantum Mechanics, especially in the statistical interpretation of the wave function.” (27 Tevet 5730, 5 January 1970)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Robert Gordis, founder of the first day school of the Conservative movement (27 Tevet 5752, 3 January 1992)

What counts in life usually cannot be counted.

—Robert Gordis

Hillula of U.S. attorney Adam Yarmolinsky. The son of Babette Deutsch and Avrahm Yarmolinsky, he received his law degree from Yale Law School and clerked for Chief Judge Charles E. Clark of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and for Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed. An aide to Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, he was an early critic of the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. After his service in the U.S. government, Yarmolinsky taught, as Regent's Professor of Public Policy, at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, where he also served as provost. In the mid-1970s, he held the Ralph Waldo Emerson Professorship at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. He was also a founding member of the Institute of Medicine of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. (27 Tevet 5760, 5 January 2000)

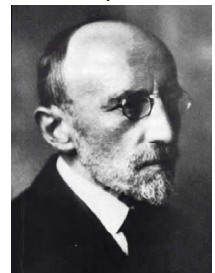
*כל זמן שיעריצו ויקדשו העמים את גבוריהם בגלל ההרג והאובדן שעשו בשונאיהם, לא תחדל המלחמה מהעולם.
So long as the nations revere and sanctify their heroes for the killing and damage they do to their enemies, war will not cease from the world.*

—Ahad Ha'am

28 Tevet

Hillula of Rabbi Berachia Beirich ben Yitzhak Isaac Shapira (28 Tevet 5424, 26 January 1664)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Israeli essayist Ahad Ha'am, pictured at right. He was born Asher Zvi Hirsch Ginsberg, the son of a Hassidic family in Skvira, near Kiev, in what was then Russian-governed territory. (28 Tevet 5687, 2 January 1927)



29 Tevet

Hillula of German-born Rabbi Nathan Marcus Adler, pictured at near right. Rabbi Adler was born in Hanover, Germany, when Hanover was under British crown rule and was thus, although born and educated in Germany, a British subject from birth. He was the first university-educated Chief Rabbi of the British Empire; his son, Hermann Adler, succeeded him as Chief Rabbi (29 Tevet 5650, 21 January 1890)



Hillula of Russian-born (in Pinsk, now within Belarus) English electronic engineer Isaac Schoenberg, pictured at far right, inventor of the world's first high-definition television system (29 Tevet 5723, 25 January 1963)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Brazilian novelist Elisa Lispector, elder sister of novelist Clarice Lispector (29 Tevet 5749, 6 January 1989)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. physicist Eugene Wigner. Born Wigner Jenő Pál in Budapest (with the family name preceding the given name, in the Hungarian style), Wigner attended the secondary school Fasori Evangélikus Gimnázium, of which his father was an alumnus. Mathematician John von Neumann attended the same school, one year behind Wigner. When Wigner was a teenager, his family fled to Austria to escape the Kun Béla communist regime in 1919. When Kun fell, they returned to Budapest. Reacting to the prominence of Jews in the Kun regime (Kun himself was Jewish), the family converted to Lutheranism, a decision which Wigner would later describe as "not at heart a religious decision but an anti-communist one." In 1921, he enrolled at the Technische Hochschule Berlin, where he studied chemical engineering. He also attended the Wednesday afternoon colloquia of the German Physical Society. These colloquia featured such luminaries as Max Planck, Max von Laue, Rudolf Ladenburg, Werner Heisenberg, Walther Nernst, Wolfgang Pauli, and Albert Einstein. While there, he met the physicist Leó Szilárd, who at once became Wigner's closest friend. In 1930, Princeton University recruited Wigner and von Neumann. It was there in 1934 that Wigner introduced his recently divorced younger sister Margit to English physicist and 1933 Nobel laureate Paul Dirac. Eventually, they married, and Dirac adopted her two children. Wigner shared the 1963 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his contributions to the theory of the atomic nucleus and the elementary particles, particularly through the discovery and application of fundamental symmetry principles." (29 Tevet 5755, 1 January 1995)

Hillula of Iraqi-born Jerusalem kabbalist Hacham Yitzhak Kadouri, pictured at near right, a student of the Ben Ish Hai (29 Tevet 5766, 28 January 2006, after sunset)

Hillula of Argentine-born U.S. Rabbi Leon Klenicki, pictured at far right (29 Tevet 5769, 25 January 2009)



SHEVAT

1 Shevat

Traditional hillula of King Saul and his three sons, Jonathan, Avinadav, and Malkishu'a (1 Shevat)

Hillula of Rabbi Yerahmiel Yisrael Yitzhak of Alexander (1 Shevat 5670, 11 January 1910)

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Yehiel Epstein of Ozarow, pictured at right (1 Shevat 5731, 27 January 1971)



Hillula of Russian-born U.S. gangster Meyer Lansky. Lansky was born Meier Suchowlański in Grodno, in the Russian Empire. Grodno, now known as Hrodna, is a city in western Belarus, near the Belrusian borders with Poland and Lithuania. The Russian census of 1897, five years before Lansky's birth, recorded Grodno as a city of almost 47,000, about 48% Jewish. Lansky's father emigrated to the United States in 1909; Lansky and his mother and brother joined him two years later, settling in New York's Lower East Side. Lansky met his lifelong friend Bugsy Siegel when they were both in their teens. They became partners in the bootlegging trade, forming the Bugs and Meyer mob, one of the most violent of the Prohibition-era gangs. They formed a lasting friendship with Lucky Luciano; Lansky ingratiated himself with Luciano by arranging the 1931 murders of Mafia bosses Joe Masseria and Salvatore Maranzano, facilitating Luciano's rise to power. By 1936, Lansky had established gambling establishments in Florida, New Orleans, and Cuba. Lansky insisted that his gambling operations, unlike most others, were absolutely free of rigging; his games were always scrupulously honest; his knowledge of the true mathematical odds of the most popular games assured him a substantial profit. In the 1930s, Lansky's mob stepped outside their usual activities to break up pro-Nazi rallies in the New York area. During World War II, Lansky was also instrumental in helping the Office of Naval Intelligence's Operation Underworld, in which the government recruited criminals to watch out for German infiltrators and submarine-borne saboteurs. Lansky also brokered a deal in which Lucky Luciano would be paroled from prison in exchange for the Mafia's assuring the security of shipbuilding operations on the East Coast. In 1946, Lansky convinced the Mafia to place Siegel in charge of the development of Las Vegas, and he himself was a major investor in Siegel's Flamingo Hotel; Siegel's poor performance in managing the Flamingo led to his murder in 1974. Lansky maintained a close relationship with Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista. After World War II, Luciano was released from further imprisonment on condition that he return permanently to his native Sicily; instead, he went to Cuba, from where he continued to direct the Mafia. Lansky fled Cuba the day before Fidel Castro's ouster of Batista. In 1970, he fled to Israel to avoid tax evasion charges in the United States. Israel refused him entry and returned him to the U.S. to face the charges; he was acquitted. Despite nearly fifty years as a member-participant in organized crime, Lansky was never found guilty of anything more serious than illegal gambling. (1 Shevat 5743, 15 January 1983)



Hillula of U.S. singer, painter, and dancer Frances Gershwin Godowsky, pictured at right. Godowsky was the younger sister of George and Ira Gershwin, who would often ask her to sing their songs as they were writing them, so that they could hear how they would actually sound. She was married to violinist and chemist Leopold Godowsky, Jr. (1 Shevat 5759, 18 January 1999)

Hillula of U.S. playwright Wendy Wasserstein, pictured at right, recipient of a Tony Award and a Pulitzer Prize for her play *The Heidi Chronicles* (1 Shevat 5766, 30 January 2006)



2 Shevat

Hillula of Polish-born Rabbi Menaḥem Mendel Krochmal of Nikolsburg, student of Rabbi Yo'el Sirkes (2 Shevat 5421, 2 January 1661)

Hillula of Rebbe Zusya of Hanipol. A disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz and elder brother of Rebbe Elimelekh of Lizensk, Rebbe Zusya was the author of *Menorat Zahav*. (2 Shevat 5560, 17 January 1800, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Latvian-born star of the Moscow Yiddish theatre Solomon Mikhoels. Born Shloime Vovsi, he was a cousin of Joseph Stalin's personal physician Miron Vovsi. Miron Vovsi was arrested in the Doctors' Plot Affair and saved from execution only by Stalin's death. The post-Stalin leadership of the U.S.S.R. dropped the matter for "lack of evidence" and, three years later, declared all the Doctors' Plot accusations to have been fabrications. Solomon Mikhoels was the director of the Moscow State Jewish Theater and the chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee. A particular target of Joseph Stalin's anti-Semitic policies after World War II, he

*I learned seven things from a thief.
What he does, he keeps to himself.
He is willing to take risks to attain his goal.
He does not distinguish between major and
minor matters, but takes equally exacting
care of each and every detail.
He invests great effort in what he does.
He is swift.
He is always optimistic.
If he fails, he comes back time and time again
for another try. -Zusya of Hanipol*

was murdered on orders from Stalin and Georgy Malenkov; his body was run over to create the appearance of a traffic accident. (2 Shevat 5708, 13 January 1948)

Hillula of U.S. Yiddish theater lyricist Bella Mysell (2 Shevat 5751, 17 January 1991)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Eugene Lipman, director of the Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism, president of the National Capital Area Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (2 Shevat 5754, 14 January 1994)

3 Shevat

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Katz of Krakow, brother-in-law of Rabbi Moses Isserles (3 Shevat 5351, 28 January 1591)

Hillula of Jeronimo Jose Ramos of Braganza, Portugal, the last known Jew to be burned at the stake by the Inquisition for practicing Judaism (3 Shevat 5515, 15 January 1755)

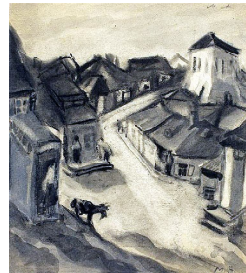
Birth of Rabbi Moshe Betzalel Alter, third son of Rebbe Aryeh Leib of Ger (3 Shevat 5629, 15 January 1869)

Hillula of Rebbe Yosef Yerahmiel Aaron Kalisch of Amshinov. Rebbe Yosef (the additional names Yerahmiel and Aaron were added to his name during his final illness) was the great-grandson of Rebbe Yitzhak of Vorki. Son and successor of Rebbe Menahem of Amshinov, Rebbe Yosef was succeeded as Rebbe by his son Yaakov David. (3 Shevat 5695, 7 January 1935; some sources give the date as either 5696/1936 or 5797/1937)

Hillula of Russian artist Meir Axelrod, whose painting, *The Shtetl*, is reproduced at near right (3 Shevat 5730, 10 January 1970)

Hillula of Yiddish art theater star Celia Adler, pictured at far right, elder half-sister of actress Stella Adler (3 Shevat 5739, 31 January 1979)

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. pianist Walter Hautzig. As a youth, Hautzig studied at the Vienna Academy of Music until the Anschluss. The Academy was shuttered and seized by German soldiers, and, in the months that followed, Hautzig was arrested at least once and forced to scrub streets. In 1939, he pushed his way into an audition with Emil Hauser, director of the Jerusalem Conservatory, who had been a founder of the Budapest String Quartet. After hearing the teen-aged Hautzig play Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata, Hauser turned to him and declared, "No matter what it takes, I will make sure that you come to Jerusalem." A month later, Hautzig arrived in Jerusalem, where he studied under Josef Tal and Alfred Schroeder and performed as a soloist with the Jerusalem Academy Orchestra. Less than two years later, he joined his parents and his sister, who had escaped through Switzerland, in New York, then enrolled in the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. In 1943 he won the Town Hall Endowment Award in New York. A professor for twenty-eight years at the Peabody Conservatory of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, he also continued to perform, in dozens of cities scattered among more than a dozen nations in four continents, until he was over ninety years of age, and he recorded radio programs in at least six countries. His wife, Russian-born Esther Hautzig, was a writer of children's books. Once, a neighbor in the New York apartment building where they lived, a neighbor telephoned and said to Esther, "Your husband's practicing is driving me crazy." When Esther tried to apologize, the neighbor said, "No, no, no. I want to know the name of the piece he's practicing. I know the piece, but I can't remember what it is!" (3 Shevat 5777, 30 January 2017)



4 Shevat

Traditional hillula of Asher, son of the Patriarch Jacob and father of Serah (4 Shevat)

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Leib of Sassov, disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz. His teachings are collected in *Likutei Ramal*, *Torat Ramal Hashalem*, and *Hiddushei Ramal*. (4 Shevat 5567, 13 January 1807)

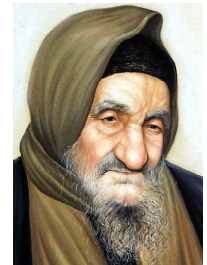
Hillula of Rabbi Avraham ha'Cohen Katz of Kalisk. Originally a student of the Vilna Gaon, he visited Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz, and soon became his disciple. In 1777, he and Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk led a group of some three hundred hasidim to settle in Eretz Yisrael. (4 Shevat 5570, 28 December 1809, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Italian painter and sculptor Amedeo Modigliani, pictured at near right (4 Shevat 5680, 24 January 1920)

Hillula of Moroccan-born Israeli Kabbalist Rabbi Yisrael Abuhatzeira, the *Baba Sali*, pictured at far right. He was a descendant of Hayyim Vital's student Shmuel Elbaz, and it was he who led the exodus of Moroccan Jews to Israel in 1948-1949. His grave in Netivot, Israel, is a place of pilgrimage (4 Shevat 5744, 8 January 1984)

One who cannot suck the matter from the boils of a child sick with the plague has not yet reached the first rung on the ladder of love. —Moshe Leib of Sassov

Happiness is an angel with a serious face. —Amedeo Modigliani



Hillula of U.S. composer and singer of Jewish religious music Debbie (Deborah Lynn) Friedman, pictured at near right above (4 Shevat 5771, 9 January 2011)

Hillula of U.S. historian Robert Herzstein, pictured at far right, who revealed Austrian President Kurt Waldheim's hidden complicity in Nazi war crimes (4 Shevat 5775, 24 January 2015)

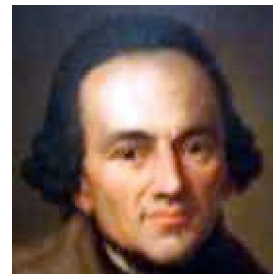
Hillula of German-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Herman Schaalman. Rabbi Schaalman was, at his passing at age 100, the oldest living Reform rabbi. A native of Munich, Germany, Rabbi Schaalman was one of five young men selected by Rabbi Leo Baeck to come to the United States on scholarship in 1935 to study for the rabbinate at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati. In his rabbinic career, he served as senior rabbi of Chicago's Emanuel Congregation for thirty years. He was president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis from 1981 to 1983, and he also served as president of the Council of Religious Leaders of Chicago, as president of the Chicago Board of Rabbis and the Jewish Council on Urban Affairs, and as a trustee of the Council for a Parliament of the World's Religions. Rabbi Schaalman taught at both Catholic and Protestant seminaries, including Northwestern University's Garrett Theological Seminary, the Chicago Theological Seminary, the Catholic seminary of the Society of the Divine Word, and the North Park College Theological Seminary. (4 Shevat 5777, 31 January 2017)



5 Shevat

Hillula of German philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, pictured at right, counted as the "father" of the Haskalah and Reform Judaism, although his own practice and perspective were closer to what we would today call "Modern Orthodox" (5 Shevat 5546, 4 January 1786)

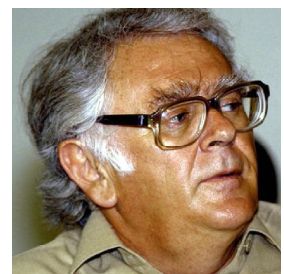
*A G*d is thinkable,
therefore a G*d is
also actually present.
—Moses Mendelssohn*



Hillula of Rebbe Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter of Ger, the *S'fat Emet*. Yehudah Aryeh Leib's father, Rabbi Avraham Mordecai Alter, passed from this life when Yehudah Aryeh Leib was only eight years old, and he was raised by his grandfather, Rebbe Yitzhak Me'ir of Ger (the *Hiddushei ha'Rim*), becoming his disciple. When Rebbe Yitzhak Me'ir passed from this life in 1866, his hassidim asked young Yehudah Aryeh Leib to lead them. Only eighteen years of age, he declined, and Rebbe Hanoach Henich of Alexander became their leader. When the latter returned his holy soul to its Source, in 1870, Yehudah Aryeh Leib could refuse no longer and became the second Gerer Rebbe. Rebbe Yehudah Aryeh Leib was married twice. His first wife, Yoheved Rivka, passed away in 1901, and he subsequently married Raizel, daughter of Rav Boruch of Gorlitz and granddaughter of Rebbe Hayyim of Sanz. He was the father of ten children, four of whom did not survive childhood. His surviving sons were Rebbe Avraham Mordecai Alter (the *Imrei Emet*, who succeeded him as Rebbe of Ger), Rabbi Moshe Betzalel Alter, Rabbi Nehemiah of Lodz, and Rabbi Menahem Mendel of Pavinezh. The names of his two daughters have not been preserved; his sons-in-law were Rabbi Ya'akov Me'ir Biderman, Dayan in Warsaw; and Rabbi Tzvi Hanoach Ha'Cohen Levine of Bendin. (5 Shevat 5665, 11 January 1905)

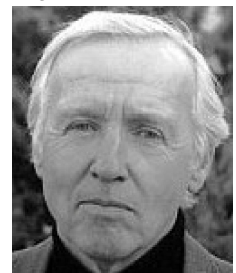
*One of the greatest religious problems is
that people fear having a relationship with
G*d and consequently distance themselves.
Just as angels serve G*d without fear . . . ,
so too human beings should . . . not be
afraid of developing a relationship with
G*d and of serving G*d. —The S'fat Emet*

Hillula of Lithuanian-born South African lawyer and political activist Joe Slovo, born Yossel Mashel Slovo, pictured at right. Inspired by the Red Army's battles against the Nazis on the Eastern Front of World War II, Slovo joined the South African Communist Party in 1942 at age sixteen and soon volunteered to fight in the war, joining the Springbok Legion, a multiracial radical ex-servicemen's organization, upon his return. His wife, Ruth First, the daughter of SACP treasurer Julius First and, like Slovo, a prominent Jewish anti-apartheid activist, was assassinated in 1982. They were the parents of three daughters, Shawn, Gillian and Robyn. In 1963, Slovo and First went into exile, living in Britain, Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. Even in absentia, Slovo was elected general secretary of the SACP in 1984. A leading theoretician in both the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress, he was demonized by the right wing of South African society both as a Jew and as a Communist. He returned to South Africa in 1990 and, after the overthrow of apartheid and the elections of 1994, he became Minister for Housing in the government of Nelson Mandela, who had been one of his classmates in law school at the University of the Witwatersrand. (5 Shevat 5755, 6 January 1995)



Hillula of U.S. short-story writer Harold Brodkey (5 Shevat 5756, 26 January 1996)

Hillula of U.S. civil rights worker Mendy Samstein, pictured at right (5 Shevat 5767, 24 January 2007)



Hillula of Belarus-born Yiddish poet Avrom Sutzkever, pictured at near right, founder of the Yiddish literary journal *Di Goldene Keyt*, who made *aliyah* in 1947 (5 Shevat 5770, 20 January 2010)

If you want a place in the sun, you've got to put up with a few blisters.

—Abigail van Buren



Hillula of U.S. advice columnist Pauline Esther Philips, née Friedman, pictured at far right, known professionally as Abigail Van Buren, identical twin sister of Esther Pauline Lederer, who wrote a similar column as Ann Landers (5 Shevat 5773, 16 January 2013)

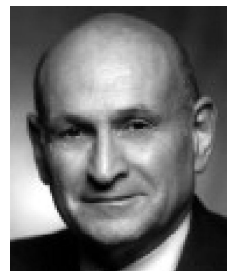
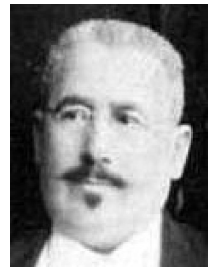
6 Shevat

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. poet, playwright, and journalist Abraham Goldfaden, pictured at right, founder, in Iassi, Romania, of the first Yiddish theater (6 Shevat 5668, 9 January 1908)

Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim Tzvi Teitelbaum of Sziget, brother of Yoel Teitelbaum of Satmar (6 Shevat 5686, 21 January 1926)

Hillula of Planned Parenthood pioneer Doctor (psychiatrist and gynecologist) Lena Levine, a close associate of Margaret Sanger's (6 Shevat 5725, 9 January 1965)

Hillula of U.S. professional boxer Barney Ross, born Dov-Ber Rosofsky. Ross was the son of an Orthodox rabbi and was expected to follow in his father's footsteps. "Jews do not resort to violence," his father told him repeatedly. When his father was killed resisting a robbery at his small grocery store, young Dov-Ber, fourteen years of age, became vindictive and bitter, rejecting his religion and running with a gang of toughs on Chicago's streets (including one other Jewish delinquent, Jacob Leonard Rubinstein, later known as Jack Ruby, the killer of Lee Harvey Oswald). His mother suffered a "nervous breakdown" and his sister Ida and brothers Sam and George were placed in orphanages. He became a street brawler, a thief, and a numbers runner, and was employed by Al Capone. Hoping to make enough money to be able to reunite his family, he turned to boxing, changing his name to "Barney Ross" in order not to embarrass his father's memory; Capone secretly provided him some support, buying multiple tickets to his bouts, with the knowledge that a portion of the proceeds would go to Barney. Ross went on to hold the world championship in three weight divisions. In eighty-one professional fights, he won seventy-two and lost only four. (He had three draws and two "no decision" fights, and was never knocked out.) He entered the Marine Corps and fought in World War II. Wounded badly at Guadalcanal, he developed a morphine addiction recovering from his wounds, turning to heroin after his release from hospital. His recovery from the addiction was portrayed in the film *Monkey on My Back*, starring Cameron Mitchell. (6 Shevat 5727, 16 January 1967)



It is easier to live through someone else than to become complete yourself.

—Betty Friedan



Hillula of U.S. labor lawyer Jack Sheinkman, pictured at right above, president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union from 1987 to 1995 (6 Shevat 5764, 29 January 2004)

Hillula of U.S. feminist author Betty Friedan, née Goldstein, pictured at right (6 Shevat 5766, 4 February 2006, her 85th birthday, according to the secular calendar)

7 Shevat

Hillula of Rebbe David Biderman of Lelov, disciple of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak of Lublin, mentor of Rebbe Yitzhak of Vorki, father of Rebbe Moshe of Lelov (7 Shevat 5574, 28 January 1814)

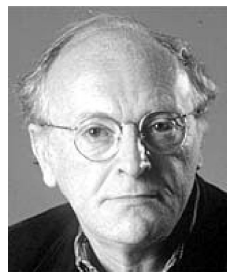
Hillula of Russian-born (in Minsk, Belarus, then part of the Russian Empire) U.S. philosopher Morris Raphael Cohen (7 Shevat 5707, 28 January 1947)

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. actor Joseph Schildkraut, pictured at near right, son of Rudolph Schildkraut; star of the first U.S. production, in 1921, of Ferenc Molnar's *Liliom*, the play that was the basis for Rogers and Hammerstein's *Carousel*; winner of the 1937 Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor for his portrayal of Alfred Dreyfus in *The Life of Emile Zola* (7 Shevat 5724, 21 January 1964)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. poet and essayist Joseph Brodsky, pictured at far right. Born Iosif Aleksandrovich Brodsky, he and his family endured the 872-day-long Siege of Leningrad (he was only fifteen months old at the start of the Siege), in which an estimated 1,500,000 individuals, including Brodsky's aunt, perished. In school,

The trial of a poet is an offense — one that is not merely criminal, but above all anthropological. It is a crime against language, against that which raises human beings above the animal world.

—Joseph Brodsky



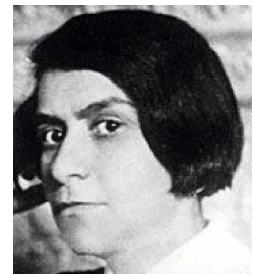
he commented, many of his teachers were anti-Semitic, and he felt himself a dissident from an early age, declaring, in retrospect, "I began to despise Lenin even when I was in the first grade, not so much because of his political philosophy or practice . . . but because of his omnipresent images." He left school at age fifteen and engaged in a program of self-education. He learned Polish so he could translate the works of Polish poets such as Czesław Miłosz and English so that he could translate John Donne. He also acquired a deep interest in classical philosophy, religion, mythology, and English and American poetry. In 1962, Anna Akhmatova, one of the leading poets of the "silver age," introduced him to the artist Marina Basmanova, a young painter from an established artistic family. Brodsky and Basmanova started a relationship, but Brodsky's then close friend and fellow poet Dmitri Bobyshev was in love with Basmanova. Bobyshev began to pursue her and almost immediately Brodsky began to be pursued by the authorities; Bobyshev was widely held responsible for denouncing him. Brodsky was exiled to Siberia; his five-year sentence was commuted after eighteen months after intervention by such luminaries as Akhmatova, Yevgeny Yevtushenko, Dmitri Shostakovich, and Jean-Paul Sartre. Despite Bobyshev's pursuit of Basmanova, she and Brodsky continued their relationship even during his Siberian exile; their son Andrei, born in October 1967, was given her surname because Brodsky did not want his son to suffer from the political attacks that he had endured. By 1972, Brodsky, still at odds with the Soviet authorities, was pressured to emigrate, and, with the assistance of W. H. Auden and others, he made his way to the United States. In 1987, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature; in 1991, he was named Poet Laureate of the United States. (7 Shevat 5756, 28 January 1996)

Hillula of U.S. microbiologist Albert Schatz. Schatz grew up on a New England farm, and his research centered on soil microbiology. Seeing workers being assaulted by the authorities during the Depression prompted him to lifelong socialism and humanitarianism. As a postgraduate assistant at Rutgers University's college of agriculture under the supervision of Selman Waksman, Schatz participated in the search for new antibiotic compounds generated by microorganisms in ordinary soil. In 1943, Schatz volunteered to search for soil-born microorganisms that would kill or inhibit the growth of penicillin-resistant bacteria, including the tubercle bacillus, the bacterium that causes tuberculosis. In three and a half months, he had isolated two distinct microorganisms excreting a substance, which he named streptomycin, that stopped the growth of the tubercle bacillus and several other penicillin-resistant bacteria in a petri dish. Schatz was lead author, with Waksman, on the paper that first reported the discovery of streptomycin, and the second author, with Waksman, on the streptomycin patent application. In 1946, at Waksman's request, Schatz signed over his right to royalties from the streptomycin patent to the Rutgers Research and Endowment Foundation. He agreed to this in order to make streptomycin available as readily and inexpensively as possible, and he understood that the foundation, also, was to receive no profit from the discovery. In 1949, it was revealed that Waksman, contrary to his public pronouncements, had a private agreement with the foundation giving him 20% of the royalties – which by then had amounted to \$350,000. In March 1950, Schatz sued Waksman and the foundation for a share of the royalties and recognition of his role in the discovery of streptomycin. An out-of-court settlement awarded Schatz \$120,000 for the foreign patent rights and 3% of the royalties. Waksman conceded in court that Schatz, "is entitled to credit legally and scientifically as co-discoverer of streptomycin." Schatz, however, was never again able to get work in a top-level microbiology lab. When Waksman received the 1952 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, the Nobel Committee's citation, which originally credited Waksman "for the discovery of streptomycin," was changed, in response to letters from, among others, vice-president of the agricultural college where Schatz was working at the time, to an acknowledgement of his "ingenious, systematic, and successful studies of the soil microbes that led to the discovery of streptomycin." Schatz received honorary degrees from Brazil, Peru, Chile, and the Dominican Republic. In 1994, on the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of streptomycin, he was awarded the Rutgers University Medal. The university has also made Schatz's basement lab into a museum documenting his and other antibiotic discoveries made at the college. (7 Shevat 5765, 17 January 2005)

8 Shevat

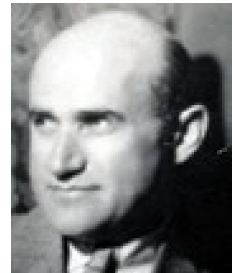
Hillula of German poet and playwright Else Lasker-Schüler, pictured at right. She married Jonathan Berthold Lasker, elder brother of World Chess Champion Emanuel Lasker, in 1894. They were divorced in 1902, when their son Paul was three years old; Paul passed from this life in 1927. (8 Shevat 5705, 22 January 1945)

*When we gaze at each other,
Our eyes blossom.
We marvel so
Before our wonders –
Do we not? –
And all becomes so sweet.
We are framed by stars
And we flee from the world.
We become angels. –Else Lasker-Schüler*



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. motion picture producer Samuel Goldwyn, born Schmu-el Gelbfisz, pictured at right (8 Shevat 5734, 31 January 1974)

Hillula of U.S. attorney Mary B. Grossman. She was the third woman admitted to the bar in Cleveland, Ohio, and one of the first two women admitted to the American Bar Association. She was the first woman to be a municipal judge in the United States. Known as "Hardboiled Mary," she had a reputation as a severe, rigidly honest, no-nonsense jurist. When she took time off from the bench one year to observe Rosh Hashanah, it is said, several dozen bail-jumpers turned themselves in so that they would be brought before other judges. (8 Shevat 5737, 27 January 1977)



9 Shevat

Hillula of Rabbenu Nissim ben Reuven of Girona, Catalonia, the *Ran*, critic of Nahmanides for devoting too much time to Kabbalah, mentor of Rabbis Yitzhak ben Sheshet and Hasdai Crescas (9 Shevat 5136, 1 January 1376, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

10 Shevat

Hillula of German-born Italian Rabbi Meir ben Yitzhak Katzenellenbogen, the *Maharam* of Padua, Italy (10 Shevat 5325, 12 January 1565, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Yemeni Mori (the usual title for a Yemenite rabbi) Shalom Shabazi, a poet who wrote in Aramaic, Hebrew, and Judeo-Arabic (10 Shevat 5480, 9 January 1720, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Emanuel Aguilar, father of English writer Grace Aguilar (10 Shevat 5605, 18 January 1845)

Hillula of Rebbitzin Rivka Schneersohn, grand-daughter of Rebbe Dov Baer of Lubavitch and wife of Rebbe Shmuel of Lubavitch (10 Shevat 5674, 24 January 1914, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Yissachar Shlomo Teichtal, pictured at near right (10 Shevat 5705, 24 January 1945, on a train going from Auschwitz to either Mauthausen or Bergen-Belsen)

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Yitzhak Schneerson, the sixth Lubavitcher Rebbe, pictured at far right. He was known as the "Rebbe Rayatz" and is today commonly called the "Frierdiker (previous) Rebbe," with the implication that his son-in-law and successor, Rebbe Menahem Mendel Schneerson, who passed from this world on 3 Tammuz 5754 (12 June 1994), is still the rebbe of the Habad/Lubavitch movement. Indeed, the latter is still regularly referred to as "the Rebbe." Rebbe Yosef Yitzhak was the only son of his predecessor as rebbe, Sholom Dovber Schneerson. He was the husband of Nechama Dina Schneerson, who was, as was he, the great-grandchild of the Tzemaḥ Tzedek of Lubavitch. (10 Shevat 5710, 28 January 1950)



Hillula of Hungarian-born British film producer and director Alexander Korda, born Kellner Sándor László, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style. He was the elder brother of film-makers Zoltán and Vincent Korda (10 Shevat 5716, 23 January 1956)

Hillula of Hungarian Stalinist Rákosi Mátyás. Known outside Hungary as Matyas Rakosi – in Hungarian, the family name precedes the given name – he was born Rosenfeld Mátyás in Ada, a village then in Bács-Bodrog County in Austria-Hungary, now in Vojvodina, Serbia. His father changed the family name in 1903, when Mátyás was ten years of age. The leader of the Hungarian Communist Party from 1945 to 1956 and de facto ruler of Hungary from 1949 to 1956, Rákosi was described by U.S. journalist John Gunther in his book *Inside Europe Today* as "the most malevolent character I ever met in political life." (10 Shevat 5731, 5 February 1971)

On the one hand, we publicly pronounce the equality of all peoples; on the other hand, in our immigration laws, we embrace in practice these very theories we abhor and verbally condemn.
–Emanuel Celler



Hillula of U.S. Congressman Emanuel Celler, pictured at right (10 Shevat 5741, 15 January 1981)

Hillula of U.S. biologist Rose Frisch, pictured at near right, aunt of Linda McCartney and discoverer of the link between low body fat and infertility in women (10 Shevat 5775, 30 January 2015)

Hillula of U.S. physician Herbert L. Abrams, pictured at far right, pioneer in the study of the health implications of nuclear policy and founder of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, an organization which received the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize (10 Shevat 5776, 20 January 2016)

Hillula of U.S. mathematician Raymond Smullyan. In addition to his work in mathematics – his 1957 paper, published in the *Journal of Symbolic Logic*, remains the basis for the contemporary understanding of



Kurt Gödel's incompleteness theorem – he was also an accomplished concert pianist, a Taoist philosopher, and a stage magician, and he was the author of numerous books of mathematical and logical puzzles. (10 Shevat 5777, 6 February 2017)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Irwin Corey, born Irwin Eli Cohen. Corey spent seventy years perfecting the portrayal of his stock character, "Professor" Irwin Corey (the mock title was given to him by English-born U.S. folk singer Richard Dyer-Bennett), "the world's foremost authority." During World War II, Corey served briefly in the U.S. Army. He later said he had been discharged after about six months when an Army psychiatrist asked him whether he was homosexual and he replied, "That's none of your business." In 1974, he portrayed Marlo Thomas's father in Herb Gardner's Broadway comedy *Thieves*. *The New York Times*' reviewer, Clive Barnes, called him "a clown of shining absurdity" who had "manic moments of near genius." 10 Shevat 5777, 6 February 2017)

If we don't change direction soon, we'll end up where we're going.
–Irwin Corey



11 Shevat

Hillula of Silesian-born U.S. mathematician Richard Courant (11 Shevat 5732, 27 January 1972)

12 Shevat

Hillula of Algerian-born Rabbi Hayyim Kapusi of Cairo (12 Shevat 5391, 5 January 1631, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Hungarian-born British Rabbi Joseph H. Hertz, pictured at right. Hertz was Chief Rabbi of the British Empire from 1913 until his passing in 1946. Born in Rebrény, Hungary (now Rebrin, Slovakia), he was educated in the United States, receiving his BA from City College of New York and his PhD from Columbia University. He was a member of the first graduating class of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, in 1894. (JTS was founded as an Orthodox rabbinic school and remained such until 1913.) In 1898, he accepted a rabbinic position in Johannesburg, South Africa, where he remained until 1911, when he returned to New York for two years, until he was chosen Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire. In South Africa, he survived efforts by President Paul Kruger in 1899 to expel him for his pro-British sympathies and for advocating the removal of religious disabilities of Jews and Catholics. He also taught at Transvaal University College (now the University of the Witwatersrand) from 1906 to 1908. His commentary on the Torah (the "Hertz Chumash") is still the one found in most Orthodox and many non-Orthodox synagogues. (12 Shevat 5706, 14 January 1946)

Hillula of Hungarian-born British physicist Dennis Gabor. Gabor was born Günszberg Dénes (the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style). When he was a baby, the family changed their surname to the more Hungarian-sounding Gábor. When he was in his late teens, his family converted to Lutheranism, but religion was never a major influence in his life. He studied and worked in Germany from about 1920 on, but had to flee the Nazi regime in 1933, and he settled in England, becoming a British citizen in 1946. In 1947, Gabor invented holography, but it had no practical use until after the invention of the laser, the first coherent light source, in 1960. For his invention of holography, Gabor received the 1971 Nobel Prize in Physics. (12 Shevat 5739, 9 February 1979)

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. actress and inventor Hedy Lamarr, pictured at right. Born Hedwig Eva Maria Kiesler, she was described by Max Reinhardt as "the most beautiful woman in Europe" when she was only ten years of age. She was the star of the 1933 Czech film *Ecstasy*, a film that was notorious for Lamarr's role. It included closeups of her face during orgasm (rumored not to be simulated) and full-frontal distance shots of Lamarr swimming and running naked through the woods. At the urging of Louis B. Mayer, she chose her screen name as a tribute to silent film star Barbara La Marr, who had died in 1926 of tuberculosis. Cecil B. DeMille chose her to star in his 1949 production of *Samson and Delilah*. Lamarr was also known as an inventor. In collaboration with composer George Antheil, she invented an early technique for spread spectrum communications and frequency hopping, necessary to wireless communication from the pre-computer age to the present day. (12 Shevat 5760, 19 January 2000)

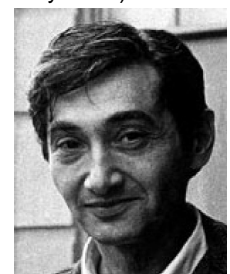
I have not been that wise. Health I have taken for granted. Love I have demanded, perhaps too much and too often. As for money, I have only realized its true worth when I didn't have it.
–Hedy Lamarr



Hillula of British Rabbi Tzvi M. Rabinowicz, historian of Hassidism (12 Shevat 5762, 25 January 2002)

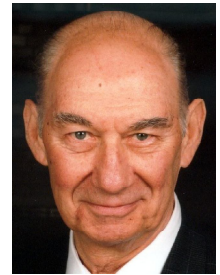
Hillula of U.S. historian Howard Zinn, pictured at right. Zinn was a World War II veteran, serving in the Army Air Force (then styled the Army Air Forces). In April 1945, he participated in an early military use of napalm in Royan, western France; his war-time experience led him to espouse pacifism. He is best known as the author of *A People's History of the United States*. (12 Shevat 5770, 27 January 2010)

I wanted more than "objectivity." I wanted students to leave my classes not just better informed, but more prepared to relinquish the safety of silence, more prepared to speak up, to act against injustice wherever they saw it.
–Howard Zinn



Hillula of U.S. writer J. D. Salinger (12 Shevat 5770, 27 January 2010)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Eugene Borowitz, pictured at right. Rabbi Borowitz was the founder and editor of *Sh'ma*. He was a professor for five decades at Hebrew Union College – Jewish Institute of Religion (New York); in 2012 he celebrated his “hundredth semester” at HUC-JIR. He was the recipient of the Maurice N. Eisendrath Bearer of Light Award, the Jewish Cultural Achievement medal for scholarship, and the National Jewish Book Award. (12 Shevat 5776, 22 January 2016)



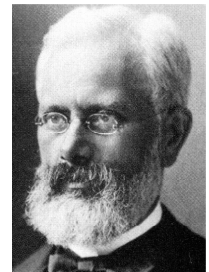
13 Shevat

Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai of Lechovitz, a student of Rebbe Baruch of Medzibozh and chief disciple of Rebbe Aaron I of Karlin. Rebbe Mordecai, the son of Rebbe Noah of Lechovitz, was the ancestor of the Slonim and Kobryn dynasties. (13 Shevat 5570, 6 January 1810, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Bavarian-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler, pictured at right. Kohler studied under Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch in Frankfurt. Hirsch was his teacher but Rabbi Abraham Geiger, a founder of Reform Judaism in Germany, became his mentor. When he received his PhD in 1868, his dissertation, “Jacob’s Blessing,” one of the earliest Jewish essays in the field of “higher Biblical criticism,” had the effect of closing off any possibility of being appointed to a pulpit in Germany. Geiger encouraged his emigration to the United States; he was chosen in 1869 as rabbi of Congregation Beth-El in Detroit and in 1871 as rabbi of Congregation Sinai in Chicago. In 1879, he succeeded his father-in-law, Rabbi David Einhorn, as rabbi of Temple Beth-El in New York City; his Chicago congregation chose his brother-in-law, Emil Hirsch, as his successor. In 1903, he was elected to the presidency of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. Kohler, like his father-in-law, was in the “radical” camp of Reform Judaism. In Chicago, he instituted “Sunday lectures” as a supplement to Shabbat services, and, in 1885, it was he who convened the conference that produced the “Pittsburgh Platform,” which explicitly rejected the “ritual commandments,” such as kashrut, the priesthood, Shabbat restrictions on work, and the idea of a “Jewish homeland” in Israel. Time, however, mellowed his radicalism, as it has that of the Reform movement, which has, over the course of time, moved incrementally away from some of the positions of the Pittsburgh Platform. In 1892, he declared, “We ought not be blind to the fact that Reform, with no other principle but that of progress and enlightenment has created a tendency to treat the past with irreverence and to trifle with the time-honored institutions and venerable sources of Judaism.” He abandoned the “Sunday lectures,” calling them a “patricide” undermining the holiness of Shabbat. (13 Shevat 5686, 28 January 1926)

The fall of the leaves at autumn requires no apology, for each successive spring testifies anew to nature's power of resurrection.

—Kaufmann Kohler



Hillula of Rebbitzin Sarah Shterna Schneerson, pictured at right, mother of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Schneerson of Lubavitch (13 Shevat 5702, 31 January 1942)

Liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp (13 Shevat 5705, 27 January 1945)

Hillula of Argentine poet Juan Gelman, pictured at near right, recipient of the 1997 Argentine National Poetry Prize and of the 2007 Cervantes Prize, the most prestigious award in Spanish-language literature (13 Shevat 5774, 14 January 2014)



14 Shevat

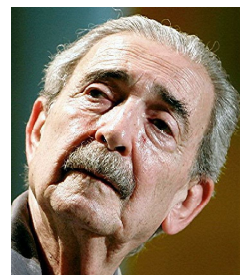
Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Yehoshua Falk Katz, the *P'nei Yehoshua* (14 Shevat 5515, 26 January 1755)

Hillula of Rebbe Yehiel Danziger of Alexander (14 Shevat 5654, 21 January 1894)

Hillula of Polish Marxist theorist Rosa Luxemburg, pictured at far right.

For her role in support of the Spartacist Rebellion, Luxemburg was lynched by the *Freikorps*, vigilante groups of World War I veterans who defended the Weimar Republic. They had originally (1918-1923) fought against the Weimar Republic; they were responsible for the assassinations of Catholic Center Party leader Matthias Erzberger and Foreign Minister Walther Rathenau. Then, after the government had stabilized, the *Freikorps* turned to supporting the republic.

They believed that the German Army had never been truly defeated in World War I, only sabotaged by leftist-sympathizing civilians. The *Freikorps* is often seen as a precursor to Nazism; Rudolph Höss, commandant of Auschwitz, was one of their alumni. They murdered Luxemburg, and Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacist League, as well, by drowning them in the Landwehr Canal, Berlin. (14 Shevat 5679, 15 January 1919)



Freiheit ist immer die Freiheit des Andersdenkenden. Freedom always means freedom for dissenters. —Rosa Luxemburg

Hillula of German-born U.S. linguist and anthropologist Edward Sapir, pictured at near right, founder of the discipline of ethno-linguistics (14 Shevat 5699, 3 February 1939)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Aryeh Kaplan, pictured at middle right (14 Shevat 5743, 28 January 1983)

Hillula of German-born U.S. philosopher and ethicist Hans Jonas, pictured at far right, student of Martin Heidegger and classmate of Hannah Arendt (14 Shevat 5753, 5 February 1993)

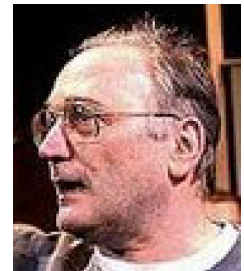


Hillula of British historian Sir Martin Gilbert, pictured at near right, biographer of Winston Churchill (14 Shevat 5775, 3 February 2015)

Hillula of U.S. theater director Isaac (Ike) Schambelan, pictured at far right, founder of Theater for the Blind, now known as Theater Breaking Through Barriers (14 Shevat 5775, 3 February 2015)

Unsolicited gifts from without are likely to be received with unconscious resentment. —Edward Sapir

Act so that the effects of your action are compatible with the permanence of genuine human life. —Hans Jonas



15 Shevat

Hillula of Portuguese-born German physician Rodrigo de Castro. He was forced to flee the Inquisition in Portugal and then again in the Netherlands. De Castro was personal physician to King Frederick II of Denmark, to Landgrave Moritz of Hesse-Kassel, to Archduke Adolf Frederick I of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and to John Adolf, simultaneously Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Gottorp and administrator of the Prince-Archbishopric of Bremen. (15 Shevat 5387, 1 February 1627)

Birth of Nathan (Sternhartz) of Nemirov, chief disciple and amanuensis of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov (15 Shevat 5540, 11 January 1780, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

16 Shevat 5777

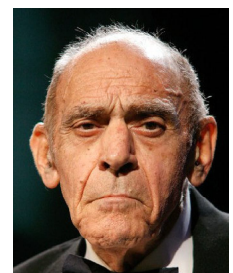
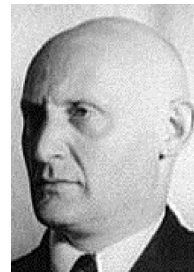
Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Yiddish author Israel J. Singer, pictured at near right, brother of Isaac Bashevis Singer (16 Shevat 5704, 10 February 1944)

Hillula of Belarussian-born Israeli theater star Hannah Rovina of the Habima Theater, pictured at far right (16 Shevat 5740, 3 February 1980)

Hillula of Yemeni-born Israeli singer Shoshana Damari, pictured at near right below (16 Shevat 5766, 14 February 2006)

Hillula of German-born Canadian Reform Rabbi Gunther Plaut, pictured at middle right, author of *The Torah: A Modern Commentary* (16 Shevat 5772, 8 February 2012, after sunset)

Hillula of U.S. actor Abe Vigoda, pictured at far right, who was erroneously reported to have passed from this life in 1982 and again in 1987 (16 Shevat 5776, 26 January 2016, after sunset)



17 Shevat

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Bochner (17 Shevat 5444, 2 February 1684)

Hillula of Rebbe Yehezkel Taub of Kozmir. Born in Plonsk, Poland, Rebbe Yehezkel was a disciple of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak, the Hozeh of Lublin. His was the father of Rebbe Shmuel Eliyahu Taub of Zvolin, whose elder son, Moshe Aaron, succeeded him in Zvolin and whose younger son, Yisrael, became the founder of Modzitzer Hassidism. (17 Shevat 5616, 24 January 1856)

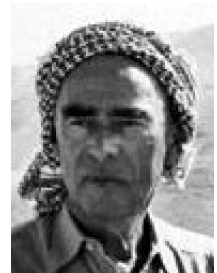
Hillula of Ukranian-born (in Moldavanka, a suburb of Odessa, then in the Russian Empire) Russian language playwright, journalist, and short-story writer Isaak Babel, pictured at right, friend of Maxim Gorky, mentor of Ilya Ehrenburg, murdered in Stalinist purge of writers (17 Shevat 5700, 27 January 1940)

No iron can pierce the heart with such force as a period put just at the right place. —Isaak Babel

Life isn't a science. We make it up as we go. —Al Hirschfeld

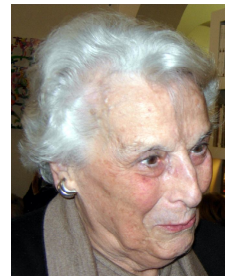


Hillula of German-born U.S. musicologist Alfred Einstein, pictured at near right. *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, ed. Stanley Sadie, 20 volumes (London: Macmillan Publishers Ltd., 1980) describes him as a cousin of Albert Einstein's, but the *Concise Edition of Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians*, 8th edition, revised by Nicolas Slonimsky (New York: Schirmer Books, 1993) and Alfred Einstein's daughter Eva deny the relationship. (17 Shevat 5712, 13 February 1952)



Hillula of U.S. Reform rabbi and archaeologist Nelson Glueck, pictured at far right, president of Hebrew Union College from 1947 to 1971, who delivered the benediction at President John F. Kennedy's inauguration (17 Shevat 5731, 12 February 1971)

Hillula of U.S. caricaturist Al Hirschfeld, self-portrait at near right (17 Shevat 5763, 20 January 2003)



Hillula of Samaritan High Priest Shalom ben Amram ben Yitzhaq, pictured at middle right (17 Shevat 5764, 9 February 2004)

Hillula of Tullia Zevi, née Calabi, pictured at far right. Zevi, with her parents, spent the years from 1938 to 1946 in Switzerland, France, and the United States. She was the first woman president (1983-1998) of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities, where she was a strong advocate of Jewish-Muslim dialogue, urging Europe's Jews to stand in solidarity with European Muslims against racism and xenophobia. (17 Shevat 5771, 22 January 2011)

18 Shevat

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Margolies (18 Shevat 5261, 7 January 1501, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Study what interests you. Do all you can and don't be afraid to expand into new fields.
—Judith Resnik

Hillula of U.S. astronaut Judith Resnik, pictured at right (18 Shevat 5746, 28 January 1986, on the space shuttle *Challenger*)



Hillula of Yosef ben Ab-Hisda ben Ya'akov ben Aharon, Samaritan High Priest from 26 January 1987 until his passing (18 Shevat 5758, 14 February 1998)

19 Shevat

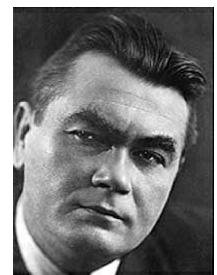
Hillula of Portuguese-born Luís de Carvajal y de la Cueva, Governor of the Spanish province of Nuevo Reino de León (often simplified as Nuevo León). His parents, Gaspar de Carvajal and Catalina de León, were crypto-Jews, descendants of *conversos*. At age eight, he was taken by his family to Benavente, in the Spanish Province of León, where he remained until his maternal uncle, Duarte de León, a wealthy Portuguese contractor, sent him to the Portuguese islands of Cabo Verde. In 1560, King Sebastião of Portugal named him treasurer for the assets of the deceased. In 1564, in Seville, he married Guiomar Nuñez, the eldest daughter of a wealthy slave trader, Miguel Nuñez. In 1567, he came to New Spain, and, in 1579, King Felipe II of Spain named him Governor of Nuevo Reino de León. In 1572, in a campaign to "pacify" certain Native American tribes, he became the first known Spanish subject to enter what is now the Continental United States. In 1588, he was arrested on charges of being a slave trader. Also accused of covering up his sister's continued practice of Judaism, he was sentenced to six years' exile from Mexico. He died while being held in prison for a year awaiting the execution of his sentence. (19 Shevat 5351, 13 February 1591)

You have to have your heart broken at least once to sing a love song.
—Sophie Tucker

The day's brightness dwindles into stars.
—Charles Reznikoff

Hillula of Rebbe Menaḥem Mendel of Strikov (19 Shevat 5696, 12 February 1936)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. entertainer Sophie Tucker, born Sonya Kalish, pictured at near right (19 Shevat 5726, 9 February 1966)



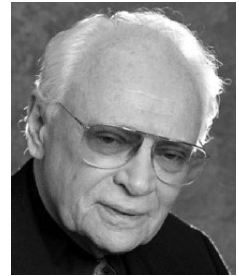
Hillula of Viennese-born British actor Oskar Homolka, pictured at far right above (19 Shevat 5738, 27 January 1978)

Hillula of German-born Russian-American economist Wassily Leontief. Leontief was born in Munich, Germany, the son of a Russian Old-Believer father and a Russian Jewish mother. His father, also named Wassily, scion of a merchant family that had lived in St. Petersburg for two and a half centuries, was a professor of economics; his mother was from a wealthy Odessa family. Leontief earned his master's degree from Leningrad University in 1924. As a campaigner for academic autonomy and freedom of speech and as a sup-

porter of Pitirim Sorokin, he was detained several times by the Cheka. In 1925, because the Cheka believed that he was mortally ill with a sarcoma (a diagnosis that later proved false), he was allowed to leave the USSR. He continued his studies at the University of Berlin and earned his PhD in 1928. In 1931, he came to the United States; the following year, he joined the faculty of Harvard University, where he remained until he moved to New York University in 1975. Leontief received the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1973. One of his doctoral students, Paul Samuelson, preceded him as Nobel laureate by three years, and three of his other doctoral students – Robert Solow (1987) Vernon L. Smith (2002), and Thomas Schelling (2005) – were also Nobel laureates in economics. (19 Shevat 5759, 5 February 1999)

Hillula of Hungarian-born Israeli humorist Ephraim Kishon, pictured at right (19 Shevat 5765, 29 January 2005)

Hillula of U.S. Jewish Renewal Cantor Susan Wehle, pictured at near right (19 Shevat 5769, 13 February 2009)



20 Shevat

Traditional hillula of Asher, son of the Patriarch Jacob (20 Shevat)

Hillula of U.S. poet Charles Reznikoff, pictured at far right (20 Shevat 5736, 22 January 1976)

Hillula of U.S. pianist and composer Ida Ruth Meisels (20 Shevat 5764, 12 February 2004)

Hillula of El'azar ben Tsedaqa ben Yitzhaq, the 131st Samaritan High Priest, pictured at right below. At his burial, he was eulogized by Jibrin al-Bakri, the Palestinian Authority's governor for the Nablus area, and by Brigadier General Yoav Mordechai, head of the Israeli Civil Administration of Judea and Samaria. (20 Shevat 5770, 3 February 2010, after sunset)



21 Shevat

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Galante II, Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem (the first to bear the title *Rishon l'Tzion*); grandson of Joseph Karo's student Moshe Galante I; and grandfather of Rebbe Yehudah Aryeh Leib of Ger, the *S'fat Emet* (21 Shevat 5449, 1 February 1689, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Governor David Emanuel of Georgia, the first Jewish governor of a U.S. state. A veteran of the American Revolution, Emanuel was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1792, taking office in 1793. In 1795, wishing to effect the repeal of the Yazoo land sale (in which millions of acres of land in western Georgia were sold to investors at a price well below the fair market value), he resigned from the U.S. Senate, having been elected to the Georgia state senate. He was quickly chosen to be president of the state senate, and he succeeded to the governorship upon the resignation of Governor James Jackson. As Governor, he orchestrated the repeal of the land sale. Then, having accomplished his purpose, he was elected once again to the U.S. Senate and resigned the governorship after a tenure of eight months (3 March to 7 November 1801) to return to his Senate seat, where he served until his passing. (21 Shevat 5568, 19 February 1808)



Hillula of Rebbe Yehiel Meir of Gostynin, student of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk and of Rebbe Ya'akov Aryeh of Radzymin, called a *Tzaddik Nistar* a "concealed tzaddik," one of the thirty-six perfect saints who are said to exist in every generation, by the Rebbe of Kotzk (21 Shevat 5648, 3 February 1888)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Yitzhak Rabinowitz II of Biala, a descendant of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshischa. Rabinowitz was exiled to Siberia from 1940 to 1947, then moved to Israel and established his court first in Tel Aviv and then, in 1955, in Jerusalem. (21 Shevat 5742, 14 February 1982)



Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. opera conductor Kurt Herbert Adler, pictured at right, assistant to Arturo Toscanini at the 1936 Salzburg Festival and Chorus Director, then Artistic Director, then General Director of the San Francisco Opera for a total of forty-eight years (21 Shevat 5748, 9 February 1988)

22 Shevat

Birth of Rabbi Tzadok ha'Cohen Rabinowicz of Lublin, author of *Tzidkat ha'Tzaddik* (22 Shevat 5583, 3 February 1823)

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Morgensztern of Kotzk, who isolated himself after Simhat Torah in 5600 (1839) and lived in seclusion for the remainder of his life. He was a disciple of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak of Lublin and then of Rebbe Simcha Bunam of Pshischa. Rebbe Menahem

***'All the world is filled with Thy possessions.'* (Psalms 104:24)
All the world is filled with ways to possess a knowledge of G*d and of what G*d wants of us. It is for this purpose that G*d created the world – that from each thing we should learn how to serve G*d and to know that all is created for G*d's Glory. –Tzadok ha'Cohen of Lublin
*Tzidkat ha'Tzaddik***

Mendel was the mentor of Rebbes Yitzhak Me'ir of Ger; Abraham of Sochachow, who became his son-in-law; and Mordecai Yosef Leiner of Izhbitza, who became estranged from him about the time he entered his seclusion. A few days before his soul's ascension on high, he completely ceased speaking. (22 Shevat 5619, 27 January 1859)

Hillula of Rabbi Yehudah Aryeh Leib Eiger, student of Rebbe Yitzhak Me'ir Alter (the *Hiddushei ha'Rim*) of Ger (22 Shevat 5648, 4 February 1888)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Morris Adler (22 Shevat 5726, 12 February 1966)

Hillula of Rabbi Isidor B. Hoffman, a founder of the Jewish Peace Fellowship (22 Shevat 5741, 27 January 1981)

Hillula of Rebbitzin Chaya Mushka Schneerson, pictured at near right, daughter of Rebbe Yosef Yitzhak Schneerson of Lubavitch and wife of Rebbe Menachem Mendel Schneerson of Lubavitch (22 Shevat 5748, 10 February 1988)

Hillula of Italian-born U.S. microbiologist Salvador Luria, born Salvatore Edoardo Luria, pictured at far right. Luria attended the medical school at the Università degli Studi di Torino (University of Turin), graduating in 1935. After required military service, he went to Sapienza Università di Roma (University of Rome), where he was introduced to Max Delbrück's theory of the gene as a molecule. In 1938, he received a fellowship to study in the United States, where he intended to work with Delbrück. Soon after Luria received the award, Benito Mussolini's fascist regime banned Jews from academic research fellowships. Without funding sources for work in the U.S. or Italy, Luria left his home country for Paris. As German forces invaded France in 1940, Luria fled on bicycle to Marseille, where he received an immigration visa to the United States. A Rockefeller Foundation fellowship enabled him to work with Delbrück; the Luria-Delbrück experiment, in 1943, demonstrated that inheritance in bacteria follows Darwinian rather than Lamarckian principles and that mutant bacteria occurring randomly can bestow viral resistance without the virus being present. Luria, with Delbrück and Alfred Hershey, received the 1969 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discoveries of the replication mechanism and the genetic structure of viruses. While at the University of Turin, Luria made the acquaintance of two other future Nobel laureates, Rita Levi-Montalcini and Renato Dulbecco; while at the University of Rome, he established a friendship with physicist Enrico Fermi. Five of Luria's students also went on to become Nobel laureates. (22 Shevat 5751, 6 February 1991)

There are three things we can learn from a thief. He is not lazy in performing his work, but goes forth to steal even on the darkest night. If he does not succeed in stealing the first time, he will try again and again until he succeeds. He does not deprecate small things, but will steal whatever comes to hand.

—Menahem Mendel of Kotzk

Creation is not a completed event, permitting G*d to withdraw into a cosmic vastness outside it. Creation is a dynamic, ongoing process.

—Morris Adler



23 Shevat

Hillula of Rabbi Aaron ben Hayyim Avraham haCohen Perachia of Salonika. Named Chief Rabbi of Salonika in 1688, Rabbi Perachia was the author of *Parah Mateh Aharon*. (23 Shevat 5457, 14 February 1697)

Hillula of Rebbe Yehoshua of Belz. Rebbe Yehoshua was the fifth son and the successor, after an interregnal gap of some two years, of Rebbe Shalom (the *Sar Shalom*) of Belz. He was married to the granddaughter of Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt. Some of his discourses were published as *Ohel Yehoshua*, printed as a supplement to his father's *Dover Shalom*. Rebbe Yehoshua was succeeded as rebbe by his second son, Rebbe Yissachar Dov. (23 Shevat 5654, 18 January 1894, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Romanian-born U.S. actor Edward G. Robinson, born Emanuel Goldenberg, pictured at near right (23 Shevat 5733, 26 January 1973)

Hillula of Netherlands-born Abraham Lopes Cardozo, pictured at middle right. Lopes Cardozo, having left the Netherlands in 1939, served as rabbi of the Sephardic synagogue in Paramaribo, Surinam (then Dutch Guiana). In 1946, he became the *hazzan* of Congregation She'arith Israel, New York, a position in which he served for nearly forty years. He was honored for his work in preserving Dutch Jewish culture by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who, in 2000, named him a Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau (23 Shevat 5766, 21 February 2006)



To last you need to be real.
—Edward G. Robinson

Hillula of Israeli member of Parliament and cabinet minister Shulamit Aloni, champion of civil liberties, challenger of Orthodox hegemony, and outspoken opponent of the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories, pictured at far right above (23 Shevat 5774, 24 January 2014)

Hillula of German-born U.S. physicist Ernest J. Stern-
glass, pictured at near right, whose research de-
monstrating the health risks of low-level radiation
from atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons and
from nuclear power plants contributed to the treaty
banning above-ground nuclear testing (23 Shevat
5775, 12 February 2014)

24 Shevat

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. concert violinist Fritz
Kreisler, pictured at middle right (24 Shevat 5722,
29 January 1962)

Hillula of U.S. novelist Fannie Hurst, pictured at far right above. She was one of the earliest members of the Lucy Stone League, an organization that advocated married women's right to preserve their maiden names. She was active in the Urban League and was appointed to the National Advisory Committee of the Works Progress Administration in 1940. She was also a delegate to the World Health Organization in 1952. Hurst hosted a radio talk show titled *Showcase* beginning in 1958, notable for presenting some of the earliest well-rounded discussions of homosexuality and one of the few on which homosexual men spoke for themselves rather than being discussed by a panel of "experts." Hurst was praised by the Mattachine Society and was invited to deliver the keynote address at the Society's 1958 convention. (24 Shevat 5728, 23 February 1968)

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. Freudian psychoanalyst Theodor Reik (24 Shevat 5730, 31 January 1970)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. theater director, teacher, and actor Lee Strasberg, pictured at near right, leading teacher of "method acting" in the U.S. and uncle of actress Susan Strasberg (24 Shevat 5742, 17 February 1982)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. composer and musicologist Judith Kaplan Eisenstein, pictured at far right, daughter of Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, wife of Rabbi Ira Eisenstein, and the first girl known to have had a synagogue *bat mitzvah* ceremony (24 Shevat 5756, 14 February 1996)

Hillula of German lyric poet Hilde Domin. "Hilde Domin" was the pseudonym of Hildegard Palm, née Löwenstein. She studied law, economics, social sciences, and philosophy at several German universities. Her teachers included Karl Jaspers and Karl Mannheim. In 1932, with the rise of Nazism, she and her future husband, Erwin Walter Palm, emigrated to Italy; they married in 1936. She received a doctorate in political science in Florence in 1935 and worked as a language teacher in Rome from 1935 to 1939. With the rise of anti-Semitism in Fascist Italy, they fled again, to England. They sought admission to any Western Hemisphere nation, especially the United States, Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil, but they were denied visas (or asked for exorbitant bribes to obtain them). Only the Dominican Republic accepted them unconditionally, and they settled there. In 1951, Hilde began to write, taking the pseudonym "Hilde Domin" to honor the city (Santo Domingo) where she found hospitality. In 1954, they returned to Germany, where she continued to write. (24 Shevat 5766, 22 February 2006)

25 Shevat

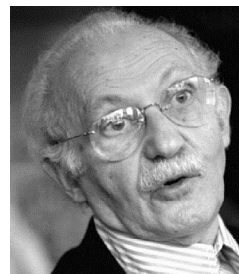
Hillula of German physician Baruch Neḥemiah de Castro, president of the Portuguese Jewish community of Hamburg (although he was a zealous adherent of Shabbetai Zvi) and physician to Queen Christina of Sweden (25 Shevat 5444, 31 January 1684, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Shabbetai, father of Rebbe Yisrael of Kozhnitz (25 Shevat 5521, 30 January 1761)

Hillula of Lithuanian Rabbi Yisrael Salanter, founder of the Musar movement. A descendant of the Vilna Gaon, Rabbi Salanter was born Yisrael Lipkin in Żagare, a Lithuanian town near the border with Latvia, known in Yiddish as זאגאָר (Zhagar). He is known as Yisrael Salanter; the cognomen is derived from the town of Salant, where he received his rabbinic education under the guidance of Rabbi Yosef Zundel. In 1848, the area around Vilna experienced an epidemic of cholera. There were many who wanted to engage non-Jews to do whatever relief work needed to be done on Shabbat, but Rabbi Salanter ruled that the preservation of life mandated that Jews set aside the Shabbat restrictions and do what was necessary. On Yom Kippur of that year, he even declared that eating, in order to maintain one's strength to resist the disease, was mandatory. He emphasized both rulings by following them personally and publicly. (25 Shevat 5643, 2 February 1883)



*Nothing said to us, nothing we can learn
from others, reaches us so deep as that
which we find in ourselves. –Theodor Reik*



*A great actor is independent of the poet,
because the supreme essence of feeling does
not reside in prose or in verse, but in the accent
with which it is delivered. –Lee Strasberg*

*Writing is one of the
easiest things; erasing
is one of the hardest.
–Yisrael Salanter*

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. Broadway, film, and television actor John (born Johann) Banner. Banner, who had studied law at the University of Vienna, dropped out of law school to become an actor. He was touring with an acting troupe in Switzerland when Hitler annexed Austria, and he then made his way to the United States, learning English after he arrived. He appeared in two Broadway productions in 1939 and another in 1947; all had very brief runs. In the first two, because he was not yet fluent in English, he learned his lines phonetically. Banner appeared in more than seventy television shows and forty feature films. He is best known for his portrayal of Sgt. Schultz in *Hogan's Heroes*. Curiously, the four major German military figures in that series – Schultz, Colonel Klink, General Burkhalter, and Gestapo Major Hochstetter – were all portrayed by Jewish actors. Banner's last television role was in the 17 March 1972 episode of *The Partridge Family*. He then retired to France. Less than a year later, on his sixty-third birthday, according to the secular calendar, while visiting friends in Vienna, he suffered a fatal abdominal hemorrhage. (25 Shevat 5733, 28 January 1973)

Hillula of U.S. social activist, writer, and poet Muriel Rukeyser (25 Shevat 5740, 12 February 1980)

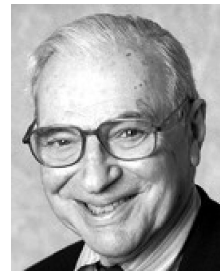
*For that I never knew
you, I only learned to
dread you.*

–Muriel Rukeyser

Hillula of Ukranian-born Israeli composer and pianist Verdina Shlonsky, pictured at near right, sister of poet Avraham Shlonsky and mezzo-soprano Nina Valery (25 Shevat 5750, 20 February 1990)

Hillula of U.S. Poet Laureate Philip Levine, pictured at middle right (25 Shevat 5775, 14 February 2015)

Hillula of U.S. economist Kenneth Arrow, pictured at far right. Arrow shared the 1972 Nobel Prize in Economics with John Hicks; at age 51, he was



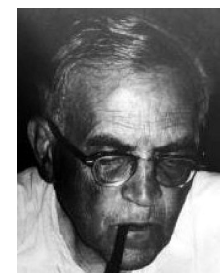
the youngest Nobel laureate in economics. Five of his students also went on to become Nobel laureates in economics. Arrow had family ties to other economists; his sister Anita, who taught at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, was married to Robert Summers, brother of Paul Samuelson, and Anita and Robert were the parents of Lawrence Summers. Arrow was known in academic circles for the broad range of his knowledge in area far removed from economics. When he was a professor at Harvard, a group of junior faculty members tried to get the better of him. They lay in wait for him at a time and place they knew he would visit. When he arrived, they were discussing loudly the theory of a marine biologist named Turner purporting to explain how gray whales found the same breeding spot year after year. Arrow did not respond to their discussion, and they thought they had hit upon a topic outside his expertise. They were crestfallen when Arrow, just before leaving, muttered, "But I thought that Turner's theory was entirely discredited by Spencer, who showed that the hypothesized homing mechanism couldn't possibly work." (25 Shevat 5777, 21 February 2017)

26 Shevat

Hillula of Volhynian Rabbi David ben Shmuel haLevi Segal, the *Taz*. Author of *Turei Zahav*, he was the son-in-law of Yoel Sirkes of Brest (the *Bach*) and ancestor of the Russian rabbinical family Paltrowitch, which produced thirty-three rabbis over several generations. Actress Gwyneth Paltrow and former U.S. Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords are descendants of the Paltrowitch family. (26 Shevat 5427, 10 February 1667, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai Joseph Leiner II of Radzin, author of *Tiferet Yosef*, son and successor of Rebbe Gershon Hanoch Leiner of Radzin, great-grandson of Rebbe Mordecai Yosef of Izhbitza, succeeded by his son Shmuel Shlomo and then by his son-in-law, Avraham Yissachar Englard (26 Shevat 5689, 6 February 1929)

Hillula of Swiss-born U.S. educator Marie Syrkin, pictured at near right. She was briefly married to Romanian-born U.S. writer Maurice Samuel. When she was eighteen, she eloped with Samuel, then twenty-two, but her father, to her everlasting resentment, had the marriage annulled on the grounds that she was too young. In 1930, she married poet Charles Reznikoff and lived with him, off and on, until his passing in 1976. The first woman professor at Brandeis University, Syrkin was a translator of Hebrew and Yiddish poetry into English. She was the founder and, for twenty-three years, the editor of the Labor Zionist monthly periodical *Jewish Frontier* (26 Shevat 5749, 1 February 1989)

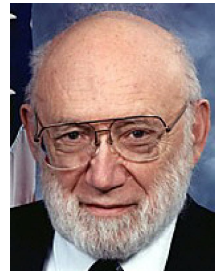
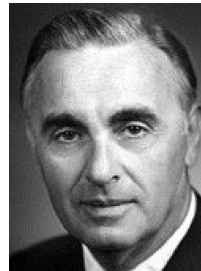


Hillula of Romanian-born U.S. mathematician Isaac Jacob Schoenberg, pictured at far right above. In 1930, he received a Rockefeller Fellowship, enabling him to come to the United States, which remained his home for the rest of his life. He is best known in mathematical circles for his work in the theory of splines, mathematical functions that can be expressed as series of polynomial functions. (26 Shevat 5750, 21 February 1990)

Hillula of Abraham A. Ribicoff, pictured at near right, U.S. Senator; Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under President John F. Kennedy; the first Jewish governor of Connecticut (26 Shevat 5758, 22 February 1998)

Try hard to find out what you're good at and what your passions are, and where the two converge, and build your life around that.

—Joshua Lederberg



Hillula of U.S. physician Joshua Lederberg, pictured at far right, recipient of the 1958 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his discovery that bacteria can mate and exchange genes (bacterial conjugation). From 1966 to 1971, Lederberg wrote a weekly science column for the *Washington Post*. In 1978, he was chosen as president of Rockefeller University, a position he held for twelve years. Lederberg was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Medicine. He received the National Medal of Science, was named an honorary life member of the New York Academy of Sciences, was awarded Foreign Membership in the Royal Society of London, and was named a Commandeur of the French Ordre des Arts et des Lettres. (26 Shevat 5768, 2 February 2008)

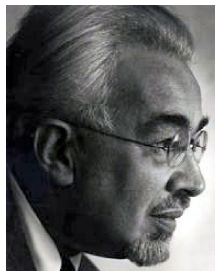
27 Shevat

Hillula of German-born Arizona Jewish pioneer Terese Marx-Ferrin, pictured at near right (27 Shevat 5671, 25 February 1911)

Hillula of Rabbi Mordecai Yosef El'azar Leiner, son of Rebbe Gershon Hanoch Leiner of Radzin (27 Shevat 5689, 7 February 1929)

Hillula of German-born U.S. musicologist Curt Sachs, pictured at far right (27 Shevat 5719, 5 February 1959)

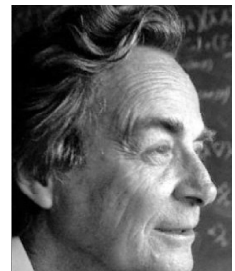
Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Conservative Rabbi Ben Zion Bokser, who, after hearing Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Kook speak in 1924, became an avid student and devotee of Rav Kook's teachings (27 Shevat 5744, 31 January 1984)



Hillula of Rabbi David Moshe Friedman II of Chortkov, son of Rebbe Dov Baer of Chortkov, who refused to serve as rebbe because he felt himself unworthy, but who was recognized by virtually all Chortkov hassidim as Rebbe (27 Shevat 5748, 15 February 1988)

***Every day
When prayers rise
In synagogue, church, and mosque
G'd prays for [the] world.***

***"May it be the will of My children
To accept My gift of life
And allow Me to lead them
Toward the light."*** *—Ben Zion Bokser*



Hillula of U.S. physicist Richard Feynman, pictured at right. Feynman, jointly with Julian Schwinger and Shin'ichirō Tomonaga, received the 1959 Nobel Prize in Physics for their contributions to the development of quantum electrodynamics. Feynman was a keen popularizer of physics through both books and lectures, including a 1959 talk on top-down nanotechnology called "There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom" and the three-volume publication of his undergraduate lectures, *The Feynman Lectures on Physics*. He also became known through his semi-autobiographical books *Surely You're Joking, Mr. Feynman!* and *What Do You Care What Other People Think?* and books written about him, such as Ralph Leighton's *Tuva or Bust!* and James Gleick's *Genius: The Life and Science of Richard Feynman*. When Richard was five years old, his mother gave birth to another son, Henry, who died at four weeks of age. Four years later, Richard's sister Joan was born. Joan and Richard were close, as they both shared a natural curiosity about the world. Despite their mother's disapproval of Joan's desire to study astronomy – she thought that women did not have the brain capacity to comprehend such things – Richard encouraged his sister to explore the universe. Joan eventually became an astrophysicist specializing in interactions between the Earth and the solar wind. Refused admission to Columbia University because of their Jewish quota, Feynman attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His original major was mathematics, but he later switched to electrical engineering, as he considered mathematics to be too abstract. Feeling that he "had gone too far," he then switched to physics, which he viewed as "somewhere in between." (27 Shevat 5748, 15 February 1988)

In order to make progress, one must leave the door to the unknown ajar.
—Richard Feynman

Hillula of Russian-born Italian pianist Lazar Na'umovich Berman, pictured at right. After decades of harassment and oppression by the Soviet authorities, he emigrated to Italy in 1990, settling in Florence in 1995. He was a child prodigy. Introduced to the piano as an infant, he entered his first competition at age three, presenting a Mozart fantasia and a mazurka that he had composed himself at the age of seven, before he could even read music. He made his formal debut with the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra at age ten. (27 Shevat 5765, 6 February 2005)



Hillula of Russian-born Israeli mathematician Ilya Piatetski-Shapiro, pictured at near right (27 Shevat 5769, 21 February 2009)

28 Shevat

Hillula of French attorney and statesman Adolphe Crémieux (born Isaac Moïse), pictured at far right. Following the overthrow of King Charles X in the Revolution of 1830, Crémieux came to Paris, where he became a staunch defender of liberal ideas in the law courts and in the press. From 1834 until his passing, Crémieux served as vice-president of the *Consistoire Central des Israélites de France*, the administrative agency for all French Jews. He was also a founder of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*. On 24 February 1848 he was chosen by the Republicans as a member of the provisional government; as Minister of Justice, he was instrumental in abolishing the death penalty for political offenses and in ending slavery in all the French Colonies. An early supporter of Prince Louis Napoleon, Crémieux broke with him when he realized the prince's imperial ambitions. He was arrested and briefly imprisoned in 1851, and he remained out of politics until he was elected a Republican deputy from Paris in 1869. Chosen a member of the government in September 1870, he served for five months, resigning in February 1871. He was again elected as deputy in October 1871 and as senator in 1875. (28 Shevat 5640, 10 February 1880)



Hillula of "The Four Chaplains" – Rabbi Alexander Goode, Father John Washington, Reverend Clark Poling, and Reverend George Fox – pictured on U.S. stamp at right, who gave their life jackets to others when their troop ship, the USAT *Dorchester*, was torpedoed and sunk (28 Shevat 5703, 3 February 1943)



Hillula of U.S. geneticist and virologist Howard Martin Temin. While in high school, Temin participated in the Jackson Laboratory's Summer Student Program in Bar Harbor, Maine. The director of the program, C. C. Little, told Temin's parents that he was "unquestionably the finest scientist of the fifty-seven students who have attended the program since the beginning. At Temin's Bar Mitzvah, his parents donated money that would have been spent on the party to a local camp for displaced persons. During his teaching and research career at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, he discovered reverse transcriptase, for which he shared the 1975 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Renato Dulbecco and David Baltimore. Reverse transcriptase is the central enzyme in several widespread viral diseases, including AIDS and Hepatitis B. It is also an important component of several important techniques in molecular biology and in diagnostic medicine. In 1981, Temin became a founding member of the World Cultural Council. In 1988, he was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society. In addition to his Nobel Prize, he also received the 1992 National Medal of Science. In his speech accepting the Nobel Prize from King Carl Gustav of Sweden, Temin addressed the smokers in the audience, among whose number was the Queen of Denmark, saying that he was "outraged that one major measure available to prevent much cancer, namely the cessation of smoking, had not been more widely adopted." He had also insisted that the ashtray located on the laureates' table be removed. (28 Shevat 5754, 9 February 1994)

Hillula of British-born U.S. comedian Henny Youngman (28 Shevat 5758, 24 February 1998)

29 Shevat

Hillula of German-born Italian Hebrew grammarian Elijah Levita, an ancestor of British

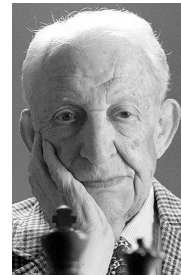
Prime Minister David Cameron. Driven out of his home city of Neustadt, near Nuremberg, he and his family went south, to Italy, settling first in Venice and then, in 1504, in Padova. He supported himself as a scribe and copyist, copying Hebrew manuscripts for wealthy clients, and as a teacher. His students prevailed upon him to write a Hebrew textbook, and he obliged with a commentary on the *Mahalach Sh'vilei Hada'at*, a Hebrew textbook by Rabbi Moshe Kimchi, brother of Rabbi David Kimchi. In 1508, when the manuscript was almost ready, an epidemic broke out in Padova. Rabbi Elijah entrusted the manuscript to one of his students, but the student published the work under his own name. When Padova became one of the centers of the War of the League of Cambrai, Rabbi Levita, having lost all his possessions to the competing armies' vandalism, moved to Rome, where he accepted an invitation from an Augustinian friar, Bishop Egidio (known in English as Giles) da Viterbo (named a cardinal in 1517 by Pope Leo X), the Friar General of the Augustinian Order, who, wishing to learn Hebrew and Aramaic in order better to understand the Kabbalistic writings of Pico della Mirandola, provided Rabbi Levita with lodging in his palace for some thirteen years. During this time, Rabbi Levita wrote a revised and corrected version of the Hebrew textbook that had been appropriated by his student, expanding it to fifty-two chapters (fifty-two being the numerology of his name, אליהו) and preparing it for publication as *Sefer ha'Bahur*. When Rome was sacked by the forces of King Charles V in 1527, Rabbi Levita was forced to flee once again, returning to Venice, where Daniel Bomberg, a Christian publisher of Hebrew books, published the *Sefer ha'Bahur* and others of his writings. Rabbi Levita remained in Venice for the remainder of his life. (29 Shevat 5309, 28 January 1549, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

*When G*d sneezed, I
didn't know what to say.
—Henny Youngman*

Hillula of British-born U.S. historian of religion Theodor Gaster, pictured at near right, son of British Sephardic Chief Rabbi Moses Gaster (29 Shevat 5752, 3 February 1992)

Hillula of Belgian-born U.S. chess master George Koltanowski, pictured at middle right (29 Shevat 5760, 5 February 2000)

Hillula of Israeli astronaut Ilan Ramon, pictured at far right (29 Shevat 5763, 1 February 2003, aboard the shuttle *Columbia*)



30 Shevat

Hillula of Henrietta Szold, honored by Israel postage stamp pictured at near right. Szold, a forerunner of Jewish feminism, was a founder of Hadassah. During the 1920s and 1930s, she was a supporter of *Brit Shalom* and its advocacy of a "two-state" solution. With Martin Buber, Judah Leon Magnes, and Ernest Simon, she was a founder of *Ihud*, a bi-national political party advocating reconciliation between Jews and Arabs in Israel. (30 Shevat 5705, 13 February 1945)



Hillula of U.S. "Ashcan" painter Theresa Ferber Bernstein, pictured at far right above. Although not formally a member of the "Ashcan" school, she shared with them a passion for realism in her painting. "Ferber" was not her birth name, but her mother's. Bernstein was married in 1919 to William Meyerowitz, also a painter, who passed from this life in 1981; their only child, a daughter, did not survive infancy. Songwriter Laura Nyro is her niece. Bernstein's birth date is disputed. Sources date her birth between 1886 and 1895. The most likely date is thought by most scholars to be 1 March 1890, which would make her just short of 112 years old at her passing. According to a certificate issued by the Board of Public Education of the First School District of Pennsylvania, however, Bernstein graduated from the William D. Kelley Elementary School in June 1907. If she was then thirteen, she would have been about 108 at her passing. (30 Shevat 5762, 12 February 2002)

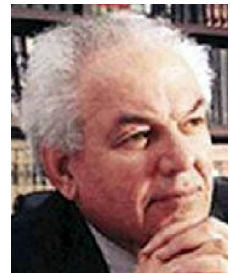
In the life of the spirit there is no ending that is not a beginning.
—Henrietta Szold

Hillula of Alan B. Slifka, pictured at near right, founder of the Abraham Fund Initiatives (30 Shevat 5771, 4 February 2011)

In order for people to get along, they have to respect each other's differences.
—Alan B. Slifka

Hillula of U.S.-born Israeli Rabbi David Hartman, pictured at far right, founding president of the Shalom Hartman Institute, an advocate within Orthodox Judaism of religious pluralism (30 Shevat 5773, 10 February 2013)

I don't have to look at books to find out what a decent person is about.
—David Hartman



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

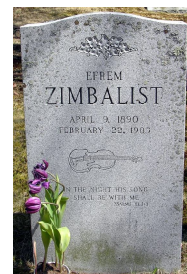
Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Me'ir of Zinkov, son of Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt (1 Adar 5615, 7 February 1855, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

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)

Life is a great big canvas; throw all the paint you can at it.

—Danny Kaye

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 below. 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)



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 Pinchas of Koretz (5 Adar 5583, 16 February 1823)

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

Hillula of Mordecai Shlomo Friedman, the Boyaner Rebbe in New York, 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 (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. No other Jew had ever been elected to the Senate from Nebraska, and no other Democrat had been elected 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)

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 that women didn't go into chemistry. I saw no reason why we couldn't.

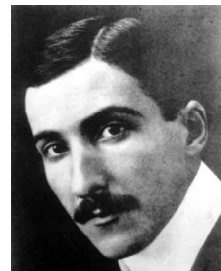
—Gertrude Belle Elion



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)

When they are preparing for war, those who rule by force speak most copiously about peace, until they have completed the mobilization process.

—Stefan Zweig



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)

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

—Seymour Siegel



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 including 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

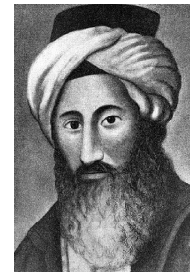
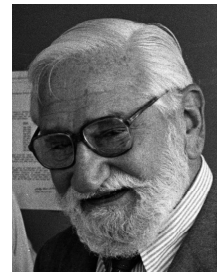
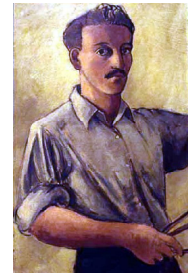
appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, which, in 1943, voted seven to zero to affirm his conviction and sentence, and he was eventually moved from Fort Leavenworth Federal Prison to Sing Sing Prison, where he was executed. (9 Adar 5704, 4 March 1944)

10 Adar

Hillula of U.S. Senator Richard L. Neuberger, pictured at near right, elected to the Senate in 1954, the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Oregon in forty years (10 Adar 5720, 9 March 1960)

Hillula of U.S. abstract expressionist painter Adolph Gottlieb, self-portrait at far right (10 Adar 5734, 4 March 1974)

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 far 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 Gutiérrez, 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)

When people don't want to come, nothing will stop them. —Sol Hurok

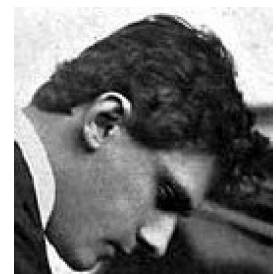


12 Adar

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 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 (13 Adar 4977, 22 February 1217, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources say 9 Adar, 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)

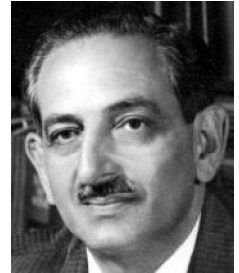
Trouble is part of your life; if you don't share it, you don't give the person who loves you a chance to love you enough. —Dinah Shore



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)

Punishment may make us obey the orders we are given, but at best it will only teach an obedience to authority, not a self-control which enhances our self-respect.

—Bruno Bettelheim



15 Adar

16 Adar

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 Pinchas 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

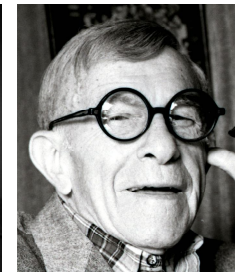
Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Friedman of Boyan, author of *Pahad Yitzhak*, third son of Rebbe Avraham Ya'akov of Sadagora and grandson of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin (17 Adar 5677, 11 March 1917)

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

18 Adar

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

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

I'd rather be a failure at something I love than a success at something I hate. —George Burns

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)

Beauty is less important than quality.
—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 Menaḥem 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)

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 Sulam 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)

One should always see the good attributes of another person, never the shortcomings.
—Elimelekh of Lizensk

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 Menaḥem Mendel of Riminov, 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)

Hillula 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)



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)

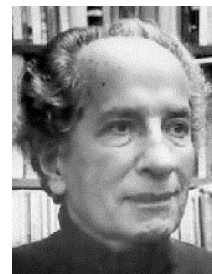
When temptation is actually at hand, it is too late to prepare.

–Yitzhak Me'ir of Ger

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 Pischischa 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)

Wherever you point the camera there is a picture.

–Ben Shahn



24 Adar

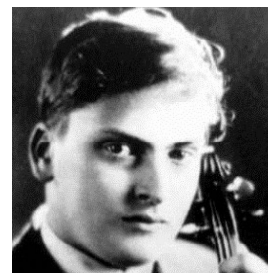
Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. social realist painter and photographer Ben Shahn, pictured at near right (24 Adar 5729, 14 March 1969)

Hillula of U.S. composer and musicologist Elie Siegmeister, pictured at far right (24 Adar 5751, 10 March 1991)

Hillula of U.S. violinist Yehudi Menuhin, pictured at right. Menuhin was the brother of concert pianist and human rights worker Hephzibah Menuhin and pianist, painter, and poet Yaltah Menuhin. He went with Benjamin Britten to perform for the prisoners of Bergen-Belsen after its liberation and became 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)

Music creates order out of chaos, for rhythm imposes unanimity upon the divergent, melody imposes continuity upon the disjointed, and harmony imposes compatibility upon the incongruous.

–Yehudi Menuhin



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, uncle and mentor of Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis and 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 near right below (26 Adar 5740, 14 March 1980)

Hillula of Rabbi Eliyahu Chaim Carlebach, known as "Rabbi Eli-Chaim," pictured at middle right. The twin brother of Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach, Rabbi Eli-Chaim was married to Hadassah, the first cousin of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Schneerson 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)

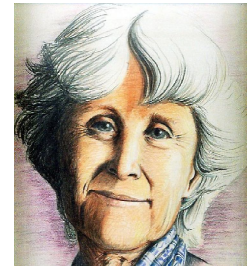
Hillula of Marjorie Guthrie, née Greenblatt, pictured at right, wife of Woody Guthrie (28 Adar 5743, 13 March 1983)

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)



ADAR I

In non-leap years, these events are commemorated on the corresponding dates in Adar, except as noted below concerning 30 Adar I.

1 Adar I

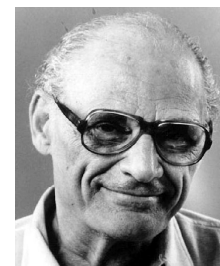
Hillula of Spanish Rabbi Abraham ibn Ezra, pictured at right, for whom the lunar crater Abenezra (the Latinized form of his name) is named. He maintained a close relationship with Judah ha'Levi and is said to have been the latter's son-in-law. Three of his uncles were ministers in the royal court of Spain. Rabbi Abraham was the father of four children, but, after three of them died and the fourth converted to Islam, he became a wanderer, travelling throughout Western Europe. In Italy, he discovered that the Italian Jewish community was generally ignorant of Hebrew grammar, for virtually all Hebrew grammars at that time were written in Arabic. He also wrote an extensive commentary on the Hebrew Bible. In it, he partially conceals those of his opinions which would have engendered controversy, using such language as "the wise will understand." He appears to have reached the conclusion, based on many disjunctions and grammatical anomalies, that the Torah was not, as traditional religious scholarship held, written by Moses at Mount Sinai but rather that it was composed over a period of centuries. His "emanationist" theory of Creation seems to have influenced Isaac Luria and other kabbalists. (1 Adar I 4927, 23 January 1167, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



*War is the unfolding
of miscalculations.*
-Barbara Tuchman

Hillula of Rabbi Shabbetai haCohen Katz, the *Shach* (1 Adar I 5423, 8 February 1663)

Hillula of U.S. historian Barbara Tuchman, née Wertheim, pictured at near right; Pulitzer Prize winner in 1963 for *The Guns of August* and in 1972 for *Stilwell and the American Experience in China*; selected by the National Endowment for the Humanities to deliver the 1980 Jefferson Lecture, the U.S. government's highest honor for achievement in the humanities (1 Adar I 5749, 6 February 1989)



Hillula of U.S. playwright Arthur Miller, pictured at far right. Miller's play *Death of a Salesman* was the first to be awarded the Pulitzer Prize, the Tony Award, and the New York Drama Circle Critics' Award. His *The Crucible* was written in response to the abuses of the House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee, likening the HUAC to the Salem witch trials. Due to the influence of the HUAC, Miller's passport was suspended in 1954, preventing him from attending the London opening of *The Crucible*. In 1956, when he applied for renewal of his passport, he was subpoenaed to testify before HUAC. He refused to "name names" and was found guilty of contempt of Congress, was fined \$500, was blacklisted, and was denied a passport. His conviction was overturned two years later. (1 Adar I 5765, 10 February 2005)

2 Adar I

3 Adar I

4 Adar I

Hillula of Rabbi Leib Sarahs, 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 (4 Adar I 5551, 8 February 1791)

Birth of Rebbe Shmuel Eliyahu Taub of Modzitz, pictured at near right (4 Adar I 5665, 9 February 1905)

Hillula of Rabbi Ben Hollander, pictured at far right, a founder of Rabbis for Human Rights (4 Adar I 5768, 10 February 2008, after sunset)



5 Adar I

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Congressman Tom Lantos, pictured at near right. He was born Lantos Tamás Péter, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, and was the only Holocaust survivor to serve in the U.S. Congress. Lantos was married to Zsa Zsa and Eva Gabor's cousin Annette Tillemann. (5 Adar I 5768, 11 February 2008)



6 Adar I

Hillula of Polish-born Israeli Rabbi Eliyahu Kitov, born Avraham Eliyahu Moko-tow, pictured at far right (6 Adar I 5736, 7 February 1976)

Hillula of U.S. poet Maxine Kumin, pictured at near right, Poet Laureate of the United States (the position was then titled "Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress"), 1981-1982, and of New Hampshire, 1989-1994 (6 Adar I 5774, 6 February 2014)

Truth is much too complicated to allow anything but approximations.
—John von Neumann



7 Adar I

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. mathematician John von Neumann, born Neumann János Lajos, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, pictured at far right above (7 Adar I 5717, 8 February 1957)

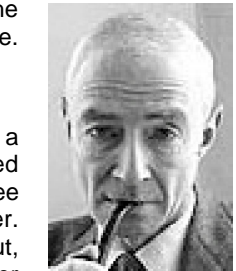
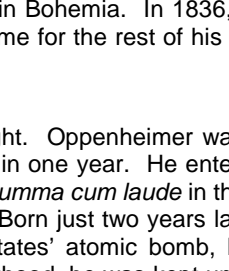
Hillula of U.S. actor Howard da Silva, born Howard Silverblatt, pictured at near right, blacklisted during the McCarthy Era, best known for his portrayal of Benjamin Franklin in 1776 (7 Adar I 5746, 16 February 1986)



8 Adar I

The Jews of Barbados were permitted to take oaths on the "Old Testament" rather than the Christian Bible, the first such permission in the Western Hemisphere (8 Adar I 5434, 14 February 1674)

Hillula of Bohemian-born (in Prague) German Rabbi Zacharias Frankel, pictured at far right. Rabbi Frankel was the founder of the school of "historical Judaism," which advocates freedom of research while upholding the authority of traditional Jewish belief and practice. This school of thought was the intellectual progenitor of Conservative Judaism. He received a university degree in Budapest in 1831 and was appointed the following year as rabbi in Litoměřice, a town some forty miles northwest of Prague, becoming the first college-educated rabbi in Bohemia. In 1836, he accepted a rabbinical post in Dresden, and Germany remained his home for the rest of his life. (8 Adar I 5635, 13 February 1875)

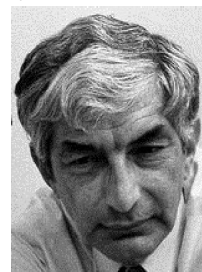
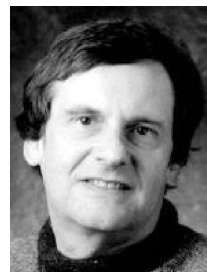


9 Adar I

Hillula of U.S. theoretical physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, pictured at right. Oppenheimer was a brilliant student from childhood; he completed third and fourth grades in one year. He entered Harvard College one year late because of illness, but then graduated *summa cum laude* in three years and obtained his PhD at the University of Göttingen under Max Born just two years later. He was part of the Manhattan Project that developed the United States' atomic bomb, but, reflecting his involvement in left-wing organizations from his early adulthood, he was kept under surveillance by the FBI. His security clearance was revoked in 1943, one day before it would have lapsed. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy awarded him the Enrico Fermi Award; it was presented to him a week after Kennedy's assassination by President Lyndon B. Johnson. (9 Adar I 5727, 18 February 1967, after sunset)

Hillula of U.S. Biblical scholar Alan F. Segal, pictured at near right (9 Adar I 5771, 13 February 2011)

Hillula of U.S. psychologist Herschel W. Leibowitz, pictured at middle right, one of the first scientists to explore how the mind can misinterpret what the eye sees at night (9 Adar I 5771, 13 February 2011)



10 Adar I

Hillula of U.S. actor Lee J. Cobb, born Leo Jacoby, pictured at far right (10 Adar I 5736, 11 February 1976)

11 Adar I

Hillula of German poet Heinrich Heine, pictured at right (11 Adar I 5616, 17 February 1856)

Hillula of Rebbe Abraham Bornstein of Sochachow, author of *Avnei Nezer* and *Eglei Tal*, *hevruta* of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk and husband of the latter's daughter Sara Tzina (11 Adar I 5670, 20 February 1910, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Dort, wo man Bücher verbrennt, verbrennt man auch am Ende Menschen.
Where they burn books, they will, in the end, also burn people.
—Heinrich Heine



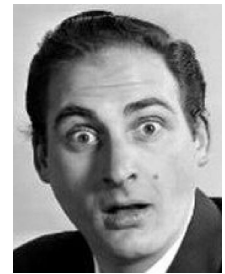
Hillula of Galician-born Israeli author Shmuel Yosef Agnon, pictured at right. Agnon, born Shmuel Yosef Halevi Czaczkes, was born, according to official records, on 26 July 1888 (18 Av 5648), but he always insisted that the date was nine days earlier, on Tisha b'Av. When twenty years old, he moved to Palestine, then, in 1913, to Germany, where he remained until 1924. During his residence in Germany, he worked with Martin Buber on an anthology of Hassidic tales. Hre also made the acquaintance of Salman Schocken, who became his patron, freeing Agnon from financial concerns. Agnon shared the 1966 Nobel prize for literature with Nelly Sachs. He was also awarded the Bialik Prize in 1934 and 1950 and the Israel Prize in 1954 and 1958. (11 Adar I 5730, 17 February 1970)



12 Adar I

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Tzanser of Brody (12 Adar I 5554, 12 February 1794)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. author and screenwriter Leo Rosten, pictured at near right. Rosten was born Arjeh Przewowjeski, in Łódź, now in Poland, but then within the Russian Empire. The family name was changed when they emigrated to the United States in 1911, when Leo was three years of age. He was married to anthropologist Margaret Mead's sister Priscilla Ann "Pam" Mead. (12 Adar I 5757, 19 February 1997)



Hillula of U.S. comedian Sid Caesar, pictured at far right (12 Adar I 5774, 12 February 2014)

13 Adar I

Hillula of German-born U.S. composer and conductor Bruno Walter, pictured at near right, born Bruno Schlesinger. He adopted the surname Walter in 1896, at age twenty, and officially changed it when he took Austrian citizenship in 1911. Walter was a protégé of Gustav Mahler. (13 Adar I 5722, 17 February 1962)

Courage is the capacity to confront what can be imagined.
—Leo Rosten

Comedy has to be based on truth. You take the truth and you put a little curlicue at the end.
—Sid Caesar



Hillula of U.S. economist Walt Whitman Rostow, pictured at far right (13 Adar I 5763, 15 February 2003)

14 Adar I

15 Adar I

16 Adar I

17 Adar I

Hillula of Israeli singer Ofra Haza, pictured at near right (17 Adar I 5760, 23 February 2000)

Hillula of U.S. physician and geneticist Judith P. Sulzberger, pictured at far right, sister of *New York Times* publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger (17 Adar I 5771, 21 February 2011)



18 Adar I

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Cal (Calvin Ross) Abrams, pictured at right. Abrams was signed to a contract by the Brooklyn Dodgers immediately out of high school in 1942 and assigned to the Dodgers' Class D farm team in Olean, New York. He played nineteen games that year, then, in January 1943, was inducted into the U.S. Army, serving for three years. Upon his discharge, he rejoined the Dodgers' organization. He made his Major League debut in 1949, but was almost immediately returned to the minor leagues. From 1950 to 1952, he played for the Dodgers and from 1952 to 1956 for four other Major League teams. (18 Adar I 5757, 25 February 1967)



19 Adar I

Hillula of Netherlands rationalist philosopher Baruch Spinoza, pictured at right. Spinoza, born Benedito de Espinosa, was the author of the *Ethics* (his *magnum opus*, published posthumously in 1677), in which he strongly opposed the body-mind dualism of René Descartes. He was placed under a *herem* (ban) at age twenty-three by the rabbis of Amsterdam for his ideas regarding the authenticity of the Hebrew Bible and the nature of the Divine. His books were also placed in the Catholic Church's Index of Forbidden Books. Because of the *herem*, he was refused burial in the Jewish cemetery; his remains are buried in the churchyard of the Christian Nieuwe Kerk in The Hague. Hegel, reflecting on Spinoza's *Ethics*, declared, "You are either a Spinozist or not a philosopher at all." Gilles Deleuze declared him "the prince of philosophers." Spinoza's ancestors, expelled from Spain in 1492, fled to Portugal; in 1498, almost forty years before the formal establishment of the Portuguese Inquisition, they were compelled to convert to Catholicism. Spinoza's grandfather, Isaac de Spinoza, moved the family to Nantes, France, about the end of the sixteenth century. By 1615, the situation there had become intolerable for Jews, and the family, following many other Portuguese conversos in the wake of the Decree of Tolerance issued by the Council of Utrecht, moved to Rotterdam. When Isaac passed from this life in 1627, Spinoza's father Miguel and uncle Manuel moved to Amsterdam (where Spinoza was born in 1632) and reasserted their Judaism. Spinoza's father died in 1654. When his sister Rebekah disputed his inheritance, he took her to court to establish his claim, won his case, and then renounced his claim in her favour. In 1656, Spinoza was placed under a *herem* by the Portuguese Jewish community in Amsterdam, ostensibly for his heretical views, including, *inter alia*, his denial of Mosaic authorship of the Torah, his denial of the immortality of the soul, his rejection of the idea of a providential G*d, and his assertion that the Law was neither literally given by G*d nor any longer binding upon Jews. A major (non-theological) factor in his excommunication was the fact that the Amsterdam Jewish community was largely composed of former *conversos* who had fled the Portuguese Inquisition within the previous century, with their children and grandchildren. This community was concerned to protect its reputation from any association with Spinoza lest his controversial views provide the basis for their own possible persecution or expulsion. Further, Spinoza was associated with the Remonstrants, a Christian group that rejected the Calvinism of the Dutch Reformed Church. A branch of the Remonstrants in America issued the Flushing Remonstrance, opposing Peter Stuyvesant's persecution of non-Calvinist Christians in New Amsterdam, in 1657. While this was after Spinoza's being placed under the *herem*, it was well anticipated. Spinoza declined to use philosophy as a means for making a living. He was a lens-grinder – Christiaan Huygens, among others, highly praised the quality of his lenses – and it seems likely that the lung illness that took his life was a result of silicosis due to his breathing the glass dust from his grinding. (19 Adar I 5437, 21 February 1677)

***If a triangle could speak,
it would say . . . that G*d
is eminently triangular.***
–Baruch Spinoza

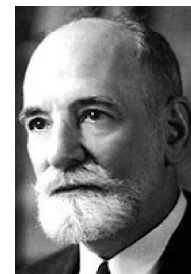
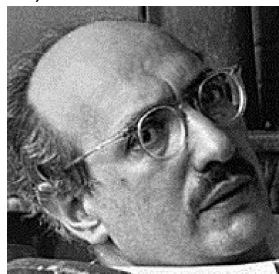


Hillula of Rabbi Shmuel Engel of Radomysl (19 Adar I 5695, 22 February 1935)

Hillula of Latvian-born U.S. abstract expressionist painter Mark Rothko, pictured at near right (19 Adar I 5730, 25 February 1970)

Hillula of Basque-born French jurist René Cassin, pictured at far right.

Cassin, a soldier in World War I, went on to found the Union Fédérale, a leftist, pacifist Veterans organization. As French delegate to the League of Nations from 1924 to 1938, Cassin pressed for progress on disarmament and in developing institutions to aid in the resolution of international conflicts. A founder of the French Federation of Disabled War Veterans, he served as the organizations' president from 1918 to 1945. In 1945, at the urging of Charles de Gaulle, he assumed the presidency of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. He was the principal author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948, for which work he received the 1968 Nobel Peace Prize. He was also a member (1959-1965) and president (1965-1968) of the European Court of Human Rights. The street in Strasbourg on which the court is located is Rue René Cassin. In 2003, the Basque Government created the René Cassin Award, "with the goal of publicly acknowledging and rewarding individuals or collectives that, through their personal or professional path, showed a strong commitment to the promotion and defense of Human Rights." The award is given annually on December 10, International Human Rights Day. (19 Adar I 5736, 20 February 1976)



***There will never be peace
on this planet so long as
human rights are being
violated in any part of the
world.***
–René Cassin

Hillula of U.S. author Laura Z. Hobson, née Zametkin. Hobson retained her birth surname as a middle name throughout her life and also kept her married name, although she was divorced in 1935. She included both names in the names of her sons – Michael, whom she adopted in 1937, and Christopher, to whom she gave birth in 1941 and whom she formally adopted (having hidden her pregnancy and given birth under a false name) in order to spare him the stigma (at that time) of illegitimate birth. (19 Adar I 5746, 28 February 1986)

20 Adar I

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, pictured at right (20 Adar I 5725, 22 February 1965)

The safeguards of liberty have been forged in controversies involving not very nice people.

—Felix Frankfurter



21 Adar I

Hillula of Jerusalem-born U.S. Rebbitzin Tehilla Lichtenstein (née Hirschensohn). When she was eleven years of age, her family moved to Hoboken, New Jersey, where her father accepted a position as rabbi of an Orthodox congregation. The wife of Reform Rabbi Morris Lichtenstein, she was the sister of Sephardic Rabbi David de Sola Pool's wife Tamar. She and her husband Morris were the founders of the Society of Jewish Science; after his passing in 1938, when their two sons declined the leadership of the Society, she became its leader, the first woman known to lead a Jewish congregation, although she was not ordained and never claimed a rabbinic title. (21 Adar I 5733, 23 February 1973)

*G*d's goodness is in you, but it cannot express itself unless you so will it; G*d's creative power is in you, but it cannot express itself unless you so will it; G*d's love and kindness and mercy are in you, but these cannot express themselves unless you so will it.*

—Tehilla Lichtenstein

Hillula of Hungarian-born British chemist Michael Polanyi. Polanyi, born Polányi Mihály (with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), made important theoretical contributions to physical chemistry, economics, and philosophy. His father, originally names Pollacsek, Magyarized the family name to Polányi after moving to Budapest from Slovakia. Polanyi's research in the physical sciences included work in the fields of chemical kinetics, x-ray diffraction, and adsorption of gases. He was a pioneer in the theory of fiber diffraction analysis and in the dislocation theory of plastic deformation of ductile metals and other materials. In 1926, he accepted a position as a chemistry professor at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin; in 1933 he moved to England, becoming first a chemistry professor and then a social sciences professor at the University of Manchester; his son and two of his pupils became Nobel laureates in Chemistry. In 1944, Polanyi was elected to the Royal Society. Polanyi was the second youngest of six children. His eldest sister, Laura Polanyi Striker, the first woman to receive a PhD from the University of Budapest, was the mother of ceramicist Eva Striker Zeisel. His elder brother was Canadian political economist Karl Polanyi. Polanyi's aunt, Vilma Pollacsek Seidler, was the mother of Ernő Seidler, founding member of the Communist Party of Hungary, and of Irma Seidler, an early lover of Hungarian Marxist philosopher Lukács György. (21 Adar I 5736, 22 February 1976)

22 Adar I

Hillula of German-born U.S. historian and social philosopher Eugen Rosenstock-Huessy. Born Eugen Friedrich Moritz Rosenstock into a non-observant Jewish family in Berlin, Rosenstock adopted Christianity in his late teens. In 1914, he married Margrit Hüßy; a decade later, they formally combined their surnames. When they emigrated to the United States after the rise of Hitler, they Anglicized the spelling to Rosenstock-Huessy. Rosenstock-Huessy was a close friend of Franz Rosenzweig's. Their correspondence is considered by scholars of religion and theology to be indispensable in the study of the modern encounter of Judaism with Christianity. In the United States, Rosenstock-Huessy taught at Columbia University and at Dartmouth College. Rosenstock-Huessy's wife, Margrit, died in 1959. In 1960, he married Freya von Moltke, a widow, whose husband, Count Helmuth James von Moltke, had opposed National Socialism and was executed by the Nazis. (22 Adar I 5733, 24 February 1973)

Hillula of Czech author Arnošt Lustig, pictured at right. Lustig was a survivor of Theresienstadt, Auschwitz, and Buchenwald. He escaped from a death transport on the way to Dachau when the engine was destroyed by an American fighter bomber; the Holocaust was the main theme of his novels. In 2008, Lustig received the Franz Kafka Prize (22 Adar I 5771, 26 February 2011)



23 Adar I

Hillula of Rabbi Jacob Perlow of Novominsk (23 Adar I 5662, 2 March 1902)

Hillula of Russian-born star of the U.S. Yiddish theater and comedic star of stage, screen, and television Mischa Auer, born Mikhail Semyonovich Unskovsky, pictured at right. (*Mischa* is the German spelling of *Misha*, a diminutive form of *Mikhail*.) He adopted the surname Auer as a tribute to his maternal grandfather, violinist Leopold Auer. He was nominated for the 1936 Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor for his role in *My Man Godfrey* (23 Adar I 5727, 5 March 1967)

24 Adar I

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. attorney, poet, and novelist Adolphe Danziger de Castro, born Abram Dancygier, first president of La Comunidad Sefardi de Los Angeles (24 Adar I 5719, 4 March 1959)



25 Adar I

Hillula of Gertrude Stein's long-time companion Alice B. Toklas, pictured at right (25 Adar I 5727, 7 March 1967)

Hillula of German-born U.S. nuclear physicist Hans Bethe. Born in Strasbourg (then in Germany, now in France), Bethe was the son of a Jewish mother and non-Jewish father. In addition to making important contributions to astrophysics, quantum electrodynamics, and solid-state physics, Bethe was awarded the 1967 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on the theory of stellar nucleosynthesis. For most of his career, Bethe taught at Cornell University. During World War II, he headed the Theoretical Division at the Los Alamos laboratory which developed the first atomic bombs. He later campaigned with Albert Einstein and the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists against nuclear testing and the nuclear arms race. He helped persuade the Kennedy and Nixon administrations to sign, respectively, the 1963 Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. (25 Adar I 5765, 6 March 2005)



You don't belong only to yourself. You have an obligation to the society which protected you when you were brought into the world, which taught you, which supported you and nurtured you. You have an obligation to repay it.
—Jacob K. Javits



26 Adar I

Hillula of Sarah Schenirer, founder, under the guidance of Rebbe Avraham Mordecai Alter of Ger and the Hafez Hayyim, of the Bais Ya'akov schools (26 Adar I 5695, 1 March 1935)

Hillula of U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits, pictured at right (26 Adar I 5746, 7 March 1986)

27 Adar I

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Shaul Natanson (27 Adar I 5635, 4 March 1875)

28 Adar I

Hillula of Suzi Landmann, childhood friend of this calendar's editor (28 Adar I 5733, 2 March 1973)

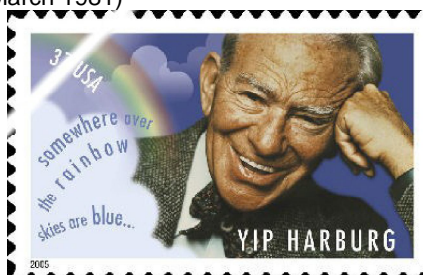
Hillula of Polish-born Daniel Abraham Yanofsky, Canada's first chess grandmaster, pictured at right (28 Adar I 5760, 5 March 2000)



29 Adar I

Hillula of U.S. writer Bernard Postal (29 Adar I 5741, 5 March 1981)

Hillula of U.S. lyricist E. Y. ("Yip") Harburg, born Isidore Hochberg, pictured on U.S. postage stamp at near right. Harburg wrote "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" He was the lyricist of *The Wizard of Oz* and of *Finian's Rainbow*. With his long-time collaborator Harold Arlen, he won an Oscar for "Over the Rainbow." He was black-listed during the McCarthy era. (29 Adar I 5741, 5 March 1981)



30 Adar I

In non-leap years, events of 30 Adar I are commemorated on 30 Shevat.

Hillula of U.S. popular singer Gogi Grant (born Myrtle Audrey Arinsberg), pictured at far right above, best known for "The Wayward Wind" (30 Adar I 5776, 10 March 2016)

ADAR II

In non-leap years, these events are commemorated on the corresponding dates in Adar.

1 Adar II

2 Adar II

Hillula of U.S. photographer Gail Rubin (2 Adar II 5738, 11 March 1978)

3 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Mordecai Yaffe, the *Levush*, author of *Levush Malkhut*, a ten-volume codification of Jewish law that particularly stressed the customs of the Jews of Eastern Europe (3 Adar II 5372, 7 March 1612)

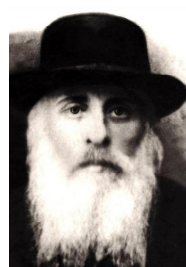
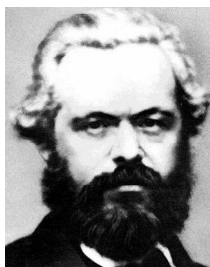
Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Meir of Medzibozh (3 Adar II 5605, 12 March 1845)

4 Adar II

5 Adar II

Hillula of German-born philosopher Karl Marx, pictured at near right; author, with Friedrich Engels, of *The Communist Manifesto*, foundation of communism as an intellectual discipline (5 Adar II 5643, 14 March 1883)

Hillula of Czech-born Hebrew-language poet, scholar, and essayist Jiří Langer, pictured at middle right, brother of physician and playwright František Langer (5 Adar II 5703, 12 March 1943)



6 Adar II

Hillula of U.S. Senator Howard Metzenbaum, pictured at far right above (6 Adar II 5768, 12 March 2008, after sunset)

Hillula of Argentine-born Shifra Lerer, pictured at near right, star of the U.S. Yiddish Theater (6 Adar II 5771, 12 March 2011)

Everyone must be both a giver and a receiver. One who is not both is like a barren tree. –Yitzhak Eisik Taub of Kalev



7 Adar II

Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Eisik Taub, the first Rebbe of Kalev (a small town in the northern great plains region of eastern Hungary known in Hungarian as Nagykálló). As a youth, Rebbe Yitzhak Eisik was discovered by Leib Sorahs, who brought him to Rebbe Shmelke of Nikolsburg. His primary teacher, however, became Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak, the Hozeh of Lublin. The first Hassidic rebbe to settle in Hungary, Rebbe Yitzhak Eisik is said to have recited the Pesah Haggadah in Hungarian rather than Hebrew. (7 Adar II 5581, 1821; leap year; unsure which Adar)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball pitcher Erskine Mayer. Born James Erskine Mayer, but known as Jacob Erskine Mayer, he had an eight-year Major League career as a right-handed pitcher with three teams, the Philadelphia Phillies, the Pittsburgh Pirates, and the Chicago White Sox. Mayer won twenty games in 1914 and in 1915, and he appeared in the 1915 World Series with the Phillies and the 1919 World Series with the Chicago White Sox, the year of the "Black Sox" scandal. Born in Atlanta, Mayer attended Georgia Tech as an engineering student. In 1910, after his junior year, he withdrew from Georgia Tech to pursue a baseball career. His elder brother Sam (Samuel Frankel Mayer) was an outfielder for the Washington Senators, although Sam's career lasted only from 4 September to 29 September 1915. (7 Adar II 5717, 10 March 1957)

Hillula of U.S. novelist Bernard Malamud, pictured at near right (7 Adar II 5746, 18 March 1986)



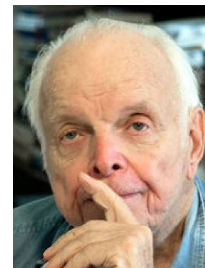
8 Adar II

Hillula of U.S. attorney and civil rights advocate Morris B. Abram, pictured at middle right, president of Brandeis University (8 Adar II 5760, 15 March 2000)

Hillula of U.S. novelist and television writer Howard Fast, pictured at far right. Fast was jailed for three months in 1950 for refusing to tell the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee the names of contributors (one of whom was Eleanor Roosevelt) to a fund for a home for orphans of American veterans of the Spanish Civil War. During his jail term, he wrote *Spartacus*, which he self-published, since he was blacklisted by the publishing industry. In 1958, Crown Publishers reissued *Spartacus*, and the film version was released in 1960, a milestone in the breaking of the Hollywood blacklist. (8 Adar II 5763, 12 March 2003)

9 Adar II

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. pianist and orchestra conductor Yakov Kreizberg (born Yakov Bychkov), pictured at near right. The younger brother of orchestral conductor Semyon Bychkov, he emigrated to the United States in 1976 at age seventeen and became a citizen in 1982. A protégé of Leonard Bernstein, he adopted his mother's birth surname in order to distinguish himself from his brother. Although he retained his U.S. citizenship, his career took him to Europe, to positions in Germany, England, the Netherlands, and, finally, Monaco from 1988 until his passing. (9 Adar II 5771, 15 March 2011)



Hillula of U.S. photographer Bob (Robert Mendel) Adelson, pictured at far right above, photographer of the Civil Rights Movement, whose photographs included a close-up picture of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivering his "I Have a Dream" speech and many other iconic civil rights moments and whose pictures were published in 2007 in his book *Mine Eyes Have Seen: Bearing Witness to the Struggle for Civil Rights* (9 Adar II 5776, 19 March 2016)

10 Adar II

Hillula of U.S. major league baseball player Harry Feldman. Feldman, a right-handed pitcher, played six seasons with the New York Giants. He was refused by the U.S. Army in 1942, as he had contracted tuberculosis when he was a child, and four of his six major league seasons (1942-1945) were during World War II. (10 Adar II 5722, 16 March 1962)

11 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Gershon ben Yitzhak Ashkenazi, disciple and son-in-law of Rabbi Menaḥem Mendel Krochmal of Nikolsburg (11 Adar II 5453, 19 March 1693)

Hillula of German historian Leopold Zunz, pictured at near right, founder of *Wissenschaft des Judentums* (11 Adar II 5646, 18 March 1886)

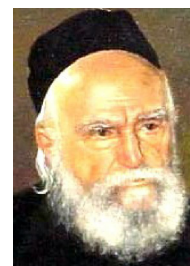
Hillula of Rabbi Chaim Touati, major commentator on Gersonides and translator of his works into French (11 Adar II 5763, 15 March 2003)



12 Adar II

Hillula of English jurist Sir George Jessel, pictured at far right, a judge of first instance in the rolls court, Master of Rolls, and member of the Court of Appeal, one of the most influential commercial law and equity judges of his time (12 Adar II 5643, 21 March 1883)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Halberstam of Bobov, pictured at near right (12 Adar II 5765, 23 March 2005)



13 Adar II

Hillula of Belarussian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Moshe Feinstein, pictured at middle right, author of *Igrot Moshe*, *Darash Moshe* and *Dibrot Moshe* (13 Adar II 5746, 24 March 1986)

Hillula of U.S. "ultra-modern" composer and pianist Vivian Fine, pictured at far right (13 Adar II 5760, 20 March 2000)

Hillula of U.S. Marxist scholar Herbert Aptheker, pictured at near right, protégé of W. E. B. Du Bois, blacklisted during the McCarthy era for his Communist Party (CPUSA) membership, executive director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (13 Adar II 5763, 17 March 2003)

Hillula of U.S. Ladino folk singer Judy Frankel, pictured at far right (13 Adar II 5768, 20 March 2008)



14 Adar II

15 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Kaidanover of Vilna and Frankfurt, author of *Kav ha'Yashar* (15 Adar II 5472, 23 March 1712)

Hillula of Rabbi Dov Berish Meisels of Warsaw (15 Adar II 5630, 18 March 1870)

16 Adar II

17 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Shimon Sofer of Krakow, the *Michtav Sofer*, pictured at right, second son of the *Hatam Sofer* (17 Adar II 5643; 26 March 1883)

18 Adar II

Hillula of Rebbe Hanoach Henich ha'Cohen of Alexander, disciple of Rebbes Simcha Bunam of Pshischa, Menahem Mendel of Kotzk, and Yitzhak Me'ir of Ger (18 Adar II 5630, 21 March 1870)

Hillula of Rebbe Nahum Mordecai Friedman of Chortkov (18 Adar II 5706, 21 March 1946)

19 Adar II

20 Adar II

Hillula of Finnish-born U.S. historian Max I. Dimont, pictured at right. As a teenager, he came to the United States in 1929. The steerage passenger list of the S.S. *Berengaria* lists his place of birth as Kovno, Lithuania, but he was actually born in Helsinki. He taught himself English by reading Shakespeare, the Bible, and American plays. He is best known for having written *Jews, G*d, and History*, cited by the *Los Angeles Times* as "unquestionably the best popular history of the Jews written in the English language." (20 Adar II 5752, 25 March 1992)

21 Adar II

Hillula of Hungarian Communist politician Biszku Béla (the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), pictured at near right, who served as Minister of the Interior from 1957 to 1961. He was charged and, on 13 May 2014, convicted by a Hungarian court of having committed war crimes during the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, the only high-ranking official of the post-1956 Hungarian government who was prosecuted because of his political role in the communist era. At the time of his passing, his conviction was under appeal. (21 Adar II 5776, 31 March 2016)

Hillula of Hungarian author Imre Kertész, pictured at far right, survivor of Auschwitz and Buchenwald; 2002 Nobel laureate in literature; translator of Friedrich Nietzsche, Sigmund Freud, Ludwig Wittgenstein and Elias Canetti into Hungarian; best known for his Holocaust novel trilogy, the semi-autobiographical *Fatelessness* (made into a motion picture of the same name, for which Kertész wrote the screenplay) and the subsequent *Fiasco* and *Kaddish for a Child Not Born* (21 Adar II 5776, 31 March 2016)

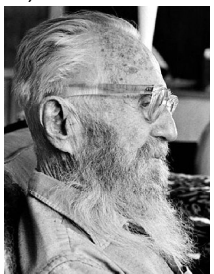
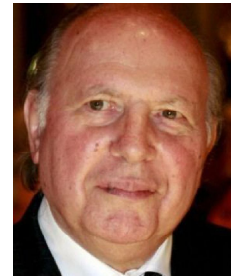
22 Adar II

Hillula of Luxembourgish-born U.S. photographer Edward Steichen, pictured at right. Steichen, born Édouard Jean Steichen, was brought to the United States by his parents when he was but an infant. They settled in Chicago and then, a few years later, moved to Milwaukee. Steichen was the most frequently featured photographer in Alfred Stieglitz' groundbreaking magazine *Camera Work* during its run from 1903 to 1917. After World War II, Steichen was Director of the Department of Photography at New York's Museum of Modern Art, a position he held until 1962. While there, he curated and assembled the exhibit *The Family of Man*, which was seen by nine million people. In 1963, Steichen was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Lyndon B. Johnson. (22 Adar II 5733, 25 March 1973)

It is an error common to many artists to strive merely to avoid mistakes, when all our efforts should be to create positive and important work. Better positive and important with mistakes and failures than perfect mediocrity. —Edward Steichen

Hillula of Canadian jurist Bora Laskin, pictured at near right, first Jewish Justice of the Canadian Supreme Court, named to the court in 1970 and elevated to the position of Chief Justice in 1973, only the third time in Canadian history when other than the senior Justice was elevated to Chief (22 Adar II 5744, 26 March 1984)

Hillula of U.S. dancer and choreographer Anna Sokolow, pictured at far right. She began her career in 1929 as a member of the Martha Graham company, becoming affiliated in the 1930s with the "radical dance" movement and developing her work *Anti-War Trilogy*. As a leading member of the Workers Dance League, she was instrumental in transforming the "agit-prop" style associated with early political dance by melding it with professional and artistic standards. Through the



1930s and 1940s, she performed and choreographed both solo and ensemble works whose subject matter included the exploitation of workers and the growing troubles of Jews in Germany. She also taught dance, developing what she called “method dancing.” In 1998, she was inducted into the National Museum of Dance’s C. V. Whitney Hall of Fame. (22 Adar II 5760, 29 March 2000)

Hillula of U.S. author Abraham Rothberg (22 Adar II 5771, 28 March 2011)

23 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Yaakov Yitzhak Rabinowitz I of Biala, author of *Divrei Bina*, great-grandson of Rebbe Ya’akov Yitzhak of Pschicha (23 Adar II 5665, 30 March 1905)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Dead Sea Scrolls scholar Rabbi Ben Zion Wacholder (23 Adar II 5771, 29 March 2011)

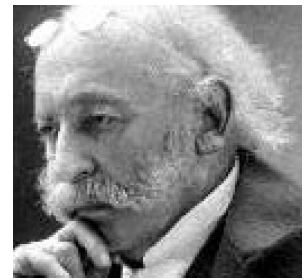
24 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Margolies, son of Rabbi Ya’akov Margolies and compiler of his *Sefer haGet* (24 Adar II 5285, 29 March 1525, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. Commodore Uriah P. Levy, pictured at near right, dismissed from the Navy – he was later re-instated – for refusing to inflict corporal punishment on sailors under his command (24 Adar II 5622, 26 March 1862)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. violinist Mischa Elman, pictured at far right above, student of Leopold Auer (24 Adar II 5727, 5 April 1967)

Hillula of U.S. film director Jules Dassin, pictured at near right, black-listed during the McCarthy era (24 Adar II 5768, 31 March 2008)

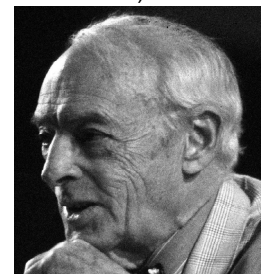


25 Adar II

Hillula of Moravian-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, pictured at far right. In 1846, Wise, then the rabbi of Radnitz, Bohemia (now Radnice, Czech Republic), emigrated to the United States, accepting a position as rabbi at Congregation Beth-El of Albany. He instituted numerous reforms in the synagogue service. Under Wise, Congregation Beth-El became the first Jewish congregation in the United States to introduce family pews in the synagogue. Wise’s other innovations included the ritual of confirmation, a mixed-gender choir, and counting women in the minyan. In 1847, Wise prepared a siddur, which he titled *Minhag America*, for his congregation. It was adopted by the Reform Movement’s Cleveland Conference of 1855 and quickly became the standard siddur for Reform congregations in the South and West. Wise by then was no longer in Albany; a fistfight between him and the congregation’s president in 1850 resulted in a split in the congregation and the formation of Congregation Anshe Emeth by Wise’s supporters. In 1854, he moved to Cincinnati as rabbi of the Lodge Street Synagogue, where he remained for the rest of his life. When the *Union Prayer Book* was published by the Central Conference of American Rabbis in 1894, Wise, who had been devoted to the idea of a union of Reform congregations since he first brought up the concept in 1848, voluntarily retired the *Minhag America* from his own congregation. Through Wise’s efforts, Hebrew Union College (HUC) was established in 1875 as the first Reform rabbinic seminary in the United States. When the banquet celebrating HUC’s first graduating class in 1883 was held, with much of the menu non-kosher, numerous rabbis left the Reform movement to develop the Conservative movement, following the teachings of Rabbi Zecharias Frankel’s Positive-Historical School. Differences between Wise and Rabbi David Einhorn resulted in a virtual schism of the Reform movement, with northeastern congregations generally following Einhorn while southern and western congregations followed Wise. (Einhorn’s son-in-law Kaufman Kohler, who became the leader of the Reform movement after the passing of both Einhorn and Wise, brought Einhorn’s views to prominence as the views of the movement.) Wise was married twice. His first wife, Theresa Bloch, was the sister of Edward H. Bloch, the founder of Bloch Publishing Company. They had ten children, eight of whom survived Rabbi Wise, including Iphigene Miriam Wise Ochs, who married Adolph Ochs. After Theresa Wise passed from this life in 1874, Wise married Selma Bondi; they had four children. (25 Adar II 5660, 26 March 1900)

Hillula of Moroccan-born Rabbi Yitzhak ben Masud Abuhatzeira, the Baba Haki, Chief Rabbi of Ramla, brother of the Baba Sali (25 Adar II 5730, 2 April 1970)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. author Saul Bellow, pictured at right. Born in Lachine, Québec (then an independent city, now a borough within Montréal), Bellow moved with his parents to Chicago at age nine. In 1941, after discovering upon attempting to enlist in the armed forces that he had immigrated to the United States illegally as a child, Bellow became a naturalized US citizen.



Bellow received the 1976 Nobel Prize in Literature. In 1977, the National Endowment for the Humanities selected Bellow for the Jefferson Lecture, the U.S. federal government's highest honor for achievement in the humanities. He was also the recipient of the 1948 Guggenheim Fellowship, the 1954, 1965, and 1971 National Book Awards for Fiction (the first writer to receive three National Book Awards), the 1976 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, the 1980 O. Henry Award, the 1986 St. Louis Literary Award from the Saint Louis University Library Associates, the 1988 National Medal of Arts, the 1989 PEN/Malamud Award, the 1989 Peggy V. Helmerich Distinguished Author Award, and the 1990 National Book Foundation's lifetime Medal for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters. (25 Adar II 5765, 5 April 2005)

26 Adar II

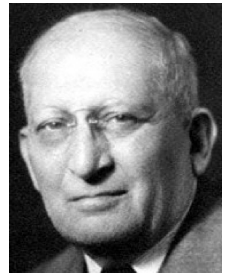
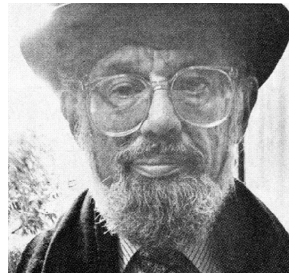
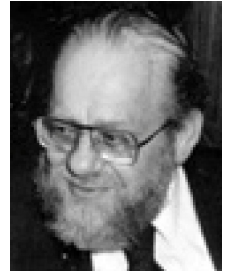
27 Adar II

Hillula of Portuguese-born Rabbi Isaac Aboab da Fonseca, rabbi of Pernambuco (Recife), Brazil, the first known rabbi in the Western Hemisphere (27 Adar II 5453, 4 April 1693)

Hillula of U.S.S.R. mathematician and economist Leonid Kantorovich. A recipient of the Stalin Prize in 1949, Kantorovich was the 1985 Nobel laureate in economics. (27 Adar II 5746, 7 April 1986)

Hillula of Israeli Modern Orthodox Rabbi Pinchas H. Peli, pictured at right, friend and disciple of Rabbi Joseph Baer Soloveitchik (27 Adar II 5749, 3 April 1989)

Hillula of U.S. "Beat" poet Allen Ginsberg, pictured at near right, who was mentored by William Carlos Williams and whose poem "Kaddish" was a tribute to his mother, Naomi Ginsberg, at whose funeral no kaddish was said due to the lack of a minyan (27 Adar II 5757, 5 April 1997)



28 Adar II

Hillula of U.S. educator Cyrus Adler, pictured at far right (28 Adar II 5700, 7 April 1940)

Hillula of U.S. pharmacologist William H. Prusoff, pictured at near right, developer of the first clinically useful antiviral medication (28 Adar II 5771, 3 April 2011)

Hillula of Rivka Haut, a founder of Women of the Wall, pictured at middle right (28 Adar II 5774, 30 March 2014)



29 Adar II

Hillula of Hayyah Sarah bat Nisan of Przemyśl, wife of Rabbi Moshe Teitelbaum of Ujhely (29 Adar II 5600, 3 April 1840)

Hillula of U.S. feminist writer Andrea Dworkin, pictured at far right above (29 Adar II 5765, 9 April 2005)

NISAN

1 Nisan

Traditional hillula of Nadav and Abihu, sons of Aaron the High Priest, when they brought "strange fire" to the Altar, as told in Leviticus 10:1-2 (1 Nisan 2451, 1309/1310 BCE)

Birth of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov, great-grandson of the Baal Shem Tov. Rebbe Nahman's chair, pictured at right, was hand-carved for him in 1808 by the *shochet* of Teplik. It was hidden during the Russian Revolution, smuggled out of Ukraine in pieces in 1936, and re-assembled in the Breslover synagogue in Me'ah She'arim. The chair was restored in 1959 and restored again in 1984. (1 Nisan 5532, 24 March 1772, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

*The most direct means for attaching ourselves to G*d in this material world is through music and song.*
—Nahman of Breslov

The lust for power is rooted not in strength but in weakness.
—Erich Fromm



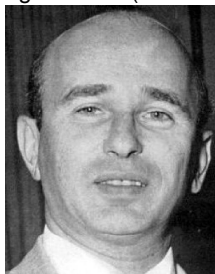
Hillula of German socialist journalist and philosopher Moses Hess, pictured at near right. A close associate of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, he was largely responsible for converting Engels to Communism. Hess is believed to have coined several Marxist "catch phrases," including, in particular, the designation of religion as the opiate of the people. Unlike Marx and Engels, however, he did not base all history on economics and the class struggle, but saw the struggle of races or nationalities as the prime factor of history. He was a precursor of Labor Zionism. (1 Nisan 5635, 6 April 1875)



Hillula of German-born U.S. psychiatrist Erich Fromm, pictured at far right above (1 Nisan 5740, 18 March 1980)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Rabbi Philip Birnbaum, pictured at near right (1 Nisan 5748, 19 March 1988)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. chess champion Sammy Reshevsky, born Szmul Rzeszewski, pictured at middle right, one of the inaugural list of international grandmasters named in 1950 by the Fédération Internationale des Échecs and the only player to have faced eleven of the first twelve recognized world chess champions (1 Nisan 5752, 4 April 1992)



Hillula of U.S. songwriter, singer, and pianist Laura Nyro (born Laura Nigro), pictured at far right above, niece of painter Theresa Bernstein. Nyro succumbed to ovarian cancer at age 49, as had her mother. (1 Nisan 5757, 8 April 1997)

Hillula of U.S. physician and geneticist Baruch S. Blumberg, pictured at right. Blumberg received his M.D. from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1951. In 1957, he received a PhD from Balliol College, Oxford. He served as Master of Balliol College from 1989 to 1994, the first American to hold the position. Blumberg's research in the 1950s and '60s revealed a surface antigen for hepatitis B in the blood of an Australian aborigine. He and his colleagues eventually developed a screening test for hepatitis B and a vaccine. He freely distributed his patent on the vaccine in order to promote its availability worldwide. His work on Hepatitis B earned him, with his colleague Daniel Carleton Gajdusek, the 1976 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. In 2001, Blumberg was named to the Library of Congress Scholars Council, a body of distinguished scholars that advises the Librarian of Congress. In 2005, he was elected president of the American Philosophical Society. (1 Nisan 5771, 5 April 2011)



Through silence a person expresses that ultimate degree of self-nullification which characterizes the most elevated aspect of one's soul, called yehida.
—Shalom Dov Ber of Lubavitch



2 Nisan

Hillula of Rebbe Shalom Dov Ber, the "Rebbe Rashab," the fifth Lubavitcher Rebbe, pictured at right (2 Nisan 5680, 21 March 1920)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Milton Steinberg, valedictorian of his class at De Witt Clinton High School in Brooklyn and *summa cum laude* graduate of City College of New York (2 Nisan 5710, 20 March 1950)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Rebbe Ya'akov Yosef Twersky, the Skverer Rebbe, founder of New Square, New York (2 Nisan 5728, 27 January 1978)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. physicist Alexei Alexeyevich Abrikosov. Abrikosov's mother and father were both physicians. Abrikosov received a PhD in 1951 and the degree of Doctor of Sciences (a higher level than the PhD) in 1955. He was inducted into the Soviet Academy of Sciences in 1987 and to the Russian Academy of Sciences in 1991. In two works in 1952 and 1957, Abrikosov explained how magnetic flux can penetrate type-2 superconductors. The accompanying arrangement of magnetic flux lines is called the "Abrikosov vortex lattice." In 1991, he came to the United States and joined the Argonne National Laboratory. Abrikosov, the 2003 Nobel laureate in Physics (sharing the award with Vitaly Ginzburg and Anthony James Leggett), was also the recipient of the 1966 Lenin Prize, the 1982 USSR State Prize, the 1989 Landau Prize, and the 1991 John Bardeen Award. He was a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Royal Academy of London, a fellow of the American Physical Society, and the (U.S.) National Academy of Sciences. 2 Nisan 5777, 29 March 2017.

3 Nisan

Ferdinand and Isabella signed the decree expelling the Jews from Spain (3 Nisan 5252, 31 March 1492, according to the Julian calendar then in use. The decree had been announced on 4 Iyar, 1 May, and it was made effective 9 Av, 2 August.)

Hillula of Viennese musicologist Victor Zuckerkandl (3 Nisan 5725, 5 April 1965)

Hillula of Azerbaijan-born (in Baku, then within the Russian Empire) U.S.S.R. physicist Lev Landau. Landau's accomplishments include the independent co-discovery of the density matrix method in quantum mechanics, the quantum mechanical theory of diamagnetism, the theory of superfluidity, the theory of second-order phase transitions, the Ginzburg-Landau theory of superconductivity, the theory of Fermi liquid, the explanation of Landau damping in plasma physics, the Landau pole in quantum electrodynamics, the two-component theory of neutrinos, and Landau's equations for S matrix singularities. Landau was a child prodigy; he learned differential and integral calculus by age thirteen and entered Baku State University at age fourteen, a year after his graduation from *gymnasium*. (His parents felt that he was too young, at age thirteen, to enter university.) In April 1930, at age twenty-two, after his studies at Baku and at Leningrad State University (from which he graduated in 1927) and after enrolling in post-graduate studies at the Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute (where he eventually received a doctorate in Physical and Mathematical Sciences in 1934), he went to Copenhagen to work at the Niels Bohr Institute for Theoretical Physics. He was there for only four weeks, then visiting Cambridge and Zurich and working with P. A. M. Dirac in Cambridge and Wolfgang Pauli in Zurich. Returning to Copenhagen for another four weeks in 1931, he always thereafter considered himself a student of Bohr's. Landau was the head of the Theoretical Division at the Institute for Physical Problems (Moscow) from 1937 until 1962. He was arrested on 27 April 1938 because he had compared the Stalinist dictatorship with that of Hitler, and was held for one year in the NKVD's notorious Lubyanka prison. Landau led a team of mathematicians supporting Soviet atomic and hydrogen bomb development. It was he who calculated the dynamics of the first Soviet thermonuclear bomb, including predicting the yield. For this work he received the Stalin Prize in 1949 and 1953 and was awarded the title "Hero of Socialist Labour" in 1954. He received the Max Planck Medal in 1960 and was the 1962 Nobel laureate in physics for his development of a mathematical theory of superfluidity. On 7 January 1962, he was severely injured in an automobile crash, putting him into a coma for two months, preventing him from personally accepting his Nobel Prize and ending his scientific creativity. Complications from those injuries would eventually take his life. (3 Nisan 5728, 1 April 1968)



Hillula of Polish-born (in Kamen, in the province of Posen, Poland, then a part of the German Empire) U.S. mechanical engineer and chess International Master Edward Lasker, pictured at right (3 Nisan 5741, 25 March 1981)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. actor Zvee Scooler (4 Nisan 5745, 25 March 1985)

Hillula of U.S. science fiction author Isaac Asimov, pictured at near right (3 Nisan 5752, 6 April 1992)

Hillula of U.S. Yiddish theater star Molly Picon, pictured at far right (3 Nisan 5752, 6 April 1992)

Violence is the last refuge of the incompetent.
—Isaac Asimov
Foundation



4 Nisan

Hillula of Rebbe Yohanan Twersky of Rachmistravka (4 Nisan 5655, 29 March 1895)

Hillula of U.S.-born Roman sculptor Moses Jacob Ezekiel, the first Jewish cadet at Virginia Military Institute and a highly decorated Confederate soldier. He was the recipient of the equivalent of knighthood from the rulers of Italy, Germany, and Sax-Meiningen. He is generally known by the honorific "Sir," technically incorrect (as the title "Sir" applies only to individuals knighted by the monarch of England), but a reasonable translation of the titles "Cavaliere" and "Ritter" which he held through his Italian and German honors, respectively. He was the first non-Italian recipient of the Michel-Beer Prix de Rome, for a bas-relief titled "Israel." Ezekiel never married, but he

It is never too late to begin a life or a book.
—Molly Picon

was the father of a daughter, Alice Johnson (whose mother was African-American) who married African-American surgeon Daniel Hale Williams (1856-1931, founder of Provident Hospital, Chicago, the first non-segregated hospital in the United States). (4 Nisan 5677, 27 March 1917)

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Aaron Taub of Zvolin, elder brother of Rebbe Israel Taub of Modzitz (4 Nisan 5678, 17 March 1918)

Hillula of U.S. mathematician Paul J. Cohen, recipient of the Fields Medal for his work on the "Continuum Hypothesis," an important advance in Set Theory (4 Nisan 5767, 23 March 2007)

Hillula of U.S. urban photographer Helen Levitt (4 Nisan 5769, 29 March 2009)

5 Nisan

Hillula of Rebbe Abraham Joshua Heschel of Apt, the *Ohev Yisrael*, disciple of Rebbe Elimelech of Lizensk and Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov. An ancestor and namesake of Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel (1907-1972), he passed his last years in Medzibozh, the birthplace and home of the Baal Shem Tov. (5 Nisan 5585, 24 March 1825)

Hillula of Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech Spira of Dinov, author of *Tzvi la'Tzaddik*. Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech was son of Rebbe David of Dinov and the grandson and namesake of Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech I of Dinov. When his father passed from this life, Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech's elder brother Naftali became the rebbe; when Rebbe Naftali returned his holy soul to its Maker a few years later, the Dinov hassidim followed Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech. His wife, Sarah Horowitz, was the great-granddaughter of Rebbe Naftali of Ropshitz. (5 Nisan 5684, 9 April 1924)

Hillula of U.S. newspaper publisher Adolph S. Ochs, pictured at near right (5 Nisan 5695, 8 April 1935)

Hillula of U.S. mathematician Norbert Wiener, pictured at middle right (5 Nisan 5724, 18 March 1964)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Freudian analyst Helene Deutsch, pictured at far right, the first psychiatrist to specialize in treating women, founder of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Institute (5 Nisan 5742, 29 March 1982)

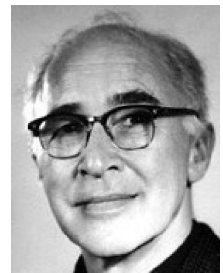
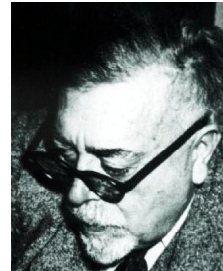
Hillula of Israeli Torah commentator Nehama Leibowitz, pictured at near right (5 Nisan 5757, 12 April 1997)

Hillula of U.S. biochemist George Wald, pictured at far right. Wald was a member of the first graduating class at Brooklyn Technical High School in 1922 and went on to receive a PhD in zoology from Columbia University in 1932. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1950 and in 1967 was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his discoveries in vision, particularly his work in retinal pigments. In 1966 he was awarded the Frederic Ives Medal by the Optical Society of America and in 1967 the Paul Karrer Gold Medal of the University of Zurich. Wald spoke out on many political and social issues. A vocal opponent of the Vietnam War and the nuclear arms race, Wald, in a talk at MIT in 1969, bemoaned that "Our government has become preoccupied with death, with the business of killing and being killed." In 1980, Wald served as part of Ramsey Clark's delegation to Iran during the Iran hostage crisis. With a few other Nobel laureates, he was invited in 1986 to fly to Moscow to advise Mikhail Gorbachev on various environmental questions. While there, he questioned Gorbachev about the arrest, detention, and exile to Gorki of Yelena Bonner and her husband, Andrei Sakharov, 1955 Nobel laureate in Peace. Wald reported that Gorbachev said he knew nothing about it, but Bonner and Sakharov were released shortly thereafter, in December 1986. (5 Nisan 5757, 12 April 1997)

Hillula of U.S. motion picture director Sidney Lumet, pictured at right, recipient, in 1985, of the Bill of Rights Award of the American Civil Liberties Union (5 Nisan 5771, 9 April 2011)

*The Ten Commandments begin with the words 'I am thine Eternal G*d.' It says 'thy G*d,' in the singular, not 'your G*d,' in the plural, because G*d speaks to each person individually, according to his or her personal power to comprehend and act.*

—Abraham Joshua Heschel of Apt



While the goal of all movies is to entertain, the kind of film in which I believe goes one step further. It compels the spectator to examine one facet or another of his own conscience. It stimulates thought and sets the mental juices flowing.

—Sidney Lumet



6 Nisan

Hillula of Rabbi Shmuel Yehudah Katzenellenbogen of Venice, father of "King for a Day" Saul Wahl. It is said that Lithuanian noble Mikolaj Krzysztof Radziwili, having gone to Rome to seek atonement for his sins, was told by Pope Gregory XIII to dismiss all his servants and live for several years as a penniless beggar. At the end of his period of penance, he found himself penniless in Padova, Italy, where he asked for help from Rabbi

Katzenellenbogen. The rabbi provided him with the means to return to his home, asking (a) that he treat the Jews of his territory well and (b) that he assist the rabbi's only son, Saul, who was studying in Poland. Radziwiłł found Saul in the yeshivah in Brest-Litovsk (now Brest, Belarus), allowed him to live in his castle, and provided him with all his needs. When Transylvanian-born Báthory István (Steven Bathory, in the Western style), the king of Poland, died, the Polish electors were divided between two candidates. The law provided that, in those circumstances, an outsider should be appointed "temporary king" until the dispute could be resolved. Prince Radziwiłł proposed Saul Katzenellenbogen, and he was named by acclamation. Estimates of the duration of Saul's reign range from one night to a few days, but he is said to have enacted numerous laws, including laws that improved conditions for Polish Jews. The name Wahl was then appended to his name; it derives from the German word *Wahl* meaning *election*. While this legend is "common knowledge" in Jewish circles, there is no historical evidence to confirm it, except that Radziwiłł is known to have made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, was attacked and robbed in Italy, leaving him without resources, and was aided in returning home by a Jewish merchant, believed to have been Rabbi Katzenellenbogen. (6 Nisan 5357, 25 March 1597)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Temerlis (6 Nisan 5428, 18 March 1668)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Abulafia of Izmir (6 Nisan 5504, 8 March 1744, according to the Julian calendar then in use, in Tiberias)

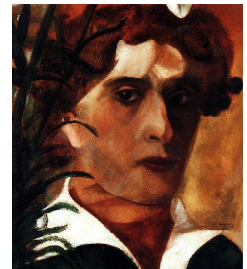
Hillula of Hungarian-born Rebbe Arele Roth (6 Nisan 5706, 7 April 1946)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. novelist and playwright Ferenc (Franz) Molnár, born Neumann Ferenc, pictured at near right. (In Hungarian, the family name precedes the individual name.) As a young man, he changed his name to the more Hungarian-sounding Molnár Ferenc. When he came to the United States, he Anglicized it to Franz Molnár. He was the husband of Hungarian-born U.S. actress Lily Darvas (6 Nisan 5712, 1 April 1952)

Hillula of Belarus-born French artist Marc Chagall, self-portrait at far right (6 Nisan 5745, 28 March 1985)

*One who is not unified within
can 'unify' all day and all night,
and they will only laugh at him
from Heaven. —Arele Roth*

*In our life there is
a single color, as on
an artist's palette,
which provides the
meaning of life and
art. It is the color
of love.
—Marc Chagall*



7 Nisan

Hillula of Yehoshua Heschel Horowitz, younger brother of Rebbes Shmelke of Nikolsburg and Pinhas of Frankfurt, who, at the age of fifteen, it is said, saw that he was needed in the Heavenly Academy and so prepared himself and peacefully returned his soul to its Maker (7 Nisan 5491, 13 April 1731)

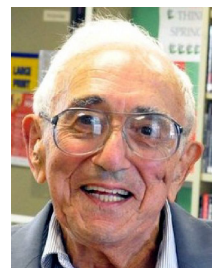
Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak of Drohobitz, father of Rebbe Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov (7 Nisan 5518, 15 April 1758)

Hillula of U.S. political activist Abbie Hoffman (7 Nisan 5749, 12 April 1989)

Hillula of U.S. labor lawyer and political activist I. Philip Sipser (7 Nisan 5761, 31 March 2001)

Hillula of Frederick Mayer, pictured at right. Born in Freiburg, Germany, Mayer fled Germany with his parents in 1938, when he was sixteen years old. In February 1945, he parachuted behind enemy lines and posed as a German soldier for more than two months in the Tyrol region of western Austria, gathering critical intelligence on Nazi troop movements and also secretly organizing hundreds of anti-Nazi resistance fighters in the region. Captured a few weeks before the end of the war, he was tortured, but he refused to give up the names and locations of his colleagues. With U.S. troops approaching, he persuaded his German captors to surrender. (7 Nisan 5776, 15 April 2016)

*If people were forced to eat
what they killed, there would be
no more wars. —Abbie Hoffman*



8 Nisan

Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai of Neshchiz, descendant of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague and Don Yitzhak Abravanel and disciple of Rebbe Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov (8 Nisan 5560, 22 March 1800, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. Renewal Rabbi Rachel Denburg Levine (8 Nisan 5769, 2 April 2009)

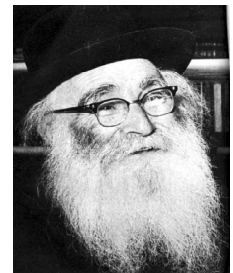
9 Nisan

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Yospa Han Norlingen of Frankfurt am Main (9 Nisan 5397, 3 April 1637)

Hillula of Rabbi Yaakov Zvi of Przemyśl (9 Nisan 5585, 28 March 1825)

Hillula of U.S. actress Sarah Bernhardt, born Henriette-Rosine Bernard, pictured at near right (9 Nisan 5683, 26 March 1923)

Hillula of Rabbi Aryeh Levine of Jerusalem, pictured at far right (9 Nisan 5729, 28 March 1969)



Hillula of Jennie Loitman Barron, first woman full-time Justice of the Massachusetts courts (9 Nisan 5729, 28 March 1969)

Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim Meir Yehiel Hager of Vizhnitz, pictured at near right (9 Nisan 5732, 24 March 1972)

Hillula of U.S. folk singer Phil (Philip David) Ochs, pictured at far right (9 Nisan 5736 (9 April 1976)

Hillula of Belarussian-born U.S. Rabbi Saul Lieberman. Rabbi Lieberman was born in Motal, a town about thirty kilometers west of Pinsk, in Belarus, which was then within the Russian Empire. In 1940, he accepted a position at Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, where he remained for over four decades. Although affiliated with the Conservative seminary, he maintained Orthodox practice all his life; it was because of his insistence that the synagogue at the seminary's Stein Hall maintained a *mehitzah*, separating men and women during prayer, even though virtually no Conservative synagogues did so. It is said that the late Lubavitcher Rebbe, Menahem Mendel Schneerson, when asked by a student whether he should stay at JTS, replied, "So long as Lieberman is there." Rabbi Lieberman received the 1957 Bialik Prize for Jewish thought, the 1971 Israel Prize for Jewish Studies, and the 1976 Harvey Prize of the Haifa Technion. He was an honorary member of the Academy of the Hebrew Language, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a fellow of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities. (9 Nisan 5743, 23 March 1983)

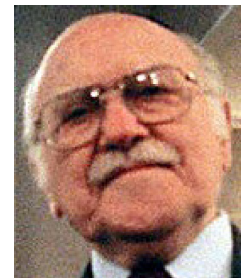


10 Nisan

Traditional Hillula of Miriam the Prophet, sister of Moses and Aaron (10 Nisan)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. motion picture actor Peter Lorre, born Löwenstein László, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style. (10 Nisan 5724, 23 March 1964)

Hillula of U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Herschel Schachter, pictured at right, the first Jewish chaplain to enter Buchenwald, on 11 April 1945, to tell the prisoners they were free and who remained at Buchenwald for several months, leading services and helping to resettle the prisoners (10 Nisan 5773, 21 March 2013)



11 Nisan

Hillula of Catalán Rabbi Moshe ben Nahman Girondi, Nahmanides, the *Ramban*, pictured at right. Known in Catalán as Bonastruc ça Porta, he was the cousin of Rabbeinu Yonah of Girona. Unwilling to earn a living from his rabbinic work – he was community rabbi of Girona and, later, Chief Rabbi of Catalonia – he was also a practicing physician. In 1267, when he was seventy-two years of age, he was forced by the forerunners of the Inquisition to flee Catalonia, and he made his way to the Land of Israel. (11 Nisan 5030, 4 April 1270, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

A person can have no true connection to the Creator without understanding that everything that occurs is a miracle. This is the basis of the entire Torah and all spiritual work. –Nahmanides



Hillula of Rabbi Isaiah Horowitz, the *Shelah*, author of *Shnei Luhot ha'Brit*. Horowitz studied under Meir Lublin and Joshua Falk. His wife, Hayyah Moul, was the daughter of Abraham Moul of Vienna, a wealthy and active philanthropist. Rabbi Horowitz's stress on finding the joy in every action and on turning the "evil inclination" to good influenced the development of Hassidism a century later. (11 Nisan 5390, 14 March 1630, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

The Dutch West India Company granted Michael Carodo the right to practice law in Brazil, the first Jew known to have been admitted to the practice of law anywhere in the world (11 Nisan 5405, 7 April 1645)

Birth of Rabbi Menahem Mendel Schneerson of Lubavitch, pictured at near right (11 Nisan 5662, 5 April 1902, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

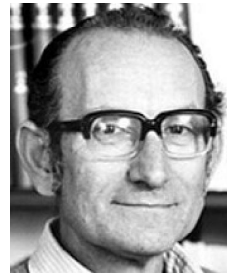
Clothes are a garment for the body; and the body is a garment for the soul. If your clothes are a good garment for your body, then your body will be a good garment for your soul. –Isaiah Horowitz



Hillula of German-born U.S. mathematician Amalie Emmy Noether, pictured at far right. She was characterized by Albert Einstein as "the most significant creative mathematical genius . . . produced since the higher education of women began" and by Norbert Wiener as "the greatest woman mathematician who has ever lived" (11 Nisan 5695, 14 April 1935)

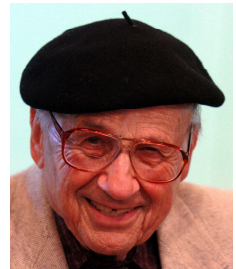
Hillula of Argentine-born British biochemist César Milstein, pictured at right. The major part of Milstein's research career was devoted to studying the structure of antibodies and the mechanism by which antibody diversity is generated. It was as part of this quest that in 1975 he, together with Georges Köhler (a postdoctoral fellow in his laboratory), developed the hybridoma technique for the production of monoclonal antibodies; it was for this discovery that they and Niels Kaj Jerne, whose theories underlay their work, were awarded the 1984 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. Milstein was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1975; was a fellow of Darwin College, Cambridge, from 1980 to 2002; received the Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize from Columbia University in 1980; won the Copley Medal in 1989; and was inducted into the Order of the Companions of Honour in 1995. In 1993 Argentina's Konex Foundation granted him the Diamond Konex Award, one of the most prestigious culture awards in Argentina, as the most important Argentine scientist of the decade. (11 Nisan 5762, 24 March 2002)

Science will fulfill its promises only when its benefits are equally shared by the really poor of the world.
—César Milstein



Hillula of Shalom Messas, chief rabbi of Morocco, pictured at near right (11 Nisan 5763, 13 April 2003)

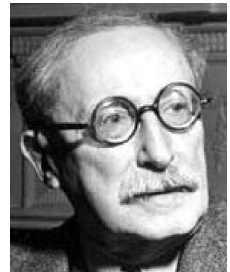
Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. physicist Walter Kohn, pictured at far right. As a teenager, Kohn escaped to England from Nazi-occupied Vienna as part of the *Kindertransport* efforts after *Kristallnacht*. After his arrival in England, he was sent to Canada in July 1940 and interned as an "enemy alien" at a camp near Sherbrooke, Québec. When he was eventually allowed to enrol at the University of Toronto, he was, still considered an "enemy alien," not permitted to enter the chemistry building. He eventually received a PhD in physics from Harvard University, and he and his colleague John Pople received the 1998 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for their contributions to the understanding of the electronic properties of materials. Kohn was an activist for solar power and against nuclear weapons. His wife, Mara, was the daughter of Russian-born U.S. photographer Roman Vishniac. Kohn was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, and the International Academy of Quantum Molecular Science and an honorary member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. (11 Nisan 5776, 19 April 2016)



12 Nisan

Hillula of Léon Blum, pictured at right, first Jewish Prime Minister (and first Socialist Prime Minister) of France. He served as Prime Minister 4 June 1936 to 22 June 1937 and 13 March 1938 to 10 April 1938. Refusing to leave after Germany occupied France in June 1940, Blum was sent to Buchenwald, then to Dachau, and, after his liberation and return to France, was again briefly Prime Minister in the transitional postwar coalition government, 16 December 1946 to 22 January 1947. Despite its short life, his 1936-37 government passed much important legislation, including the forty-hour workweek, paid holidays for workers, collective bargaining on wage claims, the nationalization of the arms industry, and a substantial extension of the rights of the Arab population of Algeria. (12 Nisan 5710, 30 March 1950)

La révolte contre l'injustice est aussi vieille que la conscience. The revolt against injustice is as old as consciousness.
—Léon Blum



Hillula of Italian chemist and author Primo Levi, survivor of Auschwitz, pictured at near right (12 Nisan 5747, 11 April 1987)

The aims of life are the best defense against death.
—Primo Levi



13 Nisan

Hillula of Spanish-born Rabbi Joseph Karo, pictured at far right, author of the *Shulhan Arukh*. He fled with his parents from Spain at the age of four after the expulsion in 1492 and, at the age of nine, from Portugal in 1497. He arrived in Eretz Yisrael about 1535 after stays in Adrianople, Salonika, and Constantinople. Karo was ordained as rabbi in Jacob Berab's attempt to reinstitute Talmudic *s'micha*, and he became the teacher of Rabbi Moshe Alsheikh, who passed from this world exactly eighteen years later, according to the Hebrew calendar. (13 Nisan 5335, 24 March 1575, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Alsheikh, student of Rabbi Joseph Karo (13 Nisan 5353, 5 April 1593, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

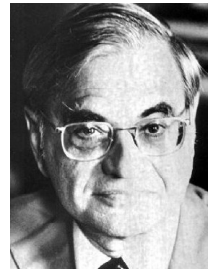
Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Shabbetai of Salonika, author of the earliest known rabbinic responsum directed to the Western Hemisphere (13 Nisan 5407, 8 April 1647, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Menaḥem Mendel, the Tzemaḥ Tzedek, of Lubavitch, pictured at near right (13 Nisan 5626, 17 March 1866, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzḥak Isaac of Selische (13 Nisan 5704, 6 April 1944)

Hillula of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, pictured at middle right (13 Nisan 5742, 6 April 1982)

Hillula of U.S. psychiatrist Alfred M. Freedman, pictured at far right, who led the American Psychiatric Association to reverse its 100-year-old policy and declare that homosexuality was not a mental disorder. In 1972, Dr. Freedman was approached by the Committee of Concerned Psychiatrists, who persuaded him to run as a petition candidate for the presidency of the psychiatric association. Much to his surprise, he won what is believed to have been the first contested election in the organization's history, by a margin of only three votes out of more than 9,000 cast. Immediately on taking office, he declared his support of a resolution, drafted by Dr. Robert L. Spitzer of Columbia University, to remove homosexuality from the list of mental disorders. On 15 December 1973, the board of trustees, many of them younger psychiatrists elected with Dr. Freedman, voted 13 to 0, with two abstentions, in favor of the resolution, which stated that "by itself, homosexuality does not meet the criteria for being a psychiatric disorder." (13 Nisan 5771, 17 April 2011)



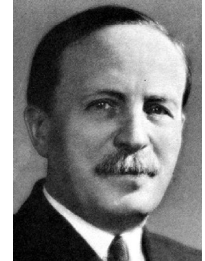
14 Nisan

Hillula of Rabbi Meir Aramah of Salonica (14 Nisan 5282, 11 April 1522, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Asher Isaiah Rubin of Ropshitz, son-in-law and successor of Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz (14 Nisan 5605, 21 April 1845)

Hillula of U.S. actress Theda Bara, born Theodosia Burr Goodman, pictured at near right (14 Nisan 5715, 7 April 1955)

Hillula of Romanian poet Paul Celan, pictured at far right. Celan was born Paul Antschel (spelled *Anceľ* in Romanian) in Cernăuți, Bukovina, then in the Kingdom of Romania, now known as Chernivtsi, Ukraine (known in Yiddish as Chernowitz). The initial letter of his adopted surname is pronounced in Romanian as the English *Ch*. *Celan* is thus an anagram of his original Romanian surname, *Anceľ*. He was born and raised in a German-speaking home, and he wrote in German, although he knew Romanian, Russian, French, and Yiddish. His parents were deported and eventually died in Nazi labor camps; Celan himself was interned for eighteen months before escaping to the Red Army. (14 Nisan 5730, 20 April 1970)



Hillula of U.S. composer Harold Arlen, born Hyman (some sources say Chaim) Arluck, pictured at right, whose twin brother died the day after they were born. At age twenty-three, combining his parents' names (his mother's birth name was Orlin), he took the name by which he is known, Harold Arlen. His works include *The Wizard of Oz*, *Let's Fall In Love*, *Kismet*, *My Blue Heaven*, *Gay Purr-ee*, and *A Star Is Born*. "Over the Rainbow," from *The Wizard of Oz*, earned Arlen and his collaborator, Yip Harburg, an Academy Award for best original song. It was also named the number one song of the twentieth century by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). He collaborated with Ted Koehler to write "Let's Fall in Love" and "Stormy Weather." With Johnny Mercer, he wrote "Blues in the Night," "That Old Black Magic," "Accentuate the Positive," and "One for My Baby (and One More for the Road)." (14 Nisan 5746, 23 April 1986)



Hillula of U.S. comedian Milton Berle, born Mendel Berlinger, pictured at right (14 Nisan 5762, 27 March 2002)

Hillula of Austro-Hungarian-born U.S. film-maker, screenwriter, and producer Billy Wilder (14 Nisan 5762, 27 March 2002)

***If opportunity
doesn't knock,
build a door.***
—Milton Berle



15 Nisan

Traditional Hillula of the Patriarch Isaac (15 Nisan)

Traditional Hillula of Judah, son of the Patriarch Jacob (15 Nisan)

Hillula of Rabbi Yonah Te'umim-Frankel (15 Nisan 5429, 16 April 1669)

Birth of Rabbi Elijah, the Vilna Gaon, pictured at right, a descendant, through his mother, of Rabbi Moshe Rivkas and, according to family tradition, of King David (15 Nisan 5480, 12 April 1720, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Arizona Jewish pioneer Clara Ferrin-Bloom, the first woman to graduate from the University of Arizona (15 Nisan 5733, 17 April 1973)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. operatic singer Ruth Leviash Rudinow (15 Nisan 5750, 10 April 1990)

If an angel were to show me all the mysteries of the Torah, it would give me little pleasure, because study is more important than knowledge. Only what we achieve through our own efforts is really dear to us.
—The Vilna Gaon



16 Nisan

Traditional Hillula of Levi, son of the Patriarch Jacob (16 Nisan)

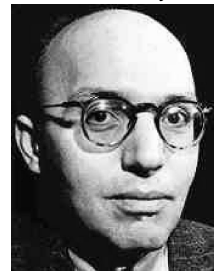
Hillula of British banker Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, first Baron Rothschild, pictured on Israel 500 shekel banknote at right, the first Jewish member of the British House of Lords who had not converted to Christianity (16 Nisan 5675, 31 March 1915)

Hillula of Viennese-born Swedish physician Robert Bárány. Barany was born Bárány Róbert (with the family name preceding the individual name, as is customary in Hungarian), the son of Hungarian parents living in Vienna. During World War I, he served in the Austrian army as a civilian physician. Captured by the Russian army, he was a prisoner of war when he was awarded the 1914 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. He was released in 1915, after negotiations led by Prince Carl of Sweden, and he received his Nobel Prize at the 1916 ceremony. In 1917, he accepted a teaching position at Uppsala University's Faculty of Medicine, a position which he held for the rest of his life. Barany's son, Ernst Bárány, also a physician, was a member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences, and his grandson, Anders Bárány, served as secretary of the Nobel Committee for Physics. (16 Nisan 5696, 8 April 1936)



I have never acknowledged the difference between serious music and light music. There is only good music and bad music.
—Kurt Weill

Hillula of German-born U.S. composer Kurt Weill, pictured at right. A frequent collaborator with Berthold Brecht, Weill is best known for *The Three Penny Opera*. He was twice married to opera singer Lotte Lenya. They met in 1924, married in 1926, were divorced in 1933, reconciled in 1935 after each had emigrated to the United States, and remarried in 1937, remaining married until Weill's passing. (16 Nisan 5710, 3 April 1950)

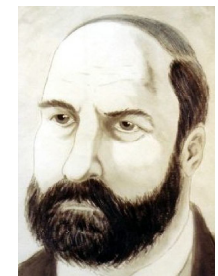


Hillula of U.S. labor leader Victor Gotbaum, pictured at near right (16 Nisan 5775, 5 April 2015)

17 Nisan

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Reuben Katz, author of *Yalkut Reuveni* (17 Nisan 5433, 3 April 1673)

Hillula of German-born U.S. architect Dankmar Adler, pictured at far right. At age ten, Adler was brought to the United States by his father. After serving in the Union Army during the Civil War, he established an architectural practice in Chicago in 1866, where he remained for the rest of his life. Adler was instrumental in rebuilding much of Chicago following the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, and he and his partner Louis Sullivan were Frank Lloyd Wright's mentors. (17 Nisan 5660, 16 April 1900)



Hillula of Russian-born U.S. journalist Raphael Abramovich (17 Nisan 5723, 11 April 1963)

Hillula of Hungarian-born Rose Feyer, née Engel, pictured at right, grandmother of the editor of this calendar (17 Nisan 5747, 16 April 1987)

Hillula of Italian-born U.S. physicist Emilio Segrè. Segrè enrolled at the Sapienza Università di Roma (one of the world's oldest universities, founded in 1303) as an engineering student, but, after meeting physicists Franco Rasetti and Enrico Fermi and attending the Volta Conference at Como in September 1927, where he attended presentations by Niels Bohr, Werner Heisenberg, Robert Millikan, Wolfgang Pauli, Max Planck, and Ernest Rutherford, he transferred from engineering to physics. In 1932, Segrè accepted an assistant professorship at Sapienza. Two years later, he met Elfriede Spiro, whose family had fled from Ostrowo, in West Prussia, to Breslau when that part of Prussia became part of Poland after World War I and thence to Italy after the Nazi Party came to power in 1933. They married in 1936. Rather than paying for a lavish wedding, they kept the expenses to an absolute minimum, donating the difference to a fund for the support of Jewish refugees from Germany. A professor at the University of Palermo, Segrè, with his wife and their son Claudio, fled to the United States after



Mussolini's decree banning Jews from teaching positions. It was Segrè who discovered the elements technetium and astatine, as well as the antiproton. It was for the latter that he was awarded the 1959 Nobel Prize in Physics. (17 Nisan 5749, 22 April 1989)
Hillula of U.S. labor leader Sol Chaikin, pictured at near right, president (1975-1986) of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (17 Nisan 5751, 1 April 1991)



18 Nisan

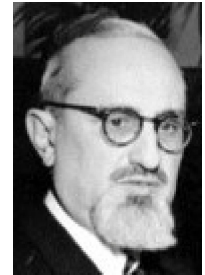
Liberation of Buchenwald (18 Nisan 5705, 11 April 1945)

Hillula of U.S. Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist Edna Ferber, pictured at far right (18 Nisan 5728, 16 April 1968)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Samuel Belkin (18 Nisan 5736, 18 April 1976)

Hillula of Russian-born (in Pruzhany, then in Russia, later in Poland, now in Belarus) U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Yosef Baer Soloveitchik, pictured at far right. Rabbi Soloveitchik was the great-grandson of Rabbi Yosef Dov Soloveitchik, the *Beit Halevi*, and the great-great-grandson of Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook's mentor Rabbi Naftali Zvi Yehudah Berlin, the *Netziv*. On his mother's side, he was descended from Rashi. He was the brother of Rabbi Aaron Soloveitchik, cousin of Rabbi Moshe Feinstein, and father-in-law of Rabbi Dr. Isadore Twersky, and he succeeded his father, Rabbi Moshe Soloveitchik (yes; they spelled their surnames differently), as Rosh Yeshiva of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary at Yeshiva University. He received his doctorate in 1932 from the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität in Berlin, having written his dissertation on the epistemology and metaphysics of German philosopher Hermann Cohen. He was a strong advocate of combining traditional Torah study and secular learning as well as positive involvement with the broader community. (18 Nisan 5753, 9 April 1993)

Living the past is a dull and lonely business; looking back strains the neck muscles, causes you to bump into people not going your way. —Edna Ferber



19 Nisan

Hillula of Polish Rabbi Yehoshua Falk Katz, student of Moshe Isserles and of Solomon Luria (19 Nisan 5374, 29 March 1614)

Hillula of Rebbe Aaron I of Karlin, disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz; father of Rebbe Asher I of Karlin-Stolin; and author of the Shabbat hymn *Y'h Ekhsuf* (19 Nisan 5532, 11 April 1772, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Shlomo Leib of Lentshno (19 Nisan 5603, 19 April 1843)

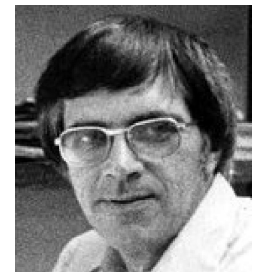
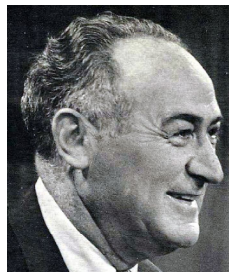
Hillula of Polish Yiddish/Hebrew writer Yitzhak Leibush Peretz (19 Nisan 5675, 3 April 1915)

Hillula of Rabbi Menahem Ziemba, the rabbi of the Warsaw Ghetto (19 Nisan 5703, 24 April 1943)

Hillula of U.S. bridge champion Charles H. Goren, pictured at near right (19 Nisan 5751, 3 April 1991)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Conservative Rabbi Arthur (born Avraham) Hertzberg, pictured at middle right (19 Nisan 5766, 17 April 2006)

Hillula of U.S. behavioral psychologist Nathan Azrin, pictured at far right. Mentored at Harvard by B. F. Skinner, Azrin and his colleague Teodoro Ayllon were the first to apply Skinner's methods of behavior modification to human patients. (19 Nisan 5773, 30 March 2013)



*Either G*d is Master of the Universe and I have not done enough to serve G*d or G*d is not fully Master of the Universe because I have not done enough to serve G*d.* —Aaron I of Karlin

20 Nisan

Hillula of Hai Gaon, son and successor of Sherira Gaon and son-in-law of Shmuel ben Hofni. In his Tanach commentaries, Hai Gaon cites such sources as the Qur'an and Hadith, Plato, Aristotle, Alfarabi, the grammarian al-Halil, the Septuagint, the Greek calendar and history, and the Persian language translation of *Kalilah wa-Dimnah*. He also consulted the Assyrian Christian Catholics in an exegetical difficulty over Psalms 141:5. He justified such actions by pointing out that scholars in earlier times did not hesitate to receive explanations from those of other faith traditions (20 Nisan 4798, 28 March 1038, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, pictured at right (20 Nisan 5641, 19 April 1881)

To be conscious that you are ignorant is a great step toward knowledge. —Benjamin Disraeli



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, pictured at near right (20 Nisan 5709, 19 April 1949)

Hillula of U.S. scholar Saul S. Friedman, founder of the Jewish Studies program at Youngstown State University (20 Nisan 5773, 31 March 2013)



21 Nisan

Hillula of German-born U.S. film and stage actress, writer, and director Judith Malina, pictured at right, founder and long-time director of The Living Theater (21 Nisan 5775, 10 April 2015)

22 Nisan

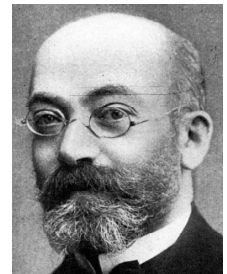
Hillula of Rabbi Yehuda Rosanes of Constantinople, student of Shmuel ha'Levi and Yosef di Trani II, son-in-law of Avraham Rosanes I, mentor of Yaakov Culi, chief rabbi of the Ottoman Empire, author of *Mishneh la'Melekh*, and staunch opponent of Sabbateanism (22 Nisan 5487, 13 April 1727)

Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Kalisch of Vorki, disciple of Rebbe David of Lelov, father of Rebbe Ya'akov David Kalisch of Amshinov and of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Vorki (22 Nisan 5608, 25 April 1848)

Solitude is good for the soul; indeed, it is good for everything. But the key to solitude is to be alone while still in the company of others. Those who are completely alone and silent cannot claim that they have conquered their appetite for speech. —Yitzhak of Vorki

Hillula of Rebbe Shmuel Dov Asher of Biskivitz (22 Nisan 5665, 27 April 1905)

Hillula of Polish-born physician Ludwik L. Zamenhof, pictured at right, creator of the international language Esperanto (22 Nisan 5677, 14 April 1917)



Hillula of German-Jewish philosopher Hermann Cohen, pictured at right.

The son of a cantor, Cohen had studied at the Jewish Theological Seminary of Breslau to become a rabbi, but he soon moved his focus to the study of philosophy. In 1873, at age thirty-one, he became a Privat-

*I cannot love G*d without devoting my whole heart as living for the sake of my fellow-men, without devoting my entire soul as responsive to all the spiritual trends in the world around me, without devoting all my force to this G*d in His correlation with man. —Hermann Cohen*

dozent at the University of Marburg; two years later, he was promoted to Professor extraordinarius (equivalent to associate professor) and the following year to Professor ordinarius (full professor), and he remained at Marburg until 1912. Cohen then moved to Berlin to teach at the Reform rabbinic seminary, the *Lehrhaus für die Wissenschaft des Judentums*. His students included Leo Baeck, Franz Rosenzweig, and Martin Buber, and his teachings also influenced Orthodox Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik. Cohen, followed by Rosenzweig, although not by Baeck and Buber, rejected Zionism as contrary to Judaism's universalistic messianic hope for humanity. (22 Nisan 5678, 4 April 1918)



I tried to sing the way a guitar sounds and the way a saxophone sounds, too. —Phoebe Snow

Hillula of Austrian writer and journalist Nathan Birnbaum, pictured at near right (22 Nisan 5697, 3 April 1937)



Hillula of U.S. folk/jazz/blues singer and songwriter Phoebe Snow, pictured at far right (22 Nisan 5771, 26 April 2011)

Hillula of English chemist Sir Harold Walter Kroto. Born Harold Walter Krotoschiner, he was commonly known as Harry Kroto. Kroto shared the 1996 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Robert Curl and Richard Smalley. (22 Nisan 5776, 30 April 2016)

23 Nisan

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe di Trani, grave pictured at right. The son of Rabbi Yosef di Trani, Rabbi Moshe was born in Salonika, Greece, and studied under his uncle Aaron in Adrianople, Turkey. At the age of sixteen, he went to Tz'fat and became a disciple of Rabbi Jacob Berab. From 1525 to 1535, he was the rabbi of Tz'fat, and he was one of the four who received rabbinic ordination from Rabbi Berab in 1538. From 1535 to the end of his life, he lived in Jerusalem. His writings include *Kiryat Sefer*, a commentary on Rambam's *Yad Hazaka*; *Ha'Mabit*, a collection of over 800 halakhic responsa; and *Beit El'him*, a discussion of the elements of prayer. (23 Nisan 5340, 8 April 1580, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid. He was named Baronet Goldsmid in 1841, the first Jewish baronet in Britain. He was also named Baron de Palmeira by Portugal in 1846 for services rendered in settling a monetary dispute between Portugal and Brazil, and he was a founder of University College in London (23 Nisan 5619, 27 April 1859)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Devora Bartnoff (23 Nisan 5757, 30 April 1997)

Hillula of Ruth Sulzberger Holmberg, publisher, for almost three decades, of *The Chattanooga Times*. Holmberg was the granddaughter of Adolph S. Ochs, who bought *The Chattanooga Times* in 1878 and *The New York Times* in 1896, and the second of four children of Iphigene Ochs and Arthur Hays Sulzberger, the publisher of *The New York Times* from 1935 to 1961. She served as publisher of *The Chattanooga Times* from 1964 to 1992 and as publisher emerita and chairwoman from 1992 to 1999, when the paper was merged with the *Chattanooga Free Press* to form the *Chattanooga Times Free Press*. Reflecting the respective viewpoints of the liberal Times and the conservative Free Press, the merged paper features two wholly separate editorial pages, one staunchly liberal and the other just as staunchly conservative. (23 Nisan 5777, 10 April 2017)

24 Nisan

Hillula of Rebbitzin Margala Shor Shapiro, daughter of Rabbi Shmuel Yitzhak Shor, wife of Rabbi Yaakov Shimshon Shapiro, mother of Rabbi Me'ir Shapiro (24 Nisan 5675, 8 April 1915)

25 Nisan

Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Tzanz, pictured at right. Born in Tarnograd, he became rabbi of Rudnik at age eighteen and a disciple of Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz soon after. In 1830, at age thirty-seven, he accepted the position of rabbi of Tzanz, and he remained there for the rest of his life. He was (according to Halberstam family documents) a descendant of the Maharal of Prague, of Rabbi Yosef I of Rome, and of King David himself, and his own descendants included Rebbe Yekutiel Yehudah Halberstam of Klausenberg. Rebbe Hayyim was the author of *Divrei Hayyim*. (25 Nisan 5636, 19 April 1876)



Anyone who so much as raises a finger without intent and purpose is not fully human.
—Hayyim of Tzanz

Hillula of French ballet choreographer René Blum, pictured at right. Blum became director of plays and operettas at Monte Carlo in 1924. In 1931, he was engaged by Prince Louis II of Monaco to found and establish the Monte Carlo Ballet. Returning to Paris, he was arrested at his home on 12 December 1941, one of the first Jews to be arrested in Paris by the French Police. He was held first in the Beaune-la-Rolande camp, then in the Drancy internment camp. On 23 September 1942 he was sent to Auschwitz, where he was slain. (25 Nisan 5703, 25 April 1943)



Hillula of Canadian Major League Baseball player Goody (Goodwin George) Rosen. Rosen was an outfielder for the Louisville Colonels of the International League under manager Burleigh Grimes. When Grimes became the manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1937, he persuaded the team to acquire Rosen's contract. Rosen played for the Dodgers from 1937 to 1939, when he was sent to the minor leagues. Recalled to the Dodgers in 1944, he was selected for the National League All-Star Team in 1945, the first Canadian-born player so honored. His last year in the Major Leagues was 1946. (25 Nisan 5754, 6 April 1994)

The idea of achieving security through national armament is . . . a disastrous illusion. —Albert Einstein

26 Nisan

Traditional hillula of Joshua ben Nun (26 Nisan)

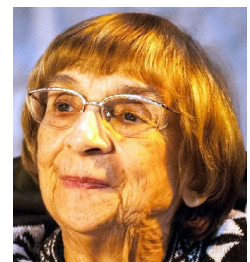
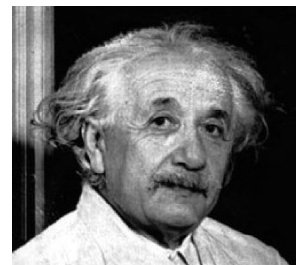
Hillula of German composer Giacomo Meyerbeer, born Jakob Liebmeyer Beer, pictured at near right (26 Nisan 5624, 2 May 1864)

Hillula of German-born U.S. physicist Albert Einstein, pictured at far right, developer of the Theory of Relativity and 1921 Nobel laureate in physics (26 Nisan 5715, 18 April 1955)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld, president of the American Jewish Congress, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and the Synagogue Council of America and leader of the Jewish Peace Fellowship (26 Nisan 5756, 15 April 1996)

Hillula of Hungarian-born Rebbe Moshe Teitelbaum, the Satmar Rebbe, pictured at near right, son of Rebbe Hayyim Zvi of Sziget, nephew of Rebbe Yoel Teitelbaum of Satmar, survivor of Auschwitz and Theresienstadt (26 Nisan 5766, 24 April 2006)

Hillula of German-born U.S. avant-garde composer Ursula Mamlok, pictured at far right. Mamlok was born Ursula Meyer in Berlin. When she was a young child, her father, Hans Meyer,



passed from this life and her mother remarried; she took the surname of her stepfather, Hans Lewy. Following *Kristallnacht* (she was a teenager), the family made their way to Guayaquil, Ecuador. With the aid of the U.S. consul in Guayaquil, she obtained a full scholarship to the Mannes School of Music. She came to New York in 1940, at age seventeen, Americanizing her surname to Lewis. She studied under George Szell and also under Ernst Krenek at Black Mountain College, near Asheville, North Carolina. She thus received an education in both classical and avant-garde musical techniques, and her compositions show both influences. (26 Nisan 5776, 4 May 2016)

27 Nisan

Hillula of Austro-Hungarian-born Chinese physician Jakob Rosenfeld. Rosenfeld was born in Lemberg (now Lviv, Ukraine). He studied medicine at Vienna University. After the *Anschluss*, Rosenfeld was sent to Dachau and then to Buchenwald. In 1939, he was released on condition that he leave the country within two weeks. Because China did not require visas for Jews fleeing Germany, he fled to Shanghai. He served, known as General Luo, as a field physician in the People's Liberation Army through the Sino-Japanese War and the Chinese Civil War. After World War II ended, he remained in China and participated in the People's Liberation Army's march on Beijing. In 1949, Rosenfeld returned to Europe to search for relatives. He was reunited with his sister and then, in 1950, having been rebuffed in an attempt to return to China, he joined his brother in Israel. China erected a statue in his honor, and a hospital in Junan County, Shandong, was named for him. In 2006, Chinese President Hu Jintao inaugurated a major exhibit in his honor at Beijing's National Museum of China. He is depicted in a 1993 bronze memorial at the entrance of *Unfallkrankenhaus* hospital in Graz, Austria. (27 Nisan 5712, 22 April 1952)



Hillula of Turkmenistan-born U.S. Bukharan folk musician Ilyas Malayev, pictured at right. Born in Mary, then in the Turkmen S.S.R., now in Turkmenistan, Malayev was raised in the Uzbek town of Katta-Kurgan. He became expert in the *tar* and the *tanbur* (lute-like instruments) as well as the violin, and he immersed himself in the *shashmaqam* genre of Central Asian music with its lyrics derived from Sufi poetry of Divine Love. He was named an "Honored Artist of the Uzbek SSR." Emigrating to the United States in 1994, after the breakup of the Soviet Union, he became a U.S. citizen in 2001. (27 Nisan 5768, 2 May 2008)



Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. psychologist Mira Rothenberg, pictured at right, a pioneer in the treatment of autistic and schizophrenic children and mother of Oscar-winning screenwriter (for *A Beautiful Mind*) Akiva Goldsman (27 Nisan 5775, 16 April 2015)

28 Nisan

Hillula of Rabbi Shabbetai Sheftel Horowitz II. The son of Rabbi Isaiah Horowitz (the *Shelah*) and publisher of his father's work *Sh'nei Luhot ha'Brit*, he studied under his father and under Rabbi Shlomo Ephraim Lunshitz. (28 Nisan 5420, 9 April 1660)

Hillula of Rabbi Yihya Tzalah of Yemen, founder of the Baladi tradition in Yemen. The Baladi Jews generally follow the legal rulings of Maimonides, as codified in the *Mishneh Torah*. Their liturgy was developed by Rabbi Tzalah (known as the *Maharitz*) in an attempt to end the conflict between the followers of Maimonides and those of Isaac Luria (the Ari). It generally follows the older Yemenite tradition, with some influence from the Ari. (28 Nisan 5565, 27 April 1805)

Birth of Rabbi Yehudah Aryeh Leib of Ger (28 Nisan 5607, 14 April 1847)

Hillula of German-born U.S. philosopher Felix Adler, pictured at near right. The son of German-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Samuel Adler, Felix Adler was the founder of the Ethical Culture movement. (28 Nisan 5693, 24 April 1933)



Hillula of U.S. lightweight boxing champion Benny Leonard, born Benjamin Leiner. (28 Nisan 5707, 18 April 1947)

Hillula of Alison Krause (pictured at far right), Sandra Scheuer, and Jeffrey Glenn Miller. Krause, Scheuer, and Miller, with William Knox Schroeder, were slain at Kent State University, Ohio, when National Guard troops opened fire on a group of unarmed students demonstrating against the Vietnam War. Nine other students were wounded. (28 Nisan 5730, 4 May 1970)

On the way to the highest goal, I must take my fellow-beings with me. –Felix Adler
Life and Destiny



29 Nisan

Hillula of Tomás Treviño de Sobremonte, burned at the stake by the Inquisition in Mexico City for secretly practicing Judaism while living as a "Converso." His mother was a "Conversa," and she and Tomás's elder brother were executed by the Inquisition in 1623, twelve years after Tomás, then nineteen years old, left for Mexico. In New Spain, Treviño became a successful merchant. In 1624, the Mexican Inquisition arrested him. He confessed to illicit relations with a number of women, and he admitted that his mother had taught him Jewish prayers and rituals as a child,

but he swore that all that was behind him. His property was confiscated, and he was fined and ordered to perform various religious penances. After a relatively brief imprisonment, the tribunal declared him rehabilitated and released him. Shortly thereafter, in 1629, Treviño married the pious daughter of an avowedly Jewish family who had never converted and who were living in Mexico in hopes that the Inquisition would be more lax there. For several years, they lived in Guadalajara, keeping as much of Jewish tradition as conditions allowed. Though he and his wife continued to attend Mass and took a number of other precautions to avoid arousing suspicions, they raised their children as Jews, circumcised their son, fasted religiously, and observed the dietary laws and other rituals and ceremonies. Over the next several years, Treviño emerged as the recognized leader of the more observant "orthodox" segment of Mexico's Jewish community. Eventually, Tomás Treviño de Sobremonte was burned at the stake in Mexico City, a victim of the Inquisition. (29 Nisan 5409, 11 April 1649)

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe of Kobrin, the first Rebbe of Kobrin, disciple of Rebbes Mordecai and Noah of Lechovitz (29 Nisan 5618, 1 April 1858, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Russian-born Hebrew poet Rachel Blaustein (29 Nisan 5691, 16 April 1931)

Hillula of U.S. poet, author, translator, and historian Emily Solis-Cohen (29 Nisan 5726, 19 April 1966)

Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai Shalom Yosef Friedman of Sadagora (29 Nisan 5739, 26 April 1979)

Hillula of Benjamin Ernest Linder, first U.S. citizen killed by the contras in Nicaragua (29 Nisan 5747, 28 April 1987)

***It is better to fast
from lying than to
fast from eating.***
—Moshe of Kobrin

30 Nisan

Hillula of Andalusian-born Cordoban Rabbi Yosef ben Me'ir ha'Levi ibn Migash, Rabbi Yosef was a disciple of Rabbi Yitzhak Alfasi, the "Rif." He led the academy in Lucena, Spain, where he taught Maimonides' father Rabbi Maimon. Maimonides cites him frequently as "my rabbi" and says of him, "The depth and scope of his wisdom astound all who study his words." (30 Nisan 4901, 9 April 1141, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Vital. Rabbi Vital, who was born in Tzfat, is often styled Hayyim Vital Calabrese, reflecting his family's origin in the Italian province of Calabria. He studied under Rabbi Moshe Alsheikh and was later drawn to the mystical teachings, studying under Rabbi Moshe Cordovero. Upon the latter's passing, Rabbi Vital attached himself to Rabbi Isaac Luria (the Holy Ari), soon becoming the latter's chief disciple and amanuensis and recording his master's teachings in *Etz Hayyim*, *P'ri Etz Hayyim*, and *Shmoneh She'arim*. It is said that Rabbi Vital was at first unable to comprehend the intricacies of his master's teachings. It happened, when they were both in Tiberias, that the Ari took him out on the Sea of Galilee in a small boat. At a certain spot, the Ari dipped a cup into the water and directed Rabbi Vital to drink, explaining that this particular spot held water from Miriam's well. From that time on, Rabbi Vital fully understood the Ari's teachings. (30 Nisan 5380, 23 April 1620, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Emden, grave marker pictured at right. The son of the *Hacham Zvi* (Rabbi Tzvi Hirsch ben Ya'akov Ashkenazi) and father of Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom (1765-1780) Meshullam Solomon, he was, like his father, a fierce antagonist of Sabbateanism, and he engaged in a decades-long controversy with Rabbi Jonathan Eibeschutz, whom he accused of being a secret Sabbatean. (30 Nisan 5536, 19 April 1776)

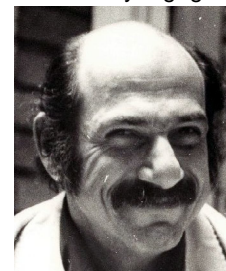
Hillula of German-born (in Breslau, now Wrocław, Poland) Swedish-American philosopher Ernst Cassirer, pictured at near right. He was a student of Hermann Cohen and an antagonist of Oswald Spengler and Martin Heidegger. Cassirer fled Germany in 1933, finding refuge in Sweden, after two years in England. He taught at Gothenburg University from 1935 to 1941, then, finding that Sweden had become unsafe for Jews, came to the United States. At his passing in 1945, he was a Swedish citizen. (30 Nisan 5705, 13 April 1945)

Hillula of Italian Rabbi Elio Toaff, pictured at far right above, chief rabbi of Rome for more than fifty years (30 Nisan 5775, 19 April 2015)

Hillula of Romanian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Joseph Hager, rabbi of the Wall Street Synagogue (30 Nisan 5741, 4 May 1981)

Hillula of U.S. actor Herschel Bernardi, pictured at near right. Bernardi began his acting career on the Yiddish stage in his infancy and later became an English-language star of both stage and screen. Blacklisted during the McCarthy era, he was a star of the 1976 film *The Front*, which dealt with the Hollywood blacklist. He was also the original voice of "Charlie the Tuna." (30 Nisan 5746, 9 May 1986)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. sculptor Louise Nevelson (born Leah Berliawsky), pictured at far right. She was born in Pereyaslav, a town in the Poltava Governate of the Russian Empire, now in the Kiev Oblast of central Ukraine. The town was renamed Pereyaslav-Khmelnytskyi in 1943 as the Soviet Union's way of



emphasizing the subordination of Ukraine to Russia by the 1654 Treaty of Pereyaslav and Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky's role in establishing that relationship. Pereyaslav was also the birth town of Sholem Aleichem. (30 Nisan 5748, 17 April 1988)

*According to metaphysics, thinking is circular.
But, when you square the circle, then you are
in the place of wisdom.* —Louise Nevelson

IYAR

1 Iyar

Traditional hillula of the Talmudic sage Abba Sha'ul, gravesite pictured at right. Abba Sha'ul, a younger contemporary of Rabbi Akiva's, was reported by the Babylonian Talmud (*Niddah* 61a) to have been very tall. It was he who abolished the tradition of "levirate marriage," the requirement that the surviving brother of a married man who died childless marry his widow to father children in the name of the deceased brother, ruling that there were no longer any who could fulfill the obligation without self-interest, that is, purely for the sake of giving children to the deceased brother, rather than out of desire for the widow. (1 Iyar)



Hillula of Spanish-born Rabbi Jacob Berab, born Jacob Marmaran. "Berab" was added to his name as an honorific. A disciple of Rabbi Yitzhak Aboab II, he lived in Spain until the expulsion of 1492. Then, after sojourns in Tlemçen (Algeria), Damascus, and Cairo, he became Chief Rabbi of Tz'fat, where he reinstituted the institution of *s'mikha*. (1 Iyar 5306, 3 April 1546, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Nassan Nata Shapira I (1 Iyar 5337, 18 April 1577, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Nassan Nata Shapira III (1 Iyar 5426, 6 May 1666)

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk, disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz. Rebbe Menahem Mendel accompanied Rebbe Schneur Zalman of Lyadi in approaching the Vilna Gaon to ask him to withdraw his ban on H̳assidism. The Vilna Gaon refused even to meet with them. Rebbe Menahem Mendel later accompanied Rebbe Avraham of Kalisk in leading a group of some three hundred H̳assidim to settle in Eretz Yisrael, founding the H̳assidic communities of Tz'fat and Tiberias. (1 Iyar 5548, 27 April 1788, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

*All my life I have struggled in vain to know what a person is. Now at last I know. A person is the language of G*d.*

—Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk

Hillula of Sarah Aguilar, née Dias Fernandes, mother of English writer Grace Aguilar (1 Iyar 5614, 29 April 1854)

Birth of Rabbi Shmuel Engel of Radomysl (1 Iyar 5618, 15 April 1858)

Hillula of David Stoliar, pictured at right. Stoliar was the sole survivor of the sinking, on 24 February 1942, of the Holocaust refugee ship *Struma*. The *Struma*, a converted cattle boat, carried about 800 Jewish refugees fleeing the Nazi Iron Guard regime in Romania, along with a ten-man Bulgarian crew. The ship's engines failed about ten miles out to sea, and a passing tug-boat captain agreed to make repairs in exchange for the passengers' wedding rings, their last remaining valuables. The engines failed again a few days later, and Turkey interned the vessel a few miles offshore for seventy-one days. Britain, which governed Palestine, refused to allow the refugees to proceed further without visas, and Turkey cut the ship loose in the Black Sea. A Soviet warship, under orders to destroy any neutral vessels in the Black Sea (in order to avoid allowing supplies to reach the Germans) fired a torpedo which blew the *Struma* apart. Stoliar was the only survivor. (1 Iyar 5774, 1 May 2014)



*When a poor person asks you for aid, do not use his faults as an excuse for not helping. If you do, then G*d will look for your offenses and will certainly find them. Remember that the poor person's transgressions have been atoned for by his poverty, while yours still remain with you.* —Shmelke of Nikolsburg

2 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Shmelke of Nikolsburg. Rebbe Shmelke was the brother of Rebbe Pinhas of Frankfort and of Yehoshua Heschel Horowitz. He was a disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz, and was the mentor of Ya'akov Yitzhak (the Seer) of Lublin, Menahem Mendel of Rimanov, Yisrael of Kozhnitz, Mordecai Benet, and Moshe Leib of Sassov. He was the ancestor of the Nikolsburg and Bostoner H̳assidic dynasties. (2 Iyar 5538, 29 April 1778)

Birth of Rebbe Shmuel of Lubavitch, the fourth Lubavitcher Rebbe (2 Iyar 5594, 29 April 1834, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Liberation of Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp (2 Iyar 5705, 15 April 1945)

Hillula of Paul Spiegel, president of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, pictured at near right (2 Iyar 5766, 30 April 2006)



3 Iyar

Hillula of Mordechai Anielewicz, pictured at far right, a leader of Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa, often translated into English as the "Jewish Fighting Organization," a World War II resistance movement in occupied Poland that was instrumental in engineering the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Anielewicz was posthumously awarded the Cross of Valour (1944) by the Polish government in exile and the Cross of Grunwald (1945) by the Polish People's Army. (3 Iyar 5703, 8 May 1943, at 18 Mila Street, in the Warsaw Ghetto)

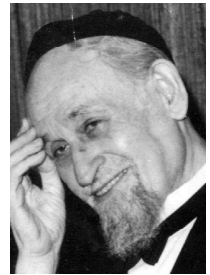
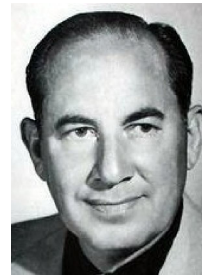
Hillula of Rabbi Joseph Perlow of Novominsk, who perished at Bergen-Belsen, the day after the camp was liberated (3 Iyar 5705, 16 April 1945)

Hillula of U.S. comedian and theatrical agent Milton (Gummo) Marx, pictured at near right, the only one of the five Marx Brothers who did not appear in their act (3 Iyar 5737, 21 April 1977)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Joseph Breuer, pictured at far right, grandson of Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch, founder of K'hal Adat Jeshurun (KAJ, often called simply "the Breuer Shul") in the Washington Heights neighborhood of New York (3 Iyar 5740, 19 April 1980)

Hillula of Carmen Weinstein, president of the Jewish Community Council of Cairo, Egypt, who presided over the restoration, in 2010, of the synagogue and yeshiva that had been led by Maimonides (3 Iyar 5773, 13 April 2013)

Hillula of U.S. economist Gary Becker. A student of Milton Friedman's, Becker was one of the first economists to branch into what were traditionally considered topics belonging to sociology, including racial discrimination, crime, family organization, and drug addiction. Becker was elected a Fellow of the American Statistical Association in 1965 and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1972. He was awarded the John Bates Clark Medal in 1967, the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1992, the National Medal of Science in 2000, and the United States Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2007. (3 Iyar 5774, 3 May 2014)



4 Iyar

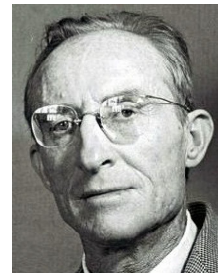
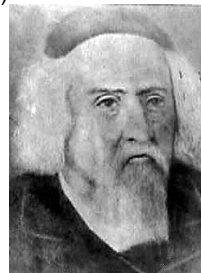
Hillula of Algerian-born Rabbi Jacob Sasportas. Born in Oran, Sasportas served as rabbi in Tlemcen and in several cities in Morocco. Forced to flee to the Netherlands in 1653, he was called back by Sultan Ahmad el Abbas of Morocco and sent as an envoy to the court of Spain to ask for aid against the rebels led by Mohammed al-Hajj ibn Abu Bakr al-Dila'i. (The rebellion succeeded, and Mohammed al-Dila'i became the sultan, only to be overthrown himself four years later.) After serving briefly as rabbi of the Portuguese community in London, he went to Frankfurt and then to Amsterdam, to Livorno, and, in 1680, back to Amsterdam permanently, where, in 1693, he was chosen to lead the Portuguese community. Sasportas was one of the most strenuous opponents of Shabbetai Zvi, writing anti-Sabbatean letters to Jewish communities throughout Europe, Africa, and West Asia. He was the author of *Toldot Ya'akov* (an index of Biblical passages found in the haggadah of the Jerusalem Talmud), *Ohel Ya'akov* (a collection of responsa edited by his son), and *Tzitzat Novel Zvi* (a collection of his anti-Sabbatean letters, also edited by his son). Only the first was published in his lifetime. (4 Iyar 5458, 15 April 1698)

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Dov Soloveitchik of Brisk, the *Beit haLevi*, pictured at near right, great-grandson of the Vilna's Gaon's chief disciple Hayyim of Volozhin and great-grandfather of Rabbis Joseph B. and Aaron Soloveitchik (4 Iyar 5652, 19 April 1892, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Galician-born Hebrew and Yiddish poet Uri Zvi Greenberg, pictured at far right (4 Iyar 5741, 8 May 1981)

Hillula of Rebbe Shmuel Eliyahu Taub, the Modzitzer Rebbe in Tel Aviv (4 Iyar 5744, 6 May 1984)

Hillula of German-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Walter S. Wurzburger, student of Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik (4 Iyar 5762, 16 April 2002)



5 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Ashkenazi, pictured at right, father of Rabbi Ya'akov Emden (5 Iyar 5478, 6 May 1718; some sources say 1 Iyar)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Me'ir Yehiel Shapiro of Moglienitza, grandson of Rebbe Yisrael (the Maggid) of Kozhnitz and grandson-in-law of Rebbe Elimelekh of Lizensk (5 Iyar 5609, 27 April 1849)

Hillula of Polish-born Rabbi Meir Auerbach, the first Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem (5 Iyar 5638, 8 May 1878)

Hillula of U.S. poet Louis Zukofsky (5 Iyar 5738, 12 May 1978)

Hillula of Romanian-born Rebbe Yisrael Shalom Yosef Friedman Ben-Shalom, the Pashkan Rebbe. Rebbe Yisrael Shalom Yosef was the last surviving great-great-great-grandson of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin. Both his parents were descended from the Rebbe of Rizhin; his mother's father was Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Bohush. Rebbe Yisrael Shalom Yosef survived the Holocaust in Bucharest, Romania. In 1944, he met his distant relative, Rebbe Hayyim Me'ir Hager of Vizhnitz (also a descendant of the Rizhiner Rebbe), and, perhaps more significantly, the Vizhnitzer Rebbe's youngest daughter, Zipporah. In 1946, after both had managed to smuggle themselves to Palestine, Rebbe Yisrael Shalom Yosef married Zipporah. Neither was able to have their parents present; rather than having a



full-fledged Hassidic wedding, they were married by a Yemenite rabbi who was on hand at the time. Unlike most Hassidic rebbes, Rebbe Yisrael Shalom Yosef was always a strong supporter of Israel. In June 1948, he and Zipporah joined with a group of Romanian and Bulgarian survivors of the Shoah to form a secular kibbutz, Reshafim, in the Beit She'an Valley. All religious observances on the kibbutz were held in their home. (5 Iyar 5777, 1 May 2017)

6 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Levi ben Gershon, Gersonides, the *Ralbag*, an Aristotelian philosopher whose *Sefer Milḥamot ha'Shem*, while following the plan of Maimonides' *Guide for the Perplexed*, adheres even more strictly to Aristotelian thought than does Maimonides (6 Iyar 5104, 20 April 1344, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Polish Rabbi Abraham Katzenellenbogen (6 Iyar 5397, 30 April 1637)

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe of Sambor (6 Iyar 5600, 9 May 1840)

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Meir Weiss of Spinka, a disciple of Rebbes Yitzhak Eisik of Zhidatshov and Hayyim of Tzanz (6 Iyar 5669, 27 April 1909)

Hillula of Russian-born (in Kovno, in the Russian Empire, now Kaunas, Lithuania) U.S. anarchist philosopher Emma Goldman, pictured at right, lifetime partner of Alexander Berkman (6 Iyar 5700, 14 May 1940)

Hillula of U.S. screenwriter, director, producer, playwright, and novelist Ben Hecht, pictured at near right, the first screenwriter to receive an Academy Award for Original Screenplay, in 1927, for *Underworld* (6 Iyar 5724, 18 April 1964)

Hillula of German-born Swedish poet and playwright Nelly (born Leonie) Sachs, pictured on German stamp at far right. Because of her frailty and ill health, Sachs was home schooled. She grew up as a very sheltered and introverted young woman and never married. She maintained an extensive correspondence with Selma Lagerlöf and Hilde Domin and, later, with Paul Celan. As Nazism grew in Germany, Sachs became more and more fearful, at one point even becoming mute. Her friendship with Lagerlöf saved her life; in 1940, shortly before Lagerlöf's death, Lagerlöf interceded with the Swedish royal family to arrange for Sachs and her mother (her father had passed some ten years earlier) to be admitted to Sweden, and they fled Germany on the last flight to Sweden. Her mental health remained always fragile, and she was confined for several years in a mental institution, even while continuing to write. In 1961, she was the inaugural winner of the Nelly Sachs Prize, given biennially to authors who have made outstanding literary contributions to the promotion of understanding between peoples. In 1966, she shared the Nobel Prize in Literature with Shmuel Yosef Agnon. (6 Iyar 5730, 12 May 1970)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Yiddish theater star Luba Kadison Buloff, pictured at right (6 Iyar 5766, 4 May 2006)

No one has yet realized the wealth of sympathy, the kindness and generosity hidden in the soul of a child. The effort of every true education should be to unlock that treasure. —Emma Goldman



Trying to determine what is going on in the world by reading newspapers is like trying to tell the time by watching the second hand of a clock. —Ben Hecht



How long have we forgotten how to listen! —Nelly Sachs



7 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Adribi of Salonika, disciple of Rabbi Yosef Taitatzak (7 Iyar 5340, 22 April 1580, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

8 Iyar

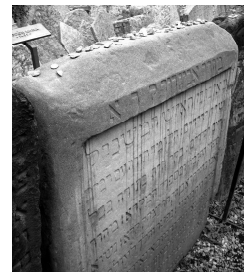
Hillula of Polish-born Arizona Jewish pioneer Anna Freudenthal-Solomon, pictured at near right (8 Iyar 5693, 4 May 1933)

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Mordecai Twersky of Trisk (8 Iyar 5703, 13 May 1943)

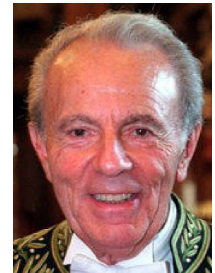
9 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Avigdor Kara of Prague, grave marker pictured at far right, composer of many *piyyutim*. It is said that King Wenceslas IV of Bohemia (ruled 1378-1419) frequently engaged Rabbi Kara in conversation on religious matters. (9 Iyar 5199, 24 April 1439, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim Friedlander of Liska (9 Iyar 5664, 24 April 1904)

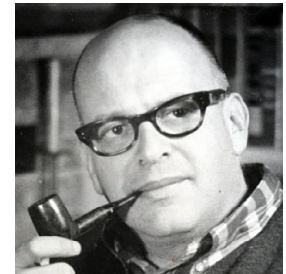


Hillula of U.S. poet and critic Karl Jay Shapiro, pictured at near right, recipient of the Pulitzer Prize in Poetry in 1945, Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress (position later retitled "Poet Laureate of the United States") in 1946-1947 (9 Iyar 5760, 14 May 2000)



Hillula of French surgeon and geneticist François Jacob, pictured at far right. He was the recipient of the 1962 Gran Prix Charles-Leopold Mayer of the Académie des Sciences; the 1965 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, jointly with André Lwoff and Jacques Monod; and the 1996 Lewis Thomas Prize for Writing about Science. In 1996, he was elected to the Académie française. During the German occupation, Jacob left France for Great Britain to join the war effort. He had completed only his second year of medical studies, but he joined the medical company of the French 2nd Armored Division. He was injured in a German air attack in 1944 and returned to now-liberated Paris. For his wartime service, he was awarded the Croix de la Libération, France's second-highest honor, after the Légion d'Honneur (which he also received). Unlike the Légion d'Honneur, the Croix de la Libération was awarded only for World War II actions. Jacob was also awarded the Croix de Guerre. (9 Iyar 5773, 19 April 2013)

Hillula of U.S. novelist and film and television writer Don Mankiewicz, pictured at right (9 Iyar 5775, 28 April 2015)



10 Iyar

Traditional hillula of Eli, the High Priest of the Books of Samuel (10 Iyar 2870, 890/891 BCE, according to *Megillat Ta'anit*) 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, 891 BCE Julian is 890 BCE Gregorian. Either is anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.

Hillula of Moroccan Rabbi Yitzhak ben Ya'akov Alfasi, the *Rif*, pictured at right. A student of Rabbis Nissim ben Ya'akov and Hananel ben Hushi'el, he relocated in 1088 to Lucena, Spain, at age seventy-five. He was the teacher of Rabbi Yehudah ha'Levi (author of the *Kuzari*) and of Rabbi Yosef ibn Migash, who was in turn a teacher of Rabbi Maimon, father and teacher of Maimonides. The *Rif* was the author of *Sefer ha'Halachot*. (10 Iyar 4863, 20 April 1103, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

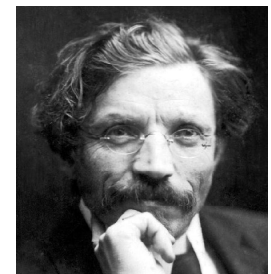


Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Isaac of Komarno (10 Iyar 5634, 27 April 1874)

Hillula of Rebbe David Twerski of Tolna. Rebbe David was the son of Mordecai of Chernobyl and his second wife, the daughter of David Leikes. He was the author of *Magen David* (10 Iyar 5642, 17 April 1882)

Hillula of Rabbi Hillel Lichtenstein of Kolomya (10 Iyar 5651, 18 May 1891)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Yiddish author Sholem Aleichem, pictured at right. He was born Sholem Ya'akov Naumovitch Rabinovitch in Pereyaslav, a town in the Poltava Governate of the Russian Empire, now in the Kiev Oblast of central Ukraine. The town was renamed Pereyaslav-Khmelnytskyi in 1943 as the Soviet Union's way of emphasizing the subordination of Ukraine to Russia by the 1654 Treaty of Pereyaslav and Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky's role in establishing that relationship. Sholem Aleichem had a mortal fear of the number 13. His manuscripts never have a page 13; he numbered the thirteenth pages of his manuscripts as 12a, and his gravestone carries the date of his death as "May 12a, 1916." (10 Iyar 5676, 13 May 1916)



Hillula of Belarussian-born U.S. violinist Zvi Zeitlin, pictured at right, the youngest scholarship recipient (at age eleven) of the Juilliard School of Music (10 Iyar 5772, 2 May 2012)

I read ten brilliant commentaries on 'Thou shalt not steal,' and I almost forgot that it also means simply, 'Thou shalt not steal.'
—Naftali of Ropshitz



11 Iyar

Hillula of Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz. A disciple of Rebbe Elimelekh of Lizensk and, after the latter's passing, of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Rimanov, Rebbe Naftali was thementn of Rebbe Hayyim of Sanz and the ancestor of the Hassidic dynasties of Ropshitz, Dzikov, Glogov, Melitz, Stitshin, and Strizov (11 Iyar 5587, 8 May 1827)

Hillula of Rebbe Yehudah Tzvi I of Stretin (11 Iyar 5604, 30 April 1844)

Hillula of Judah P. Benjamin, pictured at near right. Benjamin was the first Jewish member of the U.S. Senate and the first Jew proposed as a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1856, President Franklin Pierce offered to name Benjamin to the Supreme Court, but he declined the nomination. Later, he joined the Confederate States and became the Confederate Attorney General and Secretary of War (11 Iyar 5644, 6 May 1884)

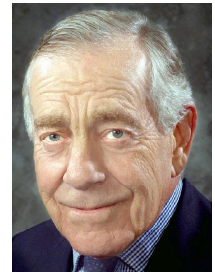


Hillula of German physician Magnus Hirschfeld, pictured at far right, one of the earliest advocates for the rights of sexual minorities. Some of his attitudes, advanced as they were for their time, are considered rather benighted today. He proposed that homosexuals be treated as disabled individuals, with the same rights as other disabled people, certainly an improvement over the criminalization of homosexuality that was part of the law in the Germany of his era. He also believed that homosexual men are by nature effeminate. Still, he was one of the first advocates for sexual minorities, striving for decades to repeal Paragraph 175 of the German law, the paragraph that criminalized homosexuality, even going so far as to "out" several closeted lawmakers. His Scientific-Humanitarian Committee gathered over 5000 signatures urging the repeal, including such luminaries as Albert Einstein, Hermann Hesse, Käthe Kollwitz, Thomas Mann, Heinrich Mann, Rainer Maria Rilke, August Bebel, Max Brod, Karl Kautsky, Stefan Zweig, Gerhart Hauptmann, Martin Buber, Richard von Krafft-Ebing and Eduard Bernstein. (11 Iyar 5695, 14 May 1935)

The woman who most needs to be liberated is the woman in every man, and the man who most needs to be liberated is the man in every woman.
—Magnus Hirschfeld

Hillula of Viennese-born Hungarian-Canadian economist Karl Polanyi. Polanyi was born Pollacsek Károly (with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), the son of Pollacsek Mihály, a railroad magnate, and Cecilia Wohl, the daughter of Lithuanian Rabbi Asher Leyzerovich Wohl. Karl and his brother Michael (originally Mihály) and their sister Laura (later Laura Polányi Striker, the mother of ceramicist Eva Striker Zeisel) changed their family name to Polányi, then dropped the acute accent when they came to the West. From 1940 to 1943, Polanyi taught at Bennington College; in 1947 he joined the faculty of Columbia University, remaining on the Columbia faculty until 1953. Because his wife, Ilona Duczynska, had been a member of the short-lived Communist government of Hungary under Kun Béla, Polanyi and Duczynska could not obtain immigrant visas to the United States. They settled in Pickering, Ontario, on the north shore of Lake Erie, and Polanyi commuted to Columbia. (11 Iyar 5724, 23 April 1964)

Hillula of British historian of Judaism and early Christianity Hyam Maccoby, pictured at near right (11 Iyar 5764, 2 May 2004)



Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. television journalist Morley Safer, pictured at far right, recipient of twelve Emmys (including a Lifetime Achievement Emmy), three Overseas Press Awards, three Peabody Awards, two Alfred I. duPont-Columbia University Awards, and the Paul White Award (11 Iyar 5776, 19 May 2016)

12 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Tzvi Hirsch ben Ya'akov Ashkenazi (the *Hacham Tzvi*), pictured at right, father of Rabbi Jacob Emden, great-grandfather (through his daughter Miriam) of Solomon Heschel (the first Chief Rabbi of the British Empire), fierce opponent of Sabbateanism (12 Iyar 5478, 2 May 1718, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of U.S. labor leader Sol Stettin (12 Iyar 5765, 21 May 2005)

13 Iyar

Hillula of Netherlands-born U.S. physician Daniel Levi Maduro Peixotto, son of Hazzan Moses Levi Maduro Peixotto of New York's Sephardic Congregation Shearith Yisrael, an active Jacksonian Democrat, husband of Rabbi Gershon Mendes Seixas' niece Rachel M. Seixas and grandfather of U.S. newspaper publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger (13 Iyar 5603, 13 May 1843)

Hillula of Masoud bar Ya'akov Abuhatzeira, father of the Baba Sali (13 Iyar 5668, 14 May 1908)

14 Iyar

Hillula of Talmudic sage Rabbi Me'ir *Baal ha'Nes*, pictured at right; disciple of Rabbi Akiva; husband of Rabbi Hananiah ben Teradyon's daughter Bruriah (one of the few women whose opinions are cited in the Talmud); said to be the son of a descendant of the Emperor Nero who had converted to Judaism (14 Iyar 3881, 19 April 121 CE, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



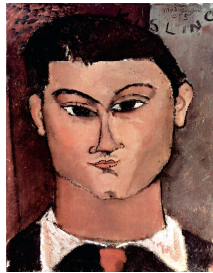
Hillula of Rebbe Yehudah Tzvi II of Stettin (14 Iyar 5667, 28 April 1907)

Liberation of Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp (14 Iyar 5705, 27 April 1945)

Hillula of Polish-born French painter Moïse Kisling, born Mojzesz Kisling, portrait by Amedeo Modigliani at near right (14 Iyar 5713, 29 April 1953)

Hillula of U.S. novelist Irwin Shaw, born Irwin Gilbert Shamforoff, pictured at middle right (14 Iyar 5744, 16 May 1984)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. thereminist and violinist Clara Rockmore, née Reisenberg, pictured at far right. She was the younger sister of pianist Nadia Reisenberg and a student of Leopold Auer (in violin) and Léon Theremin (in theremin). She entered the Imperial Conservatory of St. Petersburg at the age of five, and she remains the youngest student ever admitted to that august institution. Shortly before she was to make her American debut as a violinist, she developed an arthritic problem with her bow arm, and, having to give up the violin



and having met Léon Theremin, the inventor of the world's first electronic instrument, she took up the theremin. She made several suggestions (accepted by Theremin) for improving the instrument, and he proposed marriage to her, but she declined and married attorney Robert Rockmore, thereafter using his surname professionally. (14 Iyar 5758, 10 May 1998)

Hillula of Russian ballerina Maya Plisetskaya, pictured at right, *prima ballerina assoluta* of the Bolshoi Ballet and president of the Imperial Russian Ballet (14 Iyar 5775, 2 May 2015)

I think dogs are the most amazing creatures; they give unconditional love. For me they are the role model for being alive.

—Gilda Radner



15 Iyar

Hillula of Hannah, daughter of Rabbi Emanuel Weltfreind of Pabianice and Rozprza and first wife of Rebbe Moshe Yehiel Epstein of Ozarow, known as Zisse (Sweet) Hannah, who contracted a fatal case of typhus while caring for patients stricken with the disease (15 Iyar 5679, 15 May 1919)

Hillula of U.S. entertainer Gilda Radner, pictured at near right (15 Iyar 5749, 20 May 1989)

Hillula of Romanian-born Israeli-French artist Avigdor Arikha, self-portrait at middle right (15 Iyar 5770, 29 April 2010)



16 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Me'ir ben Gedaliah, the *Maharam* of Lublin (16 Iyar 5376, 3 May 1616)

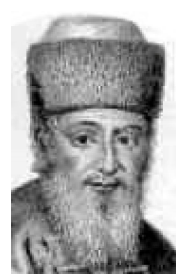
Hillula of Ukrainian-born Israeli poet Avraham Shlonsky, pictured at far right above, brother of composer/pianist Verdina Shlonsky and mezzo-soprano Nina Valery (16 Iyar 5733, 18 May 1973)

Hillula of U.S. poet Stanley J. Kunitz, pictured at near right below, recipient of the 1959 Pulitzer Prize for poetry, named in 1974 to a two-year term as Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress (title of position later changed to "Poet Laureate of the United States"), awarded the Bollingen Prize in poetry in 1987, appointed in 1987 to a two-year term as the official New York State Poet, recipient of the National Medal of the Arts in 1993 and the National Book Award in 1995, named in 2000, at age ninety-five, to a one-year term as Poet Laureate of the United States (16 Iyar 5766, 14 May 2006)

Be what you are. Give what is yours to give. Have Style. Dare.

—Stanley J. Kunitz

Hillula of U.S. children's book writer and illustrator Maurice Sendak, pictured at middle right (16 Iyar 5772, 8 May 2012)



17 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Yehézekel Landau of Prague, pictured at far right (17 Iyar 5553, 29 April 1793)

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Hayyim Ephraim of Sudilkov, grandson of the Baal Shem Tov, brother of Rebbe Baruch of Medzibozh, uncle of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov, student of Rebbes Dov Baer of Mezeritz and Ya'akov Yosef of Polnoy (17 Iyar 5560, 30 April 1800, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai of Rachmistrevka, grandson of Rebbe Mordecai of Chernobyl (17 Iyar 5681, 21 May 1921)

Hillula of Polish poet and aphorist Stanisław Jerzy Lec, pictured at near right (17 Iyar 5726, 7 May 1966)

In a war of ideas it is people who get killed.
—Stanisław Lec



Hillula of Russian-born U.S. scholar of the Dead Sea Scrolls Samuel Iwry, pictured at far right. Iwry was born in Bialystock, then under Russian rule, now within Poland. A direct descendant of the Baal Shem Tov, he escaped the Holocaust by fleeing to Lithuania and then to Kobe, Japan, and to Shanghai, where he was imprisoned and tortured by the Japanese authorities, coming to the United States in 1947. He received his PhD from Johns Hopkins University, studying under William Foxwell Albright. He and his mentor were the first scholars to identify and authenticate the Dead Sea Scrolls, their antiquity, and their significance. His doctoral dissertation was the first on the scrolls. (17 Iyar 5764, 8 May 2004)

Hillula of Polish-born Chinese journalist and author Israel Epstein. Epstein was one of the few foreign-born Chinese citizens of non-Chinese origin to become a member of the Communist Party of China. When Epstein was born, Poland was under Russian imperial hegemony. Before Epstein's birth, his father had been imprisoned for leading a labor uprising and his mother exiled to Siberia. When Epstein was an infant, his father was sent by his employer to Japan; Epstein's mother brought the baby to join him soon after, and they eventually found their way to China, settling in Tientsin (now known as Tianjin). Epstein entered journalism at age 15, writing for the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, an English-language newspaper based in Tientsin. He also covered the Japanese Invasion of China for the United Press and other Western news agencies. In the autumn of 1938, he joined the China Defense League, which had been established by Soong Ching-ling, Sun Yat-sen's widow, for the purpose of publicizing and enlisting international support for the Chinese cause. In 1941, he faked news about his own death as a decoy for the Japanese, who were trying to arrest him. The misinformation even found its way into a short item printed in the *New York Times*. In 1944, Epstein visited Britain, then emigrated to the United States. He worked for Allied Labor News and published his book *The Unfinished Revolution in China* in 1947. (His book was enthusiastically reviewed in *The New York Times* by Owen Lattimore.) In 1951, Communist defector Elizabeth Bentley accused him before the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of having been a member of the Soviet secret police for many years in China. Soong Ching-ling invited him to return to China to edit the magazine *China Reconstructs*, later renamed *China Today*. He remained editor-in-chief of *China Today* until his retirement at age 70, then became editor emeritus. He became a Chinese citizen in 1957 and a member of the Communist Party of China in 1964. In 1955, 1965, and 1976, Epstein visited Tibet; based on these three visits, he published in 1983 an apologium for the Chinese Anschluss of Tibet, titled *Tibet Transformed*. (17 Iyar 5765, 26 May 2005)

Hillula of Ruth Kepecs Feyer, pictured at right. Born Ruth Weinberger, she was adopted by her mother's second husband, Eugene Kepecs. She was the mother of this calendar's editor. (17 Iyar 5769, 11 May 2009)

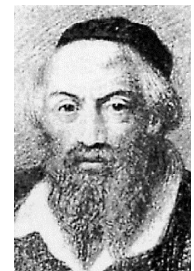


Hillula of U.S. biologist Gerald Maurice Edelman. Edelman shared the 1972 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for work with Rodney Robert Porter on the immune system. He also proposed that the way the components of the immune system evolve over the life of the individual is analogous to the way the components of the brain evolve in a lifetime. There is thus a continuity between his Nobel-winning work on the immune system and his later work in neuroscience and in philosophy of mind. In his later career, Edelman was noted for his theory of consciousness, documented in a trilogy of technical books and in several subsequent books written for a general audience, including *Bright Air, Brilliant Fire* (1992), *A Universe of Consciousness* (2001, with Giulio Tononi), *Wider than the Sky* (2004), and *Second Nature: Brain Science and Human Knowledge* (2007). (17 Iyar 5774, 17 May 2014)

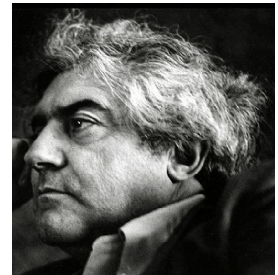
18 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Shim'on bar Yohai, pictured at near right, student of Rabbi Akiva and traditionally credited as being the author of the *Zohar* (18 Iyar)

Hillula of Polish Rabbi Moshe Isserles (the surname being a patronymic; his father, Yisrael, was known as Isser'l), pictured at far right; ancestor of composers Felix Mendelssohn and Giacomo Meyerbeer; author of the *Mapah*, a gloss on the *Shulhan Aruch* delineating the Ashkenazic practice where it differs from the Sephardic practice of the *Shulhan Aruch* (18 Iyar 5332, 1 May 1572, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. photo-journalist Cornell Capa, pictured at right. Born Friedmann Kornél, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, he was the younger brother of photo-journalist Robert Capa. (18 Iyar 5768, 23 May 2008)



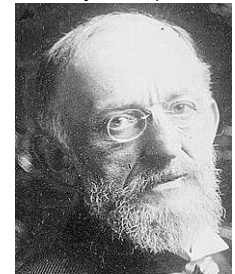
Hillula of German-born Holocaust survivor and human rights advocate Hedy Epstein, born Hedwig Wachenheimer. Epstein escaped from Germany to England in 1939 on a *Kindertransport*. Raised by foster parents, she dropped out of school at age sixteen to work in a munitions factory. She returned to Germany in 1945 as a translator and researcher for the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal and immigrated to the United States in 1948. She worked all her life on behalf of refugees and was the Executive Director of Freedom of Resistance, a fair-housing organization. A founder of the Palestine Solidarity Committee's Saint Louis branch, she went to the West Bank several times with the International Solidarity Movement. On 18 August 2014, three days after her 90th birthday, she was arrested for demonstrating against the calling out of the National Guard in response to the killing of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri. (18 Iyar 5776, 26 May 2016)

19 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Meir ben Baruch, the *Maharam* of Rothenberg. The Maharam was a major contributor to the *Tosafot*. In 1286, he was imprisoned by order of King Rudolph I of Germany, the first Habsburg king of Germany and founder of the Habsburg dynasty. His followers raised 20,000 marks to pay his ransom, but he ordered them not to pay it, fearing that payment of his ransom would put all other German rabbis at risk of imprisonment for ransom. He remained in prison for the rest of his life. (19 Iyar 5053, 27 April 1293, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Rimanov, disciple of Rabbi Elimelech of Lizensk (19 Iyar 5575, 29 May 1815)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Rabbi Alexander Kohut, pictured at near right, a founder (with Sabato Morais) of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, father of George Alexander Kohut (who, in 1915, established the Alexander Kohut Memorial Collection of Judaica at Yale University) and husband of social worker, educator, and philanthropist Rebecca Kohut (19 Iyar 5654, 25 May 1894)



Hillula of Bavarian-born Oscar Solomon Strauss, pictured at right. As Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Theodore Roosevelt, he was the first Jewish U.S. Cabinet member. (19 Iyar 5686, 3 May 1926)

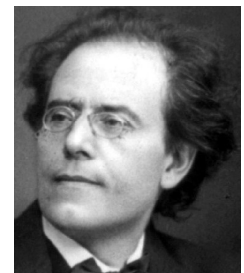
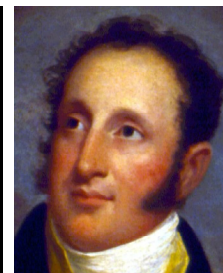
20 Iyar

Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai of Chernobyl, son and successor of Rebbe Naḥum of Chernobyl and son-in-law of Rebbe Aaron I of Karlin (20 Iyar 5597, 13 May 1837, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. playwright, diplomat, and journalist Mordecai Manuel Noah, pictured at near right (20 Iyar 5611, 22 May 1851)

Hillula of Austrian composer Gustav Mahler, pictured at far right (20 Iyar 5671, 18 May 1911)

*What is the world? The world is G*d, wrapped in robes of G*d. And we are G*d wrapped in robes of G*d, whose task it is to unwrap the robes and discover that we and all the world are G*d.*
—Mordecai of Chernobyl



Hillula of U.S. archaeologist Hetty Goldman, pictured at near right, the first woman to join the faculty of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton (20 Iyar 5732, 4 May 1972)

Hillula of Romanian-born U.S. writer Maurice Samuel, who was briefly married to Swiss-born U.S. educator Marie Syrkin. They eloped when he was twenty-two and she eighteen, but her father had the marriage annulled on the grounds that she was too young. (20 Iyar 5732, 4 May 1972)

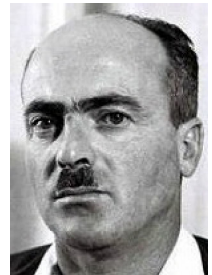
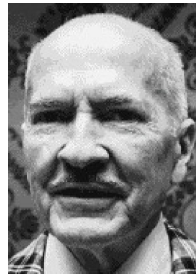
Hillula of U.S. entertainer George Jessel, pictured at far right, who starred in the original stage production of *The Jazz Singer*, but who was dismissed by Warner Brothers from the film production and replaced by Al Jolson (20 Iyar 5741, 24 May 1981)



21 Iyar

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Yiddish folk singer Anna Shomer Rothenberg (21 Iyar 5720, 18 May 1960)

Hillula of U.S. science-fiction author Robert Heinlein, pictured at near right (21 Iyar 5748, 8 May 1988)
 Hillula of U.S. entertainer Sammy Davis, Jr., pictured at middle right (21 Iyar 5750, 16 May 1990)
 Hillula of Bukovina-born Israeli labor leader Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, pictured at far right, who first opened the Histadrut to Arab workers (21 Iyar 5766, 19 May 2006)
 Hillula of U.S. labor lawyer Morris P. Glushien, general counsel of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union for twenty-five years (21 Iyar 5766, 19 May 2006)

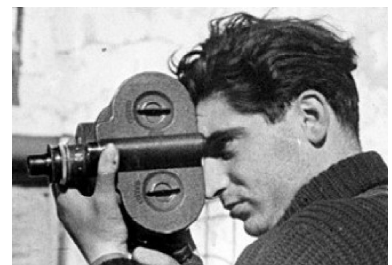


22 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Kalman Vermaisa of Lvov (22 Iyar 5320, 18 May 1560, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources say 2 Iyar)
 Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai Friedman of Husyatín, youngest son of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin (22 Iyar 5654, 28 May 1894)
 Hillula of Rabbi Shlomo Eliezer Alfandri of Istanbul, author of *Saba Kadisha*, regarded by Rabbi Eliezer of Munkacs as the *gadol hador*, the outstanding rabbi of the generation (22 Iyar 5690, 20 May 1930)
 Hillula of Prussian-born (in Strelno, now Strzelno, Poland) U.S. physicist Albert A. Michelson. Michelson was brought to the United States by his parents when he was two years old. The family lived in mining towns in California and Nevada; he moved in with his aunt Henriette Michelson Levy in San Francisco, where he attended high school. (Henriette Levy's daughter, Michelson's cousin, was the author Harriet Lane Levy, a close friend of Gertrude Stein and Alice B. Toklas.) Michelson is known for his work on the measurement of the speed of light and especially for the 1887 Michelson-Morley experiment, which provided the first strong evidence against the then-prevalent ether theory and initiated a line of research that eventually led to Albert Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity. In 1911, Michelson received the Nobel Prize in Physics, the first American to receive a Nobel prize in the sciences. He also won the Copley Medal in 1907, the Henry Draper Medal in 1916, and the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1923. A crater on the Moon is named for him. (22 Iyar 5691, 9 May 1931)

Anyone who considers protocol unimportant has never dealt with a cat.
—Robert Heinlein

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. photo-journalist Robert Capa, pictured at right. Born Friedmann Andrei, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, he was the elder brother of photo-journalist Cornell Capa (22 Iyar 5714, 25 May 1954)
 Hillula of French-born Canadian opera singer Sarah Fischer, pictured at right (22 Iyar 5735, 3 May 1975)
 Hillula of Gertrude Schimmel (née Tannenbaum), the first woman to rise to the rank of captain and to the rank of Deputy Commissioner in the New York City Police Department; with Felicia Shpritzer, the first woman to be a sergeant in the NYPD; author of a semi-autobiographical novel, *Joan Palmer, Policewoman* (22 Iyar 5775, 11 May 2015)



If your photographs aren't good enough, you're not close enough.
—Robert Capa



23 Iyar

Hillula of Hungarian-born violinist and composer Eduard Reményi, pictured at near right. His birth name was Reményi Ede, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style. He was exiled from Austria-Hungary for his participation in the 1848 Kossuth Revolution in Hungary. In 1860, having been pardoned, he was appointed soloist in the court of Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Joseph. He was a mentor of Johannes Brahms. (23 Iyar 5658, 15 May 1898)
 Hillula of U.S. comedienne Fanny Brice, pictured at far right above (23 Iyar 5711, 29 May 1951)

Let the world know you as you are, not as you think you should be, because, sooner or later, if you are posing, you will forget the pose, and then where are you?
—Fanny Brice

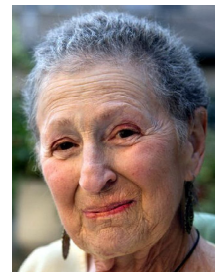


Hillula of U.S. pianist Irene C. Jacobi, pictured at near right (23 Iyar 5744, 25 May 1944)

Hillula of British scholar of Jewish studies Raphael Loewe, pictured at middle right (23 Iyar 5771, 27 May 2011)

Hillula of German-born U.S. historian Peter Gay, born Peter Joachim Fröhlich, pictured at far right (23 Iyar 5775, 12 May 2015)

Hillula of U.S. poet and translator Chana Bloch, born Florence Ina Faerstein, pictured at right below. She received a bachelor's degree in Semitic Studies from Cornell University in 1961; it was soon thereafter that she adopted the Hebrew form of her name, Chana. She earned two master's degrees from Brandeis University – in Near Eastern and Judaic Studies in 1963 and in English Literature in 1965 – and a doctorate in English from the University of California at Berkeley in 1975. While at Berkeley, she married Semitic linguistics scholar Ariel Bloch. In 1973, she began teaching at Mills College in Oakland, California, where she helped found and for many years directed the creative writing program. She and her husband produced a well-regarded translation of the Song of Songs. (23 Iyar 5777, 19 May 2017)



24 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Me'ir ben Baruch, the Maharam of Rothenberg. Rabbi Me'ir was a major contributor to the *Tosafot*. After his father's passing in 1281, Rabbi Me'ir settled in Worms. The accession of King Rudolf I to the throne of the Holy Roman Empire instituted a new persecution of the Jews. Rabbi Me'ir left Germany with his family and followers, but was captured in the mountains of Lombardy, having been recognized by a baptized Jew named Kneppe. He was imprisoned in a fortress near Ensisheim in Alsace. Tradition has it that a large ransom of 23,000 silver marks was raised for him, but Rabbi Meir refused to permit it to be paid, for fear of encouraging the imprisonment of other rabbis. He died in prison after seven years. Fourteen years after his death, the ransom was paid for his body by Alexander ben Salomon Wimpfen, who was subsequently laid to rest beside Rabbi Me'ir in the Jewish cemetery of Worms. (24 Iyar 5053, 2 May 1293, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Eliezer Tzvi of Komarno (24 Iyar 5658, 16 May 1898)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born French sculptor Jacques Lipchitz, pictured at near right (24 Iyar 5733, 26 May 1973)

Hillula of Kivie Kaplan, president of the NAACP and member of the Board of Trustees of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (24 Iyar 5735, 5 May 1975)

Hillula of Rebbitzin Adele Ginzberg (24 Iyar 5740, 10 May 1980)

Hillula of French journalist Louise Weiss, pictured at far right. Weiss was an early pacifist (who grew disenchanted with pacificism when faced with the inability of the League of Nations to stem the Nazi threat) and feminist. She was a staunch advocate of women's rights and especially women's suffrage. Weiss was the founder, in 1934, of *La Femme Nouvelle*, which quickly emerged as the most energetic and activist of feminist organizations, and the editor of *La Nouvelle République*, a resistance newspaper in Vichy France. She was a co-founder and, from 1964 to 1970, secretary general of *L'Institut de Polémologie* (Peace Studies Institute). At age 86, she was elected to the first European Parliament, where she served until her passing four years later, the oldest member of the Parliament. (24 Iyar 5744, 26 May 1984)



*Freedom entitles you
to do something, not
to not-do something.*
—Shel Silverstein



Hillula of U.S. satirist Shel Silverstein, pictured at near right (24 Iyar 5760, 10 May 1999)

Hillula of Russian-born Hungarian and USSR chess grandmaster Andor Lilienthal, pictured at far right, the last survivor of the original twenty-seven grandmasters (24 Iyar 5770, 8 May 2010)

25 Iyar

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Hager of Kossov. Author of *Torat Hayyim*, Rabbi Hayyim was the son of Rabbi Menahem Mendel Hager of Kossov and the father of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Hager of Vizhnitz. (25 Iyar 5614, 19 May 1854)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Yiddish theater actress and singer Nellie Casman (25 Iyar 5744, 27 May 1984)

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. actor Leon Askin, born Leon Aschkenasy. Askin came to the United States in 1940. He served in the U.S. Army Air Forces during World War II and, after the war ended, went on to a career in Hollywood, portraying foreign characters who spoke English with heavy accents. In his later years, he returned to Vienna,

where he passed from this life and where he is buried. He was best known for portraying General Burkhalter in the television series *Hogan's Heroes*; he appeared in 67 of the show's 168 episodes. Curiously, the four Nazi military characters who appeared regularly in *Hogan's Heroes* were all portrayed by Jewish actors – Werner Klemperer as Colonel Klink, John (born Johann) Banner as Sergeant Schultz, Leon Askin as General Burkhalter, and Howard Caine (born Cohen) as Gestapo Major Hochstetter. Among his awards were the Austrian Cross of Honor for Science and Art (1988), the Silver Medal for Service to the City of Vienna (1994), the Austrian Cross of Honor for Science and Art, 1st class (2001), and the Gold Medal of Honor for Service to the City of Vienna (2002). In 2007, to mark the centenary of Askin's birth, Leon-Askin-Platz in the Penzing district of Vienna was named for him, a plaque in his honor was unveiled at Hütteldorferstrasse 349, also in Penzing, and a bust of Askin was placed in Türkenschanzpark in the Währing District of Vienna. In 2010, Leon-Askin-Park at Grundsteingasse in Vienna's Ottakring District was also named for him. (26 Iyar 5765, 3 June 2005)

The wise fix their attention on the realities of things and adapt their beliefs to them. Fools make their beliefs the standard and declare that the realities of things must follow their beliefs. –*Sa'adyah Gaon*

26 Iyar

Hillula of Sa'adya Gaon (Rabbi Sa'adya ben Yosef al-Fayyumi), who claimed descent from Shelah, the son of the patriarch Judah, and from the first century ascetic Hanina ben Dosa. Born in Egypt, he was the first major Jewish scholar to write extensively in Arabic and is considered the founder of Judeo-Arabic literature. His *Sefer ha'Emunot v'ha-Deyot*, written in Arabic and translated into Hebrew by Yehuda ibn Tibbon, is considered the first book of Jewish philosophy. His Arabic translation of the Torah is standard among the Jews of Yemen. At age twenty-three, Sa'adya wrote the earliest known polemic against Karaism. In 928, he became the first non-Babylonian to be named Gaon of Sura; his son, Dosa, was also Gaon of Sura, from 1013 to 1017. The Baal Shem Tov regarded himself as Sa'adya's reincarnation. (26 Iyar 4702, 16 May 942, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Lovingkindness requires that we not inflict pain upon any living being, even an animal. We should be merciful and compassionate toward animals. . . . The sum of the matter is that in the saint's heart compassion and benevolence must be firmly rooted, striving always to increase the happiness of the world's creatures, and never to cause them any pain.

–*Moshe Hayyim Luzzatto, Derech Hashem*

Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Lapapa, removed as Rabbi of Izmir by Shabbetai Zvi (26 Iyar 5427, 10 May 1667, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Italian Rabbi Moshe Hayyim Luzzatto, the *Ramhal*, gravesite pictured at right. Rabbi Luzzatto left his native Italy in 1735 and settled in Amsterdam. He emigrated to Palestine in 1743, settling in Acco. Just four years later, he, his wife, and their son perished in a plague. The Vilna Gaon declared that the *Ramhal* had the greatest understanding of Judaism that it was possible for a mortal to attain and said that, if the *Ramhal* had been alive in his generation, he would have walked from Vilna to Italy to study at his feet. It is said that the *Ramhal* was a reincarnation of Rabbi Akiva; he lived for only forty years, in order, it is said, to make up for the first forty years of Rabbi Akiva's life, before he began learning. (26 Iyar 5507, 6 May 1747)



Hillula of Rabbi Shmuel Eliyahu of Zvolin, son of Rabbi Yehezkel of Kozmir (26 Iyar 5648, 7 May 1888)

Hillula of U.S. actor John Garfield, born Jacob Julius Garfinkle, pictured at near right, who suffered a fatal heart attack at age thirty-nine after being blacklisted during the McCarthy era (26 Iyar 5712, 21 May 1952)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. businesswoman Anna M. Rosenberg Hoffman (née Lederer), pictured at far right. Mrs. Hoffman (then Mrs. Rosenberg) was appointed Assistant Secretary of Defense by President Harry S. Truman – she was the first woman to hold so high a position in the Department of Defense – despite the virulent opposition of Senator Joseph McCarthy, and she became a major force behind the racial integration of the U.S. military. (26 Iyar 5743, 9 May 1983)



Hillula of U.S. tennis player Helen Hull Jacobs. Jacobs had a lengthy rivalry with Helen Wills Moody. They met twelve times; Moody won all but one of their matches. Jacobs reached the finals of sixteen Grand Slam singles tournaments, winning five. She was a finalist in nine women's doubles Grand Slams, winning three, and two mixed doubles, winning one. In 1934, she won the singles and women's doubles titles in the Italian Championships. Jacobs was ranked in the world top ten from 1928 through 1939, reaching a career high of world number one in 1936. She was on the U.S. Wightman Cup team from 1927 through 1939, with the exception of 1938. In 1933, Jacobs broke with tradition, becoming the first woman to wear man-tailored shorts at Wimbledon. She was named Associ-

ated Press Female Athlete of the Year in 1933. She was inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1962 and into the National Gay and Lesbian Sports Hall of Fame in 2015. (26 Iyar 5757, 2 June 1997)

Hillula of Romanian-born U.S. cartoonist Saul Steinberg, self-portrait at right, refugee from Italian fascism, renowned for ninety covers and more than 1,200 drawings that appeared in *The New Yorker* over a span of nearly six decades (26 Iyar 5759, 12 May 1999)



Hillula of Russian-born Belgian physical chemist Viscount Ilya Romanovich Prigogine. Prigogine was born in Moscow a month before the February Revolution. His family being critical of the new Soviet system, they left Russia in 1921, going first to Germany and in 1929 to Belgium. Prigogine became a Belgian citizen in 1949. He taught at the Université Libre de Bruxelles. In 1959, he accepted a position at the University of Texas in Austin, and he remained in the United States, affiliated with UT and with the Enrico Fermi Institute at the University of Chicago until his return to Belgium in 1967. In his career, Prigogine received fifty-three honorary degrees. In 1955, he was awarded the Francqui Prize for Exact Sciences. For his study in irreversible thermodynamics, he received the Rumford Medal in 1976 and the 1977 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. In 1989, he was awarded the title of Viscount in the Belgian nobility by King Baudouin I. (26 Iyar 5763, 28 May 2003)

Hillula of U.S. medical physicist Rosalyn S. Yalow, née Sussman, pictured at right. The daughter of parents who never completed high school, she was Hunter College's first physics major, graduating *magna cum laude* at age nineteen. When she applied to Purdue University for a graduate assistantship to study physics, the university refused her, writing to her professor at Hunter, "She is from New York. She is Jewish. She is a woman." World War II and the draft, however, created academic opportunities for women, and she was awarded a teaching assistantship at the College of Engineering at the University of Illinois, where she became the first woman in twenty-four years to join the engineering school's faculty and where she received her doctorate in nuclear physics in 1945. In 1975 she was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. She received the Albert Lasker Medical Research Award in 1976, and she was the Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine in 1977, only the second woman to receive that honor, the first since Gerty Theresa Cori in 1947. (26 Iyar 5771, 30 May 2011)



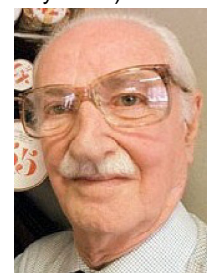
Initially, new ideas are rejected. Later they become dogma, if you're right. And, if you're really lucky, you can publish your rejections as part of your Nobel presentation. –Rosalyn S. Yalow

27 Iyar

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Zalman Schneersohn of Kopust. Rebbe Shlomo Zalman was the son and successor of Rebbe Yehuda Leib Schneersohn of Kopust, who was the second son of the Tzemaḥ Tzedek, Rebbe Menaḥem Mendel of Lubavitch. After the passing of the Tzemaḥ Tzedek, Yehuda Leib contested the succession. When the Tzemaḥ Tzedek's youngest son, Shmuel, was chosen as rebbe, Yehuda Leib established himself in the town of Kopust, to be succeeded at his passing about a year later by Rebbe Shlomo Zalman. After Shlomo Zalman passed, he was succeeded by his brothers, Shalom Dovber of Rechitsa and Shemaryahu Noah of Bobruisk. The latter passed from this world in 1924, and most of Kopust Hassidism returned to Habad/Lubavitch. (27 Iyar 5660, 26 May 1900)

Hillula of U.S. theatrical producer and playwright David Belasco, pictured at near right (27 Iyar 5691, 14 May 1931)

Time is the stuff life's made of.
–David Belasco



Hillula of Italian-born U.S. architect Giorgio Cavaglieri, refugee from Italian fascism, pictured at far right, whose restoration of the Jefferson Market Library in Greenwich Village in the mid-1960s is regarded as the first real instance of successful historic preservation in New York City (27 Iyar 5767, 15 May 2007)

28 Iyar

Hillula of Tosafist Yitzḥak ben Yosef of Corbeil. He was the student and son-in-law of Rabbi Yehiel ben Yosef of Paris, and he studied also under Rabbi Samuel of Évreux. His students included Peretz ben Elijah of Corbeil, Baruch Hayyim ben Menaḥem of Niort, and Yosef ben Avraham. In 1277 he published an abridgment of Moses ben Jacob of Coucy's *Sefer Mitzvot Gadol* under the title *Ammudei ha'Golah* or *Sefer Mitzvot Katan*. (28 Iyar 5040, 29 April 1280, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Peretz Chein of Chernigov, a Lubavitcher Hassid who saw with his own eyes six generations of Lubavitcher rebbes, from the Alter Rebbe to the infant Yosef Yitzḥak Schneerson (28 Iyar 5633, 13 May 1873, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Netherlands pianist and composer Rosalie Marie Wertheim, pictured at right (28 Iyar 5709, 27 May 1949)



Hillula of U.S. social critic Dorothy Parker, pictured at near right (28 Iyar 5727, 7 June 1967)

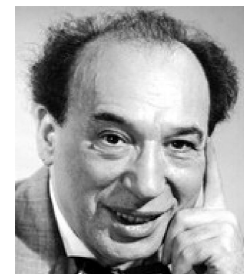
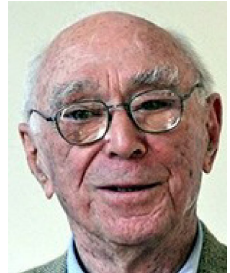
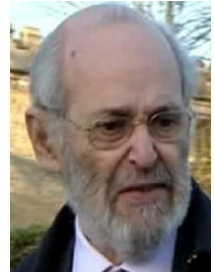
Hillula of Rebbe Yerahmiel Yehudah Me'ir Kalisch of Amshinov (28 Iyar 5736, 28 May 1976)

Hillula of Jerusalem-born U.S. Rebbitzin Tamar de Sola Pool, wife of Rabbi David de Sola Pool and sister of Tehilla Lichtenstein (28 Iyar 5741, 1 June 1981)

Hillula of Hungarian-born British Dead Sea Scrolls scholar and former Catholic priest Géza Vermès, pictured at far right. Vermès was born into a Jewish family but was baptized, with his parents, when he was seven years old. He lost his parents in the Holocaust. After World War II, he entered the priesthood; then, in 1957, he left the priesthood and the Church and re-asserted his Judaism. Vermès was the first professor of Jewish Studies at Oxford University. (28 Iyar 5773, 8 May 2013)

Hillula of New York Civil Court Judge Ira Harkavy, pictured at near right, best known for sentencing a slumlord to live in his own building for fifteen days before correcting its more than four hundred code violations (28 Iyar 5775, 17 May 2015)

Hillula of U.S. psychologist Jerome Bruner, pictured at far right. Bruner was a pioneer in the field of cognitive psychology; his 1956 book, *A Study of Thinking*, formally initiated the study of the field, and he was one of the founders of the Center of Cognitive Studies at Harvard University. In the 1960s, Bruner turned his attention to developmental psychology and learning theory, concluding that a student, even one of a very young age, is capable of learning any material, provided the instruction is organized appropriately. (28 Iyar 5776, 5 June 2016, at age 100)



29 Iyar

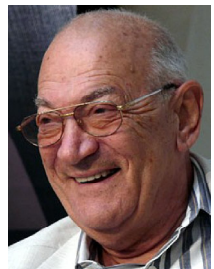
Hillula of Rabbi Meir (the younger) of Premislan, a direct disciple of the Baal Shem Tov, who, living in abject poverty all his life, exerted himself tirelessly for the poor and suffering (29 Iyar 5610, 11 May 1850)

Hillula of Rebbe Shmuel Shlomo Leiner of Radzin, martyr of the Shoah (29 Iyar 5602, 16 May 1942)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. actor Menasha Skulnik, pictured at right, star of Yiddish and Broadway theater (29 Iyar 5730, 4 June 1970)

Hillula of English playwright Peter Shaffer, pictured at near right. Shaffer, the twin brother of playwright Anthony Shaffer, was best known for *Equus* and *Amadeus*. He received Tonys for both and an Academy Award for his film adaptation of *Amadeus*. (29 Iyar 5776, 6 June 2016)

Hillula of U.S.S.R.-born Swiss chess international grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi, pictured at far right. Always at odds with the U.S.S.R. government, Korchnoi chose not to return home after a chess tournament in the Netherlands in 1976, settling in Switzerland. He played for the World Championship twice, in 1978 and 1981, losing both times to Anatoly Karpov. In 2006, at age seventy-five, he was ranked 85th in the world by the Fédération Internationale des Échecs, the oldest player ever to be ranked in the top 100. In Korchnoi's obituary in *The Guardian*, English chess master and commentator Leonard Barden called him "the greatest player never to have been world champion." (29 Iyar 5776, 6 June 2016)



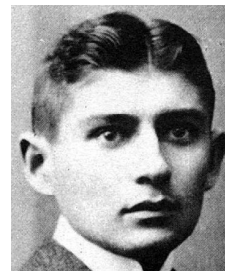
SIVAN

1 Sivan

Hillula of Bohemian-born Austrian writer Franz Kafka, pictured at right. Kafka was an admirer of anarcho-communist theoretician Pyotr Kropotkin. As an elementary and secondary school student, Kafka wore a red carnation in his lapel to show his support for socialism. (1 Sivan 5684, 3 June 1924)

The thornbush is the old obstacle in the road. It must catch fire if you want to go further.

—Franz Kafka



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. labor lawyer Jack Zucker. When Senator Joseph McCrathy impugned Zucker's patriotism, Zucker retorted, "I have more patriotism in my little finger than you have in your entire body!" (1 Sivan 5761, 23 May 2001)

Hillula of Samaritan High Priest Levi ben Abisha ben Pinḥas ben Yitzḥaq, the first Samaritan High Priest to visit the United States (1 Sivan 5761, 23 May 2001)

Hillula of U.S. labor leader Gus Tyler, pictured at right. Born Augustus Tilove, he adopted the surname Tyler as a way of honoring Wat Tyler, the leader of a 14th-century English peasant rebellion. (1 Sivan 5771, 3 June 2011)

Hillula of Annette Dreyfus Benacerraf, niece of 1965 Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine Jacques Monod and wife of 1980 Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine Baruj Benacerraf (1 Sivan 5771, 3 June 2011)



2 Sivan

Hillula of Rebbe Israel Hager of Vizhnitz, pictured at near right. The author of *Ahavat Yisrael*, he was the Rebbe of Vizhnitz from the time of his father's passing in 1893 until his own, a period of over forty years. (2 Sivan 5696, 23 May 1936)

Hillula of Rebbe Ḥayyim Eliezer Shapira of Munkacs, pictured at far right. Rebbe Ḥayyim was the author of *Minḥat Eliezer* (2 Sivan 5697, 12 May 1937)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, whose book, *Peace of Mind*, was ranked #1 on the *New York Times* best-seller list for over a year (2 Sivan 5708, 9 June 1948)

Hillula of Israeli author Amos Elon, pictured at near right (2 Sivan 5769, 25 May 2009)

Hillula of U.S.-born Israeli Biblical scholar Rabbi Moshe Greenberg, pictured at far right (2 Sivan 5770, 15 May 2010)

Maturity is achieved when a person postpones immediate pleasures for long-term values.

—Joshua Loth Liebman

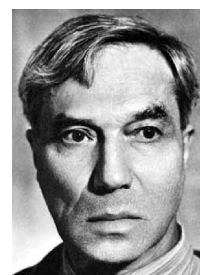


3 Sivan

Hillula of Italian-born Rabbi Ovadiah Bartenura. Rabbi Bartenura (sometimes spelled Bertinoro; his surname is derived from the name of the city of his birth) left his home to emigrate to Palestine in October 1486, arriving in Jerusalem in March 1488 and settling in Hebron in December 1489. (3 Sivan 5276, 4 May 1516, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Italian kabbalist Rabbi Yosef Irgas. In the wake of Shabbetai Tzvi, much of the Jewish world turned against the study of Kabbalah. Rabbi Irgas, in his *Shomer Emunim*, written in dialogic style, demonstrated the consistency of Kabbalah with traditional Jewish teachings. (3 Sivan 5490, 19 May 1730)

Hillula of Rebbe Yaakov Shimshon of Shepetovka, grave marker pictured at near right. Rebbe Yaakov Shimshon was a disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz and a close friend of the Baal Shem Tov's grandson Rebbe Baruch of Medzibozh. He succeeded his father as Rebbe of Shepetovka, then, in 1799, emigrated to Palestine, settling in Tiberias, where he met Rebbe Naḥman of Breslov during the latter's brief sojourn in Palestine. (3 Sivan 5561, 3 May 1801, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



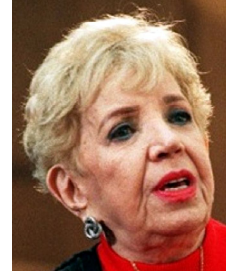
4 Sivan

Hillula of Russian poet, novelist, and translator Boris Pasternak, pictured at far right above. Shortly after Pasternak's birth, his parents had joined the Tolstoyan Movement; Leo Tolstoy himself was a close family friend. In November 1910, when Tolstoy fled from his home and died in the stationmaster's house at Astapovo, Pasternak's father Leonid was informed by telegram and went there immediately, taking 20-year-old Boris with him, and made a drawing of

Tolstoy on his deathbed. Regular visitors to the Pasternak home included such luminaries as Sergei Rachmaninoff, Alexander Scriabin, Lev Shestov, and Rainer Maria Rilke. Pasternak is best known in the West for his novel *Doctor Zhivago*. Unable to publish *Doctor Zhivago* in the U.S.S.R., Pasternak managed to smuggle the manuscript to Milan, where it was translated into Italian and published in 1956 by Giangiacomo Feltrinelli. (Feltrinelli died violently in 1972, under suspicious circumstances.) The first English translation was published in 1958; it remained the only English translation of *Doctor Zhivago* for more than fifty years. Pasternak was awarded the 1958 Nobel Prize for Literature; the U.S.S.R. authorities forced him to decline the award, but his son Yevgeny accepted it in his name in December 1989. (The cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, like Pasternak a Soviet dissident, played a Bach concerto at the ceremony.) Reluctant to conform to Socialist Realism, Pasternak turned to translation. He produced acclaimed translations of Sándor Petőfi, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Rainer Maria Rilke, Paul Verlaine, Taras Shevchenko, and Nikoloz Baratashvili. (4 Sivan 5720, 30 May 1960)

Hillula of U.S. psychologist Abraham Maslow, pictured at near right, a founder of "humanistic psychology," who stressed the importance of focusing on the positive qualities in people rather than concentrating solely on their symptoms (4 Sivan 5730, 8 June 1970)

Human nature is not nearly as bad as it has been thought to be.
—Abraham Maslow



Hillula of Lillian Lux Burstein, pictured at far right. She was born Lillian Sylvia Lukashefsky; her family Americanized the name when she was a child. A star of the U.S. Yiddish theater, she was the mother of actor Mike Burstyn, who holds dual U.S.-Israeli citizenship. (4 Sivan 5765, 11 June 2005)

5 Sivan

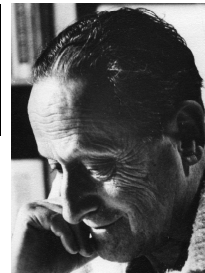
Hillula of Rebbe Zev Wolf of Zhitomir. Rebbe Zev Wolf was a student of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz, and was a close friend of Rebbes Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk and Aaron of Karlin. His son Yosef was married to the granddaughter of Rebbe Zusya of Hanipol. Some sources state that his passing was on either 14 or 15 Adar, but the only recorded witness states that he passed on 5 Sivan. (5 Sivan 5557, 20 May 1797, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

There is not a single blade of grass nor the tiniest of creatures that does not point to the uppermost worlds.
—Zev Wolf of Zhitomir

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Marxist theoretician and labor lawyer Louis B. Boudin, born Louis Boudianoff (5 Sivan 5712, 29 May 1952)

Hillula of U.S. novelist and poet Robert Nathan, pictured at near right. Social worker and labor activist Maud Nathan and author and social activist Annie Nathan Meyer were his aunts, and poet Emma Lazarus and Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo were his cousins. (5 Sivan 5745, 25 May 1985)

There is no distance on this earth as far away as yesterday.
—Robert Nathan



Hillula of Lithuanian-born Meir Vilner, born Ber Kovner, pictured at far right, youngest and longest-surviving signer of Israel's Declaration of Independence, leader of Israel's Communist Party, and cousin of poet Abba Kovner (5 Sivan 5763, 5 June 2003)

Hillula of U.S. comedienne, actress, and playwright Anne Meara, pictured at near right. Meara, the wife and long-time comedic partner of Jerry Stiller, converted to Judaism several years after marrying Stiller. They were the parents of actor Ben Stiller and actress Amy Stiller. (5 Sivan 5775, 23 May 2015)



6 Sivan

Traditional hillula of King David (6 Sivan)

Hillula of Greek-born Galilean Rabbi Shlomo ha'Levi Alkabetz, gravesite pictured at far right, rabbi in Adrianople, Turkey; then a member of the circle of Kabbalists in Tz'fat; student of Rabbi Yosef Taitatzak; teacher of Rabbi Avraham Galante; brother-in-law of Rabbi Moshe Cordovero; author of the Shabbat hymn *L'cha Dodi* (6 Sivan 5340, 20 May 1580, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball pitcher Barney Peltz. Peltz pitched for the St. Louis Browns from 1904 through 1911, then finished his career in 1912 with the Washington Senators. His career Earned Run Average of 2.63 was better than that of any other Jewish pitcher in Major League history (Sandy Koufax was second). In 1904, he led the league in hit batsmen (20), and was sixth in wild pitches. In 1905, he won 14 games and lost 14, with a 2.75 ERA; the Browns' other pitchers won 40 games while losing 85. His best year was 1906, when he went 16-11 with a 1.59 ERA (second best in the league). He also led the league in fewest hits allowed per nine innings pitched (6.53) and

lowest batting average (.206), and he was second in hit batsmen (19). He was especially dominant against the World Series champion 1906 White Sox, allowing only one run in thirty-two innings. In one three-game series against Chicago, Peltz pitched every game, including a 0–0 tie in 10 innings. His 1.59 ERA that year remains the lowest in the history of the Browns/Baltimore Orioles franchise. In 1907, he lost a league-high twenty-one games and hit a league-high nineteen batters while pitching five shutouts (sixth best in the league) and twenty-nine complete games (also sixth best). (6 Sivan 5699, 24 May 1939)

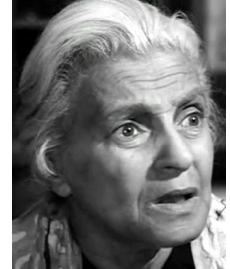
Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Shalom Halberstam of Stropkov, author of *Divrei Shalom*, said to have been a miracle worker (6 Sivan 5700, 12 June 1940)

Hillula of Rebbe Abraham Mordecai Alter of Ger, the *Imrei Emet*, pictured at near right. He was the son and successor of Rebbe Yehudah Aryeh Leib (the *S'fat Emet*) of Ger and was succeeded as rebbe by his three sons, Rebbes Yisrael, Simcha Bunam, and Pinchas Menahem. (6 Sivan 5708, 13 June 1948)

Hillula of Russian-born Polish and U.S. actress Ida Kaminska, pictured at far right. Although her parents were Polish, they lived in Odessa, Russia (now Ukraine), at the time of her birth. Kaminska lived in Poland for most of her life, emigrating to the United States in 1967. (6 Sivan 5740, 21 May 1980)

Hillula of U.S. clarinetist Benny Goodman, pictured at right (6 Sivan 5746, 13 June 1986)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Charisse Natalie Kranes (6 Sivan 5749, 9 June 1989)



7 Sivan

Traditional hillula of the Prophet Hosea (7 Sivan)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim ben Betzalel, elder brother of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague and student of Rabbi Moshe Isserles (7 Sivan 5348, 2 June 1588; some sources say 6 Sivan, 1 June)

Hillula of the legendary *ger tzedek* Avraham ben Avraham. Born to the noble Potocki family in Poland, Count Valentine Potocki was, with a friend known only as Zaremba, a student in Paris. Entering a wine shop, they met an old Jew, the proprietor of the shop, who was bent over a Talmudic text. In the course of conversation with him, they became interested in learning more, especially in reading the Hebrew Bible, and they prevailed upon the old man to teach them Biblical Hebrew. Potocki went to Rome and became convinced that he could no longer remain a Catholic, and he and Zaremba went to Amsterdam, where they converted to Judaism, Potocki taking the name Avraham ben Avraham. His family and the Church authorities searched for him all across Europe, finally tracking him down in the town of Ilye, near Vilna. His mother offered to build a castle for him where he could practice Judaism in private, provided he agreed to renounce the faith in public. He declined, saying, "I love you, Mother, but I love the truth more." He was tried and convicted of heresy and sentenced to be burned at the stake. The Vilna Gaon sent word to him, offering to use Kabbalistic methods to rescue him, but Avraham declined, asking only what blessing he should recite before going to the stake. The Gaon answered, "M'kadesh et Shim'kha b'rabbim" and sent an emissary to hear and to answer "Amen." After Avraham's execution, some of his ashes were obtained by an agent of the Vilna Gaon, ultimately to be buried with the Gaon. There are no surviving non-Jewish sources that confirm his story. Potocki's friend Zaremba, it is said, returned to Poland, married the daughter of a powerful nobleman, and fathered a son. He remained true to his promise to embrace Judaism and took his wife and child to Amsterdam. He and his son were circumcised, and his wife also converted to Judaism; they then emigrated to Palestine. (7 Sivan 5509, 24 May 1749; some sources say 23 May, 6 Sivan)

Our heart is the altar. In whatever you do let a spark of the holy fire burn within you, so that you may fan it into a flame.
—The Baal Shem Tov

Hillula of the Baal Shem Tov, founder of Hassidism, pictured at near right (7 Sivan 5520, 22 May 1760; some sources say 6 Sivan)

Birth of Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz, disciple of Rebbes Elimelekh of Lizensk and Menahem Mendel of Rimanov and mentor of Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Sanz (7 Sivan 5520, 22 May 1760)

Hillula of Austrian feminist Bertha Pappenheim, honored by German stamp pictured at far right. In her early 20s, Pappenheim was treated by Austrian physician and psychoanalyst Josef Breuer, a mentor of Sigmund Freud's (although later estranged), for a variety of nervous symptoms that appeared when her father suddenly became ill. She is known in psychoanalytic circles as "Anna O," one of Breuer's best documented patients; the case study was published by Breuer with Freud. Pappenheim, founder of the *Jüdischer Frauenbund*, was a descendant of eighteenth century memoirist Glückel of Hameln, and she translated Glückel's memoirs and other writings from Yiddish to German. (7 Sivan 5696, 28 May 1936)

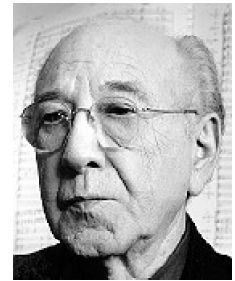
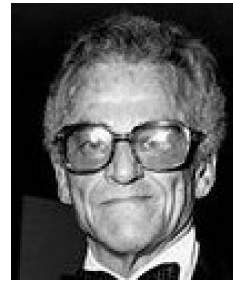


The path to paradise leads through the world of action.
—Naftali of Ropshitz

Hillula of U.S. actress Judy Holliday, born Judith Tuvim, pictured at near right, blacklisted during the McCarthy era (7 Sivan 5725, 7 June 1965)

Hillula of U.S. lyricist and librettist Alan Jay Lerner, pictured at middle right (7 Sivan 5746, 14 June 1986)

Hillula of U.S. symphonic composer David Lee Diamond, pictured at far right (7 Sivan 5765, 13 June 2005)



8 Sivan

Hillula of Bessarabian-born U.S. Yiddish musicologist Ruth Rubin, born Rivke Roisenblatt, pictured at near right (8 Sivan 5760, 11 June 2000)

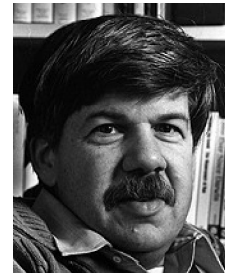
Hillula of Rabbi David Zeller, pictured at middle right (8 Sivan 5767, 25 May 2007)



9 Sivan

Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Isaac of Zhidatchov, town highlighted in map of Ukraine at far right above. Rebbe Yitzhak Isaac's father, Rabbi Yissachar Berish Eichenstein, was a disciple of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak, the *Hozeh* of Lublin. Rebbe Yitzhak Isaac, the author of *Likkutei Maharya*, was the nephew and successor of Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch of Zhidatchov and the mentor of Rebbe Yosef Me'ir of Spinka. (9 Sivan 5633, 23 May 1873, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould, pictured at right, who, with Niles Eldredge, developed the evolutionary theory of "punctuated equilibrium," which proposes that most evolution is marked by long periods of stability punctuated by occasional instances of rapid evolutionary change (9 Sivan 5762, 20 May 2002)



10 Sivan

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe of Rozvidov, son of Rebbe Eliezer of Dzikov (10 Sivan 5644, 3 June 1884)

Hillula of German-born U.S. physicist James Franck. When the Nazi Party came to power in Germany on 7 April 1933, they enacted a law dismissing all Jewish civil servants (which category included university professors). Franck, as a World War I veteran, was exempt. He nevertheless resigned his position ten days later, the first German academic to do so, and he worked with Frederick Lindemann in helping dismissed Jewish scientists find work overseas, until he himself left for Denmark in November 1933 and, two years later, for the United States. Franck, with Gustav Hertz, had been awarded the 1925 Nobel Prize in Physics. When he left Denmark, he entrusted his Nobel medal to Niels Bohr. When Germany invaded Denmark in April 1940, the medal, along with that of Max von Laue (who, although not Jewish, was a passionate opponent of Nazism and who had also fled to Denmark), was taken by Hungarian-born Danish chemist George de Hevesy and dissolved in *aqua regia* (a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids), to protect Franck and von Laue, for it was illegal to take any amount of gold out of Germany; this also prevented the Nazis' taking the gold back to Germany. De Hevesy left the resulting solution on a shelf in his laboratory at the Niels Bohr Institute. After the war, he returned to find the solution undisturbed, and he precipitated the gold out of the acid. The Nobel Society then recast the medals. In addition to his Nobel Prize, Franck was also awarded the 1951 Max Planck Medal of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft and the 1955 Rumford Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was named an honorary citizen of Göttingen, Germany in 1953, and he was elected a Foreign Member of the (British) Royal Society in 1964. In 1967, the University of Chicago named the James Franck Institute after him. A lunar crater has also been named in his honor. (10 Sivan 5724, 21 May 1964)

Hillula of Paul Feyer, born Fejer Pál, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, father of the editor of this calendar, pictured at near right (10 Sivan 5751, 23 May 1991)

Hillula of Rebbe Simcha Rubin of Sassov, pictured at middle right (10 Sivan 5763, 10 June 2003)

Hillula of U.S. attorney David Ginsburg, pictured at far right. Ginsburg was mentored by Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and clerked for Justice William O. Douglas.



A founder of Americans for Democratic Action, he was the Executive Director of the National Commission on Civil

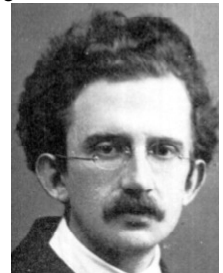
Disorders (the “Kerner Commission”), and chief author of its report stating that the United States was “moving toward two societies – one black, one white, separate and unequal.” (10 Sivan 5770, 23 May 2010)

11 Sivan

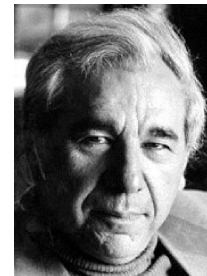
Hillula of Rebbe Shimon Sofer of Erlau, pictured at right, and of his son Rabbi Moshe Sofer of Erlau. Shimon Sofer of Erlau (not to be confused with his uncle Rabbi Shimon Sofer of Kraków, the *Michtav Sofer*) was one of twelve children of Rabbi Shmuel Benjamin Sofer (the *K'tav Sofer*). Married three times, he was the father of a daughter in his first marriage, a son in his second, and thirteen children in his third. In 1881, he accepted a post as rabbi of Erlau (known in Hungarian as Eger), where he remained for the rest of his life. Virtually the entire Erlau Jewish community perished in the Holocaust, and it was not until 1963 that the Erlau community was revived in Israel under the leadership of Rabbi Shimon Sofer's grandson, Rabbi Yohanan Sofer. (11 Sivan 5704, 2 June 1944, at Auschwitz)



Hillula of Russian physician Miron Vovsi. Vovsi was born in the Vitebsk Governate, Russia, now part of Latvia. He graduated from the Medical Department of Moscow State University in 1919, at age twenty-two, and served for three years as a physician in the Red Army. After an illustrious career at Moscow State University, the Medical-Biological Institute, the Central Institute of Doctors' Post-Diploma Education, and Moscow Botkin Hospital, he was named in 1941 to the position of Major Therapist of the Red Army, with the rank of major-general. In 1953, Miron Vovsi was arrested within the anti-Semitic frame of the “Doctors' Plot” Affair and was named by the investigators as one of the main figures of the plot, along with Stalin's personal physician V. N. Vinogradov. Vovsi's wife Vera was also arrested, while his daughter, an engineer, and his son-in-law, a navy officer, were dismissed from their positions. Vovsi's cousin, Solomon Mikhoels, had been murdered in 1948 on orders from Josef Stalin and Georgy Malenkov, with his body run over to simulate an automobile accident. The post-Stalin leadership of the U.S.S.R. dropped the matter for “lack of evidence” and released Vovsi and the other surviving prisoners; three years later, they declared all the Doctors' Plot accusations to have been fabrications. (11 Sivan 5720, 6 June 1960)



Hillula of Hungarian Marxist philosopher Lukács György (surname preceding the given name, in the Hungarian style), pictured at right. Born Löwinger György Bernát, he was a baron (by inheritance from his father) in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and therefore known formally as Szegedi Lukács György Bernát. He served in the short-lived Kun Béla government in 1919 and in the even shorter-lived (from the downfall of Rákosi Mátyás's Stalinist government in June 1956 until the ephemeral victory of the Hungarian Revolution on 23 October 1956) reformist government in 1956. Lukács was the model for the character Naphta in Thomas Mann's novel *The Magic Mountain*. (11 Sivan 5731, 4 June 1971)



Hillula of U.S. literary critic Alfred Kazin, pictured at near right (11 Sivan 5758, 5 June 1988)

12 Sivan

Hillula of British banker and politician Lionel de Rothschild, pictured at far right, first Jewish member of the British Parliament. Upon Rothschild's election to the House of Commons in 1847, the Prime Minister, Sir John Russell, introduced a bill to enable Jewish members to take their oath without Christian language. The bill passed Commons but was rejected by the House of Lords three times over the course of a decade. Finally, in 1858, the House of Lords agreed to a bill to permit each house to decide its own oath, the House of Commons changed the text of its oath, and Rothschild, who had been re-elected in 1849 and 1852, was able to take his seat. (12 Sivan 5639, 3 June 1879)

Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim Yisrael Morgensztern of Pilov, grandson of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk (12 Sivan 5665, 15 June 1905)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. motion picture pioneer Adolph Zukor (born Cukor Adolph, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), pictured at near right, producer of the first U.S. feature-length film, *Queen Elizabeth*, starring Sarah Bernhardt (12 Sivan 5736, 10 June 1976)



Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Weinberg of Tiberias and Jerusalem, the Slonimer Rebbe. He was the great-grandson and namesake of Rebbe Avraham, the first Slonimer Rebbe, and was succeeded as rebbe by his son-in-law, Sholom Noah Berezovsky. (12 Sivan 5741, 14 June 1981)

13 Sivan

Hillula of Russian-born Arizona Jewish pioneer Jennie Miguel-Drachman (sometimes spelled Migel-Drachman), doll in her image pictured at far right, who,

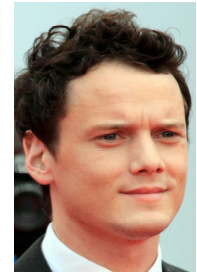
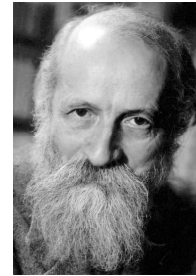
with her husband, Samuel Drachman, was instrumental in founding Temple Emanuel of Tucson and the Jewish Cemetery Association of Tucson (13 Sivan 5687, 13 June 1927)

Hillula of Martin Buber, pictured at near right (13 Sivan 5725, 13 June 1965)

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe ha'Levi Horowitz, the Bostoner Rebbe in New York (13 Sivan 5745, 2 June 1985)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Actor Anton Yelchin, pictured at far right. Born in Leningrad, Yelchin was brought to the United States as an infant. As a child actor and as an adult, he appeared in numerous film and television productions, but he was best known for his portrayal of Anton Chekhov in the 2009-2016 "Star Trek reboot" films. He perished in a freak automobile accident, when his car slipped its brake and pinned him against a wall. (13 Sivan 5776, 19 June 2016)

Speech can renounce words. It can renounce all the media of sense and sound, and it is still speech. —Martin Buber



Do not think that the purpose of the building of the Sanctuary was for the sake of having an external building. Rather, know that G*d's desire and purpose in the building of the tabernacle and all its vessels was to hint to us that we should observe them and learn that, like the tabernacle vessels, it is we ourselves that are to be the tabernacle. —Hayyim of Volozhin

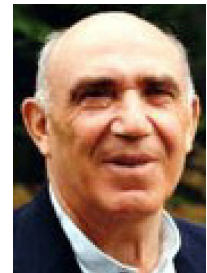
14 Sivan

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim of Volozhin,. Rabbi Hayyim was born in Volozhin, which was then within the Polish-Lithuanian confederation. The author of *Nefesh ha'Hayyim*, *Ruah Hayyim*, and *Nishmat Hayyim*, he was the chief disciple of the Vilna Gaon. (14 Sivan 5581, 2 June 1821, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born (in Kamenets-Podolsky, Ukraine, then within the Russian Empire) U.S. educator and writer Morris U. Schappes, born Moishe Shapshilevich, long-time editor of *Jewish Currents* magazine. His family left their homeland when he was a child, going to Brazil and thence to the United States. The Brazilian immigration authorities truncated the family name to Schappes. He was fired from a position at the City College of New York, along with about fifty others, for Communist sympathies. Jailed for perjury after testifying to a state legislative committee on the case, he used his time behind bars to study Jewish history. Under his leadership, *Jewish Currents* evolved from a Soviet-backed Communist organ to an intellectual home for secular Jewish leftists unwilling or unable to turn to religion or to more conservative politics. (14 Sivan 5764, 3 June 2004)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. major league baseball player Moe (Myron Walter) Drabowsky, born Miroslav Drabowski. Drabowsky's mother, living in Poland, was a U.S. citizen, and she took him to the United States in 1938, his father following a year later, just before the Nazi invasion of Poland. As a rookie with the Chicago Cubs in 1957, he struck out 170 batters, second in the National League. After an arm strain in 1958, he became a relief pitcher. As such, in the 1966 World Series, he struck out eleven batters in one game, a record for relief pitchers, including a record-tying six in succession. Drabowsky was known as a practical joker. He once claimed to have been hit on his foot by a pitch and was wheeled to first base in a wheel chair obtained by one of his teammates. (14 Sivan 5766, 10 June 2006)

Hillula of Bessarabian-born U.S. klezmer clarinetist German Goldenshteyn, pictured at right (14 Sivan 5766, 10 June 2006)



15 Sivan

Traditional hillula of the patriarch Judah, son of Jacob (15 Sivan)

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak of Posen (15 Sivan 5445, 17 June 1685)

Hillula of Galician-born (in Skalat, Galicia, then in Austrian Poland, now in Ukraine)

U.S. scholar of the Ancient Near East Ephraim Avigdor Speiser. It was Speiser who discovered Tepe Gawra, an ancient Mesopotamian settlement in northwest Iraq occupied between 7100 and 3600 years ago, one of the world's earliest cradles of civilization. He edited the Book of Genesis in the Anchor Bible, and he was a major figure in the Jewish Publication Society's 1962 translation of the Torah. (15 Sivan 5725, 15 June 1965)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Yitzhak Zuckerman (originally, in the Polish style, Icchak Cukierman), pictured at near right; survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising; commander of the resistance group Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa; husband of Zivia Lubetkin; grandfather of Roni Zuckerman, the first woman to become a fighter pilot in the Israel Air Force (15 Sivan 5741, 17 June 1981)

Hillula of U.S. social critic and investigative journalist I. F. Stone, born Isidor Feinstein, pictured at far right (15 Sivan 5749, 18 June 1989)

Hillula of U.S. biologist Irwin Rose. Rose taught at the Yale School of Medicine from 1954 to 1963, when he joined the Fox Chase

The only kinds of fights worth fighting are those you're going to lose, because somebody has to fight them and lose and lose and lose until, someday, somebody who believes as you do wins. —I. F. Stone



Cancer Center. He shared the 2004 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Aaron Ciechanover and Avram Herskko. (25 Sivan 5775, 2 June 2015)

16 Sivan

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Biblical scholar Morris Jastrow, pictured at right, son of Rabbi Marcus Jastrow, president of the American Oriental Society and of the Society of Biblical Literature (16 Sivan 5681, 22 June 1921)



Hillula of U.S. Major League catcher and coach Moe (Morris) Berg. Berg was a graduate of Princeton University (*magna cum laude* in modern languages) and Columbia Law School. Among the languages he studied were Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, German and Sanskrit. In a fifteen-season Major League career, he was never more than an average player, usually used as a backup catcher, and was known for being "the brainiest guy in baseball." Casey Stengel once described Berg as "the strangest man ever to play baseball." When Washington Senators' outfielder Dave Harris was told that Berg spoke seven languages, he replied, "And he can't hit in any of them." Berg played briefly for the Brooklyn Robins (later known as the Dodgers) in 1923, then returned to the Major Leagues in 1926, playing fourteen seasons for four American League teams. From 1942 to 1944, Berg worked for several U.S. intelligence agencies. On 10 October 1945, Berg was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom (pictured at right), but, on 2 December, he turned it down. After his passing from this life, his sister accepted the award for him. (16 Sivan 5732, 29 May 1972)



Hillula of Estonian-born U.S. Hebrew-language poet Gabriel Preil, translator of Robert Frost, Wallace Stevens, and Walt Whitman into Hebrew (16 Sivan 5753, 5 June 1993)

Hillula of British-born U.S. Biblical scholar Nahum Sarna, pictured at near right (16 Sivan 5765, 23 June 2005)

Hillula of Hungarian-born Austrian avant-garde composer György Sándor Ligeti (in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, Ligeti György Sándor), grand-nephew of violinist Leopold Auer (16 Sivan 5766, June 12, 2006)



Hillula of Russian human rights activist Yelena Bonner, pictured at far right, wife of Andrei Sakharov, who continued her campaign for human rights in Russia even after the fall of the Soviet Union, speaking out forcefully against the government of Boris Yeltsin and Russia's war in Chechnya and being the first signatory on a petition in 2010 calling for Vladimir Putin to be removed from his position as Prime Minister (16 Sivan 5771, 18 June 2011)

17 Sivan

Hillula of Rebbe Aaron II of Karlin. Rebbe Aaron II, the son and successor of Asher I of Karlin-Stolin, was the namesake and grandson of Rebbe Aaron the Great of Karlin (the founder of the Karliner line of Hassidism). Reflecting his disposition, he was commonly known as the Freilicher Rebbe (the "Happy Rebbe"). Late in life, he moved from Karlin

to Stolin, and the dynasty has been known ever since as "Karlin-Stolin." Rebbe Aaron II, author of *Beit Aharon*, was succeeded as rebbe in turn by his son, Asher II of Stolin, and grandson, Israel Perlow (the "Yanuka") of Karlin-Stolin. (17 Sivan 5632, 11 June 1872, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

It is impossible to tell people which path they should take. One way to serve G*d is through learning, another through prayer, another through fasting, and still another through eating. Everyone should carefully observe which way one's heart draws one, and then choose this way with all one's strength. —Yissachar Dov Ber of Radoshitz



Hillula of Julius Baumgarten, designer of the seal, pictured at right, of the Confederate States (17 Sivan 5675, 30 May 1915)

Hillula of U.S. radio host Alan Berg, murdered by white supremacists (17 Sivan 5744, 17 June 1984)

18 Sivan

Hillula of Rabbi Abraham Rappoport Shrentzel (18 Sivan 5411, 7 June 1651)

Hillula of Rebbe Yissachar Dov Ber, the "Saba Kadisha" of Radoshitz. Rebbe Yissachar was a disciple of Rebbes Ya'akov Yitzhak (the "Hozeh") of Lublin and Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshis'cha and student of Rebbes Yisrael of Kozhnitz and Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt. (18 Sivan 5602, 27 May 1842)

Hillula of Viennese psychiatrist Alfred Adler, pictured at right (18 Sivan 5697, 28 May 1937)

A lie would have no sense unless the truth were felt as dangerous. —Alfred Adler



Hillula of U.S.-born British pianist, painter, and poet Yaltah Menuhin, pictured at right, sister of violinist Yehudi Menuhin and pianist Hephzibah Menuhin (18 Sivan 5761, 9 June 2001)

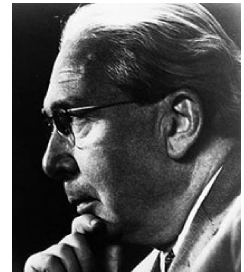


19 Sivan

Hillula of Moroccan Rabbi Yehudah ibn Attar. Born in Fez, Morocco, Rabbi Yehudah was a student of Vidal ha'Tzarfati and the mentor of Rabbi Ya'akov Ben-Tzur (the "Ya'avetz"). Head of the yeshivah in Fez, he worked as a blacksmith in order to avoid using his Torah knowledge for income. It is said that he worked each day only enough to provide his needs for the day, then shut his shop and returned to the yeshivah. (19 Sivan 5493, 22 May 1733, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Russian post-impressionist painter Leonid (born Isaak Iosofovich or Yitzhak-Leib) Pasternak. He was the father of poet and novelist Boris Pasternak. According to Pasternak family tradition, he was descended from Don Yitzhak Abravanel, although there is no independent evidence of the relationship. As a teenager, Leonid Pasternak studied at the Grekov Odessa Art school. After briefly studying medicine and law at Moscow University, he entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Munich, graduating in 1887. After compulsory military service, he embarked on a successful career in the Russian art world. He was married to pianist Rosa Isidorovna Kaufman, the daughter of wealthy industrialist Isidor Kaufman (not, as has sometimes been suggested, the latter's namesake, painter Isidor Kaufman). Pasternak was a close friend of Leo Tolstoy's, resided for several months at his estate, Yasnaya Polyana, painted numerous portraits of the great author, and was chosen by him to illustrate the first editions of his novels *War and Peace* and *Resurrection*. In 1921, Pasternak went to Berlin for necessary eye surgery. He traveled there with his wife and two daughters, Lydia and Josephine, leaving his sons Boris and Alexander in Russia. After the surgery, he decided not to return to Russia, remaining in Berlin until 1938, when he took refuge from the Nazis in Great Britain. (19 Sivan 5705, 31 May 1945)

Those individuals who give moral considerations a much greater weight than considerations of expediency represent a comparatively small minority, five percent of the people perhaps. But, in spite of their numerical inferiority, they play a major role in our society because theirs is the voice of the conscience of society. —Leo Szilard



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. physicist Leo Szilard, originally, in the Hungarian style (with the family name preceding the given name), Szilárd Leó, pictured at right. It was Szilard who first conceived and then developed the idea of the nuclear chain reaction that enabled the atom bomb. His letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt (co-signed by Albert Einstein) stimulated the founding of the Manhattan Project that developed the bomb. He urged President Harry S. Truman to save lives by demonstrating the power of the bomb over some uninhabited area of the Pacific Ocean, inviting Japanese observers, but Truman, yielding to his military advisers, chose instead to use the bomb on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Szilard, appalled by this practical application of his idea, changed his field of study from atomic physics to molecular biology and became one of the founders of the Council for a Livable World. When he was diagnosed with bladder cancer in 1960, he was treated at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Institute with a cobalt-60 treatment regimen that he had himself designed. (19 Sivan 5724, 30 May 1964)

I have never been able to understand the artist whose image never changes. —Lee Krasner

Hillula of U.S. abstract expressionist painter Lee Krasner (born Lena Krassner), pictured at right, wife of Jackson Pollock (19 Sivan 5744, 19 June 1984)



Hillula of British-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof, a descendant of Rebbe Schneur Zalman of Lyadi (the "Alter Rebbe"), president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the first American to serve as president of the World Union for Progressive Judaism (19 Sivan 5750, 12 June 1990)

People whom we trust tend to become trustworthy. —Solomon B. Freehof

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Louis J. Sigel, instrumental in the racial integration of the public schools of Teaneck, New Jersey (the first town in the U.S.A. to vote voluntarily to integrate its schools), and a founder (and first president) of the Teaneck Clergy Council (19 Sivan 5765, 26 June 2005)

Hillula of U.S. Jewish feminist writer E. M. Broner, born Esther Frances Masserman. She was one of the first writers to consider feminism and Judaism as parts of a seamless, albeit difficult-to-integrate, whole. She was intensely concerned with Jewish spirituality and with carving out a place for women in a faith tradition that had long seemed not to want them. She wrote *A Weave of Women* and, with Naomi Nimrod, *The Women's Haggadah*. (19 Sivan 5771, 21 June 2011)

20 Sivan

Hillula of U.S. economic theorist Bernard Baruch, pictured at right (20 Sivan 5725, 20 June 1965)

Hillula of Rebbe Yisrael Dan Taub of Modzitz. Rebbe Yisrael Dan was born in Warsaw in 1928. When he was but seven years old, his family moved to Palestine. He became Rebbe upon the passing of his father. In 1995, he moved the Modzitzer court from Tel Aviv to B'nai B'rak. (20 Sivan 5766, 16 June 2006)

Let us not deceive ourselves; we must elect world peace or world destruction.

—Bernard Baruch



21 Sivan

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Shapiro of Munkacs. Rebbe Shlomo was the grandson of Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech of Dinov. At the age of fourteen, he married Frima Rivkah, a grand-daughter of Rav Moshe Leib of Sassov. In 1880, he was called to lead the Jewish community of Munkacs, where he remained for the rest of his life. Rebbe Shlomo was the author of *Shem Shlomo* and *Beit Shlomo*. (21 Sivan 5653, 7 May 1893)

Hillula of U.S. author Leon Uris, pictured at right (21 Sivan 5763, 21 June 2003)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. mathematician and economist Leonid Hurwicz. Born in Moscow a few months before the October Revolution, Hurwicz was the child of Polish parents.

Soon after his birth, the family returned to Warsaw. They again became refugees when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939. His parents and brother fled Warsaw, only to be arrested and sent to Soviet labor camps. Hurwicz, who had graduated from Warsaw University in 1938, was in London when the invasion occurred. He moved to Switzerland, then to Portugal, and, finally, in 1940, to the United States, where his family eventually joined him.

Hurwicz was among the first economists to recognize the value of game theory and was a pioneer in its application. In January 2008, at age ninety, he was awarded the 2007 Nobel Prize in Economics, sharing it with Eric Maskin and Roger Myerson; he was the oldest recipient of a Nobel Prize. Due to poor health, he was unable to attend the Nobel Prize ceremony in Stockholm, and he received it at a convocation held on the campus of the University of Minnesota (where he had been a professor from 1951 to 1988 and professor emeritus from then until his passing). Immediately following a live broadcast of the Nobel Prize awards ceremony, Jonas Hafstrom, Swedish ambassador to the United States, personally awarded the Economics Prize to Hurwicz. Hurwicz was politically active throughout his life in the United States; in February 2008, just four months before his passing, he participated in the Democratic Precinct Caucus in his home district in Minnesota. (21 Sivan 5768, 24 June 2008)

Often we have no time for our friends but all the time in the world for our enemies.

—Leon Uris



Hillula of U.S. comedian, actor, and screenwriter Bill Dana. Dana, born William Szathmary, took his stage name from his mother's first name, Dena, feeling, as he said, that Szathmary was unpronounceable by most Americans. Dana performed comedy at numerous nightclubs in the New York area, also appearing on *The Imogene Coca Show*, *The Danny Thomas Show* and *The Martha Raye Show*, as well as writing for and producing *The Spike Jones Show*. Dana's career took a major turn when he began writing stand-up routines for the young comedian Don Adams, including the "Would you believe?" jokes popularized on *Get Smart*. Dana's older brother Irving Szathmary was the composer of the *Get Smart* theme. He was then brought in as a writer for *The Steve Allen Show*, where he created the José Jiménez character for the show's "Man in the Street" segments. (21 Sivan 5777, 15 June 2017)

22 Sivan

Hillula of Rabbi Tzadok haCohen Rabinowitz of Lublin, disciple of Rebbe Mordecai Yosef Leiner of Izhbitza, author of *Tzidkat ha'Tzaddik*, teacher of Eliyahu Kitov's father, Rabbi Michael Mokotovsky (22 Sivan 5583, 1 June 1823)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Shimshon Shapiro of Shatz, Romania (22 Sivan 5708, 29 June 1948)

Hillula of U.S. motion picture producer David O. Selznick, pictured at near right (22 Sivan 5725, 22 June 1965)

Hillula of Rebbe Itamar Rosenbaum of Nadvorna (22 Sivan 5733, 22 June 1973)

If you're not accurate, you'll cause untold trouble.

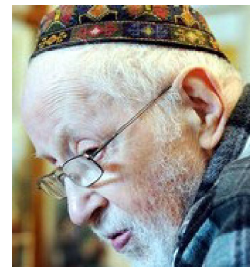
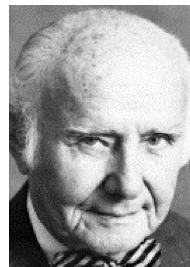
—David O. Selznick

23 Sivan

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. composer Sholom Secunda, pictured at middle right (23 Sivan 5734, 13 June 1974)

Hillula of U.S. writer and editor Trude Weiss-Rosmarin (23 Sivan 5749, 26 June 1989)

Hillula of U.S. Biblical scholar Rabbi Jacob Milgrom, pictured at far right above (23 Sivan 5770, 5 June 2010)

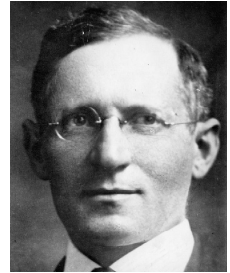


24 Sivan

Hillula of Hungarian opera singer Erdős Richárd (family name preceding the given name, in the Hungarian style), father of U.S. author, illustrator, and collector of Native American stories and myths Richard Erdoes (24 Sivan 5672, 9 June 1912)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Congressman Meyer London, pictured at right, one of only two members of the Socialist Party of America (with Victor Berger) elected to Congress. On Sunday, 6 June 1926, crossing New York's Second Avenue at Fifteenth Street, he was caught in the middle of heavy automobile traffic passing in both directions. He became confused; when he halted in the middle of the road, he was struck by a car, suffering internal injuries. The driver rushed him to Bellevue Hospital, where London's daughter was an intern. London's only concern was that the driver not be punished. "It's not his fault," said London, "and he is a poor man." (24 Sivan 5686, 6 June 1926)

Hillula of Ukranian-born U.S. cantor Yossele Rosenblatt, pictured at right. Rosenblatt came from a family of Rizhiner ḥassidim. In 1900, at the age of eighteen, he was chosen as Oberkantor in Pressburg, Hungary. Five years later, he moved to the larger community of Hamburg, Germany, and, in 1911, he came to the United States. (24 Sivan 5693, 29 June 1933)



Before I teach others what I know, I must first teach myself what I don't know.
—Yosef Shlomo del Medigo

25 Sivan

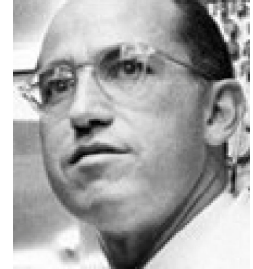
Hillula of Shim'on ben Gamli'el, Nasi of the Sanhedrin (25 Sivan 3875, 6 June 115 C.E., according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Birth of Rabbi Yosef Shlomo del Medigo, the Yashar of Candia (25 Sivan 5351, 17 June 1591)

Hillula of Rabbi Dov Berish of Biala (25 Sivan 5630, 24 June 1870)

Hillula of U.S. actress and torch singer Libby Holman, born Elizabeth Lloyd Holzman (her father changed the family name when she was young), pictured at near right (25 Sivan 5731, 18 June 1971)

Hope lies in dreams, in imagination, and in the courage of those who dare to make dreams into reality.
—Jonas Salk



Hillula of Doctor Jonas Salk, pictured at far right above, developer of polio vaccine (25 Sivan 5755, 23 June 1995)

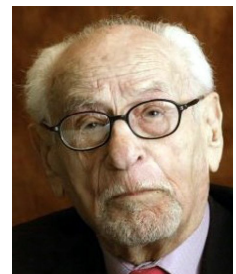
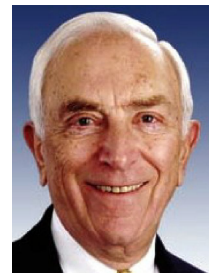
Hillula of U.S. Senator Frank Lautenberg, pictured at right (25 Sivan 5773, 3 June 2013)

26 Sivan

Hillula of Talmudic Sage Yonatan ben Uziel, a student of Hillel the Elder. It is said that Rabbi Yonatan, when he studied the holy writings, would generate such intense spiritual energy that birds flying overhead would be incinerated. His love for the Torah and his devotion to the Torah were so great and so totally occupied his mind, his heart, and his very soul that he never married. When he returned his holy soul to its Source, at an early age, he is said to have realized that his having remained unmarried was an error, for the companionship of a soulmate would have enabled him to rise even higher in Divine service. Since the seventeenth century, it has been said that visiting Rabbi Yonatan's gravesite in Amuka (near Tz'fat) on his hillula can assure the pilgrim of finding his or her soulmate within one year. His grave has also been a place of pilgrimage for Arab Muslims since the thirteenth century. The *Targum Yonatan* is traditionally ascribed to Rabbi Yonatan. (26 Sivan)

Hillula of U.S. actor Eli Wallach, pictured at right (26 Sivan 5774, 24 June 2014)

Hillula of Holocaust survivor and author Elie Wiesel, recipient of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize (26 Sivan 5776, 2 July 2016)



27 Sivan

Hillula of Talmudic Sage Hanina ben Teradion (27 Sivan)

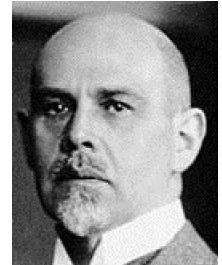
Hillula of U.S. contract bridge grandmaster Oswald Jacoby (27 Sivan 5744, 27 June 1984)

Hillula of Latvian-born Soviet chess International Grandmaster and World Chess Champion Mikhail Tal. Tal is generally regarded as the finest attacking player of all time. His play was known above all for improvisation and unpredictability; he declared that every game of chess was as inimitable and invaluable as a poem. *Modern Chess Brilliances* (Larry Evans, 1970) includes more games by Tal than by any other player, as does *The Mammoth Book of the World's Greatest Chess Games* (Garrett Burgess et al., 2004). He holds the records for both the longest and the second longest unbeaten streaks in competitive chess history. In 1957, at age twenty, he became the youngest player ever to win the USSR Chess Championship and was awarded the title of Grandmaster by the International Chess Federation (FIDE). In 1960, defeating Mikhail Botvinnik, he became, at age

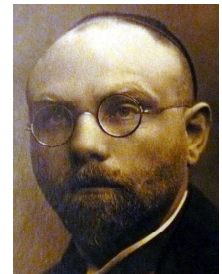
twenty-three, the youngest World Champion in history, a record that lasted until Garry Kasparov, at age twenty-two, won the title from Anatoly Karpov in 1985. Tal was also a prolific writer on chess. His books include detailed narratives of his thinking during the games. His book on his world championship match against Botvinnik has been described as “the best book written about a world championship match by a contestant.” Tal has been called “the finest writer ever to become world chess champion,” and his collection of his own games, *The Life and Games of Mikhail Tal*, was called “possibly the best chess book ever written.” Tal’s grave marker has 27 June 1992 as the date of his passing, but every written source has it as 28 June. (27 Sivan 5752, 28 June 1992)
 Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Max Tickin (27 Sivan 5776, 3 July 2016)

28 Sivan

Hillula of German engineer Walther Rathenau, pictured at right. Rathenau, Foreign Minister in Germany’s Weimar government, was assassinated by the *Freikorps*, right-wing vigilante groups of World War I veterans. They fought against the Weimar Republic; in addition to Rathenau, they were responsible for the assassination of Catholic Center Party leader Matthias Erzberger, and they murdered Marxist theorist Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacist League. After the government had stabilized, the *Freikorps* turned to supporting the republic. They believed that the German Army had never been truly defeated in World War I, only sabotaged by leftist-sympathizing civilians. The *Freikorps* is often seen as a precursor to Nazism; Rudolph Höss, commandant of Auschwitz, was one of their alumni. (28 Sivan 5682, 24 June 1922)



Hillula of Dutch writer and journalist Jacob Israël de Haan, pictured at right. De Haan was one of eighteen children of a traditionally Orthodox family; his sister, Carry van Bruggen, was also a writer. He was a member of the Tachtigers, a school of writers who insisted that style must match content and that intimate and visceral emotions can only be expressed using an intimate and visceral writing style. In 1904, while living in Amsterdam, he wrote his controversial novel *Pijpelijntjes* (*Lines from De Pijp*), which appears to be a thinly veiled version of his own gay life with Arnold Aletrino in Amsterdam’s “Pijp” working-class district. The homo-eroticism of the book, shocking in the early twentieth century, led to his dismissal from his teaching job and from social-democratic political circles. Aletrino, with de Haan’s fiancée Johanna van Maarseveen, both of whom were, with de Haan, members of the Tachtiger School, bought almost the entire print run of the book, to keep a lid on the scandal. In 1907, he married van Maarseveen, but the marriage is believed to have been platonic; they separated in 1919 but never officially divorced. A second controversial novel, *Pathologieën* (*Pathologies*) described the sorrows and joys of a sadomasochist relationship. This book, published in 1908, went largely unnoticed, as did De Haan’s prose sketches. He published five volumes of poems between 1914 and 1921 that brought him some acclaim. In 1912, de Haan made several trips to Czarist Russia, visiting a number of prisons there, in order to study the situation of political prisoners in Russia. He published his findings in 1913 in his book *In Russian Prisons*. With Dutch writer Frederik van Eeden and Dutch poet Henriette Roland Holst, he founded a committee aimed at collecting signatures for the sake of inducing Russia’s allies France and Great Britain to exert pressure on Russia to alleviating the fate of the prisoners. Amnesty International, based on these activities, cites him as a precursor. In 1919, de Haan emigrated to Palestine, an ardent Zionist; the first secret Zionist report about him refers to his ranting anti-Arab remarks. De Haan joined the *haredi* faction led by Rabbi Yosef Chaim Sonnenfeld and, embracing their position of opposition to the establishment of a Jewish state, was chosen as their “foreign minister.” He was assassinated by Haganah member Avraham Tehomi. While it is not known who ordered de Haan’s murder, journalist Liel Liebovitz reported, “There is little doubt that many in the senior Zionist leadership in Jerusalem knew about the proposal to kill de Haan, and that none objected.” De Haan’s murder is considered the first political murder in the Jewish community in Palestine. In Neturei Karta circles, de Haan is considered a martyr, killed by secular Jews while protecting the Jewish religion, even though the Neturei Karta and other *haredim* recoiled from his homosexuality, his religious questioning, and his attempted coalition with Arab nationalists against his fellow Jews. In the 1980s, the Neturei Karta community in Jerusalem tried, unsuccessfully, to change the name of the Zupnik Garden to commemorate de Haan. (28 Sivan 5684, 30 June 1924)



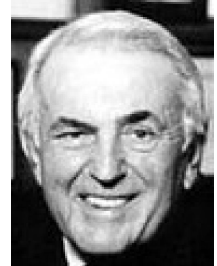
Hillula of Viennese psychoanalyst Josef Breuer, pictured at near right. He mentored Sigmund Freud – his treatment of “Anna O” (Bertha Pappenheim) led Freud to the development of the “talking cure” of psychoanalysis, and they collaborated in writing *Studies on Hysteria* in 1895 – but they became estranged in 1896 over the issue of the reality of memories of having been seduced in early childhood, and they never spoke to each other again. Breuer’s daughter Dora committed suicide when faced with deportation by the Nazis. His daughter Margarete Schiff perished at Theresienstadt, and his granddaughter Hanna Schiff also died while imprisoned by the Nazis. (28 Sivan 5685, 20 June 1925)



Hillula of U.S. actor Walter Matthau, pictured at far right above (28 Sivan 5760, 1 July 2000)

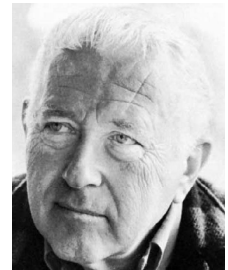
Hillula of U.S. physical chemist Jerome Karle. Karle, born Jerome Karfunkle, entered college at age fifteen, received his BS four years later and his MS in biology from Harvard a year after that. Karle and Herbert A. Hauptman were awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1985 for their work in using X-ray scattering techniques to determine the structure of crystals, a technique that is used to study the crystals' biological, chemical, metallurgical and physical characteristics. (28 Sivan 5773, 6 June 2013)

Hillula of U.S. Congressional Representative Abner Mikva, pictured at far right. Mikva represented the Chicago area in Congress for nearly nine years and then became the chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, generally regarded as second in importance in the United States only to the Supreme Court. A highly regarded legal scholar, he was mentor to President Barack Obama and Supreme Court Justice Elena Kagan. In 2014, he was honored with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. (28 Sivan 5776, 4 July 2016)



29 Sivan

Hillula of Austrian athlete and lawyer Otto Herschmann. Herschmann, then nineteen years of age, competed in the first modern Olympic Games, the 1896 Summer Olympics in Athens, in the men's 100-meter free-style swimming event. The swimmers were taken by boat into the Bay of Piraeus to compete in the open sea. They swam from a starting line between two buoys, through a course marked by a number of floating hollow pumpkins, to a red-flag finish line at the shore; the water temperature was about 55° Fahrenheit, and twelve-foot waves were crashing down upon the swimmers. Herschmann placed second, winning the silver medal, half a meter behind the winner, Alfréd Hajós, as the other swimmers trailed far behind. Herschmann was also an Olympic fencer. In the 1906 Summer Olympics in Athens, he competed in individual sabre but did not medal. In the 1912 Summer Olympics in Stockholm, competing as a member of Austria's sabre fencing team at the age of thirty-five, sixteen years after he first won a medal, and he, with the team, won the silver medal. Herschmann was one of only a handful of athletes to win Olympic medals in more than one sport. Herschmann was President of the Austrian Olympic Committee from 1912 to 1914; he is the only person ever to win an Olympic medal while serving as president of a National Olympic Committee. Outside athletics, Herschmann was an attorney. In January 1942, he was deported to the Izbica concentration camp and then to the Sobibor extermination camp, where he was slain. (29 Sivan 5702, 14 June 1942)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Bauhaus architect Marcel L. Breuer, pictured at right. Breuer was a pioneer in the designing of tubular steel furniture. He was the recipient of the 1968 Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architecture and of the first Jefferson Foundation Medal. He designed New York's Whitney Museum (probably his best-known building), IBM's La Gaude Laboratory (his personal favorite), the headquarters of the Departments of HUD and HEW in Washington, and Flaine, an entire ski-town in the French Alps. (29 Sivan 5741, 1 July 1981)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. pianist Nadia Reisenberg, pictured at near right. Reisenberg, the sister of violinist and thereminist Clara Rockmore, was known for having played all twenty-seven Mozart concertos in a series of weekly radio broadcasts in 1939 and 1940 (29 Sivan 5743, 10 June 1983)



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. historian and collector of Yiddish folk songs Joseph Mlotek, author, with his wife Chana, of a regular column, "Pearls of Yiddish Poetry," in the *Daily Forward* (29 Sivan 5760, 2 July 2000)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. and Israeli scholar, feminist, and Renewal Rabbi Bonna Devora Haberman, pictured at far right above, one of the founders of Women of the Wall (29 Sivan 5775, 16 June 2015)

Hillula of U.S. television journalist Gabe (Gabriel Stanley) Pressman. Pressman, born and educated in New York City, began his career, after serving in World War II, with New York's newspapers, then moved to radio in 1954 and to television in 1956. His broadcast career (both radio and television) lasted over sixty years – he was still working part-time for WNBC at his passing – and was entirely with NBC's New York stations, save an eight-year period with television station WNEW, also in New York. He was among the first local television reporters in New York City, and many believe he was the very first. When he began as a television journalist, announcers typically read wire stories on the air; reporting was largely left to the newspapers. Pressman did his own reporting, writing and reading his own scripts, and was one of the first television journalists to take a camera crew into the streets for stand-up reports from the scenes of fires, murders, and other spot news events. Pressman has been credited with helping create the New York City institution known as the "perp walk," which was born in the 1970s when he clashed with famed District Attorney Robert Morgenthau over access to filming notable suspects after they had been arrested. (29 Sivan 5777, 23 June 2017)

30 Sivan

Hillula of U.S. community organizer Saul Alinsky, pictured at right (30 Sivan 5732, 12 June 1972)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Bernard Bamberger (30 Sivan 5740, 14 June 1980)

Hillula of U.S. playwright Lillian Hellman, pictured at near right, blacklisted for refusing to co-operate with the House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee (30 Sivan 5744, 30 June 1984)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Buddy Hackett, born Leonard Hacker, pictured at far right (30 Sivan 5763, 30 June 2003)

Hillula of U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Meir Zlotowitz. Zlotowitz, a student of Rabbi

Moshe Feinstein, was the director of ArtScroll Studios, a high-end graphics studio in New York that produced brochures, invitations, awards, and ketubot. Rabbi Nosson Scherman, then principal of Yeshiva Karlin Stolin in Boro Park, was recommended to Zlotowitz as someone who could write copy, and they collaborated on a few projects. In 1975, Zlotowitz wrote an English translation and commentary on the Book of Esther and asked Scherman to write the introduction. The book sold out its first edition of 20,000 copies within two months. Encouraged by Rabbis Moshe Feinstein, Yaakov Kamenetsky, and others, Scherman and Zlotowitz continued producing commentaries, beginning with a translation and commentary on the rest of the Five Megillot, and went on to publish translations and commentaries on the Torah, Prophets, Talmud, Passover Haggadah, siddurim, and machzorim. By 1990 ArtScroll had produced more than 700 books, including novels, history books, children's books and secular textbooks, and became one of the largest Orthodox publishers in the United States. (30 Sivan 5777, 24 June 2017)

If you think you've got an inside track to absolute truth, you become doctrinaire, humorless and intellectually constipated.

—Saul Alinsky



I cannot and will not cut my conscience to fit this year's fashions.

—Lillian Hellman, to the House Un-American Activities Committee

While you're carrying the grudge the other guy's out dancing.

—Buddy Hackett



TAMMUZ

1 Tammuz

Hillula of Syrian-born Rabbi Israel Najara of Gaza. Najara was resident for a time in Tzfat and was influenced by Lurianic Kabbalah. He wrote many *piyyutim* on the theme of the marriage of G*d and Israel, for which he was severely criticized by Rabbi Menahem ben Judah ben Menahem de Lonzano. He was also subject to severe criticism by Rabbi Hayyim Vital (in his *שבעה חיים ותל*), but he was defended by Rabbi Isaac Luria, who declared that Heaven itself rejoiced in Najara's hymns. His *piyyutim*, which included *Y'h Ribon Olam*, were so praised by Leon of Modena that the latter composed a song in his honor. He wrote in both Hebrew and Aramaic, using the meters of contemporary Turkish, Arabic, Spanish, and Greek folk songs. (1 Tammuz 5385, 26 June 1625, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Kalonymus Kalman ha'Levi Epstein of Krakow. He was a disciple and personal aide of Rebbe Elimelekh of Lizensk and son-in-law of the very wealthy Rabbi Mordecai Gutgold. When Kalonymus was young, his parents baked bagels in their home, and Kalonymus sold the bagels to the villagers in order to assist in his family's support. After completing his rounds, Kalmish, as he was then known, would surreptitiously listen in to the Torah lessons given by some of the most illustrious scholars in Krakow, including Rabbi Yitzhak Halevi, Chief Rabbi of Krakow. One day, after one of the lessons, Rabbi Mordecai Gutgold, one of the wealthiest Jews in Krakow, asked Kalmish in jest to repeat the profound lesson that he had just heard. He repeated the lesson word for word and, of course, was immediately recognized as an extraordinary prodigy. Rabbi Gutgold undertook to support young Kalmish completely and to provide him with the best Yeshiva education, provided that Kalmish's father would agree to a marriage between Kalmish and Rabbi Gutgold's daughter Milka Raidel once Kalmish reached Bar Mitzvah age. Rabbi Kalonymus Kalman was the author of *Ma'or va'Shemesh*. (1 Tammuz 5587, 26 June 1827)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Aryeh Guterman, the *Saba Kadisha* ("Holy Grandfather") of Radzymin, disciple of Rebbes Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshis'cha, Simcha Bunam of Pshis'cha, and Yitzhak of Vorki and famed as a miracle worker (1 Tammuz 5634, 16 June 1874; some sources say 18 Tammuz)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Eliezer Wax of Kalish and Pietrkov (1 Tammuz 5649, 30 June 1889)

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Halberstam I, the first Rebbe of Bobov. Rebbe Shlomo was the grandson, through his mother, of Rebbe Eliezer of Dzikov and, through his father, of Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Sanz. He studied under both his grandfathers, but primarily under the Rebbe of Sanz. (1 Tammuz 5665, 4 July 1905)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Ed Wynn, born Isaiah Edwin Leopold, pictured at right. He was known especially for his character "The Perfect Fool" and was honored by three stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame – one each for television, radio, and film. He was the "inventor" of the 11-foot pole (for people you wouldn't touch with a 10-foot pole) and the bell-less alarm clock (for people who don't have to get up). Wynn was the father of actor Keenan Wynn. Upon his death, Red Skelton, who had been discovered by Wynn, declared that it was the first time he had ever made anybody sad. (1 Tammuz 5726, 19 June 1966)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. actress Norma Shearer, pictured at right. Shearer was one of very few stars who were able to make the transition from silent films to "talkies." She received the Academy Award as Best Actress in 1930 for *The Gay Divorcee*. She and Jean Harlow were close friends. Shearer was considered for the role of Scarlett O'Hara in *Gone with the Wind* but declined, saying, "Scarlett is a thankless role. The one I'd really like to play is Rhett." (1 Tammuz 5743, 12 June 1983)



2 Tammuz

Traditional birth (2 Tammuz 2200, 1560/1561 BCE) and hillula (2 Tammuz 2310, 1450/1451 BCE) of Joseph, 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, 1561 and 1451 BCE Julian are 1560 and 1450 BCE Gregorian, respectively. All are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.

Hillula of Rabbi Nahman of Horodenka, descendant of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague and grandfather of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov (2 Tammuz 5525, 10 June 1765, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Abraham Twersky of Trisk, son of Rabbi Mordecai of Chernobyl and author of *Magen Avraham* (2 Tammuz 5649, 19 June 1889, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. gangster Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel. The second of five children, Siegel, determined to rise above his parents' poverty, dropped out of school and joined a gang on Lafayette Street in New York's Lower East Side. He joined Moe Sedway and moved from theft to the development of a protection racket aimed at pushcart merchants. He and Sedway joined with Meyer Lansky, moving into bootlegging during Prohibition. With Lansky, they formed the

Bugs and Meyer Mob. A decade later, dissolving the Bugs and Meyer Mob, Siegel became one of the founders of Murder, Incorporated, the enforcement arm of the Italian-American Mafia, the Jewish Mob, and other organized crime groups in New York and elsewhere. In 1936, with the end of Prohibition, Siegel moved into gambling and relocated to the West Coast. In the mid-1940s, he coerced William Wilkerson into turning over control of the Flamingo Hotel (then under construction) to the Los Angeles syndicate. Siegel ran the Flamingo, spending far more than the syndicate had planned, as he insisted on the finest building and fixtures that money could buy at a time of post-war shortages. When the Flamingo opened on 26 December 1946, only the casino, lounge, theater, and restaurant were ready, not the hotel rooms. The operation lost money and closed after only a month. The hotel reopened on 1 March 1947 and began turning a profit, but the mob bosses above Siegel were tired of waiting, and they put out a "hit" on Siegel. He was shot while sitting in the Beverly Hills home of his girlfriend Virginia Hill. The killer fired at him through the window with a .30 caliber military M1 carbine, hitting him many times. No-one was charged with the murder, and the crime remains officially unsolved. (2 Tammuz 5707, 20 June 1947)

I Can't give you a sure-fire formula for success, but I can give you a formula for failure: try to please everybody all the time. —Herbert Bayard Swope

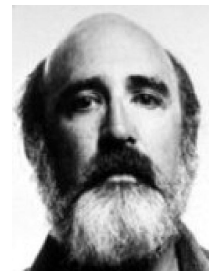
The most difficult thing in music is . . . to write a melody . . . which can be self-sufficient. That is the secret of music. While the technique should be as perfected as possible, that is a lesser essential. Anybody can acquire a brilliant technique. Melody alone permits a work to survive. —Darius Milhaud

Hillula of U.S. journalist Herbert Bayard Swope, pictured at near right. Swope received the first Pulitzer Prize (1917) for reporting, for his series of articles titled "Inside the German Empire." He was the editor of the *New York World's* 21-day crusade against the Ku Klux Klan in October 1921, for which the newspaper received the 1922 Pulitzer Prize for Public Service. (2 Tammuz 5718, 20 June 1958)



Hillula of French-born U.S. jazz-influenced modernist composer Darius Milhaud, pictured at far right, teacher of Dave Brubeck and Burt Bacharach (2 Tammuz 5734, 22 June 1974)

Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, pictured at near right below, human rights and social justice activist and advocate for *Nostra Aetate*, the document of Vatican Council II that renounced the Catholic teaching that the Jews were responsible for the Crucifixion and established a policy of Catholic-Jewish dialogue (2 Tammuz 5752, 3 July 1992)



Hillula of Lithuanian-born South African theater director Barney Simon, pictured at far right, a long-time force behind the growth of indigenous South African black drama. In 1976, Simon founded the Market Theatre, where, in violation of South African law, he presented works by anti-apartheid writers as well as productions in which blacks and whites shared the stage and performed for multiracial audiences. (2 Tammuz 5755, 30 June 1995)

Hillula of U.S. attorney Bessie Margolin. Margolin was born in 1909, not long after her parents emigrated to the United States from Russia. As a child, she suffered the loss of her mother, and she spent the rest of her childhood at the Jewish Children's Home in New Orleans. She graduated from Tulane University in 1929 and earned her law degree from Tulane Law School, then going on to a doctorate in law from Yale University Law School in 1933. She then entered U.S. government service, working for the Tennessee Valley Authority, commenting later that "Government attracts the competent women [attorneys] because they have no alternative," referring to the fact that most prestigious law firms would not then hire women. In 1939, she joined the U.S. Department of Labor. Eventually promoted to Assistant Solicitor for Supreme Court appellate litigation, Margolin argued twenty-seven cases before the Supreme Court, prevailing in twenty-five. More than any other attorney, she framed the body of Fair Labor law in the United States. Following World War II, Margolin was temporarily assigned to the War Department at the Nuremberg trials. In this role, she drafted the original regulation under which the tribunals were constituted. At her retirement from the Department of Labor in 1972, Chief Justice Earl Warren declared that she had made federal wage and hour law "meaningful and responsible." In 1966, Margolin had been one of the founders of the National Organization for Women. (2 Tammuz 5756, 19 June 1996)



Hillula of Goldie Corash Michelson, the oldest person in the United States, pictured at right (2 Tammuz 5776, 8 July 2016, one month before her 114th birthday)

3 Tammuz

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. Conservative Rabbi Wolfe Kelman. Kelman, a student of Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, joined Heschel on the Selma-to-Montgomery civil rights marches in 1965. His daughter, Reform Rabbi Na'amah

Kelman-Ezrachi, was the first woman in Israel to receive rabbinic ordination. (3 Tammuz 5750, 26 June 1990)

Hillula of the 7th Lubavitcher Rebbe, Menahem Mendel Schneerson, pictured at near right. Rebbe Menahem Mendel (commonly called just "The Rebbe") was the son-in-law of his predecessor, Rebbe Yosef Yitzhak Schneerson. (3 Tammuz 5754, 12 June 1994)

Hillula of Polish-born British psychoanalyst Hanna Segal, née Poznanska, pictured at far right. Mentored by Dr. Melanie Klein, Segal was considered an important theorist on a wide variety of psychoanalytic topics, applying Freudian principles to the understanding of art and artists, the psychology of war, the fantasy life of children, the language of symbols, and the treatment of psychotic patients. She was especially known as a systematizer of "play therapy." (3 Tammuz 5771, 5 July 2012)



*If you see what needs to be repaired and how to repair it, then you have found a piece of the world that G*d has left for you to complete. But if you see only what is wrong and how ugly it is, then it is you who need repair.*
—Menahem Mendel Schneerson

4 Tammuz

Hillula of French Rabbi Yaakov ben Meir, "Rabbenu Tam." He was the son of Rashi's daughter Yoheved and the husband of Rabbi Shimshon of Falaise's daughter Miriam. Rabbenu Tam studied under the guidance of his father and of his own elder brother Shmuel, the "Rashbam." (4 Tammuz 4931, 9 June 1171, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. Congresswoman Gladys Noon Spellman, pictured at near right, the first woman president of the National Association of Counties (4 Tammuz 5748, 19 June 1988)

Hillula of Moroccan-born Israeli singer and composer Yosef (Jo) Amar, pictured at far right, who emigrated to New York in 1970 (4 Tammuz 5769, 26 June 2009)



5 Tammuz

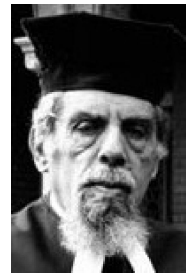
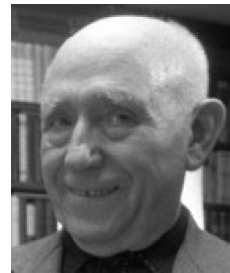
Ezekiel's vision of the Divine Chariot, the only Prophetic Vision reported in the *Tanach* that occurred outside the Land of Israel (5 Tammuz, according to Ezekiel 1:1-28)

Hillula of Rebbe Alter Ezriel Meir Eiger of Lublin, pictured at near right (5 Tammuz 5701, 30 June 1941)

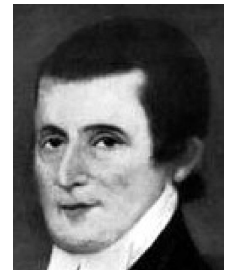
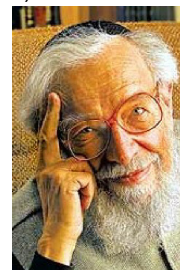
Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Yiddish-language poet, playwright, and novelist Chaim Grade, pictured at middle right. Grade was born in Vilna (Vilnius), Lithuania, then within the Russian Empire. Although the son of an "Enlightenment" family, Grade studied under the strictly Orthodox Rabbi Avraham Yeshaya Karelitz, the *Hazon Ish* (5 Tammuz 5742, 26 June 1982)

Hillula of British Rabbi Louis Jacobs, pictured at far right, founder of Masorti (British Conservative) Judaism (5 Tammuz 5766, 1 July 2006)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Rebbe Zalman Schachter-Shalomi ("Reb Zalman," "Zeide Zalman," or "Zalman-ji"), pictured at near right, founder of Jewish Renewal (5 Tammuz 5774, 3 July 2014)



*Prayer waters
thirsty souls like
rain on flowers.*
—Rebbe Zalman
Schachter-Shalomi



6 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Gershom Mendes Seixas, pictured at far right, considered the first U.S.-born rabbi, although he was in fact not ordained and, having been born in New York City in 1745, decades before the Declaration of Independence, was not U.S.-born. He served as *de facto* rabbi of Sephardic synagogue She'arith Israel, New York, from 1768 to 1776 and again from 1784 to 1816. Mendes Seixas was, for much of his life, the only *mohel* in New York and the northeast United States, also serving the adjacent areas of Canada. Probably his most strenuous trip was undertaken in 1811, when he was sixty-six years of age. He left New York in October on a journey of several weeks to perform a *b'rit milah* in Montréal. He then went on to Trois-Rivières, Québec, where he circumcised two more babies. He performed a fourth *b'rit milah* in the town of Berthierville, a town midway between Montréal and Trois-Rivières, finally returning to New York at the end of November. The trip had lasted thirty-four days and had been undertaken for the sake of just four children. Mendes Seixas was one of six children of Isaac Mendes Seixas, a

Portuguese *converso* whose family had to flee to London after Isaac's father was accused, in 1725, of secretly continuing to practice Judaism. In 1730, Isaac left London for New York, and in 1741 he married Rachel Levy. In 1775, despite the fact that his congregation was split on the issue, Seixas, who was an ardent advocate of American independence, persuaded them that She'arith Israel should close rather than continuing to function during the British occupation of New York. Seixas packed the congregation's books and Torah scrolls and removed them, with his family, to his father-in-law's home in Stratford, Connecticut. In 1780, he accepted a position as *hazzan* of Congregation Mickve Israel in Philadelphia. In his sermons, he regularly called on G*d to bless the Revolution, the Congress, and George Washington. He considered the American cause, with its emphasis on individual liberty, to be a just war and independence to be a blessing for America's Jews. Once independence had been achieved, he returned to the pulpit of She'arith Israel, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was one of three members of the clergy who offered prayers at George Washington's first inaugural as President. Married twice, he was the father of thirteen children, and he was so well respected by Jews and non-Jews alike that he was named a trustee of Columbia College, now Columbia University. (6 Tammuz 5576, 6 July 1816)

Hillula of Rabbi Baruch Frankel-Teomim (6 Tammuz 5585, 22 June 1825)

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Hager of Kossov (6 Tammuz 5686, 18 June 1926)

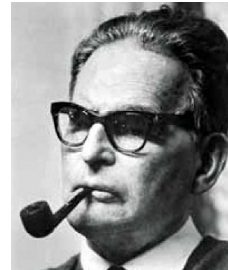
Hillula of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, accused U.S. atomic spies, convicted on perjured evidence and executed in the hysteria of the McCarthy Era, pictured at right. *The New York Times*, in an editorial titled "Remembering the Rosenbergs," published on the fiftieth anniversary of their execution, 19 June 2003, declared, "The Rosenberg case still haunts American history, reminding us of the injustice that can be done when a nation gets caught up in hysteria." (6 Tammuz 5713, 19 June 1953)



Hillula of German-born U.S. classical conductor Otto Klemperer, pictured at near right, father of dramatic and comedic actor Werner Klemperer (6 Tammuz 5733, 6 July 1973)

Every man can transform the world from one of monotony and drabness to one of excitement and adventure.

—Irving Wallace

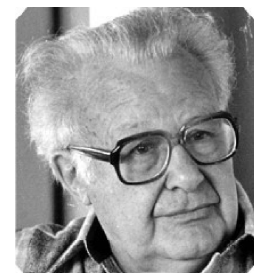


Hillula of Russian-born U.S. social-realist painter Isaac Soyer, younger brother of Moses and Raphael Soyer (6 Tammuz 5741, 8 July 1981)

Hillula of U.S. author Irving Wallace, pictured at far right (6 Tammuz 5750, 29 June 1990)

Hillula of U.S. author Jo Sinclair, born Ruth Seid, pictured at near right below (6 Tammuz 5755, 4 July 1995)

Hillula of U.S. writer, critic, and editor Clifton Fadiman, pictured at far right (6 Tammuz 5759, 20 June 1999)



Hillula of French attorney Simone Veil. Veil, born Simone Jacob, was a survivor of Auschwitz-Birkenau and Bergen-Belsen. She and her sister Madeleine were freed on 27 January 1945: their mother succumbed to typhus a few days earlier, and their sister Denise survived Ravensbrück. The destiny of their father, André, and their brother, Jean, is unknown. Simone resumed her studies in law and political science. In 1954, she passed the national examination to become a magistrate. As an official in the Justice Ministry, she was instrumental in improving living conditions for female prisoners, including Algerians detained during their country's war for independence. In 1974, she was chosen by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to be Minister of Health, only the second woman in French history to hold a cabinet position. In that position, she championed the 1975 law legalizing abortion in France. In 1979, she was elected president of the European Parliament, the Parliament's first woman president. She served as president until 1982, then as a member of the Parliament until 1995. In 2008, she was elected a member of the Académie Française. (6 Tammuz 5777, 30 June 2017)

When you reread a classic, you do not see more in the book than you did before; you see more in you than there was before.

—Clifton Fadiman

7 Tammuz

Hillula of Rebbe Pinhas ha'Levi Horowitz of Frankfurt. The brother of Rebbe Shmelke of Nikolsburg (they were sons of Rabbi Tzvi Hirsch of Chortkov) and disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz, Rebbe Pinhas was the primary teacher of Rabbi Moshe Sofer, the *Hatam Sofer*. (7 Tammuz 5565, 4 July 1805)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Mose Hirsch Solomon. Solomon, an outfielder, played for the New York Giants. In 1923, the Giants had been looking for a star player to attract fans the way Babe Ruth did for the New York Yankees, and they chose Solomon, who had hit forty-nine home runs, a league record, in 108 games, with a .421 batting average for the Class C Southwestern Conference Hutchinson Wheat Shockers. The New York sports

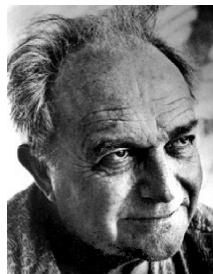
writers nicknamed him the "Rabbi of Swat." Solomon, however, turned out not to be the player the Giants wanted. He played only two games, and, although he had three hits in eight at-bats (including one double and one RBI), his fielding average of .833 led the Giants to return him to the minor leagues. (7 Tammuz 5726, 25 June 1966)

Hillula of Zivia (in Polish, Cywia) Lubetkin, pictured at right. Lubetkin, wife of Yitzhak Zuckerman, was the only woman on the High Command of the resistance group Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa. A survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, she was the grandmother of Roni Zuckerman, the first woman to become a fighter pilot in the Israel Air Force. (7 Tammuz 5738, 12 July 1978)



Hillula of U.S. author Meyer Levin, pictured at near right below (7 Tammuz 5741, 9 July 1981)

Hillula of U.S. Reconstructionist Rabbi Ira Eisenstein, pictured at middle right, disciple of Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, husband of his daughter Judith, and founding president of Reconstructionist Rabbinical College (7 Tammuz 5751, 28 June 2001)



Hillula of U.S. writer Nora Ephron, pictured at far right, nominated for the Academy Award for Best Writing for *Silkwood*, *Sleepless in Seattle*, and *When Harry Met Sally* (7 Tammuz 5772, 26 June 2012, after sunset)

8 Tammuz

Hillula of Rebbe Meir of Dzikov. Rebbe Meir was the son of Rebbe Eliezer of Dzikov and, so, the grandson of Rebbe Naftali of Ropshitz. Rebbe Meir studied under the guidance of his father and his uncle, Rabbi Asher of Ropshitz. He also travelled frequently to study with Rebbe Zvi Hirsch of Rimanov and Rebbe Hayyim of Sanz. When his father was the Rebbe of Dzikov, Meir was the town's rabbi. When his father transcended the limitations of corporeal existence, Meir became the Rebbe. His teachings were published as *Imrei No'am*. His final words were, "The soul is Thine and the body is Thine handiwork. Have mercy on the fruit of Thy labors." In 1878, Rebbe Meir's son Aaron married the daughter of Rebbe Hayyim of Sanz. (8 Tammuz 5637, 19 June 1877; some sources have the year as 5636)

I am continually fascinated at the difficulty intelligent people have in distinguishing what is controversial from what is merely offensive.
—Nora Ephron

Hillula of Rabbi Eliyahu Mani of Hebron, associate of the Ben Ish Hai (8 Tammuz 5659, 4 June 1899, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. anarchist Alexander (born Osip Osipovitch) Berkman, Emma Goldman's lover, pictured at near right (8 Tammuz 5696, 28 June 1936)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Sidney ("Sid") Gordon. Gordon played the outfield, first base, and third base for the New York Giants, Boston and Milwaukee Braves, and Pittsburgh Pirates in a thirteen-year career. In three of his seasons, he hit at least one home run in every ballpark in which he played. He had a lifetime batting average of .283, hit 202 home runs, drew 731 walks and struck out only 356 times. He played in two All-Star games. Gordon was playing softball in Central Park, New York, when he suffered a heart attack; he passed from this world a few hours later. (8 Tammuz 5735, 8 August 1975)

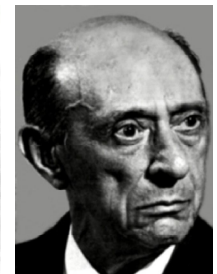


9 Tammuz

Hillula of Ruthenian-born historian Rabbi Nathan Nata Hannover. He was a student of Kabbalah under Rabbis Moshe Zacuto and Isaac Aboab. His writings include *Yeven M'zulah* (Venice, 1653), a history of the Chmielnicki uprising of 1648-1649; *Ta'amei Sukkah* (Amsterdam, 1652), a homiletic explanation of Succot; and *Shaarei Tziyon* (Prague, 1662), a collection of mystical prayers and ascetic reflections. He also wrote *Safah B'rurah* (Prague, 1660), a dictionary of Hebrew, German, Italian, and Latin; in the second edition (Amsterdam, 1701), edited by Jacob Koppel ben Wolf, French was added. (9 Tammuz 5423, 14 July 1663)

Hillula of U.S. educator Julia Richman, pictured at near right, New York City's first Jewish school principal and first woman district superintendent of schools (9 Tammuz 5672, 24 June 1912)

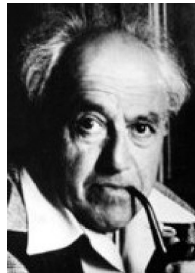
Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. twelve-tone composer Arnold Schoenberg, pictured at far right, who was also a painter, music theorist, and teacher of composition (9 Tammuz 5711, 13 July 1951)



Hillula of Swiss-born U.S. liturgical composer Ernest Bloch, pictured at near right (9 Tammuz 5719, 15 July 1959)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi David Max Eichhorn, pictured at middle right (9 Tammuz 5746, 16 July 1986)

Hillula of Polish-born Rebbe Yekutiel Yehudah Halberstam, the first Klausenberger Rebbe, pictured at far right. He was born in Rudnik, a predominantly Jewish town where his great-grandfather, Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Sanz, had been the rabbi around the turn of the nineteenth century. At age sixteen, he married his second cousin, Hannah Teitelbaum, also a great-grandchild of the Rebbe of Sanz. He survived the Holocaust, but his wife and their eleven children were slain. After the War, he moved to Israel, where he re-established the Klausenberger community. He remarried; his second wife was Hayya Neḥama Ungar, the orphaned daughter of Rabbi Shmuel David Ungar, and they were the parents of five daughters and two sons. In Netanya, he founded the Kiryat Sanz community and personally laid the cornerstone of a community hospital that was to be governed according to the strictest standards of Halachah. When the Laniado brothers, Swiss bankers, bequeathed a large sum to the Rebbe, the hospital was named for them. His sons, as specified in his will, shared the succession, Tzvi Eli-melekh as the Sanzer Rebbe in Netanya and Shmuel David as the Klausenberger-Sanzer Rebbe in New York. (9 Tammuz 5754, 18 June 1994)



10 Tammuz

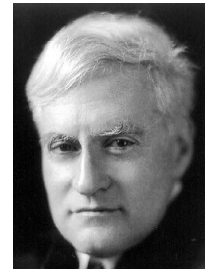
Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai of Kremnitz. Rebbe Mordecai was the son of Rebbe Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov. His brother was Rebbe Moshe of Zhvill. Rebbe Mordecai's daughter was the wife of Rebbe Aaron II of Karlin. (10 Tammuz 5573, 8 July 1813)

Hillula of Rabbi Eliezer of Neustadt, grandson of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak (the Hozeh) of Lublin (10 Tammuz 5603, 8 July 1843)

Hillula of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo, pictured at right, cousin of novelist and poet Robert Nathan (10 Tammuz 5698, 9 July 1938)

Freedom of expression is the matrix, the indispensable condition, of nearly every other form of freedom.
—Benjamin Cardozo

All poverty stems from disunity of hearts.
—Tzvi Hirsch of Zhidatchov



11 Tammuz

Hillula of Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch of Zhidatchov, town highlighted in map of Ukraine at right. Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch was a student of Rebbes Ya'akov Yitzhak (the Hozeh) of Lublin, Moshe Leib of Sassov, Yisrael of Kozhnitz, and Mendel of Rimanov. He held that Hassidism must be based firmly upon Lurianic Kabbalistic teachings. His writings included *Ateret Tzvi* (on the Zohar) and *Beit Yisrael* (on the Torah). (11 Tammuz 5591, 10 June 1831, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

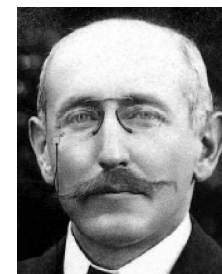


Birth of Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch Shapiro of Munkacs (11 Tammuz 5610, 21 June 1850)

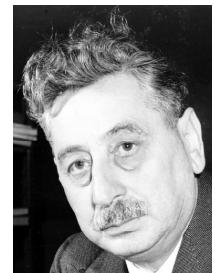
Hillula of French Navy Captain Alfred Dreyfus, pictured at near right. His passing came on the twenty-ninth anniversary (according to the secular calendar) of the day he was officially exonerated of the accusation of treason for which he had been imprisoned at Devil's Island. (11 Tammuz 5695, 12 July 1935)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. labor leader Sidney Hillman, pictured at far right (11 Tammuz 5706, 10 July 1946)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Yiddish-language novelist, dramatist, and essayist Sholem Asch, pictured at right below. Born Szolem Asz (in Yiddish, שׂוֹלֵם אַש) in 1880 in Kutno, a town near Łódź in the very center of Poland, he had a traditional (Orthodox) Jewish education, then went to Włocławek, where he received a liberal secular education. In Warsaw, influenced by the Haskalah, he began writing in Hebrew, but, on the advice of Isaac Leib Peretz, he soon switched to Yiddish. Asch came to the United States in 1910, becoming a citizen in 1920. After sojourns in Poland, France, and Palestine, he finally settled permanently in the U.S. in 1938. His 1907 drama, *G*d of Vengeance*, was highly esteemed in Europe; it has been translated into German, Russian, Polish, Hebrew, Italian, Czech, and Norwegian. Set in a brothel, with a plot featuring a lesbian relationship, it opened on Broadway in 1923, and the entire cast was arrested and convicted on



To dream of the person you would like to be is to waste the person you are.
—Sholem Asch



obscenity charges. His 1919 novel *Kiddush ha'Shem*, set in the milieu of the Chmielnicki Uprising in mid-17th century Ukraine and Poland, was one of the earliest historical novels in modern Yiddish literature. In 1932, Asch was awarded the Polish Republic's *Polonia Restituta* decoration and was elected honorary president of the Yiddish PEN Club. Most of his works were included in the Nazi bookburning of 10 May 1933. His 1939-1949 trilogy, *The Nazarene*, *The Apostle*, and *Mary*, however, which dealt with subjects of the Christian Testament, made him a figure of great controversy. The *Forward*, New York's leading Yiddish-language newspaper, dropped him as a writer and attacked him as promoting Christianity. Asch was the father of folk music impresario Moses Asch, founder of Folkways Records, and of writer Nathan Asch. (11 Tammuz 5717, 10 July 1957)

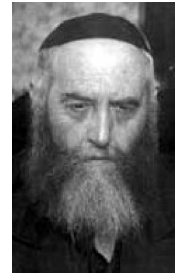
Hillula of civil rights martyrs Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James Chaney, memorial plaque pictured at right (11 Tammuz 5724, 21 June 1964)



Hillula of National Football League quarterback Sid Luckman. Luckman was the quarterback for the Chicago Bears for twelve years (1939-1950) and led them to four NFL championships during that period. He was named the NFL's Most Valuable Player in 1943, and sports writer Ira Berkow called him "the first great T-formation quarterback." Luckman was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1965, and in 1988 he was a joint winner of the Walter Camp Distinguished American Award. He was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1960 and into the Columbia University Athletics Hall of Fame in 2006. (11 Tammuz 5758, 5 July 1998)

12 Tammuz

Hillula of German-born Spanish Rabbi Ya'akov ben Asher, the *Ba'al ha'Turim*, pictured at near right. Rabbi Ya'akov was the son of German-born Spanish Rabbi Asher ben Yehiel, the *Rosh*. (12 Tammuz 5100, 8 July 1340, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Birth of Rebbe Yosef Yitzhak Schneerson, the sixth Lubavitcher Rebbe, pictured at far right. He is known in Lubavitch/Habad circles as the "Friedike Rebbe," meaning the "Previous Rebbe," inasmuch as his son-in-law and successor, Rebbe Menahem Mendel Schneerson, is still considered the Rebbe, even though he passed from this life in 1994. Rebbe Yosef Yitzhak was the son and successor of Rebbe Shalom Dovber (the "Rebbe Rashab") Schneerson of Lubavitch. (12 Tammuz 5640, 9 June 1880, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. advice columnist Ann Landers, born Esther Pauline Lederer, pictured at right, identical twin sister of Pauline Esther Philips, who wrote a similar column as Abigail Van Buren. "Ann Landers" was actually a pen name created for the *Chicago Sun-Times* in 1943. The first "Ann Landers" was Ruth Crowley, a Chicago nurse, who chose the name to distinguish this column from her child-care column. Crowley, who kept her identity as "Ann Landers" secret, wrote the column from 1943 until her death on 20 July 1955. Lederer was chosen to take over the column on 16 October 1955 and continued until her passing. Because she had become the owner of the copyright on the name, the column was not further continued. (12 Tammuz 5762, 22 June 2002)



13 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Cohen Rappaport of Lublin (13 Tammuz 5531, 25 June 1771)

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. author, illustrator, and collector of Native American stories and myths Richard Erdoes, posthumous son of Hungarian opera singer Erdős Richárd (13 Tammuz 5768, 16 July 2008)

In photography there is a reality so subtle that it becomes more real than reality.
—Alfred Stieglitz

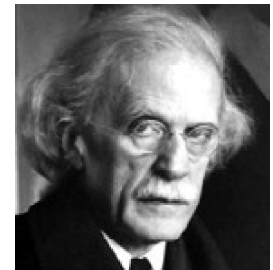


14 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef di Trani of Salonika, gravesite pictured at right. Born in Tz'fat, Rabbi Yosef married a descendant of Rabbi Yosef Karo. In 1604, he moved from Tz'fat to Constantinople and then to Salonika. (14 Tammuz 5399, 6 July 1639, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. photographer Alfred Stieglitz, pictured at right. Stieglitz was the son of German-born Union army veteran Edward Stieglitz and husband of Georgia O'Keeffe. He was instrumental in making photography an accepted art form and was the first photographer to have his work exhibited in U.S. art museums (14 Tammuz 5706, 13 July 1946)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball outfielder Morris ("Morrie") Aronovich. Aronovich played from 1936 to 1941 with the Philadelphia Phillies, the Cincinnati Reds, and the New York Giants, and then for one game in 1946. He was the son of an Orthodox Jewish family and observed kashrut throughout his life. Although his parents had hoped that he would



become a rabbi, they expressed great pride in his baseball career. (14 Tammuz 5719, 20 July 1959)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball pitcher and comedian Al Schacht, pictured at near right (14 Tammuz 5744, 14 July 1984)

Hillula of German-born U.S. pianist and composer Ruth Schonthal, pictured at far right (14 Tammuz 5766, 10 July 2006)

There is talk that I am Jewish – just because my father was Jewish, my mother is Jewish, I speak Yiddish, and I once studied to be a rabbi and a cantor. Well, that's how rumors get started.

–Al Schacht



15 Tammuz

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. pianist, composer, and conductor Ernő Rapée, pictured at near right (15 Tammuz 5705, 26 June 1945)

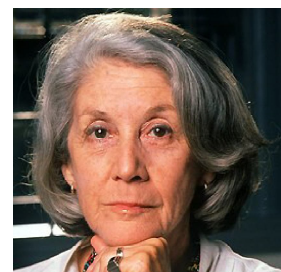
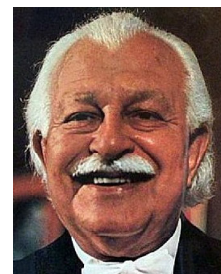
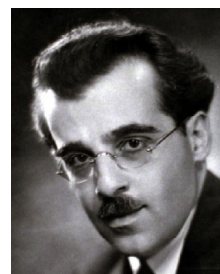
Hillula of U.S. conductor Arthur Fiedler, pictured at far right, director of the Boston Pops Orchestra for fifty years (15 Tammuz 5739, 10 July 1979)

Hillula of U.S. attorney Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the Anti-Defamation League and recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom (15 Tammuz 5747, 12 July 1987)

Hillula of U.S. symphony conductor, violinist, and composer Lorin Maazel, pictured on Austrian postage stamp at near right below, founder of the Castleton (Virginia) Festival and the first American to conduct at the Bayreuth Festspielhaus (15 Tammuz 5774, 13 July 2014)

Hillula of South African author and anti-apartheid activist Nadine Gordimer, pictured at far right, 1991 Nobel laureate in literature (15 Tammuz 5774, 13 July 2014)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Expressionist painter, charcoalist, and sculptor David Aronson, pictured at near right below, who adapted images from both Jewish and Christian Scriptures to express universal human emotions (2 Tammuz 5775, 2 July 2015)



16 Tammuz

Hillula of German photojournalist Erich Salomon, pictured at far right. Salomon, with his wife, fled to the Netherlands when Adolf Hitler came to power. Offered a position with *Life* magazine in the United States, he declined, was trapped when Germany overran the Netherlands, and perished at Auschwitz. He was one of only two photographers known to have photographed a session of the U.S. Supreme Court (16 Tammuz 5704, 7 July 1944)

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Kopischnitz, a descendant of Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt (16 Tammuz 5727, 24 July 1967)

Hillula of U.S. coloratura soprano Beverly Sills, born Belle Miriam Silverman, pictured at near right (16 Tammuz 5767, 2 July 2007)

Hillula of U.S. civil rights lawyer William L. Taylor, pictured at middle right above (16 Tammuz 5770 (28 June 2010)

I come to a performance of music that I know very well as if I were performing it for the first time. . . . A masterpiece can never age. . . . If you come with a fresh feeling toward a masterpiece, it will always feel fresh and give you the benefit of its genius.

–Lorin Maazel



17 Tammuz

Hillula of Iraqi-born Israeli Rabbi Salman Mutzafi, pictured at far right above. Rabbi Mutzafi was the descendant of a noble Spanish family that was forced to leave Spain in the Expulsion of 1492. As a child in Baghdad,

Truth isn't always beauty, but the hunger for it is.

–Nadine Gordimer

There are no shortcuts to any place worth going.

–Beverly Sills

he would push his way into the lessons taught by the Ben Ish Hai. At age nine, he secretly left his house in order to attend the Ben Ish Hai's funeral. A student of Rabbi Yehuda Petaya, he followed his teacher to the Land of Israel in 1935. With great intensity, he studied the *kavvanot* of Rabbi Shalom Sharabi, and, following those *kavvanot*, it is said, he would take as much as an hour to recite the *Kri'at Sh'ma* and two hours for the morning blessings! (17 Tammuz 5735, 26 June 1975)

Hillula of German-born U.S. biochemist Fritz Albert Lipmann. Lippman was the co-discoverer of Coenzyme A, vital to the synthesis and oxidation of fatty acids, for which he shared the 1953 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Hans Alfred Krebs. (17 Tammuz 5746, 24 July 1986)

Hillula of U.S. film and television actress Sylvia Sidney (born Sophia Kossow), pictured at near right, Academy Award nominee and recipient of the Golden Globe and Saturn awards (17 Tammuz 5759, 1 July 1999)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Red Buttons, born Aaron Chwatt, pictured at far right (17 Tammuz 5766, 13 July 2006)



18 Tammuz

Hillula of Egyptian-born French writer, painter and commentator upon the Kabbalah Carlo Guiseppe Suarès. Suarès was the descendant of a Sephardic family who found refuge in Italy and later settled in Egypt after the expulsion from Spain in 1492. A student at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, he received a degree in architecture in 1920. In 1923, he met Jiddu Krishnamurti, establishing a life-long friendship. Suarès translated much of Krishnamurti's work into French. A life-long student of Kabbalah, Suarès began writing on the subject in 1945. His Kabbalistic works included *Critique de la Raison Impure*, *La Kabale des Kabales*, and *De Quelques Apprentis-Sorciers*. He also wrote a trilogy on Kabbalah Trilogy – *The Cipher of Genesis*, *The Song of Songs*, and *The Sepher Yetzira*. In 1940, Suarès turned to painting as a vehicle for research into the composition of light; his essay on painting, *L'Hyperbole Chromatique*, was published in 1957 and translated into English soon after as *The Chromatic Hyperbola*. The basic colors of his palette were turquoise blue and rose mauve. He found that painting and Kabbalah were two aspects of his one aim in life, the rebirth of creative spontaneity. (18 Tammuz 5736, 16 July 1976)

Hillula of Belarussian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, president of the Rabbinical Council of America, the Synagogue Council of America, and the New York Board of Rabbis; acting president and then chancellor of Bar-Ilan University (18 Tammuz 5739, 13 July 1979)

19 Tammuz

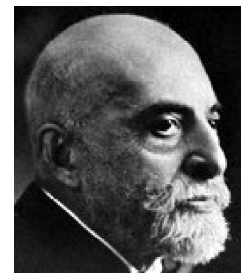
Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Shmuel Kaidanover (19 Tammuz 5436, 30 June 1676)

Hillula of Moroccan-born Rabbi Hayyim ibn Attar, gravesite pictured at right. In 1733, Rabbi Hayyim set out for the Holy Land. In Livorno, Italy, however, the community importuned him to stay and even established a yeshiva for him to lead. He remained there until 1742, when he finally arrived at his destination. He was the author of *Or ha'Hayyim* and mentor of Rabbi Hayyim Yosef David Azulai. Rabbi Leib Sarah's (1730-1791, a direct disciple of the Baal Shem Tov reputed to be a *tzaddik nistar*, one of the thirty-six perfectly righteous individuals in each generation) taught that Rabbi Hayyim was a reincarnation of Rabbi Moshe Cordovero, who in turn was a reincarnation of Rabbi Akiva. (19 Tammuz 5503, 26 June 1743, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



*G*d made the earth a sphere to teach us that all the earth's inhabitants should feel equally close to G*d.* –Hayyim ibn Attar

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. violinist Leopold Auer, born Auer Lipót, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, pictured at far right above. Auer was praised by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky for his "great expressivity, the thoughtful finesse and poetry of the interpretation" after an 1874 appearance in Moscow. His students included violinists Mischa Elman, Jascha Heifetz, Nathan Milstein, Efrem Zimbalist, Sr., and Georges Boulanger and thereminist Clara Rockmore. He was the uncle of jazz vibraphonist Vera Auer, grandfather of actor Mischa Auer, and great-uncle of composer György Sándor Ligeti. (19 Tammuz 5690, 15 July 1930)



Hillula of Turkish-born Austrian and U.S. film and theater actor Rudolph Schildkraut, pictured at near right portraying Autolycus in William Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale* in Berlin in 1905. He was the father of actor Joseph Schildkraut (19 Tammuz 5690, 15 July 1930)

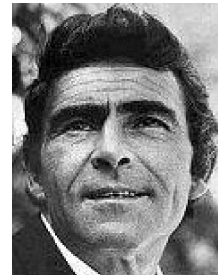


Hillula of Polish-born Rabbi Yitzhak Ha'Levi Herzog, pictured at far right, the first Chief Rabbi of Ireland and the second Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Israel (19 Tammuz 5719, 25 July 1959)

Hillula of U.S. animal trainer and circus owner Clyde Beatty, pictured at near right above (19 Tammuz 5725, 19 July 1965)

Hillula of U.S. screenwriter, novelist, and television producer Rod Serling, pictured at middle right, best known for *The Twilight Zone* (19 Tammuz 5735, 28 June 1975)

Hillula of Belarusian-born U.S. economist Simon Kuznets, pictured at far right. Kuznets came to the United States with his parents in 1922, impelled by the chaos of the Russian Civil War that followed the 1917 Russian Revolutions. He enrolled at Columbia University, earning his B.Sc., M.A., and, in 1926, his PhD. He received the 1971 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences "for his empirically founded interpretation of economic growth which has led to new and deepened insight into the economic and social structure and process of development." (19 Tammuz 5745, 8 July 1985)



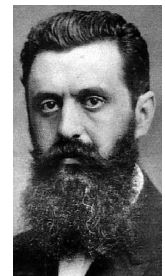
The ultimate obscenity is not caring, not doing something about what you feel, not feeling! —Rod Serling

Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Baruch M. Bokser (19 Tammuz 5750, 12 July 1990)

20 Tammuz

Hillula of Austrian-born Polish Rabbi Menahem Mendel Auerbach, a student of Rabbi Yoel Sirkes (20 Tammuz 5449, 8 July 1689)

Hillula of Theodor Herzl, pictured at right (20 Tammuz 5664, 3 July 1904)



21 Tammuz

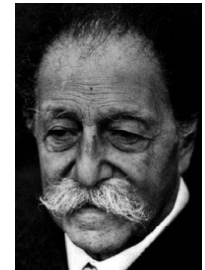
Hillula of Rabbi Eliyahu Loanz, a Baal Shem, descendant of Rashi, disciple of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague, reputed to have been the leader of the *tzaddikim nistarim*, the thirty-six "secret saints" believed to exist in each generation, known only to each other (21 Tammuz 5396, 24 July 1636)

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo of Karlin, disciple and successor of Rebbe Aaron I of Karlin and mentor and predecessor of Rebbe Asher I of Karlin-Stolin (21 Tammuz 5552, 30 June 1792, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources say 22 Tammuz)

Hillula of Volhynian-born Hebrew and Yiddish poet Hayyim Nahman Bialik, pictured at near right (21 Tammuz 5694, 4 July 1934)

Cursed be the one who cries, "Avenger" —Hayyim Nahman Bialik

Hillula of French-born U.S. symphony conductor Pierre Monteux, pictured at far right. During the days of segregation in the United States, Monteux once entered a "colored" restaurant. When told it was for "colored folk" only, he replied that he was indeed colored — colored pink. (21 Tammuz 5724, 1 July 1964)



22 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Manoah Hendel, commentator on Rabbenu Bahya (22 Tammuz 5371, 3 July 1611)

Hillula of Rabbi Hermann Adler, pictured at right, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire and son of Chief Rabbi Nathan Marcus Adler (22 Tammuz 5671, 18 July 1911)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. actor Boris Thomashefsky, pioneer of New York's Yiddish theater, husband and stage partner of Besie Thomashefsky, and grandfather of Music Director Michael Tilson Thomas of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra (22 Tammuz 5699, 9 July 1939)

Our principal work is to keep the orchestra together and carry out the composer's instructions, not to be sartorial models, cause dowers to swoon, or distract audiences by our "interpretation." —Pierre Monteux



Hillula of Polish-born Rabbi Levi Yitzhak Bender, a fifth-generation leader of Breslover Hassidism (22 Tammuz 5749, 25 July 1989)

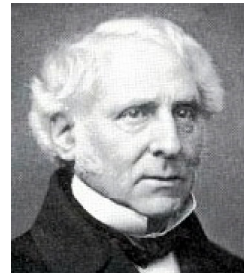
23 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Cordovero, the *Ramak*, gravesite pictured at right. He was a student of Joseph Caro in the revealed aspects of Torah and a student of Shlomo Alkabetz, whose brother-in-law he was, in the secret aspects. He preceded Isaac Luria as leader of the Kabbalistic circle of Tz'fat and was the mentor or teacher of Elijah de Vidas, Hayyim Vital, Avraham Galante, El'azar Azikri, and Menahem Azariah da Fano. With Joseph Karo, Moshe di Trani, and Yosef Sagis, he received *s'micha* from Jacob Berab in 1538; at age eighteen, he was the youngest of the four. (23 Tammuz 5330, 26 June 1570, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Lithuanian-born Polish-German Rabbi Ezekiel ben Avraham Katzenellenbogen (23 Tammuz 5509, 9 July 1749)

Hillula of British banker and barrister Sir David Salomons, the first Jewish Lord Mayor of London, pictured at right. Salomons was elected to the House of Commons in 1851. He took the prescribed oath but omitted the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" he took his seat, declaring that, inasmuch as he had been elected by a large majority, he was carrying out the wishes of the people by taking his seat. After he had voted on three matters before Parliament, he was physically removed and fined £500 for voting illegally. After the oath was changed in 1859, he followed Lionel de Rothschild to become the second Jewish member of Parliament. (23 Tammuz 5633, 18 July 1873)



Hillula of German-born U.S. operatic soprano Julie Eichberg Rosewald, pictured at near right, the first known woman cantor. When Max Wolff, who had served for a decade as the cantor of Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco's largest synagogue, died on 30 August 1884, it was essential that his replacement be someone who was familiar with Jewish liturgy, Hebrew, and music, and was enough of a quick study to be ready to conduct High Holy Day services in three weeks. Someone, whose identity is lost to time, contacted Julie Rosewald. She acquitted herself brilliantly on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur and remained the congregation's "rabbi soprano" for nine years. (23 Tammuz 5666, 16 July 1906)



Hillula of Rabbi Gedaliah Kenig, pictured at far right, a disciple of Rabbi Avraham Sternhartz and leading light of Breslov Hassidut, who re-established a Hassidic community in Tz'fat (23 Tammuz 5740, 7 July 1980)

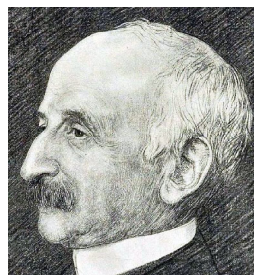
Hillula of U.S. motion picture producer Dore (Isadore) Schary, pictured at near right. He was perhaps best known for writing the play *Sunrise at Campobello*, which won five Tony awards. He also wrote and produced the motion picture of the same name. (23 Tammuz 5740, 7 July 1980)



Hillula of U.S. Poet Laureate (the position was then titled Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress) Howard Nemerov, pictured at far right, brother of photographer Diane Arbus, father of Professor of Art and Art History Alexander Nemerov (23 Tammuz 5751, 5 July 1991)

24 Tammuz

Hillula of Netherlands jurist Tobias Michael Carel Asser, pictured at near right, 1911 Nobel Peace Prize laureate for his work in establishing the Permanent Court of Arbitration (24 Tammuz 5673, 29 July 1913)



Hillula of Mendel Beilis, pictured at middle right, accused in Russian blood libel case in 1913 (24 Tammuz 5694, 7 July 1934)



Hillula of U.S. peace activist Rabbi Michael Robinson, pictured at far right, who was arrested with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in St. Augustine, Florida, in 1963 (24 Tammuz 5766, 20 July 2006)



25 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Meir of Apt (25 Tammuz 5587, 20 July 1827)

Hillula of Russian-born Israeli Bauhaus architect Joseph Berlin (25 Tammuz 5712, 18 July 1952)

26 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Berachya of Modena, a disciple of Rabbi Menahem Azariah da Fano (26 Tammuz 5399, 28 July 1639)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. pianist and conductor George Szell, pictured on U.S. stamp at right (26 Tammuz 5730, 30 July 1970)

Hillula of Rabbi Tzvi Hirsch Taub, son of Rebbe Shaul Yedidiah El'azar Taub of Modzitz (26 Tammuz 5675, 2 August 2005)

In music one must think with the heart and feel with the brain.
—George Szell



27 Tammuz

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Hayyim Taub of Rozdol (27 Tammuz 5591, 8 July 1831)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. pacifist and feminist Rosika Schwimmer (more correctly, in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, Schwimmer Rózsika), pictured at right. Schwimmer was a founder of the Hungarian Feminist Association and of the Hungarian National Council of Women. She was the organizer of the first Women's Trade Union in Hungary and was a board member of the Hungarian Peace Society. She served as Minister to Sweden during the short-lived Károlyi Mihály government in 1918. She was forced to flee from the Kun Béla communist government that overthrew Károlyi in 1919 and from the fascist Horthy Miklós regime that ousted Kun in 1921. Schwimmer was nominated for the 1948 Nobel Peace Prize by thirty-three parliamentarians from Great Britain, Sweden, France, Italy and Hungary, but the committee chose not to award the Peace Prize that year. (27 Tammuz 5708, 3 August 1948)

I have no sense of nationalism, only a cosmic consciousness of belonging to the human family.

—Rosika Schwimmer



Hillula of German-born U.S. author Bel (Belle) Kaufman, pictured at right, granddaughter of Sholem Aleichem, New York City schoolteacher, and author of *Up the Down Staircase* (27 Tammuz 5774, 25 July 2014)



28 Tammuz

Hillula of Rebbe Eliezer of Lizensk, son of Rebbe Elimelekh of Lizensk (28 Tammuz 5566, 14 July 1806)

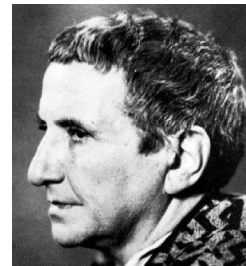
Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Teitelbaum of Ujhely. Originally an opponent of the Hassidic way, he became a devotee of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak, the *Hozeh* of Lublin, at the urging of his son-in-law. Coming to Sátoraljaújhely, Hungary, in 1808, he founded a Hassidic congregation there. He was the author of three major works – *Heishiv Moshe*, a collection of responsa; *Tefillah l'Mosheh*, a commentary on Psalms; and *Yismach Moshe*, a collection of homilies on the Torah, by which title he is commonly known. He declared that he remembered three prior lives – as a sheep in Jacob's flock, as an Israelite in the time of Moses, and during the time of the destruction of the First Temple. He did not specify the nature of the third, but it is said that another Hassidic rebbe identified him as the Prophet Jeremiah. (28 Tammuz 5601, 17 July 1841)

If you are too careful, you are so occupied in being careful that you are sure to stumble over something.

—Gertrude Stein

Birth of Rabbi David Moshe Friedman II of Chortkov, son of Rebbe Dov Ber of Chortkov, who refused to serve as Rebbe, although he was recognized as such by virtually the entire Chortkover community (28 Tammuz 5674, 9 July 1914, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of expatriate U.S. author Gertrude Stein, pictured at near right (28 Tammuz 5706, 27 July 1946)



Hillula of Bessarabian-born (in Belz, then under Russian imperial rule) Argentine opera singer Isa (Isabella Yakovlevna) Kremer, pictured at far right. As a teenager, Kremer began working as a poet, writing revolutionary poetry for the *Odessa News*. The newspaper's editor, Israel Heifetz, took an interest in Kremer and provided her with the funds to pursue studies in opera with Pollione Ronzi in Milan from 1902 to 1911. She had to stop studying when her father's business failed and her mother came to her in Italy; she began singing professionally to support them both, making her professional opera debut in 1911 at the Teatro Ponchielli in Cremona as Mimì in Giacomo Puccini's *La Bohème*. Returning to Odessa in 1914, she soon realized that her voice was not best suited to arias, and she turned to folk music, becoming active in intellectual circles and growing close to Sholem Aleichem, Hayyim Nahman Bialik, Mendele Mocher Sforim, and Mark Warshawski. She married Israel Heifetz, the *Odessa News* editor, twenty-seven years her senior, who had supported her music studies in Milan. After the Russian Revolution, Kremer's husband was imprisoned and her parents and daughter were placed under house arrest, as they had all been strong supporters of the Kerensky government. She eventually managed to bring them to Paris, but she and her husband soon separated. In 1924, she and her family moved to the United States, and she became a U.S. citizen. She moved to Argentina in 1938, where she married psychiatrist Doctor Gregorio Bermann, and, despite being blacklisted and harassed by the Perón government, she remained there for the rest of her life. (28 Tammuz 5716, 7 July 1956)



29 Tammuz

Hillula of Rashi, pictured at right above (29 Tammuz 4865, 13 July 1105, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Romanian-born (in Timișoara, in the Banat region of western Romania, an ethnic Hungarian area) Israeli poet and philologist Ezra Fleischer, recipient of the 1959 Israel Prize for literature, the 1986 Bialik Prize for Jewish thought, and the 1992 Rothschild Prize for Jewish studies (29 Tammuz 5766, 25 July 2006)

AV

1 Av

Traditional hillula of Moses' brother, the High Priest Aaron, subject of Dutch oak statue pictured at right (1 Av 2488, 1272/1273 BCE, upon Mount Hor). 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, 1272 BCE Julian is 1273 BCE Gregorian, respectively. Both are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.



Traditional hillula of the High Priest El'azar, son of Aaron (1 Av 2516, 1244/1245 BCE)

Hillula of Galician philosopher, theologian, and historian Nahman Krochmal, author of the posthumously-published *Moreh N'bukhei ha'Z'man, Guide for the Perplexed of This Time* (1 Av 5600, 31 July 1840)

Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Goldstein. Rabbi Goldstein was a disciple of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov. Rabbi Nahman of Tcherin was his grandson. (1 Av 5605, 23 July 1845, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Austro-Hungarian-born (in Nieder-Rehbach, now in Romania) U.S. socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger, pictured at near right, a founder of the Socialist Party of America, advocate of the use of electoral politics to implement reforms, credited by Eugene V. Debs as having brought Debs to socialism, and the first socialist elected to the U.S. Congress (1 Av 5689, 7 August 1929, of injuries suffered when he was struck by a streetcar three weeks earlier)



Hillula of U.S. playwright, screenwriter, and novelist Sidney Aaron "Paddy" Chayefsky, pictured at far right. Chayefsky was the only person to have won three unshared Academy Awards for Best Screenplay. All other three-time winners shared at least one of their Oscars with one or more co-writers. Chayefsky's awards were for *Marty* in 1955, *The Hospital* in 1971, and *Network* in 1976. (1 Av 5741, 1 August 1981)

We shall never end wars . . . by blaming it on the ministers and generals, or warmongering imperialists, or all the other banal bogeys. It's the rest of us who build statues to those generals and name boulevards after those ministers. The rest of us who make heroes of our dead and shrines of our battlefields. We . . . perpetuate war by exalting its sacrifices.
—Paddy Chayefsky

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Halberstam II of Bobov. Grandson and namesake of Rebbe Shlomo I, he was the son of Rebbe Ben Zion Halberstam of Bobov, becoming Rebbe when his father perished in the Shoah in 1942. Rebbe Shlomo also lost his wife and all but one of his children. With his one surviving child, he escaped to Budapest, then to Bucharest, and, finally, to the United States, where he rebuilt Bobover hassidism virtually from nothing. (1 Av 5760, 2 August 2000)

2 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Teumim, author of *Mateh Aharon* on the Haggadah. He was tortured to death on the accusation of a Polish nobleman in Krakow (2 Av 5450, 8 July 1690)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. book publisher Salman Schocken, pictured at near right, founder of Schocken Verlag and, after his emigration to the United States, of Schocken Books, and patron of 1966 Nobel laureate in literature Shmuel Yosef Agnon (2 Av 5719, 6 August 1959)

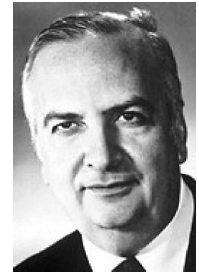


Hillula of U.S. journalist Aline Saarinen, née Bernstein, pictured at middle right. Saarinen, who was married to Finnish-born architect Eero Saarinen, was the first woman to head a U.S. overseas news bureau. She was named the chief of the Paris bureau of NBC in 1971, a position she held until her passing from this life a year later. (2 Av 5732, 13 July 1972)

Hillula of U.S. gangster Mickey Cohen. Cohen, born Meyer Harris Cohen, was the son of an Orthodox Jewish family. His father died when Mickey was only one year old. At age eight, a series of petty crimes landed him in Reform School. In the 1930s, he had a brief career as a professional boxer, including a bout against the World Featherweight Champion, Tommy Paul, in which he was knocked out in the first round. Entering the world of Organized Crime, he eventually gravitated to the "Chicago Outfit," Al Capone's organization. After a brief term in prison for his involvement in the death of several gangsters in a card game that went wrong, he centered his criminal work on illegal gambling, becoming an associate of Al Capone's younger brother Mattie. After an argument with another mobster, he fled to Cleveland and then to Los Angeles, where he connected with Meyer Lansky and Bugsy Siegel. It was he who established the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas. In 1951, he went to prison for four years for tax evasion. In 1961, he was again convicted of tax evasion and sent to Alcatraz, to be released on bail (the only Alcatraz

prisoner ever released on bail) pending his appeals. When his appeals failed in 1963, he was sent to the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. He was released for medical reasons (stomach cancer, initially misdiagnosed as an ulcer) in 1972. (2 Av 5736, 29 July 1976)

Hillula of Rabbi Alexandru Șafran, pictured at near right. Șafran was Chief Rabbi of Romania from 1940 to 1947. At his appointment, he was twenty-nine years of age, the youngest national chief rabbi in the world. He was forced into exile by the Communist government of Romania and became Chief Rabbi of Geneva, Switzerland, where he Gallicized his name to Alexandre Safran. (2 Av 5766, 27 July 2006)



Hillula of Venezuelan-born U.S. immunologist Baruj Benacerraf, pictured at far right. Benacerraf, the 1980 Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine, was married to Jacques Monod's niece Annette Dreyfus. They were married for sixty-eight years; Annette Dreyfus Benacerraf passed from this life on 3 June 2011, just two months before Baruj. (2 Av 5771, 2 August 2011)

Hillula of German-born U.S. athlete Margaret Bergmann Lambert, born Margarethe Minnie Bergmann. In 1933, with anti-Semitism on the rise in Germany, Bergmann left for England, where she won the British high-jump championship in 1935. When the Nazis pressured her father to bring her home, however, she returned to Germany to seek a position on the Olympic team. She placed first in the Olympics tryouts with a leap of 5 feet 3 inches. That height tied a German record and would have been good enough to win the gold medal. The tryout was merely a charade, a propaganda tool to show the world that Germany was unbiased in its Olympic team selections. In fact, the Germans had no intention of sending her to the Olympics, and Bergmann had been coerced into training, with threats made against her family should she refuse. Her accomplishment in winning the competition was removed from the record books. In 1937, she was able to obtain papers that enabled her to emigrate to New York. In 1938, she married another refugee from Nazi Germany, a sprinter whom she had met at a training camp while they were still in Germany, Dr. Bruno Lambert. Bergmann, now Lambert, won the United States women's high-jump and shot-put championships in 1937 and the high jump again in 1938. She was preparing to try out for the 1940 United States Olympic team when war broke out in Europe, after which she focused her attention on trying to get her parents out of Germany, which she was eventually able to do. In 1996, Lambert received a letter from Walter Troger, the president of the German Olympic Committee, inviting her and her husband to be guests at the Atlanta Olympics. In 1999, she returned to Germany for the first time since she had left, for a ceremony renaming the stadium in Laupheim, her birthplace, in her honor. A sports complex in Berlin had been named for her in 1995, and in 2010 the athletic field at Francis Lewis High School in Queens was renamed for her as well. Her German national high jump record was restored in 2009. (2 Av 5777, 25 July 2017)

3 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Shimshon ben Pesah of Ostropol, a *ba'al remez* (miracle worker) and grand-nephew of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague, martyred in the Chmelnitzky massacres in Polnoy (3 Av 5408, 12 July 1648, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Don Lope de Vera y Alarcón, a Spanish Christian scholar who, in reaction to the outrages of the Inquisition, embraced Judaism, adopted the name Judá Creyente (Judah the Believer), and even had himself circumcised, although he never formally converted; slain by the Inquisition (3 Av 5424, 25 July 1644)

Hillula of U.S. composer George Gershwin, born Jacob Gershwint, pictured at right. Gershwin's father, Moishe Gershowitz, changed his name to Morris Gershwint after immigrating to the United States from Odessa in the 1890s. George changed the spelling to Gershwin, and his brothers, Ira and Arthur, and sister, Frances, followed his lead. (3 Av 5697, 11 July 1937)

A photograph is a secret about a secret. The more it tells you the less you know.
—Diane Arbus



Hillula of U.S. voice-over film actress June Foray. "June Foray" was the film name of June Lucille Forer. She provided the voice of innumerable cartoon characters, including Rocky the Flying Squirrel, Lucifer from Disney's *Cinderella*, Cindy Lou Who, Jokey Smurf, Granny from the Warner Bros. cartoons directed by Friz Freleng, Grammi Gummi from Disney's *Adventures of the Gummi Bears* series, and Magica De Spell. Foray's career encompassed radio, theatrical shorts, feature films, television, record albums, video games, talking toys, and other media. She was one of the early members of ASIFA-Hollywood, the society devoted to promoting and encouraging animation, and she is credited with the establishment of the Annie Awards. She was instrumental to the creation, in 2001, of the Academy Award for Best Animated Feature. She has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame honoring her voice work in television. Foray's career began in the late 1930s, when she had a dramatic radio series, *Lady Make Believe*, in which she portrayed all the characters. Much of Foray's work, especially for Warner Brothers, was uncredited; Mel Blanc had a contract with Warner Brothers which provided that he would have the only voice credit in the films. (3 Av 5777, 26 July 2017)

4 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Menaḥem Azariah da Fano (4 Av 5380, 3 August 1620)

Hillula of Holocaust martyr Rebbe Benzion Halberstam, the second Bobover Rebbe, pictured at near right, son and successor of Rebbe Shlomo Halberstam I of Bobov, a descendant of Rebbe Ḥayyim Halberstam of Sanz, father of Rebbe Shlomo Halberstam II of Bobov, and grandfather of Rabbi Abraham J. Twerski, M.D. (4 Av 5701, 28 July 1941)



Hillula of Czech physician and playwright František Langer, brother of poet Jiří Langer (4 Av 5725, 2 August 1965)

Hillula of U.S. photographer Diane Arbus, née Nemerov, pictured at far right above, the first American photographer to have photographs displayed at the Venice Biennale (posthumously, in 1972), sister of U.S. Poet Laureate Howard Nemerov (4 Av 5731, 26 July 1971)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. actress Lili Darvas (in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, Darvas Lili.), pictured at right, star of Max Reinhardt's theatre company during the 1920s, wife of Hungarian-born U.S. dramatist Franz Molnár (4 Av 5734, 23 July 1974)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. anthropologist and author Raphael Patai, born Patai Ervin György, in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, recipient of the first doctorate awarded by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (4 Av 5756, 20 July 1996)

Hillula of U.S. novelist Judith Rossner, née Perelman, pictured at near right (4 Av 5765, 9 August 2005)



5 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Luria, the holy Ari, pictured at far right above.

The Ari was a student of Betzalel Ashkenazi (author of *Shita Mekubetzet*) and of Chief Rabbi David ben Zimri of Cairo. He succeeded Moshe Cordovero as leader of the mystics of Tz'fat. His teachings were collected and published by his disciple and amanuensis Ḥayyim Vital (5 Av 5332, 15 July 1572, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

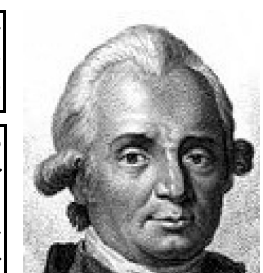
Hillula of Rabbi Gedaliah Hiyyun, disciple of Rabbi Ḥayyim Alfandri and mentor of Rabbi Shalom Sharabi (5 Av 5510, 27 July 1750, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Ḥayyim of Krasno, a direct disciple of the Baal Shem Tov (5 Av 5553, 3 July 1793, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of German physician and zoologist Marcus Eli-ser Bloch, pictured at right, compiler of the first encyclopedia of ichthyology, the twelve-volume *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische* (5 Av 5557, 6 August 1799)

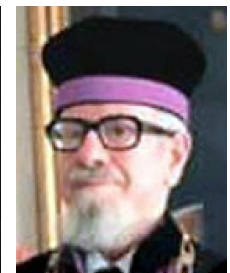
Free election of masters does not abolish the masters or the slaves.
—Herbert Marcuse

Passionate concern may lead to errors of judgment, but the lack of passion in the face of human wrong leads to spiritual bankruptcy.
—Justine Wise Polier



Hillula of Netherlands-born Ḥazzan Moses Levi Maduro Peixotto of Congregation Shearith Yisrael in New York, grandfather of Alice Davis Menken (5 Av 5588, 16 August 1828)

Hillula of German-born U.S. Marxist philosopher Herbert Marcuse, pictured at near right (5 Av 5739, 29 July 1979)



Hillula of Justine Wise Polier, pictured at middle right. Daughter of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, she was the first woman justice of the New York State courts. (5 Av 5747, 31 July 1987)

Hillula of Rabbi David Asseo, pictured at far right. Rabbi Asseo was *Hakham Bashi* (Chief Rabbi) of Turkey for over forty years, the second-longest serving Chief Rabbi in Europe, second only to Rabbi Moshe Rosen of Romania. He was succeeded by Iṣḥak Haleva, who had been his deputy for seven years (5 Av 5762, 14 July 2002)

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. singer and actor Theodore Bikel, pictured at near right (5 Av 5775, 21 July 2015)

Hillula of U.S. novelist E. L. Doctorow, pictured at middle right (5 Av 5775, 21 July 2015)

6 Av

Hillula of U.S. historian Abram L. Sachar, pictured at far right, one of the original organizers of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation and founding president of Brandeis University (6 Av 5753, 24 July 1993)

Hillula of U.S. choreographer Jerome Robbins, born Jerome Rabinowitz, pictured at near right (6 Av 5758, 29 July 1998)

7 Av

Hillula of Russian-born (in Mohilev, Belarus, then part of the Russian Empire) Yiddish playwright and novelist David Pinski, pictured at middle right (7 Av 5719, 11 August 1959)

Hillula of Rebbe Simḥa Bunim Alter of Ger, the sixth Gerer Rebbe, author of *Lev Simḥa* (7 Av 5752, 6 August 1992)

Hillula of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, pictured at far right above (7 Av 5750, 29 July 1990)

Hillula of Rebbe Sholom Noah Berezovsky of Slonim, author of *Netivot Shalom* (7 Av 5760, August 2000, his eighty-ninth birthday according to the secular calendar)

Hillula of Viennese-born Australian artist Louis Kahan, portrait by Esther Ehrlich at near right (7 Av 5762, 16 July 2002)

Hillula of Russian-born Israeli jurist Miriam Ben-Porat, née Sheinson, pictured at middle right, first woman justice of the Israel Supreme Court (7 Av 5772, 26 July 2012)

8 Av

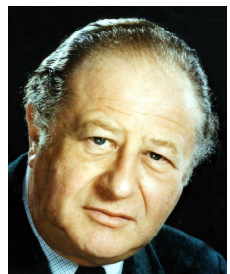
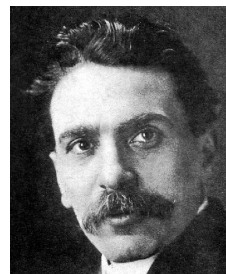
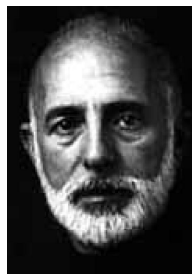
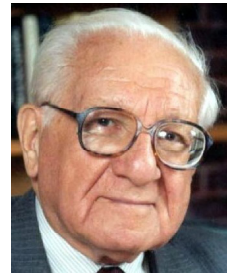
Hillula of Belarussian-born French artist Chaïm Soutine, pictured at far right, subject of several portraits by Amedeo Modigliani (8 Av 5703, 9 August 1943)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. social worker, educator, and philanthropist Rebecca Kohut, née Bettelheim, pictured at right, brought to the United States with her family at age three, daughter of Rabbi Alexander Bettelheim, wife of Rabbi Alexander Kohut and stepmother of his five sons and three daughters, the only Jewish speaker at the National Mothers' Congress presided over by U.S. First Lady Frances Folsom Cleveland (8 Av 5711, 10 August 1951)

Hillula of U.S. theoretical physicist Julian Schwinger. Schwinger received his PhD in 1939 at Columbia University, studying under Isidor Isaac Rabi, Nobel laureate in Physics in 1944. His work on quantum field theory underlies virtually all of quantum physics. For his work in quantum electrodynamics, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1965, sharing the award with Richard Feynman and Shin'ichirō Tomonaga. He was also awarded the first Albert Einstein Award (1951), the U.S. National Medal of Science (1964), honorary doctorates from Purdue University (1961) and Harvard University (1962), and the Nature of Light Award of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences (1949). During his academic career, he supervised seventy-three doctoral dissertations. Four of his students won Nobel prizes – Roy Glauber, Benjamin Roy Mottelson, Sheldon Glashow, and (in chemistry) Walter Kohn. (8 Av 5754, 16 July 1994)

9 Av

Hillula of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzḥak Horowitz, the *Hozeh* (Seer) of Lublin, grave marker pictured at right. Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzḥak was a disciple of Rebbes Shmelke of Nikolsburg and Elimelech of Lizensk and the mentor of many of the next



The ideas and principles of democracy should not be limited to politics, but must pervade all areas of social life.
–Bruno Kreisky

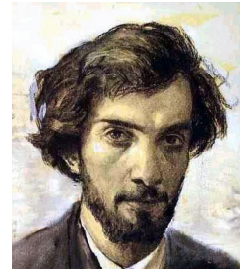
I don't think I'd ever want to take a road if I knew where it led.
–Louis Kahan



Guard yourself from despondency above all, for it is worse and more harmful than sin.
–Yaakov Yitzḥak of Lublin

generation of Hassidic rebbes all across central and eastern Europe, including Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshis'cha, Simha Bunam of Pshis'cha, Me'ir of Apt, David of Lelov, Moshe Teitelbaum of Ujhely, Naftali of Ropshitz, Tzvi Elimelech of Dinov, Kalonymus Kalman of Krakow, Shalom of Belz, and Yitzhak Eisik of Kalev. He was the author of *Divrei Emet*, *Zizaron Zot*, and *Zot Zikaron*, all published posthumously. (9 Av 5575, 15 August 1815)

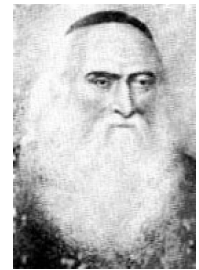
Hillula of Lithuanian-born Russian landscape artist Isaak Ilyich Levitan, self-portrait at right. The "minor planet" 3566 Levitan, discovered by Soviet astronomer Lyudmila Zhuravlyova in 1979, is named for him. Levitan was a very close friend of playwright Anton Chekhov; he passed his last years at the Chekhov home, and he was said to have been the lover of Chekhov's sister Maria Pavlovna Chekhova. Levitan succumbed to cardiac disease at age thirty-nine. Maria, three years his junior, survived him by some fifty-six years. Neither is known to have married or to have left children. Although Levitan was buried in the Jewish cemetery of Dorogomilovo, his remains were exhumed in 1941 and reburied beside Chekhov's necropolis in the "cherry orchard" section of the Novodevichy Cemetery in Moscow, a section that includes the graves of Constantin Stanislavski and most of the leading actors of Stanislavski's company. (9 Av 5660, 22 July 1900, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



10 Av

Traditional hillula (and birth) of the Patriarch Yissachar, son of Jacob (10 Av)

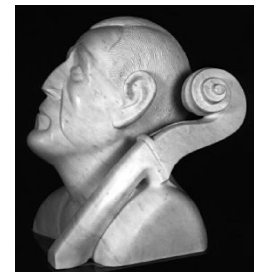
Hillula of Don Yitzhak Abravanel, pictured at near right. Born in Lisbon, Portugal, Don Yitzhak was leader of the Iberian Jewish community. He succeeded his father, Judah Abravanel, as finance minister in the court of King Afonso V of Portugal. After the death of King Afonso and the accession of João II to the Portuguese throne, the heads of all the ministers of state were threatened, and Don Yitzhak fled to Castile, his wealth having been confiscated by King João. Eventually he entered the service of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Castile, farming the revenues and supplying provisions for the royal army. Ferdinand and Isabella offered him an exemption from the expulsion of 1492, but he declined, leaving with the other Jews of Spain. He went to Naples where he entered the service of King Ferdinand and, after the latter's death, of his son, King Alfonso. When, in 1495, the city was taken by the French under King Charles VIII, Don Yitzhak, again bereft of all his possessions, followed King Alfonso to Messina, then went to Corfu. In 1496, he settled in Monopoli, and then, in 1503, in Venice, where his services were employed in negotiating a commercial treaty between Portugal and the Venetian republic. Don Yitzhak's descendants include a prominent French Huguenot family, the Ravenels. Russian author Boris Pasternak is also believed to be a descendant of Don Yitzhak's. (10 Av 5268, 7 July 1508, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of U.S. singer Cass Elliot, born Ellen Naomi Cohen, pictured at right (10 Av 5734, 29 July 1974)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. cellist Gregor Piatigorsky. He was the husband of Jacqueline de Rothschild of the Rothschild banking family; his bust, sculpted by his wife, is pictured at right. Piatigorsky became the principal cellist of the Bolshoi Ballet at age fifteen and of the Berlin Philharmonic at age eighteen. The great Iranian-born (although ethnically Armenian) U.S. violin pedagogue Ivan Galamian (1904-1981) called Piatigorsky the greatest string player of all time. At a rehearsal of Richard Strauss' *Don Quixote* conducted by Strauss, the composer, after hearing Piatigorsky play, declared, "Now I've heard my *Don Quixote* as I imagined him." (10 Av 5736, 6 August 1976)

You don't have to be a genius to know your shortcomings, because there are so many of them. But you have to be a mighty intelligent person to know your strong points. That is your obligation: to know what is good. And if possible to enjoy. And everything that you don't like, to convert into something that is likable.
—Gregor Piatigorsky



Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Conservative Rabbi Max Kadushin (10 Av 5740, 23 July 1980)

Hillula of Fyvush (born Philip) Finkel, star of the Yiddish theater, the Broadway and off-Broadway stage, films, and television. Finkel began his career on the Yiddish stage at age nine; sixty-six years later, in 1997, he was awarded a star on the Yiddish Theater Walk of Fame in New York. He received an Obie for his 1988 performance as a classically contemptuous Jewish waiter in the New York Shakespeare Festival revival of the comedy *Cafe Crown*. His role as a lawyer in the 1990 film *Q&A* led to his being cast as the blustery defense lawyer Douglas Wambaugh in the 1992-1996 CBS series *Picket Fences*, a role for which he received the 1994 Emmy as Best Supporting Actor. He played three roles in *Fiddler on the Roof* – Mordcha, the innkeeper, in the original Broadway production, Lazar Wolf, the butcher, in the 1981 revival, and Tevye in the national tour. (10 Av 5776, 14 August 2016)

11 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Hillel of Paritsch, disciple of the Tzemah Tzedek of Lubavitch, rabbi of Bobruisk, and author of *Pelah ha'Rimon* (11 Av 5624, 13 August 1864)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. abolitionist leader Ernestine Potovsky Rose, pictured at right (11 Av 5652, 4 August 1892)



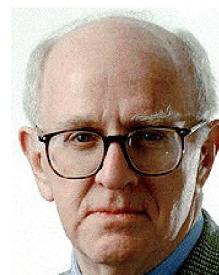
12 Av

Hillula of German-born Arizona Jewish pioneer Julia Frank-Zeckendorf (12 Av 5656, 22 July 1896)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. harpsichordist Wanda Landowska, pictured at far right above (12 Av 5719, 16 August 1959)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. labor leader Jacob S. Potofsky (12 Av 5739, 5 August 1979)

Hillula of U.S. attorney and journalist Sidney Zion, pictured at near right, the first journalist to reveal the identity of Daniel Ellsberg as the source of the Pentagon Papers (12 Av 5769, 2 August 2009)

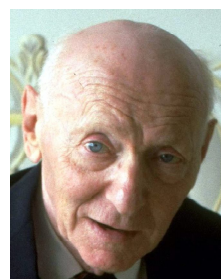


13 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Nassan Nata Shapira II of Krakow (13 Av 5393, 20 July 1633)

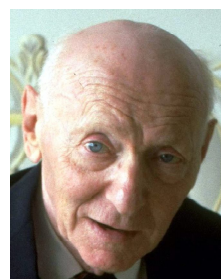
Hillula of Hungarian-born Rabbi Mordecai Benet of Nikolsburg, Chief Rabbi of Moravia, grave marker pictured at far right, a disciple of Rebbe Shmelke of Nikolsburg and the author of *Parashat Mordecai* (13 Av 5589, 12 August 1829)

Hillula of Luxembourgish-born American inventor, writer, editor, and magazine publisher Hugo Gernsback (born Hugo Gernsbacher). Gernsback emigrated to the United States in 1904, at age twenty. He founded radio station WRNY, which broadcast from the 18th floor of The Roosevelt Hotel in New York City. In 1928, WRNY gave some of the first television broadcasts. In April 1908, he founded *Modern Electrics*, the world's first magazine about both electronics and radio, then called "wireless." Gernsback started the modern genre of science fiction in 1926 by founding the first magazine dedicated to it, *Amazing Stories*. The inaugural issue comprised a one-page editorial and reissues of six stories, three less than ten years old and three classics. His idea of a perfect science fiction story was "75% literature interwoven with 25% science." He also played a key role in starting science fiction fandom, by publishing the addresses of people who wrote letters to his magazines, and he created the term "science fiction," although he preferred the term "scientifiction." Despite a shady business reputation, Gernsback was so important in the founding of the modern genre of science fiction that the World Science Fiction Convention named its annual awards the "Hugos." (13 Av 5727, 19 August 1967)



Hillula of U.S. composer and lyricist Frank Loesser, pictured at near right, known especially for *Guys and Dolls* and *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*, for each of which he received Tony awards both for music and for lyrics (13 Av 5729, 28 July 1969)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Yiddish author Isaac Bashevis Singer, pictured at far right. Singer, born Icek Hersz Zynger, was the younger brother of authors Israel Joshua Singer and Esther Kreitman. His father, Pinhas Menahem Mendel Zynger, a Hassidic rabbi, was head of the yeshivah in Radzymin, to which the family moved (from Leoncin, a town some twenty-five miles northwest of Warsaw) when Isaac was a small child.



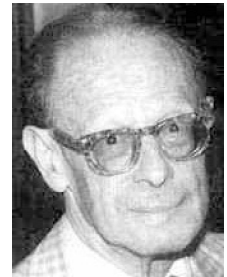
When he began writing, he took a pseudonym based on his mother's name, Basheve (Bathsheba), writing as Izaak Baszewis (Baszewis = Basheve's), only later adding his birth surname. In 1935, anticipating the Nazi invasion of Poland by four years, he came to the United States. He was the recipient of two U.S. National Book Awards – in Children's Literature for his memoir, *A Day Of Pleasure: Stories of a Boy Growing Up in Warsaw* (1970) and in Fiction for his collection, *A Crown of Feathers and Other Stories* (1974) – and was awarded the 1978 Nobel Prize in Literature. Singer always wrote and published in Yiddish. He edited his novels and stories for their publication in English in the United States; these versions were used as the basis for translation into other languages. He referred to his English version as his "second original." (13 Av 5751, 24 July 1991)

14 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Tzvi Hirsch Friedman of Liska. Rabbi Friedman, a disciple of Rebbe Moshe of Ujhely and of Rebbe Hayyim of Sanz, was the author of *Ach Pri Tevu'a* and *Ha'Yashar V'ha'Tov*. (14 Av 5634, 28 July 1874)

Hillula of French-born U.S. mathematician André Weil, pictured at right. Weil was especially known for his foundational work in number theory and algebraic geometry. He was a founding member and the *de facto* early leader of the Bourbaki Group. The brother of philosopher Simone Weil, André Weil was a Hindu-influenced pacifist. In his autobiography, he said that the only religious ideas that appealed to him were those to be found in Hindu philosophical thought. During World War II, Weil refused to do military service, citing the Bhagavad Gita to justify his stand and declaring that his true *dharma* was the pursuit of mathematics and that that was what he should be doing, not assisting in the war effort, however just the cause. (14 Av 5758, 6 August 1998)

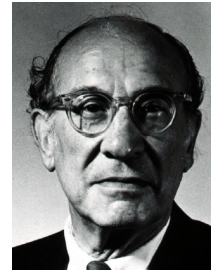
First rate people hire other first rate people. Second rate people hire third rate people. Third rate people hire fifth rate people.
—André Weil



Hillula of U.S. author Chaim Potok, pictured at near right (14 Av 5762, 23 July 2002)

Hillula of U.S. physician Louis Sokoloff, pictured at far right, who developed the PET scan for analyzing brain function and diagnosing disorders, recipient of the 1981 Albert Lasker Clinical Medical Research Award (14 Av 5775, 30 July 2015)

As a species, we are always hungry for new knowledge.
—Chaim Potok



15 Av

Hillula of Talmudic sage Naḥum Ish Gamzu, mentor of Rabbi Akiva. He received his cognomen for his consistent response to difficult situations, "גַּם זוֹ לְטוֹבָה"; *gam zu l'tovah*; this, too, is for the best." (15 Av)

Hillula of Jerusalem-born Moroccan Rabbi Amram ben Diwan. Rabbi Amram, from his home in Hebron, went to Morocco in 1743 to collect money to support the Palestinian Jewish community. He remained there for some ten years, then returned to Hebron. He is said to have entered the Cave of the Patriarchs, disguised as a Muslim because it was forbidden for Jews at that time. He was recognized and reported to the Ottoman Pasha, who ordered his arrest. He fled, returning to Morocco, where he was welcomed by the Jewish community of Fez. He is said to have performed many miracles of healing, and his gravesite in Ouazzane remains a pilgrimage site, especially for people seeking healing. (15 Av 5542, 15 July 1782, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

**גַּם זוֹ לְטוֹבָה.
This, too, is for the best.**
—Naḥum Ish Gamzu

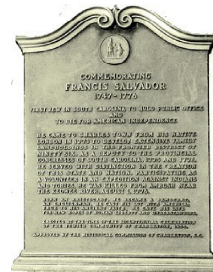
Hillula of Rebbe Asher of Stolin, son of Aaron I of Karlin and disciple of Shlomo of Karlin (15 Av 5588, 26 July 1828)

Hillula of Rebbe Ya'akov Leiner of Izhbitza/Radzin (15 Av 5638, 14 August 1878)

Hillula of Rabbi Tzvi Hirsch Halberstam of Rudnick, grandson of Rebbes Hayyim of Sanz and Yekutiel Yehudah Teitelbaum of Sziget and father of Rebbe Yekutiel Yehuda of Klausenberg (15 Av 5678, 24 July 1918)

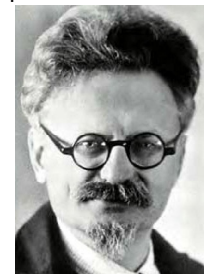
16 Av

Hillula of English-born Francis Salvador, the first identified Jew elected to public office in English North America (to the South Carolina General Assembly in 1773 and to South Carolina's revolutionary Provincial Congress in 1774) and the first identified Jew to be killed in the American Revolution, honored by memorial plaque in Charleston, South Carolina, pictured at near right (16 Av 5536, 1 August 1776)



Hillula of Italian-born (in Livorno) English Baronet Sir Moses Haim Montefiore, pictured at far right. Montefiore was an imposing figure, standing 6'3" tall, who lived to age 100 when the average life expectancy was less than fifty. He was elected Sheriff of London in 1837 and was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1838. In 1846, he was granted a baronetcy in recognition of his services to humanitarian causes on behalf of the Jewish people. Montefiore was the husband of Nathan Meyer Rothschild's sister-in-law Judith and was the executor of the will of U.S. philanthropist Judah Touro. Montefiore was renowned for his quick and sharp wit. A possibly apocryphal story tells of a dinner party at which he was seated next to a nobleman who was known to be an anti-Semite. The nobleman told Montefiore that he had just returned from a trip to Japan, where "they have neither pigs nor Jews." Montefiore is reported to have responded immediately, "In that case, you and I should go there together, so it will have a sample of each." (16 Av 5645, 28 July 1885)

We die only when we fail to take root in others.
—Leon Trotsky

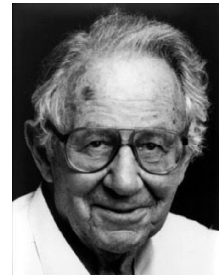


Hillula of Arizona Jewish pioneer Rosa Katzenstein-Drachman (16 Av 5678, 25 July 1918)

Hillula of Leon Trotsky, born Lev Davidovich Bronshtein, pictured at right (16 Av 5700, 20 August 1940)

Hillula of Polish-born Swiss chemist Tadeusz Reichstein, pictured at right. Virtually simultaneously, Reichstein, in Switzerland, and Norman Haworth, in England, independently of each other, each developed a method for synthesizing Vitamin C. Haworth shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1937 for this discovery. Reichstein received the 1950 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work on hormones of the adrenal cortex, which culminated in the isolation of cortisone. Reichstein was ninety-nine years old at the time of his passing, then the longest-lived Nobel laureate in history. He was surpassed in 2008 by Rita Levi-Montalcini, the only Nobel laureate to reach the age of one hundred. (16 Av 5756, 1 August 1996)

Learning from people who know more than I know is what keeps me going. –Lauren Bacall



Hillula of U. S. actress Lauren Bacall (born Betty Joan Perske), pictured at right (16 Av 5774, 12 August 2014)

Hillula of U.S. composer and pianist Irving Fields. Born Yitzhak Schwartz, Fields was especially known for infusing Latin rhythms into Eastern European Jewish folk songs. His first album, "Bagels and Bongos," which included such Yiddish standards as "Rozhinkes mit Mandlen" and "My Yiddishe Mama" recast with cha-cha or mambo rhythms, was such a success that it was soon followed by "Pizza and Bongos," "Bikinis and Bongos," and "Champagne and Bongos." His compositions include "Miami Beach Rhumba," recorded by Xavier Cugat and by Tito Puente and used by Woody Allen in his film *Deconstructing Harry*; "Managua, Nicaragua," recorded by Guy Lombardo; and "Chantez Chantez," recorded by Dinah Shore. In his later years, he was a lounge pianist in New York, continuing to work past the age of 100, and he is said to have known by heart the entire repertoires of George Gershwin, Jerome Kern, Richard Rodgers, and Cole Porter. (16 Av 5776, 20 August 2016)



17 Av

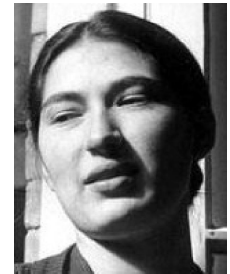
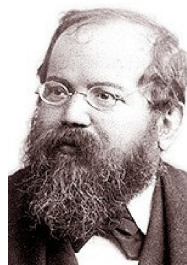
Hillula of Avraham Mordecai of Pintchov, a disciple of Ya'akov Yitzhak (the *Hozeh*) of Lublin (17 Av 5584, 11 August 1824)

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Hayyim Perlow of Kaidanov (17 Av 5622, 13 August 1862)

Hillula of Czech-born U.S. chess champion Wilhelm Steinitz, pictured at near right, the first undisputed world chess champion (17 Av 5660, 12 August 1900)

Hillula of U.S. satirist Lenny Bruce, born Leonard Alfred Schneider, pictured at middle right (17 Av 5726, 3 August 1966)

Hillula of Jannie Brandes-Brilleslijper, pictured at far right, member of the World War II Jewish resistance in occupied Netherlands and, with her sister, Rebekkah Brilleslijper Rebling, one of the last two individuals known to have seen Anne Frank alive (17 Av 5763, 15 August 2003)



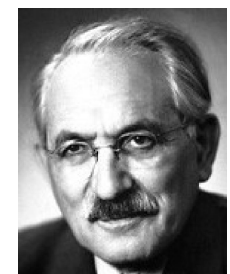
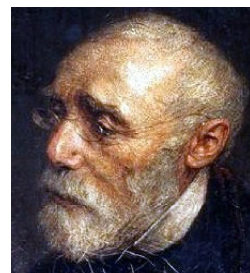
18 Av

Hillula of Netherlands painter and etcher Jozef Israëls, pictured at near right, father of painter Isaac Israëls (18 Av 5671, 12 August 1911)

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Hanoach Rabinowitz, fourth and last Radomsker Rebbe, martyr of the Warsaw Ghetto (18 Av 5702, 1 August 1942)

Hillula of U.S. dancer and choreographer Helen Tamiris, pictured at far right. Tamiris was born Helen Becker; early in her career, she took the name of Tamiris (Tomyris), an ancient Massagetean ruler who reigned over the Massagetae, a Scythian pastoral-nomadic confederation of Central Asia east of the Caspian Sea, in parts of modern-day Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, western Uzbekistan, and southern Kazakhstan. Tomyris is said by Herodotus to have defeated and slain Cyrus the Great. Helen Tamiris was the first U.S. dancer to tour Europe with Isadora Duncan and was the director of the Dance Project of the Works Progress Administration during the Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. (18 Av 5726, 4 August 1966)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. inventor, biochemist, and microbiologist Selman Waksman, pictured at right. Waksman's research into organic substances – largely into organisms that live in soil – and their decomposition promoted the discovery of streptomycin and several other antibiotics. While Waksman received the credit – and the 1952 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine – for the discovery of streptomycin, it was his student Albert Schatz who actually isolated it and demonstrated its effectiveness against tuberculosis. It was revealed in 1949 that Waksman, contrary to public



announcements, was receiving substantial royalties for the manufacture of streptomycin, and, in 1950, Schatz successfully sued him for recognition and a share of the royalties. (Schatz was never again able to obtain a position in a top-level microbiology lab.) Waksman's Nobel citation originally credited him "for the discovery of streptomycin," but letters from Schatz's colleagues to the Nobel Committee resulted in the final citation being for "ingenious, systematic, and successful studies of the soil microbes that led to the discovery of streptomycin." (18 Av 5733, 16 August 1973)

Hillula of U.S. composer Marvin Hamlisch, pictured at near right, one of only two people to have been awarded the Emmy, Grammy, Oscar, Tony, and Pulitzer Prizes (the other being Richard Rodgers) and the only one also to have received the Golden Globe (18 Av 5772, 6 August 2012)

Hillula of Leonard Fein, founder of *Moment* magazine and of Mazon, pictured at far right (18 Av 5774, 13 August 2014, after sunset)



19 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Yaakov Culi, author of *Me'am Lo'ez* (19 Av 5492, after sunset on 30 July 1732, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Shimon Shalom Kalisch of Amshinov-Otvotsk, pictured at right, son of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Kalisch of Amshinov, brother of Rebbe Yosef Kalisch of Amshinov, and grandson of Rebbe Yitzhak of Vorki. He was a major driving force behind the exodus of thousands of Jews, via Russia and Japan, to Shanghai at the outbreak of World War II. By the time Shanghai came under Japanese control, it held 26,000 Jews. The Japanese governor of Shanghai was under pressure from Germany to send Shanghai's Jews back to Europe and the death camps. He summoned the leaders of the Jewish community and asked them why the Germans hated them so much. Rebbe Shimon Shalom, it is said, replied quickly, "They hate us because we are Orientals." The governor's stern countenance broke into a slight smile, and Shanghai's Jews were not sent back to Nazi-occupied Europe. (19 Av 5714, 18 August 1954)

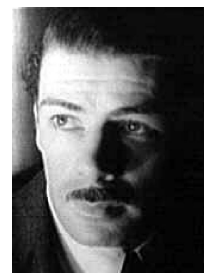


Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. actor Paul Muni, pictured at right (19 Av 5727, 25 August 1967)

Nature's far too subtle to repeat herself. —Paul Muni

Hillula of German-born British biochemist Sir Ernst Boris Chain. Fleeing Nazi Germany in 1933, Chain, with the assistance of J.

B. S. Haldane, obtained a position at University College Hospital, London. Soon after, Chain was accepted as a PhD student at Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge University. Then, in 1935, he accepted a job at Oxford University as a lecturer in pathology. Chain was naturalized as a British subject in 1939. He then joined Howard Florey in investigating natural antibacterial agents produced by microorganisms. Revisiting the work of Alexander Fleming, who had described penicillin nine years earlier, Chain and Florey went on to discover penicillin's therapeutic action and its chemical composition. Chain himself discovered how to isolate and concentrate the germ-killing agent in penicillin. He also theorized the structure of penicillin, which was confirmed by X-ray crystallography done by Dorothy Hodgkin. For this research, Chain, Florey, and Fleming received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945. (19 Av 5739, 12 August 1979)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Orthodox Rebbitzin Esther Jungreis. Born Esther Naomi Jungreis in Szeged, Hungary, she was taken, as an eight-year-old child, to the Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp in 1944. She was released after about five months and brought to a refugee camp in Caux, Switzerland. Her family eventually made their way to the United States, settling in the East Flatbush section of Brooklyn. A student of Nehamah Leibowitz, she married a distant cousin, Rabbi Theodore Jungreis, in 1955. Together, they founded both the North Woodmere Jewish Center and Congregation Ohr Torah in Woodmere, Long Island. For some forty-five years, Rebbitzin Jungreis wrote an advice column for *The Jewish Press*; her last column appeared just four days before her passing. She was the founder of Hineni, a major Jewish outreach program aimed at bringing uncommitted Jews to traditional observance. (19 Av 5776, 23 August 2016)

20 Av

Hillula of Rebbe Eliezer of Azipalia, son of Rebbe Yehudah Tzvi of Stretin (20 Av 5625, 12 August 1865)

Hillula of German organic chemist Richard Martin Willstätter. At age eighteen, Willstätter entered the University of Munich to study science; he remained there for fifteen years, first as student, then as a faculty member. In 1912, he became professor of chemistry at the University of Berlin and director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry, where he studied the structure of pigments of flowers and fruits. It was here that Willstätter showed that chlorophyll was a mixture of two compounds, known as chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b. His study of plant pigments, including chlorophyll, earned him the 1915 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. In 1924, Willstätter's career came to an end when, in response to Germany's increasing antisemitism, he retired. Despite the urging of faculty and students, he remained unshaken in his decision to resign at age fifty-three. Offers both at home and abroad were alike rejected. His only research was with assistants who telephoned their results. In 1939, Willstätter emigrated to Switzerland.

He spent the last three years of his life there writing his autobiography, *Aus meinem Leben*, which was not published in German until 1949. It was translated into English in 1965 and published as *From My Life*. (20 Av 5702, 3 August 1942)

Hillula of Rabbi Levi Yitzhak Schneerson, pictured at near right, grandson of the Tzemah Tzedek of Lubavitch and father of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Schneerson of Lubavitch (20 Av 5704, 9 August 1944)

Hillula of Holocaust historian Raul Hilberg, pictured at middle right (20 Av 5767, 4 August 2007)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Cantor Isaac Goodfriend, pictured at far right, who sang the National Anthem at President Jimmy Carter's inauguration in 1977 (20 Av 5769, 10 August 2009)



The past is for inspiration, not imitation, for continuation, not repetition.
—Israel Zangwill

21 Av

Hillula of Rebbe Alexander of Komarno (21 Av 5578, 23 August 1818)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Soloveitchik of Volozhin and Brisk. Rabbi Soloveitchik was the son of Rabbi Yosef Dov Soloveitchik (the *Beit Halevi*), the grandson of Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook's mentor Rabbi Naftali Tzvi Yehudah Berlin (the *Netziv*), and the grandfather of Rabbis Aaron and Yosef Baer Soloveitchik. (21 Av 5678, 30 July 1918)

Hillula of British novelist and playwright Israel Zangwill, pictured at near right. It was Zangwill who popularized the expression "melting pot" to describe American absorption of immigrants. His play *The Melting Pot* had its U.S. premiere in New York on 6 September 1909. It opened in Washington DC on 5 October 1909, with former President Theodore Roosevelt in attendance. At its conclusion, Roosevelt leaned over the edge of his box and shouted, "That's a great play, Mr. Zangwill; that's a great play." (21 Av 5686, 1 August 1926)



Hillula of Eugene Kepecs, grandfather of the editor of this calendar, pictured at far right. He was the second husband of the editor's grandmother, and he adopted her children when he married her. Her adult son, Milton, an attorney, prepared the paperwork and included himself in the adoption. (21 Av 5709, 16 August 1949)

Hillula of U.S. modernist composer Marion Bauer, pictured at near right. She was Nadia Boulanger's first American pupil, exchanging harmony lessons for English lessons. Bauer was a founder of the American Music Guild and a significant influence in Aaron Copland's getting a successful start in New York. (21 Av 5715, 9 August 1955)



Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Rokeach, the fourth Belzer Rebbe (21 Av 5717, 18 August 1957)

Hillula of Rabbi Yeshayahu Leibowitz, pictured at far right (21 Av 5754, 29 July 1994)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Lou Boudreau, pictured at right. Boudreau, the son of a Jewish mother and Catholic father, played in the Major Leagues for fifteen seasons, mainly at shortstop for the Cleveland Indians. He had played third base in college and in the minor leagues, but the Indians had Ken Keltner playing third base when Boudreau joined the team and made him their shortstop. In 1941, with Joe DiMaggio at bat, Boudreau started a double play that was part of ending DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak. After the 1941 season, the Indians promoted their manager Roger Peckinpaugh to general manager and made Boudreau player-manager. In 1944, he turned 134 double plays, the most ever by a player-manager in Major League Baseball history. The Indians released him after the 1950 season, and he played for the Boston Red Sox in 1951, was their player-manager in 1952, and was non-playing manager in 1953 and 1954. He later managed the Kansas City Athletics and the Chicago Cubs. (21 Av 5761, 10 August 2001)



Hillula of Sophie Masloff, pictured at right, mayor of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Masloff spoke only Yiddish as a child, learning English only when she entered elementary school. She went to work immediately after graduating from high school and never attended college. She served in the Allegheny County civil service, first as a secretary in several county departments, then, for thirty-eight years, as a clerk in the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas. Masloff was elected to the Pittsburgh City Council in 1976. In January 1988, she became President of the Council, but her tenure in that position was brief, as



Pittsburgh's Mayor Richard Caliguiri died in May of that year. Because Pittsburgh's City Charter provided that the President of the City Council assume the office of mayor upon its becoming vacant, Sophie Masloff was sworn in as mayor at the age of 70, becoming the first woman and first Jewish mayor of the city. She served out the remainder of Caliguiri's term and then won re-election in November 1989. She chose not to run for another term, retiring voluntarily. She was a Presidential Elector in 1996 and a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 2000 and 2004. To honor Masloff's 90th birthday in 2011, a street near PNC Park (the home field of the Pittsburgh Pirates) was named for her. In 1911, the Pittsburgh Zoo and Aquarium named a seal for her. (21 Av 5774, 17 August 2014)

22 Av

Hillula of Rebbe Me'ir (the elder) of Premislan, a disciple of the Baal Shem Tov (22 Av 5533, 31 July 1773, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. actress and poet Adah Isaacs Menken, pictured at near right (22 Av 5628, 10 August 1868)

Hillula of Silesian-born U.S. pianist Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, pictured at middle right. She was born Fannie Blumenfeld; her family emigrated to the United States and changed their surname to Bloomfield in 1867, when Fannie was three years old. (22 Av 5687, 20 August 1927)



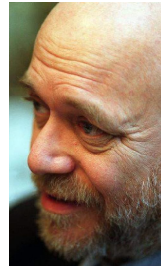
Hillula of Moe Fishman, pictured at far right above, veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade (22 Av 5767, 6 August 2007)

23 Av

Hillula of French-born philosopher Simone Weil, pictured at near right, sister of mathematician André Weil (23 Av 5703, 24 August 1943)

Hillula of British novelist and essayist Louis Golding, pictured at middle right (23 Av 5718, 9 August 1958)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Bruce M. Cohen, pictured at far right above, co-founder of Interns for Peace (23 Av 5770, 3 August 2010)



Hillula of U.S. basketball player Oscar ("Ossie") Schectman, pictured at near right, who, as a member of the original New York Knicks, scored the first basket in the first game played in the Basketball Association of America, later renamed the National Basketball Association (23 Av 5773, 30 July 2013)

*Every perfect life is a parable invented by G*d. —Simone Weil*

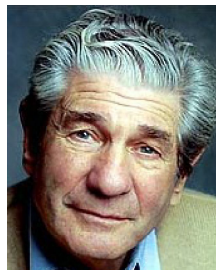


24 Av

Hillula of Russian Rabbi Aryeh Leib Katzenellenbogen (24 Av 5597, 13 August 1837, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. playwright Clifford Odets, pictured at far right, husband of actresses Luise Rainer and then Bette Grayson and lover of actresses Frances Farmer and Fay Wray (24 Av 5723, 14 August 1963)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Balfour Brickner, pictured at near right, disciple of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, rabbi (and then Rabbi Emeritus) of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue in New York, jailed while demonstrating for voting rights in the South in the 1960s, a founder of Religious Leaders for a Free Choice (24 Av 5765, 29 August 2005)



25 Av

Hillula of Danish publisher, journalist and novelist Meir Aron Goldschmidt, pictured at middle right above. An innovative novelist, he wrote *En Jøde* (A Jew), the first description of the Copenhagen Jewish milieu viewed from within; *Hjemløs* (Homeless), which deals with the Greek idea of Nemesis, the spirit of divine retribution against those who succumb to hubris; and *Arvingen* (The Heir), the first Danish fine literary treatment of divorce. (25 Av 5647, 15 August 1887)

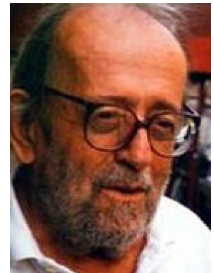
Hillula of Ukrainian-born (in Kiev, then within the Russian Empire) Russian-language writer and journalist Ilya Ehrenburg, pictured at far right above. Ehrenburg was mentored by Isaak Babel and was a lifelong friend of Bolshevik

revolutionary and Soviet politician Nikolai Bukharin (25 Av 5727, 31 August 1967)

Hillula of U.S. biographer Irving Stone, born Irving Tannenbaum, pictured at right (25 Av 5749, 26 August 1989)

Hillula of U.S. comic actor, screenwriter, novelist, and director Gene Wilder, born Jerome Silberman. Wilder was known for such films as *Willy Wonka & the Chocolate Factory*, *Stir Crazy* (with Richard Pryor), *The Producers* (Mel Brooks' first film), Woody Allen's *Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex but Were Afraid to Ask*, and two more Mel Brooks films, *Blazing Saddles* and *Young Frankenstein* ("That's Frahn-kahn-STEEN"). His film debut came in 1967, when he portrayed a memorably hysterical undertaker kidnapped by the title characters in *Bonnie and Clyde*. Wilder was a graduate of the University of Iowa and then went on to study Shakespeare at England's Bristol Old Vic Theatre School, where he was the first freshman to win the school fencing championship. (25 Av 5776, 29 August 2016)

Art is a staple, like bread or wine or a warm coat in winter. Man's spirit grows hungry for art in the same way his stomach grows for food.
—Irving Stone



26 Av

Hillula of Diogo da Assumpção, a Portuguese Jesuit priest of partial Jewish ancestry who openly adopted Judaism and was burnt at the stake by the Inquisition (26 Av 5363, 3 August 1603)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Meshullam Orenstein of Lvov (26 Av 5599, 6 August 1839)

Hillula of Rabbi Yehudah Fatiyah of Baghdad, foremost disciple of the Ben Ish Hai (26 Av 5702, 9 August 1942)

Hillula of Russian-born Rabbi Me'ir Ashkenazi of Shanghai (26 Av 5714, 25 August 1954)

Hillula of Rebbe Yoel Teitelbaum of Satmar (26 Av 5739, 19 August 1979)

27 Av

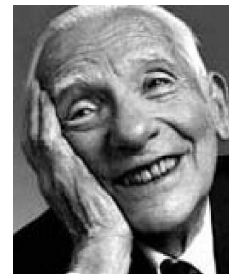
Hillula of Lithuanian-born Rabbi Yehoshua ben Yosef Charif of Krakow (27 Av 5408, 15 August 1648)

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Mordecai Alter, son of Rebbe Yitzhak Meir of Ger and the only one of his thirteen children to survive to adulthood, father of Rebbe Yehudah Aryeh Leib of Ger (27 Av 5615, 11 August 1855)

Hillula of Polish-born British physicist Joseph Rotblat, pictured at near right, founder of the Pugwash conferences and recipient of the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize (27 Av 5765, 31 August 2005, after sunset)

Hillula of Israeli author Yizhar Smilansky, pictured at far right above (27 Av 5766, 21 August 2006)

Hillula of Hungarian-born Rebbe Meshullam Feish Segal-Lowy II of Tosh. Rebbe Meshullam Feish, the fourth Tosher Rebbe, was the namesake and great-grandson of the founder of Tosher Hassidism. His wife, Chava, née Weingarten, was a direct descendant of Rebbe Elimelech of Lizhensk. Tosher Hassidism began in the Hungarian town of Nyirtass under Rebbe Meshullam Feish Segal-Lowy I, a disciple of Rebbe Yitzhak Eisik of Komarno. Rebbe Meshullam Feish II, born in Nyirtass, survived the Holocaust and set about reviving Tosher Hassidism. He established his court in Nyíregyháza, a city (the seventh-largest in Hungary) near Nyirtass. In 1951, he brought his followers to Canada, settling in Montreal. In 1963, he and his hassidim purchased an area in Boisbriand, Quebec, forming the enclave of Kiryas Tosh. Rebbe Meshullam Feish II was succeeded as rebbe by his son, Elimelech Segal-Lowy. (27 Av 5775, 12 August 2015)

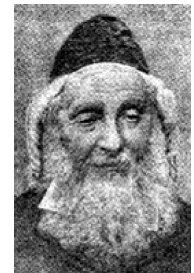


28 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Naftali Zvi Yehuda Berlin, the "Netziv," pictured at right. The Netziv, teacher of Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook, was the author of *Ha'Emek Davar*, a commentary on the Torah; *M'romei Sadeh* on the Talmud; *Ha'Emek She'eila*, a commentary on Rabbi Hai Ga'on; and *Meishiv Davar*, a collection of his responsa. The Netziv was the grandson-in-law of the Vilna Gaon's chief disciple, Rabbi Hayyim of Volozhin, and he was chosen to head the Volozhin Yeshivah upon the passing of his father-in-law in 1849 and the latter's brother in 1854. In 1892, the Russian government enacted a law requiring that all teachers have college degrees, that no Judaic subjects be taught between 9:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M., that there be no night classes, and that total instruction time not exceed ten hours daily. Rather than comply, the Netziv closed the yeshivah. (His son-in-law, Rabbi Rafael Shapiro, re-opened it in 1899, albeit on a smaller scale, and, downsizing even further, the yeshivah was moved to Israel after World War II. Among the Netziv's children were Rabbis Hayyim Berlin and Me'ir Bar-Ilan. (28 Av 5653, 10 August 1893)

Hillula of U.S. nurse and social worker Lillian Wald, pictured at right, feminist, World War I pacifist, and founder of the Henry Street Settlement (28 Av 5700, 1 September 1940)

Ever since I have been conscious of my part in life, I have felt consecrated to the saving of human life.
—Lillian Wald



Hillula of Italian poet Umberto Saba, pictured at far right. Born Umberto Poli, he adopted the *nom de plume* Saba in 1910 and formally took it as his surname in 1928. (28 Av 5717, 25 August 1957)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Israeli Rabbi David Cohen, the “Nazir,” chief disciple of Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Kook (28 Av 5732, 8 August 1972)

Hillula of Ruth First, daughter of Latvian-born South African Communist Party Treasurer Julius First. Receiving her bachelor’s degree from the University of the Witwatersrand in 1946, she was the first member of her family to attend college. In 1949, she married Joe Slovo, who, like her, was an anti-apartheid activist and a member of the SACP. They were forced into exile in 1963, living in Britain, Angola, and Mozambique. In November 1978, First accepted a position as director of the research training program at the Universidade Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo, Mozambique. She was assassinated by order of Major Craig Williamson of the South African Police on 17 August 1982, when she opened a letter bomb addressed to her at the university. (28 Av 5742, 17 August 1982)

Once the amateur’s naïve approach and humble willingness to learn fades away, the creative spirit of good photography dies with it. Every professional should remain always in his heart an amateur.
—Alfred Eisenstaedt

Hillula of German-born U.S. photojournalist Alfred Eisenstaedt, pictured at right (28 Av 5755, 24 August 1995)

Hillula of U.S. physicist Ralph Alpher, pictured at right below. In a 1948 article, “The Origin of Chemical Elements,” in *The Physics Review*, Alpher, with his advisor George Gamow, set the foundation for what was to become the Big Bang Theory of Creation. (The article, in expanded form, became Alpher’s doctoral dissertation.) Whimsically, Gamow added the name of his friend and colleague Hans Bethe as a co-author, publishing it under the names of Alpher, Bethe, and Gamow. (28 Av 5767, 12 August 2007)

If you can exist, and stay the course – not a course of blind obstinacy and faulty conception, but one of decency and good sense – you can outlast your enemies with your honor and integrity intact. —Fred Hellerman

Hillula of U.S. folk singer and writer Fred Hellerman, last surviving member of the Weavers. Hellerman wrote such folk hits as “I’m Just a Country Boy,” “I Never Will Marry,” and “Green Grow the Lilacs.” He played guitar on Joan Baez’ and Judy Collins’ debut albums, and he was the producer of Arlo Guthrie’s albums “Alice’s Restaurant” and “Arlo.” Hellerman, along with his fellow Weavers Pete Seeger and Ronnie Gilbert, was blacklisted during the McCarthy madness; in 1955, the Weavers reunited for a concert at Carnegie Hall. Hellerman he was the conductor for two albums by Theodore Bikel. He wrote the music for the 1974 Sidney Lumet film *Lovin’ Molly*, and he produced Pete Seeger’s 1979 album “Circles and Seasons.” (28 Av 5776, 1 September 2016)

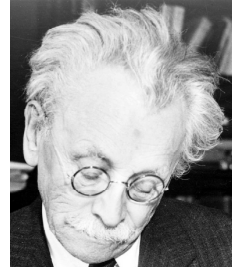
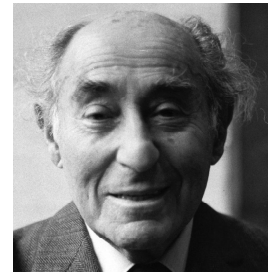
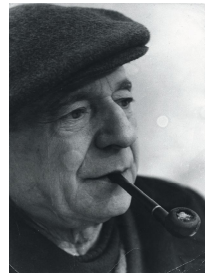
Hillula of U.S. comedian Jerry Lewis, born Jerome (some sources say Joseph) Levitch. Lewis’ parents were both entertainers; at age five, he joined their act. He used the professional name Joey Lewis (his father, Daniel Levitch, was known professionally as Danny Lewis), but changed it to Jerry Lewis in order to avoid confusion with comedian Joe E. Lewis and boxing champion Joe Louis. He came to national attention as the comedic partner of Dean Martin. Martin and Lewis – the partnership began in 1946 – appeared on several television shows and eventually had their own show, *The Martin and Lewis Show*, which ran on NBC radio from 1949 to 1953. Their partnership ended in 1956, and both Martin and Lewis went on to successful individual careers. For forty-five years, Lewis chaired the Muscular Dystrophy Association, serving as host of its telethons from 1952 to 1959 and again from 1966 to 2010. Lewis has two stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. (28 Av 5777, 20 August 2017)

It is not enough to abstain from lying by word of mouth; the worst lies are often conveyed by a false look, smile, or act. —Abraham Cahan

29 Av

Hillula of Galician-born U.S. Yiddish poet Moyshe Leyb Halpern, self-portrait at near right (29 Av 5692, 31 August 1932)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Abraham Cahan, pictured at far right, founder and editor of the *Jewish Daily Forward* (29 Av 5711, 31 August 1951)



Hillula of Dorothy Schiff, pictured at near right, publisher of the *New York Post* (29 Av 5749, 30 August 1989)

30 Av

Hillula of German-born U.S. operatic soprano Lotte Lehmann, pictured on German stamp at middle right (30 Av 5736, 26 August 1976)

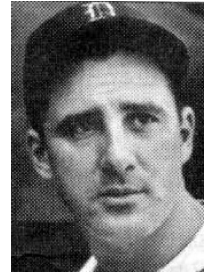
Hillula of Belarusian-born U.S. historian and Conservative Rabbi Solomon Grayzel (30 Av 5740, 12 August 1980)

Hillula of U.S. baseball player Hank Greenberg, pictured at far right above, the first Jewish member of the Baseball Hall of Fame (30 Av 5746, 4 September 1986)

Hillula of Viennese psychiatrist Viktor Frankl, pictured at near right below, founder of logotherapy (30 Av 5757, 2 September 1997)

Hillula of Viennese-born British and U.S. opera conductor and impresario Sir Rudolf Bing, pictured at far right, founder of the Edinburgh Festival and director from 1950 to 1972 of New York's Metropolitan Opera (30 Av 5757, 2 September 1997)

Hillula of Galician-born Israeli Rabbi Ze'ev ben-Haim, Ph.D., born Ze'ev Woolf Goldman, president of the Academy of the Hebrew Language and a renowned scholar of the Samaritan tradition (30 Av 5773, 6 August 2013)



The actual sound of the words is all important; I feel always that the words complete the music and must never be swallowed up in it. —Lotte Lehmann

Happiness cannot be pursued. It must ensue. —Viktor Frankl

Expressions of disapproval are on a level of vulgarity that cannot be tolerated. The way to express disapproval is to [withhold] applause. —Rudolf Bing



ELUL

1 Elul

Hillula of David ha'Naggid, grandson of Maimonides (1 Elul 5060, 17 August 1300, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources give the previous day)

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

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 (1920) for U.S. Senate from New York. 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, recipient of the Wolf Prize (2012) and the Einstein Prize (2015), who revolutionized the study of black holes by his discovery of Bekenstein-Hawking radiation (1 Elul 5775, 16 August 2015)

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 bookkeeper 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 commissioned 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 far 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)

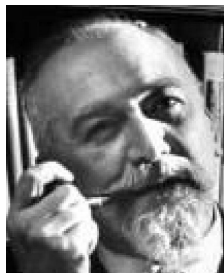
Hillula of Rabbi Eliezer Hager of Vizhnitz, son of Rebbe Yisrael Hager of Vizhnitz and author of *Damesek Eliezer* (2 Elul 5705, 11 August 1945)

Hillula of U.S.-born British journalist and biographer Andrew Roth, pictured at near 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 far right above (2 Elul 5773, 8 August 2013)

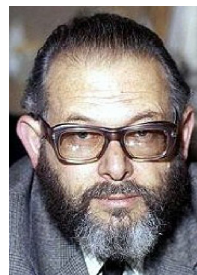
3 Elul

Hillula of Rebbe Yissachar Dov Ber of Nadvorna, son of Rebbe Yitzhak of Kalisch and great-grandson of Me'ir of Premislan (3 Elul 5608, 1 September 1848)



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

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



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 Yeshivah. 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)

The higher holiness abounds with love, compassion and tolerance, as the mark of its most radiant perfection. Hatred, sternness and irritability result from forgetting G*d and the extinguishing of the light of holiness.
—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 near right, 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 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 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)



Hillula of U.S. psychologist Carolyn Goodman, pictured at far right above, 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 Graetz, born Zvi Hirsch Graetz, pictured at near right, who 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, whose bust, pictured at far right above, is housed at the library of his alma mater, Jesus College, Cambridge. Bronowski was the writer and presenter of the 1973 BBC television documentary series *The Ascent of Man* and the book which accompanied it. He was also the composer of many chess problems for the *British Chess Magazine* (4 Elul 5734, 22 August 1974)

Dissent is the native activity of the scientist, and it has got [them] into a good deal of trouble in the last years. But if that is cut off, what is left will not be a scientist. And I doubt whether it will be [human]. —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 1995 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 above (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 right (5 Elul 5737, 19 August 1977)

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

Well, art is art, isn't it? Still, on the other hand, water is water. And east is east and west is west and if you take cranberries and stew them like applesauce they taste much more like prunes than rhubarb does. Now you tell me what you know.
—Groucho Marx



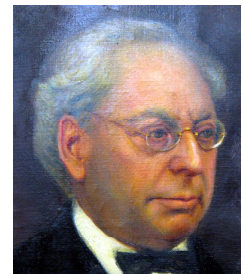
6 Elul

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)

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



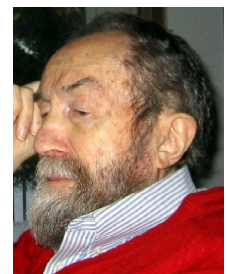
Hillula of U.S. humorist, editor, and publisher Bennett Cerf, pictured at near right (6 Elul 5731, 27 August 1971)

Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Gerson D. Cohen, chancellor of Jewish Theological Seminary, who 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 Nikel, born Lea Nikelsberg, pictured at far right, founder of Lyrical Expressionism. Born in Zhitomir, Ukraine, Nikel 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)



Hillula of Latvian-born U.S. painter Hyman Bloom, pictured at 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 the 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 U.S. inventor Joshua Lionel Cowen (born Cohen; he changed the spelling in 1910).

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, he was posthumously inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. (7 Elul 5725, 8 September 1965)

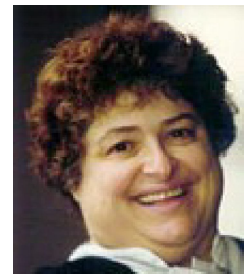


Rulers who want to unleash war know very well that they must first procure or invent a victim.
–Elias Canetti

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

Hillula of Bulgarian-born British/Swiss German language author Elias Canetti, pictured at near right, 1981 Nobel laureate in literature (7 Elul 5754, 14 August 1994)

Hillula of U.S. Biblical scholar Tikva Frymer-Kensky, pictured at far right, 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 Rabbi David Ganz, astronomer and mathematician, raised in the household of Rabbi Moshe Isserles (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; they 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)

One can be very happy without demanding that others agree.
–Ira Gershwin

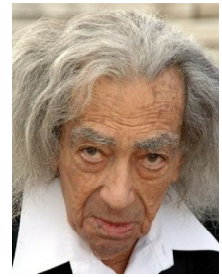
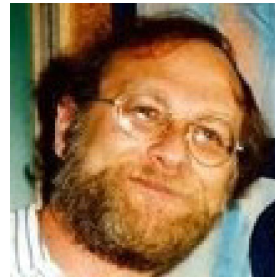
Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. lyricist Ira Gershwin, born Israel Gershowitz, pictured at right. He was the elder brother of composer George Gershwin and of singer Frances Gershwin Godowsky. Gershowitz's father, Moishe Gershowitz, changed his name to Morris Gershwin after immigrating to the United States from Odessa, Ukraine, in the late 1890s (after Ira's birth in 1896). Ira's U.S.-born younger brother George changed the spelling to Gershwin, and his siblings, 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)

The soul is like a flame surrounded by multiple subtle fields.
–David Wolfe-Blank



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)



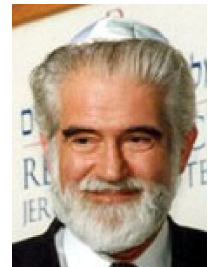
9 Elul

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.

Hillula of Moravian-born Hungarian Rabbi Aaron Chorin. 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 by scutes (bony plates similar to those found on crocodiles) rather than entirely covered with 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 – 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, murdered in Prague on orders from Joseph Goebbels (9 Elul 5693, 31 August 1933)

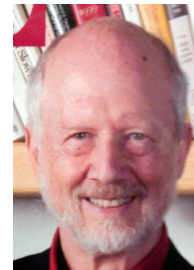


Hillula of Rabbi Naḥum Mordecai Perlow of Novominsk (9 Elul 5736, 4 September 1976)

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 scheduled 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 what he perceived as rising anti-Semitism in the world. (9 Elul 5765, 13 September 2005)

Hillula of German-born U.S. physicist Joseph Traub, pictured at near right, founding dean of the computer science department at Columbia University and founding chairman of the Computer Science and Telecommunications Board of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (9 Elul 5775, 24 August 2015)

*All joys hail from Paradise,
and jests as well, provided
they are uttered in true joy.*
–Pinḥas of Koretz



10 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Pinḥas of Koretz, grave marker pictured at far right. Rabbi Pinḥas was a colleague of the Baal Shem Tov's; the latter said of him that "a soul such as that of Rabbi Pinḥas comes down to this world only once in 500 years." He was the mentor of the Baal Shem Tov's grandson Rebbe Baruch of Medzibozh and of Rebbe Raphael of Bershad and was the author of *Nofet Tzufim* and *Imrei Pinḥas*. He was an ancestor of Rabbi Yehudah Meir Shapiro, the *Baal Daf Yomi*; of Menahem 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)

Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Friedman of Bohush, the eldest grandchild of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin (10 Elul 5656, 7 August 1896)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. "Second Wave" feminist writer Shulamith Firestone, born Shulamith Feuerstein, pictured at near right, elder sister of U.S. Renewal Rabbi Tirzah Firestone and author of *The Dialectic of Sex* (10 Elul 5772, 28 August 2012)

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. symphony conductor George Cleve, pictured at far right, a protégé of Pierre Monteux renowned as an interpreter of Mozart (10 Elul 5775, 25 August 2015)



11 Elul

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Ya'akov Friedman of Sadagora, pictured at near right, second son of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin, husband of Rebbe Aaron II of Karlin's daughter Miriam, and father of Rebbes Yitzhak of Boyan and Yisrael of Sadagora (11 Elul 5643, 1 September 1883, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

There are no unimportant thoughts; there are only thoughts that pretend to be unimportant in order [not to] be told.
—Shulamith Firestone



Hillula of Ukrainian-born Canadian attorney and poet A. M. Klein, pictured at far right, brought to Montreal by his parents as a small child, editor of the *Canadian Jewish Chronicle* from 1932 to 1955 (11 Elul 5732, 21 August 1972)

12 Elul

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 Simcha Bunam of Pshischa. Rebbe Simcha Bunam was introduced to Hassidism by his father-in-law. He soon became a disciple of Rebbe Yisrael of Kozhnitz, then of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak of Lublin, and, finally, of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshischa, whom he succeeded as Rebbe. He was the mentor of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk and also mentored Rebbes Yisrael Yitzhak of Vorki, Yitzhak Me'ir Alter of Ger, Mordecai Yosef Leiner of Izhbitza, Ya'akov Aryeh of Radzymin, and Hanoch Henich of Alexander, all of whom gravitated to the Rebbe of Kotzk after Rebbe Simcha 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 Hassidism Tamar'l Bergson. Rebbe Simcha Bunam never published his teachings in his lifetime. Some of his teachings were collected in *Kol Simcha*. (12 Elul 5587, 4 September 1827)

One who lives a life of sanctity is considered an offering to the Almighty, and the food such a person eats – the meat, the vegetables, all of it – also becomes an offering to G*d.
—Avraham Ya'akov of Sadagora

Some people are afraid of swallowing an insect but think nothing of swallowing a person alive.
—Simcha Bunam of Pshischa

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 Yitzhak 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 Rail- way 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 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, grave marker 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

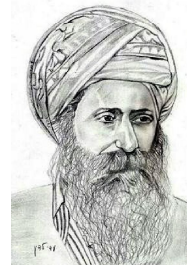


Hillula of U.S. journalist and mystery novelist Dorothy Glassman Sucher, pictured at right, president of Sisters in Crime, an organization devoted to promoting the professional development and advancement of women crime writers (12 Elul 5770, 22 August 2010)

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 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, Rabbi Yosef Hayyim 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 Abuhatzeira, 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 Kozhnitzer 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)

15 Elul

Hillula of Spanish-born Rabbi Moshe Alashkar. Rabbi Alashkar was twenty-six years of age when the Jews were expelled from Spain. He fled to Tunisia, but, 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. He composed a major commentary on *Pirkei Avot*, but, sadly, it 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 (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)

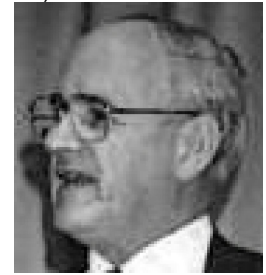
Hillula of Rabbi Eliezer Rokeah of Amsterdam, father of Rabbi Shalom of Belz (15 Elul 5575, 20 September 1815)

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 right above (15 Elul 5615, 29 August 1855)

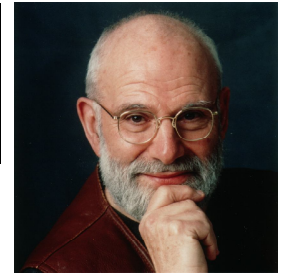
Hillula of Russian-born U.S. social-realist painter Moses Soyer, pictured at near right, identical twin of Raphael Soyer and elder brother of Isaac Soyer (15 Elul 5734, 2 September 1974)



Hillula of U.S. civil rights and labor leader Sandra Abramowitz Feldman, pictured at middle right, who was mentored by Bayard Rustin, 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 above, leader of the British Liberal Jewish community and professor at Leo Baeck College, who escaped from Berlin on one of the last *Kinder-transporten* (15 Elul 5765, 19 September 2005)

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 English-born U.S. neurologist and author Oliver Sacks, pictured at 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)

Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Harold S. White, pictured at near right, student of Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel and chaplain at Georgetown University, the first rabbi to serve as a chaplain at a Catholic university (15 Elul 5775, 31 August 2015)

The truly righteous do not complain about evil; rather, they add justice. They do not complain about heresy; rather, they add faith. They do not complain about ignorance; rather, they add wisdom.

—Avraham Yitzhak Kook

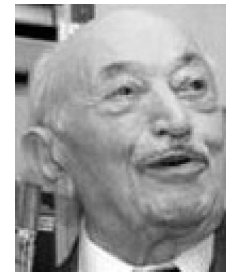


16 Elul

Birth of Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Kook, first Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Palestine, pictured at far 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 near 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 Benveniste of Izmir, a disciple of Rabbi Yosef Trani and, for a brief time, an adherent of Shabbetai Tzvi (17 Elul 5433, 19 August 1673, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

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



Hillula of Rebekkah Brilleslijper Rebling, one of the last two individuals, with her sister, Jannie Brandes-Brilleslijper, 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 far right above. 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

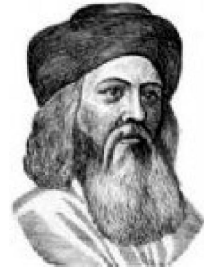
Because humanity has not yet grasped the Cosmic Purpose of diversity, nation declares war on what is different in the other.

–Yehudah Loewe of Prague

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 of the Altneushul. 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)

The world is full of wonders and miracles, but man takes his little hand and covers his eyes and sees nothing.

–The Baal Shem Tov



Birth of the Baal Shem Tov, pictured at 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, founder of Lubavitch/Habad Hassidism (18 Elul 5505, 4 September 1745, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Zev Nahum Bornstein, a hassid of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk and father of Rebbe Abraham of Sochachow (18 Elul 5645, 29 August 1885)

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

Hillula of Rebbitzin Yoheved Rivka Alter, wife of Rebbe Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter of Ger (18 Elul 5661, 2 September 1901)

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

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

19 Elul

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov of Orleans, student of Rabbenu Tam, killed 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)

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, developer of AZT, the first effective medicine against AIDS (19 Elul 5772, 6 September 2012)



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 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

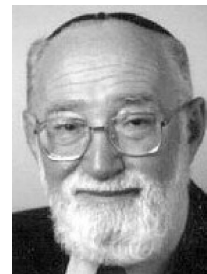


- National Museum of American Jewish History. After Gratz passed from this life, her brother Hyman founded and endowed Gratz College in Philadelphia in her memory. (20 Elul 5629, 27 August 1869)
- Hillula of German physician Paul Ehrlich. His work in the fields of hematology, immunology, and antimicrobial chemotherapy led to his invention of the precursor technique to Gram staining bacteria, a vital tool in the diagnosis of a wide range of blood diseases. He was the 1908 Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine. (20 Elul 5675, 20 August 1915)
- Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Sternhartz, pictured at right. Rabbi Sternhartz' great-grandfather was Nathan of Nemirov, Rebbe Nahman of Breslov's chief disciple; his mother was the daughter of Rabbi Nathan's disciple Rabbi Nahman 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 below, a board member of Rabbis for Human Rights (20 Elul 5766, 13 September 2006)



21 Elul

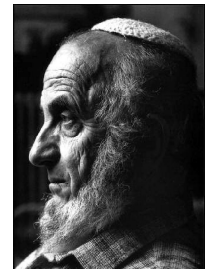
- Hillula of Rabbi Jonathan Eibeschütz, pictured at far right. Born in Krakow in 1690, Rabbi Eibeschütz became Rosh Yeshivah in Prague at the age of twenty-one. He became rabbi of Metz in 1741 and moved to the "triple community" of Altona, Hamburg, and Wandsbeck in 1750. He was accused by Rabbi Ya'akov 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. He was 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)



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

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)
- Hillula of U.S. author and social activist Annie Nathan Meyer. 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 near right (22 Elul 5749, 22 September 1989)
- Hillula of German-born Israeli poet Yehuda Amichai, born Ludwig Pfeuffer, pictured at middle 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

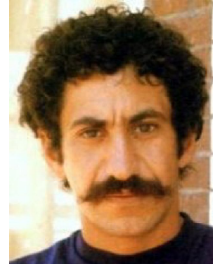
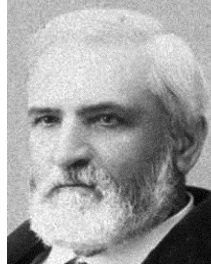
- Hillula of Rabbi Yisrael of Píkov, son of Rebbe Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev (23 Elul 5578, 24 September 1818)

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)

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 U.S. singer and songwriter Jim (James Joseph) Croce, pictured at middle 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 far right above. 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

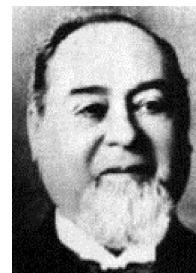
Hillula of German-born Levi Strauss, pictured at near right, founder of Levi Strauss & Co. (24 Elul 5662, 26 September 1902)

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 Yohai (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)

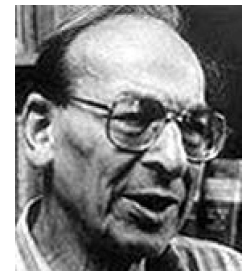
Hillula of U.S. actor Zero Mostel, pictured at near right, blacklisted during the McCarthy era by the House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee (25 Elul 5737, 8 September 1977)

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

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

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



September 2011)

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

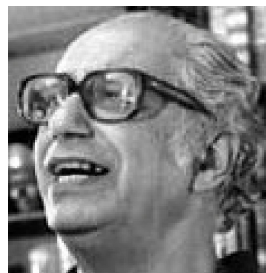
Hillula of Moroccan Rabbi Hayyim Pinto of Mogador (now known as as-Sawira), known as a miracle worker (26 Elul 5605, 16 September 1845, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

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 Hayyim 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 Hatam 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 disciple of Rebbes Ya'akov Yitzhak (the *Hozeh*) of Lubin, Abraham Joshua Heschel of Apt, Shlomo of Lutzk, and Uri (the Seraph) of Strelisk. Rebbe Shalom was the founder of Belzer Hassidism, 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 near right below (27 Elul 5696, 14 September 1936)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. pianist, conductor, and composer Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pictured at middle right. 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 above (27 Elul 5771, 25 September 2011, after sunset)



28 Elul

Hillula of Trieste-born (then under Austro-Hungarian rule; he maintained Austro-Hungarian citizenship until the end of World War I) Italian novelist and playwright Italo Svevo, born Aron Ettore Schmitz, pictured at near right, who 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)

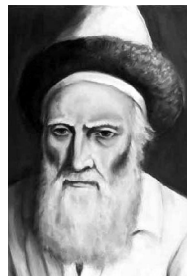
Hillula of Italian-born U.S. economist Franco Modigliani. As Benito Mussolini's government became more and more anti-Semitic, Modigliani fled with the family of his future wife Serena, first to France and then to the United States. He earned his doctorate from the New School for Social Research in 1944 and obtained United State 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)

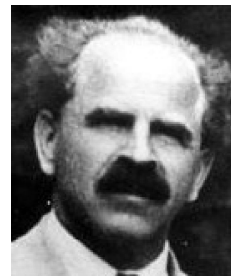


29 Elul

Birth of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Lubavitch, the *Tzemaḥ Tzedek*, pictured at near right (29 Elul 5549, 9 September 1789, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. mathematician Otto Szasz, pictured at middle right (29 Elul 5712, 19 September 1952)

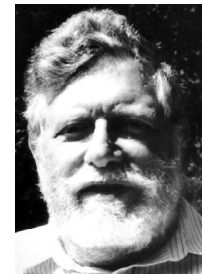


Hillula of U.S. actress Gertrude Berg, pictured at far right above (29 Elul 5726, 14 September 1966)

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



Hillula of Israeli choreographer Sara Levi-Tanai, pictured at middle 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)