

HESHVAN

1 Heshvan

Second Day Rosh Hodesh Heshvan.

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

*'Everything you say,' Geno said rather irritably, 'contradicts itself.'
'Of course it does,' the screech owl rejoined obscurely. 'Otherwise, how would anyone ever keep to the middle of the road?'*
—Felix Salten, *Bambi's Children*

Hillula of Hungarian-born (in Pest, which became the eastern portion of

Budapest when it was merged with Buda and Óbuda in 1873, four years after Salten's birth) Austrian novelist Felix Salten, pictured at near right. Salten's birth name was Siegmund Salzmann. When he was just four weeks old, his family moved to Vienna, where he lived until life became untenable for a Jew in Nazi-occupied Austria. Salten's father's bankruptcy forced him to drop out of school and obtain employment when he was sixteen. He also began submitting poems and book reviews to journals. He became part of the "Young Vienna" (*Jung Wien*) movement and soon received work as a full-time art and theater critic for Vienna's press (the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* and the *Zeit*). He published his first collection of short stories in 1900. Salten wrote for nearly all the major newspapers of Vienna. He also wrote film scripts and libretti for operettas. In 1927, Salten succeeded Arthur Schnitzler as president of the Austrian branch of PEN International. Salten's books, the best-known of which was *Bambi*, were banned in Austria in 1936, and two years later the *Anschluss* compelled him to flee to Switzerland, where he remained for the rest of his life. In 1939, he wrote a sequel to *Bambi*, titled *Bambi's Children*. His novels *Perri* and *The Hound of Florence* were the bases of the Disney films *Perri* and *The Shaggy Dog*, respectively. Salten is also believed to have been the anonymous author of a witty, celebrated erotic novel, *Josephine Mutzenbacher: The Life Story of a Viennese Whore, as Told by Herself*. The novel is famous in the German-speaking world, having been in print in both German and English for over a century and having sold over three million copies. It tells of the life of a fictional Viennese prostitute; while telling only of her early life (from age five to fourteen, before she became a licensed prostitute), it is quite explicit in describing her sexual exploits. Many editions include explicit drawings. The original novel uses the local dialect of Vienna of that time in dialogues and is therefore used by linguists as a rare source of this dialect. It also describes, to some extent, the social and economic conditions of the lower class of that era. It has been translated into a plethora of languages, including English, French, Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, Hebrew, Dutch, Japanese, Swedish, Danish, and Finnish. (1 Heshvan 5706, 8 October 1945)



Hillula of Austro-Hungarian-born (in Prague, now within the Czech Republic)

U.S. biochemist Gerty Theresa Radnitz Cori, honored by U.S. commemorative stamp pictured at right. Her father, Otto Radnitz, was a chemist who became a manager of sugar refineries after inventing a successful method for refining sugar. Her mother, Martha was a friend of Franz Kafka's. Gerty Radnitz decided at age sixteen, when she graduated from a girls' lyceum, that she would become a physician. Because the lyceum had not offered the requisite courses to prepare her for admission to medical school, she managed, in the course of one year, to study the equivalent of eight years of Latin, five years of science, and five years of mathematics. Cori received her Doctorate in Medicine from the Karl-Ferdinands-Universität of Prague in 1920 and married her classmate Carl Cori the same year; they worked as a team throughout their lives. In 1922, she and Carl emigrated to the United States; they became U.S. citizens in 1928. They received one-half of the 1947 Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology for their discovery of the Cori cycle, the mechanism by which glycogen in



The unforgotten moments of my life are those rare ones which come after years of plodding work, when the veil over nature's secret seems suddenly to lift, and when what was dark and chaotic appears in a clear and beautiful light and pattern. —Gerty Cori

the body and stored as a source of energy. Gerty Cori was the first woman to receive a Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine and the first U.S. woman to be awarded a Nobel Prize in any of the sciences. She was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1953. Cori was the fourth woman elected to the National Academy of Sciences. She was named to the board of the National Science Foundation by President Harry S. Truman. She was a member of the American

Society of Biological Chemists, the American Chemical Society, and the American Philosophical Society. She and her husband were presented jointly with the Midwest Award of the American Chemical Society in 1946 and the Squibb Award in Endocrinology in 1947. In addition, she received the Garvan-Olin Medal (1948), the St. Louis Award (1948), the Sugar Research Prize (1950), and the Borden Award (1951). She received honorary Doctor of Science degrees from Boston University (1948), Smith College (1949), Yale University (1951), Columbia University (1954), and the University of Rochester (1955). The lunar crater Cori is named after her, as is the Cori crater on Venus. She shares a star with her husband on the St. Louis Walk of Fame. She was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1998. Cori was honored by the release of a U.S. commemorative stamp in April 2008. The 41-cent stamp includes the formula for glucose-1-phosphate (Cori ester), but the molecular bonds are drawn incorrectly. (1 Heshvan 5718, 26 October 1957)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Chico (Leonard Joseph) Marx, pictured at

right. Chico (pronounced Chick-o) was the oldest of the Marx brothers to survive infancy. (The first-born, Manfred, died in infancy.) Chico's persona as one of the Marx Brothers was a charming, uneducated but crafty con artist, seemingly of rural Italian origin, who wore shabby clothes and sported a curly-haired wig and Tyrolean hat. Chico was a talented pianist. He originally started playing with only his right hand, faking with his left, as his teacher did so herself. He eventually acquired a better teacher and learned to play correctly. As a young boy, he had jobs playing piano to earn money for the Marx family. Sometimes he even played in two places at the same time. Taking advantage of the fact that he and Harpo, in their youth, looked so much alike that they were often mistaken for each other, he would get a job as a pianist, work for a few nights, and then substitute Harpo while he pursued another gig. In the 1930s and '40s, Chico led a big band, the Chico Marx Orchestra. Singer Mel Tormé began his professional career singing with them. Chico's nickname (acquired during a card game in Chicago in 1915) was originally spelled Chicko. A typesetter accidentally dropped the "k" in his name and it became Chico. (1 Heshvan 5722, 11 October 1961)

*Mustard's no good
without roast beef.
-Chico Marx*



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

*L'amour de la démocratie est
d'abord un état d'esprit.
Love of democracy is first
and foremost a state of mind.
-Pierre Mendès-France*



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

2 Heshvan

Hillula of Romanian-born U.S. operatic and concert soprano Alma Gluck, born Reba Fiersohn, pictured at right. Gluck was the

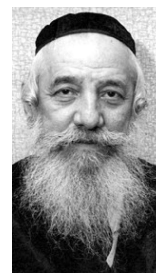
wife of violinist Efrem Zimbalist, Sr., and mother of actor Efrem Zimbalist, Jr. Her recording of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" for the Victor Talking Machine Company (then the U.S. affiliate of the Gramophone Company, a British firm, now a label of Sony Music Entertainment) was reputed to have been the first celebrity recording by a classical artist to sell one million copies, although the records of the Victor company do not support the claim, nor did Gluck ever make such a claim herself. The recording, however, was awarded a gold disc (which later became strictly symbolic of a recording's having sold one million copies), only the seventh gold disc to be granted. (2 Heshvan 5699, 27 October 1938)

*The real artist has no idea
that he is sacrificing himself
for art. He does what he
does for one reason and one
reason only - he can't help
doing it.
-Alma Gluck*



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

Hillula of Rebbe Baruch Hager of Seret-Vizhnitz, pictured at far right. Rebbe Baruch was the son of 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 Tzryil, 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 established his court in Haifa. (2 Heshvan 5724, 20 October 1963)



3 Heshvan

Hillula of Rebbe Israel 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 Heshvan 5611, 9 October 1850)

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

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

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

4 Heshvan

Hillula of Austrian-born August Brentano, pictured at near right, founder of Brentano's Books. (4 Heshvan 5647, 2 November 1886)

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

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

Hillula of U.S. entertainer Eddie Cantor, born Edward Israel Iskowitz, pictured at 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 Heshvan 5725, 10 October 1964)

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

Hillula of U.S. novelist Belva Plain, née Offenberg, pictured at middle right. (4 Heshvan 5771, 12 October 2010)

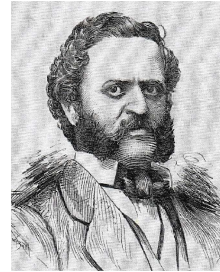
5 Heshvan

Hillula of Prussian-born (in Wreschen, Grand Duchy of Posen, now Września, Poland) cantor and composer Louis Lewandowski, pictured at near right. At the age of twelve, he went to Berlin to study piano and voice. There he became the solo soprano in the synagogue. He studied for three years under A. B. Marx and attended the school of composition of the Berlin Academy, where his teachers were Carl Friedrich Rungenhagen and Eduard Grell. Lewandowski, thanks to the influence of Felix Mendelssohn, was the first Jew to be admitted to the school. Lewandowski's music is found today in synagogues from Reform to Orthodox. His melodies weave the strict four-part harmony of the church music of his day with ancient cantorial modal melodies. (5 Heshvan 5655, 4 November 1894)

Hillula of Rebbe Kalonymus Kalman of Piasetzna, pictured at far right above. Rebbe Kalonymus Kalman was a descendant of Rebbes Elimelech of Lizensk, Ya'akov Yitzhak 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*

If a person speaks in the spirit of truth and listens in the spirit of truth, one word is enough, for with one word the world can be uplifted.

-Rebbe Israel of Rizhin



When I see the Ten Most Wanted Lists . . . I always have this thought: If we'd made them feel wanted earlier, they wouldn't be wanted now.

-Eddie Cantor



How helpless we are, like netted birds, when we are caught by desire.

-Belva Plain



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 April 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 Heshvan 5704, 3 November 1943)

*Be the kind of person who seeks G*d everywhere. Perhaps you will find G*d, Who hides G*dself and the holiness of G*d's glory. When you seek G*d, you will find G*d.*

—Rebbe Kalonymus Kalman of Piaseczna



Hillula of Viennese-born Swedish nuclear physicist Lise Meitner, pictured at right. In 1905, Meitner became the second woman to receive a doctorate in physics from the University of Vienna. She then attended the Friedrich Wilhelms Universität in Berlin, where she was the first woman permitted by Max Planck to attend his lectures; a year later, he accepted her as his assistant. Meitner worked with Otto Hahn to discover and develop a physical separation method known as radioactive recoil, in which a daughter nucleus is forcefully ejected from its matrix as it recoils at the moment of decay. In 1912 the Hahn-Meitner group moved to the newly founded Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. In 1917, she and Hahn discovered the first long-lived isotope of the element protactinium, for which she was awarded the Leibniz Medal by the Berlin Academy of Sciences. The same year, Meitner was given her own physics section at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry. In 1926, Meitner became the first woman in Germany to be named a full professor in physics, at the University of Berlin. In 1935, as head of the physics department of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry, she continued to work with Otto Hahn on the “transuranium research” program, leading eventually to their unexpected discovery of nuclear fission. With the rise of Adolf Hitler, Meitner’s Austrian citizenship protected her from being dismissed from the university; after the Anschluss, however, her situation became untenable. Hahn helped her escape to the Netherlands and eventually to Sweden. He had given her a diamond ring which he had inherited from his mother, to be used, if necessary, to bribe the border guards. The bribe was not needed, but Hahn told her to keep the ring. Meitner received dozens of awards. When the element meitnerium was named for her in 1997; she became the only non-mythological woman so honored. (The element curium was named for both Marie and Pierre Curie.) Albert Einstein called her the “German Marie Curie.” (5 Heshvan 5729, 27 October 1968)

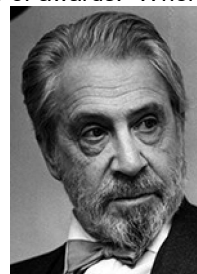
Science makes people reach selflessly for truth and objectivity; it teaches people to accept reality, with wonder and admiration, not to mention the deep awe and joy that the natural order of things brings to the true scientist.

—Lise Meitner

Hillula of U.S. Poet Laureate (1982-1984) Anthony Hecht, pictured at

Merely to have survived is not an index of excellence.

—Anthony Hecht



right. Born in New York City, Hecht was a classmate of Jack Kerouac’s at the Horace Mann School. As a freshman English student at Bard College in New York, he discovered the works of Wallace Stevens, W. H. Auden, T. S. Eliot, and Dylan Thomas. It was then that he decided he would become a poet. Hecht’s parents were not happy at his plans and tried to discourage them, even getting family friend Theodore Geisel, better known as Dr. Seuss, to attempt, unsuccessfully, to dissuade him. Hecht’s experience in World War II – he served in the 97th Infantry Division in Germany and Czechoslovakia – especially his interviews of prisoners liberated from the Flossenbürg concentration camp – left him with post traumatic stress disorder that affected his writing for the rest of his life; the war and the Holocaust were recurring themes in his work, and he was hospitalized for three months in 1959 after a mental breakdown. Between 1982 and 1984, he held the esteemed position of Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress. He won a number of literary awards including the 1968 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, the 1983 Bollingen Prize, the 1988 Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize, the 1989 Aiken Taylor Award for Modern American Poetry, the 1997 Wallace Stevens Award, the 1999/2000 Frost Medal, and the Tanning Prize. On 17 November 2004, four weeks after his passing from this life, Hecht was awarded the National Medal of Arts; the award was accepted by his wife, Helen. (5 Heshvan 5765, 20 October 2004)

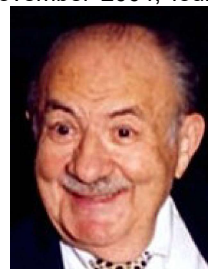
Hillula of Canadian actor Lou Jacobi, pictured at right. (5 Heshvan 5770, 23 October 2009)

6 Heshvan

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, but took twenty years to do it). 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

I would rather be an optimist and a fool than a pessimist and right.

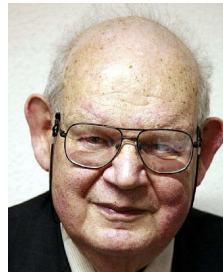
—Lou Jacobi



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 Heshvan 5767, 28 October 2006)

Hillula of Polish-born French and U.S. mathematician Benoît Mandelbrot, pictured at near 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 Heshvan, 14 October 2010)

He who believes in nobody knows that he himself is not to be trusted.
–Red Auerbach



Hillula of Canadian singer and songwriter Leonard Cohen, pictured at far right. 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 Rinzai 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 Habad/Lubavitch rabbi in the vicinity. (6 Heshvan 5777, 7 November 2016)

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

We do not bless; we convey the blessing.
–Leonard Cohen

7 Heshvan

Hillula of Rebbe Yehuda Zvi (Eichenstein) of Rozdol, son of Rebbe Moshe of Sambor. Rebbe Yehuda Zvi was the nephew and son-in-law of Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch of Zhidatchov. His major writings were *Da'at Kedoshim* and *Amud haTorah*. Rozdol, a town in the East Drogobych district of Ukraine, an area of Galicia, at various times within either Austria or Poland. Rozdol first appears in written records in 1560; the first Jewish resident was recorded in 1614. The first rabbi, Moshe ben Mordecai Ashkenazi, arrived in the late 1600s. He remained until 1720, when he moved to Lvov. Rebbe Yehudah Zvi came to Rozdol about 1819, establishing the first Hassidic court in Rozdol. The last Rebbe of Rozdol was his descendant, Rebbe Matityahu Aharon Eichenstein, who perished in the Holocaust. Rozdol was occupied by Nazi German troops on 23 June 1941; Most of its Jewish population were deported to the Belzec death camp on 4-5 September 1942. The few who remained were briefly put to work in German enterprises and then, on 30 September, sent to Stryj, where it is believed they were slain on 3 February 1943. (7 Heshvan 5608, 17 October 1847)



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

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. journalist Joseph Pulitzer, born Pulitzer József – in Hungarian, the family name precedes the given name – pictured at right. In 1864, his family having gone bankrupt in Hungary after his father's passing, Pulitzer came to the United States. Pulitzer arrived in Boston in 1864 at age seventeen, his passage having been paid by Massachusetts military recruiters seeking soldiers for the U.S. Civil War. Learning that the recruiters were pocketing the lion's share of his enlistment bounty, Pulitzer left their recruiting station, made his way to New York, and received \$200 to enroll in the Lincoln Cavalry. He served for eight months in General Philip Sheridan's First New York Lincoln Cavalry. Although he spoke Hungarian, German, and French, Pulitzer learned little English until after the war, as his regiment was composed mainly of German immigrants. Peregrinating to St. Louis after the Civil War, Pulitzer became a naturalized U.S. citizen on 6 March 1867. The next year, he became a reporter for the *Westliche Post*, a German-language daily newspaper. By 1870, he had become managing editor. In 1872, Pulitzer purchased an ownership share in the *Westliche Post*, which he sold for a profit the following year. In 1878, he bought both the *St. Louis Dispatch*, and the *St. Louis Post*, merging them as the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. In 1883, Pulitzer, by now a wealthy man, purchased the *New York World* from Jay Gould for \$346,000. To raise circulation, Pulitzer emphasized sensational stories – human-interest, crime, disasters, and scandals. Elected to the U.S. Congress in 1884, he resigned mid-term, citing the time pressures of his journalistic duties. In 1907, his health deteriorating, Pulitzer turned administrative responsibilities for the newspaper to his son.

Our republic and its press will rise or fall together.
–Joseph Pulitzer

Pulitzer's legacy included the world's first school of journalism, at Columbia University; the Pulitzer Prizes, originally administered by Columbia; and the Missouri School of Journalism, at the University of Missouri. In 1947, to commemorate the centenary of his birth, the United States issued a postage stamp in his honor. The Pulitzer Arts Foundation in Saint Louis was founded by his family's philanthropy. Pulitzer was inducted into the St. Louis Walk of Fame in 1989. He was portrayed by Robert Duvall in the 1992 Disney film *Newsies*. (7 Heshvan 5672, 29 October 1911)



Hillula of Romanian-born Rabbi Yehudah Meir Shapiro of Lublin, pictured at right. Rabbi Shapiro was a descendant on his father's side of the Baal Shem Tov's colleague Rebbe Pinhas of Koretz and on his mother's side of Rabbi Bechor Shor of Orleans, one of the *Ba'alei ha'Tosafot*. He originated the *Daf Yomi* tradition, the study of one page (that is, two sides) 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. Rabbi Shapiro founded the Chachmei Lublin Yeshiva in 1930. In 1932, Rabbi Shapiro was approached by leaders of the Jewish Community of Łódź, who wanted to offer him the position of Chief Rabbi. Rabbi Shapiro negotiated for a large part of his wage to go to pay off the debts of his yeshivah in Lublin. After all the protracted negotiation that went on to get Rabbi Shapiro into this position, he died just three days after being appointed Chief Rabbi. His major writings were *Or ha'Me'ir* and *Imrei Da'at*. (7 Heshvan 5694, 27 October 1933)

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

I must tell you I take terrible risks. Because my playing is very clear, when I make a mistake you hear it. If you want me to play only the notes without any specific dynamics, I will never make one mistake. Never be afraid to dare. –Vladimir Horowitz



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, Eliach's 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 surviving family emigrated to Israel; 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 Heshvan 5777, 8 November 2016)



8 Heshvan

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

Hillula of U.S.S.R. violinist, violist, and conductor David Oistrakh, pictured at right. Born in Odessa (now Ukraine, then within the Russian Empire), Oistrakh was a child prodigy; his first public performance was at the age of six. In 1928, he married pianist Tamara Rotareva; they were the parents of one child, Igor, an outstanding violinist. Father and son often played as a duet, David on the viola and Igor on the violin. Among Oistrakh's close friends were Sergei Prokofiev, Aram Khachaturian, and Dmitri Shostakovich. Shostakovich composed two violin concerti and a sonata explicitly for Oistrakh. Oistrakh was acclaimed as a hero when he performed Tchaikowsky's Violin Concerto all the way through in Leningrad's central music hall while the fierce fighting of the Battle of Leningrad was raging outside and German bombs were falling ceaselessly. His first concert in the West was in Helsinki in 1949; his first U.S. tour was in 1955. By 1959, he was beginning to establish a second career as a conductor, and in 1960 he was awarded the coveted Lenin Prize. His Moscow conducting debut followed in 1962, and by 1967 he had established a partnership with the celebrated U.S.S.R. pianist Sviatoslav Richter. His awards included the Order of Lenin in 1946 and 1966, the Badge of Honor in 1937, the Stalin Prize, first class in 1943, the Lenin Prize in 1960, and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of Finland in 1966. He was declared a People's Artist of the USSR, an Honored Artist of the RSFSR, and a Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold II (Belgium). The asteroid 42516 Oistrakh is named for him and his son, Igor. (8 Heshvan 5735, 24 October 1974)



Hillula of U.S. operatic baritone Robert Merrill, born Moishe Miller, pictured at right. For many years, Merrill 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 Heshvan 5765, 23 October 2004)

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

9 Heshvan

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 many of his halachic rulings). He opposed all secular knowledge and even boasted that he possessed no knowledge outside the Torah. When his mentor, Rabbi Me'ir of Rothenburg, was imprisoned in Alsace 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 *Shulhan Arukh*. (9 Heshvan 5088, 24 October 1327, after sunset, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Truth without compassion can destroy love.
-Haim G. Ginott

Hillula of Israeli-born U.S. psychologist Haim G. Ginott, born Haim G. Ginzburg. (9 Heshvan 5734, 4 November 1973)

Hillula of Budapest-born Argentine inventor László Bíró. Bíró, born Schweiger László József (with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), adopted his more Hungarian-sounding surname while working as a journalist in 1920s Budapest. While working as a journalist, Bíró observed that newspaper ink dried quickly, leaving the paper dry and smudge-free. He tried using the same ink in a fountain pen, but found that it was too viscous to flow freely. Bíró developed the ballpoint pen, presenting a prototype at the Budapest International Fair in 1931. Working with his brother György, a chemist, he developed a new tip consisting of a ball that was free to turn in a socket; as it turned, it would pick up ink from a cartridge and then roll to deposit it on paper. Bíró patented the invention in Paris in 1938. Fleeing Hungary after the Nazi invasion, Bíró, with his brother György, arrived in Argentina early in 1943. (Bíró is known in Argentina as Ladislao José Biro.) On 17 June 1943, they filed a patent, U.S. Patent #2,390,636, and formed Biro Pens of Argentina. The ballpoint pen is known in Argentina as *birome*. This new design was licensed for production in the United Kingdom for supply to Royal Air Force. In 1945, Marcel Bich bought the patent from the Biros, and the pen became the main product of his BIC company. BIC has sold more than 100 billion ballpoint pens worldwide. Beginning in 1986, Argentina has celebrated Biro's birthday, 29 September, as Día del Inventor. On 29 September 2016, the 117th anniversary of his birth, Google commemorated Biro with a Google Doodle. (9 Heshvan 5746, 24 October 1985)

To be ready is one thing, to be able to wait is another; but to seize the right moment is everything.
-Haim G. Ginott

To be ready is one thing, to be able to wait is another; but to seize the right moment is everything.
-Arthur Schnitzler

10 Heshvan

Traditional hillula of the patriarch Gad, son of Jacob.

Hillula of Rabbi Zalman Aaron, son of Rabbi Shmuel of Lubavitch. (10 Heshvan 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 Heshvan 5692, 21 October 1931)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. composer Sigmund Romberg, born Siegmund Rosenberg, pictured at far right. (10 Heshvan 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 Heshvan 5714, 19 October 1953)



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

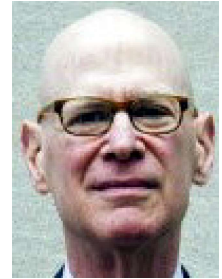
Hillula of Argentine-born U.S. psychotherapist Salvador Minuchin, pictured at far right. Minuchin was inspired to help young delinquents after a high school teacher, citing Jean-Jacques Rousseau, described them as victims of society. He later became active in leftist protests opposing the military government's 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 Israel's 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 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 Heshvan 5778, 30 October 2017)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi David Posner, pictured at right. Rabbi Posner, who was married to his childhood sweetheart Sylvia Smialy (they met when they were twelve years old and married nine years later) for forty-nine years, served as rabbi at New York's Temple Emanuel for forty years, the last ten as senior rabbi. (10 Heshvan 5779, 19 October 2018)

Human experience of identity has two elements; a sense of belonging and a sense of being separate. The laboratory in which these ingredients are mixed and dispensed is the family, the matrix of identity. —Salvador Minuchin



11 Heshvan

Traditional hillula of the Matriarch Rachel. (11 Heshvan)

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Nahum of Chernobyl. Rebbe Menahem Nahum, a direct disciple of the Baal Shem Tov, was the author of *Me'or Eynayim*. (11 Heshvan 5558, 20 October 1797, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

The vitality of all life in the world, including that of [plants,] beasts, cattle, birds, and humans, is G*d's own Self, the Life of life. G*d is the Life-force within all that lives.

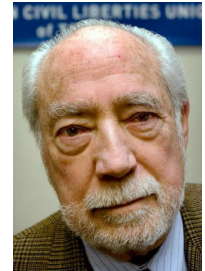
—Menahem Nahum of Chernobyl

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

Hillula of Israeli general, politician, and statesman Yitzhak Rabin, pictured at near right. 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 Heshvan 5756, 4 November 1995)

We do not celebrate the death of our enemies.

—Yitzhak Rabin



Hillula of U.S. attorney Alvin J. Bronstein, pictured at far 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 Heshvan 5776, 24 October 2015)

For a society to have meaningful individual rights, it has to protect them for the least desirable element in society.

—Alvin J. Bronstein

12 Heshvan

Hillula of Rabbi Wolf Kitzes, who led a group of hassidim 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 Heshvan 5549, 1 November 1788, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of German Rabbi Abraham Geiger, pictured at far right, one of the founders of Reform Judaism. Geiger enrolled at the university in Heidelberg, but he soon transferred to the university in Bonn, where Orthodox Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch was one of his classmates. Hirsch and Geiger were close friends; together they organized a society of Jewish students for the stated purpose of practicing homiletics but with the deeper intention of bringing the Jewish students closer to Jewish values. In later years, they became bitter opponents as the leaders of two opposing Jewish movements. Geiger viewed Judaism as the sole source of ethical monotheism, believing that neither Christianity nor Islam possessed any originality, both being derivative of Judaism, and considering them both to be vehicles for transmitting the Jewish monotheism to the pagan world. Because university professorships were denied to Jews in nineteenth-century Germany, Geiger accepted a position as rabbi of the Jewish community of Wiesbaden. He considered Judaism's monotheism and ethics to be its essence and rejected what he viewed as the "ritual" commandments, such as kashrut and the prohibitions of work on Shabbat and Festivals. When he was nominated as a finalist for the position of Chief Rabbi in Breslau in 1838, a heated controversy flared between conservative and liberal factions within the Jewish commu-

Draw from the past, live in the present, work for the future. —Abraham Geiger

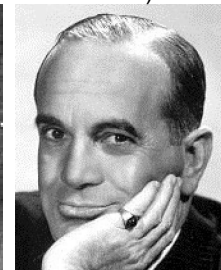
nity. The Orthodox factions accused Geiger of being a Karaite or Sadducee, and they thereby prevented him from being appointed Chief Rabbi. In 1840, however, the Orthodox Rabbi of Breslau died, leading to the secession of the Orthodox faction from the rest of the Jewish community and the election of Geiger as Chief Rabbi. When the Jewish Theological Seminary was founded in Breslau in 1854, however, the opposition of Zecharias Frankel and the "Positive-Historical School" (the precursor of the Conservative/Masorti movement) kept Geiger from being appointed to the faculty. In 1863, finding his theology too radical for the Breslau community, he left Breslau to become a rabbi of Liberal communities in Frankfurt and, later, Berlin. In 1871, he was appointed to the faculty of the newly founded Reform rabbinical college in Berlin, the *Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums*, where he spent his final years. (12 Heshvan 5635, 23 October 1874)



Hillula of Hungarian scholar of Islam Ignác (Yitzhak Yehuda) Goldziher, known in the West as Ignaz Goldziher, pictured at right. 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 a founder 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 Heshvan 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 Heshvan 5699, 6 November 1938)

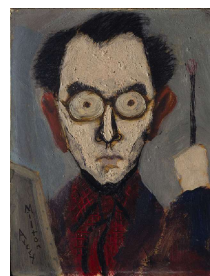
True wealth lies in the acquisition of spiritual riches. Material riches [are] not life; [they are] only a means for living. To value life by wealth is to degrade it.
-Morris Lichtenstein



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

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. social-realist painter Raphael Soyer, portrait by Milton Avery at near right. Soyer was the identical twin of Moses Soyer and elder brother of Isaac Soyer. (12 Heshvan 5748, 4 November 1987)

A responsive audience is the best encouragement an actor can have.
-Al Jolson



Hillula of French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss, pictured at far right. (12 Heshvan 5770, 30 October 2009)

13 Heshvan

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

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

Art must communicate, and it must represent, describe, and express people and their lives and times.
-Raphael Soyer

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

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 hunchbacked and suffered from dwarfism, chose Proteus as a middle name, reflecting his childhood classmates' taunt. Proteus of Egypt (not to be confused with the sea-god Proteus, eldest son of Poseidon) was a wise and, in some versions, hunchbacked character in the *Odyssey*, also called the "Old Man of the Sea." Steinmetz felt the name suited him. (13 Heshvan 5684, 26 October 1923)

There are no foolish questions, and no man becomes a fool until he has stopped asking questions.
-Charles Proteus Steinmetz



Hillula of Turkish-born (in Manisa, a city in western Anatolia, near Izmir) Rabbi Ḥayyim Naḥum Effendi. Rabbi Naḥum studied in a yeshiva near Tiberias, then earned a degree in Muslim jurisprudence from the French lycée in Constantinople. He subsequently received his s'micha (rabbinic ordination) from a Paris Yeshiva and also studied linguistics, history, and philosophy at the Sorbonne's School of Oriental Languages. He was

Hakham Bashi (Chief Rabbi) of the Ottoman Empire (1909-1923) and of Egypt (1925-1960). He also served as a Senator in the Egyptian Parliament, and he was a founding member of the Royal Academy of the Arabic Language. During World War I, Rabbi Nahum sought to be named Ambassador of the Ottoman Empire to the United States, but he did not receive the appointment. During the peace negotiations following the Turkish War of Independence after World War I, Rabbi Nahum, as the representative of the Ottoman Jews, was a member of the Turkish delegation that signed the Lausanne Treaty. For his services to the Turkish government, he was given the title Effendi. In 1944, he helped to reconstitute the Société d'études historiques juives d'Égypte and served as its honorary head. He visited Ethiopia and arranged for several Ethiopian Jews to study in Egypt, and, until the German occupation of Rhodes, he was a supporter of the Sephardic yeshiva on the island and sent many young men to study there. About 1950, Rabbi Nahum became totally blind, but he continued to officiate at the Shaar ha'Shamayim synagogue and could still give long quotations from the Tanach and rabbinical texts from memory. His funeral was attended by thousands, including many Muslims and Christians. (13 Heshvan 5721, 3 November 1960)

14 Heshvan

Hillula of Rabbi Azariah Yehoshua Ashkenazi of Smyrna (Izmir), born in Salonika (Thessaloniki). In 1634, Rabbi Ashkenazi came to Smyrna, where he was elected a colleague to Rabbi J. Escapa, the chief rabbi. Following a bitter controversy that arose between the two rabbis, the community split into two factions, each supporting one of the rabbis. Only after Rabbi Ashkenazi's passing did the community reunite. (14 Heshvan 5408, 2 November 1647, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

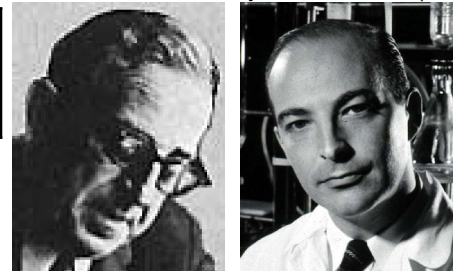
Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Elimelech Perlow of Karlin-Stolin. Rebbe Avraham Elimelech was the son of Rebbe Yisrael of Karlin-Stolin and brother of Rebbe David of Zlatopol. When his father passed from this world in 1922, he succeeded him as rebbe. Rebbe Avraham Elimelech perished in the Shoah. The actual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



Hillula of Florence Prag Kahn, pictured at right, the first Jewish woman (1925-1937) in the U.S. Congress. Born in Salt Lake City in 1866 – her parents were friends of Brigham Young's – she was raised in San Francisco, where her family moved in 1869; her mother, Mary, was one of the first Jewish members of the San Francisco Board of Education. In 1899, Florence Prag married Julius Kahn, who had been elected to Congress, where he served until his defeat in 1902 by Edward J. Livernash. He defeated Livernash in 1904 and then served again in Congress until his passing on 18 December 1924. Florence Kahn helped her husband manage his Congressional workload. She acted as his aide and confidante, increasingly so as he fought a long illness late in his career while serving as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Impertuned by Republican Party leaders to run in the special election after his passing, she won and succeeded him in Congress, serving until 1937. A staunch Republican, like her husband, she was the first woman on the House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee and, later, the first woman on the Appropriations Committee. Kahn was instrumental in obtaining appropriations for the construction of the Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay bridges in the 1930s. She was also a strong supporter of the FBI and became a close friend of J. Edgar Hoover's; he called her "the mother of the FBI." Believing that the government should not attempt to legislate virtues, she opposed the Volstead Act. Kahn was re-elected without opposition in 1928 and 1930, but an opposition candidate and changing demographics reduced her plurality in 1932 to 48%, and the Roosevelt landslide in 1936 resulted in her defeat by 58% to 40%. (14 Heshvan 5709, 16 November 1948)

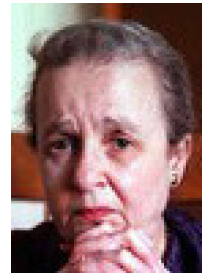
Hillula of U.S. archaeologist and Reform Rabbi Samuel Sandmel, pictured at near right. Sandmel was the provost of Hebrew Union College from 1957 to 1966. He was the leading Jewish scholar of his time on early Christianity and the Christian Testament (14 Heshvan 5740, 4 November 1979)

Half of what we know is wrong. The purpose of science is to determine which half.
—Arthur Kornberg



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 Heshvan 5768, 26 October 2007)

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



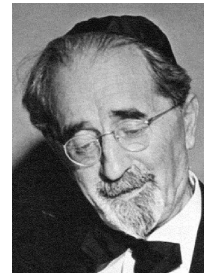
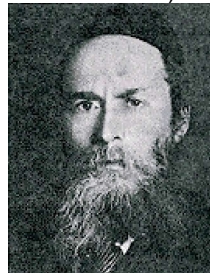
15 Heshvan

Traditional hillula of the High Priest Mattatyahu ben Yoḥanan, father of the Maccabees. (15 Heshvan 3927, 28 October 166 CE, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

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

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

Hillula of Polish Rabbi Abraham Isaiah Karelitz, pictured at near right. His signature work, the *Hazon Ish*, by which title he is known, was initially published anonymously in 1911. He moved to Vilna in 1920, then, in 1933, made aliyah, settling in B'nai B'rak. (15 Heshvan 5714, 24 October 1953)

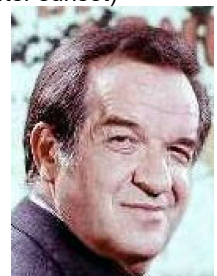


Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Talmudic scholar Rabbi Louis Ginzberg, pictured at middle right. (15 Heshvan 5714, 24 October 1953)

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

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

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

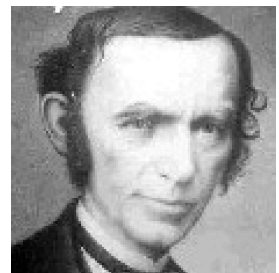


16 Heshvan

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

Hillula of Bavarian-born U.S. Reform Rabbi David Einhorn, pictured at right. Einhorn received a traditional Jewish education, including ordination as a rabbi at age seventeen, in Fürth, Bavaria. He then went on to study philosophy and the classics at the universities of Erlangen, Munich, and Würzburg. 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; 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

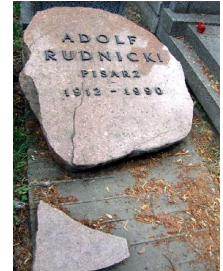
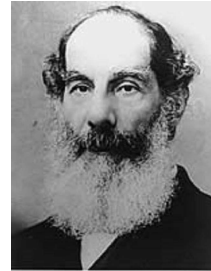
The secret of how to live without resentment or embarrassment in a world in which I was different from everyone else was to be indifferent to that difference.
-Al Capp



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

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 Heshvan 5640, 2 November 1879)

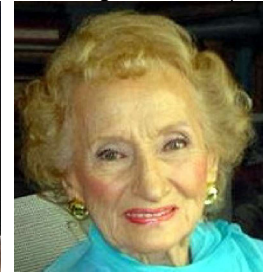
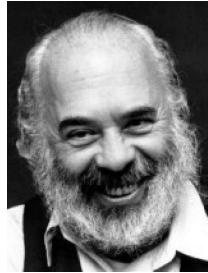
May the day never dawn when the disciples of prophets and sages to whose keeping practical religion has been entrusted . . . may not denounce social iniquities.
—Sabato Morais



Hillula of Italian-born Rabbi Sabato Morais, pictured at near right, one of the founders of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York. (16 Heshvan 5678, 11 November 1897)

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

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



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

Hillula of U.S. photojournalist Ruth Gruber, pictured at far right. 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 gauntlet of U-boats, the only large group of Jews allowed into the United States during World War II. (16 Heshvan 5777, 17 November 2016)

We need to learn to forgive. Not only our enemies. We need to forgive ourselves and to forgive the people we love the most. We need to forgive God, but, unless we forgive ourselves, we can't forgive one another. Without forgiveness we can't be joyful and without joy we can't change.
—Shlomo Carlebach

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 in 1935 as *Economic History of a Factory Town: A Study of Chicopee, Massachusetts*. 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 Communist Party member 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, one of more than a dozen teachers in the New York City school 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 Heshvan 5778, 5 November 2017)

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 Heshvan

Beginning of Noah's Flood. (17 Heshvan)

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

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

Hillula of Rabbi Yehoshua Rosenfeld of Kaminka. (17 Heshvan 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 town of the Baal Shem Tov, to a Hassidic rabbinic family. In the West, his surname is 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, Bin-Gorion, that appears on his grave marker, he is far better known by the Westernized form of his birth name. (17 Heshvan 5682, 18 November 1921)

Hillula of Dutch writer Carry van Bruggen, pictured at right. 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, both as Carry van Bruggen and under the nom de plume of Justine Abbing. The van Bruggens divorced in 1917, and in 1920 she wed historian Aart Pit. From 1928 on, 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 Heshvan 5693, 16 November 1932)



Hillula of U.S. comedy actor Phil Silvers, pictured at right. Born Philip Silver or Silversmith (sources differ), Silvers started entertaining at age eleven, singing in theaters when the film projector broke down in exchange for being allowed to attend the theater free of charge. Silvers wrote the lyrics for Frank Sinatra's "Nancy (With the Laughing Face)." Although he was not a songwriter, he wrote the lyrics while visiting composer Jimmy Van Heusen. He and Van Heusen composed the song for a birthday celebration for Van Heusen's writing partner Johnny Burke's wife Bessie. At a birthday party for Sinatra's daughter Nancy (she was then five years old), they substituted her name and urged the singer to record it himself. The song became a popular hit and a staple in Sinatra's live performances. Silvers starred in the Broadway musical *Top Banana*, a show created especially for him. The title character, named Jerry Biffle, was the host of a television variety show, based on Milton Berle's *Texaco Star Theater*. Silvers received the 1952 Tony as Best Actor in a Musical. He is best known for his portrayal of Sgt. Ernie Bilko in *You'll Never Get Rich*, later retitled *The Phil Silvers Show*. The military comedy became a television hit, with the opportunistic Bilko fast-talking his way through one obstacle after another. Silvers' daughter Cathy had a sixteen-year career as a television and film actress, best known for her portrayal of the boy-crazy teenager Jenny Piccalo in fifty-five episodes of the television situation comedy *Happy Days*. (17 Heshvan 5764, 1 November 1985)



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



Hillula of Rose Zar, born Ruszka Guterman, who survived the Holocaust by posing as a Polish Catholic woman named Wanda Gajda. Guterman had been a member of the Resistance even before the war. When the Nazis began to close in on the ghetto in her home town of Piotrkow, she took her suitcase and her (already prepared) forged passport and left. She moved all around Poland, working at jobs like cleaning the stairs in a hospital or peeling potatoes in the kitchen of the local SS headquarters in Krakow. "You are born in the wrong times in history," she said in a 1996 interview. "You are an actress. You have to play your role, because you pay one price. It is your life." She followed her father's advice, she recounted in that interview, "You have to hide in the mouth of the wolf, under the officials' nose, and watch that they don't devour you." She spent the final years of the war as her father had advised, hiding in plain sight employed in the home of a Nazi commander as "Fräulein Wanda." Her memoir, titled *In the Mouth of the Wolf*, was published in 1983. After the war, she was reunited with her brother, who had also survived by concealing his Jewish identity, and her sweetheart from when she was a teenager, Mayer Zarnowiecki, a survivor of the Theresienstadt and Buchenwald concentration camps. She married Zarnowiecki in September 1945. They later moved to the United States, settling in South Bend, Indiana, and shortened their last name to Zar. (17 Heshvan 5762, 3 November 2001)



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

18 Heshvan

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

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

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. psychoanalyst Otto Rank, a student and, later, an opponent of Sigmund Freud's. (18 Heshvan 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 from 1926 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 Heshvan 5749, 29 October 1988)



Hillula of Rabbi Yisroel Ber Odesser, pictured at right. Mentored by Breslover Rabbi Israel Karduner, Rabbi Odesser received (or discovered), in 1921, a letter from Rebbe Nahman of Breslov (who had passed from this life 112 years earlier) that gave him the mantra *ג, נה נהמ נהמן מאומן*, which became the basis of the *Na Nach* movement of Breslov Hassidism. (18 Heshvan 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; 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 Heshvan 5766, 20 November 2015)



Hillula of U.S. optometrist Irving Fradkin, pictured at right. Fradkin was the founder of Dollars for Scholars, now called Scholarship America. In 1957, he ran for his local school board on a platform calling for community-supported scholarships for local students. He lost the election; 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 their 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 fifty-five 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 Heshvan 5777, 19 November 2016)

Hillula of eleven men and women slain in an attack at Tree of Life - Or L’Simcha Synagogue in Pittsburgh. The synagogue housed three congregations. Two had just begun Shabbat services, and the third was gathering for Torah study when a man came into the building with an assault rifle and three semi-automatic pistols and began shooting. The slain, whose ages ranged from 54 to 97, were Joyce Fienberg, Richard Gottfried, Rose Mallinger, Jerry Rabinowitz, Cecil Rosenthal, David Rosenthal, Bernice Simon, Sylvan Simon, Daniel Stein, Melvin Wax, and Irving Younger. This was the deadliest attack explicitly against Jews in U.S. history. (18 Heshvan 5779, 27 October 2018)

19 Heshvan

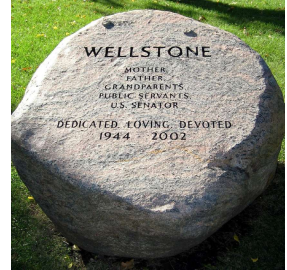
Mellela. Mellela (the name means *supplication* in Ge’ez, the ancient Ethiopian language, ancestral to modern Amharic), popularly known as Sig’d (meaning *prostration* and etymologically related to the Arabic *masjid* (mosque, literally, a *place of prostration*), is a festival of the Beta Israel of Ethiopia. It was formerly celebrated on 29 Kislev, but a calendar reform in the mid-nineteenth century shifted the celebration to 19 Heshvan. The festival celebrates the receiving of the Torah, but the Beta Israel priesthood has maintained two oral traditions about its origin. One tradition traces it to the sixth century, in the time of King Gebre Mesqel of Aksum, son of King Kaleb, when the war between Jews and Christians ended and the communities separated from each other. The second tradition traces it to the fifteenth century persecution by Christian emperors of Ethiopia, during which the *kahenat* (priests) retreated into the wilderness to appeal for G*d’s mercy. Additionally they sought to unify the Beta Israel and keep them from abandoning the *Haymanot* (laws and traditions) under persecution. They looked to Ezra’s presenting the “Book of the Law of Moses” before the assembly of Israel after it had been lost to them during the Babylonian exile (Nehemiah 8:2-6) as the paradigm for Sig’d. In 2008, Israel added Sig’d to the list of official state holidays, but it has not been adopted by the Orthodox religious communities.



Hillula of Reform liturgist Rabbi Chaim Stern, pictured at right. Rabbi Stern had studied in Orthodox yeshivot as a youth, but the Holocaust (he was born in 1930) led him to leave Orthodoxy. Receiving his rabbinic ordination from Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion (HUC-JIR) in 1958, then accepted a position at Temple Sholom in River Edge, New Jersey, while also teaching at the HUC-JIR School of Sacred Music. In 1961,

he went to Mississippi as a Freedom Rider. From 1962 onward, he held a series of congregational positions in the United States and England, also teaching for a year at Leo Baeck College in London. Having co-edited two books of prayers – *On the Doorposts of Your House* and *Gates of Joy* – for the Liberal Jewish movement in England, Rabbi Stern was tapped by the Central Conference of American Rabbis to edit the siddur *Gates of Prayer* and the mahzor *Gates of Repentance*. (19 Heshvan 5762, 5 November 2001)

Hillula of U.S. Senator Paul Wellstone, grave marker pictured at right. Wellstone attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) on a wrestling scholarship. In college he was an undefeated Atlantic Coast Conference wrestling champion. He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in political science in 1965, and was elected Phi Beta Kappa. In May 1969, Wellstone earned a PhD in political science, also from UNC at Chapel Hill. His doctoral dissertation, on the roots of black militancy, was titled “Black Militants in the Ghetto: Why They Believe in Violence.” Wellstone taught political science at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, from 1969 to 1990. During this period, he was twice arrested for civil disobedience, in May 1970 for protesting against the Vietnam War at the Federal Office Building in Minneapolis and in 1984 for trespassing during a foreclosure protest at a bank. Wellstone was fired by Carleton College in the late 1970s for his activism and his lack of academic publications. When Carleton students held a sit-in to protest his firing, the college quickly hired him back, with tenure, making him the youngest tenured professor in the history of the school. Elected to the United States Senate in 1990 – his opponent, Rudy Boschwitz, was the only incumbent Senator not to be re-elected that year – he defeated Boschwitz again in 1996. In 2002, running against Minneapolis Mayor Paul Coleman (who had supported his re-election in 1996), Wellstone was killed under suspicious circumstances, in the crash of a private plane just eleven days before the election. His wife and daughter, as well as the pilot, co-pilot, and three campaign staffers, also perished in the crash. (19 Heshvan 5763, 25 October 2002)



Politics is not about winning for the sake of winning. –Paul Wellstone

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Ben Zion Shenker, pictured at right. Rabbi Shenker was a leading composer of melodies in the Modzitz branch of Hassidism; he is credited with over 500 original melodies. (Some put the number at over 1000.) On a visit to Modzitzer 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 Modzitzer 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 Heshvan 5777, 23 November 2016)



20 Heshvan

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

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

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

It's not about what you want and need. It's about what you're wanted and needed for.
–Shalom Dov Baer of Lubavitch

Hillula of Holocaust martyr Hannah Szenes, pictured at right. (20 Heshvan 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. He was born after his father's passing, and, 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 Heshvan 5745, 15 November 1984)

The Voice called, and I went. I went, because the Voice called.
–Hannah Szenes

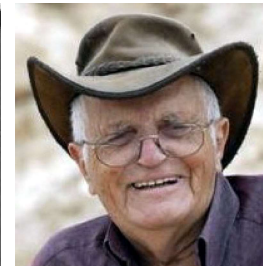
Hillula of U.S. composer and lyricist Sylvia Fine, pictured at right. She was the wife of comedian Danny Kaye. They grew up within a few blocks of each other in Brooklyn, but they did not meet until they were in their twenties. Kaye had even worked in the dental office of Fine's father; he was fired when Dr. Fine caught him doing woodworking with his dental drills. Kaye and Fine separated in 1949, less than a year after the birth of their daughter, Dena, but they



remained married until Kaye's passing in 1987. They attributed their separation to the stress of "two people working very hard." (20 Heshvan 5752, 28 October 1991)

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

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



21 Heshvan

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 Betzalel 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 was over seventy – he served as a member of Rabbi Joseph Karo's rabbinic court. His writings include *K'lafei ha'Gemara*, an introduction to the Talmud; *Divrei David*, notes on Maimonides' Code; *Ykar Tiferet*, notes in defense of Maimonides; *Or Kadmon*, a Kabbalistic commentary; and *Metzudat David*, another Kabbalistic commentary. (21 Heshvan 5334, 18 October 1573, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

A law . . . must have a moral basis, so that there is an inner compelling force for every citizen to obey. –Chaim Weizmann



Hillula of Russian-born (in Motal, a township in the Brest Region, about thirty kilometers east of Pinsk, then within the Russian Empire, now in Belarus) Chaim Weizmann, first president of Israel, pictured at right. A biochemist by education, Weizmann is considered to be the "father" of industrial fermentation. He developed the acetone-butanol-ethanol fermentation process, which produces acetone, n-butanol, and ethanol through bacterial fermentation. His acetone production method was of great importance in the manufacture of cordite explosive propellants for the British war industry during World War I. He founded the Sieff Research Institute in Rehovot, Israel (later renamed the Weizmann Institute of Science), and he was instrumental in the establishment of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. While in school (what we would call high school) in Pinsk, Weizmann became active in the Hovevei Zion movement. In 1892, upon his graduation, he moved to Germany, to attend the Polytechnic Institute of Darmstadt. To earn a living, he worked as a Hebrew teacher. In 1894, he moved to Berlin to study at the Technische Hochschule Berlin, joining a circle of Zionist intellectuals. In 1897, he moved to Switzerland, to complete his studies at the University of Fribourg, and he attended the Second Zionist Congress in Basel in 1898. Ten of Weizmann's fourteen siblings made aliyah about the same time as did he. Two – Shmuel and Maria – remained in the Soviet Union after the Russian Revolution. Shmuel, a fervent Communist and anti-Zionist, was arrested for alleged espionage and, ironically, Zionist activity, and executed in a Stalinist purge in 1939. Maria Weizmann was a physician. She was arrested as part of Stalin's "Doctors' Plot" in 1952 and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Siberia. Released following Stalin's death in 1953, she emigrated to Israel along with her husband in 1956. Another Weizmann sister, Minna, was the lover of a World War I German spy (and later Nazi diplomat), Kurt Prüfer, and worked as a spy for Germany in Cairo. Never formally charged with espionage, she survived the war and eventually returned to Palestine to work for the medical service of Hadassah. (21 Heshvan 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 Heshvan 5714, 30 October 1953)

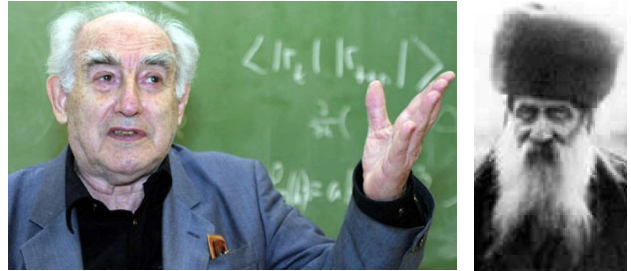


Hillula of Danish Nobel laureate in physics Niels Bohr, more formally Niels Henrik David Bohr, pictured at far right. He was made a knight of the Order of the Elephant, the highest chivalric order in Denmark, in 1947, and he designed his own coat of arms, which included a *tajitu* (yin-yang symbol) and 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

The opposite of a fact is falsehood, but the opposite of one profound truth may very well be another profound truth. –Niels Bohr

Jewish member of the Order in its history. (21 Heshvan 5723, 8 November 1962)

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

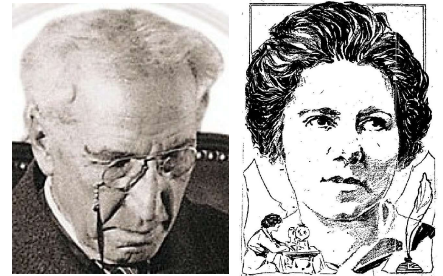


22 Heshvan

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

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

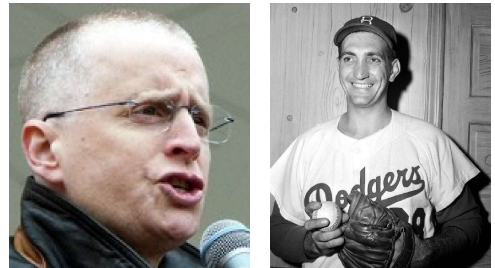
Hillula of Bohemian-born U.S. watchmaker Joseph Bulova, pictured at near right. His Bulova Watch Company in 1926 produced the first advertisement broadcast on radio, announcing, "At the tone, it's eight o'clock, Bulova Watch Time." On 1 July 1941, Bulova placed the world's first television commercial,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



Hillula of Polish-born Lower East Side novelist Anzia Yeziarska, pictured at far right. (22 Heshvan 5731, 21 November 1970)

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

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



Hillula of U.S. major league baseball player

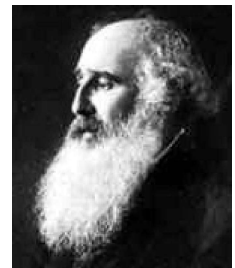
Ralph Branca, pictured at far right. Branca was a pitcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers. He appeared in three consecutive All-Star games (1947-1949), but he is best remembered for having given up a home run to New York Giants' hitter Bobby Thomson on 3 October 1951, giving the National League Championship 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 Heshvan 5777, 23 November 2016)

I think that, if I had to start all over again, I would not hesitate to follow the same path.
—Camille Pissarro

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 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 portrayed Hercule Poirot in the 1978 film *The Revenge of the Pink Panther*. (22 Heshvan 5777, 23 November 2016)

No performer should attempt to bite off red-hot iron unless he has a good set of teeth.
—Harry Houdini

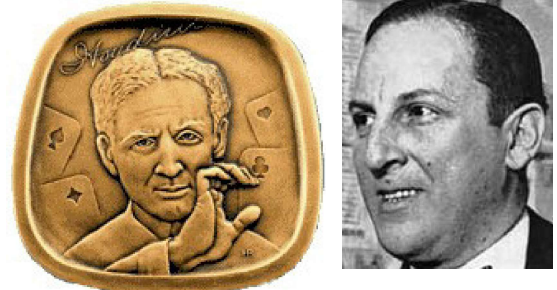


23 Heshvan

Hillula of Danish West Indies-born French Impressionist artist Camille Pissarro, pictured at right. (23 Heshvan 5664, 13 November 1903)

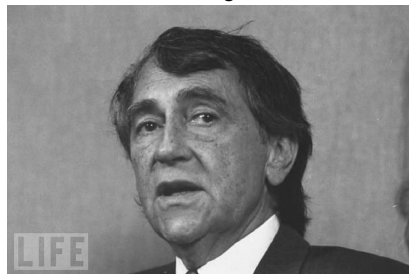
Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. escape artist Harry Houdini, born Erich Weisz, pictured at near right. (23 Heshvan 5687, 31 October 1926)

Hillula of U.S. gambler and racketeer Arnold Rothstein, pictured at far right. Rothstein 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 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 Rothstein's 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 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 thuggish 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 Heshvan 5689, 6 November 1928)

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



24 Heshvan

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

Hillula of Moroccan-born Palestinian kabbalist Rabbi Abraham Azulai. Born in Fez, Morocco, where his ancestor and namesake had settled after the expulsion from Spain in 1492, Rabbi Azulai emigrated to Palestine by ship in 1599, bringing nothing with him save the clothes on his back, his tallit and t'fillin, and the manuscripts of his many *hiddushim*. A storm during the voyage swept away all his manuscripts. He settled in Hevron, where he composed *Kiryat Arba*, a commentary on the Zohar, based largely on the work of Rabbis Moshe Cordovero, Isaac Luria, Hayyim Vital, and Avraham Galanti. 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 Kabbalistic commentaries on the Tanach, *Ba'ale B'rit Avraham*, first published in Vilna in 1873, and *Hesed l'Avraham*, as well as *Kanaf Renanim* on the kavanot of prayer, *Ma'aseh Hoshev* on the kavanot of the mitzvot; *Ahava baTa'anugim* on the Mishna, and *Hagahot l'Sefer ha'Levush* on the Shulhan Aruch. Rabbi Azulai's great-grandson was Rabbi Hayyim Yosef David Azulai, the *Hida*. (24 Heshvan 5404, 27 October 1643, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources have the date as 21 Heshvan, 24 October)



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

Hillula of U.S. National Basketball League and National Basketball Association player and coach William "Red" Holtzman, pictured at near right. 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 Heshvan 5759, 13 November 1998)

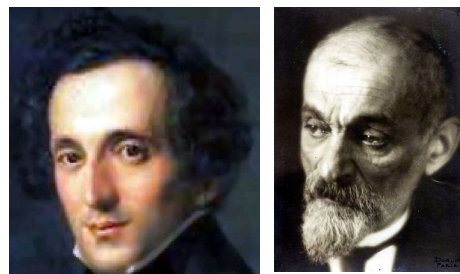


Hillula of U.S. labor lawyer Eugene Cotton, pictured at far right. (24 Heshvan 5770, 11 November 2009)

25 Heshvan

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

Hillula of Ukrainian-born (in Kyiv, then known as Kiev, Russia) French existentialist philosopher Lev Shestov, born Yehuda Leyb Schwarzmann, pictured at far right. (25 Heshvan 5699, 19 November 1938)



Hillula of U.S. musical parodist Allan Sherman, born Allan Cope-
lon. (25 Heshvan 5734, 20 November 1973)

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

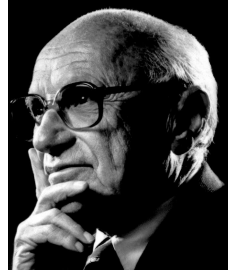
Hillula of German-born British physician and biochemist Hans
Adolf Krebs. Krebs was the pioneer scientist in the study of
cellular respiration, a biochemical pathway in cells for pro-
duction of energy. He is best known for his discoveries of
two important chemical reactions in the body, the urea cycle
and the citric acid cycle. The latter, the key sequence of metabolic re-
actions that produces energy in cells, often eponymously known as the "Krebs
cycle," earned him the 1953 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. In Sep-
tember 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 ended his career in Ger-
many. He was able to go to England and continue his work. His
son John (Sir John Krebs, later Baron Krebs) became a re-
nowned ornithologist, a professor at the University of Oxford, the
principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and a Member of the British House of Lords. (25 Hesh-
van 5742, 22 November 1981)

Hillula of U.S. economist Milton Friedman, pictured at right. 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 Heshvan 5767, 16 No-
vember 2006)



*You want to fall in love with a shoe,
go ahead. A shoe can't love you
back, but, on the other hand, a shoe
can't hurt you too deeply either.
And there are so many nice-looking
shoes.*
—Allan Sherman

*It has never been my
object[ive] to record my
dreams, just . . . to realize
them.*
—Man Ray



26 Heshvan

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. He began his career in
comedy, in partnership with Elaine May, but soon moved into directing, where he was known
for his attention to detail, especially the details of writing, and for his ability to extract extra
layers of nuance from his scripts. His films – the best known were *The Graduate* and *Death of
a Salesman* – were known for their depth of meaning. Nichols was married to journalist Diane
Sawyer. (26 Heshvan 5775, 19 November 2014)

*There's nothing better than
discovering, to your own
astonishment, what you're
meant to do.* —Mike Nichols



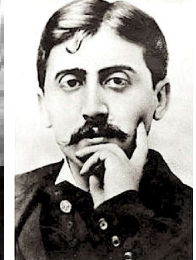
27 Heshvan

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Rabbi David Lida. Born David ben Aryeh Leib, he served as rabbi in Lida, a city about 160
kilometers west of Minsk, in what is now western Belarus, and took the name of the city as his surname. His
mother's brother was Rabbi Moshe Rivkes. Rabbi Lida was the author of *Migdal David* (a kabbalistic commentary
on Ruth), *B'rit Ad*nai* and *Sod Ad*nai* (works in Yiddish and Hebrew,
respectively, on circumcision), *Ir David* (a collection of his divrei
Torah, edited by his son, Petaḥiah), "Shir Hillulim" (a poem on the
occasion of the presentation of a Sefer Torah to the synagogue), and
about a dozen other books. Accused of Sabbateanism and plagiar-
ism, he was exonerated by the Council of the
Four Lands. (27 Heshvan 5455, 15 Novem-
ber 1694; there are sources which give the
date as anywhere from 5448/1688 to
5458/1698)

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

*The voyage of discovery
lies not in finding new land-
scapes but in having new
eyes.* —Marcel Proust

Hillula of Russian Yiddish-language author, folklor-
ist, and playwright Sholem Ansky, born Shlomo Zanvil Rappoport, pictured
at near right. He is best known for his play *The Dybbuk*. (27 Heshvan 5681,
8 November 1920)



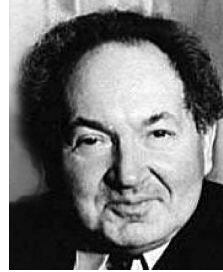
Hillula of French novelist, critic, and essayist Marcel Proust, pictured at far right.

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 through 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 Heshvan 5683, 18 November 1922)

Hillula of Polish-born (in Żaslai, Poland, then within the Russian Empire, now in Lithuania) U.S. pianist Leopold Godowsky, Sr., pictured at near right. 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 Heshvan 5699, 21 March 1938)

I know you can't live on hope alone, but without hope, life is not worth living. -Harvey Milk



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

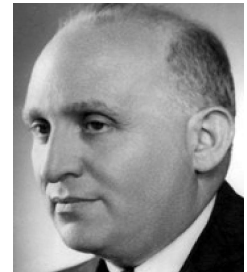
Hillula of U.S. poet and novelist Babette Deutsch, pictured at right. In addition to writing poetry, Deutsch also translated Aleksander Pushkin's *Eugene Onegin*, many of Boris Pasternak's poems, and the works of Rainer Maria Rilke into English. In 1926, *The Nation* awarded her its Poetry Prize. This 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 Avrahm Yarmolinsky and mother of Adam Yarmolinsky. (27 Heshvan 5743, 13 November 1982)

A sage once said the mind of G'd forgets Evil that men remember having done, as it remembers The good that men do and forget. -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 by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise to move to New York to teach at the Jewish Institute of Religion. 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 Heshvan 5750, 25 November 1989)

I oppose the lachrymose conception of Jewish history that treats Judaism as a sheer succession of miseries and persecutions. -Salo W. Baron



Hillula of Iraqi-born British journalist Nessim J. Dawood, pictured at right. Dawood translated Shakespeare into Arabic and the Qur'an into English. He 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 Heshvan 5775, 20 November 2014)



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



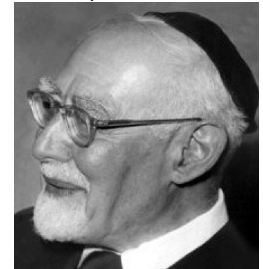
Hillula of Ukrainian-born Soviet virtuoso pianist and chess Grandmaster Mark Taimanov. Taimanov and his wife, Lyubov Bruk, were one of the foremost piano duets in the Soviet Union, but they were not well-known outside; the Soviet Union at that time did not permit married couples to travel together to 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 grand-daughter, their niece. (27 Heshvan 5777, 28 November 2016)

28 Heshvan

Hillula of Catalán Rabbi Yonah of Girona, known as Rabbenu Yonah or Yonah Girondi, first cousin of Nahmanides. His father and Nahmanides’ mother were siblings, and his daughter married Nahmanides’ son Shlomo. (Some sources identify Shlomo as Rabbenu Yonah’s son and the bride as Nahmanides’ daughter.) He was a disciple of Shlomo of Montpellier, the leader of the Provençal anti-Maimonidists. Rabbenu Yonah was the author of *Sha’arei T’shuvah* and, like his teacher, was 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 Rabbenu Yonah saw this as a Divine reproach. As related by his devoted disciple, Rabbi Hillel of Verona, Rabbenu 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 this pilgrimage, the townsfolk importuned him to remain there to head their 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 Heshvan 5024, 2 November 1263, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

It is an old saying that if you ask a Jew a question, [s]he will answer with another question. Every answer given arouses new questions. The progress of knowledge is matched by an increase in the hidden and mysterious. -Leo Baeck

Hillula of German Reform Rabbi Leo Baeck, pictured at 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 Heshvan 5717, 2 November 1956)



Watch out for emergencies. They are your big chance. -Fritz Reiner

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



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



29 Heshvan

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* was 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 Heshvan 5751, 17 November 1990)

30 Heshvan

In years in which Heshvan has only twenty-nine days, there is a complex rule for observance of these anniversaries. If Heshvan had thirty days in the year immediately following the

event, then, in years in which Heshvan has only twenty-nine days, the commemoration will move to 1 Kislev. If Heshvan had only twenty-nine days in the year immediately following the event, then, in years in which Heshvan has only twenty-nine days, the commemoration will move to 29 Heshvan.

Hillula of Rebbe Zvi Hirsch ha'Cohen Katz 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 hassidism. His teachings were collected and published by his grandson (some sources say it was his son) in several volumes known collectively as *Be'eivot haMayim*. (30 Heshvan 5607, 19 November 1846, observed on 29 Heshvan in years in which Heshvan has only twenty-nine days)

Hillula of French sociologist Émile Durkheim, pictured at right, who first applied the scientific method to sociology. (30 Heshvan 5678, 15 November 1917, observed on 29 Heshvan in years in which Heshvan 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*

