

NISAN

1 Nisan

Rosh Hodesh Nisan

Torah Reading – Numbers 28:1-15

Traditional hillula of Nadav and Avihu, sons of Aaron the High Priest, when they brought

“strange fire” to the Altar and fire came forth from before the Eternal to consume them, as told in Leviticus 10:1-2. (1 Nisan 2451, 1309/1310 BCE)

Birth of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov, great-grandson of the Baal Shem Tov, gravesite

pictured at right. Rebbe Nahman's chair was hand-carved for him in 1808 by the *shochet* of Teplik. It was hidden during the Russian Revolution, smuggled out of Ukraine in pieces in 1936, and re-assembled in the Breslover synagogue in Me'ah She'arim, Jerusalem. The chair was restored in 1959 and restored again in 1984. (1 Nisan 5532, 24 March 1772, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of German socialist journalist and philosopher Moses Hess, pictured at right. The spelling of his birth name, Moïse Hess, reflects the French hegemony over his birth city, Bonn. A devotee of the life and philosophy of Baruch Spinoza, Hess was a close associate of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and was largely responsible for converting Engels to Communism. Hess is believed to have coined several Marxist “catch phrases,” including, in particular, the designation of religion as the opiate of the people. Unlike Marx and Engels, however, he did not base all history on economics and the class struggle; presaging Labor Zionism, he saw the struggle of races or nationalities as the prime factor of history. Hess married a poor seamstress, Sibylle Pesch, “in order to redress the injustice perpetrated by society.” Although they remained married until Hess' passing, it is thought that Sibylle may have had an affair with Friedrich Engels while he was smuggling her from Belgium to France to be reunited with her husband. That incident may have contributed to Hess' split from the Communist movement. (1 Nisan 5635, 6 April 1875)

Hillula of German-born U.S. psychiatrist Erich Fromm, pictured at near right. (1 Nisan 5740, 18 March 1980)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Rabbi Philip Birnbaum, pictured at far right. (1 Nisan 5748, 19 March 1988)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. chess champion Sammy Reshevsky, born Szmul Rzeszewski, pictured at right. Reshevsky was one of the inaugural list of international grandmasters named in 1950 by the Fédération Internationale des Échecs and was the only player to have faced eleven of the first twelve recognized world chess champions, holding victories over seven of them. In November 1920, Reshevsky's parents emigrated to the United States in order to make a living by publicly exhibiting Sammy's talent. Holding him out of school for a time, they were brought to court on charges of improper guardianship. Julius Rosenwald, co-owner of Sears, Roebuck and Company in Chicago, intervened and guaranteed Reshevsky's future on the condition that he complete his education. Reshevsky won the United States Chess Championship eight times, a record equalled only by Bobby Fischer. He also holds the U. S. Championship records for number of appearances (21), finishes in the top three (15), games played (269), and games won (127). Reshevsky would not play chess on Shabbat, and his games were scheduled to accommodate his Shabbat observance. (1 Nisan 5752, 4 April 1992)

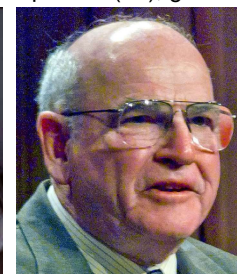
Hillula of U.S. songwriter, singer, and pianist Laura Nyro (born Laura Nigro), niece of painter Theresa Bernstein. Nyro, pictured at near right, succumbed to ovarian cancer at age forty-nine, as had her mother. (1 Nisan 5757, 8 April 1997)

Hillula of U.S. physician and geneticist Baruch S. Blumberg, pictured at far right. Blumberg received his M.D. from Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1951. In 1957, he received a PhD from Balliol College, Oxford. He served as Master of Balliol College from 1989 to 1994, the first American to hold the position. Blumberg's research in the 1950s and '60s revealed a surface antigen for hepatitis B in the blood of an Australian aborigine. He and his colleagues eventually developed a screening test and a vaccine for hepatitis

Seek the sacred within the ordinary. Seek the remarkable within the commonplace. Is not the Song of Songs at once a love song and the holiest of all sacred teachings?
–Rebbe Nahman of Breslov



The human being's vocation, as that of any other creature, is to be active in all one's being. But one cannot act as an individual. The essence of one's life activity is coöperation with other individuals of the species. Outside this coöperation, outside society, a person does not achieve any specific human activity.
–Erich Fromm



B. He freely distributed his patent on the vaccine in order to promote its availability worldwide. His work on Hepatitis B earned him and his colleague Daniel Carleton Gajdusek, the 1976 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. In 2001, Blumberg was named to the Library of Congress Scholars Council, a body of distinguished scholars that advises the Librarian of Congress. In 2005, he was elected president of the American Philosophical Society. (1 Nisan 5771, 5 April 2011)

2 Nisan

Hillula of Rebbe Shalom Dov Ber, the “Rebbe Rashab,” the fifth Lubavitcher Rebbe, pictured at right. He was the second son and the successor of Rebbe Shmuel, the “Rebbe Maharash.” When the Rebbe Maharash returned his holy soul to its Creator, Shalom Dov Ber was only twenty-two years old. He and his elder brother shared the duties of a rebbe, but neither felt ready to take on the title and the responsibilities. Gradually, Shalom Dov Ber eclipsed his brother and, on Rosh Hashanah 5643 (10 September 1892, according to the Julian calendar then in use), he assumed the title of Rebbe. He married his cousin Sara Shterna Schneerson, whose father, Rabbi Yosef Yitzhak of Avruch, was the brother of Rebbe Shalom Dov Ber’s father. Their only son, named Yosef Yitzhak in honor of his maternal grandfather, succeeded Rebbe Shalom Dov Ber as Rebbe. In 1915, as the fighting in World War I neared Lubavitch, Rebbe Shalom Dov Ber moved his court to Rostov-on-Don. Although he was strongly opposed to the Zionist movement, fearing that secular nationalism would replace religious Judaism as the foundation of Jewish identity, Rebbe Shalom Dov Ber considered emigrating to Ottoman-ruled Palestine in order to escape the Bolshevik army that was approaching Rostov-on-Don. He finally decided to remain, but his only known photograph is taken from his Ottoman visa. (2 Nisan 5680, 21 March 1920)

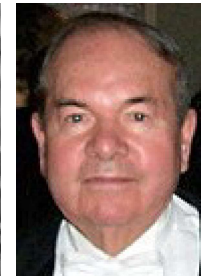
It's not about what you want and need. It's about what you're wanted and needed for.
—Shalom Dov Ber of Lubavitch



Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Milton Steinberg, pictured at near right. Steinberg was valedictorian of his class at De Witt Clinton High School in Brooklyn and a *summa cum laude* graduate of City College of New York. (2 Nisan 5710, 20 March 1950)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Rebbe Ya'akov Yosef Twersky, the Skverer Rebbe, founder of New Square, New York. (2 Nisan 5728, 27 January 1978)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. physicist Alexei Alexeyevich Abrikosov, pictured at far right. Abrikosov’s mother and father were both physicians. Abrikosov received a PhD in 1951 and the degree of Doctor of Sciences (a higher level than the PhD) in 1955. He was inducted into the Soviet Academy of Sciences in 1987 and to the Russian Academy of Sciences in 1991. In two works in 1952 and 1957, Abrikosov explained how magnetic flux can penetrate type-2 super-conductors. The accompanying arrangement of magnetic flux lines is called the “Abrikosov vortex lattice.” In 1991, he came to the United States and joined the Argonne National Laboratory. Abrikosov, the 2003 Nobel laureate in Physics (sharing the award with Vitaly Ginzburg and Anthony James Leggett), was also the recipient of the 1966 Lenin Prize, the 1982 USSR State Prize, the 1989 Landau Prize, and the 1991 John Bardeen Award. He was a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Royal Academy of London, a fellow of the American Physical Society, and the (U.S.) National Academy of Sciences. (2 Nisan 5777, 29 March 2017)



Doctrines in themselves are not important to me, but their consequences are.
—Milton Steinberg

Hillula of Harriet Glickman, born Harriet Mae Ratner. After the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Glickman wrote to Charles Schultz, proposing that an African-American character be added to his “Peanuts” comic strip. Schultz wrote back to her, saying that he would like to do so but that he, along with other cartoonists, was “afraid that it would look like we were patronizing our Negro friends.” He added, “I don’t know what the solution is.” Glickman, with his permission, shared his letter with several African-American friends and then wrote back to Schultz, advising him that the introduction of an African-American child into “Peanuts” without great fanfare and in an ordinary situation would suggest racial amity and would enable African-American children to see themselves in popular culture. In the “Peanuts” strip of 31 July 1968, an African-American child, Franklin Armstrong, was portrayed returning a beach ball to Charlie Brown. Franklin became a regular member of the “Peanuts” ensemble. (2 Nisan 5780, 27 March 2020)

3 Nisan

Ferdinand and Isabella signed the decree expelling the Jews from Spain. (3 Nisan 5252, 31 March 1492, according to the Julian calendar then in use. The decree had been announced on 4 Iyar, 1 May, and it was made effective 9 Av, 2 August.)

Hillula of Hungarian violinist Böhm József, pictured at right. He is known in the West as Joseph Böhm; in Hungarian, the family name precedes the given name. Böhm was professor of violin at the Vienna Conservatory from 1819 to 1848, the first violin professor there. His brother Frank, also a concert violinist, was the grandfather of mathematician Georg Cantor. (3 Nisan 5636, 28 March 1876)



Hillula of Viennese musicologist Viktor Zuckerkandl. (3 Nisan 5725, 5 April 1965)

Hillula of Azerbaijan-born (in Baku, then within the Russian Empire) U.S.S.R. physicist Lev Landau, honored by a commemorative stamp issued by Ukraine, pictured at right. Landau's accomplishments include the independent co-

Everybody has the capacity for a happy life. All this talk about what difficult times we live in is just a clever way to justify fear and laziness.
—Lev Landau



discovery of the density matrix method in quantum mechanics, the quantum mechanical theory of diamagnetism, the theory of superfluidity, the theory of second-order phase transitions, the Ginzburg-Landau theory of superconductivity, the theory of Fermi liquid, the explanation of Landau damping in plasma physics, the Landau pole in quantum electrodynamics, the two-component theory of neutrinos, and Landau's equations for S matrix singularities. Landau was a child prodigy; he learned differential and integral calculus by age thirteen and entered Baku State University at age fourteen, a year after his graduation from *gymnasium*. (His parents felt that he was too young, at age thirteen, to enter university.) In April 1930, at age twenty-two, after his studies at Baku and at Leningrad State University (from which he graduated in 1927) and after enrolling in post-graduate studies at the Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute (where he eventually received a doctorate in Physical and Mathematical Sciences in 1934), he went to Copenhagen to work at the Niels Bohr Institute for Theoretical Physics. He was there for only four weeks, then visiting Cambridge and Zurich and working with P. A. M. Dirac in Cambridge and Wolfgang Pauli in Zurich. Returning to Copenhagen for another four weeks in 1931, he always thereafter considered himself a student of Bohr's. Landau was the head of the Theoretical Division at the Institute for Physical Problems (Moscow) from 1937 until 1962. He was arrested on 27 April 1938 because he had compared the Stalinist dictatorship with that of Hitler, and was held for one year in the NKVD's notorious Lubyanka prison. Landau led a team of mathematicians supporting Soviet atomic and hydrogen bomb development. It was he who calculated the dynamics of the first Soviet thermonuclear bomb, including predicting the yield. For this work he received the Stalin Prize in 1949 and 1953 and was awarded the title "Hero of Socialist Labor" in 1954. He received the Max Planck Medal in 1960 and was the 1962 Nobel laureate in physics for his development of a mathematical theory of superfluidity. On 7 January 1962, he was severely injured in an automobile crash, putting him into a coma for two months, preventing him from personally accepting his Nobel Prize, and ending his scientific creativity. Complications from those injuries would eventually take his life. (3 Nisan 5728, 1 April 1968)



Hillula of Polish-born (in Kamen, in the province of Posen, Poland, then a part of the German Empire) U.S. mechanical engineer and chess International Master Edward Lasker, pictured at right. (3 Nisan 5741, 25 March 1981)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. actor Zee Scooler. (4 Nisan 5745, 25 March 1985)

Hillula of U.S. science fiction author Isaac Asimov, pictured at near right. (3 Nisan 5752, 6 April 1992)

Violence is the last refuge of the incompetent.
—Isaac Asimov

Hillula of U.S. Yiddish theater star Molly Picon, pictured at far right (3 Nisan 5752, 6 April 1992)

It is never too late to begin a life or a book.
—Molly Picon



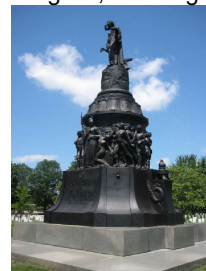
4 Nisan

Hillula of Rebbe Yohanan Twersky of Rachmistrivka. Rebbe Yohanan was the first Rebbe of Rachnistrivka. He was the youngest son of the Chernobler Maggid, Rebbe Mordecai Twersky, who was in turn the son of Rebbe Menahem Nahum Twersky of Chernobyl. Rebbe Menahem Nahum, the author of *Me'or Einayim*, was a direct disciple of the Baal Shem Tov. (4 Nisan 5655, 29 March 1895)

Hillula of U.S.-born Roman sculptor Moses Jacob Ezekiel. Ezekiel's first artistic endeavor was a clay bust of his father, molded when he was about thirteen. As a teen, he had a liaison with Isabella Johnson, a free African-American who worked in the Ezekiel home (the Ezekiels were not slave-holders); their daughter, Alice Johnson, married African-American surgeon Daniel Hale Williams (1856-1931, founder of Provident Hospital, Chicago, the first non-segregated hospital in the United States). Ezekiel was the first Jewish cadet at Virginia Military Institute (he graduated last in a class of ten) and a highly decorated Confederate soldier. Although his family owned no slaves, Ezekiel allied with the Confederacy because, as he wrote in an after-the-fact apologia, he believed that each state should make its own autonomous decisions. Ezekiel sculpted portraits of many U.S. political and artistic luminaries; his statue of Thomas Jefferson, commissioned by Uriah P. Levy, stands in the U.S. Capitol Building's Statuary Hall. It was his great disappointment, however, that he was never asked to sculpt Robert E. Lee, whom he knew personally and with whom he socialized after the war. It was Lee, in fact, who advised him, "I hope you will be an artist, as it seems to me you are cut out for one. . . . And

Artists belong to no country and to no sect; their individual opinions are matters of conscience and belong to their households and not to the public.
—Moses Jacob Ezekiel

do earn a reputation in whatever profession you undertake." In 1869, Ezekiel moved to Berlin, where he was admitted to the Prussian Academy of Art; four years later he became the first non-German to win the school's prestigious art competition. While there, he met Fedor Encke, said to have been the "illegitimate" grandson of King Friedrich Wilhelm II of Prussia. Encke was a portrait painter who was later commissioned to do portraits of Theodore Roosevelt and John Pierpont Morgan, among others; he also painted Ezekiel. This was the beginning of a forty-five year relationship that neither acknowledged publicly, although Ezekiel often referred to Encke as "my dear friend." They traveled together across Europe and to the United States and socialized with Europe's elite, including Franz Liszt and Sarah Bernhardt. Giuseppe Garibaldi, Pope Leo XIII's confidante Cardinal Gustav Adolf von Hohenlohe, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, Queen Margherita of Italy, Annie Besant, railroad magnate Melville Ingalls, and engineer Benjamin Hotchkiss were regular visitors to Ezekiel's studio in Rome. Ezekiel established himself in a studio in Rome, where he became the first non-Italian recipient of the Michel-Beer Prix de Rome, for a bas-relief titled "Israel." He created the memorial to the Confederacy at Arlington National Cemetery. Unveiled in 1914 and measuring thirty-two feet tall, the classically styled and highly allegorical bronze monument (pictured at right) includes more than thirty life-size figures; it is topped by a woman holding a laurel wreath of victory. His twenty-five-foot-tall neo-classical statue, "Religious Liberty," which stands on the grounds of the National Museum of American Jewish History in Philadelphia, was commissioned by B'nai B'rith in 1974, in anticipation of the 1876 Centennial Exposition. Ezekiel was the recipient of the equivalent of knighthood from the rulers of Italy, Germany, and Saxe-Meiningen. He is generally known by the honorific "Sir," technically incorrect (as the title "Sir" applies only to individuals knighted by the monarch of England), but a reasonable translation of the titles "Cavaliere" and "Ritter" which he held through his Italian and German honors, respectively. Ezekiel passed from this world in his studio in Rome. Inasmuch as World War I was raging, he was buried in Rome. In 1921, his remains were brought back to the United States, to be interred in the Confederate section of Arlington, at the foot of his Confederate memorial statue. (4 Nisan 5677, 27 March 1917)



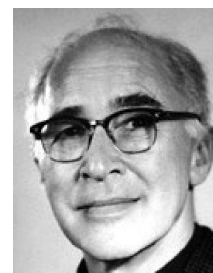
- Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Aaron Taub of Zvolin, elder brother of Rebbe Israel Taub of Modzitz. (4 Nisan 5678, 17 March 1918)
Hillula of U.S. mathematician Paul J. Cohen, recipient of the Fields Medal for his work on the "Continuum Hypothesis," an important advance in Set Theory. (4 Nisan 5767, 23 March 2007)
Hillula of U.S. urban photographer Helen Levitt. (4 Nisan 5769, 29 March 2009)

It is mistaken to suppose that any of the best photography is come at by intellection; it is like all art, essentially the result of an intuitive process, drawing on all that the artist is rather than anything that he thinks, far less theorizes about.
—Helen Levitt

5 Nisan

- Hillula of Rebbe Abraham Joshua Heschel of Apt, the *Ohev Yisrael*, disciple of Rebbes Elimelech of Lizensk and Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov. An ancestor and eponym of Polish-born U.S. Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel (1907-1972), he passed his last years in Medzibozh, the birthplace and home of the Baal Shem Tov. (5 Nisan 5585, 24 March 1825)
Hillula of Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech Spira of Dinov, author of *Tzvi la'Tzaddik*. Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech was the son of Rebbe David of Dinov and the grandson and namesake of Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech I of Dinov. When his father passed from this life, Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech's elder brother Naftali became the rebbe; when Rebbe Naftali returned his holy soul to its Maker a few years later, the Dinov hassidim followed Rebbe Tzvi Elimelech. His wife, Sarah Horowitz, was the great-granddaughter of Rebbe Naftali of Ropshitz. (5 Nisan 5684, 9 April 1924)
Hillula of U.S. newspaper publisher Adolph S. Ochs, pictured at near right. (5 Nisan 5695, 8 April 1935)
Hillula of U.S. mathematician Norbert Wiener, pictured at far right. (5 Nisan 5724, 18 March 1964)
Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Freudian analyst Helene Deutsch, pictured at near right. Deutsch was the first psychiatrist to specialize in treating women and was the founder of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Institute. (5 Nisan 5742, 29 March 1982)
Hillula of Israeli Torah commentator Nehama Leibowitz, pictured at middle right. (5 Nisan 5757, 12 April 1997)
Hillula of U.S. biochemist George Wald, pictured at far right. Wald was a member of the first graduating class at Brooklyn Technical High

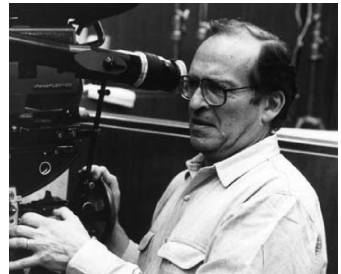
Open your heart and put your mind to it.
—Abraham Joshua Heschel of Apt



School in 1922 and went on to receive a PhD in zoology from Columbia University in 1932. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1950 and in 1967 was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine for his discoveries in vision, particularly his work in retinal pigments. In 1966 he was awarded the Frederic Ives Medal by the Optical Society of America and in 1967 the Paul Karrer Gold Medal of the University of Zurich. Wald spoke out on many political and social issues. A vocal opponent of the Vietnam War and the nuclear arms race, Wald, in a talk at MIT in 1969, bemoaned that "Our government has become preoccupied with death, with the business of killing and being killed." In 1980, Wald served as part of Ramsey Clark's delegation to Iran during the Iran hostage crisis. With a few other Nobel laureates, he was invited in 1986 to fly to Moscow to advise Mikhail Gorbachev on various environmental questions. While there, he questioned Gorbachev about the arrest, detention, and exile to Gorki of Yelena Bonner and her husband, Andrei Sakharov, 1975 Nobel laureate in Peace. Wald reported that Gorbachev said he knew nothing about it, but Bonner and Sakharov were released shortly thereafter, in December 1986. (5 Nisan 5757, 12 April 1997)

Hillula of U.S. motion picture director Sidney Lumet, pictured at right, recipient, in 1985, of the Bill of Rights Award of the American Civil Liberties Union. (5 Nisan 5771, 9 April 2011)

There is no justice without love.
—Sidney Lumet



6 Nisan

Hillula of Rabbi Shmuel Yehudah Katzenellenbogen of Venice, father of "King for a Day" Saul Wahl. It is said that Lithuanian noble Mikołaj Krzysztof Radziwiłł, having gone to Rome to seek atonement for his sins, was told by Pope Gregory XIII to dismiss all his servants and live for several years as a penniless beggar. At the end of his period of penance, he found himself penniless in Padova, Italy, where he asked for help from Rabbi Katzenellenbogen. The rabbi provided him with the means to return to his home, asking (a) that he treat the Jews of his territory well and (b) that he assist the rabbi's only son, Saul, who was studying in Poland. Radziwiłł found Saul in the yeshivah in Brest-Litovsk (now Brest, Belarus, known in Yiddish as Brisk), allowed him to live in his castle, and provided him with all his needs. When Transylvanian-born Báthory István (Steven Bathory, in the Western style), the king of Poland, died, the Polish electors were divided between two candidates. The law provided that, in those circumstances, an outsider should be appointed "temporary king" until the dispute could be resolved. Prince Radziwiłł proposed Saul Katzenellenbogen, and he was named by acclamation. Estimates of the duration of Saul's reign range from one night to a few days, but he is said to have enacted numerous laws, including laws that improved conditions for Polish Jews. The name Wahl was then appended to his name; it derives from the German word *Wahl* meaning *election*. While this legend is "common knowledge" in Jewish circles, there is no historical evidence to confirm it, except that Radziwiłł is known to have made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, was attacked and robbed in Italy, leaving him without resources, and was aided in returning home by a Jewish merchant, believed to have been Rabbi Katzenellenbogen. (6 Nisan 5357, 25 March 1597)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Temerlis. (6 Nisan 5428, 18 March 1668)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Abulafia of Izmir. (6 Nisan 5504, 8 March 1744, according to the Julian calendar then in use, in Tiberias)

One who is not unified within can 'unify' all day and all night, and they will only laugh at him from Heaven. —Arele Roth

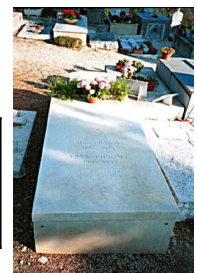


Hillula of Hungarian-born Rebbe Arele Roth, pictured at near right. (6 Nisan 5706, 7 April 1946)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. novelist and playwright Ferenc (Franz) Molnár, born Neumann Ferenc, pictured at far right. (In Hungarian, the family name precedes the individual name.) As a young man, he changed his name to the more Hungarian-sounding Molnár Ferenc. When he came to the United States, he Anglicized it to Franz Molnár. He was the husband of Hungarian-born U.S. actress Lily Darvas. (6 Nisan 5712, 1 April 1952)

Hillula of Belarus-born French artist Marc Chagall, gravesite pictured at far right. (6 Nisan 5745, 28 March 1985)

All colors are the friends of their neighbors and the lovers of their opposites. —Marc Chagall



7 Nisan

Hillula of Yehoshua Heschel Horowitz, younger brother of Rebbes Shmelke of Nikolsburg and Pinhas of Frankfurt. At the age of fifteen, it is said, he saw that he was needed in the Heavenly Academy and so prepared himself and peacefully returned his soul to its Maker. (7 Nisan 5491, 13 April 1731)

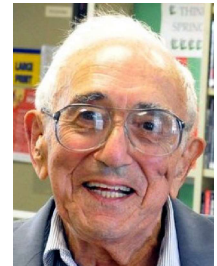
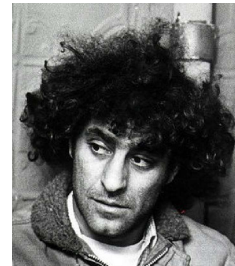
Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak of Drohobitz, father of Rebbe Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov. (7 Nisan 5518, 15 April 1758)

Hillula of U.S. political activist Abbie Hoffman, pictured at near right. (7 Nisan 5749, 12 April 1989)

Hillula of U.S. labor lawyer and political activist I. Philip Sipser. (7 Nisan 5761, 31 March 2001)

Hillula of Frederick Mayer, pictured at far right. Born in Freiburg, Germany, Mayer fled Germany with his parents in 1938, when he was sixteen years old. In February 1945, he parachuted behind enemy lines and posed as a German soldier for more than two months in the Tyrol region of western Austria, gathering critical intelligence on Nazi troop movements and secretly organizing hundreds of anti-Nazi resistance fighters in the region. Captured a few weeks before the end of the war, he was tortured, but he refused to give up the names and locations of his colleagues. With U.S. troops approaching, he persuaded his German captors to surrender. (7 Nisan 5776, 15 April 2016)

If people were forced to eat what they killed, there would be no more wars. –Abbie Hoffman



8 Nisan

Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai of Neshchiz. Rebbe Mordecai was a descendant of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague and Don Yitzhak Abravanel and a disciple of Rebbe Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov. (8 Nisan 5560, 22 March 1800, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. Renewal Rabbi Rachel Denburg Levine. (8 Nisan 5769, 2 April 2009)

9 Nisan

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Yospa Han Norlingen of Frankfurt am Main. (9 Nisan 5397, 3 April 1637)

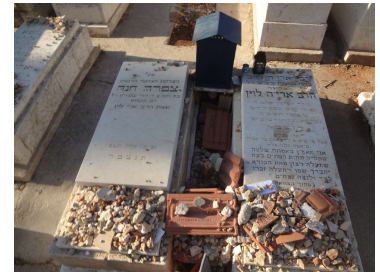
Hillula of Rabbi Yaakov Zvi of Przemyśl. (9 Nisan 5585, 28 March 1825)

Hillula of U.S. actress Sarah Bernhardt, born Henriette-Rosine Bernard, portrait by Jules Bastien-Lepage at right. (9 Nisan 5683, 26 March 1923)

Once the curtain is raised, the actor ceases to belong to himself. He belongs to his character, to his author, to his public. He must do the impossible to identify himself with the first, not to betray the second, and not to disappoint the third. –Sarah Bernhardt



Hillula of Russian-born (in Orla, near Białystok) Rabbi Aryeh Levin of Jerusalem, gravesite pictured at right. In 1905, at age twenty, Rabbi Levin emigrated to Ottoman Palestine. In 1927, he began visiting members of the Jewish Underground who were held in the Central Prison of Jerusalem by the British Mandate Authority, work which earned him the sobriquet of “Father of Prisoners.” In 1931, Chief Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Kook made the position official, naming him the Jewish Prison Chaplain. He accepted on the condition that he receive no pay for this holy work. Rabbi Levin also had the practice of visiting hospital patients. He would make the rounds of the hospitals of Jerusalem every Friday, beginning by speaking with the nurses to learn which patients rarely received visitors, and making those patients his priority. (9 Nisan 5729, 28 March 1969)



Hillula of Jennie Loitman Barron, pictured at near right, the first woman to be a full-time Justice of the Massachusetts courts. (9 Nisan 5729, 28 March 1969)



Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim Me’ir Yehiel Hager of Vizhnitz, pictured at far right. The son of Rebbe Yisrael of Vizhnitz and the son-in-law of Rabbi Ze’ev of Rachmistrevka, Rebbe Hayyim Me’ir was known by the title of his major writing, the *Imrei Hayyim*. After World War II, he rebuilt Vizhnitz Hassidism, establishing Kiryat Vizhnitz in B’nai B’rak. (9 Nisan 5732, 24 March 1972)



Hillula of U.S. folk singer Phil (Philip David) Ochs, pictured at right. (9 Nisan 5736 (9 April 1976))

Hillula of Belarusian-born U.S. Rabbi Saul Lieberman. Rabbi Lieberman was born in Motal, a town about thirty kilometers west of Pinsk, in Belarus, which was then within the Russian Empire. In 1940, he accepted a position at Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, where he remained for over four decades. Although affiliated with the Conservative seminary, he maintained Orthodox practice all his life; it was he who insisted that the synagogue at the seminary’s Stein Hall maintained a *mehitzah*, separating men and women

It is wrong to expect a reward for your struggles. The reward is the act of struggle itself, not what you win. Even though you can't expect to defeat the absurdity of the world, you must make that attempt. That's morality; that's religion. That's art. That's life. –Phil Ochs



during prayer, even though virtually no Conservative synagogues did so. It is said that the late Lubavitcher Rebbe, Menahem Mendel Schneersohn, when asked by a student whether he should stay at JTS, replied, "So long as Lieberman is there." Rabbi Lieberman received the 1957 Bialik Prize for Jewish thought, the 1971 Israel Prize for Jewish Studies, and the 1976 Harvey Prize of the Haifa Technion. He was an honorary member of the Academy of the Hebrew Language, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a fellow of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities. (9 Nisan 5743, 23 March 1983)

10 Nisan

Traditional Hillula of Miriam the Prophet, sister of Moses and Aaron. Miriam is the first person in the Tanach to be designated *the* Prophet (with the definite article), in Exodus 15:20. Interestingly, the last person in the Tanach designated *the* Prophet (again, with the definite article) is also a woman, Noadiah, in Nehemiah 6:14. Yes, there are prophets named with the definite article in the Books of Chronicles, which come after Nehemiah, but Chronicles speaks about an earlier time, so those prophets are actually earlier than Noadiah, and she is the last. Thus, Biblical prophecy, as an official status, begins with a woman and ends with a woman. (10 Nisan)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. motion picture actor Peter Lorre, born Löwenstein László, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style. (10 Nisan 5724, 23 March 1964)

Hillula of U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Herschel Schachter, pictured at right. Rabbi Schachter was the first Jewish chaplain to enter Buchenwald, on 11 April 1945, to tell the prisoners they were free; he remained at Buchenwald for several months, leading services and helping to resettle the prisoners (10 Nisan 5773, 21 March 2013)



11 Nisan

Hillula of Catalán Rabbi Moshe ben Naḥman Girondi, Naḥmanides, the *Ramban*, pictured at right. Known in Catalán as Bonastruc (Good Star, מול טוב) or Porta (also spelled Saporta), he was the cousin of Rabbenu Yonah of Girona. He studied Talmud under Judah ben Yakar and Nathan ben Meïr of Trinquetaille and Kabbalah under Azriel of Girona, a disciple of Isaac the Blind. Unwilling to earn a living from his rabbinic work – he was community rabbi of Girona and, later, Chief Rabbi of Catalonia – he was also a practicing physician. In 1267, when he was seventy-two years of age, he was forced by the forerunners of the Inquisition to flee Catalonia, and he made his way to the Land of Israel. In his *Iggeret ha'Kodesh* (thought by some modern scholars to have been written by Joseph Gikatilla), Naḥmanides takes Maimonides to task for stigmatizing humanity's sexual nature as a disgrace, declaring rather that the body, with all its functions, is the work of G*d and is therefore holy, and consequently none of its normal sexual impulses and actions, in the appropriate context, can be regarded as objectionable. He also disagrees with Maimonides' proclivity for attributing Biblical miracles to natural causes, declaring the belief that "all our affairs, whether they concern masses or individuals, are miraculously controlled, and that nothing can be attributed to nature or the order of the world," to be the essence of the Torah. (11 Nisan 5030, 4 April 1270, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Get into the habit of always speaking calmly to everyone. This will keep you from anger.
–Naḥmanides



Hillula of Rabbi Isaiah Horowitz, the *Shelah*, author of *Shnei Luhot ha'Brit*. Horowitz studied under Meir Lublin and Joshua Falk. His wife, Ḥayyah Moul, was the daughter of Abraham Moul of Vienna, a wealthy and active philanthropist. Rabbi Horowitz's stress on finding the joy in every action and on turning the "evil inclination" to good influenced the development of Hassidism a century later. (11 Nisan 5390, 14 March 1630, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

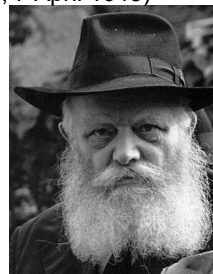
Clothes are a garment for the body, and the body is a garment for the soul. If your clothes are a good garment for your body, then your body will be a good garment for your soul.
–Isaiah Horowitz

The Dutch West India Company granted the right to practice law in Brazil to Michael Cardozo, the first Jew known to have been admitted to the practice of law anywhere in the world (11 Nisan 5405, 7 April 1645)

Birth of Rabbi Menahem Mendel Schneerson, the seventh Lubavitcher Rebbe, pictured at near right. (11 Nisan 5662, 5 April 1902, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

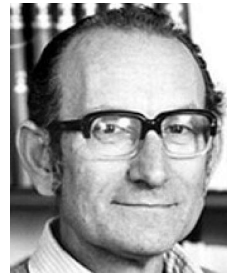
Hillula of German-born U.S. mathematician Amalie Emmy Noether, pictured at far right. She was characterized by Albert Einstein as "the most significant creative mathematical genius . . . produced since the higher education of women began" and by Norbert Wiener as "the greatest woman mathematician who has ever lived." (11 Nisan 5695, 14 April 1935)

*If you see what needs to be repaired and how to repair it, then you have found a piece of the world that G*d has left for you to complete. But if you see only what is wrong and how ugly it is, then it is you who need repair.*
–Menahem Mendel Schneerson



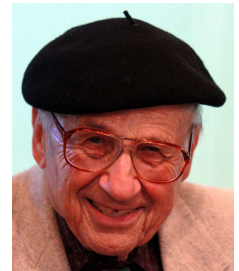
Hillula of Argentine-born British biochemist César Milstein, pictured at right. The major part of Milstein's research career was devoted to studying the structure of antibodies and the mechanism by which antibody diversity is generated. It was as part of this quest that in 1975 he, together with Georges Köhler (a postdoctoral fellow in his laboratory), developed the hybridoma technique for the production of monoclonal antibodies; for this discovery, they and Niels Kaj Jerne, whose theories underlay their work, were awarded the 1984 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. Milstein was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1975; was a fellow of Darwin College, Cambridge, from 1980 to 2002; received the Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize from Columbia University in 1980; won the Copley Medal in 1989; and was inducted into the Order of the Companions of Honour in 1995. In 1993 Argentina's Konex Foundation granted him the Diamond Konex Award, one of the most prestigious culture awards in Argentina, as the most important Argentine scientist of the decade. (11 Nisan 5762, 24 March 2002)

*The highlights of tomorrow
are the unpredictabilities
of today.* –César Milstein



Hillula of Shalom Messas, chief rabbi of Morocco, pictured at near right. (11 Nisan 5763, 13 April 2003)

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. physicist Walter Kohn, pictured at far right. As a teenager, Kohn escaped to England from Nazi-occupied Vienna as part of the *Kindertransport* efforts after *Kristallnacht*. After his arrival in England, he was sent to Canada in July 1940 and interned as an "enemy alien" at a camp near Sherbrooke, Québec. When he was eventually allowed to enroll at the University of Toronto, he was, still considered an "enemy alien" and not permitted to enter the chemistry building. He eventually received a PhD in physics from Harvard University, and he and his colleague John Pople received the 1998 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for their contributions to the understanding of the electronic properties of materials. Kohn was an activist for solar power and against nuclear weapons. His wife, Mara, was the daughter of Russian-born U.S. photographer Roman Vishniac. Kohn was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, and the International Academy of Quantum Molecular Science and an honorary member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. (11 Nisan 5776, 19 April 2016)



*Life does not give itself
to one who tries to
keep all its advantages
at once.* –Léon Blum



12 Nisan

Hillula of Léon Blum, gravesite pictured at right, first Jewish (and first Socialist) Prime Minister of France. He served as Prime Minister 4 June 1936 to 22 June 1937 and 13 March 1938 to 10 April 1938. Refusing to leave after Germany occupied France in June 1940, Blum was sent to Buchenwald, then to Dachau. After his liberation and return to France, he was again Prime Minister in the short-lived transitional postwar coalition government, 16 December 1946 to 22 January 1947. In its short life, his 1936-37 government passed much important legislation, including the forty-hour workweek, paid holidays for workers, collective bargaining on wage claims, the nationalization of the arms industry, and a substantial extension of the rights of the Arab population of Algeria. (12 Nisan 5710, 30 March 1950)

*Is anything sadder than a train
That leaves when it's supposed to,
That has only one voice,
Only one route?
There's nothing sadder.
Except perhaps a cart horse,
Shut between two shafts
And unable even to look sideways.*
–Primo Levi

Hillula of Italian chemist and author Primo Levi, survivor of Auschwitz, pictured at near right. (12 Nisan 5747, 11 April 1987)

13 Nisan

Hillula of Spanish-born Rabbi Joseph Karo, pictured at far right, author of the *Shulhan Arukh*. He fled with his parents from Spain at the age of four after the expulsion in 1492 and, at the age of nine, from Portugal in 1497. He arrived in Eretz Yisrael about 1535 after stays in Adrianople, Salonika, and Constantinople. Karo was ordained as rabbi in Jacob Berab's attempt to reinstitute Talmudic *s'micha*, and he became the teacher of Rabbi Moshe Alsheikh, who passed from this world exactly eighteen years later, according to the Hebrew calendar. (13 Nisan 5335, 24 March 1575, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Alsheikh, student of Rabbi Joseph Karo. (13 Nisan 5353, 5 April 1593, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Shabbetai of Salonika, author of the earliest known rabbinic responsum directed to the Western Hemisphere. (13 Nisan 5407, 8 April 1647, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Menahem Mendel, the Tzemaḥ Tzedek, of Lubavitch, pictured at near right. (13 Nisan 5626, 17 March 1866, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Isaac of Selische. (13 Nisan 5704, 6 April 1944)

Hillula of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, pictured at middle right. (13 Nisan 5742, 6 April 1982)

Hillula of U.S. psychiatrist Alfred M. Freedman, pictured at far right, who led the American Psychiatric Association to reverse its 100-year-old policy and declare that homosexuality was not a mental disorder. In 1972, Dr. Freedman was approached by the Committee of Concerned Psychiatrists, who persuaded him to run as a petition candidate for the presidency of the psychiatric association. Much to his surprise, he won what is believed to have been the first contested election in the organization's history, by a margin of only three votes out of more than 9,000 cast. Immediately on taking office, he declared his support of a resolution, drafted by Dr. Robert L. Spitzer of Columbia University, to remove homosexuality from the list of mental disorders. On 15 December 1973, the board of trustees, many of them younger psychiatrists elected with Dr. Freedman, voted 13 to 0, with two abstentions, in favor of the resolution, which stated that "by itself, homosexuality does not meet the criteria for being a psychiatric disorder." (13 Nisan 5771, 17 April 2011)

Hillula of U.S. Appeals Court Judge Stephen Reinhardt. As a judge on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, Reinhardt wrote the court's opinions to establish a right of terminally ill adults to physician-assisted suicide, to forbid states' establishing English as an official language, to prohibit public schools' compelling students to recite the words "under G*d" in the Pledge of Allegiance, and to establish same-sex couples' right to marry. All these rulings were reversed by the Supreme Court, but the last was finally adopted by the Supreme Court two years later. (13 Nisan 5778, 29 March 2018)

Hillula of U.S. Attorney Henry Geller. Born in Springfield, Massachusetts, Geller earned an undergraduate degree in chemistry. Then, after World War II, he enrolled in Northwestern University School of Law. Newton Minow, one year behind him at Northwestern, described Geller as "the smartest guy in law school." In 1967, as counsel to the Federal Communications Commission, Geller, basing his argument on the "fairness doctrine," which required that both sides of an issue of public concern be presented, suggested that one antismoking public service message be broadcast free for every paid cigarette advertisement. The tobacco industry was so disturbed by the prospect of competing with anti-smoking commercials that the U.S. Congress finally banned all tobacco advertising on television. In 1976, Geller, now a private citizen, persuaded that F.C.C. that major-party Presidential debates be treated as news events to be covered and therefore not subject to the "equal time doctrine" that would have required all minor-party candidates to be allowed to participate as well. (13 Nisan 5780, 7 April 2020)

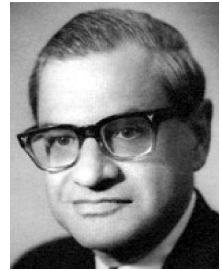
14 Nisan

Ta'anit B'chorim, Fast of the First-Born. A son who is the eldest child of either his father or his mother fasts from sunrise until the Passover Seder on this day, the day before Pesah. (If the first day of Pesah falls on Shabbat, the fast is shifted to the previous Thursday, from sunrise to sunset, as fasting on Fridays is discouraged.) This fast is a fast of gratitude for first-born Israelites, who were spared from the tenth plague, the slaying of the first-born, in Mitzrayim. Participation in a celebratory meal, as, for example, the meal celebrating the completion of the study of a Tractate of Talmud, exempts all first-born who are present from the fast.

Hillula of Rabbi Meir Aramah of Salonica. (14 Nisan 5282, 11 April 1522, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Asher Isaiah Rubin of Ropshitz, son-in-law and successor of Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz. (14 Nisan 5605, 21 April 1845)

Hillula of Prussian banker and astronomer Wilhelm Beer, pictured at right, brother of composer Giacomo Meyerbeer. A wealthy banker, Beer is known more for his hobby, astronomy. He built a private observatory with a 9.5 centimeter refracting telescope in the Tiergarten Quarter of Berlin. Together with Johann Heinrich Mädler, he produced the first exact map of the Moon in 1836, and in 1837 published a description of the Moon. Both remained the best descriptions of the Moon for many decades. In 1830, Beer and Mädler created the first globe of the planet Mars. In 1840, they made a map of Mars and calculated its rotation period to be 24 hours, 37 minutes, and 22.7 seconds, only 0.1 seconds different from the actual period as it is known today. In his later life (not that much later; he lived only to age fifty-three), he entered politics. In 1849, he was elected to the Prussian parliament. The Martian crater Beer (appropriately located near the crater Mädler), the Lunar crater Beer, and the asteroid 1896 Beer are all named in his honor. (14 Nisan 5615, 27 March 1850)



Hillula of U.S. actress Theda Bara, born Theodosia Burr Goodman, pictured at near right. (14 Nisan 5715, 7 April 1955)

Hillula of Romanian poet Paul Celan, pictured at far right. Celan was born Paul Antschel (spelled *Ansel* in Romanian) in Cernăuți, Bukovina, then in the Kingdom of Romania, now known as Chernivtsi, Ukraine (known in Yiddish as Chernowitz). The initial letter of his adopted surname is pronounced in Romanian as the English *Ch*. *Celan* is thus an anagram of his original Romanian surname, *Ansel*. He was born and raised in a German-speaking home, and he wrote in German, although he knew Romanian, Russian, French, and Yiddish. His parents were deported and eventually died in Nazi labor camps; Celan himself was interned for eighteen months before escaping to the Red Army. (14 Nisan 5730, 20 April 1970)



*Laughter is an
instant vacation.*
—Milton Berle

Hillula of U.S. composer Harold Arlen, born Hyman (some sources say Chaim) Arluck, pictured at right, whose twin brother died the day after they were born. At age twenty-three, combining his parents' names (his mother's birth name was Orlin), he took the name by which he is known, Harold Arlen. His works include *The Wizard of Oz*, *Let's Fall In Love*, *Kismet*, *My Blue Heaven*, *Gay Purr-ee*, and *A Star Is Born*. "Over the Rainbow," from *The Wizard of Oz*, earned Arlen and his collaborator, Yip Harburg, an Academy Award for best original song. It was also named the number one song of the twentieth century by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). He collaborated with Ted Koehler to write "Let's Fall in Love" and "Stormy Weather." With Johnny Mercer, he wrote "Blues in the Night," "That Old Black Magic," "Accentuate the Positive," and "One for My Baby (and One More for the Road)." (14 Nisan 5746, 23 April 1986)



Hillula of U.S. comedian Milton Berle, born Mendel Berlinger, pictured at right. (14 Nisan 5762, 27 March 2002)



Hillula of Austro-Hungarian-born U.S. film-maker, screenwriter, and producer Billy Wilder. (14 Nisan 5762, 27 March 2002)

15 Nisan

First day of Pesah.

Traditional Hillula of the Patriarch Isaac. (15 Nisan)

Traditional Hillula of Judah, son of the Patriarch Jacob. (15 Nisan)

Hillula of Rabbi Yonah Te'umim-Frankel, author of *Kikayon d'Yonah*. (15 Nisan 5429, 16 April 1669)

Birth of Rabbi Elijah, the Vilna Gaon, pictured at right, a descendant, through his mother, of Rabbi Moshe Rivkas and, according to family tradition, of King David. (15 Nisan 5480, 12 April 1720, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

*If an angel were to show me all the
mysteries of the Torah, it would
give me little pleasure, because
study is more important than
knowledge. Only what we achieve
through our own efforts is really
dear to us.*
—The Vilna Gaon



Hillula of Arizona Jewish pioneer Clara Ferrin-Bloom, the first woman to graduate from the University of Arizona. A doll in her image is pictured at right. (15 Nisan 5733, 17 April 1973)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. operatic singer Ruth Leviash Rudinow. (15 Nisan 5750, 10 April 1990)

Hillula of Canadian physician and microbiologist Mark Wainberg. In 1989, after studying the properties of a new antiviral drug called 3TC, or Lamivudine, Wainberg found that it was effective against H.I.V. It soon became an important part of the "AIDS cocktail" used to treat infected patients. Wainberg was the director of McGill University's AIDS Centre and the head of AIDS Research at Jewish General Hospital's Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research. From 1998 to 2000, Wainberg was President of the International AIDS Society. He was Co-Chair of the 16th International AIDS Conference and president of the Canadian Association for HIV Research. (15 Nisan 5777, 11 April 2017)

Hillula of U.S. cartoonist and caricaturist Mort Drucker. Brooklyn-born Drucker, with the recommendation of Will Eisner, got his start in 1947, assisting Bert Whitman on the Publishers-Hall (later renamed, the Hall Syndicate and still later, the New York Post Syndicate) newspaper comic strip *Debbie Dean*. He then joined the staff of National Periodical Publications (forerunner of DC Comics), where he worked as a retoucher. In the 1950s, Drucker left DC Comics and began doing full-time freelance work. In 1956, he joined the staff of *Mad* magazine, where he remained for some fifty-five years, the longest uninterrupted career of any *Mad* artist. It was Drucker who originated *Mad's* movie parodies. While with *Mad*, Drucker also illustrated *The Adventures of Bob Hope* for DC Comics from 1959 to 1963. He also illustrated *The JFK Coloring Book* in 1962 and, some two decades later, similar coloring books on Oliver North and Ronald Reagan. When *Mad* magazine's parody of *The Empire Strikes Back*, drawn by Drucker, was published in 1980, the magazine received a cease and desist letter from



George Lucas' lawyers demanding that the issue be pulled from sale and that *Mad* destroy the printing plates, surrender the original art, and turn over all profits from the issue. Unbeknownst to them, George Lucas himself had just sent *Mad* an effusive letter praising the parody and declaring, "Special Oscars should be awarded to Drucker and DeBartolo, the George Bernard Shaw and Leonardo da Vinci of comic satire." *Mad* publisher William Gaines mailed a copy of the letter to Lucas' lawyers with a handwritten message across the top, "That's funny; George liked it!" There was no further communication on the matter. (15 Nisan 5780, 9 April 2020)

16 Nisan

Second day of Pesah for those who observe two days of Festivals. First day of Hol ha'Mo'ed for those who observe one day of Festivals.

Day one of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of H̱esed within H̱esed (חֶסֶד שֶׁבְּחֶסֶד).

Traditional Hillula of Levi, son of the Patriarch Jacob. (16 Nisan)

Hillula of British banker Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, first Baron Rothschild, pictured at right, the first Jewish member of the British House of Lords who had not converted to Christianity. (16 Nisan 5675, 31 March 1915)



Hillula of Viennese-born Swedish physician Robert Bárány. Bárány was born Bárány Róbert (with the family name preceding the individual name, as is customary in Hungarian), the son of Hungarian parents living in Vienna. During World War I, he served in the Austrian army as a civilian physician. Captured by the Russian army, he was a prisoner of war when he was awarded the 1914 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. He was released in 1915, after negotiations led by Prince Carl of Sweden, and he received his Nobel Prize at the 1916 ceremony. In 1917, he accepted a teaching position at Uppsala University's Faculty of Medicine, a position which he held for the rest of his life. Bárány's son, Ernst Bárány, also a physician, was a member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences, and his grandson, Anders Bárány, served as secretary of the Nobel Committee for Physics. (16 Nisan 5696, 8 April 1936)

Hillula of German-born U.S. composer Kurt Weill, pictured at near right. A frequent collaborator with Berthold Brecht, Weill is best known for *The Three Penny Opera*. He was twice married to opera singer Lotte Lenya. They met in 1924, married in 1926, were divorced in 1933, reconciled in 1935 after each had emigrated to the United States, and remarried in 1937, remaining married until Weill's passing. (16 Nisan 5710, 3 April 1950)

I have never acknowledged the difference between serious music and light music. There is only good music and bad music.
—Kurt Weill



Hillula of U.S. labor leader Victor Gotbaum, pictured at far right above. (16 Nisan 5775, 5 April 1915)

17 Nisan

First day of Hol ha'Mo'ed Pesah for those who observe two days of Festivals. Second day of Hol ha'Mo'ed for those who observe one day of Festivals.

Day two of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of G'vurah within H̱esed (גְּבוּרָה שֶׁבְּחֶסֶד).

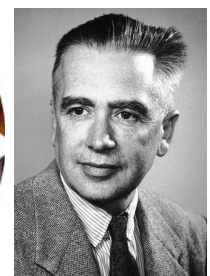
Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Reuben Katz, author of *Yalkut Reuveni*. (17 Nisan 5433, 3 April 1673)

Hillula of German-born U.S. architect Dankmar Adler, pictured at right. At age ten, Adler was brought to the United States by his father. After serving in the Union Army during the Civil War, he established an architectural practice in Chicago in 1866, where he remained for the rest of his life. Adler was instrumental in rebuilding much of Chicago following the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, and he and his partner Louis Sullivan were Frank Lloyd Wright's mentors. (17 Nisan 5660, 16 April 1900)



Hillula of Russian-born U.S. journalist Raphael Abramovich. (17 Nisan 5723, 11 April 1963)

Hillula of Hungarian-born Rose Feyer, née Engel, pictured at near right, grandmother of this calendar's editor. She survived the Holocaust, hiding in the basement of the Christian family next door to the house where she had lived. A piano teacher, she came to the United States in 1947 and established herself as a piano teacher in New York, travelling to her pupils' homes all around Manhattan by public transit. She would often board a bus, and, instead of depositing her coin in the fare box, she would engage the bus driver in conversation and then proceed to her seat without paying her fare. She passed from this life just two months before her 102nd birthday. (17 Nisan 5747, 16 April 1987)



Hillula of Italian-born U.S. physicist Emilio Segrè, pictured at far right above. Segrè enrolled at the Sapienza Università di Roma (one of the world's oldest universities, founded in 1303) as an engineering student, but, after meeting physicists Franco Rasetti and Enrico Fermi and attending the Volta Conference at Como in September 1927, where he

attended presentations by Niels Bohr, Werner Heisenberg, Robert Millikan, Wolfgang Pauli, Max Planck, and Ernest Rutherford, he transferred from engineering to physics. In 1932, Segrè accepted an assistant professorship at Sapienza. Two years later, he met Elfriede Spiro. Spiro's family had fled from Ostrowo, in West Prussia, to Breslau when that area of Prussia became part of Poland after World War I and thence to Italy after the Nazi Party came to power in 1933. Segrè and Spiro married in 1936. Rather than paying for a lavish wedding, they kept the expenses to an absolute minimum, donating the difference to a fund for the support of Jewish refugees from Germany. A professor at the University of Palermo, Segrè, with his wife and their son Claudio, fled to the United States after Mussolini's decree banning Jews from teaching positions. It was Segrè who discovered the elements technetium and astatine, as well as the antiproton. It was for the latter that he was awarded the 1959 Nobel Prize in Physics. (17 Nisan 5749, 22 April 1989)

Hillula of U.S. labor leader Sol Chaikin, pictured at right, president (1975-1986) of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. (17 Nisan 5751, 1 April 1991)



18 Nisan

Second day of Hol ha'Mo'ed Pesah for those who observe two days of Festivals. Third day of Hol ha'Mo'ed for those who observe one day of Festivals.

Day three of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Tiferet within Hesed (תפארת שְׁהֶסֶד).

Liberation of Buchenwald. (18 Nisan 5705, 11 April 1945)

Hillula of U.S. Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist, short-story writer, and playwright Edna Ferber, pictured at right. Ferber's 1924 novel *So Big* earned her, much to her surprise, the 1925 Pulitzer Prize. Ferber felt that her draft of what would become *So Big* lacked a plot, glorified failure, and had too subtle a theme. When she sent the book to her publisher, Nelson Doubleday of Doubleday, Page (now Knopf Doubleday, a division of Penguin Random House), she was surprised to learn that he very much enjoyed the novel, and it became a best-seller. After the Pulitzer, *So Big* was made into a silent film starring Colleen Moore. A talking movie remake followed in 1932, starring Barbara Stanwyck and George Brent, with Bette Davis in a supporting role. The 1953 remake of *So Big* starring Jane Wyman is today the best known version. Ferber's next novel, *Showboat*, was made into a Broadway musical by Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein II. It premiered on Broadway in 1927 and has been revived eight times since then. Ferber never married, had no children, and is not known to have engaged in a romantic or sexual relationship. She mentored her niece, actress Janet Fox. Ferber was known for being outspoken and for having a quick wit. Once, after a man joked about how her suit made her resemble a man, she replied, "So does yours." Ferber was a member of the Algonquin Round Table, a group of wits who met for lunch every day at the Algonquin Hotel in New York. She collaborated with another Round Table member, George S. Kaufman, on several plays presented on Broadway, including *Minick* (1924), *The Royal Family* (1927), *Dinner At Eight* (1932), *The Land Is Bright* (1941), *Stage Door* (1936), and *Bravo!* (1948). (18 Nisan 5728, 16 April 1968)

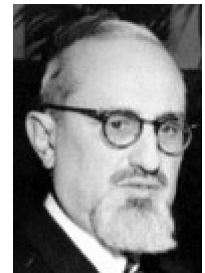
Any garment which is cut to fit you is much more becoming, even if it is not so splendid as a garment which has been cut to fit somebody not of your stature.
—Edna Ferber



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Samuel Belkin. (18 Nisan 5736, 18 April 1976)

Hillula of Russian-born (in Pruzhany, then in Russia, later in Poland, now in Belarus) U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Yosef Baer Soloveitchik, pictured at right. Rabbi Soloveitchik was the great-grandson of Rabbi Yosef Dov Soloveitchik, the *Beit Halevi*, and the great-great-grandson of Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook's mentor Rabbi Naftali Zvi Yehudah Berlin, the *Netziv*. On his mother's side, he was descended from Rashi. He was the brother of Rabbi Aaron Soloveitchik, cousin of Rabbi Moshe Feinstein, and father-in-law of Rabbi Dr. Isadore Twersky, and he succeeded his father, Rabbi Moshe Soloveichik (yes; they spelled their surnames differently), as Rosh Yeshiva of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary at Yeshiva University. He received his doctorate in 1932 from the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität in Berlin, having written his dissertation on the epistemology and metaphysics of German philosopher Hermann Cohen. He was a strong advocate of combining traditional Torah study and secular learning as well as positive involvement with the broader community. (18 Nisan 5753, 9 April 1993)

Holiness can be obtained only with preparation.
—Yosef Baer Soloveitchik



Hillula of German-born Australian and English physician and biophysicist Sir Bernard Katz. In 1935, a year after graduating in medicine from the University of Leipzig, Katz fled Germany for England and earned a PhD in 1938 from University College London (UCL). Joining the Kanematsu Institute of Sydney (Australia) Medical School, he became an Australian citizen in 1941, joining the Royal Australian Air Force in 1942. In 1946, he returned to UCL; he was head of biophysics at UCL from 1952 to 1978 and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1952. Katz shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1970 with Julius Axelrod and Ulf von Euler. He was knighted in 1970. Married to Marguerite Penly, he named his two sons David and Jonathan. (18 Nisan 5763, 20 April 2003)

19 Nisan

Third day of Ḥol ha'Mo'ed Pesah for those who observe two days of Festivals. Fourth day of Ḥol ha'Mo'ed for those who observe one day of Festivals.

Day four of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Netzah within Hesed (נְצִיחַ שְׂפָרָה).

Hillula of Polish Rabbi Yehoshua Falk Katz, student of Moshe Isserles and of Solomon Luria. (19 Nisan 5374, 29 March 1614)

Hillula of Rebbe Aaron I of Karlin, disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz; father of Rebbe Asher I of Karlin-Stolin; and author of the Shabbat hymn *Y'h Ekhsof*. (19 Nisan 5532, 11 April 1772, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Shlomo Leib of Lentshno. (19 Nisan 5603, 19 April 1843)

Hillula of Polish Yiddish/Hebrew writer Yitzhak Leib Peretz. (19 Nisan 5675, 3 April 1915)

Hillula of Rabbi Menahem Ziemba, the rabbi of the Warsaw Ghetto. (19 Nisan 5703, 24 April 1943)

Hillula of U.S. bridge champion Charles H. Goren, pictured at near right. (19 Nisan 5751, 3 April 1991)

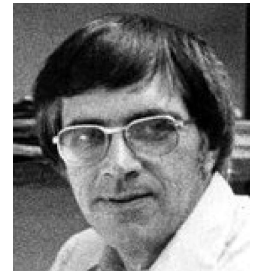
Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Conservative Rabbi Arthur (born Avraham) Hertzberg, pictured at far right above. (19 Nisan 5766, 17 April 2006)

Hillula of U.S. behavioral psychologist Nathan Azrin, pictured at right. Mentored at Harvard by B. F. Skinner, Azrin and his colleague Teodoro Ayllon were the first to apply Skinner's methods of behavior modification to human patients. (19 Nisan 5773, 30 March 2013)

*A people's memory is history;
as a man without a memory,
so a people without a history
cannot grow wiser, better.*

—Yitzhak Leib Peretz

*Either G*d is Master of the
Universe and I have not done
enough to serve G*d or G*d is not
fully Master of the Universe
because I have not done enough
to serve G*d.* —Aaron I of Karlin



20 Nisan

Fourth day of Ḥol ha'Mo'ed Pesah for those who observe two days of Festivals. Fifth day of Ḥol ha'Mo'ed for those who observe one day of Festivals.

Day five of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Hod within Hesed (הוֹד שְׂפָרָה).

Hillula of Hai Gaon, son and successor of Sherira Gaon and son-in-law of Shmuel ben Hofni. In his Tanach commentaries, Hai Gaon cites such sources as the Qur'an and Hadith, Plato, Aristotle, Alfarabi, the grammarian al-Halil, the Septuagint, the Greek calendar and history, and the Persian language translation of *Kalilah wa-Dimnah*. He also consulted the Assyrian Christian Catholicos in an exegetical difficulty over Psalms 141:5. He justified such actions by pointing out that scholars in earlier times did not hesitate to receive explanations from those of other faith traditions (20 Nisan 4798, 28 March 1038, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, pictured at near right. (20 Nisan 5641, 19 April 1881)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, pictured at far right. (20 Nisan 5709, 19 April 1949)

Hillula of U.S. scholar Saul S. Friedman, founder of the Jewish Studies program at Youngstown State University. (20 Nisan 5773, 31 March 2013)

Despair is the conclusion of fools.

—Benjamin Disraeli



21 Nisan

Seventh day of Pesah.

Day six of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Yesod within Hesed (יְסוֹד שְׂפָרָה).

Hillula of German-born U.S. film and stage actress, writer, and director Judith Malina, pictured at right, founder and long-time director of The Living Theater. (21 Nisan 5775, 10 April 2015)



22 Nisan

Eighth day of Pesah for those who observe two days of Festivals.

Day seven, making one week, of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Malchut within Hesed (מַלְכוּת שְׂפָרָה).

Hillula of Rabbi Yehuda Rosanes of Constantinople. Rabbi Rosanes studied under Shmuel ha'Levi and Yosef di Trani II. The son-in-law of Avraham Rosanes I and mentor of Ya'akov Culi, he served as chief rabbi of the Ottoman Empire. He was the author of *Mishneh la'Melekh* and a staunch opponent of Sabbateanism. (22 Nisan 5487, 13 April 1727)

Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Kalisch, the first Rebbe of Vorki, gravesite pictured at near right. Rebbe Yitzhak was a disciple of Rebbe David of Lelov. He was succeeded as Rebbe of Vorki by his son Menahem Mendel. Another son, Ya'akov David, was the first Rebbe of Amshinov. (22 Nisan 5608, 25 April 1848)

Hillula of Rebbe Shmuel Dov Asher of Biskivitz. (22 Nisan 5665, 27 April 1905)

Hillula of Polish-born physician Ludwik L. Zamenhof, pictured at far right above, creator of the international language Esperanto (22 Nisan 5677, 14 April 1917)

Hillula of German-Jewish philosopher Hermann Cohen, pictured at right. The son of a cantor, Cohen had studied at the Jewish Theological Seminary of Breslau to become a rabbi, but he soon moved his focus to the study of philosophy. In 1873, at age thirty-one, he became a Privatdozent at the University of Marburg; two years later, he was promoted to Professor extraordinarius (equivalent to associate professor) and the following year to Professor ordinarius (full professor), and he remained at Marburg until 1912. Cohen then moved to Berlin to teach at *Lehrhaus für die Wissenschaft des Judentums*, the the Reform rabbinic seminary. His students included Leo Baeck, Franz Rosenzweig, and Martin Buber, and his teachings also influenced Orthodox Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik. Cohen, followed by Rosenzweig, although not by Baeck and Buber, rejected Zionism as contrary to Judaism's universalistic messianic hope for humanity. (22 Nisan 5678, 4 April 1918)



Solitude is good for the soul; indeed, it is good for everything. But the key to solitude is to be alone while still in the company of others. Those who are completely alone and silent cannot claim that they have conquered their appetite for speech. —Yitzhak of Vorki



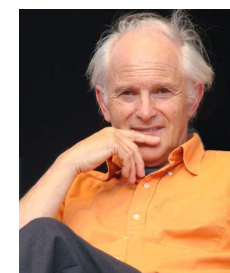
I cannot love G'd without devoting my whole heart as living for the sake of my fellow-men, without devoting my entire soul as responsive to all the spiritual trends in the world around me, without devoting all my force to this G'd in His correlation with man. —Hermann Cohen

Hillula of Austrian writer and journalist Nathan Birnbaum, pictured at near right. At the the First Zionist Congress (1897), Birnbaum was elected Secretary General of the Zionist Organization; it is he who is generally credited with coining the word *Zionism*. Ideological differences with Theodor Herzl eventually led to his leaving the movement. (22 Nisan 5697, 3 April 1937)

I tried to sing the way a guitar sounds and the way a saxophone sounds, too. —Phoebe Snow

Hillula of U.S. folk/jazz/blues singer and songwriter Phoebe Snow, pictured at far right. (22 Nisan 5771, 26 April 2011)

Hillula of English chemist Sir Harold Walter Kroto, pictured at near right. Born Harold Walter Kroto- schiner, he was commonly known as Harry Kroto. Kroto shared the 1996 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Robert Curl and Richard Smalley. (22 Nisan 5776, 30 April 2016)



23 Nisan

Day eight, making one week and one day, of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Hesed within G'vurah (חסד שבגבורה).

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe ben Yosef di Trani, the "Mabit," grave pictured at far right. The son of Rabbi Yosef di Trani, Rabbi Moshe was born in Salonika, Greece (whither his father had fled from Apulia, Italy, three years earlier) and studied under his uncle Aaron in Adrianople, Turkey. At the age of sixteen, he went to Tz'fat and became a disciple of Rabbi Jacob Berab. From 1525 to 1580, he was the rabbi of Tz'fat, and he was one of the four who received rabbinic ordination from Rabbi Berab in 1538. He passed the last days of his life in Jerusalem. His writings include *Kiryat Sefer*, a commentary on Rambam's *Yad Hazaka*; *Ha'Mabit*, a collection of over 800 halakhic responsa; and *Beit El'him*, a discussion of the elements of prayer. (23 Nisan 5340, 8 April 1580, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, pictured at right. He was named Baronet Goldsmid in 1841, the first Jewish baronet in Britain who had not converted to Christianity. He was also named Baron de Palmeira by Portugal in 1846 for services rendered in settling a monetary dispute between Portugal and Brazil, and



he was a founder of University College in London. Goldsmid was instrumental in the emancipation of the Jews of the United Kingdom; the Jewish Disabilities Bill, first introduced in Parliament by Sir Robert Grant in 1830, owed its final passage through the House of Lords in 1858 to Goldsmid's work. (23 Nisan 5619, 27 April 1859)

Hillula of U.S. Reconstructionist Rabbi Devora Bartnoff. (23 Nisan 5757, 30 April 1997)

Hillula of Ruth Sulzberger Holmberg, publisher, for almost three decades, of *The Chattanooga Times*. Holmberg, pictured at right, was the granddaughter of Adolph S. Ochs, who bought *The Chattanooga Times* in 1878 and *The New York Times* in 1896, and the second of four children of Iphigene Ochs and Arthur Hays Sulzberger, the publisher of *The New York Times* from 1935 to 1961. She served as publisher of *The Chattanooga Times* from 1964 to 1992 and as publisher emerita and chairwoman from 1992 to 1999, when the paper was merged with the *Chattanooga Free Press* to form the *Chattanooga Times Free Press*. Reflecting the respective viewpoints of the liberal *Times* and the conservative *Free Press*, the merged paper features two wholly separate editorial pages, one staunchly liberal and the other just as staunchly conservative. (23 Nisan 5777, 10 April 2017)



24 Nisan

Day nine, making one week and two days, of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of G'vurah within G'vurah (גבורה שבגבורה).

Hillula of Rebbitzin Margala Shor Shapiro, daughter of Rabbi Shmuel Yitzhak Shor, wife of Rabbi Yaakov Shimshon Shapiro, mother of Rabbi Me'ir Shapiro. (24 Nisan 5675, 8 April 1915)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Congressman and New York State Supreme Court Justice Samuel Dickstein, pictured at right. Dickstein's family emigrated to the United States when he was two years old. In his twenties, Dickstein joined the Tammany Hall Democratic Party organization in New York. He soon became the New York State Deputy Attorney General, and, a few years later, was elected a New York City Alderman. In 1922, Dickstein was elected to Congress, defeating the incumbent, Meyer London. He served in Congress until his resignation on 30 December 1945. As chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, he led an investigation into the activities of Nazi and other fascist groups in the U.S. In 1939, Dickstein held hearings on the "Wagner-Rogers Bill," which would have allowed some 20,000 Jewish children under age fourteen into the United States. The bill died due to the opposition of Anti-Semitic and Anglophobic Senator Robert Rice Reynolds of North Carolina, whose support President Roosevelt needed for U.S. re-armament. In 1934, Dickstein led the House of Representatives to establish a "Special Committee on Un-American Activities," later known as the "Dies Committee" and still later as the "House Un-American Activities Committee," which President Harry S. Truman called "the most un-American thing in the country today." In the 1990s, it came to light that Dickstein, while serving on the committee, received \$1,250 monthly from the Soviet Union's NKVD. (24 Nisan 5714, 27 April 1954)



When I was young, when I burned with the love of G'd, I thought I would convert the whole world to G'd. I soon realized that this was too great a task for me, and so I determined to convert the people who lived in my town. I struggled for many years, but I finally realized that this, too, was too ambitious, and so I focused on the people in my household. Finally, I realized that, if I am really going to have something to offer to G'd, I must work on myself. I pray I will be able to accomplish this. -Hayyim of Sanz

25 Nisan

Day ten, making one week and three days, of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Tiferet within G'vurah (תפארת שבגבורה).

Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Sanz, pictured at near right. Born in Tarnograd, he became rabbi of Rudnik at age eighteen and a disciple of Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz soon after. In 1830, at age thirty-seven, he accepted the position of rabbi of Sanz, and he remained there for the rest of his life. He was, according to Halberstam family documents, a descendant of the Maharal of Prague, of Rabbi Yosef I of Rome, and of King David himself; his own descendants included Rebbe Yekutiel Yehudah Halberstam of Klausenberg. Rebbe Hayyim was the author of *Divrei Hayyim*. (25 Nisan 5636, 19 April 1876)



Hillula of French ballet choreographer René Blum, pictured at far right above. Around the turn of the century, Blum was an editor at the Parisian literary journal *Gil Blas* and a popular theatre critic. It was there that he became a friend of Marcel Proust. Blum became director of plays and operettas at Monte Carlo in 1924. In 1931, he was engaged by Prince Louis II of Monaco to found and establish the Monte Carlo Ballet. Returning to Paris, he was arrested at his home on 12 December 1941, one of the first Jews to be arrested in Paris by the French Police. He was held first in

the Beaune-la-Rolande camp, then in the Drancy internment camp. On 23 September 1942 he was sent to Auschwitz, where he was slain. His elder brother Léon Blum was Prime Minister of France. (25 Nisan 5703, 25 April 1943)

Hillula of Canadian Major League Baseball player Goody (Goodwin George) Rosen. Rosen was an outfielder for the Louisville Colonels of the International League under manager Burleigh Grimes. When Grimes became the manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1937, he persuaded the team to acquire Rosen's contract. Rosen played for the Dodgers from 1937 to 1939, when he was sent to the minor leagues. Recalled to the Dodgers in 1944, he was selected for the National League All-Star Team in 1945, the first Canadian-born player so honored. His last year in the Major Leagues was 1946. (25 Nisan 5754, 6 April 1994)

26 Nisan

Day eleven, making one week and four days, of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Netzah within G'vurah (נְצַח שֶׁבְּגִבּוּרָה).

Traditional hillula of Joshua ben Nun. (26 Nisan)

Hillula of German composer Giacomo Meyerbeer, born Jakob Liebmann Meyer Beer, pictured at right. Meyerbeer's father, Judah Herz Beer, maintained a Reform-oriented synagogue in his home. The family were close to the Prussian court; when Jakob's mother, Amalia, was awarded the Order of Louise in 1816, she was given, by royal dispensation, not the traditional cross but a portrait bust of the Queen. The Beer family were very wealthy, and they provided their children were provided with an education commensurate with their wealth. The children's tutors included some of the leaders of the German Jewish Enlightenment. The Prussian intelligentsia also frequented their home; naturalist and explorer Alexander von Humboldt and his brother, the philosopher, linguist and diplomat Wilhelm von Humboldt, were close friends of the family's. Meyerbeer made his performing debut in Berlin at age nine, playing Mozart's D minor Piano Concerto and receiving a rave review, "[Y]oung Bär, a Jewish lad of nine, . . . carried off the difficult passages and other solo parts with aplomb and has fine powers of rendition . . . rarely found in one of his age. . . ." By the time he was twenty years of age, he was recognized by the musical elite of his time as, in the words of Ignaz Moscheles, among the greatest virtuosi of his period. He also turned to composing during this time, and he eventually concentrated on opera. His grand opera style blended the German orchestral style with the Italian vocal tradition. Meyerbeer mentored the young Richard Wagner, even using his influence to arrange for Wagner's operas *Rienzi* and *The Flying Dutchman* to be staged in Berlin and *Tannhäuser* in Paris. When the presentations of *Rienzi* and *Tannhäuser* turned into fiascos, Wagner took out his disappointment on Meyerbeer, castigating him in fiercely anti-Semitic terms. Meyerbeer's operas were neglected by opera houses through most of the twentieth century. In the twenty-first, however, his major French operas have begun to reappear in the repertory of numerous European opera houses. (26 Nisan 5624, 2 May 1864)



Hillula of German-born (in Ulm, in the Kingdom of Württemberg) U.S. physicist Albert Einstein, pictured at

right, developer of the Theory of Relativity and 1921 Nobel laureate in physics. In 1895, at age sixteen, Einstein moved to Switzerland. In January 1896, with his father's approval, he renounced his citizenship in the Kingdom of Württemberg in order to avoid military service; in 1900, he became a Swiss citizen. In 1905, Einstein published four ground-breaking papers, attracting the attention of the academic world. The first paper outlined the theory of the photoelectric effect, the second explained Brownian motion, the third introduced special relativity, and the fourth mass-energy equivalence. That year, at the age of twenty-six, he received his doctorate from the University of Zurich. His paper ten years later explained general relativity and introduced his theory of gravitation. Einstein was visiting the United States in 1933 when Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany; he decided not to return to Germany – he had been teaching in Berlin since 1919 – and, in 1940, he became a United States citizen. Although he wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the eve of World War II to alert him to the potential development of "extremely powerful bombs of a new type" and to recommend that the United States begin similar research, he later joined Bertrand Russell in the Russell-Einstein Manifesto, highlighting the dangers of the weaponization of nuclear force and to advocate against its being used. (26 Nisan 5715, 18 April 1955)

We cannot despair of humanity, since we are ourselves human beings.

—Albert Einstein



Hillula of U.S.-born Matador Sidney Franklin, pictured at right. Born in Brooklyn, Franklin was the son of Russian immigrants Abram and Luba Frumkin, the fifth of their ten children. In June 1922, the nineteen-year-old Franklin travelled to Mexico City with the intent of opening an art shop. On seeing his first bullfight, he was dazzled by the precision and grace with which the matadors handled the cape, and he approached Mexican matador Rodolfo Gaona for instruction. On 20 September (some sources say 23 September) 1923, he made his debut in the ring as a *novillero*; he took his *alternativa* in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on 22 February 1931, attaining the rank of Matador. He is known as the first U.S.-born matador in the history of *toromaquia*, although Texas-born Harper B.



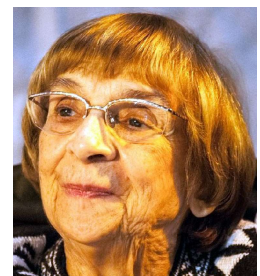
Lee (1884-1941) actually preceded him. Lee was born in the United States, but, when he was only five years old, his family moved to Peru, where he was raised; he took his *alternativa* in Spain in 1910, but anti-American sentiment in the era of the Mexican Revolution made him unwelcome in Mexico, and he had a brief and unremarkable career. Franklin retired in 1959. Known as “*El Yanki*,” he was also called “*El Torero de la Torah*.” His autobiography, *A Bullfighter from Brooklyn*, was published in 1952. Although he was closeted to the world, Franklin’s homosexuality was well-known within the profession. He was a close friend of Ernest Hemingway’s – Hemingway praises him highly in *Death in the Afternoon* – but his homosexuality created a rift with Hemingway’s wife, Martha Gellhorn. James Dean was also a close friend of Franklin’s. (26 Nisan 5736, 26 April 1976)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld, president of the American Jewish Congress, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and the Synagogue Council of America and leader of the Jewish Peace Fellowship. (26 Nisan 5756, 15 April 1996)

Hillula of Hungarian-born Rebbe Moshe Teitelbaum, the Satmar Rebbe, grave marker pictured at right. Rebbe Moshe was the son of Rebbe Hayyim Zvi of Sziget and the nephew of Rebbe Yoel Teitelbaum of Satmar. He was a survivor of Auschwitz and Theresienstadt. (26 Nisan 5766, 24 April 2006)

Hillula of German-born U.S. avant-garde composer Ursula Mamlok, pictured at right. Mamlok was born Ursula Meyer in Berlin. When she was a young child, her father, Hans Meyer, passed from this life and her mother remarried; she took the surname of her stepfather, Hans Lewy. Following *Kristallnacht* (she was a teenager), the family made their way to Guayaquil, Ecuador. With the aid of the U.S. consul in Guayaquil, she obtained a full scholarship to the Mannes School of Music. She came to New York in 1940, at age seventeen, Americanizing her surname to Lewis. She studied under George Szell and also under Ernst Krenek at Black Mountain College, near Asheville, North Carolina. She thus received an education in both classical and avant-garde musical techniques, and her compositions show both influences. (26 Nisan 5776, 4 May 2016)

The purpose is not to entertain, but to give people something that could be either uplifting or disturbing, something for people's emotional life. –Ursula Mamlok



27 Nisan

Day twelve, making one week and five days, of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Hod within G’vurah (הוד שבגבורה).

War is not in itself a condition so much as the symptom of a condition – that of international anarchy. –Alfred Hermann Fried

Hillula of Austrian journalist and pacifist Alfred Hermann Fried, pictured at right. Fried was a co-founder (in 1892) of the German Peace Society. He was among the earliest advocates of an international organization dedicated to maintaining peace in the world. His ideas lay behind the theories underlying the League of Nations and the United Nations. Fried was a prominent member of the Esperanto movement; his *Lehrbuch der internationalen Hilfssprache Esperanto* (Textbook of the International Auxiliary Language Esperanto) was published in 1903. Fried shared the 1911 Nobel Peace Prize with Tobias Asser. (27 Nisan 5681, 5 May 1921)



Hillula of Austro-Hungarian-born Chinese physician Jakob Rosenfeld. Rosenfeld was born in Lemberg (now Lviv, Ukraine). He studied medicine at Vienna University. After the *Anschluss*, Rosenfeld was sent to Dachau and then to Buchenwald. In 1939, he was released on condition that he leave the country within two weeks. Because China did not require visas for Jews fleeing Germany, he fled to Shanghai. He served, known as General Luo, as a field physician in the People’s Liberation Army through the Sino-Japanese War and the Chinese Civil War. After World War II ended, he remained in China and participated in the People’s Liberation Army’s march on Beijing. In 1949, Rosenfeld returned to Europe to search for relatives. He was reunited with his sister and then, in 1950, having been rebuffed in an attempt to return to China, he joined his brother in Israel. China erected a statue in his honor, and a hospital in Junan County, Shandong Province, was named for him. In 2006, Chinese President Hu Jintao inaugurated a major exhibit in his honor at Beijing’s National Museum of China. He is depicted in a 1993 bronze memorial at the entrance of *Unfallkrankenhaus* hospital in Graz, Austria. (27 Nisan 5712, 22 April 1952)



Hillula of Turkmenistan-born U.S. Bukharan folk musician Ilyas Malayev, pictured at right. Born in Mary, then in the Turkmen S.S.R., now in Turkmenistan, Malayev was raised in the Uzbek town of Katta-Kurgan. He became expert in the *tar* and the *tanbur* (lute-like instruments) as well as the violin, and he immersed himself in the *shashmaqam* genre of Central Asian music with its lyrics derived from Sufi poetry of Divine Love. He was named an “Honored Artist of the Uzbek SSR.” Emigrating to the United States in 1994, after the breakup of the Soviet Union, he became a U.S. citizen in 2001. (27 Nisan 5768, 2 May 2008)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. psychologist Mira Rothenberg, pictured at right, a pioneer in the treatment of autistic and schizophrenic children and mother of Oscar-winning screenwriter (for *A Beautiful Mind*) Akiva Goldsman. (27 Nisan 5775, 16 April 2015)



28 Nisan

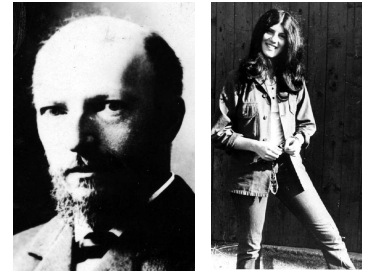
Day thirteen, making one week and six days, of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Yesod within G'vurah (יסוד שבגבורה).

Hillula of Rabbi Shabbetai Sheftel Horowitz II. The son of Rabbi Isaiah Horowitz (the *Shelah*) and publisher of his father's work *Sh'nei Luhot ha'Brit*, he studied under his father and under Rabbi Shlomo Ephraim Lunshitz. (28 Nisan 5420, 9 April 1660)

Hillula of Rabbi Yihya Tzalah of Yemen, founder of the Baladi tradition of Yemen. The Baladi Jews generally follow the legal rulings of Maimonides, as codified in the *Mishneh Torah*. Their liturgy was developed by Rabbi Tzalah (known as the *Maharitz*) in an attempt to end the conflict between the followers of Maimonides and those of Isaac Luria (the Ari). Their liturgy generally follows the older Yemenite tradition, with some influence from the Ari. (28 Nisan 5565, 27 April 1805)

Birth of Rabbi Yehudah Aryeh Leib of Ger. (28 Nisan 5607, 14 April 1847)

Hillula of German-born U.S. philosopher Felix Adler, pictured at near right. The son of German-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Samuel Adler, Felix Adler was the founder of the Ethical Culture movement. (28 Nisan 5693, 24 April 1933)



Hillula of U.S. lightweight boxing champion Benny Leonard, born Benjamin Leiner. (28 Nisan 5707, 18 April 1947)

Hillula of Alison Krause, pictured at far right, Sandra Scheuer, and Jeffrey Glenn Miller. Just eleven days after Krause's nineteenth birthday, she, Scheuer, and Miller, with William Knox Schroeder, were slain at Kent State University, Ohio, when National Guard troops opened fire on a group of unarmed students demonstrating against the Vietnam War. Nine other students were wounded. (28 Nisan 5730, 4 May 1970)

No religion can long continue to maintain its purity when the church becomes the subservient vassal of the state.
—Felix Adler

29 Nisan

Day fourteen, making two weeks, of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Malchut within G'vurah (מלכות שבגבורה).

Hillula of Tomás Treviño de Sobremonte, burned at the stake by the Inquisition in Mexico City for secretly practicing Judaism while living as a "Converso." His mother was a "Conversa," and she and Tomás's elder brother were executed by the Inquisition in 1623, twelve years after Tomás, then nineteen years old, left for Mexico. In New Spain, Treviño became a successful merchant. In 1624, the Mexican Inquisition arrested him. He confessed to illicit relations with a number of women, and he admitted that his mother had taught him Jewish prayers and rituals as a child, but he swore that all that was behind him. His property was confiscated, and he was fined and ordered to perform various religious penances. After a relatively brief imprisonment, the tribunal declared him rehabilitated and released him. Shortly thereafter, in 1629, Treviño married the pious daughter of an avowedly Jewish family who had never converted and who were living in Mexico in hopes that the Inquisition would be more lax there. For several years, they lived in Guadalajara, keeping as much of Jewish tradition as conditions allowed. Though he and his wife continued to attend Mass and took a number of other precautions to avoid arousing suspicions, they raised their children as Jews, circumcised their son, fasted religiously, and observed the dietary laws and other rituals and ceremonies. Over the next several years, Treviño emerged as the recognized leader of the more observant "orthodox" segment of Mexico's Jewish community. Eventually, Tomás Treviño de Sobremonte was burned at the stake in Mexico City, a victim of the Inquisition. (29 Nisan 5409, 11 April 1649)

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe of Kobrin. In 1833, Rebbe Moshe, a disciple of Rebbes Mordecai and Noah of Lechovitz, founded the Kobrin dynasty, becoming the first Kobrin Rebbe. His teachings are collected in *Imrot Taharot*. (29 Nisan 5618, 1 April 1858, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Whenever you utter a holy word, be it a word of Torah or of prayer, put every fiber of your body, both heart and soul, into it.
—Moshe of Kobrin



Hillula of Russian-born Hebrew poet Rachel Blaustein, pictured at right. (29 Nisan 5691, 16 April 1931)

Hillula of U.S. poet, author, translator, and historian Emily Solis-Cohen. (29 Nisan 5726, 19 April 1966)

Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai Shalom Yosef Friedman of Sadagora. (29 Nisan 5739, 26 April 1979)

Hillula of Benjamin Ernest Linder, first U.S. citizen killed by the *contras* in Nicaragua. (29 Nisan 5747, 28 April 1987)

30 Nisan

First Day Rosh Hodesh Iyar.

Day fifteen, making two weeks and one day, of the Omer. During the Omer, we designate each day as a combination of one Sefirah within another. Today is the day of Hesed within Tiferet (חסד שבתפארת).

Hillula of Andalusian Rabbi Yosef ben Me'ir ha'Levi ibn Migash. He was born in Seville; some sources say his birthplace was Granada, but that seems unlikely in the extreme, inasmuch as his grandfather fled from Granada to Seville after supporting the losing side in a dispute over the rulership. At age twelve, young Yosef moved to Lucena, where he became a disciple of Rabbi Yitzhak Alfasi, the "Rif." After fourteen years' study, the Rif ordained him a rabbi and, being near the end of his earthly life, appointed him as his successor as Rosh Yeshivah, passing over his own son. Rabbi Yosef led the academy in Lucena for some thirty-eight years. Among his students was Maimonides' father, Rabbi Maimon; Maimonides frequently cites Rabbi Yosef as "my rabbi" and says of him, "The depth and scope of his wisdom astound all who study his words." (30 Nisan 4901, 9 April 1141, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Vital. Rabbi Vital, born in Tzfat, is often styled Hayyim Vital Calabrese, reflecting his family's origin in the Italian province of Calabria. He studied under Rabbi Moshe Alsheikh and was later drawn to the mystical teachings, studying under Rabbi Moshe Cordovero. Upon the latter's passing, Rabbi Vital attached himself to Rabbi Isaac Luria (the Holy Ari), soon becoming the latter's chief disciple and amanuensis and recording his master's teachings in *Etz Hayyim*, *P'ri Etz Hayyim*, and *Shmoneh She'arim*. It is said that Rabbi Vital was at first unable to comprehend the intricacies of his master's teachings until one day, when they were both in Tiberias, the Ari took him out on the Sea of Galilee in a small boat. At a certain spot, the Ari dipped a cup into the water and directed Rabbi Vital to drink, explaining that this particular spot held water from Miriam's well. From that time on, Rabbi Vital fully understood the Ari's teachings. (30 Nisan 5380, 23 April 1620, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of German Rabbi Nathaniel Weil, grave marker (restored in 2013) pictured at right. Born in Stühlingen, a town in Baden-Württemberg, on the Swiss border, with a border crossing to the Swiss village of Oberwiesen, Rabbi Weil served as Rosh Yeshivah in Prague from 1717 until an edict of Maria Theresa of Austria on 18 December 1744 ordered the expulsion of all Jews from Bohemia. In 1750, he was called to the rabbinate of Karlsruhe; it was there that he completed his work, *Korban Nathaniel*, and it was there that it was published in 1755. The *Korban Nathaniel* is a commentary on the Talmudic commentary of Rabbi Asher ben Yehiel (the "Rosh") on the orders *Mo'ed* and *Nashim*. Rabbi Weil was also the author of *Netiv Hayyim* and *Torat Nathaniel*, both published posthumously by his son Simeon Hirsch Weil. (30 Nisan 5527, 7 May 1769)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Emden, grave marker pictured at right. Rabbi Emden was the son of Rabbi Zvi Ashkenazi, the *Hacham Zvi*. The grandmother of the *Hacham Zvi* was the great-granddaughter of Rabbi Elijah Ba'al Shem of Chelm. Rabbi Emden lived most his life in Altona (then under Danish rule, now a part of Hamburg, Germany), where he held no official rabbinic position and earned a living by printing books. His son, Meshullam Solomon, was rabbi of the Hambro Synagogue in London and claimed authority as Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom from 1765 to 1780. Rabbi Emden studied philosophy, kabbalah, and Hebrew grammar. He attempted to learn Dutch and Latin, but he was inhibited in his efforts by his belief that secular subjects should be studied only at times when Torah study was impossible. He asserted that the *Guide for the Perplexed* could not have been written by Maimonides but was rather the work of some unknown heretic! He returned to his birthplace of Altona in 1733, after serving for five years as rabbi of Emden. Emden was his first rabbinic position, and he took the name of the town as his surname. In Altona, he was, at first, on good terms with Rabbi Moshe Hagis, the leader of the Portuguese Jewish community, and Rabbi Ezekiel Katzenellenbogen, who led the German Jewish community, but both relationships soon deteriorated. Rabbi Emden accused Rabbi Jonathan Eybeschütz of being a secret Sabbatean. The controversy began while Rabbi Eybeschütz was still in Prague and intensified when he became the chief rabbi of the "triple community" of Altona, Hamburg, and Wansbeck. The Jewish community favored Rabbi Eybeschütz, and Rabbi Emden was forced to leave Altona. He took refuge in Amsterdam, where where he joined the household of his brother-in-law, Rabbi Aryeh Leib ben Saul. By order of the court of King Frederick V of Denmark, Rabbi Emden was permitted to return to Altona in the summer of 1752, but the controversy did not cease.

Rabbi Emden's accusations against Rabbi Eybeschütz have never been confirmed, but it seems more likely than not that the latter was, in fact, a Sabbatean. His son, Wolf Jonas Eybeschütz, was openly Sabbatean and had close ties with the Frankist movement, eventually leaving the Sabbatean movement and founding a Masonic lodge called the *Asiatische Brüder*, one of four Illuminati lodges in Vienna. It is rumored, although unproven, that Rabbi Eybeschütz's grandson was Baron Thomas von Schoenfeld, an apostate Jew who inherited his grandfather's collection of Sabba-



*We should consider Christians and Muslims as instruments for the fulfillment of the prophecy that the knowledge of G*d will one day spread throughout the earth. Whereas the nations before them worshipped idols, denied G*d's existence, and did not recognize God's power or retribution, the rise of Christianity and Islam served to spread among the nations, to the furthest ends of the earth, the knowledge that there is One G*d Who rules the world, Who rewards and punishes, and Who reveals Himself to man.*
—Rabbi Ya'acov Emden

tean writings. Because Sabbateans frequently cited the Zohar to justify their beliefs, Rabbi Emden studied it. He concluded that much of the Zohar was a forgery, the product of an imposter. He was on close, if sometimes difficult, terms with Moses Mendelssohn, and he stretched the traditional Jewish inclusivist position into universal directions, viewing Christianity and Islam as instruments in spreading belief in the One G*d throughout the world. (30 Nisan 5536, 19 April 1776)

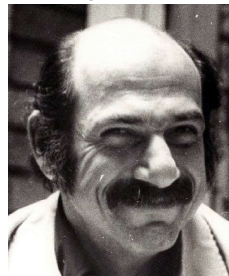
Hillula of German-born (in Breslau, now Wrocław, Poland) Swedish-American philosopher Ernst Cassirer, pictured at right. He was a student of Hermann Cohen and an antagonist of Oswald Spengler and Martin Heidegger. Cassirer fled Germany in 1933, finding refuge in Sweden, after two years in England. He taught at Gothenburg University from 1935 to 1941, then, finding that Sweden had also become unsafe for Jews, came to the United States. At his passing, he was a Swedish citizen. (30 Nisan 5705, 13 April 1945)

To learn a new language is . . . always a sort of spiritual adventure; it is like a journey of discovery in which we find a new world. —Ernst Cassirer



Hillula of Romanian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Joseph Hager, rabbi of the Wall Street Synagogue (30 Nisan 5741, 4 May 1981)

Hillula of U.S. actor Herschel Bernardi, pictured at near right. Bernardi began his acting career on the Yiddish stage in his infancy and later became an English-language star of both stage and screen. Black-listed during the McCarthy era, he was a star of the 1976 film *The Front*, which dealt with the Hollywood blacklist. He was also the original voice of "Charlie the Tuna." (30 Nisan 5746, 9 May 1986)



Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. sculptor Louise Nevelson (born Leah Berliawsky), pictured at middle right above. She was born in Pereyaslav, a town in the Poltava Governorate of the Russian Empire, now in the Kiev Oblast of central Ukraine. The town was renamed Pereyaslav-Khmelnytskyi in 1943 as the Soviet Union's way of emphasizing the subordination of Ukraine to Russia by the 1654 Treaty of Pereyaslav and Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky's role in establishing that relationship. Pereyaslav was also the birthplace of Sholem Aleichem. (30 Nisan 5748, 17 April 1988)

I saw darkness for weeks. It never dawned on me that I could come out of it, but you heal. Nature heals you, and you do come out of it. All of a sudden I saw a crack of light. . . . Then all of a sudden I saw another crack of light. Then I saw forms in the light. And I recognized that there was no darkness, that in darkness there'll always be light. —Louise Nevelson

Hillula of Italian Rabbi Elio Toaff, pictured at far right above, chief rabbi of Rome for more than fifty years. (30 Nisan 5775, 19 April 2015)

Hillula of U.S. Attorney Lenora Lapidus, pictured at right. Lapidus, as the director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Women's Rights Project from 2001 until her passing, expanded the fight for gender equality beyond the concerns of middle-class white women to include domestic workers, women in combat, and others. She fought sex trafficking of domestic workers and gender-based violence, which were not historically viewed as civil rights issues. Lapidus also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Global Justice Center. She was honored with a Wasserstein Fellowship from Harvard Law School and the Trailblazers Award from Women and Hollywood, and she was named one of "21 Leaders for the 21st Century" by *Women's eNews*. (30 Nisan 5779, 5 May 2019)

