

SIVAN

1 Sivan

Day Forty-five, making six weeks and three days, of the Omer

Rosh Hodesh Sivan

Hillula of Bohemian-born Austrian writer Franz Kafka, pictured at right. Kafka was an admirer of anarcho-communist theoretician Pyotr Kropotkin. As an elementary and secondary school student, Kafka wore a red carnation in his lapel to show his support for socialism. (1 Sivan 5684, 3 June 1924)

Life's splendor forever lies in wait about each one of us in all its fullness, but veiled from view, deep down, invisible, far off. It is there, though, not hostile, not reluctant, not deaf. If you summon it by the right word, by its right name, it will come. –Franz Kafka



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. labor lawyer Jack Zucker. When Senator Joseph McCarthy impugned Zucker's patriotism, Zucker retorted, "I have more patriotism in my little finger than you have in your entire body!" (1 Sivan 5761, 23 May 2001)

Hillula of Samaritan High Priest Levi ben Abisha ben Pinḥas ben Yitzḥaq, the first Samaritan High Priest to visit the United States (1 Sivan 5761, 23 May 2001)

Hillula of U.S. labor leader Gus Tyler, pictured at right. Born Augustus Tilove, he adopted the surname Tyler as a way of honoring Wat Tyler, the leader of a 14th-century English peasant rebellion. (1 Sivan 5771, 3 June 2011)



Hillula of Annette Dreyfus Benacerraf, niece of 1965 Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine Jacques Monod and wife of 1980 Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine Baruj Benacerraf (1 Sivan 5771, 3 June 2011)

2 Sivan

Day Forty-six, making six weeks and four days, of the Omer

Hillula of Rebbe Israel Hager of Vizhnitz, pictured at near right. The author of *Ahavat Yisrael*, he was the Rebbe of Vizhnitz from the time of his father's passing in 1893 until his own, a period of over forty years. (2 Sivan 5696, 23 May 1936)



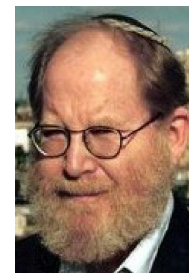
Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim Eliezer Shapira of Munkacs, pictured at far right. Rebbe Hayyim was the author of *Minḥat Eliezer*. Most of Munkacser Hassidism was lost in the Holocaust. After the war, Rebbe Hayyim Eliezer's son-in-law, Baruch Yehoshua Yerahmiel Rabinowitz, established a community in São Paulo, Brazil, then moved to Israel as the Rabbi of Cholon. Rebbe Hayyim Eliezer's two grandsons re-established Munkacser Hassidism in Brooklyn – Moshe Leib Rabinowitz of Munkacs in Boro Park and Rav Yitzchok Yaakov Rabinowitz of Dinov in Flatbush. (2 Sivan 5697, 12 May 1937)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, whose book, *Peace of Mind*, was ranked #1 on the *New York Times* best-seller list for over a year (2 Sivan 5708, 9 June 1948)

Hillula of Israeli author Amos Elon, pictured at near right (2 Sivan 5769, 25 May 2009)

Hillula of U.S.-born Israeli Biblical scholar Rabbi Moshe Greenberg, pictured at far right (2 Sivan 5770, 15 May 2010)

We achieve inner health only through forgiveness – forgiveness not only of others but also of ourselves. –Joshua Loth Liebman



3 Sivan

Day Forty-seven, making six weeks and five days, of the Omer

Hillula of Italian-born Rabbi Ovadiah Bartenura. Rabbi Bartenura (sometimes spelled Bertinoro; his surname is derived from the name of the city of his birth) left his home to emigrate to Palestine in October 1486, arriving in Jerusalem in March 1488 and settling in Hebron in December 1489. (3 Sivan 5276, 4 May 1516, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Italian kabbalist Rabbi Yosef Irgas. In the wake of Shabbetai Tzvi, much of the Jewish world turned against the study of Kabbalah. Rabbi Irgas, in his *Shomer Emunim*, written in dialogic style, demonstrated the consistency of Kabbalah with traditional Jewish teachings. (3 Sivan 5490, 19 May 1730)

Hillula of Rebbe Yaakov Shimshon of Shepetovka, grave marker pictured at right. Rebbe Yaakov Shimshon was a disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz and a close friend of the Baal Shem Tov's grandson Rebbe Baruch of Medzibozh. He succeeded his father as Rebbe of Shepetovka, then, in 1799, emigrated to Palestine, settling in Tiberias, where he met Rebbe Naḥman of Breslov during the latter's brief sojourn in Palestine. (3 Sivan 5561, 3 May 1801, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



4 Sivan

Day Forty-eight, making six weeks and six days, of the Omer

Hillula of Russian poet, novelist, and translator Boris Pasternak, pictured at far right above. Shortly after Pasternak's birth, his parents joined the Tolstoyan Movement; Leo Tolstoy himself was a close family friend. In November 1910, when Tolstoy fled from his home and died in the stationmaster's house at Astapovo, Pasternak's father Leonid was informed by telegram and went there immediately, taking 20-year-old Boris with him, and made a drawing of Tolstoy on his deathbed. Regular visitors to the Pasternak home included such luminaries as Sergei Rachmaninoff, Alexander Scriabin, Lev Shestov, and Rainer Maria Rilke. Pasternak is best known in the West for his novel *Doctor Zhivago*. Unable to publish *Doctor Zhivago* in the U.S.S.R., Pasternak managed to smuggle the manuscript to Milan, where it was translated into Italian and published in 1956 by Giangiacomo Feltrinelli. (Feltrinelli died violently in 1972, under suspicious circumstances.) The first English translation was published in 1958; it remained the only English translation of *Doctor Zhivago* for more than fifty years. Pasternak was awarded the 1958 Nobel Prize for Literature; the U.S.S.R. authorities forced him to decline the award, but his son Yevgeny accepted it in his name in December 1989. (The cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, like Pasternak a Soviet dissident, played a Bach concerto at the ceremony.) Reluctant to conform to Socialist Realism, Pasternak turned to translation. He produced acclaimed translations of Sándor Petőfi, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Rainer Maria Rilke, Paul Verlaine, Taras Shevchenko, and Nikoloz Baratashvili. (4 Sivan 5720, 30 May 1960)



Hillula of U.S. psychologist Abraham Maslow, pictured at near right, a founder of "humanistic psychology," who stressed the importance of focusing on the positive qualities in people rather than concentrating solely on their symptoms (4 Sivan 5730, 8 June 1970)

Human nature is not nearly as bad as it has been thought to be.
—Abraham Maslow



Hillula of Lillian Lux Burstein, pictured at far right. She was born Lillian Sylvia Lukashesky; her family Americanized the name when she was a child. A star of the U.S. Yiddish theater, she was the mother of actor Mike Burstyn, who holds dual U.S.-Israeli citizenship. (4 Sivan 5765, 11 June 2005)

5 Sivan

Day Forty-nine, making seven weeks, of the Omer

Hillula of Rebbe Zev Wolf of Zhitomir. Rebbe Zev Wolf was a student of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz, and was a close friend of Rebbes Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk and Aaron of Karlin. His son Yosef was married to the granddaughter of Rebbe Zusya of Hanipol. Some sources state that his passing was on either 14 or 15 Adar, but the only recorded witness states that he passed on 5 Sivan. (5 Sivan 5557, 20 May 1797, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

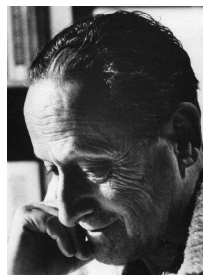
There is not a single blade of grass nor the tiniest of creatures that does not point to the uppermost worlds.

—Zev Wolf of Zhitomir

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Marxist theoretician and labor lawyer Louis B. Boudin, born Louis Boudianoff (5 Sivan 5712, 29 May 1952)

Hillula of U.S. novelist and poet Robert Nathan, pictured at near right. Social worker and labor activist Maud Nathan and author and social activist Annie Nathan Meyer were his aunts, and poet Emma Lazarus and Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo were his cousins. (5 Sivan 5745, 25 May 1985)

There is no distance on this earth as far away as yesterday.
—Robert Nathan



Hillula of Lithuanian-born Meir Vilner, born Ber Kovner, pictured at far right, youngest and longest-surviving signer of Israel's Declaration of Independence, leader of Israel's Communist Party, and cousin of poet Abba Kovner (5 Sivan 5763, 5 June 2003)

Hillula of U.S. comedienne, actress, and playwright Anne Meara, pictured at near right. Meara, the wife and long-time comedic partner of Jerry Stiller, converted to Judaism several years after marrying Stiller. They were the parents of actor Ben Stiller and actress Amy Stiller. (5 Sivan 5775, 23 May 2015)



6 Sivan

First Day Shavuot

Megillat Ruth is read inside Eretz Yisrael and in those communities outside Israel who observe only one day of Yom Tov

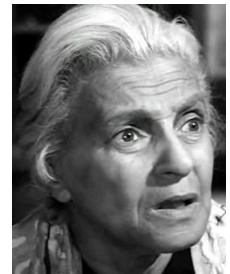
Traditional hillula of King David (6 Sivan)

Hillula of Greek-born Galilean Rabbi Shlomo ha'Levi Alkabetz, gravesite pictured at right, rabbi in Adrianople, Turkey; then a member of the circle of Kabbalists in Tz'fat; student of Rabbi Yosef Taitatzak; teacher of Rabbi Avraham Galante; brother-in-law of Rabbi Moshe Cordovero; author of the Shabbat hymn *L'cha Dodi* (6 Sivan 5340, 20 May 1580, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball pitcher Barney Peltz. Peltz pitched for the St. Louis Browns from 1904 through 1911, then finished his career in 1912 with the Washington Senators. His career Earned Run Average of 2.63 was better than that of any other Jewish pitcher in Major League history (Sandy Koufax was second). In 1904, he led the league in hit batsmen (20), and was sixth in wild pitches. In 1905, he won 14 games and lost 14, with a 2.75 ERA; the Browns' other pitchers won 40 games while losing 85. His best year was 1906, when he went 16-11 with a 1.59 ERA (second best in the league). He also led the league in fewest hits allowed per nine innings pitched (6.53) and lowest batting average (.206), and he was second in hit batsmen (19). He was especially dominant against the World Series champion 1906 White Sox, allowing only one run in thirty-two innings. In one three-game series against Chicago, Peltz pitched every game, including a 0-0 tie in 10 innings. His 1.59 ERA that year remains the lowest in the history of the Browns/Baltimore Orioles franchise. In 1907, he lost a league-high twenty-one games and hit a league-high nineteen batters while pitching five shutouts (sixth best in the league) and twenty-nine complete games (also sixth best). (6 Sivan 5699, 24 May 1939)

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Shalom Halberstam of Stropkov, author of *Divrei Shalom*, said to have been a miracle worker (6 Sivan 5700, 12 June 1940)



Hillula of Rebbe Abraham Mordecai Alter of Ger, the *Imrei Emet*, pictured at near right. He was the son and successor of Rebbe Yehudah Aryeh Leib (the *S'fat Emet*) of Ger and was succeeded as rebbe by his three sons, Rebbes Yisrael, Simcha Bunam, and Pinchas Menachem. (6 Sivan 5708, 13 June 1948)

Hillula of Russian-born Polish and U.S. actress Ida Kaminska, pictured at far right. Although her parents were Polish, they lived in Odessa, Russia (now Ukraine), at the time of her birth. Kaminska lived in Poland for most of her life, emigrating to the United States in 1967. (6 Sivan 5740, 21 May 1980)

Hillula of U.S. clarinetist Benny Goodman, pictured at right (6 Sivan 5746, 13 June 1986)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Charisse Natalie Kranes (6 Sivan 5749, 9 June 1989)



7 Sivan

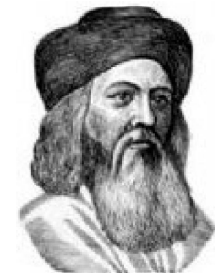
Second Day Shavuot (for those outside Eretz Yisrael who observe two days of Yom Tov)

Megillat Ruth is read

Traditional hillula of the Prophet Hosea (7 Sivan)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim ben Betzalel, elder brother of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague and student of Rabbi Moshe Isserles (7 Sivan 5348, 2 June 1588; some sources say 6 Sivan, 1 June)

Hillula of the legendary *ger tzedek* Avraham ben Avraham. Born to the noble Potocki family in Poland, Count Valentine Potocki was, with a friend known only as Zaremba, a student in Paris. Entering a wine shop, they met an old Jew, the proprietor of the shop, who was bent over a Talmudic text. In the course of conversation with him, they became interested in learning more, especially in reading the Hebrew Bible, and they prevailed upon the old man to teach them Biblical Hebrew. Potocki went to Rome and became convinced that he could no longer remain a Catholic, and he and Zaremba went to Amsterdam, where they converted to Judaism, Potocki taking the name Avraham ben Avraham. His family and the Church authorities searched for him all across Europe, finally tracking him down in the town of Ilye, near Vilna. His mother offered to build a castle for him where he could practice Judaism in private, provided he agreed to renounce the faith in public. He declined, saying, "I love you, Mother, but I love the truth more." He was tried and convicted of heresy and sentenced to be burned at the stake. The Vilna Gaon sent word to him, offering to use Kabbalistic methods to rescue him, but Avraham declined, asking only what blessing he should recite before going to the stake. The Gaon answered, "M'kadesh et Shim'kha b'rabbim" and sent an emissary to hear and to answer "Amen." After Avraham's execution, some of his ashes were obtained by an agent of the Vilna Gaon, ultimately to be buried with the Gaon. There are no surviving non-Jewish sources that confirm his story. Potocki's friend Zaremba, it is said, returned to Poland, married the daughter of a powerful nobleman, and fathered a son. He remained true to his promise to embrace Judaism and took his wife and child to Amsterdam. He and his son were circumcised, and his wife also converted to Judaism; they then emigrated to Palestine. (7 Sivan 5509, 24 May 1749; some sources say 23 May, 6 Sivan)



Hillula of the Baal Shem Tov (the "Besht"), founder of Hassidism, pictured at right. This is the date according to the Habad/Lubavitch tradition; most other sources say 6 Sivan. We have chosen

to use this date because the tradition says the Besht passed from this world on the very day on which Rebbe Naftali of Ropshitz was born, and that is known to have been 7 Sivan. This relationship completes a circle; Rabbi Adam Baal Shem, said to have been the leader of the "Lamed-Vavniks," the thirty-six perfectly righteous individuals said to exist in every generation, bequeathed his wisdom to the Besht, and Rabbi Adam's home town was Ropshitz. (7 Sivan 5520, 22 May 1760)

Birth of Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz, disciple of Rebbes Eli-melekh of Lizensk and Menahem Mendel of Rimanov and mentor of Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Sanz (7 Sivan 5520, 22 May 1760)

Hillula of Austrian feminist Bertha Pappenheim, honored by German stamp pictured at right. In her early 20s, Pappenheim was treated by Austrian physician and psychoanalyst Josef Breuer, a mentor of Sigmund Freud's (although later estranged), for a variety of nervous symptoms that appeared when her father suddenly became ill. She is known in psychoanalytic circles as "Anna O," one of Breuer's best documented patients; the case study was published by Breuer with Freud. Pappenheim, founder of the *Jüdischer Frauenbund*, was a descendant of eighteenth century memoirist Glückel of Hameln, and she translated Glückel's memoirs and other writings from Yiddish to German. (7 Sivan 5696, 28 May 1936)

Hillula of U.S. actress Judy Holliday, born Judith Tuvim, pictured at near right, black-listed during the McCarthy era (7 Sivan 5725, 7 June 1965)

Hillula of U.S. lyricist and librettist Alan Jay Lerner, pictured at middle right (7 Sivan 5746, 14 June 1986)

Hillula of U.S. symphonic composer David Lee Diamond, pictured at far right (7 Sivan 5765, 13 June 2005)

8 Sivan

Hillula of Bessarabian-born U.S. Yiddish musicologist Ruth Rubin, born Rivke Roisenblatt, pictured at middle right (8 Sivan 5760, 11 June 2000)

Hillula of Rabbi David Zeller, pictured at far right (8 Sivan 5767, 25 May 2007)

9 Sivan

Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Isaac of Zhidatchov, town highlighted in map of Ukraine at far right. Rebbe Yitzhak Isaac's father, Rabbi Yissachar Berish Eichenstein, was a disciple of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak, the *Hozeh* of Lublin. Rebbe Yitzhak Isaac, the author of *Likkutei Maharya*, was the nephew and successor of Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch of Zhidatchov and the mentor of Rebbe Yosef Me'ir of Spinka. (9 Sivan 5633, 23 May 1873, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Peretz Chein of Chernigov, a Lubavitcher Hassid who saw with his own eyes six generations of Lubavitcher rebbes, from the Alter Rebbe to the infant Yosef Yitzhak Schneerson (9 Sivan 5643, 2 June 1883, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

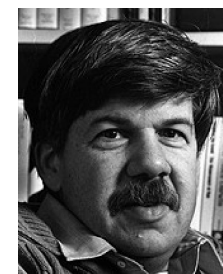
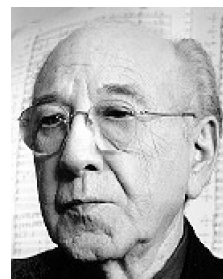
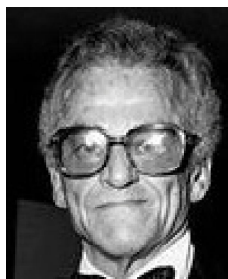
Hillula of U.S. paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould, pictured at far right, who, with Niles Eldredge, developed the evolutionary theory of "punctuated equilibrium," which proposes that most evolution is marked by long periods of stability punctuated by occasional instances of rapid evolutionary change (9 Sivan 5762, 20 May 2002)

Every single thing that one sees or hears is an instruction in one's conduct in the service of G*d. —The Baal Shem Tov

Three principal virtues enable us to comprehend and communicate truth – kindness, devotion, and intelligence. Kindness alone leads to promiscuity; devotion alone comes close to stupidity; intelligence alone is conducive to crime. Thus, these three virtues must be present together in order to confer their benefit. —Naftali of Ropshitz



There is no such thing as realism or naturalism in the theater. That is a myth. If there were realism in the theater, there would never be a third act. Nothing ends that way. A man's life is made up of thousands and thousands of little pieces. In writing fiction, you select twenty or thirty of them. In a musical, you select even fewer than that. —Alan Jay Lerner



10 Sivan

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe of Rozvidov, son of Rebbe Eliezer of Dzikov (10 Sivan 5644, 3 June 1884)

Hillula of German-born U.S. physicist James Franck. When the Nazi Party came to power in Germany on 7 April 1933, they enacted a law dismissing all Jewish civil servants (which category included university professors). Franck, as a World War I veteran, was exempt. He nevertheless resigned his position ten days later, the first German academic to do so, and he worked with Frederick Lindemann in helping dismissed Jewish scientists find work overseas, until he himself left for Denmark in November 1933 and, two years later, for the United States. Franck, with Gustav Hertz, had been awarded the 1925 Nobel Prize in Physics. When he left Denmark, he entrusted his Nobel medal to Niels Bohr. When Germany invaded Denmark in April 1940, the medal, along with that of Max von Laue (who, although not Jewish, was a passionate opponent of Nazism and who had also fled to Denmark), was taken by Hungarian-born Danish chemist George de Hevesy and dissolved in *aqua regia* (a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids), to protect Franck and von Laue, for it was illegal to take any amount of gold out of Germany; this also prevented the Nazis' taking the gold back to Germany. De Hevesy left the resulting solution on a shelf in his laboratory at the Niels Bohr Institute. After the war, he returned to find the solution undisturbed, and he precipitated the gold out of the acid. The Nobel Society then recast the medals. In addition to his Nobel Prize, Franck was also awarded the 1951 Max Planck Medal of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft and the 1955 Rumford Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was named an honorary citizen of Göttingen, Germany in 1953, and he was elected a Foreign Member of the (British) Royal Society in 1964. In 1967, the University of Chicago named the James Franck Institute after him. A lunar crater has also been named in his honor. (10 Sivan 5724, 21 May 1964)

Hillula of Paul Feyer, born Fejer Pál, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, father of the editor of this calendar, pictured at near right (10 Sivan 5751, 23 May 1991)

Hillula of Rebbe Simcha Rubin of Sassov, pictured at middle right (10 Sivan 5763, 10 June 2003)

Hillula of U.S. attorney David Ginsburg, pictured at far right. Ginsburg was mentored by Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and clerked for Justice William O. Douglas. A founder of Americans for Democratic Action, he was the Executive Director of the National Commission on Civil Disorders (the "Kerner Commission"), and chief author of its report stating that the United States was "moving toward two societies – one black, one white, separate and unequal." (10 Sivan 5770, 23 May 2010)



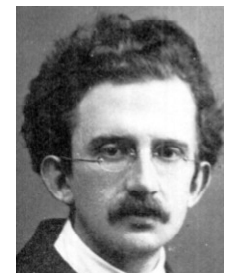
11 Sivan

Hillula of Rebbe Shimon Sofer of Erlau, pictured at right, and of his son Rabbi Moshe Sofer of Erlau. Shimon Sofer of Erlau (not to be confused with his uncle Rabbi Shimon Sofer of Kraków, the *Michtav Sofer*) was one of twelve children of Rabbi Shmuel Benjamin Sofer (the *K'tav Sofer*). Married three times, he was the father of a daughter in his first marriage, a son in his second, and thirteen children in his third. In 1881, he accepted a post as rabbi of Erlau (known in Hungarian as Eger), where he remained for the rest of his life. Virtually the entire Erlau Jewish community perished in the Holocaust, and it was not until 1963 that the Erlau community was revived in Israel under the leadership of Rabbi Shimon Sofer's grandson, Rabbi Yohanan Sofer. (11 Sivan 5704, 2 June 1944, at Auschwitz)



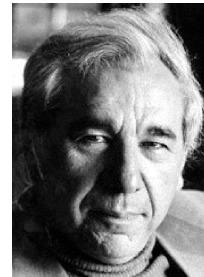
Hillula of Russian physician Miron Vovsi. Vovsi was born in the Vitebsk Governate, Russia, now part of Latvia. He graduated from the Medical Department of Moscow State University in 1919, at age twenty-two, and served for three years as a physician in the Red Army. After an illustrious career at Moscow State University, the Medical-Biological Institute, the Central Institute of Doctors' Post-Diploma Education, and Moscow Botkin Hospital, he was named in 1941 to the position of Major Therapist of the Red Army, with the rank of major-general. In 1953, Miron Vovsi was arrested within the anti-Semitic frame of the "Doctors' Plot" Affair and was named by the investigators as one of the main figures of the plot, along with Stalin's personal physician V. N. Vinogradov. Vovsi's wife Vera was also arrested, while his daughter, an engineer, and his son-in-law, a navy officer, were dismissed from their positions. Vovsi's cousin, Solomon Mikhoels, had been murdered in 1948 on orders from Josef Stalin and Georgy Malenkov, with his body run over to simulate an automobile accident. The post-Stalin leadership of the U.S.S.R. dropped the matter for "lack of evidence" and released Vovsi and the other surviving prisoners; three years later, they declared all the Doctors' Plot accusations to have been fabrications. (11 Sivan 5720, 6 June 1960)

Hillula of Hungarian Marxist philosopher Lukács György (surname preceding the given name, in the Hungarian style), pictured at right. Born Löwinger György Bernát, he was a baron (by inheritance from his father) in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and therefore known formally as Szegedi Lukács György Bernát. He served in the short-lived Kun Béla government in 1919



and in the even shorter-lived (from the downfall of Rákosi Mátyás's Stalinist government in June 1956 until the ephemeral victory of the Hungarian Revolution on 23 October 1956) reformist government in 1956. Lukács was the model for the character Naphta in Thomas Mann's novel *The Magic Mountain*. (11 Sivan 5731, 4 June 1971)

Hillula of U.S. literary critic Alfred Kazin, pictured at near right (11 Sivan 5758, 5 June 1988)



12 Sivan

Hillula of British banker and politician Lionel de Rothschild, pictured at far right, first Jewish member of the British Parliament. Upon Rothschild's election to the House of Commons in 1847, the Prime Minister, Sir John Russell, introduced a bill to enable Jewish members to take their oath without Christian language. The bill passed Commons but was rejected by the House of Lords three times over the course of a decade. Finally, in 1858, the House of Lords agreed to a bill to permit each house to decide its own oath, the House of Commons changed the text of its oath, and Rothschild, who had been re-elected in 1849 and 1852, was able to take his seat. (12 Sivan 5639, 3 June 1879)

Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim Yisrael Morgensztern of Pilov, grandson of Rebbe Menaḥem Mendel of Kotzk (12 Sivan 5665, 15 June 1905)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. motion picture pioneer Adolph Zukor (born Cukor Adolph, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), pictured at right, producer of the first U.S. feature-length film, *Queen Elizabeth*, starring Sarah Bernhardt (12 Sivan 5736, 10 June 1976)

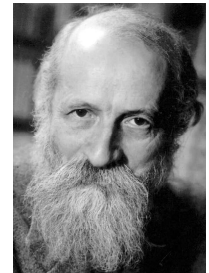
Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Weinberg of Tiberias and Jerusalem, the Slonimer Rebbe. He was the great-grandson and namesake of Rebbe Avraham, the first Slonimer Rebbe, and was succeeded as rebbe by his son-in-law, Sholom Noah Berezovsky. (12 Sivan 5741, 14 June 1981)



13 Sivan

Hillula of Russian-born Arizona Jewish pioneer Jennie Miguel-Drachman, doll in her image pictured at near right, who, with her husband, Samuel Drachman, was instrumental in founding Temple Emanuel of Tucson and the Jewish Cemetery Association of Tucson (13 Sivan 5687, 13 June 1927)

How pitiful is art which does not seek the ultimate, which does not seek to solve the riddles of life or to dig into the most significant matters of the world. —Martin Buber



Hillula of Martin Buber, pictured at far right (13 Sivan 5725, 13 June 1965)

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe ha'Levi Horowitz, the Bostoner Rebbe in New York (13 Sivan 5745, 2 June 1985)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Actor Anton Yelchin, pictured at right. Born in Leningrad, Yelchin was brought to the United States as an infant. As a child actor and as an adult, he appeared in numerous film and television productions, but he was best known for his portrayal of Anton Chekhov in the 2009-2016 "Star Trek reboot" films. He perished in a freak automobile accident, when his car slipped its brake and pinned him against a wall. (13 Sivan 5776, 19 June 2016)

The ability to have a choice in what you do is a privilege. —Anton Yelchin



14 Sivan

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim of Volozhin. Rabbi Hayyim was born in Volozhin, which was then within the Polish-Lithuanian confederation. The author of *Nefesh ha'Hayyim*, *Ruah Hayyim*, and *Nishmat Hayyim*, he was the chief disciple of the Vilna Gaon. (14 Sivan 5581, 2 June 1821, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

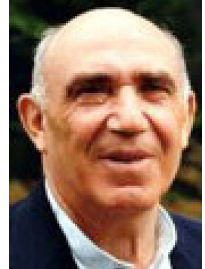
Hillula of Ukrainian-born (in Kamenets-Podolsky, Ukraine, then within the Russian Empire) U.S. educator and writer Morris U. Schappes, born Moishe Shapshilevich, long-time editor of *Jewish Currents* magazine. His family left their homeland when he was a child, going to Brazil and thence to the United States. The Brazilian immigration authorities truncated the family name to Schappes. His middle initial had no meaning; he inserted it as a collegiate journalist in order to embellish his byline. Schappes was fired in 1936 from a teaching position at the City College of New York, along with about fifty others, for alleged Communist sympathies. (He had joined the Communist Party USA in 1934.) Jailed for perjury in 1941 after testifying on the case to the Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate

*Do not think that the purpose of the building of the Sanctuary was for the sake of having an external building. Rather, know that G*d's desire and purpose in the building of the tabernacle and all its vessels was to hint to us that we should observe them and learn that, like the tabernacle vessels, it is we ourselves that are to be the tabernacle. —Hayyim of Volozhin*

the Educational System of the State of New York (the Rapp-Coudert Committee), he used his time behind bars to study Jewish history. Under his leadership, *Jewish Currents* evolved from a Soviet-backed Communist organ to an intellectual home for secular Jewish leftists unwilling or unable to turn to religion or to more conservative politics. In his later years, Schappes received professional recognition for his work as an historian. In 1993, he was awarded the Torchbearer Award of the American Jewish Historical Society. (14 Sivan 5764, 3 June 2004)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. major league baseball player Moe (Myron Walter) Drabowsky, born Miroslav Drabowski. Drabowsky's mother, living in Poland, was a U.S. citizen, and she took him to the United States in 1938, his father following a year later, just before the Nazi invasion of Poland. As a rookie with the Chicago Cubs in 1957, he struck out 170 batters, second in the National League. After an arm strain in 1958, he became a relief pitcher. As such, in the 1966 World Series, he struck out eleven batters in one game, a record for relief pitchers, including a record-tying six in succession. Drabowsky was known as a practical joker. He once claimed to have been hit on his foot by a pitch and was wheeled to first base in a wheel chair obtained by one of his teammates. (14 Sivan 5766, 10 June 2006)

Hillula of Bessarabian-born U.S. klezmer clarinetist German Goldenshteyn, pictured at right (14 Sivan 5766, 10 June 2006)



15 Sivan

Traditional hillula of the patriarch Judah, son of Jacob (15 Sivan)

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak of Posen (15 Sivan 5445, 17 June 1685)

Hillula of Galician-born (in Skalat, Galicia, then in Austrian Poland, now in Ukraine) U.S. scholar of the Ancient Near East Ephraim Avigdor Speiser. It was Speiser who discovered Tepe Gawra, an ancient Mesopotamian settlement in northwest Iraq occupied between 7100 and 3600 years ago, one of the world's earliest cradles of civilization. He edited the Book of Genesis in the Anchor Bible, and he was a major figure in the Jewish Publication Society's 1962 translation of the Torah. (15 Sivan 5725, 15 June 1965)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Yitzhak Zuckerman (originally, in the Polish style, Icchak Cukierman), pictured at near right. Zuckerman, a survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, was the commander of the resistance group Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa. He was the husband of Zivia Lubetkin; their granddaughter, Roni Zuckerman, was the first woman to become a fighter pilot in Israel's Air Force (15 Sivan 5741, 17 June 1981)

Hillula of U.S. social critic and investigative journalist I. F. Stone, born Isidor Feinstein, pictured at far right (15 Sivan 5749, 18 June 1989)

Hillula of U.S. biologist Irwin Rose. Rose taught at the Yale School of Medicine from 1954 to 1963, when he joined the Fox Chase Cancer Center. He shared the 2004 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Aaron Ciechanover and Avram Hershko. (25 Sivan 5775, 2 June 2015)

The only kinds of fights worth fighting are those you're going to lose, because somebody has to fight them and lose and lose and lose until, someday, somebody who believes as you do wins.
—I. F. Stone



16 Sivan

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Biblical scholar Morris Jastrow, pictured at right, son of Rabbi Marcus Jastrow, president of the American Oriental Society and of the Society of Biblical Literature (16 Sivan 5681, 22 June 1921)

Hillula of U.S. Major League catcher and coach Moe (Morris) Berg. Berg was a graduate of Princeton University (*magna cum laude* in modern languages) and Columbia Law School. Among the languages he studied were Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, German and Sanskrit. In a fifteen-season Major League career, he was never more than an average player, usually used as a backup catcher, and was known for being "the brainiest guy in baseball." Casey Stengel once described Berg as "the strangest man ever to play baseball." When Washington Senators' outfielder Dave Harris was told that Berg spoke seven languages, he replied, "And he can't hit in any of them." Berg played briefly for the Brooklyn Robins (later known as the Dodgers) in 1923, then returned to the Major Leagues in 1926, playing fourteen seasons for four American League teams. From 1942 to 1944, Berg worked for several U.S. intelligence agencies. On 10 October 1945, Berg was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom (pictured at right), but he turned it down. After his passing from this life, his sister accepted the award in his name. Berg was inducted into the National Jewish Sports Hall of Fame in 1996, and the Baseball Reliquary's Shrine of the Eternals in 2000. His is the only baseball card on display at the headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency. Although Berg was never elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame, he is the subject of "Moe Berg: Big League Spy," an exhibition (August 2018 to August 2019) that offers a glimpse at the double life he led. (16 Sivan 5732, 29 May 1972)



Hillula of Estonian-born U.S. Hebrew-language poet Gabriel Preil, translator of Robert Frost, Wallace Stevens, and Walt Whitman into Hebrew (16 Sivan 5753, 5 June 1993)

Hillula of British-born U.S. Biblical scholar Nahum Sarna, pictured at near right (16 Sivan 5765, 23 June 2005)

Hillula of Hungarian-born Austrian avant-garde composer György Sándor Ligeti (in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, Ligeti György Sándor), grand-nephew of violinist Leopold Auer (16 Sivan 5766, June 12, 2006)

Hillula of Russian human rights activist Yelena Bonner, pictured at far right, wife of Andrei Sakharov, who continued her campaign for human rights in Russia even after the fall of the Soviet Union, speaking out forcefully against the government of Boris Yeltsin and Russia's war in Chechnya and being the first signatory on a petition in 2010 calling for Vladimir Putin to be removed from his position as Prime Minister (16 Sivan 5771, 18 June 2011)



17 Sivan

Hillula of Rebbe Aaron II of Karlin. Rebbe Aaron II, the son and successor of Asher I of Karlin- Stolin, was the namesake and grandson of Rebbe Aaron the Great of Karlin (the founder of the Karliner line of Hassidism). Reflecting his disposition, he was commonly known as the Freilicher Rebbe (the "Happy Rebbe"). Late in life, he moved from Karlin to Stolin, and the dynasty has been known ever since as "Karlin-Stolin." Rebbe Aaron II, author of *Beit Aharon*, was succeeded as rebbe in turn by his son, Asher II of Stolin, and grandson, Israel Perlow (the "Yanuka") of Karlin-Stolin. (17 Sivan 5632, 11 June 1872, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Julius Baumgarten, designer of the seal, pictured at right, of the Confederate States (17 Sivan 5675, 30 May 1915)

Hillula of U.S. radio host Alan Berg, murdered by white supremacists (17 Sivan 5744, 17 June 1984)



18 Sivan

Hillula of Rabbi Abraham Rappoport Shrentzel (18 Sivan 5411, 7 June 1651)

Hillula of Rebbe Yissachar Dov Ber, the "Saba Kadisha" of Radoshitz. Rebbe Yissachar was a disciple of Rebbes Ya'akov Yitzhak (the "Hozeh") of Lublin and Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshis'cha and student of Rebbes Yisrael of Kozhnitz and Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt. (18 Sivan 5602, 27 May 1842)

Hillula of Viennese psychiatrist Alfred Adler, pictured at near right (18 Sivan 5697, 28 May 1937)

Hillula of U.S.-born British pianist, painter, and poet Yaltah Menuhin, pictured at far right, sister of violinist Yehudi Menuhin and pianist Hephzibah Menuhin (18 Sivan 5761, 9 June 2001)

*It is impossible to tell people which path they should take. One way to serve G*d is through learning, another through prayer, another through fasting, and still another through eating. Everyone should carefully observe which way one's heart draws one, and then choose this way with all one's strength.*
—Yissachar Dov Ber of Radoshitz

A lie would have no sense unless the truth were felt as dangerous.
—Alfred Adler



19 Sivan

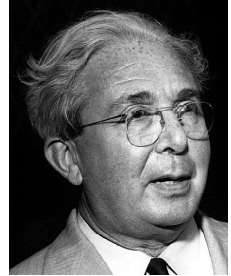
Hillula of Moroccan Rabbi Yehudah ibn Attar. Born in Fez, Morocco, Rabbi Yehudah was a student of Vidal ha'Tzarfati and the mentor of Rabbi Ya'akov Ben-Tzur (the "Ya'avetz"). Head of the yeshivah in Fez, he worked as a blacksmith in order to avoid using his Torah knowledge for income. It is said that he worked each day only enough to provide his needs for the day, then shut his shop and returned to the yeshivah. (19 Sivan 5493, 22 May 1733, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Russian post-impressionist painter Leonid (born Isaak Iosofovich or Yitzhak-Leib) Pasternak. He was the father of poet and novelist Boris Pasternak. According to Pasternak family tradition, he was descended from Don Yitzhak Abravanel, although there is no independent evidence of the relationship. As a teenager, Leonid Pasternak studied at the Grekov Odessa Art school. After briefly studying medicine and law at Moscow University, he entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Munich, graduating in 1887. After compulsory military service, he embarked on a successful career in the Russian art world. He was married to pianist Rosa Isidorovna Kaufman, the daughter of wealthy industrialist Isidor Kaufman (not, as has sometimes been suggested, the latter's namesake, painter Isidor Kaufman). Pasternak was a close friend of Leo Tolstoy's, resided for several months at his estate, Yasnaya Polyana, painted numerous portraits of the great author, and was chosen by him to illustrate the first editions of his

novels *War and Peace* and *Resurrection*. In 1921, Pasternak went to Berlin for necessary eye surgery. He traveled there with his wife and two daughters, Lydia and Josephine, leaving his sons Boris and Alexander in Russia. After the surgery, he decided not to return to Russia, remaining in Berlin until 1938, when he took refuge from the Nazis in Great Britain. (19 Sivan 5705, 31 May 1945)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. physicist Leo Szilard, originally, in the Hungarian style (with the family name preceding the given name), Szilárd Leó, pictured at right. It was Szilard who first conceived and then developed the idea of the nuclear chain reaction that enabled the atom bomb. His letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt (co-signed by Albert Einstein) stimulated the founding of the Manhattan Project that developed the bomb. He urged President Harry S. Truman to save lives by demonstrating the power of the bomb over some uninhabited area of the Pacific Ocean, inviting Japanese observers, but Truman, yielding to his military advisers, chose instead to use the bomb on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Szilard, appalled by this practical application of his idea, changed his field of study from atomic physics to molecular biology and became one of the founders of the Council for a Livable World. When he was diagnosed with bladder cancer in 1960, he was treated at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Institute with a cobalt-60 treatment regimen that he had himself designed. (19 Sivan 5724, 30 May 1964)

Those individuals who give moral considerations a much greater weight than considerations of expediency represent a comparatively small minority, five percent of the people perhaps. But, in spite of their numerical inferiority, they play a major role in our society because theirs is the voice of the conscience of society. —Leo Szilard



Hillula of U.S. abstract expressionist painter Lee Krasner (born Lena Krassner), pictured at right, wife of Jackson Pollock (19 Sivan 5744, 19 June 1984)

I have never been able to understand the artist whose image never changes. —Lee Krasner



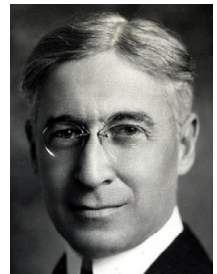
Hillula of British-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof, a descendant of Rebbe Schneur Zalman of Lyadi (the "Alter Rebbe"), president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the first American to serve as president of the World Union for Progressive Judaism (19 Sivan 5750, 12 June 1990)

People whom we trust tend to become trustworthy. —Solomon B. Freehof

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Louis J. Sigel, instrumental in the racial integration of the public schools of Teaneck, New Jersey (the first town in the U.S.A. to vote voluntarily to integrate its schools), and a founder (and first president) of the Teaneck Clergy Council (19 Sivan 5765, 26 June 2005)

Hillula of U.S. Jewish feminist writer E. M. Broner, born Esther Frances Masserman. She was one of the first writers to consider feminism and Judaism as parts of a seamless, albeit difficult-to-integrate, whole. She was intensely concerned with Jewish spirituality and with carving out a place for women in a faith tradition that had long seemed not to want them. She wrote *A Weave of Women* and, with Naomi Nimrod, *The Women's Haggadah*. (19 Sivan 5771, 21 June 2011)

Peace is never long preserved by weight of metal or by an armament race. —Bernard Baruch



20 Sivan

Hillula of U.S. economic theorist Bernard Baruch, pictured at right (20 Sivan 5725, 20 June 1965)

Hillula of Rebbe Yisrael Dan Taub of Modzitz. Rebbe Yisrael Dan was born in Warsaw in 1928. When he was but seven years old, his family moved to Palestine. He became Rebbe upon the passing of his father. In 1995, he moved the Modzitzer court from Tel Aviv to B'nai B'rak. (20 Sivan 5766, 16 June 2006)

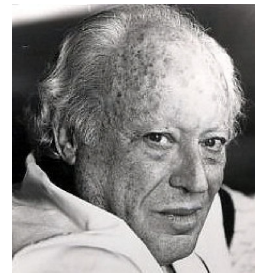
21 Sivan

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Shapiro of Munkacs. Rebbe Shlomo was the grandson of Rebbe Tzvi Elimelekh of Dinov. At the age of fourteen, he married Frima Rivkah, a grand-daughter of Rav Moshe Leib of Sassov. In 1880, he was called to lead the Jewish community of Munkacs, where he remained for the rest of his life. Rebbe Shlomo was the author of *Shem Shlomo* and *Beit Shlomo*. (21 Sivan 5653, 7 May 1893)

Hillula of U.S. author Leon Uris, pictured at right (21 Sivan 5763, 21 June 2003)

Often we have no time for our friends but all the time in the world for our enemies. —Leon Uris

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. mathematician and economist Leonid Hurwicz. Born in Moscow a few months before the October Revolution, Hurwicz was the child of Polish parents. Soon after his birth, the family returned to Warsaw. They again became refugees when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939. His parents and brother fled Warsaw, only to be arrested and sent to Soviet labor camps. Hurwicz, who had graduated from Warsaw University in 1938, was in London when the invasion occurred. He moved to Switzerland, then to Portugal, and, finally, in 1940, to the United States, where his family eventually joined him.



Hurwicz was among the first economists to recognize the value of game theory and was a pioneer in its application. He originated incentive compatibility and mechanism design, which show how desired outcomes are achieved in economics, social science, and political science, and, in January 2008, at age ninety, he was awarded the 2007 Nobel Prize in Economics, sharing it with Eric Maskin and Roger Myerson; he was the oldest recipient of a Nobel Prize. Due to poor health, he was unable to attend the Nobel Prize ceremony in Stockholm, and he received it at a convocation held on the campus of the University of Minnesota (where he had been a professor from 1951 to 1988 and professor emeritus from then until his passing). Immediately following a live broadcast of the Nobel Prize awards ceremony, Jonas Hafstrom, Swedish ambassador to the United States, personally awarded the Economics Prize to Hurwicz. Hurwicz was politically active throughout his life in the United States. He was a delegate to the 1968 Democratic National Convention, supporting the campaign of Eugene McCarthy, and, in February 2008, just four months before his passing, he participated in the Democratic Precinct Caucus in his home district in Minnesota. (21 Sivan 5768, 24 June 2008)

Hillula of U.S. comedian, actor, and screenwriter Bill Dana. Dana, born William Szathmary, took his stage name from his mother's first name, Dena, feeling, as he said, that Szathmary was unpronounceable by most Americans. Dana performed comedy at numerous nightclubs in the New York area, also appearing on *The Imogene Coca Show*, *The Danny Thomas Show* and *The Martha Raye Show*, as well as writing for and producing *The Spike Jones Show*. Dana's career took a major turn when he began writing stand-up routines for the young comedian Don Adams, including the "Would you believe?" jokes popularized on *Get Smart*. (Dana's older brother Irving Szathmary was the composer of the *Get Smart* theme.) He was then brought in as a writer for *The Steve Allen Show*, where he created the José Jiménez character for the show's "Man in the Street" segments. (21 Sivan 5777, 15 June 2017)

22 Sivan

Hillula of Rabbi Tzadok haCohen Rabinowitz of Lublin, disciple of Rebbe Mordecai Yosef Leiner of Izhbitza, author of *Tzidkat ha'Tzaddik*, teacher of Eliyahu Kitov's father, Rabbi Michael Mokotovsky (22 Sivan 5583, 1 June 1823)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Shimshon Shapiro of Shatz, Romania (22 Sivan 5708, 29 June 1948)

Hillula of U.S. motion picture producer David O. Selznick, pictured at right (22 Sivan 5725, 22 June 1965)

Hillula of Rebbe Itamar Rosenbaum of Nadvorna (22 Sivan 5733, 22 June 1973)

If you're not accurate, you'll cause untold trouble.
-David O. Selznick

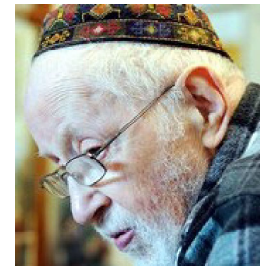
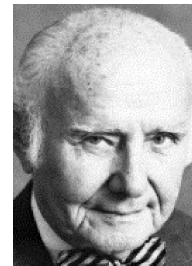


23 Sivan

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. composer Sholom Secunda, pictured at near right (23 Sivan 5734, 13 June 1974)

Hillula of U.S. writer and editor Trude Weiss-Rosmarin (23 Sivan 5749, 26 June 1989)

Hillula of U.S. Biblical scholar Rabbi Jacob Milgrom, pictured at far right (23 Sivan 5770, 5 June 2010)



24 Sivan

Hillula of Hungarian opera singer Erdős Richárd (family name preceding the given name, in the Hungarian style), father of U.S. author, illustrator, and collector of Native American stories and myths Richard Erdoes (24 Sivan 5672, 9 June 1912)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Congressman Meyer London, pictured at near right, one of only two members of the Socialist Party of America (with Victor Berger) elected to Congress. On Sunday, 6 June 1926, crossing New York's Second Avenue at Fifteenth Street, he was caught in the middle of heavy automobile traffic passing in both directions. He became confused; when he halted in the middle of the road, he was struck by a car, suffering internal injuries. The driver rushed him to Bellevue Hospital, where London's daughter was an intern. London's only concern was that the driver not be punished. "It's not his fault," said London, "and he is a poor man." (24 Sivan 5686, 6 June 1926)



Hillula of Ukranian-born U.S. cantor Yossele Rosenblatt, pictured at far right above. Rosenblatt came from a family of Rizhiner hassidim. In 1900, at the age of eighteen, he was chosen as Oberkantor in Pressburg, Hungary. Five years later, he moved to the larger community of Hamburg, Germany, and, in 1911, he came to the United States. (24 Sivan 5693, 29 June 1933)

25 Sivan

Hillula of Shim'on ben Gamli'el, Nasi of the Sanhedrin (25 Sivan 3875, 6 June 115 CE, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Birth of Rabbi Yosef Shlomo del Medigo, the Yashar of Candia (25 Sivan 5351, 17 June 1591)

Hillula of Rabbi Dov Berish of Biala (25 Sivan 5630, 24 June 1870)

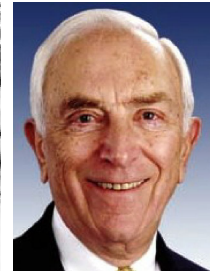
Hillula of U.S. actress and torch singer Libby Holman, born Elizabeth Lloyd

Holzman (her father changed the family name when she was young), pictured at near right (25 Sivan 5731, 18 June 1971)

Hillula of Doctor Jonas Salk, pictured at middle right, developer of polio vaccine (25 Sivan 5755, 23 June 1995)

Hillula of U.S. Senator Frank Lautenberg, pictured at far right (25 Sivan 5773, 3 June 2013)

Before I teach others what I know, I must first teach myself what I don't know.
—Yosef Shlomo del Medigo



26 Sivan

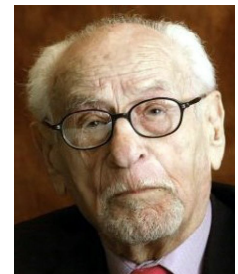
Hillula of Talmudic Sage Yonatan ben Uziel, a student of Hillel the Elder. It is said that Rabbi Yonatan, when he studied the holy writings, would generate such intense spiritual energy that birds flying overhead would be incinerated. His love for the Torah and his devotion to the Torah were so great and so totally occupied his mind, his heart, and his very soul that he never married. When he returned his holy soul to its Source, at an early age, he is said to have realized that his having remained unmarried was an error, for the companionship of a soulmate would have enabled him to rise even higher in Divine service. Since the seventeenth century, it has been said that visiting Rabbi Yonatan's gravesite in Amuka (near Tz'fat) on his hillula can assure the pilgrim of finding his or her soulmate within one year. His grave has also been a place of pilgrimage for Arab Muslims since the thirteenth century. The *Targum Yonatan* is traditionally ascribed to Rabbi Yonatan. (26 Sivan)

I have had dreams and I have had nightmares, but I have conquered my nightmares because of my dreams.
—Jonas Salk

Hillula of U.S. actor Eli Wallach, pictured at right (26 Sivan 5774, 24 June 2014)

Hillula of Holocaust survivor and author Elie Wiesel, recipient of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize (26 Sivan 5776, 2 July 2016)

Hillula of German-born U.S. photographer Clemens Kalischer. Kalischer fled Germany in 1933, survived imprisonment in France, and escaped to the United States. He and his family were rescued from Vichy France through the work of the Emergency Rescue Committee and the intervention of two family friends – Anna Freud and Princess Maria Bonaparte, a great-grandniece of Napoleon's. Kalischer's images of other displaced persons arriving from Europe after World War II launched his career as a photojournalist. In 1947 and 1948, he embedded himself with refugees uprooted by World War II as they arrived in New York by ship from Bremerhaven; six years earlier, he had been one of them. Kalischer was especially known for his pictures of Harlem and the Lower East Side of Manhattan, the coal mines of western Pennsylvania, the Alpine villages of northern Italy, and the Berkshires in Massachusetts, where he eventually settled. His photographs were included in Edward Steichen's 1955 exhibit "The Family of Man" at New York's Museum of Modern Art and in the book of the same name. He also placed numerous pictures in *The New York Times* and in such news magazines as *Time*, *Life*, and *Newsweek*. He was featured in exhibits at the Brooklyn Museum, the International Center of Photography, the Diaspora Museum in Tel Aviv and the Bayerische Nationalmuseum in Munich. (26 Sivan 5778, 9 June 2018)



Hope is possible simply because hope is necessary.
—Elie Wiesel

Without expectations, you are open.
—Clemens Kalischer

27 Sivan

Hillula of Talmudic Sage Hanina ben Teradion, a third-generation *Tanna*. Interpreting the Torah's teaching (Deuteronomy 16:20), "צֶדֶק צֶדֶק תִּדְרֹשׁ; justice, justice shalt thou pursue," in the sense of "Follow the sages in their yeshivas (הלך אחר חכמים לשיבה), the Talmud (*Sanhedrin* 32b) includes Rabbi Hanina as one of the ten examples of the sages to be followed. Rabbi Haninah served as administrator of the communal charity funds. Once, when some of his own money which he had dedicated for his personal use on Purim became mixed with the charity funds, he distributed the whole amount among the poor. Rabbi Hanina was one of the ten rabbis slain by the Roman authorities during the Hadrianic persecutions for violating the Hadrianic ban on teaching Torah. His execution is described in detail in the Talmud (*Avodah Zara* 17b). He was burned to death, wrapped in a Torah scroll, with wet wool placed on his chest to prolong his agony. When his disciples urged him to open his mouth and breathe in the flames in order to hasten his death and end his torment, he declared, "Let the One Who has given the soul be the One to take it; no person may hasten his own death." The executioner, upon hearing Rabbi Hanina's holy words, removed the wet wool and fanned the flame, to end the rabbi's agony, and then himself leapt into the flames. Rabbi Hanina's wife was also slain. They were the parents of two daughters. One, as part of the rabbi's punishment, was raped and sold into prostitution. The other was Bruriah, wife of Rabbi Me'ir. Rabbi Me'ir was able to rescue his wife's sister

from her fate; Bruriah is one of the few women cited in the Talmud. (27 Sivan)

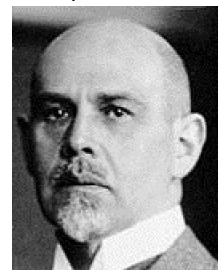
Hillula of U.S. contract bridge grandmaster Oswald Jacoby (27 Sivan 5744, 27 June 1984)

Hillula of Latvian-born Soviet chess International Grandmaster and World Chess Champion Mikhail Tal. Tal is generally regarded as the finest attacking player of all time. His play was known above all for improvisation and unpredictability; he declared that every game of chess was as inimitable and invaluable as a poem. *Modern Chess Brilliances* (Larry Evans, 1970) includes more games by Tal than by any other player, as does *The Mammoth Book of the World's Greatest Chess Games* (Garrett Burgess et al., 2004). He holds the records for both the longest and the second longest unbeaten streaks in competitive chess history. In 1957, at age twenty, he became the youngest player ever to win the USSR Chess Championship and was awarded the title of Grandmaster by the International Chess Federation (FIDE). In 1960, defeating Mikhail Botvinnik, he became, at age twenty-three, the youngest World Champion in history, a record that lasted until Garry Kasparov, at age twenty-two, won the title from Anatoly Karpov in 1985. Tal was also a prolific writer on chess. His books include detailed narratives of his thinking during the games. His book on his world championship match against Botvinnik has been described as "the best book written about a world championship match by a contestant." Tal has been called "the finest writer ever to become world chess champion," and his collection of his own games, *The Life and Games of Mikhail Tal*, was called "possibly the best chess book ever written." Tal's grave marker has 27 June 1992 as the date of his passing, but every written source has it as 28 June. (27 Sivan 5752, 28 June 1992)

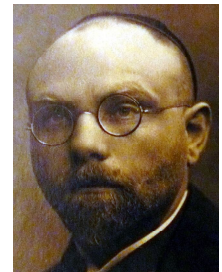
Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Max Ticktin (27 Sivan 5776, 3 July 2016)

28 Sivan

Hillula of German engineer Walther Rathenau, pictured at right. Rathenau, Foreign Minister in Germany's Weimar government, was assassinated by the *Freikorps*, right-wing vigilante groups of World War I veterans. They fought against the Weimar Republic; in addition to Rathenau, they were responsible for the assassination of Catholic Center Party leader Matthias Erzberger, and they murdered Marxist theorist Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacist League. After the government had stabilized, the *Freikorps* turned to supporting the republic. They believed that the German Army had never been truly defeated in World War I, only sabotaged by leftist-sympathizing civilians. The *Freikorps* is often seen as a precursor to Nazism; Rudolph Höss, commandant of Auschwitz, was one of their alumni. (28 Sivan 5682, 24 June 1922)



Hillula of Dutch writer and journalist Jacob Israël de Haan, pictured at right. De Haan was one of eighteen children of a traditionally Orthodox family; his sister, Carry van Bruggen, was also a writer. He was a member of the Tachtigers, a school of writers who insisted that style must match content and that intimate and visceral emotions can only be expressed using an intimate and visceral writing style. In 1904, while living in Amsterdam, he wrote his controversial novel *Pijpelijntjes* (*Lines from De Pijp*), which appears to be a thinly veiled version of his own gay life with Arnold Aletrino in Amsterdam's "Pijp" working-class district. The homo-eroticism of the book, shocking in the early twentieth century, led to his dismissal from his teaching job and from social-democratic political circles. Aletrino, with de Haan's fiancée Johanna van Maarseveen, both of whom were, with de Haan, members of the Tachtiger School, bought almost the entire print run of the book, to keep a lid on the scandal. In 1907, he married van Maarseveen, but the marriage is believed to have been platonic; they separated in 1919 but never officially divorced. A second controversial novel, *Pathologieën* (*Pathologies*) described the sorrows and joys of a sadomasochist relationship. This book, published in 1908, went largely unnoticed, as did De Haan's prose sketches. He published five volumes of poems between 1914 and 1921 that brought him some acclaim. In 1912, de Haan made several trips to Czarist Russia, visiting a number of prisons there, in order to study the situation of political prisoners in Russia. He published his findings in 1913 in his book *In Russian Prisons*. With Dutch writer Frederik van Eeden and Dutch poet Henriette Roland Holst, he founded a committee aimed at collecting signatures for the sake of inducing Russia's allies France and Great Britain to exert pressure on Russia to alleviate the fate of the prisoners. Amnesty International, based on these activities, cites him as a precursor. In 1919, de Haan emigrated to Palestine, an ardent Zionist; the first secret Zionist report about him refers to his ranting anti-Arab remarks. De Haan joined the *haredi* faction led by Rabbi Yosef Chaim Sonnenfeld and, embracing their position of opposition to the establishment of a Jewish state, was chosen as their "foreign minister." He was assassinated by Haganah member Avraham Tehomi. While it is not known who ordered de Haan's murder, journalist Liel Liebovitz reported, "There is little doubt that many in the senior Zionist leadership in Jerusalem knew about the proposal to kill de Haan, and that none objected." De Haan's murder is considered the first political murder in the Jewish community in Palestine. In Neturei Karta circles, de Haan is considered a martyr, killed by secular Jews while protecting the Jewish religion, even though the Neturei Karta and other *haredim* recoiled from his homosexuality, his religious questioning, and his attempted coalition with Arab



Of course, errors are not good for a chess game, but errors are unavoidable. In any case, a game without errors, or, as they say, "a flawless game," is colorless.
—Mikhail Tal

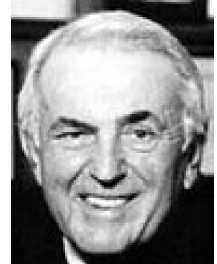
nationalists against his fellow Jews. In the 1980s, the Neturei Karta community in Jerusalem tried, unsuccessfully, to change the name of the Zupnik Garden to commemorate de Haan. (28 Sivan 5684, 30 June 1924)

Hillula of Viennese psychoanalyst Josef Breuer, pictured at right. He mentored Sigmund Freud – his treatment of “Anna O” (Bertha Pappenheim) led Freud to the development of the “talking cure” of psychoanalysis, and they collaborated in writing *Studies on Hysteria* in 1895 – but they became estranged in 1896 over the issue of the reality of memories of having been seduced in early childhood, and they never spoke to each other again. Breuer’s daughter Dora committed suicide when faced with deportation by the Nazis. His daughter Margarete Schiff perished at Theresienstadt, and his granddaughter Hanna Schiff also died while imprisoned by the Nazis. (28 Sivan 5685, 20 June 1925)



Hillula of U.S. actor Walter Matthau, pictured at near right (28 Sivan 5760, 1 July 2000)

Hillula of U.S. physical chemist Jerome Karle. Karle, born Jerome Karfunkle, entered college at age fifteen, received his BS four years later and his MS in biology from Harvard a year after that. Karle and Herbert A. Hauptman were awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1985 for their work in using X-ray scattering techniques to determine the structure of crystals, a technique that is used to study the crystals’ biological, chemical, metallurgical and physical characteristics. (28 Sivan 5773, 6 June 2013)



Hillula of U.S. Congressional Representative Abner Mikva, pictured at far right.

Mikva represented the Chicago area in Congress for nearly nine years and then became the chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, generally regarded as second in importance in the United States only to the Supreme Court. A highly regarded legal scholar, he was mentor to President Barack Obama and Supreme Court Justice Elena Kagan. In 2014, he was honored with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. (28 Sivan 5776, 4 July 2016)

29 Sivan

Hillula of Hungarian Rebbe Meshullam Feish Segal-Loewy I of Tosh, a disciple of Rebbe David of Dinov and then of Rebbe Yitzhak Eisik of Kalev. Tosh is the Yiddish name of the town of Nyirtass, Hungary, where Rebbe Meshullam Feish I established his court. His namesake and great-grandson, born in Nyirtass, survived the Holocaust and set about reviving Toshi Hassidism, establishing his court in Nyíregyháza, a city near Nyirtass, and, in 1951, bringing his followers to Canada, settling in Montréal. (29 Sivan 5633, 24 June 1873)

Hillula of Austrian athlete and lawyer Otto Herschmann. Herschmann, then nineteen years of age, competed in the first modern Olympic Games, the 1896 Summer Olympics in Athens, in the men’s 100-meter free-style swimming event. The swimmers were taken by boat into the Bay of Piraeus to compete in the open sea. They swam from a starting line between two buoys, through a course marked by a number of floating hollow pumpkins, to a red-flag finish line at the shore; the water temperature was about 55° Fahrenheit, and twelve-foot waves were crashing down upon the swimmers. Herschmann placed second, winning the silver medal, half a meter behind the winner, Alfréd Hajós, as the other swimmers trailed far behind. Herschmann was also an Olympic fencer. In the 1906 Summer Olympics in Athens, he competed in individual sabre but did not medal. In the 1912 Summer Olympics in Stockholm, competing as a member of Austria’s sabre fencing team at the age of thirty-five, sixteen years after he first won a medal, and he, with the team, won the silver medal. He was one of only a handful of athletes to win Olympic medals in more than one sport. Herschmann was President of the Austrian Olympic Committee from 1912 to 1914; he is the only person ever to win an Olympic medal while serving as president of a National Olympic Committee. Outside athletics, Herschmann was an attorney. In January 1942, he was deported to the Izbica concentration camp and then to the Sobibor extermination camp, where he was slain. (29 Sivan 5702, 14 June 1942)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Bauhaus architect Marcel L. Breuer, pictured at near right. Breuer was a pioneer in the designing of tubular steel furniture. He was the recipient of the 1968 Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architecture and of the first Jefferson Foundation Medal. He designed New York’s Whitney Museum (probably his best-known building), IBM’s La Gaude Laboratory (his personal favorite), the headquarters of the Departments of HUD and HEW in Washington, and Flaine, an entire ski-town in the French Alps. (29 Sivan 5741, 1 July 1981)



Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. pianist Nadia Reisenberg, pictured at far right. Reisenberg, the sister of violinist and thereminist Clara Rockmore, was known for having played all twenty-seven Mozart concertos in a series of weekly radio broadcasts in 1939 and 1940 (29 Sivan 5743, 10 June 1983)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. historian and collector of Yiddish folk songs Joseph Mlotek, author, with his wife Chana, of a regular column, "Pearls of Yiddish Poetry," in the *Daily Forward* (29 Sivan 5760, 2 July 2000)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. and Israeli scholar, feminist, and Renewal Rabbi Bonna Devora Haberman, pictured at right, one of the founders of Women of the Wall (29 Sivan 5775, 16 June 2015)



Hillula of U.S. television journalist Gabe (Gabriel Stanley) Pressman. Pressman, born and educated in New York City, began his career, after serving in World War II, with New York's newspapers, then moved to radio in 1954 and to television in 1956. His broadcast career (both radio and television) lasted over sixty years – he was still working part-time for WNBC at his passing – and was entirely with NBC's New York stations, save an eight-year period with television station WNEW, also in New York. He was among the first local television reporters in New York City, and many believe he was the very first. When he began as a television journalist, announcers typically read wire stories on the air; reporting was left largely to the newspapers. Pressman did his own reporting, writing and reading his own scripts, and was one of the first television journalists to take a camera crew into the streets for stand-up reports from the scenes of fires, murders, and other spot news events. Pressman has been credited with helping create the New York City institution known as the "perp walk," which was born in the 1970s when he clashed with famed District Attorney Robert Morgenthau over access to filming notable suspects after they had been arrested. (29 Sivan 5777, 23 June 2017)

30 Sivan

Hillula of U.S. community organizer Saul Alinsky, pictured at near right (30 Sivan 5732, 12 June 1972)

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Bernard Bamberger (30 Sivan 5740, 14 June 1980)

Hillula of U.S. playwright Lillian Hellman, pictured at far right, blacklisted for refusing to co-operate with the House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee (30 Sivan 5744, 30 June 1984)

If you think you've got an inside track to absolute truth, you become doctrinaire, humorless and intellectually constipated.
—Saul Alinsky



Hillula of U.S. comedian Buddy Hackett, born Leonard Hacker, pictured at right (30 Sivan 5763, 30 June 2003)

Hillula of U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Meir Zlotowitz. Zlotowitz, a student of Rabbi Moshe Feinstein's, was the director of ArtScroll Studios, a high-end graphics studio in New York that produced brochures, invitations, awards, and ketubot. Rabbi Nosson Scherman, then principal of Yeshiva Karlin Stolin in Boro Park, was recommended to Zlotowitz as someone who could write copy, and they collaborated on a few projects. In 1975, Zlotowitz wrote an English translation and commentary on the Book of Esther and asked Scherman to write the introduction. The book sold out its first edition of 20,000 copies within two months. Encouraged by Rabbis Moshe Feinstein, Yaakov Kamenetsky, and others, Scherman and Zlotowitz continued producing commentaries, beginning with a translation and commentary on the rest of the Five Megillot, and went on to publish translations and commentaries on the Torah, Prophets, Talmud, Passover Haggadah, siddurim, and mahzorim. By 1990 ArtScroll had produced more than 700 books, including novels, history books, children's books and secular textbooks, and had become one of the largest Orthodox publishers in the United States. (30 Sivan 5777, 24 June 2017)

I cannot and will not cut my conscience to fit this year's fashions.
—Lillian Hellman, to the House Un-American Activities Committee

While you're carrying the grudge the other guys out dancing.
—Buddy Hackett

