

TAMMUZ

1 Tammuz

Hillula of Syrian-born Rabbi Israel Najara of Gaza. Najara was resident for a time in Tzfat and was influenced by Lurianic Kabbalah. He wrote many *piyyutim* on the theme of the marriage of G*d and Israel, for which he was severely criticized by Rabbi Menahem ben Judah ben Menahem de Lonzano. He was also subject to severe criticism by Rabbi Hayyim Vital (in his *שבחי חיים ותל*), but he was defended by Rabbi Isaac Luria, who declared that Heaven itself rejoiced in Najara's hymns. His *piyyutim*, which included *Y'h Ribon Olam*, were so praised by Leon of Modena that the latter composed a song in his honor. He wrote in both Hebrew and Aramaic, using the meters of contemporary Turkish, Arabic, Spanish, and Greek folk songs. (1 Tammuz 5385, 26 June 1625, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Kalonymus Kalman ha'Levi Epstein of Krakow. He was a disciple and personal aide of Rebbe Elimelech of Lizensk and son-in-law of the very wealthy Rabbi Mordecai Gutgold. When Kalonymus was young, his parents baked bagels in their home, and Kalonymus sold the bagels to the villagers in order to assist in his family's support. After completing his rounds, Kalmish, as he was then known, would surreptitiously listen in to the Torah lessons given by some of the most illustrious scholars in Krakow, including Rabbi Yitzhak Halevi, Chief Rabbi of Krakow. One day, after one of the lessons, Rabbi Mordecai Gutgold, one of the wealthiest Jews in Krakow, asked Kalmish in jest to repeat the profound lesson that he had just heard. He repeated the lesson word for word and, of course, was immediately recognized as an extraordinary prodigy. Rabbi Gutgold undertook to support young Kalmish completely and to provide him with the best Yeshiva education, provided that Kalmish's father would agree to a marriage between Kalmish and Rabbi Gutgold's daughter Milka Raidel once Kalmish reached Bar Mitzvah age. Rabbi Kalonymus Kalman was the author of *Ma'or va'Shemesh*. (1 Tammuz 5587, 26 June 1827)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Aryeh Guterman, the *Saba Kadisha* ("Holy Grandfather") of Radzymin, disciple of Rebbes Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshis'cha, Simḥa Bunam of Pshis'cha, and Yitzhak of Vorki and famed as a miracle worker (1 Tammuz 5634, 16 June 1874; some sources say 18 Tammuz)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Eliezer Wax of Kalish and Pietrkov (1 Tammuz 5649, 30 June 1889)

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Halberstam I, the first Rebbe of Bobov. Rebbe Shlomo was the grandson, through his mother, of Rebbe Eliezer of Dzikov and, through his father, of Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Sanz. He studied under both his grandfathers, but primarily under the Rebbe of Sanz. (1 Tammuz 5665, 4 July 1905)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Ed Wynn, born Isaiah Edwin Leopold, pictured at right. He was known especially for his character "The Perfect Fool" and was honored by three stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame – one each for television, radio, and film. He was the "inventor" of the 11-foot pole (for people you wouldn't touch with a 10-foot pole) and the bell-less alarm clock (for people who don't have to get up). Wynn was the father of actor Keenan Wynn. Upon his death, Red Skelton, who had been discovered by Wynn, declared that it was the first time he had ever made anybody sad. (1 Tammuz 5726, 19 June 1966)



Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. actress Norma Shearer, pictured at right. Shearer was one of very few stars who were able to make the transition from silent films to "talkies." She received the Academy Award as Best Actress in 1930 for *The Gay Divorcee*. She and Jean Harlow were close friends. Shearer was considered for the role of Scarlett O'Hara in *Gone with the Wind* but declined, saying, "Scarlett is a thankless role. The one I'd really like to play is Rhett." (1 Tammuz 5743, 12 June 1983)



2 Tammuz

Traditional birth (2 Tammuz 2200, 1560/1561 BCE) and hillula (2 Tammuz 2310, 1450/1451 BCE) of Joseph, son of the Patriarch Jacob. Because of an anomaly in designating dates BCE, there are two possible year designations. Some systems (based on the work of the venerable Bede) do not use zero as a year designation and so number the year preceding 1 CE as 1 BCE. This is customary in retrojecting the Julian calendar. Gregorian calendar dates, influenced by mathematical and scientific convenience, typically include a year numbered zero. Thus, for example, 1561 and 1451 BCE Julian are 1560 and 1450 BCE Gregorian, respectively. All are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.

Hillula of Rabbi Naḥman of Horodenka, descendant of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague and grandfather of Rebbe Naḥman of Breslov (2 Tammuz 5525, 10 June 1765, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Abraham Twersky of Trisk, son of Rabbi Mordecai of Chernobyl and author of *Magen Avraham* (2 Tammuz 5649, 19 June 1889, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. gangster Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel. The second of five children, Siegel, determined to rise above his parents' poverty, dropped out of school and joined a gang on Lafayette Street in New York's Lower East Side. He joined Moe Sedway and moved from theft to the development of a protection racket aimed at pushcart merchants. He and Sedway joined with Meyer Lansky, moving into bootlegging during Prohibition. With Lansky, they formed the

Bugs and Meyer Mob. A decade later, dissolving the Bugs and Meyer Mob, Siegel became one of the founders of Murder, Incorporated, the enforcement arm of the Italian-American Mafia, the Jewish Mob, and other organized crime groups in New York and elsewhere. In 1936, with the end of Prohibition, Siegel moved into gambling and relocated to the West Coast. In the mid-1940s, he coerced William Wilkerson into turning over control of the Flamingo Hotel (then under construction) to the Los Angeles syndicate. Siegel ran the Flamingo, spending far more than the syndicate had planned, as he insisted on the finest building and fixtures that money could buy at a time of post-war shortages. When the Flamingo opened on 26 December 1946, only the casino, lounge, theater, and restaurant were ready, not the hotel rooms. The operation lost money and closed after only a month. The hotel reopened on 1 March 1947 and began turning a profit, but the mob bosses above Siegel were tired of waiting, and they put out a "hit" on Siegel. He was shot while sitting in the Beverly Hills home of his girlfriend Virginia Hill. The killer fired at him through the window with a .30 caliber military M1 carbine, hitting him many times. No-one was charged with the murder, and the crime remains officially unsolved. (2 Tammuz 5707, 20 June 1947)

I Can't give you a sure-fire formula for success, but I Can give you a formula for failure: try to please everybody all the time. —Herbert Bayard Swope

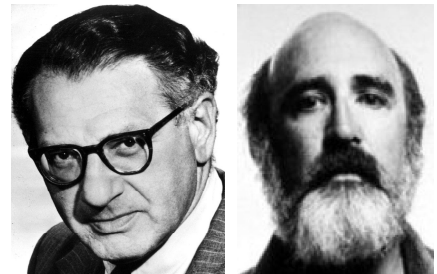
Don't be afraid of writing something people can remember and whistle. Don't ever feel discomfited by a melody. —Darius Milhaud

Hillula of U.S. journalist Herbert Bayard Swope, pictured at near right. Swope received the first Pulitzer Prize (1917) for reporting, for his series of articles titled "Inside the German Empire." He was the editor of the *New York World's* 21-day crusade against the Ku Klux Klan in October 1921, for which the newspaper received the 1922 Pulitzer Prize for Public Service. (2 Tammuz 5718, 20 June 1958)



Hillula of French-born U.S. jazz-influenced modernist composer Darius Milhaud, pictured at far right, teacher of Dave Brubeck and Burt Bacharach (2 Tammuz 5734, 22 June 1974)

Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, pictured at near right below, human rights and social justice activist and advocate for *Nostra Aetate*, the document of Vatican Council II that renounced the Catholic teaching that the Jews were responsible for the Crucifixion and established a policy of Catholic-Jewish dialogue (2 Tammuz 5752, 3 July 1992)



Hillula of Lithuanian-born South African theater director Barney Simon, pictured at far right, a long-time force behind the growth of indigenous South African black drama. In 1976, Simon founded the Market Theatre, where, in violation of South African law, he presented works by anti-apartheid writers as well as productions in which blacks and whites shared the stage and performed for multiracial audiences. (2 Tammuz 5755, 30 June 1995)

Hillula of U.S. attorney Bessie Margolin. Margolin was born in 1909, not long after her parents emigrated to the United States from Russia. As a child, she suffered the loss of her mother, and she spent the rest of her childhood at the Jewish Children's Home in New Orleans. She graduated from Tulane University in 1929 and earned her law degree from Tulane Law School, then going on to a doctorate in law from Yale University Law School in 1933. She then entered U.S. government service, working for the Tennessee Valley Authority, commenting later that "Government attracts the competent women [attorneys] because they have no alternative," referring to the fact that most prestigious law firms would not then hire women. In 1939, she joined the U.S. Department of Labor. Eventually promoted to Assistant Solicitor for Supreme Court appellate litigation, Margolin argued twenty-seven cases before the Supreme Court, prevailing in twenty-five. More than any other attorney, she framed the body of Fair Labor law in the United States. Following World War II, Margolin was temporarily assigned to the War Department at the Nuremberg trials. In this role, she drafted the original regulation under which the tribunals were constituted. At her retirement from the Department of Labor in 1972, Chief Justice Earl Warren declared that she had made federal wage and hour law "meaningful and responsible." In 1966, Margolin had been one of the founders of the National Organization for Women. (2 Tammuz 5756, 19 June 1996)



Hillula of Goldie Corash Michelson, the oldest person in the United States, pictured at right (2 Tammuz 5776, 8 July 2016, one month before her 114th birthday)

3 Tammuz

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. Conservative Rabbi Wolfe Kelman. Kelman, a student of Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, joined Heschel on the Selma-to-Montgomery civil rights marches in 1965. His daughter, Reform Rabbi Na'amah Kelman-Ezrachi, was the first woman in Israel to receive rabbinic ordination. (3 Tammuz 5750, 26 June 1990)

Hillula of the 7th Lubavitcher Rebbe, Menahem Mendel Schneerson, pictured at near right. Rebbe Menahem Mendel (commonly called “The Rebbe”) was the son-in-law of his predecessor, Rebbe Yosef Yitzhak Schneerson. (3 Tammuz 5754, 12 June 1994)



Hillula of Polish-born British psychoanalyst Hanna Segal, née Poznanskia, pictured at far right. Mentored by Dr. Melanie Klein, Segal was considered an important theorist on a wide variety of psychoanalytic topics, applying Freudian principles to the understanding of art and artists, the psychology of war, the fantasy life of children, the language of symbols, and the treatment of psychotic patients. She was especially known as a systematizer of “play therapy.” (3 Tammuz 5771, 5 July 2012)

One need not agree with everything one reads. What is most important is that one uses one's G*d-given talents. When one does so, one will ultimately arrive at the truth.

—Menahem Mendel Schneerson

Hillula of U.S. economist Robert William Fogel. Fogel, an advocate of “new economic history” (cliometrics), a quantitative (as opposed to qualitative or ethnographic) approach to economic history, shared the 1993 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics with Douglass North. Fogel's most famous and controversial work is *Time on the Cross* (1974), a two-volume quantitative study of American slavery, co-written with Stanley Engerman. In the book, Fogel and Engerman argued that the system of slavery was profitable for slave owners because they organized plantation production “rationally” to maximize their profits. Due to economies of scale, they argued, Southern slave farms were more productive, per unit of labor, than northern farms. The implications of this, they contended, is that slavery in the American South was not quickly going away on its own (as it had in some historical instances such as ancient Rome) because, despite its exploitative nature, slavery was immensely profitable and productive for slave owners. This contradicted the argument of earlier Southern historians. Because slave owners approached slave production as a business enterprise, Engerman and Fogel argued, there were some limits on the amount of exploitation and oppression they inflicted on the slaves. According to Engerman and Fogel, slaves in the American South lived better than did many industrial workers in the North. Fogel based this analysis largely on plantation records and claimed that slaves worked less, were better fed, and were whipped only occasionally – although the authors were careful to state explicitly that slaves were still exploited in ways which were not captured by measures available from records. This portion of *Time on the Cross* created a firestorm of controversy, although it was not directly related to the central argument of the book – that Southern slave plantations were profitable for the slave owners and would not have disappeared in the absence of the Civil War. Some criticisms mistakenly considered Fogel an apologist for slavery. In fact, Fogel objected to slavery on moral grounds; it was on purely economic grounds, he thought, that slavery was not unprofitable or inefficient, as previous historians such as Ulrich B. Phillips had argued. (3 Tammuz 5773, 11 June 2013)

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4 Tammuz

Hillula of French Rabbi Yaakov ben Meir, “Rabbenu Tam.” His father was Rabbi Me’ir ben Shmuel, and his mother was Rashi's daughter Yoheved. His wife, Miriam, was the daughter of Rabbi Shimshon of Falaise. Born in Ramerupt, a village in Northeast France (whose population in the late 20th and 21st centuries has varied between 329 and 385), Rabbenu Tam studied under the guidance of his father and of his own elder brother Shmuel, the “Rashbam.” When the Crusaders pillaged Ramerupt in 1146, Rabbenu Tam suffered several knife wounds. His life was saved by a nobleman who promised the mob that he would convert the rabbi. Rabbenu Tam then moved to Troyes, a town about sixteen miles southwest of Ramerupt which had been the home of his grandfather Rashi. Rabbenu Tam differed with Rashi on numerous halakhic issues. When asked how he could oppose an authority so great as his grandfather, he replied, “It is precisely because I am his grandson that I have authority to disagree with him; others may not!” (4 Tammuz 4931, 9 June 1171, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of U.S. Congresswoman Gladys Noon Spellman (née Gladys Blossom Noon), pictured at right, the first woman president of the National Association of Counties. On 31 October 1980, while judging a Halloween costume contest, she suffered a heart attack, falling into a coma from which she would never awaken. Four days later, despite her comatose state, she was easily re-elected to her Congressional seat. The House of Representatives passed a resolution providing for Spellman's pay to continue as if she had been seated, and for her Congressional office to be supported as if a member of Congress had died or resigned. Afterwards, an act was passed declaring her seat vacant and providing that her pay and administrative support would continue until the election of a successor. This was the only time that medical incapacity has resulted in a House seat being declared vacant. When the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame was established in 1985, Spellman was one of the initial group of honorees. (4 Tammuz 5748, 19 June 1988)

Hillula of Moroccan-born Israeli singer and composer Yosef (Jo) Amar, pictured at near right, who emigrated to New York in 1970 (4 Tammuz 5769, 26 June 2009)

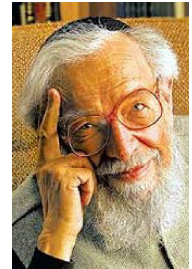
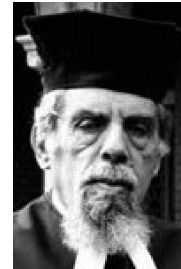


5 Tammuz

Ezekiel's vision of the Divine Chariot, the only Prophetic Vision reported in the *Tanach* that occurred outside the Land of Israel (5 Tammuz, according to Ezekiel 1:1-28)

Hillula of Rebbe Alter Ezriel Meir Eiger of Lublin, pictured at far right (5 Tammuz 5701, 30 June 1941)

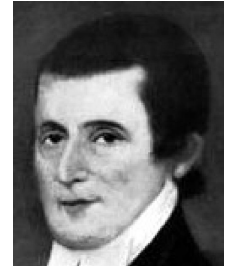
Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Yiddish-language poet, playwright, and novelist Chaim Grade, pictured at near right. Grade was born in Vilna (Vilnius), Lithuania, then within the Russian Empire. Although the son of an "Enlightenment" family, Grade studied under the strictly Orthodox Rabbi Avraham Yeshaya Karelitz, the *Hazon Ish* (5 Tammuz 5742, 26 June 1982)



Hillula of British Rabbi Louis Jacobs, pictured at middle right, founder of Masorti (British Conservative) Judaism (5 Tammuz 5766, 1 July 2006)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Rebbe Zalman Schachter-Shalomi ("Reb Zalman," "Zeide Zalman," or "Zalman-ji"), pictured at far right above, founder of Jewish Renewal (5 Tammuz 5774, 3 July 2014)

*G*d's power is not lessened because He preferred to co-operate with His Creatures in producing the Book of Books. . . . We hear the authentic voice of G*d speaking to us through the pages of the Bible, . . . and its message is in no way affected in that we can only hear that voice through the medium of human beings.* -Louis Jacobs



6 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Gershom Mendes Seixas, pictured at right, considered the first U.S.-born rabbi, although he was in fact not ordained and, having been born in New York City in 1745, decades before the Declaration of Independence, was not U.S.-born. He served as *de facto*

rabbi of Sephardic synagogue She'arith Israel, New York, from 1768 to 1776 and again from 1784 to 1816. Mendes Seixas was, for much of his life, the only *mohel* in New York and the northeast United States, also serving the adjacent areas of Canada. Probably his most strenuous trip was undertaken in 1811, when he was sixty-six years of age. He left New York in October on a journey of several weeks to perform a *b'rit milah* in Montréal. He then went on to Trois-Rivières, Québec, where he circumcised two more babies. He performed a fourth *b'rit milah* in the town of Berthierville, a town midway between Montréal and Trois-Rivières, finally returning to New York at the end of November. The trip had lasted thirty-four days and had been undertaken for the sake of just four children. Mendes Seixas was one of six children of Isaac Mendes Seixas, a Portuguese *converso* whose family had fled to London after Isaac's father was accused, in 1725, of secretly continuing to practice Judaism. In 1730, Isaac left London for New York, and in 1741 he married Rachel Levy. In 1775, despite the fact that his congregation was split on the issue, Rabbi Mendes Seixas, who was an ardent advocate of American independence, persuaded them that She'arith Israel should close rather than continuing to function during the British occupation of New York. Seixas packed the congregation's books and Torah scrolls and removed them, with his family, to his father-in-law's home in Stratford, Connecticut. In 1780, he accepted a position as *hazzan* of Congregation Mickve Israel in Philadelphia. In his sermons, he regularly called on G*d to bless the Revolution, the Congress, and George Washington. He considered the American cause, with its emphasis on individual liberty, to be a just war and independence to be a blessing for America's Jews. Once independence had been secured, he returned to the pulpit of She'arith Israel, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was one of three religious leaders who offered prayers at George Washington's first inaugural as President. Married twice, he was the father of thirteen children, and he was so well respected by Jews and non-Jews alike that he was named a trustee of Columbia College, now Columbia University. (6 Tammuz 5576, 6 July 1816)

*Do not exalt any path above G*d. There are many paths that lead to G*d. So people are capable of finding and following the ways that suit them, provided they do not stand still.* -Rebbe Zalman Schachter-Shalomi



Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Hager of Kossov (6 Tammuz 5686, 18 June 1926)

Hillula of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, accused U.S. atomic spies, convicted on perjured evidence and executed in the hysteria of the McCarthy Era, pictured at near . *The New York Times*, in an

editorial titled "Remembering the Rosenbergs," published on the fiftieth anniversary of their execution, 19 June 2003, declared, "The Rosenberg case still haunts American history, reminding us of the injustice that can be done when a nation gets caught up in hysteria." (6 Tammuz 5713, 19 June 1953)

Hillula of German-born U.S. classical conductor Otto Klemperer, pictured at right, father of dramatic and comedic actor Werner Klemperer (6 Tammuz 5733, 6 July 1973)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. social-realist painter Isaac Soyer, younger brother of Moses and Raphael Soyer (6 Tammuz 5741, 8 July 1981)

Hillula of U.S. author Irving Wallace, pictured at near right (6 Tammuz 5750, 29 June 1990)

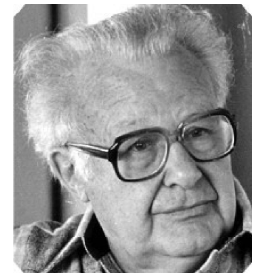
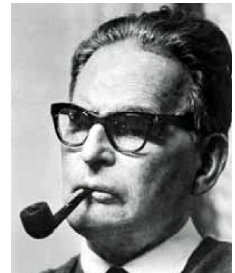
Hillula of U.S. author Jo Sinclair, born Ruth Seid, pictured at middle right (6 Tammuz 5755, 4 July 1995)

Hillula of U.S. writer, critic, and editor Clifton Fadiman, pictured at far right (6 Tammuz 5759, 20 June 1999)

Hillula of French attorney Simone Veil. Veil, born Simone Annie Liliane Jacob, was a survivor of Auschwitz-Birkenau and Bergen-Belsen. She and her sister Madeleine were freed on 27 January 1945: their mother succumbed to typhus a few days earlier, and their sister Denise survived Ravensbrück. The destiny of their father, André, and their brother, Jean, is unknown. Simone resumed her studies in law and political science. In 1954, she passed the national examination to become a magistrate. As an official in the Justice Ministry, she was instrumental in improving living conditions for female prisoners, including Algerians detained during their country's war for independence. In 1974, she was chosen by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to be Minister of Health, only the second woman in French history to hold a cabinet position. In that position, she championed the 1975 law legalizing abortion in France. In 1979, she was elected president of the European Parliament, the Parliament's first woman president. She served as president until 1982, then as a member of the Parliament until 1995. In 2008, she was elected a member of the Académie Française. On 1 July 2018, Veil and her husband, Antoine, who passed from this life on 12 April 2013, were interred in the Panthéon; she was only the fifth woman so honored. (6 Tammuz 5777, 30 June 2017)

Every man can transform the world from one of monotony and drabness to one of excitement and adventure.

—Irving Wallace



When you reread a classic, you do not see more in the book than you did before; you see more in you than there was before.

—Clifton Fadiman

7 Tammuz

Hillula of Rebbe Pinḥas ha'Levi Horowitz of Frankfurt. The brother of Rebbe Shmelke of Nikolsburg (they were sons of Rabbi Tzvi Hirsch of Chortkov) and, with his brother, disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz, Rebbe Pinḥas was the primary teacher of Rabbi Moshe Sofer, the *Hatam Sofer*. (7 Tammuz 5565, 4 July 1805)

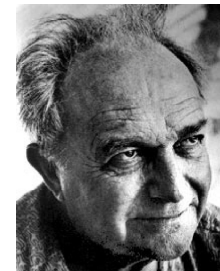
Hillula of Rabbi Baruch Frankel-Te'omim of Oshpitzin, father-in-law of Rebbe Ḥayyim of Sanz and great-grandfather of Rebbe Shlomo Halberstam, the first Bobover Rebbe. Oshpitzin (Polish Oświęcim) is known to history by its German name, Auschwitz. (7 Tammuz 5888, 19 June 1828; some sources say 6 Tammuz)

Hillula of Luxembourgish-born French physicist Gabriel Lippmann. Born Jonas Ferdinand Gabriel Lippmann in Bouneweg (then a suburb, now a district of Luxembourg City), Lippmann was brought by his family to Paris in 1878, when he was but three years of age. He earned his doctorate *summa cum laude* from Heidelberg University in 1894. One of Lippmann's early discoveries was the relationship between electrical and capillary phenomena, which allowed him to develop a sensitive capillary electrometer, subsequently known as the Lippmann electrometer, used in the first electrocardiographs. He is best remembered as the inventor of a method for reproducing colors by photography, based on the "interference phenomenon." This earned him the 1908 Nobel Prize in Physics. In 1908, he introduced "integral photography," in which a plane array of closely spaced small lenses is used to photograph a scene, recording images of the scene as it appears from many slightly different horizontal and vertical locations. When the resulting images are rectified and viewed through a similar array of lenses, a single integrated image, composed of small portions of all the images, is seen by each eye. The position of the eye determines which parts of the small images it sees. The effect is that the visual geometry of the original scene is reconstructed, so that the limits of the array seem to be the edges of a window through which the scene appears life-size and in three dimensions, realistically exhibiting parallax and perspective shift with any change in the position of the observer. He was also the inventor of the coelostat, an astronomical tool that compensates for the earth's rotation, allowing a region of the sky to be photographed without apparent movement. (7 Tammuz 5681, 13 July 1921)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Mose Hirsch Solomon. Solomon, an outfielder, played for the New York Giants. In 1923, the Giants had been looking for a star player to attract fans the way Babe Ruth did for the New

York Yankees, and they chose Solomon, who had hit forty-nine home runs, a league record, in 108 games, with a .421 batting average for the Class C Southwestern Conference Hutchinson Wheat Shockers. The New York sports writers nicknamed him the "Rabbi of Swat." Solomon, however, turned out not to be the player the Giants wanted. He played only two games, and, although he had three hits in eight at-bats (including one double and one RBI), his fielding average of .833 led the Giants to return him to the minor leagues. (7 Tammuz 5726, 25 June 1966)

Hillula of Zivia (in Polish, Cywia) Lubetkin, pictured at near right. Lubetkin, wife of Yitzhak Zuckerman, was the only woman on the High Command of the resistance group Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa. A survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, she was the grandmother of Roni Zuckerman, the first woman to become a fighter pilot in the Israel Air Force. (7 Tammuz 5738, 12 July 1978)



Hillula of U.S. author Meyer Levin, pictured at far right (7 Tammuz 5741, 9 July 1981)

Hillula of Rabbi Simcha Bunam Alter, the sixth Gerer Rebbe. Commonly known by the title of his major writing, the *Lev Simcha*, he succeeded his elder brother Yisrael (the *Beit Yisrael*) as Rebbe. Their father, Avraham Mordecai Alter (the *Imrei Emet*) was the fourth Gerer Rebbe. (7 Tammuz 5752, 8 July 1992)



Hillula of U.S. Reconstructionist Rabbi Ira Eisenstein, pictured at near right, disciple of Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, husband of his daughter Judith, and founding president of Reconstructionist Rabbinical College (7 Tammuz 5751, 28 June 2001)

Hillula of U.S. writer Nora Ephron, pictured at far right, nominated for the Academy Award for Best Writing for *Silkwood*, *Sleepless in Seattle*, and *When Harry Met Sally* (7 Tammuz 5772, 26 June 2012, after sunset)

8 Tammuz

Hillula of Rebbe Meir of Dzikov. Rebbe Meir was the son of Rebbe Eliezer of Dzikov and, so, the grandson of Rebbe Naftali of Ropshitz. Rebbe Meir studied under the guidance of his father and his uncle, Rabbi Asher of Ropshitz. He also travelled frequently to study with Rebbe Zvi Hirsch of Rimanov and Rebbe Hayyim of Sanz. When his father was the Rebbe of Dzikov, Meir was the town's rabbi. When his father transcended the limitations of corporeal existence, Meir became the Rebbe. His teachings were published as *Imrei No'am*. His final words were, "The soul is Thine and the body is Thine handiwork. Have mercy on the fruit of Thy labors." In 1878, Rebbe Meir's son Aaron married the daughter of Rebbe Hayyim of Sanz. (8 Tammuz 5637, 19 June 1877; some sources have the year as 5636)

Above all, be the heroine of your life, not the victim.
—Nora Ephron

Hillula of Rabbi Eliyahu Mani of Hebron, associate of the Ben Ish Hai (8 Tammuz 5659, 4 June 1899, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. anarchist Alexander (born Osip Osipovitch) Berkman, Emma Goldman's lover, pictured at near right (8 Tammuz 5696, 28 June 1936)



Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Sidney ("Sid") Gordon. Gordon played the outfield, first base, and third base for the New York Giants, Boston and Milwaukee Braves, and Pittsburgh Pirates in a thirteen-year career. In three of his seasons, he hit at least one home run in every ballpark in which he played. He had a lifetime batting average of .283, hit 202 home runs, drew 731 walks, and struck out only 356 times. He played in two All-Star games. Gordon was playing softball in Central Park, New York, when he suffered a heart attack; he passed from this world a few hours later. (8 Tammuz 5735, 17 June 1975)

9 Tammuz

Hillula of Ruthenian-born historian Rabbi Nathan Nata Hannover. He was a student of Kabbalah under Rabbis Moshe Zacuto and Isaac Aboab. His writings include *Yeven M'zulah* (Venice, 1653), a history of the Chmielnicki uprising of 1648-1649; *Ta'amei Sukkah* (Amsterdam, 1652), a homiletic explanation of Succot; and *Shaarei Tziyon* (Prague, 1662), a collection of mystical prayers and ascetic reflections. He also wrote *Safah B'rurah* (Prague, 1660), a dictionary of Hebrew, German, Italian, and Latin; in the second edition (Amsterdam, 1701), edited by Jacob Koppel ben Wolf, French was added. (9 Tammuz 5423, 14 July 1663)

Hillula of U.S. educator Julia Richman, pictured at right, New York City's first Jewish school principal and first woman district superintendent of schools (9 Tammuz 5672, 24 June 1912)

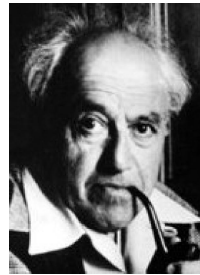


Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. twelve-tone composer Arnold Schoenberg, pictured at near right, who was also a painter, music theorist, and teacher of composition (9 Tammuz 5711, 13 July 1951)

Hillula of Swiss-born U.S. liturgical composer Ernest Bloch, pictured at middle right (9 Tammuz 5719, 15 July 1959)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi David Max Eichhorn, pictured at far right (9 Tammuz 5746, 16 July 1986)

Hillula of Polish-born Rebbe Yekutiel Yehudah Halberstam, the first Klausenberger Rebbe, pictured at right. He was born in Rudnik, a predominantly Jewish town where his great-grandfather, Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Sanz, had been the rabbi around the turn of the nineteenth century. At age sixteen, he married his second cousin, Hannah Teitelbaum, also a great-grandchild of the Rebbe of Sanz. He survived the Holocaust, but his wife and their eleven children were slain. After the War, he moved to Israel, where he re-established the Klausenberg community. He remarried; his second wife was Hayya Neḥama Ungar, the orphaned daughter of Rabbi Shmuel David Ungar, and they were the parents of five daughters and two sons. In Netanya, he founded the Kiryat Sanz community and personally laid the cornerstone of a community hospital that was to be governed according to the strictest standards of Halachah. When the Laniado brothers, Swiss bankers, bequeathed a large sum to the Rebbe, the hospital was named for them. His sons, as specified in his will, shared the succession, Tzvi Elimelekh as the Sanzer Rebbe in Netanya and Shmuel David as the Klausenberger-Sanzer Rebbe in New York. (9 Tammuz 5754, 18 June 1994)



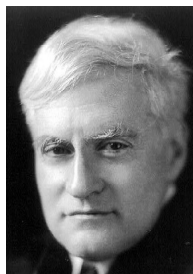
10 Tammuz

Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai of Kremnitz. Rebbe Mordecai was the son of Rebbe Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov. His brother was was Rebbe Moshe of Zhvill. Rebbe Mordecai's daughter was the wife of Rebbe Aaron II of Karlin. (10 Tammuz 5573, 8 July 1813)

Hillula of Rabbi Eliezer of Neustadt, grandson of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak (the Hozeh) of Lublin (10 Tammuz 5603, 8 July 1843)

Hillula of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo, pictured at near right, cousin of novelist and poet Robert Nathan (10 Tammuz 5698, 9 July 1938)

*Method is much,
technique is much, but
inspiration is even more.*
-Benjamin Cardozo



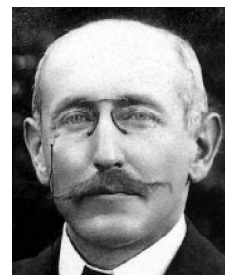
11 Tammuz

Hillula of Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch of Zhidatchov, town highlighted in map of Ukraine at far right. Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch was a student of Rebbes Ya'akov Yitzhak (the Hozeh) of Lublin, Moshe Leib of Sassov, Yisrael of Kozhnitz, and Mendel of Rimanov. He held that Hassidism must be based firmly upon Lurianic Kabbalistic teachings. His writings included *Ateret Tzvi* (on the Zohar) and *Beit Yisrael* (on the Torah). (11 Tammuz 5591, 10 June 1831, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

*All poverty stems from
disunity of hearts.*
-Tzvi Hirsch of Zhidatchov

Birth of Rebbe Tzvi Hirsch Shapira of Munkacs (11 Tammuz 5610, 21 June 1850)

Hillula of Alsatian-born French Artillery Captain Alfred Dreyfus, pictured at right. Dreyfus was the youngest of nine children. After the Franco-Prussian War, Germany annexed Alsace-Lorraine, and the Dreyfus family, including the pre-teen Alfred, moved to Paris. Dreyfus advanced rapidly in his military career, graduating ninth in his class at the École Supérieure de Guerre (War College), and was assigned to the French Army's General Staff headquarters, where he would be the only Jewish officer. The French army of the period was relatively open to entry and advancement by talent, with an estimated three hundred Jewish officers, including ten generals. Within the Fourth Bureau of the General Staff, however, to which Dreyfus was assigned, prejudice reared its ugly head, and his evaluations were consequently affected, as he was rated low on "likability." When the French Army's counter-intelligence section, led by Lieutenant Colonel Jean Sandherr, became aware that information regarding new artillery parts was being passed to the Germans by a highly placed spy, most likely on the General Staff, suspicion fell upon Dreyfus, who was arrested for treason on 15 October 1894, summarily convicted in a secret court martial on 5 January 1895, publicly stripped of his rank, and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island. In August 1896, the new chief of French military intelligence, Lieutenant Colonel Georges Picquart, reported to his superiors that he had found evidence to the effect that the real traitor was a Major Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy. Picquart was silenced by being transferred to the southern



desert of Tunisia, and Esterhazy, acquitted by a secret court martial, fled to England. Following a passionate campaign by Dreyfus' supporters, including leading artists and intellectuals such as Émile Zola, he was given a second trial in 1899 and again declared guilty, despite the evidence of his innocence. Dreyfus was then pardoned by French President Émile Loubet and released from prison. "The government of the Republic has given me back my freedom," Dreyfus said. "It is nothing for me without my honor." Not until 12 July 1906 was Dreyfus exonerated by a military commission. The next day, he was readmitted into the army with a promotion to the rank of major. A week later, he was made Knight of the Légion d'honneur, and he was subsequently assigned to command an artillery unit at Vincennes. On 15 October 1906, he was placed in command of another artillery unit at Saint-Denis. Devil's Island took its toll on his health, and Dreyfus was granted retirement from the army in October 1907 at the age of 48. As a reserve officer, he re-entered the army as a major of artillery at the outbreak of World War I. Serving throughout the war, Dreyfus rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was promoted to the rank of Officier de la Légion d'honneur in November 1918. His passing came on the twenty-ninth anniversary (according to the secular calendar) of the day he was exonerated of the accusation of treason for which he had been imprisoned at Devil's Island. (11 Tammuz 5695, 12 July 1935)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. labor leader Sidney Hillman, pictured at right (11 Tammuz 5706, 10 July 1946)



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Yiddish-language novelist, dramatist, and essayist Sholem Asch, pictured at right. Born Szolem Asz (in Yiddish, שׂוֹלֵם אַש) in 1880 in Kutno, a town near Łódź in the very center of Poland, he had a traditional (Orthodox) Jewish education, then went to Włocławek, where he received a liberal secular education. In Warsaw, influenced by the Haskalah, he began writing in Hebrew, but, on the advice of Isaac Leib Peretz, he soon switched to Yiddish. Asch came to the United States in 1910, becoming a citizen in 1920. After sojourns in Poland, France, and Palestine, he finally settled permanently in the U.S. in 1938. His 1907 drama, *G*d of Vengeance*, was highly esteemed in Europe; it has been translated into German, Russian, Polish, Hebrew, Italian, Czech, and Norwegian. Set in a brothel, with a plot featuring a lesbian relationship, it opened on Broadway in 1923, and the entire cast was arrested and convicted on obscenity charges. His 1919 novel *Kiddush ha'Shem*, set in the milieu of the Chmielnicki Uprising in mid-17th century Ukraine and Poland, was one of the earliest historical novels in modern Yiddish literature. In 1932, Asch was awarded the Polish Republic's *Polonia Restituta* decoration and was elected honorary president of the Yiddish PEN Club. Most of his works were included in the Nazi bookburning of 10 May 1933. His 1939-1949 trilogy, *The Nazarene, The Apostle, and Mary*, however, which dealt with subjects of the Christian Testament, made him a figure of great controversy. The *Forward*, New York's leading Yiddish-language newspaper, dropped him as a writer and attacked him as promoting Christianity. Asch was the father of folk music impresario Moses Asch, founder of Folkways Records, and of writer Nathan Asch. (11 Tammuz 5717, 10 July 1957)

Every dawn renews the Beginning, and to behold the earth struggling out of the formless void, out of the night, is to witness the act of Creation.
—Sholem Asch



Hillula of civil rights martyrs Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James Chaney, memorial plaque pictured at right (11 Tammuz 5724, 21 June 1964)



Hillula of National Football League quarterback Sid Luckman. Luckman was the quarterback for the Chicago Bears for twelve years (1939-1950) and led them to four NFL championships during that period. He was named the NFL's Most Valuable Player in 1943, and sports writer Ira Berkow called him "the first great T-formation quarterback." Luckman was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1965, and in 1988 he was a joint winner of the Walter Camp Distinguished American Award. He was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1960 and into the Columbia University Athletics Hall of Fame in 2006. (11 Tammuz 5758, 5 July 1998)

12 Tammuz

Hillula of German-born Spanish Rabbi Ya'akov ben Asher, the *Ba'al ha'Turim*, pictured at right. Rabbi Ya'akov was the son of German-born Spanish Rabbi Asher ben Yehiel, the *Rosh*. (12 Tammuz 5100, 8 July 1340, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Birth of Rebbe Yosef Yitzhak Schneerson, the sixth Lubavitcher Rebbe, pictured at near right. He is known in Lubavitch/Habad circles as the "Friedlike (Previous) Rebbe," inasmuch as his son-in-law and successor, Rebbe Menahem Mendel Schneerson, is still considered the Rebbe, even though he passed from this life in 1994. Rebbe Yosef Yitzhak was the son and successor of Rebbe Shalom Dovber (the "Rebbe Rashab") Schneer-



son of Lubavitch. (12 Tammuz 5640, 9 June 1880, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. advice columnist Ann Landers, born Esther Pauline Lederer, pictured at right, identical twin sister of Pauline Esther Philips, who wrote a similar column as Abigail Van Buren. "Ann Landers" was actually a pen name created for the *Chicago Sun-Times* in 1943. The first "Ann Landers" was Ruth Crowley, a Chicago nurse, who chose the name to distinguish this column from her child-care column. Crowley, who kept her identity as "Ann Landers" secret, wrote the column from 1943 until her death on 20 July 1955. Lederer was chosen to take over the column on 16 October 1955 and continued until her passing. Because she had become the owner of the copyright on the name, the column was not further continued. (12 Tammuz 5762, 22 June 2002)



13 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Cohen Rappaport of Lublin (13 Tammuz 5531, 25 June 1771)

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. author, illustrator, and collector of Native American stories and myths Richard Erdoes, posthumous son of Hungarian opera singer Erdős Richárd (13 Tammuz 5768, 16 July 2008)

Hillula of U.S. biographer Kenneth Silverman. Silverman wrote well-received biographies of Edgar Allan Poe, Harry Houdini, Samuel B. Morse and John Cage. He is best known, however, for his first biography, of Cotton Mather, which earned him both the Pulitzer Prize and the Bancroft Prize in 1985. (13 Tammuz 5777, 7 July 2017)

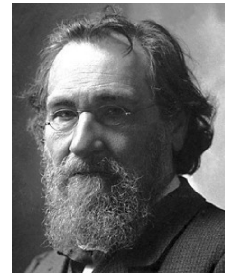
Hillula of U.S.S.R.-born U.S. mathematician Marina Ratner. Ratner left the Soviet Union in 1971, emigrating to Israel. She was recruited by Rufus Bowen of the University of California, Berkeley, in 1975. At Berkeley, she was well-regarded as a teacher of undergraduates, but she mentored only one graduate student. Her work, however, which connected the physics of the motion of objects with more abstract ideas of number theory, influenced Elon Lindenstrauss and Maryam Mirza-khani, two winners of the Fields Medal, the most prestigious honor in mathematics. (Dr. Mirza-khani was the first woman to win a Fields Medal.) Ratner was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences. (13 Tammuz 5777, 7 July 2017)



14 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef di Trani of Salonika, gravesite pictured at right. Born in Tz'fat, Rabbi Yosef married a descendant of Rabbi Yosef Karo. In 1604, he moved from Tz'fat to Constantinople and then to Salonika. (14 Tammuz 5399, 6 July 1639, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

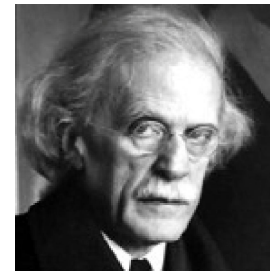
Hillula of Ukrainian-born Russian zoologist Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov, known in the west as Élie Metchnikoff, pictured at right. Mechnikov was especially known for his discovery of phagocytes, the body's major defense mechanism in innate immunity. He and Paul Ehrlich shared the 1908 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine "in recognition of their work on immunity." Mechnikov established the concept of cell-mediated immunity, while Ehrlich established the concept of humoral immunity. Their works are regarded as the foundation of the science of immunology. Mechnikov is also credited with coining, in 1903, the word *gerontology* to designate the then-emerging study of aging and longevity. Mechnikov's mother, Emilia Lvovna (Nevakhovich), was the daughter of Russian-Jewish writer Leib Nevakhovich, one of the earliest maskilim in Russia. Mechnikov's first wife, Ludmilla, succumbed to tuberculosis in April 1873. This loss, combined with other problems, led Mechnikov to attempt suicide by taking an overdose of opium. In 1875, he married his young student Olga Belokopytova. In 1885, Olga came down with severe typhoid, and Mechnikov, again attempting suicide, injected himself with the spirochete of relapsing fever. He recovered, as did Olga; the typhoid finally took her life fifty-nine years later, in 1944. In addition to his Nobel Prize, Mechnikov shared the 1867 Karl Ernst von Baer Prize with Alexander Kovalevsky. In 1906, he was awarded an honorary doctorate from Cambridge University, and received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society. He held honorary memberships in the Academy of Medicine (Paris) and the Academy of Sciences and Medicine (St. Petersburg). The I. I. Mechnikov National University in Odessa is named for him. Mechnikov's last years were spent in Paris, and his widow, Olga, remained there for the rest of her life. (14 Tammuz 5676, 15 July 1916)



Hillula of U.S. photographer Alfred Stieglitz, pictured at right. Stieglitz, the son of German-born Union army veteran Edward Stieglitz, was married to Georgia O'Keeffe. He was instrumental in making photography an accepted art form and was the first photographer to have his work exhibited in U.S. art museums (14 Tammuz 5706, 13 July 1946)

In photography there is a reality so subtle that it becomes more real than reality. —Alfred Stieglitz

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball outfielder Morris ("Morrie") Arnovich. Arnovich played from 1936 to 1941 with the Philadelphia Phillies, the Cincinnati Reds, and the New York Giants, and then for one game in 1946. He was the son of an Orthodox Jewish family



and observed kashrut throughout his life. Al- though his parents had hoped that he would become a rabbi, they expressed great pride in his baseball career. (14 Tam- muz 5719, 20 July 1959)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball pitcher and comedian Al Schacht, pictured at near right (14 Tammuz 5744, 14 July 1984)

Hillula of German-born U.S. pianist and composer Ruth Schonthal, pictured at far right (14 Tammuz 5766, 10 July 2006)

There is talk that I am Jewish – just because my father was Jewish, my mother is Jewish, I speak Yiddish, and I once studied to be a rabbi and a cantor. Well, that’s how rumors get started.
–Al Schacht



15 Tammuz

Hillula of Moroccan-born Rabbi Hayyim ibn Attar, gravesite pictured at far right. In 1733, Rabbi Hayyim set out for the Holy Land. In Livorno, Italy, however, the community impo-rtuned him to stay and even established a yeshiva for him to lead. He remained there until 1742, when he finally arrived at his destination. He was the author of *Or ha’Hayyim* (by which title he is generally known) and mentor of Rabbi Hayyim Yosef David Azulai. Rabbi Leib Sarah’s (1730-1791, a direct disciple of the Baal Shem Tov’s reputed to be a *tzaddik nistar*, one of the thirty-six perfectly righteous individuals in each generation) taught that Rabbi Hayyim was a reincarnation of Rabbi Moshe Cordovero, who in turn was a reincarnation of Rabbi Akiva. (15 Tammuz 5503, 26 June 1743, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

G*d made the earth a sphere to teach us that all the earth’s inhabitants should feel equally close to G*d.
–Hayyim ibn Attar

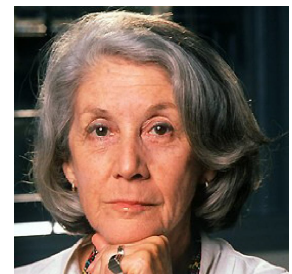
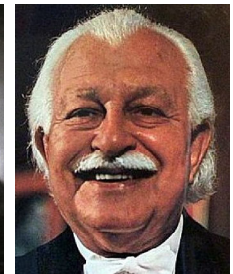
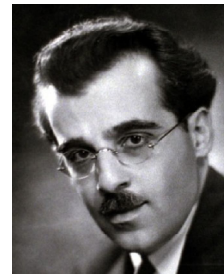


Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. pianist, composer, and conductor Ernő Rapée, pictured at near right (15 Tammuz 5705, 26 June 1945)

Hillula of U.S. conductor Arthur Fiedler, pictured at far right, director of the Boston Pops Orchestra for fifty years (15 Tammuz 5739, 10 July 1979)

Hillula of U.S. attorney Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the Anti-Defamation League and recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom (15 Tammuz 5747, 12 July 1987)

Hillula of U.S. symphony conductor, violinist, and composer Lorin Maazel, pictured on Austrian postage stamp at near right below, founder of the Castleton (Virginia) Festival and the first American to conduct at the Bayreuth Festspielhaus (15 Tammuz 5774, 13 July 2014)



Hillula of South African author and anti-apartheid activist Nadine Gordimer, pictured at far right. Gordimer’s writing dealt with moral and racial issues, particularly apartheid in South Africa. She was active in the anti-apartheid movement, joining the African National Congress during the days when the organization was banned. She was also active in HIV/AIDS causes. In 1951, the *New Yorker* accepted Gordimer’s story

“A Watcher of the Dead,” beginning a long relationship and bringing Gordimer’s work to a much larger public. Gordimer, who said she believed the short story was the literary form for our age, continued to publish short stories in the *New Yorker* and other prominent literary journals. Gordimer’s first novel, *The Lying Days*, was published in 1953. In 1960, the Sharpeville massacre and the arrest of her best friend, Bettie du Toit, spurred Gordimer’s entry into the anti-apartheid movement. She soon became active in South African politics, and she helped Nelson Mandela edit his famous speech, “I Am Prepared to Die,” given from the defendant’s dock at his trial. When Mandela was released from prison in 1990, she was one of the first people he wanted to see. Literary recognition for her accomplishments culminated with the 1991 Nobel Prize for Literature, which noted that Gordimer, “through her magnificent epic writing has – in the words of Alfred Nobel – been of very great benefit to humanity.” Gordimer’s activism was not limited to the struggle against apartheid. She resisted censorship and state control of information, and she fostered the literary arts. She refused to let her work be aired by the South African Broadcasting Corpora-

An interpreter brings music to life in the form that it is given to him, that is, a constellation of black spots on a page. But, if the interpreter doesn’t identify with the music and can’t be one with it, then no number of directions [from the composer] will be of any help.
–Lorin Maazel

Power is something of which I am convinced there is no innocence this side of the womb.
–Nadine Gordimer

tion because it was controlled by the apartheid government. Gordimer also served on the steering committee of South Africa's Anti-Censorship Action Group. A founding member of the Congress of South African Writers, Gordimer was also active in South African letters and international literary organizations. She was Vice President of International PEN. In the post-apartheid 1990s and twenty-first century, Gordimer was active in the HIV/AIDS movement, addressing a significant public health crisis in South Africa. In 2004, she organized about twenty major writers to contribute short fiction for *Telling Tales*, a fundraising book for South Africa's Treatment Action Campaign. Gordimer's resistance to discrimination extended even to her refusing to accept "shortlisting" in 1998 for the Orange Prize, because the award recognized only women writers. (15 Tammuz 5774, 13 July 2014)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Expressionist painter, charcoalist, and sculptor David Aronson, pictured at right, who adapted images from both Jewish and Christian Scriptures to express universal human emotions (15 Tammuz 5775, 2 July 2015)



Hillula of U.S. journalist Gerald Fischman. Fischman, a twenty-six-year veteran of the Annapolis (Maryland) *Capital Gazette* and a 1979 graduate of the University of Maryland, was the editor of the paper's editorial page. He won first-place and second-place awards from the Maryland-Delaware-D.C. Press Association in 2018 for his editorials about a noose that was left at a local middle school and about a County Council member's effort to censor public speakers at a council meeting. Fischman was married to Saran Erdenebat, an operatic lyric soprano and voice teacher from Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. Fischman was slain, with his colleagues Wendie Winters, Rob Hiaasen, John McNamara, and Rebecca Smith in a mass shooting at the newsroom of the *Capital Gazette*. (15 Tammuz 5778, 28 June 2018)



16 Tammuz

Hillula of German photojournalist Erich Salomon, pictured at far right. Salomon, with his wife, fled to the Netherlands when Adolf Hitler came to power. Offered a position with *Life* magazine in the United States, he declined, was trapped when Germany overran the Netherlands, and perished at Auschwitz. He was one of only two photographers known to have photographed a session of the U.S. Supreme Court (16 Tammuz 5704, 7 July 1944)

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Kopischnitz, a descendant of Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt and grandson of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin (16 Tammuz 5727, 24 July 1967)

Hillula of U.S. coloratura soprano Beverly Sills, born Belle Miriam Silverman, pictured at near right (16 Tammuz 5767, 2 July 2007)

You may be disappointed if you fail, but you are doomed if you don't try.
—Beverly Sills

Hillula of U.S. civil rights lawyer William L. Taylor, pictured at far right (16 Tammuz 5770 (28 June 2010)



17 Tammuz

Shiva Asar b'Tammuz. This date, it is taught in *Mishna Ta'anit* 4:6, commemorates the breaching of the walls of Jerusalem leading to the fall of the Second Temple in 70 CE. The mishna also tells us that the first Tablets of the Law were shattered on this date; just as those tablets were shattered forty days after the giving of the Torah at Sinai, so Shiva Asar b'Tammuz falls forty days after Shavuot, the Festival commemorating the giving of the Torah. This is a "minor" fast, from dawn to sunset. Traditional observance, in addition to refraining from food and drink, includes not wearing leather, engaging in celebratory activities, nor having one's hair cut. If the 17th of Tammuz falls on Shabbat, the fast and other observances are postponed to Sunday.

Hillula of Hungarian-born chemist George de Hevesy. De Hevesy was known in Hungarian as Hevesy György, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style. He studied in Hungary and Germany, receiving his doctorate in 1908 and then accepting a position in Zurich. His career found him working with Fritz Haber in Karlsruhe, Germany, then with Ernest Rutherford in Manchester, England, where he also met Niels Bohr. Back in Budapest, he was appointed professor in physical chemistry in 1918. In 1920 he settled in Copenhagen. In 1922, de Hevesy, with Dirk Coster, discovered the element hafnium, element 72, filling a gap in Dmitri Mendeleev's Periodic Table. Hafnium is named for Copenhagen, the home town of Niels Bohr; the Latin form of the city's name is Hafnia. In 1943, this would earn de Hevesy the Nobel Prize in Chemistry. When Germany invaded Denmark in April 1940, de Hevesy took the Nobel medals of German-born physicists James Franck (who was Jewish) and Max von Laue (who, although not Jewish, was a passionate opponent of Nazism and who had also fled to Denmark) and dissolved them 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. His dissolving the medals in the acid 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. In 1943, life in Denmark having become impossible for Jews, de Hevesy fled to Stockholm, Sweden. After the war, he returned to Copenhagen, where he found the solution undisturbed. He precipitated the gold out of the acid, and the Nobel Society then recast the medals. (17 Tammuz 5726, 5 July 1966)

Hillula of Iraqi-born Israeli Rabbi Salman Mutzafi, pictured at right. Rabbi Mutzafi was the descendant of a noble Spanish family that was forced to leave Spain in the Expulsion of 1492. As a child in Baghdad, he would push his way into the lessons taught by the Ben Ish Hai. At age nine, he secretly left his house in order to attend the Ben Ish Hai's funeral. A student of Rabbi Yehuda Petaya, he followed his teacher to the Land of Israel in 1935. With great intensity, he studied the *kavvanot* of Rabbi Shalom Sharabi, and, following those *kavvanot*, it is said, he would take as much as an hour to recite the *Kri'at Sh'ma* and two hours for the morning blessings! (17 Tammuz 5735, 26 June 1975)



Hillula of German-born U.S. biochemist Fritz Albert Lipmann. Lippman was the co-discoverer of Coenzyme A, vital to the synthesis and oxidation of fatty acids, for which he shared the 1953 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Hans Alfred Krebs. (17 Tammuz 5746, 24 July 1986)

Hillula of U.S. film and television actress Sylvia Sidney (born Sophia Kosow), pictured at near right, Academy Award nominee and recipient of the Golden Globe and Saturn awards (17 Tammuz 5759, 1 July 1999)



Hillula of U.S. comedian Red Buttons, born Aaron Chwatt, pictured at far right (17 Tammuz 5766, 13 July 2006)

18 Tammuz

Hillula of Egyptian-born French writer, painter and commentator upon the Kabbalah Carlo Giuseppe Suarès. Suarès was the descendant of a Sephardic family who found refuge in Italy and later settled in Egypt after the expulsion from Spain in 1492. A student at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, he received a degree in architecture in 1920. In 1923, he met Jiddu Krishnamurti, establishing a life-long friendship. Suarès translated much of Krishnamurti's work into French. A life-long student of Kabbalah, Suarès began writing on the subject in 1945. His Kabbalistic works included *Critique de la Raison Impure*, *La Kabale des Kabales*, and *De Quelques Apprentis-Sorciers*. He also wrote a trilogy on Kabbalah – *The Cipher of Genesis*, *The Song of Songs*, and *The Sepher Yetzira*. In 1940, Suarès turned to painting as a vehicle for research into the composition of light; his essay on painting, *L'Hyperbole Chromatique*, was published in 1957 and translated into English soon after as *The Chromatic Hyperbola*. The basic colors of his palette were turquoise blue and rose mauve. He found that painting and Kabbalah were two aspects of his one aim in life, the rebirth of creative spontaneity. (18 Tammuz 5736, 16 July 1976)

Hillula of Belarussian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, president of the Rabbinical Council of America, the Synagogue Council of America, and the New York Board of Rabbis; acting president and then chancellor of Bar-Ilan University (18 Tammuz 5739, 13 July 1979)

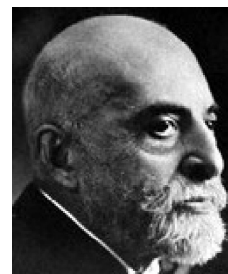
The flowers . . . are the stars of the earth, even as the stars are the flowers of heaven.

–Joseph H. Lookstein

19 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Shmuel Kaidanover (19 Tammuz 5436, 30 June 1676)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. violinist Leopold Auer, born Auer Lipót, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, pictured at near right. Auer was praised by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky for his "great expressivity, the thoughtful finesse and poetry of the interpretation" after an 1874 appearance in Moscow. His students included violinists Mischa Elman, Jascha Heifetz, Nathan Milstein, Efrem Zimbalist, Sr., and Georges Boulanger and theraminist Clara Rockmore. He was the uncle of jazz vibraphonist Vera Auer, grandfather of actor Mischa Auer, and great-uncle of composer György Sándor Ligeti. (19 Tammuz 5690, 15 July 1930)



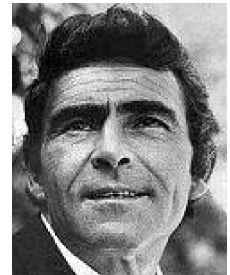
Hillula of Turkish-born Austrian and U.S. film and theater actor Rudolph Schildkraut, pictured at far right above portraying Autolycus in William Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale* in Berlin in 1905. He was the father of actor Joseph Schildkraut (19 Tammuz 5690, 15 July 1930)

Hillula of Polish-born Rabbi Yitzhak Ha'Levi Herzog, pictured at right. Rabbi Herzog was the son of Rabbi Yoel Leib Herzog, chief rabbi of Paris. In 1916, he was chosen chief rabbi of Belfast, Ireland. From there, he went on to become the chief rabbi of Dublin, then the first Chief Rabbi of Ireland. When Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook returned his holy soul to its Maker in 1935, Rabbi Herzog was chosen as the second Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Palestine. (19 Tammuz 5719, 25 July 1959)



Hillula of U.S. animal trainer and circus owner Clyde Beatty, pictured at near right (19 Tammuz 5725, 19 July 1965)

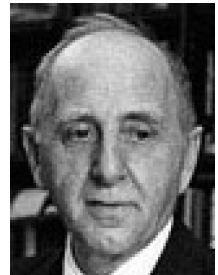
Hillula of U.S. screenwriter, novelist, and television producer Rod Serling, pictured at far right, best known for *The Twilight Zone* (19 Tammuz 5735, 28 June 1975)



Hillula of Russian actress Faina Ranevskaya. She was born Faina Girschevna Feldman in Taganrog, a port on the north shore of the Sea of Azov that was also the native city of Anton Chekhov. Taganrog's history goes back to the late Bronze Age, possibly as early as the twentieth century BCE; it was the earliest Greek settlement in the Black Sea area. The child of a wealthy and influential family – her father was president of the Taganrog synagogue – Ranevskaya was widely recognized as one of the greatest actresses of the Soviet period in both tragedy and comedy. At age fourteen, she attended a performance of Chekhov's play *The Cherry Orchard* at the Moscow Art Theater. So taken with theater was she that she took the surname of the central character in the play, Madame Lyubov Andreievna Ranevskaya, as her own pseudonym, eventually adopting it as her surname. Although her mother was a great admirer of art and literature, Ranevskaya's family disapproved of her decision to become an actress, and she became estranged from them. She left Taganrog in 1915 and settled in Moscow. When her family emigrated in 1917, she remained in Moscow. Ranevskaya had close friendships with Marina Tsvetaeva, Anna Akhmatova, Vladimir Mayakovsky and Osip Mandelstam. She was known as much for her generosity as for her acting. It was said that anyone who came across her on the streets of Moscow could ask her for money and she would give it without a question. When she was sixty-five, the KGB wanted to use her as a secret agent. She told the security agent who was trying to recruit her that she had the habit of talking in her sleep and, since she had only a small room in a communal apartment, the neighbors would easily overhear state secrets. The young agent was so impressed by the story – which Ranevskaya had invented out of whole cloth – that she received an apartment of her own, but she still never became a KGB agent. A 1992 British "Who's Who" named Ranevskaya one of the Top Ten Actors of the twentieth century, despite the fact that she had never played a major part in a movie; she was always cast in supporting roles. In a newspaper article, one of the Soviet movie industry apparatchiks explained her lack of starring roles by saying that she had "typical Semitic" features. On 16 May 2008, the Ranevskaya Monument was unveiled in front of her birth house in Taganrog. (19 Tammuz 5744, 19 July 1984)

The ultimate obscenity is not caring, not doing something about what you feel, not feeling!
–Rod Serling

Hillula of Belarusian-born U.S. economist Simon Kuznets, pictured at right. Kuznets came to the United States with his parents in 1922, impelled by the chaos of the Russian Civil War that followed the 1917 Russian Revolutions. He enrolled at Columbia University, earning his BSc, MA, and, in 1926, his PhD. He received the 1971 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences "for his empirically founded interpretation of economic growth which has led to new and deepened insight into the economic and social structure and process of development." (19 Tammuz 5745, 8 July 1985)

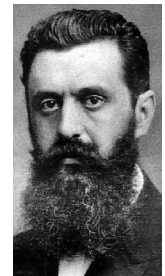


Hillula of U.S. Conservative Rabbi Baruch M. Bokser (19 Tammuz 5750, 12 July 1990)

20 Tammuz

Hillula of Austrian-born Polish Rabbi Menaḥem Mendel Auerbach, a student of Rabbi Yoel Sirkes (20 Tammuz 5449, 8 July 1689)

Hillula of Theodor Herzl, pictured at right (20 Tammuz 5664, 3 July 1904)



21 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Eliyahu Loanz, a Baal Shem, descendant of Rashi, disciple of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague, reputed to have been the leader of the *tzaddikim nistarim*, the thirty-six "secret saints" believed to exist in each generation, known only to each other (21 Tammuz 5396, 24 July 1636)

Cursed be the one who cries, "Avenger!"
–Hayyim Nahman Bialik

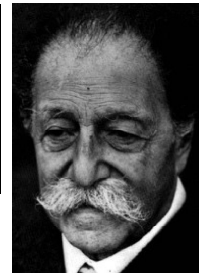
Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo of Karlin. Rebbe Shlomo was a student of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz and a disciple of Rebbe Aaron I of Karlin, whom he succeeded as Rebbe. He was the mentor of Rebbe Asher I of Karlin-Stolin (Rebbe Aaron's son), who succeeded him. Rebbe Shlomo was slain by a Cossack while in prayer. (21 Tammuz 5552, 30 June 1792, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources say 22 Tammuz)

Hillula of Volhynian-born Hebrew and Yiddish poet Hayyim Nahman Bialik, pictured at right (21 Tammuz 5694, 4 July 1934)



Hillula of French-born U.S. symphony conductor Pierre Monteux, pictured at right. During the days of segregation in the United States, Monteux once entered a “colored” restaurant. When told it was for “colored folk” only, he replied that he was indeed colored – colored pink. (21 Tammuz 5724, 1 July 1964)

Our principal work is to keep the orchestra together and carry out the composer's instructions, not to be sartorial models, cause dowagers to swoon, or distract audiences by our “interpretation.” –Pierre Monteux



Hillula of U.S. actor Martin Landau. Landau was accepted to the Actors Studio in 1955; he and Steve McQueen were the only applicants accepted that year, of some five hundred applicants. He studied under Lee Strasberg, Elia Kazan, and Harold Clurman, and he eventually became an executive director with the Studio. Landau's early roles were all sinister; his portrayal of the master of disguise Rollin Hand in the television series *Mission: Impossible* showed him in a wide variety of settings and ended his villainous type-casting. Landau received a Golden Globe and an Academy Award nomination in 1988 for his role in *Tucker: The Man and His Dream*. The following year, he was again nominated for an Academy Award for his appearance in *Crimes and Misdemeanors*. His performance in the supporting role of Bela Lugosi in *Ed Wood* in 1994 earned him an Academy Award, a Screen Actors Guild Award, a Golden Globe, and a Saturn Award. In recognition of his services to the motion picture industry, Martin Landau has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. Encouraged by his own mentor, Lee Strasberg, Landau also taught acting. His students included Jack Nicholson and Anjelica Huston. (21 Tammuz 5777, 15 July 2017)

22 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Manoah Hendel, student of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague and commentator on Rabbenu Bahya (22 Tammuz 5371, 3 July 1611)

Hillula of German-born Rabbi Hermann Adler, pictured at right. Adler was the son of British Empire Chief Rabbi Nathan Marcus Adler. Like his father, Adler received his secular and rabbinic education in Germany. From 1879, when his father's health began to decline, he served as his father's assistant. When his father passed from this world in 1891, Rabbi Adler succeeded him as Chief Rabbi. In 1909, he was appointed a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. (22 Tammuz 5671, 18 July 1911)



Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. actor Boris Thomashefsky, pioneer of New York's Yiddish theater, husband and stage partner of Bessie Thomashefsky, and grandfather of Music Director Michael Tilson Thomas of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra (22 Tammuz 5699, 9 July 1939)

Hillula of German Latin American scholar, historian, and writer Erwin Walter Palm. Palm studied archaeology at the University of Heidelberg, where he met fellow student Hildegard Löwenstein (later known as the poet Hilde Domin), who would become his wife. In 1940, having fled Germany and then Italy, Palm and his wife emigrated to the Dominican Republic. In 1950, in Santo Domingo, he curated an exhibit of Colonial Art that for the first time gathered and interpreted the limited artifacts still remaining from the period when Santo Domingo was the capital of the New World. He catalogued the treasures of America's oldest cathedral, Catedral de Santa María la Menor (in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, begun in 1512 and completed in 1540), as well as many artifacts from private collections. The exhibit was influential in developing among Dominicans a collective consciousness of their Spanish past. It helped spark an interest in colonial architecture that led to the restoration of the old city district. Returning to Germany in 1950, Palm was named lecturer in Spanish American Art and Culture at the University of Heidelberg in 1960. (22 Tammuz 5748, 7 July 1988)



Hillula of Polish-born Rabbi Levi Yitzhak Bender, a fifth-generation leader of Breslover Hassidism (22 Tammuz 5749, 25 July 1989)

23 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Cordovero, the *Ramak*, gravesite pictured at right. He was a student of Joseph Caro in the revealed aspects of Torah and a student of Shlomo Alkabetz, whose brother-in-law he was, in the secret aspects. He preceded Isaac Luria as leader of the Kabbalistic circle of Tz'fat and was the mentor or teacher of Elijah de Vidas, Hayyim Vital, Avraham Galante, El'azar Azikri, and Menahem Azariah da Fano. With Joseph Karo, Moshe di Trani, and Yosef Sagis, he received *s'micha* from Jacob Berab in 1538; at age eighteen, he was the youngest of the four. (23 Tammuz 5330, 26 June 1570, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Lithuanian-born Polish-German Rabbi Ezekiel ben Avraham Katzenellenbogen (23 Tammuz 5509, 9 July 1749)

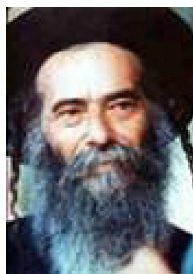
Hillula of British banker and barrister Sir David Salomons, the first Jewish Lord Mayor of London, pictured at right. Salomons was elected to the House of Commons in 1851. He took the prescribed oath but omitted the words “upon the true faith of a Christian,” and he took his seat, declaring that, inasmuch as he had been elected by a large majority, he was carrying out the wishes of the people by taking his seat. After he had voted on three matters before Parliament, he was physically removed and fined £500 for voting illegally. After

the oath was changed in 1859, he followed Lionel de Rothschild to become the second Jewish member of Parliament. (23 Tammuz 5633, 18 July 1873)

Hillula of German-born U.S. operatic soprano Julie Eichberg Rosewald, pictured at right, the first known woman cantor. When Max Wolff, who had served for a decade as the cantor of Temple Emanu-El, San Francisco's largest synagogue, died on 30 August 1884, it was essential that his replacement be someone who was familiar with Jewish liturgy, Hebrew, and music, and was enough of a quick study to be ready to conduct High Holy Day services in three weeks. Someone, whose identity is lost to time, contacted Julie Rosewald. She acquitted herself brilliantly on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur and remained the congregation's "rabbi soprano" for nine years. (23 Tammuz 5666, 16 July 1906)

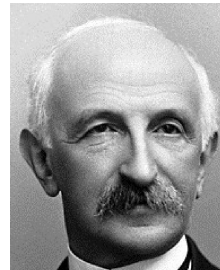


Hillula of Rabbi Gedaliah Kenig, pictured at near right, a disciple of Rabbi Avraham Sternhartz and a leading light of Breslov Hassidut, who established a Hasidic community in Tz'fat (23 Tammuz 5740, 7 July 1980)



Hillula of U.S. motion picture producer Dore (Isadore) Schary, pictured at middle right. He was perhaps best known for writing the play *Sunrise at Campobello*, which won five Tony awards. He also wrote and produced the motion picture of the same name. (23 Tammuz 5740, 7 July 1980)

Hillula of U.S. Poet Laureate (the position was then titled Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress) Howard Nemerov, pictured at far right above, brother of photographer Diane Arbus, father of Professor of Art and Art History Alexander Nemerov (23 Tammuz 5751, 5 July 1991)



24 Tammuz

Hillula of Netherlands jurist Tobias Michael Karel Asser, pictured at right. Asser, a professor of law at the University of Amsterdam, was a co-founder of the *Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée* and of the Institut de Droit International. In 1880, he was elected to the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. Asser was a delegate of the Netherlands to the Hague Peace Conferences in both 1899 and 1907. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the 1899 Conference; it was for this work that he was awarded the 1911 Nobel Peace Prize. (24 Tammuz 5673, 29 July 1913)



Hillula of Mendel Beilis, pictured at near right, accused in Russian blood libel case in 1913 (24 Tammuz 5694, 7 July 1934)

Hillula of U.S. peace activist Rabbi Michael Robinson, pictured at far right, who was arrested with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in St. Augustine, Florida, in 1963 (24 Tammuz 5766, 20 July 2006)



25 Tammuz

Hillula of Rebbe Me'ir ha'Levi of Apt (Opatów, in Polish). Rebbe Me'ir became the rabbi of Apt after Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt moved to Iași, Moldavia, in 1808. Rebbe Me'ir, a disciple of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak, the Hozeh (Seer) of Lublin, was the author of *Or la'Shamayim*. His students included Rebbe Shlomo of Radomsk. (25 Tammuz 5587, 20 July 1827)

Hillula of Russian-born Israeli Bauhaus architect Joseph Berlin (25 Tammuz 5712, 18 July 1952)

26 Tammuz

Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Berachya of Modena, a disciple of Rabbi Menahem Azariah da Fano. Rabbi Berachya was the author of *Ma'avar Yabok*, a compendium of the halachah of *bikkur holim* (the treatment of the body from death to burial). (26 Tammuz 5399, 28 July 1639; some sources say 25 Tammuz)

Hillula of Rabbi Sinai Halberstam of Zhemigrod, a scenic mountain town about 150 kilometers from Krakow. He was a grandson of Rebbe Hayyim of Tzanz. He escaped the Nazis by fleeing to Lemberg, Galicia, but was exiled to Siberia by the Soviets. He did not survive the trip. (25 Tammuz 5701, 20 July 1941)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. pianist and conductor George Szell, pictured on U.S. stamp at right (26 Tammuz 5730, 30 July 1970)

Hillula of Rabbi Tzvi Hirsch Taub, son of Rebbe Shaul Yedidiah El'azar Taub of Modzitz (26 Tammuz 5675, 2 August 2005)

*When words fail,
the guitar speaks.*
-George Szell



27 Tammuz

Traditional hillula of Joseph, son of the Patriarch Jacob, known as Yosef ha'Tzaddik, the only Biblical figure generally accorded the cognomen *ha'Tzaddik*.

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Hayyim Taub of Rozdol (27 Tammuz 5591, 8 July 1831)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. pacifist and feminist Rosika Schwimmer (more correctly, in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, Schwimmer Rózsika), pictured at right. Schwimmer was a founder of the Hungarian Feminist Association and of the Hungarian National Council of Women. She was the organizer of the first Women's Trade Union in Hungary and was a board member of the Hungarian Peace Society. She served as Minister to Sweden during the short-lived Károlyi Mihály government in 1918. She was forced to flee from the Kun Béla communist government that overthrew Károlyi in 1919 and from the fascist Horthy Miklós regime that ousted Kun in 1921. Schwimmer was nominated for the 1948 Nobel Peace Prize by thirty-three parliamentarians from Great Britain, Sweden, France, Italy and Hungary, but the committee chose not to award the Peace Prize that year. (27 Tammuz 5708, 3 August 1948)



*I have no sense of nationalism,
only a cosmic consciousness of
belonging to the human family.*
—Rosika Schwimmer

Hillula of German-born U.S. author Bel (Belle) Kaufman, pictured at right, grand-daughter of Sholem Aleichem, New York City schoolteacher, and author of *Up the Down Staircase* (27 Tammuz 5774, 25 July 2014)



28 Tammuz

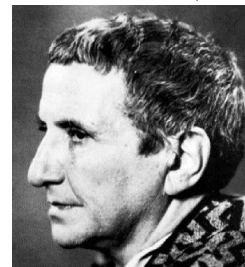
Hillula of Rebbe Eliezer of Lizensk, eldest son of Rebbe Elimelekh of Lizensk. Rebbe Eliezer was the father of Rebbes Naftali of Lizensk and Mendel Baer of Pshedvorsk and the father-in-law of Rebbe Hayyim Me'ir Yehiel Shapira of Moglienitz. (28 Tammuz 5566, 14 July 1806)

Hillula of Rebbe Moshe Teitelbaum of Ujhely (Sátorajújhely, Hungary), a descendant of Rabbi Moshe Isserles. The town of Sátorajújhely was founded at the time of the Hungarian entry into the area (now northeast Hungary, on the border with Slovakia) at the very end of the ninth century. Its original name was Sátoralja ("Under the Tent"). Destroyed by the Tatars, it was rebuilt in the thirteenth century. There was a dispute over the rebuilt town's name – some wanted to keep the old name, and some wanted to call it Ujhely ("New Place"). The dispute was resolved by combining the two names into one. Originally an opponent of the Hassidic way, Rebbe Moshe became a devotee of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak, the *Hozeh* of Lublin, at the urging of his son-in-law. Coming to Ujhely in 1808, he founded a Hassidic congregation there. He was the author of three major works – *Heishiv Moshe*, a collection of responsa; *Tefillah l'Mosheh*, a commentary on Psalms; and *Yismach Moshe*, a collection of homilies on the Torah, by which title he is commonly known. He declared that he remembered three prior lives – as a sheep in Jacob's flock, as an Israelite in the time of Moses, and during the time of the destruction of the First Temple. He did not specify the nature of the third, but it is said that another Hassidic rebbe identified him as the Prophet Jeremiah. Rebbe Moshe was the ancestor of the dynasties of Satmar and Sziget. He was the mentor of Rebbe Yehezkel Shraga Halberstam of Shinyava. (28 Tammuz 5601, 17 July 1841)

Birth of Rabbi David Moshe Friedman II of Chortkov, son of Rebbe Dov Ber of Chortkov, who refused to serve as Rebbe, although he was recognized as such by virtually the entire Chortkover community (28 Tammuz 5674, 9 July 1914, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of expatriate U.S. author Gertrude Stein, pictured at near right (28 Tammuz 5706, 27 July 1946)

Hillula of Bessarabian-born (in Belz, then under Russian imperial rule) Argentine opera singer Isa (Isabella Yakovlevna) Kremer, pictured at far right. As a teenager, Kremer began working as a poet, writing revolutionary poetry for the *Odessa News*. The newspaper's editor, Israel Heifetz, took an interest in Kremer and provided her with the funds to pursue studies in opera with Pollione Ronzi in Milan from 1902 to 1911. She had to give up her studies when her father's business failed and her mother came to her in Italy; she began singing professionally to support them both, making her professional opera debut in 1911 at the Teatro Ponchielli in Cremona as Mimi in Giacomo Puccini's *La Bohème*. Returning to Odessa in 1914, she soon realized that her voice was not best suited to arias, and she turned to folk music, becoming active in intellectual circles and growing close to Sholem Aleichem, Hayyim Nahman Bialik, Mendele Mocher Sforim, and Mark Warshawski. She married Israel Heifetz, the *Odessa News* editor, twenty-seven years her senior, who had supported her music studies in Milan. After the Russian Revolution, Kremer's husband was imprisoned and her parents and daughter were placed under house arrest, as they had all been strong supporters of the Kerensky government. She eventually managed to bring them to Paris, but she and her husband soon separated. In 1924, she and her family



*If you are too careful you
are so occupied in being
careful that you are sure
to stumble over something.*
—Gertrude Stein

moved to the United States, and she became a U.S. citizen. She moved to Argentina in 1938, where she married psychiatrist Doctor Gregorio Bermann, and, despite being blacklisted and harassed by the Perón government, she remained there for the rest of her life. (28 Tammuz 5716, 7 July 1956)

29 Tammuz

Traditional hillula of Talmudic sage Rabbi Yoḥanan ha'Sandlar.

Hillula of Rashi, pictured at right. Rashi, more formally, Rabbi Shlomo Yitzḥaki, traced his ancestry through the Tannaim Yoḥanan ha'Sandlar and Hillel the Elder to King David. Rashi was the father of three daughters (and no sons). His daughters – Miriam, Yoḥeved, and Raḥel – are known to have prayed with tallit and t'fillin. Most of the authors of the Tosafot were Rashi's grandsons, including Rashbam and Rabbenu Tam, and great-grandsons. (29 Tammuz 4865, 13 July 1105, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of Romanian-born (in Timișoara, in the Banat region of western Romania, an ethnic Hungarian area) Israeli poet and philologist Ezra Fleischer, recipient of the 1959 Israel Prize for literature, the 1986 Bialik Prize for Jewish thought, and the 1992 Rothschild Prize for Jewish studies (29 Tammuz 5766, 25 July 2006)