

TISHRI

1 Tishri

First Day of Rosh Hashanah

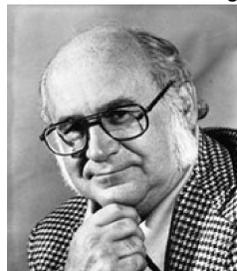
G*d "remembered" Sarah, Rachel, and Hannah. (1 Tishri, according to the Talmud, *Berachot* 29)

Traditional date of the *Akeidat Yitzhak* and of the hillula of the Matriarch Sarah. (1 Tishri 2076, 1685/1686 BCE. Because of an anomaly in designating dates BCE, there are two possible year designations. Some systems, (based on the work of the venerable Bede, do not use zero as a year designation and so number the year preceding 1 CE as 1 BCE. This is customary in retrojecting the Julian calendar. Gregorian calendar dates, influenced by mathematical and scientific convenience, typically include a year numbered zero. Thus, for example, 1685 BCE Julian is 1686 BCE Gregorian. Both are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.)

Hillula of Gedaliah ben Ahikam, Governor of Judea under the Babylonians. Gedaliah, whose father, Ahikam, saved the life of the Prophet Jeremiah (Jeremiah 26:24) and whose grandfather, Shaphan, is mentioned (2 Kings 22:8-10) in connection with the "discovery" of the scroll that formed the core of the book of Deuteronomy, was assassinated by a band of Jews led by Ishmael ben Netaniah, a scion of the royal family of Judah. (1 Tishri 3180, 582/581 BCE; some sources say either 2 or 3 Tishri)

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

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



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. "Modern Hassidic" Rabbi Joseph H. Gelberman, pictured at right. Born in Hungary in 1912, Rabbi Gelberman received his rabbinic education in the Satmar Hassidic tradition. He managed to escape the Nazi invasion of Hungary, but he was unable to bring his wife and seven-year-old daughter with him; they perished in the Shoah. He married two more times, but had no other children. Rabbi Gelberman founded The New Seminary (now the Interfaith Seminary) in New York as a vehicle for educating "interfaith rabbis and ministers." In addition to his rabbinic work, he was also a psychotherapist, drawing on the wisdom of the Kabbalah in counselling his clients. (1 Tishri 5772, 9 September 2010)

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



2 Tishri

Second Day of Rosh Hashanah

Hillula of Hector (born Heitor) Nunes. Nunes, born in Evora, Portugal, about 1520, was the son of crypto-Jews who had been forcibly converted. In 1543, he earned a medical degree from the University in Coimbra. With the Inquisition nipping at his heels, he fled to England in 1543 and settled in London. He established a successful mercantile business, which provided the resources for him to set up an intelligence center in Flanders, gathering economic and military intelligence on Portuguese and Spanish activities in the Netherlands, Iberia, and the Indies. Because he served the British crown as a spy, his Judaism was tolerated by the British authorities, and he had the patronage of William Cecil, First Baron Burghley, the Lord High Treasurer under Queen Elizabeth I, and of Francis Walsingham, Queen Elizabeth's principal secretary and spymaster. As he lay dying, he petitioned Lord Burghley "to protect and assist my poore wife in all needful and reasonable causes." Burghley did not heed Nunes' plea; after his passing, his widow, alone in a hostile land and not understanding English, found all her resources taken from her; her fate after his passing is not known. (2 Tishri 5352, 10 September 1591, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

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

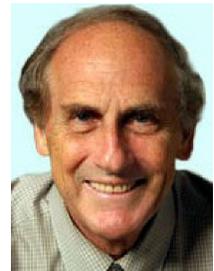


Hillula of Rebbe Israel Perlow, grave marker pictured at right, the *Yanuka* of Karlin-Stolin, and his mother, Rebbitzin D'vorah of Karlin, on the same day. Rebbe Israel's father was Rebbe Asher II of Karlin. (2 Tishri 5682, 4 October 1921)



Hillula of Hungarian mathematician Turán Pál, known in the West as Paul Turan. (In Hungarian, the family name precedes the given name.) Turán was a long-time collaborator with Erdős Pál; they co-wrote twenty-eight papers over the course of a forty-six-year association. Turán received his PhD in 1935 from Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem (Roland Eötvös University, then known as the University of Budapest), mentored by Lipót Fejér (who mentored Erdős as well). As a Jew, he was unable to obtain a teaching position. When Horthy Miklós, the Regent of Hungary, allied himself with Hitler, Turán was sent to a forced-labor camp. He was recognized and protected by one of the guards, who, as a mathematics student, had admired Turán's work. In 1945, Turán was appointed associate professor at his alma mater; in 1949, he was promoted to full professor. Turán worked primarily in number theory, but also did much work in analysis and graph theory. His work is considered the starting point of probabilistic number theory. Turán was elected a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1948 and a full member in 1953. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1948 and 1952 and the Tibor Szele Prize of the Bolyai János Mathematical Society in 1975. (2 Tishri 5737, 26 September 1976)

Hillula of Polish-born Israeli poet Abba Kovner, whose cousin, Meir Vilner, was a signer of Israel's Declaration of Independence. Kovner was born in Ashmyany, a Lithuanian town some fifty kilometers from Vilna, then under Polish rule. (Ashmyany is now within the Grodno Region of Belarus.) As a youth, Kovner was an active member of the socialist Zionist youth movement HaShomer HaTzair. When Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union (which by then included Lithuania) the Jews of the area were confined in the Vilna Ghetto. Kovner, with sixteen other members of HaShomer HaTzair, escaped and were sheltered in a convent near Vilna. The prioress of the convent, Mother Bertranda, O.P., first inquired about saving Jews after the Ponary massacre in July 1941. She initially sought to gain the support of the Catholic leadership in Vilna, but they rebuffed her efforts out of fear that the Nazi occupation forces would destroy church property and kill any Christians found to be aiding Jews. On her own initiative, Mother Bertranda took in the young Jews and hid them in the convent. She helped them organize the Jewish Partisan Organization, even arranging for weapons to be smuggled to them. When several of her nuns objected, Mother Bertranda reportedly threatened them with expulsion from the monastery and excommunication. In September 1943, Mother Bertranda was arrested by the Nazi occupation authorities and sent to a labor camp near Kovno (Kaunas, Lithuania). The monastery was closed and the community of nuns forced to disperse. After the war, Mother Bertranda asked for and received dispensation from her vows and left the monastery, adopting the name Anna Borkowska. At the beginning of 1942, Kovner, living again in the ghetto, wrote a manifesto titled *אל נלך כצאן למבטח!*; Let Us Not Go Like Lambs to the Slaughter! This was the first Jewish statement of Hitler's intention to exterminate the Jews of Europe. After the war, Kovner became the leader of an organization, *Nakam* (Revenge), that attempted, with notable lack of success, to kill Germans (later reduced to trying to kill former SS members) in revenge for the Holocaust. In 1948, he joined the Haganah. His poetry earned him the Brenner Prize for Literature in 1968, the Israel Prize for Literature in 1970, and the the Prime Minister's Prize for Hebrew Literary Works in 1986. (2 Tishri 5748, 25 September 1987)



Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. immunologist and cell biologist Ralph M. Steinman, pictured at right. Steinman received numerous awards and recognitions for his life-long work on dendritic cells, including the Cancer Research Institute's William B. Coley Award (1998), the Gardner Foundation International Award (2003), and the Albert Lasker Award For Basic Medical Research (2007). He was elected to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in 2001 and to the U.S. Institute of Medicine in 2002. In 2011, he became the only

posthumous recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. On 3 October 2011, the Nobel Committee for Physiology or Medicine announced that Steinman had received one-half of the Nobel Prize for “his discovery of the dendritic cell and its role in adaptive immunity.” The other half went to Bruce Beutler and Jules A. Hoffmann, for “their discoveries concerning the activation of innate immunity.” The committee was not aware that Steinman had died three days earlier, on 30 September. The statutes of the Nobel Foundation stipulate that the prize may not be awarded posthumously, but, after deliberation, the committee decided that, inasmuch as the decision had been made in good faith, it would stand. (2 Tishri 5772, 30 September 2011)

Hillula of Terry Rosenbaum, pictured at right. In 1951, Rosenbaum saw a Black man, Henry Fields, Jr., sideswipe a parked car in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, New York, near Samuel J. Tilden High School in East Flatbush, where Rosenbaum, an alumnus of the school, was a teacher. Fields drove off, followed by a police car; the chase ended when Fields' car suffered a flat tire. As Fields got out of his car, the policeman, Samuel Applebaum, also out of his car, shouted “Stop” and, without waiting, fired a shot that ricocheted off the car door and struck Fields in the neck, killing him instantly in front of at least a dozen witnesses. Rosenbaum, a well-known community organizer, received a call that night, telling him that an angry crowd was gathering at the police station. He helped calm the crowd, and, in the months that followed, he helped lead a hastily organized group, the Brownsville Citizens Committee of 1,000 for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields, in a futile effort to have Applebaum indicted. In 1953, Rosenbaum was called before Senator Joseph's McCarthy's inquisition. In response to McCarthy's badgering, Rosenbaum declared, “I stand with those patriotic Americans who wrote the Bill of Rights as a protection for innocent people against inquisitions of this kind.” As a consequence, he was dismissed from his position at Tilden. He became a fund-raiser for charitable organizations, including among his clients Yeshiva University, the Educational Alliance, and Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center (now Long Island Jewish Medical Center), where he was hired as director of capital development. In 1990, Rosenbaum retired to Leisure World (now Laguna Woods Village), a retirement community in Orange County, California. There, for the next twenty-five years, he worked as the political coordinator and as the public face of the community's chapter of Physicians for a National Health Program, a campaign for a single-payer national health system. (2 Tishri 5776, 15 September 2015)



3 Tishri

Tzom (the Fast for) Gedaliah. When Nebuchadnezzar II, King of Babylonia, the longest-reigning king (c. 605 to c. 563 BCE) of the Neo-Babylonian Empire, razed Jerusalem in 586 BCE and exiled most of the Jews, he appointed Gedaliah ben Ahikam as governor of Judea. Gedaliah's rule is said to have been benevolent, but one Ishmael ben Netaniah, a scion of the royal family of Judah, at the urging of the King of Ammon, assassinated Gedaliah. Some sources say that Ishmael and his followers viewed Gedaliah as a collaborator with the Babylonian occupiers of Judea; others say that he was simply acting as a vassal of the king of Ammon. The Babylonian response was swift and fierce, and most of the remaining Jews fled to Egypt. The assassination left Palestine without any Jewish rule and with hardly any Jews, and the rabbis eventually established a “minor” (that is, dawn to sundown) fast day to mourn the event. Although Gedaliah's assassination was on the first (some sources say the second) of Tishri, they chose the third of Tishri as the fast day, inasmuch as fasting is forbidden on Rosh Hashanah. The assassination is recounted in the Biblical books of 2 Kings (25:25-26) and Jeremiah (41:1-18). In years in which 3 Tishri falls on Shabbat, the fast is postponed to the next day.

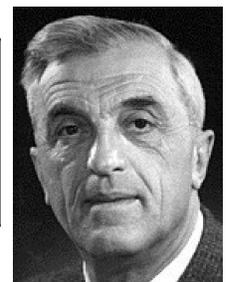
Birth of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhyn, great-grandson of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz. Rebbe Yisrael was the son of Rebbe Shalom Shakhna; at his birth, his uncle, Rebbe Mordecai of Chernobyl, declared that he had the soul of the Baal Shem Tov. He was the ancestor of the Hassidic dynasties of Bohush,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

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

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

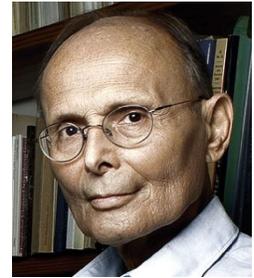
Hillula of Swiss-born U.S. physicist Felix Bloch, pictured at right. Bloch studied under Erwin Schrödinger in Zürich (where John von Neumann was one of his classmates) and, after his graduation in 1927, under Werner Heisenberg in Leipzig, receiving his doctorate in 1928. As a post-doctoral student, he studied with Wolfgang Pauli in Zürich, Niels Bohr in Copenhagen, and Enrico Fermi in Rome before returning to Leipzig. In 1933, with Hitler's rise to power, he came to the United States, accepting a position at Stanford University; he was Stanford's first professor of theoretical physics. During World War II, he worked on nuclear power at Los Alamos National Laboratory, then joined the radar project at Harvard University. He and Edward Mills Purcell were awarded the 1952 Nobel Prize in Physics for “their development of new ways and methods for nuclear magnetic precision measurements,” the underlying principles of magnetic resonance imaging. In 1954, Bloch became the first Director-General

While I am certainly not asking you to close your eyes to the experiences of earlier generations, I want to advise you not to conform too soon [but] to resist the pressure of practical necessity.
-Felix Bloch



of the newly-established European Council for Nuclear Research (CERN, from its French name, Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire). In 1964, he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. (3 Tishri 5744, 10 September 1983)

Hillula of Romanian-born (in Dej, a town in Transylvania that was settled at least as early as 7,500 years ago) Israeli archaeologist and Hittitologist Itamar Singer, pictured at right. Singer was the first researcher to develop the theory that it was internal rivalries that made the Hittite Empire vulnerable to Bronze Age collapse and enabled their conquest by the Sea Peoples. (3 Tishri 5773, 19 September 2012)



Hillula of U.S. physicist Arthur Ashkin. Ashkin shared the Nobel Prize in physics in 2018. He was then, at age 96, the oldest person ever to have received a Nobel Prize. (He was surpassed the following year, when John B. Goodenough, age 97, received the Nobel Prize in chemistry. (3 Tishri 5781, 21 September 2020)

4 Tishri

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

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

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

The library . . . is the last of our public institutions to which you can go without credentials. You don't even need the sticker on your windshield that you need to get into the public beach. All you need is the willingness to read. -Harry Golden



5 Tishri

Traditional hillula of Naftali, son of the patriarch Jacob. (5 Tishri)

Hillula of U.S. businessman and politician Arthur Seligman, gravesite pictured at right. Born in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Seligman was a student at the Hebrew School in Santa Fe; one of his teachers was Flora Spiegelberg, founder of Santa Fe's first nonsectarian school for girls and wife of Willi Spiegelberg, the first mayor of Santa Fe. (Spiegelberg served as mayor from 1884 to 1886. Since Santa Fe was incorporated only in 1891, his mayoralty may have been informal or honorary.) Seligman went on to become mayor of Santa Fe, serving from 1910 to 1912. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1916, 1920, 1924, and 1932 and was a member of the Democratic National Committee from 1920 to 1930. Elected governor of New Mexico in 1930, he took office on 1 January 1931. Re-elected in 1932, he served as governor until his passing from this life. (5 Tishri 5694, 25 September 1933)



Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. violinist Isaac Stern, pictured at right. (5 Tishri 5762, 22 September 2001)

A man possesses talent; genius possesses the man. -Isaac Stern

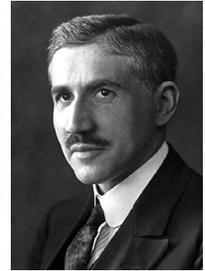


6 Tishri

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

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

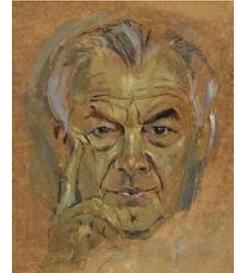
Hillula of English writer Grace Aguilar, pictured at near right. Aguilar Point, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia (highlighted on map of Vancouver Island at middle right), is named for Aguilar's brother Henry, who was Second Master, Navigating Officer, on H.M. Gunboat *Grappler*. (6 Tishri 5608,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



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

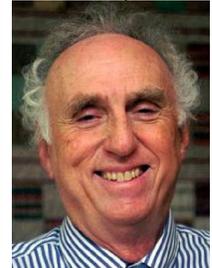
Truth is the vital breath of Beauty; Beauty the outward form of Truth. -Grace Aguilar

Hillula of German-born U.S. architect Erich Mendelsohn. Mendelsohn designed the Einstein Tower, pictured at near right, an astrophysical observatory in the Albert Einstein Science Park in Potsdam, Germany, built in a two-year period from 1919 to 1921. The Einstein Tower became operational in 1924. It is still a working solar observatory today as part of the Leibniz Institute for Astrophysics. (6 Tishri 5714, 15 September 1953)



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

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



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

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

7 Tishri

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

Hillula of Rebbitzin Gittele Brandeis, daughter of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe, the Maharal of Prague. (7 Tishri 5396, 18 September 1635)

Hillula of U.S. poet Penina Moïse, pictured at right. Moïse's parents, French Jews, came to Charleston, South Carolina in 1791, following the decade-long campaign of expulsion of Jews and Americans from the Caribbean island of Sint Eustatius initiated by British Admiral George Brydges Rodney after Great Britain took the island in the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War. (Anglo-Irish statesman and philosopher Edmund Burke rose in Parliament to condemn Rodney's anti-Semitism.) Moïse was the first Jewish poet published in the United States; her poetry appeared not only in Jewish journals, such as *The Occident*, but also in general publications, including *The Charleston Courier*, *The Boston Daily Times*, *Heriot's Magazine*, and *The Godey's Lady's Book*. In 1842, Moïse published sixty of her religious poems in *Hymns Written for the Use of Hebrew Congregations*. The 1856 edition expanded the collection to more than 190. (7 Tishri 5641, 12 September 1880)



Hillula of Russian-born Arizona Jewish pioneer Dora Loon-Capin, doll in her image pictured at near right. Her family emigrated to the United States in 1894, when she was nineteen years old, settling in Pennsylvania. Dora Loon married Hyman Capin; their first five children were born in Pennsylvania. Then,

about 1907, they moved to Arizona, where they became the parents of three more children. (7 Tishri 5700, 20 September 1939)

Hillula of Ray (born Rachel) Frank, pictured at right. Frank was the first woman known to have spoken from synagogue pulpits in the United States. Frank's father, Bernard Frank, was a great-grandson of the Vilna Gaon. Ray Frank taught at the religious school of First Hebrew Congregation in Oakland, California. Among her students were Gertrude Stein and Judah Leon Magnes. At age twenty-nine, on a trip to Spokane, Washington (then known as Spokane Falls), Frank asked where she might find a synagogue, as it was the day before Rosh Hashanah. With the help of a local man to whom she had a letter of introduction, Frank offered to deliver the sermon that evening if a minyan could be assembled. By five o'clock, a special edition of the *Spokane Falls Gazette* announced that a young woman would be preaching to the Jews of the community at the Opera House that night. About 1,000 Jews and Christians were in attendance when Ray Frank spoke about the obligations of Jews as Jews and as citizens. Moved by her plea that her coreligionists come together and create a congregation, a Christian man in attendance stood up and offered to donate a site on which the synagogue might be built. She spoke again on Rosh Hashanah morning and again on Yom Kippur. She was so well received that, while continuing to support herself as a journalist, she began to travel up and down the West Coast, giving lectures to B'nai B'rith lodges, literary societies, and synagogue women's groups, speaking in Reform and, it is reported, Orthodox synagogues, giving sermons, officiating at services, and even reading Torah. Although she was not ordained and had no desire to be, she became known as "the Girl Rabbi of the Golden West." Frank's dual career as journalist and preacher ended after her marriage to Dr. Simon Litman in August 1901. He taught economics for the next seven years at the University of California, Berkeley, and then accepted a position at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. As early as 1915, Frank organized and led at her home an ongoing student study circle on postbiblical Jewish history. Actively involved in local Jewish organizations and institutions, including the Reform congregation to which she belonged, she occasionally lectured in the community and throughout the Midwest. (7 Tishri 5709, 10 October 1948)



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

*Those who cannot give
friendship will rarely re-
ceive it and never hold it.*
-Dagobert D. Runes

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



*It is not enough to be in
the right place at the right
time. You should also
have an open mind at the
right time.*
-Erdős Pál

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



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



hands. At the liberation of Bergen-Belsen, Růžicková weighed only seventy pounds. Taken to hospital, she was diagnosed with ulcers, typhus, malnutrition, and malaria. Since she spoke English – and several other languages as well – Růžicková became an indispensable translator for the medical staff while she was healing. Despite the damage to her hands, and despite the anti-Semitism of Communist Czechoslovakia – she and her husband refused to join the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and were continually harassed for their refusal – she became one of the world’s most renowned harpsichordists and a leading interpreter of Johann Sebastian Bach. She was the first harpsichordist to record Bach’s complete works for keyboard instruments, a project that took her a decade to accomplish. “Bach,” she declared, “provides a sense of order in a world of disorder.” Her husband, Bohemian-born Czech pianist and composer Viktor Kalabis, urged her to become “the Jew who brought Bach back to Germany” and to “play Bach to make them realize that there is another Germany, that Hitler didn’t destroy all the great culture.” Růžicková and Kalabis were active in the “Velvet Revolution” of November and December 1989, which overthrew the Communist régime. Although she had been teaching as a member of the music faculty of the Academy of Performing Arts of Prague since 1951, it was only after the “Velvet Revolution” that she was granted the title of Professor. (23 Elul 5777, 27 September 2017)

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



8 Tishri

Hillula of Rebbe Noah of Lechovitz, pictured at right. Rebbe Noah was the son and successor of Rebbe Mordecai, the first Rebbe of Lechovitz. His father and Rebbe Baruch of Medzibozh (grandson of the Baal Shem Tov) were his chief teachers. After Rebbe Noah’s passing, his followers divided. Some followed his disciple, Rebbe Moshe of Kobrin; some followed his son-in-law, Rebbe Mordecai II of Lechovitz; and some followed his nephew, Rebbe Shlomo Hayyim of Kaidanov. (8 Tishri 5593, 2 October 1832; some sources cite the previous day)

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



Beginning of the slaughters at Babi Yar. Babi Yar is a ravine just outside Kyiv, Ukraine. In 2011, Ukraine issued a stamp, pictured at near right, commemorating Babi Yar. (8 Tishri 5702, 29 September 1941)

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

9 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Abele Gombiner, pictured at right, author of *Magen Avraham*, a commentary on the *Orah Hayyim* section of the *Shulhan Aruch*. More formally known as Avraham Abele ben Hayyim Halevi, from the town of Gabin (Gombin in Yiddish), Poland. At age thirteen, he lost his parents in the Chmielnicki massacres of 1648, and he moved to live and study with a relative, Jacob Isaac Gombiner, in Leszno, in western Poland, the birthplace of Haym Salomon, principal financier of the U. S. War of Independence. *Magen Avraham* was published posthumously. His brother Yehudah traveled in 1673 to Amsterdam to print the work, but he lacked the needed funds, and he died on the journey. It was not until 1692, after Rabbi Avraham’s passing, that his son, Hayyim, was able to publish it. Rabbi Avraham had titled it *Ner Yisrael*, but his son changed the name of the work in order to emphasize his father’s name. (9 Tishri 5444, 20 September 1683)



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



Hillula of Czech-born U.S. pianist and conductor Kurt Adler, pictured at near right. He was born in Neuhaus (now Jindřichův Hradec, Czech Republic), then within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Both his parents were slain at the Belzec extermination camp in Poland. Adler was chorus master and conductor of the New York Metropolitan Opera for thirty years. Fluent in ten

languages, he was the first chorus master of the Metropolitan Opera to handle the entire repertory; previously, there had been one chorus master for each language sung at the Met. (9 Tishri 5738, 21 September 1977)

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

The greatest mystery was not that we have been flung at random among the profusion of the earth and the galaxy of the stars, but that in this prison we can fashion images of ourselves sufficiently powerful to deny our nothingness. –Maurice S. Friedman

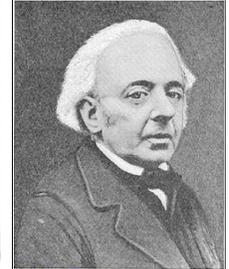


10 Tishri

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

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

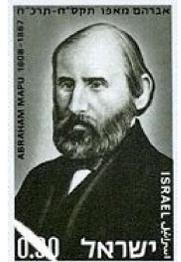
*The compassion that Judaism commands is universal. It is extended, like G*d's Compassion, to all G*d's creatures. None are excluded from this Law, because all human beings, according to Judaism's teachings, are brothers, children of the same Father, and are created in the image of G*d.*
–Samuel David Luzzatto



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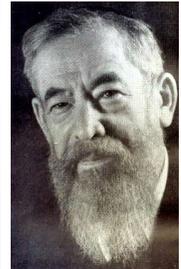
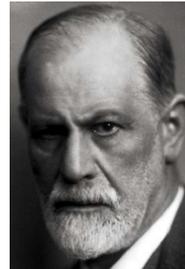
Hillula of Lithuanian-born Abraham Mapu, commemorated by Israel stamp pictured at right. Mapu was the author of *Ahavat Zion*, the first Hebrew novel; he began writing it in 1830 but did not complete it until 1853. (10 Tishri 5628, 27 September 1867, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Everywhere I go I find that a poet has been there before me.
–Attributed to Sigmund Freud



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

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



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

Hillula of Ukrainian Hassidic Rabbi Avraham Yehudah Khein, pictured at far right, a descendant of Rabbi Yitzhak Alfasi (the "Rif"). Born into a Habad/Lubavitch family in Chernigov, Khein served as rabbi to the Lubavitch community of Nyezhin, a town near his birthplace, until he emigrated to Palestine. Influenced by Leo Tolstoy and Pyotr Kropotkin – he called Kropotkin "the tzaddik of the new world" and declared that his soul was "as pure as crystal" – he tried to reconcile their teachings with Habad Hassidism. He was unequivocally committed to pacifism and non-violence, even during the days when the Jewish community in Palestine was battling the Arabs and the British. Rabbi Khein's teachings were collected in a three-volume work, *B'Malkhut ha-Yahadut*. (10 Tishri 5718, 5 October 1957)

The art of silence speaks to the soul.
–Marcel Marceau



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

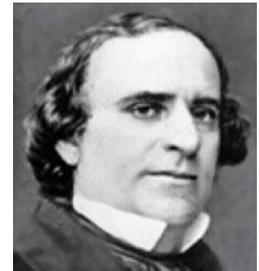
Hillula of French actor and mime Marcel Marceau (born Marcel Mangel), pictured at far right. (10 Tishri 5788, 22 September 2007)

Hillula of U.S. attorney Jack Greenberg, pictured at right. Greenberg, influenced by his service in the U.S. Navy, where he saw that all the officers were white and all the stewards who served them were black, became a prominent civil rights attorney. He was a member of the team assembled by Thurgood Marshall that was to become the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and he participated in more than forty Supreme Court cases, including *Brown v. Board of Education*. In the 1960s, Greenberg established a law project to help the poor fight for their rights under federal programs. He also campaigned against the death penalty as racially discriminatory. Under his leadership, the NAACP LDF supported civil rights efforts on behalf of women, Latin@s, Asian-Americans, and gay men and lesbians. He was one of the founders of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. After Thurgood Marshall was named to the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals in 1961, Greenberg became the head of the NAACP LDF, a position he held for some twenty-three years, until his retirement in 1984. His retirement from the Fund did not end his involvement in civil rights matters. In 1984, he was instrumental in drafting a New York City statute that denied tax exempt status to clubs that discriminate on the basis of race or sex. As dean of Columbia College from 1989 to 1993, he became involved in the plight of the Roma, a traditionally nomadic ethnic group often reviled in Europe as “gypsies.” (10 Tishri 5777, 12 October 2016)

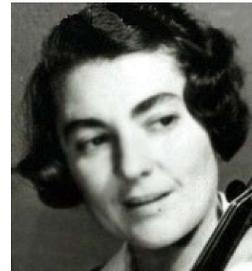


11 Tishri

Hillula of David Levy Yulee, pictured at right. Yulee, a second cousin of Confederate Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin, was born in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, then under British occupation, now part of the United States Virgin Islands. His father, Moses Elias Levy, was a Sephardic Jewish businessman from Morocco who made a fortune in lumber in the British colony. His mother, Hannah Abendanone, was also Sephardic; her ancestors had fled Spain in the expulsion of 1492, going to the Netherlands, thence to England, and finally to the Caribbean as English colonists during the British occupation of the Danish West Indies (now the United States Virgin Islands). The family moved to the United States in the 1820s, when David was a pre-teen. Born David Levy, he adopted the surname Yulee, the name of one of his Moroccan ancestors, soon after his 1846 marriage to Nancy Christian Wickliffe, daughter of ex-Governor Charles A. Wickliffe of Kentucky. He served from 1841 to 1845 as a non-voting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from Florida Territory. As delegate, he worked to gain statehood for Florida and to protect the expansion of slavery in other newly admitted states. When Florida was admitted to the Union, he was elected to the United States Senate, becoming the first Jewish member of the Senate. His rabid pro-slavery arguments in the Senate earned him the nickname “Florida Fire-Eater.” After Florida’s secession, he left the U.S. Senate and was elected to the Confederate Congress. After the Civil War, Yulee was imprisoned at Fort Pulaski for nine months for treason, for having aided in the escape of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. (11 Tishri 5647, 10 October 1886)



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



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



12 Tishri

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Malakh (“Abraham the Angel”), son of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz. Rebbe Avraham Malakh studied kabbalah under his father. He studied in *hevruva* with the Alter Rebbe, Schneuer Zalman of Liadi. Author of *Hesed l’Avraham*, Rebbe Avraham was the grandfather of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin. (12 Tishri 5537, 25 September 1776)

13 Tishri

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



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



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

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

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



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

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

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

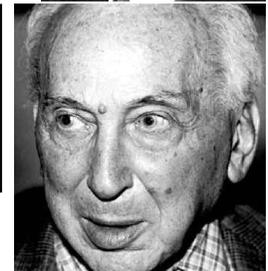
Hillula of U.S. major league baseball player Guy Zinn. Zinn played in the major leagues for five seasons, 1911-1915. An outfielder, he played his first game, for the New York Highlanders, on 11 September 1911. On 20 April 1912, still with the Highlanders, he was the first player to bat at Boston's newly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



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

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

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



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

Hillula of U.S. gay rights activist Frank Kameny. (13 Tishri 5772, 11 October 2011)

Hilluola of U.S. playwright and screenwriter Murray Schisgal. In 1943, Schisgal dropped out of high school to join the navy; when he was discharged after the war, he had risen to the rank of radioman third class. Attending night school to earn his high school diploma, he played clarinet and saxophone in a jazz combo while writing short stories in his spare time. He earned a law degree from Brooklyn Law School and practiced law until 1956, then taught high school English for three years. Schisgal then devoted himself to writing, but, unable to sell his short stories and novels, he turned to the theater. In 1961, Charles Marowitz produced and directed three of his one-act plays on the London stage. Two years later, he achieved success Off-Broadway with a double bill of "The Typists" and "The Tiger," starring Eli Wallach and Ann Jackson; Broadway and Hollywood successes followed. Schisgal's plays included "Luv" on Broadway and "Tootsie" on the screen. (13 Tishri 5781, 1 October 2020)

14 Tishri

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

Hillula of Rebbe Yisrael Hopsztajn (Hopstein), the Maggid of Kozhnitz, town highlighted on map of Poland at right. The son of a poor bookbinder named Shabbetai and his wife Perl, Rebbe Yisrael was a disciple of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz and, after the latter's passing, Elimelekh of Lizensk. He also studied under Rebbes Shmuel Shmelke of Nikolsburg and Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev. Rebbe Yisrael and his wife Royze were the parents of three children. Their son Moshe Elyakim succeeded his father as Rebbe of Kozhnitz. Their daughter Leah Perl married Rabbi Avi Ezra Zelig Shapira of Grenitz. Another son, Mordecai, passed from this world at a young age. Rebbe Yisrael was the author of *Avodat Yisrael*, *Beit Yisrael*, *Nezer Yisrael*, *Or Yisrael*, and *Tehillot Yisrael*. (14 Tishri 5574, 8 October 1813)



Hillula of Moravian-born Hungarian Rabbi Judah Leib "Leopold" Loew, regarded as the most important figure of Neolog (Hungarian Reform) Judaism. Loew was a descendant of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague (the Maharal) through

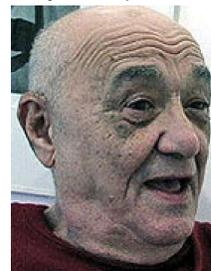
his father and of Rabbi Menahem Mendel Krochmal through his mother. Loew was the first rabbi to introduce Hungarian into the synagogue service. In December 1850, he accepted the pulpit of the synagogue in Szeged, where he remained for the rest of his life. He was the father of five sons – Tobias, Samuel, Theodore, Immanuel, and William. Tobias, an attorney, founded the *Magyar Igazságügy*, a periodical dealing with matters of Hungarian jurisprudence and legislation. He was also involved in the drafting of the Hungarian penal code. Samuel was a physician in Budapest. Theodore, also an attorney, wrote books on the Hungarian laws of bankruptcy and on the Hungarian civil and criminal codes. Immanuel, a rabbi and Orientalist, accepted the Szeged pulpit in 1878. He was the author of numerous books on halakhah and other religious subjects, as well as books of biography and history. He contributed several articles on Syriac lexicography to the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*. William emigrated to New York. An attorney, he wrote a biography of his father and translated Madách Imre's 4000-line dramatic poem *Az ember tragédiája* into English as *The Tragedy of Man*. (14 Tishri 5636, 13 October 1875)

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

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

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

Knowledge is essential to understanding, and understanding should precede judging.
–Louis D. Brandeis



15 Tishri

Traditional hillula of the Patriarch Jacob (15 Tishri 2263, 1498/1499 BCE. Because of an anomaly in designating dates BCE, there are two possible year designations. Some systems, (based on the work of the venerable Bede, do not use zero as a year designation and so number the year preceding 1 CE as 1 BCE. This is customary in retrojecting the Julian calendar. Gregorian calendar dates, influenced by mathematical and scientific convenience, typically include a year numbered zero. Thus, for example, 1498 BCE Julian is 1499 BCE Gregorian. Both are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.)

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

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



Hillula of Rebbe Mordecai Leifer of Nadvorna, great-grandson of Rebbe Me'ir the Great of Premislan and the nephew of Rebbe Meir'l of Premislan. Orphaned at an early age, he was raised by his uncle Meir'l. His teachings are collected in *G'dulat Mordecai*. (15 Tishri 5655, 3 October 1894, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

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

Hillula of Russian-born (in Mykhailivka, now in the Zaporizhia Oblast, Ukraine) Palestinian Hebrew poet and translator Shaul Tchernichovsky, pictured at right. Tchernichovsky studied medicine at the University of Heidelberg from 1899 to 1906, receiving his medical degree in Lausanne and then returning to Ukraine to practice medicine in Kharkov (now Kharkiv) and Kiev (now Kyiv). During World War I, he served as an army doctor. Tchernichovsky lived in the United States in 1929 and 1930, then emigrated to Palestine and settled there. He was a friend of the distinguished Klausner family of Jerusalem, including the child who would grow up to become the novelist Amos Oz, to whom he was "Uncle Shaul." Tchernichovsky introduced to Hebrew the poetic form known as the "Crown of Son-



nets" (כליל סונטות), one of the most complex and challenging forms of poetry. The Crown of Sonnets (more formally, the Heroic Crown of Sonnets) is composed of fifteen sonnets. The last line of each sonnet is repeated as the first line of the next; the last line of the fourteenth sonnet is the same as the first line of the first; and the fifteenth sonnet is composed of the initial lines of the first fourteen, in sequence. In addition to his poetry, Tchernikovsky was known as a translator. He translated into Hebrew such varied works as the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Sophocles, Horace, Shakespeare, Molière, Pushkin, Goethe, Heine, Byron, Shelley, the *Kalevala*, the *Gilgamesh Cycle*, and the Icelandic *Eddas*. He was awarded the Bialik Prize in 1940 and 1942. (15 Tishri 5704, 14 October 1943)

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

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



16 Tishri

Hillula of Netherlands-born Italian Kabbalist Rabbi Moshe ben Mordecai Zacuto. Born to a Portuguese Marrano family in Amsterdam, Zacuto studied under Rabbi Saul Levi Morteira, whose students included Baruch Spinoza. Rabbi Zacuto served as rabbi in Venice from 1645 to 1673 and then in Mantua. He studied Kabbalah under Hayyim Vital's pupil Benjamin ha'Levi (who had come to Italy from Tz'fat) and was a teacher of Rabbis Moshe Hayyim Luzzatto and Abraham Rovigo. Rabbi Zacuto was the author of *Kol ha'Remez*, a commentary on the Zohar, and of *Sefer ha'Shemot* on the Names of G*d. He also composed dozens of liturgical and penitential poems, including "Elef Alpin," a poem of 1,000 words, each beginning with the letter Aleph; a long poem titled *Tofteh 'Aruk* (known in Italian as *L'Inferno Figurato*), depicting the torments of hell; and the oldest dramatic poem in the Hebrew language, which A. Berliner first edited under the title *Yesod 'Olam* (Berlin, 1874). (16 Tishri 5458, 1 October 1697)

Man is a slave only to his own mental lethargy.
-Mina Loy

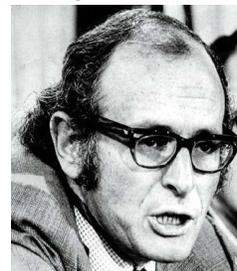
Hillula of Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Spira (or Shapiro) of Munkacs. Rabbi Spira was the great-grandson of Rebbe Eliezer of Dinov. He wrote *Darkhei T'shuva*, a commentary on the *Yoreh De'ah* of Rabbi Ya'akov ben Asher, the "Tur." (16 Tishri 5675, 6 October 1914)

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

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

Hillula of German-born U.S. biochemist Konrad Emil Bloch. A chemistry student at the Technische Universität München from 1930 to 1934, Bloch fled to Switzerland in 1934 and to the United States in 1936. He received his PhD in chemistry from Columbia University in 1938. Bloch and Feodor Lynen shared the 1964 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discoveries concerning the mechanism and regulation of the cholesterol and fatty acid metabolism. (16 Tishri 5761, 15 October 2000)

I would not be among you tonight but for the mentors, colleagues and students who have guided and aided me throughout my scientific life.
-Konrad Emil Bloch, on receiving his Nobel Prize



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

17 Tishri

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

People, or students, do not have shortcomings, only uniquenesses. The goal of a good teacher is to turn these uniquenesses into advantages.
-Israel M. Gelfand

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

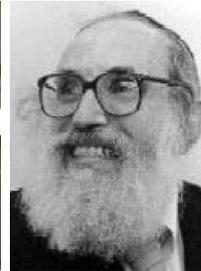
Hillula of Russian-born U.S. mathematician Israel M. Gelfand, pictured at right. (17 Tishri 5770, 5 October 2009)



18 Tishri

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

Hillula of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov, gravesite pictured at near right. Rebbe Nahman was the son of the Baal Shem Tov's granddaughter Feige and Nahman of Horodenko's son Simha. (18 Tishri 5571, 4 October 1810, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



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

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

Do not permit your humility about your smallness to overwhelm your greatness.
—Nahman of Breslov

There are no false questions. All questions in life are true questions. Answers may be false, but questions cannot be false. Sure, they can be dumb, they can be stupid, but never false.
—Raymond Federman

Hillula of Hildegard Gina Bachert, pictured at right with Grandma Moses. Born in Mannheim, Germany, Bachert, as a child, was barred from visiting the Kunsthalle Mannheim because she was Jewish. After Hitler came fully to power, she, along with other Jewish children, was expelled from school. In 1936, her parents arranged U.S. admission visas for her and her sister through an uncle living in Chicago, and they settled in New York. Three years later, after *Kristallnacht*, their parents joined them. While attending college, she was hired as a secretary at the Galerie St. Etienne in Manhattan, where she taught English to the gallery's founder, Otto Kallir, a refugee from Austria. She soon became his associate in running the gallery, and, upon his passing in 1978, Bachert and Jane Kallir, Otto Kallir's granddaughter, became co-directors of the gallery. Bachert retired in 2018 and moved to Vermont. In her seventy-eight years at the gallery, she was involved in bringing to light the works of Grandma Moses and of many previously unknown Expressionists, including Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, Paula Modersohn-Becker, Erich Heckel, Oskar Kokoschka, Käthe Kollwitz, Alfred Kubin, and Max Liebermann. (18 Tishri 5780, 17 October 2019)



19 Tishri

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

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



Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshischa, the "Yehudi ha'Kadosh." He was a disciple of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak, the *Hozeh*, of Lublin. His own disciples included his successor, Rebbe Simha Bunam of Pshischa, and Rebbes Menahem Mendel of Kotzk, Yitzhak Me'ir of Ger, Hanoch Henich of Alexander, Yitzhak of Vorki, and Yissachar Ber of Radoshitz. (19 Tishri 5575, 3 October 1814)

Hillula of Rebbe Aaron of Sadagora, the son and successor of Rebbe Yisrael of Sadagora. The author of *K'dushat Aharon*, he returned his holy soul to its Maker only six years after succeeding his father as Rebbe; he was only thirty-six years of age. (19 Tishri 5674, 20 October 1913)

When I was the rabbi of the Jewish community in Berlin under the Hitler regime, I learned many things. The most important thing that I learned under those most tragic circumstances was that bigotry and hatred are not the most urgent problem. The most urgent, the most disgraceful, the most shameful and the most tragic problem is silence.
—Joachim Prinz

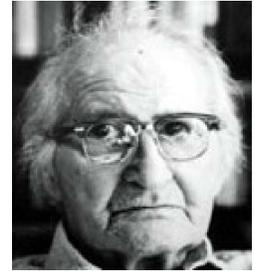


Hillula of German-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Joachim Prinz, pictured at right. Rabbi Prinz helped organize the 1963 March in Washington at which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. (19 Tishri 5749, 30 September 1988)

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

Hillula of U.S. actor Bill Macy, born Wolf Martin Garber. Macy drove a cab for some ten years before being cast as Walter Matthau's understudy in *Once More, With Feeling* on Broadway. In 1966, he was cast as a cab driver in the soap opera *The Edge of Night*. He was a member of the original cast of *Oh! Calcutta!* and also appeared in the 1972 film version. From 1972 to 1978, he appeared as Walter Findlay, the long-suffering husband of the title character on the situation comedy *Maude*, starring Bea Arthur. (19 Tishri 5780, 18 October 2019)

I'm a terrible actor, but it's the only thing I do well.
-Bill Macy



20 Tishri

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

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

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. gangster Jacob "Little Augie" Orgen, born Orgenstein. As a teenager, Orgen was a "labor slugger" for Benjamin "Dopey Benny" Fein. His ambition quickly asserted itself, and he organized his own gang, the "Little Augies," before he reached the age of twenty. He operated in the shadows, waiting for "Dopey Benny" to fade from prominence. His ambition was blocked when Nathan "Kid Dropper" Kaplan and Johnny Spanish were both released from Sing Sing Prison in 1917 and when Orgen was himself jailed for robbery in 1919. Released from prison in 1923, Orgen quickly rebuilt his organization, including Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, Jacob "Gurrah" Shapiro, and Jack "Legs" Diamond, and challenged Kaplan, who had by then eliminated Johnny Spanish. On 28 August 1923, Orgen's man Louis Cohen (born Louis Kushner and also known as Louis Kerzner) killed Kaplan, and Orgen gained complete control over labor racketeering in New York. In 1927, Orgen and Buchalter moved into bootlegging. Arnold Rothstein, using Buchalter as an intermediary, advised him to concentrate on infiltrating labor unions and abandon his traditional strong-arm tactics. About the same time, Buchalter and Shapiro began planning to take over Orgen's operations. On 15 October 1927, Orgen and Diamond were standing on the corner of Delancey and Norfolk Streets in the Lower East Side of New York when a car drove up and Buchalter and Shapiro,



one from the street and the other from behind the car's steering wheel, cut them down in a hail of bullets. Diamond, although severely wounded, survived; Orgen, age thirty-four, did not, and Buchalter and Shapiro created a massive criminal monopoly in the Garment District. (20 Tishri 5688, 15 October 1927)

The press must speak out and, if the occasion arises, raise bloody hell.
-Herblock



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

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Yissachar Englard of Radzin, pictured at right. Rebbe Avraham Yissachar was the son-in-law and second successor of Rebbe Mordecai Yosef El'azar of Radzin. He rebuilt Izhbitza/Radzin Hassidism in Israel after the Shoah and reinstated the dying of *t'chelet* according to the Radziner tradition that had been established by his father-in-law's father, Rebbe Gershon Henoah Leiner. (20 Tishri 5766, 23 October 2005)



21 Tishri

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Premislan, disciple of the Baal Shem Tov and then of Rebbe Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz. He emigrated to the Land of Israel in 1768. (21 Tishri 5531, 10 October 1770)

Hillula of Rebbe Ya'akov Yosef of Polnoy. Rebbe Ya'akov Yosef was an ascetic and a devotee of Lurianic Kabbalah until he met the Baal Shem Tov and became one of his two closest disciples. He was the rabbi of Sharograd until he joined himself to the Baal Shem Tov. The community of Sharograd drove him out, and he settled first in Rashkov, then in Nemirov, and finally in Polnoy. His book, *Toldot Ya'akov Yosef*, the first hassidic book published, saw print in 1780. In the *Toldot Ya'akov Yosef*, Rebbe Ya'akov Yosef uses the expression "I heard from my teacher" no fewer than 249 times; it is one of the main sources for the teachings of the Baal Shem Tov. Rebbe Ya'akov Yosef also

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

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

wrote *Ben Porat Yosef*, *Tzafnat Pane'ah*, and *K'tonet Passim*. Rebbe Shimshon of Rashkov was his son. (21 Tishri 5554, 16 September 1793, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe of Dolina. Rabbi Moshe was a direct disciple of the Baal Shem Tov. He was the author of *Divrei Moshe*, a commentary on the Torah based on the work of the Baal Shem Tov and Rabbi Isaac Luria, as well as *Saraf Pri Etz Hayyim*, a study of Kabbalah based on Isaac Luria's *Pri Etz Hayyim*. (21 Tishri 5580, 10 October 1819)

Hillula of Rebbe Yehiel Mikhal of Zhvil. Rebbe Yehiel Mikhal's father, Rebbe Moshe, the first Rebbe of Zhvil, was the son of Rebbe Yehiel Mikhal, the Maggid of Zlotchov. (21 Tishri 5617, 20 October 1856)

Hillula of Rebbe David Moshe Friedman I of Chortkov, pictured at right. Rebbe David Moshe, the son of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhin, was an ascetic, choosing a life of study and prayer. On the last day of his earthly life, Hoshanah Rabbah, he dressed all in white. As his body grew weaker, he began to recite *Nishmat Kol Hai*, his voice gradually growing fainter. As he reached *Barchi Nafshi*, his soul was released in holiness. Rebbe David Moshe was the author of *Divrei David*. (21 Tishri 5664, 12 October 1903)

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

Hillula of Italian labor leader and Senator Vittorio Foa, pictured at far right with former President Carlo Azeglio Ciampi of Italy. Foa earned his law degree in 1931; in 1933, he joined the anti-fascist movement Giustizia e Libertà. Arrested by the OVRA (the Organizzazione per la Vigilanza e la Repressione dell'Antifascismo, Mussolini's secret police) in May 1935, he was sentenced to fifteen years in prison. Released after 8½ years in August 1943, he joined the resistance movement, becoming a member of the Partito d'Azione and the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale. On 2 June 1946, Foa was elected to the Constituent Assembly, serving until July 1948 and becoming a member of the Commission of the Seventy. When the Partito d'Azione dissolved in 1947, Foa joined the Partito Socialista Italiano. He was elected to the Italian Parliament in 1953, serving there from 25 June 1953 to 4 June 1968 and again for two days in July 1976. Foa was a leader in the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro, the Italian General Confederation of Labor. (21 Tishri 5769, 20 October 2008)

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

Hillula of Polish-born French physicist Georges Charpak, born Jerzy Charpak, pictured at far right. When he was seven years old, Charpak's family moved from Dabrowica, Poland (now Dubrovytzia, Ukraine) to Paris. A student of mathematics at the Lycée Saint Louis, Charpak became active in the World War II Resistance. He was imprisoned by the Vichy régime and deported to Dachau. After the liberation of Dachau, he enrolled at the Paris-based École des Mines, one of the most prestigious engineering schools in France. He became a French citizen in 1946 and graduated from the École des Mines in 1948. In 1954, he received his PhD in nuclear physics from the Collège de France. As a staff member of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), he invented the multiwire proportional chamber, which superseded the old bubble chambers, enabling better data processing. In 1985, he was elected to the French Academy of Sciences. Charpak was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1992 "for his invention and development of particle detectors, in particular the multiwire proportional chamber." Through 2019, his was the last unshared Nobel Prize in Physics. (21 Tishri 5771, 29 September 2010)

Hillula of German-born (in Breslau, now Wrocław, Poland) scholar of the Holocaust and terrorism Walter Laqueur. At age seventeen, a few days before Kristallnacht, Laqueur fled Germany and found his way to Palestine. In 1955, he settled in England, where, from 1964 to 1995, he served as director of the Wiener Library for the Study of the Holocaust and Genocide. He later moved to the United States, where he taught at several major universities. In 1991,



Questa è la radice della politica progressista. La capacità di vedere il tuo vantaggio attraverso il vantaggio di un altro. Il rifiuto della cosiddetta «somma zero», quella che dice, 'Io posso stare meglio solo se un altro sta peggio.'

This is the root of progressive politics – the ability to see your advantage through the advantage of another, the rejection of the so-called 'zero sum game' that says, 'I can only get better if another is worse.' –Vittorio Foa

Dictators have no peers, only sycophants to do their bidding. That is how it was in Nazi Germany, and so it is wherever autocrats rule in government or in business. Dictators and braggarts cause their own demise, because, when they are finally in extremis, they have only their lackeys to call on, while their adversaries attract the best of men. –Richard Sonnenfeldt

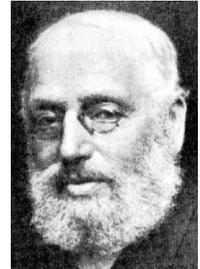
while much of the world was basking in the breakdown of the U.S.S.R., Laqueur presciently predicted the emergence of “an authoritarian system based on some nationalist populism.” In June 2001, just months before the terrorist attacks of 11 September, he warned that the world was at the dawn of a new era in which “technological progress would put unprecedented destructive power into the hands of a small group” of fanatics bent on inflicting terror in a holy war. In his last book, *The Future of Terrorism: ISIS, Al Qaeda, and the Alt-Right*, written with Christopher Wall and published in 2018, he acknowledged that terrorists cannot destroy Western society without weapons of mass destruction, but cautioned that Western nations make themselves more vulnerable if they overreact and bolster domestic security by curtailing civil rights and civil liberties, responses that “perversely accomplish the goals” of the terrorists. (21 Tishri 5779, 20 September 2018)

22 Tishri

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

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

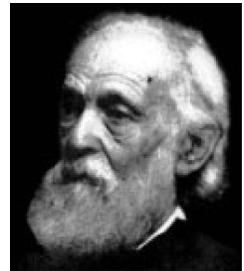
Hillula of Polish-born (in Rogasen, then under Prussian rule) U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Marcus Jastrow, pictured at right. Jastrow was the compiler of the premier lexicon of Talmudic and Midrashic Aramaic. With Rabbis Henry Pereira Mendez and Sabato Morais, he founded the Jewish Theological Seminary of New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



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

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. abolitionist August M. Bondi, born

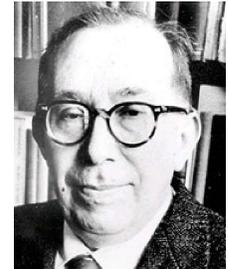
Anshl Mendel Bondi, pictured at right. A 16th-century ancestor of Bondi's, Yom Tov Landschreiber of Prague, on a visit to Italy, adopted the surname Bondi, an Italian translation of his name Yom Tov, meaning *good day*. Bondi, at age fourteen, fought in the 1848 Kossuth Revolution in Hungary. He also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



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

“ —Harpo Marx

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



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

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

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



23 Tishri

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

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

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



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

24 Tishri

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

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

To carry on . . . war, the democracies will perforce become totalitarian.
-Judah L. Magnes



Hillula of U.S. gangster "Big" Jack Zelig, born Selig Harry Lefkowitz. (24 Tishri 5673, 5 October 1912)

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



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

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

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



Hillula of U.S. physicist Leon Lederman. Lederman made several major discoveries in subatomic physics. In 1957, he confirmed the discovery of Chien-Shiung Wu that the "weak nuclear force" is an exception to the "law of conservation of parity." The law of conservation of parity holds that the universe, so to speak, doesn't care whether matter is inclined clockwise or counter-clockwise. For decades, physicists had believed that this balance held true for all the forces of nature and at all levels, whether at the scale of galaxies or in the subatomic realm. Lederman was able to confirm Wu's discovery that gamma rays emitted in the radioactive decay of Cobalt-60 at extremely low temperatures were polarized, that is, they favored one direction over the other, and that electrons emitted in the process were polarized in the opposite direction. In 1988, Lederman received the Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery that there are at least two distinct types of neutrinos. He also led the team at the Fermi Laboratory ("Fermilab") that discovered the "bottom quark," believed to be one of the basic constituents of matter. After retiring from Fermilab, Lederman taught physics at the University of Chicago. In 1992, he served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. (24 Tishri 5779, 3 October 2018)

There's always a place at the edge of our knowledge, where what's beyond is unimaginable, and that edge, of course, moves.
-Leon Lederman

Hillula of U.S. attorney Bernard S. Cohen. Cohen, who later became a founder of the Virginia unit of the American Civil Liberties Union, was one of the attorneys for Mildred and Richard Loving, whose inter-racial marriage in 1958 violated Virginia's "Racial Integrity Act." The Lovings were sentenced to one year in

If the courts are not available for the average person to seek justice, then the average person will not receive justice.
-Bernard S. Cohen

prison, with the sentence suspended on condition that they leave Virginia and not return together for twenty-five years. Anticipating the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Mildred Loving wrote to U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, inquiring whether the law would allow her and her husband to live in Virginia. Kennedy forwarded the letter to the ACLU office in Washington, and Cohen took up the case. Joined by Philip J. Hirschkop, Cohen took the case eventually to the U.S. Supreme Court, where Chief Justice Earl Warren, speaking for a unanimous court, wrote the opinion that voided Virginia's law and all others that forbade inter-racial marriages. "Under our Constitution," Warren wrote, "the freedom to marry, or not marry, a person of another race resides with the individual and cannot be infringed by the State." Cohen's subsequent legal career centered on environmental law. He also served, from 1980 to 1996, in the Virginia House of Delegates, where one of his signature accomplishments was the passage of measures that restricted smoking, not an easy task in Virginia, whose economy is closely tied to the production of tobacco products. He also, as a freshman delegate, introduced a measure to decriminalize homosexuality in Virginia; the bill was not passed. In 1994, Cohen received a distinguished service award from the Virginia Trial Lawyers Association. Governor Ralph Northam of Virginia ordered Virginia state flags to be flown at half-staff on the day of Cohen's burial. (24 Tishri 5781, 12 October 2020)

25 Tishri

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

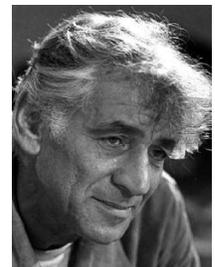
A tzaddik makes everyone else appear righteous before the Eternal by advocating for them and finding their merits.
-Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev



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



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



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

Music can name the unnameable and communicate the unknowable.
-Leonard Bernstein

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

Hillula of French microbiologist André Michel Lwoff. Receiving grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, Lwoff attended the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Medical Research and the University of Cambridge. Then, in 1938, he was named department head at the Institut Pasteur, where he did groundbreaking research on bacteriophages, microbiota and the polio virus. Elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society in 1958, Lwoff received the Leeuwenhoek Medal of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1960, the Grand Prix Charles-Leopold Mayer in 1964, and the Keilin Medal of the British Biochemical Society in 1964. He was awarded the 1965 Nobel Prize in Physiology or

Medicine for his discovery of the mechanism that some viruses (which he named proviruses) use to infect bacteria. Throughout his career he partnered with his wife Marguerite Lwoff, although he gained considerably more recognition than did she. (25 Tishri 5755, 30 September 1994)

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

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

G'd grant you the strength to fight off the temptations of surrender.
-Walter Annenberg

26 Tishri

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

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

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



Hillula of U.S. attorney Maurice Nadjari. The child of a Romaniote family – his parents immigrated from Greece – Nadjari worked for two years for a Wall Street law firm while also doing *pro bono* work for the Legal Aid Society. He then joined the staff of the Manhattan District Attorney's office, where he became known as one of the city's toughest prosecutors, prosecuting 250 major felony cases and gaining convictions in 248. In September 1972, Nadjari was named a special prosecutor, tasked with rooting out corruption in the New York City government and police force. His zeal led him to questionable tactics; he was known for bypassing district attorneys, exceeding his authority, butting political heads, infiltrating the police with his agents, cozying up to the press, and defying his critics. He even managed to survive Governor Hugh Carey's December 1973 attempt to dismiss him, getting an extension on his appointment that kept him in office until June 1976. (26 Tishri 5780, 25 October 2019)

Hillula of South African born British lyricist and theater critic Herbert Kretzmer. (26 Tishri 5781, 14 October 2020)

27 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak ha'Zaken bar Shmuel, one of the *Ba'alei Tosafot* and an ascetic who observed two days of Yom Kippur. He was the great-grandson of Rashi, grandson of Rabbi Simcha of Vitry and of Rabbi Meir ben Shmuel, nephew and student of Rabbenu Tam and of Rabbi Shmuel ben Me'ir. When Rabbenu Tam moved to Troyes, Rabbi Yitzhak succeeded him as Rosh Yeshivah in Ramerupt, and he later founded a yeshivah in Dampierre. His disciples included Rabbis Shimshon of Sens, Yitzhak ben Avraham (the "Ritzba"), and Baruch (the author of *Sefer ha'Terumat*). (27 Tishri 4961, 7 October 1200, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

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

Hillula of U.S. mobster Dutch Schultz. Schultz, born Arthur Simon Flegenheimer, made a fortune in organized crime, including bootlegging and the numbers racket. His father having abandoned the family, Flegenheimer dropped out of school in the eighth grade to help support his mother and sister. He worked for a number of businesses in the Bronx, including Schultz Trucking. In 1919, he began work at a nightclub owned by a minor mobster. He began robbing craps games and then turned to burglary. Sent to prison on Blackwell's Island (now Roosevelt Island), he proved to be unmanageable, and he was transferred to a work farm in Westhampton, New York. Paroled on 8 December 1920, he went back to work at Schultz Trucking and was soon associating with known criminals. When they asked his name, he told them he was "Dutch" Schultz. With the enactment of Prohibition, Schultz Trucking began smuggling liquor and beer into New York City from Canada. After an argument, Dutch left Schultz Trucking to work for Schultz's Italian competitors. Like many other organized crime figures, Schultz became wealthy during Prohibition. Schultz was implicated, but never convicted or even charged, in numerous mob murders, including an unsuccessful attempt on the life of "Legs" Diamond in October 1929. With the end of Prohibition, Schultz turned to the numbers racket, in which players picked three numbers. The winning numbers were based on the total "handle" at a certain racetrack. Schultz' accountant, Otto Berman, had an uncanny ability to calculate the amount of money Schultz needed to bet at the track at the last minute in order to maximize the number of losers in the numbers game. Schultz is reputed to have made \$1,000,000 a month; Berman's cut was \$10,000. U.S. Attorney Thomas Dewey

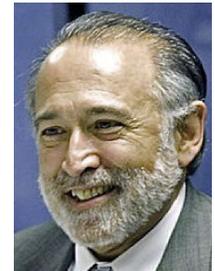
made the conviction of Schultz on tax evasion charges a personal crusade. Schultz soon went before an emergency meeting of the Mafia Commission and asked permission to kill Dewey. While some Commission members, including Albert Anastasia and Jacob Shapiro, supported Schultz's proposal, the majority were against it on the basis that the full weight of the authorities would come down on them if they murdered Dewey, and they voted unanimously against the proposal. Schultz was furious at the vote, and he vowed to kill Dewey himself. The Commission decided to kill him to stop the Dewey hit. Albert Anastasia was ordered to eliminate Schultz, and he gave the job to Louis "Lepke" Buchalter. Schultz, with two of his bodyguards and his accountant, Otto Berman, were gunned down by Buchalter's organization, Murder, Inc. (27 Tishri 5696, 24 October 1935)

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



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

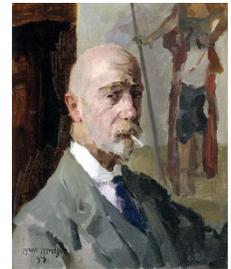
Hillula of U.S. screenwriter Paul Jarrico, pictured at near right. Jarrico was blacklisted during the McCarthy era for refusing to co-operate with the U.S. House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee. (27 Tishri 5758, 28 October 1997)



Hillula of U.S. Congressman Howard E. Wolpe, pictured at far right. Wolpe played a crucial role in Congress' passing, over two vetoes by President Ronald Reagan, legislation that imposed economic sanctions on South Africa in the 1980s, helping to bring an end to apartheid. (27 Tishri 5772, 25 October 2011)

28 Tishri

Hillula of Rabbi Ephraim Zalman Shor. The Baal Shem Tov traveled to Zholkov to meet and serve Rabbi Shor, whom he considered to be the *gadol ha'dor*, the greatest sage of his generation, but Rabbi Shor, in his humility, would not accept personal service from anyone. The Baal Shem Tov remained with Rabbi Shor for several days, and one day, when Rabbi Shor napped briefly and his pipe went out, the Baal Shem Tov relit it, saying, "At least I was able to serve the gaon of the generation while he slept." Rabbi Shor was the author of *T'vu'ot Shor*. (28 Tishri 5394, 2 October 1633)



Hillula of Netherlands painter Isaac Israëls, pictured at right. Isaac Israëls was the son of painter and etcher Jozef Israëls. Isaac Israëls entered the Royal Academy of Art at The Hague, where he met George Hendrik Breitner; they became lifelong friends. In 1886, Israëls and Breitner enrolled in the Royal Academy of Visual Arts in Amsterdam. They soon left the Royal Academy to join the more progressive, even radical, group of artists and writers known as the *Tachtigers* (literally, "Eightiers," so called because they became active as a group in the 1880s). The *Tachtigers* insisted that artistic style must reflect content and that emotionally charged subjects can be represented only by an equally intense technique. In the early 1900s, Israëls lived in Paris and then in London. With the outbreak of World War I, he returned to the Netherlands, living alternately in The Hague, Amsterdam, and Scheveningen, where he worked primarily as a portrait painter. Among his portrait models was Margaretha Geertruida Zelle, better known as Mata Hari. At the age of sixty-three, he won a Gold Medal at the 1928 Olympic Games for his painting *Red Rider*, art competition then being part of the games. (28 Tishri 5695, 7 October 1934)



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

29 Tishri

Traditional hillula of the Tanna and Cohen Gadol (High Priest) Shim'on ha'Tzaddik. He is named in *Pirkei Avot* as one of the last members of the Great Assembly. The Talmud (*Yoma*, 69a) and Josephus both report that he met Alexander the Great when Alexander came through Palestine. Shim'on was wearing his High Priestly vestments. Alexander, when he saw him, immediately got off his horse and bowed to Shim'on, explaining to his questioning courtiers that he had had a vision in which he had seen Shim'on, who had predicted his victory. When Alexander asked that a statue of himself be placed in the Temple, Shim'on explained that it was impossible, but he promised that all sons born to priestly families during the next year would be named Alexander. Shim'on the Tzaddik is known especially for his aphorism (*Avot* 1:2), "On three things does the world rest. On Torah, on Avodah, and on deeds of lovingkindness." It is said that he was the last High Priest actually to pronounce the four-letter Name of G*d. (29 Tishri 3449, 313/312 BCE. Because of an anomaly in designating dates BCE, there are two possible year designations. Some systems, (based on the work of the venerable Bede, do not

use zero as a year designation and so number the year preceding 1 CE as 1 BCE. This is customary in retrojecting the Julian calendar. Gregorian calendar dates, influenced by mathematical and scientific convenience, typically include a year numbered zero. Thus, for example, 312 BCE Julian is 313 BCE Gregorian. Both are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.)

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

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

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

Implicit in the idea of human rights is a commitment to individual worth. The individual counts, and counts independently of the community. The idea suggests equality of human beings, not hierarchy among them. -Louis Henkin



30 Tishri

First Day Rosh Hodesh Marḥeshvan. Officially, the name of the month is Heshvan, but it is traditionally called Marḥeshvan. The traditional understanding of the prefix *Mar* is the Hebrew word מַר, *mar*, meaning *bitter*. The month is called bitter because, after the plethora of Festival days in Tishri, it lacks any traditional Festival days at all. We, rather, understand the prefix *mar* as the Aramaic word מַר, an honorific title. The month is then “Sir Heshvan,” given the honorific as compensation for its lack of Festivals. Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach, who passed from this life during this month, always called it “Ram (רַם) Heshvan,” Great Heshvan. In our own time, when the main body of Judaism has been reunited with Ethiopian Jewry, we have the Ethiopian Jewish Festival of Mellela, also called Sig’d, on 19 Marḥeshvan, but a title, once given, should not be taken away, lest the one losing the title be humiliated.

Hillula of German-born French composer Jacques (born Jacob or Jakob) Offenbach, pictured at right. Offenbach’s father, Isaac Juda Eberst, a bookbinder, gave up his trade to become an itinerant synagogue cantor and a café violinist. He was commonly called “Der Offenbacher,” reflecting his native town, Offenbach am Main, and he adopted Offenbach as his surname in 1808. In 1816 he settled in Cologne, where he became established as a teacher, giving lessons in singing, violin, flute, and guitar, and composing both religious and secular music. Jacques showed musical talent at an early age. When he was only six, his father taught him to play the violin. Within two years, he was composing songs and dances, and at age nine he learned the cello. At fourteen, he was accepted as a student at the Paris Conservatoire, but he found the academic setting unsatisfying, and he left after but a year. Performing as a cellist and conductor from 1835 to 1855, he gained an international reputation. Offenbach had fallen in love with Hérminie d’Alcain, the teen-age daughter of a Carlist general, and she with him. In 1844, when his financial state made it possible, they married; he was twenty-five, she seventeen. Offenbach adopted Catholicism in order to marry her. The marriage lasted until his passing. Turning to the composition of light and comic pieces for the musical theater, he found Paris’ Opéra-Comique company uninterested in staging his works, and he leased a small theater in the Champs-Élysées, where he presented a series of his own small-scale pieces, many of which became popular. Offenbach was associated with the Second French Empire of Napoleon III; he regularly satirized the empire and the emperor in his operettas, and Napoleon III enjoyed it enough to grant Offenbach French citizenship and award him the Légion d’Honneur. With the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 and the fall of the empire just two weeks into the war, Offenbach, with his German birth and his association with Napoleon III, found himself out of favor in France, and he pursued his career in London and Vienna. (30 Tishri 5641, 5 October 1880)



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

1887. Pike led the National Association in home runs in the first three of its five seasons, with four homers in 1871, six in 1872, and four in 1873. He hit more total home runs than any other National Association player, a total of fifteen, and more extra-base hits, 135. (30 Tishri 5654, 10 October 1893)
Hillula of Rabbi Nathan David Rabinowitz of Biala. (30 Tishri 5708, 14 October 1947)