

AV I Av



Traditional hillula of Moses' brother, the High Priest Aaron, subject of Dutch oak statue pictured at right (1 Av 2488, 1272/1273 BCE, upon Mount Hor). 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, 1272 BCE Julian is 1273 BCE Gregorian, respectively. Both are anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.

Traditional hillula of the High Priest El'azar, son of Aaron (1 Av 2516, 1244/1245 BCE)

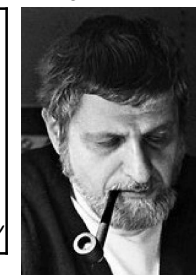
Hillula of Galician philosopher, theologian, and historian Nahman ha'Kohen Krochmal, a leading figure of the Polish haskalah. At age fourteen, Krochmal was married to the daughter of a wealthy merchant. He went to live with his father-in-law at Żółkiew, near Lemberg, where he devoted himself entirely to his studies, beginning with Maimonides' *Guide for the Perplexed*, and going on to other writings of Jewish philosophy. He also studied German and the German philosophers, especially Immanuel Kant, and he learned Latin, French, Arabic, and Syriac. In 1808, he suffered a breakdown from overwork and went to Lemberg for medical treatment. On his return to Żółkiew, after having partially recovered, he again took up philosophy, reading Kant, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von Schelling, and, especially, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. Krochmal's unfinished work, *Moreh N'bukhei ha'Z'man*, *Guide for the Perplexed of This Time*, was finished, edited, and published after his passing by Leopold Zunz. (1 Av 5600, 31 July 1840)

Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Goldstein. Rabbi Goldstein was a disciple of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov. Rabbi Nahman of Tcherin was his grandson. (1 Av 5605, 23 July 1845, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Austro-Hungarian-born (in Nieder-Rehbach, now in Romania) U.S. socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger, pictured at right. An advocate of the use of electoral politics to implement reforms, Berger was a founder of the Social Democratic Party of America and of its successor, the American Socialist Party. It was Berger who brought Eugene V. Debs to socialism. He was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1910, the first socialist elected to the Congress, representing the Milwaukee area. He was defeated in the next three elections. In February 1918, Berger was indicted under the Espionage Act for his outspoken opposition to United States entry into World War I. He ran for his old seat in Congress in 1918, while under indictment, and won. On 20 February 1919, he was convicted and sentenced by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis to twenty years in prison. On 10 November 1919, the House of Representatives refused to seat him and declared his seat vacant. The voters elected him again in a special election in December 1919, and the House again refused to seat him. In the election of 1920, Berger was defeated by Republican William Stafford. Berger's conviction was overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1921; he defeated Stafford in the 1922 election and was re-elected in 1924 and 1926. He lost to Stafford in 1928 and returned to Milwaukee, resuming his career in journalism. (1 Av 5689, 7 August 1929, of injuries suffered when he was struck by a streetcar three weeks earlier)



We shall never end wars . . . by blaming it on the ministers and generals, or warmongering imperialists, or all the other banal bogeys. It's the rest of us who build statues to those generals and name boulevards after those ministers. The rest of us who make heroes of our dead and shrines of our battlefields. We . . . perpetuate war by exalting its sacrifices. —Paddy Chayefsky



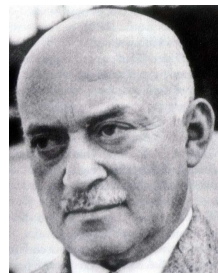
Hillula of U.S. playwright, screenwriter, and novelist Sidney Aaron "Paddy" Chayefsky, pictured at right. Chayefsky was the only person to have won three unshared Academy Awards for Best Screenplay. All other three-time winners shared at least one of their Oscars with one or more co-writers. Chayefsky's awards were for *Marty* in 1955, *The Hospital* in 1971, and *Network* in 1976. (1 Av 5741, 1 August 1981)

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Halberstam II of Bobov, pictured at right. Grandson and namesake of Rebbe Shlomo I, he was the son of Rebbe Ben Zion Halberstam of Bobov, becoming Rebbe when his father perished in the Shoah in 1942. Rebbe Shlomo also lost his wife and all but one of his children. With his one surviving child, he escaped to Budapest, then to Bucharest, and, finally, to the United States, where he rebuilt Bobover Hassidism virtually from nothing. He is believed to have been the last surviving Hassidic Rebbe to have survived the Shoah. (1 Av 5760, 2 August 2000)



Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Teumim, author of *Mateh Aharon* on the Haggadah. He was tortured to death on the accusation of a Polish nobleman in Krakow. (2 Av 5450, 8 July 1690)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. book publisher Salman Schocken, pictured at near right. Schocken was the founder of German publishing house Schocken Verlag and, after his emigration to the United States, of U.S. publisher Schocken Books. He was the and patron of 1966 Nobel laureate in literature Shmuel Yosef Agnon. (2 Av 5719, 6 August 1959)



Hillula of U.S. journalist Aline Saarinen, née Bernstein, pictured at far right. Saarinen, who was married to Finnish-born architect Eero Saarinen (her second marriage), was the first woman to head a U.S. overseas news bureau. She was named the chief of the Paris bureau of NBC in 1971, a position she held until her passing from this life a year later. (2 Av 5732, 13 July 1972)

Hillula of U.S. gangster Mickey Cohen, pictured at right. Cohen, born Meyer Harris Cohen, was the son of an Orthodox Jewish family. His father died when Mickey was only one year old. At age eight, a series of petty crimes landed him in Reform School. In the 1930s, he had a brief career as a professional boxer, including a bout against the World Featherweight Champion, Tommy Paul, in which he was knocked out in the first round. Entering the world of Organized Crime, he eventually gravitated to the "Chicago Outfit," Al Capone's organization. After a brief term in prison for his involvement in the death of several gangsters in a card game that went wrong, he centered his criminal work on illegal gambling, becoming an associate of Al Capone's younger brother Mattie. After an argument with another mobster, he fled to Cleveland and then to Los Angeles, where he connected with Meyer Lansky and Bugsy Siegel. It was he who established the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas. In 1951, he went to prison for four years for tax evasion. In 1961, he was again convicted of tax evasion and sent to Alcatraz, to be released on bail (the only Alcatraz prisoner ever released on bail) pending his appeals. When his appeals failed in 1963, he was sent to the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. He was released for medical reasons (stomach cancer, initially misdiagnosed as an ulcer) in 1972. (2 Av 5736, 29 July 1976)



Hillula of Rabbi Alexandru Șafran, pictured at near right. Șafran was Chief Rabbi of Romania from 1940 to 1947. At his appointment, he was twenty-nine years of age, the youngest national chief rabbi in the world. He was forced into exile by the Communist government of Romania and became Chief Rabbi of Geneva, Switzerland, where he Gallicized his name to Alexandre Safran. (2 Av 5766, 27 July 2006)



Hillula of Venezuelan-born U.S. immunologist Baruj Benacerraf, pictured at far right. Benacerraf, the 1980 Nobel laureate in Physiology or Medicine, was married to Jacques Monod's niece Annette Dreyfus. They were married for sixty-eight years; Annette Dreyfus Benacerraf passed from this life on 3 June 2011, just two months before Baruj. (2 Av 5771, 2 August 2011)



Hillula of German-born U.S. athlete Margaret Bergmann Lambert, born Margarethe Minnie Bergmann. In 1933, with anti-Semitism on the rise in Germany, Bergmann left for England, where she won the British high-jump championship in 1935. When the Nazis pressured her father to bring her home, however, she returned to Germany to seek a position on the Olympic team. She placed first in the Olympics tryouts with a leap of 5 feet 3 inches. That height tied a German record and would have been good enough to win the gold medal. The tryout was merely a charade, a propaganda tool to show the world that Germany was unbiased in its Olympic team selections. In fact, the Germans had no intention of sending her to the Olympics, and Bergmann had been coerced into training, with threats made against her family should she refuse. Her accomplishment in winning the competition was removed from the record books. In 1937, she was able to obtain papers that enabled her to emigrate to New York. In 1938, she married another refugee from Nazi Germany, a sprinter whom she had met at a training camp while they were still in Germany, Dr. Bruno Lambert. Bergmann, now Lambert, won the United States women's high-jump and shot-put championships in 1937 and the high jump again in 1938. She was preparing to try out for the 1940 United States Olympic team when war broke out in Europe, after which she focused her attention on trying to get her parents out of Germany, which she was eventually able to do. In 1996, Lambert received a letter from Walter Troger, the president of the German Olympic Committee, inviting her and her husband to be guests at the Atlanta Olympics. In 1999, she returned to Germany for the first time since she had left, for a ceremony renaming the stadium in Laupheim, her birthplace, in her honor. A sports complex in Berlin had been named for her in 1995, and in 2010 the athletic field at Francis Lewis High School in Queens, New York, was renamed for her as well. Her German national high jump record was restored in 2009. (2 Av 5777, 25 July 2017)

3 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Shimshon ben Pesah of Ostropol. Rabbi Shimshon, a *ba'al remez* (miracle worker), was the grand-nephew of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague. He was the author of *Dan Yadin*, *Maḥaneh Dan*, *Ben Manoah*, *Nezer El'him*, *Shemesh u'Magen*, *Shemesh Nogah*, *Vayizrah Ha'Shemesh*, *Minḥa Sheluḥah*, and *Ateret Patz*. He was martyred in the Chmelnitzky massacres in Polnoy. (3 Av 5408, 12 July 1648, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Don Lope de Vera y Alarcón. Don Lope was a Spanish Christian scholar who, in reaction to the outrages of the Inquisition, embraced Judaism, adopted the name Judá Creyente (Judah the Believer), and even had himself circumcised, although he never formally converted. He was slain by the Inquisition. (3 Av 5424, 25 July 1644)

Hillula of U.S. composer George Gershwin, born Jacob Gershwint, pictured at right. Gershwin's father, Moishe Gershowitz, changed his name to Morris Gershwint after immigrating to the United States from Odessa in the 1890s. George changed the spelling to Gershwin, and his brothers, Ira and Arthur, and sister, Frances, followed his lead. (3 Av 5697, 11 July 1937)



Hillula of U.S. voice-over film actress June Foray. "June Foray" was the film name of June Lucille Forer. She provided the voice of innumerable cartoon characters, including Rocky the Flying Squirrel, Lucifer from Disney's *Cinderella*, Cindy Lou Who, Jokey Smurf, Granny from the Warner Brothers cartoons directed by Fritz Freleng, Grammi Gummi from Disney's *Adventures of the Gummi Bears* series, and Magica De Spell. Foray's career encompassed radio, theatrical shorts, feature films, television, record albums, video games, talking toys, and other media. She was one of the early members of ASIFA-Hollywood, the society devoted to promoting and encouraging animation, and she is credited with the establishment of the Annie Awards. She was instrumental in the creation, in 2001, of the Academy Award for Best Animated Feature. She has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame honoring her voice work in television. Foray's career began in the late 1930s, when she had a dramatic radio series, *Lady Make Believe*, in which she portrayed all the characters. Much of Foray's work, especially for Warner Brothers, was uncredited; Mel Blanc had a contract with Warner Brothers which provided that he would have the only voice credit in the films. (3 Av 5777, 26 July 2017)

Life is a lot like jazz; it's best when you improvise.
—George Gershwin



4 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Menaḥem Azariah da Fano. (4 Av 5380, 3 August 1620)

Hillula of Rabbi Rafael Ankawa, Chief Rabbi of Morocco. Rabbi Ankawa was known to the Jews of North Africa as "Malach Rafael." His funeral, it is said, was attended by more than 50,000 people, and his grave remains a place of pilgrimage. (4 Av 5695, 3 August 1935)

Hillula of Holocaust martyr Rebbe Benzion Halberstam, the second Bobover Rebbe, pictured at right. The son and successor of Rebbe Shlomo Halberstam I of Bobov, Rebbe Benzion was a descendant of Rebbe Ḥayyim Halberstam of Sanz, father of Rebbe Shlomo Halberstam II of Bobov, and grandfather of Rabbi Abraham J. Twerski, M.D. (4 Av 5701, 28 July 1941)



Hillula of Czech physician and playwright František Langer, brother of poet Jiří Langer. (4 Av 5725, 2 August 1965)

Hillula of U.S. photographer Diane Arbus, née Nemerov, pictured at near right. Raised in luxury – her family owned Russeks, an upscale Fifth Avenue (New York) department store founded by her maternal grandfather – she and her brother, U.S. Poet Laureate Howard Nemerov, grew up attended by nannies, maids, a cook, and a chauffeur. At age eighteen, she married Allan Arbus, an aspiring fashion photographer who later became an actor, known especially for portraying psychiatrist Sidney Freedman in *M.A.S.H.*; they were the parents of two daughters, Amy (a photographer, photojournalist, and teacher of portraiture) and Doon (a writer and journalist). The couple eventually divorced. Arbus was the first American photographer to have photographs displayed at the Venice Biennale (posthumously, in 1972). (4 Av 5731, 26 July 1971)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. actress Lili Darvas (in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, Darvas Lili), pictured at far right above. A star of Max Reinhardt's theatre company during the 1920s, Darvas was the wife of Hungarian-born U.S. dramatist Franz Molnár. (4 Av 5734, 23 July 1974)

Nothing is ever the same as they said it was. It's what I've never seen before that I recognize.
—Diane Arbus

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. anthropologist and author Raphael Patai. His birth name, in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, was Patai Ervin György. He was the recipient of the first doctorate awarded by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. (4 Av 5756, 20 July 1996)

Is the Hebrew goddess dead, or does she merely slumber, soon to awaken rejuvenated by her rest and reclaim the hearts of her sons and lovers?
—Raphael Patai



Hillula of U.S. novelist Judith Rossner, née Perelman, pictured at far right. (4 Av 5765, 9 August 2005)

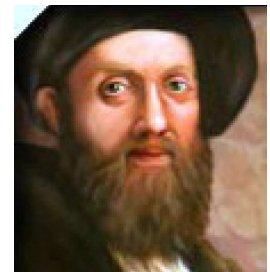
5 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Luria, the holy Ari, pictured at right. The Ari was a student of Betzael Ashkenazi (author of *Shita Mekubetzet*) and of Chief Rabbi David ben Zimri of Cairo. He succeeded Moshe Cordovero as leader of the mystics of Tz'fat. His teachings were collected and published by his disciple and amanuensis Hayyim Vital. (5 Av 5332, 15 July 1572, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Gedaliah Hiyyun, disciple of Rabbi Hayyim Alfandri and mentor of Rabbi Shalom Sharabi. (5 Av 5510, 27 July 1750, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Hayyim of Krasno, a direct disciple of the Baal Shem Tov. (5 Av 5553, 3 July 1793, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of German physician and zoologist Marcus Elieser Bloch, pictured at right below, compiler of the first encyclopedia of ichthyology, the twelve-volume *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische*. Bloch was born into poverty; his parents were too poor even to give him a rudimentary education. At age nineteen, he could not yet read German. He did have some knowledge of Hebrew and of rabbinic literature, however, and so was able to secure a teaching position in the home of a physician in Hamburg. It was there that he learned German as well as Latin and also took up the study of anatomy. In Berlin and in Frankfurt an der Oder, he studied zoology and earned his medical degree. Bloch settled in Berlin, establishing himself as a physician. He amassed what was virtually a private natural history museum. The collection, of about 1500 specimens, is now housed at the *Museum für Naturkunde* of the *Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*. (5 Av 5557, 6 August 1799)

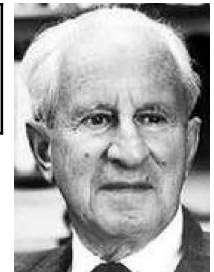


Hillula of Netherlands-born Hazzan Moses Levi Maduro Peixotto of Congregation Shearith Yisrael in New York, grandfather of Alice Davis Menken. (5 Av 5588, 16 August 1828)



Hillula of German-born U.S. Marxist philosopher Herbert Marcuse, pictured at right. (5 Av 5739, 29 July 1979)

Free election of masters does not abolish the masters or the slaves.
—Herbert Marcuse



Hillula of Ukrainian-born (in Gorodok, also the birth city of actor Ross Martin, best known for portraying Artemus Ward in the television series *The Wild Wild West*) U.S. labor leader Clara Lemlich Shavelson. In response to the anti-Semitism of the Tsarist government, her parents forbade her to speak Russian or to bring Russian books into their home. Headstrong, she studied Russian secretly, teaching Russian folk songs to older Jewish girls in exchange for their volumes of Tolstoy, Gorky, and Turgenev. Before she reached her teens, she was sewing buttons on shirts to pay for her reading habit. She supplemented her reading fund by writing letters in Yiddish for illiterate mothers to send to their children in America. When her father found a cache of her books hidden beneath a meat pan in the kitchen, he burned the whole lot, and Clara had to start collecting again. She began hiding books in the attic, where she would perch on a bare beam to read in secret. One Shabbat afternoon, while her family dozed, she was discovered by a neighbor. He not only kept her secret, but also lent her revolutionary tracts from his own collection. By the time the Kishinev pogrom of 1903 convinced her parents to immigrate to the United States, the teen-aged Clara was a committed revolutionary. She found work sewing dresses in a sweatshop factory in New York City. Despite the opposition of the (all male) union officers, Lemlich, at a union meeting at Cooper Union Hall on 22 November 1909, called for a strike. At age twenty-five, she had already been arrested seventeen times and had been beaten by police and company guards, who broke six of her ribs. Garment factories at that time maintained 65-hour work weeks, sometimes extending to 75 hours, and the seamstresses were required to supply their own equipment – needles, thread, even sewing machines. The industry was dominated by immigrant workers, including predominantly Yiddish-speaking Jews, about half of the total, and Italians, who comprised another one-third. About 70% of the workforce were women, about half of them under twenty years of age. In the production of shirtwaists (blouses) in particular, the workforce was nearly all Jewish women, some of whom had belonged to labor unions in Europe before their immigration. After listening to the union leaders speak for about four hours,

I have listened to all the speakers, and I have no further patience for talk. . . . I am tired of listening to speakers who talk in general terms. What we are here for is to decide.
—Clara Lemlich Shavelson

Lemlich took the floor and called for a general strike by the shirtwaist workers. She received a standing ovation, and the union leaders were forced to agree. On 24 November, some 15,000 workers walked out of the factories, with thousands more joining the next day in what has come to be known as the "uprising of the 20,000" or, less dramatically, the "Shirtwaist Strike of 1909." The strike lasted until February 1910 with a "protocol of peace," which allowed the strikers to go back to work and met the demands of the workers, including better pay, a 52-hour work week, and recognition of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. (The Triangle Shirtwaist Company did not join in the agreement, maintaining sweatshop conditions that led, on 25 March 1911, to the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire, in which 146 workers lost their lives.) Soon after, Lemlich married Joe Shavelson; they were the parents of three children. Effectively blacklisted from the garment industry, she shifted her focus to other issues. She was a leader of the kosher meat boycott of 1917, in which housewives protesting the rapid increase in the price of kosher meat on the Lower East Side persuaded the rabbis to threaten to declare all the butchers non-kosher unless they brought their prices down to a reasonable level. Her leadership in rent strikes resulted in her family being evicted from at least one residence. About 1926, Shavelson joined the Communist Party. In 1935, the Progressive Women's Councils, with Shavelson as president, mounted another meat boycott; it shut down some 4500 New York City butcher shops. Though the strike in New York was centered in Jewish and African-American neighborhoods, it soon spread to Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Cleveland, and several towns in Pennsylvania, involving women of a spectrum of races, religions, and ethnic backgrounds. Shavelson visited the Soviet Union in 1951 and returned praising the USSR's health care, education, and freedom of religion; as a result, her passport was revoked. (Years later, she admitted that she had been wrong about the Soviet Union.) She moved into the Jewish Home for the Aged in Los Angeles when she was 81 years old. During her years there, she persuaded the administrators to honor the grape and lettuce boycott then being promoted by the United Farm Workers and helped the nurses and orderlies to organize a union. (5 Av 5742, 25 July 1982)

Hillula of Justine Wise Polier, pictured at near right. Daughter of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, she was the first woman justice of the New York State courts. (5 Av 5747, 31 July 1987)

Hillula of Rabbi David Asseo, pictured at middle right. Rabbi Asseo was *Hakham Bashi* (Chief Rabbi) of Turkey for over forty years, the second-longest serving Chief Rabbi in Europe, second only to Rabbi Moshe Rosen of Romania. He was succeeded by Iş'hak Haleva, who had been his deputy for seven years. (5 Av 5762, 14 July 2002)

Hillula of Viennese-born U.S. singer and actor Theodore Bikel, pictured at far right above. (5 Av 5775, 21 July 2015)

Hillula of U.S. novelist E. L. Doctorow, pictured at near right. (5 Av 5775, 21 July 2015)

6 Av

Hillula of U.S. historian Abram L. Sachar, pictured at far right, one of the original organizers of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation and founding president of Brandeis University. (6 Av 5753, 24 July 1993)

Hillula of U.S. choreographer Jerome Robbins, born Jerome Rabinowitz, pictured at near right. (6 Av 5758, 29 July 1998)

7 Av

Hillula of Russian-born (in Mohilev, Belarus, then part of the Russian Empire) Yiddish playwright and novelist David Pinski, pictured at middle right. (7 Av 5719, 11 August 1959)

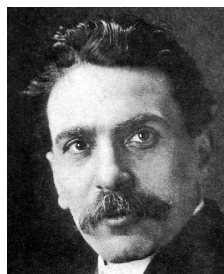
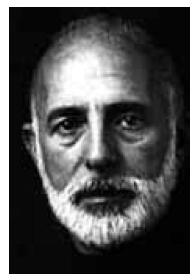
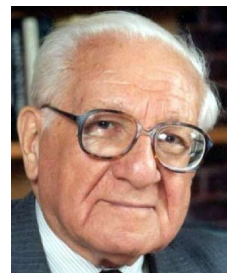
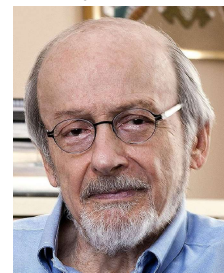
Hillula of Rebbe Simḥa Bunim Alter of Ger, the sixth Gerer Rebbe, author of *Lev Simḥa*. (7 Av 5752, 6 August 1992)

Hillula of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, pictured at far right above. (7 Av 5750, 29 July 1990)

Hillula of Rebbe Sholom Noah Berezovsky of Slonim, author of *Netivot Shalom*. (7 Av 5760, 8 August 2000, his eighty-ninth birthday according to the secular calendar)

Passionate concern may lead to errors of judgment, but the lack of passion in the face of human wrong leads to spiritual bankruptcy.

—Justine Wise Polier



The ideas and principles of democracy should not be limited to politics, but must pervade all areas of social life.

—Bruno Kreisky

Hillula of Viennese-born Australian artist Louis Kahan, portrait by Esther Ehrlich at near right. (7 Av 5762, 16 July 2002)

Hillula of Russian-born Israeli jurist Miriam Ben-Porat, née Sheinson, pictured at middle right, first woman justice of the Israel Supreme Court. (7 Av 5772, 26 July 2012)

8 Av

Hillula of Belarusian-born French artist Chaïm Soutine, whose painting *Red Houses* is pictured at far right above. Soutine was the subject of several portraits by Amedeo Modigliani. (8 Av 5703, 9 August 1943)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. social worker, educator, and philanthropist Rebecca Kohut, née Bettelheim, pictured at right. Daughter of Rabbi Albert Bettelheim, she was brought to the United States with her family at age three. She was the wife of Rabbi Alexander Kohut and stepmother of his five sons and three daughters. Rebecca Kohut was the only Jewish speaker at the 1897 National Congress of Mothers (a forerunner of the PTA) which was convened under the patronage of U.S. First Lady Frances Folsom Cleveland. (8 Av 5711, 10 August 1951)

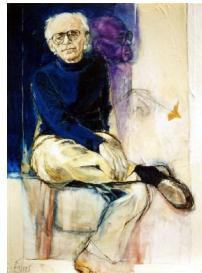
Hillula of U.S. theoretical physicist Julian Schwinger. Schwinger received his PhD in 1939 at Columbia University, studying under Isidor Isaac Rabi, Nobel laureate in Physics in 1944. His work on quantum field theory underlies virtually all of quantum physics. For his work in quantum electrodynamics, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1965, sharing the award with Richard Feynman and Shin'ichiro Tomonaga. He was also awarded the first Albert Einstein Award (1951), the U.S. National Medal of Science (1964), honorary doctorates from Purdue University (1961) and Harvard University (1962), and the Nature of Light Award of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences (1949). During his academic career, he supervised seventy-three doctoral dissertations. Four of his students won Nobel prizes – Roy Glauber, Benjamin Roy Mottelson, Sheldon Glashow, and (in chemistry) Walter Kohn. (8 Av 5754, 16 July 1994)

9 Av

Tisha b'Av. This date commemorates the fall of both the First Temple (in 576 BCE) and the Second Temple (in 70 CE). In II Kings 25:8, the destruction of the First Temple is dated 7 Av; Jeremiah 52:12 reports the date as 10 Av. The rabbinic tradition reconciles the two; the destruction began on 7 Av and was completed by 10 Av. (Karaite Jews do not observe the fast of this day, but do fast on both 7 Av and 10 Av.) The Second Temple, all sources agree, was destroyed on 9 Av. Other Jewish national tragedies also fell on or very near this date. Tradition says that the negative report of the scouts whom Moses sent into the Promised Land was delivered on this date in about 1313 BCE. In 133 CE, the Bar Kochba revolt was defeated at Betar, where all the defenders perished. The Edict of Expulsion from England was issued by King Edward I on 18 July 1290 (Julian), 9 Av 5050. In 1492, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella ordered the expulsion of all Jews from Spain. The decree was signed on 31 March, 3 Nisan 5252, announced on 1 May, 4 Iyar 5252, and made effective on 2 August, 9 Av 5252 (all dates according to the Julian calendar). World War I, which set the stage for the rise of Adolf Hitler a generation later, began on 28 July 1914, 5 Av 5674, with the declaration of war against Serbia by Austria-Hungary. Tisha b'Av is observed by a fast, a complete fast from all food and drink, from wearing leather, from sexual relations, from anointing the body, and from bathing (except for reasons of health), from sunset to sunset. When Tisha b'Av falls on Shabbat, the fast is postponed to Sunday.

Hillula of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak Horowitz, the *Hozeh* (Seer) of Lublin, grave marker pictured at right. Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak was a disciple of Rebbes Shmelke of Nikolsburg and Elimelech of Lizensk and was the mentor of many of the next generation of Hassidic rebbes all across central and eastern Europe, including Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pshis'cha, Simha Bunam of Pshis'cha, Me'ir of Apt, David of Lelov, Moshe Teitelbaum of Ujhely, Naftali of Ropshitz, Tzvi Elimelech of Dinov, Kalonymus Kalman of Krakow, Shalom of Belz, and Yitzhak Eisik of Kalev. He was the author of *Divrei Emet*, *Zikaron Zot*, and *Zot Zikaron*, all published posthumously. (9 Av 5575, 15 August 1815)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Russian landscape artist Isaak Ilyich Levitan, pictured at right. The "minor planet" 3566 Levitan, discovered by Soviet astronomer Lyudmila Zhuravlyova in 1979, is named for him. Levitan was a very close friend of playwright Anton Chekhov; he passed his last years at the Chekhov home, and he was said to have been the lover of Chekhov's sister Maria Pavlovna Chekhova. Levitan succumbed to cardiac disease at age thirty-nine. Maria, three years his junior, survived him by some fifty-six years. Neither is known to have



*Art is a journey into
the most unknown
thing of all – oneself.*
–Louis Kahan



*An insincere peace is better
than a sincere quarrel.*
–Yaakov Yitzhak of Lublin

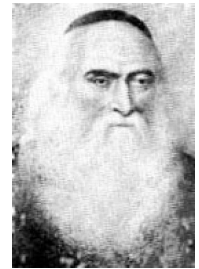


married or to have left children. Although Levitan was buried in the Jewish cemetery of Dorogomilovo, his remains were exhumed in 1941 and reburied beside Chekhov's necropolis in the "cherry orchard" section of the Novodevichy Cemetery in Moscow, a section that includes the graves of Constantin Stanislavski and most of the leading actors of Stanislavski's company. (9 Av 5660, 22 July 1900, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

10 Av

Traditional hillula (and birth) of the Patriarch Yissachar, son of Jacob (10 Av)

Hillula of Don Yitzhak Abravanel, pictured at right. Born in Lisbon, Portugal, Don Yitzhak was the leader of the Iberian Jewish community. He succeeded his father, Judah Abravanel, as finance minister in the court of King Afonso V of Portugal. After the death of King Afonso and the accession of João II to the Portuguese throne, the heads of all the ministers of state were threatened, and Don Yitzhak fled to Castile, his wealth having been confiscated by King João. Eventually he entered the service of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Castile, farming the revenues and supplying provisions for the royal army. Ferdinand and Isabella offered him an exemption from the expulsion of 1492, but he declined, leaving with the other Jews of Spain. He went to Naples, where he entered the service of King Ferdinand and, after the latter's death, of his son, King Alfonso. When the city was taken by the French under King Charles VIII in 1495, Don Yitzhak, again bereft of all his possessions, followed King Alfonso to Messina, then went to Corfu. In 1496, he settled in Monopoli, and then, in 1503, in Venice, where his services were employed in negotiating a commercial treaty between Portugal and the Venetian republic. Don Yitzhak's descendants include a prominent French Huguenot family, the Ravenels. Russian author Boris Pasternak is also believed to be a descendant of Don Yitzhak's. (10 Av 5268, 7 July 1508, according to the Julian calendar then in use)



Hillula of U.S. singer Cass Elliot, born Ellen Naomi Cohen, pictured at right. Cass Elliot was best known as a member of the Mamas and the Papas. She dropped out of high school shortly before she would have graduated in order to pursue a career in entertainment. In the early 1960s, Elliot was part of several folk-style singing groups, including the Triumvirate, the Big Three, and the Mugwumps. In 1965, Denny Doherty (her partner in the Mugwumps) joined Michelle and John Phillips to form the New Journeymen. They soon invited Elliot to join them, and the quartet became The Mamas and The Papas. The group lasted only a few years, and Elliot went on to a solo career, punctuated by medical and other problems. The night after she completed a two-week series of solo concerts at the London Palladium, she died in her sleep at age thirty-two at the London flat, on loan from singer-songwriter Harry Nilsson, where she was staying. Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, an autopsy revealed no drugs in her system; her death was due to a heart attack, probably the result of her obesity. Interestingly, Keith Moon, drummer for The Who, died four years later in the very same room, also at age thirty-two. (10 Av 5734, 29 July 1974)



Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. cellist Gregor Piatigorsky, pictured at right. He was the husband of Jacqueline de Rothschild of the Rothschild banking family. Piatigorsky became the principal cellist of the Bolshoi Ballet at age fifteen and of the Berlin Philharmonic at age eighteen. The great Iranian-born U.S.

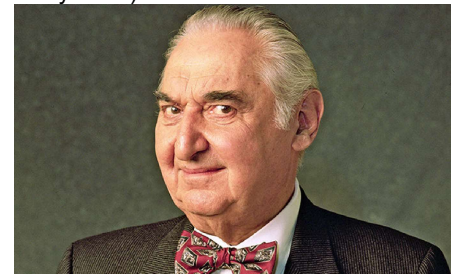
You don't have to be a genius to know your shortcomings, because there are so many of them. But you have to be a mighty intelligent person to know your strong points. That is your obligation: to know what is good. And if possible to enjoy. And everything that you don't like, to convert into something that is likable.
—Gregor Piatigorsky



violin pedagogue Ivan Galamian (1904-1981) called Piatigorsky the greatest string player of all time. At a rehearsal of Richard Strauss' *Don Quixote* conducted by Strauss, the composer, after hearing Piatigorsky play, declared, "Now I've heard my *Don Quixote* as I imagined him." (10 Av 5736, 6 August 1976)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. Conservative Rabbi Max Kadushin. (10 Av 5740, 23 July 1980)

Hillula of Fyvush (born Philip) Finkel, star of the Yiddish theater, the Broadway and off-Broadway stage, films, and television, pictured at right. Finkel began his career on the Yiddish stage at age nine; sixty-six years later, in 1997, he was awarded a star on the Yiddish Theater Walk of Fame in New York. He received an Obie for his 1988 performance as a classically contemptuous Jewish waiter in the New York Shakespeare Festival revival of the comedy *Cafe Crown*. His role as a lawyer in the 1990 film *Q&A* led to his being cast as the blustery defense lawyer Douglas Wambaugh in the 1992-1996 CBS series *Picket Fences*, a role for which he received the 1994 Emmy as Best Supporting Actor. He played three roles in *Fiddler on the Roof* – Mordcha, the innkeeper, in the original Broadway production; Lazar Wolf, the butcher, in the 1981 revival; and Tevye in the national tour. (10 Av 5776, 14 August 2016)



11 Av

Hillula of London-born Jamaican businessman and civil rights leader Moses Delgado, pictured at right. In 1800, when Delgado was eleven years of age, his family moved from London to Jamaica, settling first in Port Royal and later moving to Kingston. Married twice, Delgado was the father of five children in each marriage. In the 1820s and 1830s, Delgado was a leading voice in the Jamaican Jewish community's struggle for the rights to vote and to serve in the Colonial Assembly. The struggle was successful; in 1835, Alexander Bravo became the first Jew elected to the Colonial Assembly. Delgado was an active Mason; by 1828, he had risen to the offices of Senior Warden and Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Jamaica. He served as a director (including at least one term as president) of Kingston's Sephardic synagogue, Sha'ar ha'Shamayim, from 1826 until his passing. In 1835, Delgado was named an Assistant Judge of Common Pleas for Kingston. In 1842, just a few months before his passing, he was appointed Treasurer of the City of Kingston. (11 Av 5602, 18 July 1842)



Hillula of Rabbi Hillel of Paritsch. Rabbi Hillel was a disciple of the Tzemaḥ Tzedek of Lubavitch. The rabbi of Paritsch and, later, of Bobruisk, he was the author of *Pelah ha'Rimon*, *Imrei No'am*, *Likkutei Bi'urim*, and *Ma'amar Hishtat'khut*. (11 Av 5624, 13 August 1864)



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. abolitionist leader Ernestine Potovsky Rose, pictured at right. (11 Av 5652, 4 August 1892)

12 Av

Hillula of German-born Arizona Jewish pioneer Julia Frank-Zeckendorf.

Born in Hanover, she was brought to the United States at an early age. When she was eighteen, she married William Zeckendorf, also an immigrant from Germany. Immediately after their New York City wedding, they took the second transcontinental train trip of the Union Pacific, arriving in Oakland, California. From there, they went to San Diego and then on to Tucson, Arizona, where they settled. Late in their lives, they moved back to New York. (12 Av 5656, 22 July 1896)

I never practice; I always play.
—Wanda Landowska



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. harpsichordist Wanda Landowska, pictured at right. (12 Av 5719, 16 August 1959)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. labor leader Jacob S. Potofsky. (12 Av 5739, 5 August 1979)

Hillula of U.S. attorney and journalist Sidney Zion, pictured at right, the first journalist to reveal the identity of Daniel Ellsberg as the source of the Pentagon Papers. (12 Av 5769, 2 August 2009)



13 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Nathan Nata Shapira (also spelled Spira) II, grandson of Nathan Nata Shapira I. His family traced its ancestry to Rashi. In his *Megaleh Amukot*, Rabbi Shapira teaches, following the Zohar, that Sarah as well as Abraham "made," that is, gave birth to, souls, the souls of future converts to Judaism, Abraham "making" the men and Sarah the women. He goes further and says that Isaac and Rachel (!) also gave birth to souls of future converts, that this was Rachel's activity during the years when she was childless. Rabbi Shapira was also the author of *Mevo She'arim* and *Imrei Shefer*. The Baal Shem Tov's colleague Rebbe Pinḥas of Koretz was Rabbi Shapira's great-grandson. Rabbi Shapira served for many years as Chief Rabbi of Krakow, but, unwilling to use the Torah as a source of income, he refused all compensation. (13 Av 5393, 20 July 1633)

Rabbi Shapira was also the author of *Mevo She'arim* and *Imrei Shefer*. The Baal Shem Tov's colleague Rebbe Pinḥas of Koretz was Rabbi Shapira's great-grandson.

Hillula of Hungarian-born Rabbi Mordecai Benet of Nikolsburg, grave marker pictured at near right. Chief Rabbi of Moravia, Rabbi Benet was a disciple of Rebbe Shmelke of Nikolsburg and the author of *Biur Mordecai*, *Magen Avot*, *Har ha'Mor*, *Parashat Mordecai*, and *T'helet Mordecai*. (13 Av 5589, 12 August 1829)



Hillula of Luxembourgish-born American inventor, writer, editor, and magazine publisher Hugo Gernsback (born Hugo Gernsbacher), pictured at far right. Gernsback emigrated to the United States in 1904, at age twenty. He founded radio station WRNY, which broadcast from the eighteenth floor of The Roosevelt Hotel in New York City. In 1928, WRNY gave some of the first television broadcasts. In April 1908, he founded *Modern Electrics*, the world's first magazine about both electronics and radio, then called "wireless." Gernsback started the modern genre of science fiction in 1926 by founding the first magazine dedicated to it, *Amazing Stories*. The inaugural issue comprised a one-page editorial and reissues of six stories,

three of them less than ten years old and three classics. His idea of a perfect science fiction story was “75% literature interwoven with 25% science.” He also played a key role in starting science fiction fandom, by publishing the addresses of people who wrote letters to his magazines, and he created the term “science fiction,” although he preferred the term “scientifiction.” Despite a shady business reputation, Gernsback was so important in the founding of the modern genre of science fiction that the World Science Fiction Convention named its annual awards the “Hugos.” (13 Av 5727, 19 August 1967)

Hillula of U.S. composer and lyricist Frank Loesser, pictured at right. Loesser was known especially for *Guys and Dolls* and *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*, for each of which he received Tony awards both for music and for lyrics. (13 Av 5729, 28 July 1969)



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Yiddish author Isaac Bashevis Singer, pictured at right. Singer, born Icek Hersz Zynger, was the younger brother of authors Israel Joshua Singer and Esther Kreitman. His father, Pinchas Menahem Mendel Zynger, a hassidic rabbi, was head of the yeshiva in Radzymin, to which the family moved (from Leoncin, a town some twenty-five miles northwest of Warsaw) when Isaac was a small child. When he began writing, he took a pseudonym based on his mother's name, Basheve (Bathsheba), writing as Izaak Baszewis (Baszewis = Basheve's), only later adding his birth surname. In 1935, anticipating the Nazi invasion of Poland by four years, he came to the United States. He was the recipient of two U.S. National Book Awards – in Children's Literature for his memoir, *A Day Of Pleasure: Stories of a Boy Growing Up in Warsaw* (1970) and in Fiction for his collection, *A Crown of Feathers and Other Stories* (1974) – and was awarded the 1978 Nobel Prize in Literature. Singer always wrote and published in Yiddish. He edited his novels and stories for their publication in English in the United States; these versions were used as the basis for translation into other languages. He referred to his English version as his “second original.” (13 Av 5751, 24 July 1991)

We must believe in free will. We have no choice.
–Isaac Bashevis Singer



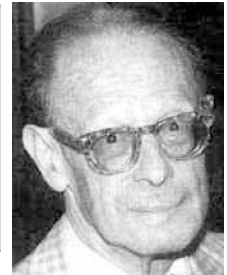
Singer always wrote and published in Yiddish. He edited his novels and stories for their publication in English in the United States; these versions were used as the basis for translation into other languages. He referred to his English version as his “second original.” (13 Av 5751, 24 July 1991)

14 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Tzvi Hirsch Friedman of Liska. Rabbi Friedman, a disciple of Rebbe Moshe of Ujhely and of Rebbe Hayyim of Sanz, was the author of *Ach Pri Tevu'a* and *Ha'Yashar V'ha'Tov*. (14 Av 5634, 28 July 1874)

Hillula of French-born U.S. mathematician André Weil, pictured at right. Weil was especially known for his foundational work in number theory and algebraic geometry. He was a founding member and the *de facto* early leader of the Bourbaki Group. The brother of philosopher Simone Weil, André Weil was a Hindu-influenced pacifist. In his autobiography, he said that the only religious ideas that appealed to him were those to be found in Hindu philosophical thought. During World War II, Weil refused to do military service, citing the Bhagavad Gita to justify his stand and declaring that his true *dharma* was the pursuit of mathematics and that that was what he should be doing, not assisting in the war effort, however just the cause. (14 Av 5758, 6 August 1998)

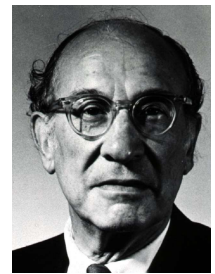
Every [scholar] worthy of the name has experienced the state of lucid exaltation in which one thought succeeds another as if miraculously. This feeling may last for hours at a time, even for days. Once you have experienced it, you are eager to repeat it but unable to do it at will, unless perhaps by dogged work.
–André Weil



He was a founding member and the *de facto* early leader of the Bourbaki Group. The brother of philosopher Simone Weil, André Weil was a Hindu-influenced pacifist. In his autobiography, he said that the only religious ideas that appealed to him were those to be found in Hindu philosophical thought. During World War II, Weil refused to do military service, citing the Bhagavad Gita to justify his stand and declaring that his true *dharma* was the pursuit of mathematics and that that was what he should be doing, not assisting in the war effort, however just the cause. (14 Av 5758, 6 August 1998)

Hillula of U.S. author Chaim Potok, pictured at near right. (14 Av 5762, 23 July 2002)

Hillula of U.S. physician Louis Sokoloff, pictured at far right. Sokoloff developed the PET scan for analyzing brain function and diagnosing disorders. He was the recipient of the 1981 Albert Lasker Clinical Medical Research Award. (14 Av 5775, 30 July 2015)



15 Av

Tu b'Av. Rabbi Shim'on ben Gamliel, in the Talmud (*Ta'anit* 30b-31a), describes this day as one of the most joyous days of the Jewish year. During the time of the Second Temple, this day marked the beginning of the grape harvest. Unmarried young women would dress in white and go out to dance in the vineyards, and unmarried young men would follow, in hopes of finding a bride. It has been suggested that Tu b'Av (a celebration without an origin) may be linked with the description (Judges 11:40) of the Israelite girls' going out for four days each year to “howl” for Jephthah's daughter (an origin without an extant celebration).

Hillula of Talmudic sage Nahum Ish Gamzu, mentor of Rabbi Akiva. He received his cognomen for his consistent response to difficult situations, “גם זו לטובה; *gam zu l'tovah*; this, too, is for the best.” (15 Av)

Hillula of Jerusalem-born Moroccan Rabbi Amram ben Diwan. Rabbi Amram, from his home in Hevron, went to Morocco in 1743 to collect money to support the Palestinian Jewish community. He remained there for some ten years, then returned to Hevron. He is said to have entered the Cave of the Patriarchs, disguised as a Muslim because entry was

You can listen to silence and learn from it. It has a quality and a dimension all its own.
–Chaim Potok

forbidden for Jews at that time. He was recognized and reported to the Ottoman Pasha, who ordered his arrest. He fled, returning to Morocco, where he was welcomed by the Jewish community of Fez. He is said to have performed many miracles of healing, and his gravesite in Ouazzane remains a pilgrimage site, especially for people seeking healing. (15 Av 5542, 15 July 1782, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

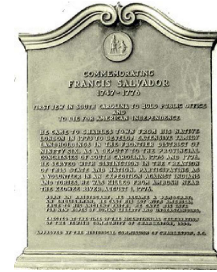
Hillula of Rebbe Asher of Stolin, son of Aaron I of Karlin and disciple of Shlomo of Karlin. (15 Av 5588, 26 July 1828)

Hillula of Rebbe Ya'akov Leiner of Izhbitza/Radzin. Rebbe Ya'akov, the son of Rebbe Moredecai Yosef Leiner, was the author of *Beit Ya'akov*, a compendium of Talmudic aggadot. (15 Av 5638, 14 August 1878)

Hillula of Rabbi Tzvi Hirsch Halberstam of Rudnick, grandson of Rebbes Hayyim of Sanz and Yekutiel Yehudah Teitelbaum of Sziget and father of Rebbe Yekutiel Yehuda of Klausenberg. (15 Av 5678, 24 July 1918)

16 Av

Hillula of English-born Francis Salvador, the first identified Jew elected to public office in English North America. Salvador was elected to the South Carolina General Assembly in 1773 and to South Carolina's revolutionary Provincial Congress in 1774. He was the first identified Jew to be killed in the American Revolution, and he is honored by a memorial plaque in Charleston, South Carolina, pictured at near right. (16 Av 5536, 1 August 1776)



Hillula of Italian-born (in Livorno) English Baronet Sir Moses Haim Montefiore, pictured at far right. Montefiore was an imposing figure, standing 6'3" tall, who lived to age 100 when the average life expectancy was less than fifty. He was elected Sheriff of London in 1837 and was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1838. In 1846, he was granted a baronetcy in recognition of his services to humanitarian causes on behalf of the Jewish people. Montefiore was the husband of Nathan Meyer Rothschild's sister-in-law Judith and was the executor of the will of U.S. philanthropist Judah Touro. Montefiore was renowned for his quick and sharp wit. A possibly apocryphal story tells of a dinner party at which he was seated next to a nobleman who was known to be an anti-Semite. The nobleman told Montefiore that he had just returned from a trip to Japan, where "they have neither pigs nor Jews." Montefiore is reported to have responded immediately, "In that case, you and I should go there together, so it will have a sample of each." (16 Av 5645, 28 July 1885)

We die only when we fail to take root in others.
—Leon Trotsky

Hillula of Arizona Jewish pioneer Rosa Katzenstein-Drachman, doll in her image pictured at near right. (16 Av 5678, 25 July 1918)



Hillula of Leon Trotsky, born Lev Davidovich Bronshtein, pictured at middle right. (16 Av 5700, 20 August 1940)



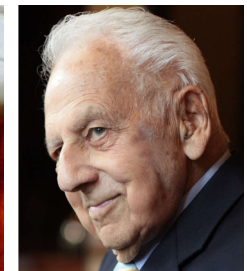
Hillula of Polish-born Swiss chemist Tadeusz Reichstein, pictured at far right. Virtually simultaneously, Reichstein, in Switzerland, and Norman Haworth, in England, independently of each other, each developed a method for synthesizing Vitamin C. Haworth shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1937 for this discovery. Reichstein received the 1950 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work on hormones of the adrenal cortex, which culminated in the isolation of cortisone. Reichstein was ninety-nine years old at the time of his passing, the longest-lived Nobel laureate in history until he was surpassed in 2008 by Rita Levi-Montalcini, the only Nobel laureate to reach the age of one hundred. (16 Av 5756, 1 August 1996)

Imagination is the highest kite that one can fly.
—Lauren Bacall

Hillula of U. S. actress Lauren Bacall (born Betty Joan Perske), pictured at near right. (16 Av 5774, 12 August 2014)



Hillula of U.S. composer and pianist Irving Fields, pictured at far right. Born Yitzhak Schwartz, Fields was especially known for infusing Latin rhythms into Eastern European Jewish folk songs. His first album, "Bagels and Bongos," which included such Yiddish standards as "Rozhinkes mit Mandlen" and "My Yiddishe Mama" recast with cha-cha or mambo rhythms, was such a success that it was soon followed by "Pizza and Bongos," "Bikinis and Bongos," and "Champagne and Bongos." His compositions include "Miami Beach Rhumba," recorded by Xavier Cugat and by Tito Puente and used by Woody Allen in his film *Deconstructing Harry*; "Managua, Nicaragua," recorded by Guy Lombardo; and "Chantez Chantez," recorded by Dinah Shore. In his later years, he was a lounge pianist in New York, continuing to work past the age of 100, and he is said to have known by heart the entire repertoires of George Gershwin, Jerome Kern, Richard Rodgers, and Cole Porter. (16 Av 5776, 20 August 2016)



17 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Mordecai of Pintchov. Rabbi Avraham Mordecai was the son of Rabbi Moshe of Bendin and a descendant of Rashi. He was a disciple of Ya'akov Yitzhak (the *Hozeh*) of Lublin and of Rebbe Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov, a close friend of Rebbe Uri (the Seraph) of Strelisk, and the hevruta partner of the *Ohev Yisrael*, Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel of Apt. When Rebbe Avraham Yehoshua Heschel left Apt, he designated Rabbi Avraham Mordecai as his successor. Rabbi Avraham Mordecai, however, pleaded in the name of all his illustrious ancestors that he never become a Rebbe or serve as the rabbi of a community. His wish was granted, and he never served officially as rebbe or rabbi, but, known for his great humility, he was often consulted for both halachic and spiritual guidance. (17 Av 5584, 11 August 1824)

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Hayyim Perlow of Kaidanov. (17 Av 5622, 13 August 1862)

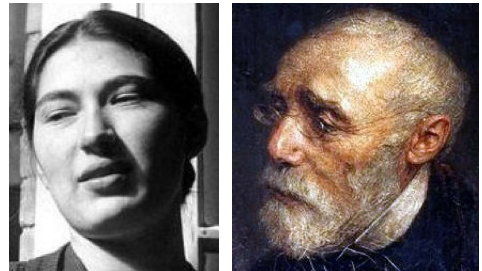
Hillula of Czech-born U.S. chess champion Wilhelm Steinitz, pictured at near right, the first undisputed world chess champion. (17 Av 5660, 12 August 1900)

Unfortunately, many regard the critic as an enemy, instead of seeing him as a guide to the truth.
—Wilhelm Steinitz



Hillula of U.S. satirist Lenny Bruce, born Leonard Alfred Schneider, pictured at far right. Schneider ("Lenny Bruce" was his stage name) joined the U.S. Navy in 1942, at age sixteen. He saw combat in North Africa and Italy. In May 1945, after he performed a comedic routine for his shipmates in which he was dressed in drag, his commanding officers became upset. Schneider defiantly convinced his ship's medical officer that he was experiencing homosexual urges. This led to his "undesirable" discharge in July 1945. He had not, however, admitted to or been found guilty of any breach of naval regulations, and he successfully applied to have his discharge changed to "Under Honorable Conditions . . . by reason of unsuitability for the naval service." Bruce's early comedy career was notable for numerous minor appearances and for writing screenplays for, among others, *Dance Hall Racket* (1953), *Dream Follies* (1954), and a children's film, *The Rocket Man* (1954). By 1957, he had developed the satire, including political and sexual material, that was to become his trademark. From 1961 to 1964, Bruce's sexual satire resulted in his being arrested for obscenity in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York. He was found guilty of obscenity in New York on 4 November 1964 and sentenced to four months in a workhouse. Released on bail pending an appeal of the conviction, he passed from this life before the appeal could be decided. On 23 December 2003, Governor George Pataki of New York granted him a pardon, the first posthumous pardon in the history of New York State. (17 Av 5726, 3 August 1966)

Hillula of Jannie Brandes-Brilleslijper, pictured at near right, member of the World War II Jewish resistance in occupied Netherlands and, with her sister, Rebekkah Brilleslijper Rebling, one of the last two individuals known to have seen Anne Frank alive. (17 Av 5763, 15 August 2003)



18 Av

Hillula of Netherlands painter and etcher Jozef Israëls, pictured at far right, father of painter Isaac Israëls. (18 Av 5671, 12 August 1911)

Hillula of Rebbe Shlomo Hanoch Rabinowitz, fourth (and last) Radomsker Rebbe, martyr of the Warsaw Ghetto. (18 Av 5702, 1 August 1942)

Hillula of U.S. dancer and choreographer Helen Tamiris, pictured at near right. Tamiris was born Helen Becker; early in her career, she took the name of Tamiris (Tomyris), an ancient Massagetean ruler who reigned over the Massagetae, a Scythian pastoral-nomadic confederation of Central Asia east of the Caspian Sea, in parts of modern-day Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, western Uzbekistan, and southern Kazakhstan. Tomyris is said by Herodotus to have defeated and slain Cyrus the Great. Helen Tamiris was the first U.S. dancer to tour Europe with Isadora Duncan and was the director of the Dance Project of the Works Progress Administration during the Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. (18 Av 5726, 4 August 1966)

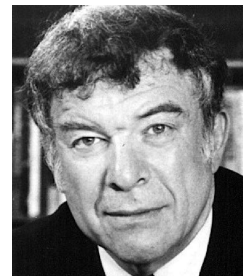


Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. inventor, biochemist, and microbiologist Selman Waksman, pictured at far right above. Waksman's research into organic substances – largely into organisms that live in soil – and their decomposition promoted the discovery of streptomycin and several other antibiotics. While Waksman received the credit – and the 1952 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine – for the discovery of streptomycin, it was his student Albert Schatz who actually isolated it and demonstrated its effectiveness against tuberculosis. It was revealed in 1949 that Waksman, contrary to public announcements, was receiving substantial royalties for the manufacture of streptomycin, and, in

1950, Schatz successfully sued him for recognition and a share of the royalties. (Schatz was never again able to obtain a position in a top-level microbiology lab.) Waksman's Nobel citation originally credited him "for the discovery of streptomycin," but letters from Schatz's colleagues to the Nobel Committee resulted in the final citation being for "ingenious, systematic, and successful studies of the soil microbes that led to the discovery of streptomycin." (18 Av 5733, 16 August 1973)

Hillula of U.S. composer Marvin Hamlisch, pictured at near right, one of only two people to have been awarded the Emmy, Grammy, Oscar, Tony, and Pulitzer Prizes (the other being Richard Rodgers) and the only one also to have received the Golden Globe. (18 Av 5772, 6 August 2012)

Hillula of Leonard Fein, founder of *Moment* magazine and of Mazon, pictured at far right. (18 Av 5774, 13 August 2014, after sunset)



19 Av

Hillula of Jerusalem-born Turkish Rabbi Yaakov Culi. Culi, the grandson and disciple of Rabbi Moshe ibn Habib, was the scion of an exiled Spanish family. The oppressive atmosphere of the Ottoman Empire's occupation of Palestine led him to move to Constantinople, where the pressures were far less. The chief rabbi of Constantinople, Rabbi Yehudah Rosanes, mentored him and named him *dayan* of the community. His most important writing is his encyclopedic Ladino commentary on the Torah, *Me'am Lo'ez*. Rabbi Culi managed to complete only the portions on Genesis and about two-thirds of Exodus before he returned his holy soul to its Maker. The *Me'am Lo'ez* was so well-regarded and so popular that other prominent rabbis of Turkey took over the endeavor and completed the remaining volumes. (19 Av 5492, after sunset on 30 July 1732, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

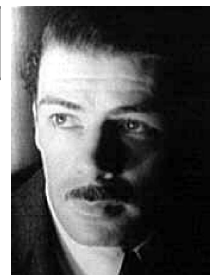
Hillula of Rebbe Shimon Shalom Kalisch of Amshinov-Otvotsk, pictured at right. Rebbe Shimon Shalom was the son of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Kalisch of Amshinov, the brother of Rebbe Yosef Kalisch of Amshinov, and the grandson of Rebbe Yitzhak of Vorki. He was a major driving force behind the exodus of thousands of Jews, via Russia and Japan, to Shanghai at the outbreak of World War II. By the time Shanghai came under Japanese control, it held 26,000 Jews. The Japanese governor of Shanghai was under pressure from Germany to send Shanghai's Jews back to Europe and the death camps. He summoned the leaders of the Jewish community and asked them why the Germans hated them so much. Rebbe Shimon Shalom, it is said, replied quickly, "They hate us because we are Orientals." The governor's stern countenance broke into a slight smile, and Shanghai's Jews were not sent back to Nazi-occupied Europe. (19 Av 5714, 18 August 1954)



Hillula of Galician-born (in Lemberg) U.S. actor Paul Muni, born Frederick Meier (Meshillem) Weisenfreund, pictured at right.

Nature's far too subtle to repeat herself. —Paul Muni

His family came to the United States in 1902, when he was seven. As a child he was known as "Moonie." Muni's career began in New York's Yiddish theater – Yiddish was his first language – where, at age twelve, he portrayed an 80-year-old. Muni began acting on Broadway in 1926, portraying an elderly Jewish man in the play *We Americans*. It was the first time that he had ever acted in English. In 1929, he signed with Twentieth Century Fox. The studio simplified and Anglicized his name to "Paul Muni." In the early days of Hollywood, actors were expected to do their own makeup, and Muni, along with Lon Chaney, was superb. He received an Oscar nomination for his first film, *The Valiant*. It and his second film, *Seven Faces*, both bombed at the box office, and Muni, unhappy with the roles offered to him, returned to Broadway, where he starred in a major hit play, *Counsellor at Law*. By 1932, he had returned to Hollywood, where he starred in *Scarface* and *I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang*. The latter gained him an Oscar nomination for Best Actor. Muni received a total of four official Oscar nominations, winning once. His nomination for the 1929 film *The Valiant* is unofficial; that year, only the winners were announced, not the nominees. The Academy Awards official site stated, "Although not official nominations, the additional names in each category, according to in-house records, were under consideration by various boards of judges." In 1935, Muni starred in *Black Fury*. That year, the Academy allowed write-in votes for the Oscars, and Muni, although not nominated, ran second. He won the Oscar for the title role in *The Story of Louis Pasteur* (1936). About 1940, Muni left Hollywood to return to the stage, although he continued occasionally to make films throughout his life. In 1952, Muni traveled to Italy to star in *Imbarco a mezzanotte* (internationally released as *Stranger on the Prowl*), directed by Joseph Losey, as an act of solidarity and support for his blacklisted friends living there in exile. In 1955, Muni starred in the original Broadway production of *Inherit the Wind*, winning a Tony Award for Best Performance by a Leading Actor in a Play for his portrayal of the crusading lawyer Henry Drummond. In August 1955, he was forced to withdraw from the play due to a serious eye ailment causing deterioration in his eyesight. He was diagnosed with a tumor in his left eye, and the eye was removed. In early December, he returned to *Inherit the Wind*. In an episode of *M*A*S*H*, Hawkeye Pierce (Alan Alda), describing his Depression-era childhood, declares, "You knew where you stood in those days. Franklin Roosevelt was always president, Joe Louis was always the champ, and Paul Muni played everybody." Edward G. Robinson was Muni's cousin. (19 Av 5727, 25 August 1967)



Hillula of German-born British biochemist Sir Ernst Boris Chain, pictured at right. Fleeing Nazi Germany in 1933, Chain, with the assistance of J. B. S. Haldane, obtained a position at University College Hospital, London. Soon after, Chain was accepted as a PhD student at Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge University. Then, in 1935, he accepted a job at Oxford University as a lecturer in pathology. Chain was naturalized as a British subject in 1939. He then joined Howard Florey in investigating natural antibacterial agents produced by micro-organisms. Revisiting the work of Alexander Fleming, who had described penicillin nine years earlier, Chain and Florey went on to discover penicillin's therapeutic action and its chemical composition. Chain himself discovered how to isolate and concentrate the germ-killing agent in penicillin. He also theorized the structure of penicillin, which was confirmed by X-ray crystallography done by Dorothy Hodgkin. For this research, Chain, Florey, and Fleming received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945. (19 Av 5739, 12 August 1979)



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Orthodox Rebbitzin Esther Jungreis. Born Esther Naomi Jungreis in Szeged, Hungary, she was taken, as an eight-year-old child, to the Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp in 1944. She was released after about five months and brought to a refugee camp in Caux, Switzerland. Her family eventually made their way to the United States, settling in the East Flatbush section of Brooklyn. A student of Nehamah Leibowitz, she married a distant cousin, Rabbi Theodore Jungreis, in 1955. Together, they founded both the North Woodmere Jewish Center and Congregation Ohr Torah in Woodmere, Long Island. For some forty-five years, Rebbitzin Jungreis wrote an advice column for *The Jewish Press*; her last column appeared just four days before her passing. She was the founder of Hineni, a major Jewish outreach program aimed at bringing uncommitted Jews to traditional observance. (19 Av 5776, 23 August 2016)

There are two ways of looking at every situation. You can see light or darkness, blessing or curse. You can see the world with a good eye or a bad eye. Depending on which eye you choose, you can become either considerate or bitter, patient or angry, giving or niggardly, content or miserable, warm or cantankerous, loving or critical; it's all contingent upon how you train your eye. And that is the legacy that you leave behind. That is your eulogy.
-Esther Jungreis

20 Av

Hillula of Rebbe Eliezer of Azipalia, son of Rebbe Yehudah Tzvi of Stettin. (20 Av 5625, 12 August 1865)

Hillula of German organic chemist Richard Martin Willstätter, pictured at right. At age eighteen, Willstätter entered the University of Munich to study science; he remained there for fifteen years, first as student, then as a faculty member. In 1912, he became professor of chemistry at the University of Berlin and director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry, where he studied the structure of pigments of flowers and fruits. It was here that Willstätter showed that chlorophyll was a mixture of two compounds, known as "chlorophyll a" and "chlorophyll b." His study of plant pigments, including chlorophyll, earned him the 1915 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. In 1924, Willstätter's career came to an end when, in response to Germany's increasing anti-Semitism, he retired. Despite the urging of faculty and students, he remained unshaken in his decision to resign at age fifty-three. Offers both at home and abroad were alike rejected. His only research was with assistants who telephoned their results to him. In 1939, Willstätter emigrated to Switzerland. He spent the last three years of his life there writing his autobiography, *Aus meinem Leben*, which was not published in German until 1949. It was translated into English in 1965 and published as *From My Life*. (20 Av 5702, 3 August 1942)

It is the scientist's lot, as it is the artist's, to be less important than his work. He who is chosen to lift the veil from Nature's secrets will be easily overshadowed by the creation he has revealed and which will make him immortal.
-Richard Martin Willstätter



Hillula of Rabbi Levi Yitzhak Schneerson, pictured at near right. Rabbi Levi Yitzhak's father was Rabbi Baruch Schneur, the eldest son of Rebbe Menahem Mendel, the Tzemah Tzedek of Lubavitch. Rabbi Levi Yitzhak and his wife, Hannah, were the parents of three sons, the eldest of whom, Menahem Mendel Schneerson, became the seventh Lubavitcher Rebbe. (20 Av 5704, 9 August 1944)



Hillula of Holocaust historian Raul Hilberg, pictured at middle right. (20 Av 5767, 4 August 2007)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Cantor Isaac Goodfriend, pictured at far right above, who sang the National Anthem at President Jimmy Carter's inauguration in 1977. (20 Av 5769, 10 August 2009)

21 Av

Hillula of Rebbe Alexander of Komarno (21 Av 5578, 23 August 1818)

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Soloveitchik of Volozhin and Brisk. Rabbi Soloveitchik was the son of Rabbi Yosef Dov Soloveitchik (the *Beit Halevi*). His wife, Lifsha, was the granddaughter of Rabbi Naftali Tzvi Yehudah Berlin, the *Netziv*. Rabbis Aaron and Yosef Baer Soloveitchik were his grandsons. (21 Av 5678, 30 July 1918)

Hillula of British novelist and playwright Israel Zangwill, pictured at right. It was Zangwill who popularized the expression "melting pot" to describe American absorption of immigrants. His play *The Melting Pot* had its U.S. premiere in New York on 6 September 1909. It opened in Washington DC on 5 October 1909, with former President Theodore Roosevelt in attendance. At its conclusion, Roosevelt leaned over the edge of his box and shouted, "That's a great play, Mr. Zangwill; that's a great play." (21 Av 5686, 1 August 1926)

*It takes two men to
make one brother.*
—Israel Zangwill



Hillula of Eugene Kepecs, grandfather of the editor of this calendar, pictured at near right. He was the second husband of the editor's grandmother, Rose Pfursich Weinberger, and he adopted her children when he married her. Her adult son, Milton, an attorney, prepared the paperwork and included himself in the adoption. (21 Av 5709, 16 August 1949)

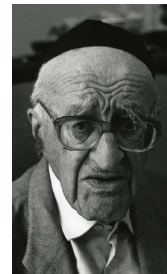


Hillula of U.S. modernist composer Marion Eugénie Bauer, pictured at far right. She was Nadia Boulanger's first American pupil, exchanging harmony lessons for English lessons. Bauer was a founder of the American Music Guild and a significant influence in Aaron Copland's getting a successful start in New York. (21 Av 5715, 9 August 1955)



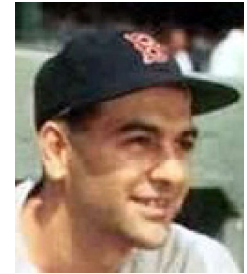
Hillula of Rabbi Aaron Rokeah, the fourth Belzer Rebbe. He escaped the Nazis and came to Eretz Yisrael in 1944, establishing his court in Tel Aviv. (21 Av 5717, 18 August 1957)

Hillula of Rabbi Yeshayahu Leibowitz, pictured at near right. (21 Av 5754, 29 July 1994)

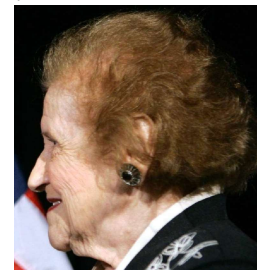


Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Lou Boudreau, pictured at far right.

Boudreau, the son of a Jewish mother and Catholic father, played in the Major Leagues for fifteen seasons, mainly at shortstop for the Cleveland Indians. He had played third base in college and in the minor leagues, but the Indians had Ken Keltner playing third base when Boudreau joined the team and made him their shortstop. In 1941, with Joe DiMaggio at bat, Boudreau started a double play that was part of ending DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak. After the 1941 season, the Indians promoted their manager Roger Peckinpaugh to general manager and made Boudreau player-manager. In 1944, he turned 134 double plays, the most ever by a player-manager in Major League Baseball history. The Indians released him after the 1950 season, and he played for the Boston Red Sox in 1951, was their player-manager in 1952, and was non-playing manager in 1953 and 1954. He later managed the Kansas City Athletics and the Chicago Cubs. (21 Av 5761, 10 August 2001)



Hillula of Sophie Masloff, pictured at right, mayor of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Masloff spoke only Yiddish as a child, learning English only when she entered elementary school. She went to work immediately after graduating from high school and never attended college. She served in the Allegheny County civil service, first as a secretary in several county departments, then, for thirty-eight years, as a clerk in the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas. Masloff was elected to the Pittsburgh City Council in 1976. In January 1988, she became President of the Council, but her tenure in that position was brief, as Pittsburgh's Mayor Richard Caliguiri died in May of that year. Because Pittsburgh's City Charter provided that the President of the City Council assume the office of mayor upon its becoming vacant, Sophie Masloff was sworn in as mayor at the age of 70, becoming the first woman and first Jewish mayor of the city. She served out the remainder of Caliguiri's term and then won re-election in November 1989. She chose not to run for another term, retiring voluntarily. She was a Presidential Elector in 1996 and a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 2000 and 2004. To honor Masloff's ninetieth birthday in 2011, a street near PNC Park (the home field of the Pittsburgh Pirates) was named for her. In 2011, the Pittsburgh Zoo and Aquarium named a seal for her. (21 Av 5774, 17 August 2014)



22 Av

Hillula of Rebbe Me'ir (the elder) of Premislan, a disciple of the Baal Shem Tov (22 Av 5533, 31 July 1773, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. actress and poet Adah Isaacs Menken, pictured at right. (22 Av 5628, 10 August 1868)



Hillula of Silesian-born U.S. pianist Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, pictured at near right. She was born Fannie Blumenfeld; her family emigrated to the United States and changed their surname to Bloomfield in 1867, when Fannie was three years old. (22 Av 5687, 20 August 1927)

Intolerance of ambiguity is the mark of an authoritarian personality.
—Theodore W. Adorno



Hillula of German philosopher, sociologist, psychologist, musicologist, and composer Theodore W. Adorno, born Theodor Weisengrund. (22 Av 5729, 6 August 1969)

Hillula of Moe Fishman, pictured at far right above, veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. (22 Av 5767, 6 August 2007)

23 Av

Hillula of French-born philosopher Simone Weil, pictured at near right, sister of mathematician André Weil. (23 Av 5703, 24 August 1943)

Hillula of British novelist and essayist Louis Golding, pictured at middle right. (23 Av 5718, 9 August 1958)

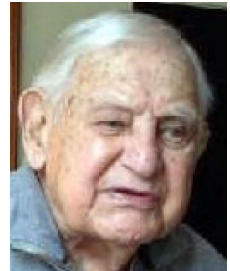
Hillula of Ukrainian-born Haredi Rabbi Yaakov Yisrael Kanievsky, the “Stiepler Gaon,” pictured at far right. Rabbi Kanievsky was the author of *Kehillot Ya’akov*, a multi-volume Talmudic commentary. During the Bolshevik Revolution, he was conscripted into the Red Army, but he managed to continue observing the strictest halachah. He suffered beatings for refusing duty assignments on Shabbat, and he wore his summer uniform even in the depths of winter, in order to avoid any possibility of wearing *shatnez*, a forbidden mixture of animal and plant fibers. Rabbi Kanievsky’s wife, Miriam, was the sister of Rabbi Avraham Yeshayahu Karelitz, the “Hazon Ish.” (23 Av 5745, 9 August 1985, after sundown)



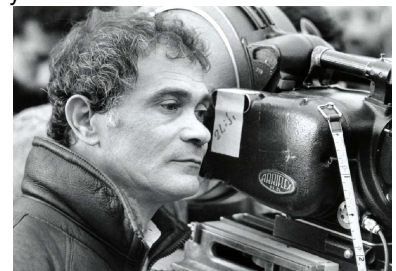
I Can, therefore I am.
—Simone Weil

Hillula of U.S. Rabbi Bruce M. Cohen, pictured at near right, co-founder of Interns for Peace. (23 Av 5770, 3 August 2010)

Hillula of U.S. basketball player Oscar (“Ossie”) Schectman, pictured at far right, who, as a member of the original New York Knicks, scored the first basket in the first game played in the Basketball Association of America, later renamed the National Basketball Association. (23 Av 5773, 30 July 2013)



Hillula of Egyptian-born Israeli motion picture director and producer Moshe Mizrahi, pictured at right. Born in Alexandria in 1931, Mizrahi lost his father nine years later. His mother moved the family to Palestine in 1946. He moved to Paris, first in 1950, then permanently in 1958. He co-wrote and directed the semi-autobiographical film *The House on Chelouche Street* in 1973. His 1975 film *Rachel’s Man*, which he co-wrote with his former wife Rachel Fabian, starred his wife Michal Bat-Adam as Rachel. Bat-Adam was also a screenwriter and director; she and Mizrahi frequently appeared in each other’s films. *The House on Chelouche Street* and his 1972 film, *I Love You Rosa*, were both nominated for the Academy Award as Best Foreign Film. His 1978 film, *Madame Rosa*, based on a novel by Romain Gary and starring Simone Signoret as an aging former prostitute and Holocaust survivor, won the Oscar. (Signoret won the César Award, France’s equivalent of the Oscar, for best actress for this film.) As an Israeli, Mizrahi felt ambivalent about winning the award because his film was made in France, and one of the four other films nominated was *Operation Thunderbolt*, Israel’s entry in the category. Mizrahi also directed *Every Time We Say Goodbye* (1986), with Tom Hanks, on location in Jerusalem, and *War and Love* (1985), a Holocaust story set in Poland that starred Kyra Sedgwick, filmed in Hungary. In September 1994, he was honored by the Haifa Film Festival for his lifetime contribution to Israel cinema. (23 Av 5778, 3 August 2018)

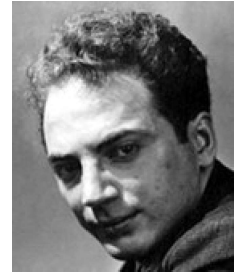


Hillula of U.S. jazz saxophonist Steve (Steven Mark) Grossman. At age eighteen, Grossman was recruited by Miles Davis to replace Wayne Shorter in Davis’ band. After two years with Davis, Grossman joined Elvin Jones’ band. He later became a member of the Stone Alliance Trio and went on to lead his own band. In the early 1980s, he went to Europe, building a career there, then returning to New York in 2009.

24 Av

Hillula of Russian Rabbi Aryeh Leib Katzenellenbogen. Rabbi Katzenellenbogen served as the rabbi of Brest-Litovsk (known in Yiddish as Brisk), Lithuania (now within Belarus), for some forty years, following his grandfather, Rabbi Abraham Katzenellenbogen, and his father, Rabbi David Katzenellenbogen. Rabbi Abraham was a fierce opponent of Hassidism; he joined with Rabbi Elijah, the Vilna Gaon, in slowing the spread of Hassidism into Lithuania. (24 Av 5597, 13 August 1837, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. playwright, screenwriter, and director Clifford Odets, pictured at right. Odets was the husband of actresses Luise Rainer and, then, Bette Grayson. He was also romantically linked with actresses Frances Farmer and Fay Wray. (24 Av 5723, 14 August 1963)



Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Balfour Brickner, pictured at right. Rabbi Brickner, a disciple of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, served as rabbi of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue in New York. In the 1960s, Rabbi Brickner was jailed while demonstrating for voting rights in the South. He was among the founders of Religious Leaders for a Free Choice. (24 Av 5765, 29 August 2005)

Music is the great cheer-up in the language of all countries.

—Clifford Odets



Hillula of British tennis star Angela Buxton. At the start of World War II, Buxton's mother took her from their home in Liverpool to South Africa. It was there that she began playing tennis. They returned to England in 1946, and Buxton was sent to a boarding school in Wales, where the school's tennis coach quickly recognized her talent. Later, when anti-Semitism denied her the use of training facilities, Simon Marks, owner of the department store chain Marks & Spencer, allowed her to practice on his private court. In 1952, Buxton's mother brought her to California. Denied access to the Los Angeles Tennis Club because she was Jewish, she commuted to public courts, where her instructor was none other than Bill Tilden. Tilden had access to Charlie Chaplin's tennis courts, and he would take Buxton there for practice. Movie stars would drop by to play or, like Katharine Hepburn and Walter Pidgeon, act as ball retrievers for Tilden-Buxton practice sessions. Returning to England, Buxton came under the tutelage of C. M. "Jimmy" Jones. Her ranking soared, and she reached the Wimbledon quarterfinals in 1955. Buxton was ranked in the top ten in the mid-1950s, but she is most remembered for her life-long friendship with Althea Gibson, the first Black tennis champion. They met at a tournament in New Delhi in 1955. Gibson was so discouraged by the racism in the upper levels of tennis – other players would not even speak to her – that she was ready to quit the game. Buxton, as a Jew, was also the object of the other players' bigotry, and they immediately formed a bond that would last the rest of their lives. They became doubles partners, and the following year they won the doubles titles at both Roland Garros (Paris) and Wimbledon. In 1995, when Gibson was living alone in New Jersey, sick and destitute, she telephoned Buxton to tell her that she was planning to take her own life. Buxton "talked her down" and then began a fund-raising campaign through *Tennis Week* magazine that relieved Gibson's poverty. In 2019, in probably her last public appearance, Buxton spoke at the unveiling of a statue of Gibson at Arthur Ashe Stadium. "The main thing" about Gibson, she declared, "is not the statue. It's what I learned from her and what I enjoyed with her." The memories, she added, would be the same, with or without the statue. In 2015, Buxton and Nick Bollelieri became the first white members of the Black Tennis Hall of Fame; they were joined in 2020 by Alice Marble, who, in a July 1950 editorial in *American Tennis* magazine, was the first person publicly to raise the issue of the exclusion of Black players from the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association's tournaments. (24 Av 5780, 14 August 2020)

You could cover the whole earth with asphalt, but sooner or later green grass would break through.

—Ilya Ehrenburg



25 Av

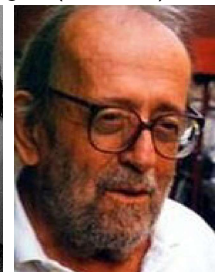
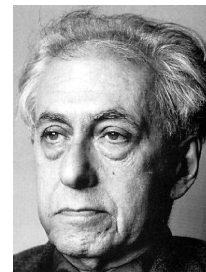
Hillula of Danish publisher, journalist and novelist Meir Aron Goldschmidt, pictured at right. An innovative novelist, he wrote *En Jøde* (*A Jew*), the first description of the Copenhagen Jewish milieu viewed from within; *Hjemløs* (*Homeless*), which deals with the Greek idea of Nemesis, the spirit of divine retribution against those who succumb to hubris; and *Arvingen* (*The Heir*), the first Danish fine literary treatment of divorce. (25 Av 5647, 15 August 1887)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born (in Kiev, then within the Russian Empire) Russian-language writer and journalist Ilya Ehrenburg, pictured at near right. Ehrenburg was mentored by Isaak Babel and was a lifelong friend of Bolshevik revolutionary and Soviet politician Nikolai Bukharin. (25 Av 5727, 31 August 1967)

Hillula of U.S. biographer Irving Stone, born Irving Tannenbaum, pictured at far right. (25 Av 5749, 26 August 1989)

There are no faster or firmer friendships than those formed between people who love the same books.

—Irving Stone



Hillula of U.S. comic actor, screenwriter, novelist, and director Gene Wilder, born Jerome Silberman. Wilder, pictured at right, was known for such films as *Willy Wonka & the Chocolate Factory*, *Stir Crazy* (with Richard Pryor), *The Producers* (Mel Brooks' first film), Woody Allen's *Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex but Were Afraid to Ask*, and two more Mel Brooks films, *Blazing Saddles* and *Young Frankenstein* ("That's Frahn-kahn-STEEN"). His film debut came in 1967, when he portrayed a memorably hysterical undertaker kidnapped by the title characters in *Bonnie and Clyde*. Wilder was a graduate of the University of Iowa and then went on to study Shakespeare at England's Bristol Old Vic Theatre School, where he was the first freshman to win the school fencing championship. (25 Av 5776, 29 August 2016)



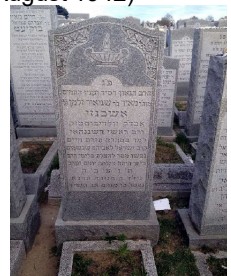
26 Av

Hillula of Diogo da Assumpção, a Portuguese Franciscan friar of partial Jewish ancestry who openly adopted Judaism and was burnt at the stake by the Inquisition. Born at Viana do Castelo, in the north of Portugal, at the mouth of the Lima River, Assumpção found himself attracted to Judaism because of the ferocity with which it was persecuted. Making no secret of his acceptance of Judaism (although he never formally converted), he was arrested by the Inquisition while attempting to flee Portugal. He acknowledged his adherence to the "Law of Moses," and, in due course, he was tried and executed. While in prison, he tried to observe the Sabbath and dietary laws, as he understood them, and he refused to take an oath on the Gospels. Theologians brought to convince him of his error were unsuccessful. His execution made him a hero, one of the exemplary martyrs of the Inquisition, to crypto-Jews abroad, and many elegies were composed in his honor. Some Marranos in Portugal established a religious association in his memory, called the Brotherhood of São Diogo in order to divert suspicion. His martyrdom inspired in particular a Marrano group at the University of Coimbra led by Antonio Homem. (26 Av 5363, 3 August 1603)

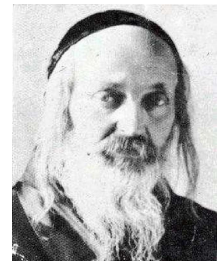
Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Meshullam Orenstein of Lvov. (26 Av 5599, 6 August 1839)

Hillula of Rabbi Yehudah Fatiyah of Baghdad, foremost disciple of the Ben Ish Hai. (26 Av 5702, 9 August 1942)

Hillula of Russian-born (in Tcherikov, within the "Pale of Settlement") Rabbi Me'ir Ashkenazi of Shanghai, grave marker pictured at right. With the outbreak of World War I, Russia became even more unsafe for Jews, and young Me'ir and his family moved to Harbin, Manchuria. It was there that he and his wife, Toba Lipa, were wed. In 1918, Rabbi Ashkenazi was named rabbi of Vladivostok. Seven years later, he was called to be the rabbi of the Jewish community of Shanghai, a position he held until, following a stroke, he came to the United States in 1950. In Shanghai, Rabbi Ashkenazi forged ties between the old Sephardic community, who had come from India and Iraq as early as the mid-nineteenth century, and the Russian Jews who had fled the Tsarist pogroms and, then, the Communist anti-religious (especially anti-Jewish) oppression. With the rise of the Nazis in Germany, more European Jews fled to Shanghai, and the community rapidly grew, under Rabbi Ashkenazi's leadership, from a few hundred to an estimated 15,000 or more. (26 Av 5714, 25 August 1954)



Hillula of Rebbe Yoel Teitelbaum of Satmar, pictured at right. (26 Av 5739, 19 August 1979)



27 Av

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Rabbi Yehoshua ben Yosef Charif of Krakow. (27 Av 5408, 15 August 1648)

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Mordecai Alter, son of Rebbe Yitzhak Meir of Ger. Rabbi Avraham Mordecai was the only one of Rebbe Yitzhak Meir's thirteen children to survive to adulthood. He was the father of Rebbe Yehudah Aryeh Leib of Ger. (27 Av 5615, 11 August 1855)

Hillula of Polish-born British physicist Joseph Rotblat, pictured at near right, founder of the Pugwash conferences and recipient of the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize. (27 Av 5765, 31 August 2005, after sunset)

*Remember your
humanity, and
forget the rest.
—Joseph Rotblat*



Hillula of Israeli author Yizhar Smilansky, pictured at middle right. (27 Av 5766, 21 August 2006)

Hillula of Hungarian-born Rebbe Meshullam Feish Segal-Loewy II of Tosh, pictured at far right. Rebbe Meshullam Feish, the fourth Toshi Rebbe, was the namesake and great-grandson of the founder of Toshi Hassidism. His wife, Chava, née Weingarten, was a direct descendant of Rebbe Elimelech of Lizhensk. Toshi Hassidism began in the Hungarian town of Nyirtass under Rebbe Meshullam Feish Segal-Loewy I, a disciple of Rebbe Yitzhak Eisik of Komarno and of Rebbe Yitzhak Eisik of Kalev. Rebbe Meshullam Feish II, born in Nyirtass, survived the Holocaust and set about reviving Toshi Hassidism. He established his court in Nyíregyháza, a city (the seventh-largest in Hungary) near Nyirtass. In 1951, he brought his followers to Canada, settling in Montréal. In 1963, he and his hassidim purchased an area outside Boisbriand, Québec, a suburb of Montréal, forming the enclave of Kiryas Tosh. Rebbe Meshullam Feish II was succeeded as rebbe by his son,

Elimelech Segal-Loewy. (27 Av 5775, 12 August 2015)

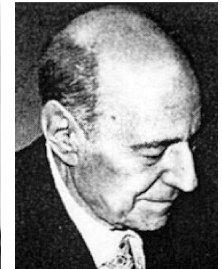
28 Av

Hillula of Rabbi Naftali Zvi Yehuda Berlin, the "Netziv," pictured at right. The Netziv, teacher of Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook, was the author of *Ha'Emek Davar*, a commentary on the Torah; *M'romei Sadeh* on the Talmud; *Ha'Emek She'eila*, a commentary on Rabbi Hai Ga'on; and *Mei-shiv Davar*, a collection of his responsa. The Netziv was the grandson-in-law of the Vilna Gaon's chief disciple, Rabbi Hayyim of Volozhin, and he was chosen to head the Volozhin Yeshiva upon the passing of his father-in-law in 1849 and the latter's brother in 1854. In 1892, the Russian government enacted a law requiring that all teachers have college degrees, that no Judaic subjects be taught between 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM, that there be no night classes, and that total instruction time not exceed ten hours daily. Rather than comply, the Netziv closed the yeshiva. His son-in-law, Rabbi Rafael Shapiro, re-opened it in 1899, albeit on a smaller scale, and, downsizing even further, the yeshiva was moved to Israel after World War II. Among the Netziv's children were Rabbis Hayyim Berlin and Me'ir Bar-Ilan. (28 Av 5653, 10 August 1893)



Hillula of U.S. nurse and social worker Lillian Wald, pictured at near right, feminist, World War I pacifist, and founder of the Henry Street Settlement. (28 Av 5700, 1 September 1940)

The enmity that is stirred up in order to make [people] kill each other and to rejoice in the killing, we know to be fictitious.
—Lillian Wald



Hillula of Italian poet Umberto Saba, pictured at far right. Born Umberto Poli, he adopted the *nom de plume* Saba in 1910 and formally took it as his surname in 1928. (28 Av 5717, 25 August 1957)

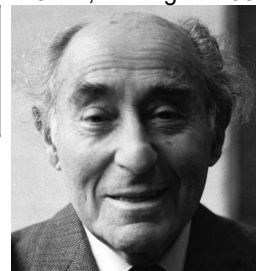
Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. activist Gustav Montag. Montag, a 24-year-old student at East Los Angeles College, joined the Chicano Moratorium March in East Los Angeles, California. (Early reports identified him, incorrectly, as Sephardic.) The march was part of a national Chicano movement against the draft and the war in Vietnam. Because college students were exempt from the draft, and because Chicanos had a high dropout rate – some draft boards even discouraged Chicano students from attending college by falsely telling them that student deferments were not available – Chicanos suffered a disproportionate number of casualties; Spanish-surnamed Americans, although less than 12% of the population of the southwestern United States, made up some 19% of the casualties in Vietnam. The National Chicano Moratorium Committee's largest march, on 29 August 1970, drew some 30,000 people. The march ended in Laguna Park (now known as Rubén F. Salazar Park, in honor of the *Los Angeles Times* reporter who was killed by police gunfire while covering the march for his newspaper), where the marchers gathered peacefully in front of a stage to hear the organizers speak. The sheriff declared it an "unlawful assembly" and set his deputies to attack the crowd. A police helicopter dropped tear gas canisters on the crowd and, as they ran, police gunfire wounded scores and killed four. About 150 marchers were arrested. (28 Av 5760, 29 August 1970)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Israeli Rabbi David Cohen, the "Nazir," chief disciple of Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Kook. (28 Av 5732, 8 August 1972)

Hillula of Ruth First, daughter of Latvian-born South African Communist Party Treasurer Julius First. Receiving her bachelor's degree from the University of the Witwatersrand in 1946, she was the first member of her family to attend college. In 1949, she married Joe Slovo, who, like her, was an anti-apartheid activist and a member of the SACP. They were forced into exile in 1963, living in Britain, Angola, and Mozambique. In November 1978, First accepted a position as director of the research training program at the Universidade Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo, Mozambique. She was assassinated by order of Major Craig Williamson of the South African Police on 17 August 1982, when she opened a letter bomb addressed to her at the university. (28 Av 5742, 17 August 1982)

Hillula of German-born U.S. photojournalist Alfred Eisenstaedt, pictured at near right. (28 Av 5755, 24 August 1995)

All photographers have to do is find and catch the story-telling moment.
—Alfred Eisenstaedt



Hillula of U.S. physicist Ralph Alpher, pictured at far right. In a 1948 article, "The Origin of Chemical Elements," in *The Physics Review*, Alpher, with his academic advisor George Gamow, set the foundation for what was to become the Big Bang Theory of Creation. (The article, in expanded form, became Alpher's doctoral dissertation.) Whimsically, Gamow added the name of his friend and colleague Hans Bethe as a co-author, publishing it under the names of Alpher, Bethe, and Gamow. (28 Av 5767, 12 August 2007)

Hillula of U.S. folk singer and writer Fred Hellerman, last surviving member of the Weavers. Hellerman wrote such folk hits as "I'm Just a Country Boy," "I Never Will Marry," and "Green Grow the Lilacs." He played guitar on Joan Baez' and Judy Collins' debut albums, was the producer of Arlo Guthrie's albums "Alice's Restaurant" and "Arlo," and was

the conductor for two albums by Theodore Bikel. Along with his fellow Weavers Pete Seeger and Ronnie Gilbert, Hellerman was blacklisted during the McCarthy madness; in 1955, the Weavers reunited for a concert at Carnegie Hall. Hellerman wrote the music for the 1974 Sidney Lumet film *Lovin' Molly*, and he produced Pete Seeger's 1979 album "Circles and Seasons." (28 Av 5776, 1 Sep-tember 2016)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Jerry Lewis, born Jerome (some sources say Joseph) Levitch, pictured at right. Lewis' parents were both entertainers; at age five, he joined their act.

He used the professional name Joey Lewis (his father, Daniel Levitch, was known professionally as Danny Lewis), but changed it to Jerry Lewis in order to avoid confusion with comedian Joe E. Lewis and boxing champion Joe Louis. He came to national attention as the comedic partner of Dean Martin. Martin and Lewis – the partnership began in 1946 – appeared on several television shows and eventually had their own program, *The Martin and Lewis Show*, which ran on NBC radio from 1949 to 1953. Their partnership ended in 1956, and both Martin and Lewis went on to successful individual careers. For forty-five years, Lewis chaired the Muscular Dystrophy Association, serving as host of its telethons from 1952 to 1959 and again from 1966 to 2010. Lewis has two stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. (28 Av 5777, 20 August 2017)

If you can exist, and stay the course – not a course of blind obstinacy and faulty conception, but one of decency and good sense – you can outlast your enemies with your honor and integrity intact. –Fred Hellerman



Be modest, humble, simple. Control your anger. –Abraham Cahan

29 Av

Hillula of Galician-born U.S. Yiddish poet Moyshe Leyb Halpern, self-portrait at near right. (29 Av 5692, 31 August 1932)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Abraham Cahan, pictured at middle right, founder and editor of the *Jewish Daily Forward*. (29 Av 5711, 31 August 1951)

Hillula of Dorothy Schiff, pictured at far right, publisher of the *New York Post*. (29 Av 5749, 30 August 1989)



30 Av

Hillula of German-born U.S. operatic soprano Lotte Lehmann, pictured at near right. (30 Av 5736, 26 August 1976)

Hillula of Belarusian-born U.S. historian and Conservative Rabbi Solomon Grayzel. (30 Av 5740, 12 August 1980)

Hillula of U.S. baseball player Hank Greenberg, pictured at far right, the first Jewish member of the Baseball Hall of Fame. (30 Av 5746, 4 September 1986)

Hillula of Viennese psychiatrist Viktor Frankl, pictured at near right, founder of the psychotherapeutic system of logotherapy. (30 Av 5757, 2 September 1997)

Hillula of Viennese-born British and U.S. opera conductor and impresario Sir Rudolf Bing, pictured at far right. Bing was the founder of the Edinburgh Festival and director from 1950 to 1972 of New York's Metropolitan Opera. (30 Av 5757, 2 September 1997)

Hillula of Galician-born Israeli Rabbi Ze'ev ben-Haim, Ph.D., born Ze'ev Woolf Goldman. He was the president of the Academy of the Hebrew Language and a renowned scholar of the Samaritan tradition. (30 Av 5773, 6 August 2013)

The actual sound of the words is all important; I feel always that the words complete the music and must never be swallowed up in it. –Lotte Lehmann



The meaning of our existence is not invented by ourselves, but rather detected. . . . What matters, therefore, is not the meaning of life in general, but rather the specific meaning of a person's life at a given moment. –Viktor Frankl



Expressions of disapproval are on a level of vulgarity that cannot be tolerated. The way to express disapproval is to [withhold] applause. –Rudolf Bing