

KISLEV

1 Kislev

Hillula of Spanish-born Rabbi Ephraim al-Nakawa of Tlemcen, Algeria. (1 Kislev 5202, 15 November 1441, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Shalom Shakhna of Lublin, teacher and father-in-law of Rabbi Moshe Isserles. (1 Kislev 5319, 11 November 1558, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Birth of Rabbi Shlomo Halberstam II of Bobov, pictured at near right. (1 Kislev 5668, 7 November 1907)

Hillula of British classical pianist Dame Myra Hess, born Julia Myra Hess, pictured at far right. She debuted in 1907, playing Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4 under the baton of Sir Thomas Beecham. Dame Myra also taught piano; one of her students was Elizabeth Ivey (later Brubeck), mother of jazz pianist and composer Dave Brubeck. During the London blitz of World War II, when the concert halls were closed at night due to blackout conditions, she organized daily noon-time concerts at the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square for a period of some six years. In 1941, she was awarded the title Dame Commander of the British Empire by King George VI. (1 Kislev 5726, 25 November 1965)



Between is the only honest place to be.
—Lionel Trilling

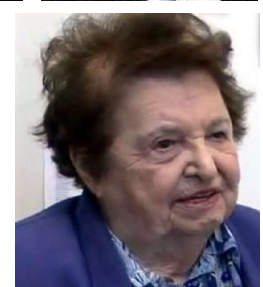
Hillula of U.S. author and literary critic Lionel Trilling, pictured at near right. (1 Kislev 5736, 5 November 1975)

How small the door of a dream!
—Jacob Glatstein

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Yiddish poet Jacob Glatstein, pictured at far right. (1 Kislev 5732, 19 November 1971)



Hillula of Polish-born U.S. historian and collector of Yiddish folk songs Chana Mlotek, born Eleanor Chana Gordon, pictured at right, writer for forty-three years, with her husband Joseph, of a column, "Pearls of Yiddish Poetry," in the *Daily Forward*. (1 Kislev 5774, 4 November 2013)



2 Kislev

Hillula of Portuguese-born Dutch physician, philosopher, and poet Isaac Orobio de Castro. (2 Kislev 5448, 7 November 1687)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Bernard Revel, a founder and the first president of Yeshiva University. (2 Kislev 5701, 2 December 1940)

Hillula of Rabbi Akiva Sofer of Pressburg, the *Da'at Sofer*. He was the son of Rabbi Simcha Bunam Sofer (the *Shevet Sofer*), grandson of Rabbi Avraham Shmuel Binyamin Sofer (the *K'tav Sofer*), and great-grandson of Rabbi Moshe Sofer (the *Hatam Sofer*). His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather each served as rabbi in Pressburg for thirty-three years. As Rabbi Akiva was approaching his thirty-third year in Pressburg, he asked his uncle, the Rabbi of Erlau, for advice. The latter suggested that he move to Eretz Yisrael, which he did in 1940, thereby avoiding the horror of World War II in Europe. (2 Kislev 5720, 3 December 1959)

An artist cannot be continually wielding his brush. He must stop at times in his painting to freshen his vision of the object, the meaning of which he wishes to express on his canvas.
—Mordecai M. Kaplan

Hillula of Belarus-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Aaron Kotler. (2 Kislev 5723, 29 November 1962)

Hillula of U.S. actor Bert Lahr, pictured at near right. (2 Kislev 5728, 4 December 1967)

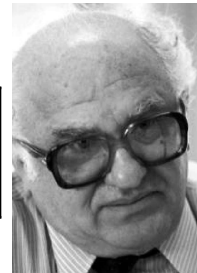
Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, pictured at far right. Kaplan was among the founders of Young Israel (an Orthodox denomination) and, later, the founder of Reconstructionism. After his founding of Reconstructionism, Kaplan was condemned as a heretic by virtually all of U.S. Orthodox Judaism and was placed under a *herem* (a ban, excommunication). Young Israel ceased to include his name in its history, and, on 12 June 1945, Agudat HaRabbanim (the Orthodox rabbinic association of North America) assembled in the Hotel McAlpin in New York and burned his *siddur*. (2 Kislev 5744, 8 November 1983)



Hillula of Ukrainian-born Argentine journalist and author Jacobo Timerman, pictured at near right. (2 Kislev 5760, 11 November 1999)

Hillula of U.S. playwright Betty Comden, pictured at far right. (2 Kislev 5767, 23 November 2006)

*Until we are all
free, we are
none of us free.*
—Emma Lazarus



3 Kislev

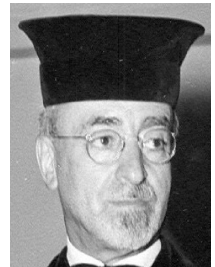
Hillula of U.S. poet, essayist, and translator Emma Lazarus. Lazarus was the fourth of seven children of Moshe Lazarus and Esther Nathan Lazarus, Portuguese Sephardim (Moshe Lazarus' maternal grandfather was Ashkenazic) whose families had settled in New York during the Colonial Period. Poet Robert Nathan and Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo were her cousins. Lazarus' sonnet "The New Colossus," written in 1883, was inscribed on a bronze plaque installed on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty in 1903. The last five (actually 4½) lines of the poem were set to music by Irving Berlin for his 1949 musical *Miss Liberty* and by operatic composer Lee Hoiby as the second song of his *Three Women* song cycle. A medallion struck in her honor is pictured at right. (3 Kislev 5648, 19 November 1887)



Hillula of Russian-born (in Zhitomir, now in Ukraine but then in the Russian Empire) French international chess grandmaster and financial lawyer Ossip Bernstein, pictured at right. Bernstein was a successful businessman. He made three fortunes. The first was lost to the Bolshevik Revolution, the second in the Great Depression, and the third when France was invaded by Nazi Germany. He was saved from execution by the Soviet Cheka in 1918 by his chess prowess. During the Russian Civil War, Bernstein had fled to France. In 1918, while visiting Odessa, he was arrested by the Cheka (the Bolshevik secret police), and, as a legal advisor to bankers, he was ordered to be executed by a firing squad. As the riflemen lined up, a superior officer asked to see the list of prisoners' names. Discovering the name of Ossip Bernstein, the commandant asked him whether he was the famous chess master. Not satisfied with Bernstein's affirmative reply, the officer made Bernstein play a game of chess with him; if Bernstein failed to win, he would be shot. Bernstein, of course, won easily and was released. He later escaped on a British ship and settled in Paris. (3 Kislev 5723, 30 November 1962)



Hillula of British-born U.S. Sephardic Rabbi David de Sola Pool, pictured at right. Although Sephardic, he received his rabbinic ordination from the Hildesheimer Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin. He was invited to lead Congregation She'arith Yisrael in New York, the most prestigious Sephardic synagogue in the United States, in 1907 and remained there for the rest of his life. He was married to Tamar (née Hirschensohn). Tamar's sister was Tehillah Lichtenstein, who, with her husband, Rabbi Morris Lichtenstein, founded "Jewish Science." (3 Kislev 5731, 1 December 1970)



Hillula of Austrian-born Chinese physician Richard Frey. Born in Vienna in 1920, Frey (born Richard Stein) interrupted his medical studies in 1938 to flee the *Anschluss*, arriving in China in 1939. As a youth, he had been a member of the Communist Youth of Austria and the Communist Party of Austria. In China, he was in the front lines of the Sino-Japanese War, serving as a doctor and training other doctors and paramedics. He adopted the Chinese surname of Fu Lai and in 1944 became a member of the Chinese Communist Party. In 1955, he became a Chinese citizen. (3 Kislev 5765, 16 November 2004)

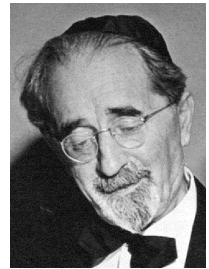
4 Kislev

Traditional date of the last Prophecy of the last Prophet, Zechariah (4 Kislev 3415, 346/347 BCE) Because of an anomaly in designating dates BCE, there are two possible year designations. Some systems (based on the work of the venerable Bede) do not use zero as a year designation and so number the year preceding 1 CE as 1 BCE. This is customary in retrojecting the Julian calendar. Gregorian calendar dates, influenced by mathematical and scientific convenience, typically include a year numbered zero. Thus, 347 BCE Julian is 346 BCE Gregorian. Either is anachronistic, of course, as neither calendar had been established at that time.

Hillula of Rebbe Ya'akov David Kalish, the first Rebbe of Amshinov, son of Rebbe Yitzhak of Vorki, brother of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Vorki, father of Rebbe Menahem Kalisch of Amshinov. Rebbe Ya'akov David was a close disciple of Rebbe Simcha Bunam of Pshischa. When the latter returned his holy soul to its Maker, the hassidim of Pshischa divided between Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk, who taught a fiery self-discipline, and Rebbe Ya'akov David, whose way was one of warmth and love. (4 Kislev 5639, 30 November 1878)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Rabbi Louis Ginzberg, pictured at right. Rabbi Ginzberg, a descendant of the Vilna Gaon, taught for three years at Hebrew Union College and then for fifty years at Jewish Theological Seminary of New York. He said that he felt saddened that his father was grieved by his choosing to follow a more liberal form of Judaism than had his forebears. (4 Kislev 5714, 11 November 1953)

In making theories, always keep a window open so that you can throw one out if necessary. —Bela Schick



Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. pediatrician Dr. Bela Schick, originally, in the Hungarian style, with the family name preceding the individual name, Schick Béla. It was he who devised the Schick Test for determining a person's susceptibility to diphtheria. A medallion struck in his honor is pictured at right below. (4 Kislev 5728, 6 December 1967)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. symphony conductor Antal Doráti, originally, in the Hungarian style, Doráti Antal. (4 Kislev 5749, 13 November 1988)



Hillula of U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, pictured at right below. After graduating valedictorian from the Marsha Stern Talmudical Academy (also known as Yeshiva University High School for Boys), Rackman studied simultaneously at Columbia University and Yeshiva University. He received his undergraduate degree in 1931, a Bachelor of Laws in 1933, Rabbinic Ordination in 1934, and a PhD in 1953. Rackman practiced law for nine years, then, in 1943, joined the Army Air Forces as a chaplain. He served as a military aide to the European Theater of Operations special adviser on Jewish affairs. He was denied security clearance by the U.S. Air Force Reserve because of his support for Paul Robeson (against the American Legion) and his opposition to the imposition of the death penalty upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Offered the choice of resigning his commission or being court-martialed, he chose the latter; he was acquitted and promoted from Major to Lieutenant Colonel. Rackman served as president of the New York Board of Rabbis and of the Rabbinic Council of America. In 1970 he was named provost of Yeshiva University, and in 1977 he became president and then chancellor of Bar-Ilan University. (4 Kislev 5769, 1 December 2008)



5 Kislev

Hillula of Polish Rabbi Shmuel Eliezer Ha'Levi Edels, the *Maharsha*. He was a descendant, through his father, of Rabbi Yehudah ha'Hassid, and his mother was the granddaughter of Rabbi Yehudah Loewe of Prague. Rebbetzin Edel Lifschitz of Posen, the wealthy widow of Rabbi Moshe Lifschitz of Brisk, made a match between her daughter and Rabbi Shmuel Eliezer. He moved to Posen, where Rebbitzin Lifschitz established a yeshivah in Posen, assuming all its expenses for some twenty years, and supported both Rabbi Shmuel Eliezer and her other son-in-law, Rabbi Moshe Ashkenazi, author of *Zichron Moshe*, with whom Rabbi Shmuel Eliezer studied. In appreciation of his mother-in-law's support, the Maharsha added the name Edels to his own, and from then on called himself Shmuel Eliezer Eidels. (5 Kislev 5392, 30 November 1631)

Hillula of Lithuanian-born (in Mir, in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, now in Belarus) German philosopher Salomon Maimon, pictured at near right. (5 Kislev 5561, 22 November 1800)



Hillula of Silesian-born (in Glogau, then, with most of Silesia, part of Germany, now, with its name spelled Głogów, part of Poland) German novelist Arnold Zweig, pictured on East German stamp at far right. When the Nazis took power in Germany in 1933, Zweig was one of many Jews who immediately went into voluntary exile. He went first to Czechoslovakia, then Switzerland, and finally France. After spending some time with Thomas Mann, Lion Feuchtwanger, Anna Seghers, and Bertolt Brecht in France, he set out for Palestine, where he remained until 1948, when, following a formal invitation, he returned to the Soviet Zone (later known as the German Democratic Republic). His experience in the German army during World War I changed him from an ardent Prussian nationalist to a committed pacifist. (5 Kislev 5729, 26 November 1968)



Hillula of German-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Jakob J. Petuchowski, pictured at near right. (5 Kislev 5752, 12 November 1991)
 Hillula of U.S. journalist Lester Bernstein, editor of *Newsweek* magazine, pictured at far right. (5 Kislev 5775, 27 November 2014)

6 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Schick of Karlin, disciple of Rabbi Hayyim of Volozhin and author of *Mishk'not Ya'akov*. (6 Kislev 5605, 5 November 1844, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. popular music composer Jerome Kern, pictured at right below (6 Kislev 5706, 11 November 1945)

Hillula of U.S. violinist, conductor, arranger, and composer Victor Young. Most sources report Young's date of birth as 8 August 1900, but, according to census data, he seems to

G*d cannot be manipulated. . . . [G*d] can only be addressed. [G*d] may or may not grant a specific request, but there is no mechanism of [human] devising which would compel [G*d] to do so. In addressing G*d, [one] knows that a "No" can be as much of an answer as a "Yes."

—Jakob J. Petuchowski

have been born in 1899, and his grave marker carries a date of 1901. He began studying violin at age six – his father was a member of Joseph Sheehan's touring opera company – and went to Poland at age ten to live with his grandfather and to study at the Warsaw Imperial Conservatory. While there, although just a teenager, he played violin with the Warsaw Philharmonic. World War I kept him from returning to the United States until 1920, when he joined the orchestra at Chicago's Central Park Casino, then moved to Los Angeles to join his fiancée Rita Kinel, whom he had met in Warsaw. He wrote the ballad version of Hoagy Carmichael's "Stardust," which had previously been played as an up-beat instrumental. Young slowed it down and played the melody as a romantic violin solo, inspiring Mitchell Parish to write the lyrics that made "Stardust" a well-known love song. Concentrating on film, Young received twenty-two Academy Award nominations. The first two were in 1939, for *Breaking the Ice* and for *Army Girl*. He received four nominations each in 1940 and 1941 and three in 1943, but he was awarded only one Oscar, and that posthumously in 1957, for *Around the World in Eighty Days*. He holds the record for the most Academy Award nominations before his first victory. (6 Kislev 5717, 10 November 1956)

Hillula of Rabbi Ya'akov Moshe Charlap, pictured at near right. Rabbi Charlap, a close disciple of Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook, was Rosh Yeshiva of *Mercaz haRav*. (6 Kislev 5722, 14 November 1961)

Hillula of David Ben-Gurion, pictured at far right. Ben-Gurion was the first signer of Israel's Declaration of Independence and the first Prime Minister of Israel. He was named one of the one hundred most important people of the twentieth century by *Time* magazine. (6 Kislev 5734, 1 December 1973)

Hillula of Rebbe Yehezkel Shraga Lipshitz-Halberstam of Stropkov, town highlighted on map of Slovakia at right. Rebbe Yehezkel Shraga was the great-great-grandson of Rebbe Hayyim Halberstam of Tzanz. He lost his wife and five children at Auschwitz, but he survived. After the liberation, he emigrated to Israel; in 1954, upon the passing of his uncle, Rebbe Menahem of Stropkov, Rabbi Yehezkel Shraga was chosen by the elders of the Shinyava and Stropkov communities to be their Rebbe. He was the author of *Divrei Yechezkel Shraga*. (6 Kislev 5755, 9 November 1994)

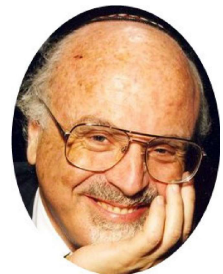
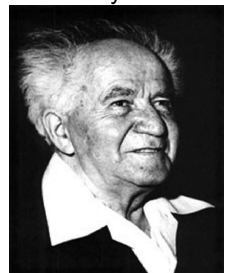
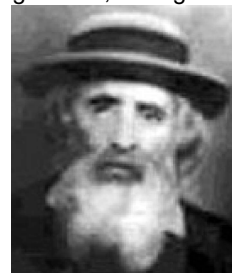


Hillula of Québécois-born U.S. Conservative Rabbi Neil Gillman, pictured at right. Gillman graduated from McGill University in 1954, received his rabbinic ordination at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in 1960, and earned his PhD in philosophy at Columbia University in 1975.

The personal G*d lives in a dynamic, ever-changing relationship with people; the impersonal god knows nothing of relationships. This metaphor of a personal G*d is concretized in the many more specific biblical metaphors for G*d. G*d is a shepherd, a parent, a teacher, a lover, a sovereign, a judge, a spouse. These are all relational qualities. A shepherd needs sheep, a sovereign needs subjects, a lover needs a beloved. They all capture the sense that G*d is personally and intensely involved in relationships with people.

—Neil Gillman

He taught at JTS for forty-six years, the last ten as dean of the rabbinic faculty. He was an important advocate for the Conservative movement's ordination of women and gays. A major author on Jewish philosophy and theology, he



won the National Jewish Book Award for Jewish thought for his 1990 book *Sacred Fragments: Recovering Theology for the Modern Jew*. (6 Kislev 5778, 24 November 2017)

7 Kislev

Hillula of German-born French Rabbi Joseph David Sinzheim (also spelled Sintzheim). Sinzheim, the Chief Rabbi of Strassbourg, was the son of Rabbi Isaac Sinzheim of Treves. An outstanding Talmudist, Sinzheim was a prominent member of the Assembly of Notables convened by Napoleon I on 30 May 1806. The task of answering the questions laid before the assembly by the imperial commissioner was entrusted to him. His sermon, delivered in the synagogue of Paris in honor of Napoleon's birthday, 15 August 1806, also strengthened Napoleon's favorable opinion of the Jews, who received the imperial promise that their rights as French citizens would not be withdrawn. On 9 February 1807, four days after the Assembly of Notables was dissolved, the Grand Sanhedrin was convened, with Sinzheim as Nasi. (It is thought likely that Sinzheim himself, who was frequently consulted by the imperial commissioner, may have been the one who suggested the Sanhedrin. A year later, a decree of 17 March 1808 established the Central Consistory, and Sinzheim was elected chairman. He was the author of *Yad David*. (7 Kislev 5573, 11 November 1812)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. character actor J. Edward Bromberg, born Josef Bromberger, pictured at near right, blacklisted during the McCarthy Era. (7 Kislev 5712, 6 December 1951)

The courage to experiment is rare than the ability to achieve.
—Louis Nizer



Hillula of London-born U.S. attorney Louis Nizer, pictured at far right. He is best known for having represented Quentin Reynolds in his successful libel suit against columnist Westbrook Pegler and broadcaster John Henry Faulk in his suit against AWARE, a right-wing organization that had falsely labeled him a communist. With Jack Valenti, he created the motion picture ratings system of the Motion Picture Association of America. He wrote the introduction to the Warren Commission's Report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (7 Kislev 5755, 10 November 1994)

Hillula of U.S. microbiologist Daniel Nathans. Nathans shared the 1978 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1978 with Werner Arber and Hamilton Smith for their discovery of restriction enzymes. He was also awarded the National Medal of Science in 1993. (7 Kislev 5760, 16 November 1999)

Hillula of Austrian-born Israeli swimmer Judith Deutsch-Haspel. In 1935, still in her teens, Deutsch held every Austrian women's middle and long distance freestyle record. She was elected "Outstanding Austrian Female Athlete of 1935" by the Austrian Sports Authority. In 1936, she was awarded Austria's "Golden Badge of Honor" as one of the country's top three athletes, and she was selected to represent Austria in the 1936 Summer Olympics. With fellow swimmers Ruth Langer and Lucie Goldner, she refused to compete at the Berlin Games, stating, "I refuse to enter a contest in a land which so shamefully persecutes my people." The Austrian sports authorities then banned her from all competition. In response, she emigrated to Palestine, where she continued as a champion swimmer. The Austrian Sports Authority stripped her of her titles and expunged her name from the record books. (In 1995, the Austrian parliament apologized to her and reversed the sanctions imposed on her.) A street in Herzliya, Israel, and a bridge in Vienna are named for her. (7 Kislev 5765, 20 November 2004)

8 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Eliyahu ben Yehudah Kovo of Salonika. Rabbi Kovo (also spelled Kovu) was the son-in-law and successor of Chief Rabbi Moshe Hayyim of Salonika. He and his two sons perished in a plague. (8 Kislev 5449, 21 November 1688, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Aaron Twersky of Chernobyl. Rebbe Aaron was the eldest of the eight sons of Rebbe Mordecai of Chernobyl and the grandson and student of Rebbe Menaḥem Naḥum of Chernobyl. (8 Kislev 5632, 9 November 1871, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Naḥum Dov Schneersohn of Ovruch, son of Rebbe Sholom Dov Baer of Lubavitch and author of *Bat Ayin* (8 Kislev 5656, 13 November 1895, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Mordecai of Komarno, nephew of Rebbe Zvi Hirsch of Zhidatchov. Rebbe Avraham Mordecai was the author of *Heiḥal ha'Bracha*, *Derech Emunah*, *Otzar Mitzvotcha*, *Zohar Hai*, and *Megillat S'tarim*. (8 Kislev 5702, 28 November 1941)

Hillula of Jerusalem-born Rebbe Pinḥas David Horowitz, the first Bostoner Rebbe, a descendant of Rebbes Shmuel Shmelke of Nikolsburg and David of Lelov. (His father was named for Rebbe Shmuel Shmelke.) Rebbe Pinḥas David was a close disciple of his grandfather, Rebbe El'azar Mendel of Lelov and, after the latter's passing, of Rebbe David Zvi Shlomo of Lelov, Rebbe El'azar Mendel's son and successor. When Rebbe Pinḥas David lost his father (who was only thirty-six years of age), he had to move to Jerusalem to care for his mother and younger siblings. He lost his wife, Rivka, in 1904. Her father, eager to keep his son-in-law in the family, suggested that he marry his granddaughter, Sarah Sasha Brandwein, who was still a child of eleven. (Rebbe Pinḥas David was twenty-eight.) Five years later, she gave birth to a son, Moshe. During World War I, with the help of Rabbi Ya'akov Me'ir of

Salonika, the Chief Rabbi of Greece, Rebbe Pinhas David and his family escaped to the United States, and he settled in Boston. (8 Kislev 5702, 28 November 1941)

Hillula of Rebbe David Bornstein of Sochachow, son of Rebbe Shmuel of Sochachow and grandson of Rebbe Abraham of Sochachow. (8 Kislev 5703, 17 November 1942, in the Warsaw Ghetto)

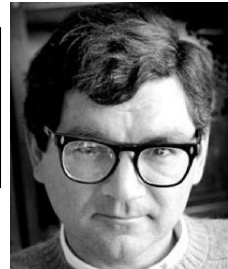
Hillula of Golda Meir, pictured at right, Prime Minister of Israel. Meir, pictured on Israel stamp at right, was the world's third woman Prime Minister, after Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka and Indira Gandhi of India. (8 Kislev 5739, 8 November 1978)



Hillula of U.S. Major League pitcher Robert ("Bo") Belinsky. Belinsky, the child of a Jewish mother and Catholic father, was known for having won the first four games he pitched as a rookie in 1962 with the Los Angeles Angels, the fourth of which was a no-hitter. He finished the season with a won-lost record of 10-11 and an earned run average of 3.56. In addition to pitching the first no-hitter for the new "expansion team" Angels (and the first no-hitter at the equally new Chavez Ravine Stadium), he also lost the first no-hitter suffered by the Angels, Earl Wilson's 2-0 gem at Fenway Park in June of the same season. (Wilson hit a home run in that game, one of only four no-hit pitchers ever to do so.) In his rookie season, he allowed 122 walks, leading the league, the only time in his career that he led the league in anything. He was known more for his off-the-field life style than for his pitching. He was linked romantically, at one time or another, to such women as Ann-Margret, Connie Stevens, Tina Louise, and Mamie Van Doren, the last his fiancée for a year. Another player described him as having "had more fun off the field than he did on the field." Belinsky married and divorced Playboy Playmate of the Year Jo Collins, then heiress Janie Weyerhaeuser. He eventually overcame alcoholism to become a counselor and spokesman for the alcohol abuse program he entered in Hawaii. (8 Kislev 5762, 23 November 2001)

Hillula of U.S. photo-journalist Leonard Freed, pictured at right. (8 Kislev 5767, 29 November 2006)

Ultimately photography is about who you are. It's the seeking of truth in relation to yourself. And seeking truth becomes a habit.
—Leonard Freed



Hillula of U.S. actor Ron Leibman. Leibman's best-known role was his portrayal of Roy Cohn in the Pulitzer Prize-winning play *Angels in America*, for which he received both a Tony and a Drama Desk Award in 1993. His other awards included an Emmy in 1979 for his starring role in the short-lived television crime drama *Kaz* and Drama Desk Awards for *We Bombed in New Haven* (1969) and *Transfers* (1970). Leibman was also featured as a northern Jewish union organizer in the award-winning movie *Norma Rae*. He was married twice – to Linda Lavin from 1968 to 1981 and to Jessica Walter from 1983 until his passing.

9 Kislev

Even the brightest night is still night.
—Rebbe Sholom Dov Ber of Lubavitch

Birth (9 Kislev 5534, 13 November 1773) and hillula (9 Kislev 5588, 16 November 1827, both dates according to the Julian calendar then in use) of Rabbi Dov Baer of Lubavitch, the second Lubavitcher Rebbe, known as the *Mitteler Rebbe*, son and successor of the *Alter Rebbe*, Schneur Zalman of Lyadi. It was he who, in 1813, a year after he assumed the mantle upon the passing of his father, moved the court from Lyadi to Lubavitch. On 28 Tishri 5587 (17 October 1826, according to the Julian calendar), the Mitteler Rebbe was arrested on trumped-up charges; he was released from prison on 10 Kislev (November 28). His passing was precisely fifty-four (three times 18) years after his birth.

Hillula of German Existentialist philosopher Franz Rosenzweig, pictured at right. Rosenzweig was born in Kassel, Germany to a middle-class, minimally observant Jewish family. He studied history and philosophy at the universities of Göttingen, Munich, and Freiburg. Under the influence of his close friend Eugen Rosenstock-Huussy, Rosenzweig considered converting to Christianity. Determined to embrace the faith as the early Christians did, he resolved to live as an observant Jew first, before becoming a Christian. After attending Yom Kippur services at a small Orthodox synagogue in Berlin, he underwent a mystical experience (which he reports but never describes) and became a *baal teshuva*. His correspondence with Rosenstock-Huussy was published under the title *Judaism Despite Christianity*. A student of Hermann Cohen's, Rosenzweig wrote his doctoral dissertation on Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. Rosenzweig's major work is *The Star of Redemption*, first published in 1921. In *The Star*, he describes the relationships between G*d, humanity, and the world, as they are connected by creation, revelation, and redemption, generating a diagram of the Magen David. Rosenzweig was critical of any attempt to replace actual human existence with an ideal. In his system, revelation arises not in metaphysics but in the here and now. We are called to love G*d, and to do so is to return to the world, and that is redemption. Although Rosenzweig was critical of the early work of Martin Buber, the two eventually became close friends and collaborated on a translation of the Torah into German. Rosenzweig suffered from the muscular degenerative disease Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (commonly called Lou Gehrig's Disease). In his last years, he had to write with the help of his wife, Edith, who would recite letters of the alphabet until he indicated that she should stop, continuing until she could guess the word or phrase he intended; at other times, Rosenzweig would point to the letter on the plate of his type-

*To have found G*d is not an end but is rather a beginning.*
—Franz Rosenzweig



writer. They also developed a communication system based on his blinking his eyes. Rosenzweig's final attempt to communicate his thought, via this laborious typewriter-alphabet method, consisted of the partial sentence, "And now it comes, the point of all points, which the L*rd has truly revealed to me in my sleep, the point of all points for which there. . . ." The writing was interrupted by his doctor, with whom he had a short discussion using the same method. When the doctor left, Rosenzweig did not wish to continue with the writing, and he died that night, the sentence left unfinished. (9 Kislev 5690, 10 December 1929, after sunset)

Hillula of U.S. cartoonist Rube Goldberg, pictured at near right, founder and first president of the National Cartoonists Society. Goldberg was the 1948 Pulitzer laureate for cartooning; he was best known for a series of popular cartoons depicting complex gadgets that perform simple tasks in indirect, convoluted ways. (9 Kislev 5731, 7 December 1970)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. Sumeriologist and Assyriologist Samuel Noah Kramer, pictured at far right. (9 Kislev 5751, 26 November 1990)

Hillula of Rabbi Irving Koslowe. Rabbi Koslowe was the chaplain at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, for forty-nine years. Among the prisoners whom he counselled were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. It was he who arranged for the Rosenbergs' children to be adopted by lyricist, librettist, and musician Abel Meeropol and his wife Anne. (9 Kislev 5761, 6 December 2000)

Hillula of German-born U.S. dramatic and comedic actor Werner Klemperer, pictured at right. Klemperer, the son of classical conductor Otto Klemperer, was best known for his portrayal of Colonel Wilhelm Klink, commandant of the prisoner-of-war camp in the television series *Hogan's Heroes*. Klemperer was nominated for a prime-time Emmy in each of the show's six seasons, winning the award in 1968 and 1969. Klemperer was also an accomplished violinist and pianist and an operatic baritone. He appeared in dozens of films and television shows, both before and after *Hogan's Heroes*, and he also sang in several Broadway musicals. He accepted the role of Colonel Klink only on condition that the character be portrayed as a bumbling fool who never succeeded. Klink was also remembered for his excruciating violin playing, spoofing Klemperer's actual talent for the violin. (9 Kislev 5761, 6 December 2000)

Hillula of British scholar David Patterson, pictured at right, founder of the Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies at Oxford University. (9 Kislev 5756, 10 December 2005)

10 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe Mordecai Margolies of Krakow. (10 Kislev 5377, 19 November 1616)

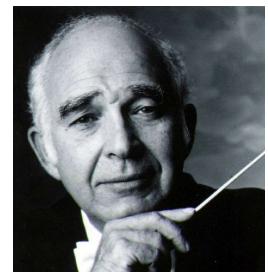
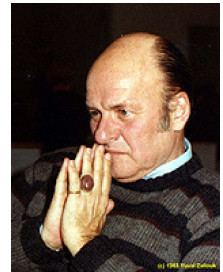
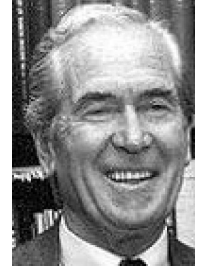
Hillula of Rabbi Menahem Nahum of Stepinesht, son of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhyn. (10 Kislev 5629, 12 November 1868, according to the Julian calendar then in use; some sources say 14 Kislev, 16 November)

Hillula of Rabbi Rafael Dabush of Tripoli. (10 Kislev 5687, 16 November 1926)

Hillula of Zeppo (Herbert) Marx, youngest of the Marx Brothers, pictured at right. Zeppo appeared in the first five Marx Brothers films. He then left the act to embark upon a career as an engineer and theatrical agent. Al Shean, of the vaudeville team Gallagher and Shean, was the Marx Brothers' maternal uncle. Zeppo's second wife, Barbara (they were married in 1959 and divorced in 1973), later married Frank Sinatra. Her twenty-two-year marriage to Sinatra (her third, his fourth) was the last and the longest-lasting marriage for both. Zeppo wanted to adopt Bobby, Barbara's son from her first marriage, but Bobby's father would not permit it. Bobby nevertheless used Marx as his surname for the rest of his life. In 1922, Zeppo brought his close friend Jack Benny to a Passover Seder at the home of David Marks (not related to the Marx brothers; the name was Anglicized from Marcowitz). Marks' teenage daughter Sadie developed a great crush on Benny, but nothing came of it until they met again three years later. They married in 1927, and Sadie joined Benny's act as a character named Mary Livingstone, scripted as Benny's biggest fan. She adopted the name professionally. (10 Kislev 5740, 30 November 1979)

Hillula of U.S. violinist Joseph Silverstein, pictured at near right. He joined the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1955 as its youngest player and rose to become its concertmaster five years later, a position he held for twenty-two years. (10 Kislev 5776, 22 November 2015)

Hillula of Italian Holocaust survivor Piero Terracina. (10 Kislev 5778, 8 December 2019)



*If we could hang all our sorrows
on a peg and were then permitted
to choose those we liked best, we
would each take back our own,
for all the rest would seem even
more difficult to bear.*

—Menahem Nahum of Stepinesht

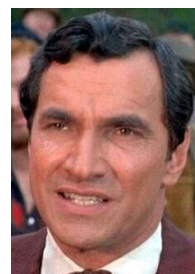
11 Kislev

Hillula of Soviet physicist Leonid Mandelshtam, recipient of the 1942 Stalin Prize, honored by Belarusian postal card pictured at right. (11 Kislev 5705, 27 November 1944)



Hillula of U.S. physiologist Joseph Erlanger. Erlanger's parents, immigrants from the Kingdom of Württemberg, a German state that existed from 1805 to 1918, located within the area that is now Baden-Württemberg, met during the California Gold Rush. Erlanger earned his BS in chemistry from the University of California, Berkeley, and his MD from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, finishing second in his class. With Herbert Spencer Gasser, he identified several varieties of nerve fiber and established the relationship between action potential velocity and fiber diameter. They shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1944 for these achievements. (11 Kislev 5726, 5 December 1965)

Hillula of U.S. actor Mark Lenard, born Leonard Rosenson, pictured at right. Lenard was best known for portraying Spock's father, Sarek, in *Star Trek: The Original Series*, *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, and three *Star Trek* motion pictures. In the *Star Trek* universe, he also portrayed the first Romulan seen in *Star Trek* and the first Klingon with a ridged forehead. He also portrayed Urko, the hostile gorilla, in the television series *Planet of the Apes*. (11 Kislev 5757, 22 November 1996)



Hillula of U.S. philosopher Jerry A. Fodor. Fodor was the author of many works in the fields of philosophy of mind and cognitive science, in which he laid the groundwork for the "modularity of mind" and "language of thought" hypotheses. His work, begun in the 1960s and dovetailing with linguistics, logic, semiotics, psychology, anthropology, computer science, artificial intelligence, and other fields, is widely credited with having helped seed the emerging discipline of cognitive science. He proposed that the human mind, rather than being a unitary system as was often supposed, comprises a set of inborn, compartmentalized, purpose-built subsystems – a faculty for language, another for musical ability, still another for mathematics, and so on, and, further, that these faculties operate by means of abstract algorithms, much as do computers. (11 Kislev 5778, 29 November 2017)

Self-pity can make one weep, as can onions.
–Jerry A. Fodor

12 Kislev

Hillula of Ravina II bar Shmu'el. It was he who completed the redaction of the Talmud Bavli. He is considered the last of the *Amora'im*. (12 Kislev 4236, 27 November 475, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

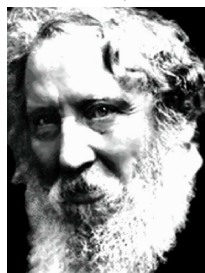
Hillula of Rabbi Shlomo Luria, the *Maharshal* of Lublin, author of *Yam Shel Shlomo* and *Hochmat Shlomo*. (12 Kislev 5334, 7 November 1573, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Italian Rabbi Yitzhak Lampronti. Also a physician, Rabbi Lapronto was a teacher of Rabbi Moshe Hayyim Luzzatto. His teachings were published as *Paḥad Yitzhak*. (12 Kislev 5517, 5 December 1756)

Self-complacency is the companion of ignorance.
–Solomon Schechter

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Dov Auerbach of Avritch, a disciple of Rebbe Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev who moved to Tzfat in 1830. He was the author of *Bat Ayin*, a commentary on the Torah. (12 Kislev 5601, 25 November 1840, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Moldovan-born U.S. Rabbi Solomon Schechter, pictured at near right. It was Rabbi Schechter who discovered the Cairo *genizah*. Rabbi Schechter served as president of Jewish Theological Seminary of America. (12 Kislev 5676, 19 November 1915)



Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, pictured at middle right. (12 Kislev 5724, 28 November 1963)

Hillula of Israeli statesman Abba Eban, pictured at far right. (12 Kislev 5763, 17 November 2002)

13 Kislev

Hillula of Netherlands-born U.S. Ḥazzan Isaac Touro. Spiritual leader of Congregation Jeshuath Israel (later the Touro Synagogue) in Newport, Rhode Island, he was a British loyalist who fled to Jamaica in 1782. (13 Kislev 5544, 8 December 1783)

Men and nations behave wisely once they have exhausted all other alternatives.
–Abba Eban

Hillula of Rabbi Shlomo Zalman Yosef of Vilipoli. (13 Kislev 5620, 27 November 1859, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Polish Rebbe Yisrael Taub, the first Rebbe of Modzitz, pictured at right. Rebbe Yisrael was the second son of Rebbe Shmuel Eliyahu Taub of Zvolin. His grandfather, Rabbi Yehezkel Taub



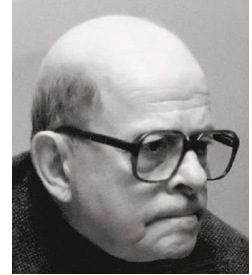
of Kozmir, was a student of Rebbe Yaakov Yitzhak, the *Hozeh* (Seer) of Lublin. In 1888, Rebbe Yisrael succeeded his father as the Zvoliner Rebbe. In 1891, he moved his court to Modzhitz (Modrzyc in Polish), a village near the town of Dęblin, Poland. Rebbe Yisrael was the author of *Divrei Yisrael*. This was originally a commentary on the entire Torah, but only the portions on Genesis, Exodus, and Leviticus have survived. Rebbe Yisrael suffered from diabetes; in 1913, he had to have his gangrenous leg amputated. Legend has it that the amputation was performed without anesthetic and that Rebbe Yisrael composed a niggun during the operation! (13 Kislev 5681, 24 November 1920)

Hillula of Rebbe Yisrael of Chortkov, son and successor of Rebbe Moshe David Friedman I of Chortkov. (13 Kislev 5694, 1 December 1933)

Hillula of U.S. lawyer and historian Arthur Spingarn, a founder of the NAACP. (13 Kislev 5732, 1 December 1971)

Hillula of U.S. writer Norman Cousins, pictured at near right. (13 Kislev 5751, 30 November 1990)

Hillula of U.S. photographer Arthur (born Isidore) Leipzig, pictured at far right. (13 Kislev 5775, 5 December 2014)



14 Kislev

Traditional hillula of Reuben, son of the Patriarch Jacob. (14 Kislev)

Hillula of Portuguese-born Netherlands Rabbi Manasseh ben Yisrael of Amsterdam, pictured at right. He was born Manoel Dias Soeiro on the island of Madeira; his family fled the Inquisition to the Netherlands in 1610, when he was six years of age. Rabbi Manasseh was a friend and portrait subject of Rembrandt van Rijn's, and Rembrandt provided illustrations for some of his books. The rabbi was, with Rabbi Ya'akov Sasportas, a major figure in persuading Oliver Cromwell to allow Jews to settle in England. Author of *Nishmat Adam*, he was a teacher of Baruch Spinoza and the founder (in Amsterdam in 1626) of the first Jewish printing house. In 1638, he accepted a rabbinic position in Recife, Brazil, but he returned to Amsterdam after only a few years. (14 Kislev 5418, 20 November 1657)

The only security for the American people today, or for any people, is to be found through the control of force rather than the use of force. —Norman Cousins



Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Nahum of Stepinesht. One of the five sons of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhyn, he was succeeded as rebbe by his son Avraham Matityahu. (14 Kislev 5630, 18 November 1869)

Birth of Rabbi Hayyim Meir Yehiel of Vizhnitz. (14 Kislev 5649, 18 November 1888)

Hillula of Rabbi David Abuhatzeira, brother of the Baba Sali, slain *al kiddush Hashem*. (14 Kislev 5680, 6 December 1919)

Hillula of Chinese businessman Edward Isaac Ezra. Ezra, born in Shanghai, was the eldest child of Isaac Ezra, for whom Ezra Road in Shanghai is named. He and all his siblings carried their father's name, Isaac, as their middle names, including the second-youngest son, Isaac Isaac Ezra. Edward Isaac Ezra was married to Mozelle Robinson Sopher – although only seven years his junior, she outlived him by almost fifty-eight years – and they were the parents of two children, Cecil and Denzil. Although born in Shanghai, Ezra was always considered a “foreigner” in his native city. Known as one of the wealthiest “foreigners” in Shanghai, he was the managing director of Shanghai Hotels Limited (which included the Central Hotel and the Astor House Hotel), chairman of the Far Eastern Insurance Company, chairman of the Shanghai Gas Company, and chairman of China Motors Ltd. Additionally, he held large proprietary interests in, and was president and chairman of, the *China Press* and the *Evening Star* newspapers. In 1913, Ezra was elected the first president of the Shanghai Opium Combine. Even as he was leading this legal cartel, he was organizing an illegal underground opium smuggling and distribution network involving his younger brothers, twins Isaac Isaac Ezra and Judah Isaac Ezra, and some Chinese associates. When it was exposed, Ezra gained immunity from prosecution by testifying against Paul Yip, his Chinese partner, who received an 18-month prison sentence. Ezra was extremely wealthy; the Ezra mansion had Louis XV furniture throughout, a ballroom spacious enough for 150 dancers, a music room that could seat an audience of eighty in comfort, and elegantly designed French windows giving out onto twenty-five acres of gardens. He was also a philanthropist, helping to organize and fund the Society for the Rescue of the Chinese Jews, whose purpose was to bring Kaifeng's Jews back to Orthodox Judaism. He was president of the Shanghai Zionist Association from its founding in 1903 and was vice-president of the Jewish Communal Organization of China, and vice-president of the Synagogue. From 1912 to 1918, Ezra served on the nine-member Shanghai Municipal Council – the first member of the Council who was actually born in China – despite an obvious conflict of interest in relation to the illegal side of his opium business. In 1919, Ezra retired from public life following a gambling scandal involving his brother Judah, who had paid the favorite team to lose in a 1918 baseball tournament. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage at age thirty-eight in abject poverty and isolation, abandoned by his former colleagues. Ezra's death accelerated the decline of the family's prestige and wealth. His brothers squandered the family fortune; by the mid-1920s, they had moved to trafficking in illicit drugs. After 1925, Ezra's younger twin brothers, Judah and Isaac, moved to San Francisco, where they were among the

first to import narcotics from Asia to the United States. They formed a connection with Italian Mafiosi Charles "Lucky" Luciano and Frank Costello, Jewish gangster Meyer Lansky, and Ye Ching Ho, also known as Paul Yip. (Yip had been Edward's partner in his illegal opium enterprise and by this time had become an agent of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang, which relied on opium profits for its survival.) In May 1933, the Ezra twins were arrested in California for distributing narcotics on the West Coast. They pled guilty and co-operated fully with the authorities in testifying against their confederates (as Edward had done against Paul Yip almost two decades earlier), but they were fined \$12,000 each and were imprisoned for twelve years. After their release from prison, the Ezra brothers were deported. (14 Kislev 5682, 15 December 1921)

Hillula of Rudolf Slansky, pictured at right. Slansky, a Czech Communist leader, was slain in a Stalinist purge. (14 Kislev 5713, 2 December 1952)

Hillula of Galician-born Rabbi Mordecai Ya'akov Breish of Zurich. Rabbi Breish was the child of a Belzer Hassidic family. The rabbi of Duisburg, Germany (now the world's largest inland port), he fled Germany with his wife after the accession of Hitler in 1933. They went first to France, then settled in Zürich, where he served as rabbi for some four decades. (14 Kislev 5737, 6 December 1976)

Hillula of Israeli-born U.S. mathematician, statistician, and author Amir Aczel, pictured at right, known especially for popularly accessible explanations of deep scientific and mathematical subjects. (14 Kislev 5776, 26 November 2015)



*Disaster comes only
because of ignorance.
—Yehudah ha'Nasi*

15 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Yehudah ha'Nasi, redactor of the Mishna. Rabbi Yehudah's father, Shim'on II ben Gamliel, was President of the Great Sanhedrin. Tradition says that Rabbi Yehudah was born on the very day on which Rabbi Akiva was martyred. Rabbi Yehudah was fluent in Greek, enabling him to be the Jews' intermediary with the Roman authorities, and he had a close friendship with the Roman emperor, named in the Talmud as "Antoninus." This may have been Emperor Antoninus Pius (who ruled from 138 to 161 C.E.), Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (161 to 180), or Caracalla (Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Augustus, 198 to 217). At the time of Rabbi Yehudah's birth, a Roman edict was in place forbidding the practice of circumcision. His mother, however, was on good terms with the Roman governor's wife, and they agreed to perpetrate a deception upon the authorities. When they were on their way to examine the new-born, Yehudah, who had, of course, been circumcised, was given to the governor's wife to hold, while the latter's child of the same age, who of course was uncircumcised, was held by Rabbi Yehudah's mother. Never imagining that an apparently Roman child would be circumcised, the authorities examined only the child they assumed to be Jewish, the one held by the Jewish mother. That Roman child, the story says, grew up to become the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, possibly the "Antoninus" with whom Rabbi Yehudah had so close a friendship. (15 Kislev 3978, 1 December 217 C.E., according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rabbi Simcha Bunam Sofer, the *Shevet Sofer*. Born in Pressburg, Hungary (now Bratislava, Slovakia), he was the son of Rabbi Abraham Shmuel Benjamin Sofer (the *K'tav Sofer*), grandson of Rabbi Moshe Sofer (the *Hatam Sofer*), and great-grandson of Rabbi Akiva Eiger. He succeeded his father as rabbi and rosh yeshiva in Pressburg in 1872, at the age of twenty-nine, and was in turn succeeded by his son, Rav Akiva Sofer, the *Da'at Sofer*. (15 Kislev 5667, 2 December 1906)

Hillula of Indian painter Amrita Sher-Gil. In the 1930s, when Indian women were typically portrayed as contented and obedient, Sher-Gil, depicting their everyday lives and activities, conveyed a sense of silent resolve and sometimes a sense of their loneliness and hopelessness. Sher-Gil was the daughter of Hungarian opera singer Marie Antoinette Gottesmann and Umrao Singh Sher-Gil Majithia, a Sikh aristocrat and a scholar of Persian and Sanskrit. Her mother (herself the daughter of a Catholic father and Jewish mother), who identified herself as Jewish, had come to India as the travel companion of Bamba Sutherland, the last surviving member of the family that had ruled the Sikh Empire in the Punjab. Sher-Gil's 1932 painting "Young Girls" received a gold medal in 1933 at the Paris Salon, the renowned art show. It depicts her sister, Indira, wearing European clothing and a look of confidence while sitting with a partially undressed friend, Denise Proutaux, whose face is obscured by her hair — one woman bold and daring, the other reserved and hidden. Sher-Gil had a very close relationship with Marie Louise Chassany, a fellow-student at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. One of her paintings was a portrait of Chassany; another, titled "Two Women," depicted the two of them, reflecting, as her nephew and biographer Vivan Sundaram suggested, their longing for one another. She and Chassany were such close friends that Sher-Gil even felt the need, in response to her mother's questioning, to deny that they had a sexual relationship, although she added, "I thought I would start a relationship with a woman when the opportunity arises." She did marry; her husband, Victor Egan, was a cousin. She passed from this life at age twenty-eight. (15 Kislev 5702, 5 December 1941)

Hillula of Bessarabian-born U.S. cantor and star of the Yiddish theater Moishe Oysher, pictured at near right. (15 Kislev 5719, 27 November 1958)

Hillula of Dalmatian-born U.S. opera and symphony conductor Artur Rodziński, pictured at far right. Rodziński was mentored by Leopold Stokowski and Arturo Toscanini. He conducted the first U.S. performance of Dmitri Shostakovich's opera *Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District*, and he was the first naturalized American citizen to conduct the Vienna Philharmonic at the Salzburg Festival. (15 Kislev 5719, 27 November 1958)

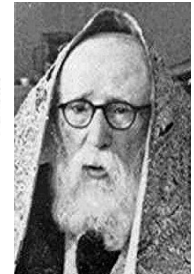


Hillula of Italian architect Luigi (Gino) Levi-Montalcini, brother of neurologist (and Nobel laureate in physiology or medicine) Rita Levi-Montalcini and painter Paola Levi-Montalcini. Luigi Levi-Montalcini studied at the Liceo Classico Massimo D'Azeglio in Torino; he graduated in 1925 from the Regio Politecnico di Torino (now the Politecnico di Torino). After Jews were banned from university posts and the practice of medicine in 1938, he helped his sister Rita assemble a secret laboratory in her bedroom at their parents' house in Torino so she could continue her medical research. From 1943 to 1945, he lived in Florence, where he was able to escape anti-Jewish persecution by using a false name. He taught at the University of Palermo from 1956 to 1964 and at the University of Padova from 1964 to 1971, concluding his academic career in his home town of Torino from 1971 to 1972. He served a term (1969-1970) as President of the Council of the Order of Architects of the Province of Torino and, in 1969, was named to the National Academy of St. Luke. (15 Kislev 5735, 29 November 1974)

Hillula of U.S. composer Aaron Copland, pictured at near right. (15 Kislev 5751, 2 December 1990)

Inspiration may be a form of super-consciousness, or perhaps of subconsciousness; I wouldn't know. But I am sure it is the antithesis of self-consciousness.
—Aaron Copland

Sometimes one can achieve a more profound spiritual experience by withholding words than by uttering them.
—Yisrael of Husyatín



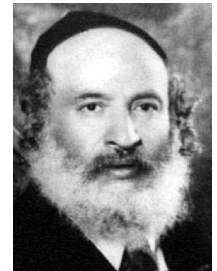
16 Kislev

Birth of Rebbe Yisrael of Husyatín, pictured at far right. (16 Kislev 5618, 3 December 1857)

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Kalisch of Amshinov. In 1878, at age eighteen, Rebbe Menahem Mendel succeeded his father, Rebbe Ya'akov David, as Rebbe of Amshinov; upon his passing, he was succeeded by his son, Rebbe Ya'akov David II. Another son, Shim'on Shalom, became the Rebbe of Otvoṭsk. (16 Kislev 5678, 1 December 1917)

Hillula of British-born U.S. labor leader Samuel Gompers, pictured at near right. (16 Kislev 5685, 13 December 1924)

No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion.
—Samuel Gompers



Hillula of Rebbe Saul Jedediah El'azar Taub of Modzitz, pictured at far right. Rebbe Saul, the son and successor of Rebbe Yisrael of Modzitz, was the author of *Imrei Sha'ul* (by which title he is generally known) and the composer of more than one thousand *niggunim*. In 1939, He fled Nazi-occupied Poland, going first to Lithuania, then through Russia to Japan. From Japan, he made his way to San Francisco, finally, in 1940, settling in Brooklyn, where he rebuilt Modzhitzer Hassidism. (16 Kislev 5708, 29 November 1947)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Harry Danning. Danning, a catcher for the New York Giants, played in the Major Leagues for ten seasons, from 1933 to 1942, and was a member of the National League All-Star team from 1938 to 1941. He was an excellent hitter and one of the best defensive catchers of his era. On 9 June 1939, playing against the pennant-winning Cincinnati Reds at the Polo Grounds, Danning was one of five Giants to hit home runs in the fourth inning, breaking the prior record of four home runs by a team in one inning. All five were hit with two outs. On 15 June 1940, he hit for the cycle, including an inside-the-park home run, in a game against Pittsburgh. No player since then has hit an inside-the-park home run while hitting for the cycle. (16 Kislev 5765, 29 November 2004)

Hillula of U.S. children's author and editor Charlotte Zolotow, pictured at right. (16 Kislev 5774, 19 November 2013)



17 Kislev

Hillula of Luís de Carvajal the Younger, martyr of the Inquisition in Mexico. De Carvajal, born Luís Rodríguez de Carvajal, wrote a memoir, letters, poetry and a spiritual testament, which were held in the archives of the Mexican

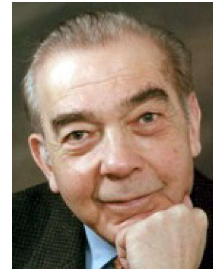
Inquisition for some three centuries before being released; these constitute the sole surviving Jewish writings of the Spanish colonial period. De Carvajal's youngest brother, Miguel, escaped from the Inquisition and fled to Salonika, where he became a well-respected rabbi, known as Jacob Lumbroso. His uncle, Luís de Carvajal the Elder, was governor of the New Kingdom of León, including all of what is now Mexico and part of the United States, until he was accused as a crypto-Jew. (The de Carvajal family was involved in founding the Mexican city of Monterrey.) Luís the Younger's immediate family gradually emerged as the focal point of a network of crypto-Jews based in Mexico City. He and his sisters encouraged many crypto-Jews to return to Jewish practice. Through their efforts, Jews were circumcised, studied the Hebrew Bible together, and observed the Festivals. Their enthusiasm, however, led them to take risks. Luís spoke openly about Judaism with his brother, Gaspar, a Dominican friar. He then delayed an opportunity to escape to Italy out of concern for his sister, Isabel, who had been denounced to the Inquisition. Once Isabel was taken into custody, it was simply a matter of time until the Inquisition came for Luís as well. In 1589, he and his mother were arrested and tortured. In a public auto-da-fé on 24 February 1590, they were "reconciled" to the Church. In the spring of 1595, he was denounced as a crypto-Jew, arrested again, and, with his mother, Francisca, and his sisters Isabel, Leonor, and Catalina (the first women slain by the Inquisition in Mexico), he was burned at the stake in Mexico City. (17 Kislev 5357, 8 December 1596)

I [sometimes made] pictures which were not up to my standard, but, then, it can . . . be said [only] about a mediocrity that all his works live up to his standard.
—Ernst Lubitsch

Hillula of German-born U.S. motion picture director Ernst Lubitsch. The son of a tailor, Lubitsch eschewed the family business and turned to the theater; in his teens, he joined Max Reinhardt's Deutsches Theater. He made his film debut in 1913 in *The Ideal Wife*. Although he appeared in about thirty films between 1913 and 1920, he gradually turned from acting to directing. In 1918, he made his mark as a serious director with *Die Augen der Mumie Ma* (*The Eyes of the Mummy*), starring Pola Negri. In 1922, at the invitation of Mary Pickford, Lubitsch left Germany for Hollywood. In 1928, he received his first of three Academy Award nominations, for directing *The Patriot*. Lubitsch successfully made the transition from silent films to "talkies." His first sound film, in 1929, *The Love Parade*, starring Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald, earned him another Oscar nomination. In March 1947, Lubitsch was awarded a Special Academy Award for his "25-year contribution to motion pictures." (17 Kislev 5708, 30 November 1947)

Justice is to respect the inherent dignity of other people, to treat them with the dignity that they deserve, and to understand the impact of your own actions on others.
—Arthur Chaskalson

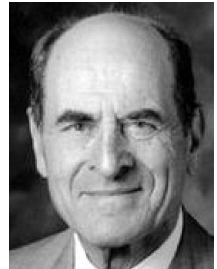
Hillula of South African jurist Arthur Chaskalson, pictured at near right. Chaskalson was a member of the team of defense lawyers that saved Nelson Mandela and other activists from the death penalty at the Rivonia trial in 1963-64. He was a consultant in the drafting of a Constitution for Namibia in 1989. He was the first president of the South African Constitutional Court and the first Chief Justice of South Africa's Supreme Court. (17 Kislev 5773, 1 December 2012)



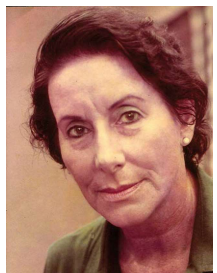
Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. literary scholar Sacvan Bercovitch, pictured at far right. Born to a left-wing Yiddish-speaking family in Montreal in 1933, he was named for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Italian-American anarchists executed on trumped-up charges of armed robbery and murder in 1927. It was he who traced the United States' self-image of "exceptionalism" to the rhetoric of the colonial Puritans of New England. (17 Kislev 5775, 9 December 2014)

If all your peers understand what you've done, it's not creative.
—Henry J. Heimlich

Hillula of U.S. thoracic surgeon Henry J. Heimlich, pictured at right. Heimlich was the inventor of the Heimlich maneuver. In 1984, he received the Lasker-Bloomberg Public Service Award (then titled the Albert Lasker Public Service Award) of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation. Heimlich also invented the Micro Trach portable oxygen system for ambulatory patients and the Heimlich Chest Drain Valve, or "flutter valve," which drains blood and air out of the chest cavity, enabling the re-expansion of a collapsed lung. The flutter valve is credited with saving the lives of hundreds of soldiers in Vietnam. Heimlich's wife, Janet, was the daughter of Arthur Murray; actor Anson Williams is his nephew. (17 Kislev 5777, 17 December 2016)



Hillula of German-born Sri Lankan poet Anne Ranasinghe, pictured at right. Born Annaliese Katz in Essen, Germany, she was a teenager when she witnessed the burning of the Essen synagogue on *Kristallnacht*. Soon after, her parents sent her to live with an aunt in England whom she had never before met. She later learned that her parents had been slain at Auschwitz. A nursing sister at Charing Cross Hospital and Burden Neurological Institute, she married Dr. Don Abraham Ranasinghe and moved with him to his home in Colombo, Sri Lanka, where he became a professor at the Medical Faculty of the University of Colombo, then Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and eventually Chancellor of the University. After



obtaining a Diploma in Journalism from Colombo Technical College in the 1960s, she embarked on a career as a poet and short-story writer, publishing her first collection of poems in 1971. Ranasinghe was the recipient of three Sri Lanka Arts Council Prizes – for poetry in 1985 and 1992 and for non-fiction in 1987. She won the Sri Lankan State Literary Award for best collection of short stories in 1994 and was awarded the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. Her poetry is part of the curriculum in English literature at the GCE Ordinary Level. (17 Kislev 5777, 17 December 2016)

*Four things I need
To live complete:
Friends to share
The fragile mood;
A passionate love.
Knowledge pursued
And the luxury
Of solitude.*
—Anne Ranasinghe

Hillula of Romanian-born Randolph L. Braham, pictured at right below, the foremost American scholar of the Holocaust in Hungary. Braham, born Adolf Abraham in Bucharest, grew up in Dej, Transylvania. When Hungary, under the regime of Admiral Horthy Miklós, seized Transylvania in 1940, the eighteen-year-old Abraham, with other Jews, was dismissed from high school. For two years, he served in a Hungarian army slave labor battalion in Ukraine. Captured by Soviet forces, he escaped and was sheltered by a Hungarian Christian farmer, Novak Istvan, who was later honored by Israel as a Righteous Among the Nations. His parents perished at Auschwitz; his sister, also sent to Auschwitz, survived. He emigrated to the United States in 1948 and became a citizen in 1953, then changing his name from Adolf Abraham to Randolph Louis Braham. He received the Order of Merit from the Hungarian government in 2011, in honor of his research into the Holocaust as it manifested in Hungary. In 2014, outraged by the attempts of Hungary's nationalist government to equate the murder of nearly 600,000 Jews in Hungary with the suffering of other Hungarians under the German occupation – “a German occupation,” as he stated, “that was not only unopposed but generally applauded” by the country's wartime regime. He also asked that his name be removed from the Library and Information Center of the Holocaust Memorial Center in Budapest. (17 Kislev 5779, 25 November 2018)



18 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham Maimuni, son of Maimonides. At age eighteen (he was born when his father was fifty-one), Rabbi Avraham succeeded his father as both personal physician to the sultan and *naggid* (leader) of the Egyptian Jewish community. In order to counter the lust for prestige and honor that permeated the leadership of the Egyptian Jewish community, he forbade sitting in the synagogue with one's back to the Ark, because doing so would show disrespect to the Torah. Consequently, the leaders of the community were compelled to sit with the congregation rather than on the *bimah*. In 1235, in response to the burning, in Montpellier, of his father's writings, he wrote *Milhamot Hashem*, a powerful defense of his father's works. His principal work, composed in Judeo-Arabic, was entitled *Kitab Kifayah al-'Abidin* (*A Comprehensive Guide for the Servants of G*d*, known in Hebrew as *ha'Maspik l'Avdei Hashem*); only part of it has survived. Based on the extant portion, it is believed that this treatise was triple the length of his father's *Guide for the Perplexed*. In it, Maimuni evinces a great appreciation of and affinity for Sufism. Followers of his path continued to foster a Jewish-Sufi form of pietism for at least a century. A similar movement, the Inayati-Maimuni Tariqat of Sufi-Hasidism was developed in the earliest years of the twenty-first century by Rebbe Zalman Schachter-Shalomi. (18 Kislev 4998, 7 December 1237, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of French-born Marrano Isaac de Castro Tartas, martyr of the Inquisition in Brazil. Although he was a Dutch citizen (his family moved to Amsterdam in 1640, when he was seventeen), he was taken by the Inquisition in Brazil and sent to Lisbon. Summoned before the tribunal of the Inquisition, he at once avowed his belief in Judaism and his determination to remain true to his faith. All the endeavors of the inquisitors to convert him to Christianity were in vain. On 15 December 1647, he was led to the stake. In the midst of the flames he called out in startling tones, “*Sh'ma Yisrael! Ad*nai El*henu, Ad*nai ehad!*” With the word *ehad*, he breathed his last. For several years, the people of Lisbon repeated his last words, so that the Inquisition was finally compelled to interdict this confession of the Jewish faith, under the threat of severe punishment. (18 Kislev 5408, 15 December 1647)

Hillula of Rebbe Baruch of Medzibozh, son of Rabbi Yehiel Ashkenazi and of the Baal Shem Tov's daughter Adel. A student of Rebbe Pinhas of Koretz and of Dov Baer, the Maggid of Mezeritz, he served as Rebbe in Tulchin. After his elder brother, Rebbe Moshe Hayyim Ephraim of Sudilkov, passed from this life in 1798, Rebbe Baruch settled in Medzibozh, the Baal Shem Tov's home city, by which location he is known. (18 Kislev 5571, 15 December 1810)

Hillula of Rebbe Shmelke of Sassov. (18 Kislev 5622, 21 November 1861)

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Yitzhak of Ovritch, son of the Tzemaḥ Tzedek of Lubavitch and father of Rebbe Shalom Dov Baer of Lubavitch's wife Sarah Shterna. (18 Kislev 5638, 24 November 1877)

Hillula of U.S. Holocaust historian Lucy Dawidowicz, née Schildkret, pictured at right. Born in New York City, she received her bachelor's degree from Hunter College in 1936. In 1938, at the suggestion of her mentor at Columbia University, she moved to Vilna (then Wilno, Poland, now Vilnius, Lithuania) to work at the Yiddish Scientific Institute (YIVO). In August 1939, just before the war engulfed Europe, she returned to the United States. Two of her three mentors at YIVO – Zelig Kalmanovich and Zalmen Reisen – perished in the Holocaust; the third, Max Weinreich,



escaped, coming to New York to establish the American branch of YIVO. (18 Kislev 5751, 4 December 1990)

Hillula of U.S. biochemist and molecular endocrinologist Martin Rodbell. Rodbell shared the 1994 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Alfred G. Gilman for "their discovery of G-proteins and the role of these proteins in signal transduction in cells." G-proteins, more formally titled guanine nucleotide-binding proteins, are a family of proteins that act as molecular switches inside cells and are involved in transmitting signals from a variety of stimuli outside a cell to its interior. (18 Kislev 5759, 7 December 1998)

Hillula of Gerhart Riegner, leader of World Jewish Congress, pictured at right, who first alerted the world to the "Final Solution" developed at the Wannsee Conference. (18 Kislev 5762, 3 December 2001)

Hillula of U.S. Renewal Rabbi Nomi Oren. (18 Kislev 5766, 19 December 2005)

Hillula of Bostoner Rebbe Levi Yitzhak Horowitz, pictured at right. He was the son and successor of the first Bostoner Rebbe and was the first U.S.-born Hassidic rebbe. His wife, Rachel Unger Leifer of Cleveland, was a descendant of Rabbi Naftali Tzvi Horowitz of Ropshitz. His three sons all succeeded him as rebbe – Pinchos Dovid as Bostoner Rebbe in New York, Mayer Alter as Bostoner Rebbe in Israel, and Naftali Yehuda as Bostoner Rebbe in Boston. (18 Kislev 5770, 5 December 2009)



19 Kislev

Hillula of Rebbe Dov Baer of Mezeritz. Rebbe Dov Baer was a descendant of Hai Gaon and of the Talmudic sage Rabbi Yohanan ha'Sandler. Although never actually ordained as a rabbi, he became the Baal Shem Tov's successor as the leader of Hassidism. In his early adulthood, Dov Baer, a devotee of Lurianic Kabbalah, was very much an ascetic. His asceticism, combined with his abject poverty and consequent lack of good nutrition, contributed to his becoming crippled, and it was in that state that he first came to the Baal Shem Tov. He was the teacher of virtually the entire next generation of Hassidic masters, including Shmuel Shmelke of Nikolsburg, Pinhas of Frankfort, Zusya of Hanipol, Elimelech of Lizensk, Levi Yitzhak of Berditchev, Nahum of Chernobyl, Baruch of Medzibozh, Aaron of Karlin, Menahem Mendel of Vitebsk, and Shneur Zalman of Lyadi. He was the father of Rabbi Avraham the Angel and the author of *Magid Devarav L'Yaakov* (whose final letters spell the Maggid's Hebrew name, *דוב*), *Or Torah*, *Likutim Yekarim*, *Or Ha'emet*, *Kitvei Kodesh*, and *Shemu'ah Tovah*. His descendants founded numerous Hassidic dynasties, including Rizhyn, Boyan, and Sadagora. (19 Kislev 5533, 15 December 1772)

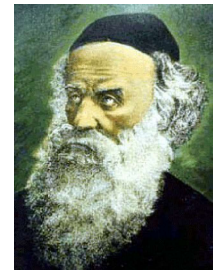
Do not afflict yourself, for a small hole in the body can leave a large hole in the soul.

—Dov Baer of Mezeritch

Rebbe Shneur Zalman of Lyadi, the Alter Rebbe, pictured at right, was released from prison. (19 Kislev 5559, 16 November 1798, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

A little light dispels a lot of darkness.

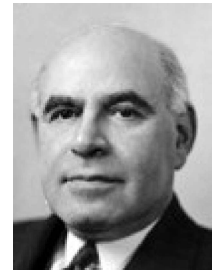
—Shneur Zalman of Lyadi



Hillula of Rabbi Hai Tayeb Lo-Met, chief Rabbi of Tunisia and author of *ha'Lev Hittin*. After his passing, Rabbi Tayeb's marble tombstone was professionally engraved "Rabbi Hai Tayeb," but that night the engraver had a nightmare; he dreamed that the rabbi came to him to strangle him. Trembling, he asked the rabbi what his sin was, and the rabbi replied, "Why did you write only my name? Do you not know that *tzaddikim* never die, that their souls remain eternally alive? Go tomorrow and add the words '*lo met*' [not dead] to my gravestone." The engraver, as soon as he awoke in the morning, made sure to follow the rabbi's instructions, and the inscription on the tombstone is "Rabbi Hai Tayeb *lo met*." To this day, no-one speaks of him without including the expression "*lo met*," and the Tunisian synagogue in the Belleville Quarter of Paris is named the Rabbi Hai Tayeb Lo Met synagogue. (19 Kislev 5597, 16 November 1836, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Menahem Nahum of Tolna. (19 Kislev 5676, 26 November 1915)

Hillula of U.S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman, pictured at right. Lehman, elected Lieutenant Governor of New York in 1928, after having retired for the night on Election Day thinking he had lost, won eight statewide elections in his career in New York politics, a record that has not been matched by any other New York politician. In 1932, he was elected governor by a then-record margin. As governor, Lehman began New York's "Little New Deal." Lehman was one of the earliest advocates pressing President Franklin D. Roosevelt to respond to Hitler's "final solution." He battled red tape in Washington to relieve hunger and help refugees during and after World War II, and he publicly challenged Senator Joseph McCarthy's red baiters in the early 1950s. Lehman laid the groundwork for legislation in Congress that expanded civil rights and lifted immigration barriers. With Eleanor Roosevelt, he helped topple the Democratic Party machine bosses in New York. (19 Kislev 5724, 5 December 1963)

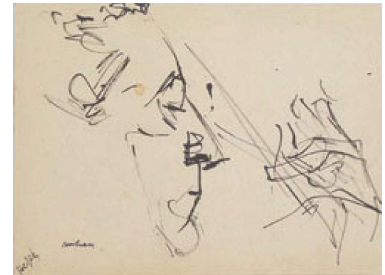


It is immigrants who brought this land the skills of their hands and brains to make of it a beacon of opportunity and hope for all.

—Herbert H. Lehman

Hillula of Eslanda Cardoza Goode Robeson, wife of Paul Robeson. Her grandfather, Francis Lewis Cardozo (the surname is spelled both ways) was South Carolina's secretary of state and secretary of the treasury and was instrumental in assuring education in post-Civil War South Carolina for Blacks freed from enslavement. (19 Kislev 5726, 13 December 1965)

No matter what side of the argument you are on, you always find people on your side that you wish were on the other. ~Jascha Heifetz



Hillula of Lithuanian-born U.S. violinist Jascha Heifetz, pictured at right, student of Leopold Auer. (19 Kislev 5748, 10 December 1987)

Hillula of U.S. historian of Judaism Paula Ellen Hyman, pictured at near right below. Hyman was the president of the American Academy for Jewish Research and was the first woman dean of the Seminary College of Jewish Studies at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. (19 Kislev 5772, 15 December 2011)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. cellist Laszlo Varga, pictured at far right. Varga was the principal cellist of the Budapest Symphony Orchestra until all Jewish members were dismissed in 1944; he was principal cellist of the New York Philharmonic from 1951 to 1962. (19 Kislev 5775, 11 December 2014)



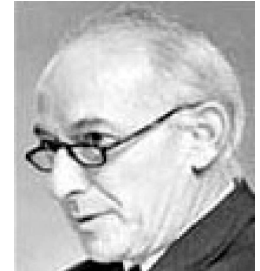
20 Kislev

Publication of the *Tanya* of Rebbe Schneur Zalman of Lyadi. (20 Kislev 5557, 9 December 1796, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe Baruch Hager of Seret-Vizhnitz. Rebbe Baruch, the son of Rebbe Menahem Mendel Hager of Vizhnitz, was the author of *Imrei Baruch*. (20 Kislev 5654, 29 November 1893)

Hillula of Rebbe Yoḥanan Twersky of Rachmistrevka. Rebbe Yoḥanan survived being shot by Nazis during Friday night prayers and lived another four decades. (20 Kislev 5742, 12 December 1981)

Hillula of U.S. legal scholar Eugene Victor Debs Rostow, pictured at right. (20 Kislev 5763, 25 November 2002)



21 Kislev

Traditional hillula of Shim'on, son of the Patriarch Jacob.

Hillula of Rabbi Moshe of Lublin, great-great-grandson of Rabbi Moshe Isserles. (21 Kislev 5429, 25 November 1668)

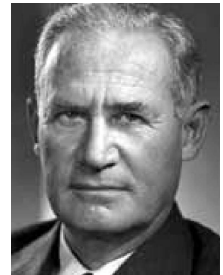
Hillula of German-born New Mexico pioneer Albert Grunsfeld. Grunsfeld emigrated to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the 1870s and worked at the Spiegelberg Brothers' merchandising firm in Santa Fe. By 1876, he was able to buy the firm's Albuquerque store, renaming it Grunsfeld and Sons. There being no synagogue in Albuquerque, Grunsfeld alternated with Henry Jaffa (who had been the first mayor of Albuquerque) in leading services in a room above the store. Grunsfeld was the father of five children – Alfred, Helen, Sallie, James, and Ivan. Alfred was Bar Mitzvah on 1 January 1876, the first Bar Mitzvah in New Mexico. In 1897, Albert Grunsfeld's children were, with Jaffa, the founders of a synagogue in Albuquerque; they paid \$250 for the privilege of naming it Congregation Albert in his honor. (21 Kislev 5654, 30 November 1893)

Hillula of Russian (born in Kamenetz-Podolsk, Ukraine, then part of the Russian Empire) Orientalist and Hebraist Baron David Günzburg, often spelled Gintzberg. His grandfather, Baron Joseph Günzburg, ennobled by the Grand Duke of Hesse, was the founder of World ORT. (21 Kislev 5671, 9 December 1910, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of German-born U.S. Congressmen Julius Kahn. Kahn was born in Kuppenheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. When he was five years old, his parents emigrated to the United States, settling in California. Kahn was elected to the California State Assembly in 1892 and to Congress in 1898. He was re-elected in 1900, but he lost to Edward J. Livernash in 1902. In 1904 he regained his Congressional seat, and he served in Congress until he passed from this life. He was succeeded in Congress by his widow, Florence Prag Kahn, who held the seat for thirteen years. He helped to draft and secure the passage of the National Defense Act of 1916, the Selective Service Act of 1917, and the National Defense Act of 1920. He also drafted the Kahn Exclusion Act, which was ultimately enacted in 1882 as the Chinese Exclusion Act. Because it was set to expire in 1902, Kahn introduced, and saw through to passage, a bill to make it permanent. The Chinese Exclusion Act was repealed by the Magnuson Act, also known as the Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act of 1943. The Magnuson Act, while admitting Chinese immigration and making Chinese immigrants and ethnic Chinese eligible for citizenship, still provided for the continuation of the ban against the ownership of property and businesses by ethnic Chinese until it, too, was repealed in 1965. (21 Kislev 5685, 18 December 1924)

Hillula of Rebbe Yoḥanan Perlow of Karlin-Stolin. Rebbe Yoḥanan was one of six sons of Rebbe Yisrael, the *Yanuka* of Stolin. Rebbe Moshe of Stolin and Rebbe Avraham Eli-melech were his brothers. Another brother, Ya'akov, came to the United States in 1923 to lead the Karliner community, which included four synagogues in New York and one in Detroit; he was known as the Detroit Rebbe. (21 Kislev 5716, 6 December 1955)

I believe in an open mind, but not so open that your brains fall out. —Arthur Hays Sulzberger



Hillula of U.S. newspaper publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger, pictured at right, great-grand-nephew of Rabbi Gershom Mendes Seixas. (21 Kislev 5729, 12 December 1968)

Hillula of U.S. operatic tenor Jan Pearce, born Jacob Pincus Perelmuth, pictured at near right below. (21 Kislev 5745, 15 December 1984)

Hillula of U.S. historian of Judaism and Conservative Rabbi Yosef H. Yerushalmi, pictured at far right, husband of concert pianist Ophrah Yerushalmi. (21 Kislev 5770, 8 December 2009)

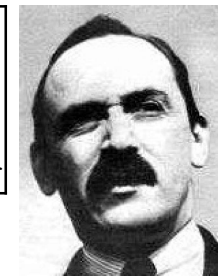


22 Kislev

Hillula of Rebbitzin Dulcie of Worms, great-granddaughter of Rashi and wife of Rabbi Eliezer ben Yehudah of Worms. Dulcie (more formally, Dulcea) and her husband were members of the Ḥasidei Ashkenaz, a mystical and ascetic movement that flourished in the German Rhineland during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Rabbi Eliezer was the last major figure among the Ḥasidei Ashkenaz. Rebbitzin Dulcie, along with her two daughters, Bellette and Hannah, and one son, was murdered by two armed men dressed as Crusaders. Because there was little if any organized Crusader activity in Germany at that time, it is thought that the motive was robbery; Dulcie was known to have had valuable objects in her home. The local authorities, in accordance with the German Emperor's mandate of protecting the Jews of his realm, quickly captured and executed at least one of the attackers. A capable businesswoman, Dulcie was apparently entrusted with the funds of neighbors, which she pooled in order to lend at profitable rates of interest on which she received commissions. She also managed an extensive household that included her husband's students and at least one teacher. In addition, she was renowned for her needlework. She is said to have sewn together books and some forty Torah scrolls and is said to have spun thread for other religious objects. She is also said to have prepared candles for synagogue use. She is among a handful of medieval Jewish women who are described as leading prayers for other women. (22 Kislev 4957, 15 November 1196, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Turkish-born Rabbi Eliezer Ashkenazi of Prague, Posen, and Krakow, a student of Rabbi Yosef Taitatzak's. Rabbi Eliezer served as a rabbi in Egypt from 1538 to 1561. After leaving Egypt, he served in Famagusta, Cyprus, and then in Venice, Italy. Due to a disagreement with Rabbi Shmuel Yehudah Katzenellenbogen, he moved to Prague, but he returned to Italy a year later to take a rabbinic position in Cremona. In 1578, he moved to Posen, Poland, his last rabbinic post. He retired to Krakow. Rabbi Eliezer was the author of *Ma'asei Hashem*. (22 Kislev 5346, 13 December 1585)

Art is a way out. Do not let life overwhelm you. When the old paths are choked with the debris of failure, look for newer and fresher paths. Art is just such a path. Art is distilled from suffering. —Nathanael West



Hillula of U.S. author Nathanael West, born Nathan Weinstein, pictured at right. West, a high school dropout, gained admission to Tufts University by forging his high school transcript. Expelled from Tufts, he appropriated the transcript of his cousin, also named Nathan Weinstein and also a Tufts student, to get into Brown University. He managed to graduate from Brown, then went to Paris for three months; it was there that he adopted the name Nathanael West. West and his wife, Eileen McKenney, perished in an automobile crash. They were returning from a hunting trip in Mexico, on their way to the Los Angeles airport, whence they were to fly to New York to attend the premiere of the play *My Sister Eileen*. (The play was based on a series of autobiographical short stories by Eileen McKenney's sister, Ruth; Eileen was the inspiration for the title character.) West, driving, ran a stop sign, resulting in the collision that took both their lives. (22 Kislev 5701, 22 December 1940)



Hillula of U.S. social worker and labor activist Maud Nathan, pictured at right. She was the sister of author Annie Nathan Meyer, a descendant of Rabbi Gershom Mendes Seixas, cousin of poet Emma Lazarus and Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Cardozo, and aunt of novelist and poet Robert Nathan. (22 Kislev 5707, 15 December 1946)

Hillula of German-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Hartwig Naftali Carlebach, the Badiner Rav, father of Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach. (22 Kislev 5728, 24 December 1967)

Hillula of U.S. labor lawyer Bernard Kleiman. (22 Kislev 5767, 13 December 2006)

Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Bernard King, pictured at right. (22 Kislev 5771, 29 November 2010)

Hillula of U.S. Congressional Representative Stephen Solarz. First elected to Congress in 1974, Solarz served nine terms. In 1980, he became the first U.S. public official to visit North Korea after the Korean War, meeting with Kim Il-Sung. He was an outspoken critic of Ronald Reagan's sending U.S. Marines to Lebanon in 1982, but he was a co-sponsor of the 1991 Gulf War Authorization Act during the Presidency of George H. W. Bush. Solarz had strong ties to India and was held in high esteem by Indian leaders across the political spectrum. He visited India numerous times, both during and after his Congressional career, and he once received a standing ovation on the floor of the Indian Parliament, an honor accorded to only a few Westerners, among them Presidents Bill Clinton and John F. Kennedy. Solarz met with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in 1982 and 1986. In 1998 he led a group of neo-conservatives urging President Bill Clinton to overthrow him. (22 Kislev 5771, 29 November 2010)

Hillula of Bess Myerson, Miss America 1945, pictured at near right. (22 Kislev 5775, 14 December 2014)

23 Kislev

Hillula of Lithuanian-born Mendele Mocher Seforim, born Sholem Jacob Abramovich, sometimes spelled Abramowitsch, Hebrew and Yiddish populist writer, pictured at far right. (23 Kislev 5678, 8 December 1917, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Joey Adams, born Joseph Abramowitz, pictured at right. (23 Kislev 5760, 2 December 1999)

Hillula of Israeli singer and songwriter Arik Einstein. (23 Kislev 5774, 26 November 2013)

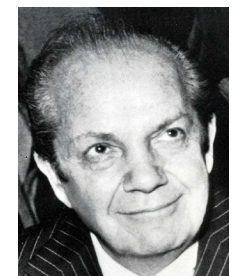
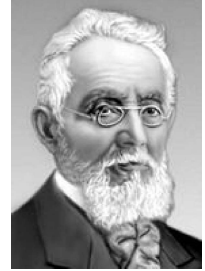
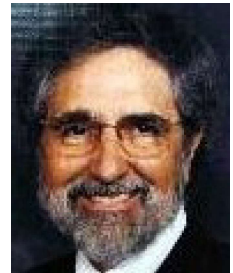
Hillula of German-born U.S. politician Vera Katz, née Pistrak. Her parents had fled to Germany from Russia after the 1917 victory of the Bolshevik party. After the installation of Adolf Hitler as Chancellor of Germany, they fled again, when Vera was two months old and her sister, Senaida, was eight years of age, to France. Seven years later, they had to flee again, this time to Spain, whence they took a Greek freighter to the United States, settling in Brooklyn. In 1964, she, with her husband, Mel Katz, and their son, Jesse, moved to Portland, Oregon. Elected to the Oregon House of Representatives in 1972, Katz was chosen Speaker in 1985, the first woman in that position, and served as Speaker from 1985 to 1990, the first person to hold the position of Speaker for three consecutive terms. From 1993 to 2000, Katz served as mayor of Portland. She always rode the bus to work; having failed her driving test twice, she never obtained a driver's license. (23 Kislev 5778, 11 December 2018)

24 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi David Zvi Chein of Chernigov. (24 Kislev 5586, 4 December 1825)

Hillula of German Rabbi Jacob Ettlinger. Ettlinger, a stalwart of traditional Orthodox Judaism, is known by the name of his major writing, the *Arukh ha'Ner* (ערך נר). He studied in the Würzburg Yeshivah of Rabbi Abraham Bing; Nathan Marcus Adler, Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom from 1845 to 1890, was also a student in the Bing Yeshivah. Ettlinger also attended the University of Würzburg, studying philosophy. He was among the earliest German rabbis who possessed academic training, although he never received a degree. He was chief rabbi of Schleswig and Holstein from 1836 until his passing, and of Denmark from 1836 to 1864. His students included Samson Raphael Hirsch and Azriel Hildesheimer, both among the founders of "modern Orthodoxy." Ettlinger became one of the strongest opponents of the early Reform movement, and he led a protest of 173 rabbis against the Brunswick Conference of 1844. When asked about the use of machine-made matzot for Pesah, Ettlinger ruled that they were permitted, drawing a distinction between "innovations regarding Torah and Mitzvot" and "what the experts and natural scholars innovate in regards to nature." He did say, however, that the machine-made (square-shaped) matzot should have their edges cut off, so that they would resemble traditional hand-made (round) matzot. His writings include *Bikkurei Ya'akov* (בִּיקּוּרֵי יַעֲקֹב), on the laws of Sukkot; *Arukh la'Ner* (ערך נר), five volumes of comments on various Talmudic treatises; *Binyan Tzion* (בְּנֵין צִיּוֹן), two volumes of responsa; and *Minhat Ani* (מִנַּחַת אֲנִי), a collection of his *divrei Torah*. (24 Kislev 5632, 7 December 1871)

Conviction of Alsatian-born French Cavalry Captain Alfred Dreyfus, pictured at right. Despite evidence to the contrary, Dreyfus was convicted of leaking artillery secrets to Germany and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island. A retrial in 1899 again ignored the exculpatory evidence and convicted him again, but he



How heavy must the responsibility weigh on those others who, in torturing an individual, are also abusing the confidence of an entire nation! —Alfred Dreyfus



was pardoned by President Émile Loubet that year and released from prison. On 12 July 1906, Dreyfus was officially exonerated by a military commission. The day after his exoneration, he was readmitted into the army with a promotion to the rank of major. A week later, he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and he was subsequently assigned to command an artillery unit at Vincennes. On 15 October 1906, he was placed in command of another artillery unit at Saint-Denis. (24 Kislev 5655, 22 December 1894)

Hillula of Jerusalem-born Rabbi Hayyim Hizkiyahu Medini of Hebron, pictured at right. He was originally named Hizkiyahu; Hayyim was added to his name during a period of severe illness, making his initials spell **החיים**, a homophone of **חכם** (wise). His *S'dei Hemed* is an eighteen-volume Talmudic and halachic encyclopedia. (24 Kislev 5665, 2 December 1904)

Hillula of Rebbitzin Sarah Tzinah, daughter of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk and wife of Rebbe Abraham of Sochachow. (24 Kislev 5670, 7 December 1909)

*We cannot banish dangers,
but we can banish fears.
We must not demean life
by standing in awe of
death.*
—David Sarnoff

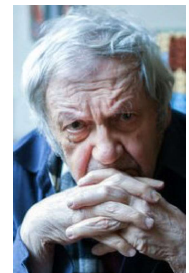


Hillula of Russian-born (in Uzlyany, near Minsk, now within Belarus) U.S. radio and television broadcast pioneer David Sarnoff, pictured at right. When he was a child, his father emigrated to the United States. In 1900, he brought nine-year-old David, his mother, and his four siblings to join him. As a youth, Sarnoff worked for the Commercial Cable Company. When his supervisor refused to give him time off to observe Rosh Hashanah, he quit and, on 30 September 1906 (the day after Yom Kippur) joined the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. Beginning as an office boy, he rose to become the company's commercial manager. While most of those involved with early radio communications viewed it solely as a point-to-point medium, Sarnoff saw its potential as point-to-mass. Only after Owen D. Young of General Electric arranged the purchase of American Marconi and turned it into the Radio Corporation of America in 1920 was Sarnoff able to pursue his dream. The breakthrough was the broadcast of the heavy-weight boxing championship match (the "Fight of the Century") between Jack Dempsey and George Carpentier on 2 July 1921, followed by RCA's purchase of New York broadcast station WEF and the launch of the National Broadcasting Company. (24 Kislev 5732, 12 December 1971)



Hillula of U.S. photographer Saul Leiter, pioneer in the use of color in the photography of New York City, pictured at far right above. (24 Kislev 5774, 26 November 2013, after sunset)

*I take photographs. I
have avoided profound
explanations of what I
do.*
—Saul Leiter



25 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham ben Eliyahu, son of the Vilna Gaon. (25 Kislev 5569, 2 December 1808, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. astronomer Vera Rubin (née Cooper). It was her work that demonstrated that the galaxies of the universe were not simply moving apart but were rather rotating around multiple centers and that the galaxies, rather than being evenly or randomly distributed, were actually grouped in clusters. In 1965, she became the first woman to use the instruments at the Mount Palomar Observatory. On her first night at Palomar, Rubin took note of the facility's single available toilet, labeled "MEN." The next time she came to Palomar, she drew a skirted woman and pasted her on the door. By the time of her third visit, the observatory had quietly introduced a gender-neutral bathroom. Rubin's work demonstrated that galaxies rotate so rapidly that they would fly apart if the gravity of their constituent stars were all that was holding them together. This conclusion led to the realization that there must be ten times as much "dark matter" as observable matter in the universe. In 1996, Rubin received the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, only the second woman to be so honored, the first since Caroline Herschel in 1828. She also received the 1993 Dickson Prize in Science from Carnegie Mellon University, the 1993 U.S. National Medal of Science, the 2002 Gruber Prize in Cosmology, the 2003 Bruce Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, the 2004 James Craig Watson Medal of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and the 2008 Richtmyer Memorial Award of the American Association of Physics Teachers. In 2020, the American Astronomical Society, at their 235th annual meeting, announced that the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope, set to be completed in 2022 and to begin operations soon thereafter, will be named the National Science Foundation Vera C. Rubin Observatory. The Rubin Observatory, located in Chile, with headquarters in Tucson, Arizona, is a joint project of Chile and the United States. (25 Kislev 5777, 25 December 2016)

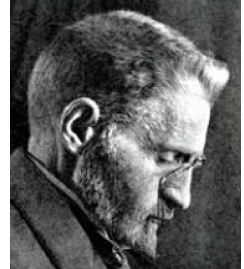
26 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham ben David III, the *Ra'avad* III of Posquières, Provence. The town of Posquières was established in 810; through its early history, it included separate Jewish and Christian communities, but, with the growth of the Christian community in the fourteenth century, the town was renamed Vauvert (for the Christian sanctuary of Notre Dame de Val-Vert, just outside the town's walls). The sanctuary was destroyed in 1540 and replaced with a Protestant church, Temple Vieilh, which was, in turn, destroyed in 1685, with the Catholic church rebuilt and reconsecrated in 1689. Rabbi Avraham was a prolific commentator on the Talmud, on the *Rif*, and on Maimonides' *Mishneh Torah*. According to his family's oral history, his ancestor Baruch was sent by the Roman Emperor Titus to Hispania,

settling in Mérida, where his family remained. Rabbi Avraham's maternal grandfather was Rabbi Yitzhak ben Ya'akov Ibn Baruch of Mérida (1035-1094), a compiler of astronomical tables for the son of Shmuel ha'Nagid. Rabbi Avraham's sons, Yitzhak Sagi Nahor ("Isaac the Blind") and David were among the first kabbalists in Provence. His primary teachers were Moshe ben Yosef and Meshullam ben Ya'akov of Lunel, and his students included Yitzhak ha'Cohen of Narbonne, Avraham ben Nathan ha'Yarhi, Me'ir ben Yitzhak, and Asher ben Meshullam of Lunel. Although he followed an ascetic way of life, he was a man of great wealth and benevolence; he built and maintained a large school building, providing the needs of the students as well. (26 Kislev 4959, 27 November 1198, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Rebbe El'azar of Kozhnitz, son of Yisrael, the Maggid of Kozhnitz. (26 Kislev 5624, 7 December 1863)

Hillula of Belarusian-born (in Luzhki, then in the Vilna Governorate of the Russian Empire, now the Vitebsk Oblast of Belarus) Eliezer ben-Yehuda, pictured at right, reviver of Hebrew as a modern language. Born Eliezer Yitzhak Perlman, he went to Paris in his late teens to study at the Sorbonne. While there, he met a man from Jerusalem, who spoke Hebrew to him. It was this use of Hebrew in a spoken form that convinced him that the revival of Hebrew as the language of a nation was feasible. After four years in Paris, ben-Yehudah moved to Jerusalem, where he set out to develop Hebrew as a modern language. Hebrew, he felt, would serve to unify the Jewish people, replacing Yiddish, Ladino, and other regional Jewish languages. Under his influence, the Committee of the Hebrew Language coined words primarily from Semitic roots – Aramaic and, especially, Arabic – according to the rules of Classical Hebrew grammar. When ben-Yehudah's first wife, D'vorah, succumbed to tuberculosis in 1981, he was left with five young children; within ten days, three of them died of diphtheria. D'vorah's last wish was that ben-Yehudah marry her younger sister, Paula. Paula adopted a Hebrew name, Hemda, when they were wed. They were married for some thirty years, until his passing. Fifteen years his junior, she survived him by twenty-eight, continuing his work of compiling the complete dictionary of modern Hebrew. The final volume of the dictionary was published in 1958, seven years after Hemda's passing. (26 Kislev 5683, 16 December 1922)



Hillula of German Rabbi Regina Jonas, pictured at right. The first woman known to be ordained as a rabbi, Jonas was ordained in a private ceremony by Rabbi Max Dienemann, the president of the General Association of Rabbis in Germany, on 27 December 1935, after she was refused by Rabbi Leo Baeck. She was imprisoned at Theresienstadt, 1942-1944, where she worked with Viktor Frankl in seeing to the spiritual needs of their fellow-prisoners. (26 Kislev 5705, 12 December 1944, at Auschwitz)

You have to get beyond your own precious inner experiences. —Stella Adler



Hillula of Amy Loveman, founding editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*. Loveman was associate editor of the Book-of-the-Month Club from its inception in 1926 until her promotion to editor in 1951. She was the grand-daughter of Michael Loveman, who fought beside Kossuth Lajos in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. (26 Kislev 5716, 11 December 1955)

Hillula of Stella Adler, pictured at near right. The only U.S. student of Constantin Stanislavski, she was a leading U.S. teacher of "method acting." (26 Kislev 5753, 21 December 1992)



Hillula of Russian-born U.S. violinist Nathan Milstein, pictured at far right, a student of Leopold Auer's. His birth city, Odessa, now in Ukraine, was then part of the Russian Empire. It is a major port on the northwestern shore of the Black Sea and is the third largest city in Ukraine, with a population (2015 census) of just over 1,000,000. (26 Kislev 5753, 21 December 1992)

Hillula of Danish pianist/comedian Victor Borge, born Borge Rosenbaum, pictured at right. (26 Kislev 5761, 23 December 2000)

A smile is the shortest distance between two people. —Victor Borge

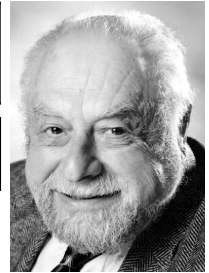
Hillula of U.S. major league baseball player Larry (Lawrence) Sherry. Sherry, a right-handed pitcher with the Los Angeles Dodgers (he later played for the Detroit Tigers, the Houston Astros, and the California Angels), was named the Most Valuable Player of the 1959 World Series. From 1959 to 1962, Sherry's brother Norm was a catcher, also with the Dodgers, making them the only all-Jewish battery in major league history. (26 Kislev 5767, 17 December 2006)



Hillula of U.S. Reform Rabbi Arnold Jacob Wolf, pictured at right. Rabbi Wolf marched with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Selma, Alabama, in 1965 and led a group of his congregants on a march opposing the Vietnam War in 1967. At least one of his sermons opposing the Vietnam War is known to have been recorded by the FBI. (26 Kislev 5769, 23 December 2008)

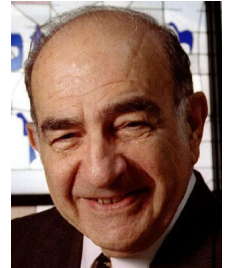
Knowing isn't everything; it is, profoundly, the only thing.
—Arnold Jacob Wolf

Good questions outrank easy answers.
—Paul Samuelson



Hillula of U.S. economist Paul Samuelson. Samuelson received his PhD from Harvard University in 1941, where he was awarded the 1941 David A. Wells Prize for the best doctoral dissertation at Harvard University in economics. Samuelson's family included several renowned economists – his brother Robert Summers, sister-in-law Anita Summers, brother-in-law Kenneth Arrow, and nephew Larry Summers. He received the 1970 Nobel Prize in Economics, the first American so honored. With Franco Modigliani and John Hicks, he was among the founders of the neo-Keynesian school of economics and its derivative, the neo-classical synthesis. In 2003, Samuelson was one of ten Nobel Prize-winning economists signing the Economists' Statement opposing George Bush's tax cuts. (26 Kislev 5770, 13 December 2009)

Hillula of U.S. Conservative and Reconstructionist Rabbi Harold M. Schulweis, pictured at right. Rabbi Schulweis was a student of Rabbis Mordecai Kaplan and Abraham Joshua Heschel. He was a founder of Jewish World Watch, of the Jewish Foundation for the Righteous, and of Mazon, and he was instrumental in the founding of the *havurah* movement. (26 Kislev 5775, 18 December 2014)



Hillula of Selma Wynberg Engel, a Holocaust survivor who escaped from the Sobibor death camp in 1943. Born Saartje Wijnberg on 15 May 1922 in Groningen, the Netherlands, she Anglicized her name when she moved to the United States in 1957. When Germany invaded the Netherlands in 1940, Wijnberg went into hiding. Two years later, she was seized in a roundup of Dutch Jews and taken to two concentration camps before finally being sent to Sobibor. She was spared the immediate death that was the lot of most who were sent to Sobibor; twenty years of age, she was assigned to sort the clothing of the slain. On 14 October 1943 (the first day of Succot), a group of prisoners, realizing that they would all eventually be killed, lured some of the guards to remote sites, killing eleven of them. About 600 prisoners then escaped and fled under machine-gun fire. With the grounds dotted with land mines, only about half made it to the fences. Search squads recaptured most of the rest. Another prisoner, Chaim Engel, who worked with Wijnberg as a clothes sorter, took her hand and fled with her. On the run for some two weeks, they found refuge with a Polish peasant family who, for a fee, hid them in a hayloft in their barn. They remained there for nine months, until it was safe for them to set off on a long journey back to the Netherlands. Within days of the uprising, with so many escapees on the loose and fearing that Sobibor would be discovered, the Germans liquidated the camp, plowing it under and planting crops to disguise it as a farm. Wijnberg and two other escapees told Russian reporters about Sobibor, and the first account of it was published in the Russian newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* on 2 September 1944. Wijnberg and Engel lost their baby boy on the journey back to the Netherlands in 1944. They married in 1945 and settled in her hometown of Zwolle, the Netherlands, but were forced by anti-Polish sentiment (Chaim Engel was Polish) to leave, moving to Israel in 1951 and, finally, to the United States in 1957. The Engels were the parents of two other children, Alida and Ferdinand. On 12 April 2010, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands knighted Mrs. Engel in recognition of her historical witness. On the same day, the Dutch minister of health care, Ab Klink, issued a formal apology. "I apologize for the way the Dutch government treated you and your husband almost sixty-five years ago," he said. "It is almost unthinkable. I say to you, we are very, very sorry." She accepted the knighthood but rejected the apology, telling family and friends that it was too little and too late. Her granddaughter, Tagan Engel, who accompanied her to the ceremonies in 2010, explained that she had "accepted the acknowledgment and attention to her story after so many years, but that was not the same as accepting an apology for the killing of all but a handful of her family and hundreds of thousands of other [Dutch] Jews." Mrs. Engel was the only Dutch woman to survive Sobibor; at her passing, Semyon Rozenfeld, living in Israel, became the last remaining Sobibor survivor. (26 Kislev 5779, 4 December 2018)

27 Kislev

Hillula of Galician-born Rebbe Hayyim Tirer of Czernowitz. Czernowitz, then Cernăuți, in the Romanian province of Moldavia (now Moldova), was later annexed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire as part of Bukovina, and is now known as Chernivtsi, in the Chernivtsi Oblast of Ukraine, shown on map at right. Rebbe Hayyim, a student of Rebbes Dov Baer of Mezeritz, Shmelke of Nikolsburg, and Yehiel Michal of Zlotchov, was the author of *Be'er Maysim Hayyim*. After the Austro-Hungarian annexation, Rebbe Hayyim, fleeing the empire's



anti-Semitic decrees, made his way to Eretz Yisrael and settled in Tz'fat. (27 Kislev 5577, 17 December 1816)

Hillula of Belarus-born U.S. labor leader Fania Cohn, first woman vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. (27 Kislev 5723, 24 December 1962)

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. inventor Peter Carl Goldmark, pictured at near right. Goldmark was instrumental in developing the long-playing microgroove 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm vinyl phonograph disc. (27 Kislev 5738, 7 December 1977)



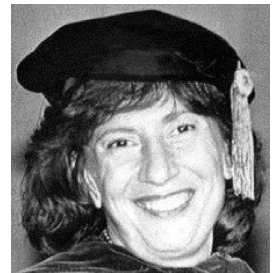
Hillula of U.S. lyric soprano Judith Raskin, pictured at far right, recipient of the Marian Anderson Award in 1952 and 1953. (27 Kislev 5745, 21 December 1984)

Hillula of Rebbe Avraham Yitzhak Kahan. He was born in Tz'fat; when he was four years of age, his family emigrated to the Zibenbergen region of Romania. He studied in the yeshivah of Rebbe Yoel Teitelbaum of Satmar, where he met Rebbe Arele Roth. He became the latter's disciple and son-in-law, and, upon Rebbe Arele's passing from this world in 1947, his successor. (27 Kislev 5757, 8 December 1996)



Hillula of Rebbe Baruch Yehoshua Yerahmiel Rabinowicz of Munkacs, pictured at right, son-in-law and successor of Rebbe Hayyim Eliezer Spira of Munkacs. (27 Kislev 5758, 26 December 1997)

Hillula of English playwright, screenwriter, director and actor Harold Pinter, recipient of the 2005 Nobel Prize in Literature. Pinter's best-known plays include *The Birthday Party* (1957), *The Homecoming* (1964), and *Betrayal* (1978), each of which he adapted for the screen. His screenplay adaptations of others' works include *The Servant* (1963), *The Go-Between* (1971), *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1981), *The Trial* (1993), and *Sleuth* (2007). He also directed and acted in radio, stage, television, and film productions of his own works and those of others. Believing an aunt's erroneous view that the family was Sephardic and had fled the Spanish Inquisition, he used the surname Pinta for his early poems, later also using such variations as da Pinto. Later research by Lady Antonia Fraser, Pinter's second wife, revealed the legend to be apocryphal; three of Pinter's grandparents came from Poland and the fourth from Ukraine. (27 Kislev 5769, 24 December 2008)

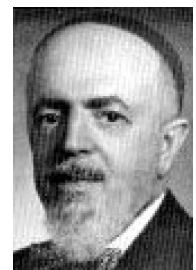


Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. biologist Evelyn Handler, born Evelyn Erika Sass, pictured at right. Handler was dean of mathematics and sciences at Hunter College. She was the first woman president of the University of New Hampshire and the first woman president of Brandeis University. (27 Kislev 5772, 23 December 2011)

28 Kislev

Hillula of Italian-born Rabbi Abraham Ravigo. In 1702, he made *aliyah*; shortly after his arrival in Eretz Yisrael, he lost his wife, his daughter, and his closest disciple to a plague. Upon the passing of Rabbi Moshe ben Haviv, Rabbi Ravigo was chosen *Rishon le'Tzion*. (28 Kislev 5475, 24 November 1714, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

*Religion as such is co-extensive with life, holding us close to G*d. It may be neither divorced from life nor divorced from G*d.*
—Leo Jung



Hillula of Moravian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Leo Jung, pictured at right. In his *divrei Torah*, he spoke out against segregation, against atomic energy, and in favor of the United Nations, world peace, and racial and economic justice in the United States. Many of Jung's students were among the founders of "Modern Orthodoxy." (28 Kislev 5748, 19 December 1987)

Hillula of Czech author and translator Hedy Kovaly, pictured at near right, survivor of Auschwitz. (28 Kislev 5771, 5 December 2010)



Hillula of French-born U.S. author and publisher André Schiffrin, pictured at far right. (28 Kislev 5774, 1 December 2013)



Hillula of U.S. National Basketball League player and coach Adolph "Dolph" Schayes. Schayes played for the Syracuse Nationals and Philadelphia 76ers (actually the same team; they moved from Syracuse to Philadelphia in 1963) from 1948 to 1964. Early in Schayes' career, he broke his right arm and played almost an entire season in a cast. This injury became a seminal point in his development, for he learned to shoot with his left hand, making him especially difficult to guard. He was one of the best – and the last – to use a two-handed set-shot with feet planted on the floor, before the game changed to favor one-handed jump shots. In Schayes' last year as a player, he also coached the 76ers; after his playing days were ended, he remained with the team as coach through the 1968 season. He also coached the Buffalo Braves from 1970 to 1972.

He was an NBA All-Star twelve times. His son Danny played in the NBA for eighteen seasons. (28 Kislev 5776, 10 December 2015)

29 Kislev

Hillula of Rabbi Avraham ben Nahman, son of Rebbe Nahman of Breslov. (29 Kislev, year unknown)

Hillula of Rebbe Yisrael of Husyatín, grandson of Rebbe Yisrael of Rizhyn. (29 Kislev 5710, 20 December 1949)

Hillula of Czech-born Israeli author, composer, and journalist Max Brod, friend, biographer, and literary executor of Franz Kafka. (29 Kislev 5729, 20 December 1968)

Hillula of Ukrainian-born Brazilian journalist, novelist, and short story writer Clarice Lispector, born Hayyah Lispector. When the Lispector family emigrated to Brazil, they changed their names. Hayyah became Clarice, Leah became Elisa, and their parents, Pinhas and Mania, became Pedro and Marieta. Only the middle child, Tania, kept her original name. Lispector's novels are marked by an intense focus on interior emotional states. Her stream-of-consciousness style has been likened to the styles of Virginia Woolf and James Joyce, but Lispector stated, in her correspondence with Lucio Cardoso and with her sister Tania, that she read Woolf and Joyce only after writing her first novel, *Perto do coração selvagem* (Near to the Wild Heart). Her older sister Elisa was also a novelist. (29 Kislev 5738, 9 December 1977)

Não, eu não quero mais ser o meu passado. Quero ser o meu futuro. I want to be my past no longer; I want to be my future. -Clarice Lispector

Hillula of Felicia Shpritzer, pictured at near right, one of the first two women sergeants (with Gertrude Schimmel) in the New York City Police Department. Initially rejected as a candidate to take the sergeant's qualification test, Shpritzer sued the city, won her suit, and passed the exam. (29 Kislev 5761, 26 December 2000)



Hillula of U.S. Yiddish singer Adrienne Cooper, pictured at far right. She was the co-founder (with Henry Sapoznik) of the Yiddish Folk Arts Program ("Klezkamp") and a major figure in the late 20th-century revival of Yiddish music. (29 Kislev 5772, 25 December 2011)

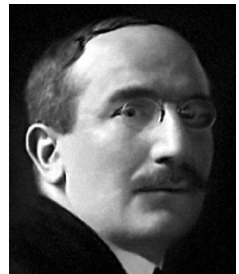
30 Kislev

In years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days, there is a complex rule for observance of these anniversaries. If Kislev had thirty days in the year immediately following the event, then, in years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days, the commemoration will move to 1 Tevet. If Kislev had only twenty-nine days in the year immediately following the event, then, in years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days, the commemoration will move to 29 Kislev.

When all think alike, no-one thinks very much. -Walter Lippmann

There are no dangerous thoughts; thinking itself is dangerous. -Hannah Arendt

Hillula of Belarus-born French artist Leon Bakst, born Lev Samoylovich Rosenberg, pictured at right, an early teacher of Marc Chagall. (30 Kislev 5685, 27 December 1924; observed on 1 Tevet in years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days)



Hillula of U.S. political analyst Walter Lippmann, pictured at near right, whose syndicated column "Today and Tomorrow" was the recipient of two Pulitzer Prizes. (30 Kislev 5735, 14 December 1974; observed on 1 Tevet in years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days)



Hillula of German-born U.S. political theorist and historian Hannah Arendt, pictured at far right, student and long-time lover of Nazi philosopher Martin Heidegger and classmate of Hans Jonas. (30 Kislev 5736, 4 December 1975, observed on 29 Kislev in years in which Kislev has only twenty-nine days)

