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f Like Dovid Katz, LT Daily Tuesday, December 8, 2015

Menorah on Kudirkos Square

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f 🕒 🖂 This past Sunday, hundreds of people, Jewish and non-Jewish, packed into the Choral Synagogue on Pylimo Street to launch

the happy holiday of Hanukkah (Khánike in Yiddish).

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mesmerized the crowd. A very young rabbi visiting from Vitebsk spoke about the holiday. As ever, the highlight was the lighting of the first candle, the first of eight for the eight consecutive evenings of the holiday, until the last day when all are lit. The Hanukkah candelabrum is called the menorah (menóyre in Yiddish, menéyre in deep Vilna Yiddish). It actually has nine branches. The ninth, distinguished spatially in a variety of ways (often just higher), is called the šámes in Yiddish, which means the "assistant" who assists in the lighting of the eight candles-of-thedays-of-Hanukkah proper. The usage has a certain humour because

After the prayer service led by the city's universally beloved cantor,

followed by a concert, including master violinist Boris Kirzhner who

the Rev. Shmuel Yusem, there were speeches by the head of the general and religious communities, and the Israeli ambassador,

the *šámes* is usually the guy in the synagogue who gives you the prayerbook, shows you to a seat, and the like. + II Daily Subscribe to the new and revamped Lithuania Tribune

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Although today's Vilnius Jewish community of around 2,000 people is a remnant of around 100,000 at its peak (60,000 during much of

vibrant and diverse community whose very different (and sometimes

the interwar period, 80,000 on the eve of the Holocaust), it is a

disagreeing) groupings are a sign of vital life (well, usually). The

greatest achievements in the quarter-century since Lithuanian independence are those of Lithuanian Jewish people themselves, but there has been outside help, most critically and generously from the US-based Joint Distribution Committee, founded in New York City in 1914. Over the century, "The Joint", as it is intimately known, has more than once been the only organization to rescue Jewish people in times of acute crises, particularly wartime. But after the collapse of the USSR a quarter century ago, its main mission became to help the remaining Jewish communities of Eastern Europe to themselves rebuild Jewish life in whichever of its forms they choose, ranging from extremely religious to extremely secular, and always staying out of all the politics. The results speak for themselves. East European Jewish communities are back on the map of twenty-first century history. But the central Jewish community's celebration at the Choral Synagogue is not the only Hanukkah celebration in town. Of course, many of us threw private parties at home, emphasizing the ties of friendship and closeness among all the peoples of this great city. But this year, a new Jewish restaurant in town called in the holiday in style. Alexander Aronchik, a young Vilnean who earlier this year established the city's only kosher restaurant (at present), led the

proceedings at Aronchik's Restaurant. Well, okay, it's officially called "Rishon," Hebrew for "first", but our city has already named the place

Speaking of cathedrals, all our religions have holy days that are more

introspective within the group (or sub-group), that are sad, or that

"Aronchik's Restaurant" and once something in Vilna Jewish lore gets named in popular parlance, it's a real question of whether the official name even stands a chance. Check it out and see how Vilnius multiculturalism grows by the year. It's at Tilto 3, a few minutes' walk

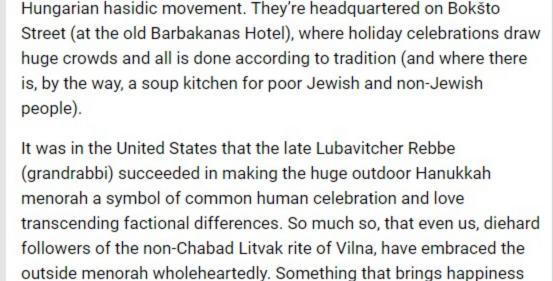
from the central Cathedral.

relate to specificities of one creed only. But others become happy days to celebrate life with friends of all faiths and none. One of the major multi-people festivals of the Jewish people is, to be sure, Hanukkah. In many Western countries, it works rather well that the eight days, determined by the ancient Jewish calendar, fall in December, the same month as Christmas, making for a larger interfaith holiday season around the northern hemisphere's winter solstice time. December time comes to mean: "Happy Holidays!" But for many Hanukkah-conscious Vilneans the main Hanukkah event is yet to come. That is Rabbi Sholom-Ber Krinsky's huge outdoor, all-weather menorah at Kudirkos Square on Gedimino Boulevard, right across the street from the Novotel. The rabbi, who will be lighting the city's menorah for the twenty-second (!) consecutive year, is hoisted up on a crane, with a different person

from the crowd invited up for lighting each candle. Over the years,

the roster has included ambassadors from over a dozen countries, a prime minister, speakers of parliament and some everyday Jewish people of every background. That's this Thursday, 10 December, at 6

PM (1800) sharp (or, well, in Jewish time, almost sharp). The more rain or snow, the more fun (but bring an umbrella). Żydų religinė bendruomene "Chassidie Chabad Lubavitch" Linki lums lainungos



all around has to be cool, not least in tandem with traditional

Hanukkah foods such as látkes (pancakes, for Litvaks invariably búlbene látkes – potato pancakes, though out west in Zámet, or

Żemaitija, they were called *búlvene látkes*, because there, under the impact of the Lithuanian language, the Yiddish word for potato was

With time upon us, I asked Rabbi Krinsky his thought for Thursday, and the answer, as ever, came without a blink: "We invite the whole city to come and join us Thursday at 6. In these turbulent times, the light of the menorah symbolizes the light of each and every person's

unique soul, and every single act of goodness and kindness. It's a

For the 22nd year running, Rabbi Sholom-Ber Krinsky of Boston will be hoisted up on a crane high above Gedimino (at Kudirkos Square, opposite the Novotel) this Thursday 10 Dec. at 6 PM,

Rabbi Krinsky, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, settled here over two decades ago, representing the Chabad-Lubavitch movement, a

"Lithuanian branch" of the wider non-Litvak, Polish-Ukrainian-

to lead the lighting of the men

búlve).

dated to 165 BC.

some older Jewish sources).

A cultural note or two

message of the certainty that good will triumph. It has to." Historical note Hanukkah celebrates the successful result of the Jewish rebels in the ancient Land of Israel under Judah Maccabee against the Greeks' Seleucid empire which was imposing abandonment of Jewish customs and forced Hellenization. The rebels retook the ancient temple in Jerusalem, and though they had only enough oil to burn for lighting one night, it lasted, by Jewish tradition, eight nights, by a miracle of the Almighty, giving the revolt a religious significance. The theme of freedom from tyranny was and is close to the heart also of secular Jews, hence the holiday continues to exert its attraction over all sectors of the community, and of people generally.

Speaking personally, I will all my life recall with affection the Vilnius

Hanukkah parties I visited in December 1990, when freedom for Lithuania became the toast at every table, seamlessly weaving together a minority's traditions and the call of the historic hour.

Never mind that Judah the Maccabee's retaking of the temple is

memory". That, in turn, was supposedly said by Napoleon during his summer 1812 sojourn in Vilna, which coincided with the mournful, melancholy Jewish holiday of *Tishebov* (Tisha b'Av, Ninth of Av) that year, when he saw thousands of Jews sitting on the floor and weeping and wailing. When he asked what they are crying over, and

was told it was the destruction of the first temple in Jerusalem in

according to lore, about the Jews' long memory, and went on to

name the city "Jerusalem of Lithuania" (though the idea is there in

For many centuries, Jewish law looked down at virtually all forms of

injunctions and amendments against doing something in any society over centuries, you can be sure that whatever it is was done a lot. It's almost as if the most austere rabbis felt that there just needs to be

gambling. There are treatises against the evils of card-playing for

money and other such games. When there are many laws,

586 BC (and the second in 70 AD), he made his observation,

That is one of many examples of the adage that "Jews have a long

some release for that particular human passion. The answer was Hanukkah. On Hanukkah children (and not only children!) play the game of dreidel (dreydl), often for some small pieces or chits, or for actual coins or other items of value. In fact, giving children coins, or more allowance than usual, became part of Hanukkah, too, in its later incarnations, the gift known in Yiddish as khánike-gelt (Hanukkah money).

letters: nun (n), giml (g), hey (h) and shin (sh), which can refer to the Hebrew sentence "Nes godoyl hoyo shom" (There was a great miracle there!). But they primarily signify the four Yiddish words referring to the game at hand: neyn or nit (no, not, zilch), gut (good),

halb (half) and shlekht (bad), meaning that if the dreidel lands there, the result is, respectively: nun-nothing happens; giml-you win the whole pot; hey-you win half the pot; shin-you lose (one, some or all,

depending on the rules adopted; if you're out of luck, you may then try to "borrow" from others to continue playing). For hundreds of years, Lithuanian dreidels were hand-made from molten lead and

Hand-made Lithuanian dreidels. Most have the traditional four sides but two are unusual with

The dreidel is a four-sided spinning top, historically related to the European teetotum. Traditionally, each side has one of four Jewish

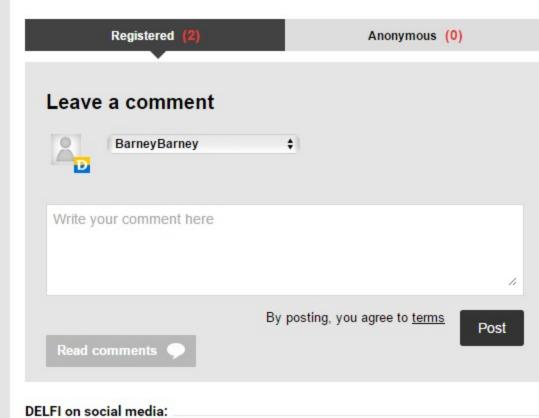
two or eight sides. Courtesy Virtual Yiddish Mini-Museum of Old Jewish Vilna.

varied quite a bit. Here are a few "dancing dreidels" from our virtual mini-museum's collection. For Litvak connoisseurs, the actual Litvak word for dreidel varies across the vast territory of historic Jewish Lithuania: gor in the east, dreydl in the center, and varfl or verfl in the west (in Zámet or Žemaitija). Some decades of expeditions in Litvakland have yielded our atlas's map for the words for "dreidel" in Jewish Lithuania. The last dreidel-maker in Vilnius, Dobke Yonis, a master tailor by profession, was a native of Žiežmariai (Yiddish: Zhézhmer), who passed away last year here in Vilnius at the age of 101 (or 102). She wanted us to have a dreidel she secretly made at the factory where she worked in the Stalin years, around 1950, when such religious objects were illegal in the Soviet Union. What a symbol of the human spirit to pursue freedom. (In a Yiddish interview, she recalled learning the art of the dreidel from her father.)

## It is perhaps only to be expected that Israeli, American and Russian greetings for Jewish holidays and other events would became

Litvak holiday greetings

popular here too, and the best of luck to them. We of the decimated East European Yiddish tradition, and more emphatically of the even smaller Litvak tradition, continue to hope that traditional Litvak Yiddish greetings will find their place in the new cultural economy here and will not be altogether forgotten. After all, the Litvak culture that thrived here for some seven hundred years in all its internal variation, was not actually the culture of today's Jews in Israel, America or elsewhere. It was the Jewish culture of Lithuania. On Fridays, before the dusk onset of the Sabbath, it's A Gutn Shábes! (A good Shabbos!). And when the Sabbath is out and it's back to the week after dark on Saturday, it's A Gúte Vókh! (A good week!). For Hanukkah it's A Fréylakhn Khánike (A happy Hanukkah!) or A Líkhtikn Khánike (A Hanukkah full of light!), or more mischievously, Farshpíl nit in dreydl! (Don't lose your game of dreidel!). **I** Daily f in ⊌ G+



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09:43 Vėlinės in Lithuania 19:19 Peasants, SocDems agree to start work on Govt programme 18:19 White Guide Nordic; Sweet Root is #1 restaurant in 17:21 KS Holding acquires Atrium Azur Shopping Centre in 14:59 "Peasant" weight in the coalition could drown the SocDems 12:04 Peasants need compromise with SocDems on

ithuania

taxes, social policies -11:47 Litgrid and NATO Energy Security Centre to enhance 11:25 Negotiations begin -

what do the "Peasants" promise the SocDems? 11:05 Komskis loses his MP mandate amid vote-buying suspicions 10:56 Negotiations begin - are

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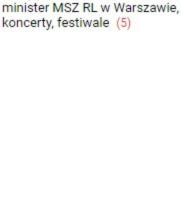
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