On behalf of the Center for Jewish Studies at Arizona State University let me welcome you at the beginning of the new academic year (2016-2017) and wish the faculty, students, and friends of Jewish Studies a very productive and creative new year. The previous academic year (2015-2016) the Center has been most successful and we could not have done it without the wonderful staff of Jewish Studies: Ilene Singer (Assistant Director of Jewish Studies) and Dawn Beeson (Coordinator Senior of Jewish Studies). I am deeply grateful for their dedication and hard work on behalf of Jewish Studies, without which Jewish Studies could not have been as successful.

The Center for Jewish Studies continues to offer exciting programs to benefit the discipline of Jewish Studies, the ASU community of faculty, students, and Friends of Jewish Studies, and the cultural life in metropolitan Phoenix. Below are summaries of our activities in the previous academic year and some of our plans for the forthcoming year.

2015-2016 RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Health, Mortality and Morality: Jewish Perspectives | February 21-22, 2016
The annual conference of the Judaism, Science & Medicine Group, JSMG, held at the Embassy Suites Phoenix-Scottsdale, attended by 75 people. The keynote was delivered by Rabbi and Rector Elliot Dorff, American Jewish University and speakers included: Rabbi David Teutsch, Reconstructionist Rabbinical College; Rabbi William Cutter, Hebrew Union College-Los Angeles; Rabbi Jason Weiner, Cedars-Sinai Hospital, Los Angeles; Rabbi Saul Berman, Yeshiva University; Professor Paul Wolpe, Emory University; Professor Jonathan K. Crane, Emory University, Rabbi James Ponet, Yale University; Dr. Alan Astrow, Maimonides Hospital; Dr. Michelle Friedman, Chovevey Torah; Rabbi Naomi Kalish, Columbia University; Rabbi Joel Kushner, Hebrew Union College-Los Angeles; and Dr. Judith Engelman, Mayo Clinic-Phoenix.

2015-2016 GUEST LECTURES

Harold and Jean Grossman Lectures in in Jewish Thought
- From State to Star: Franz Rosenzweig’s Passage from Political Philosophy to Philosopher of Religion Jules Simon, University of Texas-El Paso | October 1, 2015

Holocaust and Post-Holocaust Studies in collaboration with The Melikian Center: Russian, Eurasian & East European Studies
- Suddenly They Were Gone: Austria’s and Hungary’s Ways of Dealing with their Jewish Past Ursula Mindler-Steiner, Andrassy University Budapest | October 14, 2015
- The Holocaust in American Popular Culture | Albert and Liese Eckstein Scholar-in-Residence Lynn Rapaport, Pomona College | February 1, 2016
- Jewish Life in Post-Holocaust Europe: Faculty Book Discussion | March 16, 2016

Creative Writing in collaboration with the Virginia G. Piper Center for Creative Writing
- The Hilltop Assaf Gavron, author | November 4, 2015
- Yiddish Poetry in Translation Leon Gildin, translator and author | March 15, 2016

2015-2016 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

Public Lectures
- Anti-Semitism on American Campuses | Eckstein Scholar-in-Residence Lynn Rapaport, Pomona College | February 1, 2016 | Cutler-Plotkin Jewish Heritage Center
- Lincoln and Jews Jonathan Sarna, Brandeis University | October 28, 2015 | Congregation Beth Israel, Scottsdale
Exhibits and Lectures

- Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, 1933-1941
  in collaboration with the Confucius Institute at Arizona State University; Arizona Jewish Historical Society; and Public History—School of Historical, Philosophical & Religious Studies
  - Between Torah and Tao Te Ching: European-Jewish Chinese Encounters in Shanghai Jewish Exile Writings
    Weijia Li, University of Wisconsin-Madison | October 19, 2015
  - Reflections of Shanghai in Pairs: Travel and Transition in Modern Chinese Art and Literature
    Angie Chau, Arizona State University | November 12, 2015
  - Forget Paris: Inventing Socialist Shanghai in Film
    Yomi Braester, University of Washington | December 1, 2015

Judaism and the Arts

- AZ Opera's Rediscovered Voices Festival Program: Prelude to Arizona Lady
  in collaboration with the Arizona Opera
  Congregation Beth Israel | October 7, 2015
- Can There Be Music after the Holocaust?
  a series of curated concerts about music and the Holocaust, organized by Gil Dori
  - Music During the Holocaust | October 21, 2015 | Cutler-Plotkin Jewish Heritage Center
  - "A wall of sound made from 6,000,000 voices..." | December 1, 2015 | Tempe Public Library
  - Butterflies Do Not Live Here | January 27, 2016 | Cutler-Plotkin Jewish Heritage Center
- Evan's Story: The Clang Echoed in All of Us
  in collaboration with the Herberger Institute for Design and the Arts
  a play by Randi and Jeff Sacks, featuring poems by Evan Sachs | November 21, 2015
- Joan Frazer Memorial Award for Judaism and the Arts at Arizona State University

Contemporary Jewish Life

Limmud AZ | Arizona State University | January 31, 2016
A day of lectures and presentations that brought 400 people to campus to study and engage with all aspects of Jewish civilization.

Adult Jewish Learning

From Eastern Europe to the United States: Our Wandering Jewish Ancestors
Emily Garber | Ina Levine Jewish Community Campus, Scottsdale

SCHOLARSHIPS/FELLOWSHIPS

The Jewish Studies Program awarded $25,000 in undergraduate and graduate scholarships and fellowships during the 2015-2016 academic year. In addition, the Salo Wittmayer Baron Dissertation Award in Jewish Studies was presented to Zev Eleff of Brandeis University, at the Association for Jewish Studies conference, December 15, 2015, for his dissertation “Power, Pulpits and Pews: Religious Authority and the Formation of American Judaism, 1816-1885.”

FACULTY SEARCHES

Jewish Studies conducted two successful searches in 2015-2016 and welcomes two new appointments to Jewish Studies:

- Timothy Langille, Ph.D. | University of Toronto, 2013 | Lecturer in Jewish Studies | Religious Studies—School of Historical, Philosophical & Religious Studies.
- Brian Goodman, Ph.D. | Harvard University, 2016 | Assistant Professor in American Jewish Literature | Department of English. Beginning August 2017.

2016-2017 PUBLIC EVENTS

The Center for Jewish Studies has a wide variety of academic and community activities planned for the 2016-2017 academic year. Please refer to the calendar on the following pages for details. We look forward to seeing you there.

I wish all of our readers and supporters an exciting and rewarding academic year, and thank you for your support of our programs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Event details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEP 18-19</td>
<td>conference</td>
<td>The Future of Jewish Philosophy: conference on the Library of Contemporary Jewish Philosophers. ASU Tempe campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP 26</td>
<td>lecture</td>
<td>Understanding the (Surprisingly Religious) History of American Secularism. Jacques Berlinerblau, Georgetown University. 3 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT 27</td>
<td>lecture</td>
<td>Surviving with the Jewish Partisans in the Forests of Belorussia. Harold Minuskin, Holocaust survivor. 3 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV 1</td>
<td>lecture</td>
<td>Victorian Melodrama, Elizabeth Polack, and the East End Purimspiel. Sharon Aronofsky Weltman, Louisiana State University. 4:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC 4</td>
<td>community symposium</td>
<td>On the Cutting Edge: Jewish Women's Symposium. Advance your mind. Enhance your well-being. a symposium for women of all ages in the tradition of learning and growing. 8:30 a.m. - 1 p.m.</td>
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<td>8:30-8:55 a.m. registration</td>
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<td>9:55-10:50 a.m. session 1</td>
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Events are free and open to all unless otherwise stated. Details are subject to change. [jewishstudies.asu.edu/events](jewishstudies.asu.edu/events)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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| JAN 30 | lecture | Albert & Liese Eckstein Scholar-in-Residence Lecture | Reconsidering the Ghetto: Salo Baron's Dream of a Happier Life  
Bernard Cooperman *University of Maryland*  
11:30 a.m. | ASU Tempe campus | Lattie F. Coor Hall, room 4401 |
| JAN 30 | lecture | Albert & Liese Eckstein Scholar-in-Residence Lecture | Five Hundred Years Ago in Venice: Why Jews were Happy to Live in Ghettos  
Bernard Cooperman *University of Maryland*  
7 p.m. | Cutler-Plotkin Jewish Heritage Center | 122 East Culver Street, Phoenix |
| FEB 12 | conference | Limmud AZ: A Day of Jewish Learning | 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. | ASU Tempe campus | Memorial Union, Second Floor |
|        |            |            | pre-registration required | registration and additional information at [http://limmudaz.org](http://limmudaz.org) |
|        |            |            | A gathering of hundreds of Jews from all walks of life, Jewish backgrounds, lifestyles and ages offering a full schedule of workshops, discussions, arts, music, performances, text-study sessions, and much more. |
|        |            |            | *planned by the Limmud AZ community of volunteers and co-sponsored by the Center for Jewish Studies* |
| FEB 13 | lecture | God and the Big Bang: Discovering Harmony between Science and Spirituality | Daniel Matt  
7 p.m. | Temple Chai | 4645 East Marilyn Road, Phoenix |
|        |            |            | *organized by Valley Beit Midrash, co-sponsored by: Center for Jewish Studies at ASU* |
| FEB 19-20 | conference | Sexuality, Gender and the Jewish Family | Judaism, Science & Medicine Group Annual Meeting | Embassy Suites Scottsdale-Phoenix | 4415 East Paradise Village Parkway South, Phoenix |
|        |            |            | [jewishstudies.asu.edu/science](http://jewishstudies.asu.edu/science) |
| MAR 16 | lecture | Jewish Dialogical Philosophers and Interreligious Theology | Ephraim Meir *Bar Ilan University*  
noon – 1:30 p.m. | ASU Tempe campus | Lattie F. Coor Hall, room 4403 |
| MAR 20 | lecture | From Nostra Aetate to Pope Francis: A Jewish Retrospective | Ephraim Meir *Bar Ilan University*  
noon – 1:30 p.m. | ASU Tempe campus | Lattie F. Coor Hall, room 4403 |
| MAR 26 | student awards & project presentations | Jewish Studies Celebrates Our Outstanding Students | 6:30 p.m. | ASU Tempe campus | Memorial Union, Cochise Room |
|        |            |            | r.s.v.p. to [jewishstudies.asu.edu/celebrate](http://jewishstudies.asu.edu/celebrate) or 480-727-5151 |
| APR 3  | panel discussion | Jewish Theology in the 21st Century: Must We Believe Anything? | facilitator: Rabbi Mari Chernow  
panelists: Rabbi Michael Beyo; Rabbi Michael Wasserman; and Professor Hava Tirosh-Samuelson  
7 p.m. | Temple Chai | 4645 East Marilyn Road, Phoenix |

### Jewish Studies events
- Arizona State University events involving Jewish Studies faculty
- Arizona State University and Community events supported by the Center for Jewish Studies
The Library of Contemporary Jewish Philosophers (Brill) showcased outstanding Jewish thinkers who have made lasting contributions to Jewish philosophy in the second half of the 20th century. Each of the 20 volumes is devoted to an individual thinker, in order to show their relationship to the Jewish philosophical past and to contemporary Jewish existence.

This conference highlighted the diversity and vitality of contemporary Jewish philosophy, and focused discussion on Jewish philosophical response to contemporary challenges, charting new paths for Jewish philosophy in the 21st century.

**SUNDAY | SEPTEMBER 18**

1 - 3 p.m. **Session I: Jewish Philosophy in Contemporary Jewish Culture**
  presenter: Hava Tirosh-Samuelson | Arizona State University
  respondents: Elias Sacks | University of Colorado Boulder
               Yonatan Brafman | The Jewish Theological Seminary of America
               Steven KePnes | Colgate University

3 - 3:30 p.m. break

3:30 - 4:30 p.m. **Session II: Open Forum with Featured Philosophers**
  moderator: Sam Shonkoff | University of Chicago
  participants: David Blumenthal | Emory University
               Elliot Dorff | American Jewish University
               Lenn Goodman | Vanderbilt University
               Menachem Kellner | Shalem College, Jerusalem
               Michael L. Morgan | University of Toronto
               David Novak | University of Toronto
               Tamar Ross | Bar Ilan University, Emerita
               Norbert Samuelson | Arizona State University, Emeritus
               David Shatz | Yeshiva University

4:30 - 5:30 p.m. **Session III: Pedagogy and Community Outreach**
  presenters: David Blumenthal | Emory University
              Menachem Kellner | Shalem College, Israel

5:30 - 6:45 p.m. dinner break

7 - 8:30 p.m. **Keynote Address: The Versatility of Contemporary Jewish Philosophy**
  Zev Harvey | The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Emeritus

**MONDAY | SEPTEMBER 19**

8:30 - 10:30 a.m. **Session IV: Jewish Philosophy in the Academy**
  presenter: Aaron W. Hughes | University of Rochester
  respondents: Claire Katz | Texas A&M University
               Cass Fisher | University of South Florida
               Heidi Ravven | Hamilton College

10:30 - 11 a.m. break

11 a.m. - 1 p.m. **Session V: Jewish Philosophy for the 21st Century**
  moderator: Martin Kavka | Florida State University
  panelists: Randi Rashkover | George Mason University
            Paul Nahme | Brown University
            Sam Brody | University of Kansas
The conference on “The Future of Jewish Philosophy” (September 18-19, 2016) celebrates the completion of the Library of Contemporary Jewish Philosophers edited by Hava Tirosh-Samuelson and Aaron W. Hughes (Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2013-2016). The Library showcases twenty outstanding Jewish thinkers who have made lasting contributions to constructive Jewish philosophy in the second half of the 20th century. Each volume is devoted to one particular thinker and explores the thinker’s relationship to the Jewish philosophical past and to contemporary Jewish existence. Each volume follows the same structure: bio-bibliographical essay, four seminal essays, followed by an interview with the editors. Available in print and electronically, the volumes of the Library of Contemporary Jewish Philosophers can be used in diverse educational settings (e.g., college-level courses, adult Jewish learning, and inter-religious dialogue).

The Library of Contemporary Jewish Philosophers presents Jewish philosophy as a socio-cultural force that generates reflexive, critical thinking as well as transformative action through education. In this vision of Jewish philosophy, theory and praxis cohere into a way of being Jewish in the world which complements and enriches other ways of being Jewish, be they religious or secular. This vision is deliberately pluralistic and inclusive both in terms of defining one’s Jewishness and in terms of defining the way of doing philosophy. While this broad vision may not satisfy the purists, who may think it too vague or lacking precision, this pluralistic and inclusive vision is historically correct, intellectually coherent, and socially beneficial. Jewish philosophy is a distinctive discourse within Judaism that has profound contribution to Western culture.

The future of Jewish philosophy is rooted in and indebted to the very rich past that has given Jewish philosophy its intellectual distinctiveness and depth. The conference convenes the influential thinkers who are featured in the Library together with scholars of Jewish philosophy whose careers are either already established or scholars whose career has been launched relatively recently. We hope that this intergenerational conversation will enhance Jewish philosophy as an academic discipline and a public discourse. As scholars who care about Jewish philosophy, we are all part of a tradition of ideas, texts, debates, and activities whose future depends on us. I hope that the together the Library of Contemporary Jewish Philosophers and the conference on the Future of Jewish Philosophy will stimulate discussion on Jewish philosophical response to contemporary challenges, and chart new paths for Jewish philosophy in the 21st century.

The Library of Contemporary Jewish Philosophers and the conference on the Future of Jewish Philosophy have been funded by a generous grant from the Salo W. and Jeannette M. Baron Foundation. Additional contributions to the conference come from the Irving and Miriam Lowe Professorship of Modern Judaism; the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at ASU; and the Center for Jewish Studies at the University of Rochester. Special thanks are due to Jennifer Pavelko, our publisher at Brill, who was committed to the project and to her production staff who diligently attended to all aspects of the process. We are especially grateful to our copy-editor, Mike Isralewitz, whose dedication and attention to details made this massive editorial work doable. Finally, the staff of Jewish Studies, Ilene Singer and Dawn Beeson, were involved in the production of the Library and in the organization of the conference. I am deeply indebted to them for everything they have done to make these projects successful.
Who shall live and who shall die? Who in their time and who before their time? The haunting words of the Unetaneh Tokef prayer, the haunting reality of our lives. On Feb. 21-22, The Judaism, Science and Medicine Group - sponsored by Arizona State University Center for Jewish Studies, the Harold and Jean Grossman Chair in Jewish Studies at ASU, the Irving and Miriam Lowe Professor of Modern Judaism at ASU, with support from the Dr. Michael Anbar Lecture in Judaism, Sciences and Medicine Endowment and Valley Beit Midrash - hosted an international gathering of 125 participants to examine "Health, Mortality and Morality: Jewish Perspectives." The conference focused on how Jewish tradition and values can and should inform decision-making in the challenging and often heartbreaking environment at the end of life.

The Judaism, Science and Medicine Group was established in 2008, according to Dr. Hava Tirosh-Samuelson, "to bridge the gap not only between religious and scientific discourses, but also between the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities." In her opening comments, she noted, "All humans are mortal and all humans die, be it abruptly, unexpectedly, slowly, painfully, violently or peacefully. There are infinite ways to reach the end of life, but we, as a society, generally avoid thinking about or reflecting about the reality of our mortality, even though human awareness of mortality gives rise to religiosity, the pursuit of wisdom and fantasies about immortal life."

Participants focused on core texts within the Jewish tradition, defining the values that underlie a Jewish approach to medical decision-making in the face of terminal illness. What emerged is a mandate for Jewish authorities to address the disconnect between a world in which life expectancy was minimal and the contemporary reality of individuals outliving any sense of quality of life.

Speakers recognized that there is a broad diversity of opinions as to what is medically permissible and a lack of clarity regarding basic terminology as it relates to end of life. Judaism emphasizes an extreme focus on saving life at all costs. Yet, what does that mean to a patient who is utterly dependent on a respirator or someone whose Alzheimer's disease has robbed them of all dignity and any connection to their own sense of dignity? Is living as long as possible a reasonable goal without any context of meaning and purpose in that life?

Rabbi Jason Weiner, senior rabbi and manager of the Spiritual Care Department at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, addressed the practical considerations regarding withdrawing versus withholding treatment. Rabbi Saul Berman of Yeshiva University observed that every question in the contemporary environment has one answer: "It's controversial." Rabbi Richard Address, representing the Reform movement's "Jewish Sacred Aging" project, shared a number of beautiful contemporary rituals developed to address situations unimaginable to our ancestors - moving into an assisted living facility, receiving a devastating diagnosis, disposing of fertilized embryos (jewishsacredaging.com).

On the second day of the conference, it was Rabbi David Teutsch who challenged the relatively dispassionate tone of the conversation with a heartfelt and heart-wrenching description of this mother's suffering through the diminution of her capacities into her 90s. He noted that she "experiences her growing incompetence as an intolerable burden." Rabbi Teutsch argued for the acceptance of some form of assisted suicide as morally appropriate within the context of appropriate legislation.

A panel of practicing physicians cautioned about when the right to die might become pressure to die, especially within certain demographics such as the poor, the elderly and the psychologically vulnerable. Physicians spoke passionately about the critical role of religion in alleviating isolation and the vital role of spirituality in psychological well-being. "Loneliness," noted Dr. Judith Engelman, "is toxic."

Fundamentally, the Judaism, Science, and Medicine Group challenges us to think about: What does our tradition say? What does that mean? What does it mean today? What values underlie this teaching? How can these values inform our decision-making? The keynote speaker, Rabbi Elliot Dorff, noted the critical role of rabbis in lending moral support to those making hard decisions at the end of life. The message to Jewish leaders is that if Judaism is to continue to be relevant in the lives of Jews, then we must be able to say something profound, meaningful and helpful, ideally as part of an ongoing conversation and not in the emotional environment of a hospital room at the end of life.

How fortunate we are to have this resource at ASU to encourage depth of thinking about an issue that becomes more critical every day.

**SEXUALITY, GENDER AND THE JEWISH FAMILY**  
**2016-2017 JUDAISMS, SCIENCE & MEDICINE GROUP CONFERENCE**  
Sunday-Monday, February 19-20, 2017 | Embassy Suites Scottsdale-Phoenix | SESSIONS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

### Sunday | February 19

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>1-1:15 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>Welcome</strong></td>
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|            | George Justice, Dean of Humanities | *Arizona State University*  
|            | Hava Tirosh-Samuelson, Director, Jewish Studies | *Arizona State University*  
| 1:15-3:30 p.m.| **Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity**                                              |
|            | The Psychology of Sexual Orientations and Gender Identities | *Judith Glassgold, Psy.D. | *Princeton University*  
|            | Religious Strategies for Engaging Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity | *Rabbi Steve Greenberg | *National Jewish Center for Learning and Leadership (CLAL)*  
|            | Identities in Conflict: Forging an Orthodox LGBTQ Identity | *Naomi Mark, LCSW | *Clinical Social Work/Therapist, New York*  
| 3:30-4 p.m.| **Break**                                                                                   |
| 4-6 p.m.   | **Medicine and Biotechnology: Beyond Sex/Gender Dichotomy**                                 |
|            | The Genesis of Gender | *Joy Ladin, Ph.D. | *Yeshiva University*  
|            | Transgender Jews and Community: the Nexus of Halakham and Ethics | *Rabbi Leonard Sharzer | *The Jewish Theological Seminary*  
| 6-7 p.m.   | **Dinner Break**                                                                            |
| 7-8:30 p.m.| **The Dr. Michael Anbar Memorial Keynote Lecture in Judaism, Science and Medicine**       |
|            | Sexuality, Gender and the Jewish Family: a Sociological Overview | *Sylvia Barak Fishman, Ph.D. | *Brandeis University*  

### Monday | February 20

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:30-11:30 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Sexual Addiction: Diagnosis and Treatment</strong></td>
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|            | What Is Sex Addiction: Integrating Neurobiological and Jewish Perspectives | *Joel Ziff, Ed.D. | *Cambridge College*  
|            | Sex Addiction Treatment in Orthodox Communities in the United States and in Israel | *Brad Salzman, LCSW | *Kivun Israel Recovery Center*  
| 10-10:15 a.m.| **Break**                                                                                   |
| 10:15-11:30 a.m.| **Sexual Addiction: Diagnosis and Treatment (continued)**                                |
|            | Sex Addiction Treatment in a Jewish Residential Recovery Program | *Rabbi Mark Borovitz and Harriet Rossetto | *Beit T’Shuvah*  
|            | Clergy Sex Abuse: Treatment and Healing | *Rick Isenberg, M.D. | *Psychological Counseling Services, Scottsdale*  
| 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.| **Embodied Affiliation and Queer Desire**                                               |
|            | dance performance | *Jesse Zaritt | *Peridance Capezio Center*  
| 12:30-1:30 p.m.| **Lunch Break**                                                                            |
| 1:30-3:30 p.m.| **The Jewish Family Reimagined**                                                           |
|            | New Perspectives, New Legal Tools, New Moral Challenges: Introduction to a New Family Era | *Irit Rosenblum, Founder & CEO | *New Family Organization, Tel Aviv*  
|            | Family Values or Valuing Families in the 21st Century? | *Madelaine Adelman, Ph.D. | *Arizona State University*  
| 3:30 p.m.   | **Departure**                                                                               |

Sponsored by the Center for Jewish Studies, a research unit of the College of Liberal Arts & Sciences; Harold and Jean Grossman Chair in Jewish Studies; Irving and Miriam Lowe Professor of Modern Judaism, with support from the Dr. Michael Anbar Memorial Lecture in Judaism, Science and Medicine Endowment and Valley Beit Midrash
In April, the School of Music Choral Program presented two concerts of interest to the Jewish Studies community.

**Annelies**
On April 9 and 10, the ASU Chamber Singers under the direction of guest conductor Larry Wyatt presented *Annelies*, an oratorio by British composer James Whitbourn on texts from Anne Frank’s diary. Arianna Zuckermann, whose recording of the work was nominated for a Grammy Award, was the soloist. Instrumentalists were from the Red Rocks Music Festival. The April 9 performance was held at Temple Chai, in Phoenix; the April 10 performance was in Katzin Concert Hall on the ASU Tempe campus.

**King David**
On April 28, the combined choirs joined members of the Chamber Winds to perform Honegger’s *King David* under the direction of David Schildkret at Grady Gammage Memorial Auditorium. Honegger’s work was originally incidental music to a play by Rene Morax. The concert version presents all of the original music with narrators telling the story, which traces the life of the biblical hero. The narration for this production was retranslated and adapted by David Schildkret. The narrators were Paul Gamble, a graduate student in voice, and Carole FitzPatrick, professor of voice. Soloists were students Asleif Willmer, Kyla McCarrell, Miriam Schildkret, Brian Jeffers and Nicole Blumenstein.
Can we compare genocides without offering shallow parallels or establishing hierarchies of suffering? Can we use the methodologies and definitions developed by Holocaust scholarship for the study of other genocides? And, what are the implications of using Holocaust scholarship to teach and research genocides comparatively?

With the generous support of the Institute for Humanities Research, Jewish Studies, Center for the Study of Religion and Conflict, and the School of Historical, Philosophical, and Religious Studies, the Comparative Genocide Symposium explored these questions from October 23-25, 2015. The symposium brought together scholars from a variety of disciplines, including European history, Jewish studies, Criminal Justice, American Indian Studies, Philosophy, and African Studies in order to think comparatively about genocide and mass atrocity.

The presentations of the participants inform an ASU digital humanities project that involves high school students to outline comparative themes present in survivors’ testimonies from the Holocaust, the Rwandan Genocide, and Native American experiences. The participants and the audience of the symposium confirmed enthusiastically that equitable comparison is possible by focusing on common themes in survivor testimony that highlight similar emotions and experiences of survivors of very diverse genocides. Equally, the symposium pointed to the need to incorporate the rich scholarship on the Holocaust into the discussion of other genocides and to teach and research genocide comparatively on the basis of this rich legacy.

Following this symposium, we therefore renewed our commitment to giving Arizona high school teachers tools to teach about genocide, focusing upon the testimonies of genocide survivors to serve as the basis for comparative work. To this end, we held a teacher training workshop in fall 2015 and plan to hold one in December 2016, both in conjunction with the Anti-Defamation League. We have also presented at the Arizona Council for History Education annual conference, and we received a grant from the Lincoln Center for Applied Ethics at ASU to develop a pilot curriculum on comparative genocide in an area high school classroom in the spring of 2017.

Other outcomes:


2015-2016 JEWISH STUDIES FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

Madelaine Adelman  
*Battering States: The Politics of Domestic Violence in Israel*

Gaymon Bennett  
*Technicians of Human Dignity: Bodies, Souls, and the Making of Intrinsic Worth*

Victor Peskin  
*Hiding in Plain Sight: The Pursuit of War Criminals from Nuremberg to the War on Terror*

Hava Tirosh-Samuelson  
*Library of Contemporary Jewish Philosophers Vol. 14-18*
NEW FACULTY PROFILE: TIMOTHY LANGILLE
LECTURER, JEWISH STUDIES
School of Historical, Philosophical & Religious Studies

The Center for Jewish Studies and Jewish Studies Program welcome our newest faculty member, Timothy Langille.

Timothy Langille grew up in Edmonton, Alberta, and completed his doctoral degree at the University of Toronto, in the study of Religion and Jewish Studies. His research focuses on trauma, memory and Jewish responses to catastrophe during the Second Temple period. In this, his first year at Arizona State University, he is teaching courses on Hebrew Bible, Jewish civilization, Jewish responses to catastrophe, Judaism, and Jews in antiquity. Before arriving at ASU, he taught at the University of Toronto, University of Pittsburgh, and Middle Tennessee State University. He has taught courses on Jewish memory, Jewish civilization and culture, the Holocaust, the Bible, ancient Near Eastern mythology, ancient Israel, religions of the West, and methods and theory in Jewish and Holocaust studies.

The past three summers he participated in summer institutes and seminars at the Holocaust Education Foundation (Northwestern University), Zoryan Institute (University of Toronto), and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (Washington, D.C.). These programs focused on pedagogy in Holocaust studies, genocide studies, and Jewish studies. Professor Langille is also a member of the American Academy of Religion's Religion, Memory, History Group steering committee.

ANNA CICHOPEK-GAJRAJ RECEIVES 2016 SHOFAR ZAKHOR AWARD

Professor Anna Cichopek-Gajraj, received the 2016 Shofar Zakhor Award from the Phoenix Holocaust Survivors’ Association to honor her ongoing work in Holocaust education, Holocaust remembrance, and community interaction. This is a tremendous tribute, and we congratulate her on this prestigious recognition. The award was presented May 1, 2016 at the Yom HaShoah Commemoration and Community Gathering at Temple Chai in Phoenix.

“I feel incredibly happy about this recognition! I think that this is also a wonderful recognition of what we all do for Holocaust studies at our center!”
- Anna Cichopek-Gajraj
NEW FACULTY PROFILE: LIZ LERMAN
INSTITUTE PROFESSOR
Herberger Institute for Design and the Arts at Arizona State University

I am Jewish because my mother was Jewish. I inherited her restlessness about God, women, and empty prayers. But my father was an ecstatic Jew whose every step—whether organizing against segregation or teaching Hebrew school kids about the evils of real estate speculation—declared his commitment to making the world a better place. “This is the way to be Jewish,” he told me over and over.

I try to unite their dual paths. Sometimes I bring my Jewish body, and its drive to make dances, to synagogues and other places Jews gather. People are surprised to find postmodernism creeping into the sanctuary or to have their Jewish minds reintroduced to their muscles. Sometimes I unroll my Jewish self in places where people expect a secular artist, which of course I am, but they also discover a Jew.

Now I have the joy of observing my daughter find her Jewish self. I watched with pride as she challenged everyone at her Bat Mitzvah with her struggle to believe in a God who needs so much praise. She is restless. After all, she is Jewish because I am Jewish.

originally published in I am Jewish: Personal Reflections Inspired by the Last Words of Daniel Pearl edited by Judea and Ruth Pearl

The Center for Jewish Studies welcomes Liz Lerman to ASU.

She has been named the first Institute Professor at the Herberger Institute for Design and the Arts, and will be an affiliate of the Center for Jewish Studies. Ms. Lerman is a choreographer, performer, writer, educator and speaker, and the recipient of numerous honors, including a 2002 MacArthur “Genius Grant,” a 2011 United States Artists Ford Fellowship in Dance, and a Deutsch Fellow. A key aspect of her artistry is opening her process to various publics from shipbuilders to physicists, construction workers to ballerinas, resulting in both research and outcomes that are participatory, relevant, urgent, and usable by others. She founded Liz Lerman Dance Exchange in 1976 and cultivated the company’s unique multi-generational ensemble into a leading force in contemporary dance until 2011. Ms. Lerman was an artist-in-residence and visiting lecturer at Harvard University in 2011, and her most recent work, Healing Wars, toured across the United States in 2014-15. She has pioneered creative work on the synagogue as a laboratory for building participatory movement experiences in worship and in communal gatherings.
In the 2015-16 academic year, I published a review of Rebecca Rossen’s book, *Dancing Jewish: Jewish Identity in American Modern and Postmodern Dance* in *Dance Research Journal* (2015) 47.02: 86-88. This review considers the ways in which Jewish minorities have influenced modern and postmodern dance and American culture more generally.

In March—thanks to a grant from the Center for Jewish Studies—I participated in the Conney Conference on Jewish Arts, at the University of Southern California. There, I was introduced to the work of young Jewish dance artist, Jesse Zaritt, as a way of investigating contemporary approaches to Jewishness in dance. The following November, I furthered my research through personal interviews with Zaritt, and subsequently facilitated a performance/discussion of his choreography—with the aid of ASU professor, and Jewish Studies affiliate, Françoise Mirguet—at the Katz Center for Advanced Judaic Studies in Philadelphia. I am grateful for the travel support from the Herberger Institute for Design and the Arts, which made my participation at the event possible.

My research with Jesse Zarritt will be highlighted with the publication of my chapter “The Ethics of Binding: Untangling the Israeli/Palestinian Conflict through Jesse Zaritt’s Dancing Body,” in a Hebrew language book, on conflict in dance, being edited by Dina Roginsky and Henia Rottenberg.

I encourage you to attend the upcoming Sexuality, Gender and the Jewish Family conference of the Judaism, Science & Medicine Group, for Jesse Zarritt’s, 11:30 a.m. performance, Monday, February 20: “Embodied Affiliation and Queer Desire.” Information regarding the conference is available on page eight of this newsletter.
I spent fall 2015 as a fellow at the Herbert D. Katz Center for Advanced Judaic Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and it was an extraordinary experience. The Katz Center finds its origins in the Dropsie College of Hebrew and Cognate Learning, funded in 1907; it became the Annenberg Research Institute in 1986, and was included in the University of Pennsylvania in 1993. The Center is devoted to post-doctoral research in Jewish civilization, throughout history and cultures. The theme for the academic year 2015-2016 was “Jews beyond Reason: Exploring Emotion, the Unconscious, and Other Dimensions of Jews’ Inner Lives.” Fellows brought with them many disciplines, such as literature, law, philosophy, folklore, psychoanalysis, history of medicine, and sociology. Everyone agreed that our quest for what is “beyond reason” resulted in a sense of intellectual fellowship that was well beyond expectations.

During my time at the Katz Center, I finished the redaction of my book manuscript, *An Early History of Compassion: The Emotional Imaginary of Hellenistic Jews*, in contract with Cambridge University Press. Based on ancient sources in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, the book traces the emergence, in early Jewish literature and its intellectual environment, of a discourse prescribing not only practical assistance to those in need, but also emotional responses to their pain. The discourse of compassion develops in a process of hybridization with Greek and Roman motifs, but nevertheless serves as a marker of identity for the Hellenistic Jewish community. Exchanges with the other fellows considerably enriched my perspective. I am grateful for this wonderful opportunity.
On Monday, May 16, I spent the day at Fort Huachuca, in Sierra Vista, Arizona, located about 60 miles or so from Tucson, near the border. There, I presented a lecture at "Learning from the Holocaust: 'Acts of Courage" organized by the United States Army. The event was very nice with some 125-150 guests in attendance.

My presentation focused on the 71st anniversary of the U.S. Army liberating many camps, and on Sergeant Roddie Edmonds, recently honored as “Righteous” by Yad Vashem. On January 27, 1945, he stood up against the Nazi Stalag commandant demanding Jewish soldiers be identified. Saying, “We are all Jews,” the German officer threatened him at gun point. Edmonds did not flinch and invoked the Geneva Convention as he dared the commandant to shoot him. The commandant left and Edmonds is widely credited with saving up to 200 Jewish POWs from a near certain death. Edmonds is among only five Americans honored by Yad Vashem and the only American soldier in the group.

It was gratifying to see the soldiers at the event transfixed and readily absorbing the presentation, knowing that they would be applying the knowledge to in their careers.

In addition to giving a presentation, I had the privilege to meet and speak with Wanda Wolosky, a survivor of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising and former member of the IDF. The German Bundeswehr was also present, and I spoke with one of the three officers present—Major Daniel Krebs, a major (reserve)—who is also an American history professor at the University of Louisville.

Fort Huachuca is where Buffalo Soldiers—African American troops of the frontier—trained, and are memorialized as the fort mascot. It was an honor to receive a small replica of that statue from Colonel Todd Berry to commemorate the day.
A most fruitful collaboration between the Center for Jewish Studies at Arizona State University (ASU) and the Arizona Opera gave birth last year to the American premier of Arizona Lady (see promo on YouTube). This fun-filled operetta (“little opera” in Italian) was the last by Emmerich Kálmán (né Imre Koppstein; 1882–1953), a Jewish Hungarian composer who settled in Vienna (1936) and whose music epitomizes the Silver Age of operetta, alongside composer Franz Lehár (1870–1948). As director Matthew Ozawa described it, “Arizona Lady features an array of musical styles from waltz to Hungarian meodies, Broadway (notice the riff on Rogers and Hammerstein’s Oklahoma!) to Vaudeville.” The main characters include the Hungarian Lona Farrell, who followed her Gold Rush-stricken father to Arizona, and the newcomer cowboy Roy Dexter whom she hired to ride her horse, the titular Arizona Lady, in a race to determine the future of her father’s Tucson ranch. Sheriff Harry Sullivan suspects that Roy is an outlaw, but Roy eventually clears his name and wins Lona’s heart, after proving that he has been chasing his father’s killer all along and the source of his cash money is kosher. Lona succeeds in keeping the ranch and her sweetheart Roy.

Arizona Lady (1953) was completed in Paris, where Kálmán took residence after World War II. Paris was Kálmán’s final stop, after more than a decade of displacement and itinerancy (including a few years in the United States) following his forced exile from Austria after the 1938 Anschluss. The operetta was first performed in 1954, after Kálmán’s passing, with modifications made by the composer’s son, Charles Emmerich Kálmán (1929–2015), himself a composer. Rarely performed, and released on DVD in 2007 (Operetta Archives OA 1009), Arizona Lady’s original German libretto by Alfred Grünwald and Gustave Beer is now available in a new English/Spanish translation by opera coach Kathleen Kelly, who also conducted the Arizona Opera debut, and Alberto Álvaro Ríos, an ASU Regents’ Professor and Arizona’s first State Poet Laureate. Community programming and support for the operetta was provided in part by the Jewish Community Foundation of Greater Phoenix and the Scottsdale and Tucson Jewish Community Centers.

Though Arizona Lady was written at the twilight of Kálmán’s life, his fascination with the American Southwest began at an early age. As his son Charles disclosed in a 2007 interview, “Even as a young man, when he was still living in Hungary, my father devoured novels about the life of the cowboys... When talkies appeared, his favorites were again the Westerns... [he] also loved the low-budget Westerns.” One of Kálmán’s favorite authors was Max Brand (a pseudonym of Frederick Schiller Faust; 1892–1944), a prolific writer of pulp novels, such as the 1930 Destry Rides Again western. The first film adaptation of the novel (1932) featured Tom Mix, another favorite of Kálmán. The second, more familiar film version (1939), starring Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart, was produced by Joe Pasternak (Joseph Herman; 1901–1991), a Hungarian-born Jewish American film producer. The movie was marketed under the title “Arizona” in some European countries such as Spain. Another famed 1939 western movie, The Arizona Kid, featured the singing cowboy Roy Rogers who inspired the name of the leading role in Arizona Lady, according to Charles Kálmán.
Interestingly, as reported in a 1999 Hebrew-language article by Gabriel Rosenbaum, the Jewish Hungarian Miklós Faragó was one of the suppliers of Hungarian popular literature in the early 1930s. His publishing house, Világvárosi Regények (Urban Novels), issued small booklets of 64 pages with stories originally written in Hungarian. Faragó’s wife and sons István-Israel and András-Avraham also worked in the family business, which flourished within a few years. As Anti-Semitic sentiments grew stronger, the brothers left the country for Tel Aviv, Palestine in 1939, where they continued publishing similar literature in Hebrew translation under a new firm, titled ha-Roman ha-za’ir (Tiny Novel; also known as ha-Kulmos, or The Quill after 1952). From 1939 to 1961, this publishing house issued seven hundred serialized booklets that came to be associated with Hebrew pulps in Israel. Most of the Israeli translators who adapted texts for the Farágós were of Jewish Hungarian descent, as well as many of the authors were (Jenő Rejtő, for example, who was murdered by the Nazis), yet at times author names were Americanized to trick readers to believe they were reading American westerns translated into Hebrew.

According to his own son, the composer of Lady Arizona “devoured” novels about the life of cowboys while still living in Hungary. Could Emmerich Kálmán have been introduced to this genre by reading Karl May’s German western or Hungarian westerns published by Faragó, such as Béla Leleszy’s The Innocent Cowboy (Az ártatlan cowboy; Világvárosi Regények #631)? These old, flimsy Hungarian westerns are quite rare nowadays, as are their Hebrew translations that started to appear in the 1930s. ASU Libraries’ IsraPulp Collection of Hebrew popular literature is home to several Hebrew westerns. Some were published by the Farágós and some by other publishers who competed the Farágós for the growing readership of this genre since the 1950s. The Hebrew translation of Kálmán’s favorite, Destry Rides Again was published in 1962 by one of these competitors.

Western stories became so popular in Israel during the 1960s that publishers specializing in popular literature issued hundreds of them, including booklets and book-length stories that were originally written in Hebrew but marketed as translations. The selection of Hebrew westerns at ASU features a variety of stories, some of them take place nowhere else but here, in scenically iconic Arizona. Judging from the price tag, the sixteen-page booklet, The Tombstone Stagecoach Mystery was published in the 1950s. Attributed to an A. Warner (no translator named), the elevated Hebrew text sprinkled with grammatical errors combines typical western-style crime story with romantic elements.

Béla Leleszy (1887–1977), pioneer of Hungarian science fiction literature, wrote many western stories for Faragó, among them Arizona Milly. The 1930s booklet tells the story of Milly Grampian, a jockey farm girl from Arizona who hires the fugitive cowboy Bill Common to manage her father’s ranch and helps him to prove his innocence in a triple murder he is accused of. Sheriff Hal Sofeley is convinced and Milly wins Bill’s heart and keeps the farm, deserted by her father in search of oil. The action-packed plot takes place in the fictitious Lincolnville, AZ.

As the story was adapted into Hebrew and repackaged in 36 pages, the author’s Hungarian name was replaced with the Americanized pseudonym “Oliver G. Osborn”. Like other titles in The Quill series, the Hebrew Milly Arizona (1950s) includes educational anecdotes such as “Our Celestial Language,” asserting that the American revolutionaries championed Hebrew as the national tongue during the early days of the Republic.

Westerns are formula-based genre, yet it is hard to deny that elements in the storyline of Kalman’s Arizona Lady seem to echo Arizona Milly. The possible cross-cultural influences revealed in this study of a western-à-la-operetta are compelling. As demonstrated by the greatest operas, a good libretto does not necessarily have to be based on an original story—and what’s better than a good Arizonian tale with Hungarian roots?

The main characters include the Hungarian Lona Farrell, who followed her father to Arizona on account of the gold rush fever, and the newcomer cowboy Roy Dexter whom she hired to ride her horse, named Arizona Lady, in a race that will determine the future of her father’s Tucson ranch. Roy is suspected as an outlaw but eventually clears his name and wins Lona’s heart, although Sheriff Harry Sullivan offers to marry her to save the ranch. A sub-plot involving an actress who gave cash money to Roy also resolves at the end of the operetta.

My curatorial work on Hebrew westerns will be presented this October at James Madison University’s Pulp Studies Symposium.
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submission deadline: 5 p.m. Friday, March 10, 2017
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c/o Arizona State University Jewish Studies Program
PO Box 874302, Tempe, AZ 85287-4302

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Heather Roehl
pilot study that I will be conducting will focus on Gerda Weismann Klein, a Holocaust survivor, and her book All But My Life (1957)  
Great Students Graduate Fellowship

heather roehl
My religion is important to me. I have been dancing for the majority of my life, but have never really thought of a connection through my beliefs and with my passion for dancing. I do remember in certain times of performance I recall the thoughts I had about pre-performance rituals or how can being Jewish help me in my day to day life and activities instead of at specific times such as on shabbat or in temple. Being a part of studio dance there are never really themes of dances that were spiritual. Although now thinking about it, there were some songs that referred to certain studies of life over another. For example my studio produced dances using the lyrics of ghosts, and angels. This could affect the perspective of the audience while watching the piece.

Honestly a big impact of my family and I being involved with “The Nutcracker”, was that it led me to think is it going against my religion if I perform in this show? The ballet is centered around Christmas, although it never refers to the bible or nativity story. Just the fact that the holiday is going on throughout the storyline. It was never a problem with my family who would come to watch me, but I remember thinking twice about being in it, because of the main theme. When I was younger I was also a lot more involved in Sunday school, and Hebrew school.

Now as a college student my religion is still important to me, and I enjoy the time in the week when I can go to ASU Hillel and interact with others like myself, and take the time for myself to celebrate shabbat. and enjoy being who I am. This is also how I feel with dance. Dance is the main way for me to express myself, and when I take the time to do so I always enjoy what I am doing. I never regret dancing or giving up my time to “being Jewish” in replacement of something else. Also being more open to themes and inspiration for dance gives me the room to experiment and cohesively bring together two things that are very important to me.

Talking with Liz Lerman I enjoy that even though she is very well recognized by most people in the dance community, she is also very proud of her religion and beliefs and enjoys to be open about it in her work or in interviews, or presentations. She mentioned to me sometimes it will even come up without planning for it to be discussed. She is very personal with her audiences and congregation members.

In the future I hope to graduate and work for an event planning company. With my research this semester. I can use my knowledge of both dance and Judaism to help create new events. There are many opportunities with my interests and I hope to always keep my values, religion, and traditions alive and continue to practice them with my family and on my own. Learning about the different dancers, and choreographers throughout the different eras, I found it interesting that the culture of Israel and Jewish immigration influence in America helped to develop a new found community all over the nation. There were many new ideas and concepts represented to audiences through different productions. Each person I discovered was very different from the rest and unique in their own way and dance style.
In a convocation speech given two years ago, a speaker described my graduating Barrett the Honors College class as “effortlessly competent,” or so endowed with understanding, that our academic accomplishments were equally a part of our nature. Now, as I reflect on my four years at Arizona State University, I cannot reconcile that sentiment with my own experience, particularly as a student of the humanities.

By all other accounts, I appear to fit the profile of achievement which that speech described: I graduated summa cum laude with a Bachelor of Arts in History, along with certificates in Medieval Studies and Jewish Studies; I successfully defended an honors thesis on Jewish money-lending in 12th- and 13th-century France and England, for which I won the Outstanding Graduating Senior Award from the School of Historical, Philosophical, and Religious Studies (SHPRS); and in great part due to these achievements, I had the pleasure to accept a funded offer of admission to Northwestern University’s doctoral program in History.

But to consign milestones like these to personality is to undercut the significance of one’s academic milieu. Prior to my junior year, I had little inclination to apply to graduate programs, let alone to enroll in the courses for which my degree and certificates were granted. Above all, the mentorship of SHPRS faculty and the guidance of the School’s advisory team proved indispensable to those developments. In particular, I am left to consider the enduring influence of one course, “Jews and Christians in the Middle Ages,” to which I owe the focus of my graduate studies, and one mentor, Dr. Hava Tirosh-Samuelson, who not only instructed that course, but supervised the honors thesis which resulted from it. My undergraduate experience, especially my participation in Jewish Studies, has betokened nothing less than an environment conducive to success, and no claim to an individual propensity for success could overshadow that system of receptivity, expectation, and encouragement fostered at ASU.

As my two-year absence from coursework comes to a close, my undergraduate experience is now well past, but its most critical vestiges remain. I have continued to enjoy the mentorship which challenged me to pursue doctoral research as part of my vocation, and though I have long since completed my honors thesis, it has lived on as a set of lessons and skills for continuing studies rather than a dust-collecting accolade about which to reminisce. In either case, what I have cherished most about my undergraduate experience is a hard-won sense of ambition, that is to say, a disposition toward my scholarship as incomplete, but ever worth cultivating, and I would not trade that blessing for any other—not even effortless competence.

This summer I received an incredible opportunity to study at Oxford University through generous funding from the Jewish Studies Program. Lodging was provided in the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies which was conveniently located in the center of the city. Both the main Bodleian Library and the Leopold Muller Library were a nice 10 minute walk from the Center where, naturally, most of my time was spent doing research.

My five weeks at Oxford included two classes on Shakespeare’s depictions of minorities in his plays and medieval English literature. Additionally, I had taken on a research project working with Professor Hava Tirosh-Samuelson researching Anglo-Jewish history (later titled East End Jewry and British Communism: The Fight Against Fascism in the 1930s). Going into this research project was slightly daunting as I had no previous knowledge of the subject. Emerging from this project, I feel I have obtained a greater grasp on this fascinating subject and look forward to using this information in graduate school. As with any accelerated program, free time was limited but in the time that was available to me, I had the pleasure of visiting the historic Ashmolean Museum, Oxford Castle, and exhibits on display at the Bodleian Library.
I am blessed by the opportunity I was given in receiving a generous Jewish Studies Research and Travel Grant, in spring 2016. This investment allowed me to join the students of Wyoming State University under the academic instruction of Dr. Seth Ward. I completed a 21 day study of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. I experienced sacred burial sites in Jerusalem, Galilee and elsewhere in Israel, meeting with religious, academic, and governmental leaders; and also engaged with others committed to the teaching and living of religious life. We visited places associated with Israeliite kings, the life of Jesus, Jewish Rabbis and Muslim caliphs; also ancient Canaanite, Greco-Roman traditions, Baha’i and Druze communities.

I was prepared for the intense study following the completion of my spring 2016 course load at Arizona State University, under the instruction of my wonderful professors. This course brought a convergence of all my training as a student in the Jewish Studies Program, granting access to accumulate data for two questions addressed for this short paper.

What are some of the rabbinic examples that were identified regarding ancient Jewish burial practices? I visited the sacred tombs and burial sites at the World Heritage Site of Megiddo National Park on May 26. It is a place that is associated with Kings, fighting and death, but uniquely so, only a large, empty hole in the ground was found called the Aegean Tomb.

The next site we visited was Qumran on June 6. We learned about a group of unique Jews called the Essenes, who were scribes. They were the keepers and creators of the Dead Sea Scrolls. They also left a cemetery that separated the men from the women and children, but uniquely so, the graves were dug in the ground and covered with stacks of rocks.

The last site I want to expound on is Beit She’arim. We visited this amazing burial site on our last day of our course, June 16. It was here we saw all forms of burial such as those in caves, niches, and ossuaries, but unique from every other burial site, were the huge stone sarcophagi or coffins, still in place. These sites host a plethora of history, culture and religion.

How does the Jewish calendar relate to burial according to the Torah? While in Israel, we experienced two appointed times on the Jewish calendar cycle that surrounded a celebration at burial sites and the reverence of those buried. When our class arrived from the airport on May 25, we took part in the 33rd day of the Lag B’Omer celebration by joining a delicious barbecue, a bonfire, and singing karaoke. We also celebrated the appointed time on the Jewish calendar cycle of Shavuot meaning ‘weeks,’ on June 11-12. This religious custom marks the Biblical story of Ruth. Her husband, father, and brother-in-law die, and she elects to stay with Naomi, her mother-in-law. It also marks the giving of the Torah.
Over the summer I took the next step in connecting with my Jewishness and visited Israel. I couldn’t have parted with the stress of finals in any better way, as merely a week went by, and I was crossing the Atlantic. I realized a stark contrast even before landing. Flying El Al, I was delighted to be surrounded by fellow Jews from all backgrounds, some clad in Orthodox attire, wearing kippot, or just dressing casually like me. Upon landing, my birthright group, comprised of more than 40 students, was straight-away hiking around the Galilee. Over the next few days we explored many spectacular places: the ancient fortress of Masada, the starlit Negev, and the ancient walkways of Jerusalem. Rising like a gem in the desert, the city doesn’t feel old but expresses a cultural richness from many more traditions than just our own.

On the other hand, Tel Aviv is at once the Miami, New York, and Los Angeles of the Middle East. Fruit stands line the streets offering fresh-squeezed pomegranate juice or mint lemonade, and pita filled with grilled meats can be found anywhere. During the pride festival I was surrounded by an ocean of people from across the world, all eager to offer insight to their lives back home.

Not only did I get a cultural experience in what it means to be Jewish, but I learned Israel serves also as a cultural nexus for Jews and gentiles across the world. I’ve found my trip is something like a delicious potato chip: once you have one, you can’t stop. I look forward to going back soon.

Jerusalem Streets by Night and The Western Wall photographs by Garrett Johnston

A generous family played host to our class, and, lavished us with wonderful dairy dishes including New York cheesecake. We enjoyed an all-night vigil of lectures, and we walked to David’s Tomb and the Kotel, joining thousands of celebrators. The Jewish cycle makes room to remember those who have passed from this life. Burials have been the most common way of interment for the Jewish and their perspective is moral, ethical, and most of all, it is biblical.

In conclusion, the study of the three religious groups of Judaism, Christianity and Islam have one thing in common for the context of this project; they each have burial sites for their loved ones. This religious course of study has made me appreciate and draw closer to the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob as I am aware of the brevity, the loss, and the continuance of life under the blessings of religious practices.
Friends of Jewish Studies

DR. MICHAEL ANBAR LECTURE IN JUDAISM, SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

The Center for Jewish Studies gratefully acknowledges a generous gift by Dr. Ada Anbar in memory of her husband, Dr. Michael Anbar. The gift endows the “Dr. Michael Anbar Lecture in Lecture in Judaism, Science and Medicine.” Ordinarily the lecture will be delivered as they keynote to the annual meetings of the Judaism, Science & Medicine Group (JSMG), but the gift may also support other related events.

Dr. Michael Anbar was professor of physiology and biophysics at the University of Buffalo. He was born in the Free City of Danzig, now Gdansk, Poland, in 1927. In 1933, when he was six years old, the family left behind their comfortable life in Europe and settled in Tel Aviv. Dr. Anbar grew up in Israel, participated in the War of Independence in 1948, and then attended the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, earning a master’s degree and a doctorate in physical chemistry.

Following two-years of post-doctoral study at the University of Chicago, Dr. Anbar joined the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, embarking on a productive decade of diverse scientific research, much of it in different areas of medicine. During this decade Dr. Anbar was also Director of the Chemistry Division in Yavneh, one of the centers of Israel’s Atomic Energy Commission, where he played a role in developing Israel’s nuclear program. He was then invited to join the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at Ames Research Center in Mountain View, CA, and then joined Stanford Research Institute, from where he was recruited by the University of Buffalo in 1977 to be professor and Chair of the Department of Biophysical Sciences. He served in that role until 1990 and was a professor for 25 years, retiring in 2002 to Fountain Hills, Arizona.

The late Dr. Anbar was a prolific scientist making significant contributions to many areas, from the study of the thyroid gland, to localization of brain tumors, to the mechanism of bone formation and breakdown, to discovering nitric oxide in the human body, to innovations in the detection of breast cancer. He also cultivated a broad range of cultural interests, including biblical studies, Jewish history, classical music and operas, world affairs, and was an avid art collector. Dr. Anbar published several scientific books, numerous scientific publications, and a book of essays titled Israel and Its Future (2004).

We are deeply grateful to Dr. Ada Anbar, a specialist in early-childhood education, and her two sons, Dr. Ron Anbar and Professor Ariel Anbar (ASU) for their contribution to Jewish Studies at Arizona State University.

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03.18.16

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MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 2017
2017 Albert & Liese Eckstein Scholar-in-Residence

Five Hundred Years Ago in Venice:
Why Jews Were Happy to Live in Ghettos

Bernard Cooperman
Louis L. Kaplan Chair in Jewish History, University of Maryland

7 p.m. | Cutler®Plotkin Jewish Heritage Center

Professor Cooperman served as Director of the Center for Jewish Studies and the Center for Historical Studies at the University of Maryland, and has written on many aspects of early modern and modern Jewish history, including the papal practice of tolerance towards Iberian Jewish refugees; the economic and cultural life of Jews in Italy; urban and community histories of Jews in Rome, Bologna and Livorno; the impact of print on Jewish culture; and business competition and sexual scandal among Roman Jewish moneylenders. He is finishing a book on the constitutional history of Roman Jews, and working on a comparative history of the European ghetto.

event registration & additional information
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