

ȘEF RABIN DR. MOSES ROSEN

Să-l cauți pe Dumnezeu la bucurie

„Farao trimise și-i chemă pe Moșe și pe Aron și le zise: Am păcătuit de data aceasta” (Exodus 9, 27).

Atitudinea lui Farao față de nenorocirile ce se abat asupra-i e menită să slujească drept învățătură. El nu înțelege la început noțiunea Părintelui Unic al întregii Creațiuni. Sugestivă e, în această privință, povestirea midrașică.

Cind Moșe și Aron îi aduc primul mesaj al lui „Hašem” — Dumnezeu-Unic, Farao a deschis pomelnicul zeităților sale. Erau acolo insirați cu toții: erau zeii cărora omul primitiv li se închina de spaimă. Forțele naturii îl înfricoșau și el implora pe fiecare dintre ele. Frica era motorul idolatriei și cultivarea ei fundamenta în același timp sistemul social sclavagist care furniza lui Farao puterea. Piramidele constituiau simbolul acestui sistem; o bază largă, milioane de robi stovindu-se pentru a clădi huzurul unui singur virf, Farao. Era deci o credință religioasă potrivită pentru nemiloasa exploatare a oamenilor.

În catastele zeităților acestea, în zadar a răsfoit Farao pagină cu pagină. Pe „Hašem”, Dumnezeuul dragostei, părintele tuturor oamenilor, nu l-a găsit. „Cine e acest Hašem?” întrebă el și continuă „Nu-l cunosc pe Hašem”.

Moșe îi răspunde ironic: „Nu-l căuta pe Dumnezeu în numele căruia vorbesc,

în opusul idolilor tăi *מה לו לכהן בבית הקברות*”. Precum Cohenul, preotul religiei noastre, înfățișătorul cultului vieții n-are ce căuta în cimitir, în împărăția morții, tot astfel pe Dumnezeuul nostru nu-l vei găsi în pomelnicile tale, pline cu zeități moarte”.

Intr-adevăr, civilizația faraonică ne-a lăsat impresionante vestigii ale unui excesiv cult al morților. Săpăturile arheologice din valea Nilului dau la iveală minunate palate menite a constitui lașcusul de veci al cadavrelor faraonilor. Un savant mod de conservare a acestora, pe care nici astăzi oamenii de știință n-au reușit să-l descopere, dovedește grija cea mare pe care o aveau bieții tirani ca și după moarte să le fie păstrate trupurile și, mai ales, să se „bucure” de același lux și să sălășuiască în același huzur.

Cultul în numele căruia a vorbit Moșe era la polul opus. Nu în numele morții, ci în cel al vieții răsună cuvântul său.

„Învățătura vieții” ne arată că *מה שיש אמת בך* „mai bun e un ceas de pocăință și fapte bune pe lumea aceasta, decât întreaga viață a lumii viitoare” (Tratatul Avot IV, 22). Credința lui Moșe nu îndeamnă să te resemnezi la suferință și mizerie pe această lume, făgăduindu-ți, în schimb, compensația în perspectivele lumii viitoare. Aici, pe acest pământ, e dator ordinciosul să lupte și să muncească spre a făuri un trai fericit pentru sine și pentru societate.

Nu în numele fricii, care ingenunchează moralul omului și-l reduce la robie, ci în numele dragostei care îl înalță și-l face stăpin al propriului său destin a grăit Moșe. De aceea Farao n-a putut să-l înțeleagă.

Farao își amintește că „a păcătuit” numai cind îl lovește nenorocirea. La fiecare din cele zece plăgi se outremură și făgăduiește ce își va îndrepta greșelile. De îndată ce trece plaga, dispare însă și aparenta ameliorare a atitudinii faraonice.

Pe Dumnezeu să-l regăsim la bucurie, atunci cind razele binefăcătoare ale soarelui fericirii ne luminează viața. Să ne ferim de obiceiul faraonic de a-l căuta pe Dumnezeu numai atunci cind simțim loviți de soartă. Să nu-l căutăm la cimitir, să nu-l implorăm cuprinsii de spaimă *ואהבת* „să-l iubim”.

Precum odinioară Farao s-a adresat lui Moșe și Aron, spunindu-le *העתי ירו* „rugați-vă pentru mine”, tot așa unii coreligionari de-ai noștri cred că se achită de îndatorirea lor față de morți solicitând rabinului sau cantorului să le țină locul la înălțarea rugilor de amintire a celor decedați. Ei uită că iudaismul nu cunoaște intermediari între om și divinitate și că numai ruga fierbinte izvorită din sufletul credinciosului poate stabili comuniunea cu Dumnezeu.

Nu. Nu acesta e drumul iudaismului. „Cohenul n-are ce căuta la cimitir”. În cultul vieții, în munca neobosită, în elanul ce ni-l dă spre a atinge piscurile perfecțiunii, în măreția Naturii să-l căutăm pe Dumnezeu și să-i răspundem precum odinioară a răspuns Moșe în clipa cind l-a simțit pe Părintele ceresc: „Hineni” — „iată-mă”.

IUDAISMUL DIN ROMÂNIA DIN NOU ONORAT



EMINENȚA SA — DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA AL UNIVERSITĂȚII „BAR ILAN” DIN ISRAEL

În ziua de 26 ianuarie 1993, a avut loc, în sala de festivități a Universității „Bar-Ilan”, din Tel Aviv, solemnitatea decernării titlului de Doctor Honoris Causa în filosofie următoarelor personalități:

Eminența Sa dl Șef Rabin dr. MOSES ROSEN;

ZEVULUN HAMMER — șeful partidului național religios „Mizrachi”, fost ministru al educației și culturii;

Av. NAFTALI LIFSHITZ — unul dintre fondatorii Universității „Bar Ilan”, personalitate proeminentă în științele iudaice.

Cele trei personalități mai sus amintite au fost elogiate de către dr. Josef Burg — fost ministru de interne al Israelului, președinte de onoare al Institutului „Yad Vashem”, Rabin prof. dr. Emanuel Rackman și Schlomo Eckstein — președintele Universității „Bar Ilan”. Aceștia au relevat cu pregnanță meritele celor distinși cu titlul de Doctor Honoris Causa, subliniind aportul lor deosebit în desfruzurarea vieții evreiești.

La festivitate au luat parte distinse personalități din viața religioasă, culturală și socială a Israelului.

A fost prezent ambasadorul României în Israel, dr. Radu Homescu, cu doamna.

Federația Comunităților Evreiești din România, Comunitatea Evreilor din București și „Revista Culturii Mozaic” adresează iubitului și veneratului nostru conducător și dnei Amalia dr. Rosen calde felicitări.

MAZAL-TOV, EMINENȚA !

TEL-AVIV

Sărbătorirea Unirii Principatelor și a Zilei Naționale a României

ROMÂNIA MARE ESTE O SFINTĂ NOȚIUNE

„Idealul milenar al poporului român, unirea tuturor provinciilor românești într-un stat unitar, suveran și independent, împlinește cuvântul eternului bard al iudaismului, David, cântărețul nemuritorilor psalmi: *מה טוב ומה נעים שבת אחים גם יחד* „Cît de bine și cît de plăcut este cind frații se află laolaltă !” (Psalm 133,1).

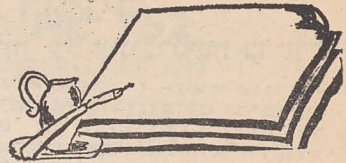
Cine mai bine decât noi, evreii, poate să înțeleagă măreția acestui dor, noblețea acestui sentiment al unirii între frați? De aceea cuvintele „România Mare” sînt sfinte și cind rostim cuvintele „Hai să dăm mîna cu mîna cei cu inima română”, să respingem cu indignare orice tentativă de a jolosi aceste două sfinte cuvinte — România Mare — pentru a semăna discordie, în loc de concordie, ură în loc de dragoste”.

ÎN VECI NU VOM UITA

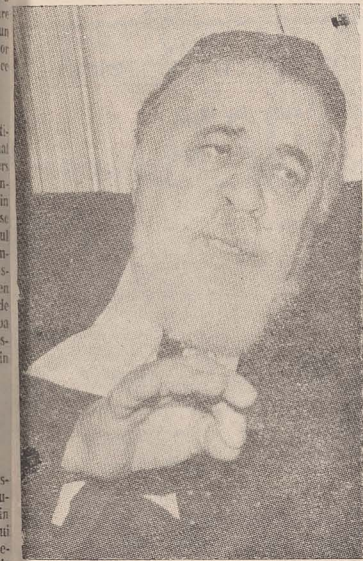
„Loyalitatea și devotamentul nostru față de poporul român și constituie trăsătura definitorie a celor șase veacuri de ospitalitate de (Continuare în p. 7)

Eminența Sa a rostit, cu această ocazie, un cuvînt de salut în numele Federației Comunităților Evreiești din România, din care desprindem următoarele:

JOURNAL OF THE ROMANIAN JEWS



His Eminence—Doctor Honoris Causa of Israeli Bar Ilan University



reputed academic institution awarded Doctor Honoris Causa degrees in philosophy to:

His Eminence—Chief Rabbi DR. MOSES ROSEN

ZEVULUN HAMMER, leader of the Mizrahi National Religious Party

Lawyer NAPHTALI LIFSCHITZ, founder of the university and a distinguished scholar in Judaic sciences.

They were eulogized by Dr. Yoseph Burg, former Interior Minister of Israel and honorary president of Yad Vashem Institute, Rabbi Prof. Dr. Emanuel Rackmann and Shlomo Eckstein, president of the university, who underscored in their speeches the awarded's outstanding contribution to the development of Jewish life. The meeting was attended by prominent Israeli personalities in the religious, cultural and social realm. Also in attendance were the Romanian ambassador to Israel Dr. Radu Homescu and his wife.

The Federation of Jewish Communities in Romania, the Bucharest Jewish Community and the Journal of the Romanian Jews are taking this opportunity to express their heartfelt congratulations to our dearest and venerated leader and his revered wife Dr. Amalia Rosen.

MAZAL TOV, YOUR EMINENCE!

At a ceremony held on January 26 at the Bar Ilan University in Tel Aviv the

CHIEF RABBI DR MOSES ROSEN

Start Of The Road HEART AND MIND

"And it shall be for a sign unto thee upon thy hand, and for a memorial between thine eyes, that the law of the LORD may be in thy mouth; for with a strong hand hath the LORD brought thee out of Egypt" (Exodus 13:9).

This is the verse regulating the ritual that accompanies the morning prayer (except on the Sabbath and holidays) when we put on the phylacteries (Tefillin). The exodus from Egypt signified the collective maturation of the people liberated from slavery. So far their fate had been in the hands of their oppressors, and they did not even realize that they could possibly change it. When the chains of their slavery were broken, they learned that fate is governed by God, and that they themselves had the possibility of improving it.

What is true of the community is also true of each person. When a Jew is thirteen, he is considered a man who has crossed the threshold of maturity and has an awareness. The memory of our liberation from Egypt must make him listen to the message of the Heavenly Father who guides his steps, and to the call that he should become the master of his destiny.

The phylacteries hold the chapters of the Bible telling us of belief in God and his uniqueness, of our love for Him, of the idea of reward and punishment, and of the exodus from Egypt. Their contents therefore sum up the fundamental ideas of Judaism.

We put the Tefillin on our left arm, on the heart, and on the forehead, on the brain, in order to signify that we place our soul and mind, our feeling and thinking in the service of these ideas. Judaism is not content with blind faith that derives only from the heart and is not controlled by reason. Every endeavour must be made not only to feel, but also to know God. That is why our religion is called "the teaching".

Credo quia absurdum. "I believe although it is absurd", is an anti Jewish

slogan. We search, learn and inquire. We pass arguments through the sieve of reason. That is how we create the roads of access to God.

The great Maimonides told the following parable to illustrate the difference between those who approach God only with the heart and those who do so with the mind.

On the top of a tower, he said, there was a teacher whom his two disciples loved very much. The way to the top was very complicated and difficult. Overwhelmed by his longing, one of the two disciples stood at the gate of the tower and wept. The sage took pity on him descended, took the disciple by the hand and led him to the top of the tower. The other disciple started climbing the stairs on his own, lost his way, turned back and started anew. He stumbled, fell, rose and continued. Persevering and tireless, he would not be deterred by any obstacle. Eventually he found the way.

Both disciples reached their aim. The difference is this: whereas the first solved the problem only for himself, the second succeeded in discovering a way that could also be followed by others.

Tefillin shell rosh, the phylacteries placed on the forehead, therefore testify that we shall seek to approach God by logic. This does not mean that we shall make the mistake of believing that we can reach this sacred aim by cold reason alone, without a warm heart. Belief must be strongly anchored in the depth of the soul.

"Where is God?" somebody asked young Naftali, who later became the rabbi of Ropschitz. "Wherever he is allowed to enter," was the prompt reply.

Tefillin shell yad, the phylacteries placed on the left arm, have the purpose of opening wide the gates of the heart in order to let God enter the depth of our soul.

It is this synthesis of mind and heart, of reason and sentiment that sums up our concept of the relationship of Man and his Maker.

TEL-AVIV

Celebration Of The Unification Of The Romanian Provinces And The National Day Of Romania

WE WILL NEVER FORGET

On January 17, 1993, a double celebration took place in Tel-Aviv, sponsored by the Israel-Romania Friendship Association: i.e. the Unification of the Romanian Provinces (24th January 1859) and the Greater Unification (Alba-Iulia, 1st December 1918).

This celebration was honoured with the presence of His Excellency the Romanian Ambassador to Israel and Mrs. Radu Homescu. His Eminence Chief Rabbi Dr. Moses Rosen, the President of the Federation of the Jewish Communities in Romania, was a guest of honour.

The following persons delivered speeches on the occasion: Mr. Moshe Nagor, President of the Israel-Romania Friendship Association, Minister of Justice, David Libayi, Mr. Haim Haberfeld, Secretary general of the Israeli Trade Unions — Histadrut, Mr. Itzhak Artzi, representative of the Mayor's office from Tel-Aviv, and Arthur Israelovich, treasurer of the Histadrut and President of the Romanian Jews in Israel.

His Eminence delivered a greeting speech on behalf of the Federation of the Jewish Communities in Romania, out of which we underline the following:

GREATER ROMANIA IS A HOLY NOTION

"The millenary ideal of the Romanian people, — unification of all Romanian Provinces into a unitary, sovereign and independent State, makes the words of the eternal bard of Judaism, David, the everlasting bard of the Psalms: **הָיָה כֹה** **טוֹב וְכִי יוֹם שַׁבָּת אֲהִיִּם בְּךָ יְיָ** „Behold, how good and pleasant it is when brothers dwell in unity" (Psalm 133, 1) come true.

The Commemoration Of The Iron Guard Pogrom In Bucharest

On Sunday, January 17, 1993, the 52nd Commemoration of the Iron Guard Pogrom against the Jewish population in Bucharest took place. The pogrom happened from 21st to 23rd January 1941 (21—23 Tevet 5701).

The event was commemorated in the presence of the leaders of the Federation of the Jewish Community in Romania and the Jewish Community in Bucharest and it was attended by many believers, descendants of the victims of the pogrom, newspaper men and reporters.

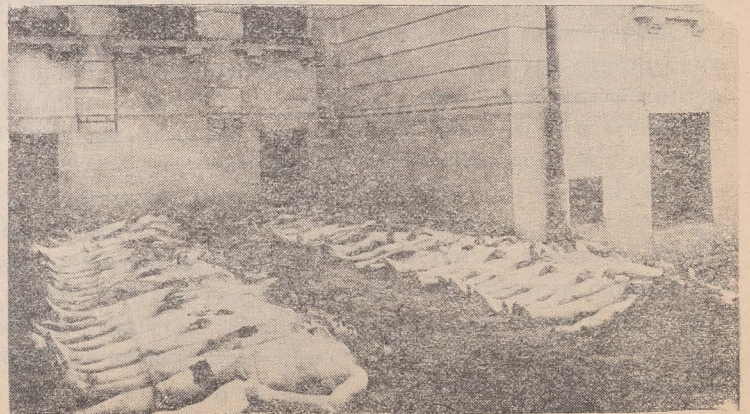
The divine service was celebrated by the first-cantors Willy Harnik and Aizik Jukovski. They were accompanied by the choir of the Choral Temple, conducted by Roger Avramescu.

In his sermon, the First-Rabbi of the Jewish Community in Bucharest, Dr. Ascher Ehrenfeld, recalled the great pain suffered by the Jewish community in the

Capital during this commemoration when the community remembers the innocent people from all walks of life taken out of their synagogues and home and killed for the only reason of having been Jews.

The choir of the Jewish young people "Shira Yezimra" (Conductor Izu Gott) sang Yiddish and Hebrew songs to suit the event: "Es Brent" (It burns) by Mordechai Gebirtig, "The March of the Jewish Partisans" by Hirsch Glick and "Ani Maamin" (I believe with all the power of my soul).

The ceremony was completed with a divine service officiated in the presence of the leaders of the Federation of the Jewish Communities in Romania, the Jewish Community in Bucharest and a large gathering in the Giurgiu Cemetery, where the victims of the pogrom in Bucharest are buried.



■ Bucharest, January 1941

בת-ענת

של היהדות הדתית מרומניה

ב"ה מס" 750-751 סבת תשנ"ג

דו-שבועון

רב הראשי ד"ר דוד משה רוזן

מיהו יהודי

"החדש הזה לכם
דאש חדשים
דאשון הוא לכם
לחדשי השנה"
(שמות יב, ב.)

כבוד ליהדות רומניה

הרב הראשי שלנו ד"ר הונוריס קאוזה של אוניברסיטת בר-אילן

ב-26 ינואר 1993 התקיים באולם החגיגי של אוניברסיטת בר-אילן מתל-אביב טקס הענקת תואר ד"ר הונוריס קאוזה כפי-לוסופיה לאישים דלהלן:

כבוד הרב הראשי
ד"ר דוד משה רוזן:

זכורון המ-יו"ד מפלגת מזרחי ולשעבר שר החינוך והתרבות:

עו"ד נפתלי ליפשיץ - ממסד אוניברסיטת בר-אילן. אישיות בולטת בתחום מדעי יהדות:

שבחם של שלושה אישים הנ"ל דברו: ד"ר יוסף בורג - לשעבר שר הפנים של מדינת ישראל, כעת נשיא כבוד של מכון "יד ושם"; הרב פרוכטור ד"ר עמנואל רקמן

ושלמה אקשטיין - נשיא אוניבר-סיטת בר-אילן. כולם הרימו על נס את הזכויות הנעלות של האישים שקבלו את תואר דוקטור הונוריס קאוזה ואת תרומתם היוצאת-דופן בחיים היהודיים. בטקס השתתפו אישים חשובים בחיים הדתיים, התרבותיים והסו-ציאליים של מדינת ישראל. היה נוכח השגריר של רומניה בישראל, ד"ר רדו הומיסקו ורע-דיתו.

ועד קהילות יהודי רומניה, קהלת יהודי בוקרשט והמערכת של ה"כתב-עת" מכריזים בחמימות את מצהיבונת הדגול שליט"א ואת רעייתו הכבודה, אמליא ד"ר דיזן תח"י.

מזל טוב, מורנו ורבנו היקר!

חגיגה כפולה בתל-אביב

החגו בזעם כל נסיון לדרוש מחלוקת במקום הכנה, איבה במ-קום אהבה.

לעולם לא נשכח

"נאמנותנו ומסירותנו לרומניה היו קו המהווה את יחסנו כלפי הכנסת-אורחים אותה בהיגיון שש מאות שנה במקומות הברוכות האלו פה, אנחנו היהודים. לעולם לא נשכח שבעת שבכל ארצות ששכלו את העול הקומי-ניסטי לא היתה ליהודים שום אפשרות לתת חינוך יהודי, אנו, פה ברומניה, יכולנו ללמד אלפי ילדים ולחנך אותם על ברכי התורה, לגדל אותם כיהודים נאמנים לעם ישראל ולארץ ישר-אל; שבעת שבכל האימפריה הקו-מוניסטית איש לא היה יכול ל-צאת משם ולהגר למדינה אחרת, מרומניה עלו לישראל 400,000 יהודים (% 97 מכל האוכלוסיה שלנו) וכל זה באופן חוקי, כדי להשתתף בכנין ארצנו הקד-ושה, שפעלו בתי-כנסת, עשרות מסעדות כשר וכל מה שנחוץ לה-יים דתיים יהודיים כמעט כלי מצרים ויכולנו להצטרף שאנחנו חלק מן העם היהודי, כל אלה אנו לא יכולים לשכוח ולא נו-צים לשכוח, ולכן שמחתנו וחד-וונתנו ביום החגיגי זה של רומ-ניה הגדולה, ומרגישים אנו שצריכים להרים את קולנו פה, על אדמת ישראל, בה נמצאים כמעט 400,000 יהודים מיוצאי רומניה, דוק בכדי לא להטיל צללים על דמותו של העם הרומני, אנו לא חודלים בכאן את זעמנו ואת מחאתנו נגד המסע בעתונות האנטישמית מרומניה, ודורשים חוק שיעניש כדבעי את התופעות האנטישמיות. בתשואות חמות נתקבלו דברי

כבוד הרב הראשי

תחת חסות ההסתדרות למען יידיות בין ישראל ורומניה התקיימה בתל-אביב, ביום ה-17 בינואר 1993, חגיגה כפולה: איחוד הבסיכויות (24 בינואר 1858) והאיחוד של רומניה הג-דולה (ארכה יוליא - 1 בדצמבר 1918).

בחגיגה השתתפו כבוד השגריר של רומניה בישראל ד"ר רדו הומיסקו ורעייתו. כבוד הרב הראשי ד"ר דוד משה רוזן, נשיא הפרציה של הקהילות היהודיות ברומניה, היה אורח כבוד. נשאו את דברם: משה נגור - נשיא ההתאחדות למען יידיות ישראל - רומניה; דוד ליבאי - שר המשפטים של מדינת ישראל; הרפרנד תיים-מזכ"ל ההסתדרות; יצחק ארצי - נציג עיריית תל-אביב; ארטור ישראלוביץ - מנהל האוצר של ההסתדרות; ד"ר רדו הומיסקו-שגריר מדינת רומניה בישראל; בהזדמנות זו, כבוד הרב הרא-שי ד"ר דוד משה רוזן שליט"א, נשא נאום מרשים בשם הפרציה של קהילות יהודי רומניה, ממנה אנו מפרסמים הקטעים דלהלן:

רומניה הגדולה - מושג קדוש

"האידיאל בן אלפי שנים, איחוד כל מחוזות רומניה כמדינה אחידה, רבנית ועצמאית מקיים רעיונו של נעים זמירות ישראל הנצחי: 'הנה מה טוב ומה נעים שבת אחים גם יחד' (תהלים קלב, א). מי, אם לא אנחנו היהודים, מסו-גלים להבין את רוממות הרצון הזה, את אצילות רגש אחדות אחים ולכן קדושות המלים הללו 'רומניה הגדולה' וכאשר הוגים את המלים 'הבה נשלב זרועותי-נו, בעלי רגש רומני', דוחים

הו"ל מדייקים במלה "לכם" ואומרים: "הוא מסור בידכם ואי אתם מסורים בידו". מפתח השחרור קשור במושג הזמן, מושג מלאכותי ויחסי, זמנו של העבד אינו שלו אלא של אדונו. לפי הקונספציה של המשפט הרומאי, ביתו, משפחתו, אשתו, רכושו של העבד, הכל נחשב כנכסי האדון ואף העבד עצמו, הוא זמנו, נמנים על נכסי האדון. עד הגאולה, כל זמנו של העבד שייך לאדונו, מהיום ואילך בהקדמה לגאולה, בא שחרור הזמן, הוא, הזמן, מסור בידי עם ישראל שימשול בו ולא יהיו עוד בני ישראל מסורים בידו, שהזמן ימשול בס.

לכן, דורשים חז"ל את הפסוק: "אלה מועדי ה' אשר תקראו אותם" - "אל תקראו אותם" אלא 'אתם' - אתם אפילו מוטעין, אפילו שוגגין, אפילו מזיזין. בית-הדין, סמל הרצון הציבורי, הוא המושל בזמן, הקובע את הלוח. לכן כשמלאכי השרת מתכנסים לפני הקב"ה ושואלים, אימתי ראש-השנה? אימתי יום הכפורים? הוא משיבים: "אני ואתם נוד לבית-דין של מטה". המושלים על הזמן הם בית-הדין, כלומר, עם ישראל המשותחר.

ככה אנחנו מבינים את דברי פירוש רש"י לפסוק הראשון שבתורה: אמר רבי יצחק, צריכה היתה התורה להתחיל בפרשת החודש שהיא "מצוה הראשונה בתורה", אך מפני שיבואו אומות העולם ויאמרו לנו: "לסטים אתם שכבשתם את הארץ", לכן התחילה התורה בפסוק: "בראשית ברא אלהים" - לאמור: "כח מעשיהו הגיד לעמו לתת להם נחלת גוים" וכו'.

נמצאנו למדים מפירוש רש"י זה, את התשובה לשאלה העתיקה וגם הנוכחית מיהו יהודי? מה זאת יהדות? דת? לאום? תשובתנו היא שיש הבדל בין בני ובין בן המי. וכל מי שחושב כי עם ישראל "ככל הגוים" הוא וכי לגבי ערכים יהודיים יכולים להשתמש באמת-המדה של הגוים - מזיזין את היהדות.

יהדות זוהי "הטיבה אחת בעולם" (ברכות ה') כפי שהקב"ה אחד ויחיד, גם עם ישראל הנו אחד ויחיד במינו, המורכב מיסודות של דת ולאום, שניהם כאחד - ולא ניתן להפריד בין הדבקים.

כנסת ישראל היא הבניין של השבת. בשבת נאמר: "זכור ושמור בדיבור אחד". "באחד כתוב: 'ששת ימים עשה ה' את השמים ואת הארץ' - האלמנט הדתי - ובשני כתוב 'וזכרת כי עבד הית בארץ מצרים ויוציאך ה' אלהיך משם' - האלמנט הלאומי. שניהם בדיבור אחד נאמרו.

לפי השקפת אותם המחשיבים אותנו גוי "ככל הגוים", צריכה היתה תורת ישראל להתחיל בפרשת החודש, שהיא הפק הראשון של גאולת העם - החלק הלאומי, אבל התורה התחילה ב"בראשית ברא" - באלמנט הדתי - וזאת כיון שעם האלמנט הלאומי בלבד, היו זכויותינו על ארץ-ישראל בסכנה, ללסטים היינו נחשבים. עכשיו שהזכויות הללו מעוגנות בבסיס כפול - גם "בראשית ברא" וגם "החודש הזה לכם" - שוב יש לנו תשובה ניצחת לאומות-העולם.

אזכרה

ד"ר אשר אהרנפלד, הרב של קהלת בוקרשט, בה הזכיר את הטררגדיה מימים אלה ואת חובתנו ללמוד לקח ממה שקרה ולהיות זהירים. החוגים אייזיק ז'וקובסקי, זאב הארניק, יחד עם השו"ב אליעזר גלובן ערכו תפלות לזכר הקדושים.

ביום ראשון י"ז טבת תשנ"ג.
(17 ינואר 1993) התקיימה בבית-הכנסת הקורלי בוקרשט, אזכרת הקדושים שנהרגו על קו-דוש השם בפוגרום הליגיונרי בימים ה'ג' - ב'ה טבת תש"א (21 - 23 ינואר 1941) בעיר הצבירה בוקרשט.

השתתפו בהזכרה הזון אושים, יהודים ולא יהודים, וגם נציגי המשגבירות והסוכנות היהודית בהעדרותו של הרב הראשי ד"ר יצחק משה רוזן שליט"א, בעת צי-ישראל, ושא דרשת ההזכרה הרב