

The Friedliker Rebbe

On Monday, Yud-Beis Tammuz, the Friedliker Rebbe is born in Lubavitch to the Rebbe Rashab and Rebbetzin Shterna Sara.

ת"מ

On 11 Tammuz, the Friedliker Rebbe begins putting on *tefillin* privately.² That summer the Friedliker Rebbe is arrested for the first time (of seven times in total)³ while defending a Yid from a police officer.⁴

תרי"א

On י"ג אב, the Friedliker Rebbe marries Rebbetzin Nechama Dina, daughter of Harav Avraham Schneerson of Kishinev, a grandson of the Tzemach Tzedek.⁶ On ט"ז אלול, at the *sheva brachos*, the Rebbe Rashab establishes Yeshivas Tomchei Temimim⁷

תרי"ז

The Rebbe is born on 11 Nissan.⁹

תרכ"ב

On Beis Nissan, the Rebbe Rashab is *mistalek*. The Friedliker Rebbe accepts the *nesius*.

תרי"פ

The Friedliker Rebbe related: "After the [Rebbe Rashab's] *histalkus*, persecution against Torah and *frumme Yidden* began. In תרי"ב¹⁰, students from Yeshivas Tomchei Temimim gathered in Moscow. I was the tenth [person in the gathering].

We all swore to be *mosef nefesh* for Torah until the last drop of blood. We split up the work, scattering around the country. This had a tremendous influence on the country. Hundreds of *talmud Torahs* and *chadarim* were established..."¹¹

תרכ"ב

On Yud-Gimmel Tishrei the Rebbe Maharash is *mistalek*.¹

תרכ"ג

The Friedliker Rebbe begins his involvement in communal activism as personal *mazkir* to his father, the Rebbe Rashab.⁵

תרי"ה

The Friedliker Rebbe is appointed as *menahel poel* of the yeshiva.⁸

תרי"ח

On Chof-Hei Adar, the Friedliker Rebbe's middle daughter, Rebbetzin Chaya Mushka is born in Babinovitch (near Lubavitch).

תרכ"א

The Communists come to power in Russia.

תרי"ז

The Friedliker Rebbe arranges for the communal effort to strengthen Torah and Yiddishkeit in Russia. The Friedliker Rebbe founds the Warsaw branch of Tomchei Temimim.

תרכ"א

As a result of slander by the infamous *Yevsektzia*, the Friedliker Rebbe is compelled to leave Rostov, settling in Leningrad, and is involved in strengthening Torah and Yiddishkeit, putting in place rabbonim, *chadarim*, yeshivos, *shochrim* and *maggidei shiurim*, building *mikvaos* and establishing a special committee to help manual laborers keep Shabbos. Agudas Chabad in the United States and Canada is established.¹²

תרכ"ז



לזכות הרה"ת
'ר חיים נחמן שיח'
פיעקארסקי

The Frieddiker Rebbe establishes the yeshivos in Bukhara.

On 15 Sivan, the Frieddiker Rebbe is arrested and incarcerated in the infamous Spalerno prison. On 4 Tammuz, the Frieddiker Rebbe is exiled to Kostrama.

On Yud-Beis Tammuz, he is informed that he has been released, and on Yud-Gimmel Tammuz he goes free. The authorities change the Frieddiker Rebbe's place of residence to Malakhovka, near Moscow.¹³

On 9 Adar II, the Frieddiker Rebbe arrives in New York, settling in Brooklyn, and begins his efforts to rescue his students. He establishes the Central Yeshiva Tomchei Temimim, as well as the Machne Yisroel organization.²⁰

The Frieddiker Rebbe establishes the village of Kfar Chabad on the site of the village of Safriya, near Tel Aviv. The village is settled by Jewish refugees from Russia.²³

The Frieddiker Rebbe calls for the founding of a committee to preserve the Jewish education of children who are emigrating to Israel via the transit camps. The committee is formed.²⁴

On Shabbos, Yud Shevat, the Frieddiker Rebbe is *mistalek*; his holy resting place is in New York.²⁶

For more information in English, see "The Heroic Struggle" published by Kehot.

On Isru Chag of Sukkos, the Frieddiker Rebbe leaves Russia and settles in Riga, Latvia, establishing a yeshiva there.¹⁴ In תרפ"ח and תרפ"ט,¹⁵ the Frieddiker Rebbe sends large quantities of matzah to Russia.¹⁶

The Frieddiker Rebbe visits Eretz Yisroel¹⁷ and the United States.¹⁸

The Frieddiker Rebbe establishes Merkos L'Inyonei Chinuch and the Kehot Publication Society.²¹

The Frieddiker Rebbe establishes Lishkas Ezra L'fleitim V'siduram, an organization to help refugees resettle. The Frieddiker Rebbe establishes Shaloh, an organization providing Jewish study material for public school students.²²

In the weeks before the Frieddiker Rebbe's *histalkus*, he establishes the framework for the efforts of strengthening Torah in North Africa. As a result, there exists today in North Africa a *beis midrash* for teachers, a yeshiva, a *yeshiva ketana*, a *talmud Torah* for boys and a *talmud Torah* for girls, all named Oholei Yosef Yitzchak Lubavitch.²⁵

תורפ"ו

תורפ"ח

תורפ"ט

תש"ב

תש"ה

תש"י

ת"ש

תש"ח

תש"ט

תש"י

1. *Sefer Hatoldos* (from the Rebbe), p. 21.
2. *Sefer Hasichos Kayitz 5700* p.152.
3. *Igros Kodesh Rebbe Rayatz* vol. 3 p. 80.
4. *Hatomim* vol. 2 p. 701 (choveres 7 p. 65).
5. *Sefer Hasichos 5705* p. 78.
6. *Igros Kodesh Rebbe Rashab* vol. 1 p. 194.
7. *Sefer Hasichos 5701* p. 104.
8. *Hayom Yom* p. 17 (Shalshetes Hayachas).
9. *Hayom Yom* p. 20
10. *Hayom Yom* p. 18 (Shalshetes Hayachas).
11. *Sefer Hasichos 5702* p. 154.
12. *Hayom Yom* p. 18 (Shalshetes Hayachas).
13. *Reshimos Hamaasar*, printed in *Sefer Hasichos 5680-87* p. 178.
14. *Hayom Yom* p. 18 (Shalshetes Hayachas).
15. *Igros Kodesh Rebbe Rayatz* vol. 2 p. 172.
16. *Hayom Yom* p. 18 (Shalshetes Hayachas).
17. *Sefer Hasichos 5688-91* p. 18 (of the preface).
18. *Hayom Yom* p. 18 (Shalshetes Hayachas).
19. *Ibid.*
20. *Ibid.*
21. *Ibid.*
22. *Ibid* p. 19.
23. *Ibid.*
24. *Ibid.*
25. *Ibid.* See A Chassidisher Derher, Tishrei 5778: "The Building of an Empire: CHABAD'S REVOLUTION IN MOROCCO".
26. *Ibid.*

17. *Sefer Hasichos 5688-91* p. 18 (of the preface).
18. *Hayom Yom* p. 18 (Shalshetes Hayachas).
19. *Ibid.*
20. *Ibid.*
21. *Ibid.*
22. *Ibid* p. 19.

23. *Ibid.*
24. *Ibid.*
25. *Ibid.* See A Chassidisher Derher, Tishrei 5778: "The Building of an Empire: CHABAD'S REVOLUTION IN MOROCCO".
26. *Ibid.*