The Shul
at the Lubavitch Center
6701 Old Pimlico Road
Baltimore. MD 21209

www.chabadshul.org

June 27, 2026 **Chukat — Balak** **12 Tammuz, 5786**

The Final Liberation

The Rebbe with his son-in-law and successor, Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson. Adar I 25, 1935, Pukersdorf, Austria.

The Leningrad group dedicated to the goal of rescuing the Rebbe decided to further its efforts to secure his full release. It was decided to appeal to the chief Soviet prosecutor, Karlinko, for clemency toward the Rebbe. They believed that the efforts of Madam Peshkova, together with the intense political pressures from foreign lands, would be of influence in this matter. It was decided also that Rabbi Shmaryahu Gourary, the Rebbe's son-in-law, should travel to Moscow and discuss this matter with the rescue committee there.

The meeting of the Moscow group came to the conclusion that before meeting Madam Peshkova and appealing to Chief Prosecutor Karlinko, it would be wise to explore their possibilities of success. In response to their inquiries, they were advised to slacken their efforts for the next six months, since the G.P.U. would firmly resist any attempts to achieve full amnesty, having already suffered so great a loss of prestige in this case. It would be perceived as brazen defiance on the part of a religious group to petition for total freedom barely one week after the Rebbe had been sent into exile, and demeaning to the G.P.U. itself.

Despite this advice, they decided to maintain their efforts. Once again they sought the aid of Madam Peshkova, who renewed her own exertions. A Jewish assistant of Madam Peshkova traveled to Leningrad to see Messing, the head of the Leningrad G.P.U., to prevail upon him to soften his stance and not to obstruct the efforts to achieve freedom for the Rebbe.

However, Messing, who had actually been responsible for the imprisonment of the Rebbe, refused to listen.

"There is no hope for reducing the sentence," he replied. When asked for a rationale for his position, he replied that it was fear of anti-Semitism: "Many priests and clergyman of the Christian and Muslim faiths have been imprisoned and sent to exile, and none have been released. If liberty is granted to the Rebbe, there will be a clamor and outcry that this entire matter is under the control of the Jews." An ironic aspect of this posture was the fact that Messing was known to be a virulent anti-Semite.

Messing also threatened that, even if Moscow could give the order for complete freedom, he would countermand it. Should the Rebbe return to Leningrad, he would find some new ruse or pretext to imprison him once again. Madam Peshkova's emissary returned with this negative response.

The Moscow group was undeterred by Messing's obstinate answer and decided to persist in their efforts until they would achieve the complete, unconditional release of the Rebbe. It was, however, self-evident that the Rebbe's return to Leningrad would be perilous, because of Messing's all-pervasive control. Meanwhile, Madam Peshkova made intensive endeavors to exert influence in the highest rungs of Soviet officialdom, finally succeeding.

On Tuesday, the 12th of Tammuz (July 12) — the Rebbe's 47th birthday — the Rebbe appeared at the headquarters of the G.P.U., accompanied by Rabbi Althaus, for his obligatory weekly appearance. The local G.P.U. official greeted him genially and informed him of his release: "You are totally freed from the need of any further appearances. The order has been received to grant you full freedom, and I regard it as a personal privilege to be the first one to inform you of your complete amnesty."

Rabbi Althaus reacted with intense emotion; his face went from deep livid to palest white and back; the Rebbe had to calm him and help him regain his composure.

The Rebbe's daughter Chaya Moussia called the family in Leningrad by telephone to inform them of the liberation, with the added warning to keep the information secret. She also sent a telegram to make sure they understood clearly. They signed the telegram, in the place of the name, Bli Pirsum --"without publicity."

In Kastroma, news of the Rebbe's release spread with lightning speed. Even before he returned to his lodgings, the news was already known. Upon his arrival, the Rebbe viewed an unusual and moving spectacle — the chassid Reb Michael Dworkin was dancing round the house, in his hand a bottle of wine, and upon his lips a melody with Russian words, singing with great feeling: Nyet, nyet nikavo ("Nothing, nothing exists aside from G-d!" The small son of the chassid danced about in somersault fashion, his feet flailing above and his hands firmly placed against the fence.

(continued on the other side)

On that very day, the 12th of Tammuz, a large gathering of Jews assembled in his lodging in Kastroma and heth delivered the Maamar (chassidic discourse), G-d is Among Those That Help Me

The day was a legal holiday and the G.P.U. office could not issue the actual Certificate of Release until the following day. The order from Moscow to release the Rebbe had been so emphatic that when the Rebbe arrived the next day to receive his release papers, the official asked that he write next to his signature that the delay was not their fault.

The certificate of freedom, issued by the Kostroma Political Bureau on July 13 , 1927, permitting the Rebbe to "dwell in the entire U.S.S.R."

After receiving the Certificate of Release, the Rebbe delivered the ma'amar Blessed Be the One Who Bestows Good, before the large number of people who again gathered in his dwelling.

On the 14th of Tammuz (July 14), at nine in the morning, the Rebbe left the city of Kastroma a free citizen, and on Friday the 16th he arrived in Leningrad accompanied by two emissaries especially chosen by the Jewish community of Kastroma. Because of the aforementioned danger, only a brief stay in Leningrad was planned.

(from the writings of Rabbi Yosef Yitzchak of Lubavitch from www.chabad.org)

We wish a Mazel Tov to **Mordechai Allen**
on the occasion of his **Bar Mitzvah**.
We also wish a hearty Mazel Tov to
Mordechai's parents - **Mr. Shaul and Mrs. Naomi Allen**,
and all of Mordechai's **family** and **friends**
who are here with us celebrating this Simcha.

Shaul and Naomi Allen are sponsoring Kiddush after davening
in honor of this simcha.

Yahrzeits This Week:

Rabbi Shmuel Kaplan 13 Tammuz - Sat. night / Sunday for father HoRav Moshe Binyomin ben HoRav Aryeh Laib

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DAVENING AND SHIURIM SCHEDULE

Friday, 6/26 — 11 Tammuz
Shacharit — 7:00 a.m.
Minchah / Ma'ariv — 7:00 p.m.

Shabbat, 6/27 — 12 Tammuz
Shacharit 9:00 a.m.
Sof Z'man Kriat Shema — 9:23 a.m.
Minchah — 8:05 p.m.
Shiur — after Minchah
Shkiah — 8:38 p.m.
Ma'ariv — 9:26 p.m.

Sunday, 6/28 — 13 Tammuz
Shacharit —8:00 a.m.
Minchah / Ma'ariv — 8:20 p.m.

Monday, 6/29 — 14 Tammuz
Shacharit — 6:50 a.m.
Minchah / Ma'ariv — 8:20 p.m.

Tuesday, 6/30 - 15 Tammuz
Shacharit— 7:00 a.m.
Minchah / Ma'ariv — 8:20 p.m.

Wednesday, 7/1 — 16 Tammuz
Shacharit — 7:00 a.m.
Minchah / Ma'ariv — 8:20 p.m.

Thursday – שבעה עשר בתמוז, 7/2 — 17 Tammuz
Fast Begins — 3:53 a.m.
Shacharit — 6:35 a.m.
Minchah / Ma'ariv — 8:05 p.m.
Fast Ends — 9:10 p.m.

Friday — Independence Day (observed), 7/3 — 18 Tammuz
Shacharit — 8:00 a.m.
Shabbat Candles — 8:18 p.m.
Minchah / Ma'ariv — 7:00 p.m.

ב"ה

י"ב תמוז, חג הגאולה

12-13 Tammuz Farbrengen

with HaRav Kaplan

Motzaei Shabbos @10 :30pm

At the Lubavitch Center
6701 Old Pimlico Rd

לא אותי בלבד גאל הקב"ה בי"ב תמוז,
כי אם גם את כל מחבבי תורתנו הקדושה, שומרי מצווה
וגם את אשר בשם ישראל יכונה.

לזכות אבי מורי הרה"ת ר' משה בנימין ז"ל
ליום היארצייט שלו י"ג תמוז