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for comfort foods.
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Recalling Rabbi Kra

He served congregations throughout New England, but will be best remembered for his pioneering work as a hospital and nursing home chaplain.
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A message to haredi moms

As columnist Judy Bolton-Fasman sees it, obsessing about a woman's modesty is, in fact, sexualizing her.
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When grandkids move in

Empty nesters not only have to cope with boomerang kids, but their kids as well.
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Who is Marc Maron?

The stand-up comic, who launched his career years ago in Boston, gains national fame thanks to a podcast. He's back in town.
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Sun, surf and ancient spirits

On Mexico's Yucatan peninsula, you can soak up the sun, join in Mayan rituals and still catch Shabbat services.
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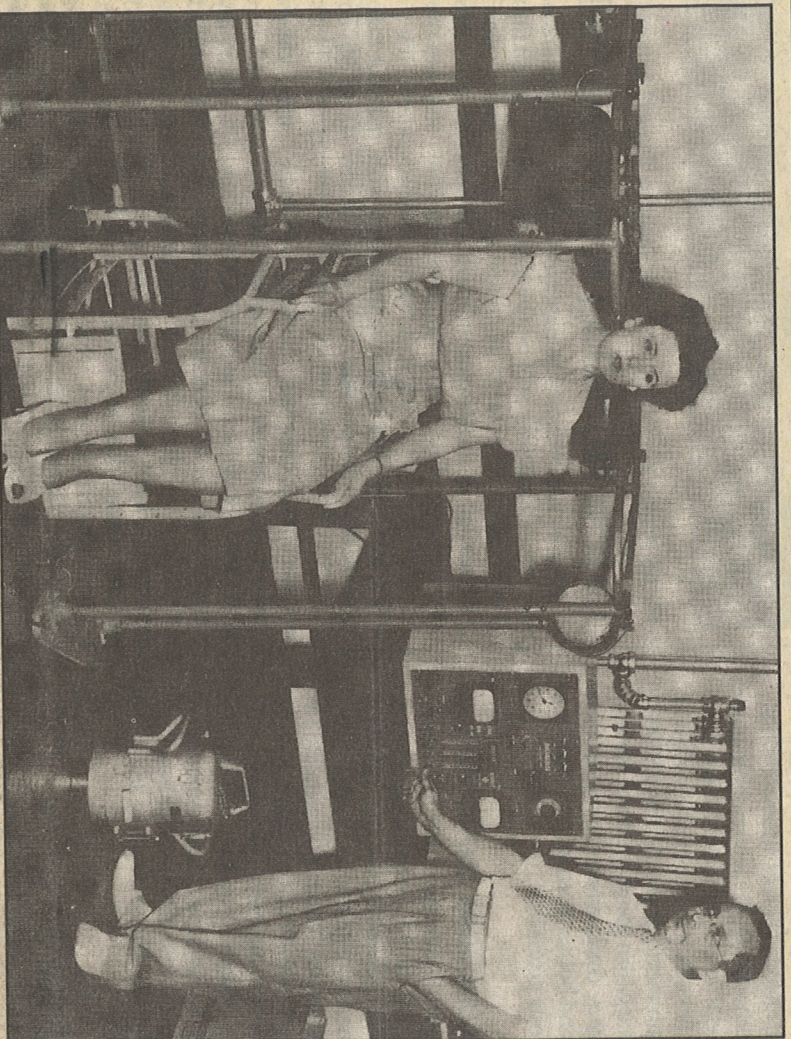
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Established 1902



Dr. Saul Hertz in 1941 uses a multiconverter to examine the distribution of radioactive iodine in a patient. Below: Barbara Hertz, who was only 3 when her dad died.

Daughter gets dad his due Dr. Saul Hertz honored for pioneering thyroid work

By Elise Kigner
Advocate Staff

Some 75 years ago, Dr. Saul Hertz posed a question to the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

The results of their exchange would make medical history – and save lives.

The president, Karl Compton, was presenting a lecture at Harvard Medical School's Vanderbilt Hall on how physics could help biology and medicine. After the lecture, Hertz, director of the Thyroid Clinic at Massachusetts General Hospital, asked Compton: Could iodine be made radioactive artificially?

Compton's response prompted a partnership between MIT and MGH. Hertz teamed up with another Jewish doctor, MIT physicist Arthur Roberts, to embark on research that



helped pave the way for the use of radioactive iodine as a treatment for thyroid diseases.

Today, radioactive iodine is a common treatment for hyperthyroidism – when the body makes too much of the thyroid hormone – and thyroid cancer.

Hertz's contributions, however, went largely unrecognized, in part some suspect because of the anti-Semitism of the time.

Now, through the efforts of his daughter Barbara, the scientist is getting some acknowledgment, albeit belatedly.

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Supreme Court ruling sets stage for Bay State

Newton temple pins case
on ministerial exception

By Elise Kigner
Advocate Staff

Leaders of Temple Emanuel in Newton were among the lawyers and clergy watching closely as the US Supreme Court last week issued a ruling giving religious institutions broad protection from employee lawsuits.

In a unanimous ruling, the high court for the first time recognized "ministerial exception" to job discrimination laws, applying it to teachers and others whose role involves advancing an institution's religious mission.

Just how far the exception extends is expected to be argued before the Supreme Judicial Court this March in the case of Temple Emanuel of Newton v. the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. It stems from an age discrimination complaint filed by Gaye Hilsenrath after the temple decided not to rehire her in 2008.

The SJC had originally planned to hear the matter last fall, but put it off to await the outcome of the case the US Supreme Court decided last week.

In that case – Hosanna-Tabor Evangelical Lutheran Church and School v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission – fired teacher Cheryl Perich claimed her employer had violated the Americans with Disabilities Act. Perich suffers from narcolepsy.

The Michigan school said Perich was fired for violating religious doctrine by going outside of the church to resolve her complaint.

Perich taught mostly secular subjects, but she did lead a religious class and daily prayer. On that basis, her employer argued for ministerial exception from discrimination laws.

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