

ADAR I

In non-leap years, these events are commemorated on the corresponding dates in Adar, except as noted below concerning 30 Adar I.

1 Adar I

Hillula of Spanish Rabbi Abraham ibn Ezra, pictured at right, for whom the lunar crater Abenezra (the Latinized form of his name) is named. He maintained a close relationship with Judah ha'Levi and is said to have been the latter's son-in-law. Three of his uncles were ministers in the royal court of Spain. Rabbi Abraham was the father of four children, but, after three of them died and the fourth converted to Islam, he became a wanderer, travelling throughout Western Europe. In Italy, discovering that the Italian Jewish community was generally ignorant of Hebrew grammar (for virtually all Hebrew grammars at that time were written in Arabic), he wrote one. He also wrote an extensive commentary on the Hebrew Bible. In it, he partially conceals those of his opinions which would have engendered controversy, using such language as "the wise will understand." He appears to have reached the conclusion, based on many disjunctions and grammatical anomalies, that the Torah was not, as traditional religious scholarship held, written by Moses at Mount Sinai but rather that it was composed over a period of centuries. His "emanationist" theory of Creation seems to have influenced Isaac Luria and other kabbalists. (1 Adar I 4927, 23 January 1167, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

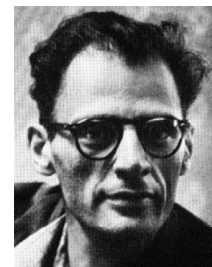


Nothing so comforts the military mind as the maxim of a great but dead general.

—Barbara Tuchman

Hillula of Rabbi Shabbetai haCohen Katz, the *Shach* (1 Adar I 5423, 8 February 1663)

Hillula of U.S. historian Barbara Tuchman, née Wertheim, pictured at near right; Pulitzer Prize winner in 1963 for *The Guns of August* and in 1972 for *Stilwell and the American Experience in China*; selected by the National Endowment for the Humanities to deliver the 1980 Jefferson Lecture, the U.S. government's highest honor for achievement in the humanities (1 Adar I 5749, 6 February 1989)



Hillula of U.S. playwright Arthur Miller, pictured at far right. Miller's play *Death of a Salesman* was the first to be awarded the Pulitzer Prize, the Tony Award, and the New York Drama Circle Critics' Award. His *The Crucible* was written in response to the abuses of the House of Representatives' Un-American Activities Committee, likening the HUAC to the Salem witch trials. Due to the influence of the HUAC, Miller's passport was suspended in 1954, preventing him from attending the London opening of *The Crucible*. In 1956, when he applied for renewal of his passport, he was subpoenaed to testify before HUAC. He refused to "name names" and was found guilty of contempt of Congress, was fined \$500, was blacklisted, and was denied a passport. His conviction was overturned two years later. (1 Adar I 5765, 10 February 2005)

Where choice begins, Paradise ends, innocence ends, for what is Paradise but the absence of any need to choose this action?

—Arthur Miller

2 Adar I

Hillula of Turkish-born Palestinian Rabbi Yom Tov Algazi. Algazi studied under Rabbi Shalom Sharabi. He succeeded Sharabi as head of the Beit E"l Synagogue and Yeshivat haMekubalim, and he served as Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem and *Rishon l'Zion* for some twenty-five years. (2 Adar I 5562, 23 January 1802, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

3 Adar I

4 Adar I

Hillula of Rabbi Leib Sarahs, reputed to have been a *tzaddik nistar*, one of thirty-six perfectly righteous individuals, unknown to all but each other, who are believed to live in each generation (4 Adar I 5551, 8 February 1791)

Birth of Rebbe Shmuel Eliyahu Taub of Modzitz, pictured at right (4 Adar I 5665, 9 February 1905)

Hillula of Rabbi Ben Hollander, pictured at near right, a founder of Rabbis for Human Rights (4 Adar I 5768, 10 February 2008, after sunset)



5 Adar I

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. Congressman Tom Lantos, pictured at far right. He was born Lantos Tamás Péter, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, and was the only Holocaust survivor to serve in the U.S. Congress. Lantos was married to Zsa Zsa and Eva Gabor's cousin Annette Tillemann. (5 Adar I 5768, 11 February 2008)

6 Adar I

Hillula of Polish-born Israeli Rabbi Eliyahu Kitov, born Avraham Eliyahu Mokatov, pictured at near right (6 Adar I 5736, 7 February 1976)

Hillula of U.S. poet Maxine Kumin, pictured at far right, Poet Laureate of the United States (the position was then titled "Consultant in Poetry to the Library of Congress"), 1981-1982, and of New Hampshire, 1989-1994 (6 Adar I 5774, 6 February 2014)



7 Adar I

Hillula of Italian Rabbi Elijah Benamozegh. Benamozegh was born in Livorno, Italy, to a Moroccan family. He served for more than half a century as rabbi of the community of Livorno. A noted Kabbalist, Benamozegh freely uses non-Jewish sources, including the Christian Testament and ancient pagan mythology. He considers the Gospels to be a highly valuable Jewish midrash, comparable to the Talmudic Aggadah. He respects Jesus as a wise and righteous Jew, but he criticizes Paul's religious innovations. Rather than seeing Christian Trinitarian and Incarnationist theology as a violation of monotheism, he views them as an oversimplified and, consequently, erroneous misunderstanding of Kabbalistic teachings. Indeed, he suggests that Christianity might be overly monotheistic in its rejection of non-Christian belief, for he understands Kabbalah as viewing even pagan deities, in their essence, as partial manifestations or faces of the Absolute. Benamozegh understands the entire Universe as an incarnation of Sh'khinah; in this, he says, Hinduism may be closer to Judaism, especially mystical Judaism, than is Christianity. (7 Adar I 5660, 6 February 1900)

There's no sense in being precise when you don't even know what you're talking about. —John von Neumann

Hillula of Hungarian-born U.S. mathematician John von Neumann, born Neumann János Lajos, with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style, pictured at right (7 Adar I 5717, 8 February 1957)



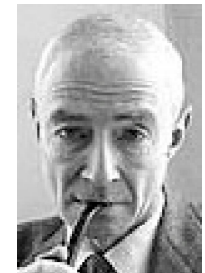
Hillula of U.S. actor Howard da Silva, born Howard Silverblatt, pictured at near right, blacklisted during the McCarthy Era, best known for his portrayal of Benjamin Franklin in the stage and film productions of 1776 (7 Adar I 5746, 16 February 1986)



8 Adar I

The Jews of Barbados were permitted to take oaths on the "Old Testament" rather than the Christian Bible, the first such permission in the Western Hemisphere (8 Adar I 5434, 14 February 1674)

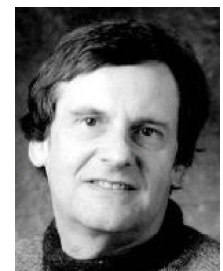
Hillula of Bohemian-born (in Prague) German Rabbi Zacharias Frankel, pictured at far right. Rabbi Frankel was the founder of the school of "historical Judaism," which advocates freedom of research while upholding the authority of traditional Jewish belief and practice. This school of thought was the intellectual progenitor of Conservative Judaism. He received a university degree in Budapest in 1831 and was appointed the following year as rabbi in Litoměřice, a town some forty miles northwest of Prague, becoming the first college-educated rabbi in Bohemia. In 1836, he accepted a rabbinical post in Dresden, and Germany remained his home for the rest of his life. (8 Adar I 5635, 13 February 1875)



9 Adar I

Hillula of U.S. theoretical physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, pictured at right. Oppenheimer was a brilliant student from childhood; he completed third and fourth grades in one year. He entered Harvard College one year late because of illness, but then graduated *summa cum laude* in three years and obtained his PhD at the University of Göttingen under Max Born just two years later. He was part of the Manhattan Project that developed the United States' atomic bomb, but, reflecting his involvement in left-wing organizations from his early adulthood, he was kept under surveillance by the FBI. His security clearance was revoked in 1943, one day before it would have lapsed. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy awarded him the Enrico Fermi Award; it was presented to him a week after Kennedy's assassination by President Lyndon B. Johnson. (9 Adar I 5727, 18 February 1967, after sunset)

Hillula of U.S. Biblical scholar Alan F. Segal, pictured at right (9 Adar I 5771, 13 February 2011)



Hillula of U.S. psychologist Herschel W. Leibowitz, pictured at near right, one of the first scientists to explore how the mind can misinterpret what the eye sees at night (9 Adar I 5771, 13 February 2011)

10 Adar I

Hillula of U.S. actor Lee J. Cobb, born Leo Jacoby, pictured at middle right (10 Adar I 5736, 11 February 1976)

11 Adar I

Hillula of German poet Heinrich Heine, pictured at far right above (11 Adar I 5616, 17 February 1856)

Hillula of Rebbe Abraham Bornstein of Sochatchow, author of *Avnei Nezer* and *Eglei Tal*, *hevruta* of Rebbe Menahem Mendel of Kotzk and husband of the latter's daughter Sara Tzina (11 Adar I 5670, 20 February 1910, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of Galician-born Israeli author Shmuel Yosef Agnon, pictured at right. Agnon, born Shmuel Yosef Halevi Czaczkes, was born, according to official records, on 26 July 1888 (18 Av 5648), but he always insisted that the date was nine days earlier, on Tisha b'Av. When he was twenty years old, he moved to Palestine, then, in 1913, to Germany, where he remained until 1924. During his residence in Germany, he worked with Martin Buber on an anthology of Hassidic tales. He also made the acquaintance of Salman Schocken, who became his patron, freeing Agnon from financial concerns. Agnon shared the 1966 Nobel prize for literature with Nelly Sachs. He was also awarded the Bialik Prize in 1934 and 1950 and the Israel Prize in 1954 and 1958. (11 Adar I 5730, 17 February 1970)

Dort, wo man Bücher verbrennt, verbrennt man auch am Ende Menschen.
Where they burn books, they will, in the end, also burn people. –Heinrich Heine

The purpose of life is not to be happy, but to matter, to be productive, to be useful, to have it make some difference that you lived at all. –Leo Rosten

12 Adar I

Hillula of Rabbi Hayyim Tzanser of Brody (12 Adar I 5554, 12 February 1794)

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. author and screenwriter Leo Rosten, pictured at near right. Rosten was born Arjeh Przewowjeski, in Łódź, now in Poland, but then within the Russian Empire. The family name was changed when they emigrated to the United States in 1911, when Leo was three years of age. He was married to anthropologist Margaret Mead's sister Priscilla Ann "Pam" Mead. (12 Adar I 5757, 19 February 1997)

Hillula of U.S. comedian Sid Caesar, pictured at far right (12 Adar I 5774, 12 February 2014)

13 Adar I

Hillula of German-born U.S. composer and conductor Bruno Walter, pictured at near right, born Bruno Schlesinger. He adopted the surname Walter in 1896, at age twenty, and officially changed it when he took Austrian citizenship in 1911. Walter was a protégé of Gustav Mahler. (13 Adar I 5722, 17 February 1962)

Hillula of U.S. economist Walt Whitman Rostow, pictured at far right (13 Adar I 5763, 15 February 2003)

In between goals is a thing called life, that has to be lived and enjoyed. –Sid Caesar

14 Adar I

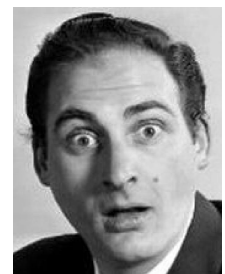
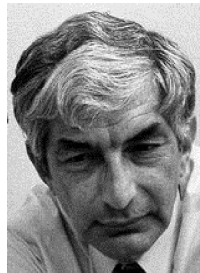
15 Adar I

16 Adar I

17 Adar I

Hillula of Israeli singer Ofra Haza, pictured at near right (17 Adar I 5760, 23 February 2000)

Hillula of U.S. physician and geneticist Judith Peixotto Sulzberger, pictured at far right. Sulzberger was one of four children of Iphigene Ochs



Sulzberger and Arthur Hays Sulzberger. Her father and her brother, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, both served as publishers of *The New York Times*, and her sister, Ruth Sulzberger Holmberg, was publisher of the *Chattanooga Times*. Sulzberger's ancestry included Benjamin Seixas, brother of Rabbi Gershom Mendes Seixas; Dr. Daniel Levy Maduro Peixotto, director of Columbia University's Medical College; and Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise. Married three times, she was always known by her birth name. (17 Adar I 5771, 21 February 2011)

18 Adar I

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball player Cal (Calvin Ross) Abrams, pictured at right. Abrams was signed to a contract by the Brooklyn Dodgers immediately out of high school in 1942 and assigned to the Dodgers' Class D farm team in Olean, New York. He played nineteen games that year, then, in January 1943, was inducted into the U.S. Army, serving for three years. Upon his discharge, he rejoined the Dodgers' organization. He made his Major League debut in 1949, but was almost immediately returned to the minor leagues. From 1950 to 1952, he played for the Dodgers and from 1952 to 1956 for four other Major League teams. (18 Adar I 5757, 25 February 1967)



19 Adar I

Hillula of Netherlands rationalist philosopher Baruch Spinoza, pictured at right. Spinoza, born Benedicto de Espinosa, was the author of the *Ethics* (his *magnum opus*, published posthumously in 1677), in which he strongly opposed the body-mind dualism of René Descartes. Spinoza's ancestors, expelled from Spain in 1492, fled to Portugal; in 1498, almost forty years before the formal establishment of the Portuguese Inquisition, they were compelled to convert to Catholicism. Spinoza's grandfather, Isaac de Spinoza, moved the family to Nantes, France, about the end of the sixteenth century. By 1615, the situation there had become intolerable for Jews, and the family, following many other Portuguese *conversos* in the wake of the Decree of Tolerance issued by the Council of Utrecht, moved to Rotterdam. When Isaac passed from this life in 1927, Spinoza's father Miguel and uncle Manuel moved to Amsterdam (where Spinoza was born in 1632) and reasserted their Judaism. Spinoza's father died in 1654. When his sister Rebekah disputed his inheritance, he took her to court to establish his claim, won his case, and then renounced his claim in her favor. In 1656, at age twenty-three, Spinoza was placed under a *herem* by the Portuguese Jewish community in Amsterdam, ostensibly for his heretical views, including, *inter alia*, his denial of Mosaic authorship of the Torah, his denial of the immortality of the soul, his rejection of the idea of a providential G*d, and his assertion that the Law was neither literally given by G*d nor any longer binding upon Jews. His books were also placed in the Catholic Church's Index of Forbidden Books. Because of the *herem*, he was refused burial in the Jewish cemetery; his remains are buried in the churchyard of the Christian Nieuwe Kerk in The Hague. A major (non-theological) factor in his excommunication was the fact that the Amsterdam Jewish community was largely composed of *conversos* who had fled the Portuguese Inquisition within the previous century, with their children and grandchildren. This community was concerned to protect its reputation from any association with Spinoza lest his controversial views provide the basis for their own possible persecution or expulsion. Further, Spinoza was associated with the Remonstrants, a Christian group that rejected the Calvinism of the Dutch Reformed Church. A branch of the Remonstrants in America issued the Flushing Remonstrance, opposing Peter Stuyvesant's persecution of non-Calvinist Christians in New Amsterdam, in 1657. While this was after Spinoza's being placed under the *herem*, it was well anticipated. Spinoza declined to use philosophy as a means for making a living. He was a lens-grinder – Christiaan Huygens, among others, highly praised the quality of his lenses – and it seems likely that the lung illness that took his life was a result of silicosis due to his breathing the glass dust from his grinding. Hegel, reflecting on Spinoza's *Ethics*, declared, "You are either a Spinozist or not a philosopher at all." Gilles Deleuze declared him "the prince of philosophers." (19 Adar I 5437, 21 February 1677)

G*d is the indwelling and not the transient Cause of all things. All things which are, are in G*d. Besides G*d there can be no substance; that is, nothing is itself external to G*d. –Baruch Spinoza

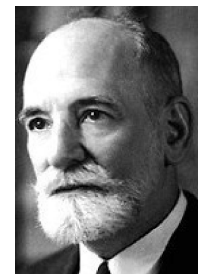
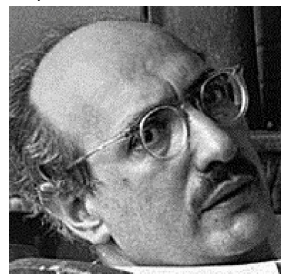


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Hillula of Rabbi Shmuel Engel of Radomysl (19 Adar I 5695, 22 February 1935)

Hillula of Latvian-born U.S. abstract expressionist painter Mark Rothko, pictured at near right (19 Adar I 5730, 25 February 1970)

Hillula of Basque-born French jurist René Cassin, pictured at far right. Cassin, a soldier in World War I, went on to found the Union Fédérale, a leftist, pacifist Veterans organization. As French delegate to the League of Nations from 1924 to 1938, Cassin pressed for progress on disarmament and in developing institutions to aid in the resolution of international conflicts. A founder of the French Federation of Disabled War Veterans, he served as the organizations' president from 1918 to 1945. In 1945, at the urging of Charles de Gaulle, he assumed the presidency of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. He was the principal author of the



Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948, for which work he received the 1968 Nobel Peace Prize. He was also a member (1959-1965) and president (1965-1968) of the European Court of Human Rights. The street in Strasbourg on which the court is located is Rue René Cassin. In 2003, the Basque Government created the René Cassin Award, "with the goal of publicly acknowledging and rewarding individuals or collectives that, through their personal or professional path, showed a strong commitment to the promotion and defense of Human Rights." The award is given annually on December 10, International Human Rights Day. (19 Adar I 5736, 20 February 1976)

There will never be peace on this planet so long as human rights are being violated in any part of the world.
-René Cassin

We are born in innocence. Corruption comes later.
-Laura Z. Hobson

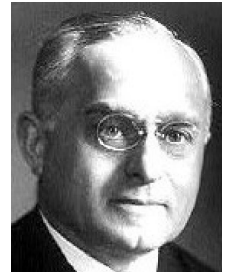
Hillula of U.S. author Laura Z. Hobson, née Zametkin. Hobson's father, Michael, was a labor organizer and the co-founder and first editor of the *Jewish Daily Forward*; her mother, Adella, was a columnist for the Yiddish newspaper *Der Tog*. Hobson retained her birth surname as a middle name throughout her life and also kept her married name, although she was divorced in 1935. She included both names in the names of her sons – Michael, whom she adopted in 1937, and Christopher, to whom she gave birth in 1941 and whom she formally adopted (having hidden her pregnancy and given birth under a false name) in order to spare him what was then the stigma of illegitimate birth. Hobson's best-known novels were *Gentleman's Agreement* and *Consenting Adult*. The former, originally published in serial form in *Cosmopolitan* in 1946, was published as a book by Simon & Schuster and became a runaway bestseller, selling over 1.6 million copies. It reached Number One on the *New York Times* bestseller list in April 1947 and was adapted into a 1947 film of the same name starring Gregory Peck. The film was nominated for eight Oscars, winning three. (19 Adar I 5746, 28 February 1986)

20 Adar I

Hillula of Austrian-born U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, pictured at right (20 Adar I 5725, 22 February 1965)

Wisdom too often never comes, and so one ought not to reject it merely because it comes late.

-Felix Frankfurter



21 Adar I

Hillula of Jerusalem-born U.S. Rebbitzin Tehilla Lichtenstein (née Hirschensohn). When she was eleven years of age, her family moved to Hoboken, New Jersey, where her father accepted a position as rabbi of an Orthodox congregation. The wife of Reform Rabbi Morris Lichtenstein, she was the sister of Sephardic Rabbi David de Sola Pool's wife Tamar. She and her husband Morris were the founders of the Society of Jewish Science; after his passing in 1938, when their two sons declined the leadership of the Society, she became its leader, the first woman known to lead a Jewish congregation, although she was not ordained and never claimed a rabbinic title. (21 Adar I 5733, 23 February 1973)

*G*d's goodness is in you, but it cannot express itself unless you so will it; G*d's creative power is in you, but it cannot express itself unless you so will it; G*d's love and kindness and mercy are in you, but these cannot express themselves unless you so will it.*

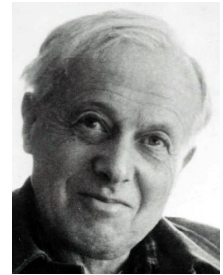
-Tehilla Lichtenstein

Hillula of Hungarian-born British chemist Michael Polanyi. Polanyi, born Polányi Mihály (with the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), made important theoretical contributions to physical chemistry, economics, and philosophy. His father, originally named Pollacsek, Magyarized the family name to Polányi after moving to Budapest from Slovakia. Polanyi's research in the physical sciences included work in the fields of chemical kinetics, x-ray diffraction, and adsorption of gases. He was a pioneer in the theory of fiber diffraction analysis and in the dislocation theory of plastic deformation of ductile metals and other materials. In 1926, he accepted a position as a chemistry professor at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin; in 1933 he moved to England, becoming first a chemistry professor and then a social sciences professor at the University of Manchester; his son and two of his pupils became Nobel laureates in Chemistry. In 1944, Polanyi was elected to the Royal Society. Polanyi was the second youngest of six children. His eldest sister, Laura Polanyi Striker, the first woman to receive a PhD from the University of Budapest, was the mother of ceramicist Eva Striker Zeisel. His elder brother was Canadian political economist Karl Polanyi. Polanyi's aunt, Vilma Pollacsek Seidler, was the mother of Ernő Seidler, founding member of the Communist Party of Hungary, and of Irma Seidler, an early lover

of Hungarian Marxist philosopher Lukács György. (21 Adar I 5736, 22 February 1976)

22 Adar I

Hillula of German-born U.S. historian and social philosopher Eugen Rosenstock-Huessy, pictured at right. Born Eugen Friedrich Moritz Rosenstock into a non-observant Jewish family in Berlin, Rosenstock adopted Christianity in his late teens. In 1914, he married Margrit Hüsey; a decade later, they formally combined their surnames. When they emigrated to the United States after the rise of Hitler, they Anglicized the spelling to Rosenstock-Huessy. Rosenstock-Huessy was a close friend of Franz Rosenzweig's. Their correspondence is considered by scholars of religion and theology to be indispensable in the study of the modern encounter of Judaism with Christianity. In the United States, Rosenstock-Huessy taught at Columbia University and at Dartmouth College. Rosenstock-Huessy's wife, Margrit, died in 1959. In 1960, he married Freya von Moltke, a widow, whose first husband, Count Helmuth James von Moltke, had opposed National Socialism and was executed by the Nazis. (22 Adar I 5733, 24 February 1973)



Hillula of Czech author Arnošt Lustig, pictured at right. Lustig was a survivor of Theresienstadt, Auschwitz, and Buchenwald. He escaped from a death transport train on the way to Dachau when the engine was destroyed by an American fighter bomber; the Holocaust was the main theme of his novels. In 2008, Lustig received the Franz Kafka Prize (22 Adar I 5771, 26 February 2011)



23 Adar I

Hillula of Rabbi Jacob Perlow of Novominsk (23 Adar I 5662, 2 March 1902)

Hillula of Russian-born star of the U.S. Yiddish theater and comedic star of stage, screen, and television Mischa Auer, born Mikhail Semyonovich Unskovsky, pictured at right. (*Mischa* is the German spelling of *Misha*, a diminutive form of *Mikhail*.) He adopted the surname Auer as a tribute to his maternal grandfather, violinist Leopold Auer. He was nominated for the 1936 Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor for his role in *My Man Godfrey* (23 Adar I 5727, 5 March 1967)



24 Adar I

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. attorney, poet, and novelist Adolphe Danziger de Castro, born Abram Dancygier, first president of La Comunidad Sefardi de Los Angeles (24 Adar I 5719, 4 March 1959)

25 Adar I

Hillula of Gertrude Stein's long-time companion Alice B. Toklas, pictured at right (25 Adar I 5727, 7 March 1967)

Hillula of German-born U.S. nuclear physicist Hans Bethe. Born in Strasbourg (then in Germany, now in France), Bethe was the son of a Jewish mother and non-Jewish father. In addition to making important contributions to astrophysics, quantum electrodynamics, and solid-state physics, Bethe was awarded the 1967 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on the theory of stellar nucleosynthesis. For most of his career, Bethe taught at Cornell University. During World War II, he headed the Theoretical Division at the Los Alamos laboratory which developed the first atomic bombs. He later campaigned with Albert Einstein and the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists against nuclear testing and the nuclear arms race. He helped persuade the Kennedy and Nixon administrations to sign, respectively, the 1963 Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. (25 Adar I 5765, 6 March 2005)



26 Adar I

Hillula of Sarah Schenirer, founder, under the guidance of Rebbe Avraham Mordecai Alter of Ger and the Hafetz Hayyim, of the Bais Ya'akov schools (26 Adar I 5695, 1 March 1935)

Hillula of U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits, pictured at right (26 Adar I 5746, 7 March 1986)

There is nothing to be gained by wishing you were someplace else or waiting for a better situation. You see where you are and you do what you can with that. —Jacob K. Javits



27 Adar I

Hillula of Rabbi Yosef Shaul Natanson (27 Adar I 5635, 4 March 1875)

28 Adar I

Hillula of Suzi Landmann, childhood friend of this calendar's editor (28 Adar I 5733, 2 March 1973)

Hillula of Polish-born Daniel Abraham Yanofsky, Canada's first chess grandmaster, pictured at near right (28 Adar I 5760, 5 March 2000)

29 Adar I

Hillula of U.S. writer Bernard Postal (29 Adar I 5741, 5 March 1981)

Hillula of U.S. lyricist E. Y. ("Yip") Harburg, born Isidore Hochberg, pictured on U.S. postage stamp at far right. Harburg wrote "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" He was the lyricist of *The Wizard of Oz* and of *Finian's Rainbow*. With his long-time collaborator Harold Arlen, he won an Oscar for "Over the Rainbow." He was blacklisted during the McCarthy era. (29 Adar I 5741, 5 March 1981)

30 Adar I

In non-leap years, since Adar has only twenty-nine days, events of 30 Adar I are commemorated on 30 Shevat.

Hillula of U.S. popular singer Gogi Grant (born Myrtle Audrey Arinsberg), pictured at right, best known for "The Wayward Wind" (30 Adar I 5776, 10 March 2016)

