

ADAR II

In non-leap years, these events are commemorated on the corresponding dates in Adar.

1 Adar II

2 Adar II

Hillula of U.S. photographer Gail Rubin (2 Adar II 5738, 11 March 1978)

3 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Mordecai Yaffe, the *Levush*, author of *Levush Malkhut*, a ten-volume codification of Jewish law that particularly stressed the customs of the Jews of Eastern Europe (3 Adar II 5372, 7 March 1612)

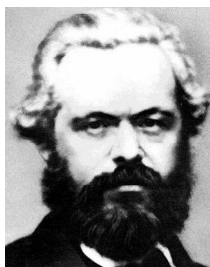
Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Meir of Medzibozh (3 Adar II 5605, 12 March 1845)

4 Adar II

5 Adar II

Hillula of German-born philosopher Karl Marx, pictured at near right; author, with Friedrich Engels, of *The Communist Manifesto*, foundation of communism as an intellectual discipline (5 Adar II 5643, 14 March 1883)

Hillula of Czech-born Hebrew-language poet, scholar, and essayist Jiří Langer, pictured at middle right, brother of physician and playwright František Langer (5 Adar II 5703, 12 March 1943)



6 Adar II

Hillula of U.S. Senator Howard Metzenbaum, pictured at far right above (6 Adar II 5768, 12 March 2008, after sunset)

Hillula of Argentine-born Shifra Lerer, pictured at near right, star of the U.S. Yiddish Theater (6 Adar II 5771, 12 March 2011)

Everyone must be both a giver and a receiver. One who is not both is like a barren tree. –Yitzhak Eisik Taub of Kalev

7 Adar II

Hillula of Rebbe Yitzhak Eisik Taub, the first Rebbe of Kalev (a small town in the northern great plains region of eastern Hungary known in Hungarian as Nagykovács). As a youth, Rebbe Yitzhak Eisik was discovered by Leib Sorahs, who brought him to Rebbe Shmelke of Nikolsburg. His primary teacher, however, became Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak, the Hozeh of Lublin. The first Hassidic rebbe to settle in Hungary, Rebbe Yitzhak Eisik is said to have recited the Pesah Haggadah in Hungarian rather than Hebrew. (7 Adar II 5581, 11 March 1821)



Hillula of Bohemian-born German composer and piano virtuoso Ignaz (born Isaac) Moscheles. Moscheles' father was a guitarist who longed for one of his children to follow him into music. The first choice was Moscheles' sister; when she demurred, her piano lessons were transferred to Isaac. He quickly developed a passion for the revolutionary music of Beethoven, even though Bedřich Diviš Weber, his teacher at the Prague Conservatory, attempted unsuccessfully to turn him toward Bach, Mozart, and Clementi. Moving to Vienna in 1808, Moscheles studied counterpoint under Albrechtsberger and composition under Salieri. Moscheles was the father of two sons and three daughters. His second son, Felix, became a painter. His second daughter, Serena, also a painter, married Orientalist Georg Rosen and was the mother of Jelka Rosen, also a painter, who married composer Frederick Delius. Moscheles lived in London from 1820 to 1846, then moved to Leipzig. It was Moscheles who led the counter-attack on Richard Wagner after the latter's attack on Moscheles' close friends Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer in his article *Das Judentum in der Musik* (Jewry in Music). Moscheles forced the resignation of Wagner's editor from the board of the Leipzig conservatory. (7 Adar II 5630, 10 March 1870)

Hillula of U.S. Major League Baseball pitcher Erskine Mayer. Born James Erskine Mayer, but known as Jacob Erskine Mayer, he had an eight-year Major League career as a right-handed pitcher with three teams, the Philadelphia Phillies, the Pittsburgh Pirates, and the Chicago White Sox. Mayer won twenty games in 1914 and in 1915, and he appeared in the 1915 World Series with the Phillies and the 1919 World Series with the Chicago White Sox, the year of the "Black Sox" scandal. Born in Atlanta, Mayer attended Georgia Tech as an engineering student. In 1910, after his junior year, he withdrew from Georgia Tech to pursue a baseball career. His elder brother Sam (Samuel Frankel Mayer) was an outfielder for the Washington Senators, although Sam's career lasted only from 4 September to 29 September 1915. (7 Adar II 5717, 10 March 1957)



Hillula of U.S. novelist Bernard Malamud, pictured at right (7 Adar II 5746, 18 March 1986)

8 Adar II

Hillula of U.S. attorney and civil rights advocate Morris B. Abram, pictured at near right, president of Brandeis University (8 Adar II 5760, 15 March 2000)

Hillula of U.S. novelist and television writer Howard Fast, pictured at far right. Fast was jailed for three months in 1950 for refusing to tell the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee the names of contributors (one of whom was Eleanor Roosevelt) to a fund for a home for orphans of American veterans of the Spanish Civil War. During his jail term, he wrote *Spartacus*, which he self-published, since he was blacklisted by the publishing industry. In 1958, Crown Publishers reissued *Spartacus*, and the film version was released in 1960, a milestone in the breaking of the Hollywood blacklist. (8 Adar II 5763, 12 March 2003)



9 Adar II

Hillula of Russian-born U.S. pianist and orchestra conductor Yakov Kreizberg (born Yakov Bychkov), pictured at right. The younger brother of orchestral conductor Semyon Bychkov, he emigrated to the United States in 1976 at age seventeen and became a citizen in 1982. A protégé of Leonard Bernstein, he adopted his mother's birth surname in order to distinguish himself from his brother. Although he retained his U.S. citizenship, his career took him to Europe, to positions in Germany, England, the Netherlands, and, finally, Monaco from 1988 until his passing. (9 Adar II 5771, 15 March 2011)

Hillula of U.S. photographer Bob (Robert Mendel) Adelson, pictured at right, photographer of the Civil Rights Movement, whose photographs included a close-up picture of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivering his "I Have a Dream" speech and many other iconic civil rights moments and whose pictures were published in 2007 in his book *Mine Eyes Have Seen: Bearing Witness to the Struggle for Civil Rights* (9 Adar II 5776, 19 March 2016)



10 Adar II

Hillula of U.S. major league baseball player Harry Feldman. Feldman, a right-handed pitcher, played six seasons with the New York Giants. He was refused by the U.S. Army in 1942, as he had contracted tuberculosis when he was a child, and four of his six major league seasons (1942-1945) were during World War II. (10 Adar II 5722, 16 March 1962)

11 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Gershon ben Yitzhak Ashkenazi, disciple and son-in-law of Rabbi Menaḥem Mendel Krochmal of Nikolsburg (11 Adar II 5453, 19 March 1693)

Hillula of German historian Leopold Zunz, pictured at near right, founder of *Wissenschaft des Judentums* (11 Adar II 5646, 18 March 1886)

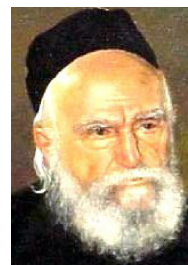
Hillula of Rabbi Chaim Touati, major commentator on Gersonides and translator of his works into French (11 Adar II 5763, 15 March 2003)



12 Adar II

Hillula of English jurist Sir George Jessel, pictured at far right, a judge of first instance in the rolls court, Master of Rolls, and member of the Court of Appeal, one of the most influential commercial law and equity judges of his time (12 Adar II 5643, 21 March 1883)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Rebbe Naftali Tzvi Halberstam of Bobov, pictured at near right (12 Adar II 5765, 23 March 2005)



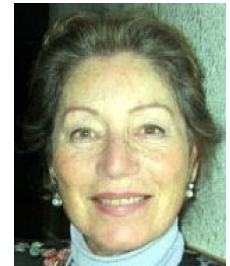
13 Adar II

Hillula of Belarusian-born U.S. Orthodox Rabbi Moshe Feinstein, pictured at middle right, author of *Igrot Moshe*, *Darash Moshe* and *Dibrot Moshe* (13 Adar II 5746, 24 March 1986)

Hillula of U.S. "ultra-modern" composer and pianist Vivian Fine, pictured at far right (13 Adar II 5760, 20 March 2000)



Hillula of U.S. Marxist scholar Herbert Aptheker, pictured at near right, protégé of W. E. B. Du Bois, blacklisted during the McCarthy era for his Communist Party (CPUSA) membership, executive director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (13 Adar II 5763, 17 March 2003)
 Hillula of U.S. Ladino folk singer Judy Frankel, pictured at far right (13 Adar II 5768, 20 March 2008)



14 Adar II

15 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Kaidanover of Vilna and Frankfurt, author of *Kav ha'Yashar* (15 Adar II 5472, 23 March 1712)
 Hillula of Rabbi Dov Berish Meisels of Warsaw (15 Adar II 5630, 18 March 1870)

16 Adar II

17 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Shimon Sofer of Krakow, the *Michtav Sofer*, pictured at right, second son of the *Hatam Sofer* (17 Adar II 5643; 26 March 1883)



18 Adar II

Hillula of Rebbe Hanoach Henich ha'Cohen of Alexander, disciple of Rebbes Simcha Bunam of Pshischa, Menaḥem Mendel of Kotzk, and Yitzhak Me'ir of Ger (18 Adar II 5630, 21 March 1870)

Hillula of Rebbe Naḥum Mordecai Friedman of Chortkov (18 Adar II 5706, 21 March 1946)

19 Adar II

20 Adar II

Hillula of Finnish-born U.S. historian Max I. Dimont, pictured at near right below. As a teenager, he came to the United States in 1929. The steerage passenger list of the S.S. *Berengaria* lists his place of birth as Kovno, Lithuania, but he was actually born in Helsinki. He taught himself English by reading Shakespeare, the Bible, and American plays. He is best known for having written *Jews, G*d, and History*, cited by the *Los Angeles Times* as "unquestionably the best popular history of the Jews written in the English language." (20 Adar II 5752, 25 March 1992)

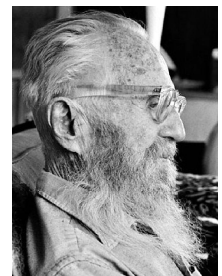
All civilizations we know about have left a record of their history in material things. We know them through tablets or ruins dug up by archaeologists. But we know of the Jews in ancient times mostly from the ideas they taught and the impact which these ideas had upon other people and other civilizations. There are few Jewish tablets to tell of battles and few Jewish ruins to tell of former splendor. The paradox is that those people who left only monuments behind as a record of their existence have vanished with time, whereas the Jews, who left ideas, have survived. —Max I. Dimont

21 Adar II

Hillula of Hungarian Communist politician Biszku Béla (the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), pictured at far right, who served as Minister of the Interior from 1957 to 1961. He was charged and, on 13 May 2014, convicted by a Hungarian court of having committed war crimes during the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, the only high-ranking official of the post-1956 Hungarian government who was prosecuted because of his political role in the communist era. At the time of his passing, his conviction was under appeal. (21 Adar II 5776, 31 March 2016)



Hillula of Hungarian author Kertész Imre (the family name preceding the individual name, in the Hungarian style), pictured at near right, survivor of Auschwitz and Buchenwald; 2002 Nobel laureate in literature; translator of Friedrich Nietzsche, Sigmund Freud, Ludwig Wittgenstein and Elias Canetti into Hungarian; best known for his Holocaust novel trilogy, the semi-autobiographical *Fatelessness* (made into a motion picture of the same name, for which Kertész wrote the screenplay) and the subsequent *Fiasco* and *Kaddish for a Child Not Born* (21 Adar II 5776, 31 March 2016)



22 Adar II

Hillula of Luxembourgish-born U.S. photographer Edward Steichen, pictured at far right above. Steichen, born Édouard Jean Steichen, was brought to the United States by his parents when he was but an infant. They settled in Chicago and then, a few years later, moved to Milwaukee. Steichen was the most frequently featured photographer in Al-

fred Stieglitz' groundbreaking magazine *Camera Work* during its run from 1903 to 1917. After World War II, Steichen was Director of the Department of Photography at New York's Museum of Modern Art, a position he held until 1962. While there, he curated and assembled the exhibit *The Family of Man*, which was seen by nine million people. In 1963, Steichen was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Lyndon B. Johnson. (22 Adar II 5733, 25 March 1973)

It is an error common to many artists to strive merely to avoid mistakes, when all our efforts should be to create positive and important work. Better positive and important with mistakes and failures than perfect mediocrity. —Edward Steichen

Hillula of Canadian jurist Bora Laskin, pictured at near right, first Jewish Justice of the Canadian Supreme Court, named to the court in 1970 and elevated to the position of Chief Justice in 1973, only the third time in Canadian history when other than the senior Justice was elevated to Chief (22 Adar II 5744, 26 March 1984)

Hillula of U.S. dancer and choreographer Anna Sokolow, pictured at far right. She began her career in 1929 as a member of the Martha Graham company, becoming affiliated in the 1930s with the "radical dance" movement and developing her work *Anti-War Trilogy*. As a leading member of the Workers Dance League, she was instrumental in transforming the "agit-prop" style associated with early political dance by melding it with professional and artistic standards. Through the 1930s and 1940s, she performed and choreographed both solo and ensemble works whose subject matter included the exploitation of workers and the growing troubles of Jews in Germany. She also taught dance, developing what she called "method dancing." In 1998, she was inducted into the National Museum of Dance's C. V. Whitney Hall of Fame. (22 Adar II 5760, 29 March 2000)



Hillula of U.S. author Abraham Rothberg (22 Adar II 5771, 28 March 2011)

23 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Yaakov Yitzhak Rabinowitz I of Biala, author of *Divrei Bina*, great-grandson of Rebbe Ya'akov Yitzhak of Pschicha (23 Adar II 5665, 30 March 1905)

Hillula of Polish-born U.S. Dead Sea Scrolls scholar Rabbi Ben Zion Wacholder (23 Adar II 5771, 29 March 2011)

24 Adar II

Hillula of Rabbi Yitzhak Margolies, son of Rabbi Ya'akov Margolies and compiler of his *Sefer haGet* (24 Adar II 5285, 29 March 1525, according to the Julian calendar then in use)

Hillula of U.S. Commodore Uriah P. Levy, pictured at right above. Levy's great-great-grandfather, Dr. Samuel Ribeiro Nunes, was descended from Sephardic ancestors who had fled the Portuguese Inquisition and settled in England and was among the settlers who founded Savannah, Georgia, in 1733. At age fourteen, Levy apprenticed as a sailor. At age twenty-one, he volunteered for the War of 1812 and was commissioned as a sailing master. He was supernumerary sailing master on the *Argus*, which interdicted British ships in the English Channel, seizing more than twenty vessels before being captured on 14 August 1813. Her captain was killed, and the crew, including Levy, were taken prisoner and imprisoned by Great Britain for sixteen months until the end of the war. Upon his return to the United States, Levy served aboard the *Franklin* as second master. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1817, to master commandant in 1837, and to captain in 1844. Reacting to anti-Semitic slights, Levy was court-martialed six times, once being demoted from the rank of captain and twice dismissed from the Navy and subsequently reinstated. Levy was instrumental in abolishing flogging in the U.S. Navy. He was court-martialed and dismissed from the Navy for refusing to inflict corporal punishment on sailors under his command. His advocacy helped gain the support of Congress for the abolition, in 1850, of flogging. In 1855, he was reinstated, with the rank of commodore, then the Navy's highest rank. Levy became wealthy investing in New York real estate. A great admirer of Thomas Jefferson, in 1833 Levy donated to the City of New York a patinated statue of Jefferson. Before turning it over to the city, Levy exhibited it in a building at 355 Broadway, charging admission to view it and donating the proceeds to buy bread for the city's poor. This statue was the model for a bronze statue of Jefferson which Levy commissioned and gave to the U.S. Congress. The latter statue stands today in the Capitol rotunda; it is the only privately commissioned work of art in the Capitol. Levy's brother Jonas was the father of U.S. Congressmen Jefferson Monroe Levy. In 1834, Levy purchased and began the restoration of Thomas Jefferson's estate, Monticello, a project continued by his brother Jonas and nephew Jefferson Monroe Levy. (24 Adar II 5622, 26 March 1862)



Hillula of Ukrainian-born U.S. violinist Mischa Elman, pictured at right above, student of Leopold Auer (24 Adar II 5727, 5 April 1967)

Hillula of U.S. film director Jules Dassin, pictured at near right, black-listed during the McCarthy era (24 Adar II 5768, 31 March 2008)

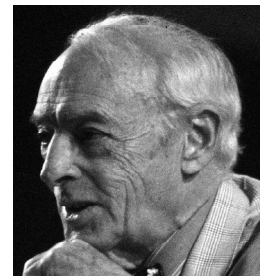
25 Adar II

Hillula of Moravian-born U.S. Reform Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, pictured at far right. In 1846, Wise, then the rabbi of Radnitz, Bohemia (now Radnice, Czech Republic), emigrated to the United States, accepting a position as rabbi at Congregation Beth-El of Albany. He instituted numerous reforms in the synagogue service. Under Wise, Congregation Beth-El became the first Jewish congregation in the United States to introduce family pews in the synagogue. Wise's other innovations included the ritual of confirmation, a mixed-gender choir, and counting women in the minyan. In 1847, Wise prepared a siddur, which he titled *Minhag America*, for his congregation. It was adopted by the Reform Movement's Cleveland Conference of 1855 and quickly became the standard siddur for Reform congregations in the South and West. Wise by then was no longer in Albany; a fistfight between him and the congregation's president in 1850 resulted in a split in the congregation and the formation of Congregation Anshe Emeth by Wise's supporters. In 1854, he moved to Cincinnati as rabbi of the Lodge Street Synagogue, where he remained for the rest of his life. When the *Union Prayer Book* was published by the Central Conference of American Rabbis in 1894, Wise, who had been devoted to the idea of a union of Reform congregations since he first brought up the concept in 1848, voluntarily retired the *Minhag America* from his own congregation. Through Wise's efforts, Hebrew Union College (HUC) was established in 1875 as the first Reform rabbinic seminary in the United States. When the banquet celebrating HUC's first graduating class in 1883 was held, with much of the menu non-kosher, numerous rabbis left the Reform movement to develop the Conservative movement, following the teachings of Rabbi Zecharias Frankel's Positive-Historical School. Differences between Wise and Rabbi David Einhorn resulted in a virtual schism of the Reform movement, with northeastern congregations generally following Einhorn while southern and western congregations followed Wise. (Einhorn's son-in-law Kaufman Kohler, who became the leader of the Reform movement after the passing of both Einhorn and Wise, brought Einhorn's views to prominence as the views of the movement.) Wise was married twice. His first wife, Theresa Bloch, was the sister of Edward H. Bloch, the founder of Bloch Publishing Company. They had ten children, eight of whom survived Rabbi Wise, including Iphigene Miriam Wise Ochs, who married Adolph Ochs. After Theresa Wise passed from this life in 1874, Wise married Selma Bondi; they had four children. (25 Adar II 5660, 26 March 1900)



Hillula of Moroccan-born Rabbi Yitzhak ben Masud Abuhatzeira, the Baba Haki, Chief Rabbi of Ramla, brother of the Baba Sali (25 Adar II 5730, 2 April 1970)

Hillula of Canadian-born U.S. author Saul Bellow, pictured at right. Born in Lachine, Québec (then an independent city, now a borough within Montréal), Bellow moved with his parents to Chicago at age nine. In 1941, after discovering upon attempting to enlist in the armed forces that he had immigrated to the United States illegally as a child, Bellow became a naturalized US citizen. Bellow received the 1976 Nobel Prize in Literature. In 1977, the National Endowment for the Humanities selected Bellow for the Jefferson Lecture, the U.S. federal government's highest honor for achievement in the humanities. He was also the recipient of the 1948 Guggenheim Fellowship, the 1954, 1965, and 1971 National Book Awards for Fiction (the first writer to receive three National Book Awards), the 1976 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, the 1980 O. Henry Award, the 1986 St. Louis Literary Award from the Saint Louis University Library Associates, the 1988 National Medal of Arts, the 1989 PEN/Malamud Award, the 1989 Peggy V. Helmerich Distinguished Author Award, and the 1990 National Book Foundation's lifetime Medal for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters. (25 Adar II 5765, 5 April 2005)



I reject your definitions of me.
—Saul Bellow

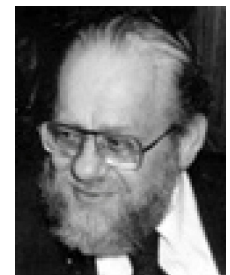
26 Adar II

27 Adar II

Hillula of Portuguese-born Rabbi Isaac Aboab da Fonseca, rabbi of Pernambuco (Recife), Brazil, the first known rabbi in the Western Hemisphere (27 Adar II 5453, 4 April 1693)

Hillula of U.S.S.R. mathematician and economist Leonid Kantorovich. A recipient of the Stalin Prize in 1949, Kantorovich was the 1985 Nobel laureate in economics. (27 Adar II 5746, 7 April 1986)

Hillula of Israeli Modern Orthodox Rabbi Pinchas H. Peli, pictured at right, friend and disciple of Rabbi Joseph Baer Soloveitchik (27 Adar II 5749, 3 April 1989)



Hillula of U.S. "Beat" poet Allen Ginsberg, pictured at near right Ginsberg was mentored by William Carlos Williams. His poem "Kaddish" was a tribute to his mother, Naomi Ginsberg, at whose funeral no kaddish was said due to the lack of a minyan. (27 Adar II 5757, 5 April 1997)

28 Adar II

Hillula of U.S. educator Cyrus Adler, pictured at middle right (28 Adar II 5700, 7 April 1940)

Hillula of U.S. pharmacologist William H. Prusoff, pictured at far right above, developer of the first clinically useful antiviral medication (28 Adar II 5771, 3 April 2011)

Hillula of Rivka Haut, a founder of Women of the Wall, pictured at near right (28 Adar II 5774, 30 March 2014)

29 Adar II

Hillula of Hayyah Sarah bat Nisan of Przemyśl, wife of Rabbi Moshe Teitelbaum of Ujhely (29 Adar II 5600, 3 April 1840)

Hillula of U.S. feminist writer Andrea Dworkin, pictured at far right above (29 Adar II 5765, 9 April 2005)



*The world is holy! The soul
is holy! The skin is holy!
The nose is holy! . . . Every-
thing is holy! Everybody's
holy! Everywhere is holy!*
—Allen Ginsberg



*I dream that love without
tyranny is possible.*
—Andrea Dworkin