



chicago jewish history



Ralph Helstein

Ralph Helstein: Labor Movement Idealist

BY WALTER ROTH

While small in stature, Ralph Helstein was a giant of a man in his ideals and commitment to social justice. He lived with his family in Chicago's Hyde Park neighborhood for most of his adult life.

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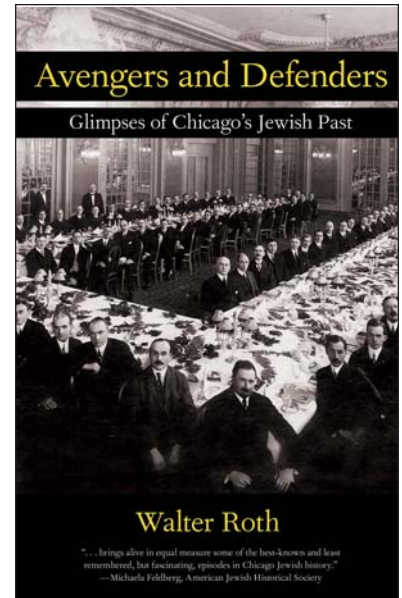
Jacob Arvey Reports on His First Visit to Israel; Chairs Bonds Rally at Chicago Stadium *see page 8*



A unique Torah from Israel, composed of the remains of 44 separate holy scrolls saved from Nazi destruction by concentration camp survivors, is given to **Jacob M. Arvey (left)** by leaders of Chicago's Orthodox Jewish community. Arvey accepts it for the Chicago Jewish community. (Left to right) **Rabbi Ephraim Epstein, Max Cohen, Samson Krupnick, and Rabbi Chaim Mednick.** Chicago Sun-Times library files; Sun-Times photo by Bill Knefel, November 28, 1953. Courtesy of the Sun-Times.

Special Section: Jewish Book Month:

*The Society's own publications,
works by our members, and
other books of local
Jewish interest*



NEW! Avengers and Defenders: Glimpses of Chicago's Jewish Past.
By Walter Roth. Pages packed with the fascinating doings of historical personages—some famous, some little-known. Each concise chapter is selected from CJHS President Roth's informative articles and columns in our quarterly journal. Academy Chicago Publishers. Illustrated. 235 pages. Paper \$16.95
Book Section begins on page 16

President's Column



Walter Roth.

THE END OF THE KOSHER HOT DOG?

In recent issues of our Society's quarterly I have written articles on cattlemen of the Jewish faith who came from Germany and made their fortunes in the Chicago Stockyards. (See *CJH* Spring and Summer 2008.) Among them were Nelson Morris and Walter Mander. Their primary product was beef for human consumption. The beef business was of great importance to Chicago's commercial livelihood.

One product made from 100% beef is kosher sausage. Two immigrant sausage-makers from Austria-Hungary, Samuel Ladany and Emil Reichl, came to Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, where their kosher sausage sold very successfully. So they established a company here and named it "Vienna," because the best sausage was reputedly to be found in that city.

Other sausage-makers followed, and the Chicago kosher hot dog business became big and prosperous, with many firms located in the Fulton Street Market. But the business has declined.

The Sara Lee Corporation recently announced that it is closing its South Side kosher hot dog and meat processing plant at 1000 West Pershing Road, laying off almost two hundred employees.

Sara Lee is exiting the kosher meat business entirely, cutting its Best's Kosher, Sinai Kosher, Shofar, and Wilno brands, which it deems unprofitable. Sara Lee is also closing the Sinai Kosher Outlet Store, located on the premises of the Pershing Road plant.

The Chicago kosher-style hot dog is still very popular in our city, but mainly because of the way it is garnished. There is a new picture book, *Never Put Ketchup on a Hot Dog*, by Bob Schwartz, a vice-president of the Vienna Sausage Company. The author visited local hot dog sellers large and small, taking photographs and collecting anecdotes. (Originally, Vienna products were kosher—and then they weren't—but that's a story for another time. The subject of *kashruth* is not discussed in Schwartz's book.)

The hot dog remains the baseball fan's essential snack at Chicago Major League games, although the ups and downs of the Cubs and White Sox can cause kosher-level heartburn even after consuming a puny, underseasoned, *treyf* weiner.

Chicago kosher-style corned beef recently made front page and prime time news when President-elect Barack Obama stopped in at Manny's Coffee Shop on Jefferson Street to pick up corned beef sandwiches and latkes "for Rahm." But kosher-style is not kosher.

Fortunately, one can still buy locally made kosher hot dogs and other deli meats from such sources as the Romanian Kosher Sausage Company on the North Side or Hungarian Kosher Foods in Skokie.

Dear Readers, I hope you counted the blessings of life in a free country as you feasted on your kosher Thanksgiving turkey. My best wishes, and those of our Board, for a happy, *latke*-laden Hanukkah, when we remember how our ancient land was freed from tyrants. ❖



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Popular Public Speaker and Legendary Research Librarian Join Our Board of Directors

The Chicago Jewish Historical Society welcomes the election of two new members, Elise Ginsparg and Dan Sharon, to our Board of Directors.

ELISE GINSPARG is a Jewish community activist, residing in Lincolnwood with her husband Colman. Elise is a regular presenter of book reviews and programs on Jewish themes at the Lincolnwood Public Library, 4000 West Pratt Avenue.

Society members who attended our October 2007 program, "The Jews of Hyde Park High School," will remember alumna Elise Ginsparg's delightful talk, "Yankl's Butcher Shop, Rabbi Muskin's Shul, and HPHS." (Transcripts of all the talks in the program were published in the Fall 2007 issue of *CJH*. You can find this issue, in printable pdf format, on our website: www.chicagojewishhistory.org.)

Elise is returning to the Board after a number of years, having previously served us well as membership chair and tour guide. We welcome her intelligence, warmth, and enthusiasm.

The name of **DAN SHARON** was suggested for nomination to our Board of Directors immediately upon his retirement as senior research librarian at the Asher Library, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies.

In his years at Spertus, Dan assisted countless serious researchers in their quest for information, yet he was also open to answering questions for the casual information-seeker. The *Chicago Jewish News* named him a "Jewish Chicagoan of the Year" in 2004.

CJHS President Walter Roth wanted to make sure that Dan Sharon's encyclopedic knowledge and librarian's skills would continue to be available—through our Society. Chicago Jewry should rejoice!

Society Board members are elected to a three year term. The following sitting members were re-elected for another three year term:

LEAH AXELROD Tour company operator, historian, world traveler, and CJHS tour chair

DR. IRVING CUTLER Geographer, historian, author, and ethnic tour guide *extraordinaire*

DR. RACHELLE GOLD Psychologist, Orthodox community activist, CJHS membership co-chair

MELYNDA LOPIN Business owner, scholar, and CJHS membership co-chair

DR. N. SUE WEILER Labor historian, educator, and chair of the CJHS oral history committee

CJHS Thanks Harold T. Berc for His Years of Service

The Society extends thanks to a valued member of the Board, Harold T. Berc, for his years of service. Mr. Berc's health does not allow him to attend Board meetings, so he has resigned.

First as a newspaper reporter, then a decorated WWII naval officer, attorney, author, and civic leader, lifelong Chicagoan Hal Berc recorded and participated in countless history-making events, and he brought his wide-ranging experience and knowledge to the CJHS.

It was Berc's suggestion that the Society present mini "reunions" of the Chicago public high schools that had historically significant Jewish student populations. Program Chairman Charles Bernstein acted on Berc's idea, and the successful Roosevelt, Marshall, and Hyde Park programs followed—with more to come.

Society Board Reelects Officers

At its monthly meeting on Monday, December 1, the Board of Directors of the Chicago Jewish Historical Society reelected the Society's current officers for a two-year term. Walter Roth, Burt Robin, Dr. Carolyn Eastwood, and Dr. Edward H. Mazur will continue to serve as president, vice-president, recording secretary, and treasurer respectively.

Selfhelp Home Oral Histories Donated to Archives

President Walter Roth has given thirty DVDs containing oral histories of residents of the Selfhelp Home to Joy Kingsolver, director of the Chicago Jewish Archives, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies. The discs will be available to researchers at the Archives. Ethan Bensinger devised the project and conducted the interviews.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

Thanks to Mark Mandle for this correction:

In our Summer 2008 issue, in the article "Archives Intern Meets Architect Walter H. Sobel," in the list of temples and synagogues Sobel worked on, we included *KAM Isaiah Israel Congregation*, 930 East 50th Street. The name of the temple is incorrect.

It was *KAM Temple* for which Sobel designed a chapel in 1962. This former KAM building on 50th Street is now the headquarters of Operation PUSH. KAM Isaiah Israel Congregation (KAMII) is located at 1100 East Hyde Park Blvd. *CJH* regrets the error.

Ralph Helstein *continued from page 1*

When he died, in Chicago, on February 14, 1985 at the age of 76, the *Chicago Tribune* referred to him as “the unorthodox, erudite counselor who built the United Packinghouse Workers.” He was characterized as an innovator in collective bargaining and as an activist in civil rights and human rights, working with community organizers in Chicago, such as Saul Alinsky.

Ralph Helstein was born to Orthodox Jewish parents in Duluth, Minnesota. His father moved the family to Minneapolis, where Helstein went to school (including Hebrew school). He graduated from the University of Minnesota with a degree in English, and later earned a law degree from the Minneapolis Law School. He went to work for FDR’s New Deal in the National Recovery Act (NRA) administration. There he gained much of his knowledge about poverty and labor matters, particularly in the meatpacking business.

When the NRA was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, he went to work first in a private labor law firm and then became general counsel for the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA) in Minnesota. This was an extraordinary accomplishment, since there were hardly any Jews working in the meatpacking business, and certainly not in any important union positions. In 1942, he became general counsel of the UPWA in Chicago. He became a member of a local union and went into the cattle pens and slaughterhouses to study operations and job classifications, of which there were hundreds. He wrote scholarly papers for the War Labor Board during World War II and closely worked with U.S. Government personnel with respect to labor matters.

With the end of the War in 1945, Helstein’s leadership in the UPWA grew, and in 1946 after a unanimous vote, he was elected president of the union. The UPWA was at that time one of the most powerful labor unions in the country. Leslie Orear, president of the Illinois Labor History Society, who had worked in the stockyards, said of Helstein: “He set elimination of the male-female and geographical wage differentials as one of the union’s first priorities.”

His leadership was often tested in the postwar period, as the UPWA faced internal turmoil—racial tensions between workers and wage demands that led to serious and lengthy strikes.

The passage of the Taft-Hartley Act (officially known as the Labor-Management Relations Act) by the U.S. Congress in 1947 contained a provision that a union, before using the facilities of the National Labor

Relations Board, must file with the U.S. Department of Labor financial reports and affidavits that union officers are not Communists. This provision caused serious internal strife in the CIO leadership, of which the UPWA was a part. Many refused to sign this “loyalty oath,” and fought expulsion from the union, which the Act required for those who refused to sign.

While never a member of the Communist Party, Helstein was considered a leftist when he sought to soften the political strife within the union. Eventually the communist issue faded.

Helstein became active in the civil rights movement in Chicago, working with Martin Luther King on integration. He was nominated for a position on the Board of Education, but was rejected by Mayor Richard J. Daley as too leftist. Other government positions for which he was selected by the CIO were denied to Helstein because of Republican Party opposition.

He retired in 1972 and was named president emeritus of the UPWA. He turned to teaching and became a lecturer at Roosevelt University. He was involved in many community activities, and became a director of the Institute for Psychoanalysis. Among his many friends, colleagues, and admirers was Rabbi Jacob Weinstein of KAM Temple, a fellow liberal and labor activist.

About a year before his death, Ralph Helstein gave an oral history interview to Stanley Rosen, then a member of the CJHS Board of Directors, under a grant from the Chicago Radical Jewish Elder History Project. The tape and transcript are at the Chicago Jewish Archives, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies. Of particular interest are Ralph Helstein’s comments on his Jewish upbringing and beliefs. Portions of the oral history are summarized below.

My background should have led me in the direction of faith

“You see, I came out of a background that would have, you would have thought, led me in the direction of eternal faith, you know—conservative. There’s really nothing in my background that would have suggested that I would go the way I went. I think part of the problem is, in relation to this question you put, you know, when you talk about reading the Bible or reading the Talmud, or any other important documents, it depends on what one is looking for.

“For example, I could find a call to social action by reading The Prophets. I could even find it in Deuteronomy, in any of the books of the Bible, or most, anyway. Ecclesiastes—if you interpret it in the only way I think it can be interpreted, that politically,

it's a very advanced and important political document. "Ecclesiastes, read in a certain way, indicates what you can do if you've got a real mass movement with people participating in the decision-making. On the other hand, if what you want—I don't say this judgmentally at all—is a righteous and angry God, it could make you feel that only in blind faith, and what amounts to a renunciation of free will, you'll find what you want.

"In the New Testament, it is much of the same thing. How Paul interprets Christ, no Prophet that's ever lived is comparable to that. Paul, when you realize what he is, here's this really very decent guy who probably was a very rebellious guy, and he, in many ways could have been, should be, a working class hero.

"I've seen so many people who at one time in their lives were far to the left of me—old time Communists or people who were way over on the extremes, if not Communists, Trotskyites, who today are just conservative as hell. While I get more radical, they get more conservative."

I was not an active participant in Jewish political movements

"There were people in my generation who participated in the Jewish movements: the Workmen's Circle, Jewish Socialists, and Zionists—Labor Zionists, I mean.

"I never was an active Zionist. Although I would suppose that I did as much to raise money for Israel as anyone around the country. I went all over the place making speeches to raise money. But, it was because I saw Israel fulfilling its prophetic vision. I saw it when I was there in 1958. I think it was the most egalitarian state I ever came close to.

"The ratio of wages, for instance, between a manager and the guy on the production line, was roughly one and a quarter to one or one and a half to one. And, of course, it's one of these things that caused trouble in the labor force, because these guys [the managers] began to feel they weren't 'getting theirs.' You know, they looked around the world and saw the prevailing standards."

My study of Hebrew was poor

"Essentially my training or my study of Hebrew was poor. We learned to speak [the language]. You could speak only Hebrew for those two hours that we were in class, either to each other or to the teacher. On Saturday mornings we came there, and there was none of this singing stuff, you know. They were saying prayers with an intonation that you are supposed to have.

"This is the modern way. This is what they do in Israel, and sometimes what they do even in Reform

temples like KAM, they sing. I can't sing them, I wouldn't know the tunes, because I never learned them. It was straight Hebrew, and of course, modern Hebrew, and I'm not familiar with them. But it was not a dialogue, it was purely language communication—these things that I think reflect my views of what it is to be a Jew, and why, aside from the fact that until the world's ready to get rid of its prejudices, and they are finally able to create a man that is free enough and unafraid enough that he can accept his fellow man and his worth, I will remain a Jew. You just don't run out on a fight. Nothing wrong, because when there's prejudice, there's a fight. It's almost that simple.

"I remember, before Rachel and I were married, we went out with a friend—Bob Kahn, who has since become one of the most important rabbis in America. He's a rabbi in Houston. We got into a big argument about the practices of Judaism. I've always had very little patience with this kind of argument—not because I knew what I was talking about necessarily, but because it made sense to me that they have continued to practice the rituals. When I used to walk through a packing-house and see how clean it was, a hell of a lot cleaner than the [expletive deleted] kosher butcher shops that my mother used to make me go to.

"It just didn't make sense, and I said so. He asked, 'Well why do you remain a Jew?' I answered, 'Because the world still practices prejudice, and I was born a Jew. These are my people, I'm identified with them, and I'll be part of them until the world changes and there's no purpose served in separating different kinds of religion.'

"This was before the State of Israel was created. What I resent mostly about Israel, is how religion is used as a basis for advancing national interest. I don't like that. That's offensive as hell to me, but you know, it's interesting that these characters who pay so much money, obviously because it's tax exempt, you know, if Mr. Reagan's administration really wanted to clamp down on Israel, all they'd have to do is to remove some of these Jewish organizations from their tax exempt lists, and their contributions would go all to hell."

We could have a strike that just started on the morning of Rosh Hashanah and no company would call me

"It was standard operating procedure in the industry. We could have a strike that just started on the morning of Rosh Hashanah and no company would call me. As a matter of fact, at one time, late, I had already come back from the morning services on Rosh Hashanah, and the chief operating officer for Armour

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Ralph Helstein

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and Company called me at home, and I can still remember it. His name was Eldred, and I can still remember the way he started his conversation.

“Mr. Helstein, I’m really very much ashamed of myself for having to call you like this. It’s embarrassing to me and I hope you will forgive me because I know this is a holiday for you, but we’ve got this wildcat [strike] going on, and it’s endangering I don’t know how many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of stuff—and if you would be willing to place a call.”

“He said, ‘I don’t think those people will listen to anyone else. If you would place a call, we would be very grateful.’ He had just come from the company. As far as I know, that was the only time I was called. I never worked on Yom Kippur, I never worked on Rosh Hashanah, and I never worked on my wedding anniversary.”

The fact that I was Jewish never entered into the politics of the union

“So far as I know, the fact that I was Jewish never entered into the politics of the union. In my presence, very little was said. I was pressed, every once in a while, to buy more Israel Bonds by some of the members of the Board.” ❖

WALTER ROTH is president of the *Chicago Jewish Historical Society*. He is a practicing lawyer with the firm of *Seyfarth Shaw Attorneys LLP*.

*Now is the Time to
Renew Your Society
Membership for 2009*

Report on the Society’s Spring 2008 Open Meeting, Part II “Award-Winning Essays on Chicago Jewish History”

Susan Breitzer

Uneasy Alliances: Hull-House, the Garment Workers’ Strikes, and the Jews of Chicago

Excerpts from the Presentation, Part II

Hull-House, founded in 1889 by Jane Addams, a well-to-do, college-educated, Protestant woman from downstate Illinois, was an answer for women who were seeking alternatives to marriage and uses for their education. It was also a center of both social services and Americanization that welcomed the broad spectrum of immigrants who flocked to Chicago in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Although Hull-House was not the first settlement house in the United States, it soon became lionized, along with its founder. Hull-House, through Addams and her resident colleagues, such as Florence Kelley, Grace and Edith Abbott, and Ellen Gates Starr, also served as a clearinghouse for a variety of immigrant needs and concerns, and therefore grew from being merely a friendly gathering place for neighbors to a formidable force for change in Chicago, and ultimately nationwide, on several fronts.

Eastern European Jewish immigrants benefited from Hull-House’s services, especially before there was a Jewish-run settlement or communal center. Over time, however, Hull-House received competition from German Jewish-run organizations, such as the Maxwell Street Settlement, and more significantly, the Chicago Hebrew Institute. While Addams has been rightly lauded

for her role in transforming the lives of all working class immigrant communities through her active support of the garment trades and other union movements, her overall legacy with Chicago’s immigrant Jewish community is more mixed.

In some ways, Addams and her colleagues were thoroughly in league with the German Jewish ideal of Americanization: that while Jewish identity should be maintained, it should adapt as much as possible to American ways. Therefore, as part of the Hull-House opposition to bilingual education, they supported the efforts of the German Jewish community to eliminate the *kheber*, both out of concern for poor educational conditions (already an issue throughout the Chicago Jewish community), and even more that their pupils “would defer the hopes of American citizenship by the substitution of Judische for English.”

Similarly, Hull-House resident Mary Rozet Smith wrote to Bertha Loeb, a German Jewish resident, in regard to the Children’s House activities: “the cooking is going gaily, though several little Jewish girls are looking rather gloomily at their dish of beef and salt pork.”

Jane Addams, throughout her career at the helm of Hull-House, treated Jews as simply a religious group, making no provision for the the very real sense of difference—based as much on ethnicity as class—between German and Eastern European Jews, in the importance of the Yiddish language and culture as an existing source of identity.

But if Hull-House proved inadequate when it came to addressing most Jewish cultural issues, Jane Addams and Hull-House achieved greater success in advancing the Jewish labor movement, led as it was by marginally affiliated Jews. Certain residents would become unwavering allies of Chicago's Jewish working class.

For example, Florence Kelley began her illustrious career as the state's first Factory Inspector in 1894, appointed by Governor John P. Altgeld. Kelley expressed not only sympathy, but solidarity with the garment workers.

One of Hull-House's most notable contributions to Chicago's immigrant working class was simply providing a space for labor organizations to meet. This was no small thing, especially for women workers and organizers; mounting any successful labor action would require a better alternative to the saloons that were the only available meeting spaces at the time.

Before this was possible, however, Hull-House had to earn credibility with Chicago's labor activists. Addams accomplished this by inviting the then rare prominent union woman, Mary Kenney, the president of the women's bookbinder's union, to Hull-House for dinner. Kenney was initially suspicious of Addams as simply another upper-class philanthropist, but Addams proved able to win her over, and the resulting partnership gave Hull-House the necessary credibility to host and lend active support to a variety of unions, including the clothing unions.

It was this particular development that was critical to Hull-House's shifting alliances during the first decades of the twentieth century, especially as labor activism rose within the Eastern European Jewish community.

The Great Strike of 1911 grew out of many causes, some of which were pervasive across the industry; others were unique to the originating location of this strike: Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Of the ethnic groups who made up the workforce, East European Jews, who would end up playing such a large role in the industry's union leadership, were not the largest group represented, although they were a sizeable minority. Also, about half the workforce was female, and while women played a significant role in the strike, only Bessie

Abramowitz would play a significant leadership role.

On September 22, 1910, a spontaneous walkout by Hannah (Annie) Shapiro and sixteen of her women co-workers at a Hart Schaffner & Marx shop grew into a mass strike that included thousands of workers from several shops across the city.

Word of the initial walkout spread via a Hull-House meeting in which five hundred people had gathered to air their grievances. The meeting also served as an after-the-fact planning and coordination session for the strike. Jane Addams recalled of that meeting, "it is a matter of pride to the residents of Hull-House that the first meeting" that led to the founding of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America "should have been held in our rooms..." ❖

Vera Kauder Pollina

Rewriting One's Life: Dora Schulner's *Ester*—Introduction and Selections from the Translation

Excerpts from the Presentation, Part II

Ester is a book about many women, not just one; the heroine moves within a sphere that is almost exclusively feminine. Men appear and disappear, leaving a trace in the emotional makeup of the women who love them, but making hardly any impression on their everyday lives. Instead, it is the women in the novel who impact Ester's life choices: Eastern European Jewish women—and immigrant women in general—trying to make their way in America and reconciling it with their heritage. From the staunch communist to the *alraytnik*, the stay-at-home mom to the party girl, the heroine Ester—and Schulner through her—tries and tests or at least observes all of them and wants to find the "one way" to be happy. ❖

[For some years, Schulner and her family lived in Chicago, where she wrote and was published, and where she organized *leyenkrayzen*—Yiddish reading circles. Her children attended the Y.L. Peretz *folkshule* on Douglas Boulevard. Vera Pollina began her research into the life of Dora Schulner after reading a translated chapter of *Ester* in **FOUND TREASURES: Stories by Yiddish Women Writers.**]

Breitzer and Pollina were the winners of the Society's contest for research essays on Chicago Jewish History. Part I of the presentation excerpts appeared in the Summer issue of our quarterly and can be read on our website. Copies of their complete essays and a recording of their presentations at the May 18, 2008 open meeting will be donated to the Chicago Jewish Archives and will be available to researchers.

JACOB ARVEY REPORTS ON HIS FIRST VISIT TO ISRAEL

BY EDWARD H. MAZUR AND PAUL M. GREEN

Jacob Arvey flies to Israel on October 23, 1953

to gather background information for the next year's Israel Bond Fund Drive. He is asked by Marshall Field Jr., editor and publisher of the *Chicago Sun-Times*, to record his impressions for the newspaper's readers. During the first week in November, four articles were published in the *Sun-Times* under Arvey's byline.

Jacob M. (Jack) Arvey was born in Chicago in 1895, the son of Lithuanian-Jewish immigrant parents. In 1915, he married Edith Freeman. He began the practice of law in 1916 after attending John Marshall Law School, and from 1920 until his death in 1977, he practiced law as a partner in various Chicago firms, the last of which was Arvey, Hodes, Costello & Burman. He was a veteran of World War II. As a member of Illinois' 33rd Division he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and awarded the Bronze Star.

He had a fifty-eight year career in Democratic Party politics, rising through the ranks to become "boss" of the legendary 24th Ward on Chicago's West Side, where from 1923 to 1941, he served as alderman. He was chairman of the City Council Finance Committee, a floor leader for Mayor Ed Kelly, and troubleshooter for Kelly's sidekick, Patrick A. Nash.

Arvey served as chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee from 1946 to 1950, and was a member of the Democratic National Committee from 1950 to 1972.

Less familiar to many was his role in aiding the development and growth of the State of Israel.

"Boss" Arvey, jut-jawed and bespectacled, stood only five feet-four inches tall, weighed no more than 137 pounds, and puffed on twenty cigars a day. Chicago's Eastern European Jews respected him for his Jewish pride and his "clout." Reformers viewed him as a model big city political leader. Over time, he became the confidant of presidents as well as ward heelers.

From the 1920s through the early 1950s, most of the Democratic ward bosses were parochial men—masters of their bailiwicks but "fish out of water" when they left their own ethnic neighborhoods. Only a few of them could take the broader view. Arvey compared the Democratic Organization to a football team: "We had a lot of guards and tackles, but not very many quarterbacks." With the exception of Richard J. Daley, Arvey was probably the best quarterback in Chicago history (with no disrespect to Sid Luckman).

Arvey, a protégé of West Side bosses Mike and Moe Rosenberg, built the strongest ward organization in the history of Chicago. Following his 1936 landslide reelection, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt referred to the 24th ward as the Number One Democratic vote-getter in the USA.

By 1938, Arvey was anointed by Cook County Democratic Party Chairman Pat Nash to be the organization's campaign manager. Arvey ran the 1940 campaign before he went into uniform and overseas. When Nash died in 1943, Mayor Kelly picked up the chairman's title but was not eager to handle the day-to-day affairs that leadership demands. Colonel Arvey returned from service as judge advocate and civil officer in the Pacific. On July 9, 1946, he became chairman.

The 1946 campaign was decisive for the Organization and for Arvey. In cooperation with two allies, the West Side's 29th ward committeeman Albert Horan and the Lakefront's 46th ward committeeman Joseph Gill, the organization decided not to reslate Mayor Kelly and to replace him with Martin J. Kennelly, an Irish-Catholic bachelor, a moving and storage company owner, and by all appearances, honest.

Arvey liked to describe Chicago's ward bosses—including Horan, Gill, Bill Connors, "Paddy" Bauler, Charlie Weber, and Edward J. Kelly—as *sabras*—the Hebrew word for the fruit of the prickly pear cactus. In a 1977 interview at the Westview Country Club in Miami Beach, Florida, Arvey said, "the *sabra* is tough and spiny on the outside, but on the inside it's soft and milky. These guys were the same way."

In 1948, Arvey spearheaded the slating of Paul Douglas for the U.S. Senate and Adlai Stevenson for Governor. The 1948 ticket swept Illinois. Stevenson won by 572,067 votes; Douglas by 407,728 votes, and Truman by 33,612. Arvey, Horan, and Gill made an election bet with one of Republican Governor Dwight Green's supporters who offered odds of three to one. The Democratic trio each put up \$1,000 and were repaid \$9,000.

In 1950, Arvey's candidate for Sheriff of Cook County was Daniel Gilbert, the chief investigator for the state's attorney's office. Less than three weeks before Election Day, Gilbert walked into a secret session of Senator Estes Kefauver's organized crime committee at Chicago's Old Post Office. Gilbert came on his own—without a subpoena. There he accounted for a net worth of several hundred thousand dollars and showed the

committee his income tax returns for six years. A few days before the election, the transcript of Gilbert's session turned up in a front page story in the *Sun-Times*. Gilbert lost and pulled down most of the Cook County Democratic ticket. The only survivor was Richard J. Daley, who was elected County Clerk. The Gilbert scandal toppled Arvey. Despondent, he left town, wrote letters to Stevenson and Kennelly, and resigned his chairmanship.

Years later, in a conversation held in the law offices of Arvey, Hodes & Mantynband on the 44th floor at One North LaSalle Street, Colonel Arvey told the authors that he asked Gilbert if there was anything in his background that would embarrass either the candidate or the Party.

According to Arvey, Gilbert said that he never bet on the horses—just on prizefights, elections, and football games. Arvey said, “Well, I had bet on elections myself, but [Gilbert] didn't tell me he used a bookie. As sheriff, his job would be to close up bookies, not bring them business. It was poor judgment on my part. In politics, everything depends on your judgment of people. You don't have machinery or equipment you can use to avoid human error....”

In his first report to the *Sun-Times*, Arvey addresses Marshall Field as “Dear Boss,”

and continues, “I hope you will permit me to indulge in the above salutation, inasmuch as you have often used it in referring to me (although occasionally you have omitted the word “Dear”).

He notes that “your readers” must realize that “my background and early training conditioned me to see Israel not only in terms of its life in 1953, but in the light of the religious traditions of the Jewish people and its inspiring history as the land of the Bible.” The fifty-eight year old Arvey tells *Sun-Times* readers that he was born on LaSalle Street, two doors away from a synagogue. One of his first recollections of religious feeling was seeing his father, wearing a *talit* and *teffilin*, “turning to the East and praying for the restoration of the City of Jerusalem.”

He continues, “In my generation, in my lifetime, has come the fruition of that prayer, and I have been most fortunate in realizing that which was denied to my father and his parents before him—a visit to the ancient land.... If sentiment creeps into my appraisal, I hope you and your readers will understand why.”

Since he will be abroad at election time, Arvey tells Field that he has voted an absentee ballot for the judicial elections, “perhaps not strictly in accord with your recommendations,” and has turned his face eastward.

Arvey flies EL AL Israel Airline, with stops in Gander (Newfoundland), London, and Paris.

Accompanying him are Oscar Getz, a businessman and chairman of the Combined Jewish Appeal, and Morris DeWoskin, a legendary Chicago hotel magnate. Most of the other passengers are also American Jews.

Shortly before the trip, Arvey's physician had put him on a salt-free diet. When he boards the plane, a purser hands him several packages of food for him from Joe Jacobson of Fritzel's Restaurant in Chicago and Toots Shor of New York. Another package contains delicacies from the Israeli Consulate. Arvey writes that he eats like a *mentsh* preparing for the Yom Kippur fast. No sooner does he finish his meals than the stewardess arrives with a food-laden tray! Arvey tells her that he is on a restricted diet. The hostess “assured me that the airline has provided sodium-free food for me.” So Arvey is forced to *nosh a bisl*. He shares the airline-provided meal with several other passengers.

At sunrise, the pilot announces that they are approaching the State of Israel, and that passengers should fasten their seat belts. Arvey looks out the window to see the morning sun illuminating the Mediterranean Sea. He writes that he cannot describe the scene and its impact, but can only attempt to tell what is going on inside of him. He recites a prayer, and hopes that readers who understand Hebrew will overlook his liberal, and perhaps inaccurate version. He prays: “Blessed be Thou, O Lord, for having brought me to this joyous occasion.”....

In his initial article, Arvey lists a series of questions which he hopes to get answered, to provide insight into what had happened in the five and a half years since the establishment of Israel as a modern nation, and about its future. Some of the questions are:

What is this country that has caused him to travel over 6,000 miles? What kind of government does it have? How is it able to endure surrounded by hostile neighbors? What are its physical characteristics? What is its economy and what industry sustains it? How has it absorbed more than 700,000 immigrants into its social and economic life? What are its political tendencies? What kind of an army does it have that was able to achieve victory in the face of superior forces? What are the habits and customs of its people? What do its citizens think about people in the United States? (Variations on these same questions, asked in 1953, can and are still being asked by many today.)

Arvey's second article addresses the building of a democracy in a new state and how Israel “opened its

continued on page 10

JACOB ARVEY

continued from page 9

gates to the homeless.” He observes a diverse group of people—a taxi driver, a third generation native; an Iraqi-born chambermaid who says she is happy because she is “free, free;” a laborer from Poland, a concentration camp survivor, repairing a road; and a builder from Yugoslavia, cutting Jerusalem stone as did his ancestors, “on this very spot thousands of years ago.”

Arvey is a frequent resident of Miami Beach. He notes that Israel’s climate is like that of Miami, but that centuries of neglect have turned the land “flowing with milk and honey” into an Arizona desert.

He hears older Israelis refer to the 1948 War as the “War of Liberation”—liberation from the ghetto, from persecution, and from the Nazi death camps. Younger Israelis call it the “War of Independence”—the war which gave them freedom and national autonomy.

In a meeting with Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, Arvey asks him how Jewish fighters could have overcome the Arabs’ far superior numbers. In the final analysis, he writes, “it is fighting spirit that counts. Like our own boys after Pearl Harbor, they knew what they were fighting for.”

Arvey reminds his *Sun-Times* readers that more than 700,000 immigrants, mostly penniless, from sixty-four different countries, speaking fifty-eight languages, immigrated to Israel. Chicago’s legendary political figure *kvells* (marvels) at the energies of the Israelis to feed, house, and clothe the newcomers.

In each of the four articles, Arvey writes of his understanding that Israel is building a democracy primarily inspired by the United

States—including a free press, universal suffrage, and an independent judicial system.

Arvey visits the Israeli Supreme Court and learns that one of the Justices is Simon Agranat, a graduate of the University of Chicago and its Law School.

Arvey notes that the library shelves include reports of the U.S. Supreme Court, the *Federal Reporter*, and a host of other American law textbooks and court decisions. “I was back at home for a minute....”

Pace appears to be uppermost in the hopes of the people who meet with Arvey. He notes that almost three-fourths of Israeli citizens are less than a decade away from discrimination, persecution, and torture. They articulate to Arvey their concerns over the world’s failure to condemn Arab attacks while condemning Israeli responses to these transgressions.

In 1953, Arvey encounters sentiments among Israelis that are being voiced today, fifty-five years later. Israelis look to the leadership of the United States, to “persuade the Arab governments to sit down with our government and make peace. This would be more beneficial than all the aid you give the Arabs—or us....Until that time we’ve got to keep our powder dry.”

Although impressed with Israel’s farms, kibbutzim, and moshavim, Arvey specifically notes the rapid industrial growth and economic stimulation from investments made by Chicagoans and other Americans.

He informs his readers of tire factories, auto assembly plants, ceramic and glass factories, chemical plants, textile works, paper mills, and pre-stressed concrete irrigation pipe factories.

Arvey describes Israel’s mining of copper and phosphates, iron ore,

and potash. He tells his readers that they should not be surprised at these finds in the Arava and Dead Sea regions, since these natural resources are described in the Torah. Ben-Gurion regards the Bible as the finest modern guide to the country.

Arvey’s final report focuses on Israel’s economic independence. He attends an Israel Bonds conference in Jerusalem at which Prime Minister Ben-Gurion reminds the attendees of the great reception he received when he visited Chicago in May, 1951.

The closing session of the conference, held in the banquet hall of Jerusalem’s King David Hotel, features an address by the Chief Ashkenazi Rabbi of Israel, Isaac Herzog. Though Polish-born, he speaks with an Irish brogue, the result of his years as rabbi of Belfast and then rabbi of Dublin. (One can imagine Arvey telling his friends at the Standard Club, and the Covenant Club, and at political gatherings about the Israeli rabbi with the Irish brogue.)

Arvey sums up his journey: “I take away from this country proud memories. I believe it to be a bastion of democracy.... I have seen how much it is influenced by the United States—from our legal procedures to American music, like the new works which Leonard Bernstein is presenting to rapturous Tel Aviv audiences. I have seen teenagers jitterbugging, and youths playing softball.... I have seen a way of life which would be familiar to all my fellow citizens of Chicago.”

Finally, Jacob M. Arvey, the son of immigrants from Lithuania, born in Chicago’s commercial center, who rose to hold positions of great power and influence, writes a visionary final paragraph to conclude his brief career in journalism.

“My course is now due west.... As a member of grumbling society, I, too, have fretted and frowned because of crime, slums, and our failure to get private enterprise builders and public housing proponents to agree upon something which would give us adequate housing. I am not too proud of my hometown for its failure to consolidate its railroad terminals and thus open up the south end of the Loop. There are so many problems needing solution—and I suppose there will always be the dilemma of how to get these things done and still keep taxes from the level of confiscation. But as I leave this struggling and determined people, I think of Chicago as my home, the locale of my friends, and I see its beauties and advantages.”

For the remainder of his life, almost a quarter of a century, Arvey devoted more and more of his time, influence, and wealth to Jewish philanthropic causes. In addition to his work on behalf of the Jewish United Fund and Israel Bonds, he was an ardent supporter of The Hebrew University.

Jacob Arvey died on August 25, 1977 at Weiss Memorial Hospital, of complications after a series of heart attacks. He was survived by Edith, his wife of almost sixty years; two sons, Howard and Erwin; a daughter, Helen Sue Bresky; two sisters, six grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. Funeral services were held at Anshe Emet Synagogue, after which his flag-draped coffin was taken to Shalom Memorial Park in Palatine for burial. ❖

PAUL M. GREEN, a native of Chicago's 24th Ward, is a graduate of Volta Elementary School and Von Steuben High School, the University of Illinois (BA), and the University of Chicago (MA and Ph.D). He is Director of the Institute for Politics and Arthur Rubloff Professor of Policy Studies at Roosevelt University.

EDWARD H. MAZUR, a native of Chicago's 31st Ward, is a graduate of Lafayette Elementary School, Sullivan High School, the University of Illinois (BA), and the University of Chicago (MA and Ph.D). He is Professor Emeritus, Harold Washington College. Dr. Mazur is a member of the Board and treasurer of the Chicago Jewish Historical Society.

Special thanks to Ron Theel and Michael Cooke for the front page photo.

Where is the unique Torah pictured in the front page photo? Readers, if you know, please contact the Society.

ARVEY CHAIRS “JERUSALEM FESTIVAL” AT CHICAGO STADIUM

When “journalist” Jacob Arvey returned to Chicago, he soon capped his efforts on behalf of the Israel Bond campaign by chairing a spectacular rally at the Chicago Stadium. It was billed as a festival in observance of the three-thousandth anniversary of Jerusalem. It was held on Saturday night, November 28, 1953. Former President Harry S. Truman was the guest of honor and principal speaker.

The festival was preceded by a tribute dinner in the ballroom of the Covenant Club, held “as an expression of appreciation from the Jewish people of Chicago to Mr. Truman...for his contributions to the creation and development of the State of Israel while President of the United States of America.”

The editor of *CJH* found ephemera from the dinner and the festival at two repositories: the Chicago Jewish Archives and the Harry S. Truman Library.

An inquiry to the Truman Library brought a quick response: photocopies of Colonel Arvey's introduction and President Truman's remarks at the festival. From our colleague, Archives Director Joy Kingsolver, we received photocopies of the invitation and festival program.

Hollywood star Cary Grant was toastmaster at the dinner and narrator at the festival. Introduced by Irv Kupcnet, Mr. Grant, in turn, introduced the presentation of a Torah to Colonel Arvey. Mayor Kennelly spoke; soprano Gladys Swarthout sang; Israel Bond

Committee Chairman Judge Henry L. Burman spoke; a cantorial choir performed a cantata by Ben Aronin.

The former President warned of the politicians and public figures among us who spread fear and distrust, saying: “I urge you, with all my heart, to resist attacks upon our liberties.” About the State of Israel, he said: “You are right in giving support to this great new venture in human freedom.” —*Bev Chubat*



President Harry S. Truman with Jacob and Edith Arvey. Covenant Club Photo. Lawrence-Phillip Studios. Courtesy of Chicago Jewish Archives, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies.

FROM THE
CHICAGO JEWISH
archives

The *Sentinel*—Digitized!

By Joy Kingsolver

For eighty-five years, the *Sentinel* was the premier Jewish weekly in Chicago. Published from 1911 to 1996, the *Sentinel* reflected the changing Jewish community in our city, covering not only local issues, but also national and international Jewish news. It is one of the first sources we turn to when researching family history, synagogue history, the history of long-forgotten charity or social groups, or when trying to follow broader issues important to the Jewish community.

Over the years, the *Sentinel* covered topics such as Zionism, the changing roles of women, the Jewish arts scene in Chicago, the challenges of the new State of Israel, and many others.

One of the most striking accomplishments of the *Sentinel* was its early recognition of the ominous developments in Europe in the 1930s. At a time when other newspapers were burying these reports in the back pages, the *Sentinel* sounded the alarm loud and clear.

The *Sentinel* has, until now, been very difficult to use for research because it has never been indexed. Looking for an obituary or tracking significant milestones in synagogue history have required hours of page-turning in volume after volume. Even worse, the earliest volumes were so fragile, with broken spines and brittle paper, that use of them was highly restricted. And for most researchers outside Chicago, the *Sentinel* was not available at all, since few libraries had either the printed copies or the microfilm.

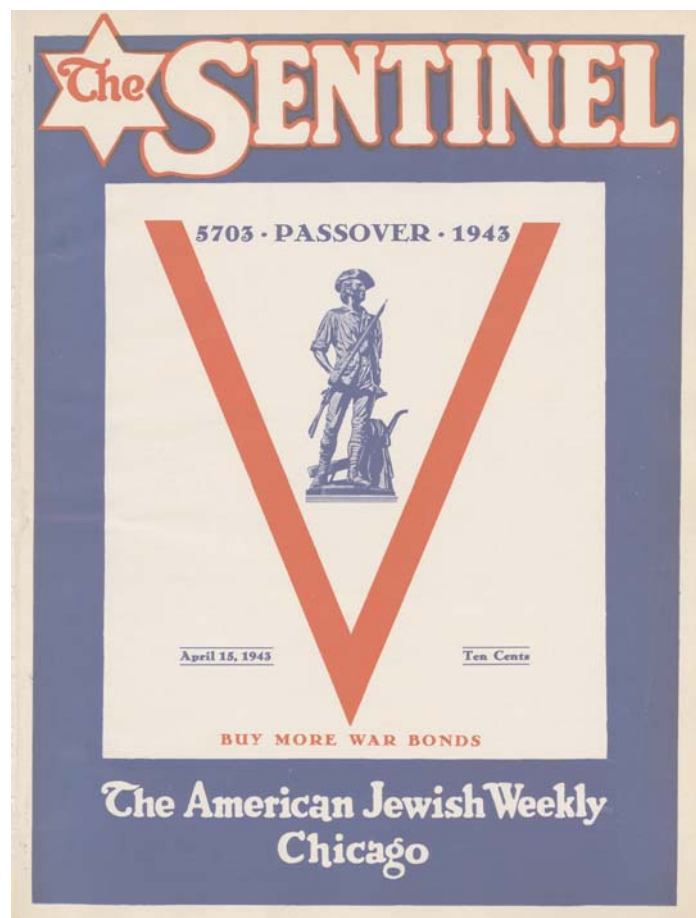
That is about to change. Thanks to a grant of

\$81,000 from the Illinois State Library, the Asher Library has digitized thirty-nine years of the *Sentinel*, from 1911 through 1949. Soon, 2,029 digitized issues of the *Sentinel* will be available to everyone online via the web—both through the Spertus website and through the Illinois Digital Archive.

The project began in the fall of 2007, when the grant was announced. Funding for this grant was awarded by the Illinois State Library (ISL), a Division of the Office of Secretary of State, using funds provided by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), under the federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA). These important grants have helped many libraries mount digitizing projects and share resources with a wider public.

For us, the grant was exciting news—but it also posed a real challenge, because it coincided with Spertus' move to a new building. While we were checking

collections, packing boxes, and making final preparations to move, we were also preparing the *Sentinel* for its move into the twenty-first century. The project was directed by the Chicago Jewish Archives, but it required the assistance of the entire library staff. Hours of work were required to prepare each bound volume: checking issue numbering, mending torn pages, and flagging gaps. In some cases, we used microfilm to fill in for missing issues—a last resort, since the quality of the microfilm was so poor.



Finally, the volumes were shipped to a company that specializes in digitization projects. Each volume was carefully disbound and scanned with optical character recognition (OCR) software, so that every word would be searchable. The volumes were returned to us at the end of the project, and are being housed in archival phase boxes, custom-made by the library's conservator.

Over the summer of 2008, two digitizing assistants worked to compile cataloging data for each issue and upload them into Digitool, a digital image database that will be accessed through the Spertus website. Users will be able to search across all the issues at the same time, or narrow their search to one issue. The *Sentinel* can also be browsed by date. Each issue will be available as a PDF (portable data file), which can be read using Adobe Acrobat Reader, a free program. Instructions for downloading this program will be on the website.

We hope that this project—a dream come true for many of us—will make this important resource available to a wider audience. The *Sentinel* deserves recognition as an important historical publication—and a new life for a new age. The digital version of the *Sentinel* will be launched on January 20, 2009 as part of the new Gateway to Asher Library Digital Collections, funded by the Donnelley Foundation. The Gateway will be found on the Asher Library's section of the Spertus website, at www.spertus.edu. ❖

JOY KINGSOLVER is Director of the Chicago Jewish Archives, which is a Special Collection of the Asher Library, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies. She can be contacted at (312) 322-1741 or at archives@spertus.edu.

Welcome, New Members of the Chicago Jewish Historical Society

Marvin & Hermine Becker
 Bennett & Dolores Cooper
 Hillel & Judith Gamoran
 Norman Kelewitz
 Harriet B. Koehler
 Harold Leon
 Mr. & Mrs. S. William Pattis
 William Raymond
 Frances Spiegel
 Dr. Samuel Weiss

Membership runs on a calendar year, from January through December. New members joining after July 1st are given an initial membership through December of the following year.

Feinberg Theater Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies

Sunday, February 8

2:00 p.m.

Hasia Diner

"First Remembrances: American Jews and The Holocaust, 1945-1962"

The American Jewish press offers a rich place from which to examine the multiple meanings of the Holocaust during this period. Broad coverage of the Holocaust in American Jewish community journalism helps demolish a flawed "truth" that in those years American Jewry devoted little attention to the horrendous events that had transpired in Europe.

Hasia Diner is the Paul and Sylvia Steinberg Professor of American Jewish History at New York University and Director of the Goldstein Goren Center for American Jewish History.

The digital edition of the *Sentinel* will be introduced as a part of this program.

Tickets \$20, Spertus members \$15, Students \$10. Phone (312) 322-1773.

Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies
 610 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago

The Newberry Library Tuesday, March 17

6:00 p.m.

MEET THE AUTHOR

Walter Roth

"Avengers and Defenders"

Co-sponsored by the Newberry Library's A.C. McClurg Bookstore. A booksigning will follow the talk. Admission is free. No reservation is required.

The Newberry Library
 60 West Walton Street, Chicago
 phone: (312) 255-3700
 e-mail: programs@newberry.org

Report on the Society's October 26, 2008 Open Meeting "Chicago's Hidden Children"

The term "hidden children" refers to children who were hidden in Europe during the Holocaust. Several local hidden children, along with other child Holocaust survivors, have formed an organization, The Hidden Children/Chicago and Child Survivors. Five members of the organization spoke at the Society's open meeting on Sunday afternoon, October 28, in the chapel at Temple Shalom, 3480 North Lake Shore Drive.

CJHS Program Chairman Charles B. Bernstein introduced program moderator **Olga Weiss**, curator *emerita* of the Spertus Museum, who offered these opening remarks:

"After WWII, many of us, child survivors, made our way to Chicago to live and to raise our children. Most of us developed a strong connection with Chicago's Jewish community, and we participate in many of its institutions and organizations.

"We share the hope that our legacy will contribute to the vitality of Chicago's Jewish history.

"For more than forty-five years after the end of the war, little notice was given to the unique and extraordinary effects the war had had on the Jewish children who had survived the Holocaust, in hiding. Apart from what the world had learned from the Anne Frank diary, our ordeal during the war had remained a largely unknown part of Holocaust.

"But finally, in 1991, a gathering of Hidden Children was held in New York. It had been antici-

pated that three hundred of us would come, but in fact, sixteen hundred attendees appeared for the meeting. For many of us, the gathering was a trans-forming experience. We rediscovered our past, and we formed bonds of friendship with others who could understand from their own experiences the unique emotional trauma that we all had faced.

"In the aftermath of this momentous gathering,

numerous national, regional, and local groups were formed, creating a large international umbrella organization with annual meetings. Last year we met in Jerusalem, and this year we will meet in Washington DC.

'Chicago had two groups: the Holocaust Association of Child Survivors had been formed in the 1980s. Its leaders, Ida Kersz and Adele Zaveduk. The other group: the Hidden Children/ Chicago had its first meeting in the Spring of 1992, one year after the New York gathering. Its founders were Chaya Roth, Gitta Fajerstein Walchirk, Marguerite Mishkin, and myself.

"Eventually, the two groups merged. Our initial goals were inevitably to support one another, but even more importantly, we felt that, together, we were members of a unique family.

"The details of our stories differed if we had been hiding in Holland or in Poland, but we shared similar wartime and Holocaust experiences; we had faced the same dangers, the same fears and tragedies.

"For several years, we mainly listened to one another, to our individual stories. We understood one



Ava Kadishson Schieber: Soundless Roar. Six figures representing The Six Million. Pen and ink drawing. Courtesy of the artist.

another. As time passed, our meetings covered many topics: we heard speakers, we read book, we saw films. Many of us spoke to outside groups.

“We currently are in the process of compiling an anthology of our stories for possible publication, mainly as a record of our lives as Hidden Children. I wanted to give you this brief introduction, and now, we will hear from our speakers.”

Marguerite Mishkin: “We Jews are a people of history. We are a people to whom our history is central to our identity and to our daily lives. We are also a people to whom place is central, and it has been throughout our long history. That is why Israel is so important to us. It matters where our tradition comes from.

“So, today, I’d like to consider the idea of place—the idea that the place where we are determines who we become. I’d like to begin by asking everyone the following questions: How many of you were born in the United States? In or around Chicago? How many of you still live within a few miles of your birthplace?”

[Almost every right hand in the audience was raised in reply to each question. Ms. Mishkin was amazed. But it should be understood that people who join a local Jewish historical society usually have deep roots in the community, or, at least, are nostalgic about ‘the old neighborhood.’]

Ms. Mishkin told her very powerful story, of living in four places for varying lengths of time. Brussels, Belgium, where she was born in May, 1941; Rumst, Belgium, a small farming village in a Flemish-speaking Roman Catholic area, where she and her sister were hidden by a brave family (and neighbors who kept their secret); various Jewish orphanages; and finally, Chicago:

“Eventually our names were put forward for adoption, and a Chicago rabbi and his wife agreed to take us both, although they had originally applied to take only one child. The fact that they kept my sister and me together is a testament to their kindness and compassion. They opened to us the fourth place in my history—Chicago, Illinois, USA.

“And what a place it was, the 1950s on the West Side of Chicago! I had never seen a place like this—filled with Jewish people, families, businesses, *shuls*, schools. Jewish people walking around, living freely, being both proudly Jewish and proudly American....”

Aaron Elster has lectured about his experiences many times to school groups, and he spoke to us without notes. As a boy, he escaped the liquidation of the ghetto in Sokolow, Poland, and hid in the surrounding forests and farms. Eventually, he found refuge in the attic of a Polish family, where he hid for two years until the war’s

end. After the war, he lived in several orphanages throughout Poland, and eventually was smuggled to various DP camps in West Germany. Aaron Elster and his sister Irene came to the United States in June 1947, to Chicago. He referred us to his book, *I STILL SEE HER HAUNTING EYES: The Holocaust and a Hidden Child Named Aaron*, which he wrote with Joy Ehrlichman Miller, Ph.D.

Ava Kadishson Schieber: “...When WWII engulfed my reality, good luck merging with good people’s actions helped me hide and live in the chancy randomness of wartime. Every survivor had to encounter someone brave, to oppose and act against evil rules....”

Ms. Schieber was born in a town near Belgrade. When the Nazis invaded in 1941, she went into hiding with relatives of her sister’s fiance, who was Serbian. She lived with them on an isolated farmland for four years, often in silence, to keep from speaking in the cultured language that would reveal her real origins. Eva Schieber has been living in Chicago for the past twenty years. An enormously gifted writer and artist, she is the author of *SOUNDLESS ROAR: Stories, Poems, and Drawings*.

Henry Stark: “[Our] family was hidden with a devout, newly widowed Flemish lady in a nearby suburb of Antwerp called Berkhem. This lady, one Madame Kappendyck, saved our lives. She hid us until Antwerp was liberated on September 4, 1944. On liberation day, [she] told us that there were Canadian and English soldiers on the street and that it was safe to come out. We were afraid to do so. After being hidden for so long was it actually true that we were free? That the nightmare was over? Later that day we did leave the hiding place and ventured out into the daylight. And yes, there were Allied soldiers all over the place. Some days later we went to the synagogue to celebrate the Jewish New Year and give thanks for our deliverance. There were only five other Jewish families there....” *Mr. Stark read this and other excerpts from his introspective memoir, “My Holocaust,” in his portion of the program.*

Olga Weiss: “...In these complicated political, social, and economic times in which we live—2008—it is truly important to collectively consider the difficulties, challenges, and realities which faced our panelists in 1940, ’41 or ’42. They faced altogether different challenges—challenges of individual survival—of family and community survival—and of national and cultural survival. Listening to today’s exchanges reinforces how critical it is to maintain that historical view and perspective in our current environment....” ❖

Published by the Society

Only Six Copies Left! HISTORY OF THE JEWS OF CHICAGO. Edited by Hyman L. Meites. New introduction by James R. Grossman. Foreword by Thomas R. Meites and Jerome B. Meites. An invaluable reference book for the historian and genealogist—The Chicago Jewish Historical Society's 1990 facsimile of the original 1924 edition, with supplement excerpts from the 1927 edition. Hundreds of biographical entries; synagogue and organization histories; index. Illustrated with black and white photographs and drawings. 856 pages. Cloth **\$200.00 including s/h.**

Prepay by check to the Chicago Jewish Historical Society, 610 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60605-1901.

Note: There are reference copies of the Meites book at the Chicago Public Library, Harold Washington Library Center, 400 South State Street, and the Asher Library, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies, 610 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

SYNAGOGUES OF CHICAGO.

Edited by Irving Cutler, Norman D. Schwartz, and Sidney Sorkin. Project supervised by Clare Greenberg. 1991. Computerized compilation of synagogue listings in Chicago city directories since 1851. Includes every year's complete listings; a one line summary of each congregation; its active years; street address; name of rabbi; and name of president if available.

Out of print. *Reference copies are at the Harold Washington Library Center and the Asher Library.*

The Following Publications: *Prepay by check to Chicago Jewish Historical Society, 610 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60605-1901.*

THE GERMAN-JEWISH EMIGRATION OF THE 1930S AND ITS IMPACT ON CHICAGO.

By Walter Roth. 1980. Text of speeches at a CJHS symposium held at Congregation Ezra-Habonim in 1979. Illustrated. 24 pages. Paper \$4.00. Price includes postage.

THE CHICAGO JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY: A Ten Year History. Edited by Irwin J. Suloway. 1988. Illustrated. 24 pages. Paper \$4.00. Price includes postage.

CHICAGO JEWISH HISTORY: INDEX 1977-2002. Compiled and Edited by Adele Hast. 2002. Covers the first twenty-five years of our quarterly publication. 23 pages. Paper \$4.00. Price includes postage.

CHICAGO JEWISH HISTORY: Single Issues. 1977—Present. The Society quarterly, 12 to 24 pages. Each \$4.00. Price includes postage.

A WALK TO SHUL: Chicago Synagogues of Lawndale and Stops on the Way.

By Bea Kraus and Norman D. Schwartz. 2003. A nostalgic street-by-street stroll past the impressive *shuls*, the modest *shtiblekh*, the schools, businesses, and community buildings of the Great West Side. Illustrated with black and white photographs. 159 pages. Neighborhood grid map enclosed. Paper \$19.95.

A WALK TO SHUL Chicago Synagogues of Lawndale and Stops on the Way



Bea Kraus & Norman D. Schwartz

Available from the Spertus Shop; Chicago History Museum Store; and Rosenblum's World of Judaica. To buy directly from the Society office, prepay by check, and add \$3.00 shipping & handling.

Produced by the Society

DVD: ROMANCE OF A PEOPLE: The First 100 Years of Jewish Life in Chicago: 1833-1933.

Beverly Siegel, Executive Producer-Director. 1997. Rare film footage, vintage photos, sound recordings, and informative interviews combine to tell the story of the building of Chicago's Jewish community and its impact on the City of the Big Shoulders. Highlighted is the role of the early German-Jewish settlers in the development of some of the city's major cultural institutions, the arrival of Jews from Eastern Europe, and the founding in Chicago of several national Jewish organizations. One of the most moving segments is actual film footage of the Jewish community's spectacular pageant, "Romance of a People," presented on Jewish Day at the Century of Progress—Chicago's 1933 World's Fair. 30 minutes. Color and B&W. \$29.95

Special Offer! DVD plus COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM BOOK. In the year 2000, the Society published a facsimile of the 72-page program book for "The Romance of A People" pageant. There are program notes, the names of the participants and sponsors, and lots of ads. Walter Roth's eight-page essay adds a historical perspective. Paper, 80 pages. DVD and Program Book. **\$39.95**

*Order from Ergo Home Video, P.O. Box 2037, Teaneck, NJ 07666-1437.
Toll-Free 877-JEWISHVIDEO (877-539-4748) or online at www.jewishvideo.com*

VHS VIDEO: ROMANCE OF A PEOPLE. Video only. \$29.95 + 3.00 s/h.

COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM BOOK. Book only. \$15.00 + 3.00 s/h.

Special Offer! VIDEO plus PROGRAM BOOK. \$39.95 + \$3.00 s/h.

Prepay by check to the Chicago Jewish Historical Society, 610 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60605-1901.

CJHS Minsky Fund Prize Winners

Doris Minsky was a founder, director, and officer of the Society. The Fund was established in her memory for the purpose of publishing monographs on the history of the Jews of Chicago.

Submissions were judged, and cash prizes awarded, by the CJHS Publications Committee.

1. CHICAGO JEWISH STREET PEDDLERS. By Carolyn Eastwood. **MEMORIES OF LAWDALE.**

By Beatrice Michaels Shapiro. 1991. Total 103 pages. Illustrated. Paper. *Distributed by Academy Chicago Publishers. www.academychicago.com.*

Also available from the Society.

2. THE CHAYDER, THE YESHIVA AND I.

By Morris Springer. Recollections of Hebrew school and the Hebrew Theological College. **MEMORIES OF THE MANOR.** Eva Gross. 1993. Reminiscences of growing up Jewish in Chicago's Jeffery Manor neighborhood. Total 95 pages. Illustrated. Paper.

3. THE CANTORS: Gifted Voices Remembered.

By Bea Kraus. 1996. Chicago was well-known for her fine congregational cantors as well as

the world-famous vocal artists engaged here for the High Holy Days. 85 pages. Illustrated. Paper.

4. MY FATHER, MYSELF. By Rabbi Alex J.

Goldman. 1997. A son's memoir of his father, Yehudah D. Goldman, America's oldest practicing rabbi. 120 pages. Illustrated. Paper.

5. THROUGH THE EYES OF THEIR CHILDREN.

By Myron H. Fox. 2001. A riveting account of Chicago's bloody Taxi Wars of the 1920s and the author's research into the victimization of his taxi driver father. 160 pages. Illustrated. Paper.

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Walter Roth's Articles

LOOKING BACKWARD: True Stories from Chicago's Jewish Past. By Walter Roth. 2002. Academy Chicago Publishers. The unknown story of Jewish participation in Chicago's great fair of 1893 is only one of the



fascinating nuggets of history unearthed and polished by Walter Roth in the pages of *Chicago Jewish History*. The material chronicles events and people from the late 1800s to the end of World War II. Illustrated. 305 pages. Paper \$16.95.

New! AVENGERS AND DEFENDERS: Glimpses of Chicago's Jewish Past. By Walter Roth. 2008. Academy Chicago Publishers. The second collection of *CJH* articles by President Roth, who conveys his justifiable pride in the productive immigrants, refugees, and native-born Jews who enriched our city. Illustrated. 235 pages. Paper \$16.95.

WOMEN BUILDING CHICAGO, 1790-1990: A Biographical Dictionary. Edited by Adele Hast and Rima Lunin Schultz. 2001. Indiana University Press. Of the over 400 individual entries, forty are Jewish women. 1,088 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$75.00

BREAKING GROUND: Careers of 20 Chicago Jewish Women. By Beatrice Michaels Shapiro. Edited by Dr. Khane-Faygl Turtletaub. 2004. Author House. Interviews bring out the Jewish values that have played a part in the lives of these high achievers. Judge Ilana Rovner, U.S. Rep. Jan Schakowsky, Ruth Rothstein, Melissa Isaacson, Beverly Siegel, and Klara Tulsy are included. 137 pages. Paper \$15.50 *Rosenblum's World of Judaica, Women and Children First, Barnes & Noble (Skokie), Waldenbooks (Lincolnwood Mall), or from www.authorhouse.com*

An Accidental Anarchist Inspires The Lazarus Project

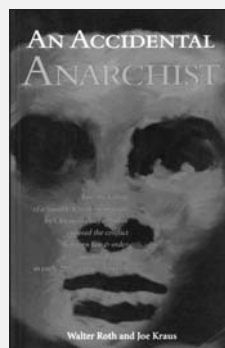
Ten years ago, a true story from Chicago's Jewish past was told in a book by Walter Roth and Joe Kraus.

The episode took place on a cold Chicago morning in March, 1908. Lazarus Averbuch, a 19-year-old Jewish immigrant, knocked on the door of Police Chief George Shippy. Minutes later, the boy lay dead, shot by Shippy himself. Why Averbuch went to the police chief's house and exactly what happened afterward is still not known. The book does not solve the mystery, rather the authors examine the many different perspectives and concerns that surrounded the investigation of Averbuch's killing.

Then as now, Walter Roth was a practicing attorney and president of the CJHS. Joe Kraus was a graduate student, instructor, and editor of our quarterly. Today, Joseph E. Kraus, Ph.D., is an assistant professor in the English Department of the University of Scranton.

Aleksandar Hemon, a much honored young Chicago writer, is an immigrant from Sarajevo. The Roth & Kraus account of the Lazarus story was the starting point for his latest book, in which the writer and his best friend, photographer Velibor Bozovic (fictionalized as Brik and Rora), travel to Eastern Europe to follow Lazarus's path from Kishinev after the pogrom of 1905. Clear-eyed reporting morphs into tortured introspection.

Cathleen Schine, in *The New York Times Book Review*, calls it "a richly stark and disturbing novel."



AN ACCIDENTAL ANARCHIST: How the Killing of a Humble Jewish Immigrant by Chicago's Chief of Police Exposed the Conflict Between Law & Order and Civil Rights in Early 20th Century America. By Walter Roth & Joe Kraus. 1998. Academy Chicago Publishers. 212 pp. Illustrated with black & white photographs. Paper \$16.95.

New! THE LAZARUS PROJECT. By Aleksandar Hemon. 2008. Riverhead Books. 294 pp. Illustrated with black & white photographs. Hardcover \$24.95.

Carolyn Eastwood's Maxwell Street

NEAR WEST SIDE STORIES: Struggles for Community in Chicago's Maxwell Street Neighborhood.

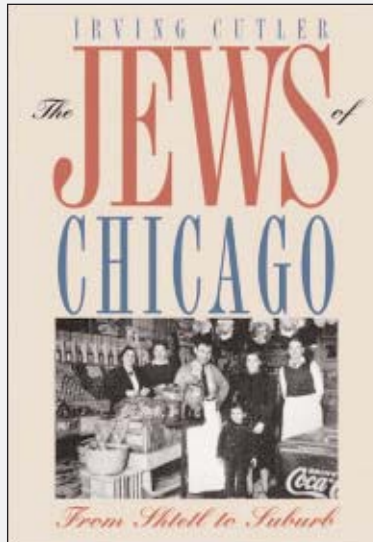
By Carolyn Eastwood. 2002. Lake Claremont Press. Four extraordinary "ordinary" people try to save their neighborhood and the market at its core. One of them is the flamboyant Jewish clothier and jazz musician, Harold Fox, designer of the first zoot suit. The other highly motivated, sympathetic subjects are Florence Scala, Nate Duncan, and Hilda Portillo, who represent the Italian, Black, and Mexican communities. Illustrated. 355 pages. Paper \$17.95
Also available on CD or audiocassette from Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic, 18 South Michigan Avenue, Suite. 806, Chicago, IL 60603.

THE OXFORD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FOOD AND DRINK IN AMERICA.

2004. Edited by Andrew F. Smith. Oxford University Press. The entry on "Street Vending" was written by Carolyn Eastwood. Two Volume Set, Cloth \$250.00

Coming Soon! CHICAGO'S LABORS LOST: Real Jobs—Real People. Eastwood studies five Chicago industries that formerly supplied crucial goods and vital jobs—the garment, meatpacking, steel, printing, and candy industries. Each section concludes with expansive employee interviews that make the economic news real and timely.

Irving Cutler's Neighborhoods



THE JEWS OF CHICAGO: From Shtetl to Suburb. By Irving Cutler. 1996. University of Illinois Press. Vividly told history of Chicago's Jewish community, by a founding Board member of the Chicago Jewish Historical Society. 336 pages. Illustrated with 162 black and white photographs. Cloth \$36.95, Paper \$24.95

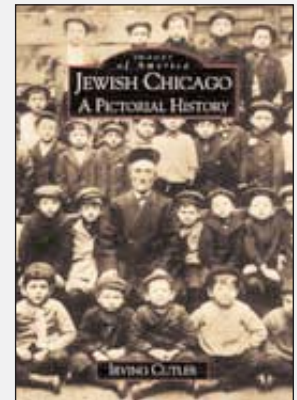
CHICAGO: Metropolis of the Mid-Continent. Fourth Edition.

By Irving Cutler. 2006. Southern Illinois University Press. Dr. Cutler skillfully weaves together the

history, economy, and culture of the city and its suburbs, with a special emphasis on the role of the many ethnic and racial groups that comprise the "real Chicago" of its neighborhoods. 447 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$52.00, Paper \$22.95

JEWISH CHICAGO: A Pictorial History.

By Irving Cutler. 2000. Arcadia Publishing *Images of America*. A sentimental snapshot of the city's Jewish community. Includes 230 photographs and neighborhood maps. 126 pages. Paper \$18.99



URBAN GEOGRAPHY.

By Irving Cutler. 1978. Charles E. Merrill Publishing. A general study of cities in the United States and some of their major characteristics. 120 pages. Illustrated. Paper \$18.50

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHICAGO. Edited by James R. Grossman, Ann Durkin Keating, and Janice L. Reiff. 2004. University of Chicago Press. The "Jewish Community" entry is by Dr. Cutler. 1,152 pages. Color insert; illustrations; maps. Cloth \$65.00

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY. Edited by Stephen Norwood and Eunice Pollack. 2007. ABC-CLIO. The encyclopedia's six-page entry on "Chicago" is by Dr. Irving Cutler. Two volumes, total 775 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$195.00

To Come: A Pictorial History of Jewish Lawndale. Irv Cutler is gathering material for another book in the *Images of America* series. If you have photos of the old neighborhood, Dr. Cutler asks that you loan them to him. (Do not donate, as this is a commercial venture.) You will receive a credit line in the book, and your original pictures will be returned to you. Call (847) 251-8927 or irvcutler@msn.com.



New! THE FATE OF HOLOCAUST MEMORIES: Transmission and Family Dialogues. By Chaya H. Roth. 2008. Palgrave MacMillan. An innovative mix of personal history and psychological research, this book tells the story of an extended family of Holocaust survivors and reveals how each generation has passed on memories of World War II and the *Shoah* to the next. Dr. Roth is a Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Illustrated with black and white photographs. 228 pages. Hardcover \$74.95

LEGACY: The Saga of a German-Jewish Family Across Time and Circumstance. By Werner L. Frank. 2003. Avoteynu Foundation, Inc. A portion of the book deals with the author's immigration to Chicago, and growing up in Hyde Park. 926 pages plus CD. \$49.00 *Order from www.avoteynu.com*

Holocaust Studies

SOUNDLESS ROAR: Stories, Poems, and Drawings. By Ava Kadishson Schieber. Preface by Phylis Lassner. 2002. Northwestern University Press. "Schieber's astounding honesty challenges her readers' preconceptions of what being a survivor means...her ability to write both simply and abstractly makes *Soundless Roar* a piece of art that is accessible to teenagers and scholars alike."—*Danny Maurice, amazon.com*. Illustrated with black and white drawings. 215 pages. Hardcover \$29.95

I STILL SEE HER HAUNTING EYES: The Holocaust and a Hidden Child Named Aaron. By Aaron Elster and Joy Ehrlichman Miller, Ph.D. Self-published. A unique and unflinching look at a boy's fight for survival as a Jew in WWII Poland. Paper \$12.95 + \$2.00 s/h. *www.aaronelster.com*

Read more about Schieber and Elster on pages 14-15.

CANDLES BURNED IN CHICAGO: A History of 53 Memorial Commemorations of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. The Midwest Jewish Council. Kenan Heise, editor; N. Sue Weiler, contributing editor. 2004. Author House. A record of the stirring memorial gatherings mounted by a group of Jewish Chicagoans and their friends from 1944 to 1996. 132 pages. Paper \$18.00 *Prepay by check to: The Midwest Jewish Council, P.O. Box 59032, Chicago, IL 60659-0032.*

THE SIDDUR COMPANION. By Paul H. Vishny. 2005. Devorah Publishing, Jerusalem. This work is intended to form the background for a meaningful devotion to prayer, during the week and on the major festivals. It will help guide the novice through the different prayers and make these prayers more understandable and fulfilling. It will also give the daily *davener* a sense of where these prayers came from, how the rabbis developed them. 112 pages. Hardcover \$18.95, Paper \$12.95 *Available from online booksellers.*

A STUDENT LOOKS AT THE SIDDUR. By Sender Leib (Sanford) Aronin. 1997. Targum Press. *Chidushei Torah on Tractate Berachos*. 78 pages. Paper \$6.00 *Out of print.*

***It's Time To Renew Your
CJHS Membership for 2009***

New! JEWISH LAW IN TRANSITION: How Economic Forces Overcame the Prohibition Against Lending Interest. By Hillel Gamoran. 2008. Hebrew Union College Press. "A well-known biblical prohibition strictly forbids Israelites to lend to each other at interest. As formulated in Exodus 22:24, "If you lend to anyone of my people with you who is poor, you shall not be to him as a creditor, and you shall not exact interest from him." The intention of this prohibition was to prevent the wealthy from exploiting the unfortunate. However, in the course of time, it was seen to have consequences that militated against the economic welfare of Jewish society as a whole. As a result, Jewish law (*halakha*) has over the centuries relaxed the biblical injunction..." 196 pages. Hardcover \$35.00. *Order from Wayne State University Press (800) 978-7323 or online.*

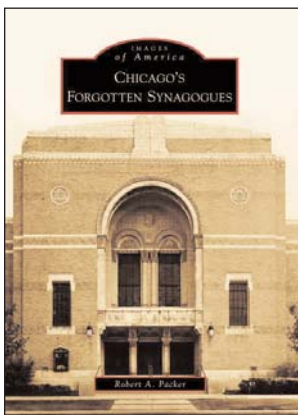
JULIUS ROSENWALD: The Man Who Built Sears, Roebuck and Advanced the Cause of Black Education in the American South. By Peter Ascoli. 2006. Indiana University Press. Chicago's Julius Rosenwald was one of the richest men in America in the 1920s, but few people today, other than the older members of the Jewish and African-American communities, know the story of his far-reaching philanthropy. Historian Peter Ascoli is Rosenwald's grandson. He tells his grandfather's story with professional skill as well as insights that only an insider with access to family records and memories could have. Illustrated with black and white photographs. 472 pages. Cloth \$35.00

BRIDGES TO AN AMERICAN CITY: A Guide to Chicago's Landsmanshaften 1870 to 1990. By Sidney Sorkin. 1993. Peter Lang Publishing. A thorough study of the hundreds of service organizations, named after their Old World origins, that were a significant part of the immigrant experience. 480 pages. Cloth \$35.00 *Order from the author (847) 541-2188.*

MINYANS FOR A PRAIRIE CITY: The Politics of Chicago Jewry 1850-1914. By Edward H. Mazur. 1990. Garland. 428 pages. Cloth \$75.00 *Out of print.*

THE ETHNIC FRONTIER. Holli and d'A Jones, editors. 1984. Eerdmans. Essays in the history of group survival in Chicago and the Midwest. The "Jewish Chicago" entry is by Ed Mazur. 422 pages. Paper \$19.95 *Out of print.*

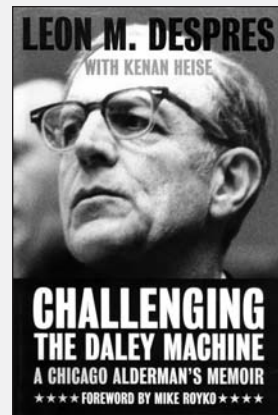
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN MAYORS, 1820-1980. Holli and d'A Jones, editors; Edward H. Mazur, contributing editor. 1981. Greenwood Press. 441 pages. Cloth \$49.95 *Out of print.*



CHICAGO'S FORGOTTEN SYNAGOGUES. By Robert A. Packer. 2007. Arcadia Publishing *Images of America*. Pictures of former Jewish houses of worship and communal buildings on the North, Northwest, West, and South Sides of the city. Portraits of rabbis, Hebrew school class pictures, flyers, invitations, announcements;

informative captions. 127 pages. Paper \$19.99

DOORS OF REDEMPTION: The Forgotten Synagogues of Chicago and Other Communal Buildings. Photographed and Edited by Robert A. Packer. 2006. Booksurge. 282 pages. Spiral-bound paper \$23.99 *Buy from www.amazon.com.*



CHALLENGING THE DALEY MACHINE: A Chicago Alderman's Memoir.

By Leon M. Despres. 2005. Northwestern University Press. In 1955, Hyde Parker Leon Despres was elected to the Chicago City Council—the same year that Paddy

Bauler proclaimed that "Chicago ain't ready for reform." Ready or not, Chicago got twenty years of reform efforts from Despres. More than a memoir, this book is a historical portrait of the way things were done under Boss Daley, when changing times and a changing city forced the Machine to confront the problems Despres championed. 168 pages. Illustrated with black and white photographs. Cloth \$19.95

A PLACE OF OUR OWN: The Rise of Reform Jewish Camping. Edited by Michael M. Lorge and Gary P. Zola. 2006. University of Alabama Press. Seven essays assembled to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first Reform Jewish summer camp in the United States —Olin-Sang-Ruby Union Institute (OSRUI), in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. 240 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$60.00, Paper \$25.00

RED SCARE IN COURT: New York Versus The International Workers Order. By Arthur J. Sabin. Foreword by Howard Fast. 1999. University of Pennsylvania Press. The author is Professor of Law at The John Marshall Law School. 392 pages. Cloth \$26.50

IN CALMER TIMES: The Supreme Court and Red Scare Monday. By Arthur J. Sabin. 1999. University of Pennsylvania Press. 272 pages. Cloth \$49.95

CREATING CHICAGO'S NORTH SHORE: A Suburban History. By Michael H. Ebner. 1988. University of Chicago Press. Evanston, Wilmette, Kenilworth, Winnetka, Glencoe, Highland Park, Lake Forest, and Lake Bluff— eight communities that serve as a genteel enclave of affluence, culture, and high society. Historian Michael H. Ebner explains the origins and evolution of the North Shore as a distinctive region. 368 pages. Photographs and maps. Cloth \$55.00

A NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CHICAGO REGION.

By Joel Greenberg. 2002. University of Chicago Press. The author places the natural history of the region in a human context, showing how it affects our everyday existence in even the most urbanized landscape of Chicago. 592 pages. Illustrated with photographs, maps, and drawings. Cloth \$40.00, Paper \$25.00

New! OF PRAIRIE, WOODS, & WATER: Two Centuries of Chicago Nature Writing. By Joel Greenberg. 2008. University of Chicago Press. Drawing on archives he uncovered while writing his acclaimed *A Natural History of the Chicago Region*, Greenberg selected these first-person narratives, written between 1721 and 1959. Often charming, sometimes heart-wrenching. 424 pages. Cloth \$45.00, Paper \$25.00

PRAIRIE DIRECTORY OF NORTH AMERICA: U.S. & Canada. By Charlotte Adelman and Bernard L. Schwartz. 2002. Lawndale Enterprises. The first-ever guide for visits to the prairie, an ecosystem unique to North America. Fifty pages are devoted to Illinois. 352 pages. Paper \$19.95 *P.O. Box 561, Wilmette, IL 60091-0561; www.Lawndaleenterprises.com.*

THE FLORIDA JEWISH HERITAGE TRAIL.

By Rachel B. Heimovics and Marcia Zerivitz. 2000. Florida Department of State. 44 pages. Illustrated. Paper. \$10.50 each for one or two copies. *Prepay by check to The Jewish Museum of Florida, 301 Washington Ave., Miami Beach, FL 33139-6965. (305) 672-5044.*

**A TIME TO REMEMBER: A History of the Jewish Community in South Haven.**

By Bea Kraus. 1999. Priscilla Press. Covers the 1920s through the 1950s, before air conditioning, when this town on the Lake Michigan shore was home to a thriving Jewish summer

resort community. Illustrated. 287 pages. Paper \$24.95

A PLACE TO REMEMBER: South Haven—A Success from the Beginning. By Bea Kraus. 2003. Priscilla Press. An anecdotal history of the people (and the blueberries and the peaches) from early America to the present day. Illustrated. 316 pages. Paper \$24.95

New! A PLACE AND A TIME REVISITED. South Haven's Latest Generation of Resorters. By Bea Kraus. 2008. Priscilla Press. The gentrified renaissance was inevitable. Illustrated. 214 pages. Paper \$24.95

Order online at www.KrausBooks.com

Ancestors, Private Clubs, and the 1945 Cubs

FINDING YOUR CHICAGO ANCESTORS: A Beginner's Guide to Family History in the City and Cook County. By Grace DuMelle. 2005. Lake Claremont Press. Seeking details of your *bubbe* and *zayde's* life stories? An accredited family historian offers a clear, step-by-step guide to using resources. 329 pages. Paper \$16.95

New! FOR MEMBERS ONLY: A History and Guide to Chicago's Oldest Private Clubs. By Lisa Holton. 2008. Lake Claremont Press. A sweeping 150-year history of the exclusive gathering places of our civic movers and shakers. Includes extensive coverage of the Standard Club. 311 pages. Illustrated. Paper \$18.95

WRIGLEY FIELD'S LAST WORLD SERIES: The Wartime Chicago Cubs and the Pennant of 1945. By Charles N. Billington. With the Photography of George Brace. 2005. Lake Claremont Press. A fast-paced, inning-by-inning narrative as well as an overview of the team's history of glory and anguish. During the '45 season, the Tigers welcomed Hank Greenberg back from the Army, and he was a major factor in their winning the American League pennant and beating our Cubs in the seven-game World Series. 320 pages. Paper \$16.95

Career Books on Media for Young People

In 1961, S. William ("Bill") Pattis started the book publishing firm NTC Publishing Group with two titles. Over the years, NTC published over 4,000 titles under a number of imprints including Passport Books, National Textbook, NTC Business Books, VGM Career Books, Teach Yourself, and The Quilt Digest Press. In 1996, the firm was sold to Tribune Company and now functions as part of McGraw-Hill.

CAREERS IN ADVERTISING. S. William Pattis. 2004.

OPPORTUNITIES IN MAGAZINE PUBLISHING CAREERS. S. William Pattis. 2001.

OPPORTUNITIES IN PUBLISHING CAREERS. Robert A. Carter, S. William Pattis, and Blythe Camenson. 2001.

OPPORTUNITIES IN ADVERTISING CAREERS. S. William Pattis. 1995.

VGM CAREER PLANNER: ADVERTISING. S. William Pattis. 1988.

The titles are sold by retail bookstores and online vendors, new and/or used, under various imprints, in various editions and formats, at various prices. Also available on loan from the Chicago Public Library.



Left: Hendryk Glicenstein, *Fugitives* (1915-20), wood; Tel Aviv Museum of Art, Israel.

TO LOVE MERCY: A Novel. By Frank S. Joseph. 2006. Mid-Atlantic Highlands. *Winner of five awards.* A tale of Chicago blacks and whites, Christians and Jews, conflict and forgiveness. Set in 1948, it throws together two boys from different worlds— affluent, Jewish Hyde Park and the hardscrabble Bronzeville black ghetto—on a quest for a missing silver talisman inscribed with the verse from Micah, “What doth the Lord require of thee? To do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.” Illustrated. 291 pages. Paper \$14.95

THE CONVERSO LEGACY. By Sheldon Gardner. 2004. Pitspopy Press. This work of historical fiction for young people takes place in the 1880s. As the Jews in Russia are being massacred in *pogroms*, Samuel makes his way to America, and eventually to La Rosa, New Mexico. 258 pages. Cloth \$18.95, Paper \$12.95.

A SONG OF INNOCENCE. By Harold H. Kraus. 2004. Fidlard-Doubleday. Two meek U.S. Army recruits, a Jew and a Gentile, feel the wrath of an anti-Semitic redneck in a WWII training camp. 135 pages. Paper \$12.00
Order from www.KrausBooks.com.

SHORT SEA SAGAS. By Harold T. Berc. 2002. Athena Press. Unusual tales of over two hundred ships—mutinies, unusual sinkings, mystery ships sailing for years without crews, piracy! Concludes with a chapter on the author’s own experiences as a U.S. Navy combat officer in World War II. 190 pages. Paper \$17.95

JACK OF HEARTS—A FULL DECK. By Jack W. Ardell. 2004. A self-published collection of nostalgic short stories, poems, and cartoons by a former West Sider. 150 pages. Paper \$12.00 + \$3.00 s/h. *Ardell Art & Craft, 5140 S. Fairview, #8, Downers Grove, IL 60515.*

Art and Music

HENRYK (HENOCH) GLICENSTEIN (1870-1942): The Sculpture of Glicenstein— a Passionate Embrace of the Material and the Spiritual. By Charlotte Snyder Sholod. 2004. District Museum in Konin, Poland. This monograph is a product of Sholod’s ongoing project of compiling a catalog raisonné of Glicenstein’s sculpture and writing a definitive biography of his life. The Polish-born Jewish artist was known as Enrico Glicenstein when he lived and worked in Italy, and for a time in the 1930s, in Chicago, where he had commissions from Jewish organizations and individuals. English and Polish text on facing pages. Illustrated with photographs. 68 pages. Paper.
Ordering inquiries, contact the Society office.

NEW ART IN THE 60s AND 70s: Redefining Reality. By Anne Rorimer. 2001. Thames & Hudson. The first detailed account of developments centered around the conceptual art movement, the book highlights the main issues underlying visually disparate works dating from the second half of the 1960s to the end of the 1970s, through close examination of individual works and artists. Illustrated with 303 halftone images. 304 pages. Cloth \$50.00, Paper \$29.95

New! LOOK UP: The Life and Art of Sacha Kolin. By Lisa Thaler. 2008. Midmarch Arts Press. Emigré modernist Sacha Kolin (1911-1981) navigated the New York art world with talent, charm, and persistence. In this fascinating biography, genealogist Lisa Thaler reconstructs Kolin’s daring past and interprets her bold art through determined and groundbreaking research. Includes 24 color illustrations and 126 in black and white. 484 pages. Cloth \$28.00

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About the Society

What We Are

The Chicago Jewish Historical Society was founded in 1977, and is in part an outgrowth of local Jewish participation in the American Bicentennial Celebration of 1976. Muriel Robin was the founding president. The Society has as its purpose the discovery, preservation and dissemination of information concerning the Jewish experience in the Chicago area.

Tribute Cards for Celebrations or Memorials The card design features the Society's logo, our mission statement, and space for a personal message. A pack of eight cards and envelopes is \$10.00. Individual cards can be mailed for you from our office at \$5.00 per card, postage included. Order cards from the Society office (312) 663-5634.

Remember the Society Name the Chicago Jewish Historical Society as a beneficiary under your Last Will, Living Trust, IRA or other retirement account. Any gift to CJHS avoids all estate taxes and can be used to support any activity of our Society that you choose—publication, exhibition, public program, or research. For information please call the Society office at (312) 663-5634.

Browse Our Website for information about our upcoming programs. Read past issues of *Chicago Jewish History*. Discover links to other Jewish sites. Use the printable membership application. We welcome your inquiries and comments. E-mail: info@chicagojewishhistory.org

www.chicagojewishhistory.org

What We Do

The Society seeks out, collects and preserves written, spoken and photographic records, in close cooperation with the Chicago Jewish Archives, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies. The Society publishes historical information; holds public meetings at which various aspects of Chicago Jewish history are treated; mounts appropriate exhibits; and offers tours of Jewish historical sites.

Membership

Membership in the Society is open to all interested persons and organizations and includes a subscription to *Chicago Jewish History*, discounts on Society tours and at the Spertus Museum store, and the opportunity to learn and inform others about Chicago Jewish history and its preservation.

Dues Structure

Membership runs on a calendar year, from January through December. New members joining after July 1 are given an initial membership through December of the following year.

Life Membership	\$1000
Annual Dues:	
Historian	500
Scholar	250
Sponsor	100
Patron	50
Basic Membership	35

Make checks payable to the Chicago Jewish Historical Society, and mail to our office at 610 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60605. Dues are tax-deductible to the extent permitted by law.

Look to the rock from which you were born
הביטו אל-צור חצבתם



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