



*Includes corrections to  
the print edition*

# chicago jewish history

## *“Sachs to Deutsch to Korshak”*

BY EDWARD H. MAZUR

This trio was not immortalized in verse like the Cubs' infielders of the 1900s, but they *were* special. Morris B. Sachs, Sidney Deutsch, and Marshall Korshak were the only Jews elected to citywide office in Chicago after Abraham Kohn (1860) and before Rahm Emanuel (2011). But two of them went unmentioned in the feature article in the Winter 2014 issue of *CJH*. *Continued on page 6*

## *Save the Date! CJHS Open Meeting Sunday, June 29 – Alan Lessack Speaks on “B’nai B’rith, The Secular Synagogue”*

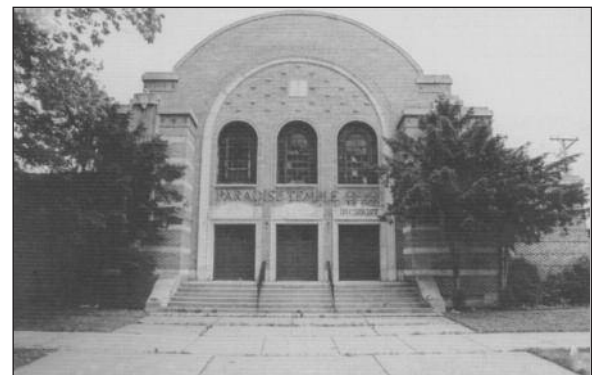
The next open meeting of the Chicago Jewish Historical Society will be held on Sunday, June 29, 2014, at Temple Beth Israel, 3601 West Dempster Street, Skokie. The program begins at 2:00 p.m. and will be followed by a social hour with kosher refreshments. General admission is \$10.00 per person at the door; CJHS and TBI members free. The meeting will feature a slide lecture by Alan Lessack, “B’nai B’rith, The Secular Synagogue.” Mr. Lessack will discuss the history of B’nai B’rith in Chicago and its many-faceted contributions to our Jewish community. Don't miss it!

## *Sign up for CJHS Summer Sunday Tours*

**West Side, June 22 – South Shore and Beyond, July 27 – Southwest Michigan, August 24**



**Jewish Peoples Institute (JPI), 3500 West Douglas Blvd.**  
Now Lawndale Community Academy. The Jews of Chicago, From Shtetl  
to Suburb by Irving Cutler. Photograph by Sid Bass.



**Congregation Shomre Hadas,  
11445 South Forest Ave., Roseland.**  
Now Paradise Temple Church of God in Christ.  
Chicago's Forgotten Synagogues  
by Robert A. Packer.  
Photograph from the author's collection.

**Registration Form on Page 15**

## President's Column



Edward H. Mazur

### OVER A HUNDRED AND FIFTY OPEN MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD BY OUR SOCIETY SINCE MARCH 13, 1977.

On that day at 2:00 p.m., Dr. Bernard Wax, the executive director of the American Jewish Historical Society, addressed our founding meeting on "Creating a New Jewish Historical Society." Our founders decided that it would be an open meeting. Thirty-seven years later, we continue to invite the public to attend our seasonal lectures, music programs, and films.

Our program chairman, Vice President Jerry Levin, and his committee have chosen outstanding speakers and topics for the second half of 2014. (See facing page.) Venues for the fall have yet to be determined, but you can mark the dates on your calendars. When the host synagogues are reserved, postcards will be mailed to our members, details will be posted on our website, and calendar listings will be submitted to the local Jewish press.

### CJHS SUMMER SUNDAY BUS TOURS

This summer we are exploring some of Chicago's former Jewish neighborhoods: "The Great Vest Side" in June and "South Shore and Beyond" in July. Southwest Michigan, the "Catskills of the Midwest" will be the destination of our day trip in August. (See the descriptive reservation form on page 15 of this issue and on our website.)

### DONATIONS TO SPERTUS VIA THE CJHS

The Society has received and donated to the archives of the Spertus Museum two important collections: one from Norman Schwartz and one from Robb Packer. And there were two other significant gifts.

Norman D. Schwartz is a founding member and a former president of our Society, who, in his active years after retirement from business, devoted himself to preserving the history of the Chicago Jewish community. He did research, took photographs, lectured, retrieved historical Jewish artifacts, wrote articles for our publication, and co-authored books (*A Walk to Shul: Synagogues of Lawndale* and *The Stained Glass Windows at Temple Shalom*).

Norman collected clippings on Chicago Jewry from newspapers and other printed matter in his home archive. A few years ago he donated part of this collection to The Newberry Library, where he had pursued Jewish genealogical research with the help of their staff on behalf of our Society. Now Norman has donated the rest of his archive to Spertus. Under the direction of Dr. Marjorie Rosenbaum it was gathered and delivered to Collections Manager Kathy Bloch.

Robert A. Packer, a member of our Society, is the author of *Chicago's Forgotten Synagogues*. Robb, my fellow Sullivan High School alum, is relocating to Las Vegas, Nevada, and has donated his extensive historical photo archive of Chicago synagogues, communal buildings, leading rabbis, and neighborhood activities to Spertus.

*Continued on page 14*



chicago jewish historical society

2014

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### Chicago Jewish History

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*Editorial Board* Edward Mazur, Burton Robin, Milton Shulman.

Send all submissions to Editor: electronically to e-mail address or via standard mail to street address. If manuscript is sent via standard mail, enclose SASE.

## *CJHS Open Meetings in Fall 2014*

### *Save the Dates (Locations to be Announced)*

#### *Sunday, September 21, 2:00 p.m. – Dr. Nathan Harpaz Speaks on “A Gift to Biro-Bidjan: Chicago 1937 – From Despair to New Hope”*

In 1937, a group of Chicago area artists created a portfolio of woodcuts as a fundraising project for Biro-Bidjan, the Jewish autonomous region in the Soviet Union. These fourteen artists were also active in the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression, and their woodcuts, which revealed scenes of oppression and despair against images of “new hope” and optimism, reflected the present as well as the past. Some of the woodcuts expressed the hardship of the Depression in the United States or the persecution of Jews in Europe. Others conveyed the expectations of the New Deal program at home or Stalin’s solution for a Jewish homeland far away in the *taiga* of Siberia. This will be a PowerPoint presentation.

**Dr. Nathan Harpaz** is an art historian and a museum professional. He is currently the director of the Koehnline Museum of Art, Oakton Community College, Des Plaines campus, and he teaches art history and museum studies. He is the author of *Zionist Architecture and Town Planning: The Building of Tel Aviv 1919–1929* (Purdue University Press, 2013).



**Mitchell Siporin (1910-1976), *Worker's Family***, from the portfolio *A Gift to Biro-Bidjan*, 1937. Woodcut, 8 x 9 5/8 in. Collection of Oakton Community College. Gift of Karol Verson.



**Jacob Arvey (1895-1977)**  
The Sentinel, 1961.

#### *Sunday, October 19, 2:00 p.m.*

#### *Professor Peri Arnold Speaks on “What Bonded Immigrants to Urban Machines? The Case of Jacob Arvey and Chicago’s 24th Ward”*

Peri E. Arnold is a professor (retired) in the Department of Political Science, University of Notre Dame, specializing in American political development, public administration, and public policy. He the author of *Making the Managerial President*, which won the 1987 Brownlow Book Award of the National Academy of Public Administration, and *Remaking the Presidency: Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson*. Arnold’s research has been supported by the Ford Foundation and the American Council of Learned Societies. He is a fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration. His current research focuses on ethnic communities and political leadership in the consolidation of Chicago’s Democratic machine.

#### *Sunday, December 7, 2:00 p.m.*

#### *“The CJHS Salutes Jewish War Veterans”*

Vice President/Program Chairman Jerry Levin and Fred Rosenberg are immersed in setting up this important event. They are meeting with prospective speakers and organizing the content. If you are a veteran and/or know others who would like to attend, e-mail your contact information to the Society office at [info@chicagojewishhistory.org](mailto:info@chicagojewishhistory.org).

#### *Looking Ahead to 2015*

On the horizon: “The Russian Jewish Immigration to Chicago” and “The Jews of Senn High School.” This will continue our Society’s series of mini-reunions of Chicago public high school that once had a large Jewish student populations. following the successful Roosevelt, Marshall, Hyde Park, Austin, and Sullivan programs.



**Irving Cutler c. 1944**

## CJHS members... YASHER KOACH!

*To all our activists, achievers, and honorees... the Hebrew phrase means "More Power to You"...*

■ Many thanks to **Mark Mandle** for manning our sponsor information table at the Greater Chicago Jewish Festival, Sunday, June 8, in the Cook County Forest Preserve. And thanks to Vice President **Jerry Levin** for joining Mark in representing the CJHS so well.

■ **Suzanne Robin**, program chair of the Congregation Rodfei Zedek Sisterhood, planned the 2014 Dawn Rubin Torah Institute Meeting and Luncheon, which was held on Monday, May 19. At the morning meeting, panelists **Olga Weiss**, **Dr. Chaya Roth**, and Leah Kadden shared their experiences, which are included in the new book, *Out of Chaos: Hidden Children Remember the Holocaust*, edited by Elaine Saphier Fox. After the panel, **Rabbi Larry Edwards** moderated a discussion.

■ The creative collages of artists **Sandra Holubow** and **Myrna Knepler** are standouts in the exhibition now on view in the Renaissance Court Gallery of the Chicago Cultural Center, 78 East Washington Street. The exhibit, titled "Caffeine VIII: Another Stimulating Blend of Work from the Artists Breakfast Group," will be up through Sunday, June 22.

■ Board member **Joan Pomaranc** is preparing for the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects that will take place in Chicago, June 26–28. Joan is the director of programming for AIACHicago. She will guide a bus tour of Jewish Chicago for convention guests.

■ **Beatrice Michaels Shapiro** has published a new book, *Born on the 4th of July* (AuthorHouse) Paper and Kindle, 150 pages. Shapiro is the author of *Memories of Lawndale*, a CJHS Minsky Prize winner, and *Breaking Ground: Careers of 20 Chicago Jewish Women*. Excerpts from an online review by **Dr. Irving Cutler**: "[A] memoir of an extraordinary woman who despite decades of hardship and tragedy, including her unremitting devotion to her two developmentally disabled sons, managed to become an accomplished writer of numerous moving and poignant newspaper and magazine articles and books. In a collection of short articles and a few poems, she depicts with a very observing eye, milestones in her life as well as her thoughts and feelings about society. She describes her life in the Winfield Sanitarium at the age of six, of growing up in a lower income family in an Eastern

European Jewish neighborhood on Chicago's West Side, of her mother's hilarious Yiddish sayings and proverbs, of her great fondness for her immigrant parents and of their Passover Seders.... A most touching account of the life of a dedicated and talented woman."

■ **Ethan Bensinger** continues to gather awards and reach the hearts of audiences nationwide for his documentary "Refuge: Stories of the Selfhelp Home." The Spring 2014 issue of *Selfhelp Life Donation News* reports that in addition to over twenty-five film festivals in the United States, Ethan's film was screened at the Crystal Palace in London, England, and at the Festival of Tolerance in Zagreb, Croatia. Between November 2013 and mid-January 2014, the documentary was aired almost a thousand times on PBS channels. The concise message of the 60-minute documentary can be used as a historical teaching tool through the very personal and touching real-life stories. A study guide can now be downloaded free of charge from the website [www.refugestories.com](http://www.refugestories.com). Ethan plans to spend his time introducing the study guide to as many schools and institutions as possible and expects that this effort will take most of his time for the rest of 2014.

■ **Jean Powers Soman's** essay about her great-great-grandfather, "Remembering Colonel Marcus M. Spiegel, a Jewish Civil War Colonel," appears in the *National Jewish Archives Journal*, 2013, Vol. LXV, Nos. 1 & 2. From the battlefields, Spiegel wrote more than a hundred eloquent letters to his family and friends. Tragically, he was killed in the war, but his wife Caroline preserved the letters. Most of the information and excerpts of letters in the essay come from *A Jewish Colonel in the Civil War: Marcus M. Spiegel of the Ohio Volunteers*, the book she edited with Frank L. Byrne.

■ **Sidney J. Blair, MD., FACS** sent us a copy of his new book, *The Doctors Beck of Chicago: Men of Integrity. Second Edition* (Chauncey Park Press) Paper, 269 pages. The four Beck brothers—Carl, Emil, Joseph, and Rudolph—rose from humble beginnings to become outstanding surgeons and physicians. They visited and adopted the idea of cooperative medicine from the Mayo Clinic. Their North Chicago Hospital (on Clark Street near Wrightwood) was established with this principle. It was the first hospital to do so in Chicago.

## Welcome, New Members of the Society

Florence Berman <i>Lincolnwood, IL</i>	Myrna Kopin <i>Highland Park, IL</i>
Neal & Carol Blustein <i>Northbrook, IL</i>	Polly Kortlander <i>Chicago, IL</i>
Peter Brixie <i>Sacramento, CA</i>	Iris Lasky <i>Northridge, CA</i>
Henry & Liz Feldman <i>Glencoe, IL</i>	Gloria Marcowitz <i>Northbrook, IL</i>
Betsy Fuchs <i>Chicago, IL</i>	Joan C. Pomaranc <i>Chicago, IL</i>
Ellen Goodman <i>Chicago, IL</i>	Babette Powell <i>Evanston, IL</i>
Rita Goone <i>Northbrook, IL</i>	Richard Reeder <i>Skokie, IL</i>
Marshall Hartman <i>Skokie, IL</i>	Fred Rosenberg <i>Northbrook, IL</i>
Sid & Lois Kahn <i>Northbrook, IL</i>	Sarah Rosenbloom <i>Chicago, IL</i>
Jaime Kalman <i>La Salle, IL</i>	Lawrence & Ina Rosenthal <i>Prospect Heights, IL</i>
David Klein <i>Hammond, IN</i>	Susan H. Shapiro <i>Chicago, IL</i>
Gerald Kohn <i>Homewood, IL</i>	Dr. Preston Wolin <i>Chicago, IL</i>

It is through the generosity of our members that the Society is able to accomplish its goals. Thanks to all of our membership, new and continuing.

## Chicago YIVO Society 2014 Summer Festival of Yiddish Culture

Co-sponsored by the Public Libraries of Chicago (Edgewater Branch and Harold Washington Library Center), Evanston, Highland Park, Northbrook, Skokie, Wheeling, and Wilmette

Afternoon and evening lectures, music programs, and film screenings, June through August. Admission Free. See calendar at [www.chicagoyivo.org](http://www.chicagoyivo.org)

## Exhibit at Spertus Through August 24, 2014

### COLLECTING LOCAL: Ten New Acquisitions

*Ten important new additions to the Spertus collection reflect its commitment to preserving local Jewish art, artifacts, and the stories they tell.*

Featured objects include a monumental painting by Vera Klement, a refugee from Danzig who became the *doyenne* of the Chicago art scene; a whimsical papercut ketubah with unconventional imagery; pendant portraits of two of Chicago's earliest Jewish settlers; copper printing plates by Curt Frankenstein, an artist who got his start at the 57th Street Art Fair; a precious antique haggadah collected by the physician who delivered 5,000 Chicago babies; and a lithograph marking the Chicago unveiling of Chagall's *Four Seasons* mosaic on Dearborn Street. Admission Free.

**Spertus Institute for Jewish  
Learning and Leadership  
610 South Michigan Avenue**

Exhibition Hours: Sunday–Wednesday 10–5.  
Thursday 10–6, Friday 10–3. Closed to the public  
Saturdays and Jewish and secular holidays.

## Exhibit at the National Museum of Mexican Art Through August 3, 2014

### AS COSMOPOLITANS AND STRANGERS:

#### Mexican Art of the Jewish Diaspora from the Permanent Collection

*in partnership with the American Jewish Committee*

The exhibition explores the notion of both “insiders” and “outsiders” and the struggle between preservation and integration among Jewish communities in Mexico.

**National Museum of Mexican Art  
1852 West 19th Street**

Open daily 10–5.  
Closed Mondays.  
Admission Free.

## “Sachs to Deutsch to Korshak”

*Continued from the front page*

**R**ichard Reeder’s article “Morris B. Sachs: A Chicago Original” elicited favorable responses for his lively writing about the businessman/showman/city treasurer. However, several eagle-eyed and knowledgeable students of Chicago’s political history, including Michael C. Rosenberg, Herbert Eiseman, Dan Maxim, Paul Green, and others noted the error in Reeder’s statement that MBS, city treasurer 1955-57, was the only Jew elected to citywide political office in Chicago between Abraham Kohn and Rahm Emanuel. (Our editor, fascinated by the Sachs life story, failed to fact-check the politics.)

Several other Jewish men ran for citywide office in our City, but were defeated because, as the late Mayor Richard J. Daley often said, “They didn’t get as many votes as the other guy.” These included mayoral candidates: Republican Richard E. Friedman in 1971, Democrat William S. Singer in 1975, and Republican Bernard Epton in 1983.

### Sidney Deutsch

Sidney Deutsch was born and raised in the Hyde Park neighborhood and graduated from Hyde Park High School, but he found his wife, his fame, and perhaps his fortune living on the West Side, in the 24th Ward, the home of the Rosenberg/Arvey political organization that dominated Chicago politics and was highly influential nationally from the 1930s into the 1960s.



**Sidney Deutsch  
(1900-1961)**

*The Sentinel, 1961.*

According to his grandson, Arnold Rubens, Deutsch met his future wife while working as a bailiff in a Chicago courtroom in the 1920s. Sidney and Fay established their residence in

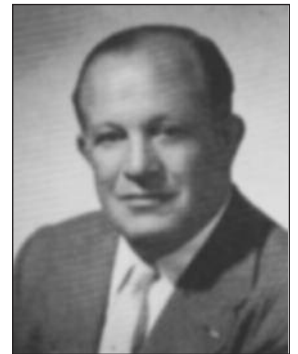
Lawndale. For a Jewish individual who hoped to have a career in politics, Lawndale rather than Hyde Park was the place to be. As they say in the real estate business, “location, location, location.”

Deutsch earned his living in the insurance and currency exchange businesses, and in a series of government posts, augmented by membership in the 24th Ward Regular Democratic Organization. At one time Sidney Deutsch owned eight currency exchanges, including one in the old State of Illinois Building at the northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle Streets.

He began his political climb as a precinct captain. Soon he became a protégé of Jacob M. Arvey, the perfect mentor. Sidney Deutsch served as assistant city clerk from 1942 to 1948. In 1949, Governor Adlai Stevenson (who owed a good amount of his political success to Arvey and his organization), appointed Deutsch chief factory inspector in the Illinois Department of Labor. In 1953, he was elected alderman of the 24th Ward to fill the unexpired term upon the death of Alderman Louis London. In 1955, Deutsch was re-elected to the city council.

When Morris B. Sachs died in 1957, Sidney Deutsch resigned as alderman and was appointed by Mayor Richard J. Daley to succeed Sachs as city treasurer. Since there were less than two years left in the Sachs term there was no need to hold a special election. In 1959, Daley was elected to his second term as mayor, and Deutsch was elected city treasurer.

When Cook County Commissioner Arthur X. Elrod died in office in late 1959, Sidney Deutsch resigned as city treasurer to take Elrod’s seat on the County Board. Why would he leave a citywide government office for the county board? A county commissioner controls a significant number of patronage positions; the city treasurer commands a mere handful.



**Arthur X. Elrod  
(1900-1959)**

*The Sentinel, 1961.*

In addition to serving as city treasurer and county commissioner, Sidney Deutsch had succeeded Arthur X. Elrod as the 24th Ward committeeman. This position controlled patronage and some non-patronage positions and was influential in the slating of candidates for public office, including the judiciary (the goal of many a Jewish attorney in Chicago).

A key function of any ward committeeman in that era was to find jobs for deserving members of his organization. Soon Deutsch became the chairman of the Cook County Board finance committee. He was appointed to this position by County Board President John J. Duffy, who had succeeded to the office upon the death of Daniel Ryan earlier in 1961. This is a powerful position with jobs, contracts, and favors to dispense.

Sidney Deutsch was recognized as a master of public budgeting and a key strategist in the successful campaign of Governor Otto Kerner. He died of a heart attack in his County Building office as he was talking with his son Earl, a Circuit Court master in chancery.

## Marshall Korshak

Marshall Korshak served as city treasurer from 1967 to 1971—the third Jewish person to be elected to that office in Chicago.

He was born in North Lawndale, but was advised by his political mentor that the Hyde Park neighborhood was where he should build his career. And he did, in the silk stocking 5th Ward.

He was a graduate of Kent College of Law and began what would become a very successful law practice in 1934. He was a Chicago attorney for more than sixty years.

Marshall Korshak was a longtime 5th Ward Democratic committeeman, and he was considered by astute observers of the Chicago political scene to be a major power broker. His older brother, Sidney, was a famous attorney in Hollywood; his daughter, Marjorie, a public relations *doyenne*. Marshall was a gregarious figure who could be found most days in his law offices, at the Standard Club, or in his Hyde Park headquarters tending to the business of the 5th Ward. He was known for his eloquence and became a favorite toastmaster at political functions throughout the Chicago metropolitan area.

He served as an assistant state's attorney from 1939 to 1947. He was elected a state senator in 1950 and served three terms. Representing the liberal Hyde Park/University of Chicago neighborhood was no easy task for a Democratic Party "regular." Nevertheless, Korshak was frequently honored for his legislative performance by the Independent Voters of Illinois.

During the early 1960s, he served three years as trustee of the Metropolitan Sanitary District. In 1965, he was appointed director of revenue for Illinois. In the early 1980s, he served as co-chair of a successful drive to raise funds to buy bulletproof vests for Chicago police officers. He served on the Chicago Police Board and was president of the Police Pension Board.

I did not know Sidney Deutsch personally, but I did have a passing acquaintance with Marshall Korshak. As a graduate student in history at the University of Chicago in the 1960s, I studied under Professor Richard Wade, author of *The Urban Frontier*. Wade was very active politically, headed several academic groups in support of Mayor Richard J. Daley, and encouraged his in urban history grad students to get involved. I was an eager student, already active in politics, and Professor Wade suggested that I meet with Marshall Korshak to see if he might have a job for me.

Korshak and I spoke for about thirty minutes. He said that there was nothing available at the time. Then he paused and asked, "Ed, in whose ward did you grow up?" I replied, "Alderman Thomas Keane's 31st Ward." Korshak leaned back, lit his expensive cigar, and said, "We could use some election judges. How about that?" I agreed, worked several elections, made a few dollars, and learned more about precinct and ward politics than any graduate school could ever have provided. ❖



**Marshall Korshak, (1911-1996)**  
Courtesy of Spertus Museum.

## THE HAIRPIN LOFTS

*After Richard Reeder's article on Morris B. Sachs appeared in our quarterly, the Society received many comments about the Morris B. Sachs stores. People spoke of their family's clothing purchases at the Englewood and Loop locations. One caller said that his family grew up in Logan Square and Palmer Square and shopped at the Sachs store in that neighborhood.*

*That area is known by urban planners, real estate developers, and preservationists as the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball district.*

*The area was developed in the 1920s and is a rare surviving historic commercial district in Chicago. It is especially impressive because four parts of its original six-corner streetscape remain intact.*

*There are seven structures located between 2767 and 2808 North Milwaukee Avenue that have abundant terra cotta, brick and limestone ornamentation, and are important examples of the Classical Revival and Art Deco styles popular during the 1900-1920 era.*

*Continued on page 10*

## ED MAZUR'S PAGES FROM THE PAST

**M**y source for these selections is the Chicago Foreign Language Press Survey Microfilm Collection at the Chicago Public Library Harold Washington Library Center.

In the autumn of 1936 the Chicago Foreign Language Press Survey was organized under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) of Illinois. The purpose of the Survey was to translate and classify selected news articles appearing in Chicago's foreign language press from 1861 to 1938.

Financial curtailments in the WPA program ended the Survey in October 1941. The Chicago Public Library published the work in 1942. The project consists of a file of 120,000 typewritten pages from newspapers of twenty-two different foreign language communities in Chicago.

Yiddish is the foreign language of the Jewish press in the Survey. English language periodicals are also included, as well as the publications of charitable institutions, communal organizations, and synagogues.

### ADOLF KRAUS AND THE CHICAGO SCHOOL BOARD

We bring the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Adolph Kraus of Kraus and Mayer, Attorneys at Law, has been chosen as chairman of the Chicago School Board. This is the first instance that a co-religionist has ever held this honored position in Chicago.

*The Occident,*

September 28, 1883.

\*Walter Roth wrote an article about the meeting of Adolph Kraus and Sergius Witte in the Spring 1994 issue of *CJH*.

**GHETTO SCENE OF RIOT: MENTION OF WITTE BY ADOLF KRAUS CAUSES UPROAR IN SYNAGOGUE** For the second time within a week the ghetto was in an uproar last night. Instead of money being the cause of the disorder, it was the spirit of revolution and in place of a bank as the center of activity there was a synagogue. A young Jewess, an exile from Russia, was the leader.

Five hundred Russian Jews, men and women, who believe in revolutionary methods to right the wrongs of their brethren in the land of the czar, caused a riot at the Russian synagogue, Clinton and Judd streets, where Adolf Kraus was addressing a Jewish meeting. The tumult had to be quelled by the police, and ten men and women were arrested.

Mr. Kraus had been talking for some time and had begun to tell of his interview with Sergius Witte, at which he asked justice for the Jews through Mr. Witte's good offices. "We may trust the word of Mr. Witte that he will do all in his power to ameliorate the sufferings of the Jews," Mr. Kraus was saying when suddenly a member of a Jewish revolutionary society sprang to his feet.

"Do you trust a Russian politician?, he shouted. Before Mr. Kraus had time to answer there was a roar from the men and women, most of them young and hot-headed, who belong to, or sympathize with, the local Jewish organizations which seek to foment revolution in Russia. Throughout Mr. Kraus's speech they had been controlling themselves with difficulty, being anxious in the extreme to show their disapproval of his trip to the

East to see Witte, which they regarded as "spiritless bending to the knee of tyranny."

Shouts rended the air. Five hundred men and women jumped up—some on chairs, some on each other. "Down with Witte!" "Down with tyranny!" "Down with the bureaucracy!" came the shouts. "Long live the revolution!"

Some of Mr. Kraus's friends and officials of the synagogue sought to quell the tumult, but the Jewish revolution was not to be stopped. Miss Annie Feder, a Jewish exile from Russia, who has been imprisoned in Warsaw, became the Joan of Arc of the affair. "I protest against the action of Kraus in begging Witte for our rights," she cried while mounting a chair. Again the roar of the Jewish battle cry rang through the hall. In the excitement, some man—declared by the revolutionists to be a believer in "cringing to the czar"—struck Miss Feder. That was the signal for pandemonium.

Then someone telephoned for the police. Somebody else locked the doors. The synagogue continued to be a malestrom until the patrol wagons arrived, when ten revolutionists were arrested and the remainder dissuaded from further rioting by the sight of drawn police clubs.

The prisoners, hailed as "martyrs" by the mob were hustled into the patrols, followed by a cheering throng of men and women, who kept shouting "Life to revolution" and "Death to autocracy, bureaucracy, Witte, and Czar Nicholas." They were taken to the Maxwell Street Police Station. Subsequently, they were bailed out.



Mr. Kraus, accompanied by Dr. Joseph Stolz, had made his exit from the synagogue amid hisses and had driven away. On looking over the battlefield for casualties it was found several men had suffered slight wounds of various kinds. A wrenched arm and black eye were the worst injuries reported. Miss Feder was not hurt.

The persons booked at the station were: Hyman Nikter, Sophie Nikter, Sara Sammon, Sam Pass, Ed Schwartz, and Abe Alpert.....

*Chicago Daily Record Herald,*  
September 25, 1905.

[Sergius Witte was First Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Empire November 6, 1905–May 5, 1906. During the Russian Revolution of 1905, he advocated the creation of an elected parliament, the formation of a constitutional monarchy, and the establishment of a Bill of Rights.]\*

### ...THE BEILIS CASE

Chicago rabbis at their meeting last night in the Talmud Torah on Waller Street decided to dedicate Kol Nidre night to Mendel Beilis. Each rabbi in his respective synagogue will speak about this great catastrophe of the Jewish people in this newest blood accusation.

Tomorrow Russian brings to trial the Jew, Mendel Beilis. He is accused of murdering a Christian child for ritual purposes....

In the local streets, all day today, pogrom proclamations were spread, calling on Russians to avenge themselves on the Jews for the death of Andre Eushtchinsky, who two years ago was murdered by a gang of bandits.

Mendel Beilis was chosen as the culprit by the Russian Government, which thereby also sought to bring punishment upon all the Jews for that horrible accusation, the using of Christian blood for their matzos.

*Daily Jewish Courier*  
October 8, 1913

### PROTEST EXTRA! CHICAGO'S GREATEST SPEAKERS TELL THE TRUTH REGARDING THE KIEV TRAGEDY

Over a hundred thousand Chicago citizens came to protest against the blood accusation. This accusation was denounced today by America's foremost personalities.

The meeting was called for 2 o'clock P.M., but the crowd began to gather at eleven in the morning.... About 12 noon, it was seen that the Grand Opera House was much too small to house the large audience.... The Garrick Theater was then pressed into use, but within half an hour this large theater was also filled. The thousands who were unable to gain admittance surrounded both theaters and stood patiently listening to the various speakers who expressed their opinions of Russia and her justice.

The meeting at the Grand Opera House opened punctually at 2 o'clock. Judge Edward A. Brown of the Appellate Court was the chairman. He explained the purpose of the meeting and announced as the first speaker Miss Jane Addams of the Hull House. Other speakers were:

Dr. E.G. Hirsch, Rabbi of the Sinai Congregation; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Chicago Schools; Rev. F.J. O'Kelloghan, Secretary of the Paulist Fathers; Prof. George B.

Foster, University of Chicago; and Prof. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute.....

*Daily Jewish Courier*  
October 19, 1913

### A RELIGIOUS MURDER COMMITTEE—NOT BEILIS—IS THE MURDERER. SUCH IS THE VERDICT OF TSAR NICHOLAS' JURY *Kiev, November 10.*

Beilis is free, but not so the Jewish nation. Russia...could not condemn the innocent Mendel Beilis, but she has condemned the entire Jewish populace as horrible people that use Christian blood for ritual purposes.

The verdict of the peasant jury was as follows: Mendel Beilis is not guilty of the accusation, but, we state our firm belief that this is a ritual murder, although the murderer has not yet been found.

When the jury gave its verdict, the Jewish martyr was so overcome with joy that he cried hysterically. This touched everyone in the courtroom.

From early morning the city was surrounded by soldiers. A strong guard encircled the courthouse permitting no one to enter except those connected with the trial. The mob shouted vehemently all day. The blood-seeking student, Golubov, the leader of the anti-Semitic students, spoke with devilish wildness, inciting the mob to carry on the pogroms. But for once there was a command from Petersburg not to permit any pogroms, and the soldiers dispersed the crowds of people gathered there....

*Daily Jewish Courier*  
November 11, 1913

# THE HAIRPIN LOFTS

Continued from page 7



**The Hairpin Lofts**

2800 North Milwaukee Avenue

Photo: hairpinlofts.com

What is the history of the prominent flatiron building at 4800 North Milwaukee Avenue that is now called “The Hairpin Lofts,” and how was Morris B. Sachs connected to it?

In the 1920s, opportunity for commercial development became possible with the extension of streetcar lines along Diversey and Milwaukee Avenues.

In 1929, Sol H. Goldberg, president of the Hump Hair Pin Manufacturing Company of Chicago, commissioned architects Liechenko & Esser to design a six-story mixed use combination store and office building at the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Diversey. This was the second building Goldberg owned and commissioned Liechenko and Esser to design in Logan Square, the first being the two-story commercial building (also one of the buildings contributing to the Milwaukee-Diversey-Kimball Landmark District) located at 2758-70 North Milwaukee Avenue, which housed a number of chain store operations.

## THE HUMPHAIR PIN

Goldberg made his fortune redesigning and manufacturing the humble hair pin. In 1915, he designed “the hair pin with the hump.” This was a U-shaped wire with a “non-rust satin enamel finish,” and a few crinkles on each side. It inspired the camel insignia on the Hump Hair Pin company’s logo and the recurring camel motif on the building’s façade and lobby floor.

Goldberg’s Hump Hair Pin Manufacturing Company maintained its offices in the building along with other office and retail tenants. Sol Goldberg’s glory days were threatened when long hair styles gave way to the shorter or “bobbed” hair fashion that women began to wear. Goldberg was a savvy businessman and real estate developer/investor. He created a Bobby Pin and saved his company and his fortune!

The building’s top four stories each contain seven sets of window units—six sets of three-window units and one set of two-window units at the back—separated by vertical slabs of grey stone, the dominant building

material. Atop each window are spandrels containing zigzag patterns and camels surrounded by sunbursts. This was the logo for Sol Goldberg’s Hump Hairpin company—a camel being most famous for its hump.

Egyptian imagery was very popular during the Art Deco period. This was partially the result of the discovery of King Tut’s Tomb. Scholars, preservationists, and architects have speculated that was the reason that Goldberg chose that logo. However, advertisements featuring the Hump Hairpin camel pre-date the Egyptian revival rage. The logo appears on the floor of the building’s lobby and throughout the building, and also in the foyer of another Sol Goldberg building designed by the same architects at 3127 North Lincoln Avenue in the Lakeview neighborhood.

The original known leases in the Hump Hair Pin Building belonged to Hirsch & Company, operators of a chain of men’s clothing and furnishing establishments. The Bedford Shirt Company leased property in the building, and the Liggett Drug Company leased the corner store. Like many similar buildings, the upper floors were rented to physicians, dentists, and others.

The Hirsch Company remained in the Milwaukee and Diversey location until at least 1947, at which point the property was purchased by Morris B. Sachs.

In 1950, Andrew G. Kanelos, head of Andes Candies purchased the building, although the Sachs Company continued to occupy the basement, first and second floors. It is unclear exactly when the Morris B. Sachs retail operation moved out of the building, but in the early 1960s another clothing retailer, Kaufman’s, replaced it. Between 1990 and 2010, except for a Payless shoe store on the first floor, Sol Goldberg’s Hump Hair Pin Building sat vacant.

## A LOFTY RENAISSANCE

Over the last few years, the Hump Hair Pin/Morris B. Sachs/Payless building has been restored to its former grandeur. Now called “Hairpin Lofts,” the restoration was done with the aid of archived photos to recreate the original 1930 splendor of the building. The marble and terrazzo flooring, the light fixtures, and coffered plaster ceilings have been refinished. The common areas, including elevator medallions, elevator frames, glass tiles, transoms, and signage have been restored, maintaining the original design elements.

One and two bedroom residences now occupy the upper four floors above retail space and the Logan Square Community Arts Center.

## LIECHENKO & ESSER

The architectural and engineering firm that designed the Hump/Sachs/Payless Building specialized in multi-family residential architecture in Chicago from 1921 until the early 1950s. Among their projects were two now demolished South Shore buildings constructed in the 1920s: Tudor Manor Apartments at 7416 South Phillips and the Yates Apartments at 7250 South Yates. The Washington Pine Apartments, still standing at 5501 West Washington Boulevard in the Austin community, and the Narragansett Apartments, built from 1928 to 1930, and still standing at 1640 East 50th Street, in the vicinity of Congregation Rodfei Zedek.



**The Logan Square Congregation, Shaare Zedek.**  
3125 West Fullerton Avenue.

Chicago's Forgotten Synagogues by Robert A. Packer.  
Photograph courtesy of the Steve Grubman 1976 Collection.

## THREE SYNAGOGUES

We are familiar with the Jewish presence on the "Great Vest Side," the South Side, Humboldt Park, Albany Park, and Rogers Park neighborhoods. We don't know as much about Logan Square/Palmer Square, even though a significant number of Jews resided there.

The area had three prominent synagogues: B'nai David Ohave Zedek, the Humboldt Boulevard Temple, at 1910 North Humboldt Boulevard; Beth-El Congregation at 3232 Palmer Street; and the Logan Square Congregation, Shaare Zedek, 3125 West Fullerton.

Edward H. Mazur



**President Ed and Guest Speaker Alex.**  
Photograph by Rachelle Gold.

### **Report: CJHS Open Meeting Sunday, March 23**

#### **Alex Garel-Frantzen GANGSTERS & ORGANIZED CRIME IN JEWISH CHICAGO**

The Chicago Jewish Historical Society open meeting on Sunday afternoon, March 23, was held at Emanuel Congregation, 5959 North Sheridan Road, Chicago.

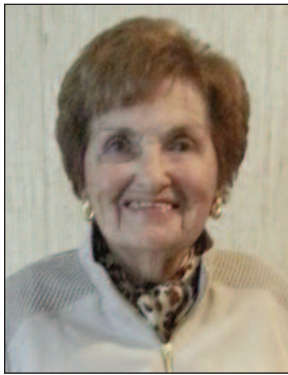
The guest speaker was author Alex Garel-Frantzen, who gave a PowerPoint presentation on his book, *Gangsters & Organized Crime in Jewish Chicago* (History Press, 2013). He is a law student at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, where he earned his BA in history in three years with high honors.

His book concerns the early years of the twentieth century, when the harsh environment of the Maxwell Street immigrant ghetto produced a proliferation criminals, ranging from pickpockets to labor racketeers to "white slavers," and when Prohibition became law—bootleggers.

Young Garel-Frantzen's idea for the project, actually his thesis, was sparked by a remembered experience related to him by his 91-year-old great-uncle, Marshall Pieros: a scary encounter with the Capone brothers on a baseball field in Columbus Park.

Alex's research for the book was based on contemporary newspaper articles and editorials in the *Chicago Tribune* and the

*Continued on page 13*



**Jeanette Feuerstein Wayne today.** Photos courtesy of Elena Wayne.

## SOFTBALL STAR JEANETTE FEUERSTEIN

### *Jewish Girl from Maywood Played in 1937 Amateur Championships in Soldier Field*

Last week I had the pleasure of interviewing a real sports star. Jeanette Feuerstein Wayne was recommended to me by her daughter-in-law, Elena Wayne of Buffalo Grove, because Jeanette's story is so special.

She was born in Maywood, Illinois in 1922, when there were still farms and streetcars. Her parents were immigrants, mother from Ukraine, father from Roumania. There were four children, two boys and two girls. Father was a milkman who delivered his

wares by horse and wagon and then by truck. Back then, milkmen could be private vendors, so he first sold products for Western-United, and then for Borden's. He was an

exceptionally good athlete. When Jeanette showed interest and talent, he believed in her. Mother was embarrassed. Girls embroidered and baked, did they?

Her dad played on a sandlot team on Sundays. Jeanette would stand behind him to go after the balls he couldn't reach. By age 13 she was a wage earner, playing amateur softball for three dollars a game.

By age 16-17 she was playing pro softball. She was a confident athlete, a pitcher, five foot-two inches tall. Crowds could number three to four thousand. The league was nominally amateur, with the women getting paid "under the table"—underpaid, of course, by the team owners, in her case a furnace company. The team's name was the Chicago Down Drafts. This was 1937-39, well before P.K. Wrigley founded the league portrayed in the movie "A League of Their Own."

The AAU made no effort on the girls' behalf. When Jeanette and a number of teammates tried to unionize, they were banned from playing for a whole season.

I asked about Jewish life in Maywood. It was a close community (but not without the usual factionalism), because there was enmity from the ethnic groups in town. In neighboring Forest Park, the German American Bund would parade in their uniforms—until Pearl Harbor. Jeanette attended Hebrew school at B'nai Israel, a two-story building that leaned precariously.

*To be continued in the upcoming summer issue of CJH.*

*Bev Chubat*



## Inquiry: Debbie Friedman in Chicago

As part of a larger project on the life and music of Debbie Friedman, I am seeking any resources associated with her time in Chicago between c. 1972 and 1977: including programs, ephemera, recordings, newspaper articles, or personal memories. (I have already sent a query through Congregation Sinai of Chicago).

I am interested in any materials addressing other aspects of her time in Chicago, including her work with the Chicago Jewish Federation, the Chicago Sinai City-Wide Youth Choir, Elijah's Cup coffeehouse (c. 1975-1984?), and other area organizations. I'd be grateful for any suggestions or advice, including people who might be interested in sharing their memories.

*Judah M. Cohen*

*Lou & Sybil Mervis Professor of Jewish Culture  
Associate Professor, Musicology Department  
Jacobs School of Music, Indiana University.  
cohenjm@indiana.edu*

## Seeking Holocaust Survivors from Hamburg

I'm a graduate student of journalism at Northwestern University, I'm part of a project a group of journalism students are doing called the Memory Archives. We're creating a set of oral histories of Holocaust survivors and their family members, children and grandchildren, who are living in the Chicago area.

We're specifically looking for survivors who were from Hamburg, Germany, as we're partnering with a group of German journalism students in that city. I'm reaching out to you in hopes that you may be able to help us get in touch with any survivors from Hamburg in the Chicago area who would be willing to speak with us for our project.

*James Arkin*

*Medill School of Journalism*

**jamesarkin2013@u.northwestern.edu**



Courtesy of Sophia Gutt Goodman.

## Gangsters *Continued from page 11*

Yiddish language press, as well as studies by historians, sociologists, and reformers.

Members of our large, attentive audience shared stories of their families' black sheep back in the day. Their information comes from life, not research. But there were audible gasps when Alex told of a synagogue whose leadership was a family of pimps. That shul, Anshe Kalvaria, is on the 1910 map of Maxwell Street area synagogues and institutions in Irving Cutler's *The Jews of Chicago, From Shtetl to Suburb*.

Another surprised reaction came from an example of the depth of division between the established German Jewish Reform community and the Orthodox Eastern European Jews during Prohibition. When corruption was uncovered in the allocation of sacramental wine to rabbis, the philanthropist Julius Rosenwald suggested that grape juice be substituted for wine. The editor of the Yiddish language *Courier* replied by calling the members of the Reform movement "half Jews."

The last PowerPoint screen in Garel-Frantzen's program was a poster picturing a foaming beer mug and the date, 1933. ❖

*In the Chicago Tribune Sunday, May 11, 2014, the "Chicago Flashback" feature, written by Ron Grossman, is about the fierce union organizer called Mother Jones. The essay is illustrated with a photo of her in 1915 with Judge Harry Olson and a delegation of members of the Boys Brotherhood Republic, a Chicago boys club (serious Jewish lads in suits and ties, combed and brushed), concerned about a judge's plan to fingerprint juvenile delinquents. Very moving, well worth Googling.*

## A CJHS Member Recognizes a Relative

While reading the Winter issue of *CJH*, I noticed the photo of German refugees on page 13, in the article on Sophia Gutt Goodman's years at the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans. I thought I was looking at my face!

The young woman in the middle is my father Kurt Ransenberg's first cousin, Hilde Cohn-Deemar. She was the first of my father's family to emigrate from Germany in the late 1930s. She was instrumental in getting my father's brother, Fred Ransenberg over, and other family members, as well. Hilde went on to marry Irving Deemar, a soldier, had three children and grandchildren. She is interred at Memorial Park in Skokie.

*Renee Ransenberg-Gale*

## “Beyond Swastika and Jim Crow: Jewish Refugee Scholars at Black Colleges”

African Americans and Jews have had an ambiguous relationship in the United States. They interacted mainly when neighborhood populations changed from Jewish to black, or when Jewish merchants had black customers. I learned about a different dimension of the African American and Jewish relationship recently when I visited an exhibit at the DuSable Museum of African American History in Washington Park. The exhibit focuses on the relationship between German Jewish refugee scholars at historically black colleges and their students in the segregated South of 1940-1965.

A book called *From Swastika to Jim Crow* by Gabrielle Simon Edgcomb was published in 1993. It was adapted into a PBS documentary with the same title that aired in 2000. The Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York mounted a traveling exhibit on this topic in 2011, and it came to the Illinois Holocaust Museum that year. The exhibit was on view at the DuSable Museum from January 20 to April 6, 2014.

The Nazis purged one hundred and ninety-five professors from German universities between April 13 and May 4, 1933. Most were Jews, but a few gentiles like theologian Paul Tillich and artist Paul Klee were seen as subversive and also were purged.

Where were they to go? There was a worldwide Depression, and few countries wanted Jews, or academics, or worse—Jewish academics. And later,

between 1933 and 1938, although Jews earned doctorates in Germany, they were unemployable there.

There are one hundred and five historically black colleges in the United States. Most are in the South. Ironically, the first black college was founded in Pennsylvania two decades before the Civil War (1837).

Sixty-one Jewish refugee scholars were able to get jobs at black colleges in the United States. Most stayed less than a decade but still made an impact. A few remained for over twenty years. Ernst Borinski is an outstanding example. He taught at Tougaloo College in Mississippi for thirty-six years. In his Social Sciences lab, students were encouraged to think critically and question social attitudes, prejudice, and race relations.

The exhibit includes a “class picture” wall of alumni, including Joyce Ladner, a sociologist, and Donald Cunnigen, a specialist on race relations, both of whom studied with Borinski. It also includes Dr. Joycelyn Elder, the former United States Surgeon General, who graduated from Philander Smith College in Little Rock.

This wonderful exhibit employs artifacts, documents, and large scale images to vividly show how those recent escapees from Hitler came face to face with the absurdities of Jim Crow society. For more information, you might want to read *From Swastika to Jim Crow*. It is a short book with few graphics, but a worthwhile read.

**Mark Mandle**

### President's Column *Continued from page 2*

Last fall, before the onset of the polar vortex, we received a phone call at the Society office from Adrienne Stern of Lincolnwood, offering to donate photographs from her personal collection to the CJHS. Her late father had been vice-president of the Austro-Hungarian shul in Humboldt Park, where Richard Tucker had famously chanted High Holiday services. One photograph portrays Tucker in cantorial regalia on the bima with the rabbi and proud officers of the congregation; another shows the group after the signing of the all-important cantorial contract. Mrs. Stern came to know the Tucker family very well.

This donation sparked an idea for a project. When the Society was contacted by Sarah Golden of Glenview, a student at Lawrence University in Wisconsin, seeking a summer internship, our editor and I met with her. We were awed by the depth of her interest in Jewish history and music, and the extent of her research, writing, and performing experience. Sarah will work on a project that we have titled “Richard Tucker in Chicago.” The late great opera singer performed often in our city, at synagogues and in Lyric Opera productions. Our goal is to offer our readers a fascinating feature article in the Summer issue of *Chicago Jewish History*, for which Sarah will do the research and the writing.

The fourth donated collection is from President Emeritus Walter Roth. Two heavy boxes delivered from his law office to our Society office stand unopened. When we have fully shaken off that endless winter and basked in the glorious sun of our summer, when the Cubs (his team), and the White Sox (my team), have finished their regular seasons (no playoffs), our editor and I will explore the contents of the boxes. Walter is a serious historian, and he is sure to have presented us with valuable material. Stay tuned. ❖

Look to the rock from which you were born

הביטו אל-צור חצבתם



chicago jewish historical society

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## Bus Tours 2014

### Sunday, June 22 – Chicago's Jewish West Side *Guide: Dr. Irving Cutler*

A sentimental journey to historic Jewish sites and neighborhoods—from downtown to Maxwell Street, Lawndale, Garfield Park, Humboldt Park, and Wicker Park. We will stop in for a visit at the former KINS synagogue on Independence Blvd. (now an African American church) and the Garfield Park Conservatory. We will take a short walk through the new Maxwell Street Market (on Desplaines). Along the way we will pass the former Jewish People's Institute (JPI), Mount Sinai Hospital, theaters, schools such as Marshall and Manley, and places associated with famous Jewish residents. Dr. Cutler is the author of *The Jews of Chicago: From Shtetl to Suburb* and *Chicago's Jewish West Side*.

10:30 am— 4:30 pm Bernard Horwich JCC, 3003 West Touhy Avenue

11:00 am— 4:00 pm Marriott Hotel, 540 North Michigan Avenue (Rush Street Entrance)

\$40 Member / \$45 Non-member

### Sunday, July 27 – Chicago's Jewish South Shore *Guides: Herb Eiseman, Mark Mandle*

As we travel south from the Loop, our expert guide will review the early history of Jewish Chicago. In South Shore we will track commercial streets where the Jewish community once thrived, observe buildings that once housed Jewish institutions, and discuss the history, development and uniqueness of this once thriving Jewish community. Beyond South Shore, we will visit several smaller South Side communities (Pill Hill, South Chicago, Jeffery Manor, and Roseland) where there was a Jewish presence from the late nineteenth into first two-thirds of twentieth century.

11:30 am — 5:30 pm Bernard Horwich JCC, 3003 West Touhy Avenue

12:00 pm — 5:00 pm Marriott Hotel, 540 North Michigan Avenue (Rush Street Entrance)

\$40 Member / \$45 Non-member

### Sunday, August 24 – South Haven & Benton Harbor *Guide: Leah Axelrod*

A delightful summer day trip. We will visit the Jewish communities of southwest Michigan to learn about their settlement and development, guided by Leah Axelrod, the CJHS tour maven. First, a stop at Benton Harbor's Temple B'nai Sholom and the Jewish cemetery. Then a tour of Mary's City of David, the unique communal colony recently placed on the National Register of Historic Places, where we will be served a vegetarian lunch. We will visit South Haven, known as "the Catskills of the Midwest" by Jewish Chicagoans seeking fresh air and fun in the days before AC and TV. Today it is again a thriving summer destination (those beaches, those peaches, those blueberries!) as well as home to a permanent year-round Jewish community. Be sure to pack a meal or a snack to enjoy at our last stop, Sinai Temple in Michigan City, Indiana, where Rabbi Reni Dickman will welcome us.

8:00 am — 8:30 pm Bernard Horwich JCC, 3003 West Touhy Avenue

8:30 am — 8:00 pm Marriott Hotel, 540 North Michigan Avenue (Rush Street Entrance)

\$88 Member / \$93 Non-member

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### CJHS Summer Tours Reservations 2014

 Member     Non-Member

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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

**West Side**
 \_\_\_ Horwich \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_ Marriott \_\_\_\_\_
**South Shore**
 \_\_\_ Horwich \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_ Marriott \_\_\_\_\_
**Michigan**
 \_\_\_ Horwich \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_ Marriott \_\_\_\_\_

**Make check payable to: Chicago Jewish Historical Society.**

**Mail to: Leah Axelrod, 2100 Linden Avenue, Highland Park, IL 60035-2563**

Questions? Phone Leah at (847) 432-7003 or email: leahaxe@aol.com

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### IN THIS ISSUE

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- **The Hairpin Lofts**
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- **Summer Tours Registration**

### Our History and Mission

The Chicago Jewish Historical Society was founded in 1977, and is in part an outgrowth of local Jewish participation in the United States Bicentennial Celebration of 1976 at an exhibition mounted at the Museum of Science and Industry by the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago and the American Jewish Congress. A year after our 36th “double chai” year, the Society’s unique

### About the Society

mission continues to be the discovery, collection, and dissemination of information about the Jewish experience in the Chicago area through publications, open meetings, tours, and outreach to youth. The Society does not maintain its own archives, but seeks out written, spoken, and photographic records and artifacts, and responsibly arranges for their donation to Jewish archives.

**Tribute Cards for Celebrations or Memorials** The card design features the Society’s handsome logo. Inside, our mission statement and space for your personal message. Pack of five cards & envelopes \$18.00. Individual cards can be mailed for you from our office at \$5.00 per card, postage included. Mail your order and check to the CJHS office, 610 South Michigan Avenue, Room 803. Chicago IL 60605-1901. You may also order online at our website.

**Visit our website**  
[www.chicagojewishhistory.org](http://www.chicagojewishhistory.org)

**All Issues of our Society periodical from 1999 to the present have been digitized and posted on our website in pdf format.**

Simply click on “Publications,” and scroll down through the years. Soon our webmaster will complete the online archive by adding all the previous issues dating from 1977 to 1998.

**Membership** in the Society is open to all interested persons and organizations, and includes:

- A subscription to *Chicago Jewish History*.
- Free admission to Society public programs. General admission is \$10 per person.
- Discounts on Society tours.
- 10% discount on purchases at the elegant Spertus Shop.
- 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.

Life Membership.... \$1,000

Annual Dues:

Historian..... 500

Scholar..... 250

Sponsor.....100

Patron.....65

Member.....40

Student (with i.d.).....10

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Visit our website to pay dues via credit card or PayPal, or use the printable membership application to pay by check mailed to the Society office.



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