

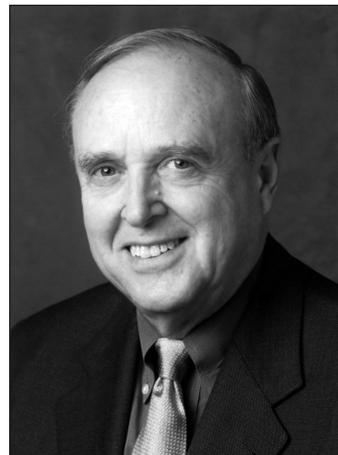
chicago jewish history

Open Meeting Sunday October 25: Michael Kotzin to Speak on "Interfaith Relations and the Shifting Face of Anti-Semitism in Chicago"

"Interfaith Relations and the Shifting Face of Anti-Semitism in Chicago" will be the subject of a talk by Michael C. Kotzin at the next open meeting of the Chicago Jewish Historical Society on Sunday, October 25, at Temple Sholom, 3480 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. The program will begin at 2:00 p.m. after a brief business meeting and election of Board members (see below), following a social hour with refreshments beginning at 1:00 p.m. Admission is free and open to the public.

Dr. Kotzin is Executive Vice-President of the Jewish United Fund/Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago. He has played an active role in advancing interfaith relations and in combating anti-Semitism for three decades. He served as Director of the Anti Defamation League Chicago Regional Office from 1983 until 1988, when he became Director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of the Jewish United Fund. After assuming additional responsibilities in the early 1990s, he was named Executive Vice-President of the JUF/Jewish Federation in 1999.

The Temple Sholom parking lot is located on Stratford Place at Lake Shore Drive, directly south of the building. For further information phone the Society office at (312) 663-5634 or e-mail info@chicagojewishhistory.org.



Michael C. Kotzin.
Photo JUF/Jewish Federation.

Business Meeting and Board of Directors Election

At our open meeting on October 25, a brief business meeting and election will precede Dr. Kotzin's talk. Nominating Committee Chair Dr. Adele Hast reports that the following current Board members have been nominated to another three-year term: **Charles B. Bernstein, Janet Iltis, Seymour H. Persky, Walter Roth, and Dr. Milton Shulman.** Nominated to a first three-year term: **Jerold Levin.** Board member and former treasurer **Herman Draznin** did not seek reelection and was nominated to the Advisory Board. Sadly, he passed away before the election.

Calling All Authors! November is Jewish Book Month. The fall issue of *Chicago Jewish History* will feature a book section. If you are an active member of the Society and have published a book, mail the information to our office at 610 South Michigan Avenue, Room 803, Chicago, IL 60605-1901.
Please let us know by October 15. If your book has been listed before, rest assured, it will be listed this year!

Author _____ Title _____

Publisher/Ordering _____ Pages _____ Price _____

Description _____

President's Column



Walter Roth

MAKE BIG PLANS! Recently I received a phone call from Susan S. Aaron, Civic Program Designer at the Chaddick Institute for Metropolitan Development at DePaul University. Ms. Aaron was working on a project that is part of our great citywide commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Daniel Burnham's "Plan of Chicago," and she had some questions for me.

About three hundred prominent Chicagoans were the subscribers to the Plan of 1909. Among them were three leading Jewish businessmen and philanthropists: Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Julius Rosenwald, and Edwin G. Foreman.

I am a member of the Board of Trustees of the Benjamin J. Rosenthal Foundation, which had already made a contribution to the Burnham Plan Centennial Committee. Ms. Aaron wanted to check on the Rosenthal children and descendants, and I was able to confirm the information she already had. I told her that I had included the chapter on him, "Mail Order and Bungalows: Philanthropist Benjamin J. Rosenthal," in my latest book, *Avengers and Defenders—Glimpses of Chicago's Jewish Past* (Academy Chicago Publishers).



Another chapter is devoted to the colorful Chicago hotelier, Ernest Byfield, who was for a time married to one of Rosenthal's daughters.

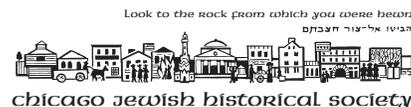
Subsequent to our conversation and after I had attended some lectures on The Plan, Ms. Aaron sent me copies of two books. One is *The Plan of Chicago @ 100—15 Views of Burnham's Legacy for a New Century* (Lambda Alpha

International). The essays in this book remind the reader that some of the best features of today's Chicago can be attributed to The Plan—the magnificent lakefront, the forest preserves, and the "jewel necklace" of public parks connected by broad boulevards. The book is illustrated with photographs taken by high school students from throughout the Chicago region, exploring how the original Plan affected their communities.

Susan Aaron contributed a charming and uplifting essay to *The Plan of Chicago @ 100*, "Grant Park Treasure Hunting: Improving and Enhancing the Most Diversified Cultural Center of All American Cities." She writes that after the disastrous 1968 Democratic National Convention, Chicago's own philanthropic foundations, particularly the Grant Park Cultural and Educational Community (GPCEC), began to transform the area to its present grand status.

She writes about Millennium Park and describes the artistic,

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Send all submissions to:

Editor, Chicago Jewish Historical Society, at street address or e-mail address shown above.

CJHS President Walter Roth and Society Members Abner Mikva and Jacob Morowitz Named “Jewish Chicagoans of the Year 2009”

Every year, Joseph Aaron, the editor-publisher of the weekly *Chicago Jewish News*, names “Jewish Chicagoans of the Year” to be profiled in the newspaper’s *Guide to Jewish Chicago*. This year we were proud to see that three of the honorees are members of our Society.

“ABNER MIKVA — *Nobody nobody sent*”

The “nobody” appellation comes from the famous anecdote about Ab Mikva, the idealistic young law school student, approaching a Chicago neighborhood ward committeeman, volunteering to work on a political campaign, and being asked, “Who sent you?” When Mikva replied, “Nobody,” the Machine pol shrugged, “We don’t want nobody nobody sent.”

The *Guide* informs us of Abner Mikva’s myriad accomplishments in a lifetime of public service, and concludes with a description of his foundation, The Mikva Challenge, that helps inner city high school students learn about government. “They serve as election judges and work on political and community projects. Mikva says he hopes to inspire them to enter a life of public service as he was inspired in his youth.”

When these fortunate young people are asked who sent them, they ought to reply, “A real *Somebody!*”

“JACOB MOROWITZ — *Speaking up for Yiddish*”

Why should an immigrant boy from a Yiddish-speaking home be embarrassed to speak the language in public, in front of his peers, on a Chicago street? There may be lots of reasons. But in the case of young Jake Morowitz, his proud father made it very clear that one should never be uneasy about speaking Yiddish in public.

Jake has gone much further, actively promoting the Yiddish language and culture from an unlikely spot—his office high in the Board of Trade building. After twenty-five years in “daily combat” on the trading floor, he now leaves that activity to the traders in the firm he founded, so he can devote time and money to the organizations about which he is passionate.

Foremost among them is the Chicago YIVO Society, which over the years of his presidency he has transformed from a small circle of Yiddish-speakers into a vibrant sponsor of popular public Yiddish-focused lectures, music programs, and documentary films. Chicago YIVO has also produced a Yiddish language CD-ROM for beginners.

Morowitz is realistic. He has no illusions about Yiddish becoming the day-to-day language of most Jewish communities, “but an understanding of the language and the culture tells us who we are and what we are and where we came from, and that’s essential.”

“WALTER ROTH — *Living history*”

The life story of our president encompasses both the greatest tragedy of European Jewry and the triumph of the American Dream. He tells the *Guide* about the terrors of his early childhood in a small town in Germany and the ironic circumstances that provided affidavits for his immediate family’s entry into the USA.

Like many German Jewish refugee families in Chicago, they settled in the Hyde Park neighborhood, where Walter matched and often surpassed the achievements of his classmates. As a boy he was a diarist and journalist, pursuits he followed even as he went on to graduate from The University of Chicago Law School and embark on a successful career as an attorney.

Walter Roth has written three books that throw light on little-known incidents and people in Chicago Jewish history (two of the books are collections of his articles that first appeared in the pages of *CJH*). As he tells the *Guide*, “I like the unknown people whose contributions have been forgotten. You learn a great deal about your city that way.”

The profile concludes, “As he continues to guide the historical society and to write about his adopted city’s fascinating characters, there’s no way Roth himself will ever fall into that ‘unknown’ category.”

Summer Tours: South Side History and New North Suburban Gems

Despite the economic downturn and competition for our audience, we hosted two groups of satisfied tourists.

Sunday, July 19 — Chicago Jewish Roots: The South Side. Guide: Dr. Irving Cutler. As always, Irv provided expert narration en route through the neighborhoods.

Sunday, August 16 — Two New North Suburban Gems. Led by Tour Chair Leah Axelrod to the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center in Skokie,

and guided there by docent Harriet Berman, the permanent exhibition proved to be a work in progress, but the films and creative resources provided a moving experience. The second stop was at the “green” Reconstructionist Congregation in Evanston (LEED platinum-rated), where docents Carol Ellegant and Elliot Frolichstein-Appel described the recycled and energy-saving components of the handsome building.

Astronaut John Grunsfeld: Chicago Jewish Roots in Outer Space

Travel back through Chicago Jewish history, and all roads somehow lead to Julius Rosenwald, the Sears Roebuck mail-order magnate and philanthropist.

Say we begin in outer space, looking into the life of the Chicago-born astronaut, John Grunsfeld, renowned for his extraordinary work with the Hubble telescope.

His online NASA biography tells us that he was born in the Hyde Park neighborhood, grew up in north suburban Highland Park, graduated from Highland Park High School, received a bachelor of science degree in physics from MIT and a master of science and a doctorate in physics from the University of Chicago. He is married to the former Carol E. Schiff, and they have a daughter and a son.

His father, architect Ernest Alton “Tony” Grunsfeld III, resides in Highland Park, as do Carol’s parents, David and Ruth Schiff. His mother, Sally Mace Grunsfeld, died in 1999.

For further family history we turn to the Chicago Architects Oral History Project of the Art Institute of Chicago (online), where we find the transcript of Tony Grunsfeld’s 2004 interview.

There we discover that Tony Grunsfeld is a residential architect whose client list includes such prominent Jewish names as Pritzker, Rubloff, Newberger, Wexler, Rothschild, Epstein, Berlin, Nasher, and Levi. We also learn about Tony’s father, Ernest Grunsfeld, Jr., a prominent architect in his day.

Ernest Grunsfeld, Jr., was born in Albuquerque, where his father, a merchant, had been appointed Postmaster General of the territory by President Grover Cleveland. The Grunsfeld family were immigrants from Germany who had come to New York, and returned to that city soon after their son was born. Ernest, Jr., after a private school education and a degree from MIT, started an architecture practice in New York City—but soon moved to Chicago. Why did he come here?

Enter Julius Rosenwald. The young architect’s mother was a sister-in-law of Julius Rosenwald.

According to Tony Grunsfeld, in his oral history interview, Julius told her that she ought to send Ernest to Chicago because, “I have lots of people who want to build things.” Julius Rosenwald was *very* powerful. If someone in the wealthy German Jewish community told him that he was planning to build a house, Julius would say, “You’ll have to use my nephew.”

Ernest, Jr., was married to the former Mary-Jane Loeb, a daughter of the Chicago Jewish civic leader, Jacob Loeb. (Mary-Jane was the mother of Tony and his sister, Esther.) The marriage ended in divorce. Ernest, Jr., retired at age 50 and moved to France, where he lived with his second wife, and where he died in 1970.

The work of Ernest Grunsfeld, Jr., in Chicago under the aegis of Julius Rosenwald included the Whitehall Hotel; the Florsheim and Eisendrath houses; the Jewish People’s Institute (JPI) on Douglas Boulevard, now a Chicago Public School; and the innovative Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments on 47th Street, now abandoned and derelict.

His greatest design, which he cherished, was the original twelve-sided, domed building of the Adler Planetarium, for which

he was awarded the gold medal from the American Institute of Architects in 1931. This Chicago treasure is a part of his astronomer-astronaut grandson’s heritage. And there is another Rosenwald connection here, of course, as Max Adler, the founder of the Planetarium, was a brother-in-law and business associate of Julius.

John Grunsfeld was selected by NASA for the astronaut class of 1992 and completed a year of training to serve as a mission specialist. After seventeen years with NASA he is a veteran of five space flights, and he has logged over fifty-eight days in space, including fifty-eight hours and thirty minutes of EVA in eight space walks.

He was in Chicago this summer with his family on

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Astronaut John Mace Grunsfeld, Ph.D.

Photograph: NASA

President's Column *continued from page 2*



cultural, and environmental projects undertaken there, many with the active participation of Jewish philanthropists and artists, such as Frank Gehry, designer of the Jay Pritzker Pavilion; sculptors Anish Kapur (Cloud Gate—"the Bean") and Jaume Plensa (the Crown

Fountain); and Robert Israel, one of the designers of the Lurie Garden.

The just-completed Modern Wing of the Art Institute is described near the end of Ms. Aaron's essay. "This project includes a unique sloping bridge and breathtaking views of Millennium Park, Lake Michigan, and the Chicago skyline."

The second book Ms. Aaron sent me was *Plan of Chicago: Centennial Edition* (Great Books Foundation), a handsome, full color facsimile of the original publication by Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett.

Burnham had been the supervising architect of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. His partner, the talented architect, John Wellborn Root, died in 1891, as the project was getting underway. So instead of the forward-looking designs Root might have produced, the neoclassical buildings of the "White City" were built, much to the chagrin of the young Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright.

Burnham and his various partners and associates went on to design over five hundred buildings in Chicago. (Burnham and his family made their home in Evanston to avoid the noise and vice of the city. The Chicago he envisioned in The Plan was meant to provide a healthy place for families of the future.)

H.L. Meites, in his *History of the Jews of Chicago* (1924), writes of the glorious promise of the Plan: "Some day in the future the Queen City of the West will be the Premier City of the World."

After Burnham's death in 1912, Mayor Fred A.

Busse called on Charles H. Wacker to chair the Plan Commission as well as the Board of Local Improvements. Meites records the names of two Jewish civic leaders who are involved: "At present [1924], Oscar Gumbinsky is a member of the Commission and Mitchell C. Robin is a member of the Board."

I urge you, as avid historians of our Jewish community and our city, to get involved in the Burnham Plan Centennial.

<http://burnhamplan100.uchicago.edu>

Visit this website and learn about the events and exhibitions planned by the many Program Partners—civic and non-profit organizations, cultural and educational institutions, professional, neighborhood, and community organizations.

One Book, One Chicago for Fall 2009:

The Plan of Chicago: Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City. By Carl Smith (University of Chicago Press).

Performance:

Monday, September 14 at 6:00 p.m.

Harold Washington Library Center
400 South State Street

"Our Future Metropolis: Mr. D.H. Burnham Presents a Plain Talk for the Development of Chicago." *Lookingglass Theatre ensemble members present a performance that recreates the initial presentation of Burnham's Plan to the public. The staging brings out the genius of Burnham's project while visually linking his plan with today's Chicago through authentic original slides and modern-day photography.*

Exhibit:

Sunday, September 13 to Tuesday, December 15.

"Daniel Burnham's Plan of Chicago"

The Art Institute of Chicago
Michigan Avenue at Adams Street

Talk:

Saturday, October 24 at 11:00 a.m.

Author Carl Smith discusses the One Book, One Chicago selection for Fall 2009.

Harold Washington Library Center
400 South State Street

Let me take this opportunity, in the name of the Board of Directors of our Society, to wish all our devoted, supportive members and friends a Happy, Healthy and Prosperous New Year. *Shana tova!* I look forward to greeting you all at our open meeting on Sunday, October 25th.

CHICAGO LOOP SYNAGOGUE, 16 SOUTH CLARK STREET

“That’s My Baby”—Richard Marsh Bennett and the Chicago Loop Synagogue

BY EDWARD H. MAZUR

Richard Marsh Bennett was the architect responsible for the design of the Chicago Loop Synagogue at 16 South Clark Street. The first religious services were conducted there in the autumn of 1958.

The Chicago Loop Synagogue is a unique institution. It was founded in 1929 to serve the religious needs of Jewish businessmen and professionals whose daily activities were in the city’s central downtown business district, the Loop. A group of these men decided to rent a room by the year so that every Jew would have a place to say his daily prayers or at least say *kaddish* for his deceased family members. Included were the Jewish entertainers who performed in downtown theaters and auditoriums. (Many Jewish theater people stayed at the Morrison Hotel where a list was kept of those who might be called for a *minyan*.)

Over time, the synagogue has been housed in a number of locations. Prior to its present home, Chicago Loop Synagogue occupied a site next door. This location, above a restaurant, was destroyed by fire.

Bennett was born in Braddock, Pennsylvania, in 1907. He studied architecture at Harvard University, where he received a bachelor’s degree in 1928 and a master’s in 1931. He worked in New York in the office of Walter Dorwin Teague and later for Edward Durell Stone before co-founding his own architectural office with Caleb Hornbostel.

In 1947 Bennett was invited to Chicago by Jerrold Loebel and Norman Schlossman to join their firm, which was renamed Loebel, Schlossman and Bennett.

While at that office, Bennett’s designs included the community of Park Forest, a number of suburban Chicago shopping centers including Old Orchard, Oakbrook, and Hawthorne, 1350-1360 North Lake Shore Drive, Weiss Hospital, Congregation Solel in Highland Park, and West Suburban Temple Har Zion in River Forest.

LS&B had just finished Har Zion, and the congregation scheduled a week of activities in honor of the completion. Bennett was invited to give a talk on Jewish art and architecture. Upon arriving at the synagogue, he was told that two men from Chicago were going to ask him some hard questions. After he finished his talk and began answering questions from the audience, one of the two men asked him if he could build a synagogue like Har Zion downtown. Bennett replied that it couldn’t be done.

After the meeting, the two men introduced themselves to him, saying that they already had an architect for the new Chicago Loop Synagogue, but were experiencing difficulties in reaching an agreement about form, substance, and cost with him. They were intrigued by Bennett’s work.

Once LS&B received the Chicago Loop Synagogue commission and Bennett was named to head the design team, it was discovered that one problem with the previous design was getting the elderly congregants up to the second floor sanctuary without climbing stairs. Bennett—who referred to himself as a *goy*—



Sanctuary, Chicago Loop Synagogue. The stained glass window, “Let There Be Light,” was designed by Abraham Rattner; the Ark and Eternal Light are by Henri Azaz. Photographs: Chicago Loop Synagogue brochure.

suggested installing an elevator, but he was informed that the more Orthodox Jews would not operate electricity on the Sabbath. He solved the problem by designing a ramp that inclined very gradually and allowed everyone to reach the second level with a minimum of stress. Memorial plaques would be put on the wall approaching the ramp. By now the plaques fill the wall alongside the ramp almost all the way up.

This design allowed easy daily use of a first floor chapel, provided a large foyer, an office, and cloak rooms. Above the second floor sanctuary, Bennett designed the women's gallery. Bennett addressed other issues, such as the placement of the *bima*. His plan for its location was unique, so the building committee felt compelled to submit the design to the most authoritative rabbis in Israel, who concluded that the location was satisfactory as long as the platform for the Holy Ark and the platform for the synagogue's elders were separated.

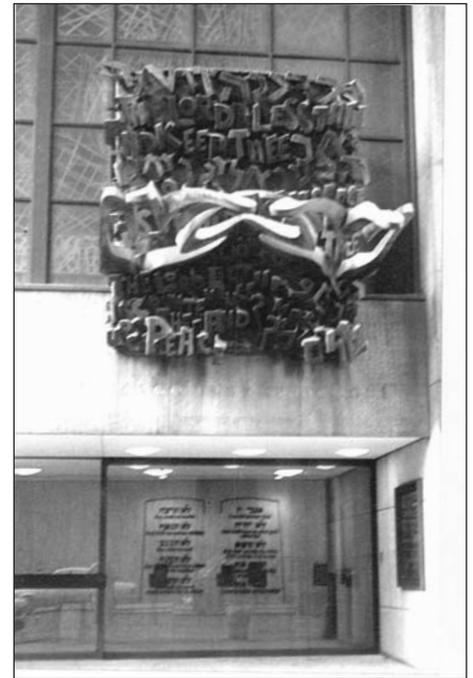
He designed the Loop Synagogue to be a series of experiences for the passerby as well as the visitor. Outside, on Clark Street, above the entrance doors, is the "Hands of Peace" sculpture by Henri Azaz. The abstract art represents the priestly hands raised in benediction, against a richly textured block composed of the text of the ancient threefold Priestly Blessing in Hebrew and English: "The Lord bless thee and keep thee, the Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious to thee, the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace."

Next, the visitor encounters the Ten Commandments in English and Hebrew. Bennett wanted this to be a reminder that these Laws underlay many religions. This was not for the the synagogue members, but rather for the curious passersby who look in. He is quoted as saying, "I am sure many people do not know that the Ten Commandments are really Jewish." Next, he envisioned members and worshipping visitors entering the downstairs chapel that would be used every day, any time of the day.

The synagogue's eastern wall has become world-famous as a magnificent example of contemporary stained glass liturgical art. In 1957, LS&B commissioned Abraham Rattner, a distinguished American artist, to design the wall. Rattner was then spending a year as guest lecturer in the College of Fine Art at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. After three years of research, contemplation, and close supervision of the execution of his design, Rattner's window was completed. It was fabricated by Atelier Barillet, the leading stained glass studio in Paris, and was installed in the synagogue prior to the High Holy Days in the autumn of 1960.

The main sanctuary's north wall is composed of granite blocks. The cost-conscious architect remarked that he bought "just the right number!" Originally they were all the same size, but Bennett turned some around to create the appearance of randomness. He was pleased to learn that the sanctuary wall reminded the congregants of the Western Wall in Jerusalem.

Three additional problems encountered by Bennett were the floor covering of the main sanctuary (cost), the storage of religious books (space), and the door handles of the Holy Ark (weight). His solutions: the sanctuary floor was covered with linoleum cut and laid to resemble marble. Storage of prayerbooks was solved by making pockets in the chair backs. When the older men of the congregation found that they could not manage the heavy handles of the Ark doors, Bennett designed handles that worked on a track system that made opening and closing the doors relatively easy.



Entrance, Chicago Loop Synagogue.
"Hands of Peace" sculpture by Henri Azaz; "Let There Be Light" stained glass window by Abraham Rattner.

Richard Marsh Bennett retired from Loeb, Schlossman and Bennett in 1975 but continued to teach, as he had done throughout his career as a practicing architect. Bennett died on May 2, 1996, at the age of 89 in Cambridge, MA.

The Chicago Loop Synagogue gave Bennett many opportunities to *kvell* over his leading role in its design and construction. He was interviewed a number of times over a period of years by Betty J. Blum, under the auspices of the Chicago Architects Oral History Project at the Art Institute of Chicago.

When she asked, "Was the Loop Synagogue your project?" Bennett replied, "Yes, that's my baby." ❖

EDWARD H. MAZUR, Ph.D.,
treasurer of the CJHS and Board member, is an urban historian, professor emeritus at the City Colleges of Chicago, member of the Illinois Historical Society Advisory Board, and consultant to the International Visitors Center of Chicago.

Memoir

“Don’t Knock Over The Stand When You Leave”

BY RED LACHMAN

The year was 1934. I was just graduating from grammar school and I decided that I wanted to play a musical instrument. I had no particular instrument in mind, but my best friend, Alan Greenstein, who lived across the street from me, had taken up the clarinet. So why not? I took up the clarinet, too. A teacher came to my house every so often to teach me how to play.

Soon I started my freshman year at Marshall High School. The school had a 120-piece symphony orchestra that competed in many contests and won all sorts of awards. The terrific conductor was Merle J. Isaac, who was very well-known at the time. He was also a composer who adapted many classical works for youth orchestras, and he wrote the Marshall Loyalty Song.

I knew that I didn’t play my instrument that well, but I tried out and was good enough to become one of the four clarinetists, and I kept improving. The orchestra continued to enter contests and we did very well.

Finally, there was one competition that had me taking a solo part for a few bars. It was in Mr. Isaac’s adaptation of the César Franck Symphony. The time

came for me to play my four or five solo bars, and I played—nothing but terrible false notes!

Mr. Isaac gave me hell. He bawled me out for it. Afterwards I became known as the little guy who Mr. Isaac “had it in for.”

The next year, when the Marshall basketball team was getting together for another season, I went to Mr. Isaac and said, “We have orchestra practice from three to five o’clock every afternoon, but if you would be kind enough to excuse me at four o’clock, I could go and try out for the basketball team.” (By this time I was about six foot-three inches tall.) Mr. Isaac, not wanting me around any more anyway, excused me. I went out for basketball and became part of the Heavies team.

When four o’clock would come around, and it was time for me to leave, Mr. Isaac would automatically say, “Don’t knock over the stand when you leave,” and everybody would have a good laugh.

Well, I never knocked over the music stand. I was so happy to be there. Being a part of that great symphony orchestra was one of the highlights, if not *the* highlight, of my years at Marshall High. ❖

JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL, 3250 WEST ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO • SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, 1938



FIRST VIOLINS — Chausow, Druck, Eisman, Gordon, Helfgott, Holtz, Karpeck, Kahn, Mazer, Schnitzer, Steinberg, Tabachnick, Salvi.

SECOND VIOLINS — Bahny, Berk, Block, Greenberg, Goldsmith, Harris, Kaderman, Kozlov, Milstein,

Olszewski, Reichstein, Shaefer, Sewell, Goodman, Silverman, B. Sobel, M. Sobel, Sherman, Ganellen.

VIOLAS — Finkle, Fox, Kanter, Kruger, Lezak, Solomon, Kederman, Tunkel, Gold, Block.

CELLOS — Abromowitz, Davis, Evans, Kampf, Rohrer, Rothblatt, Tobin, Weinstein, Blickenstaff, Bernstein.

BASSES — Carmona, Gray, Shachner, Simon, Taub, Weisenfeld, Deutch, Rifas.

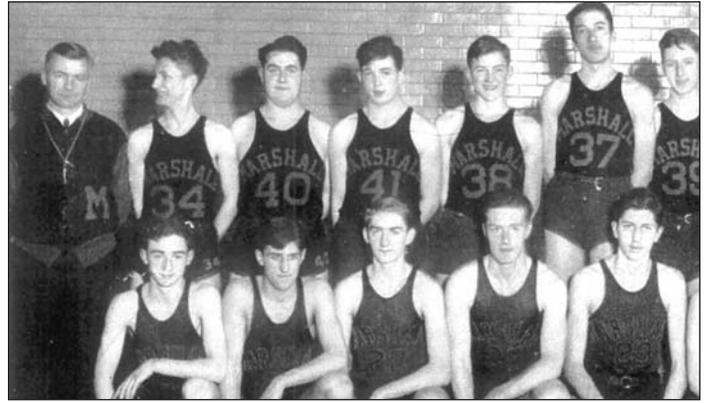
FLUTES — Blau, Levensbaum, Levinson.

OBOES — Kramer, Brown.

CLARINETS — Block, Lachman, Mitchell

BASSOONS — Johnson, Counselbaum.

TRUMPETS — Kite, Klipp, Di Cicco, Mazzo.



From Left: Merle J. Isaac, Ralph C. Lewis (1950), and the Marshall Heavies Basketball Team (detail).

Heavies were boys over 5" 8" tall. Later called Seniors. At left in team picture, Coach Ernie Wills; Red Lachman is fourth player from left. Photos (except for Lewis) from 1938 Marshall Review, courtesy of Red Lachman.

"The Marshall Symphony Orchestra under the baton of the wonder-worker, Mr. Isaac, has earned a name for itself in high school instrumental music circles by its excellence. Mr. Isaac inaugurated a series of evening concerts each semester. One of them was the highly colorful Gypsy Festival... Spring vacation will be remembered as spring practice week. The musicians reported to school for hours of diligent rehearsing for the Festival, the city orchestral contest, and the music for the graduation exercises.

"The Intermediate Orchestra was established to provide a basic orchestral foundation for Marshall's string and wind players.... Mr. Lewis, who has charge of the Intermediate Orchestra, has produced some fine musicians who now are playing in the Marshall Symphony Orchestra...." — *1938 Marshall Review*

Ralph C. Lewis succeeded Mr. Isaac as director of the Symphony Orchestra, which continued to excel. Many of the talented students became professional musicians. Perhaps the most successful one was the recently retired Concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Samuel Magad (Marshall Class of January 1950).

RED LACHMAN is a CJHS member who resides in Los Angeles, CA. His memoir, *"The Three of Us,"* appeared in the Summer 2007 issue of our quarterly.

"Merle Isaac left Marshall High School in 1943.

He was appointed principal of Talcott Elementary School (Chicago) in 1943 and served there until his retirement in 1963. I have not found any colleagues, family members, or information in his papers that indicate a definitive reason why he left Marshall.

"His friends and colleagues Alexander and Francis Harley write that many in the Chicago area admired Isaac's administrative and leadership skills. I also surmised through birth records and Marshall concert programs that his only child, Margarethe, graduated from Marshall in May [sic] of 1943.

"In 1942, Isaac received an administrative certificate from Northwestern University. Given this data set, my very tentative conclusion is that Isaac planned to make a career change that corresponded with his daughter's graduation from Marshall, and that his administrative skills were valued by the Chicago Schools."

— *Samuel Tsugawa, Springville, UT*

SAMUEL TSUGAWA is the author of *"Merle J. Isaac (1898-1996): His Influence and Contributions to Music Published for the School Orchestra."* Unpublished paper, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 2008. *Tsugawa's comments on Isaac's career history came to CJH in an e-mail reply to an inquiry from the editor during preparation of this article.*

TROMBONES —

Bancroft, Slansky, Neiditch.

HORNS — Wechsler, Elkin, Epstein, Stein.

TUBA — Prager.

PERCUSSION — Mantel, Berzosky.

INTERMEDIATE ORCHESTRA (not pictured):

Violins — Cohen, Deutch, Fleischman, Finfer, Franklin, Garber, Horwitz, Iudesman, Krasny, Landau, Lang, Luneberg, Psenicka, Sherman, Siegel, Singer, Spiegler, Weiner.

Violas — Addis, Baker, Cwibel, Gershman, Groupe, Houcek, Jackson, Kaplan, Pine, Schiff, Shore. **Cellos** — Bernick, Brotman, Burman, Ginsburg, Grossman, Kane, Kreppert, Marcus, McCord, Mazer, Shapiro, Weinstein. **Basses** — Anderson, Bass, Garell, Kaplan, Krasny, Metcalf, Signor, Ware. **Flutes** — Helfgott, Sholsberg. **Oboes** — Blockman, Levine.

Clarinets — Goldberg, Karn. **Trumpets** — Prin, Gelb. **Trombones** — Hoone, Ocrant. **Tuba** — Williams. **Drums** — Brohne.

John Grunsfeld *continued from page 4*

a NASA-sponsored “Home Town Heroes” tour after returning from his latest and most spectacular mission to extend the life of the Hubble Space Telescope, and he was interviewed at length by *Chicago Tribune* reporter William Mullen for the cover story of the newspaper’s Sunday magazine (July 26).

Dr. Grunsfeld told the reporter that his fascination with science and technology began when the family still lived in Hyde Park, and he would ride his bicycle over to the Museum of Science and Industry. (Rosenwald, again!)

At Highland Park High School, John Grunsfeld founded the computer club and was active in the math club. He was so good at repairing things that the science teachers would bring him broken equipment to fix. Those skills would serve him well years later when he was called on to devise new tools and use them to repair the Hubble.

His recent home town visit included a morning presentation to a capacity crowd in the main auditorium of the MSI. He held an afternoon meeting with astronomy-minded teens at the Adler, and then gave a lecture in the auditorium. Finally, he made an evening appearance at “Sox ’n Space Night” at US Cellular Field. He threw out the first pitch while wife Carol and children Sarah and Mace watched from the box seats.

Dr. Grunsfeld credits his late mother, Sally, for giving him a love of books and of science and nature. He also came to share her interest in Buddhism. Sally taught and worked as a docent at the Morton Arboretum in Lisle and the Chicago Botanic Garden in Glencoe.

She was able to witness John’s first lift-off at Cape Canaveral, although she was very ill.

The family chose a delightful memorial to Sally, with the gift of Spider Island to the Botanic Garden. This quiet contemplative retreat features naturalistic plantings of trees, grasses, and wildflowers surrounded by tranquil views of the lake and shoreline.

Why “Spider”? The island is named for the pet tarantula that John, a fearless little scientist, once brought home as a gift to his mother.

—*Bev Chubat*

Remembering Architect Ezra Gordon

Ezra Gordon, 88, a longtime member of the Chicago Jewish Historical Society, died Sunday, June 28, at his home in Chicago, of a heart attack.

Mr. Gordon taught urban development, multifamily housing and building technology at the University of Illinois at Chicago’s architecture school from 1972 to his retirement in 1994. He was remembered by a former student, the Chicago architect and writer Edward Keegan, as “a kind, gentle, and patient teacher—attributes that also apply to his buildings.”

Mr. Gordon’s psychiatric outpatient facility at Michael Reese Hospital continues to be appreciated, even if it appears unlikely to survive the city’s plans to demolish the Reese campus for a residential complex that would become the Olympic Village if Chicago is awarded the 2016 Summer Olympic Games.

Ezra Gordon was the beloved husband of the late Jennie, nee Greenberg, for over sixty-six years. He is survived by daughters Cheryl (Mark) VanAusdal, Rana (Michael Oremland) Gordon, and Judy (David Eichhorn) Gordon; four grandchildren and one great-grandchild; brother Aaron (Ellie) Gordon; and sister-in-law Chaikay (the late Danny) Greenberg).



The Simon Wexler Psychiatric Research and Clinic Pavilion, Michael Reese Hospital. Architect: Ezra Gordon, Ezra Gordon—Jack M. Levin & Associates, 1962.

The building as it looks today, on the abandoned campus.
Photograph courtesy of Lee Bey.

The oral histories of Richard Marsh Bennett, Ernest Alton Grunsfeld III, and Ezra Gordon are among the many interviews compiled under the auspices of the Chicago Architects Oral History Project of the Art Institute of Chicago. Richard Marsh Bennett was interviewed by Betty J. Blum; Tony Grunsfeld and Ezra Gordon were interviewed by Annemarie Van Roessel. The transcripts can be read online at: <http://digital-libraries.saic.edu>

Baseball Historian Jerome Holtzman Honored with Memorial Display at US Cellular Field

Chicago sportswriter Jerome Holtzman was named Major League Baseball's first official historian by Commissioner Bud Selig in June 1999. (Unofficially, he was known as the "patron saint of the bullpen" because he is credited with creating the "save" statistic for relief pitchers.)

When he passed away at the age of 82 on July 19, 2008, the White Sox honored him with a memorial service two weeks later at the US Cellular Field stadium club. That particular service led to another more permanent honor for Holtzman, presented in a ballpark ceremony prior to this sum-



Jerome Holtzman (1926-2008)

mer's crosstown series with the Cubs. The display, representing Holtzman's career covering baseball, has been given a premier location, next to the 2005 White Sox World Series trophy.

The memorial features photos, headlines, and artifacts from Holtzman's five decades of work, including his venerable typewriter—and a cigar.

Jerome Holtzman was a "beat" writer for Chicago daily newspapers for twenty-eight years, covering the Cubs and Sox. He was elected to the Writers' Wing of the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1989 and to the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame in 2005.

Benny Goodman Centennial Commemorated in Gala Pritzker Pavilion Concert and Grant Park Jazz Festival

A Chicago musical centennial is being celebrated this year. In addition to all the hoopla about architecture and city planning, our city has recognized that one hundred years have passed since the birth of clarinetist and orchestra leader Benny Goodman in the Maxwell Street neighborhood of Chicago in 1909.

Chicago Tribune music critic Howard Reich reported an attendance of 12,000 listeners at the Pritzker Pavilion in Millennium Park for a centennial concert on Thursday evening, September 3.

Reich noted that "Goodman's Jewish roots enriched such *klezmer*-tinged hits as 'And The Angels Sing' and 'Bei Mir Bistu Shoen.'"

Reich commented favorably on the centerpiece of the concert, the world premiere of a five-movement concerto, "Benny Goodman: Then, Now, Forever," featuring clarinet soloist Victor Goins and trumpeter Jon Faddis, backed by the Chicago Jazz Ensemble.

"They not only evoked Goodman's fabled partnerships with trumpeters Harry James and Ziggy Elman, but also gave voice to an imposing new work."

As part of the Chicago Jazz Festival, "A Tribute to Benny Goodman" featuring Eric Schneider, was held on Saturday afternoon, September 5, on the Jazz & Heritage Stage. Schneider and Ron Dewar led an experienced tribute septet in playing Goodman's charts.

No Kiddush Cup in Art Institute Wine Exhibit

A CASE FOR WINE: From King Tut to Today. The Art Institute of Chicago. Closes September 20.

The AIC linked architect Daniel Burnham, as wine connoisseur, to the centennial celebration of the Burnham Plan, and mounted this exhibition devoted to wine—the first such show in any museum, it is said.

There are examples of grape-related artistry and craftsmanship galore, including many impressive Christian chalices, but not a single kiddush cup.

In museum publicity we are told, "In 1927 the Art Institute purchased half of the Jacques Mühsam Collection of European glass with funds provided by Julius and Augusta Rosenwald, providing the museum

with superlative examples of wineglasses from the 15th to the 19th century." Rosenwald to the rescue? No.

Displayed in an exhibition vitrine are some pieces labelled "Collection of Biedermeier Glass (1815-1848). Gift of Julius and Augusta Rosenwald." The glassware is colorfully engraved with elegant figures and scenes but is without religious content.

One Jewish sculptor's work is prominently displayed—Beth Lipman's extraordinary all-glass still life installation—a large tabletop in disarray after a wild party, complete with an overturned glass tablecloth.

NEW LIGHT CEMETERY, 6807 NORTH EAST-PRAIRIE ROAD, LINCOLNWOOD, ILLINOIS

History of the New Light Cemetery

BY AL GRUEN

The New Light Society (*Chevra Or Chadash*) was established in 1895 and incorporated under the Illinois General Not for Profit Act in 1896 to provide burial places for the Jewish members of the New Light Society and their immediate families; to conduct religious services essential and beneficial to the members and community and to conduct memorial services, burial services and contribute to philanthropic and cultural causes. (There was a trust recorded in the recorder's office of Cook County on March 2, 1922.)

The New Light Society was dissolved in 1926 by the Illinois Secretary of State for the failure to file annual reports. Its activities were then taken over by the New Light Cemetery Association. On March 29, 1926 the Society deeded its cemetery to the New Light Cemetery Association.

This Association was originally chartered as a cemetery association corporation to engage in activities reasonably related to the operations of a cemetery on a non-profit basis where burial services would be conducted. The placement of monuments at New Light cemetery requires them to be facing east.

On August 10, 1952 the cemetery acquired additional land to the east and expanded its acreage to 2.258—the size that the grounds are today. The overall cemetery area is in a form of a trapezoid. The northern lot line going west to east is 389.23 feet long. The southern lot line going west to east is 376.38 feet long. The cemetery width (north to south) is 257.10 feet.

On April 13, 1997, the Association elected to be covered by the Illinois General Not for Profit Act and became tax exempt under Section 501(c)(13) of the Internal Revenue Code, at which point contributions to the Association became tax deductible. The land title for the cemetery grounds is held by the Chicago Title & Trust, under #115499.

The Board of Directors of the Association operates the cemetery on a not-for-profit basis. The Board is comprised of ten people who serve pro bono for a three-year term. The officers are, President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors is responsible for the daily operations of the cemetery and ensures that the requirements which are prescribed in the by-laws are followed. Candidates for membership to the Association must be of good moral character, of the Jewish faith, and at least eighteen years old. An

initiation fee is levied on the applicant upon acceptance of his/her/their membership application. There are presently about four hundred paying single and family members making up the Association. Burial rights at New Light cemetery are available only to members of the Association.



Holocaust Memorial, New Light Cemetery.

Photograph courtesy of Al Gruen.

On September 24, 2000 a memorial was dedicated to honor those who had perished in the Holocaust. The memorial is centrally located within the cemetery grounds and is immediately visible upon entering the cemetery. This memorial was uniquely designed with the concept of affixing the bronze memorial plaques to the ground itself, replicating a burial.

The cemetery Association holds an annual memorial service in front of the Holocaust Monument taking place between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. The services are conducted by clergy selected from the larger Chicago Jewish community. In recent years the New Light Cemetery had the distinct honor to count Rabbis Neal Brief, Herman Schaalman, Joel Lehrfield, Philip Bentley and Hazzans Shlomo Schuster and Alberto Mizrahi among these clergy. About two hundred people are usually in attendance.

In 2001, Norman Schwartz, a past president of the Chicago Jewish Historical Society, spent countless hours surveying the cemetery and gathering information from monuments for the purpose of record-keeping and

researching historical aspects of the cemetery. That plotting was subsequently digitized and is now a permanent record for the operation of the cemetery. In the same year, with the assistance of Rabbi Shlomo Shuster, the New Light Cemetery acquired its added Hebrew name—*Beit Olam Or Chadash*—a translation of its English name.

On Sunday June 4, 2006, the New Light Cemetery dedicated a new building, which replaced a dilapidated structure built in 1914. The plans for the new building had been submitted and were approved by the Lincolnwood Village Council. Dedication services were conducted by Rabbi Herman Schaalman. The assembly of some two hundred-fifty people was addressed by Gerald Turry, mayor of Lincolnwood, Steven Nasatir, president of the JUF, and Al Gruen, president of the New Light Cemetery Association. Raphael Juss, vice-president of the Association, affixed the *mezuzah* to the building's doorpost.

The exterior of the building was designed by architect Tom Donaudy of Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton. Included in the new building is a chapel which is available for funeral services, meditation, and other needs of the Association membership. Its capacity is seventy seats and it is expandable for an additional forty seats. The use of the chapel eliminates the need to travel from a funeral home to the cemetery for burial.

The Mander Chapel is named in memory of Walter Mander whose estate made the major contribution toward the new structure. The building also has an apartment for the cemetery caretaker, and office space, as well as restroom facilities.

The interior western wall of the chapel features seven elongated windows to simulate the seven branches of a *menorah*. The southern wall—the front of the chapel—is adorned with the doors of the former Ezra-Habonim Congregation's Holy Ark. The building's exterior features a basin for those who choose to wash their hands in accordance with religious tradition. Also affixed to the exterior eastern wall of the building are plaques acknowledging each individual donor and the mission statement of the Association:

“New Light was established by European Jewish immigrants in 1895 and continues to serve not only those who found sanctuary, but also those who were born in these great United States of America. Regardless of origin, we in the diaspora carry in our hearts, minds and souls, love for our people's unique place on earth, Eretz Israel. Our care and concern for our brethren living in the Land of Israel will always influence our lives.”

South wall of the Mander Chapel, New Light Cemetery.

The doors are from the oren kodesh (Holy Ark) of the former Ezra-Habonim Congregation. The sculpture represents the “Burning Bush.” Photo courtesy of Al Gruen.



The cemetery has two entrances, one on East-Prairie Road and the other on Pratt Avenue, making it easy for limos to enter one and exit the other. There are benches along the road which leads from west to east through the middle of the cemetery to accommodate visitors. Visitation to the cemetery grounds are encouraged during daylight hours with the exception of late Fridays, all day Saturdays and proscribed Jewish holy days.

The cemetery grounds are equipped with features such as security cameras, a public address system, electrical outlets, and motion detectors. A specially equipped computer can view cemetery activities from anywhere in the world at any time.

The cemetery can accommodate approximately three thousand graves sites of which one thousand-seven hundred are now occupied or have been purchased for future use. There are two unmarked grave sites where Ezra-Habonim Congregation has buried religious artifacts and books.

The cemetery has undergone impressive renovations throughout the years. Today, a variety of foliage enhances the cemetery, including artificial vines on the fences, twenty two rare catalpa trees within the cemetery, as well as flowers and shrubbery.

The New Light Cemetery will perpetuate itself, in dignity, far into the future by its continuation of the well thought out preparations and its financial security. Future generations will have the opportunity to visit the grave sites of their beloved ancestors in a serene, gardenlike atmosphere. The New Light cemetery's future is being cared for tenderly and with pride.

Additional information and photos are available at: <http://graveyards.com/IL/Cook/newlight>. ❖

AL GRUEN is a Life Member of the Chicago Jewish Historical Society.

Dan Sharon's Book Notes

Morris Fishbein, M.D.—Editor and Activist

Morris Fishbein (1889-1976) was a leading physician in Chicago. Born in St. Louis and raised in Indianapolis, Fishbein came to the Windy City as a young man. He graduated from Rush Medical College in 1912. Dr. Fishbein edited the *Journal of the American Medical Association* during the period 1924-1940. Under Fishbein's editorship, the *Journal* became the world's largest medical periodical. According to the *Encyclopedia Judaica*, Fishbein "was considered the official mouthpiece of U.S. medicine."

Fishbein wrote a number of books of medical advice, as well as books on other medically-related topics. His autobiography, *Morris Fishbein, M.D.* (1969) is at the Asher Library, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies. Dr. Fishbein also wrote a daily health column for various newspapers.

He was a determined opponent of medical quacks. An entertaining new book by Pope Brock gives a detailed account of one episode that grew out of this aspect of Fishbein's career.

Charlatan: America's Most Dangerous Huckster, the Man Who Pursued Him, and the Age of Flimflam. Pope Brock (Crown Publishing, 2008).

The huckster in question was John R. Brinkley, whose license to practice medicine had been revoked for "gross immorality and unprofessional conduct." Among other things, Brinkley actually implanted goat glands in some of his male patients, in order to restore their virility!

Fishbein doggedly pursued Brinkley during the 1920s and 1930s. The U.S. Post Office, "rising from two decades of zombie sleep," finally charged Brinkley with mail fraud—a fifteen count indictment, handed down in the early 1940s. Before the case could come to trial, Brinkley died, on May 26, 1942.

Dr. Morris Fishbein died on September 27, 1976. He was eulogized at his funeral by Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, as well as by prominent physicians. To honor Dr. Fishbein's memory, a Morris Fishbein Center for the History of Science and Medicine was established at the University of Chicago. Dr. Fishbein's papers are also at the University of Chicago.

"Blockbusting"—A Well-Written Account

Family Properties: Race, Real Estate, and the Exploitation of Black Urban America.

Beryl Satter (Metropolitan Books, 2009).

This book is a fascinating and painful look into the history of "blockbusting" and slumlords in Chicago. I found one aspect of this story especially interesting—an internal conflict, of sorts, within the Chicagoland Jewish community. Some (by no means all) of the exploiters of poor blacks in this city were Jewish.

However, some of the exploiters' fiercest opponents were also Jewish—the author's father, Mark Satter, among them. Other Jewish opponents were Saul Alinsky, Rabbi Robert Marx and his Jewish Council on Urban Affairs, the American Jewish Congress, and the late Alderman Leon Despres.

The author describes how Jews first moved into Lawndale. The Irish-Americans and German-Americans already living there were not welcoming. They refused to rent to Jews. The Jewish response, from about 1910 on, was to buy vacant land and erect large apartment buildings. By 1930, about 75,000 of Lawndale's roughly 112,000 residents were Jewish.

By 1955, wholesale white and Jewish flight from Lawndale was well underway. This racial shift from white to mainly black presented a golden opportunity to unscrupulous real estate brokers. They bought property cheaply from the fleeing whites, and resold the same property, at greatly inflated prices, to the incoming blacks. The depiction of various ploys used to cheat uneducated blacks is depressing to read.

The struggle of Mark Satter against the exploiters is touching and inspiring. His work on behalf of African-Americans was so well-known that even the anti-Semitic Nation of Islam newspaper *Muhammad Speaks* praised Satter as the "Clarence Darrow of the Bankrupt." It's sad to read of the traumatic effect that Satter's battles, and untimely death, had on his family.

All in all, Satter's book is a well-written, powerful, and instructive account of the tragedy of race in Chicago, and of the role Jews played, both positive and negative, in the response to this terrible problem.

DAN SHARON was the longtime reference librarian at the Asher Library, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies. After his retirement, he was elected to the CJHS Board. We have persuaded Dan to write an occasional book page for our quarterly.

Letter to the Editor

Memories of Austin

Thank you for the nostalgic trip back to Austin High School and the surrounding neighborhood. (*CJH* Spring 2009, "The Jews of Austin High School"). It has brought on a few sighs and driven me to make some additions.

Add to the Austin High School Honor Roll of Jewish Alumni: My brother, Dr. Sherman Weissman, Sterling Professor of Medicine and Genetics, and Director, Molecular Oncology and Development Program, Yale University School of Medicine, who has devoted decades to genetic research.

Add a Jewish organization that was very influential in its day: The Jewish Youth League (JYL), a non-sectarian organization based at the College of Jewish Studies, then at 72 East 11th Street. There were meetings of chapters across the city and weekend seminars at nearby camps. Our local branch met at B'nai Israel Synagogue on Jackson Blvd. Some will remember Irv Kaplan, Larry Rubenstein, Morry Kipper, and Phyllis Samotny (Spiegel) as leaders.

Also, a Girl Scout troop met in the basement of the Austin Jewish Community Center school building at Adams and Central. The troop leader was Mrs. Karasik, who taught us, among other things, to darn.

Barbara Weissman Levin
Evanston, Illinois

Editor's note: The boys and girls of the JYL may have attended weekend seminars and/or summer sessions at Camp Sharon at Clear Lake, near Buchanan, Michigan. The camp was sponsored by the College of Jewish Studies from 1946 to 1964. Camp Sharon featured the serious study of Jewish culture in the Hebrew language, taught by respected scholars.



B'nai Israel of Austin and Addition, 5433 West Jackson Blvd.

They are no longer Jewish congregational buildings. Photograph courtesy of Chicago Jewish Archives, Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies.

Welcome, New Members of the Society!

Howard Altman
Chicago, IL

Dr. Jeffrey & Paula Cantor
Deerfield, IL

Goldie Dellsy
Highland Park, IL

Jay & Karen Goodgold
Chicago, IL

Joel R. Greenberg
Westmont, IL

Bernice Heilbrunn
Houston, TX

Nancy Hensel
Chicago, IL

Marvin Lebovitz
Northbrook, IL

Dr. Monte Levinson
Evanston, IL

Fred & Sherry Levy-Reiner
Washington, DC

Fran Loeb Luebke
Brookfield, WI

Barbara Morgenstern
Chicago, IL

Dr. Leo & Carol Sadow
Chicago, IL

Marsha Santelli
Chicago, IL

Bud Schwarzbach
Glencoe, IL

David Sices
Gary, IN

Edward S. Weil, Jr.
Winnetka, IL

Sari Zucker
Buffalo Grove, IL

Members who join after July 1st are given an initial membership through December 31st of the following year.

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



chicago jewish historical society

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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.