

MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY



*Albert Kahn by Goldman, How to Set Up an Archives,
Tales from the Pacific, Field Commission, Dedications*

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MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY

... אשר ישאלון בניכם מחר את אבותם... (יהושע ד: כא)

When your children shall ask their parents in time to come...

Joshua 4:21

Volume 34

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ALBERT KAHN: ARCHITECT, ARTIST, HUMANIST

by Norma Goldman

Albert Kahn, the immigrant son of an itinerant rabbi, became one of the foremost architects of his time, creating significant buildings throughout Detroit and its suburbs, in Windsor, and at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Beyond the local scene, there are Kahn's buildings in countries all over the world: England, Scotland, France, Sweden, Japan, and Russia. Michiganders may be most familiar with him as the architect of the General Motors and the Fisher Buildings in Detroit as well as the buildings on the University of Michigan campus. In addition he designed over 2,000 industrial plants in the United States and abroad, inspiring the description of Kahn in Current Biography as the world's leading industrial architect, "father of modern factory design."¹

Fortunate for Kahn's career was the immediate need for efficient factories to satisfy the rapidly expanding market for motor cars and airplanes, inventions which brought about a "period of unprecedented change in our dynamic culture."² Henry Ford fathered the idea of a moving assembly line system of production; Albert Kahn built the factories to make the idea a reality.

Kahn is well-known locally, moreover, as the architect of several Jewish religious structures, two for Temple Beth El, to which his family belonged, and one for Shaarey Zedek. Furthermore he worked closely with the Detroit Jewish community, serving as architect for its two earliest buildings, the Hannah Schloss Memorial and the North End Clinic.

Kahn's Biography

Born in 1869 in Rhaunen, Germany, a small town south of Mainz, Kahn was the oldest of eight children of Rosalie and Joseph Kahn. The family moved while he was still a youngster to Luxembourg, where he helped care for the younger children in the home of his aunt in Echternach. There he went to elementary school and learned to play the piano with such exceptional skill that he was considered a child prodigy. But that piano practice and all formal schooling ended when the family moved to Detroit around 1880 when Kahn was eleven. Here the artistically talented young Albert had to work at odd jobs to help supplement the meager income for his large family, an education in real life experiences that temporarily replaced academics.

His parents, nevertheless, encouraged him in his art and architectural pursuits, and his mother secured a job for him as officeboy in an architectural firm, a job which led to free drawing lessons by the sculptor/painter Julius Melchers. Though partially color-blind, Kahn learned to render both landscapes and buildings in black and white with a rare skill and a keen eye for detail. Eventually he obtained a position as apprentice draftsman in the architectural firm of Mason and Rice in Detroit, working first for no pay, and then for \$3.50 a week, a job that Kahn described as encouraging right from the start.³

Mason gave him many opportunities professionally and personally, opening doors for him and encouraging him to apply for a travel scholarship offered by the trade magazine The American Architect and Building News. Kahn won the

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scholarship and returned from this seminal journey to Europe in 1891 with a portfolio of over 200 drawings. Upon his return he became the chief designer of the firm of Mason and Rice at the age of twenty-two.

Encouraged by the success of his first buildings — the Freer House, the offices for the firm of Hiram Walker and Sons in Windsor in 1894, followed two years later by the Children's Hospital on St. Antoine in Detroit — in 1896 Kahn married Ernestine Krolik, daughter of a Detroit merchant.⁴ Mason and Rice had been commissioned in 1893 to build the Krolik family home on Adelaide, and it was during that time that the young architect met his future bride. Their children from a long and successful marriage included Lydia Winston Malbin, Edgar Kahn, Ruth Rothman, and Rosalie Butzel. Kahn died in 1942 at the age of seventy-three, ending a most satisfying and internationally distinguished half-century career of creating buildings for industrial, domestic, and public use and leaving the well-established firm of Albert Kahn & Associates.



Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

*Albert Kahn at his desk,
with picture of Pantheon on wall.*

The Travel Scholarship

The modest \$500 travel scholarship from The American Architect and Building News came to the twenty-one year old Kahn at a formative time in his life, allowing a year of study abroad. In Florence, Italy, Kahn met Henry Bacon, who became the architect of the Washington, D. C. Lincoln Memorial. It is apparent in their later buildings how much both men were influenced by classical architecture. The older Bacon had received a more generous scholarship of \$1500 and insisted that the two travel together over the protests of the modest Kahn, who was concerned about traveling in the style of his new friend. Kahn kept a careful diary account of each day's expenses in a neat notebook still in possession of his daughter, Rosalie Butzel.

Fortuitously, Bacon proved a knowledgeable guide and instructor, helping the young Kahn develop his already considerable drawing skills and introducing him to a new world of beauty. The two travelled from city to city sketching monuments and simple vernacular architecture throughout Italy, France, Belgium, and Germany. These European vistas resulted in a collection of drawings which later provided a treasury of inspiration to Kahn, both for entire buildings and for decorative details of brick, metal, and stone.

Jewish Religious and Communal Structures

Kahn, newly heading his own firm, was commissioned in 1903 to build Temple Beth El on Woodward Avenue, which is still used today as Wayne State University's

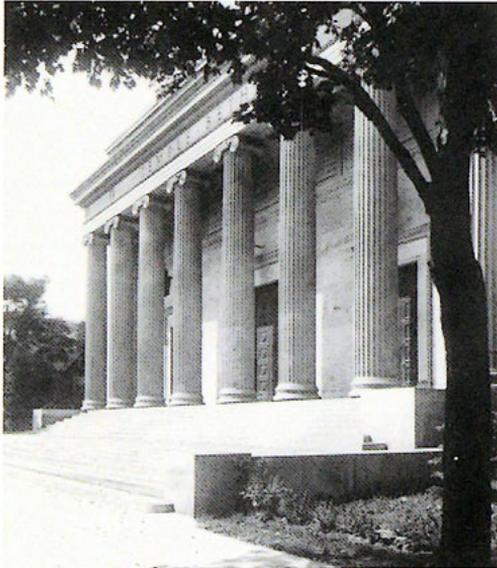
Bonstelle Theater. Temple and synagogue architecture in America had few precedents on which to base a style, and young Kahn boldly chose as his model a favorite classical building, the Pantheon in Rome. He modified his version to fit the lot size, featuring a shallow porch with only two columns in front. Behind a



Courtesy Leo M. Franklin Archives, Temple Beth El

Temple Beth El – Woodward at Eliot, 1903-22

rectangular foyer was the the main structure to house the congregation, pulpit, and the ark in the distinctive round drum, like that of the Pantheon, its covering dome supported by reinforced concrete trusses. To accommodate Detroit weather and a



Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

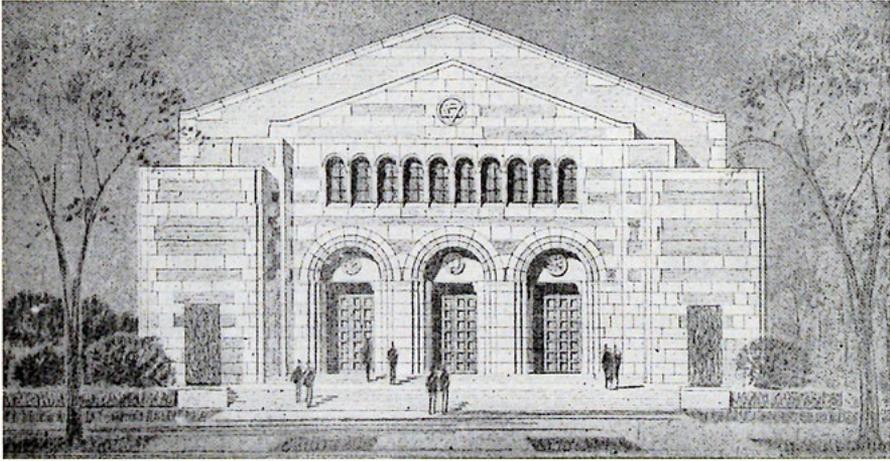
Temple Beth El – Woodward at Gladstone, 1927

seated congregation below, Kahn roofed over the opening in the center of the domed ceiling, which in the Pantheon is still open to the sky to admit light and air. The photograph of Kahn in his office with the Pantheon on the wall behind his desk shows how seminal the trip to Rome had been.

In the same year, 1903, Kahn installed another unique domed structure, this time in glass—the Belle Isle Conservatory, designed with its adjacent Aquarium and gardens. The Belle Isle Casino, based on Italian Renaissance style, was built later in 1908.

Just as obvious is the classical influence in Kahn's imposing

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Courtesy Archives of Congregation Shaarey Zedek

Architectural rendering of Congregation Shaarey Zedek at Chicago Boulevard

1927 Temple Beth El further north on Woodward at Gladstone, currently in use as the Lighthouse Cathedral. Here the row of eight impressive fluted columns topped by capitals of Ionic curled ends front a shallow porch before the Roman triple entrance. Other trips by Kahn to Europe in 1912 and 1924 had given him further ideas for such classically inspired buildings, obviously satisfying the taste of both the client and the architect.

The Officers of the
United Jewish Charities
invite you to be present at
the Dedication of
The Hannah Schloss Memorial Building,
239 and 241 East High Street,
Monday Evening, September Twenty-
Eighth.

Nineteen Hundred and Three,
Detroit, Mich.

ARCHITECT
Albert Kahn

Invocation Rabbi J. Levin

BUILDING COMMITTEE.
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B. Ginsburg
Rabbi Leo M. Franklin
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Dedication of Schloss Building, 1903

In 1927 Kahn also was commissioned to build the Shaarey Zedek Synagogue at Lawton and Chicago Boulevard, now the Clinton Street Greater Bethlehem Temple Church, conscientiously preserved by the present congregation. For this structure, Kahn designed a building in elegant buff brick accented by white stone arches. The interior space was divided by majestic marble columns into a broad 2,500-seat central hall and narrow side aisles. The large space for the first floor congregation was designed to accommodate both men and women, following a change in the 1931 By-laws, to allow for mixed seating in a Conservative synagogue.⁵ The completed building was dedicated in 1932.

Courtesy Archives of Congregation Shaarey Zedek

The Hannah Schloss Building at High and Hastings Streets was a "settlement house"

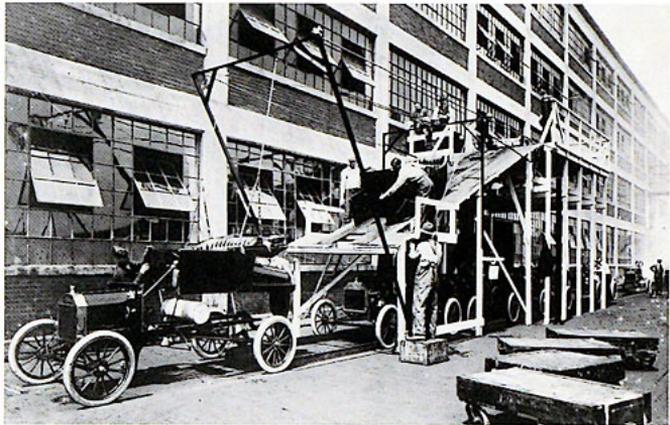
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designed by Kahn at the request of the United Jewish Charities in 1903 to help "Americanize" the rapidly growing Jewish immigrant population. Although he was just starting out with his own firm, Kahn generously volunteered his services to the newly-formed organization as architect and supervisor of construction. Within a single building he accommodated a medical clinic, day nursery, model kitchen, dining room and bedroom, classrooms, library, manual training rooms, auditorium, shower and bathing facilities, as well as the offices for the United Jewish Charities and for the Hebrew Free Loan Society. When the Schloss building was later expanded and called The Jewish Institute, a gymnasium was added. Many Detroiters cherished memories of social, sports, and educational activities at the Hannah Schloss Building.

The North End Clinic at 936 Holbrook, which Kahn designed in 1926, served for three decades as a medical clinic for the needy, regardless of race or religion. At its dedication, the Detroit Free Press reported that it was the best-designed clinic of its kind in the country.⁶

Industrial Architecture

Kahn is probably best known world-wide for his industrial architecture, particularly by the enormous complexes built for the Ford Motor Company, including both the Highland Park Plant and the many-faceted Rouge Plant, which stretches for miles along the river. Equally noteworthy are the early Packard Plant, the Dodge, Hudson, Continental Motors, Chrysler, and Cadillac Plants, all in the Detroit area. Outside Michigan, industry sought his designs for efficient factories: the Curtis Wright Airplane Plants in Buffalo, St. Louis, and Cincinnati; the Republic Steel Corporation Mills and the Fisher Body Company in Cleveland; the Ohio Steel Foundry in Lima; and the Glenn Martin Aviation Company Plant in Baltimore.



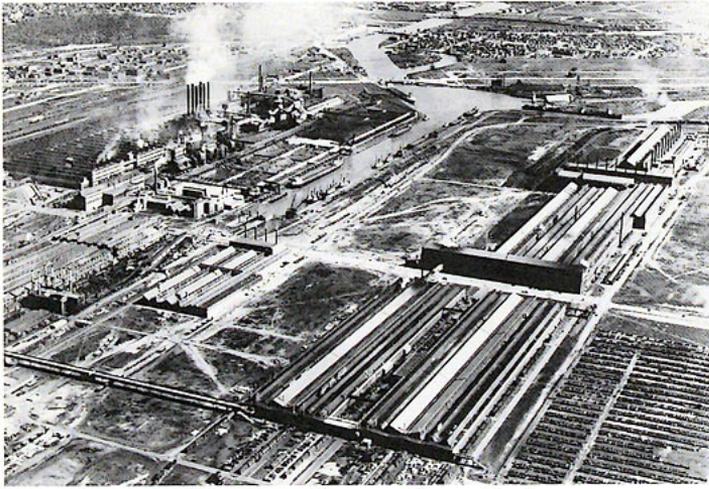
Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates Inc.

Ford Motor Company Highland Park Plant: Assembly line mock-up

Kahn once said in a candid interview, "When I began, the real architects would design museums, cathedrals, capitols, monuments. The office boy was considered good enough to do the factory buildings. I'm still that office boy designing factories. I have no dignity to injure."⁷

From the outset Kahn had replaced impractical wooden and masonry factories with fireproof structures of reinforced concrete and glass that were economical, safe,

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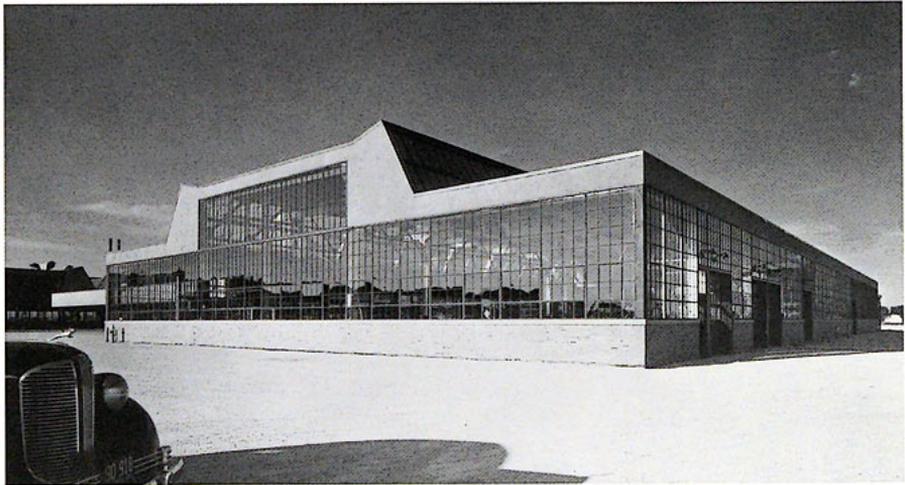


Ford Motor Company Rouge Plant

Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

light, and clean. Demands for Kahn-designed factories came from all kinds of industries: food, textiles, clothing, business machines, newspapers, chemical plants, as well as from all aspects of the automobile trade. The

design elements of simplicity and clean line, dignity, and proportion, acquired by Kahn in his trips to Europe, permeate all of Kahn's industrial works, along with a pragmatism incorporating concepts of utility, economy, directness of purpose, and a humanitarian concern for the worker. For the first time workers could enjoy an airy, clean, well-lit environment, "gradually displacing old prison workshops," said a



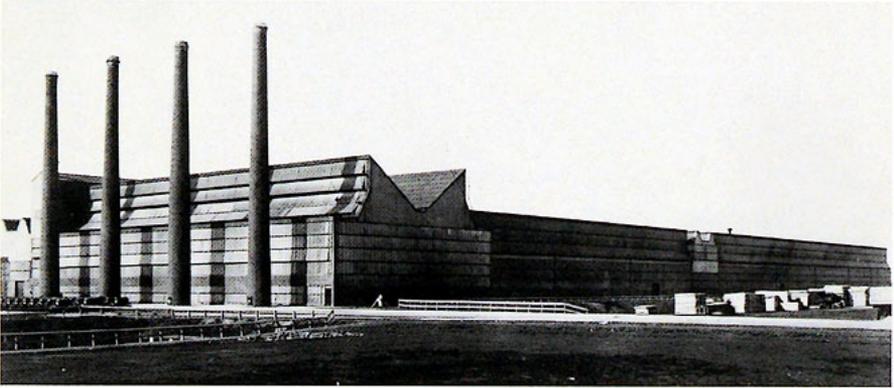
Chrysler Corporation, Dodge Plant

Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

magazine at the time.⁸ These features continue in all of the Ford Buildings, culminating in the Chrysler Tank Plant and Half-ton Truck Plant.

Architect Grant Hildebrand, who has published a study of Kahn's industrial architecture, acknowledging the contributions of Kahn in a symposium honoring the

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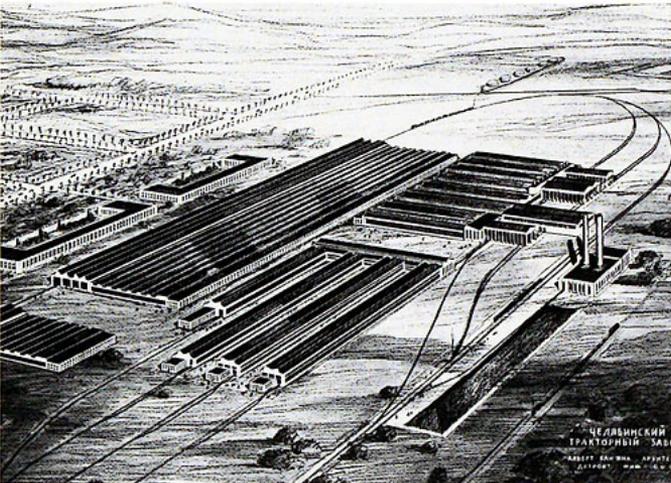
Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

Ford Motor Company Glass Plant

architect, demonstrated how Kahn had influenced Mies van der Rohe's European architecture. Hildebrand quoted Wayne State University Architectural Historian Wayne Andrews in his estimate that **Kahn had translated industrial architecture into an art form.**⁹

Kahn's long association with Henry Ford shows the latter's confidence in what the architect had contributed to the design of the Highland Park and the Rouge Plants, plans in which the function of each part had to be considered in the production of the final product on the assembly line. Ford wanted to produce all of

the supplier parts for his automobiles: the metal, the motors, the tires, even the glass; Kahn designed factories in the Rouge complex for all the parts of the operation.



Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

Drawing for factory in Chelyabinsk, Russia

Glenn Paulsen, then President of the Cranbrook Academy of Art, says about their early relationship:

"His [Ford's] was the idea of the assembly line — a line of continuous, synchronized production that would cut costs to the point where nearly every family

Both Kahn and Ford were self-educated men, excited and enthusiastic about challenges in new technology.

could afford an automobile. Ford's idea took shape in the buildings Kahn designed for him in Highland Park. The existence of these two men in the same city at the same time made it almost inevitable that the automotive industry should center here."¹⁰ Kahn's reaction to Ford's anti-Semitism was to oppose it with his own demonstration of the Jewish ethic of honesty, modesty, and hard work.¹¹

In 1929 a Soviet commission toured the Detroit automobile plants, and subsequently the Amtorg Trading Corporation, representing the Russian Government, invited Kahn to build a 40 million dollar tractor plant in Stalingrad. The plant, completed in 1930, was so successful that Kahn was invited to organize the industrialization of the country, two billion dollars having been allocated for plants in the next two years. During this time Kahn built over five hundred Soviet factories in twenty-five cities from Kiev to Yakutsk: in Stalingrad, Chelyabinsk, Kuznetsk, Nizhnii Tagil, wherever factories were needed. Supervised by his brother Moritz, by now an engineer also in the firm, teams of architects, engineers, and draftsmen were sent to Russia, not only to implement the construction, but also to train their Russian counterparts and workmen.¹²

Kahn responded to the needs of the government defense work in World War I and again in World War II, providing plants for the military: the Willow Run Bomber Plant, the Dodge-Chicago Airplane Engine Plant, United Aircraft, the Glenn L. Martin Plant, and plants for General Motors. He built naval bases in Alaska, Hawaii, Midway, Puerto Rico, and Florida. When Kahn was awarded a medal for distinguished war service by the American Institute of Architects, in June of 1942, his contribution to the war effort was described as comparable to that of the general in the field.¹³ The firm had expanded from a one man operation in 1903 to Albert Kahn & Associates, increasing in size to 400 in staff and eventually to 600 during the second war years, as Kahn surrounded himself with specialists to help in all aspects of his work.

University of Michigan at Ann Arbor

The classical influence in Kahn's architecture is immediately apparent on the campus of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. In the first three decades of the twentieth century Kahn was commissioned to build many major buildings on the campus. The Sigma Pi Fraternity House in 1898 had been Kahn's first Ann Arbor construction, followed four years later by the Psychological Ward for the University medical complex.

Kahn had provided for his younger brother Julius to receive a more formal education than his own. After Julius had earned an engineering degree from U of M in 1901, he eventually joined his older brother in the firm of Albert Kahn. The two designed the Engineering Building in 1903, its distinctive arch at one corner serving as entrance to the quadrangle. Julius, having developed his own system of steel-reinforced concrete, founded the Truscon Company, which provided structural material for most of the future Kahn buildings.

In 1910 Kahn designed the University of Michigan Medical Building, followed in 1913 by Hill Auditorium with its square-capitaled Doric columns set against a red brick

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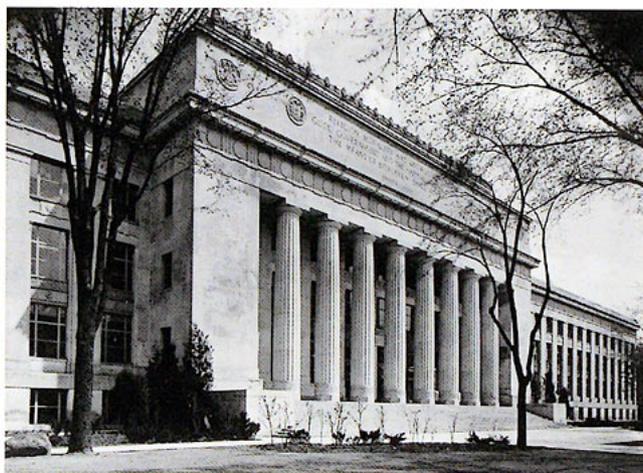


Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

University Hospital, University of Michigan

background, inspired by brick designs Kahn had seen during his 1912 tour in Europe. Decorative brick work in color is also featured in the Dental School Building in 1917 and in the Natural Science Museum the same year. In 1919 Kahn built the General Library, now the Graduate Library, in the center of the “quad”. Its first floor interior walls were decorated with Pompeian painting designs and its main reading room on the second floor a great hall decorated with a barrel-vaulted ceiling in the style of ancient Roman basilica and bath architecture. The following year Kahn Associates erected the recently replaced University of Michigan Hospital with its symmetrically angled wings.

Kahn continued his overall design for the “quad” in 1922 with the most classical building on State Street, Angell Hall. This large classroom and departmental office building featured eight fluted columns with square Doric capitals along the front above the stairs, and the same nobility of style typical of the classical tradition on many college campuses in the United States.



Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

Angell Hall, University of Michigan, 1922



Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

Clements Library, University of Michigan, 1922

Of all these buildings on the Michigan campus, however, it was the Clements Library facing University Avenue that gave Kahn his greatest personal satisfaction. The building, erected in 1922, housing a precious collection of rare books, maps, historical documents, and manuscripts, is based on a Renaissance villa style, displaying in its triple arch the classical tradition adopted into later European architecture. Two winged Victory figures over the porch flank and support the frame for the title of the Library, reminiscent of those conventional figures on Roman arches in antiquity. Kahn's drawing of the Arch of Constantine shows the same Victory figures. The Burton Tower that rises above the campus was completed in 1936.

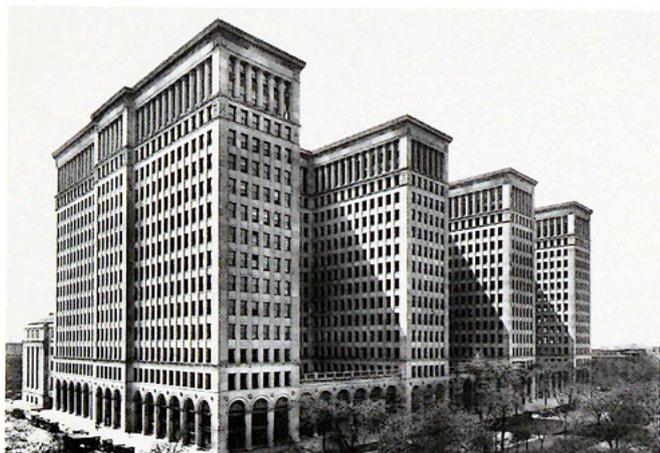


Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

Albert Kahn's drawing of The Arch of Constantine, during his European travels

Urban Architecture in Detroit

Although Kahn is renowned for his industrial and campus architecture, his commercial, civic, institutional, and domestic buildings in Detroit "constitute an essential part of the urban fabric."¹⁴ He literally changed the face of the city. The General Motors Building, arresting in the monumental simplicity of its lines, with the massed proportions of four connected rectangular blocks, was the largest office building in the world at the time of its construction in 1922. Apparent throughout is the influence of classical architecture: the triple entrance with its groin vaulting; the arches framing the showroom windows along East Grand Boulevard, Cass, and Second Avenues; the main East-West corridor designed like a barrel-vaulted Roman basilica hall, its ceiling decorated by gilt inset coffers with centered rosettes; and the exterior colonnades along Milwaukee Avenue, repeated high up on the top floors under the cornice.



General Motors Building, Detroit, 1922

Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

No less classical is the interior of the soaring Fisher Building, built in 1927, with its high central concourse halls reminiscent of Roman bath complexes with half-moon windows on the upper balconies, the gilt mosaic tiles, the bronze appointments, the grandeur of open space and enclosure of space,

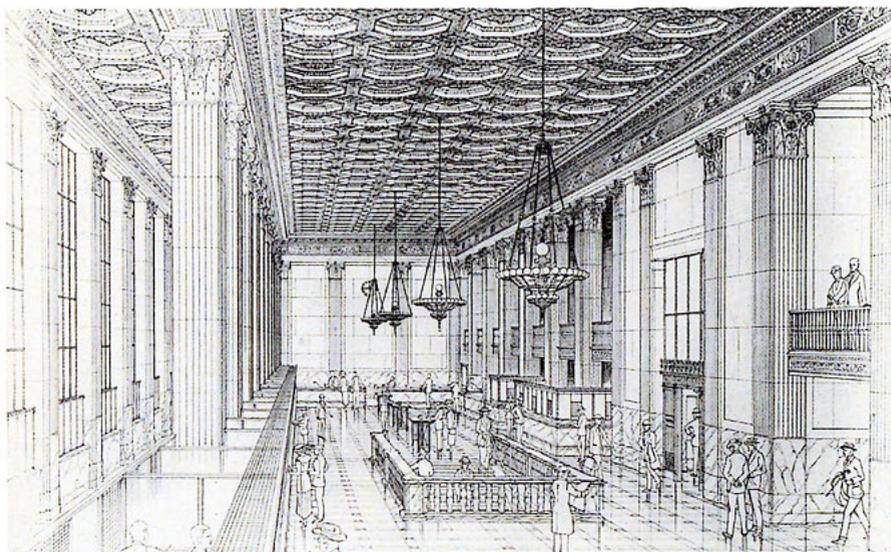
all contributing to an elegance of concept and execution. For this building Kahn received the prestigious medal by the Architectural League of New York for the year's outstanding commercial building. Both the General Motors and the Fisher Buildings have continued to stabilize the New Center area. They are jewels of the city which do not tarnish and keep the business district alive even now after well over a half-century of use.

Downtown Detroit is replete with numerous Kahn-designed banks, public and private buildings, all retaining classical elements of columns, capitals, arches, and details along the cornices. Again Kahn was setting the style and satisfying the taste of his clients. The solidity of classical design in bank architecture was important to convey confidence in an institution "that would not fail." Both the exterior and the interior of the First National Bank Building provide this sense of



The Fisher Building, Detroit, 1927

Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates



Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

First National Bank, later National Bank of Detroit, interior drawing, 1922

durability. The central hall of the bank, like the nave of an ancient basilica, with side aisles formed by piers, is in the style of the Basilica Julia in Rome. The Detroit Athletic Club, preserved today as originally designed, is still functioning as a private club in the center of the city. When it was completed, the owners were so delighted with the building that Kahn was asked to join, but as one of very few Jews so invited, he declined. As Detroit has tried to stem the tide of blight in the inner city, it is these Kahn buildings that have acted as a bulwark against decay. They have kept their dignity, along with their value and function.

Country Clubs and Residences

Kahn's versatility extended to all kinds of structures: from silos to steel plants, from newspaper buildings to distilleries. A power plant took shape on one drawing



Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

Franklin Hills Country Club



Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

Albert Kahn residence, John R & Mack, 1907. Addition 1928. Now the Urban League.

board, a country club on another.¹⁵ In his domestic and country club architecture, Kahn used a variety of styles: cottage style for the 1916 Detroit Golf Club on Hamilton Road, Georgian Colonial for the red brick Country Club of Detroit on Lake Shore Drive in Grosse Pointe, and Tudor for Franklin Hills Country Club on Inkster at Thirteen Mile Road.

Obviously his wealthy clients liked what he built for their industrial plants, for he was sought out by the Edsel Fords and the Horace Dodges who asked him to design their private mansions as well, homes in Grosse Pointe and fashionable suburbs around Detroit, in which Kahn blended classical elements with period styles. Such houses include the Tudor style Booth House at Cranbrook and a series of elegant mansions in Grosse Pointe: the formal Newberry House, the spreading, functional Joy House on Lake St. Clair, the Jacobean first Rose Terrace for the Dodge family, the Cotswold cottage style for the Edsel Ford House. He occasionally designed handsome homes for family members and a few friends, among them the residences of Rabbi Leo Franklin, the Harry Z. Browns on Chicago Boulevard and Judge Harry B. Keidan on Boston Boulevard.

In a comfortable domestic revival English style, Kahn designed a modest house for his own family on Mack at John R in 1907, presently occupied by the Detroit Urban League. There he worked not only on details for the interior, but planned the garden with his wife Ernestine, an expression of his interest in landscape architecture that re-appears in the plans for his summer home, "The Farm" on

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Walnut Lake. There, again working with his wife Ernestine, the gardener of the family, the landscaped terraces were under his personal supervision.



Courtesy Albert Kahn Associates

George G. Booth house, Cranbrook, Bloomfield Hills, 1907

Walkerville in Windsor

Detroiters may be unaware of Kahn's building program across the river in Windsor. The main Hiram Walker Distillery offices in elegant stone of 1894, early in Kahn's career, were followed by a design for an entire community. The plans included the Tudor style home for the Walker family, used for a time as the Windsor Art Gallery, fine homes for the company executives, and houses for the workers, as well as the railroad lines and terminal, and a small hotel for visitors — all from the desk of Albert Kahn.

Summary

Hawkins Ferry, in his book on Albert Kahn published in connection with an exhibition honoring seventy-five years of Kahn architecture at the Detroit Institute of Arts, says, "There are some that begrudge his predilection for historical styles, but few would deny that he brought to each building that he created a searching intelligence and a cool seasoned aesthetic judgment. If he shared with the architects of his generation a taste for eclecticism, he outdistanced them; for his study of the past gave him the wisdom to give form to the world of the future..."¹⁶

The \$500 investment that The American Architect and Building News had made in the career of the young Albert Kahn, which sent him to study the monuments in Europe, provided unimagined dividends in Detroit, in neighboring Windsor and Ann Arbor, and throughout the world in a legacy which is a constant and eloquent reminder of the classical origins of Kahn's notable style. The Jewish community of Michigan can be justly proud of this outstanding architect, who designed the temples and synagogues in which they worshipped and where their children received religious instruction. The citizens of Michigan, many of them graduates of the

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University of Michigan, who have walked the Michigan campus and studied in Kahn buildings, the bankers and their clients, who have conducted business in his commercial buildings, the industrialists and their customers who have met in the halls of the General Motors and Fisher Buildings perhaps never have realized their indebtedness to this indefatigable architectural genius. Kahn modestly compared himself to a quarterback on a team, declining sole credit for his accomplishments. True, Kahn did surround himself with a successful team of experts in design and engineering, but indeed "his was the creative spirit that inspired and unified the team."¹⁷

¹ Current Biography, 1942, 429-31; Grant Hildebrand, The Architecture of Albert Kahn: Designing for Industry, Cambridge, MIT Press, 1974, 1-4.

² Sol King, President Albert Kahn Associates, 1958-1974, Address to the Newcomen Society in North America, "Creative-Responsive-Pragmatic," Detroit, 1970, 8.

³ Kahn, quoted in Hildebrand, 8.

⁴ Hawkins Ferry, The Legacy of Albert Kahn, 2nd Ed., Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1987, 10, 24; Hildebrand 128-30.

⁵ Eli Grad and Bette Roth, Congregation Shaarey Zedek, Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1982, 56.

⁶ Detroit Free Press, "Dedication of North End Clinic," Nov. 13, 1926.

⁷ Kahn as quoted in Current Biography, 1942, 429.

⁸ Ferry, 11.

⁹ Hildebrand in a videotape of the Kahn Symposium at the DIA, 1985, produced by Joachim Nachbar.

¹⁰ Glenn Paulsen, address to the Birmingham Michigan Rotary Club, November, 1969.

¹¹ Sidney Bolkosky, Harmony and Dissonance: Voices of Jewish Identity in Detroit, 1914-1967, Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1991, 73, 79.

¹² Hildebrand, 128-30, Ferry, 24.

¹³ Current Biography, 1942, 430.

¹⁴ Sam Sachs II, Foreword to Second Edition of Ferry, The Legacy of Albert Kahn, 7.

¹⁵ King, 19.

¹⁶ Ferry, 8.

¹⁷ King, 18-9.

Prof. Norma Goldman is a scholar in Classical Roman and Greek studies, on the faculty of Wayne State University. Author of a Latin textbook and of many publications, she has lectured internationally on Roman architecture, costumes, and lamps, and personally participated in excavations at Caesarea in Israel. For many decades she has served as the beloved advisor of the Senior Adult Writers at the Jewish Community Center.



**Prof. Norma
Goldman**

**JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY PRESIDENT,
DR. ABRAHAM ROGOFF, DEDICATES PLAQUE
AT BONSTELLE THEATER, 1975**



Courtesy Jewish Historical Society

Dr. Henry Green, Abraham Satovsky and Dr. Abraham Rogoff in 1975 dedicate historical plaque at Bonstelle Theater on Woodward Avenue, denoting that this beautiful building, designed by architect Albert Kahn, was originally built by Temple Beth El in 1903 and used as the Temple until 1922.

**FOR YOUR FAMILY OR YOUR ORGANIZATION:
HOW TO SET UP AN ARCHIVES OF PHOTOS AND PAPERS**

by Sharon Alterman

Our personal and community history - boxes of old photographs, documents, letters and memorabilia - often is stored in dusty basements, closets and unopened file drawers. When a death occurs or a move takes place, these invaluable materials are sometimes discarded for lack of alternative storage or an appropriate repository.

Several institutions, such as Temple Beth El and Congregation Shaarey Zedek, recognized the need to protect and maintain their records and have established archives. Today there is a new understanding by families and organizations of the need to set up archival collections.

The Jewish Community Archives was established by The Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit in cooperation with The Jewish Historical Society in 1991 to collect, inventory and make available for research the historical record of the Federation, United Jewish Foundation, Federated member agencies and local community organizations. The process for development of the JCA can be utilized by others seeking to preserve their records.

ARCHIVES

An anniversary celebration, an agency move or simply the inability to locate important documents often provides the incentive to properly organize records or create an archival collection.

Visit an Archive

To gain an understanding of archival practice, storage requirements and appropriate preservation materials, visit an archives. Discuss budget and staffing requirements. Inquire about the scope of the collection and discuss what will be most useful to collect.

Typical resources of an archives include photographs, scrapbooks, clippings, annual reports, newspapers, minute books, financial ledgers, programs, awards, maps, contracts, personal memorabilia, immigration, marriage and birth documents, slides, etc.

However, one of the joys of collecting is the unexpected. For example, at Federation we uncovered an old book of fabric samples. We learned that this was a sampler used to teach immigrant women how to sew at the original Hannah Schloss Building.

Set Priorities

Often, small projects begin with a budget of less than \$500. Determine which types of archival materials will be collected and organized first. Base these priorities on your needs and value of the items. If boxes of unsorted photos will be utilized frequently, arrange them first. Or, if minutes are needed as a reference and are in fragile condition, consider binding or microfilming them.

Acquire Materials

A budget is based upon the following items:

Acid and lignin-free materials:

- Archival boxes
- Archival files

Gloves

Hanging files

Metal storage & filing cabinets

Photographic marking pens

Photographic sleeves of mylar or polypropylene

Scrapbooks

Start with an inventory

For organizations and institutions, develop a form that all departments or committees can fill out. This can be a simple questionnaire requesting a list of all materials that might reflect your history. Conduct a thorough search of the facility. Remember: old or inactive documents are often forgotten in out-of-the-way places. Consult with longtime staff. Is there an historian lurking among them? One individual may know of hidden storage areas. Inquire about off-site storage facilities, archives or libraries where materials may have been sent. For personal or

family archives, ask relatives what they have saved.

Ask participants to simply inventory their findings. Delay any decisions about disposal until the inventory has been completed.

Encourage interest in the project

Write an article for the newsletter or make a presentation at a staff or membership or family meeting showing the types of materials that have already been identified and describing the items that you are seeking. Develop a small exhibit, which can be as simple as some interesting photos on a poster board, and display conspicuously to create interest.

Evaluate documents, storage sites

Review inventories and inspect documents for condition and value. Make decisions about items that should be kept and those that have no archival value. Discard boxes of old stationery, multiple copies of old newsletters that number in the hundreds, receipts from the local bakery. In developing an archives, questions often arise about the value of certain items. When in doubt, it is often helpful to consult with an experienced archivist.

Set up disposal

As a result of this search, sensitive records may be discovered. When old financial and personal case files are uncovered, legal counsel should be sought. If a decision has been made to destroy confidential records, it is advisable to arrange for their shredding, rather than placing them in a dumpster.

Develop a storage site

Now that you have begun to identify an archival collection, where do you house it? An archives can be as small as a well-organized closet or as large as an entire library. The following environmental factors are crucial to the location of an archives. They should not be compromised:

- Store documents in a clean, dry location, air-conditioned at a temperature of 65 degrees and a constant humidity of 55 degrees.
- Avoid storage in basements or attics where there is a fluctuation in temperature and humidity.
- Avoid exposure to sunlight and ultraviolet light. An inside room without windows is best.

Even in facilities where storage space is at a premium, conditions of climate, temperature, light exposure and cleanliness should not be sacrificed. Archival materials are fragile and must be well maintained to endure. A small, clean closet is a better storage facility than a large, dusty basement. Photographs, negatives, scrapbooks, files and clippings require special care within an archives.

Archivally-correct supplies which prevent damage are now readily available to the general consumer through sources that supply museums and libraries. Light Impressions is a recommended source of photographic supplies, and the Hollinger Corporation is an excellent resource for storage boxes.

ARCHIVES

Photo collections

Dos and Don'ts of Photo Preservation:

DO

HANDLE PHOTOS PROPERLY

- wash hands
- hold photos by edges to avoid leaving fingerprints

IDENTIFY PHOTOS

- use #2 pencil or archival pen
- mark lightly on back outside margins

USE PROPER MOUNTING SUPPLIES:

- photo corners
- archival paper
- mylar or polypropylene covers

PROTECT VALUABLE PHOTOS

- make copies
- store properly

UTILIZE BLACK/WHITE PHOTOGRAPHY

DON'T

HANDLE EXCESSIVELY

DON'T

FORGET NAMES AND DATES

- no ballpoint pen
- no writing on front of photo

DON'T

USE PHOTO-DAMAGING MATERIAL

- no thumbtacks, tape, glue
- no black mounting paper
- no magnetic or polyvinyl chloride covers

DON'T

EXPOSE PHOTOS TO SUN OR UV LIGHT

- no dust, dirt, fingers or pollution

DON'T

EXPECT COLOR PICTURES TO ENDURE

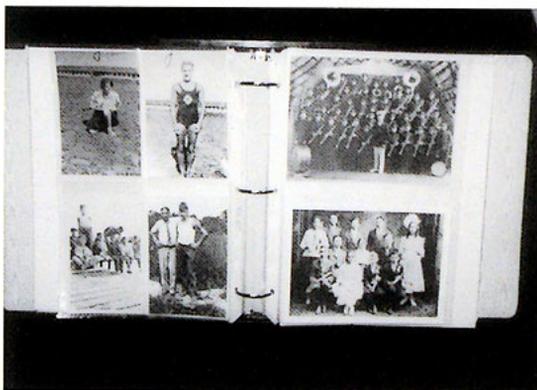
Marjorie Long, a well-known conservator of photography, says about storage practices:

"No single storage system is appropriate for all materials, and decisions must be made upon the basis of format, condition and value of photographs."

Typically, photos are stored in albums or scrapbooks, boxes or hanging files.

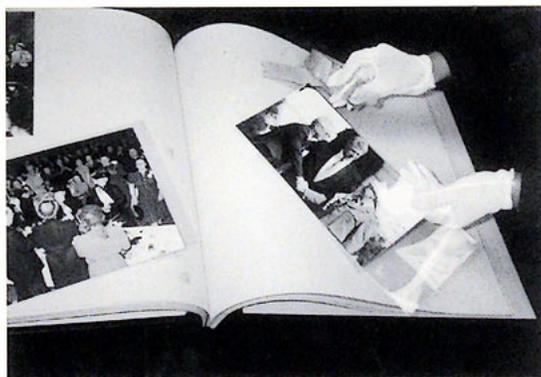
Photo Storage in Albums

After photos have been properly identified on the back or accompanying label, they can be stored in a three-ring binder with D rings. (Avoid the use of the popular magnetic albums: they will cause photos to deteriorate rapidly). Photos can be mounted on acid-free archival paper using photo corners, or they can be slipped into commercially available photo pockets or sleeves of mylar or



Photos stored in polypropylene pages with different sized pockets

Photo by JLC/RKIVES



Photos mounted with sleeves and corners

Photo by JLCIRKIVES

polypropylene. Mylar or polypropylene pages, which can be placed in three-ring albums, are available with pockets of different sizes.

Storage in Boxes

Although large scrapbooks may be preferred to store oversized prints and other odd-sized documents, boxes may be utilized. Prints should be kept flat. They should be stored in acid-free envelopes or mylar or polypropylene

sheet protectors. Avoid vinyl. A sheet of archival paper can be placed, interleaved, between them.

Large collections of snapshots also can be stored in what resembles a common shoe box. A number of photos can be placed in an acid-free envelope with space on the front for identifying information.

Hanging File System

For organizations and individuals with large photo collections, the purchase of albums may be too costly and storage in boxes may not provide easy access. Filing photos in traditional metal file cabinets is an effective and accessible method of storage.

Develop an alphabetical, chronological or topical system whereby photos can be readily retrieved. Place photos in groups of 25 or less in archival files; crowding file folders causes photos to bend or curl. Use sleeves on the photos whenever possible. Place files in hanging file folders which are then hung on frames.

Care of Negatives

Negatives are a vital part of a photographic collection. They should be stored separately from photos but are subject to the same conditions of care and handling. They should be placed in archival sleeves or envelopes within a climatically controlled environment. Proper maintenance of a negative collection assures timely reproduction of good copies.

Manuscript Collections

Files of correspondence, reports, minutes and clippings form a vital part of an archives. If records have been organized until now by subject or chronology, this order should be maintained. Files should be purged for duplicates; damaging items such as rubber bands, paper clips, staples and pins should be removed.

Remaining materials should then be transferred to new archival folders. Original file titles should be copied. Where loose, unrelated materials are found, an order should be established; they can then be filed in archival folders. Flip-top archival

storage boxes are generally used for file storage. They can be placed on shelves and be easily retrieved.

Clippings

Newspaper clippings often are found within these collections. Because newsprint has a high acid content, it is not a stable medium, so that clippings deteriorate. They should be copied onto archival paper and the original destroyed. Where it is important to maintain the original, the article can be encapsulated between two sheets of mylar or placed in mylar envelopes to prevent further change.

Scrapbooks

Where deterioration of valuable documents and clippings has occurred, it is advisable to microfilm the scrapbook to avoid further handling. The original scrapbook should be protected in a climatically-controlled environment and the microfilm used when necessary for reference.

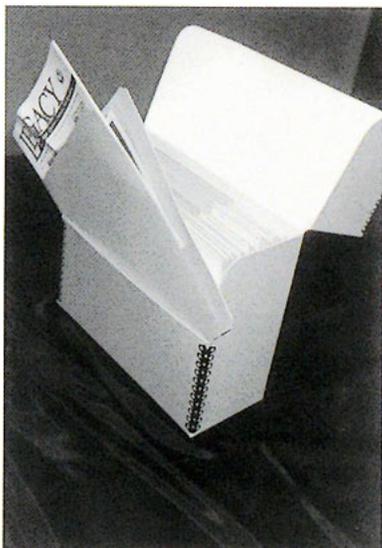


Photo by JLCIRKIVES

Archival storage box

The Jewish Community Archives and Jewish Historical Society are eager to provide information and guidance to individuals and organizations to assist in the process of maintenance and dissemination of vital materials. Our resources are of great value to scholars and researchers. When sound archival practices are followed, paper, photos and memorabilia can tell our story to future generations.

Sources of Archival Supplies

Hollinger Corp.
P.O. Box 8360
Vicksburg, VA 22404
1-800-634-0491

Light Impressions
P.O. Box 940
Rochester, NY 14603-0940
1-800-828-6216

Sharon Alterman is the archivist for the Jewish Community Archives sponsored by the Federation of Metropolitan Detroit and the Jewish Historical Society. The Archives are housed in the Reuther Library on the campus of Wayne State University.



Sharon Alterman

TALES FROM THE PACIFIC: DREAMS OF DETROIT DIAMONDS

by Benno Levi

"Ah'm sad and lonely and oh so blue." The wailing melody that greeted me when first I joined Company "A" at Camp Pickett, Virginia just seven months before was silently going through my mind. I was on a truck returning with a group of worshippers from the Rosh Hashona services we had just attended at 77th Infantry Division Headquarters in the hills of the newly liberated island of Guam. It was Sunday evening, September 17, 1944 and the new year of 5705 had just started. My thoughts were of home, of my brother, my sisters and my parents. I pictured the festive scene and my yearning to be there put me deeper into melancholy.

Suddenly I heard a familiar name: "Dexter Blvd." ...then another: "Wildemere." Was I hallucinating?

I turned to the G.I. next to me and blurted, "Are you from Detroit?"

"No, I'm not – but he is," he replied, pointing to a soldier sitting next to him. That was how I met Frank Faudem.

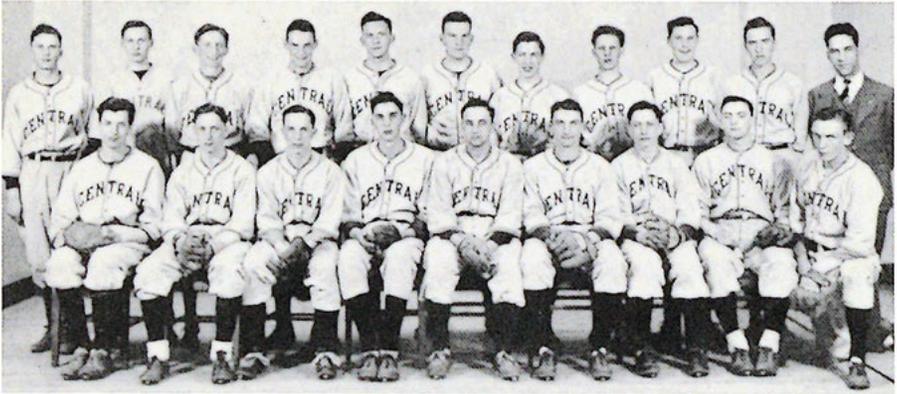


Frank Faudem and his father

From that moment on, we were buddies. He was a couple of years older than me. At Central High, our alma mater, he had been captain of the 1939 baseball team. In Hawaii, before coming to Guam, he had pitched on the Army team and struck out the great Joe Di Maggio when they battled the Air Force elite. Frank's life was baseball; he loved it with a passion and dreamed of the day when he would play with the Detroit Tigers. The Tigers had just signed him up and sent him to Florida to train in the minor league when he was drafted into the army. The moment we met, my melancholy dissipated. We talked of home and Central High, the Jewish Center, and of all the old familiar places.

The costly battle to liberate the South Pacific island of Guam, the first American possession lost to the Japanese in 1941, had ended in August. Now we were in a brief interlude of relaxation and were enjoying the tropics. Frank was in "B" Company and I next door in "A" Company. Our camp was on Orote Peninsula right alongside the Naval Air Station. In the open area near the runways there were the nightly first-run movies which we attended frequently. His tent was not far from mine and we met regularly to share the stacks of newspapers and magazines from home that finally reached us after accumulating somewhere for a couple of months. Together we scoured The Jewish News for articles about our friends serving in the armed

DREAMS OF DETROIT DIAMONDS



1940 Central High School Baseball Team

Front Row: M. Wallace, R. Feinberg, I. Yura, J. Bale, Capt. F. Faudem, H. Harris, J. Bale, A. Pavis, A. Dugray. Back Row: L. Whetter, C. Weaver, M. Rotenberg, H. Greenberg, R. Wolk, J. Denner, W. Serman, M. Taub, D. Arnold, R. Wilde, Coach Madonna

forces all over the world. We reminisced about the past and daydreamed about the future and our return to civilian life. His presence made home seem so much closer. Before, there had been nothing to remind me of Detroit. Now, Central High, Briggs Stadium, Hudson's, Woodward – all were here, right next door in "B" Company. It felt good.

Our stay on Guam came to an end on Thursday, November 2nd, when we boarded our ship for an unknown destination. On the first day out, a message was broadcast to us from our commanding general. He regretfully informed us that we were on our way for rest and rehabilitation to New Caledonia. He was still very disappointed that our scheduled invasion of Formosa had been cancelled and his ambition to make the cover of Time magazine was once more thwarted. To his chagrin, we were off on a "cruise" across the Equator and "Down Under".

I saw Frank often aboard ship where the favorite pastime was playing poker. He was good at it; I wasn't – so I gave up after a few tries. I avoided the usual work details by hiding with a book behind one of the lifeboats. Sometimes he joined me and we discussed our favorite topics – baseball and the end of the war. He had something very special to look forward to – in just a few weeks his wife was expecting their first child!

I'll always remember Saturday, November 11, 1944. I was sitting on deck with Frank when suddenly we noticed the whole convoy change course with a sharp U-turn. We had heard the news reports from Leyte in the Philippines, where General Douglas MacArthur had just led the return of the Americans in October: the battle was stalemated and enemy resistance was stiffening. We also recalled the words of General Andrew Bruce, our brave commander, and knew that he was pulling strings for an opportunity to flaunt his martial prowess. Confirmation came quickly. We made a quick stop at Manus Island in the Bismarck Archipelago, northeast of New Guinea, and reloaded for combat. We had a half-day break on a "recreation island" where we went swimming and were handed a bottle of beer and a can of nuts.

DREAMS OF DETROIT DIAMONDS

On Thursday, December 7th, our Division, the 77th, entered the critical battle for the Philippine island of Leyte – with a landing behind the enemy lines in a spectacular effort to end the existing stalemate. We accomplished it by capturing the big supply port of Ormoc. General Bruce didn't make the cover of Time – but the magazine quoted his triumphant message to higher headquarters in the vernacular of the G. I. crapsooter: “Rolled two 7's into Ormoc, come 7, come 11”. The two 7's pertained to our 77th Division. The 7th and 11th divisions were on their way over the mountains supposedly to help us capture Ormoc.



Troops of 77th Infantry coming off landing craft onto shores of Ormoc at Leyte, 1944.

The fighting was heavy and whenever I encountered someone from “B” Company I would inquire about my pal. He did the same. As we fought our way up the Ormoc Road to Valencia, we didn't see each other; however, the messages criss-crossed between Companies “A” and “B” – we were OK.

On Christmas morning of December 25th our Battalion, including “A” and “B” Companies, made a second landing behind the enemy lines. Our objective was Palompon, the last Japanese supply port on Leyte Island. There was hardly any resistance. The enemy fled up into the hills and the liberated natives, still in a state of shock, returned to the village. It was peaceful for a while. Frank and I took this opportunity to get together for the first time since we landed below Ormoc. He was anxiously awaiting word of the arrival of his baby. We talked about the situation in Europe where the end was in sight. Soon the war would be over and we would be back in Detroit. Frank would be playing for the Tigers; I'd be there cheering in the stands and every now and then we'd recall with nostalgia our great adventures in the South Pacific. We could hardly wait.

DREAMS OF DETROIT DIAMONDS

Our peaceful interlude came to a sudden end in the second week of January when the Battalion began preparations for an all out-drive to wipe out the last organized resistance on the island. Frank and I met by chance at the Battalion Aide Station the day before the attack was to begin. I had a badly infected foot and a fever and was being sent to the small field hospital that had been set up in our area. He had good news—his wife had given birth to a healthy baby girl. We talked for a while and then parted, I to the hospital and he to join the last attack up in the hills.



Pfc. Frank Faudem

Two days later the wounded came in and when I met someone from "B" Company I asked the usual question, "How's Faudem?"

The reply was devastating: "He's dead."

The following day I hobbled on my crutches up a little hill in the hospital area to the tent where they brought the bodies before burial at the Division cemetery in Valencia. I found the stretcher with Frank's name on it. It was covered with a poncho. I stood alone and silently said a prayer. I felt the

pain – the sorrow, the fear and once more the loneliness of being so far from home. A friendship that had begun on a truck on Guam four months ago, bonded in the fury of combat, was over. I remembered our last meeting at the aid station. There was sadness in his eyes mixed with the pride and joy of fatherhood. Did he have a premonition of what was ahead or was he aware that with so much more to live for, the dangers faced on every patrol were so much harder to accept? I would never know.

When I finished my prayer I stood there and recalled the words of my Company Commander, Captain Arthur Curtin, when he eulogized the men in Company "A" who had fallen on Guam: "So much that was so good is now forever lost".

This is Benno Levi's second appearance in Michigan Jewish History. Last year's readers will remember the story of his childhood exodus from Nazi Germany and his resettlement in Detroit. In World War II, Levi was awarded the Silver Star for heroism. When the Americans first secured the island of Guam after heavy fighting, United States aircraft mistakenly began to bomb the American troops. At the risk of his own life Levi ran out waving the American signal flags, alerting the planes to fly away and thus saving the lives of his company.



Benno Levi

MEMORIAM:

To the young men of our faith from Michigan who made the supreme sacrifice in World War I, World War II and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, "May they find Grace and Mercy before the Lord of Heaven and Earth."

The Michigan Jewish War Veterans maintains a Memorial Home which honors our deceased veterans, each with a framed photograph, and a brief biography in a special memorial book. Each week another page of the book is opened for view. The Jewish War Veterans Memorial is located at 16990 West 12 Mile Road, Southfield, Michigan 48034.

AARON, LEWIS	BILKOVSKY, WILLIAM	FISHBERG, JACK
ABRAHAM, GOTFRIED	BRAUER, WILLIAM J.	FLEISCHER, ROBERT
ABRAMS, MAURICE L.	CONE, BEN	FOX, MELVIN R.
ADELSTEIN, HARRY	CANNER, BERNARD V.	FREEBERG, HARRY
ALLOWITZ, THEODORE	CANTO, ALLEN B.	FREEMAN, EDMUND
ALPERN, JUNIOR GORDON	CHERRY, ALLAN	FAGENBAUM, JOSEPH S.
APPLE, ALBERT B.	COBLENTZ, HAROLD	FALBERG, CHARLES
ARTUTZ, LUDWIG	COHEN, BENJAMIN	FAUDEM, FRANK
ARONBERG, MORRIS	COHEN, CLARENCE	FIELDS, ALBERT
ARJE, HENRY S.	COHEN, HYMAN H.	FINDBERG, MILTON
ARKINS, RICHARD DEAN	COHEN, IRVING	FOX, DON
ARONOVITS, ISRAEL	COHEN, JULIUS	FREEDMAN, FRED
ARONSOHN, HERMAN	COHEN, LAWRENCE	FRIEDBERG, JACOB W.
ASHER, HERMAN	COHEN, MILTON S.	FRIEDMAN, ABE
BADER, PETER	COHEN, MORRIS	FRIEDMAN, EUGENE
BAKER, EUGENE	COHEN, SAMUEL	FRIEDMAN, KURT R.
BALE, JOSEPH	COHEN, SAMUEL	FUNDAMENSKY, HERBERT
BALTUCK, LEWIS	COHEN, VICTOR	FRIENDMAN, SOLOMON
BARRY, LEWIS J.	COHN, MAX	GARBER, CHARLES
BERGER, CARL G.	CRON, ARTHUR	GERHEIM, HARRY M.
BLUE, BENJAMIN F.	DATER, HARVEY	GLASKY, WILLIAM
BUSHMAN, WILLIAM	DAVIS, CHARLES P.	GLISS, SIDNEY
BECKMAN, LEON	DAVIS, JACK	GREENUP, LEO C.
BENISON, ARTHUR L.	DAVIS, LEO L.	GONTZ, HARRY W.
BERGER, GEORGE	DEUTSCH, ROBERT S.	GRENFELD, SAMUEL
BERGER, LEON	DIAMOND, MORRIS	GRESSER, JOSEPH A.
BERMAN, HARRY S.	DIETZ, JULIUS H.	GARDNER, BERNARD
BERNSTEIN, MAX	ECKSTEIN, ALEXANDER	GELLER, HERBERT S.
BERNSTEIN, PHILIP	EDELMAN, JOSEPH	GINSBURG, DANIEL
BIEDERMAN, GERALD	EISEN, SAM	GITLIN, MYER
BLOCH, HEINER M.	ELSON, CALVIN	GIVOT, MARTIN
BLOCH, RAYMON	ELSON, STANLEY	GLADMAN, ABRAHAM M.
BLUMBERG, ROBERT	EMERY, ALLAN L.	GLICK, HARVEY
BLUMLO, JACK	EMMER, DAVID J.	GOLDBERG, MAX
BODZIN, HENRY J.	ESEROW, SIDNEY	GOLDBERG, MORRIS
BORIN, PAUL	ESKIN, MARTIN	GOLDFARB, DORAN
BORNKIND, JACK	FORMAN, LEW	GOLDSTEIN, STANLEY
BRENNER, ALBERT M.	FELLNAGLE, ROBERT	GOODMAN, ALEX
BRODIF, ALBERT D.	FISHER, HENRY J.	GORELICK, HARRY S.
BUTTNER, SOL	FISH, GERALD E.	GOTTLIEB, MORTON

MEMORIAM

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| GREEN, PHILIP M. | LATZER, SOLOMON | NEWMARK, EDWARD L. |
| GREENBAUM, CHARLES | LEHMAN, WILLIAM J. | NETZORG, DAVID L. |
| GREEN, ROY F. | LIEBERMAN, HARRY L. | OSBERSTEIN, LAWRENCE |
| GREENBERG, DAVID | LEIBOVITZ, SIDNEY | OSBORNE, ARTHUR J. |
| GREENBERG, GERALD | LEVENBERG, HARVEY | PASSERMAN, VICTOR |
| GREENBERG, HYMAN | LEVIN, GEORGE | PEARL, WILLIAM B. |
| GREENBERG, JEROME H. | LEVINE, IRVING | PEARLMAN, IRVING |
| GREENBERG, WALTER H. | LEVINE, PAUL H. | PEARLSTEIN, SAUL L. |
| GREENWALD, DENNIS | LEWIN-EPSTEIN, NOAH | PERLICK, OTTO |
| GROSSMAN, MORDECAI M. | LEWIS, LEONARD L. | PERSHING, CHARLES |
| GURA, GERALD A. | LIEBERMAN, HARVEY | PILNICK, DAVID |
| GURVIS, MILTON | LIFSITZ, MORTIMER N. | POKART, SIDNEY |
| HARDSTEIN, HERMAN L. | LOCKSTANOFF, DAVID | RACEY, SHERWOOD L. |
| HEFFERMAN, WILLIAM C. | LOFMAN, ALEXANDER | RACHLIN, JOSEPH C. |
| HERZBERG, LAWRENCE | LUSTIG, MORTON | RAFELSON, ROBERT J. |
| HIMELHOCH, GILBERT | LUSTIG, WILLIAM B. | RANKIN, JOSEPH D. |
| HOCHMAN, NATHAN | MALLON, DANIEL | REISS, GEORGE N. |
| HORA, RAYMOND E. | MANDEBERG, EUGENE E. | RICHTER, FRANZ |
| HOROWITZ, BERNARD | MANDELKIER, MARTIN | RICHERMAN, RUSSELL |
| IDEN, RUBIN | MANDELL, IRVING | ROBINSON, HARRY E. |
| JACOBS, ALFRED L. | MYRON | ROSENTHAL, SAUL E. |
| JACOBSON, RODNEY E. | MEISTER, EMANUEL | REITMAN, BEN |
| KADISH, ABRAHAM | MELCHER, EDWARD L. | RIEGLER, STANFORD |
| KASCHAFSKY, FRED H. | MEYER, GEORGE F. | RASKIN, ARTHUR |
| KATZ, SIMON | MIROWITZ, EDWARD C. | RING, LOUIS |
| KAHN, WARREN M. | MORRIS, CHARLES D. | ROSENBAUM, MELVIN |
| KANEFSKY, HYMAN | MORRIS, CHARLES W. | ROSENBERG, JOSEPH |
| KARBELNICK, ALBERT | MORRIS, MELTON P. | ROSENBERG, KENNETH |
| KASS, THOMAS H. | MOSCOVITZ, SAMUEL B. | ROSENBERG, LEON E. |
| KATZEN, LESTER L. | MOGILL, ALEXANDER | ROSENFELD, KENNETH |
| KAUFMAN, HERBERT J. | MOLAR, LOUIE | ROSENTHAL, ALEX |
| KAUFMAN, THEODORE A. | MORITZ, SIGMUND | ROSENTHAL, MYRON |
| KEMPNER, SAUL J. | MORRIS, HERBERT W. | ROSENTHAL, NED |
| KLEIMAN, ISADORE | MOSS, JOEY | ROSENTHAL, PAUL |
| KOGAN, AARON | MYERS, WILLIAM | ROSS, PHILIP |
| KOGAN, CHARLES | MARLOWE, LEE | ROSS, SAUL |
| KOPMAN, JOSEPH | MATHIS, ROBERT | RUBEL, HARRY |
| KORINSKY, SOL | MEHILOFF, GEORGE | RUBIN, HAROLD |
| KOSS, FREDERICK | MAY, ABRAHAM | SAMPSON, WILLIAM G. |
| KRAKOW, PERCY R. | MAYER, SEYMOUR | SAPPERSTEIN, MELVIN S. |
| KRITT, JOSEPH E. | MEYERS, MORRIS | SCHECHTER, HERMAN |
| KUHN, JACK S. | MILLER, MORRIS | SCHONFIELD, JEFFREY |
| KREFT, VICTOR | MAIESKY, EMIL | SCHREIBERMAN, HARRY |
| KRUEGER, ALBERT C. | MANDELL, HERMAN A. | SCHULTZ, JACK E. |
| LEICHTY, CARL H. | MANN, LEO W. | SCHWARTZ, EDWARD |
| LABOVITZ, ALEX | NAGEL, HARRY A. | SEEDER, MYRON |
| LAFER, LOUIS A. | NABALOFF, BERNARD | SEGEL, JACK S. |
| LARO, JACK M. | NASH, SAM | SEIFF, MURRAY |
| LASH, HERMAN | NESHKES, LEO | SEMANSKY, JACK |

MEMORIAM

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM	SKULLY, GREGORY A.	WOLLENBERG, SAM
SCHWALLER, ALBERT	SMARINSKY, IRVING	WALDMAN, ARTHUR
SCHWEITZER, FRED	SOBEL, ROBERT	WARNER, LEWIS J.
SHAFER, RAYMOND Z.	SOBOLE, SEYMOUR L.	WARSHAWSKY, MARTIN
SHAPIRO, ARTHUR I.	SOLOMON, ARTHUR A.	WAX, JOHN H.
SHAPIRO, CHARLES	SOLOMON, DONALD	WAXMAN, MURRAY
SHAPSON, GERALD	SOLOMON, PAUL	WEIL, LARRY S.
SHAW, LLOYD W.	SOLOMON, RAYMOND	WEIL, MAX
SHEIFF, SAMUEL	SOLOMON, SOLOMON J.	WEIL, VICTOR
SHELL, LAWRENCE	SPITZER, JOSEPH	WEINER, NORMAN
SHER, MITCHELL	STAUB, AL	WEISMAN, ROBERT P.
SHIFFMAN, HAROLD E.	STEIN, MEYER B.	WEISS, HERBERT
SHAFER, WILLIAM H.	STEINBERG, JOSEPH	WEISS, IRWIN H.
SHAMBERGER, ANDY J.	STEINWAY, MORRIS S.	WEILLS, LOUIS A.
SLOSS, WILLIAM	STERN, JEROME	WILLKER, ALEXANDER
SMALL, EDDIE E.	STERN, SAUL L.	WIENNER, ROBERT M.
SOKOL, PHILIP	STERNBERG, HAROLD	WINOKUR, JACK
SOLOMON, MAX	STEVENS, HARRY	WOLF, IRVING
STEINBERG, HENRY F.	STOLL, ROBERT	YETZ, SOL
STEINBERG HENRY F.	STRACHER, LEON	YUSTER, MANDEL
STECKOWITZ, ANTHONY	STURMACK, DON K.	ZAAS, ISADORE
SILBERMAN, ROBER T.	TALBERG, CHARLES	ZELBY, SAMUEL
SILVERMAN HAROLD	TAUB, MORRIS	ZESSAR, ROY
SILVERMAN, IRWIN	TENENBAUM, HAROLD	ZIMBERG, BEN
SILVERMAN, MORTON A.	ULANOFF, JACK P.	ZELLER, MICHAEL
SILVERMAN, SAM	WALDEYER, NORBERT C.	ZIMMERMAN, CARL H.
SILVERSTON, ROBERT L.	WEISS, HAROLD	ZIMMERMAN, PHILIP J.
SIMON, LEWIS A.	WERNER, BERNARD	ZUSSMAN, RAYMOND
SIROTKIN, MARVIN	WIESGERBER, MICHAEL	
SIROTKIN, MARVIN	WOLFF, ARNOLD F.	

"Their Gift was Life, Their Legacy Freedom"

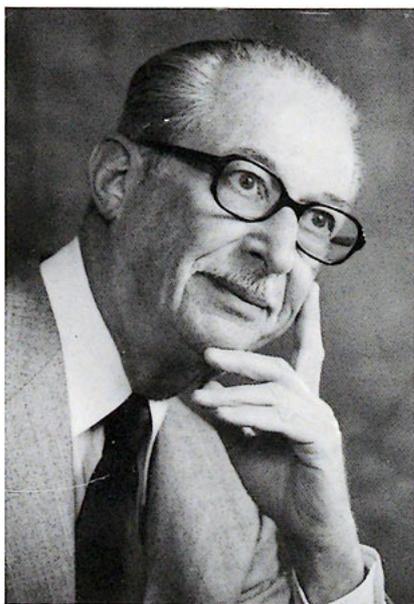
Shirlee Marshall, Treasurer of Jewish Veterans Memorial Home

Belle Steinberg

1888-1993

Word has just been received of the death of Belle Steinberg at the age of 105. Mrs. Steinberg was Southfield's oldest citizen and the oldest member of Congregation Shaarey Zedek, having joined in 1912 when the synagogue was located on Brush and Winder Streets. She was a member of the extensive Steinberg family which traces back to the Jewish pioneers of northern Michigan in Traverse City and St. Ignace. The life of Belle Steinberg encompassed an extraordinary sweep of history – what most of us learn from books, Belle Steinberg lived. She will be long remembered.

Dr. H. Saul Sugar
1912-1993



Dr. H. Saul Sugar who was the first Chief of Ophthalmology at Sinai Hospital and had a prestigious medical career was also a lover of history. He not only served on the Board of Directors of the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, but he contributed articles to the journal, Michigan Jewish History. His account of the Brezner Hasidim community in Detroit, and Rabbi Yosef Ben-Zion Rabinowitz, which was published in the 1984 journal, has preserved for future generations this otherwise unrecorded story.

Dr. Sugar was a clinical professor at the Wayne State University School of Medicine and maintained a private practice. He trained residents and consulted at Sinai, Harper, Henry Ford and other hospitals. His long list of publications includes the first modern text on glaucomas. He received many honors in his profession, where he was regarded as a dedicated mentor.

Born in Detroit, Dr. Sugar received his degrees from the University of Michigan, and was a resident at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago. He served in the Army during World War II, retiring as a Lt. Colonel.

A linguist who could speak Yiddish, German, Russian, Spanish, and Italian, he studied Hebrew for 35 years. He also collected ancient Jewish coins, Hagadahs and Israeli stamps.

He is survived by his wife, Wilma, a daughter Suzanne and three sons, Alan, David, and Joel; a sister, three brothers, and six grandchildren.

The Jewish Historical Society of Michigan pays highest tribute to our friend, Dr. H. Saul Sugar, a man with a love of learning and a sense of heritage, whose memory will continue as an inspiration.

SEFERIM/BOOKS

These recommendations were made by Alan Goldstein, who read and reviewed more than forty recently published non-fiction books of Jewish interest. Goldstein, a fourth generation Detroit, is a retired attorney wintering in Palm Springs, who hikes the mountain trails there.



Alan Goldstein

SURVIVING SALVATION

by Ruth Westheimer and Steven Kaplan, NYU Press, 1992.

This short book is a description of the transition process whereby 40,000 Ethiopian Jews became and are becoming Israelis, told with humor and compassion by "Dr. Ruth" and Steven Kaplan. Kaplan had written an earlier book on Ethiopian Jews and is very well versed in the subject.

This is an enjoyable and enlightening book with excellent pictures.

SOLDIER SPIES

by Samuel M. Katz, Presidio Press, 1992. \$21.95

Katz has written a history of Israeli military intelligence that traces its history from before independence to the present. The portions on the intelligence prior to the 1967 war and the assassination of Abu Jihad were among many very interesting and enlightening passages. A very well done, readable book – highly recommended.

THURSDAY'S CHILD HAS FAR TO GO

by Walter Laqueur, Scribners, 1992. \$30.00

This autobiography of Laqueur covers his boyhood in Germany, his young adulthood in Israel, and an account of his travels in Europe in the mid-1950s. The account of his boyhood in Breslau is very worthwhile.

Laqueur is a distinguished historian and writer, so that the book is well-written and interesting.

ZEALOTS FOR ZION

by Robert Friedman, Random House, 1992. \$23.00

This book is about the Jewish settlements in Arab-occupied Israel, including chapters on Hebron, Ariel, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, among others.

It is filled with interviews of the settlers, Jewish officials, and Arabs, which explore their feelings in depth. It is backed up with a thorough history of each area to show how the settlements developed. Revealing and entertaining.

THE MEMORY OF ALL THAT

by Joan Peyser, Simon and Shuster, 1993. \$25.00

This biography of George Gershwin (nee Jacob Gershovits) is told in an entertaining, name-dropping lively style. It follows him through his childhood, his teens, his major

compositions, his love affairs and his tragic death.

Peyser has done a lot of work on this, including interviews, searching archives, finding old letters, reading other biographies, etc., and it shows. Since she has a thorough grounding in music, she can explain Gershwin's works to the reader.

This is a good book, entertaining throughout.

MYSTICS AND MISSIONARIES

by Sherman Lieber, University of Utah Press, 1992. \$45.00

Between 1800 and 1850 there were about 5000 Jews living in Palestine. The Sephardim, Hasidim and Perushim lived in a state of constant argument and bickering among themselves.

This is their story told with warmth and humor by Lieber, who appears to be a very able historian. This enjoyable, entertaining, and enlightening book is one of the best. Highly recommended.

ALIENATED MINORITY

by Kenneth R. Stow, Harvard University Press, 1992. \$45.00

This is a history of the Jews who lived in medieval Latin Europe (France, Italy, England and Germany) told through their relations with the Christian majority.

It is written in a readable narrative style, unlike many other such books of this kind. The first chapter is the best I have ever read on early Christian-Jewish relations, and this chapter sets the tone for the rest of the book.

Stow has taught at Yale and Michigan and now teaches Jewish history at Haifa University. He is a very good historian; this is a worthwhile book.

THE SILENCER

by Simon Louvish, Interlink Books, 1993, paperback, \$10.95

The hero of this work of fiction is Joe Dekel, a reporter for an Israeli newspaper. He is sent to New York to cover a peace conference, and inadvertently becomes involved in a subversive plot, where everyone believes that he holds the key piece of information.

This is Louvish's sixth novel. His character, Dekel, is charming. There is a constant stream of wise cracks and plays on words, with a lot of Yiddish mixed in. The story of Joe Dekel's many adventures is just corny enough to hold your interest. Recommended.

GROWING OLDER TOGETHER

by Silverstone and Hyman, Pantheon, 1992. \$15.00

This is a "How to do it" book. It concerns itself with advice and insights to couples growing old together. It covers the hurdles that the aging couple will meet, such as 'facing up to growing old', changing relationships, retirement, illness and death.

The authors are well qualified, the examples used are effective, the quotes pertinent, the advice given appropriate, helpful and well thought out.

UNITED STATES JEWRY, 1776-1985

By Jacob Rader Marcus



Jacob Rader Marcus

No collection on the history of American Jewry will be complete without this monumental four-volume history by the dean of American Jewish historians. Based on thousands of primary source materials, UNITED STATES JEWRY, 1776-1985 is a landmark reference work.

Volume I - The Sephardic Period focuses on the American Revolution and the early national period, 1776-1840.

Volume II - The Germanic Period, Part I covers the period from 1840-1860, when "German" Jews moved into all regions west of the Hudson River.

Volume III - The Germanic Period, Part 2, discusses the two Jewish communities present in the United States, the German and the Russian, from 1860 to 1920.

Volume IV - The East European Jew. The Emergence of the American Jew. Epilogue. This volume deals with the coming and the challenge of the East European Jews from 1852-1920, and the evolution of the American Jew.

Dr. Marcus, founder and director of the American Jewish Archives at the Hebrew Union College/Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati, is the author of more than one dozen books on American and European Jewish history.

Please send me copy/ies of *United States Jewry, 1776-1985*

- Volume I - The Sephardic Period @ \$49.95, 820 pages, 40 illustrations
- Volume II - The Germanic Period, Part 1 @ \$39.95, 420 pages, 43 illustrations
- Volume III - The Germanic Period, Part 2 @ \$59.95, 920 pages, 40 illustrations
- Volume IV - The East European Period @ \$64.95, 1170 pages, 40 illustrations

() Enclosed is my check

Special price until 6/1/94 to members of Jewish Historical Society of Michigan using this copy of this order form: Entire four-volume set @ \$170.00 - a more than 20% discount from the list price of \$215.00 - plus free shipping.

Name _____

Address _____

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Mail to

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS
The Leonard N. Simons Building
5959 Woodward Ave. Detroit, MI 48202 (313) 577-6120

DEDICATIONS and CELEBRATIONS

Congratulations from The Jewish Historical Society!



Walter & Lea Field

The Walter and Lea Field Commission for the Dissemination of Jewish History

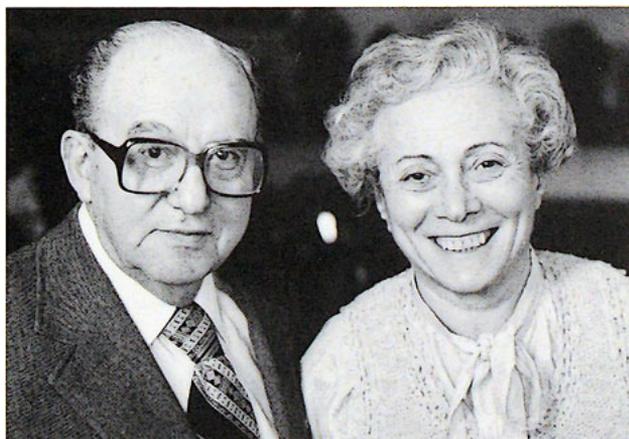
The Fields have set up this Commission to advance the knowledge of the positive contributions of Jews in history. Author of an overview of Jewish history, *A People's Epic*, Walter Field says, "I want our youth to see the role Jews play in the drama of human advancement."

Administered by the Agency for Jewish Education and monitored by the Jewish

Education Service of North America, there are three components to the program: - a teen scholar program, a community project and a publication. Teen scholars will be chosen from 10th and 11th grade student leaders who agree to pass their learning on in other programs.

In their commitment to Jewish culture and history, the Fields established a lecture series at Wayne State University in the 1950s and initiated the Cultural Commission at Congregation Shaarey Zedek, as well as the Field History Quiz. Lea Field is an author of an article in the 1991 *Michigan Jewish History*. Mr. Field is a former officer and long-time member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Historical Society.

At the recent dedication at the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit, Irwin Field, son of Walter and Lea Field said, "My parents, the Fields, believe that it is only through a knowledge of who we are, from whom we stem and what we as a people have meant to the rest of the world in all fields of endeavor, that those born Jewish will have the desire and the will to remain Jewish. The work of this Commission will be dedicated to this task." The Jewish Historical Society of Michigan salutes the Fields on this visionary accomplishment.



**Louis G. Redstone:
Governor's Arts
'Civic Leader'
Award**

Louis Redstone, recipient of Governor's Arts Award, October 1993, with his wife, Ruth

The Award cites Redstone as "a civic leader who has achieved significant accomplishment in advancing and supporting the arts in his community and across Michigan." A Detroit architect for 55 years, Mr. Redstone has designed many significant buildings in Michigan and in the Jewish community including, the Maple-Drake Jewish Community Center and the Janice Charach Epstein Museum/Gallery. He is also an artist who is represented in many permanent collections. One of the founders of the Detroit chapter of Technion, he was recently honored by them on his 90th birthday. Among his many books, he is the author of his autobiography, Louis G. Redstone, From Israeli Pioneer to American Architect.

**The Honorable
Avern Cohn
receives
commendation as
past Chairman of
Jewish Community
Archives
Committee**



The Honorable Avern Cohn, right, and Joel E. Jacob, new chairman of The Jewish Community Archives, co-sponsored by The Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit and The Jewish Historical Society of Michigan.

George Stutz
Recipient of
Jewish Historical Society's third
"Leonard Simons History Award"



George Stutz and his wife, Mary, holding Award with President Gilbert Borman, left, Federation President David Page and Leonard Simons.

In presenting the Award, Leonard Simons said: "George is the Federation's longest active volunteer... He goes back 63 years to 1930. His first involvement was in 1930 as Wayne County's Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. He helped organize Detroit's Emergency Relief Fund during the great Depression. Our poor families desperately needed food, coal and clothing. George did such an outstanding job, Federation elected him to its Board in 1932 and he is still a member.

Among his history-making accomplishments in Detroit, George Stutz was one of the founders of Temple Israel 52 years ago. He was its third president from 1947-1949...

In 1931, George was elected to the boards of both the Hebrew Free Loan and the Jewish Family Service. He was president of both. He was on Sinai Hospital's Board, the Jewish Home for the Aged, the Fresh Air Society, House of Shelter, Detroit Service Group and more. He also served on national and overseas boards. He has always been active in our Torch Drive. His great love is the Old Newsboys' Goodfellow Fund. In 1960 he was its president.

Acknowledging his great many years of service, Federation selected George Stutz to receive its 1975 Fred M. Butzel Award. Now the Jewish Historical Society is adding its award of appreciation."

Henry The Hatter 1893 - 1993
100 Years
in Downtown Detroit!



Partner Gus Newman waits as comedian Eddie Cantor tries hat on boxer Jack Dempsey, 1928. Newman, whose extensive activity in the Jewish community began at the Hannah Schloss Memorial, was hired as delivery boy in 1904 by the original "Henry the Hatter" Komrofsky.

Sy Wasserman bought the business in 1948 upon his discharge from the Army after World War II. He and his son, Paul, are still the owners.

1908 advertisement for Henry the Hatter at 205 Gratiot Avenue. A Detroit tradition for ten decades, the store has continued to sell hats to Detroiters and famous people throughout the world – including athletes, entertainers, politicians, judges and mayors.

\$2 HENRY'S \$3
FAYMUS
HATS
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS

Adver
appea

Henry The Hatters
BIG LITTLE STORE
GRATIOT AVENUE



Photo by Glenn Triest Photographic

**Opening of Wally P.
Straus Recreation Wing
Jimmy Prentis Morris
Building
Jewish Community Center**

Beverly Wagner, at right, points to mezuzah on new wing named in memory of her son, joined by Jewell and Lester Morris, August, 1993.

The new recreation wing adds a swimming pool, health club, aerobic and dance studios and additional nursery and classroom facilities to the Oak Park center.

**40th Anniversary of
Sinai Hospital –
Opening of
“Sinai Heritage”
Exhibit**



Photo by S. Friedman

From left, Pola Friedman, president of the Sinai Health Care Foundation; Bruce Gershenson, Chairman of the Sinai Health Care Foundation; Diane Hauser, co-chairman of the Heritage Evening; Judith Levin Cantor, curator of “The Sinai Heritage”, Norman Sloman, pointing in the exhibit to his Detroit pioneer great-grandfather; his wife, Sylvia Gershenson Sloman; and Bernice (Mrs. Aaron) Gershenson ; May 1993. The archives of Sinai have been collected through the long-time efforts of Sinai’s historian, Dr. Herbert J. Bloom.

Manny and Natalie Charach Present New Home to Jewish National Fund



Photo by Benyas-Kaufman

Manny and Natalie Charach, at the "Chanukas Habayis" dedication of the new J.N.F. Building on Ten Mile Road in Southfield, October 1993.



Photo by Lakin & Squire Photography

**Dedication of
Shaarey Zedek B'nai
Israel Center &
Eugene & Marcia
Applebaum
Beth Haya'el and Jewish
Parenting Center**

Rabbi Irwin Groner, Marcia and Eugene Applebaum at dedication of new center on Walnut Lake Road, West Bloomfield, August, 1992.

The new center includes a synagogue, social hall, catering facilities as well as the nursery school and the parenting center, which serves as a resource to young Jewish families.

Max M. Fisher Building Dedication by Federation

Max M. Fisher addresses large crowd assembled for dedication of the new Telegraph Road headquarters for the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit, May 1992.

"One of my motivations is to unite the Jewish people," Mr. Fisher said. Mr. Fisher's second motivation is that Jews be good citizens, and a third is the preservation of Jewish life. "To be honored by your own community is the highest tribute anyone could achieve," Fisher concluded.

Mark Schlusel, Federation president, responded, "According to the Talmud, it is not the place that honors the man, but the man that honors his place."



Photo by Benyas-Kaufman

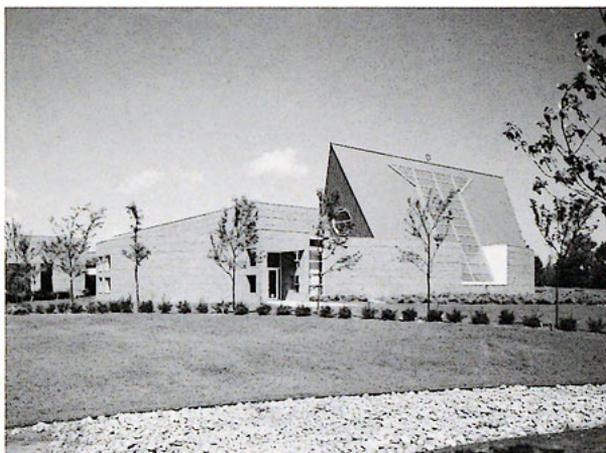


Photo by Beth Singer

New West Bloomfield Synagogue for Congregation B'nai Moshe

The fourth home on Drake Road of the 80-year-old congregation is dedicated in August, 1992.

The first building for the original seventy-five family Detroit congregation was on Garfield and Beaubien Streets. For most of the 34-year ministry of the esteemed Rabbi Moses Fischer, the congregation was located on Dexter Blvd. at Lawrence. (1925-1958) In 1959, Rabbi Moses Lehrman led the congregation to its third home on Ten Mile Road in Oak Park.

Beth Abraham Hillel Moses Receives Star of David Window From its Linwood Avenue Home During Centennial Bus Trip

Rev. Dr. Garfield Johnson, Jr., Pastor of St. Andrew AME Church on Linwood Avenue, presents Star of David window from the former building of Beth Abraham to Max Ellenbogen, a past president and son of one of the founders, and to Henry Thumin, son of early Rabbi Joseph Thumin, March 1992.



Photo by Jeffrey Borin

Beth Jacob School For Girls Opens on Ten Mile Road

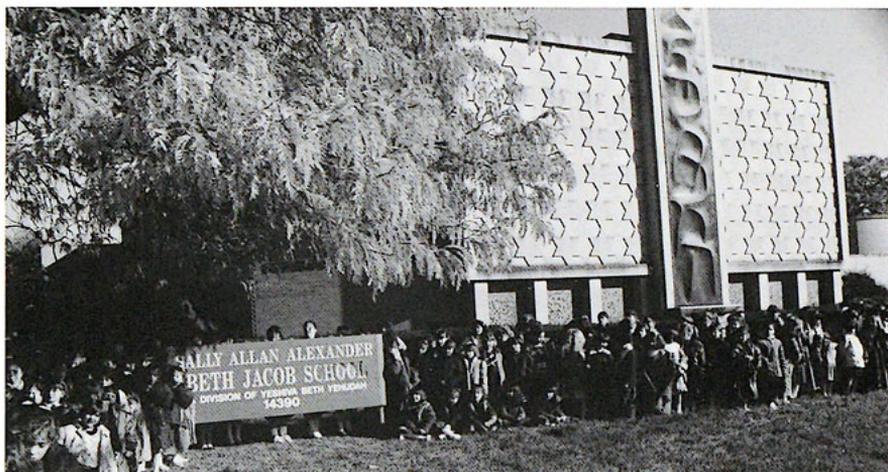


Photo by Irwin Cohen

The children of the Sally Allan Alexander Beth Jacob School for Girls, a division of the Yeshivah Beth Yehudah, pictured in front of their new Oak Park home, August 1991.

The building which originally housed Congregation B'nai Moshe bears the name of Rabbi Moses Fischer, who earlier in the century had served as their beloved spiritual leader.

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FOOTNOTES FROM THE EDITOR

Save Wednesday evening, January 12, 1994 at 7:30 p.m. for a Jewish Historical Society extraordinary event. See the inspiring exhibit "THE RESCUE OF THE DANISH JEWS FROM ANNIHILATION." This exhibit is produced and sponsored by the Museum of Danish Resistance in Copenhagen for the 50th anniversary of the heroic rescue of the entire Danish Jewish people in 1943. Also view the splendid documentary of Jews and Danes, "An Act of Faith." Scheduled by the Nazis for round-up and deportation, 7,200 Jews instead were secretly escorted by the Danish people in fishing boats to safe asylum in Sweden. Share in this uplifting and life-affirming experience.

This meeting will take place in the Library of the Holocaust Memorial Center. The Holocaust Center brings this exhibit to our community in celebration of its tenth anniversary year. Dedicated to education, it is the first Holocaust center built in the United States.

* * *

The J.H.S. is investigating reprinting volumes 1-34 in bound book form. This would be most useful to libraries, collectors, and outstate communities. We are unable at this time to determine the price, which will depend on the number of copies. However, the estimate is that it will be less than \$125. If you think you may be interested in purchasing this set, please help us in our planning by letting us know at this time. (810) 661-1000, ext. 7706.

* * *

In anticipation of its 100th anniversary in 1996, Congregation B'nai Israel of Petoskey, Michigan is organizing an oral history project of those with Jewish roots who grew up in Petoskey or Northern Michigan. Those who wish to be interviewed in this effort to record and preserve the social histories of Jews from Northern Michigan may contact Pam Ovshinsky, Project Coordinator, 616-348-3847.

* * *

You may wish to give a gift of the Journal to your local library or to your university at the special organization rate of \$15. Michigan Jewish History is proud to be collected in series in libraries of distinction around the world.

* * *

The Chicago Historical Society announces the opening of an exhibit on March 6, 1994: "Becoming American Women; Clothing and the Jewish Immigrant Experience, 1880-1920." The show will remain at the Society on Clark Street at North Avenue in Chicago through mid-November, when it will travel to Ellis Island and to the Museum of American Jewish History in Philadelphia. Phone: (312) 642-2077

* * *

Filmmaker Aviva Kempner has used material on Hank Greenberg from the Slomovitz collection for her forthcoming film on the baseball great. Look for the film in Fall of 1994.

* * *

We have just been informed that every article in Michigan Jewish History is

FOOTNOTES

being indexed in the Periodical Source Index, 1847-1985, published by the Allen County Public Library Foundation. This is one of the most highly regarded publications in the field of local history, allowing library patrons around the world to access citations.

* * *

Please inform the Jewish Historical Society of upcoming significant community anniversaries.

WATCH FOR PUBLICATION IN 1994:
The Turover Aid Society of Detroit and
The Turover Shul: Congregation B'nai Jacob
A Pictorial and Documentary History
by Jeffrey N. Borin
Copyright 1991, 1992. All rights reserved.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN ANNUAL REPORT, JUNE 1993

Interesting...informative...dynamic...and a vital link in our community. That is an accurate description of the Jewish Historical Society. The Society continues to grow and to expand its program of collecting, preserving, and disseminating the rich history of the Jews of Michigan.

Programming for the new year includes a world-class photographic exhibit, "World Jewish Monuments." The Jewish Historical Society is bringing this national touring exhibit of synagogues and Jewish sites of Europe to the Detroit area in February 1994, at the Maple-Drake Jewish Community Center.



Gilbert Borman and Bernard Wax, director-emeritus of the American Jewish Historical Society at Annual Meeting, June 1993.

The featured appearance at the June Annual Meeting of Bernard Wax, director emeritus of the American Jewish Historical Society, brought great honor to our group. His insight into the past, present and future of American Jewish history will continue to provoke thought and discussion and to inspire us in our work. The presentation of the 3rd Leonard N. Simons History Award to George Stutz honored a leader who for sixty years has made history by his participation in our community.

Some of the highlights of the past year will bring you up-to-date on the work of the Society. The quality journal Michigan Jewish History continues to interest our members and to be collected in series in libraries around the world.

- We co-sponsored a commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising with Dr. Sidney Bolkosky as the speaker. Film footage from pre-war Warsaw and personal testimony from survivors was featured.

- Our own Sino-Jewish expert Betty Starkman presented a fascinating overview of "The Jews of China."

- The popular bus tours of Jewish Detroit, prepared by Dr. Aaron Lupovitch, have been repeated for a variety of groups and ages, always with great success. Natalie Drigant leads a well received tour in Russian for New Americans.

- We initiated a new tour to the spectacular Michigan Historical Museum in Lansing and to the State Capitol with Judy Cantor's account of the Michigan pioneer Jewish communities.



Betty Starkman, speaker on "Jews of China" in January, 1993, shown with her late husband, Dr. Morris Starkman, and her father Jack Provizer.



Arriving at the Michigan Historical Museum in Lansing, with tour on Jews of Michigan.

- Through the new Michigan Jewish Conference, we contacted the outstate Jewish communities in Michigan. A long-term goal is to increase outstate programming.

- We presented at Book Fair Professor Henry Feingold, editor of the distinguished five-volume History of the Jews of America, published by Johns

Hopkins University Press for the centennial year of the American Jewish Historical Society.

We take great pride that during his lifetime, editor Philip Slomovitz saw the archiving of his seventy years of papers and their placement in the Jewish Community Archives at the Reuther Library at Wayne State University. This is a Jewish Historical Society project that will benefit researchers for generations to come. Even yet, volunteers Sylvia Babcock, Alan Kandel and Joseph Kramer are processing an additional group of papers in this collection. The Society is deeply indebted to them for their diligent efforts in this invaluable project.

ANNUAL REPORT

The collating of the names and gravesites at Detroit's oldest all-Jewish Beth Olem Cemetery was completed under the leadership of Milton Marwil, resulting in an eight-foot chart hand-lettered by Marwil. This provided the information for a computerized printed index of the cemetery, a project spearheaded by Matilde Brandwine described in last year's Journal. Information otherwise lost is now preserved in this wonderful historical reference that will be much used during tour stops and visiting days at Beth Olem.

We are indeed grateful to each and every one of you for your support and your hard work. Your continued support is the key for us to produce our Journal, bring significant exhibits, add to the research on our history and continue a high level of programming. Moreover, if you include us in your estate plans or make other arrangements to endow the Society, you insure a bright future for our work.

Gilbert Borman



Milton Marwil and his hand-lettered chart of burials at Beth Olem Cemetery.



Board of Directors: Front: Benno Levi, Treasurer; Suzanne Shifman; Harriet Siden; Gilbert Borman, President; Gertrude Edgar, Vice-President; Aimee Shwayder Ergas, Recording Secretary; Judy Cantor, Editor.

Standing: James Grey, Vice-President Programming; Milton Marwil, Staff Administrator; Doris Easton, Book Fair Chairman; Bette Schein; Adele Staller, Immediate Past President; Ida Levine, Lee Waldbott, Sarah Bell, Irwin Shaw.

You can benefit the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan by means of bequests from wills, trust funds, insurance policies, endowments, foundation donations, and outright gifts. For further information, please contact our president, Gilbert Borman at our office. All inquiries will be handled in strict confidence.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN

6600 West Maple Road
West Bloomfield, Michigan 48322
(810) 661-1000, Ext. 7706

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*Deceased

Membership, tributes, and endowments to The Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, founded in 1959, support the collection, commemoration, and publication of the history of the Jews of Michigan. Michigan Jewish History is the oldest continuously published journal of local Jewish history in America.

For MEMBERSHIP information, please contact J.H.S. 6600 W. Maple Rd. W. Bloomfield, MI 48322.

