

Generations:



SPRING 2020

Then and now

My grandfather, Jacob Gottlieb, is top row 3rd from right. David Ben-Gurion is second row from top, center. Photo was taken at a Poalei Zion (Worker's of Zion) (Zionist fraternal organization) event held in Hudson, WI in 1916.

By Robin Doroshov

Recently I came upon some historical family items, and after some research, I have some stories to share. You may recognize themes from your own family history in them, and I hope you find them interesting.

From Europe to St. Paul

It was one hundred years ago this coming June 29 that my grandmother, Golda Parasol Gottlieb, and her two daughters

arrived by ship in New York harbor. They spoke no English. One of the daughters had medical issues, and the family was detained for weeks.

They were eventually admitted and made their way to St. Paul, Minnesota, to join Jacob Gottlieb, husband and father.

Jacob had arrived in St. Paul several years earlier. He was one of the approximately 10,000 Jews to enter the US through

the port of Galveston, Texas — part of a short-lived immigration assistance program operated by several Jewish organizations between 1907–1913. From the port, he made his way north, stopping in Pueblo, Colorado, before finally arriving in St. Paul.

Like other immigrants, he went where he had *landsmen* — people from his hometown or region. In St. Paul, he settled and eventually saved enough money to bring his wife and daughters from Europe. They arrived not many years before the US shut its doors to certain immigrant groups. The Minnesota Commission of Public Safety passed the Alien Registration Act in 1918, foreshadowing the fearfulness of the next decade. And, in 1924 growing xenophobia culminated in the passage of the Johnson-Reed Act, sharply limiting Italian and Jewish immigration into the United States.

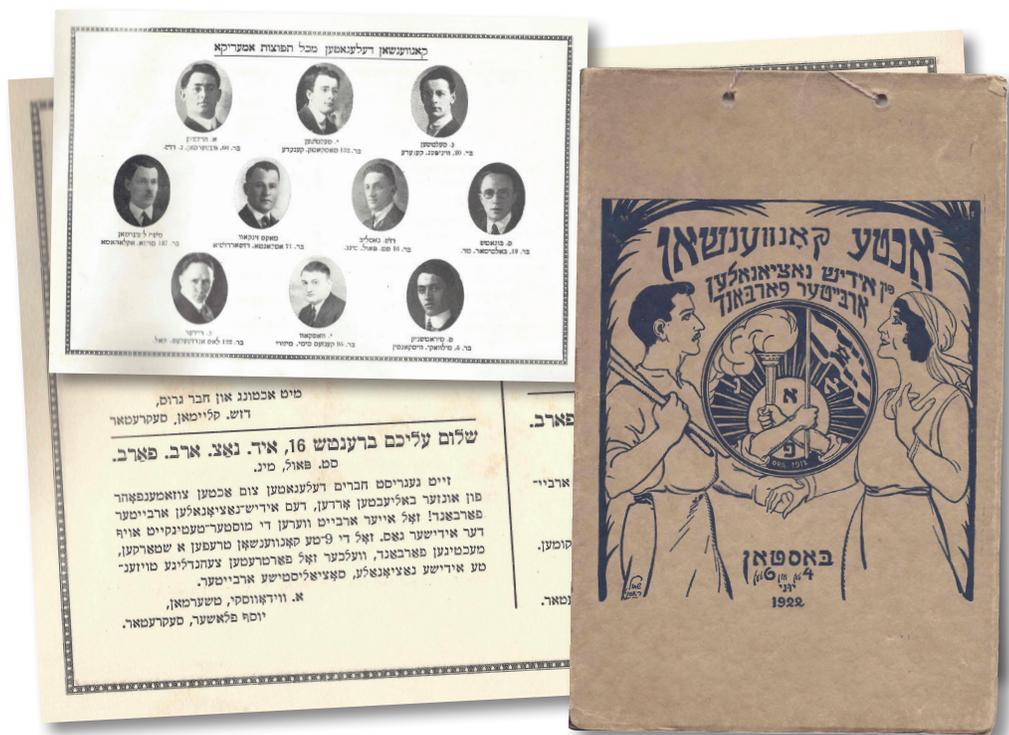
Keepsakes of a First-Generation American

My mom was the first child born in the United States, arriving in the world in St. Paul in June of 1921. She saved so many things from her family history that I continue to go through materials even nine years after her passing.

A recent discovery is a booklet in Yiddish. With the help of Dr. Ralph Levitt to translate the Yiddish, I learned it was from the Eighth Convention of the Jewish National Workers Farband held in Boston in June of 1922. I wondered why I had something from an event held in Boston. Further examination led me to discover that the St. Paul chapter of the Jewish National Workers Farband had an ad in the booklet. My grandparents were active in Zionist and other Jewish organizations, and my grandfather was the delegate to the convention from St. Paul.

The Ladies of Hadassah

Fast forward about 30 years: My mom was a young wife and mother living in St. Paul. The international Jewish women's organization, Hadassah, was forming minyans — typically the traditional group of ten required for prayer. In this context, however, a minyan was a group of ten women gathered to play mahjongg



Program pages from Eighth Convention of the Jewish National Workers Farband held in Boston in June of 1922. Bottom left “ad” translated from the Yiddish:

Sholom Aleichem Branch 16 of the National Workers Verband (Federation) St. Paul, Minnesota

Be hereby greeted friends and delegates to the 8th meeting of our beloved order, the Jewish National Workers Verband!

May your work become the masterful (or most memorable) activity on the Jewish street. May the 9th convention encounter a strong, capable (or powerful) federation, which will represent tens of thousands of Jewish national, socialist workers.

**A. Widovsky, Chairman
Joseph Fleischer, Secretary**

Translation courtesy of Dr. Ralph Levitt. Dr. Levitt was born in a Displaced Persons camp in Germany in 1948 to refugee parents who grew up in Poland and survived the war in a Russian labor camp. He grew up in Chicago speaking Yiddish as his first language. He graduated from Northwestern University medical school and did his residency and fellowship in medical oncology at Mayo Clinic. Dr. Levitt practiced medicine in Fargo, North Dakota, and taught at the medical school of the University of North Dakota. Since his retirement in 2018, he moved to the Twin Cities with his wife, Helen. The Levitts have 3 adult children and 3 grandchildren.

and raise funds for Hadassah. These funds came from dues paid by minyan members.

Recently I had the pleasure of having brunch with Sally Donn Orren. One of my mom’s oldest friends, and the last living member of their minyan, Sally shared history of their minyan and her life. The minyan was named the Edith Smith Minyan for the mother of Rolee Smith Halper, one of the ten founding women of the minyan. Money raised by theirs and the many other Hadassah minyans in St. Paul benefitted Hadassah’s Youth Aliyah

program. Sally remembered that each year a luncheon was held for all minyans in St. Paul at the St. Paul Yacht Club, the Temple of Aaron, and other venues throughout the years. She estimated that there were at least a dozen separate Hadassah minyans in St. Paul.

Sally, who lives at Sholom East, was born to immigrants from Poland. Like my grandfather, her father came to the United States through Galveston. Her mother, who was born in Palestine, was sent to live with relatives in Minneapolis,



Eight of ten members of the Edith Smith minyan at their 50th anniversary celebration at Forepaugh's in August of 2000. **Seated Right to Left:** Rolee Halper, Ilene Rosenbaum, Mary Doroshow and Vivian Calmenson. **Standing Right to Left:** Charlotte Orren, Sally Orren, Shirley Vinitzky, Rivian Steinberg. Other members were Yvette Weinstine and Nina Desnick.

since young girls were in danger of being kidnapped during the Turkish occupation of Palestine, which lasted until 1918. Like my grandparents, her parents were involved in Zionist and other Jewish organizations.

With ten members, each member of a minyan usually hosted the gathering once per year. Minyan days at my home are among my earliest memories.

Minyan day was Wednesday and occurred monthly. On the Wednesdays that it was held in our home, I would come home from school to a sea of cars parked in the driveway and on the street in front of our house. By the time I got home, lunch had been served — usually some variation of tuna or salmon in the form of a casserole or salad, and the greatly admired gefilte fish baked with vegetables in tomato sauce. Two card tables would be set up, with four women each playing Mahjong (mahj). I think that they rotated so that at any one time eight were playing. The remainder of the afternoon would produce shouts of “crack” and “bam” which sounded very strange to my young ears.

The Most Memorable Mahj

Sally told me many stories during our visit, but my favorite story involved a monthly meeting of the minyan held at the home of Sally's sister-in-law, Charlotte Orren, who lived at the corner of Bohland and Davern Avenues in St. Paul's Highland Park. At around 8:30 in the morning on Mar. 6, 1963, Carol Swoboda Thompson was attacked in her home just across the alley and two houses down from the Orren home. She died at the hospital from her wounds later that morning. The ten minyan women, worried that a homicidal maniac was loose in the area, trotted downstairs and searched the Orren basement. Once satisfied that they were safe, they settled back upstairs for lunch and mahj. (Actually, I was there too, since I was born just seven months later.)

Sally met her future husband, Royal Orren, when she was just 16. They stayed in touch while he was in the service and married upon his return. They raised two sons and a daughter in St. Paul, and Sally worked at Control Data, later renamed Ceridian, until her retirement at age 70.



**JHSUM President
Jamie Heilicher**

In the midst of the threat that is Covid-19, we can be reassured by a look to the past: This too will pass. Our work of documenting the stories and experiences through pandemic will hopefully help future generations deal with whatever challenges they face.

Think of the stories we're all gathering. What will a Passover seder of social distancing look like? Skype, Zoom, smaller gatherings, or...? JHSUM will be looking to tell your Passover story of this unique time in our history.

JHSUM is here to start, support and celebrate the process of collecting those stories and learning from them. Our presence in and contribution to the community has never been more important, and we appreciate your support.

I want to wish you all good health and know that together, separately, we will get through this.

PLEASE NOTE:
Covid-19 Impact
All JHSUM events are on hold due to current pandemic and will be rescheduled to later dates.

JHSUM's 2019 Annual Meeting: "Becoming Brookview... and Beyond: Jim Crow and the Jews in the Twin Cities"

Our annual meeting took place on Nov. 3, 2019 and featured local attorney and community member Marshall Tanick, who presented on the Jewish history of the Brookview Golf Club. Introductory remarks were given by Golden Valley mayor, Shep Harris.

Seeking information on Kadimah of North High School

We have become aware of a student group active at North High School about 1937. If you have knowledge of this group, we would love to hear from you. Please send us an email or leave a phone message: history@jhsun.org or 952-381-3360.

Applications accepted for research award

If you're a researcher who would like to use materials of the Upper Midwest Jewish Archives, consider applying for the Schloff Award.

The JHSUM grants scholarship funds of up to \$1,400 to allow visiting scholars to conduct research at the Elmer L. Andersen Library. Funds may be used for transportation, lodging, meals, research costs, and other incidental expenses in a single, continuous research trip. To be eligible, scholars must reside outside the Twin Cities metropolitan region.

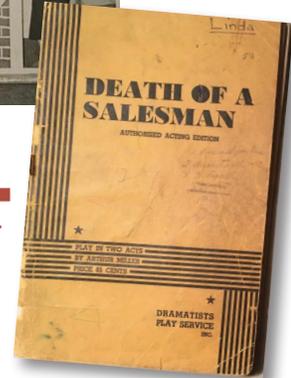
Award recipients commit to being in residence in Andersen Library for a



The Grotto Players performance of *On Borrowed Times* (1947). Photo courtesy of Shirley Vitoff

JHSUM Journal: History of Jewish Theater in Minnesota — Coming in 2020

The Jewish Historical Society of the Upper Midwest is proud to be preparing for publication of a journal about the history of Jewish theater in Minnesota, to coincide with the the 25th season of the Minnesota Jewish Theatre Company. Watch for details to come.



minimum of two working days or more and either give a brief presentation of their research in progress to JHSUM members and the public or write a brief article regarding their research visit to be used in an upcoming JHSUM newsletter.

The Dr. Linda Mack Schloff Research Award Fund is named for JHSUM's former long-time director who was instrumental in organizing and managing the archives that would eventually become the Upper Midwest Jewish Archives collection at the University of Minnesota.

To apply: Include (1) a curriculum vitae, (2) a brief research proposal that identifies source materials to be used from the Upper Midwest Jewish Archives and the intended outcome for the research (journal article, book chapter, museum exhibit, etc.), and (3) an estimated travel budget with itemized expenses. The deadline is Apr. 15 each year. A selection will be made within 4-6 weeks and travel may

commence directly thereafter. Inquiries and applications are to be directed to Kate Dietrick at the Upper Midwest Jewish Archives. Applications may be submitted by email to diet0134@umn.edu or post-marked no later than Apr. 15, 2020.

In Memoriam

The board and staff of JHSUM mourn the passing of two community members.

Dr. Leonard Schloff, husband of Dr. Linda Mack Schloff, JHSUM's former Director of Collections, Exhibits & Publications. Leonard was a beloved doctor

and a true renaissance man, with varied interests. Len created JHSUM's first website and made himself available to our computer-related questions on his day off or even in between seeing his patients.



Erwin Grossman, JHSUM board member. Erv was an accomplished businessman and leader in the Jewish community. We all benefitted greatly from knowing and working with Erv.

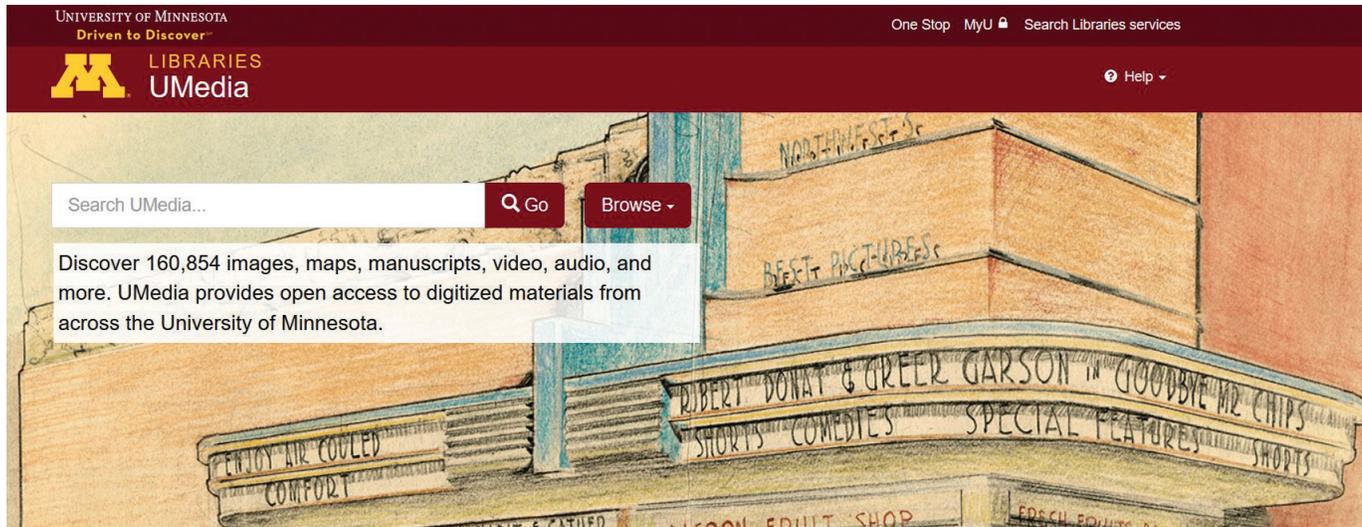


Renew your membership today! Not yet a member? Join us today!

Use the enclosed envelope to renew or start your membership and include "Membership" on the check's memo line, or go to www.jhsun.org/membership.

From the archives:

News from the Upper Midwest Jewish Archives, University of Minnesota Libraries



By Kate Dietrick

As an archivist, I usually work in a bustling academic library; today I'm camped out at my dining room table. All of us are adapting to spending less time in public spaces. While you may not currently be able view archive materials in person, there are still plenty of ways of accessing and using the archives from the comfort of your very own dining room table. We rise to the occasion, and I enjoy finding new ways to help researchers during this time.

Are you interested in photographs, documents, or oral histories? Visit our main digital repository at umedia.lib.umn.edu to discover over 160,000 items. There you'll find photographs of families, synagogue events, social organizations and more, along with a treasure trove of nearly 250 oral histories from community members.

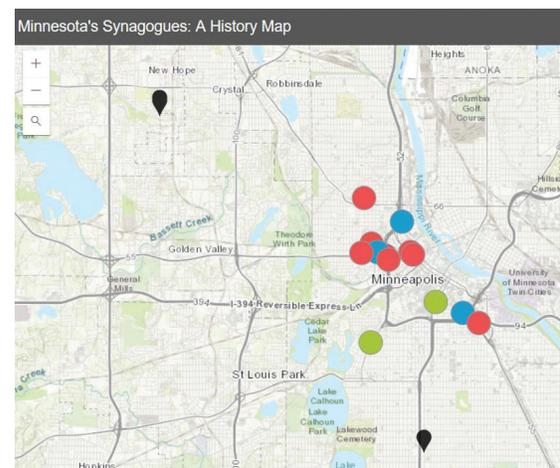
You'll also find two years' worth of *American Jewish World* issues, for 1915 and 1916. These were digitized in preparation for an upcoming fundraiser to digitize every copy from 1915 to 2007. Look for future announcements about the digitization project and how you can contribute.

"Shelter-at-home" activities

"Shelter-at-home" is a great time to catch up on the entire lineup of our popular First Fridays lecture series, which are captured on video and can be found at z.umn.edu/ASCFirstFridays. (Note: those that feature the Jewish Archives are Dec. 6, 2019 and Nov. 2, 2018, among others.)

Or take this time to finally begin your genealogy research. Visit <https://lib-guides.umn.edu/c.php?g=1015597> for helpful tips and links to online resources to help you fill in your family tree. More tips are detailed on page 6. This makes a great family project.

Include the history of local Jewish synagogues in your research. Visit <https://z.umn.edu/synagoguemap> to see an interactive map that shows where synagogues were located throughout the region, from the 1850s to the present.



Digital content represents a fraction of the materials we have in the archives, but there's never been a better time to start to get acquainted. I'm here, ready and willing to help you in your research in any way I possibly can. And, when we're back to "normal," I'll look forward to deepening your work when you next visit the archives.

QUESTIONS?

To learn more about our collections, visit our website at www.lib.umn.edu/umja. Or contact archivist Kate Dietrick at diet0134@umn.edu. (Please no phone calls, I'm not there.)

Records in our own backyard

By Susan Weinberg, MNJGS President and JHSUM Board member

Trying to build out a family tree, but don't know where to start? If you have family in Minnesota there are several local sources for family research.

Birth and Death Indices

To build that tree, you need to identify family members' birth and death dates. Get started from the comfort of your home. Go to mnhs.org and type "people finder" into the search box.

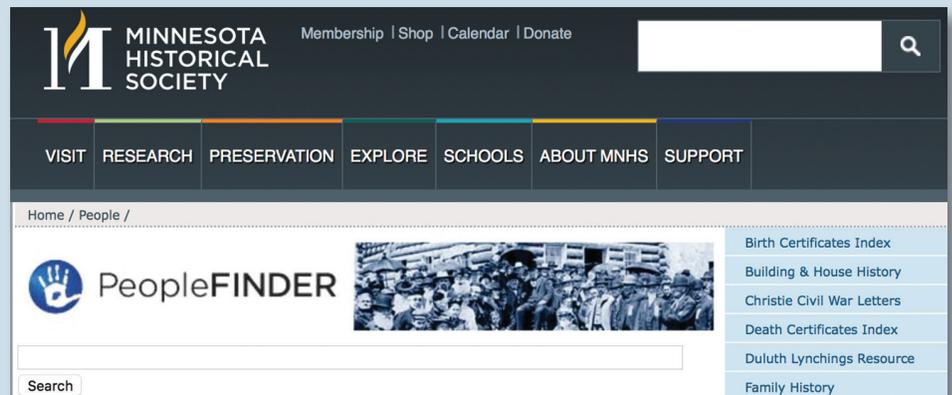
There you will find birth and death indices and early state census records. Enter a name into the search field, then scroll to the bottom of the page and click on birth records. There you will find birth date, mother's maiden name and a certificate number. Similarly, you can click on death records to find death data.

Birth and Death Records

Once you pull the indices, you are ready to go to the Gale Library, located on the second story of the Minnesota History Center. You may find that the data from the index is sufficient for your tree, but perhaps you want to verify the parents. With the indices, you can request an original record of the birth certificate in the Gale Library from the librarian, for a \$9 fee.

Death records are even more economical — you can pull them up on microfilm and copy or scan them yourself. Available in the Hubbs Microfilm room, which covers newspapers throughout Minnesota, in addition to death certificates, censuses, city directories, maps and naturalization records. These resources are set up for self-service, though a librarian is available to assist as necessary.

Death records may have the parents' names and country or town of origin,



along with name of the spouse, cause of death and the cemetery in which the person is buried. Use the certificate number to pull the correct microfilm, then crank through the film until you come to that number.

Remember that the information is only as good as the knowledge of the person who provided it. Information provided by a spouse from the same European town may offer more accurate location and lineage information than any provided by a child or grandchild who has never been there or known their grandparents.

Furthermore, you may find that original names were Americanized. My great-great grandfather's name reads Pesach Mordechai on his son's tombstone. But on his son's death certificate, Pesach Mordechai had become Peter Max.

Obituaries

With a death date, you can find any obituaries that might be available. Obituaries can be great sources of information — you are likely to learn of their community involvements, spouse's name as well as those of children and grandchildren, giving you further data for your family tree.

In addition to checking the local papers during the week following the death, I have found that the most likely place to find a Jewish record is the *American Jewish World*. Pull the film associated with the

period of the death, and search through the obituaries of the next couple issues.

American Jewish World: A Time Capsule

When you visit the library, allow extra time for getting sidetracked in the *American Jewish World*. It is a time capsule of the Twin Cities Jewish community and filled with familiar names — the grandparents and great grandparents of the people you know today. Early issues included fiction, news stories, and editorials by leading American Jews. You will also find coverage of the social activities of local Jewish members, details of who visited whom, lifecycle and organizational events and more. Don't forget the ads — another source of familiar names.

Berman Jewish Archives

Another important place to check for Jewish history in the upper Midwest is the Berman Jewish Archives, located in Anderson Hall at the University of Minnesota — a rich set of archives specific to the Jewish community of the Twin Cities, including the document archives once held at JHSUM. Save time by checking the holdings online at <https://www.lib.umn.edu/umja>. In addition to documents, you can search maps, images, videos and recordings. When the library re-opens, contact archivist, Kate Dietrick, in advance of a visit so that your desired resources will be ready when you arrive.

On the road:

Help honor fallen Jewish soldiers buried in the American Cemetery at Margraten

By *Robin Doroshow*

In February 2020, an article in the *Fargo Forum* featured an article about “Faces of Margraten.” This organization seeks to name and honor the American soldiers who helped liberate the Netherlands from Nazi power at the end of World War II and are buried in the American Cemetery at Margraten. The Faces project is trying to place images of deceased soldiers at their respective graves.

The *Forum* article¹ described the progress on finding photos of Minnesota and North Dakota soldiers buried at Margraten.

Two of the named soldiers are Hymen Phillips and Isadore Wolstein. Research has revealed that both men had roots in North Minneapolis and were Jewish.

JHSUM reached out by email to our readers to see if anyone had knowledge of these men or living family members for the purpose of providing photos to the Faces of Margraten project.

Thanks to your help, we found a senior class photo of Hymen Phillips from the 1937 North High School Yearbook, which has been shared with the Faces of Margraten project. Unfortunately, the yearbook where Isadore Wolstein would have been pictured states that no photo of him exists because he had already been called into service.

What we have learned so far about these soldiers

Hymen Phillips was born on Oct. 22, 1918 in Hennepin County. His parents were Jacob (Jack) and Florence Greenstein Phillips, both of whom had immigrated from Eastern Europe. His younger siblings were Morris and David. US Census records show that the family lived at 814 Thomas Avenue North, and nearby neighbors included families by the names of Mogilevsky, Locketz, Goldenberg, Weiss and Isenberg.

A sergeant in the US Army Air Forces, Phillips served in the 324th Bomber Squadron, 91st Bomber Group, Heavy. Missing in action, he was declared dead on Mar. 4, 1943.

If you have any information about either of these men, particularly Mr. Wolstein, please contact us at history@jhsum.org or leave a message at 952-381-3360.

Isadore Wolstein was born on Dec. 30, 1925 in Montana. His parents, Max and Mary, immigrated from Eastern Europe. Siblings included Harold and Marjorie, and other family members included Meyer, Jean, Louie, Josephine and Morris. Census records show that the family lived in North Minneapolis at 404-406 Emerson Avenue North and later at 1506 Vincent Avenue North. They also indicate that neighbors at the Emerson Avenue address included families by the names of Hershkovitz, Strauss and Gillman. Neighbors near Vincent Avenue included families by the names of Kahn, Wilensky, Kleine, Grossman and Katzman.

A corporal in the US Army Air Corps, Wolstein was a ball turret gunner in the 486th Bomber Group, Heavy, 833rd Bomber Squadron. Missing in Action, he was declared dead on Dec. 6, 1944.

Both men received the Air Medal and Purple Heart posthumously.

Want to support future hunts for resources and information?

Please send your email address to history@jhsum.org and we will add you to our email contact list. JHSUM will not deluge your inbox with emails.

1. <https://www.inforum.com/communityhistory/4956490-UPDATED-North-DakotansMinnesotans-stepping-up-to-find-photos-of-WWII-soldiers-killed-in-action>



Minot town council pictured in front of Greenberg's clothing store. Sam Greenberg and Louis Greenberg are sitting in front, left corner wearing white shoes. Middle of photo with dark rimmed glasses is Isadore (Ike) Diamond, a Jew, chair of city council at that time.

Photo courtesy of UMJA

only, one for women only, and one mixed.

I have very fond memories of Pesach preparations in Minot, where I lived until I was 13. The matzo, meat and other groceries came to a Jewish grocer by train. To get kosher dairy products, my father and I took our stainless steel milk pail and cans to the farm of one of his customers, who would milk the cows by hand. We'd strain the milk and it would end up as marvelous butter, cheese and fresh milk to drink!

Myrna Orensten

Passover has always been my family's most important holiday. Both my mother's and father's sides gathered, using our fine china and best behaviors to participate in the Seder.

Mom's family was from Duluth and Dad's from Minneapolis. I grew up in Eau Claire and Ashland, Wisconsin, as well as in Minneapolis and Duluth over the years. Mom's brothers were in Duluth, while Dad's sisters were in Minneapolis and Chicago. But Passover brought us all together to tell the story, sing songs, eat and drink, celebrate and enjoy!

As an adult, I wanted to carry on these traditions. I started to host Seders for dozens, filling my home with relatives, friends and anyone needing a place. The doors were always open for someone welcome new friends, as tradition teaches.

One Passover stands out in my memory: the Passover Family Reunion, at the Sheraton Park Place Hotel in St. Louis Park in 1994. My cousin Shayne Brody Karasov lead work to *kasher* the hotel kitchen. I created invitations, sweatshirts, and banners. The event brought over 100 people together — family from Texas, New York, Colorado, Indiana and New Jersey to celebrate with their upper Midwest Jewish relatives. Dr. Bob Karasov

RECOLLECTIONS OF JHSUM DIRECTORS

We always gather for Seders

We asked current JHSUM board members to share some of their favorite memories of Passover. Here is what they had to say.

Rabbi Avram Etedgui

Here is what I remember of a Pesach of more than 60 years ago: I was studying at the Ohr Joseph Yeshiva in Paris when I was asked to serve as a *mashgiach* (supervisor of Kashrut) for a huge Seder that was to take place in a hotel in Paris.

The year was 1956. The Suez Canal War and the Hungarian Revolution were underway. Many Jews had left the chaotic war zones of Egypt and Hungary.

To accommodate these two groups of refugees, the Jewish community of Paris organized a Seder. Egyptian Jews were mostly *Sefaradim*, while Hungarian Jews were *Ashkenazim*. But I don't believe that the participants cared much about which traditions to follow. The main thing was to enjoy a Kosher for Pesach dinner in a beautiful place, with hundreds of individuals. The leaders were rabbis from the Consistoire and we students were in charge of making sure that everything

that came out of the kitchen was Kosher. It was inspiring to see young Jews from two distinct communities finding a common language in a shared Seder. For the Egyptian Jews it was a real *Yetziat Mizraim*, Exodus from Egypt. It was also so for the young Hungarian Jews who left an oppressive country in time to celebrate Pesach in a free world.

Phil Greenberg

My father, Sam Greenberg, and mother, Sally Dolinsky Greenberg, immigrated from Russia, met in St. Paul, married there in 1932, and then immediately relocated to Minot, North Dakota.

That year, my father and his brother Louis established Greenberg's Men and Boys, a clothing store in downtown Minot. In addition to his well-known and successful Minot business, my father was a true cowboy — hat, boots, horse and all. My father was the longtime president of the Minot synagogue, a mixed Orthodox and Conservative congregation serving approximately 25 Jewish families. The congregation provided three separate seating sections in the sanctuary: one for men



Myrna Orensten's family seder, circa 1950s. **From left to right:** Harriet, Elaine & Rochelle Woldorsky and seated is Keva Orenstein.

Photo courtesy of Myrna Orensten

led a meaningful and interactive Seder. We even had Channel 5 come out to do a segment on our event.

Norman Pink

A few years ago, my wife Dorothy and I met Martha who came from a small town in Mexico. She became our holiday server and helper.

Martha asked if she might observe the Seder. Of course, we were delighted! As I was helping clean up, Martha told me that she was raised by her grandparents, and that her grandmother used to light two candles every Friday night. But she never told young Martha why.

This reminded me of a Road Scholar trip to southwestern United States where we learned about Conversos, Jews who converted to Catholicism in the 14th and 15th centuries during the Spanish Inquisition. Many Converso families later settled in South America, Mexico and the American Southwest. Conversos often married each other, maintained their secret rituals, and passed this heritage down to their descendents.

I asked Martha if she remembered any other unusual customs. She told me that her grandfather, who never worked Friday afternoons or Saturdays, would go into the hills with other men for about an

hour after dinner, taking a book with him. When she asked about it, she was told it was his private business.

The family raised corn on their farm as well as chickens, cows and pigs, which her grandfather slaughtered. Martha recalled that they sold the pigs, keeping the chicken and beef to eat. She never thought anything of it as their neighbors also didn't eat pork. I asked how her grandfather slaughtered the animals, and she described a "good, curved knife." Recounting further memories, she noted that some of the neighbors were buried in a separate part of the cemetery.

Over time, Martha shared other bits of information: Her grandmother had blue eyes and her grandfather had grey eyes, in contrast to all the brown-eyed neighbors. Every spring, they would gather with relatives in Guadalajara; during these trips they ate a bread that looked like pita. Her grandfather also made special crackers in the spring, the name of which she has since forgotten. Finally, Martha shared with me that neither of her grandparents ever went to church.

Martha continues to be part of our family celebrations and I have no doubt that she comes from Jewish roots.



Sharron Steinfeldt

I remember our Passover gathering in 1948 was of special significance as it was the first time the entire family was together following the war years. My grandmother, Jennie Smith, hosted in her home on the 900 block of Dayton Avenue in St. Paul.

In celebration, we had Billy Mock take photos that day. Billy was a professional photographer and brother of Aunt Lorraine Smith. Billy had worked for years at Universal Studios (originally called Nelson's) which was owned by my Uncle Harry Smith. The photography studio was located upstairs from the Drum Bar on Wabasha in St. Paul.

What stands out most as I remember the gathering is not the event itself, but the people who joined us. The generosity of the entire family — everyone was available to help one another. Grandma Jennie's house was home to everyone. As was Uncle Harry and Aunt Lorraine's home on White Bear Lake where the doors were always open to enjoy being together, eating and playing cards.

From left clockwise: Sharron Gordon Steinfeldt, Arlene Bomberg Appelbaum, Janice Gordon Alch, Nate Tankenoff, Tony Smith, Sander Smith, Sam Smith, Lorraine Smith, Harry Smith, Jennie Smith, at the head of the table, my father, Harry Gordon, my mother, Audrey Gordon, Allan Bomberg and Alyce Laurie Bomberg, Ceil Smith, Eleanore Smith Laurie, Mary Smith, Howard Smith and Frank Bomberg.

JEWISH
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY *of the*
Upper Midwest

Eloise and Elliot Kaplan Family Jewish History Center
Jay and Rose Phillips Building | Barry Family Campus
4330 S. Cedar Lake Road | Minneapolis, MN 55416

www.jhsum.org

CHANGE SERVICES REQUESTED



Executive Director
Robin Doroshov

This year's Seder is going to be different and historic. JHSUM wants to capture this unique moment in time.

Please send us a photo showing how you're celebrating Passover to history@jhsum.org

At the time of this writing, I am in quarantine, and we all travel uncharted territory. I hope that by the time you are reading this column, we have collectively turned a corner and started to emerge from these challenging times.

I wish each of you a very healthy and meaningful Passover season, as well as a happy Easter to our supporters who celebrate. Your support allows us to continue our work and we thank you.

I also share with you a metta meditation, in the Buddhist tradition of lovingkindness: "May we be safe; may we be content; may we be strong; may our lives unfold with ease."

Since we can't come together in person, I hope that this issue of *Generations* provides you with interesting historical stories and information.

Chag Pesach kasher vesame'ach

FROM OUR TABLE TO YOURS — WISHING YOU A HAPPY PASSOVER FROM JHSUM!



Passover Seder at Shapsie Karon's home, 1953. The Seder was discussed in an article in the *Jewish Federation News* on Mar. 27, 1953. The article "To One and All — Passover Means 'Freedom'" discusses freedom issues for several of the participants.

Left to Right: Alfred Zyroff, Siegbert Wollstein, Joseph Welgrin, Phillip Aronstein, Shapsie Karon, Yale Davis, Ralph Altman