

**MURRAY L. ROSEN POST #64
JEWISH WAR VETERANS
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

OUR NEXT REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 26th, 2020, THE FOURTH SUNDAY OF THE MONTH. THE MEETING WILL BE HELD AT OUR NEW MEETING PLACE: THE HUMANA GUIDANCE CENTER, 8885 W. CHARLESTON BLVD. (S.E. CORNER OF CHARLESTON & FORT APACHE), SUITE 140, AT 10:00 AM.

OUR GUEST SPEAKER AT THE MEETING WILL BE ELLEN GROSSMAN OF NEVADA SENIOR SERVICES. ELLEN HAS OVER 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN A VARIETY OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS. SHE IS CURRENTLY SPECIAL PROJECTS MANAGER FOR NEVADA SENIOR SERVICES. ELLEN COORDINATES THE GAP COMPREHENSIVE GERIATRIC MEDICAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM AND WELLNESS OUTREACH. ELLEN DEVELOPED AND PRESENTS THE 3 CURRENT NEVADA SENIOR SERVICES' "*BE WELL*" LUNCH AND LEARN PROGRAMS: *EAT, LAUGH AND BE WELL, EAT, BE HAPPY AND BE WELL AND EAT, SLEEP AND BE WELL.*" SHE ALSO COORDINATES AND LEADS THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON AGING "AGING MASTERY PROGRAM" FOR NEVADA SENIOR SERVICES. ELLEN GREW UP ON THE NORTH SIDE OF CHICAGO (A LOYAL CUB FAN) AND GRADUATED WITH A BA FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO. SHE SPENT SEVERAL YEARS WORKING AS A RETAIL GALLERY MANAGER IN CHICAGO WHERE SHE ALSO COORDINATED, "OUTSIDER ART" EXHIBITIONS RAISING FUNDS FOR A LOCAL DAY PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL:

COMMANDER	JERRY BOOTZIN	303-589-6314
SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER	MARVIN BOTWINIK	702-256-2768
JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER	HOWARD GREENSPON	702-396-2900

EDITORS NOTE: MY SINCERE THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO THE AMAZING CAROL & PAUL WARMAN FOR COMING TO MY COMPUTER AND PRINTER'S RESCUE AND MAKING THEM WELL FROM WHATEVER VIRUS ATTACKED THEM. THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE (AND PATIENCE WITH ME) ARE UNBELIEVEABLE AND MORE THAN APPRECIATED AND MADE THIS NEWSLETTER A PUBLICATION FOR OUR POST ONCE AGAIN.

ALSO, THANKS TO CURTIS BENDER (RECOMMENDED BY RICKI GREENSPON) WHO RETRIEVED ALL OF MY PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS BY SOME MAGICAL PROCESS. I AM FOREVER GRATEFUL, CURTIS.

**jwvpost64lv@gmail.com (email address)
jwvpost64lasvegas.org/ (website)**

PLEASE NOTE: WE ARE SEEKING NEW JEWISH VETERANS AND INVITE THEM FOR A COMPLIMENTARY BREAKFAST AT OUR NEXT GENERAL MEETING AT THE HUMANA GUIDANCE CENTER.

FROM OUR COMMANDER, JERRY BOOTZIN

Happy New Year to All. We are looking forward to celebrating our friendship and comradeship through the coming year with our many social events, meetings and efforts to help veterans who are in need. Since the Suncoast wants to charge the Post \$200 for the room and coffee service for our General Meetings, we have a new meeting site which is at the Humana Guidance Center located at 8885 W Charleston, Suite 140. When we have a meeting, it will be held at the same time and date of the month that we did at the Suncoast. No heavy smoke odor, well lit and a clean meeting room and easy parking close to the Center. The Humana Organization has been wonderful to us. There will be no charge for use of the space and they will provide beverages at no cost to us. We will continue with our breakfast as before and start meetings at 10:00AM. One of the Humana Employees is joining our Post, Aaron Weinberg. We also know several of our members that belong to Humana Healthcare, so the match is perfect.

I look forward to seeing all of you at our meetings and events in 2020

EXECUTIVE BOARD AND GENERAL MEETINGS

Executive Board Meetings at Noon

**1/13/2020 – Ricki
2/10/2020 – Helen
3/9/2020 – Marvin
4/13/2020 – Bea
5/11/2020 – Mickey
6/8/2020 – Jerry
No Meetings in July & August
8/10/2020 - Mort
9/14/2020 - Sheila
10/12-2020 - Steve
11/16-2020 – Greg
No December Meeting**

General Meetings at 10:00 AM

**January 26, 2020
February 23, 2020
March 22-2020 – Installation of Officers
April 26, 2020
May 17, 2020 – Pot Luck Picnic in Park
June – Department Installation of
and Convention
July – No Meeting
August 23, 2020
September 27, 2020
October 11-2020 (location TBA)
November 22, 2020
December Chanukah Luncheon (TBA)**

JANUARY & FEBRUARY BIRTHDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

Judy & Jerry Bootzin	January 1	Anniversary
Dorothy Brown	January 3	Birthday
Dorothy Brown	January 3	Birthday
Lucille Thayer	January 28	Birthday
Ben Zanoff	February 2	Birthday
Greg Abbott	February 6	Birthday
Andy Shreiar	February 14	Birthday
Iris Shreiar	February 17	Birthday
Peggy Krever	February 20	Birthday
Harold Katzman	February 24	Birthday

TRIBUTE CARDS CAN BE SENT FOR ALL OCCASIONS: BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES, MAZEL TOV'S, WEDDINGS, GET WELL, THINKING OF YOU AND CONDOLENCES. THIS IS AN EASY WAY TO MAKE OUR POST EXTRA MONEY IT SO NEEDS. REMEMBER FAMILY AND FRIENDS BY E-MAILING PAUL WARMAN AT CPWARMAN@GMAIL.COM OR CALLING PAUL AT 702-838-5806. PLEASE LEAVE A MESSAGE IF THERE IS NO ANSWER. (THE COST TO SEND A TRIBUTE IS \$3.50) ALL DONATIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE.

<u>TO</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>OCCASION</u>
Ronelle Botwinik	Mort Friedlander	Birthday
Jerome Kaye	Mort Friedlander	Birthday
Thom Deane & Family	Ricki & Howard Greenspon	Condolence
Eileen Mevorah	Helen Groner	Get Well
Pat Demain	Helen Groner	Get Well

HOW TO SPONSOR A BREAKFAST

Anyone wishing to sponsor a breakfast for any special occasion at our General Meetings can do so for a donation of \$100. Just call Mickey Durkin at 702-242-0497.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

“I am always more interested in what I am about to do than what I have already done”.
...Rachel Carlson

“The tragedy of life doesn't lie in not reaching your goal. The tragedy lies I having no goals to reach.” ... Benjamin E. Mays

J W V POST DUTIES

By Mort Friedlander

So Here we are in January with more review of the duties of elected and appointed officers of Post 64. Last month we ended with the duties of the Chaplain. Today we will start with the Patriotic Instructor.

PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTOR (?? What, we don't have one? There is a job for everyone in the post.) The Patriotic Instructor shall be responsible for carrying out a continuous program of education and orientation in the Post and in the local community based on the heritages and traditions of the United States, and to instruct on proper display of the flag and flag etiquette.

OFFICER OF THE DAY The Officer of the Day shall be responsible for maintaining proper decorum at all meetings of the Post. He shall have the Post Quarters properly arranged for all meetings. He shall introduce all distinguished guests.

COLOR SERGEANT (Don't tell me. We don't have a Color Sgt. Either?) The Color Sergeant shall be responsible for the care, custody and maintenance of the Post Colors. He shall be responsible for having the Post Colors at all functions, as directed by the Post Commander, and shall be in charge of properly presenting the Colors when necessary.

(If we need more jobs for members there can be Color Guards, Color Bearers but we can save that for another day. We are just moving our meetings this month. Somebody needs to take care of the flags. Step right up. We need a Color Sergeant.)

TRUSTEE(S) (Don't tell me.) Post may elect or appoint trustees. (often a job for the past Commander) In most instances, the Trustee becomes a member of the Post Executive Committee and in that capacity helps coordinate and plan the overall operation of the Post. He/She (or they) may be further authorized to supervise and approve final issuance of payment of Post Debts by the Quartermaster. (Historically the Trustees audit the Quartermaster's book on an annual basis.)

SERVICE OFFICER. The Post Service Officer and JWV National Service Officer shall act as liaison between the Post and the local VA office or other accredited veterans' representative. He/she shall assist the Post members in obtaining information and furthering any action through the VA of benefit to the individual member. He/she shall be in charge of all matters pertaining to veterans' legislation in which the post may be interested.

Next month we will speak to the duties of a Hospitalization Officer, Historian, Publicity Officer, and Editor. Happy New Year to all and may the Post be blessed by a very successful year.

THE HANUKAH EXPULSION OF AMERICAN JEWS

SUBMITTED BY JANET SNYDER

During the Civil War, General Ulysses Grant expelled American Jews from their homes during Hanukkah.

In the depths of America's Civil War, the run-up to Hanukkah was tense for the United States' tiny Jewish community. Amounting to only half of one percent of the nation's population, many American Jews at that time were recent immigrants who arrived penniless from Central Europe. Shop-keeping and trading were popular jobs for these new American Jews. Though their community was tiny, as Civil War raged Jews were routinely accused of being traitors and war profiteers, and were demonized in the press and official correspondence

Antipathy to Jews spanned both sides in the Civil War. In the South, Jews were often regarded as outsiders. In the North, the presence of several high-ranking Jews in the Confederate Army gave fuel to the pernicious falsehood that Jews were somehow behind the South's decision to secede from the Union and had caused the war. Historian James M. McPherson notes that during the Civil War, "harassed Union officers had come to use the word 'Jew' the same way many southerners used 'Yankee' – as a shorthand way of describing anyone they considered shrewd, acquisitive, aggressive, and possibly dishonest." (from *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*. Oxford University Press: 1988)

Many of these lies about Jews generally centered on the slander that Jews were war profiteers. When the Civil War began, the price of Southern-grown cotton skyrocketed from 10 cents a pound in December 1860 to 68 cents a pound two years later. Even in the midst of war, the North and South continued to depend on each other economically. Northern textile mills relied on Southern cotton; even the Union Army used Southern-grown cotton for its uniforms and tents. To facilitate trade, President Lincoln authorized the distribution of carefully regulated, licensed trading permits allowing cotton to be exported to the North.

Permits were overseen by senior Union Army officials. One of those in charge of distributing them was General Ulysses S. Grant, who governed the District of Tennessee, including areas of nearby Mississippi and Kentucky. Unlike Lincoln, Grant despised issuing trading permits, wondering aloud to aides how the Union Army was supposed to win a war against the Confederacy if they continued to trade with them. In addition to those who legally traded cotton, a robust black-market cotton trade sprang up; many people wrongly assumed that black marketers were Jews, smearing Jews as profiteers and motivated purely by greed.

Historian Jonathan Sarna describes the simmering tension: “In short order, public corruption rose, mutual trust declined, and recriminations abounded. As is so often the case in such circumstances, suspicion fell particularly upon the Jews, long stereotyped in Christian culture as being financially unscrupulous. Jews became the focus for much of the hatred and mistrust that the war unleashed...” (from *When General Grant Expelled the Jews*. Nextbook: 2012)

Gen. Grant seemed to be obsessed with Jews, falsely viewing them as somehow being behind the entire black-market cotton trade. Historian Ron Chernow notes that Grant’s imagination was increasingly “endowing (Jews) with almost diabolical powers” and that Gen. Grant ranted about Jews’ supposedly all-reaching influence, writing that Jews “come in with their Carpet sacks in spite of all that can be done to prevent it. The Jews seem to be a privileged class that can travel anywhere...” and spread throughout the country (Quoted in *Grant*. Penguin Press: 2017). Of over two hundred merchants who were given permits to export cotton to the North, only four were Jewish. Yet this small number didn’t prevent Gen. Grant and others from wrongly seeing Jews as uniquely successful in trade and hating them for it.



General Ulysses S. Grant

In early December 1862, just weeks before the Jewish festival of Hanukkah, Gen. Grant’s anti-Jewish loathing boiled over. His own father, Jesse Grant, applied for permission to import cotton to the North. Gen. Grant had a strained relationship with his father and now his father was asking to use his son’s influence to prosper in the cotton trade Gen. Grant so despised. Even worse, Jesse Grant was working in partnership with a Jewish family of clothing manufacturers in Cincinnati, Ohio. It was too much for the General; he decided to take a radical step.

General Order No. 11, issued on the first day of Hanukkah, December 17 1862, was brief and chilling: “The Jews, as a class violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department and also department orders, are hereby expelled from the

department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order. Post commanders will see that all of this class of people be furnished passes and required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners...Every Jew in General Grant's sizeable district was to be expelled within a day. Those returning faced arrest. Instead of targeting Jewish businessmen (which would have been unfair in any case) all Jews – women, children, those not working in trade – were included.

Luckily for many of the Jews in this large area, fighting disrupted telegraph lines and it was hard to get out word of the new law. Nevertheless, Gen. Grant's order did make it to some districts. Shockingly, locals seemed more than happy to comply and turn on the Jews in their midst. A Jew identified only as Mr. Silverman, originally from Chicago, was travelling to Holly Springs, Mississippi over Hanukkah, when he heard the order he could no longer remain in the territory. Local reports noted that Mr. Silverman made his way to a telegraph office to contact Gen. Grant and clarify this bizarre request. He was arrested for this so-called "crime".

In the eastern part of Gen. Grant's territory, a young Jewish newlywed couple was detained while they travelled through. According to the New York based newspaper Jewish Record, the couple was arrested, had their money and personal possessions robbed, their horse and buggy confiscated, and their luggage burned. It seems there was a scuffle or fight, because the couple became drenched. Despite the winter weather, they were brought to jail, forbidden from changing out of wet clothes, and verbally abused. When they appealed to Brigadier General James Tuttle, commander of the Union garrison in Cairo Illinois, he declined to help, declaring, "You are Jews, and neither a benefit to the Union or Confederacy."

Anti-Jewish violence broke out in a number of towns across the region, reaching a crescendo in the town of Paducah, Kentucky. Jews first moved to Paducah in the 1840s; by that infamous Hanukkah of 1862 the small community had put down roots. The Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities notes that by 1859, eleven Paducah businesses had Jewish owners; half a dozen Jewish-owned clothing stores dotted the town. In 1859, twenty local Jews founded the Chevra Yeshurun Jewish burial society and purchased land for a Jewish cemetery.

When news of General Order No. 11 came, local authorities quickly turned on the Jews in their midst. The B'nai B'rith Missouri Lodge described what happened next: all Jews were given the order "to leave the city of Paducah, Kentucky within twenty-four hours after receiving this order". Women and children were forced out, too, and in one case a baby was nearly lost in the confusion. Two elderly Jewish women were too ill to leave their homes; kind-hearted local neighbors volunteered to care for them while their relatives were forced to leave.

Forced out of their homes, Paducah's Jews appealed to President Lincoln. Cesar Kaskel, a Jewish immigrant from Prussia who'd moved to Paducah years before, travelled to

Washington DC to speak with the president himself. At each stop along the way, he appealed to local journalists “to lend the powerful aid of the press to the suffering cause of outraged humanity (and) to blot out as quick as possible this stain on our national honor” (quoted in *Lincoln and the Jews: A History* by Jonathan D. Sarna and Benjamin Shapell. St. Martin’s Press: 2015).

When he finally arrived in Washington DC, Cesar Kaskel met Cincinnati’s Congressman, John Addison Gurley, and enlisted his help. Together, the two men went to speak with Pres. Lincoln, who told them he’d had no idea of Gen. Grant’s order expelling the Jews. Lincoln was Biblically literate and spoke to Cesar Kaskel using the metaphor of the ancient Jews being driven from the Land of Israel, asking him: “And so the children of Israel were driven from the happy land of Canaan?” Kaskel replied in a similar tone: “Yes, and that is why we have come unto Father Abraham’s bosom, asking protection.” Lincoln replied, “And this protection they shall have”.

Historians debate whether or not this conversation really took place using this exalted tone, but Pres. Lincoln did immediately instruct Henry Halleck, the General in Chief of the Union Army, to revoke the decree, which he did on January 6, 1863.

Most of Paducah’s Jews returned, but the pernicious effects of General Order No. 11 lingered for years. The singling out of American Jews “as a class” for special treatment made many feel unwelcome and raised fears that the violence so many had fled in Europe had followed them to their new homes in the United States. Though Ulysses Grant came to regret his order expelling the Jews, the infamous order, coming during the Jewish festival of Hanukkah, remained a reminder that even in America, Jews could never feel truly at home.

Each year, Jews around the world sing the song *Maoz Tzur* after lighting the Hanukkah candles. The words in its final verse – “there is no end to days of evil” – never seemed more true to American Jews than in the winter of 1862, when Jews “as a class” – men, women and children – were denied security and torn from their homes.

LAUGHLINES

For several years, a man was having an affair with an Italian woman. One night, she confided in him that she was pregnant. Not wanting to ruin his reputation or his marriage he said he would pay her a large sum of money if she would go to Italy to secretly have the child. Furthermore, if she stayed in Italy to raise the child, he would also provide child support until the child turned 18.

She agreed, but asked how he would know when the baby was born. To keep it discreet, he told her to simply mail him a post card and write "Spaghetti" on the back. He would then arrange for the child support payments to begin.

One day, about 9 months later, he came home to his confused wife. "Honey", she said, "you received a very strange post card today!" "Oh, just give it to me and I'll explain later" he said. The Wife obeyed and watched as her Husband read the card, turned white and fainted. On the card was written: Spaghetti, Spaghetti, Spaghetti, Spaghetti, Spaghetti. Three with meat balls, two without. Send extra sauce!