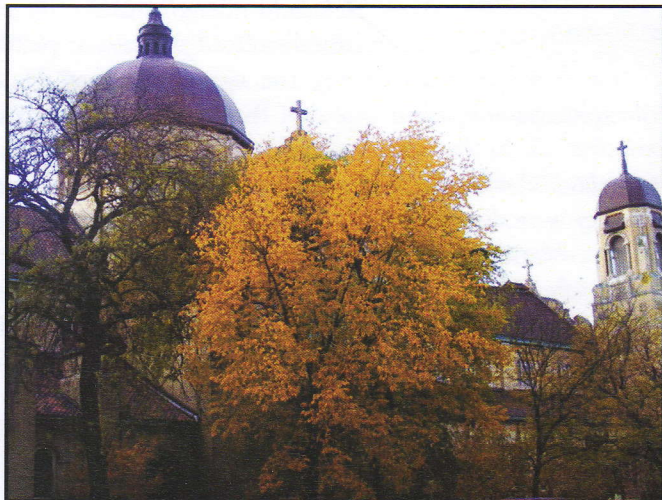


INQUIRING MINDS WANT TO KNOW...



Anyone know the original use of this building at 3626 N. Halsted? Looks too big for a bike shop. Could it have been an auto showroom during the 1920s? (see inset) If you know, email: patbutler1940@yahoo.com



DID YOU KNOW...

In what was considered one of the greatest engineering feats of the 1920s, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church was cut in half, turned around and moved across Ashland Avenue when the city widened the street. *Photo by Patrick Butler*

GET READY FOR THE 2014 RLVHA HISTORY CONTEST

Attention local students and teachers!

The Ravenswood Lake View Historical Association, in cooperation with the Chicago Metro History Fair, will again be looking for entries in all media (essays, exhibits, video presentations etc.) Students! Ask your social science teachers and principals after the holidays.

Book Talk

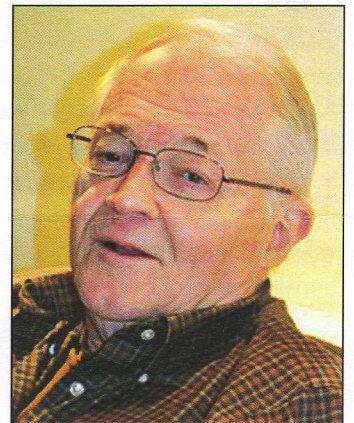
Patrick Butler, president of the Ravenswood/Lake View Historical Association, will give the next in the RLVHA's book talk series 2 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 16, in the Sulzer Library Auditorium, 4455 N. Lincoln.

In addition to discussing his *Hidden History of Ravenswood/Lake View*, the long-time North Side newspaper reporter will sign copies of the book, which will be on sale before and after the program.

The event is jointly sponsored by the Sulzer Library and the RLVHA.

Butler has served more than a decade as the local historical society president and was featured on the *North Side Neighbors* cable TV show for several years.

Butler will also hold a book signing for his just-released second book, *Hidden History of Edgewater and Uptown* at 11 a.m. that same day at the Edgewater Public



Author Patrick Butler

Library, 6000 N. Broadway, at 11 a.m.

His appearance is part of an ongoing series of talks by local authors on various facets of North Side history. Previous speakers included former 44th Ward Ald. Dick Simpson, crime chronicler Richard Lindberg, and David Witter, author of *Oldest Chicago*, detailing the city's oldest businesses, schools (Lake View High School), churches, oldest ballpark (Wrigley Field), oldest nightclub (Green Mill), and even the oldest continuously-operating Chinese restaurant, the Orange Garden.

Army tribunal hands homegrown traitor the shock of his life!

Deservedly but forgotten today is Lake View's own Benedict Arnold. But unlike George Washington's onetime favorite general, former Lane Tech/Lake View high school student Herbert Haupt didn't get away with it. Here's the account of the World War II traitor that won St. Luke's Academy's Steven Beck an RLVHA history award.

1942. Our world was at war. Germany occupied all of France, Austria, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, parts of the Soviet Union, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Luxembourg, and parts of North Africa.

The Allies were in retreat, Russia was trying to keep its capital, Moscow, safe from German attacks. Unknown to many, Germany already had its eye on America. When the U.S. finally entered the war after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Hitler knew America was well defended and previous military strategies would not work. (The U.S. was out of bomber range.)

Hitler and his High Command looked for strategies to destroy America BEFORE America could mobilize.

The German Command chose eight men – all of whom had lived or traveled here – with strong Nazi convictions, to least sabotage teams over here. Two were Chicagoans – one from Lake View – who with help from friends and some family members – attempted to carry out a terrorism plot on America before Americans could get to Germany.

The Lake View resident, Herbert Haupt, his girlfriend and his parents, who lived at 2235 N. Fremont, were all eventually captured.

The Abwehr, Germany's intelligence agency, created bombs that looked like lumps of coal to destroy railroads, and time-delay sticks that looked like pens and pencils. Some explosions could be delayed up to four days.

Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, chief of the Abwehr, began "Operation Pastorius," named for the first German-American

settler. He appointed Walter Kappe, one of his American specialists from the agency's sabotage division, as commander of the operation. Kappe was a longtime Nazi who had lived in America 12 years. Canaris and Kappe hatched the idea to destroy America's manufacturing industry, hoping to slow down American attacks on Germany.

He chose two leaders for his operation, John George Dasch and Edward Kerling. Dasch's team was instructed to attack the hydroelectric plants at Niagara Falls, the canal locks on the Ohio River and the Aluminum Company of America factories in New York, Tennessee and Illinois.

Kerling's team was to attack a railroad station in Newark, N.J., Horseshoe Bend in Pennsylvania, and the canal locks in St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Two were Chicagoans – one from Lake View – who with help from friends and some family members – attempted to carry out a terrorism plot on America before Americans could get to Germany.

They were given crates of explosives and \$200,000 in American money.

On June 13, Dasch's team landed near Amagansett, N.Y., where they were discovered burying crates by a National Guardsman patrolling the beach. Dasch claimed they were stranded fishermen, but the suspicious guard ran back for help. The crates Dasch's men just buried were filled with explosives.

The other saboteurs landed in Jacksonville, Fl., on June 16. Haupt and another man headed for Chicago. While there, he got a visit from the U.S. Army who came to his parents' home to find out why he had not registered for the draft.

His parents said he wasn't there. Their lie and their knowledge of the sabotage plan led to their imprisonment later on.

Back east, Dasch decided to sabotage



The apartment building at 2235 N. Fremont where Herbert Haupt and his family were arrested after the local high school dropout was arrested along with seven other Nazi saboteurs sent here to disrupt the U.S. war effort before the Allies could mount an invasion of the German homeland. Haupt (a naturalized American citizen) was executed for treason. Photo by Patrick Butler

the operation itself by calling the FBI's New York field office. Initially, the FBI repeatedly dismissed the calls as pranks. Eventually the agents detained Dasch and captured the rest of the team after 13 hours of questioning.

The suspects were held in a federal prison until President Franklin Roosevelt decided to try them by military tribunal. The trial began July 9, 1942, with Maj. Gen. Frank McCoy acting as presiding judge. Behind closed doors because of national security considerations, all eight defendants were found guilty and sentenced to death in the Washington, D.C., prison electric chair. For their help in the case, Dasch and Ernst Burger, who Dasch said was never fully "involved" in the operation, got their sentences reduced to life in prison.

Media coverage captivated an America wondering how German agents could

TRIBUNAL see next page

Indians camped out at Cubs Park during summer of '71 – and they weren't from Cleveland

By Patrick Butler
(From *The Hidden History of Ravenswood & Lake View*)

During the summer of 1971, Wrigley Field became the unlikely protest site for a handful of Chicago's 14,000 American Indians who camped out in wigwams at the front gate to protest poor housing conditions.

While nobody ever explained what the ballpark had to do with Indian housing, most of the protesters quickly headed for the lakefront to seize a recently-vacated Nike missile site in Belmont Harbor. At about the same time, an uneasy nation watched the stand-off between angry Lakota Sioux and FBI agents at the Wounded Knee, S.D., reservation.

Inside the compound, Indian spokesmen like Mike Chosa vowed not to be intimidated by the dozens of police surrounding the abandoned Army installation.

"My heart leaps like an eagle," Chosa told a reporter as he watched the "bluecoats" moving into position, preparing to deal with what looked like Chicago's first Indian hostilities in nearly 150 years. "Any day is a good day to die," said Chosa, who had obviously seen the movie *Little Big*

Man, then making the rounds at local theaters.

But in early July, after a siege lasting several weeks, police and park workers routed some 50 Indians in a predawn raid censured that very evening by the Lake View Citizens Council.

Neil Ganz, chairman of the LVCC's Nike Site Committee, said the forcible eviction solved none of the problems that led the Indians to take over the vacant outpost in the first place.

Deputy Patrol Chief Robert Lynsky said police never intended to move out the Indians, but only provide protection for work crews being bought in at 5 a.m. to tear down a seven-foot high wire fence surrounding the former missile site. The plan changed when the Indians resisted with clubs, bricks, bottles and even firebombs, one of which destroyed a \$10,000 sailboat anchored in the harbor.

Despite the LVCC's condemnation, the Indians' action drew sharp criticism even from Fr. Carl Lezak of St. Sebastian's Church, who after leaving the priesthood a short time served briefly as Illinois director of the American Civil Liberties Union and the LVCC's executive director.

LONGTIME RLVHA TREASURER HONORED



Helene Ortega receives a token of appreciation from Ravenswood/Lake View Historical Association President Pat Butler on her retirement after more than a decade of service as the group's treasurer.

Photo by Jack Lydon



RLVHA
Review

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TRIBUNAL from p. 2

even have gotten into this country and fearing more attacks might come. America was on high alert, which led to an influx of Army volunteers and a new approach to national defense, as happened after 9-11.

In 1941, a year before the Abwehr's arrival, there were only six coast artillery battery emplacements, with five more under construction. When the U.S. got involved in World War II, the Coast Guard, Army,

and Navy set up anti-submarine nets in and around U.S. ports. They also set up coastal mortars and minefields.

Following the war, the Beach Patrol was no longer used. Coast Guard historian Nora Chidlow said the "greatest impact of Operation Pastorius was the creation of 8,000 miles of coastal telecommunication lines.

In 1951, after the realization that mortars and coast artillery would be ineffective against missiles and high

altitude bombers, the Navy developed the Nike Ajax rocket to fend off intercontinental missiles.

The Department of Homeland Security – now one of the largest U.S. government agencies – was founded in 2002 and encompasses the Coast Guard and responsibility for customs and border protection, which makes us better prepared to identify future threats and defend ourselves against them.