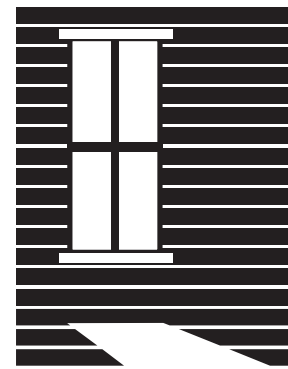


GAZETTE



Winnetka
Historical
Society

Fall/Winter 2020 Volume 27 No. 2

<http://www.winnetkahistory.org>



Winnetkan standing next to chest-high piled snow after the blizzard of '67.

Winnetkans Wade through the Record-Breaking Surprise Snow Storm of 1967

by Helen Weaver

"A city accustomed to snowstorms succumbed to one today," was the lead-in to a January 27, 1967 New York Times story on the worst snowstorm in Chicago history. For those living in the metropolitan area, including many Winnetkans, the storm that brought 23 inches to the city and several inches more to the suburbs was an unforgettable event.

When the snow began on Thursday, January 26, most residents were unconcerned, especially since two days earlier the temperature had reached 65 degrees and forecasters were predicting less than six inches of

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Upcoming Events

VIRTUAL Presentations

Thursday, Nov 12, 7:00 pm,
"Smart & Gutsy Winnetka
Women in History."

Presentation by Holly Marihugh



Olive Beaupré Miller

Thursday, Dec 10, 7:00 pm,
"Winnetkan Marion Mahony
Griffin: A Gifted Architect in
a Man's World."

Presentation by Jan Pavlovic



Marion Mahony Griffin

A Local Physician's Perspective on the COVID-19 Pandemic

by Holly Marihugh



Dr. David Donnersberger of Winnetka says that even though the coronavirus pandemic is sui generis (unique), the NorthShore Health Systems' response to it was par excellence.

Dr. David Donnersberger has practiced internal medicine in the village since 2005. Before opening his office on Winnetka Avenue, he was Chief Resident at Evanston Hospital, part of the NorthShore University Health System.

In July, Dr. Donnersberger answered questions about the pandemic posed by Gazette Editor Holly Marihugh.

Q: How has your practice changed since the influx of COVID-19 cases?

A: First, patients just stayed away. When patients are fearful about their health, availing themselves of their primary care doctor or the healthcare system is an automatic response. In this totally unusual situation, a paradoxical response occurred and that was to stay away from hospitals and the doctor's office.

Something that changed in response to that was a broad acceptance of telemedicine. Patients feeling, maybe not comfortable, but

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Palatine, Illinois

The museum and log house
are currently closed to the
public due to the coronavirus.

Please check our website
for updates.

www.winnetkahistory.org

WHS Retiring Board Members

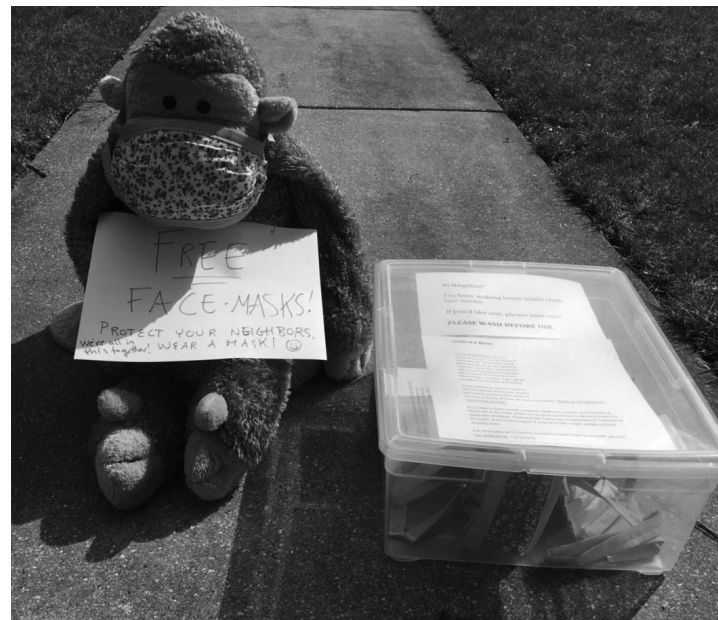
Phil Hoza	40 Years
Charles Shabica	20 years
Ann Smith	20 years
Joan Conlisk	7 years
Layla Danley	4 years
Amy Capocchi	4 years

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Winnetkans Stay Connected During Pandemic



Birthday Party celebrations moved to front lawns.



WHS Board Member, Helen Weaver, sewed masks and offered them to neighbors in a sidewalk display.



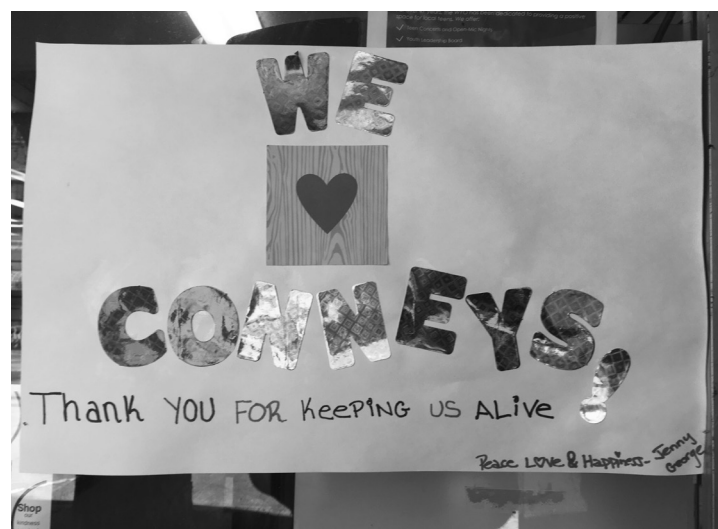
Handwashing humor at Winnetka business.



The Gooden children of Hubbard Woods created a sign to thank local postal workers.



The Schmidt-Burnham Log House displayed a message of community support.



Longtime Winnetka Pharmacy, Conney's, posted a love message from a grateful customer.

Pivoting in a Pandemic

by Mary Trieschmann,
WHS Executive Director



Mary shoveling snow at 615 Cherry Street, winter of 1967

In the spring of 2020 we experienced historic events, reminding us that Winnetka is part of a global community and compelling us all to “pivot.” As soon as news of the coronavirus hit the press, we

pivoted to continue our mission to honor and preserve the Village’s heritage, gather and share the artifacts and stories of its past, and foster meaningful connections among Winnetkans and the broader community.

First, we cancelled our in-person Spring Event featuring former NBC journalist and Winnetkan, Mike Leonard, and then reinvented our Annual Gala to headline Mike as our storyteller extraordinaire. This was our first Virtual Gala: “Big News from Winnetka,” a historic event in and of itself, and a tremendous success with over 160 guests coming together to listen to Mike and raise essential funds to support the Schmidt-Burnham Log House, the Museum at 411 Linden Street, and our collections, exhibits, and programs.

Next, we began to document the Covid-19 pandemic and the protests to denounce racism through new features on our website and social media platforms. We created portals for community members to submit photographs and stories

about the pandemic’s impact on their lives and developed a new feature on our website titled, “Explore Winnetka Stories.” Here, adults and children can navigate high interest, historic topics such as Winnetka’s Disappearing Shoreline; Honoring Winnetka’s Veterans: WWI & WWII; Winnetkans Coming Together during the Pandemic; The Skokie Lagoons; the Winnetka Futures 2040 Plan; Spring Fashions and Fearless Firefighters; Winnetka’s Progressive Era; Hadley Institute; and more.

We also uploaded the documentary, “Winnetka Story: The History of Winnetka & the North Shore,” to our YouTube Channel for viewers to watch for free and created an online system for research requests to ease access to our historic photographs, documents, and publications. Lastly, we developed a safe and secure process to accept donations of artifacts for our vast collections, ensuring that important Winnetka-related documents and objects are preserved for generations to come.

Feel free to email our curator, Meagan McChesney, PhD, if you have any items you’d like to donate (curator@winnetkahistory.org).

As we continue to socially distance and work to adapt to our ever-changing realities it seems the ideal time to reflect on some of the many reasons our amazing community can still “Come together and see the good.” In this issue we are reminded how Winnetkans pulled together in 2020 and throughout history.

We will continue to provide engaging content virtually and are truly looking forward to sharing Winnetka’s history with the community in person in 2021. ■

The Gazette is funded through generous donations from individuals like you. Please consider making a contribution to the Winnetka Historical Society this year.

Thank you!

Curator’s Corner

by Meagan McChesney, PhD



This year’s successful Virtual Gala featured several of the unique hats housed in the Winnetka

Historical Society’s offsite Costume Collection. While notable in their own right for their beautiful designs and detailing, collecting images of these hats led me to wonder about the people who wore them, and what their stories may reveal about Winnetka’s important history.

To find out more, I embarked on a research quest, searching the archives here at 411 Linden Street to trace the lives of some of Winnetka’s whimsical hats and the people who owned them. I was thrilled to find that so many of WHS’ hats do, indeed, have significant stories to tell.

I’ve highlighted here two that provided me (a newcomer to the

Winnetka community) with glimpses into this wonderful and welcoming Village’s storied past.



Educator and Community Leader Mabel Windes (1872-1959) donned this brown velvet hat during her time as a villager.

As one of the oldest hats in the Costume Collection, this late-19th century brown velvet floral and beaded hat immediately grabbed my attention. Upon further investigation, I found that this uniquely ornamented hat was owned by Mabel Windes (1872-1959). While I’ve only been at WHS since March, by the time the Virtual Gala was held, I’d become quite well acquainted with Frank Windes — prominent Village engineer, WHS co-founder, and, of course, Mabel’s husband. Mabel, however, remained a bit of a mystery. To find out more, I turned to the archives and specifically, the index of Winnetka Talk obituaries acquired from the Winnetka Public Library.

Like her husband, Mabel Windes was a prominent (and clearly fashionable!) member of the Winnetka community. During the 1890s, she taught at Columbia School, now known as Hubbard Woods. She was a

charter member of WHS and a life member of the Winnetka Woman’s Club. Impressively, Mrs. Windes was also an early member of P.E.O. (Philanthropic Educational Organization), an organization committed to “helping women advance through education.” As a relatively early resident of the Village, perhaps Mrs. Windes helped lay the groundwork for so many Winnetkans’ involvement in social activism and, particularly, the on-going fight for women’s rights.



Peace Activist and Suffragette Lola Maverick Lloyd (1875-1944) wore this beaver fur hat, c. 1910.

For those well-versed in Winnetka’s history, the owner of the large-brimmed black beaver fur hat likely needs little introduction. Lola Maverick Lloyd (1875-1944) was an influential activist and pacifist who dedicated much of her life (and wealth) to supporting women’s rights and advocating for peaceful solutions to international conflicts.

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Over There: Winnetkans Serving in WWII and Supporting the War Effort at Home

by Charles Shabica



Bert Sullivan enlisted in the U.S. Navy as a 17-year-old.

When Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, war to an American was the “War in Europe.” It wasn’t until the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 that President Roosevelt (FDR) committed us to that same war (“A date which will live in infamy,” he said). A bunch of Chicago area kids wanted to fight for their country, and the folks at home stepped up to the plate to do their part for America.

Bert Sullivan (1927-2013) was a 17-year-old Eagle Scout when he enthusiastically enlisted in the U.S. Navy. After basic training, Bert, an experienced sailor and Sea Scout at Wilmette Harbor, was assigned to the USS Trousdale to skipper an LCM (Landing Craft Mechanized). When the Trousdale crossed the equator, Petty Officer Bert O. Sullivan, a “Pollywog,” was initiated into the august society of “Shellbacks.” Despite a

kamikaze attack during the invasion of Okinawa, Bert survived the war and returned home to work as a counselor at Boy Scout Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan.

Another Winnetka resident, Everett P. (Tuck) Weaver (1918-2012) at age 24, served on the oldest submarine to see combat in WWII. Built in 1918, the S-30 miraculously survived a depth charge attack on one of Tuck’s first cruises. Tuck went on to serve as Deck Officer aboard the USS Barb under Commander Eugene B. Fluckey. Barb was the U.S. Navy’s most successful submarine with more than 29 Japanese ships sunk and one railroad train blown-up. “The Navy has no finer officer than Tuck Weaver,” wrote Admiral Fluckey in 1996.

While Tuck was “down below,” Lieutenant Samuel Kruty (1921-2007) of Chicago was flying a B-17

Flying Fortress as bombardier with the newly developed and highly secret Norden bombsight. Sam was assigned to the 390th Bomb Group under Colonel Joseph A. Moller, a WWI veteran and Winnetka resident. On his 35th mission, Sam’s B-17 was shot down near Charleroi, Belgium. He escaped and was able to keep the bombsight out of enemy hands.

In a recent conversation with Winnetkan Sally Van Arsdale, we learned that she was a student at Vassar College and was dating another young Winnetkan, Dick Washburne when the war broke out. Dick enlisted and joined the Army Air Corps (500th Bomb Group). Sadly Dick’s plane was shot down over Germany in 1943 and he was killed. Sally was devastated and decided to do her part by joining the newly established Women’s Branch of the Naval Reserve (WAVES) as Ensign Sally Welsh. And thank you Eleanor Roosevelt for encouraging FDR to allow

continues on back page

Hope Amidst Hardship: The Indomitable Character of Anita Willets-Burnham

by Ann Thompson

Every age is subject to tragedies and challenges and how people coped in the past can be an interesting thing to ponder. In 1921, shortly after the Treaty of Versailles ended the devastation of WWI and the Spanish flu raged worldwide, the Winnetka family of Anita Willets-Burnham set off for a year and a half of travel through Europe. This was no ordinary European tour; in fact, it was a low-cost ramble for the family of six, a testament to the indomitable character of Anita. Her acclaimed artwork and life at the Log House family home, now situated in Crow Island Woods, are frequent topics of articles in this publication and interpretive programming provided to Log House visitors.

One compelling aspect of our study of history is its ability to assure us that our forebears faced challenges and met them, sometimes with courage and sometimes, as in Mrs. Willets-Burnham’s case, with humor and resilience. Her account of the family’s travels in her memoir, *Round the World on a Penny*, offers examples of a life well lived and enjoyed.

A clue to Anita’s character appears early in her book: “From a magazine article, I read that dust undisturbed is not injurious.” Once the decision was made to travel, their log house rented, and their suitcases and art supplies packed, four children aged nine-months to 13 years, set off with their parents to explore Europe on their own schedule and with few resources. In a nod to what must have been some raised eyebrows, Anita wrote, “There are always some to approve and some to disapprove, so in the end you have to decide for yourself.”



Anita Willets-Burnham “flying” around the world with her four children.

Admittedly, their style of travel may not be well suited to others: they spent less than a dollar a day per person. Meals were irregular, shared, and meager, and sometimes even nonexistent. Traveling by train, the family’s pattern was to arrive in a new locale and have “Dad” go find cheap lodgings while Anita sat with the children and the luggage. They must have walked hundreds of miles while lugging their suitcases. The children, according to this account, did not complain, probably in part because they were given free rein to explore on their own, sometimes considered lost until they showed up just as their next scheduled train was pulling out of the station. That the children all survived and thrived seems a minor miracle.

Sketching the people and scenes they encountered was not just a pastime (each child eventually showed artistic talent), but also a source of spending money. They made friendly acquaintances, explored back alleys,

continues on page 6

Winnetkans Show Support for Wiping Out Systemic Racism

by Holly Marihugh



Demonstrators walk east on Elm Street toward the Village Green. (photo by Dina Spoerl.)

Last June 6th on the Village Green in Winnetka, the same ground where Martin Luther King Jr. spoke 55 years ago, an estimated 2,000 Winnetkans gathered to denounce racism. This year marked an explosion of protests in the wake of the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis. Across the country, scores of Americans demonstrated in the streets, carrying signs demanding that people of color be treated with dignity and respect.

Two marches took place in Winnetka: One started at Dwyer Park and the other at New Trier High School. Both groups

converged on the Village Green where Illinois State Senator Laura Fine challenged those gathered to be “Up-standers” instead of “Bystanders” when it comes to speaking up for justice.

Sarah Ko, a Winnetka resident took her two daughters, Elliot, 13, and Avery, 9, to the march.

“We live in a zip code that’s very homogenous,” Ko says. “I went mainly to show my kids that racism is a systemic issue that we might not face day-to-day, but just down the road in Evanston or 40 minutes away from where we live, racism is such a prevalent issue.”



The Ko sisters, Avery, 9, and Elliot, 13, near Winnetka’s Cenotaph. (photo by Sarah Ko.)

A professional in healthcare strategy and innovation, Ko says that racism has real health consequences.

“A lot of the oppression that Black Americans feel day-to-day leads to physiological ailments like hypertension and stroke,” Ko says. “Coming from a public health background, I know that there are real situations when you look at zip codes and life expectancy across Chicago. There are widespread inequities.”

As an Asian American, Ko herself is part of an American minority group. “We tend to be on the fringe as bystanders to a lot of these oppressive acts,” Ko says. “I want to be part of a movement that says we have a role to play, and we should rise as an up-stander, to use Laura Fine’s term.” ■

Curator’s Corner, cont. from page 3

Born in Texas, Lola graduated from Smith College in 1897. Shortly after, she married William Bross Lloyd and moved to a large home in Winnetka, where her children (including her daughter Georgia, who donated this hat to WHS) recalled frequent discussions on the importance of world peace and promoting civil liberties for women.

After the outbreak of World War I, Lola’s activism intensified. She helped establish both the Woman’s Peace Party and the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) in 1915. She moved to Geneva, Switzerland in 1926, where she co-founded the Campaign for World Government in 1937. In 1939, Lola returned to Winnetka, where she remained until her death in 1944.

Despite her considerable wealth, images of Lola demonstrate her largely modest and simple style. This hat, both expensive in its material yet simple and practical for the cold climates in which she lived, seems a quite fitting representative of the unique marriage of Lola’s lifestyle and worldviews.

To learn more about WHS’ hat collection, check out this “Explore Winnetka Stories” feature on our website: www.winnetkahistory.org. ■



Wearing face masks, members of the North Shore community listen to speakers and music at the June 6th March. (photo by Dina Spoerl.)

Research Inquiries

see our website
www.winnetkahistory.org

or call us
847-446-0001

Winnetkans Wade through cont. from page 1

snow. But by Thursday afternoon, conditions were so bad that O'Hare International Airport was closed, expressways were snowbound, and cars, buses, and taxis were abandoned on the city's streets. A Chicago Tribune article published the day after the storm reported that police had estimated 1,000 vehicles, including buses full of school children, were stranded on the Calumet Expressway.

The snow did not stop until late morning on Friday, January 27. While the total accumulation was record-breaking at 23 inches (four inches higher than the 19 inches recorded in March 1930), the greatest damage came from the high winds (up to 25 miles per hour) undoing the work of city plows and creating impassable snow-drifts.

On February 2, 1967, Winnetka Talk writer Margo Joyner reported that members of the Public Works Department had tallied 1,000 man-hours clearing streets and parking lots and had hauled about 500 loads of snow to parks and landfills. Joyner also reported that during the worst of the storm on Thursday night, the Winnetka police were unable to access their squad cars. Fortunately, several residents including Richard Goddard, Donald Ickes, and Judd Weinberg

of Winnetka loaned snowmobiles to the police and fire departments for the night. About a dozen people whose cars had stalled on Village streets spent the night in the police station's lounge.

Peter Butler, a sophomore at New Trier High School in 1967, remembers how the storm took Winnetkans by surprise: "As the snow progressed into the evening, still no one was predicting much more snow. The forecasters didn't have the radars they have today. And on top of that, the wind shifted enough to create a huge lake effect impact. When we awoke the next morning, we realized how big the storm was. I recall Edens Highway was totally shut down."

While the conditions were challenging, most Winnetkans remember the storm as a fun time. Mary Westerman (also a New Trier sophomore) recalls, "I remember enjoying the beauty of the white snow, and lots of it, for days. We thought having schools close for the snow was exceptionally fun. We lived on a 'dead-end' street so it didn't get plowed for who knows how long. We all pitched in to shovel us out of our homes and driveways. The first few days we walked everywhere."

Other Winnetkans have vivid

memories as well. Sally Schneiders was only seven, yet remembers the storm with fondness: "My dad got a farmer to come in with a sleigh and took all the neighborhood kids from Ridge Avenue down Hill Road, and it was awesome. We climbed up our roof and jumped down into the snow."

Her brother Charlie Solberg adds, "I agree, jumping off into snow drifts was a lot of fun. Once the snow had been packed down, we made a tremendous snow fort like an igloo." Tor Solberg's memories are equally fond. "I remember the same things as you do, believe it or not, being only 5 years old," he says. "We made tunnels throughout the backyard leading to the igloo by the garage. I also remember looking out into the backyard daydreaming about all you can do with so much snow."

Patti Van Cleave, as a nine-year-old, has more serious memories of the storm: "I was at home with my brother, sister, and a babysitter. My mother had gone downtown and my father was traveling on business. As the snow came down we knew it would be difficult for Mom to get home. She ended up taking a cab up from the city. My brother was so excited to see her that he dashed down the stairs, fell and cut his forehead open. Mom called an ambulance, but it couldn't get to us. We tried

to get our car out, but got stuck. We finally called a neighbor, who was able to collect my mother and brother for the trip to Evanston Hospital for stitches."

Storm Brings Out the Best

A CRISIS seems to bring out the best in every one and last week's storm was certainly no exception.

The endless snow was matched only by the endless list of good deeds performed by North Shore residents, who provided friends and strangers with everything from snowmobiles and shovels to coffee and words of encouragement.

Those who deserve the most commendation are the area public works employees who worked up to 40 hours without sleep while fighting the snow.

Other village employees—from custodians, to police and firemen, to administrators—also pitched in to help, most without pay for the long overtime hours.

Then there were the employees of public-service companies, drug stores, hospitals, and grocery stores who logged extra time to supply our vital services.

The staffs of the public transportation companies also earned a big "thank you." We learned just how dependent we are upon their facilities.

This dependency on public transportation was probably the biggest lesson to be learned from the storm. The crowded conditions on the Chicago and North Western Ry., the Skokie Swift, and the CTA trains illustrated this.

Persons who live close to public transportation were not completely stranded and many even traveled in close-to-normal style.

The need for more north-south facilities and some kind of east-west transit system was painfully obvious.

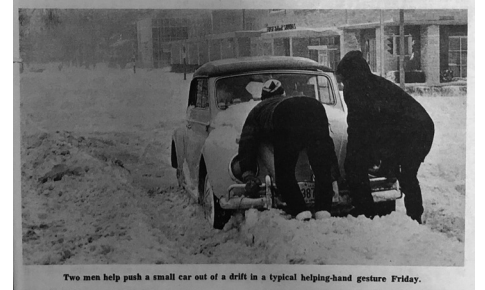
Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's plan to build mass-transit systems on north-south expressways looks good in the aftermath of the storm.

Even the weaknesses exposed by the storm were overcome, however, through the hard work and good deeds of the people.

A complete story of the things North Shore residents did to help their neighbors could fill this newspaper.

Everyone has at least one story to tell—about the anonymous person who shoveled out all the cars in a Kenilworth parking lot, or the man who walked blocks to bring coffee and sandwiches to the clients of his vending service, or the woman who delivered her neighbor's baby by telephone instructions from a nurse.

The snow was almost unbelievably deep and the winds were strong, but the way the people reacted to them is the thing we'll remember most about this storm.



Two men help push a small car out of a drift in a typical helping-hand gesture Friday.

Winnetka Talk editorial.

Former Winnetkan Muffy Weaver echoes the sentiments of a Winnetka Talk editorial the week after the storm headlined, "Storm Brings Out the Best."

"Schools closed and the snow was deep," she recalls. "But what I remember most as I went roaming about in deep snow was how friendly people were. People so often pull together when there is a challenging situation." ■

Hope Amidst Hardship cont. from page 4

sampled local food and customs, and generally embraced their time abroad as an affirmation of life.

This same spirit was reflected in the popular culture of the day, aptly given its name, "The Roaring Twenties." Following the great tragedies of the early 20th century, people were anxious to shake off their common gloom. Bathtub gin, flappers, the Harlem Renaissance, jazz, and a general rejection of Victorian restrictions, all indicated a need to put the past behind and enjoy oneself.

The Willets-Burnham adventure was not, of course, carefree or without its opportunities for deep reflection. Seeing post-WWI Europe, Anita made reference to the burned out Argonne Forest with

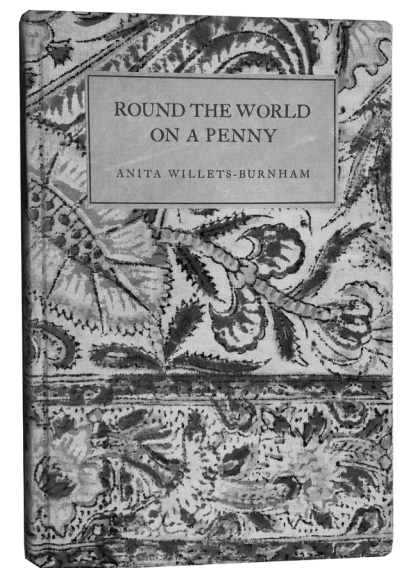
its dugouts and trenches: "... the tragic row of bayonets we saw and the thousands upon thousands of white and black wooden crosses side by side scattered along the railroad ... May world peace be their monument!"

In her account of a second family trip from 1928-1930, this time around the world, Anita laments the failure of the United States' support of the League of Nations, which was designed to prevent future wars. The family witnessed Chinese soldiers returning from public beheadings. Smallpox was a concern and in fact the youngest child Ann experienced whooping cough all through their travels in Japan, and later measles.

So often, even in trying times

Anita resorted to humor. On a train to Bombay with no clean, safe water to drink, they collected the boiled water off the engine exhaust. Rather than a source of complaint or discouragement, it was seen as a triumph of ingenuity to be celebrated.

The memoir is a pleasant read with examples of her art and is a reminder that the human experience is a shared one. As well as practical travel advice, (Always travel with a black lace dress. It never wrinkles, always looks ritzy, and no matter how worn and holey, it's always lace.) Anita Willets-Burnham left us with a call to life that we can adopt and embody during our own troubling times: "Doing what can't be done is the glory of living." ■



Round the World on a Penny by Anita Willets-Burnham, is a hilarious and sometimes harrowing account of her world travels with her family.

A Local Physician's Perspective continued from page 1

at least satisfied, with some kind of audiovisual communication with their doctor. We used email and telephone communication to preserve the distance that is necessary to make sure that disease transmission is mitigated. Medicare wisely decided to reimburse physicians for telemedicine interactions for the first time.

Q: Telemedicine had never been part of your practice before?

A: Never. We'd communicate with patients through our internet portal, which is imbedded into our electronic medical record, but a) there was no reimbursement, and b) the patients thought it was kind of ersatz. They wanted to be seen, and I wanted to see them. This pandemic has caused me to at least consider this model as an option for reimbursement and safety.

Q: What's been most challenging about treating COVID-19?

A: The most concerning issue of the disease is that it's novel. The virus wasn't understood or described until December (2019). We have a very poor understanding of which patients are going to be asymptomatic, which patients are going to have mild to severe flu-like symptoms, and which patients are going to have multi-system organ failure, require ventilation in the ICU, and potentially not recover.

Q: What has gone well in meeting the challenges of the pandemic?

A: It was massively reassuring how well-prepared the NorthShore University Health System was for this pandemic. Nurses, the administration, the professional staff, the physicians who are employees of the hospital, the physicians who are in private practice, and the chaplains all pulled in the same direction. NorthShore's response was par excellence. I cannot tell you how proud I am of NorthShore University Health System.

Q: Can you offer an example?

A: I'm the Chair of the Institutional Ethics Committee at NorthShore, and so the administration and I began thinking in early March about an ethical response to the pandemic. Examples would be the concerns of safety for caregivers and doctors, and things like scarce resource allocation for patients during a crisis response. I think we did a proactive job.

Also, physicians and nurses just stepped up. When operating rooms were closed down for elective surgeries, you had doctors answering the telephones. You had cardiologists who usually work in the office, rounding in the ICU with a pulmonologist, essentially acting as a senior resident. Professional egos just disappeared. Everyone worked together in tremendous team fashion.

Q: What changes in healthcare may become permanent after the pandemic is over?

A: I think telemedicine will stay with us.

Congregating patients in waiting rooms or in elevators at hospitals is going to change. For instance in my office, we just closed down our waiting room.

There's going to be continued high-level triage of patients who have respiratory or febrile illnesses. We will have to continue playing the COVID-twist on every presentation, and that's going to require a few extra steps.

Patients will call and say, "I know this is strep throat, and I don't have COVID," and I still have to say, "'Go to one of the NorthShore super-centers and be tested there first.' That's not me punting the patient; it's a physician having to do what is right."

Q: What changes in human behaviors may be here to stay?

A: There's going to be less hugging and kissing of friends at social events. Congregating in bars and restaurants -- especially in those cold months where the doors are locked tight and the windows are steamed up with everyone's breath -- I think we're all going to have a second thought about doing that. Even though we live near the Great Lakes, al fresco dining is going to be the way to go.

Q: From a historical perspective, has anything you've encountered in medicine so far been as challenging as this period?

A: This is sui generis [unique]. There was the Spanish flu pandemic a hundred years ago. Clearly science and medicine were in a very different place at that time, but some of the same techniques that we're using now to control spread and reduce transmission were in place back then. ■

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Please take our short survey to share your insights about this publication.

Go to the WHS website www.winnetkahistory.org
to complete the survey.

Thank you!

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Over There, cont. from page 4



Ensign Sally Welsh (Van Arsdale) in 1944, volunteered for WAVES, the Women's Branch of the Naval Reserve. Her uniform now is in the WHS Costume Collection.

women to serve in the military as WACS (Women's Army Corps) and WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service).

While our friends and family fought in Europe and the Pacific, folks at home looked forward to President Roosevelt's Radio Fireside Chats (a powerful way for uniting U.S. citizens, especially since he delivered only 30 addresses). He is quoted as saying, "The one thing I dread is that my talks should be so frequent as to lose their effectiveness."

Citizens and communities all over the country looked for ways to support the war effort. Ted Rockwell (1923-2013), a Winnetka kid and amateur radio operator, graduated New Trier High School on the cusp of the "Atomic Age." Ted decided he wanted to serve our country by working toward safe atomic energy production. During the war, he worked on the atomic bomb project at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. After the war, he helped

develop nuclear power plants and was awarded two Distinguished Service Medals from the U.S. Army for his work.

Winnetkans had already learned from WWI what "Service at Home" meant. The Village organized a Civilian Defense Council with block wardens who communicated possible air raids by telephone. Many families designated places in their basements as bomb shelters. Ours was my mother's canning closet where we stockpiled jugs of water, candles, and cans of beans. We were prepared for air raids where the town air-raid siren warned us to blackout the house (no lights) and go to the bomb shelter (today, the Tuesday 10 a.m. siren brings back memories for some of us old timers).

The Village ran a salvage program (a prototype for Junk Week today), where neighbors collected scrap metal, rubber, and waste paper to put out on the parkway for pickup and conversion into war

materials. One poster read, "Save your junk, Uncle Sam needs it. An old set of golf clubs will make a machine gun!" Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts helped by canvassing their neighborhoods for stuff useful for the war effort and cheerfully sang WWI songs like "Over There," "It's a long way to Tipperary," and "God Bless America."

On V-J Day, August 14, 1945, Winnetkan Mary Lawlor, a Lieutenant in the Women's Army Corps (WAC), was stationed in Berlin and remembered the feeling of joy when news of the war's end was received, since many soldiers dreaded transfer to the Pacific. We're grateful to those who served our country, including Everett Allen, Herman Lackner, Jane Lord, Mrs. David Bridewell, Phillip Hoza, Philip Schaff, Bob Woolson, Stewart Carlson, and the 22 sons and one daughter who were killed in the war. ■

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