

THE HEBREW ACADEMY TIMES

“The HAT”

November 2022 ~ Issue #4

***SPECIAL EDITION
in honor of Veteran's Day***

***A Newspaper FOR THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE of
Hebrew Academy of Tampa Bay***

We ROAR with LION PRIDE!!!



Written & Published by:

***Rochel Yarmush
Runya Dubrowski
Naomi Mendelson
Daniel Mendelson
Arik Yarmush
Nosson Rubashkin
Tzvi Dubrowski
Sholom Rubashkin
Dov Yarmush
Emet Howitt-Vallone***

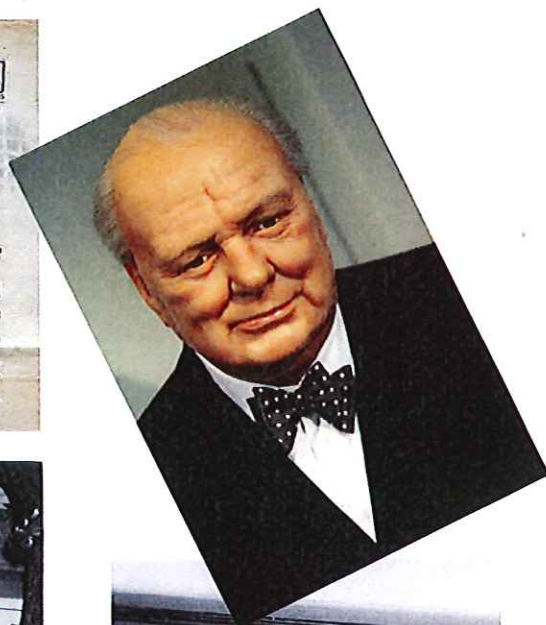
This special edition of The Hat was published in honor of Veteran's Day. It is dedicated to the heroes and helpers of World War II.

In this month's newspaper, you will read about four defining battles. You will also read biographies of important political and military leaders, as well as inspirational articles about common folks who performed heroic acts.

Our class was impressed and inspired throughout this theme unit. We hope, after reading our articles, you share our gratitude for the valiant men and women who fought bravely for freedom and peace in World War II.

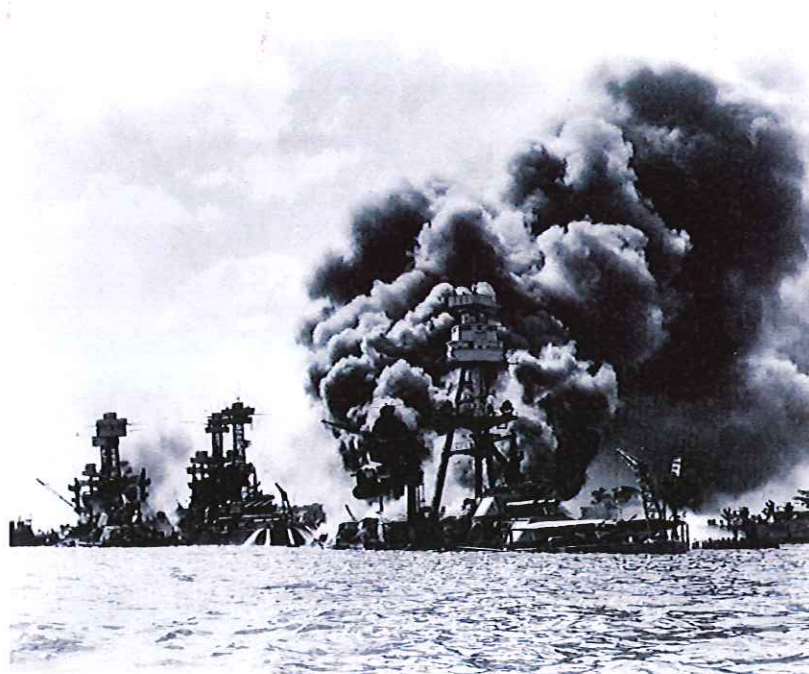
We can all be heroes and lamplighters, just like the brave people who you'll read about now.

~ Ms. Katy



Battles and Biographies Of World War II





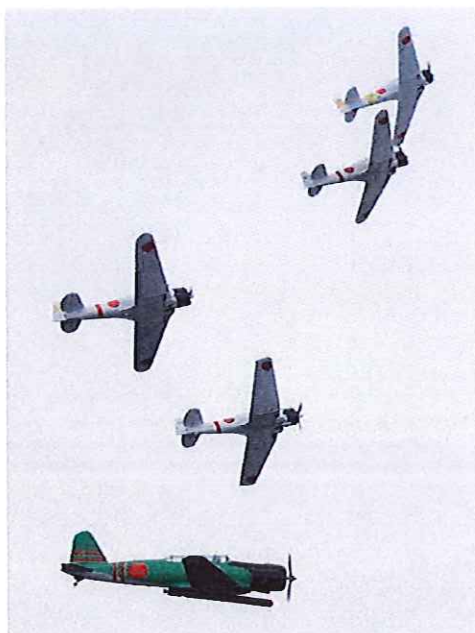
Pearl Harbor

By Sholom Rubashkin

A lot of Americans fought in World War II. But what made the United States decide to finally join World War II?

It was a beautiful Sunday at Pearl Harbor. There were nearly 100 ships that Japan wanted to attack. The invasion of

Manchuria had just happened. The Japanese chose Pearl Harbor because it was closer to Japan.



At 7:55 a.m., the first wave of Japanese planes attacked. At the same time, Japan's fighter planes and dive bombers attacked air fields across Hawaii. The first wave of planes ended at 8:45

a.m. By late morning, the attack ended. The Japanese planes returned to their aircraft carriers within two hours. Still, all was not lost for Americans.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin 1st EXTRA
 Classified Press by Telexphone Telephone
WAR!
OAHU BOMBED BY JAPANESE PLANES
SIX KNOWN DEAD, 21 INJURED, AT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
Attack Made On Island's Defense Areas
Hundreds See City Bombed
Names of Dead and Injured
CITY IN UNPRECEDENTED DANGER
THIS PAGE REPRODUCED WITH COMPLIMENTS OF A V DAY SERVICE
R.A. HOWE & CO. Hawaii

[illegible]

PEARL HARBOR ATTACK ON

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan."
—President Franklin D. Roosevelt speaking to Congress on December 8, 1941

TIMELINE - December 7, 1941

- 6:10 AM Minesweeper USS Condor sights periscope
- 6:10 AM First wave of planes take off from Japanese aircraft carriers (~200 miles north of Oahu)
- 6:45 AM First shots fired by USS Ward at Japanese submarine
- 6:53 AM West radios Navy headquarters; decoding process delays message
- 7:02 AM Radar station on Oahu spots unidentified aircraft heading toward Hawaii
- 7:20 AM Army lieutenant disregards radar report; he believes it is a flight of U.S. B-17 bombers coming from California
- 7:40 AM First wave of Japanese aircraft reaches Oahu
- 7:49 AM Japanese aerial commander orders attack
- 7:55 AM Coordinated attack begins
- 8:10 AM USS Arizona explodes
- 8:17 AM Destroyer USS Helm fires at and sinks Japanese submarine at entrance to harbor
- 8:54 AM Second wave of attack begins
- 9:30 AM USS Shaw explodes in dry dock
- 10:00 AM Japanese planes head back to carriers and ultimately back to Japan

JAPAN'S AERIAL ATTACKING FORCE

353 JAPANESE PLANES IN ATTACK

67 ships first consisting of some ships was located approximately 200 miles north of Oahu

Only 1 ship that participated in the attack on Pearl Harbor survived through the end of World War II

29 planes lost in the attack

THE ATTACK

- + U.S. airfield
- First wave of attack
- Second wave of attack
- X Japanese aircraft
- U.S. ship (total loss)
- U.S. ship (damaged/repaired)
- U.S. ship (undamaged)

PEARL HARBOR

Oahu

HAWAII

Pearl City

Ford Island

Maryland

California

oil storage tanks

U.S. Naval Station

AFTERMATH

UNITED STATES: 2,404 United States military and civilians killed

1,177 killed aboard the USS Arizona

68 civilians killed

84 Japanese military killed (1 taken prisoner)

AWARDS

15 U.S. Navy Medal of Honor Recipients

51 Navy Cross Recipients

The Pearl Harbor Commemorative Medal was later given to all military veterans of the attack.

The Battle at Midway

Emet Howitt Vallone

Did you know that the Battle of Midway marked the middle of World War Two? The date: June 4-June 7. The Japanese thought the Americans were days out, but really the Americans knew about the Midway attack. The Americans sent ships to attack the Japanese at Midway island. Days disintegrated into hours, then into minutes, as the Americans sent torpedo bombers and dive bombers. The purpose of a torpedo bomber is to drop a torpedo into the water before it gets shot down (but hopefully it does not get shot down). The purpose of a dive bomber is to fly low and drop a bomb on a ship and then fly back up and return to the American ship.

Dusty Kleese is the only dive bomber pilot to hit three ships in a row in World War Two. It's hard to believe that before all of this it was just a clear sky in Midway. This battle is worth learning about because it's an important part of history. This all started because Japan was greedy and wanted more land. The results are for the Japanese it was a loss but for the Americans it was a victory. Also did you know that the Japanese did not lose a naval battle in 50 years? My reflection on this battle is that war is bad, do not try to start a war.



Battle of the Bulge

By Dovid Yarmush

Do you know why
Germany surrendered at
the Battle of the Bulge?

Before the Battle of the
Bulge, in 1943, Italy
surrendered. But
Germany continued
fighting. Finally in August
Of 1944, the French and
American armies liberated
Paris. Winter arrived in
1944, Allied troops came



in

from the east and west. Allied commanders thought Germany's leader AH (Yemach Shemai) was planning another offensive attack. German soldiers gathered around Germany and Belgium. Germany was about to launch another attack on Allied forces that would separate and weaken them. In 1940, Germany successfully fought in the Ardennes Forest and came into Belgium and France.

AH (yemach Shemai) thought the German army could do it again. Early on December 16, more than 200,000 German troops and 1,000 tanks attacked the American forces in the Ardennes forest. From the line, the Germans chose a spot controlled by tired, inexperienced soldiers. Germany caught them by surprise. The German attack broke the defense line, very badly. Winter stopped the Allied planes from taking off. For days, they weren't able to have planes to protect the troops. The German army seized crossroads and came into the Meuse river. As the Germans pushed forward, the American army formed into a huge bulge that

gave this battle its name: "The Battle of the Bulge". The calm forest broke into a wild forest, with troops both German and American, running around.

When the Americans dug in, the Germans came closer. A lot of people heard about the Germans killing soldiers and civilians. Germans disguised as Americans snuck up and broke tons of great things for the Nazis. American soldiers figured what they were doing because they asked questions if they didn't know the answer.



They were German spies. They burned or moved fuel to not get the fuel into German hands. They battled freezing cold weather, tons of soldiers suffered from trench foot, pneumonia, and frostbite. Intense fighting happened where roads

met. One of the towns was in St. Vith, Belgium. As General George Patton's third army was on the border of France and Germany, then they weren't north to join the battle.

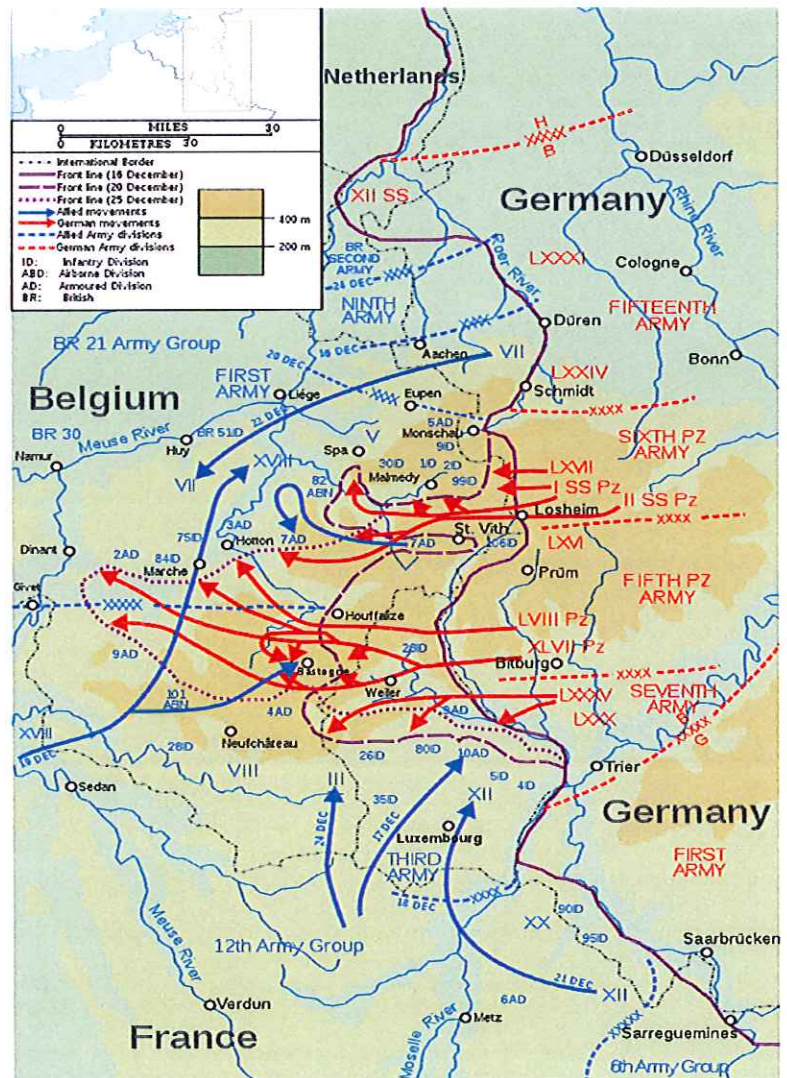


Germany slowly advanced, they met hard resistance from the American troops. The Americans did whatever they could to stop the

German plans. Bastogne, Belgium, was another important crossroads. A few American divisions defended it and the tiny towns around it. As the war got bigger, Eisenhower sent more soldiers, including the 101st Airborne Division, to Bastogne. But, by December 20, the German army was around the town with the American soldiers trapped in the city. Americans refused to surrender.

Around December 25, the skies cleared up and Allied planes took off, They fired at the German troops who pushed far into Allied land.They were surrounded and. They were running out of gas and ammunition; they were too far from Germany to get more. To the north the U.S.

By January 15, 1945, the Allies declared victory in this battle. Now they prepared for the final drive towards Berlin. By the numbers, there were 500,000 American soldiers with over 80,000 casualties (losses). Out of the 200,000 German troops 80,000-100,000 German lives were lost/died.



D-Day

By Daniel Mendelson.

You probably know about D-day, but do you know who lost more people, America or Germany?







On Sunday
December 7, 1941,
Japan attacked
Pearl Harbor, which
made the United
States angry and
finally they joined

the war! U.S prepared for an invasion by bombing roads, railroads and bridges, so it would be nearly impossible to resist the invasion. For months, the U.S. strategically planned to attack the Nazis at Normandy France, because there were less troops there.

Seven months later the U.S attacked! The allies in total, sent 150,000 troops to Normandy. The U.S suffered about 12,000 casualties and the Germans had an estimated 4,000 to 9,000 casualties. Even though the Americans suffered a greater loss of lives, they were victorious in the end.

DM

WORLD WAR II

1941	.....		on December 7th, at Pearl Harbor, Japan attacked America which made U.S angry and they joined the war.
1942	.....		On June 4th the Battle of Midway was a major naval battle in the Pacific ocean.
1944	.....		on June 6th, at the battle of Normandy U.S attacked the Nazis in France.
1945	.....		On February 19th The Battle of Iwo Jima was a major battle in which the United States Marine Corps and United States Navy landed on and eventually captured the island.
1945	.....		on April 1st at the battle of Okinawa, World War II's final major battle and one of the war's bloodiest battles.
1945	.....		on September 2 A.H Yemach Shimai surrendered and the war ended .

Nicholas Winton

By: Runya Dubrowski

"Why are you making such a big deal out of it? I just helped a little, I was in the right place at the right time." Nicholas Winton was born in Hampstead, London in 1909, he died at the age of 106 in 2015. He was raised by Jewish parents but they did not observe Judaism. Nicholas lived most of his life in England. In addition to all the jobs Nicolas had, he's known world wide for saving over 600 Jewish children in World War 2. Nicholas was known for his bravery and care for all the kids he saved. Nicholas was an inspiration to everyone and was very humble.

At the age of 29 Nicholas was urged by a friend to go and see the refugees in Prague after the Germans had invaded. He saw all the people there in pain and he simply just couldn't stand by. He started taking names and photographs. As the word got out that Nicolas would be helping kids escape, there were lines of parents with their children waiting at Nicolas' door.

With the help of his mother he put out advertisements searching for people willing to foster kids. The first group of children left on March 14, 1939 and seven more groups followed. The ninth train with 250 kids on board we never able to leave, due to the Nazi invasion leaving all the borders closed.



For almost 50 years Nicholas never told anyone about the children he rescued. His wife found the papers and contacted researchers to try to track down these children. He appeared on television with an audience filled with middle aged or older adults who were among the dozens of children he saved. When the presenter asked if there was anyone there who owed their life to Nicholas, everyone stood up. Nicholas was a major role model in World War Two and continued to be such long after he died. Nicholas received many awards and honors. He left a major impact on people and will continue, as long as people learn about him and why he was so important.

One of the big honors Nicholas got was the Czech Republic's highest honor. Nicholas was famous in history because what he did was a risk to his own life. He chose to do this out of care and kindness to Jewish children. If he wouldn't have done what he did most of those kids probably wouldn't have survived the Holocaust. Some of those survivors may still be alive and some of them, we may know personally.

Irena Sendler
A Hero of the Holocaust

By Rochel Yarmush

The Holocaust. Not usually do people smile when they talk about it; they might even wipe a tear or two but after this the tears might have a little joy mixed in too. Today we will tell the story of one brave woman who knew what had to be done and did it.



Irena Kryzanowska was born on February 15, in Otwock Poland. Her father was a physician and treated all, rich or poor alike. She studied at the University of Warsaw. She joined the Polish socialist Party and therefore was refused entry to Warsaw schools. In 1931 Irena married Mieczysław Sendler. They divorced in 1947. Later on that year she married Stefan Zgrzembki, a friend from university. She had three children with him. In 1959 she divorced Stefan and remarried her first husband and later divorced him again. But even though her families seemed to keep falling apart, Irena was strong and brave, and through all this she 'marched' on.

When World War 2 broke out Irena was a social worker. She also served as a nurse in the Polish Underground in Warsaw. Irena obtained a permit to enter the ghetto and subsequently smuggled many Jews out, sending them to live with Polish families and saving their lives. Irena kept records of all the Jews with their real and fake names because she believed that they should all know

at the end of the war who they really were and where they came from. Irena eventually became the head of the children's section of Żegota, the Polish Council for Aid to Jews.

On October 20, 1943, the Gestapo broke into Irena Sendler's home and arrested her. She managed to hide her records and did not give any information to the Gestapo, even under torture that left her emotionally and physically crippled for the rest of her life. She was sentenced to death but was saved when Żagota bribed the guards to let her go. Irena had to remain in hiding for the rest of the war, lest the Gestapo find her.

After the war was over Irena took all her records and therefore had a hand in many joyous reunions between survivors. In 1965 Irena was recognized by Israel for her bravery. In 2003 Irena received the Order of the White Eagle, Poland's highest civilian honor. In 2007 she was given a Nobel Peace Prize. On May 12, 2008 this brave courageous heroine passed away at 98 years old.

Irena Sendler saved 2,500 Jewish children from death and later told a newspaper reporter, "Heroes do extraordinary things. What I did was not an extraordinary thing. It was normal."

That's who Irena Sendler was and why we should remember her today..

'Female Schindler' who saved 2,500 dies at 98

BY ROSS MCGUINNESS

A SOCIAL worker who saved 2,500 Jewish children from the Nazis during World War II has died, aged 98. Irena Sendler, who was known as the 'Female Schindler', rescued children and babies from the Warsaw ghetto in Poland — smuggling some out by wrapping them as parcels.

Mrs Sendler, who lived in a Warsaw nursing home, had been in hospital with pneumonia since last month. During the war, she and her team of 20 were allowed into the infamous ghetto on the pretext of checking it during a typhoid outbreak. Instead, they searched for children to save.

They smuggled out babies in ambulances and trams, some wrapped in packages. Teenagers escaped by joining teams of labourers. Those rescued were placed in families, orphanages, hospitals or convents.

In 1943, the Nazis destroyed the ghetto and the inhabitants were shot or sent to death camps.

Mrs Sendler, a Roman Catholic, was eventually captured by the Gestapo, tortured and sentenced to death — but released when a guard was bribed. The names of the hundreds of children she saved were known because Mrs Sendler kept a list buried in a jar under an apple tree.

She became one of the first 'Righteous Gentiles' to be honoured on the



Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial in Israel in 1965. Last year, she was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. 'It took a true miracle to save a Jewish child,' said Elżbieta Ficewska,

who was rescued as a baby by Mrs Sendler in 1942. 'She saved not only us but our children and grandchildren and the generations to come.'

Heroine: Irena Sendler (right) rescued Jewish babies and children from the Warsaw ghetto

Picture: AP/MT/Orly

The Life of Anne Frank

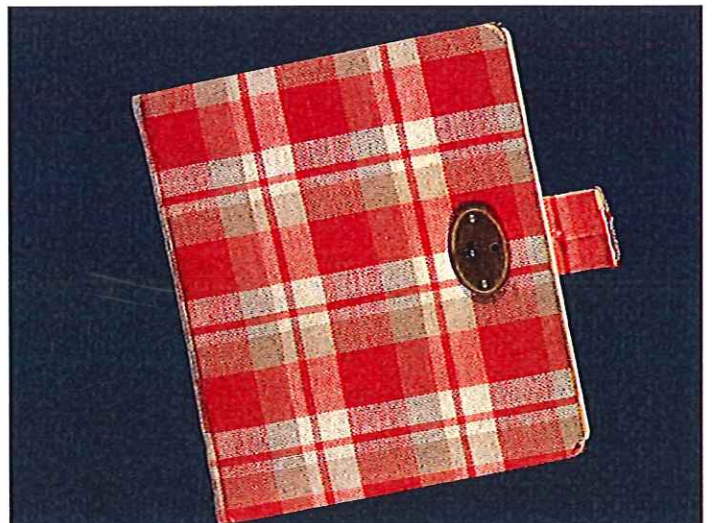
By Naomi M

Anne Frank was born in Germany on June 12 1929. Her parents were Otto and Edith and her sister was Margot.



When A. H. (Yemach Shimai) Became the German Chancellor on January 20, 1933, Anne's family moved to Amsterdam. Things got worse, the Jews had to wear yellow stars on their clothes and they were not allowed to run a business. Many Jews were forced to go to concentration camps. On July 2, Margot received a summons to work in the concentration camp. The next day they went into hiding. They called it the Secret Annex, it was located in the back of the family owned business on 263 Prinsengracht Street. It was hidden by a bookcase. They had helpers to prepare the place and sneak them food.

The Franks lived there for almost two years. On Anne's 13th birthday, she got a red checkered diary and wrote about her feelings every day. On August 4, 1944, Anne and the other seven people hiding in the annex were arrested and taken to a concentration camp. Anne and Margot died from typhus in March 1945. Men and Women were separated. Otto went home at the end of the war to Amsterdam. Miep Gies, was one of the helpers who made sure Anne's diary was published in 1947. It was called "The Secret Annex" now it is called "Diary of a young girl." Now the secret



annex is a museum open to the public. Anne gives me hope and encouragement to be proud as a young girl, and especially as a Jew.

Dwight D Eisenhower

BY: TZVI DUBROWSKI

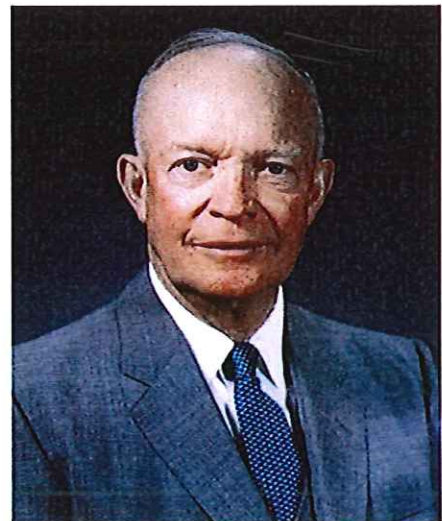
Do you know the name of the General of the United States Army during World War Two? If you don't, then I

will tell you all about him! One fact is that he grew up as a poor kid and then when he was older, he became the 34th President of the United States. Dwight David Eisenhower was



born on October 1 in Denison Texas in 1890. He died on March 28, 1969 at the age 78. He grew up in Kansas City and went to Abilene for high school. He was amazing at football. This is a picture of him playing running back. (see my next column in The Hat about the Kansas City Chiefs)

He was the General of the huge United States Army (Navy, Air Force, cavalry, and tanks, etc...) Another thing that he is known for is being the 34th President.



"Ike" grew up in Kansas and went to Abilene for high school. Then a friend told him that he could go to a military academy for free. Later when he was stationed in Texas, he met and then married Mamie Geneva Doud. He worked hard and became the Commander of Camp Colt. After that, he was assigned to the Philippines to help build an army. He also planned an invasion to attack Nazis in Europe. Finally, he received a huge welcome in Europe, and then again when he returned to the USA.



Eisenhower was one of the most important people in American history. If not for him, we might be speaking German right now. He influenced us by his bravery and strength in defeating the Nazis. He accomplished something that was amazing, which was growing up as a poor boy in Kansas City and then 50 years later, he was the President of the United

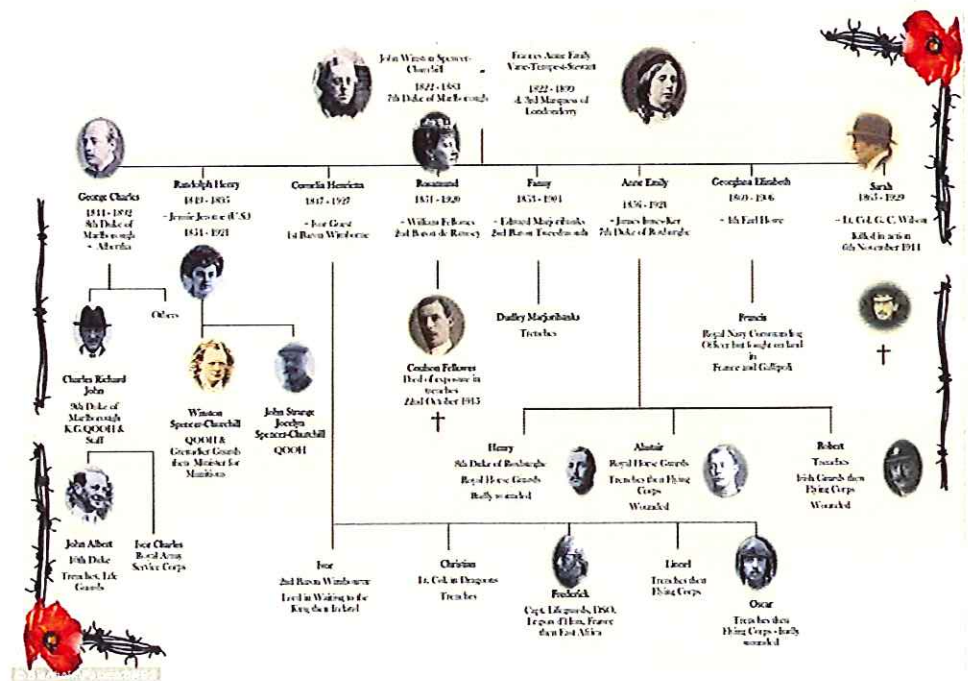
States. I like him because he was adventurous, brave, tough, and strategic; just like me!

Winston Churchill

By Nosson Rubashkin

"We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be; we shall fight on the beaches; we shall fight on the landing grounds; we shall fight in the fields and in the street; we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender!" - Winston Churchill.

Winston Churchill was born in 1874 and died in 1965. He had one brother named Jack. His father was Lord Randolph Churchill, and his mother was Jennie Jerome. His father had four brothers and six sisters. The rest of the family tree



were the Dukes of Marlborough. Winston Churchill's grandmother was Clara Hall. Clara Hall's mother's (Clarissa Wilcox) father was David Wilcox.

Winston was born, lived, and stayed in Great Britain for most of his life. In all, Winston had six jobs. He was a soldier, correspondent, statesman, orator, author, and an inspirational leader.

Winston went to school when he was seven. At the end of school, he memorized a poem that was 181 words long. During WW1 he was blamed for a failed attempt to sieze the Dardanelles and the Gallipoli Peninsula (which guarded the connection between the Mediterranean and Black Seas). On

May 10, 1941 with the Germans attacking western Europe, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain resigned. King George VI asked Churchill to become Prime Minister and form a Government. Churchill formed a coalition with labor, liberal and conservative parties. He later wrote, "I felt as if I were walking with destiny, and that all my past life had been but a preparation for this hour and this trail!"

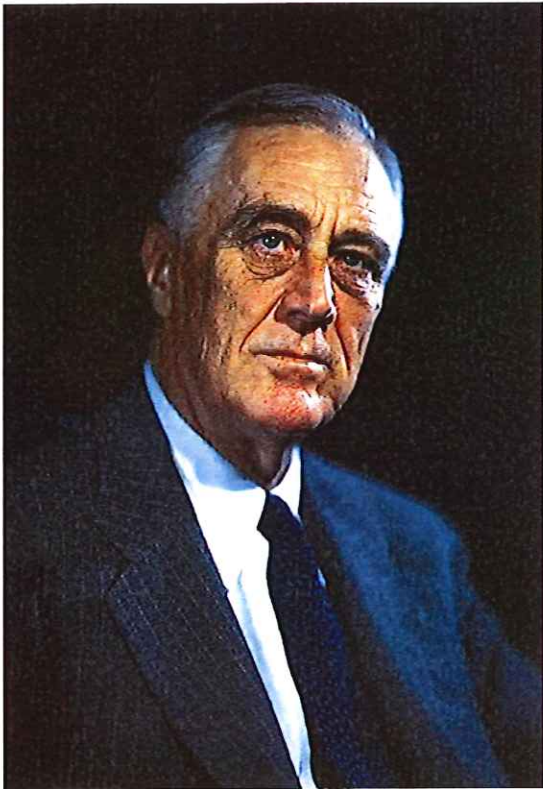
During the war, Churchill was encouraging all the British citizens and soldiers to stand strong, every time he would walk past people, he would make a "V for Victory" with his fingers. After World War Two, in June of 1963, he became an honorary citizen of the United States from the President (John F. Kennedy). He earned The Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.



Churchill was known for his courage, belief and trust. He and I both want to help, stay strong and we both have courage and we don't want to fail.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

By Arik Yarmush



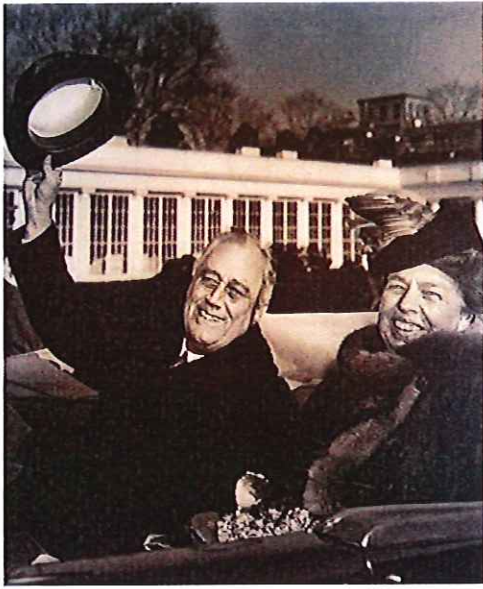
Have you ever felt like that if you lose a certain person it would be devastating? Well that's how most Americans felt when Franklin Delano Roosevelt (also known as FDR) died in 1945.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born on January 30, 1882 and was named after his mother's favorite uncle (his great-uncle). He helped his people (the Americans) through The Great Depression, WW I, and WW II. He even helped his people when he was struck by Polio (a disease that makes people unable to walk). He was born in Hyde Park, New York and ended up living in the White House. He was an only son to his father James Roosevelt and his mother Sarah Ann Delano Roosevelt. He was distant

cousins with Theodore Roosevelt and also married Eleanor Roosevelt the niece of Theodore Roosevelt. He served as President longer than anyone in American history after winning four elections in a row

He grew up in a big house called Springwood; Some of the things he liked was sledding, he liked to explore the woods and fields. He loved to go horseback riding with his father; he had a hobby of collecting stamps; but what he loved most was the sea. He made model boats and went sailing; and when he was older, he went ice boating. He was tutored at home and after that, he went to the Groton boarding school; although most kids went there at age 12, he went there at the age of 14.

After Groton school, he went to Harvard. After Thanksgiving his father died, so Sarah went to live closer with her son. At Harvard, he was a good writer and ended up becoming the President of Crimson, the school newspaper. During his final years at Harvard, he married his fifth cousin Eleanor Roosevelt.



At age 52 he won his first election for the presidency. The second he became president there was a problem. People were losing jobs, the banks ran out of money, prices went crazy high; the problem was known as The Great Depression. FDR helped during The Great Depression with what was called the New Deal. He helped people with their jobs, he made jobs (military jobs) and after that came WW II, which kind of helped people get jobs(military jobs).

First the USA did not want to join the war, but the attack on Pearl Harbor brought them in. A few years later in 1944 they beat Germany and they surrendered. At his fourth election he won against his opponent Harry S. Truman. In 1945 FDR meets with P.M. Winston Churchill and Russian leader Joseph Stalin; his goal was to get Stalin to help them win Japan and promise peace after it, Stalin Promises.

After FDR had lunch on April 12, he died from burst blood vessels in his brain. Now Truman is president and commands USA to drop the Atomic bomb on two cities in Japan¹. After the attack Japan Surrenders on September 2, 1945, WW II has come to an end.

It is important to remember that FDR helped his country during WW 1 and 2 while being struck by Polio. A lesson we can learn from this amazing president is to always do a favor for another, even if you are in bad circumstances. This mitzvah is called Ahavas Yisroel (loving another person) and if we all be kind to one another we can all bring Moshiach NOW!!!!



1. America started to secretly make the atomic bomb in 1941

Election 2022

Bereishis Ballot Results

Hebrew Academy voted an their voices were heard! We would like to thank our friends in Lower Elementary for participating. We congratulate all of the winners!

Amazingly Awesome ~ Maya Sasser
Neatest Shading ~ Moshe Chaim Dubrowski
Most Creative ~ Nissim Dubrowski
Most Realistic ~ Simcha Steinmetz
Most Colorful ~ Nissi Lipszyc
Boldest Colors ~ Yosef Shiminov
Caldest Colors ~ Chana Lipszyc
Happiest Colors ~ Shneur Yarmush

ART CONTEST



MISSION:

**ALL STUDENTS ARE CHALLENGED TO CREATE
AN ORIGINAL WORK OF ART.**

RULES:

**Your artwork must be on a standard piece of paper
(8 ½" x 11") and vertical in presentation.**

Your artwork must be YOUR OWN work.

**Your artwork should be in ink, crayon, or marker
(pencil sketches do not copy well).**

**Your artwork must have your name and grade level
ON THE BACK.**

**Submit your artwork to Ms. Katy by
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8.**