

# יִרונות

# **Zichron**Note

# The Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society

Volume XXVIII, Number 3

August/September 2008

# What We Learned at the Chicago Conference Conference reports from local attendees demonstrate the scope and breadth of the annual IAJGS Conference in Chicago.

By Beth Galleto, Jeff Lewy, Jane Lowy Reber, Marcia Kaplan, Dave Howard, Emily Rosenberg, Dan Ruby, and Henry Kaplan.

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Stephen Morse presents the IAJGS Lifetime Achievement Award to Howard Margol. See page 5.

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# ZichronNote Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society

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**People Finder** queries are free to Society members. Non-members may place queries for \$5 each, limited to 25 words not including searcher's name, address, telephone number and e-mail address.

**Back Issues** are available for \$5 per issue. Requests should be addressed to the SFBAJGS at the address below.

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**Membership** is open to anyone interested in Jewish genealogy. Dues are \$23 per calendar year. The Society is tax-exempt pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the IRS Code. Make your check payable to "SFBAJGS" and send to: SFBAJGS, Membership, P.O. Box 471616, San Francisco, CA 94147.

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# President's Message Donation to Oakland Family History Center to Assist California Gold Rush Research

By Jeremy Frankel, SFBAJGS President

It has always been my intention to foster closer links with as many Bay Area Jewish-related community organizations as possible. This has included contacts with academic institutions, synagogues, and other Jewish community groups. This linking has been primarily through cosponsoring of meetings and offering genealogical advice when requested. We have also assisted the Oakland Family History Center with the acquisition of microfilms that would benefit patrons; our members, as well as the public at large.

In December 2007, the SFBAJGS Board agreed to make a donation to the Oakland Family History Center (FHC), the amount not to exceed \$300. The Society had previously made donations to the Oakland FHC, the last being during its 25th anniversary in 2006 when \$500 was donated to acquire the 1890 New York City "police" census films. The federal census was destroyed in a fire in 1921, so this valuable resource coming as it did in the middle of the massive immigration movement to the United States was lost forever. The 1890 police census is therefore the best substitute available.

Your President engaged in e-mail correspondence and meetings with Marge Bell, the Assistant Director and Acquisitions Officer for the Oakland FHC. The discussions revolved around how we could get the most "bang for the buck," and was there anything the FHC specifically needed? Marge informed me that patrons were interested in the nineteenth century California county vital records along the Gold Rush route between San Francisco and the Sierra foothills. The FHC had some films for some counties while for other counties the library had no holdings at all. The Society's donation would be matched by the FHC so that films acquired could be made part of the permanent collection.

In order to meet these criteria 35 films were ordered as follows: Marin (3); Monterey (4); San Benito (2); San Luis Obispo (3); Santa Clara (11); Santa Cruz (4); Solano (1); and Sonoma (8). Just in case someone is doing the math, this does actually add up to 36 films, the extra one being a film I had ordered as part of my research on the Jewish cemetery in San Luis Obispo. These films are primarily marriage

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#### SOCIETY NEWS

#### Welcome, New Members

Susan L. Kaplan	srlk@earthlink.net
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Richard Marks	ramarks@yahoo.com
Gail Ravitz	gravitz@comcast.net
Jason Rose	jrphoto@sonic.net
Stanley Solomon	countollie@yahoo.com
See Family Finder U	pdates on page 11.

#### E-mail Updates

Sally Brown	mssally17@att.net
Toni Gordy	tonigordy@yahoo.com
Sybel Klein/Rae Sal Schalit.	rsschalit@gmail.oom

In order to receive the SFBAJGS e-zine, please send e-mail updates to **s\_wiener@yahoo.com** 

#### **Bounced E-mails**

Walter Firestone	shinbet88@sbcglobal.net
William Firestone	billf@baymoon.com
Joanne Goodman	joge5@earthlink.net
Rachel Kahn-Hut	rkahnhut@sfsu.edu
Batya Kalis	bkalis23@comcast.net
Fred Loewy	bwloewy@sfsu.edu
Hirsch Levin	hirsch1@eskimo.com
Alan Manin	count13@sbcglobal.net
Rebekah Sachs	
Lee & Ted Samuel	tedleesam@earthlink.net

Please note that if your e-mail listed above is correct but is still bouncing, you need to add sfbajgs.news.blast@gmail.com to your address book to make sure your server recognizes that e-mail coming from that address is not spam.

#### **Get Experience Writing Press Releases**

The SFBAJGS is looking for a member volunteer to join the Board of Directors as chair of publicity. Serving on the Board is a way to make wonderful friends and to learn a great deal about Jewish genealogy. Please contact Jeremy Frankel at jfrankel@lmi.net for more information.

#### **Obituaries**

#### Bernard Kaufman Jr. (1914-2008)

Bernard Kaufman Jr. died at his home in San Francisco on July 9, 2008. He was 93. Born in San Francisco, he spent eight years living in Vienna, where his father went to study and practice medicine between 1923 and 1930. Young Bernard was deeply affected by those years of rising fascism and anti-Semitism. He returned to San Francisco at 16 and graduated from Lowell High School, attended Stanford University, and earned his medical degree at Tulane University Medical School.

A major in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War II, he took part in the Normandy invasion and was among the U.S. troops who liberated the Buchenwald concentration camp in 1945. After his return to San Francisco he went into medical practice with his father. He practiced internal medicine for 53 years and was an Associate Clinical Professor at University of California San Francisco.

In addition to his membership in the SFBAJGS, Dr. Kaufman was a member and board member of many Jewish organizations. During the 13 years of his retirement, he remained active in community affairs and wrote a history of his family.

#### Jan Engel (1924-2008)

Jan Engel died at his home in San Jose on June 9, 2008. He was 84. He was born in what was then the Free State of Danzig, now called Gdansk, Poland. A Holocaust survivor, he served with the Allied forces in Britain during World War II. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1946 and completed his graduate studies, after which he was employed as a research physicist by several companies and retired from IBM in 1984.

One of his main passions in life was his research into the history of his family. He was active in Jewish genealogy for over 50 years, and he wrote the first computer program designed to show complex family relationships. In the course of his research he discovered hundreds of relatives and published a detailed genealogy of the Engels family.

Although much of his family was destroyed in the Holocaust, he was able to unite the descendants of those who had left Poland for the United Kingdom, Palestine, and the U.S. Several successful family reunions were held, although the family is scattered throughout the world.

His family has asked that donations in his memory be made to the SFBAJGS.

#### **Genealogy Events**

#### Regional

Sat., <u>Sept. 20</u>, 10:30 a.m. **San Mateo County Genealogical Society.** "U.S. Naturalization Records," presented by Jim Faulkinbury, professional genealogist who has extracted over 60 thousand entries of foreign born voters including naturalization information, from California's great Register of Voters in 1872 and posted the index online. Silicon Valley Community Foundation, 1700 S. El Camino Real, San Mateo. **www.smcgs.org**.

Wed., Oct. 15, 7:30 p.m. **San Mateo County Genealogical Society.** "Basic Techniques for Vintage 19th Century Photographs." David Silver. Silicon Valley Community Foundation, 1700 S. El Camino Real, San Mateo. **www.smcgs.org**.

Wed., Oct. 22, 7:30 p.m. Marin County Genealogical Society. "Mortuary Research." Ron Filion, a genealogy speaker who has been a consultant on San Francisco history for books, television, and film will discuss types of mortuary records. 220 North San Pedro Road, San Rafael. www.maringensoc.org.

#### State and National

Wed. through Sat., <u>Sept. 3-6</u>, **Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference**, "Footprints of Family History," in Philadelphia's Pennsylvania Convention Center. For more information visit **www.fgs.org**.

Mon., <u>Sept. 15</u>, 7 p.m. *Jewish Genealogical Society of Sacramento*. Allan Bonderoff speaks on "From Shtetl to Hester Street." Albert Einstein Residence Center, 1935 Wright Street, Sacramento. For more information visit **www.jgss.org** or leave a message at (916) 486-0906 ext. 361.

Fri. throughMon., Oct. 24-27, 12th Conference of International Association of Yiddish Clubs. Theme is "Czernowitz: 100 Years Later." Examine the last 100 years of Yiddish, while looking towards the future. La Jolla Marriott. For more information visit www.derbay.org/lajolla/

#### One-on-One Help Sessions Start for Fall

Genealogy help sessions begin with brainstorming with experienced genealogists from the SFBAJGS and continue with individual attention and research using the Jewish Community Library's extensive reference collection and Internet connection. Sessions are conducted by longtime Jewish Community Library volunteer staffer Judy Baston.

Sessions are generally the first Sunday of the month. Dates for 2008-2009 start November 9, December 7, January 4, February 1, and March 1. (The November date was changed to allow you to attend the JCCSF Book Festival on November 2.) One -on-One Help sessions take place from noon to 2 p.m. at the Jewish Community Library, 1835 Ellis Street, San Francisco. For information call (415) 567-3327, ext. 704.

#### Learn About Research in South Africa

Roy Ogus, Vice President of the South African Jewish Genealogy Special Interest Group (SA-SIG) will provide information on researching Jews in South Africa. The program takes place at the JCC East Bay on Sunday, October 19. See box below for time and address.

Even though we may not know it, many of us have South African connections because our ancestors' siblings or cousins emigrated there. During the great wave of emigration from Eastern Europe (1881-1930s), many Jews, especially Lithuanians, left for the economic opportunity and freedom of South Africa. Following the recent emigration of many South African Jews during periods of political unrest in the country, the end of apartheid in 1994 has revitalized our cousins' homeland.

This presentation is a summary of the key sources of documentation and information of genealogical value that can be found in South Africa, and how these materials can be accessed and researched. It also provides an overview of South African history as a backdrop for the discussion of Jewish migration to that remote area.

#### See Back Cover for Calendar of Upcoming Meetings of SFBAJGS

**Please note:** Unless otherwise indicated, the SFBAJGS meeting schedule is as follows:

San Francisco: Sunday, Doors open 12:30 p.m. Program begins at 1 p.m.

Jewish Community High School, 1835 Ellis Street. Jewish Community Library open on second floor. **Free parking: enter parking area from Pierce Street.** 

Los Altos Hills: Monday, Library opens at 7 p.m. Program begins at 7:30 p.m. Congregation

Beth Am, 26790 Arastradero Road.

Berkeley: Sunday, 12:30 to 3:30 p.m. JCC East Bay, 1414 Walnut Street, North Berkeley.

# Reports on the 28th Annual IAJGS Conference in Chicago August 17-22, 2008

By Beth Galleto, Jeff Lewy, Jane Lowy Reber, Marcia Kaplan, Dave Howard, Emily Rosenberg, Dan Ruby, Henry Kaplan

#### JewishGen Forms Partnership with Ancestry

Reported by Beth Galleto

The big news at this year's IAJGS Conference was the announcement of a "cooperative agreement" between JewishGen and Ancestry.com through which JewishGen's databases will be made available for free on Ancestry.com, and the JewishGen website will be hosted in Ancestry.com's data center.

Ancestry will provide hardware and network support for the JewishGen website. This should provide improvements in the speed of the website, along with greater accessibility when searching databases.

Both organizations stressed that this is not a merger. JewishGen will remain an independent non-profit organization. There will be no change to the JewishGen management team, structure or affiliation with the Museum of Jewish Heritage - A Living Memorial to the Holocaust. JewishGen's comprehensive records and information, contributed by volunteers from around the world, will continue to remain freely available on JewishGen.org.

While JewishGen will receive licensing fees from Ancestry, as well as web hosting services, donations from generous JewishGen users will still be needed to provide some 90 percent of the organization's needs.

JewishGen content that will be available on Ancestry.com includes databases from many different countries, the Holocaust Database, Yizkor Books, The Given Names Database and JewishGen ShtetlSeeker, among others. JewishGen databases will be available on Ancestry.com by the end of the year.

Information about JewishGen registrants will not be shared, nor will personal information stored on JewishGen, such as data entered into the JGFF and Family Tree of the Jewish People.

Independent organizations such as Jewish Records Indexing-Poland (JRI-Poland), whose database, website and discussion group are hosted by JewishGen, have made separate agreements with Ancestry. The JRI-Poland Board voted to grant permission to JewishGen to sub-license some JRI-Poland data to Ancestry.com. This will include nearly 1.5 million index listings from Polish-Jewish records microfilmed by the LDS and other historical sources. It will not include any data indexed pursuant to JRI-Poland's agreement with the Polish State Archives.

The terms of JRI-Poland's agreement with

JewishGen provide that there will be a link back to JRI-Poland from any search results on Ancestry.com that include JRI-Poland data. The terms also specify that JRI-Poland data will remain free on Ancestry.com in perpetuity. JRI-Poland's decision was motivated in part by the recognition that this arrangement will connect many more researchers — and potential researchers — of Polish-Jewish heritage to the records of their ancestors. The link back to JRI-Poland from the Ancestry.com search results will help ensure that these researchers will also discover the unique search experience at JRI-Poland.org.

For more information read the press release, which may be viewed on Schelly Dardashti's August 20 blog entry at **tracingthetribe.blogspot.com.** 

#### IAJGS Achievement Awards and Stern Grant

Reported by Beth Galleto

Winners were announced at the banquet on Thursday, August 21. Our own Steve Morse was chair of the five-member Achievement Awards Committee.

The Lifetime Achievement Award went to Howard Margol for his many years of pioneering work in Lithuanian Jewish Genealogy research. He created the American Fund for Lithuanian-Latvian Jews, which provides much needed help to the Jewish community of the Baltic States; and he has served as president of the JGS of Georgia, president of the IAJGS, and chair of the Litvak SIG.

Steven Lasky received the Outstanding Contribution to Jewish Genealogy Award, in recognition of his online virtual museum "The Museum of Family History," through which he shares a wide range of resources designed to encourage Jewish family history research. (View it at museumoffamilyhistory.com.)

The Outstanding Project Award went to Petra Laidlaw of The Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain (JGSGB) for creating "The Jewish Community in Mid-19th Century Britain" database. (View it at www.jgsgb.org.uk.)

The Outstanding Publication Award also went to the JGSGB for a series of guidebooks focusing on such topics as Jewish genealogical research in Europe, understanding Hebrew inscriptions and documents, and organizing family history records.

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The 2008 Stern Grant, which provides funds for worthy ongoing genealogical projects, went to the Italian Genealogical Group (**www.Italiangen.org**). They received \$2,500 to assist them in creating and computerizing a Brooklyn Brides Index for 1910-1930 using films from the Family History Library. You don't have to be Italian to appreciate this project.

# Cook County, Illinois Vital Records Go Online Reported by Jeff Lewy (Conference presentation by David Orr)

Cook County, Illinois, which includes Chicago and many of its suburbs, is putting its vital statistics documents online. Now you can get copies of certificates immediately, and save and print them from the comfort of your desk.

The vital statistics include birth, marriage, and death records, a total of 12 million items! The system went live in July 2008 with a majority of the available records. The rest of the records should be online by the end of 2008.

This system is in addition to the existing system of visiting the Clerk's office or requesting a document by mail, and the fees are the same. If you need a certified copy, you still have to visit the office to confirm that you are eligible to receive one.

The online records begin after the Chicago Fire in 1871, as all earlier County records were lost in the fire. In response to privacy concerns, birth records are available after 75 years, marriage records after 50 years, and death records after 20 years. The system is designed to allow access to newer records automatically as time goes on, subject to these privacy limits.

The site is **www.cookcountygenealogy.com.** Users are required to register (for free) on the site, using an e-mail address and password. There is no fee for searching the index, and the fee is \$15 to download a non-certified copy of each document.

One may search for one or all of the three record types, using at least the last name, or the year and file number (if known). The search does not accept wildcards or show names longer than the specific name entered. The results appear in an alphabetical list.

Results of a search show the following for all items:

- Full name
- Record type (birth, marriage, or death)
- File number (or certificate number)
- Event date

This is likely to be enough information to be reasonably sure you have the right item. And in the case of marriages, if you make a second search with the file number and year of one party, that search will show both parties.

Birth and death dates appear to be correct; the marriage date is the date the marriage license was issued, not the date of the ceremony. However, the date of the ceremony is likely to be on the certificate.

Clicking on any name on the index list will add that item to the "shopping cart." Once you have added all the items you want to the cart, the site will take you to a payment page to enter your credit card data. There is a \$1.75 processing fee for each "shopping cart" regardless of the number of records to be downloaded, so it pays to download many records at one time.

If you are looking in Cook County, this site is a big improvement on the State of Illinois site, www.sos.state.il.us/departments/archives/databases.html, which provides similar index data for marriages up to 1900, for deaths up to 1950, (but no births), for all counties in the state. For other counties, this state site is still the best way to search.

David Orr, Cook County Clerk, and his staff made a presentation about this new service at the recent IAJGS Conference in Chicago in August 2008. They are pleased to offer this quicker, more efficient system as a convenience to users — and to reduce the labor (and cost) of providing the service.

#### Genealogy Resources in Milwaukee and Southeast Wisconsin

Reported by Jeff Lewy

#### (Conference presentation by Manning Bookstaff)

Manning Bookstaff of Milwaukee gave an excellent presentation on Wisconsin genealogy resources at the 2008 IAJGS Conference.

Milwaukee was an early destination for German immigrants—including substantial numbers of Jews—to the U.S. from its founding in the 1830s. Many families began their lives in America in Milwaukee, and in addition to those who stayed, many others later moved on to Chicago and points West.

There are five major institutions in Milwaukee and one in Madison with collections and archives of interest to genealogists.

The Jewish Museum Milwaukee contains over 600 private collections depicting life in Milwaukee's Jewish community and beyond through letters, diaries, business records, and thousands of photographs.

The largest collection is the records of Congregation Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun. The synagogue

maintained its own archive for many years, and the contents date back to the 1850s. The Museum also includes microfilm copies of the *Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle* from its beginnings in 1921 to date, with an index to obituaries from 1921-1996. There are also an index of Jewish cemetery burials and the marriage records of several rabbis.

Milwaukee Public Library has extensive collections serving interests in local history and genealogy. Of broadest appeal is an online indexed copy of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* from 1837 to 1890 (available only at the Library). There are bound and microfilm sets of most Milwaukee newspapers published since the mid-1800s.

The library also holds Milwaukee city directories from 1847 to date, and a long run of telephone directories for the city and suburbs. It also holds a set of the Milwaukee County vital statistics before 1907, which are cheaper to copy than the set in the County Courthouse.

American Geographical Society Library was founded in New York City in 1852 to advance the science of geography. Since 1976 the library has been housed at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library and contains more than a million items. Half the items are maps, charts, and atlases from all over the world, some dating to the fifteenth century. They also have donated items from explorer members such as Lindbergh, Peary, and Roosevelt.

Milwaukee County Historical Society is a museum and research library with extensive collections of County records. Of special interest are naturalization records from 1836 to 1941, court records from 1837 to 1949, and Civil War and Spanish-American War military rosters.

Milwaukee County Courthouse holds vital statistics, real estate, probate and corporate records. Birth records begin as early as 1835, marriages from 1851 and deaths from 1872. However, recording became mandatory only in 1907. Genealogical researchers are requested to make appointments to ensure that staff can be available to help.

<u>Wisconsin Historical Society</u> is in Madison, WI, about 80 miles west of Milwaukee. The Society also has 13 Area Research Centers, including one at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee focusing on Milwaukee and four surrounding counties.

The Society has the second largest collection of newspapers in the U.S. — only the Library of Congress has a larger collection. It is a national collection from the seventeenth century to the present, including papers from every state, U.S. Possessions, Canada, and military papers published overseas, as well as 1,600 Wisconsin titles.

The Society also has more than 40,000 books and pamphlets of compiled family histories. The genealogy index includes over 150,000 Wisconsin obituaries and biographical sketches and 2.5 million vital records from before mandatory state records began in 1907.

#### Locations and contact information

Jewish Museum Milwaukee 1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53202 414-390-5730

#### www.milwaukeejewishmuseum.org

Milwaukee Public Library 814 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53233 414-278-3000

#### www.mpl.org

American Geographical Society Library Golda Meir Library – University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

2311 E. Hartford Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53211 414-229-6282 or 800-558-8993

#### www.uwm.edu/Libraries/AGSL/index.html

Milwaukee County Historical Society 910 N. Old World Third St., Milwaukee, WI 53203 414-273-8288

#### www.milwaukeecountyhistsoc.org

Milwaukee County Courthouse 901 N. 9<sup>th</sup> St., Milwaukee, WI 53233 414-278-4025 County Clerk **www.county.milwaukee.gov/** 

County Clerk **www.county.milwaukee.gov/** CountyClerk7709.htm

Wisconsin Historical Society 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706 608-264-6400

www. Wisconsinhistory.org

#### The Anatomy of a Family Reunion

Reported by Jane Lowy Reber (Conference presentation by William E. Israel)

A reunion preserves us as a family. The older members want to reconnect and the young members may not know their extended family. So the reunion restores a sense of family unity.

To plan the reunion, you have to network with your people. Maybe someone has a family tree, or pictures, that could be displayed during the reunion. Conduct a survey to find the level of interest. It is best done when school is out, so hold it in the summer. If you are using a hotel, negotiate for lower rates.

In site selection and planning, be sure to get group rates (**www.hotelplanner.com**). The reunion fee is

#### Conference Reports, cont. from page 7

paid directly to you. Give the hotel 60 days prior notice.

Estimate expenses. Budget for catering, printing, copying, postage. A Memorial Book is also nice to do. Plan entertainment and T-shirts, banners, souvenirs, photography. Determine the cost and add 10 percent.

For a weekend reunion, have a program. Start with a reception. Introduce everyone and explain how they are related. Saturday after dinner have entertainment such as skits, a dance, a talent show. After Sunday brunch have a business meeting.

Have a "Budget and Finance Minister." You may need fund raising to subsidize your costs for facilities and catering, program and activities, and the registration of family members attending.

Resources:

#### www.family-reunion.com www.family-reunion.com www.famware.com

My immediate family is small. I recently had a family reunion. I called it "The Third Annual Cousins Party." All were invited to come at 1 p.m. for lunch and a swim. I sent out the E-vite one month in advance and heard from the ones who could come. It was very successful, as I heard from those attending that catching up and keeping in touch are very important to them. (It is important, too, to make the RSVP clear so you don't end up with tons of food and drinks left over. Some people arrogantly feel they don't need to respond.) I intend to do this with more planning next year.

### Shoahconnect.org and Online Historical Directories

Reported by Marcia Kaplan

#### (Two Conference presentations by Logan Kleinwaks)

Logan Kleinwaks is a genius. He gave two presentations: "Shoahconnect.org ( New Tools for Page of Testimony Research)" and "Searching Online Historical Directories: Demonstration."

I find it nearly impossible to convey how clever Logan is and to make a comprehensible summary for the reader.

The ShoahConnect program allows a researcher to register to receive an e-mail if there is any activity associated with a specific page of testimony in which he or she is interested. For example, in Logan's own words, "if you have found a Page of Testimony for a relative, but are unable to locate the submitter or any close relatives of the submitter who might be

knowledgeable about your relative," using the tool he provides will enable a match.

Also, the link will alert the researcher if someone else searches for that page. Or if you locate someone who is researching the same town where your relative lived, you will be put in touch with that person. In this way, a connection can be made which is still a real possibility even after so many years have passed.

Use of the site requires installation of a complimentary Google Tool Bar which works with Mac as well as P.C. Logan recommends using the Firefox browser. As he says, attempting to connect people who are researching the same individuals or towns is not new; but this automated method may open greater opportunities.

Searching Online Directories is far more complex. Logan has utilized optical character recognition software to compile a list of directories from different sources, which are described fully on his site **kalter.org/search.** 

There are at least 22,000 pages of searchable directory listings such as telephone books and business directories. The image that is retrieved is a replica of the actual page, so that the entry could be in Polish or other Latin letter languages. The site contains complete instructions and searching hints. Logan says he is available to assist you and welcomes suggestions about other directories that would be suitable.

#### Personal Journal - IAJGS Chicago 2008

Reported by Dave Howard

Saturday, August 16: My wife, Susan, and I did not arrive at the hotel in time for the welcome dinner. We made up for it with a nice meal in the hotel dining room, where we ran into some friendly faces including Rosanne Leeson.

Sunday, Aug 17: On the schedule I noted a Birds of a Feather ("BOF") yDNA meeting at 8:15 a.m. on Sunday morning. I decided to show up to see if this was the meeting I thought I was unsuccessful in trying to schedule in March for my Jewish\_Q yDNA group.

I could not believe what I found! The room was full of people including Marcia and Henry Kaplan along with Debbie Friedman. It was my meeting! I acted as moderator and the group participation made the meeting excellent.

Monday, Aug 18: I had volunteered to help Debra Kay-Blatt with her "Introduction to JewishGen" computer workshop. Her husband Warren Blatt (managing director of JewishGen) was also helping. I got to know these two people much better. Later I

asked Warren if JewishGen could help our SFBAJGS with a computer project. He graciously agreed.

This evening Susan and I attended a dinner hosted by Bennett Greenspan, founder of Family Tree DNA. Most of the group administrators of the various Jewish DNA projects were there as well as some other interesting people. This was a very nice event. Bennett is a classy guy.

Tuesday, August 19: We had a dinner that I had set up for my DNA relatives as well as my Horowitz surname relatives. I made some wonderful contacts from all over the country and Israel. One of my relatives is co-chair of the 2009 conference in Philadelphia. I told him of some of our scheduling problems this year. He has assured me that I will have no problems next year. All I have to do is tell him what I want.

Earlier in the day I attended the various LatviaSIG meetings. I successfully avoided getting elected or appointed to any positions. I am working on two ShtetLink projects for them and I need to get these finished. I love seeing the same people year after year and hearing the exciting developments, and I don't want to let them down.

Wednesday, August 20: Susan and I shared some experiences with a woman I had been corresponding with over the last few years. Future correspondence with her will be so much more personal.

Thursday, August 21: I attended Dr. Hammer's presentation on collecting DNA from the relatives of Holocaust victims. Some day this database will allow scientists to identify the remains of Holocaust victims if they are recovered. Participation is free of charge and painless.

We attended the awards banquet that evening and shared the table with some delightful people we had met at previous conferences. We giggled as Steve Morse managed the photographers after the awards were presented.

Friday, August 22: I had breakfast with my paper-trail-documented cousin whom I met through DNA testing. She is a young DNA researcher from Kansas who had come to the conference. She helped us all with answers to our questions.

So which did we enjoy more, the class sessions or the meals? It was the people!

#### You Can Say That Again or Why I Love the Conference Recordings

Reported by Emily Rosenberg

Did you miss that one talk you really wanted to attend? Did you plan to go to Chicago but you had to

cancel at the last minute? Do you hate conferences but want to build your genealogy skills? Just take out your earphones and listen to the conference CD set. The recordings are high quality and easy to listen to at your computer, in the car or on your MP3 player. If you love to multi-task plug in and listen while you are doing your actual research.

I am a "sometimes genealogist." I put the hobby aside for months at a time and was so disconnected from it this spring that I even considered cancelling my Chicago reservation. But a month before I went to Chicago I pulled out my CDs from my most recent conference (New York 2006) and decided to listen to a handful to talks. They were so inspiring that I kept adding more to my playlist. By the time I got on the plane to Chicago I was up to speed on tools and resources again. And I knew which speakers I wanted to hear in person at the conference and who I might just as well listen to on the recording. Choosing which sessions to attend suddenly became easy when I knew I could catch up when I got home by listening to the CDs. This left me more time to go to the films, attend the more visual or interactive presentations and network without feeling I was missing a good talk.

Listening to the talks after the bustle of the conference lets me learn in a different way, without so many genealogical and networking distractions. One of the unexpected benefits of having the talks on hand after the conference is that as I develop new interests or hit new brick walls in my research, I can usually find a conference talk to listen to that will help me move forward. The recordings are a good way to verify the accuracy of my notes and to share the information from the talks with other people. I highly recommend that anyone with an interest in Jewish genealogy order the CD set and learn by listening.

For information about conference recordings, go to www.chicago2008.org/conference\_recordings.cfm

#### Two Takes on the Migratory Narrative

Reported by Dan Ruby

## (Conference presentations by Ruth Leiserowitz and Valery Bazerov)

Between the decision to leave home and the beginning of a new life in America or elsewhere, migrating Jews from the western regions of the Russian Pale encountered a difficult transition in East Prussia. The fascinating presentation "Litvak Migratory Decisions in the 19th Century and Their Consequences" by University of Klaipeda professor Ruth Leiserowitz filled in the gaps in the migratory narrative

Conference Reports, cont. from page 9

during a well-attended Monday afternoon session.

One of the world's leading experts on Prussian social history, Leiserowitz is also a professor through and through. She basically read the paper in her almost expressionless accented English. But the material was so compelling that it overcame any dryness in her presentation style.

Whether motivated by economic opportunity, draft evasion or technology-driven global awareness, migrants faced challenging economic and logistical obstacles during the first legs of their passage to a new life. Along the way, they spent anywhere from weeks to years to the rest of their lives in Prussian port cities like Memel and Libau.

Using statistics, anecdotes, and some well-chosen slides to help tell the story, Leiserowitz covered the details of their illegal border crossings and their lives in the margins of Prussian society. Because of her focus on the transition period instead of the more familiar arc of voyage and arrival, her portrait is bittersweet — more about the circumstances driving families to fragment than those bringing them together in a new land of opportunity.

There were other sessions for that. This one shined a light on a chapter of Jewish history, including my family's, that deserves to get more attention. For much more information, see Leiserowitz's Jews in East Prussia online exhibit at www.judeninostpreussen.de.

For a different take on immigration, I attended the Wednesday presentation "HIAS Archives: What Can and Cannot Be Found There," by HIAS historian Valery Bazarov, in which he described the small bank of filing cabinets in the society's New York office as "bursting with Jewish immigration history."

The same could be said of the presentation itself. Though Bazarov has given this talk many times before, his animated speaking style brought that history to life with accounts of cases mined from HIAS' long and honorable past. Thus we heard the story of a Jewish infant surviving from steerage on the Titanic, of a South African family coming to New York to be able to adopt two black African children, and Holocaust refugee tales of Lisbon and Shanghai.

In each case, the HIAS files were crucial in solving mysteries and bringing families together. Today the HIAS "archive" includes records from many but not all of the society's 150 branches around the world, and Bazarov says it is his mission before he retires to locate any boxes that may still be hidden. Since HIAS is a service agency for helping immigrants, it does not have an archiving mission. Records may

be scattered about in different files, and most data is not indexed for searching.

Bazarov himself may be the best search engine when it comes to HIAS records. I can say this with certainty, since he helped my brother a year ago in locating fragmentary records about my own mother's refugee experience in Marseilles and Lisbon.

### The Otto Frank File: Its Significance for Jewish Genealogists

Reported by Henry Kaplan

(Conference presentation by Estelle M. Guzik)

The speaker described the heartbreaking saga of Otto Frank, father of Anne Frank, who first attempted to move his family from Germany to the United States beginning in 1933. His initial efforts to leave Germany resulted in his family moving to Holland, where, notwithstanding Nazi occupation, for a year he and his family were left alone and initially allowed to go about their business without having to go into hiding.

Even before this move, he had been in contact with his old friend and Heidelberg college chum, a member of the prominent and influential American Strauss family (Strauss was a founder of Macy's Department Store). Reading from material found in the archives of the Center for Jewish History in New York, with YIVO, HIAS, German Jewish Children's Aid, the New York Association for New Americans, Eyewitness Accounts of the Holocaust Period and other files, Guzik described Frank's desperate efforts to go with his family to America, and the implacable and unyielding resistance to Jewish emigration from Europe asserted by Roosevelt's State Department.

The extraordinarily complete materials illustrated Frank's foreboding, his understanding of Nazi intentions, and his ingenuity in trying to make an escape through the letters he wrote to the Strausses, who were sympathetic and willing to provide the funds necessary to buy the Frank family's escape from Europe and the financial assurances which would be sufficient for the US government. Sadly, the barriers imposed by the State Department on Jewish emigration from Europe caused many thousands to perish, including Anne Frank, Otto's daughter.

The Strauss Foundation has commissioned a book based on the Frank records. I suggested to the speaker and the Strauss Foundation official that the story would make a dramatic, informative and compelling movie.

#### SFBAJGS Family Finder Update

The surnames and towns being researched by our newest members are listed below. This database is maintained for the benefit of our membership. If you have a correction or update, please write to SFBAJGS at P.O. Box 471616, San Francisco, CA 94147.

<u>Surname</u>	Town, Country	<u>Member</u>
BERENSON	Mogilev Podolsk, Ukraine	Berenson, Phyllis G.
BLUMENREICH	Gliwice, Poland; New York	Kendall, Roberta
BRENNER	Rochester, NY	Warren, Sally Avery
CALMANAS/CALMANASH	Lespezi, Suceava, Romania	Ravitz, Gail
CHAITOWITZ	Obeliai/Abel, Lithuania	Jacobs, Jerome B.
DORTMAN	Rochester, NY	Warren, Sally Avery
FEIGENBAUM	Debica, Poland	Ravitz, Gail
FINKELSTEIN	Poland	Berenson, Phyllis G.
FIRESTONE	Rochester, NY	Warren, Sally Avery
FRIEDLANDER	Hungary	Kaplan, Susan L
GRADWOHL	Alsace, France; Germany; San Francisco; New Orleans	Ross, Deedee and Joh
HEIDENHEMMER	Wuertemberg, Germany; San Francisco; Los Angeles	Ross, Deedee and Joh
JACOBSON/JACOBSHON	Rokiskis, Lithuania	Jacobs, Jerome B.
JUSTER	Galati, Romania	Weber, Eden
KAMINSKI	Belarus	Jacobs, Jerome B.
KAMINSKY	Russia	Kaye, Ron and Toby
LAX	Neumarkt, Poznan, Germany; New York	Kendall, Roberta
LEVE	Rochester, NY	Warren, Sally Avery
LEVY	Germany, New Orleans	Ross, Deedee and Joh
LEVY	Rochester, NY	Warren, Sally Avery
MILBERG	Lespezi, Romania	Ravitz, Gail
MONTNER	Vienna, Austria	Kaplan, Susan L.
ORNSTEIN	Galati, Bucharest, Romania	Weber, Eden
PICK	Vienna, Austria	Kaplan, Susan L.
RAVITZ	Ropczyce, Poland	Ravitz, Gail
SCHNEIDER	Vienna, Austria	Kaplan, Susan L.
SCHNIPPER	Rochester, NY	Warren, Sally Avery
STEIR	Austria	Kaplan, Susan L.
VENGRIN/VEYNGRIN	Vilnius, Lithuania	Jacobs, Jerome B.
WEINER	Russia	Jacobs, Jerome B.

#### Presentation on the Vad Vashem Names Recovery Project and JFCS

Jewish Family and Children's Services (JFCS) is leading the effort in the San Francisco Bay Area to recruit, train and match volunteers for the Names Recovery Project. Bobbie Bornstein, Volunteer Coordinator at JFCS in Palo Alto, will discuss the project at a program in November.

The Names Recovery Project helps Holocaust survivors enter the names of their loved ones and others into Yad Vashem's Central Database, enabling their memory to be preserved. JFCS has joined forces, along with many other Jewish organizations, with Yad Vashem and the Northern California Holocaust Center to search for survivors who can identify family or friends who died in the Holocaust.

As the Holocaust witnesses age and pass away, we will lose their potential testimony forever. There are only 3 million of the 6 million killed in the Holocaust who are registered with Yad Vashem. Only 2,000 names have been submitted from the United States. There are still more names to be added.

The program will take place Sunday, November 9 at Keddem Congregation at Kehillah Jewish High School, 3900 Fabian Way, Palo Alto. The morning will start at 10 a.m. with bagels, lox, and coffee, followed by the program from 10:30 to noon.

#### Did You Inherit the Giving Back Gene?

By Jeremy Frankel

One of the major genealogical developments in recent years has been the use of DNA. However, there's one gene that has yet to be located, though we all know it's there — and that is the one I call the "giving back" gene.

Recently I had another meeting with the Judah L. Magnes Museum (JLMM). It is one of my jobs as President of the SFBAJGS to keep in touch with the many other Bay Area Jewish institutions and discuss with them how we can help each other out.

Examples of this cooperation include the monthly One-on-One Genealogy sessions at the Jewish Community Library. A half dozen experienced genealogists sit in and assist people who are either just starting out or who have hit the proverbial brick wall. Other examples of cooperation include cosponsoring of events such as the recent Oral History Seminar held at Congregation Emanu-El.

So how can we help the JLMM? As many of you probably know, the museum will be moving from what might be described as a backwater location to a new landmarked downtown location, opposite the Berkeley Public Library. This will mean that the JLMM will have much greater visibility. This in turn

means it must be able to meet the needs of the many visitors that are expected, both real and virtual.

The JLMM has embarked on projects to enter data and to scan many images in order to create an exciting new database. For the first time visitors will really be able to explore the magnificent holdings of the collection. An important component will be genealogical. Both Francesco Spagnolo, Head of Research, and Lara Michels, Associate Archivist and Librarian, believe that our Society members have the right kind of experience to offer volunteer help with these projects.

So this is where the "giving back" gene can come into play. If you have a few hours a week to spare, the Judah L. Magnes Museum would really appreciate your assistance in helping with this interactive database.

Some Society members have already stepped up to the plate to offer their time for this valuable project. If you, too, think you can help, please e-mail me at **jfrankel@lmi.net** and let me know. I will pass your name along to Francesco.

#### **USCIS Institutes Fee for Service Program**

By Jan Meisels Allen, IAJGS Chairperson, Public Records Access Monitoring Committee

Two years ago the US Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS), formerly called the INS, proposed rules to establish a fee-for-service genealogy program. The final rule was published in the Federal Register on May 15 and went into effect on August 13, 2008. You may view the final rule at edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-10651.pdf

The reason for the rule was to streamline and improve the process for acquiring genealogically relevant historical records of deceased individuals. The demand for documents created a backlog, and requests under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) took months if not years to complete.

As a result of the comments made to the proposed rule the amount charged per index or record/file request (from a microfilm) will be \$20 and the charge for a copy of a textual record will be \$35. The original proposal was a range of \$16-\$45 for an index search, \$16 to \$45 for a record/file microfilm request, and \$26 to \$55 for a copy of a textual document.

The USCIS must charge for the documents and any search for the records because other regulations by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB rule form 1993) require all government offices to charge user fees that recover the full cost of services provided. USCIS is also mandated to charge a fee to recover the full costs of providing research and information due to the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The types of historical records available under the new program are: Naturalization certificate files (C-files) from September 27, 1906 to April 1, 1956 (from all federal, state, municipal courts and more); Microfilmed alien registration forms from August 1, 1940 to March 31, 1944; Visa files from July 1, 1924 to March 31, 1944; Registry files from March 2, 1929 to March 31, 1944; and Alien files numbered below 8 million and dated prior to May 1, 1951. More information on each of these is contained in the final rule.

To request records under this new program, a special form must be used: Form G-1041 for index or

Continued on page 15

#### Rewriting History —Without Jews

By Beth Galleto

In parts of the eastern area of what was once called Galicia — now western Ukraine — Jews made up nearly half of the population between the two world wars. We know the sad fate of Galicia's Jewish population; but what may surprise us is that today almost no signs remain of their former rich culture and centuries-long history in the region.

In his book "Erased: Vanishing Traces of Jewish Galicia in Present-day Ukraine," Omer Bartov describes the difficulty of finding evidence today of a

Jewish past in western Ukraine, using as examples 20 towns that he visited. He shows how Ukrainians are actively involved in rewriting their country's history, to the extent that in their new version the Jewish victims are often viewed as perpetrators of a massacre in which Ukrainians were the victims. Bartov advances a reasonable theory to explain why citizens of emerging Ukrainian nation feel a necessity to create this bizarre version of history.



The once beautiful synagogue in Zokvha is now a dilapidated, dangerous ruin.

Bartov presented a talk with slides at the Jewish Community Library in San Francisco in May. He had a large audience, many of whom have Galitzianer ancestry. The program was part of a speaker series presented by the Library and was co-sponsored by the SFBAJGS.

I was interested in attending Bartov's talk, although I am not aware of any Galitzianer ancestors, because a cousin and I toured some Galician towns last summer as part of a trip that also included parts of Poland and the area formerly known as Volhynia. Although our guide made an effort to show us remaining Jewish sites in western Ukraine, we came away with similar impressions to Bartov's. However, we also noted some indications of positive trends that may have developed since Bartov's visits in 2003 and 2004.

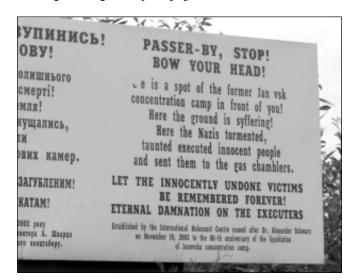
Bartov grew up in Tel Aviv in the '50s. His mother's immediate family had left Buchach in 1935; the rest of her relatives disappeared in the Holocaust. In 1996 he interviewed his mother about her childhood. He became interested in learning more about her life in Buchach and made plans for the two of them to visit her hometown. However, they had not yet made this trip when his mother died two years later. When he finally made the trip, planning to research the interrelationships between three communities

(Ukrainians, Poles, and Jews) before the war, he found himself writing a different story, about "the politics of memory in western Ukraine today."

Bartov is the John P. Birkelund Distinguished Professor of European History at Brown University. His other books include "Murder in Our Midst: The Holocaust. Industrial Killing, and Representation" and "Hitler's Armv: Soldiers, Nazis, and War in the Third Reich."

Genealogists will be interested in the specific towns Bartov discusses in his book. He thoughtfully includes the varied names and spellings, which reflect the region's history of changing governmental jurisdictions. Some, like the varied versions of Sambir, Drohobych, Stryi, Bolekhiv, Kolomyia, Kosiv, Kuty, Horodenka, Husiatyn, Chortkiv, Buchach, Monastryrys'ka, Ternopil', Berezhany, and Zolochiv, seem to be logical transliterations of the same word. Others, such as L'viv (Lwow, L'vov, Lemberg, Leopolis), Ivano-Frankivs'k (Ivano-Frankovsk, Stanyslaviv, Stanislawów, Stanislev, Stanislau), Zolotyi Potik (Potok Zloty, Zolotoy Potok, Potek Zolti), Berezhany (Brezezany, Brizan), or Zhovkva (Zolkiew, Zsholkvo) are different enough to be unexpected. No wonder we sometimes have such difficulty locating our ancestors' town of origin!

Rewriting History, cont. from page 13





The memorial to the victims of the Janowska Concentration Camp, outside of L'viv, is not easy to find. The English version of the sign marking the memorial has no mention of Jews. The memorial itself has been defaced with white paint.

The book starts with a series of helpful historic maps of the region. In his talk Bartov zipped through the maps without allowing much time for study of each one. Having bought the book, I felt it was worth the price for the maps alone.

In his talk, as in the book, Bartov focused on the history of each town and then showed the few existing bits of evidence of that history. L'viv, for example, now a city of 900,000, once had a thriving community of Jews, Poles, and Ukrainians. Before the war Jews made up just under half the city's population.

My cousin and I, like Bartov, walked the streets of L'viv's former Jewish quarter, noting doorways bearing the impression of mezuzahs and worn vestiges of store signs in Yiddish. Bartov says that the L'viv's open market takes place on the former site of the Jewish cemetery. My cousin and I visited the market, but we had no idea of its history and our guide didn't tell us.

We saw the monument to the L'viv Ghetto, which was financed by the small Jewish community of L'viv. Our guide also drove us to the site in the forest on the outskirts of L'viv where a survivor, Alexander Schwarz, has erected a memorial to those who died in the Janowska concentration camp. Bartov writes that Schwarz chose a large granite boulder as the memorial because "no one will have the insolence to blow up the ten-ton stone." However, when we were there white paint had been splashed on the stone, which bears the inscription, "Let the memory

of all the Nazi genocide victims in Janowska death camp remain forever: 1941-1943." A sign has been put up on the road near the memorial. As Bartov points out, it makes no mention of who the victims of the camp were.

My cousin and I saw what seemed like indications that some efforts were being made to preserve memories of the former Jewish community. Like Bartov, we saw the site where the Golden Rose Synagogue once stood. In summer 2007 it had a fence around it and, according to our guide, was being excavated as an archaeological site. We frequently drove by the Jewish Hospital, which is apparently still in use and still called by that name. A museum across from the City Hall contained an entire room displaying relics of Jewish life. The museum also explained the Nazi era and what happened to the Jews, although I don't believe that mention was made of any Ukrainian complicity in their fate.

Another place my cousin and I visited was Zokvha (Zolkiev), about 20 miles north of L'viv, where we saw the remains of what was once a magnificent synagogue, now standing empty and in such a ruined condition that it is unsafe for people to enter. Bartov says in a footnote that there are plans to restore the synagogue and turn it into a museum, but there were no signs of this in summer, 2007.

Unlike western Ukraine, many areas in Poland are now rediscovering their Jewish past, setting up museums of Jewish life and even restaurants

featuring "Jewish food." Reasons for this include a desire to capture dollars from Jewish tourists researching their family history. However, we met a number of Poles who seemed to be genuinely interested in learning about the culture that vanished from their midst.

Bartov talked about several reasons why this is not happening in western Ukraine. In studying each town's history, he discovered that much of the killing took place, not far away in extermination camps, but on the spot. "In many cases more or less intimate relations and familiarity were followed by individual, one-on-one murder."

The Germans took over Ukrainian towns from Soviet control, and after they did so discovery of a few Ukrainians murdered by the NKVD would frequently be followed by pogroms, encouraged by the Germans, in which several thousands of Jews were killed. Bartov said further that mass shootings of Jew always happened with the collaboration of Ukrainian militia.

Bartov's hypothesis is that forgetting who the victims were liberates Ukrainians from complicity in genocide. He pointed out that Ukraine, which became independent in 1991, is still not certain of its own national identity. Therefore patriotic memorials are being erected that glorify the country's earlier leaders. Nobody wants to remember that these leaders may have collaborated with the Nazis in the murder of Jews.

But the Ukrainians have gone a step farther. They are now presenting Ukrainians as the main victims and Jews, in the guise of Bolsheviks, as the murderers, he said. "Ukrainians are only depicted as heroes and martyrs."

Bartov pointed out that there are at least two different memories in Ukraine. In his book he says, "For while not a few Jewish survivors from these regions — as well as many other observers and commentators at the time and since the Holocaust — have maintained that 'the Ukrainians were worse than the Germans,' the line of defense taken up by Ukrainian nationalists who identify with the UPA and OUN of World War II and with their anti-Semitic policies is that the 'Soviets, led by the Jews, were worse than the Germans.'"

In his book Bartov reflects on the fact that we have just left behind the bloodiest century in history, and that we seem to be heading into another that could turn out to be worse. He writes, "Before we plunge into yet another ocean of blood, it behooves us to reflect on the causes and consequences of previous atrocities and to finally understand that the origins of collective violence invariably lie in repressing memory and misconstruing the past."

As Jewish genealogists, our challenge and responsibility is to liberate memory and to clarify and elaborate on the past — to make visible that which has been erased.

USCIS, cont. from page 12

Form G 1041A for records request. These forms may be found on the USCIS site **www.USCIS.gov.** The easiest way to locate the Genealogy section is to refer to the site map. Information that must be contained on the form is included in the new rule. When submitting a written request, the only form of payment accepted is a cashier's check or money order in the exact amount. As genealogical request information may only be obtained on deceased individuals, the subject is presumed dead if their birth date is over 100 years old. For those less than 100 information (primary or secondary document such as death record, published obituary, etc) must be provided to the satisfaction of the USCIS that the individual is indeed deceased.

#### President's Message, cont. from page 2

records and include indices and certificates. There are also birth and death records. Some go back to 1850 (Santa Cruz deaths) and some are as recent as 1979 (Santa Cruz marriage index).

Among the many thousands of immigrants who came here from all over the world, a number of them were Jews who worked as pedlars and merchants in the various gold-mining communities, some possibly being the ancestors of Society members.

The films have arrived and have been accessioned. You will now be able to search for them, and the rest of the Oakland holdings (over 40,000 microfilms plus fiche and books) by going to the web site at **www.oaklandfhc.org/.** Scroll down to "Catalog" and click on the link "Oakland Regional FHC."

As always, the Board wish you many successes with your research. We'd love to print any success stories you can tell us.

Jeremy G Frankel

### ZichronNote



# The Journal of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society

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#### **Calendar of Events**

**Sun. Sept. 21, San Francisco:** *Post Conference Review.* A panel reports on the highlights and revelations from the Annual Conference of the IAJGS in Chicago. Repeated, with a different panel, Oct. 27.

**Sun. Oct. 19, Berkeley:** *Jewish Genealogy in South Africa.* Presented by Roy Ogus, a member of the SFBAJGS who is on the board of the South African Special Interest Group (SIG).

**Mon. Oct. 27, Los Altos Hills:** *Post Conference Review.* A panel reports on the highlights and revelations from the Annual Conference of the IAJGS in Chicago.

**Sun. Nov. 16, San Francisco:** *Topic to be Determined.* Presented by Steve Morse, inventor of One-step web searches that have been of immense assistance to genealogy researchers everywhere.

For more information about these and other programs of genealogical interest, see page 4. For the latest program information visit **www.jewishgen.org/sfbajgs** 

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