



משפחה

Quarterly Publication of
The Jewish Genealogy Society
of Greater Washington

"Every man of the children of Israel shall encamp by his own standard with the ensign of his family" *Numbers 2:2*

Volume 24 , Number 3

Summer 2005

משפחה

Opportunities and Obstacles in Holocaust Genealogical Research

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The largest collection of archival information on Holocaust victims and survivors is held by the International Committee of the Swiss Red Cross at its International Tracing Service (ITS) facility in Arolsen, Germany and includes tens of millions of names. Requests for information may be submitted through national Red Cross offices. Unfortunately, the quality of information and delays in providing information seriously impair the value of this institution. The ITS, supported by the German Government, has refused to honor its international obligations to provide material to the nations which, at least theoretically, govern it. This "policy" is sometimes termed "The Second Holocaust, or Swiss Red Cross Holocaust" since it prevents the identification of those who perished. Recently, governments, including the United States, Israel and Germany, called for an end to ITS stonewalling and there is some hope that the situation will improve.



Electronic Databases

Yad Vashem has large holdings, particularly its testimonial material in the Hall of Names (more than 2 million names) and put this material, as well as an extensive collection of non-testimonial computerized name lists, on the web, (www.yadvashem.org). Yad Vashem also holds filmed copies of ITS material through the mid-1950s. It has so far declined to make copies available to other institutions or individuals who wished to place this material on CD for broader distribution. It has stated that it is currently digitizing this material but, so far, has not disclosed how the digitized material will be made available.

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Mishpacha is the quarterly publication of the Jewish Genealogy Society of Greater Washington, Inc., serving Washington, Northern Virginia, and the Maryland suburbs.

Free to members, subscriptions are \$15 and \$20 foreign. Membership dues are \$25 for individuals and \$37.50 for families. Membership inquiries: PO Box 31122, Bethesda, MS 20824-1122

Appropriate ads the size of a business card will be accepted. The cost is \$15 for one submission or \$50 for one year (4 issues)

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Back issues are available from Sharlene Kranz, 4336 Albemarle Street, NW, Washington, DC 20016 for \$5 each.

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The JGSGW Web Site is located at:

<http://www.jewishgen.org/jgsgw>

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) also has extensive holdings of information. More than 2.5 million names (over 90% non-testimonial) are available inside the museum in computerized form, and this information is used to reply to inquiries by visitors or mail. However, only part of this collection is available on the web at <http://www.ushmm.org/namesearch> at this time. The remainder does not appear on the museum's website due to restrictions imposed by other institutions which provided part of this collection. Researchers should be sure to consult the USHMM's Holocaust Name Lists Catalog, a "list of lists", i.e. a bibliography of name lists available at <http://www.ushmm.org>, then the heading for the Survivors Registry, then "offerings" and finally the Holocaust Name Lists Catalog Search. The Catalog currently describes over 3,100 name-related resources throughout the world, whether electronic, published or archival. Unlike Yad Vashem, the USHMM material includes the names of many non-Jews, e.g. Roma/Sinti, homosexuals, political and religious prisoners, etc. The USHMM also has a number of name lists the existence of which is not included in museum catalogs. The donor organizations of these lists, however, do permit information to be provided to individual inquirers, and requests for searches should be made to registry@ushmm.org.

Jewishgen's Holocaust name and town lists (currently about 900,000 names) may be accessed at <http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/Holocaust>. Jewishgen material may be searched by a soundex system. Jewishgen also contains valuable databases containing Holocaust information for Hungary, Romania, and Belarus, as well as a Yizkor necrology database. Some of these databases appear to be cross-referenced to the overall Holocaust database, others not.

All references to numbers of names in the above databases should be treated with care and do not necessarily mean that information on that number of persons actually exists. An individual may appear on many lists, e.g. ghetto inhabitant, deportee, one or more camps and survivor, and it is impossible to know whether 30 listings of Jakob Cohen from Warsaw (no further information) include information on thirty individuals, or ten, or one.

There are also hundreds of Yizkor books, primarily dealing with towns in East Europe. Most are in Yiddish or Hebrew, or a mixture of the two, and many include name lists. The recent offer of the Yiddish Book Center to reprint many books and the New York Public Library's plans to digitize its collection will make access to this useful resource much easier. Other than the New York Public Library, there are large Yizkor book collections at Yad Vashem, the Library of Congress and the USHMM.

Finally, researchers should be aware that the extent of information in any data base may range from little more than a name to detailed birth, residence and death specifics and that information is often contradictory. Records were often faulty and many prisoners purposely changed their names, ages or professions because they thought this would increase their chance of survival.

(continued on next page)



Archival Resources

The following is an attempt to list principal archival, or non-electronic, sources of information, country by country. It is impossible to list all the hundreds of sources in a single paper. Researchers may wish to begin with these, but should consult the "list of lists" cited above for additional sources.

Austria. Recht als Unrecht lists Austrian Jews who had to submit property declarations in 1938. This list is also available on the Avotaynu website. Dokumentationsarchiv des oesterreichischen Widerstandes has computerized the names of about 61,000 Austrian Jews who perished in the Holocaust, and this information can be accessed at <http://www.doew.at>. (More needs to be done on those who perished after being captured outside Austria. This is extremely difficult since many were not born in Austria and did not have Austrian citizenship). A major collection of Austrian Jewish community records going back several hundred years and up to the Holocaust has recently been located and is currently being filmed and processed.

Belgium. Memorial de la Deportation des Juifs de Belgique lists 25,000 Jews deported from Belgium, many of them non-Belgian, and identifies those who survived. It gives date of birth but not place of birth. A major Belgian Holocaust collection (CEGES), 3,000 reels of film, in Belgium and elsewhere, has recently been filmed and is now available at the USHMM (RG 65 001-004M) and will supplement existing information. However, this collection's sheer magnitude and poor organization makes it extremely difficult to use for genealogical purposes.

Bulgaria. The USHMM has a 1942-43 city by city census of Bulgarian Jews. This also encompasses occupied Thrace, Macedonia and Pirot. The USHMM holds rosters of Bulgarian men held in slave labor battalions and inventories of household property seized from Jewish homes.

Czechoslovakia. The Statny Ustredny archives in Bratislava, USHMM and Yad Vashem archives have copies of Slovakian deportation lists. This material, as well as a census of Slovakian Jews in 1941, are being computerized. The American Joint Distribution Committee's Register of All Persons Saved from Anti-Jewish Persecution in Slovakia lists survivors who returned to Slovakia. The two volume Terezinska Pametni Kniha: Zivdovske Obeti Nacistickyh Deportaci Z Cech A Moravy 1941-1945 lists approximately 15,000 Czech Jews who were deported from Bohemia and Moravia.

Estonia. The USHMM archives has partial records from the Klooga concentration camp with about 2,500 names and YIVO has records on various Jewish communities. Kuuidad 1941 lists Soviet deportations from Estonia just prior to the German invasion. Many Jewish names are included. Eugenia Gurin-Loov's Holocaust of Estonian Jews 1941 has several lists of Jews who were murdered in 1941. Also consult the files of the Extraordinary Commission (see Soviet Union, below) and Stutthof files (see below).

France. Klarsfeld's *Deportations from France*, organized by transport, is a useful initial source of information on Jews deported from France, most of whom were non-French. Researchers may wish to begin by using a finding aid by family name, which is available on fiche. The deportation lists themselves have been computerized at USHMM and further work is underway to fill in missing information. Beginning in 1986 and continuing through the mid 1990s, the *Ministere des Anciens Combattants et Victimes de Guerre* published in the "Journal Officiele" lists of deportees from France (Jews and non-Jews) who perished during the Holocaust. The lists are only roughly alphabetical and take considerable time to use. However, they furnish information that is not contained in Klarsfeld. RG 04.077M at the USHMM, *Fichier de Drancy*, contains information on 14,500 persons held at Drancy before being deported. In addition, YIVO and the USHMM have large filmed collection of documents from the *Union general des Israelites de France (UGIF) 1940-44*, consisting of information on persons in various camps, residents of orphanages, old age homes, asylums, hospitals, internees with mixed marriages, etc. There is no name index to this collection and a search is difficult unless one knows where an individual was held or employed. Another part of the UGIF collection, 65,000 membership cards, is available at YIVO, but not at the USHMM.

Germany. The German Government's *Gedenkbuch* includes the names of about 125,000 Jews, formerly resident in West Germany and Berlin, who are believed to have perished in the Holocaust. A new edition of this book, updating this information and listing all victims within Germany's 1937 borders is scheduled to be completed this year or next year, and should substantially increase the number of identifiable victims. Most large German cities have published their own memorial books. The 1939 census of German Jews covers all of Germany, except for Thuringia and a few Rhineland cities, where the records have been lost. The census is available through any LDS Family History Center. (The two volume *Juden in Thueringen Biographische Daten* and *Koeln Gedenkbuch* help close this gap). The difficulty in using the census is that one must know where the individual being sought lived in 1939 (not where he/she was born) since the information is organized by place of residence. Where this is not known, inquiries may be sent to the USHMM. *Theresienstadt Gedenkbuch* lists 44,000 Jews deported from Germany to Theresienstadt and this, plus the *Captured German Records*, see *Jewishgen*, provide much more information, including many deportation lists, than was previously the case. The recently published two volume *Buch der Erinnerung* lists German, Austrian and Czech Jews who were deported to the Baltic States, and is a useful addition to the sources cited above.

Greece. While many Greek names turn up in Auschwitz and other camp records, extensive deportation lists have not been found so far. The USHMM library has one memorial book in Greek which lists 4,172 Jews from smaller (not Salonika or Athens) communities as well as a list from Volos. *The Jewish Martyrs of Rhodes and Cos* includes a large number of names for these islands. "Property declarations" for Thessalonika, which were required from Jews during the German occupation, has been published in book form by Aure Recanati in *Jewish Community of Salonika 1943*. There is also a memorial book of Greek Jews published by the Athens Central Board of the Jewish Communities in 1979 (in Greek) which is available in Yad Vashem and at the USHMM.

Hungary. Hungary is unique in that the family histories which Hungarian Jews were forced to prepare have survived. These are held in Yad Vashem, which has declined to publish them. Yad Vashem has published Names of Hungarian Jewish Women in the Stutthof Concentration Camp, as well as the two volume Names of Jewish Victims of Hungarian Labour Battalions, which contains the names of 30,000 Jews who were deported, Names of the Deported Jews from Hajdu County, Names of the Deported Jews of Békés County, and Names of the Deported Jews from Zala County. (Hungarian deportation lists should not automatically be considered death lists, since a substantial proportion of these relatively late deportees were sent on to work details or other camps, where many survived) The above mentioned Yad Vashem material is now available on the web at www.neveklarsfeld.org. Counted Remnants lists 65,000 Budapest Jewish survivors. Lists of victims from Kisvarda, Mako, Mezokovesd, Ujkecok and Des are available at the USHMM. Jews in labor battalions are listed in the two volume Beke Poraikia. Thousands of Hungarian survivors are identified in Hisek az Elhurcoltakrol, which is available on Jewishgen.

Italy. A large number of Jews, of various nationalities, deported from Italy are listed in Lilianna Fargion's *Il Libro dalli' Italia della Memorial Gli Ebrei deportati*, while Francesco Folino's *Ferramonti un Lager d Mussolini* discusses Italy's largest concentration camp and lists many Jews held there.

Latvia. Extraordinary Commission victim lists exist for over 25 Latvian communities and some of these names have been computerized and placed on Jewishgen. The USHMM archives also have a large collection of material acquired from the Latvian Historical Archives in Riga. This material, in Latvian or German, primarily deals with German administration of Latvia, but includes lists of escaped Jews, Jewish property which was seized and Jews used as forced laborers. The collection is only partially catalogued. Large numbers of Latvians were sent to Stutthof and this camp's records should be consulted. A project to computerize the names of all Latvian Jewish victims has been begun and some of this is available on Jewishgen.

Lithuania. The best source of information is *The Holocaust in Lithuania 1941-45* by Rose Lerer Cohen and Saul Issroff, with about 44,000 names. The Jewish Museum in Vilnius has published a book, *Vilnius Ghetto: List of Prisoners Vol.1*, which lists Jews in the ghetto, street by street, and a volume 2 which provides an index to these names. More recently, it has published *The Siauliai Ghetto: Lists of Prisoners*, which lists Jews in that area. Many Lithuanians were deported to Stutthof in 1944 and this camp's files can be consulted. A partial list of Jews and non-Jews deported to the Soviet Union, organized by community, has been published in *Lietuvo1941-52 Metu Tremtiniai*. Many Lithuanian Jews were sent on from Stuthof to Dachau and their names appear in the Dachau collection on Jewishgen.

Macedonia. The USHMM has a 1942-42 census of Jews, the precursor to deportation. Deportation lists are available in *The Jews in Macedonia during the Second World War*.

Netherlands. There are a number of lists of Jews who were deported from the Netherlands and who perished but these lists are fragmentary and difficult to use. These

are consolidated in book form in In Memoriam. Many of the Jews deported from the Netherlands were not Dutch. This material is also available on web at [dutchjewry.huji.ac/il](http://dutchjewry.huji.ac.il). The dates of death cited in this source should be used with care since they often reflect date of arrival in camps, rather than actual dates of death. The Netherlands Institute for War Documentation collection, 574 reels of film, is available as 1997 A-0117, and gives detailed information on transports, work details at Westerbork, etc.

Poland. Few transport lists for Polish victims have been located up to now. The USHMM and Yad Vashem have the largest single book/computerized list of Polish victims presently available in Lodz - Names, with over 200,000 names of persons who were interned in the Lodz ghetto. An immense collection, about 700,000 pages, providing additional information on the Lodz ghetto has been recently acquired by the USHMM. This includes some 1944 transport lists from Lodz, and these are being computerized for Jewishgen. There are also extensive computerized records on the Cracow ghetto as of 1940/41 (RG 15.056 at USHMM), and this is available on Jewishgen. A smaller USHMM collection on Bedzin (RG 15.056M) has also been computerized. There are also fragmentary lists from other cities, such as Zdunska Wola, Mszana Dolna, Biscupice, Wisznice, Jaszew, Zamosc and Bedzin at the USHMM. Material on Kozienice is currently being computerized. The Jewish Historical Institute* has lists from various Jewish communities. Yad Vashem has identity cards for Radom. Information on Czestochowa, Hasag, Radomska and Pelcry are available on <http://www.kazez.com/~dan/csarg>. (see Survivors, below, for information on Polish survivors). The USHMM has recently obtained a list of 4,500 Polish residents in Germany who were expelled from Germany in 1938, and permission is being sought to make these names available on Jewishgen.

Romania. The USHMM has hundreds of reels of film containing records on the fate of Jews and Roma in Romania, (RG 25.003M, RG 25.004M, RG 25.011M, RG25 25.016M, Bessarabia, RG 54.001M, Cernauti, Rg31.006M, Transnistria (RG 31.004M, RG 31.008M, RG 31.011M. The Romanian collections include lists of forced laborers, while the Bessarabia collection includes the Chiusinau ghetto and deportation lists to Transnistria. The Cernauti collection includes names from the Chisinau ghetto and deportation lists to Transnistria. Transnistria material includes information from the Odessa, Nikolaev and Vinitza archives. Unfortunately, all of this extensive material is not organized alphabetically and searches are extremely time-consuming. Jewishgen has begun to computerize some of these lists.

Soviet Union. The Extraordinary State Commission compiled extensive town by town lists of those killed in the Holocaust and the circumstances of their deaths. The lists have been filmed and are currently available in Moscow, Yad Vashem, and at the USHMM. The USHMM has prepared an alphabetical index of the towns where name lists exist. It should be noted that these lists are best for smaller towns, where survivors knew more about those who perished. Less information is available for larger cities. Unfortunately, overall, the collection contains the names of only a small proportion of the millions of Soviet Jews who perished. The lists are in Russian and are of variable quality and legibility. The names appearing in this collection have been translated and computerized and these will gradually be made available on Jewishgen. For now, 18,000 names from

Pinsk have been placed on Jewishgen and the USHMM will search other files for family names, if a specific town(s) is identified. The USHMM also has partial lists of work permits in the Lvov and Brest ghettos and material listing victims in Borisov, Grodno, and Zembin. There is an extensive list of residents in the Pinsk ghetto and this is being computerized. The museum also has partial records for camps run by Rumanians in southern Ukraine to which many Ukrainian Jews were sent. These lists are not indexed.

The USHMM is in the process of obtaining records of tens of thousands of Soviet and Polish Jews who fled to or were deported to Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. When this collection becomes available it will fill in a major gap in Holocaust records.

Yugoslavia. Jugosloveni u Koncentracionom Logoru Ausvic 1941-45 by Tomislav Zugic lists 17,000 Yugoslavs deported to Auschwitz while Deca Na Lomaci Rata u Neza Visnoj Drza vi Hrvatskoj 1941-45 Jasenovac lists 19,500 children killed in the Jasenovac concentration camp. The USHMM has a list of 6,000 Croatia Jewish victims and a list of Belgrade Jews whose property was expropriated. Jasu Romano's Jevreji Jugoslavije 1941-45 lists Jews who were deported and gives brief biographical information. Zamila Kolonomus' Evreite vo Makedonija vo Vtorata svetska vogna 1941-45 lists 7,148 Macedonian Jews who were deported to Treblinka.

Concentration camps. Fairly extensive, and often computerized, records exist for the following major camps, but, with the exception of Dachau, none are available on the web: Bergen Belsen, Dachau, Buchenwald, Natzweiler, Theresienstadt, Mauthausen and Stutthof. The first 120,000 names from a Dachau collection are available Jewishgen, and a further 50,000 names will be added when processing is completed. Partial records exist for Auschwitz, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Neuengamme, Ravensbrueck and Gross Rosen. Fragmentary records exist for Majdanek and a death book is to be published in the near future. The following are books which contain lists of camp victims (none are complete): Dachau: Zmarle Polacy w Dachau 1939-45 (mostly Polish victims) and Martyred Jews of Dachau (mostly Lithuanian and Latvian victims). Bergen Belsen: Gedenkbuch Bergen Belsen. Neuengamme: Totenbuch Neuengamme. Gross Rosen: Arbeitlager Riese and Ksiega Zmarlych Wiezniow KI Gross-Rosen. Gurs: Sie sind nicht vergessen (1,400 German Jews) and Le Camp de Gursliste victimes. Auschwitz: Sterbebuecher von Auschwitz (85,000 names) (recently added to the Auschwitz website) and Memorial Book The Gypsies at Auschwitz Birkenau (10,000 gypsies). Auschwitz Chronicle is a day by day account of what took place there and includes a few thousand names. There are no name lists from the Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka death camps but, if one wishes to check on arrival dates of particular transports, Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka gives such information. It can be assumed that almost all persons sent to any of these camps perished on the day of arrival or the next day.

Some partial camps records (particularly Dachau, Buchenwald, Mauthausen) are available on film at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland. A finding aid, Captured German Records, is available on Jewishgen. Others, such as Stutthof (305 reels of film) and Sachsenhausen as well as fragments from other camps are on film at the USHMM archives.

Despite the increase in information in the last decade, the problem that remains is that information on specific individuals or families is virtually impossible to locate unless one knows where such persons lived and were sent. This problem will remain until the above-cited records are integrated and/or ITS records made available.

Survivors. Just as there is no single list of Holocaust victims, there is also no single list of Holocaust survivors. Until the numerous survivor lists are computerized and collated, the most useful, largest and most accessible (for those who can find someone to do the research at Yad Vashem) source remains the filmed ITS records discussed above. The largest single computerized collection of survivors and their immediate families is maintained by the Survivors Registry at the USHMM, about 185,000 names, and this is constantly updated. This was last consolidated in 2001 and is available book and CD form. The location of this information can be determined on the USHMM website. Survivors and their families who have chosen to register are listed by names and by birthplace and location during the Holocaust. Current addresses are not given but, if requested, mail will be forwarded to them. The USHMM has computerized roughly 33,000 names of persons whose names appeared in 1945-46 issues of Aufbau as survivors. These are presently available on Jewishgen. Work is underway to include numerous World Jewish Congress lists of survivors on Jewishgen.

Among the printed materials are extensive lists of displaced persons in camps after World War II, and 60,000 names are consolidated in Sharit Ha-Platah and available on Jewishgen. The Register of Jewish Survivors, a two volume work published in 1946 by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, lists nearly 120,000 survivors, mostly Polish. The USHMM has a filmed list of 230,000 Polish survivors, listed alphabetically (unfortunately, with an involved soundex system). This list includes name, names of parents, year of birth, pre- and post- Holocaust city of residence. It is being computerized by the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw. Lakarov V'Iarahok, formerly issued by the Jewish Agency, and available at YIVO and the USHMM contains many lists of survivors. The Swiss Government archives recently published a list of about 22,000 Jews who were admitted to Switzerland and this list can be examined at the USHMM. Other collections of survivor lists exist at YIVO, the National Archives and HIAS. The Jewish Genealogical Society's extensive survey of State Department visa and consular service records is available on microfiche, as is the list of name changes which appeared in the Palestine Gazette. The latter gives both previous and new names, and is a useful way of overcoming the difficulties in researching families who emigrated to Palestine/Israel and changed their names after arrival.



JEWISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY OF GREATER WASHINGTON



Letter from the President:

First - the good news. We have just completed the most intense year of programming in the history of our Society. Looking back at all we did, it's amazing!

In addition to ten information-packed monthly meetings, we have enjoyed several Beginner's workshops, a workshop on Belarus SIG, a private tour of an exhibit at the Library of Congress, and a special workshop at the National Archives. We brought in speakers from Belarus (Yori Dorn), California (Steve Morse), Philadelphia (Mark Halpern) and New York (Estelle Guzik), and sponsored a multi-city tour by the renowned Yale Reisner, who lives and works in Warsaw Poland. A committee of former Society chairpersons is organizing a 25th Anniversary Celebration for the fall. Our Research chair has wrestled with several issues involving our indexing project of the Danzansky-Goldberg funeral home records, and State Department records on microfiche. Our first meeting in the fall of 2004 was at the newly restored Historic Synagogue at 6th and I Sts., NW in downtown Washington, and included a catered kosher lunch and a busload of seniors from Revitz House as our guests. We sponsored a book and author program (our own Sallyann Sack) at the JCC Book Fair. Our Library was open regularly, and served researchers and members. We produced 4 quarterly issues of our newsletter, *Mishpacha*. We provided speakers to community groups. And we always had refreshments at every program.

All of these activities and programs are offered to our membership through the hard work of a small group of dedicated volunteers. All of this past year's Board members have done an extraordinary amount of work to make this year's efforts possible. Any volunteer organization is dependent on its members to keep moving and growing. Marlene Bishow arranged all our monthly programs and made all the arrangements to bring Yale Reisner from Warsaw and have him tour five U.S. cities. Sonia Pasis worked with all our venues to make arrangements for our meetings, audio-visual requirements, refreshments, and set-ups. Ben Okner sent out our monthly notices. Ben Terner conscientiously handled our finances, recording income and paying bills. Sue Isman made sure we never went hungry - how can you learn genealogy on an empty stomach? Aaron Werbel pitched in with numerous tasks - membership, food, chairing a meeting, and generally being available whenever and wherever needed. Donna Sellinger manages our website and produces *Mishpacha* in a timely fashion. Peter Lande is always willing to share what he knows about Holocaust research, and that is a lot. Ben Fassberg arranged workshops and represented the Society as a speaker at numerous community meetings. Judy White keeps our Library humming and growing. Ernie Fine managed our database despite a grueling travel schedule for his day job. Rich Meyersburg was a dedicated recording secretary until the passing of his wife this past year sidelined him.

Happily, three new members have stepped up to assume leadership positions for the coming year. Our new membership chair will be Ric Erdheim, and our new recording secretary is Jeff Miller. Ruth Brenner has offered to update our list of Translation volunteers, which will be a great service to the Society.

Now the bad news - programming doesn't grow on trees. We need your help. More volunteers will make for a more vibrant Society. Many of our Board members wear two hats. Please step up and give some time to your Jewish Genealogy Society of Greater Washington. We want to see some new faces in leadership roles. Contact any Board member and let us know where you'd like to pitch in.

Thanks to all who made the past year so exciting.

Sharlene Kranz, President
JGSGW

Over the summer try to get to the exhibit "Jewish Washington: Scrapbook of an American Community" at the National Building Museum (401 F St., NW Washington, DC), open until January 8, 2006. Details at www.nbm.org.



Long-Sealed Military Files Will Be Opened

By Harry Levins, Post-Dispatch Senior Writer
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 6, 2005



Archivists are about to unseal a mother lode of military history along Page Avenue in Overland. A ceremony Saturday at the National Personnel Records Center will mark the opening of military files that until now have been off-limits to most Americans.

Among the gems:

- Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's rating in mid-1944 of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. The report closes with these words on Patton: "A brilliant fighter and leader. Impulsive and quick-tempered. Likely to speak in public in an ill-considered fashion."
- Gen. Omar Bradley's radiogram in 1951 to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo, in which Bradley quotes President Harry S Truman: "Deeply regret that it becomes my duty as president and commander in chief of United States military forces to replace you . . ."
- Lt. Jackie Robinson's request in August 1944 for a discharge on medical grounds — a college football injury. He writes, "In checking with the Special Service Branch I was told there were no openings for Colored Officers in that field."
- A Pentagon recommendation in May 1959 against a request from a group of disc jockeys that the Army let Pfc. Elvis Presley leave his duty station in Germany for a convention in Miami. "Prior to his induction, it was established that he would be handled exactly as any other inductee," the memo says. It adds that "any indication of unusual treatment would impair this highly favorable public impression. This would be particularly true of a trip to Miami at the height of the Berlin Crisis."

What's more, historians, biographers — even the merely curious — will soon have access to the military personnel records of about 150 well-known Americans. Among them: John F. Kennedy, Gen. Mark Clark, Clark Gable, Herman Wouk, Audie Murphy, Steve McQueen — even Grover Cleveland Alexander.

Why the sudden openness at the records center?

Because millions of old personnel records no longer belong to the armed forces. Now, they're the property of the National Archives, which runs the records center here.

Until now, says archivist Eric Voelz, "we were the physical custodians, but the services were the legal custodians."

The archival program's assistant director, Brian K. McGraw, says: "For years, historians and genealogists have wanted access. But they weren't public records. We could open them only to the veteran himself, to his next of kin or to his branch of the service."
Summer 2005

But in 1999, the Pentagon and the National Archives decided in principle that the records deserved to be public. Last summer, the final details were worked out.

Now, the records “cease to belong to the military and instead belong to the American people,” says Bill Seibert, chief of the archival operations branch. “They’re public documents.”

The center houses military records on 56 million individuals, beginning when the 19th century rolled over into the 20th. “That’s when the system of individual military records began,” says Seibert. (Earlier records — most of them handwritten ship’s rosters and regimental rolls — reside in Washington.)

But McGraw, Voelz and Seibert are quick to note that most of what’s here will remain closed for years to come.

In their drawn-out negotiations, the Pentagon and the National Archives decided to keep the records sealed until 62 years past the date an individual left active service.

That puts most World War II records out of reach for several more years.

And because of complications from a fire at the records center in 1973, files of Army and Air Force veterans will be withheld even longer — until 2023. Coast Guard records will be unavailable until 2026.

In other cases, what Voelz calls “preservation issues” — fragile, crumbling paper — will keep some records on hold.

What’s opening up as of Saturday are individual records in three batches:

- *Navy enlisted men from 1885 until Sept. 8, 1939.

- *Marine Corps enlisted men from 1906 until 1939, in general.

- The first 150 of about 3,000 Americans identified as “persons of exceptional prominence” — Patton, Presley and the rest. All of these VIPs have been dead for at least 10 years. President Richard M. Nixon “barely missed the cut,” says Seibert.

The VIP records are sure to attract scholars and writers. In fact, early word of the opening has sparked premature interest. Voelz says: “I’ve already had historians and biographers calling to get in. I’m telling them that they have to wait until June 11.”

Once the researchers get in, they’ll be restricted to a 24-by-14-foot glass cubicle that resembles one of the smoking lounges at Lambert Field, albeit tidier. The cubicle holds four desks, four chairs, a computer with Web access — and attendant Jackie Ostrowski, who’ll ensure that visitors handle the records with care.

Ostrowski has already tasted the excitement among those interested in military history. “I was talking a few days ago to my physician, who’s a WW I buff,” she says, “and he went, ‘Oooohh!’”

In truth, little of the stuff is likely to elicit an “Oooohh.” A hasty sampling last week of the files of MacArthur, Patton, Robinson and Presley turned up page after page of repetitious trivia — military prose, filled with abbreviations, acronyms and such military minutiae as travel orders.

Still, some surprises pop up.

MacArthur’s travel orders for his return to the United States after his sacking in 1951 authorize him to take along “Mrs. Jean MacArthur and Master Arthur MacArthur,” his wife and son. The authorizing signature: Douglas MacArthur himself.

Patton’s officer efficiency rating for 1919 is of the sort that soldiers call “walk on water.” Only in the category of “judgment and common sense” did Brig. Gen. S.D. Rockenbach give Capt. Patton a less-than-perfect grade — “above average” rather than “superior.” The overall take on Patton: “Intelligent, active and gallant. Possessing great

dash and courage.”

Robinson’s file shows that he won his medical discharge, getting out in November 1944. The old college football injury failed to stand in the way of a Hall of Fame career in baseball.

And Presley’s file includes a letter to Mamie Eisenhower from a couple in California, begging her to “ask Ike to please bring Elvis Presley back to us from the Army. We need him in our entertainment world.”

It also has a letter to U.S. Rep. Harold Collier from a woman in Oak Park, Ill., incensed about a newspaper report that Presley would get an early discharge — “even though our son has been in the Army one month longer than Elvis.”



Lviv, Ukraine Archives Reported to be Closed

Mark Halpern
<mark@halpern.com>

In the May 2005 issue (Vol VI, No. 5) of “Gen Dobry,” an Internet newsletter authored by Fred Hoffman, which can be found at

http://www.polishroots.org/gendobry/gendobry_index.htm, he reports that the Lviv Archive Closed Indefinitely.

The short article quotes individuals who state that the Lviv State Archive will be closed for an indefinite period beginning May 30, 2005 and was caused by a problem with the theft of documents from the Archive. A press release in English can be found at <http://www.archives.gov.ua/Eng/Archives/Lviv.php>, but does not refer to the closing.

If anyone has better information, please post.



Is there any information on —? Resources at the USHMM

Peter Lande, JGSGW

During our last meeting at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum we were given a rundown on the Holocaust resources available to genealogists at the museum. In summary, these are:

Name Lists Catalog. This is a list of lists, currently about 3,100, electronic, archival or published name lists, organized by town. You simply go to ushmm.org, research (at the bottom of the page), Survivors Registry, and then Research Services. At the Name Lists Catalog simply type in the name of any town of interest to you. Not all of the material is available at the USHMM, but the location of the information is identified.

Names. The USHMM has collected, and compiled in a single database, about 3 million names of Holocaust victims and survivors. This database, called Allview, can be searched by family name or town. Unfortunately, due to restrictions imposed on the museum by the donors of this information, less than half of these names can be accessed via the

web. For these approximately 1.2 million names go to www.ushmm.org/namesearch. (This database has not been augmented for several years)

Allview can be accessed by visitors to the museum's Survivors Registry or simply by sending an inquiry to registry@ushmm.org. Your inquiry will then be researched by museum staff and volunteers and an email reply sent to you. If you utilize this system, please be reasonable in your inquiries, e.g. do not ask for every Polish Cohen, and provide as much information as possible on the object of your inquiry.

USHMM research staff is also prepared to provide information on other online name resource websites throughout the world.



Summary of Trip to Poland

Mark Halpern

<bialystoker@comcast.net>

This Polish Jewish Genealogist recently spent 18 days in Poland visiting with Archivists throughout Poland and investigating the pre-War environment in the Bialystok area for my Jewish ancestors. From this vantage point I have a few observations that will serve as background for the rest of my report and for other Polish Jewish Genealogists.

The two biggest issues in Poland right now that affect the organizations I represent and myself are Personal Data Protection Laws and Property Restitution.

Personal Data Protection



In 1998, Poland passed the Law on Personal Data Protection. Many of you already know that this law protects all Polish vital records for 100 years. This law makes it very difficult to acquire an actual copy of a vital record produced after 1904 unless you are the subject of that record. A bureaucracy under the Inspector General for Protection of Personal Data has been established to ensure compliance (see <http://www.giodo.gov.pl/168/j/en/>).

The success of Jewish genealogists in acquiring vital records less than 100 years old has been mixed - some successes and many failures. In recent months, the situation has worsened for us.

The Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation - was created in December 1998 (see http://www.ipn.gov.pl/index_eng.html). Amongst the Institute's responsibilities are gathering, assessing, safe-keeping and disclosing the documentation created between July 1944 and December 1989 by Polish security agencies. Unlike Germany and the Czech Republic, these files are not open to the public.

Bronislaw Wildstein, a reporter (since dismissed) for a Polish daily newspaper, legally used the Archives of the Institute earlier this year, but secretly copied a list of 240,000

people who allegedly worked for or were recruited by the Communist-era Polish intelligence services. This list contains names of Polish agents, personnel of the agencies, and informants, but also contains people unsuccessfully recruited as informants and those who were listed as possible informants, but never recruited. The list does not identify why the person is listed.

This list was provided to other journalists and somehow made its way to the Internet (see http://lista.atspace.org/index_en.html for one version). It has become the most visited website in Poland.

Since this list has become available, public sensitivity to personal data protection has heightened and there is definitely more scrutiny of data and databases. This situation will affect Jewish Genealogists in the short term and possible longer term.

Property Restitution

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A law was enacted in 1997 to regulate relations between the state and the different recognized religions. The law contains a section on restitution of property that had belonged to Jewish religious communities before the war. By the 2002 deadline imposed for claims for Jewish Communal property, over 5,500 houses of worship, cemeteries, schools, and other communal properties were claimed by the Union of Jewish Communities in Poland and associated organizations. See [http://www.fodz.pl/index\\_EN.htm](http://www.fodz.pl/index_EN.htm) for more information.

The process is slow - only about 400-500 Jewish property claims have been finalized. And, the process moves forward with controversy. Maintaining recovered Jewish property and Cemeteries is expensive. Some recovered properties have been sold, so that Cemeteries (which cannot be sold) and other important properties can be maintained. Every time a property is sold, the Jewish Community is criticized even by some Jewish groups in Poland.

However, a much bigger issue is restitution of personal property in Poland related to the effects of WWII, the aftermath of the War, and the confiscation/privatization of assets under Communism. Jews, Germans, Poles, and other nationalities are interested in this issue. Since the restitution of private property applies to so many people, the Polish Government has not been able to resolve the issue. A recent proposal (I do not know by whom) was to pay 15% of the value of the property to proven original owners or their heirs. This proposal never came forward as it was criticized by many groups.

It appears to me that many Poles confuse the two restitution issues - communal and personal property - and accuse Jews and Jewish organizations of thievery.

Public sensitivity to this issue is very high. The effect to Genealogists is that access to records (even older records) that have anything to do with property, such as land records, tax records, census records showing ownership of property, etc. will be more difficult.

More to come about my trip to the Bialystok area.

## Gleanings from Nu? What's Nu?

By Gary Mokotoff

### Morse Improves on Social Security Death Index Search

Steve Morse has now come up with a "RootsWebPlus" access to the Social Security Death Index. The SSDI is a database of nearly 75 million Americans; almost all who have died since 1962.

The major American genealogy site, RootsWeb, located at <http://www.rootsweb.com>, includes free access to the SSDI and a powerful search engine. The Morse site, located at <http://www.stevemorse.org>, now has added some additional capability to the already powerful RootsWeb search engine, most of which filter out false positives. They are:

- ability to provide as little as a single character for first or last name
- search on range of birth or death years
- search on age
- ability to specify foreign last residence
- ability to specify day of month for death (RootsWeb allows it for birth)

Finally, the Morse portal allows the user to specify how many hits to be displayed per page.

### California Birth Index 1905-1995

Ancestry.com has added California Birth Index 1905-1995 to its fee-for-service collection at <http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?sourceid=4717&dbid=5247>. This database is an index to over 24.5 million births occurring in California between 1905 and 1995. Information contained in this index includes: name, gender, birth date, birth county and mother's maiden name.

A free site of this data can be found at [http://www.vitalsearch-ca.com/gen/ca/\\_vitals/cabirthm.htm](http://www.vitalsearch-ca.com/gen/ca/_vitals/cabirthm.htm). At one time the State provided such an index, but it was pulled off-line because of California legislation protecting privacy. Apparently it is available again to the public.

### Online Database of Persons Interned in Soviet Gulags

There is now an online database at <http://www.memo.ru> of some 1.5 million people, about 20,000 identified as Jewish, who were interned and died in Soviet gulags from 1935-1955. Apparently it also includes persons executed in Moscow. There are introductions at the site in Russian, German and English, but currently the search engine and resulting information is only in Russian.

Included for each person is last name, first name, patronymic, year of birth, place of birth, nationality (Jewish is a nationality), education, party membership, profession and place of work, place of residence, date of arrest, arrest charge, date of decision, decision agency, law under which convicted, sentence, date of execution, place of execution, date of exoneration, exonerating agency, basis of exoneration and source of information.

For those who do not have Russian keyboards, the Stephen P. Morse site provides character for character transliteration of Roman alphabet letters into Cyrillic. The Morse site is at <http://www.stevemorse.org>.

### **News of Interest to Canadian Researchers**

An index to more than 12,000 divorces in Canada has been posted by Library and Archives Canada at <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/022/008/index-e.html>.

A database of more than 193,000 Canadian immigrant records between 1780 and 1906 has been added to Ancestry.com. A large majority of the entries have been extracted from the 1901 census records for parts of Ontario and Quebec and represent those individuals who indicated a year of immigration and a place of birth outside of Canada. Additional information can be found at <http://www.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?sourceid=831&dbid=3795>

### **USHMM Filming in Ukraine**

The United States Holocaust Museum is filming records relevant to the Holocaust in Ukraine. It is based on an agreement signed in 2000 between the State Committee on Archives of Ukraine and the Museum. Now additional archives in Ukraine have agreed to cooperate with the Museum. These include the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine (Lviv); the State Archive in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; State Archives of Vinnytsya, Transcarpathian, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kyiv, and Chernivtsi oblasts. The Museum's proposition for cooperation is currently being considered by the management of the State Archive of Khmelnytsky Oblast. Information can be found at <http://www.archives.gov.ua/Eng/News/pr-2005.03.php#Top>

### **Databases on Amsterdam Jewry**

The Dutch Jewish Genealogical Data Base of the Center for Research on Dutch Jewry now has eight databases specific to Amsterdam. The main site is located at <http://dutchjewry.huji.ac.il>, and the Amsterdam data can be found at [http://www.dutch-jewry.org/Mokum/mokum\\_e.html](http://www.dutch-jewry.org/Mokum/mokum_e.html). A search engine is included. The Amsterdam databases are:

1. An inventory of Ashkenazi-Jewish inhabitants of Amsterdam in the 18th century.
2. Trouwen in Mokum. 15,278 Jewish Marriages in Amsterdam 1598-1811. Based on the book by the same name.
3. Marketing permits. Archives of marketing permits. 16448 marketing permits from 1912-1954.
4. 6,389 Portuguese marriages from the year 1664-1926.
5. 19,642 burial permits from 1834-1935.
6. 10,697 family names adoptions from 1812-1835.
7. 22,336 burial details from 1834-1954.
8. 12,139 marriages from 1830-1937.

### **London Gazette Now Online**

The *London Gazette* is one of the official newspapers of record in the United Kingdom. In it are published legal notices. Of greatest interest to genealogists are notices of Summer 2005

naturalizations. All copies of the *London Gazette* from 1900 to 1997 are now available on the Internet with a full-word search engine at <http://www.gazettes-online.co.uk/generalArchive.asp?webType=0>. The actual naturalization documents are also identified online at the National Archives Catalogue at <http://www.catalogue.nationalarchives.gov.uk/search.asp>. If privacy laws permit, you can request the actual documents.

From the first site, I was able to retrieve the naturalization dates of the two persons named Mokotow who immigrated to England. The information included the naturalization date and address at time of naturalization. In one case, it included the birth date. Going to the National Archives site demonstrated that the actual records were available only by written request and good cause because they were less than 100 years old.

### Searching Eastern European Directories

There is a full-word index to a number of directories of Eastern Europe located at <http://www.kalter.org/search.php>. They are:

- \* 1923 Poland and Danzig Commercial Directory
- \* 1912 Galicia Telephone Directory
- \* 1901 Galicia Industry Directory
- \* 1925 Romania Business and Organizational Directory, Vol. I (Bucharest)
- \* 1924/1925 Romania Business and Organizational Directory, Vol. II (rest of Romania)
- \* 1938/1939 Warsaw Telephone Directory

All feature searches by exact spelling or Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex.



### ProQuest Expands Newspapers Indexing

ProQuest now offers online full-word indexing for the following major U.S. newspapers:



- Atlanta Constitution 1868-1925
- Boston Globe 1872-1922
- Chicago Tribune 1849-1984
- Christian Science Monitor 1908-1992
- Los Angeles Times 1881-1984
- New York Times 1851-2002
- Wall Street Journal 1889-1988
- Washington Post 1877-1989

The ProQuest service is not available to individuals. Their customers are institutions, primarily libraries. You must find a library in your area that has purchased their service. Many of these libraries permit remote access to the ProQuest databases, that is, if you are a member of the library, you can access the information from your home computer.





## Consolidated Jewish Surname Index Updated

A major update has been made to Avotaynu's Consolidated Jewish Surname Index located at <http://www.avotaynu.com/csi/csi-home.html> .

CJSI is a database of databases. It is an index to 42 different sources of information about 700,000 (mostly) Jewish surnames. These databases combined represent more than 7.3 million records. Using CJSI means it is unnecessary to search each source separately to determine if there is information about a surname of interest. CJSI identifies which of these databases reference the surname. Links are provided to other web sites that either have the databases or information about how to access the data. Most of the sources are online; others are published in books or on microfiche.

Some of the most important surname databases for Jewish research are included. They are:

JewishGen Family Finder

Family Tree of the Jewish People

Jewish Records Indexing - Poland

All-<country> Databases of JewishGen including Belarus, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Scandinavia, UK

The surnames in books including:

A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Russian Empire

A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from the Kingdom of Poland

A Dictionary of Jewish Surnames from Galicia

A Dictionary of German-Jewish Surnames

Dictionary of Sephardic Surnames

Sourcebook for Jewish Genealogies and Family Histories

First American Jewish Families

Ancient Ashkenazic Surnames: Jewish Surnames from Prague

Eliyahu's Branches: The Descendants of the Vilna Gaon and His Family

CJSI has some special features to enhance its usefulness. The index is presented in Daich-Mokotoff soundex order rather than alphabetically. This means that many spelling variants of a surname appear on consecutive lines. An advanced search feature allows mixing exact matching and soundexing of the letters of the surname lowering the incidence of false positives (the procedure is described at the Internet site).



## New York Municipal Archives Raises Rates

Rates have once again been raised at the New York Municipal Archives. The current rates are as follows:

Search of vital record, in one year, and in one Borough, for one name and issuance of one certified copy or "not found" statement.....\$15.00  
Summer 2005

Per additional year to be searched in one Borough for the same year.....\$2.00  
Per additional Borough to be searched in one year for the same name.....\$2.00  
For additional copy of record.....\$10.00  
Issuance of certified copy, when certificate number is provided.....\$10.00

### **Boston City Directories Digitized**

Nine complete volumes of Boston city directories are now on-line, through the Tufts University project to digitize Boston city directories. The years covered are 1845, 1855, 1865, 1870, 1872, 1875, 1885, 1905 and 1925. They can be accessed at [dca.tufts.edu/features/bostonstreets/about/index.html](http://dca.tufts.edu/features/bostonstreets/about/index.html).

### **Gesher Galicia Regional Meeting**

Gesher Galicia announces it will be holding its second annual regional meeting in New York City on Sunday, November 20, 2005 at the Center for Jewish History at 2pm, hosted by the Jewish Genealogical Society of New York.

### **Book on Belzec Now On-Line**

Robin O'Neil's book: "Belzec: Prototype of the Final Solution: Hitler's Answer to the Jewish Question" is now on-line at [www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/belzec1/belzec1.html](http://www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/belzec1/belzec1.html)

### **Volunteers needed for new indexing project**

Daniel Kazez <[dkazez@wittenberg.edu](mailto:dkazez@wittenberg.edu)>

Our newest project is very ambitious: We are working to type over 300 pages of radio announcements made by Holocaust survivors in Poland just after the War—announcements in which survivors gave information on themselves and on family members elsewhere in Poland and in other countries. If you are thinking of volunteering to type, here is a sample to consider: <http://www.benkazez.com/dan/-Help/0519-HoloRadio.jpg>



### **Complete Program for Las Vegas Conference Now Online**

The complete program for the 25th International Conference on Jewish Genealogy is now online at <http://www.jewishgen.org/lv2005/planner.htm>. There are from four to seven concurrent sessions Monday through Thursday. As in past conferences, lectures start at 8:15 a.m. and continue to 10:00 p.m. with planned luncheons and a dinner break.

The conference runs from July 10-15 and is at the Flamingo Hilton Hotel.

Details, including the program for the Conference, are available at <http://www.jewishgen.org/jgs/jgs-SouthernNevada/Shelley/index.htm>





# Library



## Jun 2005 JGSGW Library News

by Judy Mostyn White, JGSGW librarian

Greetings and Happy Family Hunting!

The JGSGW library collection is housed at:  
The Isaac Franck Collection [IFC]  
formerly called the Isaac Franck Jewish Public Library  
4928 Wyaconda Road  
Rockville, MD 20852  
Telephone: 301-255-1970

The IFC hours change seasonally, but generally they are open all day on Mondays and Wednesdays, afternoons and evenings on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and the morning of the fourth Sunday of the month. Always call them first to check their hours before going to use our library. Directions to our library can be found on our web site, under Resources, Library.

JGSGW members who wish to use our library should go to the main desk of the IFC. There, you sign in, and be sure to put JGSGW in the appropriate category beside your name. You will receive a key to our locked cabinets. Unlock the doors, and use our materials. PLEASE return materials to the same location from which you took them. Close and lock our cabinets, and return the key to the person at the main desk.

Virginia members should be aware of the Jack Klein Memorial Library of Jewish Genealogy & History, located at Beth El Hebrew Congregation, 3830 Seminary Rd, Alexandria, 703-370-9400. Contact JGSGW member, Faith Klein, for more information.

### **LIBRARY NEWS**

JGSGW is hoping to have a catalog of the entire library holdings for our 25th Anniversary celebration, which is coming up soon. Since I spend most of my time at the library cataloging books and filing periodicals, I need some help with cataloging the rest of the maps, CDs, microfiche and loose papers. Can you help? If so, please contact me so we can arrange a time for us both to go work at our library. Generally Mondays and Wednesdays are best for me. My phone number and new email address are at the bottom of this article. PLEASE HELP!

### **NEW BOOKS**

DS 134 .M37; "Methodological Guide" by David Hardan, published 1984. How to tell your personal story using historical, cultural and sociological sources, plus Vigee genealogical tree.

DS 135 .A88 R88; "With one voice" by Suzanne D. Rutland and Sophie Caplan, pub-

lished 1998. History of New South Wales Australia Jewish Board of Deputies, with index. Donated by JGSGW member, Peter Lande. Thank you, Peter.

DS 135 .C95 P646; "Phoenix" published 1997. Journal of Czech and Slovak Jewish family and community history. Includes family tree.

DS 135 .L53 K6881; "Selected Jewish birth records from Panevezh, Kovna" Covers Panevezys, Kovna Guberniia, Lithuania 1859-1905; fathers' origins listed + many are not originally from Panevezh; in Lithuanian? Oversize book. Donated by JGSGW member, Harold Rhode. Thank you, Harold.

DS 135 .L53 K687; "Selected Jewish revision lists (Census Records)" Covers Panevezh (Panevezys) 1816, 1834 & 1837, and Kovna (Kaunas) 1877, 1880, 1910, both in Kovna Guberniia, Lithuania; in Lithuanian? Oversize book. Donated by JGSGW member, Harold Rhode. Thank you, Harold.

DS 135 .H93 W45; "Journey to Vaja: reconstructing the world of a Hungarian-Jewish family" by Elaine Kalman Naves, published 1996. Family history of the Weinbergers from Hungary in the late 18th century, with bibliography.

DS 135 .L52 B887; "If I forget thee: the destruction of the shtetl Butrimantz" by Riva Lozansky, Eva Tverskoy, Olga Zabludoff, and Lily Poritz Miller, published 1998. Holocaust history of Butrimonys, Lithuania, with many pictures. English translation by Eva Tverskoy of the 1985 Russian edition. Donated by JGSGW member, Olga Zabludoff. Thank you, Olga.

DS 135 .G4 E485; "Mahnende Zeugen der Vergangenheit" ("Warning - witnesses of the past") by Lothar Horter, published 1998. History of the Jews of Enkenbach-Alsenborn, Germany, with Jewish tombstones, bibliography, in German. Donated by the Society of Enkenbach-Alsenborn. We are grateful.

### **OLD BOOKS**

Here are some of our older books that have been entered some time ago into the computer system of the IFC, with a description and their new call numbers:

DS 135 .G4 R45956; "Judische Friedhofs zwischen Rhein und Maas Grabinschriften" by Dieter Peters, published 1993. Jewish cemeteries between the Rhine and Maas rivers, tombstone inscriptions, covers the Rhine province (Germany) and the Limburg province (Netherlands), includes bibliography, in German. Old call number G26.5.

DS 135 .P6 K327; "Poland's Jewish Heritage" by Joram Kagan, published 1992. Jewish perspective on concentration camps, includes history, bibliography, maps, and index. Old call number G49.3.

DS 135 .R93 L463; "The Jews of St. Petersburg" 1st ed. published 1989. Translation from Russian, history includes index, map, and bibliography. Old call number G53. Donated by JGSGW member, Harold Rhode. Thank you, Harold.

E 184 .B67 S35; "A handbook of Czechoslovak genealogical research" by Daniel M. Schlyter, published 1985. Word lists, names, sources, districts, including Hungarian references, with bibliography. Old call number G16.

F 118 .D62; "Lists of inhabitants of colonial New York" by Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, published 1979. Index to names contained in O'Callaghan's four volume "Documentary history of the state of New York, Albany, New York, 1849-1851." Indexed by Rosanne Conway. Old call number G36.2.

G 1951 .S1 P34; "Poland, a historical atlas" rev. ed. by Iwo Cyprian Pogonowski, published 1987. Historical geography and maps of Poland, includes index and bibliography. Old call number G42.1.5. Donated by JGSGW member, Sallyann Sack. Thank you, Sallyann.

Z 701.3 .P38 L45; "Paper preservation: conservation techniques & methodology" by Dewayne J. Lener, published 1988. How to copy, clean, mount, preserve and store documents. Old call number RG39.2.

Z 2240 .A7; "Guides to German records microfilmed at Alexandria, Va." vol. IV, published 1982. Finding aid to US National Archives microfilms of seized German and Nazi records deposited at the US National Archives, vol. IV describes each roll of microfilm of group T175, Records of the Reich leader of the SS and Chief of German Police; oversize book. Old call number OG27.92.

DS 135 .H92 K375; "Seed of Sarah: memoirs of a survivor" 2nd ed. by Judith Magyar Isaacson, published 1991. The author's experience from Kaposvar, Hungary to Auschwitz concentration camp, with bibliography and index. Old call number RG41.01.

If you have any questions or comments about our library, suggestions for new purchases, or want to volunteer, you can reach me at 301-977-0154, or at judymostyn@comcast.net. Just please don't telephone between 6-8 pm or weekend mornings. Till next time, Happy family hunting!

Dear JGSGW Member;

As you probably know, this fall sees the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the JGSGW and we are arranging a terrific opening celebration in October. As part of that effort, we need lots of photos of JGSGW folks and events engaged in JGSGW activities. If you have any photos to share, we'll be happy to scan them and return your pictures unharmed. If, however, they are scanned and in jpeg format you can send them along in the email. The following options are open for your choice:

- - Call (**Roberta Solit @ 301- 762-8199 or Anita Todres Pikus @ 301-493-0257**) or email us to discuss what photos you have
- Email photos in jpeg format to **i.pikus@verizon.net**
- Snail mail photos to: **Anita Todres Pikus, 10324 Thornbush Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814**

Thanks so much for your help in celebrating this happy occasion.

All the best,

Roberta Solit  
Anita Todres Pikus





**SAVE THE DATE!**

**September 11, 2005:** Opening meeting of the 2005-2006 season.

**OCTOBER 16, 2005 - 2PM**

Celebrate the 25th Anniversary of The Jewish Genealogy Society Of Greater Washington! Luncheon and program at Temple Beth El in Alexandria

The Jewish Genealogy Society  
of Greater Washington, Inc.  
PO Box 31122  
Bethesda, MD 20824-1122



**First Class Mail**