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of Greater Washington

An Orphan of the Holocaust: His Journey to America

Survivor Opens Up after Records about Him are Found in the National Archives

By Miriam Kleiman, Public Affairs Specialist, National Archives

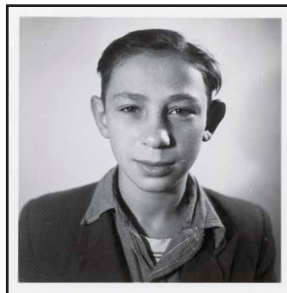
More than a million visitors come to the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C., each year to see documents that form the basis of our democracy, yet few know the National Archives has billions of pages of other documents that might hold clues about their own families.

Attachments, a new exhibition in Washington, features the lives and records of 31 immigrants. To prepare for the press preview, “Attachments” curator Bruce Bustard showed me his stack of papers on the 31 individuals, in hopes of perhaps finding a child or grandchild of these immigrants to contact. Such personal connections give the records context, meaning, and resonance and bring their stories into the present day. Bruce started with the top one—a January 9, 1951, United Nations International Refugee Organization (IRO) court document about a boy named Michael Pupa, then an orphan at a displaced persons (DP) camp in Germany.

“Holocaust survivor from Cleveland?” I asked. Bruce looked at me incredulously and said yes. I grew up with Jill Pupa, whom I assumed was Michael’s daughter. That afternoon, I called her and mentioned the exhibition and confirmed that Michael Pupa was

her father. She told me he was alive and well, but said he *never* talked about the Holocaust.

It became clear that this record held more about her father’s childhood than Jill knew.



Michael Pupa, Age 12

We sent her scans of the 1951 document, which bears a striking image of a thin, handsome 13-year-old boy with a slight yet captivating smile.

Jill shared them with her parents and soon sent a surprising email: “My father is ready to share his story.” Within days, and at his request, Michael Pupa reviewed and edited the draft *Attachments* script segment about his own life. Jill wrote: “You have

pulled the thread on the sweater that unravels it all. . . My Dad started talking and it truly is a gift.”

Michael Pupa’s family was one of millions destroyed in the Holocaust. Born in Manelitz, Poland, in 1938, he lived there until his parents were murdered by the Nazis in 1942. Michael and his uncle spent the next two years hiding in the Polish forests until the summer of 1944, when that part of Poland was liberated by the Russians. After the war, they ended

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“Every man of the children of Israel shall encamp by his own standard with the ensign of his family”
—Numbers 2:2

JGSGW

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JGSGW members are encouraged to submit their genealogical research experiences for possible publication in *Mishpacha*. The editor reserves the right to accept, reject or publish in revised form.

Submit articles to the editor: Jan R. Fine, at mishpacha.jgsgw@gmail.com.

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JGSGW

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S PERSPECTIVE

Dear JGSGW Members,

2011 was the year of the fifth international conference that the Jewish Genealogy Society of Greater Washington hosted in the Capital City. Three years of preparation in the making and now we are in the post-conference year.

As a direct result of the profits realized from the DC2011 conference efforts, JGSGW was able to make generous donations to some of the local resources that were so helpful in making the conference a success: the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Library of Congress, the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington, and the National Archives.

The funds designated for the National Archives, in particular, serve as the basis for our involvement with the subject of the lead story of this issue of *Mishpacha*. Of the 31 subjects chosen for the soon to open NARA exhibit, *Attachments: Faces and Stories from America's Gates*, only one is living and our gift to the National Archives is that we are bringing Michael Pupa and his immediate family to Washington, DC to participate in the opening of the exhibit and the festivities surrounding it.

I have spoken with members of the Pupa family and the excitement is palpable. Until last fall when his daughter were told that Michael's story had been chosen the family did not know the details of his earliest years in Poland and then in Germany. Life began in 1951 when Michael and his cousin arrived in the United States. Like so many survivors of the Holocaust, Michael did not talk about his experiences. He was only four when his parents and infant sister were murdered by the Nazis. For those early years of his life, horror was the norm. Now, at the age of 75, having lived a life of quality, Michael's story is unfolding in the public eye.

On June 14, there will be a press conference and a celebratory event hosted by the Foundation for the National Archives. JGSGW will have a presence at both events. We will finally meet Michael, his family and friends. The exhibit will open to the public on June 15. We have arranged for a private docent-led tour of the exhibit for mid-July. Exact date to be advised.

As an added point, I welcome assistance from society members for research to pull together a family tree for the Pupa family. Please contact me at mlbishow@comcast.net.

Thank you for the privilege of serving as your president for four years. I will cherish the memories we created.

With warm regards,

Marlene

Marlene Bishow
President
president@jgsgw.org

(from page 1)

up in the U.S. zone of Germany, where Michael lived in four different DP camps.

Although the IRO and its predecessor, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) officially were international organizations, the United States largely dominated in terms of policy, funding, and influence.

Given this large role, many U.S. agencies were involved with refugee issues. The National Archives holds numerous refugee-related records, from policy and strategy documents to individual children's case files, including those of Michael and a cousin.

The paper trail on Michael Pupa and his family — while erratic and incomplete — grew from a short legal summary to over a hundred detailed pages of documentation.

UN's Efforts to Assist Refugees Began Early

The Allies faced a humanitarian crisis after World War II. Millions of displaced persons—among them prisoners of war, slave laborers, and survivors of concentration camps—had to be repatriated to their homelands or resettled elsewhere. Ironically, while the United States led international refugee policy and funding, public opinion and congressional resistance prevented this country from accepting large numbers of refugees.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt recognized the immensity of the refugee crisis and helped create UNRRA in 1943. UNRRA's mission was to "plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for . . . relief of victims of war" in any area under UN control "through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services." UNRRA hoped to resettle DPs in their former countries, but this goal proved impossible and ill-advised given the changed postwar landscape and the fact that many DPs could not or would not return to their prewar homes.

The IRO succeeded UNRRA in 1947, and as refugees were resettled, remaining DPs were consolidated into fewer camps. Michael Pupa's numerous relocations reflect this trend.

UNRRA and the IRO provided extensive vocational training in hopes of making refugees more skilled and thus more likely to be granted asylum. However, many refugees' wartime experiences did not fit

conventional occupational categories. Leib Kaplan's (Michael's uncle) records reflect this disconnect.

In 1942, to escape continued Nazi persecution and deportation, Leib went into hiding with his orphaned nephew Michael, then four. An UNRRA form lists Leib's wartime employment as "forest worker," and his wartime employer as "independent." On an IRO form, his occupation is listed as "professional forestworker" (emphasis added). It is unclear if the IRO employee intentionally embellished Leib's record hoping to make an unskilled laborer with only a grade school education more marketable.

Michael's paper trail begins with his arrival in the U.S. zone of Germany in April 1946. An April 2, 1946, document states he was "shipped by truck" from an UNRRA DP camp Berlin-Zehlendorf. Three days later, on April 5, 1946, he is listed at UNRRA DP camp Eschwega.

The paper trail stops until February 10, 1948, when the IRO officially registers Michael and his cousin Bronja. The trail picks up again more than a year later, on April 26, 1949, when Leib and Michael are transferred to IRO DP camp Ulm. They are again transferred that August to IRO DP camp Fohrenwald.

CM I NO 2 V

IRO-N-226

A. E. F. ASSEMBLY CENTER REGISTRATION CARD

PUPA MICHAEL

1. (Registration number) 2. (Family name) (Other given names)

POL. JEW. M. F. 20.8.38 Date:

3. (Claimed nationality) 4. (Sex) 5. (Age) (Arrival) (Departure)

FOHRENWALD

7. (Assigned billet number or address)

8. DESTINATION OR RECEPTION CENTER

RECORDS DESTROYED ON 10-12-88

(Name or number) (City or village) (Province) (Country)

9. REMARKS

(sup. copy) CM form 580965 re LEIB Kaplan
 3P, -5.4.46.; A/C -581.
 2d Card 575400, 18.2.48.

world, p. 3

(Use reverse side for additional remarks)

Displaced person registration card of Michael Pupa

Many Displaced Children Could Not Be Identified

Of all the DPs, the hardest to resettle were children such as Michael and his cousin Bronja. Amid the war's destruction, families were separated, and many "disappeared." Some Jewish and "non-Aryan" babies had been forcibly removed and given as orphans to "Aryan" families who were infertile or sought more children. After the war, officials did not

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want to place children with foster families if relatives could be found.

A May 1946 UN memo, "Problems of unaccompanied displaced children," estimated that there were more than 9,000 such cases, with more so-called "hidden children" surfacing weekly. Hidden children were those who had passed as "Aryan" under an assumed name, gone into hiding, or been entrusted to friends, nannies, or acquaintances.

The huge number of persons missing—and presumed dead—created legal difficulties. Different countries had their own laws concerning when a missing person could be declared dead. It was often unclear which country's rules would apply because most refugees were stateless.

Of the unaccompanied displaced children, the hardest to place were "children who cannot be identified, owing to the absence or destruction of official records or desertion by the parent," as well as "children of undetermined nationality." Many refugees had no original records—identification papers had been destroyed or lost. Michael and Bronja's case files include a "statement in lieu of birth certificate."

These children lacked legal protection, and absence of legal guardians further impeded adoptions. These children were moved into children's DP camps, orphanages, and foster care, pending identification of family members, elusive confirmation of their parents' death, or appointment of a legal guardian.

Creating "A Detective Agency" To Search for the Missing

Given the increasing numbers of displaced children, and the slow pace of processing them, the IRO created a new branch in January 1949 the International Tracing Service (ITS). ITS served as a "detective agency" and handled more than 6,000 cases a month.

In 1955 the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) took over the ITS's work and its official records. For decades, the ICRC restricted access to this archive, located in Bad Arolsen, Germany. Under pressure from the U.S. National Archives and other archives and museums, the ICRC

reluctantly opened part of this expansive collection in 2007. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) scanned the released material and made them more widely available. These detailed records further lengthen Michael and his family's paper trail.

ITS records, combined with IRO records from the National Archives, closely document each step of Michael Pupa and his relatives' resettlement from the U.S. zone of Germany to the United States.

Michael and Bronja's files are two of hundreds of IRO "Closed Children's Case Files." These records show both a surprising level of detail and tremendous gaps. For example, the only mention of Holocaust atrocities in Michael Pupa's file is literally parenthetical: "(Parents taken to ghetto in 1942 supposed to be shot)."

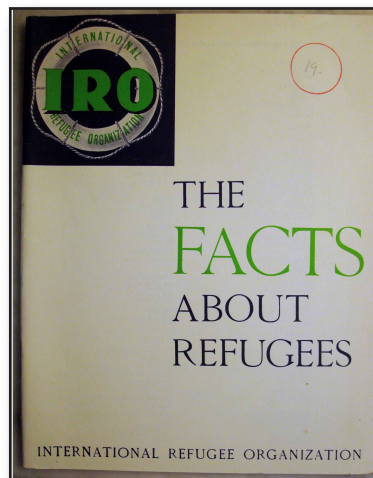
15. Plans expressed by relatives :

(Parents taken to ghetto in 1942 supposed to be shot)
Uncle has in writing expressed his wish to have Michal emigrate to USA.

excerpt from IRO Prehearing Summary

The files of other children illustrate similar oversights. Under "Nationality," one child's record lists "Doubtful." A four year-old is deemed "political undesirable." One file states "we have come to the conclusion that through a misunderstanding the boy was erroneously registered as a girl."

Some children bonded with foster families and did not want to return to their biological families. After many years of searching, one mother located her daughter in 1950, but the file notes "Josefine is very attached to her foster mother, cannot remember her real mother anymore, and therefore does not want to return to Yugoslavia."



Booklet, The Facts About Refugees

State Department Records Relating to the International Refugee Organization (IRO) and the Displaced Persons Commission (DPC)

(next page)

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While the IRO's case load increased, support for refugee resettlement continued to falter internationally and in the United States.

IRO files at the National Archives include the records of its public information office. This office had an image problem: how to get countries to support, fund, and grant visas to people viewed as unwanted and unpleasant reminders of the war and its destruction.

A September 29, 1947, internal IRO "media plan" to reinvent the organization and reframe the refugee issue notes substantial resistance "both in the general public and in Congress" to easing immigration quotas "even on a temporary basis to meet a temporary problem." Lingering anti-immigration sentiment and anti-Semitism resulted in the defeat of the Stratton Bill of 1947, a plan to admit 400,000 DPs to the United States under unused immigration quotas from the war years.

The IRO knew they had to "sell two ideas"; that the DPs, "most of them, will make good citizens," and the fact that "most of them won't go home."

Michael Pupa's Family Breaks Up Once Again

Meanwhile, Michael Pupa's resettlement efforts advanced. The IRO was slated to cease operations on June 30, 1950, just two weeks after passage of the second Displaced Persons Act. While this deadline was extended, the pressure accelerated the resettlement process of refugees—including Michael Pupa.

Records include a birth certificate for Leib and his new wife Krejna's baby, Rywka, born February 25, 1950, at Wolfratshausen Hospital at IRO DP camp Fohrenwald.

Michael's situation changed dramatically in August 1950. The first indication of a change is the mention of a new document in Leib's file—a death certificate for Krejna, dated August 17, 1950. No further information or cause of death is given.

Leib's anguish is revealed a few weeks later when he officially declared he could no longer care for Michael and Bronja. On September 15, 1950, he asked

1. Child's Name: PUPA, Michal
2. Date of birth : 20.8.38
3. Place of birth : Maniewicz, Poland
4. Present address : IRO CHILDREN'S VILLAGE BAD AIBLING
5. Adult, agency or organization caring for child : International Refugee Organisation
6. Relationship : none
7. Last residence prior to entry into Germany : Maniewicz? Poland
8. Date child brought into Germany : 1946
9. Date child brought into US Zone : April 1946
10. Nationality : Polish
11. Evidence of Nationality : CM 1 Form No. 580 965
12. Date of registration by IRO : 10.2.48 (Registered by UNRRA 5.12.1946.)
13. Date and report of Control Center : CM-1 Form No. 580 965 dated 10.2.48
14. Name, address and relationship of nearest blood relatives :
Paternal Step Uncle Leib Kaplan DP Camp Fohrenwald
Cousin Maniuk Bronja - IRO Children's Village Bad Aibling

Portion of Pre-hearing Summary showing Michael Pupa's vital information including a statement in lieu of a birth certificate and his relationship to his Uncle Leib Kaplan .

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that they be placed under IRO care and filed “consent for emigration” for them to go the United States — without him.

Leib had protected Michael during the war and served as his and Bronja’s guardian in the DP camps, but he was unable to provide continued assistance. Bronja’s file starkly notes: “The uncle is also emigrating to USA but is unable to take Bronja with him, as he is a widower with an infant about 1 year old.” Without Leib as their guardian, Michael and Bronja each became an “Unaccompanied Displaced Child” and were moved away from Leib and his infant daughter Rywka and to the IRO Bad Aibling Children’s Village on November 2, 1950.

Leib’s “Change of IRO Status” documents of November 10, 1950, formalize “decrease in family size” and note the reduction from five to two, indicating his wife has died, and that he is no longer responsible for Bronja and Michael.

On November 30, 1950, Michael received his “statement in lieu of a birth certificate” and was recommended for resettlement with Bronja:

[H]is uncle Leib Kaplan has released them for that purpose and is unable to take them there himself. . . . It is essential that PUPA Michal and MENIUK Bronja go to USA together, as they have a close relationship and are the only relatives left together.”

Michael’s case was referred to “[US] Zone Child Care” on January 19, 1951, to the Field Representative for Bavaria on January 23, 1951, and to the IRO Legal Division two weeks later. His petition for resettlement was filed on February 19, 1951, and he was assigned case worker, Marjorie M. Farley, official “Child Care Field Representative for Land Bavaria.” The petition notes: “The parents of this child were persecuted during the war and are presumably dead.”

A picture is attached to Bronja’s March 3, 1951, petition for resettlement. She is an adorable, unsmiling little girl in a patterned wool sweater. The document’s wording is conditional, reflecting the uncertainty of her situation:

If the parents of the child Bronja MENIUK are dead and, if also her uncle is unable to take

her under his care and, if the guaranty is given that BRONJA is placed in USA in a convenient foster home (Home or family) and, if she can maintain contact with Michael PUPA, there are no objections to the IRO petition.

On March 16, 1951, attorney Dimiter Waltscheff was appointed Michael’s guardian ad litem, and was appointed Bronja’s guardian two weeks later.

“100 Percent Orphans” Sent to the United States

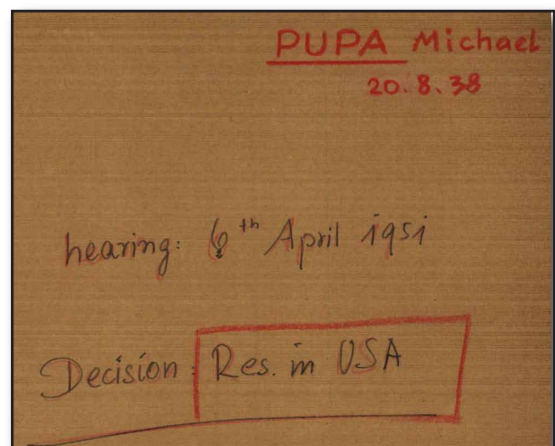
On April 5, Michael was certified “a United Nations’ unaccompanied child, who falls within the mandate of IRO.” His resettlement hearing was set for the next day, and he was assigned a guardian—Child Welfare Officer

Eleanor Ellis of Munich.

On April 9, 1951, Michael’s attorney wrote the U.S. courts of the Allied High Commissioner for Germany in support of Michael’s resettlement, and requested that he and Bronja stay together:

A resettlement and adoption of this child in the USA . . . would best serve his interests and his future. Thereby it is deemed absolutely necessary that Michael Pupa when being resettled in the USA is not separated from his cousin Bronja Meniuk. . . . The compliance of this condition appears to be all the more important as both children are 100 percent orphans, lost their parents under the same tragic circumstances and naturally are very much attached to each other.

Handwritten words on the covers of Michael and Bronja’s case files reflect the court’s verdicts: “Decision: Res. In USA.”



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An IRO News headline from February 1, 1951, states “DPs for Cleveland”:

Rev. Frederick Mohan has organized an “Industrial Operation” scheme to provide refugee workers for Cleveland industries. Rev. Mohan’s program calls for 200 sponsorships.

The refugees will be transported to the United States free of charge by the International Refugee Organization, and will be placed by the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Three months later, on May 3, 1951, Michael Pupa, age 12, “Occupation: prop. care” and his cousin Bronja Meniuk, age 10, “Occupation: none,” flew from Munich’s Riem Airport to New York’s Idlewild Airport on Scandinavian Airlines IRO Flight SAS #64. They lived for six months in a United Nations home for refugee children and then moved to Cleveland.

Leib and Rywka followed on October 4, 1951, flying from Munich to New York on Flying Tiger Line Inc., IRO Flight “FLYT #105. They, too, went to Cleveland, where Leib, “Occupation: farmer” worked as a butcher’s assistant and changed his first name to Louis. Louis Kaplan, “Occupation: merchant” filed a petition for naturalization on February 8, 1957.

In Cleveland, Michael was placed with foster parents Edward and Bernice Rosenthal, who raised him along with their children, Cheryl and Allyne, as part of their family. In 1957, Michael Pupa, “Occupation: student” became a U.S. citizen.

Michael graduated from John Carroll University in Cleveland with a degree in Eastern European history and business. He went into sales and finance and later became the owner of a successful home mortgage company. In 1964 he married Anita Kendis. The couple had two children, Jill and Marc. Today, he and Anita make their home near Cleveland.

The Yiddish word “besheert” means preordained or “meant to be.” Curator Bruce Bustard selected a single refugee file from thousands, based only on a picture, a story, and the fact that the boy moved to Bruce’s hometown of Cleveland.

Far more important, a man who lost so much was given a narrative of his postwar years. For the first time, his children and wife of 48 years saw a picture of him as a teenager—his earliest known surviving photo—and learned about his past.

Thanks to Jude Richter of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum for assistance with the ITS records. Thanks to Eric Van Slander and Bruce Bustard. And a special thanks to Jill and Anita Pupa, and most of all, to Michael Pupa, for his courage and willingness to share his story.

Author

Miriam Kleiman, a public affairs specialist with NARA, first came to the National Archives as a researcher in 1996 to investigate lost Jewish assets in Swiss banks during World War II. A graduate of the University of Michigan, she joined the agency in 2000 as an archives specialist. She has written previously in *Prologue* about people in the Public Vaults exhibit, records from St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, D.C., and Jack Kerouac’s revealing military personnel file.

To learn more about:

Records relating to World War II–era refugees, go to www.archives.gov/research/military/ww2/refugees.html

Records for Jewish Genealogy, go to: www.archives.gov/research/military/ww2/refugees.html

Resources for Jewish genealogy, Holocaust-era assets, go to www.archives.gov/research/holocaust

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Mishpacha and JGSGW would like to thank the National Archives for the privilege of publishing this moving story.

We are honored to have Miriam Kleiman, the author of this story, speak at our September meeting. Please see details on page 16.



Exploring the 1940 Census – Part One

The Spring Issue of Mishpacha detailed the release of the 1940 Census and provided some tips for genealogical research. Many of our members have blogged about their experiences and starting in this issue we're sharing them with you. Part One provides general experiences with using the census and the Steve Morse tools and Part Two, in the Fall Issue, will share some additional experiences and personal stories. I think you will find it interesting to see what some of our members have found and how they found it! Once the States are all indexed it will much easier!

April 2, 2012, Washington, DC I was present at the National Archives in Washington, DC for the release of the 1940 census. Although I am not typically an early riser, after nearly 56 years of genealogical research, I could not resist the temptation to be there for the release. So I was awake before the sun and on a Metro train by 7:15 AM to be present for the 8:30 AM Press Conference and festivities.

In the corridor, outside the McGowan Theater, press kits were distributed and attendees received a button that was imprinted with "Ask me about the 1940 Census."

The auditorium was buzzing with excited discussions, even as several vintage and new videos were shown on the large screen at the front of the room. Camera folk set up and tested their equipment and then, with little fanfare at exactly 8:30 AM, the Archivist of the United States, David S. Ferrirero took his place at the podium. After four brief speeches, the Archivist returned to the podium, joined by Rebecca Warlow, the Project Manager for the release of the 1940 Census. At 9:01, she announced that they would demonstrate the new website by looking up the Archivists family in Massachusetts. Everyone held their breath and before they could expire for lack of oxygen, Rebecca announced that there were "technical difficulties" accessing the website from in the Archives building.

So they resorted to "Plan B" which was screen shots of the steps used to do the Archivist's search. Nothing live. This was followed by another example of the backup plan in doing research for the Director of the Census, Robert Groves. I was embarrassed for them all, but mostly for Archivist Ferrirero, who has really strived since his appointment to take NARA into the era of technological enlightenment. The National Archives had hired Inflection, a Silicon Valley company that owns Archives.com, a family history website, to handle what was expected to be a massive undertaking and they surely underestimated



Director of the Census Robert M. Groves

the response and wound up with a black eye. Connie Potter, a reference archivist at the National Archives in Research Services and a popular speaker, has become the modern face of the 1940 Census. She was introduced and all with some other staff, she took questions from the assembled. From the audience, "Dear Myrtle" announced that she was getting tweets from people all over the world who had jumped on the 1940 Census Websites.....too bad that success stories could not be found in the headquarters of the National Archives and Records Administration. Archives.com later reported that there were 37 million hits to the website by 5 PM on the first day. That is surely an outstanding response, but there was more frustration than success.

Vowing not to be frustrated, I spent much of the rest of the day reviewing manifests and immigration data. The resource center was quiet and largely empty. I had a lot of success in my research and the 1940 Census research will have to wait until they iron the bugs out of the system

Marlene Bishow

(Turn the page to read more blog posts from JGSGW members)

Exploring the 1940 Census – Part One

(from page 8)

Janet Davis writes:

I was able to locate many relatives. The Steve Morse site was invaluable. I had attended the meeting where he spoke, so I knew to prepare ahead. I created a simple Excel chart with columns for the relatives' names, last known address and year for that address, the 1930 ED, if I had it and knew the family would most likely be at the same address in 1940, a blank column for possible 1940 EDs and blank columns for any notes.

Most of my relatives' addresses were in New York or New Jersey. I had some in Michigan or Ohio. To locate addresses of people whose addresses close to 1940 were unknown, I tried using online city directories, World War II draft registrations and looked at any other documents I had that might have an address. I found the NY 1940 Telephone Directory that the NY Public Library put online was also helpful. If I couldn't come up with an address close to 1940 (before or after) I still wrote the down the most recent address I had.

For those with 1930 EDs, I used the Morse site to try to narrow the number of 1940 EDs for the family. For all of them, I used the Morse site with the street names to locate and/or refine possible 1940 EDs. I would never have been successful without using the various Morse tools.

I did not look for the actual records at the NARA site. I used Ancestry. It started putting up the records very quickly. There was almost no waiting time to access a record online once Ancestry loaded the state. And each page of each ED seemed to load quickly. I could read and manipulate the pages back and forth in Ancestry. I could also download them easily from Ancestry. So I used my chart and tried each ED I had written down. If necessary, I went back to the Morse site, primarily so I could use his links to maps of a location or definitions of a particular ED.

I actually identified a distant cousin whom I had found with her family on the 1925 NY census but who was not listed with them on the 1930 census. I had assumed she had married between those two dates but, with a maiden name of Brown, she was impossible to locate. Her parents had died in the late 1930's but, on a whim, I looked at their 1930 address. I found her there in 1940, with her husband, child and

brothers. So now I have her married name and have sent for her marriage certificate and naturalization papers. I can now also look for her children as adults. Once I knew her husband's name, I did a name search in the 1930 census on Ancestry and found her.

In another case, I had an address for my uncle but had not been able to find him in the 1930 census. Using a 1934 address, I found him in the 1940 census. Then I used Morse's tools to go backward to the 1930 ED. I found him there. I realized that his name had been much mangled in every name index I had previously used.

Using all the tools I've mentioned, I also located a distant cousin in Iowa in 1940 even though most of the info I had on him made it look like he spent his life in New Jersey after coming to the U.S. in the 1920's. His is another name that can get mangled, so I'll be interested to see whether I would have found him by name when the records are indexed.

My suggestion to others is to make full use of the Morse website. Also, the time I spent beforehand, looking for clues to addresses in materials I already had or could find online, really paid off. I was amazed how accurately the Morse site could then pinpoint the right EDs.

Milt Goldsamt writes:

I have found using the New York City telephone directory approach very helpful. Using a tip mentioned in Gary Motokoff's e-zine, I went over to <http://directme.nycl.org>, checked each borough in turn for my family surname, and found about 10 Goldsamts in Brooklyn and Manhattan. I'm now using those exact street addresses (for the eight residential listings, not the two business ones) to locate the matching enumeration district (ED), using Steve Morse's set of 1940 Census ED look-up tools, then the FamilySearch.org site.

I've already found the first such family, my own; however, it turned out to be on the 35th of 44 sheets in that ED. Then it didn't tell me too much more than I knew already about our family (!). I probably will learn more from my relatives' listings. I plan to use the same approach with my wife's family. [I'll have to: according to familysearch.org, the state of New York is only 5% indexed at present.]

(next page)

Exploring the 1940 Census – Part One

(from page 9)

Ben Mulitz writes:

I tried on my own and also using Steve Morse's tools but did not discover any relatives. Even the 1930 ED numbers and Ancestry were of no help. I guess I need to wait for indexing.

Beryl Blickstein writes:

I found my own record in Ashtabula Ohio, using Ancestry.com and ED maps. I'm working on my own and haven't discovered anything new yet. I used MyHeritage, Ancestry, and NARA. I think EDs work well for a small town, but I am not so sure about big cities

Fran Rabb writes:

I was able to locate relatives in the census on my own, but the ED numbers did not help. I found that my parents name was misspelled, Goldreich was listed as Goldrick; my in-laws had a live-in maid and it was interesting to see the rent and house price of relatives. I was also able to find friends. I used MyHeritage, Ancestry, NARA and 1940census.archives.gov.

Rita Margolis writes:

I very easily found myself and my husband's family on the 1940 census through Ancestry,—no looking up EDs or anything. My husband, Solomon, was listed as "Samuel" so that was the only glitch, but I did find him!

Alice Ra'anana writes:

Working on my own, I was able to find my father's family in Denver relatively quickly, but still have not found my mother's family in/near Newark. Using EDs were a "necessary evil" since that's how the data were presented. The issue for me was figuring out the family's address in 1940. I found my Dad using the address from his military discharge papers. The

address on my Mom's discharge papers didn't work for her parents, and I have since tried a couple of other addresses without luck. The method I have used was to look up the address on Google maps and then use that information to find the address on the maps for multiple enumeration districts. Then I page through that district.

NARA was my best resource. The trick is to download the full image because it is much easier to view that way. Now I need to find out where the family lived!

Sue Fialkoff writes:

I found some of my relatives. The 1930 EDs really weren't much help at all. My relatives, like many families, moved around quite a bit in the 30s. The resources that helped the most were 1) WWII registration cards, 2) the 1940 New York City phone books digitized on the NY Public Library site, and 3) reminiscences of older relatives. I definitely relied on Steve Morse's tools and Ancestry.

As with much in genealogy, each new piece of information leads to more questions. For example, I found one family, where I knew the father was alive, listed under an uncle's name. Where was the dad? And I may have confirmed a rumor about my grandfather--grandpa supposedly had three wives, but I'd heard that he'd never actually married #2. In the 1940 census, he is listed in the household of "wife" #2--she's shown as the head, and he's shown as a "lodger." Did they ever get married, or was grandpa just ahead of his time? More mysteries for me to uncover!

Please continue to send in your blog posts.
email to: mishpacha.jgsgw@gmail.com.



Other Society Newsletters Available Electronically

MISHPOCHOLOGY, JGS of Southwest Florida, March 2012

Jewish Genealogy Downunder, Australian Jewish Genealogical Society March 2012

Newsletter April 2012, Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain

IAJGS International Conference on Jewish Genealogy Newsletter #10, May 16, 2012

JGSCV Venturing Into Our Past, JGS of the Conejo Valley and Ventura County, June 2012

News 'n Notes, St. Louis Genealogical Society May 2012

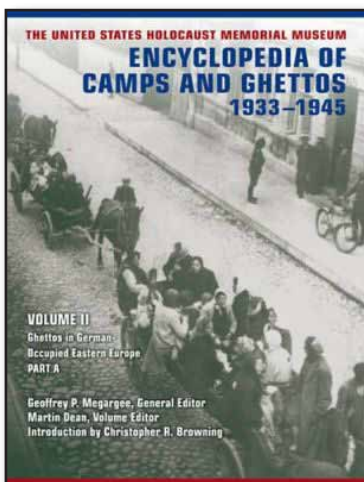
Shem Tov, JGS Toronto, May 2012

Southern Tapestry, JGS of the Deep South

Contact the [editor](#) at if interested.

Eastern European Ghettos

Virtually every Jewish genealogist has family members who perished or survived the East European ghettos established after the German occupation. While genealogists naturally focus on their family members, rather than on a ghetto per se, it is useful to understand what and when took place in each location. In this context, a new 2 volume work prepared at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), [Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos 1933-45 – Ghettos in Occupied Eastern Europe](#), by Geoffrey P. Megargee, Gen. Editor and Martin Dean, Volume Editor, Indiana University Press, is of immense help. This is the second stage of a planned 7 volume series, the first of which Early Camps, Youth Camps, and Concentration Camps and Subcamps under the SS-Business Administration Main office (WVHA) appeared in 2009.



In 1,962 pages it identifies and give the history of every ghetto (1,142 are described) established by the Germans in Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine (apart from Transnistria), Russia, Greece and Bohemia-Moravia. Where Jews from neighboring towns were forced into neighboring

ghettos, these too are identified. (Future books will deal with ghettos in Yugoslavia, Albania, Slovakia, Rumania, and Bulgaria –countries where local allies of Germany were responsible for the treatment of Jews) Subsequent volumes will cover military and forced labor camps. The entire book is not available on the web, but sample sections can be viewed via googlebooks, including parts of the Index of Places. The Museum plans to put the complete index on its website, but it is not known how quickly this will be effected.

The extent of information on each ghetto varies from a single to several pages but includes references to sources of additional information. Leading German and Jewish ghetto officials are identified

This valuable reference work is not cheap,(ca. \$200) but where individual genealogists choose not to purchase the books they should urge their libraries and research centers to do so.

Peter Landé



JGSGW Genealogy Library

Summer Hours

Wednesday June 6: 1:00 – 3:00 PM
 Closed Wednesday, June 13
 Open Wednesdays 1-3 PM, June 20 - July 25

For assistance, please contact
 Vera Finberg - 703-978-6990,
vera.finberg@verizon.net

New Library Acquisitions

DS 805 .A2 U55

*United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
 Encyclopedia of Camps and Ghettos, 1933
 -1945. Vol. 1 – Early camps, youth camps, and
 concentration camps under WVHAD*

*United States Holocaust Museum Encyclopedia of
 Camps and Ghettos, Vol. 2 – Ghettos in German
 Occupied Eastern Europe*

Genealogy Tool Kit, Published by Foundation for
 the (U.S.) National Archives

Reading Recommendations from JGSGW Member Genealogists

Michpacha was pleased to receive such a nice response to our request for members to send in their recommendations for books that were genealogy related. Several members recommended the same book as indicated by an * asterisk. Whenever a duplicate title appears please refer back to the first mention for a description of the book. Not all titles include descriptions.

Barbara Garrard Recommends:

The Girl from Foreign by Sadia Shepard*

...one woman's search for ancient family secrets that leads to an adventure in far-off lands. Sadia Shepard, the daughter of a white Protestant from Colorado and a Muslim from Pakistan, was shocked to discover that her grandmother was a descendant of the Bene Israel, a tiny Jewish community shipwrecked in India two thousand years ago. After traveling to India to put the pieces of her family's past together, her quest for identity unlocks a myriad of profound religious and cultural revelations that Shepard gracefully weaves into this touching, eye-opening memoir.

All Other Nights by Dara Horn:

For Jacob Rappaport, a Jewish soldier in the Union Army, it is a question his commanders have answered for him: on Passover, 1862, he is ordered to murder his own uncle, who is plotting to assassinate Abraham Lincoln. After this harrowing mission, Jacob is recruited to pursue another enemy agent—this time not to murder the spy, but to marry her. Based on real historical figures....

Color of Water by James McBride:

Who is Ruth McBride Jordan? A self-declared "light-skinned" woman evasive about her ethnicity [she was a Polish Orthodox Jew], yet steadfast in her love for her twelve black children. James McBride, journalist, musician, and son, explores his mother's past, as well as his own upbringing and heritage

By Fire, By Water by Mitchell James Kaplan:

Luis de Santángel, chancellor to the court and longtime friend of the lusty King Ferdinand, has had enough of the Spanish Inquisition. ... When a dear friend's demise brings the violence close to home, Santángel is enraged and takes retribution into his own hands. But he is from a family of conversos, and his Jewish heritage makes him an easy target. As Santángel witnesses the horrific persecution of his loved ones, he begins slowly to reconnect with the Jewish faith his family left behind.

Life in a Jar: the Irena Sendler Project by Jack Mayer

The Lost: A Search for Six of Six Million by Daniel Mendelsohn

*see below for a description

The Mascot by Mark Kurzem

David Schneider Recommends:

Manischewitz: The Matzo Family, the Making of an American Jewish Icon by Laura Manischewitz Alpern

This biography by a great-granddaughter of the founder of the Manischewitz Co. recounts the family history from Lithuania to modern day America. Its depictions of Jewish life in the old country, traveling to America in steerage, the immigrant experience, and the integration into American society give insights into the experiences of many of our ancestors.

Rachel Leah Jablon Recommends:

Tightrope: Six Centuries of a Jewish Dynasty, by Michael L. Karpin

Tightrope offers a look at what successful genealogical research looks like. Seven hundred years of the same family--its members, its business, its effects on the population around it--is illuminating of the history of that region of Eastern Europe. It's a great read!

The Lost: A Search for Six of Six Million, by Daniel Mendelsohn*

The Lost is a captivating memoir. Reading through everything to get to the end--when Mendelsohn discovers the truth about his great-uncle--is worth it. Well-written and quite personal, The Lost uncovers the complexities of Jewish life prior to and during the Holocaust.

(next page)

(from page 12)

***The Pages in Between: A Holocaust Legacy of Two Families, One Home* by Erin Einhorn**

Einhorn's memoir is a quick read about how she explores her mother's life story in Poland. Her descriptions of doing genealogical research will surely resonate with anyone else who has dealt with archives and records outside of the United States.

***The Girl from Foreign* by Sadia Shepard**

Though not genealogical in the purest sense, *The Girl from Foreign* follows one young woman's search for her grandmother's Jewish roots. Because the grandmother is from India, readers will get a sense of an under-studied Jewish community. Shepard is a gifted writer, and her memoir is great.

***Ancestors and Relatives: Genealogy, Identity, and Community* by Eviatar Zerubavel**

Perhaps a little dense in places, *Ancestors and Relatives* provides a scholarly approach to what genealogy and knowing one's ancestry might mean for the people who do it. It is one of the first academic treatments of genealogy, and for that reason alone, it should be read.

Sue Fialkoff Recommends:

Fiction:

Those Who Save Us by Jenna Blum
People of the Book by Geraldine Brooks
The Family Orchard by Nomi Eve
Golden Country by Jennifer Gilmore
Leah's Journey by Gloria Goldreich
In the Image by Dara Horn

Non-Fiction:

Sweet and Low by Rich Cohen
Turbulent Souls by Steven Dubmer
After a Long Silence Helen Fremont
The Red Leather Diary by Lily Koppel
Annie's Ghosts by Steve Luxenberg
The Lost: A Search for Six of Six Million
by Daniel Mendelsohn

Milt Goldsamt Recommends:

I am related to a Holocaust writer, who has won prizes for her writing of the two books listed here — Diane Armstrong of Sydney, Australia (and formerly from outside of Krakow.) Her website is: <http://www.dianearmstrong.com/biography.htm/>

Mosaic: A Chronology of Five Generations

Her first book, "Mosaic: A Chronology of Five Generations" is almost impossible to put down. It won several awards in both Australia and the U.S. It is now in paperback and Kindle, and available through Amazon.

The Voyage of Their Life: The Story of the SS Derna and Its Passengers

Another book about the passengers who fled Europe and went to Australia, is based on interviews with them:

Also recommended by Milt Goldsamt:

Prague Winter by Madeline Albright
about her Czech Jewish roots.

A description of the book appears in:

<http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2012/04/25/madeleine-albright-s-prague-winter-blends-history-and-a-family-saga.html>

Members:

If you would like to share more reading recommendations with Mishpacha please submit the title, author and a brief description of the book to the editor at mishpacha.jgsgw@gmail.com.



JGSGW

SPECIAL EVENT

Title: A Curator-Led Tour of the “Attachments: Faces and Stories from America’s Gates” Exhibit

Curator/Guide: Bruce Bustard

Just for JGSGW members -

A specially arranged guided tour of the new exhibit *Attachments: Faces and Stories from America’s Gates* led by the Archives senior curator. *Attachments* tells the stories of 31 men, women, and children who found themselves at the gateways to America between 1880 and the end of World War II. Their stories are told through original documents and photographs that were “attached” to government forms, and draw from a few of the millions of immigration case files at the National Archives.

The exhibition explores both physical and emotional “attachments” -- the attachment of immigrants to family and community, and the attachment of Americans to their beliefs about immigrants and citizenship.

Date: Wednesday, July 11, 2012

Time: 10:30 AM

Place: National Archives, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Space is limited – reserve your place – send an email to: MLBishow@comcast.net



Bruce Bustard is a senior curator with the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Washington, DC. A native of Ohio, Bruce was educated at Hiram College (B.A.) and the University of Iowa (M.A. and Ph.D.). He began his career at the National Archives in 1985 as an Archivist with the Cartographic and Architectural Branch and joined the exhibits staff in 1989. He has been curator of several major National Archives exhibits including “A New Deal for the Arts” (1997) and “Picturing the Century: One Hundred Years of Photography from the National Archives” (1999). More recently, he was curator of a photography exhibit on the history of work in America called, “The Way We Worked” (2005). Bruce was also the lead researcher for “Discovering the Civil War,” the Archives’ exhibit commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War which opened in 2010. He is the son of an immigrant from Scotland.

JGSGW September Meeting

JGSGW IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE

“Jewish and Holocaust-related records at the National Archives”

Speaker: Miriam Kleiman, Public Affairs Specialist

Miriam Kleiman will speak about Jewish and Holocaust-related records at the National Archives. She will discuss finding aids to these materials and efforts by the National Archives to make these records more widely available via microfilm and online. She will also provide a “walk through” of the National Archives Public Vaults permanent exhibition, highlighting records relating to the Jewish experience in America.

Date: Wednesday, September 11, 2012
Time: 10:30 AM
Location: National Archives 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Please Note that
This Meeting is on a
Wednesday!



Miriam Kleiman started as a researcher at the National Archives in March 1996, when she hired to explore the issue of lost Jewish assets in Swiss banks during World War II. This initial two-day assignment turned into four years - working for a law firm that sued the Swiss Banks and German companies on behalf of Holocaust survivors and their heirs. After the cases settled, she was hired by the National Archives in 2000 as a historical researcher for the Interagency Working Group to Implement the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act. In 2004, she joined the National Archives Office of Public Affairs.

Articles on Ms. Kleiman and her research have appeared in the New York Times, USA Today, the Washington Post, and U.S. News and World Report. She has been interviewed on Good Morning America and featured on C-SPAN. She also worked as a consultant to both the New York Times and ABC News. Ms. Kleiman graduated with Honors in Political Science from the University of Michigan.

JGSGW October Meeting

JGSGW IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE

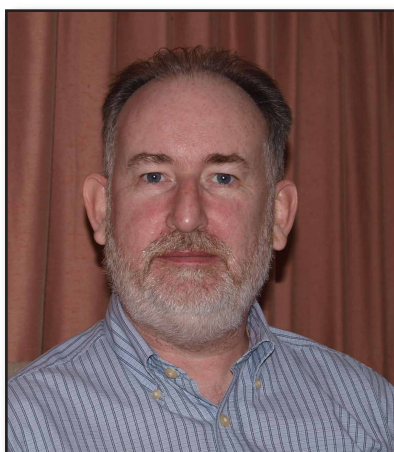
“Ancestral Footprints in the UK — A Webinar”

Speaker: Mark Nicholls, Chairman, JGSGB

The focus of this presentation will be to show the sorts of records that can be researched to trace people who came through the UK and who may have stayed there for a while and permanently. I will also cover the ports of entry, records of immigration (or rather the lack of them), places that people lived in, and general living conditions.

In addition to this afternoon program, we will hold several Special Interest Group (SIG) Meetings beginning at 11:00 AM. The specifics TBA.

Date: Sunday, October 14, 2012
Time: 1:00 PM Schmooze,
1:30 PM Meeting followed by Program
Location: B'nai Israel Congregation 6301 Montrose Road
Rockville, MD 20852 (301) 881-6550
<http://www.bnaisraelcong.org/>



Mark Nicholls has 12 years' experience in personal genealogical research and in research projects for relatives and friends. He has worked closely with his spouse researching German Jewish genealogy, including dealing with original archival sources written in German script.

Mr. Nicholls has been a member of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain for several years. He currently serves as Chairman of JGSGB and was their Membership Secretary prior to this post. He has represented JGSGB at exhibitions delivering on the spot genealogy advice and providing educational talks to various external groups on genealogical topics. At the 2011 IAJGS Conference in Washington DC he co-ordinated the UK-SIG events. He revised the JGSGB Guide to Jewish Genealogy in the United Kingdom in February 2011. As

Chairman, Mark Nicholls handles various genealogical queries on behalf of JGSGB, including from television production companies.

JGSGW November Meeting

JGSGW IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE

“My Trip Back to the Holocaust”

Speaker: Esther Safran Foer, Director, 6th and I Historic Synagogue

In 2009 my oldest son and I went to Ukraine to visit the shtetls my parents came from. We wanted to walk the ground they walked on. In fact, we found much more than we expected. Even 70 years after the Holocaust it is still possible to go back and find new information.

Date: Sunday, November 11, 2012
Time: 1:00 PM Schmooze,
1:30 PM Meeting followed by Program
Location: TBA



Esther Safran Foer I've been lucky enough to have had lots of interesting jobs in my lifetime, but nothing as exciting and rewarding as being the Director of Sixth & I. I originally got involved as a volunteer when the building was rescued. At that time, I was running my own public relations firm with corporate clients. Sixth & I quickly became my passion and now has changed my life forever. The work here reminds me of working in a presidential political campaign – with its intensity, commitment, passion and hours. Outside the office I am the wife of the head of a nonprofit think tank, the mother of three writers, and grandmother of four amazing kids. I am humbled by the recognition of my work at Sixth & I as a 2008 *Forward 50* honoree.

THE FINAL JOURNEY OF JACOB DRAPEKIN:

Confirming a Myth with a Missing Matzevah

By Sherry Levy-Reiner

Like most children, I grew up with stories.

"The most persistent — and untraceable — story was that my mother's grandfather, after spending many years in America, died on a ship to Palestine."

Among my culturally assimilated, non-Zionist family, the most persistent—and untraceable—story was that my mother's grandfather, after spending many years in America, "died on a ship to Palestine, and that's where he's buried." The only fact was that there were no facts: no dates, no documents, no clues. It seemed so unlikely. His daughter and sons had shown little interest in Israel, and so far as I could tell, not even a blue-and-white box like my father's parents.

When my husband, a Reform rabbi, wanted to return to Israel in 1977 to show me where he had studied for a year, I was the first—except for my mythical great-grandfather—on both sides of my family to go.

In Haifa, we found an abandoned cemetery across the road from the old port. The stones ranged from difficult to impossible to read. Many were shattered; all were covered with weeds and vines. A self-appointed watchman asked for shekels to say Kaddish, assuming we American Jews could not, but he could give us no information.

Late one night in 2005, I typed my great-grandfather's name into Google. On the screen appeared: "It was on the 24th day of March that one of the passengers—Mr. Jacob Drapekin of Chicago, who was making the trip to spend his last years in Palestine ..."

One click led me to the diary of Herman Hirsch. His great-grandson, Arthur Hirsch, had transcribed the diary and put it on his personal website.

Herman Hirsch had been a passenger on the SS President Arthur on its maiden voyage from New York to Haifa. Among other events he recorded: "It was on the 24th day of March that one of the passengers—Mr. Jacob Drapekin of Chicago, who was making the trip to spend his last years in Palestine—died on the ship. After consultation with the Captain and Officers, Mr.



Jacob Drapekin c. 1900, Chicago

Drapekin's last request was granted—to be buried in the Holy Land, and on Tuesday, March 31st, with his coffin draped in the American flag—it was placed on deck. The last rites were performed in Hebrew and English by Rabbi Ashinsky. The Captain also said a few words." Finally I had some facts: not many, but enough to know my family's story had at least a grain of truth.

In 2009, about to leave for Israel for my fourth visit, I consulted JewishGen where I found "Jewish Names in Selected U.S. State Department Files (RG59)," including a search engine for a database assembled by volunteers from the Jewish Genealogy Society of Greater Washington. "Drapekin" produced no results, but "Drapkin" yielded:

DRAPKIN, Jacob Haifa Palestine Box #4580,
File 367, Document n.113

A week later I was at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland, holding "Report of the Death of an American Citizen": one "Jacob Drapkin," from Chicago, of "chronic endocarditis and myocarditis." Included with the six sheets is a list of the property in his possession: a \$10,000 letter of credit, "one watch and chain with knife," \$1,435 in cash and "American Express cheques," one sealed bundle, one sealed valise, and one locked trunk—all witnessed by a second-class passenger. And another fact: his body was buried in "The Jewish Cemetery, Haifa, Palestine."

Within hours after emailing Hanna Steinblatt, the president of the Haifa branch of the Israel Genealogical

(from page 14)

Society, she confirmed that the cemetery I'd visited in 1977 was the only one in use until 1934. She included the phone number of the chevra kadisha to contact for more information.

And so, in a drought-ending downpour in the spring of 2009, my husband and I waded through wet, waist-high brambles and weeds seeking grave 17 in row 6. There were no rows, no sections, so my husband called the chevra kadisha again. He read to the man who answered the names on the stones nearby. "Walk to your left." More names. "Walk toward the Mediterranean." More names. "Go back to your right."

Between Yosef Halutz (grave 16) and Yaakov Kretzman (grave 18) in the packed cemetery, there was the space of one grave with no marker: Jacob Drapekin's. We couldn't leave a stone, but we did say prayers.

Back home, I returned to the Internet. In 1925, under the new ownership of the American Palestine Line, incorporated by a Zionist New York judge, the President Arthur was fitted out as the first ship in 2,000 years to fly "the flag of Judea," and begin a new steamship service "linking Palestine with New York."

The departure on March 12, 1925, was described at length in the New York Times. "About 5,000" people gathered at West Houston Street to see the "500 prominent American Jews" off, and a ceremony included the Star-Spangled Banner, Hatikvah, and speeches by leading New York rabbis.

A follow-up article on April 2, 1925, described the landing in Haifa and noted that after having difficulty alighting because of the crowds welcoming the ship in Haifa, "the American tourists departed immediately for Jerusalem to be present at the official opening of the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, which takes place today." While there is no mention of my



The Jewish Cemetery, Haifa

great-grandfather's funeral in the Times, there was on Wikipedia. It was missing his name, so I added it.

In 2010, the Israeli Knesset Minister of Religious Services Yaakov Margi complained about the condition of the cemetery in Haifa. Hanna Steinblatt reported to me that an agreement was reached: the cemetery will be maintained by the municipality and the Ministry will "make paths and reconstruct the place."

Friends ask if I'll put up a stone. I've looked into it, but publishing his story—and that of the President Arthur, which I have recently written—may be an even more lasting matzevah (marker) for Jacob Drapekin: A second-class passenger whose funeral was attended by 500 prominent Jews and reported around the world, thanks to a sympathetic sea captain, a first-class passenger who wrote about it, his great-grandson who put the account on the Internet 80 years later, and volunteers who believe that facts matter.

Thank you, JewishGen.

March 2012
Washington, D.C., USA



Research Notes and Hints

Sherry used several avenues of research to solve the mystery of her great-grandfather:

Through Google, she located a diary with crucial information. [JewishGen](#) led her to the [National Archives](#) where she found the report of his death. An e-mail exchange with the [Israel Genealogical Society](#) confirmed the name of the cemetery where he was buried. Old 1925 [New York Times articles](#) provided additional factual information she sought regarding the voyage.

Other helpful resources regarding cemeteries and tombstones include:

[JewishGen's page](#) on Reading Hebrew Tombstones, [Find A Grave](#); and [The International Jewish Cemetery Project of the IAIGS](#)

Reprinted with the permission of [Jewishgen.org](#) and the author.

JGSGW

Special Recognition

JGSGW Wishes Mazel Tov to

Jonina Duker

At the 2012 Annual Meeting and Volunteer Awards program scheduled for June 5 at the Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington, Jonina Duker will be one of three to be given a Special Volunteer Recognition Award for serving more than 300 hours this year. The meeting is scheduled for 7 PM in the Social Hall.

Welcome New Members

Steven Berkowitz
Lois Montbertrand
Eugene and Surrell Silverman

Returning Member

Renee Payne

In Memorium

Dr. Herman Jacob Flax, husband of Melanie Grishman

Donations

General Fund

Sheryl Spector

In Appreciation of Marlene Bishow and Joshua Perlman for their assistance with and photos of her Great, Great Grandparents, Jacob and Rebecca Rosenberg's graves at Adas Israel.

Joel Salus

JGSGW Meeting Calendar

(Tentative)

September 2012 - June 2013

September 12, (Wednesday)

October 14

November 11

December 9*

January 13

February 10*

March 10

April 21*

May 5

June 9

* *Board Meeting*

MISHPACHA NEEDS YOUR STORIES!

* Do you have an interesting story about your family or research?

* Do you have a problem finding your ancestor in one or more database?

Write your questions and we'll try to answer them.

* Did you find your ancestor in any particular database? Tell us what steps you followed so that others can learn.

* Did you find/meet an x-times removed cousin? Share your joy with us.

* Have you used or developed a technology or technique that would be useful to others?

Please participate in the continuing success of our newsletter by sending your comments, questions, findings or stories to janrandyfine@gmail.com

The Jewish Genealogy Society of Greater Washington, Inc.

PO box 1614

Rockville, MD 20849-1614



Please Visit Our Website for Updates

www.jewishgen.org/jgsgw